



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Travis A. Voyles
*Secretary of Natural and
Historic Resources*

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

June 23, 2023

Mr. Andrew Dietrich
Dewberry
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Re: Van Buren Road North Extension
Prince William County, Virginia
DHR File No. 2021-0073

Dear Mr. Dietrich:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received for our review and comment additional information regarding avoidance of site 44PW2105 and the effects to historic properties of the above referenced project. Our comments are provided as assistance in meeting the responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Federally funded transportation projects.

DHR understands that the proposed road alignment has been modified to avoid direct impacts to site 44PW2105, a property determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). DHR also understands that the site will be called out for avoidance in construction drawings and marked in the field via orange safety fencing. DHR appreciates Prince William County's work to avoid effects to this resource. A supplemental Phase I survey was completed to encompass areas of the revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the new alignment that were not surveyed originally. The results of this investigation, reported via an addendum to the Phase I report, is consistent with applicable standards and guidelines and DHR understands that this survey did not encounter any additional historic properties.

Based on the information provided, DHR concurs that the historic properties in the APE will not be adversely affected by the undertaking. Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding of no adverse effect as documented fulfills the federal agency's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If for any reason the undertaking is not or cannot be conducted as proposed in the finding, consultation under Section 106 must be reopened.

Thank you for your consideration of historic resources. Please contact me at samantha.henderson@dhr.virginia.gov or (804) 482-6088 if you have any questions or if we may provide any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Samantha Henderson, Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033



8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, VA 22031

703.849.0100
703.849.0118 fax
www.dewberry.com

May 23, 2023

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Attn: Ms. Samantha Henderson
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: Revised Cultural Resources Determination of Effect for the Proposed Van Buren Road North Extension, Prince William County, Virginia
VDOT Project No. 0627-076-321, UPC No. 118643
DHR File #: 2021-0073

Dear Ms. Henderson,

Dewberry Engineers Inc. (Dewberry) on behalf of the Prince William County Department of Transportation and with the support of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is providing the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) information regarding the subject project referenced above. This project is being administered as a Locality Administered Project (LAP) by Prince William County (PWC) and has received funding for the next stage of the project. As this project will utilize federal funding, the locality, on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and VDOT, is continuing consultation of this undertaking with your office in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800.

Project Description

In accordance with the Revised (2017) Prince William County Comprehensive Plan (PWCCP) and Revised (2016) Countywide Transportation Plan (CTP), the Prince William County (PWC) Department of Transportation is proposing to extend Van Buren Road on new alignment from its existing termini at the intersection with Dumfries Road (Route 234) north for approximately 2.5 miles to a portion of existing Van Buren Road directly south of Cardinal Drive for an additional approximate 0.2 miles. The project would construct a four-lane divided urban collector roadway. Construction of a 10-foot wide shared-use path and a 5-foot wide sidewalk would be included to provide non-motorized transportation alternatives. The project would also include construction of an approximately 235' bridge spanning Powell's Creek perpendicular to the waterway and associated stormwater management facilities. The project area is located in the southeastern region of Prince William County, Virginia (Attachment 1).

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, we anticipate an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be determined to be the appropriate level of documentation to evaluate the Van Buren Road North Extension project. The proposed EA is being prepared in accordance with FHWA's regulations implementing NEPA (23 CFR §771.119).

Project History, Background, and Previous Coordination

On March 12, 2021, Dewberry initiated consultation with DHR during the scoping phase of the NEPA documentation process. The letter indicated twenty-seven (27) previously recorded archaeological resource sites overlap with the project area. Of those, DHR has already recommended two of the sites as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the remaining sites remain unevaluated. Additionally, an architectural property resides adjacent, but outside of the APE on the project's northern portion. In a letter dated March 30, 2021, DHR provided comments and assigned the following DHR File #: 2021-0073 (Attachment 2).

Dutton + Associates, LLC (Dutton or D+A) conducted a Phase I identification survey for the proposed project in November of 2021, which resulted in the identification of four (4) previously unrecorded sites (44PW2102, 44PW2103, 44PW2104, and 44PW2105). Given the history of site 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 and their spatial relationship, both sites were recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 44PW2102 and 44PW2103 were identified as small prehistoric lithic scatters, which were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Following consultation with PWC and VDOT, a Phase II evaluation survey was undertaken for site 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. Information on site 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 from the Phase II field work can be found in Attachment 2.

Dutton submitted the “Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105” to DHR on August 5, 2022, in support of the Section 106 process for this NEPA study. The report was hand-delivered to DHR per the methods DHR described in the March 30, 2021 scoping response letter. Comments were received from DHR on September 6, 2022. DHR concurred that site 44PW2102 and 44PW2103 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, site 44PW2104 required additional information to assess eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and site 44PW2105 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, with recommended avoidance. Dutton submitted a revised “Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105” to DHR on October 13, 2022, to further support the Section 106 process for this NEPA study. Comments on the revised submission were received from DHR on November 9, 2022 (Attachment 2). DHR concurred that Site 44PW2104 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP after review of the supplemental information provided.

On November 11, 2022, Dewberry submitted a review package to DHR requesting concurrence to utilize controlled site burial on a portion of site 44PW2105, as we believed this would protect the resource in place. We also requested DHR’s concurrence with a no adverse effect determination for the proposed controlled site burial approach for site 44PW2105 and the ineligibility for NRHP listing of other identified resources in the project’s Area of Potential Effects (Attachment 2).

On December 16th, 2022, a response to the concurrence request indicated that DHR did not concur with the recommendation for intentional site burial, citing concerns about adverse effects to site 44PW2105 from subsequent construction and compaction of the resource from the roadway design as proposed. Further consultation with DHR was suggested.

A meeting was held with the DHR, PWC, VDOT, Dutton, and Dewberry on January 20, 2023 to discuss the comments received from DHR and proposed alternatives to further avoid site 44PW2105. This meeting was held with the understanding that DHR may provide comments and guidance, however, no determinations would be made until a revised submittal was made to DHR. In addition to previously communicated concerns regarding site compaction, DHR voiced concern about future access to the site and potential for preventative steps to be taken during construction (e.g. leaving the site forested, fencing off the site). Potential shifts to the proposed alignment and relocation of a stormwater management facility was discussed, and it was agreed that the design team would look further into avoidance of the resource and potential implications of alignment shifts and needs for further Phase 1 surveys.

Revised Treatment of Archeological Sites & Supplemental Phase 1 Survey

In response to the feedback received during the January meeting with DHR, the proposed Van Buren Road alignment was shifted approximately 170’ to the west to move the road completely off site 44PW2105 (See Attachment 4 with proposed shifted alignment shown in black and original design shown in purple). This was done by reducing the radius of the curve to the south of the site and then running the alignment along a straight tangent (west of site 44PW2105) until it tied in with the curve to the north of the site. The design was modified without infringing upon the VDOT design guidelines for a 40-mph GS-7 roadway (Urban Collector VDOT designation). Through shifting the alignment, the entire roadway footprint avoids impact to site 44PW2105. In addition, the roadway profile was adjusted so that the proposed elevation of the roadway adjacent to site 44PW2105 is very close to the existing ground elevation. This allows the limits of

construction through this area in question to tie out quickly and provide an approximate 10' buffer between the outer limits of site 44PW2105 and the construction limits of the roadway.

The proposed shift in alignment resulted in limits of disturbance that extended outside of the original area of investigation for the Phase 1 Cultural Resources survey performed for the project. In order to confirm that the new alignment was not impacting any previously unidentified archaeological resources, Dutton performed a supplemental Phase 1 cultural resource survey of the expanded right-of-way in April of 2023. No additional cultural resources were identified in the expanded survey area, and it is Dutton's recommendation that no further archaeological or architectural surveys are warranted in the expanded right-of-way. Prince William County and VDOT concur with the findings of the supplemental survey. A copy of Dutton's report for the supplemental survey, entitled "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Realignment of the Van Buren Road Expansion Project", is included here as Attachment 3.

Revised Request for DHR Review and Concurrence

As currently proposed, the footprint of the Van Buren Road Extension North project has been shifted to avoid site 44PW2105. We believe the roadway design as currently shown will avoid all potential adverse effects to the resource. **We are requesting DHR's concurrence with a no adverse effect determination resulting from the proposed avoidance of site 44PW2105 and the absence of other NRHP eligible resources in the project's Area of Potential Effects.** Site 44PW2105 will be protected during construction activities by installing orange safety fencing around the limits of the resource and the resource will also be marked on the construction plans to prohibit inadvertent impacts to the site. The orange safety fencing will be maintained for the duration of the construction of the project. Upon project completion, the orange safety fencing will be removed. Exhibits of the surveyed areas and the proposed revised Van Buren Road North Extension alignment are attached, as well as proposed roadway plans detailing the roadway design adjacent to the resource (Attachment 4).

Should you need any additional information or have any questions feel free to contact me at Beth Patrizzi at bpatrizzi@dewberry.com or 703.698.9069 or Andrew Dietrich at adietrich@dewberry.com or 703.849.0351.

Sincerely,
Dewberry Engineers Inc.

Beth J. Patrizzi

Digitally signed by Beth J. Patrizzi
DN: C=US, E=bpatrizzi@dewberry.com,
O=Dewberry Engineers Inc., OU=1661,
CN=Beth J. Patrizzi
Reason: I am the author of this document
Date: 2023.05.24 10:57:55-04'00'

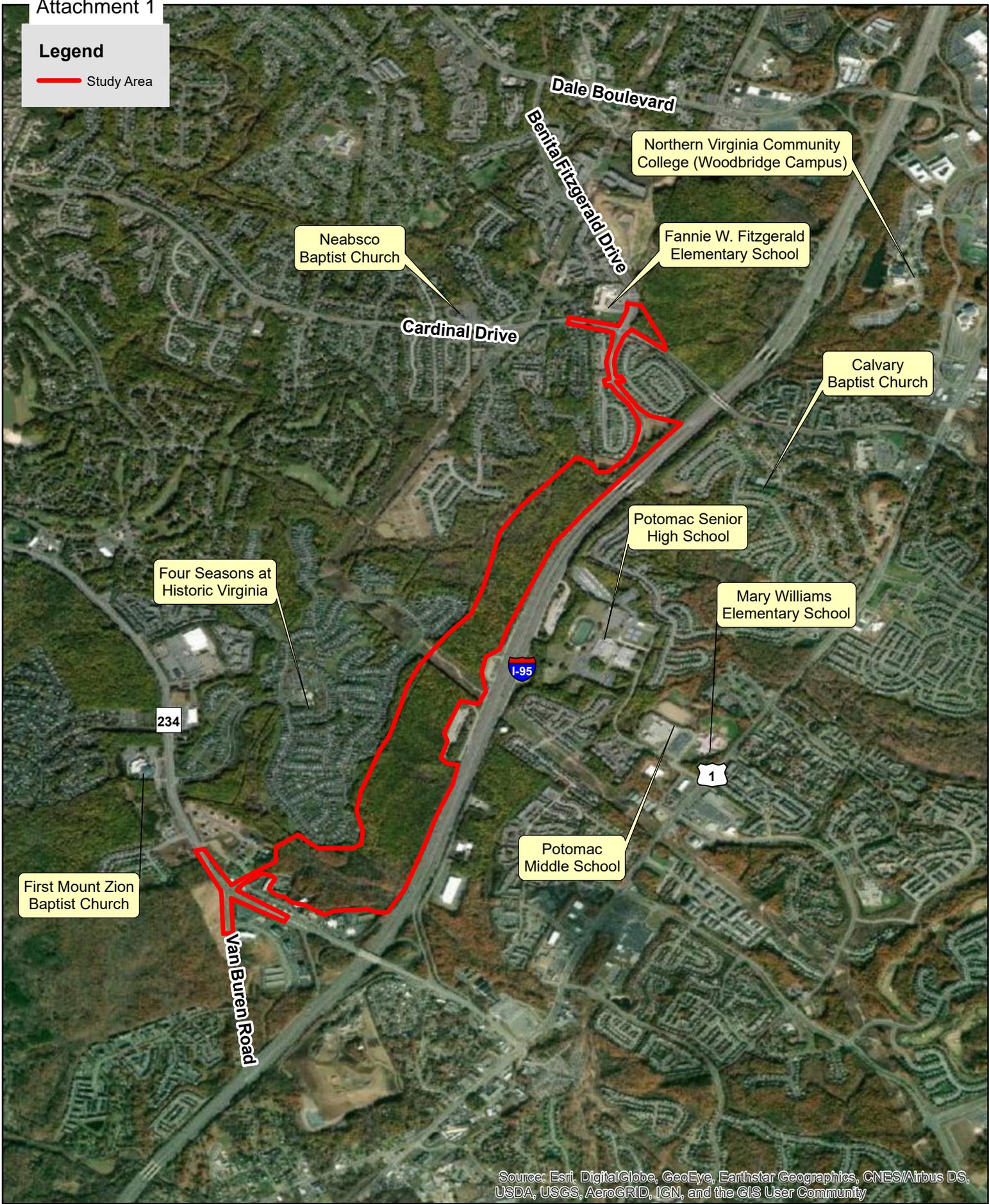
Beth J. Patrizzi
Senior Environmental Scientist

Encl: Attachment 1: Project Area Figure
Attachment 2: Previous DHR Comment and Coordination Letters
Attachment 3: Dutton + Associates Phase I Supplemental Memo and Map
Attachment 4: Design Plan View, Design Profile View, Design Cross Section

cc: John Simkins, FHWA
Eric Rothermel FHWA
Sherry Djouharian, PWC DOT
Justin Patton, PWC Archaeologist
Thomas Wasaff, VDOT Environmental
Anissa Brown, VDOT Environmental
Raymond Ezell, VDOT Environmental

Legend

 Study Area



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

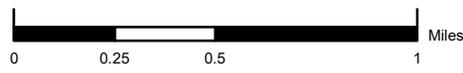


Figure 1. Study Area for the Van Buren Road Extension Project.

March 2021



8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, VA 22031

703.849.0100
703.849.0118 fax
www.dewberry.com

March 12, 2021

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Ms. Julie Langan, Director
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: Proposed Van Buren North Extension Project: From Existing Van Buren Road & Dumfries Road (Route 234) Intersection to the Existing Van Buren Road South of Cardinal Drive in Prince William County, Virginia.

Dear Ms. Julie Langan:

The Prince William County Department of Transportation is proposing to extend Van Buren Road from its existing termini at the intersection with Dumfries Road (Route 234) north for approximately 2.5 miles to a portion of existing Van Buren Road directly south of Cardinal Drive. Figure 1 is enclosed, and it provides a map of the proposed study area. Dewberry, on behalf of the Prince William County Department of Transportation, is in the process of preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, given the potential for federal funding, and future permitting.

The purpose of the project is to improve accessibility to Route 234 by providing an important bypass for local and regional traffic and reduce congestion along parallel facilities including I-95 and Route 1 by providing an alternate route for vehicle traffic between Dale Boulevard and Route 234. This connection would provide for better connections to local schools, residential areas, and churches surrounding the project area (Figure 1.). As part of the Prince William County Comprehensive Plan, this project would further efforts by the County to ensure adequate transportation facilities exist to serve the mobility needs of residents, visitors, and businesses.

The roadway would be designed as a 4-lane divided major collector facility with shared-use path and sidewalk facilities. The project also includes a bridge over Powell's Creek. The roadway type and characteristics are confirmed with the Revised 2016 Prince William County Comprehensive Plan.

Twenty-seven (27) previously recorded archaeological resource sites are located within the project area. Two of the archaeological sites have been recommended not eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing while the remaining sites remain unevaluated. An architectural site resides adjacent to the northern portion of the project area but is outside of the project area and no impacts to this architectural site are anticipated. DHR confirmation will be acquired. A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey will be completed to support the project's NEPA document. No impacts to 4(f) or 6 (f) properties are anticipated. An ePIX report has been started for this project (DHR File # 2021-3407). Additionally, FHWA sent out Tribal consultation letters on March 11, 2021 and can be provided upon request. Attached to this letter is the VCRIS Maps and records of the sites within the project area for your reference, the associated reports can be provided upon request.

To assist us in identifying environmental impacts, constraints, or other concerns that may affect design and construction of this project, please provide us with any comments or concerns that your agency may have regarding impacts to resources under your agency's jurisdiction.

We look forward to receiving your comments on this project. Please submit comments and information **within 30 days from the date of receipt or April 19th, 2021 at the latest**. Thank you in advance for your assistance. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at **(703) 849-0175**, by email at **kdonovan@dewberry.com**, or at the following address:

Kelly Donovan
Environmental Scientist
Dewberry Engineers Inc.
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Sincerely,
Dewberry Engineers Inc.



Kelly Donovan
Environmental Scientist

Enclosure: Figure 1 – Study Area

cc: Sherry Djouharian, Prince William County Department of Transportation
Dagmawie Shikurye, Prince William County Department of Transportation
Mark Brewer, Dewberry Engineers Inc.
Beth Moyer, Dewberry Engineers Inc.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Matt Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

30 March 2021

Ms Kelly Donovan
Dewberry Engineering Inc.
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Re: Extension of Van Buren Road
Prince William County
DHR File # 2021-0073

Dear Ms Donovan:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received your 12 March 2021 letter initiation consultation with our office regarding the above referenced project. It is our understanding that Prince William County proposes to extend Van Buren Road from its existing termini at the intersection with Dumfries Road (Route 234) north for approximately 2.5 miles to a portion of existing Van Buren Road directly south of Cardinal Drive.

Your 12 March correspondence states there are twenty-seven (27) previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area of potential effects (APE). Of those, DHR has already recommended two of the sites as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the remaining twenty-five sites remain unevaluated. Additionally, one known architectural property adjacent, but outside of the APE on the project's northern portion. The initiation letter mentions Prince William County will complete a Phase I cultural resources survey for the undertaking. Please provide one hard copy archival copy and one electronic copy on disc of the Phase I survey report and associated survey forms per our Survey Guidelines to DHR for our review and comment when available.

We note that a draft application for this undertaking was created in our ePix electronic system. The DHR requests this draft ePix application be deleted and all further correspondence and submissions for this project to DHR be provided to us hard copy and under the above referenced DHR File Number.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact me at (804) 482-6090.

Sincerely,


Marc Holma, Architectural Historian
Division of Review and Compliance

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6408
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033



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Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Travis A. Voyles
*Acting Secretary of Natural and
Historic Resources*

Julie V. Langan
Director
Tel: (804) 482-6446
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

6 September 2022

Ms Beth Patrizzi
Dewberry Engineering Inc.
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Re: Extension of Van Buren Road—Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Phase II of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, Prince William County
DHR File # 2021-0073

Dear Ms Patrizzi:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received for our review and comment the report “Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105” (August 2022) prepared by Dutton and Associates. Based on the information provided, it is DHR’s opinion that this investigation and its report, primarily the Phase II evaluation of 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, fail to meet applicable standards and guidelines.

The documentation in the report shows techniques which are inconsistent with standard archaeological field practice and minimum standards for documentation of archaeological data. Generally, a majority of the field investigation photos are blurry and/or out of focus. Every Phase I STP photo is taken too close to the STP to show the soil stratigraphy and lacks a scale. The field excavation techniques depicted in many of the profile and test unit photos from the Phase II evaluations appear to be inconsistent with standard archaeological practice, exhibited by messy test units covered in loose soil and with sloping/messily cut walls. Many of the Phase II profile photos lack a scale and are poor quality.

The stratigraphy exhibited in the profile photos for both sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 is more complex than is reflected in both the profile drawings and the excavation techniques. As an example, Test Unit (TU) 2 within site 44PW2104 (figures 9-7 and 9-8) clearly show an upper stratum on dark brown loamy soil

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

which has a sharp transition to a light reddish-brown clayey soil halfway through the profile. The profile drawing and narrative contend that this unit exhibited a single A Horizon stratum of 30 cm thick topsoil. This interpretation is clearly inconsistent with the soils shown in the field and incorrect. The stratigraphy in TU 1 of site 44PW2105 is similarly described as a single 60cm thick stratum of topsoil over subsoil with no cultural features, is depicted as such in the profile drawing, and was excavated in the field as one monolithic stratum. The soils shown in the profile photo clearly show several distinct strata, likely feature fill, and the adjacent unit (TU 3) contains feature fill which extends into TU 1. All of these potential feature strata have been lumped into one "A Horizon" stratum. The DHR is concerned that this issue, which is present in almost every test unit excavated during this Phase II evaluation of sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, shows a lack of a basic understanding of soil stratigraphy and stratigraphic excavation technique.

On a more editorial note, DHR requests that the consultant include the counts of bone in the artifact tables. Regarding the Phase I portion of the report DHR requests that, when an archaeological site is present, one of the representative STP profiles and photo included in the report be from within the site. The discussion of Area D, specifically when discussing the identification of sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, is confusingly worded. Due to the wording of the narrative combined with a difficult to follow numbering system for the STP transects, it is difficult to understand what site the consultant is discussing throughout the narrative. We note that the number of positive STPs in the narrative for site 44PW2104 is inconsistent with the mapping. Finally, DHR requests the report include information regarding the staff who completed/oversaw this work in the field, not just the Principal Investigator.

At this point, the consultant cannot reverse the excavations that have already taken place or correct the problems in the field excavation and field documentation techniques. These issues hamper the ability to delineate most of the artifacts excavated stratigraphically within the sites and limit our full understanding of these resources. We recommend the consultant revise the report to fully describe and more correctly interpret the stratigraphy shown in the field. The DHR requests that revised profile drawings more accurately reflect the variations in the natural stratigraphy, not be created by drawing a straight line between either ends of the unit profile.

Despite the above noted deficiencies, DHR believes there is sufficient information provided to discuss the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for the four archaeological sites (44PW2102, 44PW2103, 44PW2104, and 44PW2105) identified during the Phase I. Based on the information provided, DHR concurs with the consultant's recommendation that sites 44PW2102 and 44PW2103 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. We also concur sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

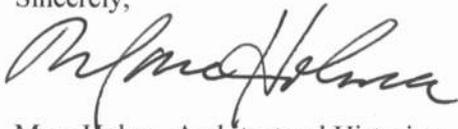
On 1 September 2022 the report and its recommendations regarding the NRHP eligibility of sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 were presented to the Archaeological Subcommittee of our Department's National Register Evaluation Committee. It is the Committee's opinion that the documentation provided is insufficient to formally assess site 44PW2104 for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Regarding site 44PW2105, while DHR notes significant issues with the documentation and interpretation of the soil stratigraphy at this site, it is the Committee's opinion that sufficient information was provided to concur

Page 3
6 September 2022
Ms Beth Patrizzi

with the consultant's recommendation that site 44PW2105 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. DHR recommends avoidance of this resource.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact me at (804) 482-6090.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marc Holma". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Marc" and last name "Holma" clearly distinguishable.

Marc Holma, Architectural Historian
Division of Review and Compliance



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Travis A. Voyles
*Acting Secretary of Natural and
Historic Resources*

Julie V. Langan
Director
Tel: (804) 482-6446
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

9 November 2022

Ms Beth Patrizzi
Dewberry Engineering Inc.
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Re: Extension of Van Buren Road—Revised Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Phase II of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, Prince William County
DHR File # 2021-0073

Dear Ms Patrizzi:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received for our review and comment the revised report "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105" (August 2022) prepared by Dutton and Associates. The report was revised in response to DHR's comments dated 6 September 2022. The revisions included revised profile drawings and soil descriptions for sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 as well as clarifications in the Phase I mapping. While some of DHR's previously expressed concerns regarding the field documentation could not be addressed as the fieldwork had already been completed, the revisions adequately address DHR's concerns regarding the report. It is DHR's opinion that the report generally meets applicable standards and guidelines and DHR accepts the report as a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties

On 4 November 2022 the report and its recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of sites 44PW2104 were presented to the Archaeological Subcommittee of our Department's National Register Evaluation Committee. Based on the information provided, the Committee concurred with the consultant's recommendation that site 44PW2104 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Please note that the disc containing the electronic version of the report was corrupted. Please provide to DHR a new disc with the report on it.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact me at (804) 482-6090.

Sincerely,

Marc Holma, Architectural Historian
Division of Review and Compliance

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

C: Mr. David Dutton, Dutton + Associates



8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, VA 22031

703.849.0100
703.849.0118 fax
www.dewberry.com

November 17, 2022

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Attn: Mr. Marc Holma
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: Cultural Resources Determination of Effect for the Proposed Van Buren Road North Extension, Prince William County, Virginia
VDOT Project No. 0627-076-321, UPC No. 118643
DHR File #: 2021-0073

Dear Mr. Holma,

Dewberry Engineers Inc. (Dewberry) on behalf of the Prince William County Department of Transportation and with the support of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is providing the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) information regarding the subject project referenced above. This project is being administered as a Locality Administered Project (LAP) by Prince William County (PWC) and has received funding for the next stage of the project. As this project will utilize federal funding, the locality, on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and VDOT, is coordinating this undertaking with your office in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800.

Project Description

In accordance with the Revised (2017) Prince William County Comprehensive Plan (PWCCP) and Revised (2016) Countywide Transportation Plan (CTP), the Prince William County (PWC) Department of Transportation is proposing to extend Van Buren Road on new alignment from its existing termini at the intersection with Dumfries Road (Route 234) north for approximately 2.5 miles to a portion of existing Van Buren Road directly south of Cardinal Drive for an additional approximate 0.2 miles. The project would construct a four-lane divided urban collector roadway. Construction of a 10-foot wide shared-use path and a 5-foot wide sidewalk would be included to provide non-motorized transportation alternatives. The project would also include construction of an approximately 235' bridge spanning Powell's Creek perpendicular to the waterway and associated stormwater management facilities. The project area is located in the southeastern region of Prince William County, Virginia (Attachment 1).

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, we anticipate an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be determined to be the appropriate level of documentation to evaluate the Van Buren Road North Extension project. The proposed EA is being prepared in accordance with FHWA's regulations implementing NEPA (23 CFR §771.119).

Treatment of Archeological Sites

On March 12, 2021, Dewberry initiated consultation with DHR during the scoping phase of the NEPA documentation process. The letter indicated twenty-seven (27) previously recorded archaeological resource sites overlap with the project area. Of those, DHR has already recommended two of the sites as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the remaining sites remain unevaluated. Additionally, an architectural property resides adjacent, but outside of the APE on the project's northern portion. In a letter dated March 30, 2021, DHR provided comments and assigned the following DHR File #: 2021-0073 (Attachment 2).

As further detailed in Attachment 3, Dutton + Associates, LLC (Dutton or D+A) conducted a Phase I identification survey for the proposed project in November of 2021, which resulted in the identification of four (4) previously unrecorded sites (Field Sites 1-4). Given the history of Field Sites #1 and #2 and their spatial relationship, both sites were recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Field Sites #3 and #4 were identified as small prehistoric lithic scatters, which were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Following consultation with PWC and VDOT, a Phase II evaluation survey was undertaken for Field Sites #1 and #2. Information on Field Site #1 and #2 from the Phase II field work can be found below:

Field Site #1 (Site #44PW2104) does not possess new or important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of the site's and/or region's history beyond what the documentary record has already provided. As such, it is D+A's recommendation that Field Site #1 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Given the presence of significant archaeological deposits with intact soils and structural remains, Field Site #2 (Site #44PW2105) contains important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of domestic occupation at the site and in the region in the mid-eighteenth century. The site contains no above ground elements or related landscape features. It is D+A's recommendation that Field Site #2 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D.

In advance of the Phase I and II report, Dutton provided a Treatment of Archaeological Sites summary which includes additional details on Field Sites #1 and #2 and recommended site treatment (Attachment 3).

Dutton submitted the "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105" to DHR on August 5, 2022, in support of the Section 106 process for this NEPA study. The report was hand-delivered to DHR per the methods DHR described in the March 30, 2021 scoping response letter. Comments were received from DHR on September 6, 2022 (Attachment 5):

Site #44PW2104 (Field Site #1): A meeting was held with DHR, Dutton, and Dewberry to discuss the comments and to ensure all DHR recommendations were being addressed. Revisions to the report would include additional details and clarifications on Site #44PW2104 to allow for eligibility concurrence (recommended Not Eligible).

Site #44PW2105 (Field Site #2): DHR confirmed concurrence with the recommendation that Site #44PW2105 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, DHR recommended avoidance of the resource.

Dutton submitted the revised "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the ±37.2 Hectare (±91.8 Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105" to DHR on October 13, 2022, to further support the Section 106 process for this NEPA study. Comments were received from DHR on November 9, 2022 (Attachment 5):

Site #44PW2104 (Field Site #1): DHR confirmed concurrence with the recommendation that Site 44PW2104 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Avoidance alternatives considered for Site #44PW2105, including alignment shifts, were significantly limited. Alternatives were reviewed for impacts to natural resources, sensitive environmental areas, adjacent communities, future access to adjacent parcels, alignment constraints presented by the existing electrical transmission lines, a proposed Prince William County Service Authority pump station, and federal right-of-way for I-95. Due to these identified constraints, it was determined that complete avoidance of Site #44PW2105 was not practicable.

Given the well-defined nature of the site and its position on the landform, controlled site burial was determined to be the most practicable alternative that minimized direct effects to Site #44PW2105. It is

anticipated that the incorporation of controlled site burial of Site #44PW2105 will not diminish the aspects of historic integrity that qualifies this site for the NRHP and will avoid any adverse effect from this undertaking (project) to historic archaeological properties. Proposed construction at the location of Site #44PW2105 would entail preserving the resource underneath approximately 7 feet of fill as shown in the attached figures. No excavation or removal of soil from within the limits of Site #44PW2105 would be required for the construction of the proposed road. Additionally, the stormwater management pond shown directly adjacent and to the west of Site 44PW2105 (Attachment 4) would be relocated to the north, outside of the sites limits. All proposed drainage facilities (including inlets, pipes, and ditches) within the proposed Site #44PW2105 limits would be located on the east side of the road where Site #44PW2105 is under a larger amount of fill so as to prevent excavation or soil removal from Site #44PW2105.

As currently proposed, though the footprint of the Van Buren Road Extension North project overlaps a portion of Site #44PW2105, we believe the resource would be protected in place by a controlled site burial approach. **We are requesting DHR's concurrence with a no adverse effect determination as a result of the proposed controlled site burial approach for Site #44PW2105 and the ineligibility for NRHP listing of other identified resources in the project's Area of Potential Effects.** Exhibits of the surveyed areas and the proposed Van Buren Road North Extension alignment are attached, as well as proposed roadway plans detailing the crossing area (Attachment 4).

Should you need any additional information or have any questions feel free to contact me at Beth Patrizzi at bpatrizzi@dewberry.com or 703.698.9069 or Andrew Dietrich at adietrich@dewberry.com or 703-849-0351.

Sincerely,
Dewberry Engineers Inc.

Beth J. Patrizzi
Senior Environmental Scientist

Encl: Attachment 1: Project Area Figure
Attachment 2: DHR Scoping Materials
Attachment 3: Dutton + Associates Summary and Recommendation
Attachment 4: Design Plan View, Design Profile View, Design Cross Section
Attachment 5: DHR Comment and Concurrence Letters
Attachment 6: Site Burial Protocol

cc: John Simpkins, FHWA
Eric Rothermel FHWA
Sherry Djouharian, PWC DOT
Justin Patton, PWC Archaeologist
Thomas Wasaff, VDOT Environmental
Anissa Brown, VDOT Environmental
Raymond Ezell, VDOT Environmental



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Travis A. Voyles
*Acting Secretary of Natural and
Historic Resources*

Julie V. Langan
Director
Tel: (804) 482-6446
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

16 December 2022

Ms. Beth Patrizzi
Dewberry Engineering Inc.
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Re: Extension of Van Buren Road—Determination of Effect
Prince William County
DHR File # 2021-0073

Dear Ms Patrizzi:

The Department of Historic Preservation (DHR) has received your request for our review and comment on the determination of effect for the above referenced project. Based on the information provided, DHR does not concur with Prince William County's recommendation that intentional site burial beneath seven feet of fill and a four-line urban road will not adversely affect Site 44PW2105, a property determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is our opinion that burial in place would inevitably result in construction and long-term compaction impacts on the site. Therefore, it is DHR's opinion the construction of Van Buren Road North Extension as currently designed will result in an adverse effect to Site 44PW2105. Additionally, we believe archaeological data recovery would be the most appropriate mitigation measure for this resource. Please continue to consult with us in order either find alternatives that avoid adversely affecting Site 44PW2105 or to develop a Memorandum of Agreement to address the adverse effect.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact me at (804) 482-6090.

Sincerely,

Marc Holma, Senior Architectural Historian
Division of Review and Compliance

C: Mr. David Dutton, Dutton + Associates

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

ADDENDUM >

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Realignment of the Van Buren Road Expansion Project

LOCATION > Prince William County, Virginia

DATE > May 2023

PREPARED FOR >
Dewberry Engineers, Inc.



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF A PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF THE
VAN BUREN ROAD EXPANSION PROJECT
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

PREPARED FOR:

**DEWBERRY ENGINEERS, INC.
8401 ARLINGTON BOULEVARD
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22031**

PREPARED BY:

**DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

DAVID H. DUTTON, M.A.

MAY 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

In April 2023, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A), working under contract to Dewberry Engineers, Inc. (Dewberry), conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of an expanded right-of-way (ROW) associated with a proposed realignment of the Van Buren Road Expansion project in Prince William County, Virginia (project area) (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The expanded ROW is ± 2.34 hectares (± 5.78 acres). The proposed realignment is in response to avoidance measures currently planned for archaeological Site 44PW2105, which was identified during Phase I cultural resource survey of the original proposed Van Buren Road Expansion project alignment. The following document was prepared as an addendum to the Phase I identification survey report for Van Buren Road Extension project area titled, *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ± 37.2 -Hectare (± 91.8 -Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105* (Dutton 2022).

The Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted for planning purposes in order to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located within or immediately adjacent to the project area in order to make recommendations regarding their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All research, fieldwork, and recording conducted as part of these investigations conform to the guidance specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia (rev. 2017).

Principal investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. David H. Dutton, M.A. served as the Principal Investigator, oversaw archaeological investigations, and coauthored the report. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

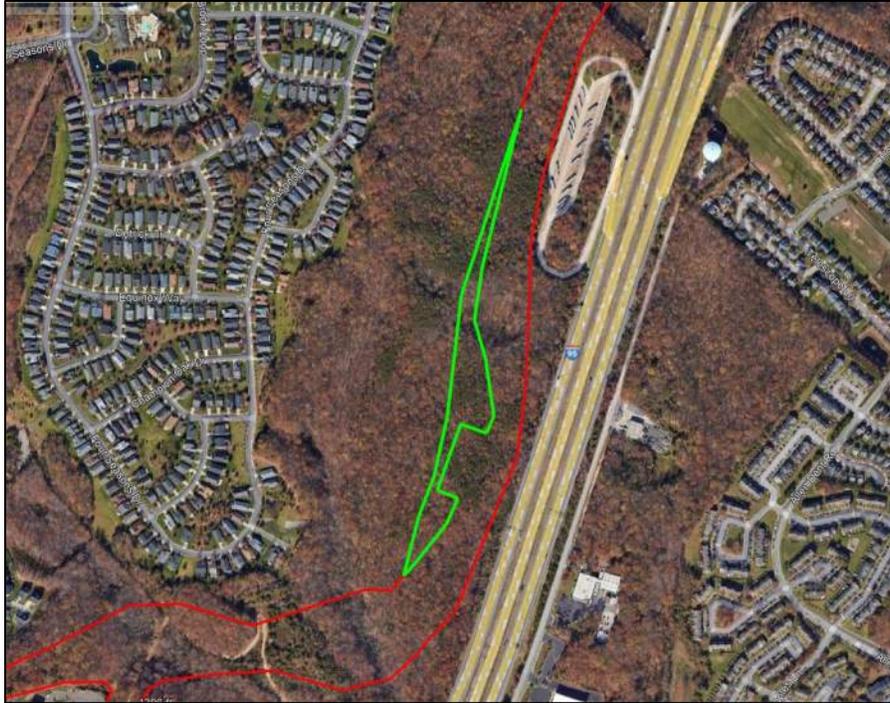


Figure 1-1: Aerial image illustrating the proposed realignment and expanded ROW (green) and the original ROW limits (red). Source: ROW file data provided by Dewberry



Figure 1-2: USGS topographic map illustrating the proposed realignment and expanded ROW (green) and the original ROW limits (red). Source: ROW file data provided by Dewberry

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the project area was undertaken in order to confirm the existing condition of the property, note any surface evidence of cultural activity, recommend and implement an appropriate survey methodology for the property based upon the results of the background research and field reconnaissance, and identify the presence or absence of cultural resources on the property. The background research, field reconnaissance, and field survey methodologies are summarized below.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

For the purposes of this addendum, the archival research and historic context developed for the Phase I report for the Van Buren Road Extension project was used and is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD SURVEY

Architectural Resources

No buildings or structures are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area; therefore, no additional architectural survey was conducted of the project area specifically. The results of the Phase I architectural survey for the Van Buren Road Extension, which included survey of all buildings and structures 50 years or age or older located within and adjacent to the project area was used for the purposes of assessing impacts and is included herein by reference.

Archaeological Resources

At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted within those portions of the project area that had potential for buried archaeological deposits. Shovel test placement was avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 38 centimeters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented. Shovel testing did not occur outside of the limits of the expanded ROW.

For any archaeological resources identified during the survey, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetational variation, sources of disturbance,

and all surface and subsurface investigations. GPS coordinates for all identified site locations were recorded and sufficient information was included on maps to permit easy relocation of sites. Notes were taken on surface and vegetational conditions, soil characteristics, dimensions and construction of features evident, and the amount and distribution of cultural materials present. All subsurface archaeological excavations were backfilled and returned to pre-survey conditions.

REPORT AND RECORD PREPARATION

The results of the study are accompanied by maps and photographs as appropriate and were synthesized and summarized in this addendum to the Phase I identification survey report for Van Buren Road Extension project area titled, *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105* (Dutton 2022). All research material and documentation generated by this project are on file at D+A's office in Midlothian, Virginia.

QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The D+A personnel who directed and conducted this survey meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). All work was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), and VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological survey of the proposed ROW expansion involved both pedestrian survey and systematic subsurface testing. The results of the field survey are summarized below.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

At the outset of field efforts, a systematic pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the project area. There are no visible structures currently standing on the property, though the remnants of domestic debris and dumping are evident, which is consistent with what was encountered during the original survey. The terrain of the project area is gently rolling and consists primarily of the eastern edge of a finger ridge and is typical of terrain areas throughout the Virginia Piedmont. (Figure 3-1). Vegetation consisted of mature hardwoods and saplings with minimal understory. (Figure 3-2, Figure 3-3, Figure 3-4). Aside from the domestic dumping, there were no visible landscape features or evidence of cultural material or activity greater than 50 years of age.



Figure 3-1: General view of terrain and vegetation in the southern portion of the ROW expansion area facing north.



Figure 3-2: General view of terrain and vegetation in the northern portion of the ROW expansion area facing south.



Figure 3-3: Representative view of domestic debris disposal observed in the ROW expansion area.

SUBSURFACE SURVEY

Following pedestrian survey, individual grids of shovel tests were established on landforms that exhibited the potential for intact significant archaeological deposits to be present. Shovel test grids were not established in areas with slopes greater than 15 percent, in areas with water saturated soils or wetlands at the time of the survey, or areas with visible evidence of severe soil disturbance.

Transects were labeled sequentially with letter designations and shovel tests were number numerically. A total of six transects, A through F, were established within the expanded ROW alignment. A total of 67 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals. Seven shovel tests were not excavated due to slope or surface debris. No shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

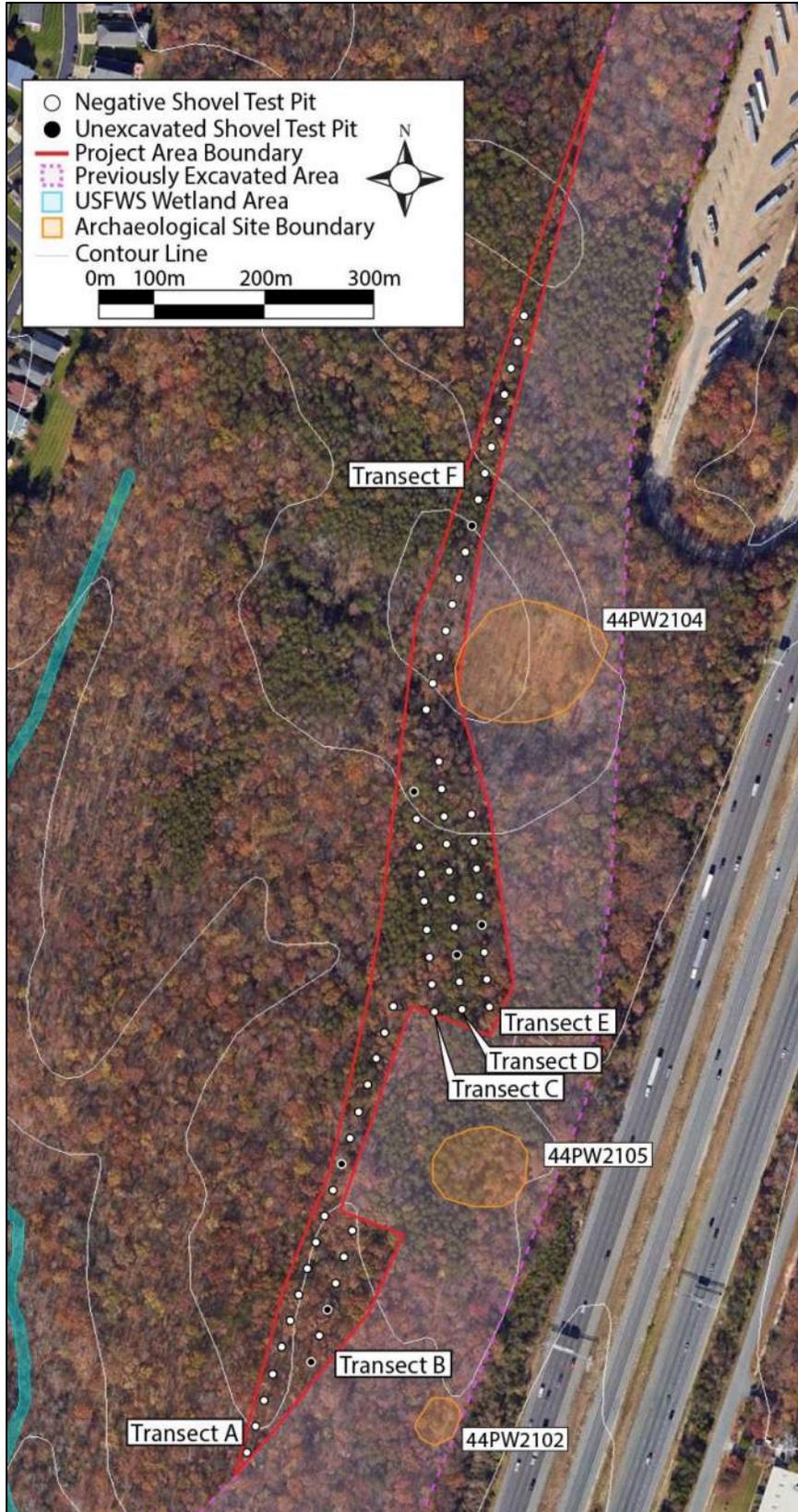


Figure 3-4: Plan view of shovel test excavations in the ROW expansion area.

Soils throughout the ROW expansion area were consistent in both structure and depth. A typical soil profile consisted of two soil strata with a 2.5 Y 7/2 pale brown loam ranging in depth from 17 cm to 40 cm overlying a 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay subsoil (Figure 3-5).

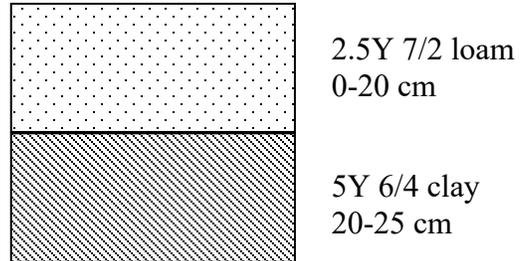


Figure 3-5: Soil profile of Shovel Test F10.

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4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No shovel test pits were positive for cultural material and no subsurface features were identified. *It is therefore D+A's recommendation that no additional archaeological survey is warranted for the ROW expansion area.*

No architectural resources were located either within or within line of sight of the proposed ROW expansion area. *As such, it is D+A's recommendation that no additional architectural survey is warranted for the ROW expansion area.*

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APPENDIX A: RESUMES

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DAVID H. DUTTON
Partner



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Education

Master of Arts, 1990
Archaeological Studies
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986
Anthropology and Sociology
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow
Wilson Bridge Design Competition,
1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart
Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic
Resources Archaeology Advisory Group,
2000

Historic Preservation Committee
Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and
Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 31 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DAVID H. DUTTON
Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present. Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006. Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002. Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999. Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994. Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992. Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

Example Projects and Publications

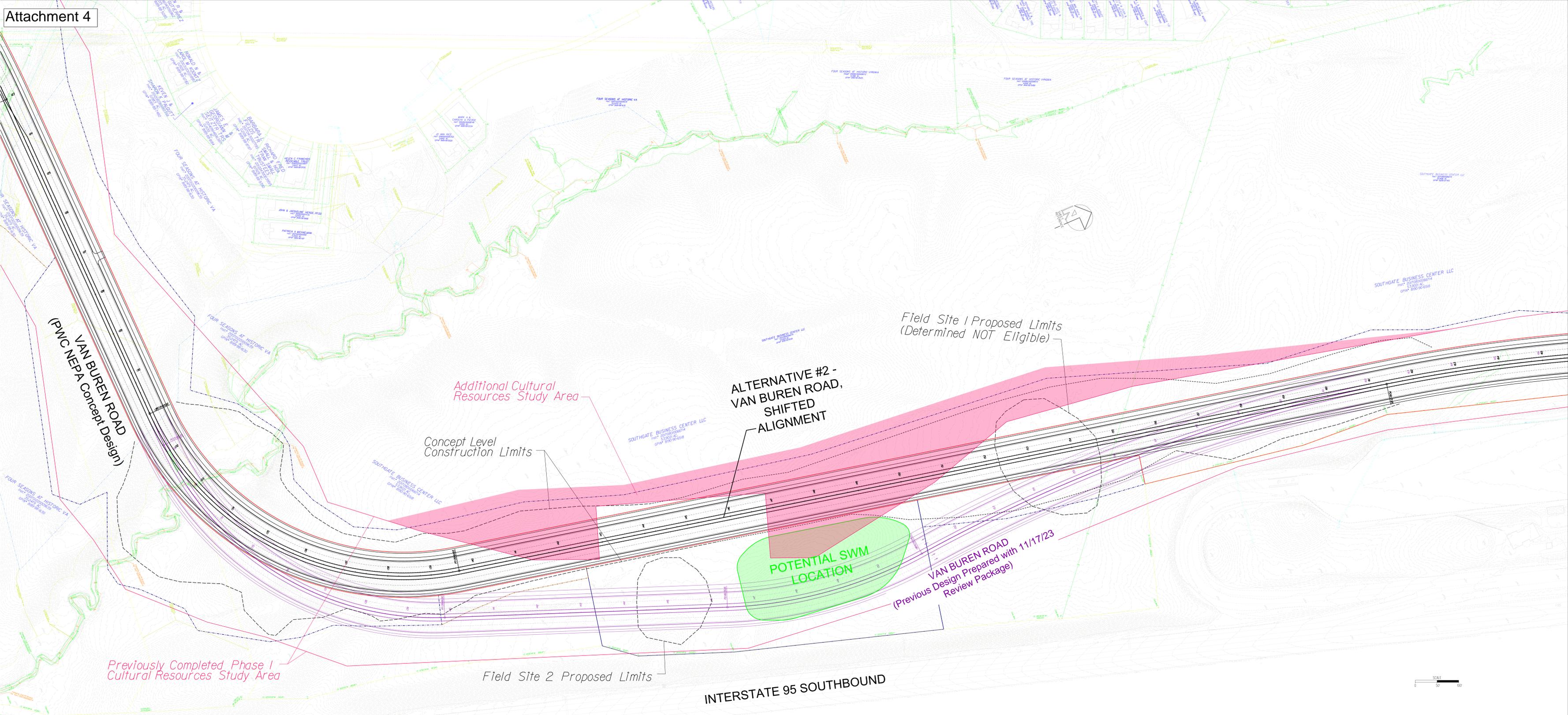
2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

1115 CROWDER DRIVE, MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113 • TEL 804.897.1960



ALTERNATIVE #2 - VAN BUREN ROAD

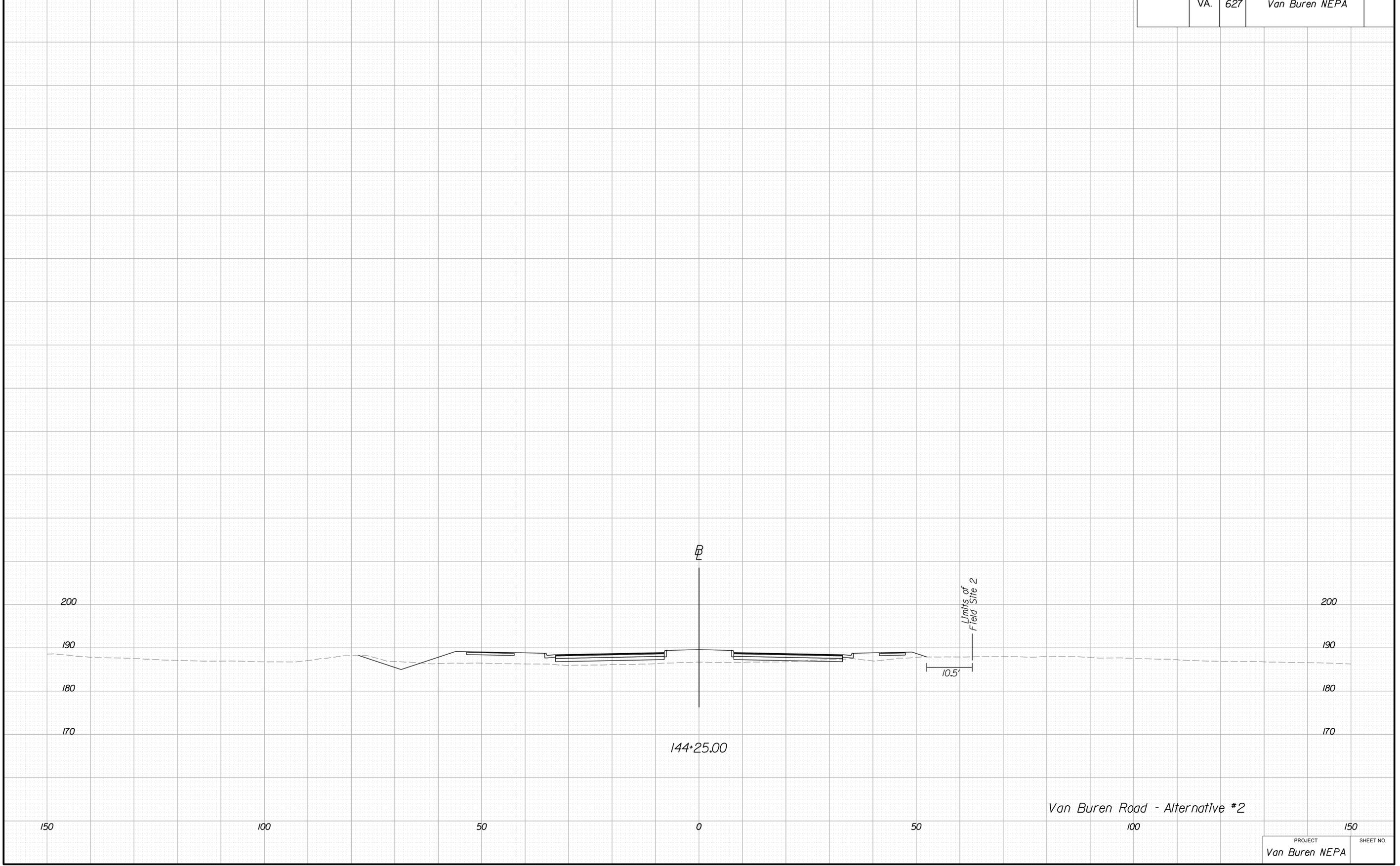
PROJECT MANAGER WWW _____
SURVEYED BY, DATE XXX _____
DESIGN BY YY _____
SUBSURFACE UTILITY BY, DATE ZZZ _____

CROSS SECTIONS

SCALE 1 IN. = 10 FT

DESIGN FEATURES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION
OR TO REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC
MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS DEEMED
NECESSARY BY THE DEPARTMENT

REVISED	STATE	STATE		SHEET NO.
	ROUTE	PROJECT		
	VA.	627	Van Buren NEPA	



PROJECT	SHEET NO.
Van Buren NEPA	150

REPORT >

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the
±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren
Road Extension Project Area and Phase II
Archaeological Evaluation of Sites
44PW2104 and 44PW2105

LOCATION > Prince William County, Virginia

DATE > AUGUST 2022
REVISED > OCTOBER 2022

PREPARED FOR >
Dewberry Engineers, Inc.



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
±37.2 HECTARE (±91.8 ACRE) VAN BUREN ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT AREA AND
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105**

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:

**DEWBERRY ENGINEERS, INC.
8401 ARLINGTON BOULEVARD
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22031**

PREPARED BY:

**DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

DAVID DUTTON, M.A.

AUGUST 2022

REVISED OCTOBER 2022

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ABSTRACT

In October and November 2021, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I and Phase II cultural resource survey of the ±37.2 hectare (±91.8 acre) Van Buren Road Extension project area in Prince William County, Virginia. The project area is located east of Montclair, Virginia, and is bounded on the north by Cardinal Drive, on the east by Interstate-95, on the south by Dumfries Road (Route 234), and on the west by adjacent wooded parcels and residential development. The project extends the existing Van Buren Road on the south side of Cardinal Drive to Route 234. For the purposes of cultural resource survey, the project's direct area of potential effect (APE) was defined as the limits of proposed ground disturbance associated with construction of the project to include stormwater management facilities. The project's indirect APE includes the area immediately adjacent to the proposed project.

*No previously recorded architectural resources were located within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE and reconnaissance level architectural survey did not result in the identification of any buildings or structures either within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE 50 years of age or older. **As such, it is D+A's recommendation that no further architectural survey is warranted.***

Background research indicated that seven previously recorded archaeological sites (six small prehistoric lithic scatters and one nineteenth century trash scatter) were mapped either within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. Historic documents, maps, and aerial images also indicated that William Jennings, a former freed slave, owned and occupied property within the project area APE on a part time basis during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and in to the second quarter of the twentieth century. Mr. Jennings also owned and occupied property in the District of Columbia.

Following systematic pedestrian survey of the project area APE full grids of shovel tests at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals were placed in areas with the potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. These included upland landforms with well drained soils and slopes of less than 15%. Areas with slope greater than 15%, were water saturated at the time of the survey, delineated wetlands, or exhibited evidence of severe subsurface disturbances were not tested. While soils in the project area APE are well drained, over 40% of the project area is sloped 15% or more with some areas exhibiting steep and pronounced slopes of 40% or more.

A total of 574 shovel tests were excavated in the project area APE. Twentieth century cultural material was recovered from shovel testing along with some eighteenth and nineteenth century material. Large amounts of modern and mid to late twentieth century refuse was encountered in the northern and southern portions of the project area and was not collected. Subsurface shovel testing resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded sites; 44PW2102, 44PW2103, 44PW2104, and 44PW2105.

Site 44PW2104 is a late nineteenth-century domestic site, which appears to be associated with William Jennings, who was a freed slave that owned and occupied the property from 1883 until 1921. Given the presence of cultural material dating from the time period the property was occupied by Mr. Jennings and observed structural debris and two possible pits associated with

buildings or structures, it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2104 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and that site avoidance or Phase II evaluation be undertaken.

Site 44PW2105 is small site with fewer and slightly earlier domestic material. Given the location of the site in relation to Site 44PW2104 and the Jennings property as shown on the 1937 aerial, the finds were interpreted as a likely outbuilding of the Jennings and associated with their overall agricultural complex. Given the potential association with the Jennings property it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2105 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and that site avoidance or Phase II evaluation be undertaken.

Sites 44PW2102 and 44PW2103, both consist of small amounts of prehistoric lithic material recovered from a limited number of shovel tests. The lack of diagnostic artifacts at either site, coupled with the limited amount of material, limits the potential of either of these sites to contribute new or important information about the prehistory of the area and or region. It is therefore D+A's recommendation that Sites 44PW2102 and 44PW2103 are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is warranted for these sites.

Of the seven previously recorded sites were reidentified during the current Phase I survey. For those resources located in the northern segment of the project area APE where adjacent residential development and improvements have occurred, it is very likely that construction has destroyed the identified resources. It is also possible and likely that recordation of site data from early surveys resulted in mismapping or misprojecting site locations or that the sites are located closer to the edge of landforms and outside of the current project area APE. It is therefore D+A's opinion that no further consideration is warranted for those previously recorded sites located within or adjacent to the project area APE as they could not be reidentified.

From March through April 2022, D+A completed Phase II evaluation survey of Site 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, located in the Van Buren Road Extension project area APE. The two sites were identified during Phase I survey of the project area APE and were recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 for listing in the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of close interval shovel test pits and test units.

SITE 44PW2104

Site 44PW2104 is a late nineteenth early twentieth-century domestic site associated with William Jennings, who was a freed slave that owned and occupied the property from 1883 until 1921. Mr. Jennings' father was also a freed slave and worked for President James Madison in the White House. Phase II evaluation survey of Site 44PW2104 resulted in defined site boundaries encompassing +/-0.47 hectares (+/-1.16 acres) within the proposed project APE. The recovery of artifacts up to the western boundary of the project APE suggests that potential exists for the site to continue further west beyond the present study and project limits. Shovel testing and unit excavation revealed that the site area within the APE had been impacted by the demolition of and removal of buildings and structures, which appeared to be standing as late as the early 1940s. Artifacts recovered consisted of late nineteenth to early twentieth century ceramics and glass, all

recovered from Stratum I topsoil with no stratigraphic or chronological separation. Site soils in six of the nine excavated units revealed sharp transitions between topsoil and subsoil indicative of soil removal across a large portion of the site. The absence of evidence of subsurface archaeological features or any evidence of a surviving cultural occupation layer severely limits the overall potential of that portion of the site located within the project APE to contain intact significant archaeological deposits with research potential. Pushpiles containing building demolition debris located off to the side of the site further supports the interpretation that the area was scraped during building and structure demolition. Unit excavation around two depressions located within the site did not reveal any evidence of structural use and their presence appears to be more a result of timber removal or tree fall than use and occupation of the site. Given the documented presence of disturbed and cut soils and the absence of significant intact subsurface archaeological features or deposits within the project APE, the potential for that portion of Site 44PW2104 that is located within the APE to possess new or important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of the site's and/or region's history beyond what the documentary record has already provided is limited. **As such, it is D+A's recommendation that the portion of Site 44PW2104 that is in the project APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 44PW2104 within the APE.**

SITE 44PW2105

Phase II evaluation revealed that Site 44PW2105 is a mid-eighteenth-century domestic site, not an agricultural building as originally interpreted, and was likely associated with John Canterbury, who appears to have owned and occupied the property until 1760, at which time the land was sold to Bertrand Ewell who did not reside on the property. Phase II evaluation testing of Site 44PW2105 resulted in defined site boundaries encompassing +/-0.26 hectares (+/-0.65 acres). Based on Phase I and Phase II testing, it appears that the entirety of Site 44PW2105 is located within the project APE. Shovel testing and unit excavation revealed the presence of an intact cultural layer containing brick and stone structural rubble, oyster shell deposits, and eighteenth-century artifacts in intact soils across much of the site. Artifacts recovered include Westerwald stoneware, white salt glaze stoneware, North Devonshire plain and slip decorated wares, Delftware, dark green bottle glass bases, case bottle glass, and bone handled cutlery. The variety and use popularity dates of the recovered artifacts support a domestic occupation dating to the mid-eighteenth century. Given the presence of significant archaeological deposits with intact soils and structural remains, **it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW2105 contains important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of domestic occupation at the site and in the region in the mid-eighteenth century. As such, it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2105 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D and site avoidance or controlled site burial is recommended.**

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1. INTRODUCTION

In October and November 2021 and March and April 2022, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I and Phase II cultural resource survey of the ±37.2 hectare (±91.8 acre) Van Buren Road Extension project area in Prince William County, Virginia. The effort was intended to identify cultural resources within the project area, to make recommendations as to whether any cultural resources present may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to assess potential impacts to those resources that are considered NRHP-eligible. Background research and field reconnaissance were used to develop an appropriate survey strategy, which was then implemented.

A Phase I survey of the project area resulted in four sites, 44PW2102, 44PW2103, 44PW2104, and 44PW2105. Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 were recommended for further Phase II evaluation testing to determine their overall significance and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In March and April 2022, Phase II evaluation survey was completing of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 and the results of that effort are also reported in this document.

All research, fieldwork, and recording conducted as part of these investigations conformed to the guidance specified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017). The D+A Project Manager, Project Archaeologist, and Architectural Historian directing the surveys meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior 48 FR 44738-9). David H. Dutton, M.A. served as the Principal Investigator, prepared the research design, and oversaw project management. Dara Friedberg, M.S., conducted the background research and coauthored the report. Christine Muron, M.A. supervised the fieldwork and was assisted in the field by Michael Lundberg, M.A., Justin Morey, B.A., Jacob Sullivan, B.A., John Hartmann IV, B.A., Courtney Roark, B.A., Delania Hunter, B.A., Rebecca Mattson, M.A., and Katie Gill, B.A. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

PROJECT LOCATION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Van Buren Road Extension project area is located east of Montclair, Virginia, and is bounded on the north by Cardinal Drive, on the east by Interstate-95, on the south by Route 234 (Dumfries Road), and on the west by adjacent parcels (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The project extends the existing Van Buren Road on the south side of Cardinal Drive to Route 234. For the purposes of cultural resource survey, the project's direct area of potential effects (APE) was defined as the limits of proposed ground disturbance associated with construction of the project to include stormwater management facilities. The project's indirect APE includes the area immediately adjacent to the proposed project.

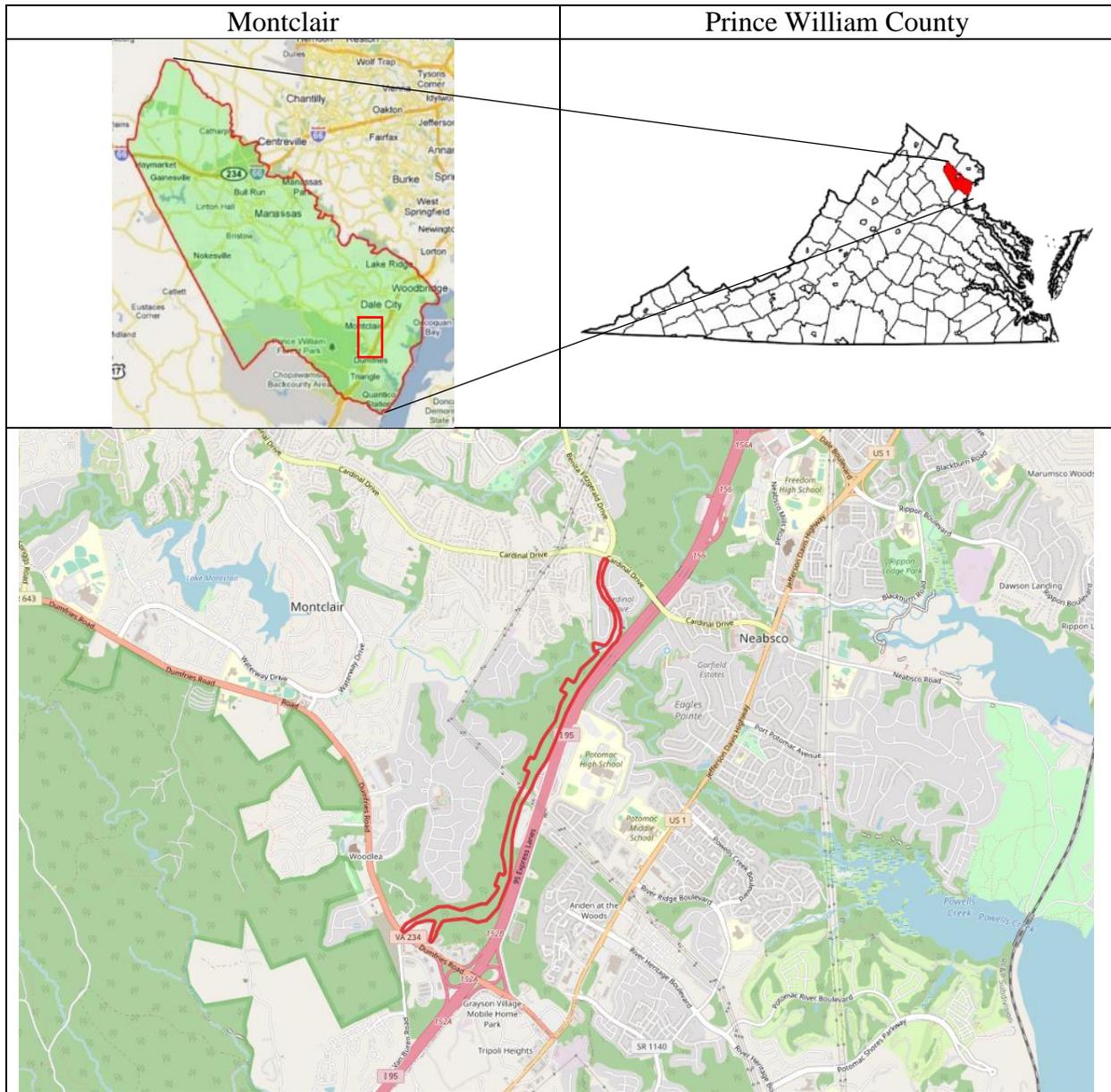


Figure 1-1: General location of the project area.

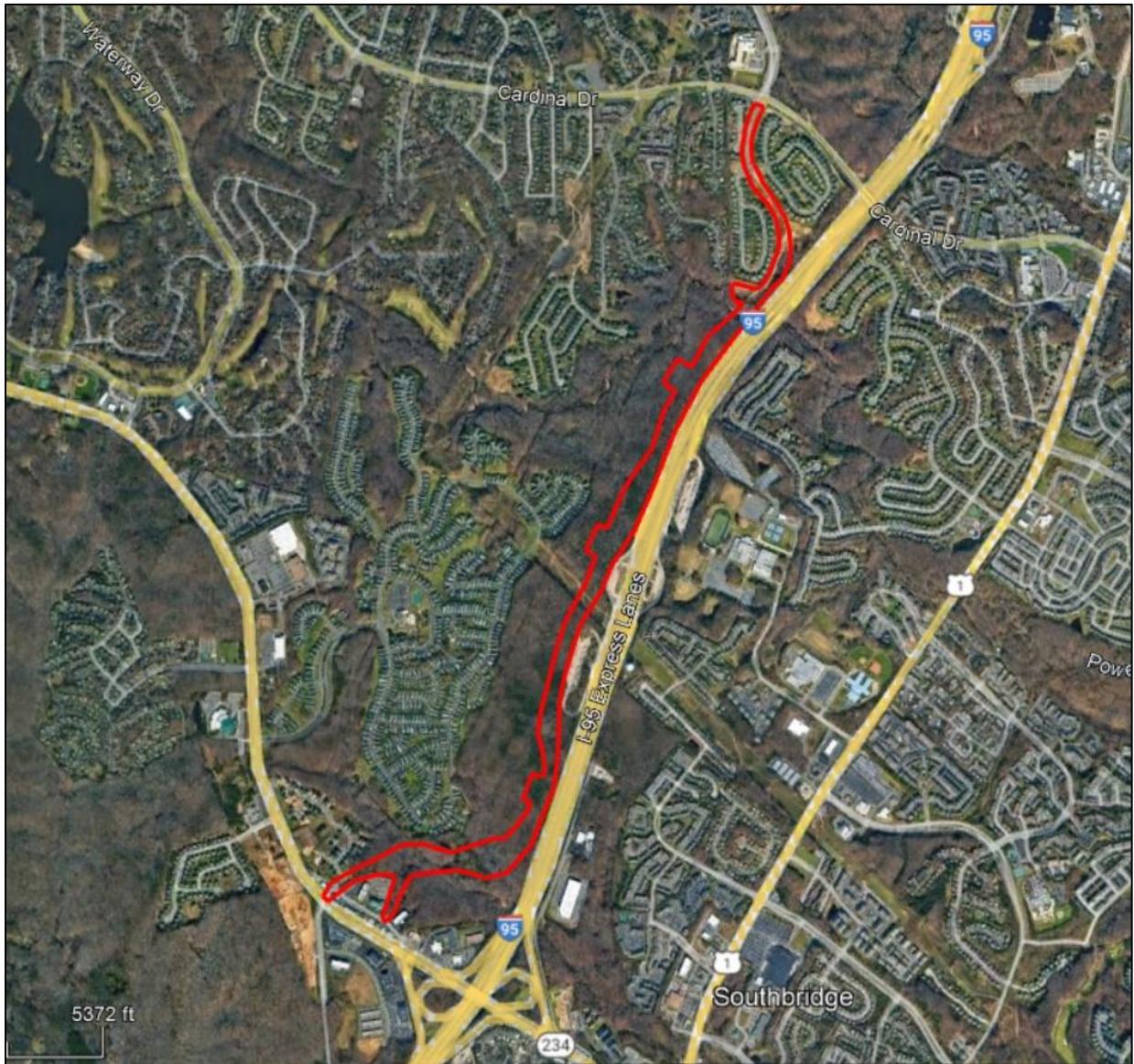


Figure 1-2: Aerial view of project APE shown in red. Source: Google Earth 2020

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2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the Van Buren Road Extension project area was undertaken in order to confirm the existing condition of the property, note any surface evidence of cultural activity, recommend and implement an appropriate survey methodology for the property based upon the results of the background research and field reconnaissance, and identify the presence or absence of cultural resources on the property. This resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites which underwent Phase II archaeological evaluation survey in order to confirm the existing condition of the property, determine the presence or absence of cultural resources, and assess their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The background research, field reconnaissance, and field survey methodologies are summarized below.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In November 2021, D+A conducted background research with the goal of identifying all previously recorded historic properties located within and in the vicinity of the project area in accordance with VDHR's guidance document titled *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017). Background research was conducted at the VDHR and on the internet and including the following sources:

- VDHR V-CRIS site files; and
- National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, maps and related documentation.

As part of this Phase I study, D+A checked resource data at each of the above sources to verify accuracy and ensure the information was up to date at the time of the survey. In further preparation for the Phase I survey, D+A conducted additional review of the following documents and sources for information relative to unrecorded historic property locations in the project area:

- County Tax Assessors records;
- USDA Historic Aerial Imagery;
- U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps;
- Previous historic resource survey documents;
- Prince William County RELIC Room; and
- Local historical society archives.

The additional review conducted in support of the Phase I survey was designed to identify all properties greater than 50 years of age located within the project area. Historic properties include architectural resources, historic and cultural landscapes, battlefields, and historic districts.

CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

Information from the literature review and background search was used in conjunction with additional research to develop a cultural and historical context to place the project area and any identified historic resources within their appropriate context for evaluations of historical

significance. This context was developed through review of previous cultural resource studies, published and unpublished manuscripts, historic maps, aerial photographs, local histories, and a variety of internet sources.

For the purposes of this effort, a comprehensive cultural context of Prince William County was prepared summarizing general historical trends, settlement patterns, and development with a focus on the vicinity of the project area. Further analysis and context development was undertaken for the defined survey area so that newly recorded resources could be effectively evaluated.

For Phase II evaluation purposes, additional information was gathered on previously recorded sites with similar cultural and chronological contexts in order to form a basis for comparison of site integrity and information potential. This information was gathered from V-CRIS and previous survey documents on file at the VDHR.

FIELD SURVEY

Phase I Architectural Survey

The background research conducted in support of the Phase I reconnaissance survey was designed to identify all properties greater than 50 years of age located within the project APE and immediately adjacent to the APE. Visual inspection included digital photo documentation of each property's existing conditions and setting. Photographs of primary elevations and general setting were taken from public ROW and where possible, on private property. Resources over 50 years of age were identified and confirmed by the Prince William County tax records, historic aerial photography, and field inspection. Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) site forms were completed for all cultural resources, 50 years of age or older identified during the survey and were submitted to VDHR.

Phase I Archaeological Survey

At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources.

Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The shovel test interval may be extended in areas where soils and topography indicate that the potential for archaeological deposits to be present was considered low. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed

through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.30 meters (1 foot) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.

For any archaeological resources identified during the survey, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetational variation, sources of disturbance, and all surface and subsurface investigations. GPS coordinates for all identified site locations were recorded and sufficient information was included on maps to permit easy relocation of sites. Notes were taken on surface and vegetational conditions, soil characteristics, dimensions and construction of features evident, and the amount and distribution of cultural materials present. All subsurface archaeological excavations were backfilled and returned to pre-survey conditions.

Phase II Evaluation Survey

The primary goal of the archaeological evaluation survey was to make recommendations concerning the eligibility of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 for listing in the NRHP. As such, the field techniques used were based on local factors of landform, soil formation processes, historical land use, surface conditions, and the overall goal of the project.

Field investigation began with the excavation of shovel tests at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals across the site in an effort to further refine site limits, as well as define the relative densities of archaeological materials. An additional goal of the close interval shovel testing was to systematically examine the subsurface deposits and to rapidly identify any areas that may contain buried intact cultural strata and/or features. Shovel tests were excavated within the grid established during the Phase I survey.

Shovel tests measured approximately 38 centimeters (15 inches) in diameter and all excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (1994) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standard forms and identified on maps of the survey area. A representative sample of shovel tests were photo-documented so that the stratigraphy encountered in these tests was represented.

Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically and close attention was paid to the distinction between soil horizons. Investigators identified any areas where possible buried cultural strata might be present. All artifacts were bagged and numbered by provenience. Ten centimeters of culturally sterile subsoil was excavated in all shovel tests to ensure that all buried cultural deposits were identified. To ensure that the site boundaries were adequately defined, two negative shovel tests were excavated at all boundaries of the site.

In addition, following close interval shovel testing, targeted metal detection was undertaken at Site 44PW2105 to further supplement site delineation efforts. Metal detection consisted of 1-meter (3-foot) sweeps to either side of transects placed between the shovel transects. All positive metal

detector hits were excavated and recorded. Metallic material less than 50 years of age was noted and discarded in the field.

Following completion of the shovel tests, field analysis of the stratigraphic and artifact density data was used to establish the location of test units. The goal of the excavation of test units was to thoroughly examine site stratigraphy, provide a representative sample of the artifact assembly contained within the site for analysis, and to identify any possible buried cultural features or horizons.

Test units measured 1-meter by 1-meter (3.2-feet by 3.2-feet) in size and were excavated stratigraphically. A total of seven test units were excavated. Cultural material recovered was bagged in reference to the northwest corner of the unit and the level from which they were collected. When stratigraphic breaks were identified the newly encountered soil was uncovered completely. Prior to excavation, the top of any newly encountered strata, and the base of excavation of each test unit was photo-documented. To ensure that all buried cultural materials were identified, at least one, and, if possible, two sterile 4-inch (10-centimeter) levels were excavated in each test unit. Following completion of excavation, test units were photographed and profiled. If test unit excavation revealed any subsurface cultural features, the features were mapped and photographed in plan-view.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All artifacts generated in the course of the survey were provenienced in the field and recorded. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the D+A laboratory facilities where they were cleaned, sorted, and identified. After processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory of prehistoric and historic artifacts is included as an appendix to this report.

Identification of diagnostic artifacts was made by consulting existing comparative collections and available regional literature regarding artifact types. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. All artifacts were placed in polyethylene re-sealable storage bags and placed in acid free boxes suitable for permanent curation. At the conclusion of the survey, arrangements will be made with the client regarding final deposition of the artifacts.

REPORT AND RECORD PREPARATION

Information from field survey was used in conjunction with background research and context development to assess each identified cultural resource for potential NRHP-eligibility. A results section was prepared that summarizes the field findings, assessment of significance and NRHP-eligibility. The results of the study are accompanied by maps and photographs as appropriate and were synthesized and summarized in this report along with the research design, archives search, and cultural contexts. All research material and documentation generated by this project are on file at D+A's office in Midlothian, Virginia. VDHR site forms (Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) were completed for all cultural resources, 50 years of age or older,

identified during the survey. Site forms for archaeological sites are included as an appendix to this report.

QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The D+A personnel who directed and conducted this survey meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). All work was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), and VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017).

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3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Van Buren Road Extension project area consists of ± 37.2 hectares (± 91.8 acres) of land situated in the Piedmont physiographic region in Virginia (Figure 3-1). The project area is located between Cardinal Drive to the north and Dumfries Road (Route 234) to the south and is bounded to the east by Interstate 95 and to the west by forested land and modern residential development., with Independent Hill Drive to the west. The project area consists of primarily of woodlands, with some open areas associated with an electric transmission line corridor, and limited residential development. Runoff from the project area drains south and east towards Powells Creek and unnamed tributaries of Dewey's Creek.



Figure 3-1: Aerial view of the Van Buren Road Extension project area (red). Source: Google Earth 2018

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project area topography is characterized by several well-defined finger ridges that overlook Powells Creek and tributaries of Dewey's Creek. Modest relief and low slopes are associated with the Mesozoic lowlands subprovince of the Piedmont region. The area is underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks. A well-dissected, dendritic drainage pattern occurs throughout this region with broad, low ridge, extensive upland "flats" and shallow, sluggish drainage ways. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately ± 15.8 meters (52 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL) in the lower-lying areas of the project APE to ± 66.1 meters (217 feet) AMSL in the northern upland portions of the project APE.

HYDROLOGY

The northern portion of the project APE drains into Powells Creek and its unnamed tributaries and the southern portion of the project APE drains into unnamed tributaries of Dewey's Creek. Powells Creek flows directly into the Potomac River, while Dewey's Creek flows into Quantico Creek before emptying into the Potomac. The Potomac River then runs into the Chesapeake Bay before ultimately flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

The project area is dominated by soils of the Piedmont region which are characterized by slopes from 0-50% and are well drained to somewhat excessively drained (Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1). The most prominent soil types within the project area are Dumfries sandy loam and Quantico sandy loam. A total of 6.2% of the soils located within the project area APE are considered poorly drained. Approximately 44.1% of the project area APE soils are rated as sloped 15% or greater. Of the project area APE soils, approximately 19% is classified as prime farmland by the USDA.

Table 3-1: Unit summary of soils within the Van Buren Road Extension project. Source: USDA

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
15A	Comus loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Well drained	1.9	2.0%
16A	Delanco fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	4.6	5.0%
18C	Dumfries sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	8.7	9.4%
18D	Dumfries sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Well drained	13.1	14.3%
18E	Dumfries sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Well drained	18.3	19.9%
27A	Hatboro-Codorus complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	5.7	6.2%
34C	Lunt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	0.2	0.2%
47B	Quantico sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Well drained	18.0	19.6%
47C	Quantico sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	12.2	13.3%
47D	Quantico sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Well drained	3.0	3.3%
55D	Watt channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Somewhat excessively drained	3.2	3.5%
55E	Watt channery silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Somewhat excessively drained	2.8	3.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			91.7	100.0%

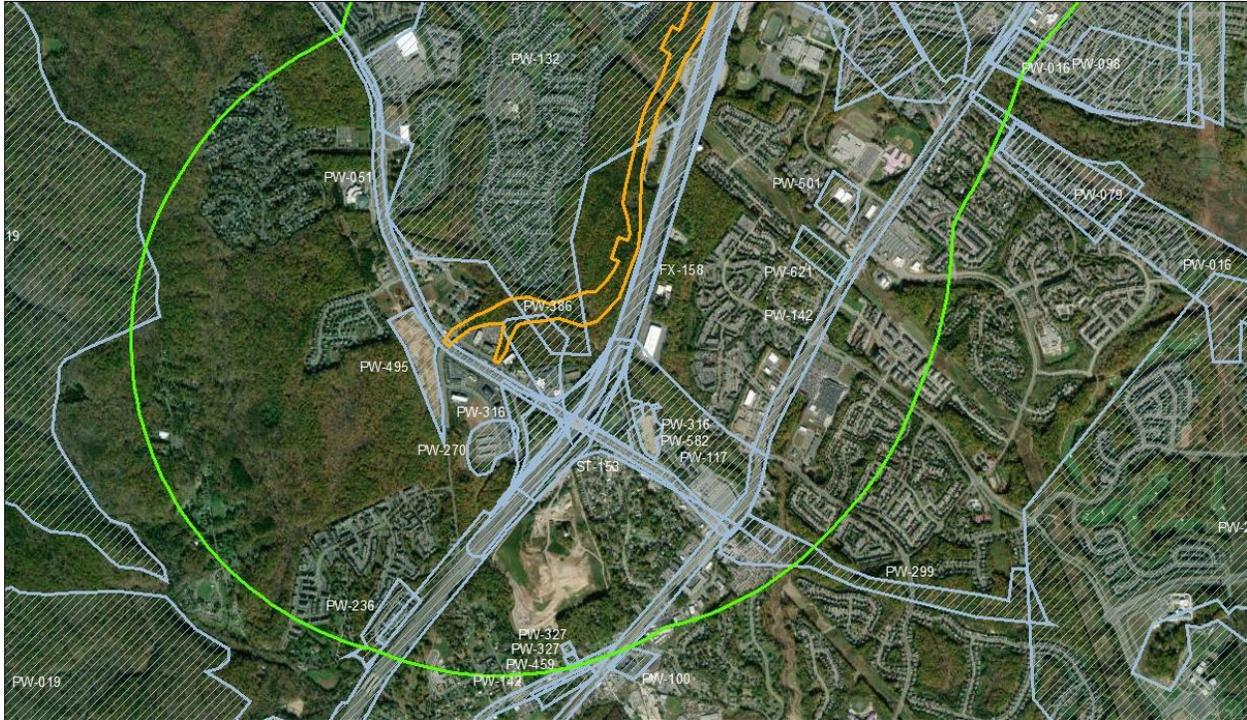


Figure 4-2: Previous surveys (gray hatched) conducted within 1.0 mile (green) of the southern half of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 4-1: Phase I archaeological surveys that have crossed into the project area.

VDHR Report #	DHR Report Title	Author Affiliation	DHR Report Year
FX-158	Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Interstate-95 HOV Lane Project, Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia	Karell Archaeological Services	1987
PW-016	A Prehistoric Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Neabsco and Powells Creek, Prince William County, Virginia	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (Thunderbird Research Corp.)	1982
PW-051	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Areas of Proposed Highway Improvements to Route 234, Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Virginia	Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeology Research Center	1990
PW-132	Phase I Archeological Investigation of Chartwell and Wickcliffe Properties, Prince William County	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (Thunderbird Research Corp.)	1995
PW-386	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Route 234 Gateway Project, Prince William County, Virginia	TRC Environmental (TRC Garrow and Associates)	2005
PW-570	A Phase I Archeological Investigation of the 345 Acre Kramer Property, Parcels A, B and C, Prince William County, Virginia	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (Thunderbird Research Corp.)	2002

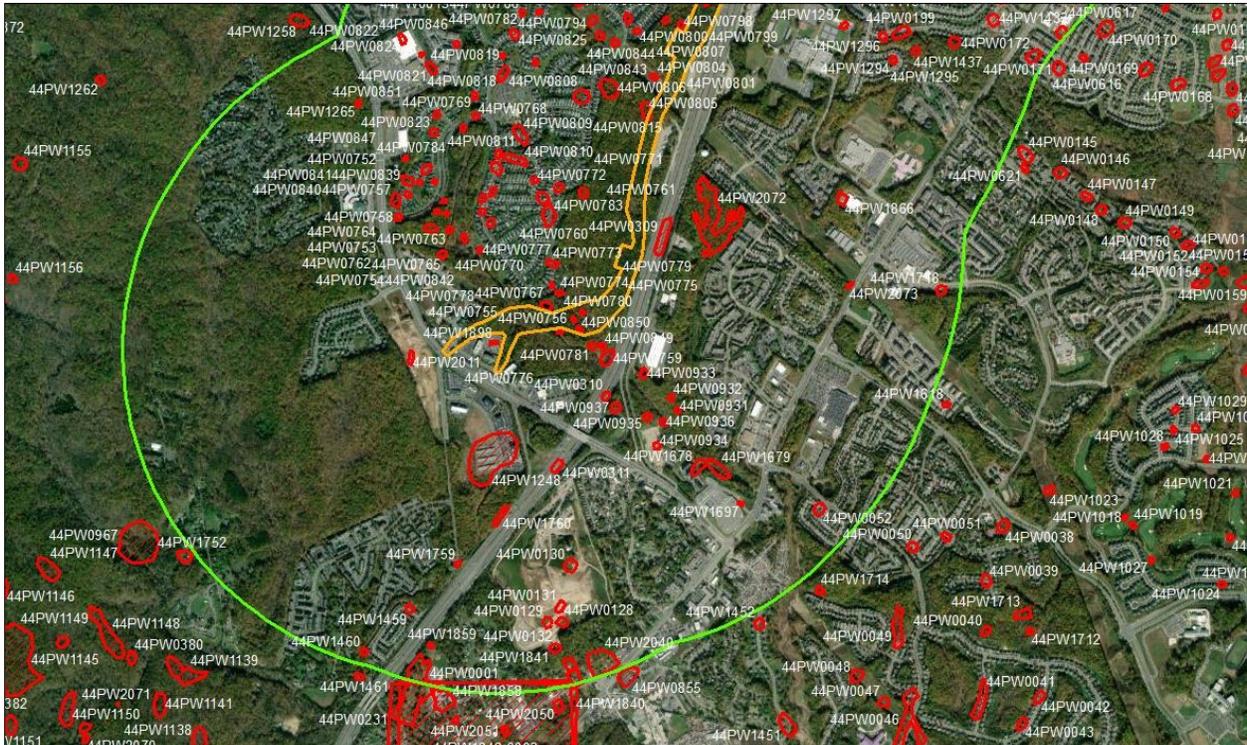


Figure 4-4: Map detailing all archaeological resources (red) within 1.0 mile (green) of the southern half of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 4-2: Previously identified archaeological sites located within 1.0 mile of the project area. Sites highlighted orange are mapped within the project area. Site in bold text have been determined eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0001	Cemetery, Church	17th Century: 2nd half (1650 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW0052	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0128	Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century: 2nd half (1650 - 1699)	Not Evaluated
44PW0129	Fort	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	Not Evaluated
44PW0130	Fort	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	Not Evaluated
44PW0131	Dwelling, single	18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Not Evaluated
44PW0132	Earthworks	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	Not Evaluated
44PW0172	Quarry	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0199	Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0303	Mine, gold	20th Century: 2nd quarter (1925 - 1949)	Not Evaluated
44PW0309	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0310	Camp, temporary	No Data	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0311	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0617	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0618	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0628	Mill, raceway	18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0629	Iron furnace, associated structure	18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Board Det. Eligible
44PW0630	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0631	Camp, temporary	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0632	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0752	Camp, Dwelling, single, Lithic workshop	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Not Evaluated
44PW0753	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0754	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0755	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0756	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0757	Camp	<Null>	Not Evaluated
44PW0758	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0759	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0760	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0761	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0762	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0763	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0764	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0765	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0766	Camp	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0767	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0768	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0769	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0770	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0771	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0772	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0773	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0774	Camp	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0775	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0776	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0777	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0778	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0779	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0780	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0781	Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	Not Evaluated
44PW0782	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0783	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0784	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0785	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0786	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0787	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0788	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0789	Camp, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	Not Evaluated
44PW0790	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0791	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0792	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0793	Camp	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0794	Camp	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0795	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0796	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0797	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0798	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0799	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0800	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0801	Camp	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0802	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0803	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0804	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0805	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0806	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0807	Camp, Lithic workshop	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0808	Camp, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 1st half (1700 - 1749)	Not Evaluated
44PW0809	Camp, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0810	Camp, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0811	Camp, Dwelling, single	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	Not Evaluated
44PW0812	Camp, Dwelling, single	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW0813	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0814	Camp, Other	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0815	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0816	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0817	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0818	Camp	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0819	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0820	Camp, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	Not Evaluated
44PW0821	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0822	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0823	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0824	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0825	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0839	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0840	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0841	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0842	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0843	Camp	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0844	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0845	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0846	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0847	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0848	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0849	Lithic quarry, Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0850	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0851	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0924	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0925	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0926	Other	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0931	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0932	Camp	No Data	Not Evaluated
44PW0933	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW0934	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0935	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0936	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW0937	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1229	Earthworks	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44PW1248	Camp, base	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1265	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1294	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1295	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Not Evaluated
44PW1296	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1297	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	Not Evaluated
44PW1298	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1299	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1300	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1301	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1302	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1303	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1304	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1305	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter, Other	Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E - 299 C.E), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	Not Evaluated
44PW1306	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter, Other	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	Not Evaluated
44PW1307	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1308	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1309	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1310	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW1311	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	Not Evaluated
44PW1312	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1313	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1314	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1315	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1316	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1317	Trash scatter	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1318	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1319	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1320	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1321	Trash scatter	19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Not Evaluated
44PW1322	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1323	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1324	Cemetery	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1417	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1418	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1419	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1420	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1421	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1422	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1423	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1424	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Not Evaluated
44PW1425	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1426	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44PW1427	Lithic scatter, Military camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1428	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1429	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1430	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1431	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1432	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1433	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1434	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1435	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1436	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1437	Lithic scatter, Mill	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1438	Military camp	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1439	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1459	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1460	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1678	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1679	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1697	Dwelling, multiple	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1702	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1718	Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1759	Lithic scatter	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1760	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW1840	Tavern/Inn	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916),	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
		World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991), Post Cold War (1992 - Present)	
44PW1841	Lawn	18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Not Evaluated
44PW1842-0001	Camp	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	Not Evaluated
44PW1842-0002	Camp	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	Not Evaluated
44PW1842-0003	Camp	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	Not Evaluated
44PW1859	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	Not Evaluated
44PW1866	Dwelling, single	Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible
44PW1878	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1879	Camp, temporary, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1888	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter, Store	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44PW1898	Lithic quarry, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44PW2011	Earthworks	Civil War (1861 - 1865)	Not Evaluated
44PW2040	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Pre-Contact, Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible
44PW2072	Lithic workshop	Pre-Contact	Not Evaluated
44PW2073	Outbuilding	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)	Not Evaluated

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE

Review of VDHR records identifies 62 previously recorded architectural resources located within one mile of the project area; none of which are located within the project area (Figures 4-5 and 4-6, Table 4-2). Included among the resources are archaeological sites, an automobile showroom, a battle site, a bridge, a cemetery, a church, commercial buildings, a doctor's office, an earthworks, a furnace, a gymnasium, historic districts, a mining structure, offices, a park, a road, a school, a sewer/water works, single dwellings, stores, and a tavern. The range in date from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. There are four resources listed in the NRHP: Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Historic District (VDHR #076-0289), Prince William Forest Park Historic District (VDHR #076-0299), Dumfries Tavern (VDHR #212-0001), and Weems-Botts House (VDHR #212-0010). Additionally, there is one resource that has been determined eligible

for listing in the NRHP: Neabsco Mills Ironworks Site (VDHR #076-0265). The remaining resources have been determined not eligible for listing or have not been formally evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

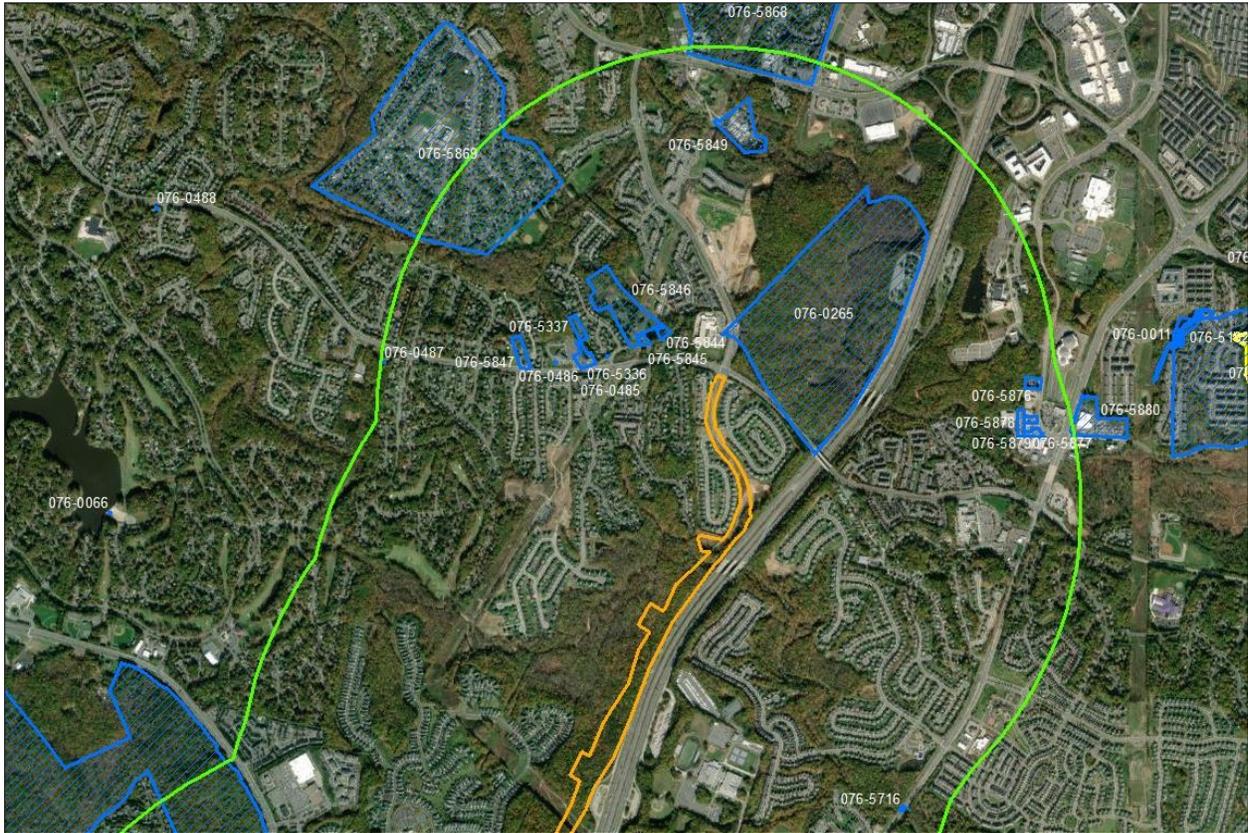


Figure 4-5: Map detailing all architectural resources (blue hatched) within 1.0 mile (green) of the northern half of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

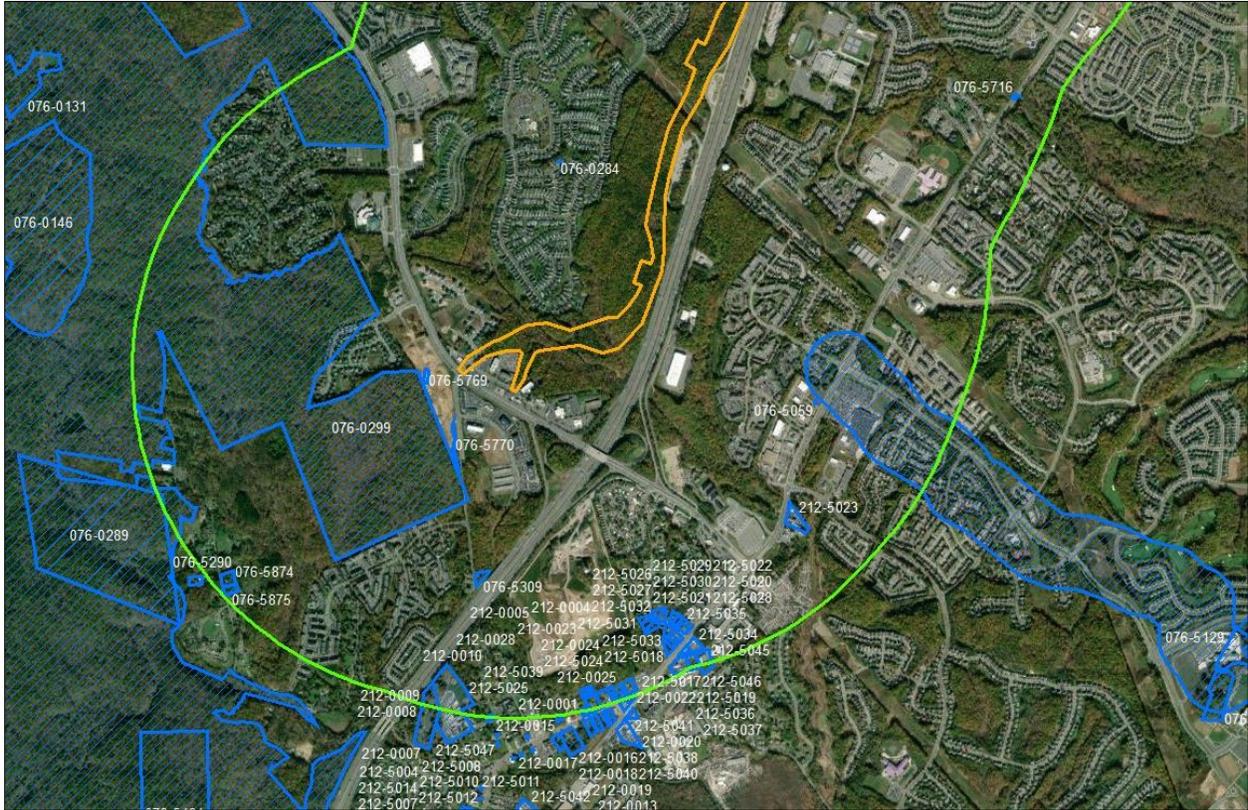


Figure 4-6: Map detailing all architectural resources (blue hatched) within 1.0 mile (green) of the southern half of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 4-3: Previously identified architectural resources located within 1.0 mile of the project area. Those resources in bold text are listed in the NRHP or have been determined eligible for listing.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
076-0265	Neabsco Mills Ironworks Site (Historic/Current), Tayloe's Iron Works (Historic)	Furnace	1730Ca	DHR Board Det. Eligible
076-0284	Bailey House (site) (Historic/Current), Callender House (Historic), Terrapin Forest (Current)	Archaeological Site	1790Ca	Not Evaluated
076-0289	Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Historic District (Historic)	Mining Structure	1889	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
076-0299	Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area (Historic), Prince William Forest Park Historic District (Historic/Current)	Park	1933	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
076-0485	James Tasee House, 15605 Cardinal Drive (Historic/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
076-0486	Miller House, Cardinal Drive (Historic/Location), R. W. Brundt Store (Historic)	Store/Market	1915Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
076-0487	House, Cardinal Drive (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
076-5059	House, 17020 Jefferson Davis Highway (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
076-5309	House, 17431 Van Buren Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1932Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
076-5336	Neabsco Baptist Church and Cemetery (Historic/Current)	Church/Chapel	1882Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5337	Bailey Cemetery at Tacey Place (Historic/Location), Tacey-Bailey Cemetery (Historic/Current)	Cemetery	1885Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5716	Bridge # 1004, Jefferson David Hwy (Rt 1), Powells Creek (Function/Location)	Bridge	1927	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
076-5769	Rifle Pit, Dumfries Road (Function/Location)	Earthworks	1861Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5770	Historic Road Bed, adjacent to Van Buren Road (Function/Location)	Road/Road Trace	1891Pre	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
076-5842	Cockpit Point Battlefield (Descriptive)	Battle Site	1862Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5844	House, 15623 Bushey Drive (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1948	Not Evaluated
076-5845	House, 15615 Bushey Drive (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1951	Not Evaluated
076-5846	House, 15611 Bushey Drive (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	Not Evaluated
076-5847	House, 15529 Cardinal Drive (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1901	Not Evaluated
076-5849	Industrial Buildings, 15051 Birchdale Avenue (Function/Location), Virginia American Water (Current Name)	Sewer/Water Works	1965Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5868	Dale City Sections 1 & 2 Historic District (Current Name)	Historic District	1966Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5869	Dale City Section 5 Historic District (Current Name)	Historic District	1966Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5874	Apple House (Current Name), House, 17409 Mine Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1960Ca	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible
076-5875	House, 17415 Mine Road (Function/Location), McCant House (Current Name)	Single Dwelling	1930Ca	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible
076-5876	River Oaks Vet Hospital (Current Name), Veterinarian Hospital, 15508 Neabsco Mills Road (Function/Location)	Office/Office Building	1950Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5877	Mid-Atlantic Wrecking Service (Current Name), Office Building, 15524 Neabsco Mills Road (Function/Location)	Office/Office Building	1956Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5878	Dominion Wrecker Service (Current Name), Office Building, 2630 Hanco Center Drive (Function/Location)	Office/Office Building	1945Ca	Not Evaluated
076-5879	Office Building, 15528 Neabsco Mills Road (Function/Location)	Office/Office Building	1940	Not Evaluated
076-5880	Automobile Dealership, 15605 Jefferson Davis Highway (Function/Location),	Automobile Showroom	1968Ca	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
	Lindsay Chevrolet/Nissan Dealership (Current Name)			
212-0001	Dumfries Tavern (Historic), Love's Tavern (Historic), Old Hotel (NRHP Listing), Stagecoach Inn (Historic), Williams Ordinary (Historic/Current)	Tavern/Ordinary	1765Ca	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
212-0004	Brawner Property (Current), Merchant House Site (Historic)	Archaeological Site	1700Ca	Not Evaluated
212-0005	Tebbs-Mundy House Site (Historic)	Archaeological Site	1780Ca	Not Evaluated
212-0008	Dumfries Public Cemetery (Current), Quantico Church Site and Dumfries Cemetery (Historic)	Archaeological Site	1752	Not Evaluated
212-0010	Weems-Botts House (Historic), Weems-Botts Museum & William Grayson Memorial (Current)	Single Dwelling	1790Ca	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
212-0022	House, 17651 Graham Street (Function/Location), R. F. Waters House (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1918Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-0023	Belle Framing (Current Name), Commercial building, 17646 Main Street (Function/Location), Waters Garage (Historic)	Store	1920	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-0024	House, 17630 Graham Street (Function/Location), Mrs. Brawner House (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1925Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-0025	Cropper's Auto Care (Current Name), Garage, 17660 Main Street (Function/Location), George Water House (Historic), House, 17662 Main Street (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1930Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5017	Clint and Janie Abel House, 100 Old Stage Coach Rd (Historic/Location), Commercial building, 17575 Old Stage Coach Road (Function/Location), Premier Automotive (Current Name), Water Treatment Systems, 17575 Old Stage Coach Road (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1931	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5018	House, 107 Waters Lane (Historic), House, 17546 Waters Lane (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5019	House, 105 Waters Lane (Historic), House, 17540 Waters Lane (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1945	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5020	House, 103 Waters Lane (Historic), House, 17530 Waters Lane (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1952	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5021	Commercial Building, 17521 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location), House,	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
	17521 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location), Margo's (Historic)			
212-5022	17505 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5023	Brown Brothers Hobby Shop (Current)	Commercial Building	1940	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5024	House, 17660 Colonial Street (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1945Ca	Not Evaluated
212-5025	Dumfries Elementary School (Historic/Current)	School	1939	Not Evaluated
212-5026	House, 17481 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5027	House, 17485 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1951	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5028	House, 17495 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5029	House, 17499 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5030	House, 17496 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5031	House, 17500 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5032	House, 17510 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5033	House, 17530 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5034	Commercial building, 17541 Jefferson Davis Highway (Function/Location), The Car Store (Current Name)	Commercial Building	1940	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5035	Commercial Building, 17540 Tripoli Boulevard (Function/Location), REO's Tattooing (Current Name)	Commercial Building	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5036	Commercial Building, 17555 Jefferson Davis Highway (Function/Location), Pure Car Buying (Current Name)	Commercial Building	1960	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5037	Commercial Building, 17651 Main Street (Function/Location), Dumfries Car Wash (Current Name)	Other	1965	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5039	Store, 17682 Main Street (Function/Location), Two Guys Antiques and Collectibles (Current Name)	Store	1939	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5045	General Joseph M. Heiser Jr. Memorial Boys and Girls Club (Current Name), Social Hall, 17565 Old Stage Coach Road (Function/Location)	Gymnasium	1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
212-5046	Dental Office, 17569 Old Stage Coach Road (Function/Location), Dental	Doctors Office/Building	1940	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
	Office, James D. Hale, DDS (Current Name)			

BATTLEFIELDS

The project area is not located in any battlefields. The nearest battle, according to the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), was on the Potomac River: Cockpit Point Battle (Figure 4-7). The study area for the battle is approximately 0.5 mile east of the project area, the National Register potentially eligible area lies 2.5 miles east of the project area, and the core of the battle is approximately 3 miles east of the project area.



Figure 4-7: Map of the Battle of Cockpit Point depicting the project area in relation to the battle. Source: V-CRIS

5. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional prehistoric and historic themes relevant to Virginia and Prince William County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in prehistory and history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2017). Additional research was carried out for land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 and a chain of title for these sites is located at the end of the chapter.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (PRIOR TO 8000 B.C.)

Recent archaeological findings in Virginia have found the first Paleoindians are projected to have arrived in southeastern North America between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago, or approximately 13000 to 9000 B.C. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Three of the earliest archaeological sites associated with Paleoindian occupation in Virginia are the Cactus Hill site (VDHR #44SX0202) located along the Nottoway River in Sussex County, the Thunderbird Site (VDHR #44WR0011) in Warren County, and the Saltville site (VDHR #44SM0037) in Smyth County. These early populations coincided with the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below their present-day level (Anderson et al. 1996:3). The Laurentide Ice Sheet covered much of northern North America, lowering temperatures in the region and creating an ideal environment for a boreal forest (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Paleoindians apparently survived in this environment through opportunistic hunting and gathering of smaller mammals, fish, and wild plants (Anderson 2001). Seasonably mobile, these Paleoindians utilized different food sources at different times of the year, an extensive subsistence pattern that required a large territory.

Accordingly, the Paleoindians may have maintained a central base camp located either in a diverse ecozone where flora and fauna were easily procured or near lithic sources that contained cryptocrystalline stone. Wider ranging satellite camps would then have been seasonally occupied to exploit other natural resources, be they lithic material, flora, or fauna (Anderson et al 1996; Daniel 1996; Binford 1980). Most Paleoindian sites are small and scattered, suggesting that the groups lived in small familial bands distributed across the landscape. The lack of status items among their archaeological remains suggests that these groups recognized little differentiation in status, and probably employed an egalitarian social structure. Ethnographic analogies suggest that Paleoindians might have maintained this rough equality by shunning aspiring leaders, and methods of property redistribution.

The Paleoindians relied upon durable and easily-shaped cryptocrystalline materials such as chert and jasper for their tools. They fashioned these rocks into a variety of instruments, among which were scrapers, graters, and adzes. Paleoindian projectile points tended to be fluted and bifacially

sharpened. Due to time and rising sea levels, many Paleoindian material culture finds are limited to isolated projectile points. Researchers differentiate the Paleoindian Period into three smaller periods reflecting changes in the morphology of projectile points. These periods include the Early Paleoindian (9500-9000 B.C.), the Middle Paleoindian (9000-8500 B.C.), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 B.C.).

During the Early Paleoindian, Paleoindians produced large fluted Clovis points, a style widespread throughout North America, which could be affixed to a spear shaft. Sites from this period are found throughout the eastern seaboard in very low densities. Regions depicting greater concentrations of these sites are in Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, the northern Piedmont of North Carolina, and southern Virginia (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1996; Ward and Davis 1999).

The Middle Paleoindian saw a modification of Clovis points, such as the disappearance of the fluting in some cases and the addition of “ears” at the base of the point. The appearance of these new types, such as the Cumberland, Simpson, Clovis variants, and Suwanee points, might reflect changes in subsistence patterns as the result of rising global temperatures. During this time, it is theorized that American Indians began to radiate out from their previous range of occupation to exploit resources from more distant environments (Anderson 1990; Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31).

Changes to the projectile points intensified during the final centuries of the Paleoindian Period resulting in an increased number of changes in projectile point morphology. The Dalton and Hardaway types and other variants allowed late Paleoindian peoples to hunt new species.

The Paleoindian’s scattered settlement pattern and simple culture contribute to the limited number of associated sites in the region, fewer than 75 sites have been identified in present-day Virginia and only 25 have been positively identified in the entire Chesapeake (Turner 1989; Dent 1995). Those Paleoindian sites that have been located tend to be quarry sites, which groups frequently visited and areas where several bands gathered (Meltzer 1988; McAvoy 1992). Many sites were likely destroyed when warming global temperatures melted the glaciers and inundated the low-lying Paleoindian settlements.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8000 TO 1200 B.C.)

Dramatic climatic changes beginning about 10,000 years ago prompted a reconfiguration of prehistoric people’s subsistence strategies and social organization. Specifically, global temperatures began rising with the dawn of the Holocene geological period, simultaneously shrinking the glaciers and raising sea levels. In North America, the Laurentide Ice Sheet gradually receded northward, making the southeastern portion of the modern-day United States warmer and drier. The boreal forest of the Pleistocene era slowly gave way to a mixed conifer and northern hardwood forest. The area began to assume its modern-day climate and floral and faunal species. This warming also resulted in dramatic hydrological changes for coastal Virginia. As the sea level gradually climbed, the land was flooded; as a result, the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River flooded to form the Chesapeake Bay.

These climatic changes created new food sources for prehistoric people. The warmer, drier climate led to a greater biodiversity, especially floral, as spruce and fir forests gave way to nut- and fruit-bearing trees (Aaron 2009:17). This allowed humans to rely more heavily on gathering wild plants, nuts, and berries. Indeed, archaeologists have discovered tools, such as nutting stones and pestles, for processing vegetable materials. The creation of the Chesapeake Bay, furthermore allowed Archaic people to exploit seafood, such as anadromous fish and shellfish. The appearance of shell middens during the period testifies to the importance of mollusks to the Archaic diet (Dent 1995).

To exploit these new resources, Archaic people likely intensified their seasonal movement, splitting their time between a semi-permanent base camp and smaller, dispersed hunting and gathering camps. Bands of as many as 30 people may have gathered in the base camp for part of the year, and then dispersed into “microbands,” composed of a single family or two, in other seasons (Griffin 1952; Anderson and Hanson 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). The range of band movement would have occurred over relatively large regions. These larger base camps are theorized to have been located along rich environmental areas near the Fall Line or along main rivers.

New subsistence patterns also required new technologies and the adaption of existing technologies to be suitable to existing game. “The spear thrower [called an atlatl] added range and power to the hunter’s arm. The axe enabled people to fell trees. The mortar and pestle made it easy to pound and grind nuts, seeds, and roots” (quoted in Aaron 2009:18). With new technologies, smaller game could be more easily hunted and plants could be processed more effectively. The resulting products of these technologies differentiate the Archaic Period into three smaller periods. The period also saw innovations in project point manufacturing. In a further divergence with the paleoindians who relied heavily on cryptocrystalline lithics, Archaic people utilized more materials, such as quartzite and quartz.

The Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.) is characterized by projectile points with corner and side-notches, rather than hafting the points to a wood shaft by fluting as the Paleoindians did. The resulting points, such as the Kirk Stemmed and Notched, Palmer Corner-Notched, Fort Nottoway, Kessell, Charleston, and Amos, are thus readily distinguishable from Paleoindian points (Custer 1990). Early Archaic people hunted caribous, elk, moose, deer, and bear (Egloff and Woodward 1992:12). Additionally, there appears to be an increase in population at this time.

The Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.) is defined primarily by the appearance of stemmed projectile points which were fitted into a hold in the spear shaft. Therefore, points such as the LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford are diagnostic of middle Archaic assemblages. Some evidence also points to the use of grinding technology to make atlatls, or spear throwers, in this period. Mortar and pestles also began to appear during the Middle Archaic, as did axes. The ability to more easily clear forests, resulted in a change in hunting as deer, bear, turkey, and other animals came to the cleared land to eat the new, low-lying growth (Egloff and Woodward 1992:14-15).

Researchers have also pointed out that contexts from this period contain a larger amount of “expedient” stone tools, owing in part to the rapid environmental changes of the Climatic Optimum, which dates from 6000 to 2000 B.C. (Wendland and Bryson 1974; Claggett and Cable

1982; Ward and Davis 1999). These tools were makeshift and less formal, allowing their owners to use them for a wider variety of activities than tools designed for specific uses. The greater density and disbursement of archaeological sites from this period indicates a consistent rise in American Indian populations.

By the Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), a more congenial climate and more abundant food sources led to dramatic population increases, there are estimates of tens of thousands of Virginia Indians during this time (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20). To be certain, this apparent increase might be exaggerated because late Archaic people had a richer material culture than previous peoples and hence left more archaeological evidence of their existence (Klein and Klatka 1991). Nonetheless, the greater number of late Archaic sites relative to earlier periods suggests that the human population did in fact expand over the course of the Archaic Period. According to Barber et al. (1992), late Archaic sites were more than twice as numerous as middle Archaic sites. As humans occupied the land more densely, they also became more sedentary and less mobile, perhaps owing to the greater reliance on plant-based food resources compared to hunting and fishing. Late Archaic people settled along fertile flood plains (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20).

American Indians from this region may also have begun to domesticate plants such as goosefoot, squash, and gourds (Yarnell 1976:268; Chapman and Shea 1981:70). They also used squash and gourds for food storage, in addition to earthen artificial pits (Egloff and Woodward 1992:22). The projectile point technology of the Late Archaic Period is dominated by stemmed and notched point forms, many with broad blades, likely used as projectiles or knives. These points diminish in size towards the latter portion of this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

It should also be noted that prehistoric sites that consist of lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, and an absence of ceramic artifacts likely date to the Archaic Period. These sites are described in the records as "Prehistoric/Unknown," however they are most likely to date to this period despite not having a specific temporal designation.

WOODLAND PERIOD (1200 B.C. TO 1600 A.D.)

The American Indians of the Woodland Period began to maintain a greater reliance on horticulture and agriculture based on the cultivation of maize, imported from Mesoamerica via the Mississippi Valley, as well as squash, beans, and other crops. This increased sedentism and the nucleating of societies (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Populations during this time began to consolidate into villages near rivers and floodplains with fertile soil, favorable terrain, and access to fauna. Satellite procurement camps are far less frequent than in the Archaic Period.

The Woodland Period is defined foremost by the development of a ceramic technology for storing and cooking food. Although Archaic people had carved out vessels from soft soapstone, prehistoric Americans did not begin shaping ceramic vessels until around 1200 B.C. The earliest pottery produced on the coastal plain, the Marcey Creek Plain, and other types, in fact resembled those soapstone vessels, suggesting that they were used for similar purposes. Woodland peoples, however, modified the square- or oval-shape soapstone inspired vessels. They began decorating the pieces with cord and tempering them with soapstone and other types of grit to make them stronger. Examples include Selden Island ceramics (tempered with soapstone) and Accokeek

pieces (which used sand and grit for tempering). Anthropologists divide the period up into smaller periods based on changing projectile points and ceramics, as well as settlement patterns.

The beginning of the Early Woodland (1200 B.C.-A.D. 300) is defined by the appearance of ceramics from prehistoric archaeological context. Ceremonialism associated with the burial of the dead also appears at about 500 B.C. with stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters in the Shenandoah Valley (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). Early Woodland settlements in the Piedmont region of Virginia are located along rivers as well as in interior areas and there is evidence to suggest the Piedmont areas developed a more sedentary lifestyle during this time (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Many Early Woodland sites in the Piedmont are permanent or semi-permanent villages that are large and intensively occupied. This corresponds with the domestication of weedy plants such as the goosefoot and sunflower along intentionally cleared riverine areas.

During the Middle Woodland (A.D. 300-1000), there is an increase in sites along major trunk streams and estuaries as people move away from smaller tributary areas and begin to organize into larger groups (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland diet becomes more complex as people begin to exploit nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds in addition to fish, deer, waterfowl, and turkey. Corn by this time had transformed into the large ears familiar today. The bow and arrow replaced spears for hunting (Egloff and Woodward 1992:25). With more specialized crafts and increased trade came status. Evidence of rank societies emerges more clearly with the spreading of religious and ritual behavior including symbols and regional styles apparent in ceramic styles and other sociotechnic and ideotechnic artifacts.

Variance in ceramic manufacture is a hallmark of the Middle Woodland Period. Pope's Creek ceramics are associated with the beginning of this period, and Mockley ceramics with the later. Pope's Creek ceramics are tempered with medium to coarse sand, with occasional quartz inclusions, and interior scoring has also been recorded (Stephenson 1963:94; McLearen and Mouer 1989). The majority of Pope's Creek ceramics have net-impressed surfaces (Egloff and Potter 1982:99; McLearen and Mouer 1989:5). Shell-tempered Mockley ceramics first appeared around 200 A.D. in Virginia to southern Delaware. There was a variation in surface treatments for Mockley that included plain, cord-marked, and net-impressed (Egloff and Potter 1982:103; Potter 1993:62).

By the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1606), the use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The arrival and cultivation of beans joined corn and squash as the three major crops (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Virginia Indians became more settled and developed strong identities to their local settings. They began to organize into villages and small hamlets with more substantial housing that may have been placed in rows around a plaza (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). These villages were highly nucleated and occasionally fortified with palisades. The fortifications demonstrate inter-group conflict.

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

At the time of European arrival, Virginia Indians belonged to three distinct languages groups. This included Algonquian-speaking tribes on the coastal plain which was centered around the Powhatan confederacy; Iroquoian-speaking tribes like the Nottoway and Meherrin south of the James River and the Cherokees in southwestern Virginia; and the Sioux or Siouan-speaking people of the Piedmont (Aaron 2009:19-20).

Some Virginia Indian villages in Prince William County became established between 500 and 900 A.D. By 1500, the county shores were inhabited by the Doegs (also known as Tauxenent, Taux, or Toags), an Algonquin tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy (Karnes 1998:2). The Doegs had a structured society and their main village was known as Tauxenent which was located on the north bank of the Occoquan River (now in Fairfax County) (Figure 5-1). There was a lesser village at Quantico Creek, known as Pamacocack (Roach 2002). In addition to hunting and foraging for nuts and berries, the Doeg cultivated a variety of vegetables, including maize, pumpkins, sunflowers, beans, squash, and tobacco.



Figure 5-1: Detail of Virginia depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Library of Congress

The region of Virginia which is now Prince William County within the Potomac Valley did not experience much European settlement until the mid-seventeenth century. During this period, treaties with the American Indians prevented colonization of the Upper Peninsula by Europeans. Once a 1648 treaty opened up the region to European expansion, however, colonization began swiftly. As Europeans settled, the existing Doeg population in the region fell precipitously due to disease and the relocation of some Doeg to Piscataway territories on the east bank of the Potomac River and others south to integrate with other groups (Roach 2002).

The territory that became Prince William County was originally included as part of Northumberland County when it was established in 1648. At that time, only the very end of the peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers was settled by English (Curtis 2006). The following year, the area was part of a tremendous land grant issued by King Charles II to a group of wealthy English investors. This grant, consisting of all land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers was known as the Northern Neck Proprietary. These “Lords” then leased out large tracts of their respective lands to smaller land investors who in-turn sold or leased the land to those who actually settled the area.

The first land patent in Prince William County may have been established in 1653 to Thomas Burbage who received some 3,000 acres between the Occoquan River and Neabsco Creek, in present-day Woodbridge (Brown 1994:6). Within the next five years all land along the Potomac River was patented in huge plantations. Each patent encompassed a large amount of land. In the mid-seventeenth century, Henry Corbin began acquiring land in what would become Prince William County. This would eventually encompass 3,000 acres between Powell’s Creek on the south, Neabsco Creek on the north, Potomac River on the east, and the vicinity of present-day Lake Montclair on the west; this included the northern portion of the project area (Curtis 2006:60). The estate would later be known as Leesylvania (VDHR #44PW0007).

Most of the settlement was limited to the eastern portions of present-day Prince William County near the Potomac River. Up to that time, settlement of the interior portions of the county and Virginia as a whole occurred slowly as the area was still inhabited and threatened by local Indians. In 1722, the Treaty of Albany was signed removing the remainder of American Indians to west of the Blue Ridge and an inward push of European settlers occurred quickly. Beginning at the time, large amounts of land were leased and sold to land speculators from Tidewater Virginia and Maryland eager for new land as the tobacco lands further east were wearing out from over cultivation of tobacco.

After its early introduction, tobacco quickly became the dominant crop in Virginia. It was tobacco that determined the pattern of nearly every aspect of life, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations (Kulikoff 1986; Moore 1976). As the popularity of the crop increased in Europe so too did the population of Virginia as did planters’ reliance on slave labor in lieu of indentured servants (Salmon 1983:11-12, 15, 20).

In addition to tobacco farming, one of the early industries in the area was iron. Just north of the project area, stood Tayloe’s Mill beginning in 1732. John Tayloe leased approximately 4,000 acres along Neabsco Creek that had the needed iron ore and trees for charcoal (Curtis 2006:77). His mill would also become known as Neabsco Mill and was located at Neabsco Creek, west of present-day I-95 (VDHR ID# 44PW0629 and 076-0265). The mill produced iron for all types of ship fittings including nails, spikes, angles, bars, anchors, and other gear that were later used to supply equipment to the revolutionary forces. The ironworks served the entire Tidewater area, reducing the area’s dependence on England for manufactured goods (Karnes 1998).

Perhaps the most important early road in the region was the old Potomac Path. The road began as an American Indian path and roughly followed the alignment of present-day U.S. Route 1. This road would connect a chain of frontier forts, such as those at Hunting Creek and Neabsco Creek,

and allow easier communication between each fort. With this road and these forts, a ferry operated on the Occoquan River at present-day Woodbridge, approximately five miles northeast of the project area (Curtis 2006:56).

With the increase in population, Prince William County was formed in 1730 by parceling off sections of King George and Stafford Counties. The first courthouse was located at Woodbridge (Curtis 2006:7). At that time, Prince William County encompassed all of “Northern Virginia,” however the county was drastically reduced in size when Fairfax County was formed from it in 1742 and again when Fauquier County was created a decade later. Throughout the mid-eighteenth century, all of these counties grew dramatically as populations rose and pushed inland.

Early homes constructed in eastern Prince William County include Rippon Lodge (1725), Bel Air (1740) and Leesylvania Plantation (1747). In 1725, Richard Blackburn built Rippon Lodge on a high point overlooking Neabsco Creek, less than two miles east of the project area (Karnes 1998:8). Henry Lee II constructed in what is now Leesylvania State Park, approximately three miles east of the project area. And Major Charles Ewell constructed Bel Air in 1740 less than four miles northwest of the project area (Curtis 2006:48). The community of Minnieville grew around Bel Air and the Ewell family would own portions near the southern end of the project area.

The economy of Prince William County and the northern Virginia region as a whole was centered primarily on the cultivation of tobacco during this period. Early planters found Prince William to be fertile and in addition to other crops and livestock, tobacco was the primary cash crop grown (Brown 1994:24). The Tobacco Inspection law, passed in Virginia in 1730 to prevent the exportation of bad quality tobacco, required all exported tobacco shipments to be inspected and bear an official certificate (PWCHC 2012). A reliable road network was not yet in place, so tobacco inspection stations and warehouses were constructed along waterways which served as the primary transportation and shipping routes. In Prince William, warehouses were located along the Occoquan, Neabsco, Quantico, Chopawansic waterways. “Rolling roads” slowly became established to allow farmers not on navigable waterways to get tobacco to warehouses and ports. Eventually, towns grew around the warehouses such as Dumfries, Prince William’s first town, approximately one mile south of the project area (Brown 1994:24).

Dumfries began with the establishment of Richard Gibson’s mill site at the mouth of Quantico Creek around 1690. By 1713, merchants moved into the area, then known as Quantico, and began a flourishing tobacco trade on the Potomac River. A tobacco warehouse was established in Dumfries in 1730 (Martin 1836). With this warehouse, Dumfries became the largest port in Prince William County during this time, and for a while, competed with Alexandria in Fairfax County to the north as the primary port in northern Virginia. Dumfries officially became a town in 1749 and in 1763 it reached an economic milestone by exporting more tobacco tonnage than the colony of New York (PWCHC 2012).

In 1742, when Prince William County was divided in half and the northern part, above the Occoquan River and Bull Run, became Fairfax County, Prince William’s courthouse was relocated. A new courthouse was constructed on the plantation of Philemon Waters, known as Ashmore, along Cedar Run west of present-day Independent Hill (Harrison 1924:316). When Fauquier County was established from the western part of Prince William County in 1759, the

courthouse was relocated to the bustling town of Dumfries (Frazier et. al. 1989). The town was illustrated on Fry and Jefferson’s 1755 map of the colony (Figure 5-2).

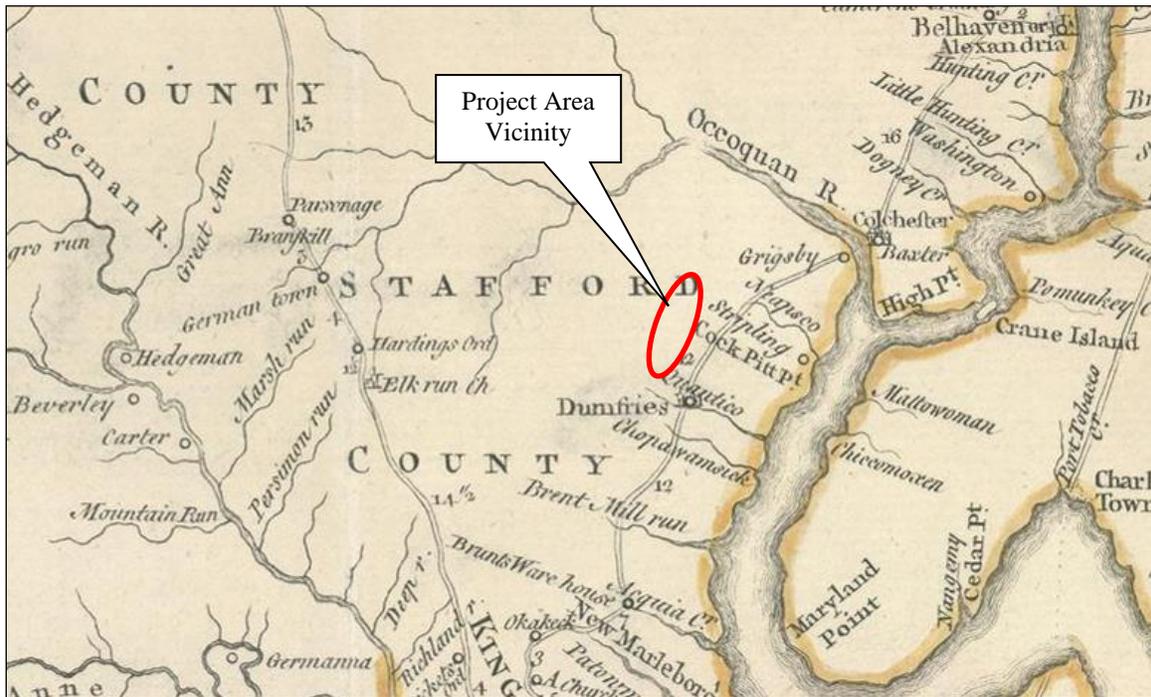


Figure 5-2: Detail of A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland, 1755. Source: Library of Virginia

44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

Prior to ownership by the Ewell family, it appears that a portion of the southern end of the project area and Site 44PW2105 was owned, and likely occupied by John Canterbury. Canterbury appears on early rent rolls in Prince William County; the earliest existing roll in which he is listed is 1739 at which time he had 100 acres (Mason n.d.a). In 1739, he requested a survey of, what he believed to be, about 200 acres of “waste and ungranted lands” on the south side of Powell’s Run between Col. Fitzhugh, Col. Tayloe’s, and John Vickan’s lines. The survey resulted in a tract of 370 acres (PWC Survey and Warrant 1742). It’s unclear when Canterbury passed away and when his property came into the hands of Bertrand Ewell. On the rental role for Prince William County in 1760, Col. Bertrand Ewell had 830 acres. Interestingly, it appears that he also had John Canterbury’s land which consisted of 370 acres (Mason n.d.b). Bertrand Ewell did not occupy Canterbury’s land, however. A later deed indicates that Canterbury’s land may have been occupied, at least for a time, by Benjamin Wilkerson (PWCDB U:186).

Bertrand Ewell was a member of the influential Ewell family known of Dumfries and Bel Air. He was noted as being of Buck Hall and married Francis Kenner circa 1731. Between 1694 and 1743, he took up several land grants along the branches of Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks (Wohlhueter 2006:29-30). Bertrand was very active in the county and at various times served as a church warden, vestryman, justice, and surveyor. As a surveyor he is particularly known for mapping the county line between Prince William and Fauquier (Ewell 1990:64).

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

During the second half of the eighteenth century, Prince William County's population grew as additional communities and towns were established throughout the county's interior. As the increasing population pressed westward into the interior lands of the county, a network of roads developed. The Potomac Path continued to be a major thoroughfare. Because it was used as an early mail route, it came to be known as the King's Highway (Karnes 1998). Another significant road in the area was Dumfries Road. This route began in Dumfries at the intersection of the Potomac Path (the north-south road) and extended about 50 miles west and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains. This provided the outlying settlers with the means to transport their crops to the port, in turn increasing the port's business. The intersection of Dumfries Road and the Potomac Path was soon an important crossroads near the waterfront and led to further growth of the town of Dumfries (Karnes 1998).

Villages that had been previously established continued to grow. Dumfries grew rapidly, and had other industries, including a granary, five hotels, three grist mills, a bakery, a shipyard, and a ferry to Maryland. The town became so pivotal to the economy and commerce of Prince William County during this time, that the county seat and courthouse were relocated to Dumfries in 1759. The Town of Dumfries was enlarged in 1761, resulting in the condemnation of a portion of land owned by Maj. Bertrand Ewell (Ewell 1990:64). Other towns became established. By 1755, Occoquan was noted as an industrial town, less than six miles northeast of the project area. The town had a strategic location at the head of a navigable tributary of the Potomac with ample water power (VHLCS 1983). There grew a diverse economy of shipping and industries of cotton, flour, and grist mills (Karnes 1998:13-14).

Despite the population increase within the county, ownership of land in the mid-eighteenth century was split between sixteen large land holders or lease holders who held between 1,000 and 10,000 acres and those that held between 100 and 300 acres of land (Mason 2010). An early estate west of the project area was Terrapin Forest; it would later be known as the Bailey House (VDHR #076-0284). The land had originally consisted of two tracts of land totaling approximately 179 acres (WPA 1941:101).

Many estates, particularly the larger ones, continued to be used for tobacco. As the century progressed, however, the tobacco industry slowly began to wane. Depleted soils from years of intense cultivation limited the productivity of the area which, coupled with a tired market for tobacco in Europe, led to a reduction in profitability. Many planters shifted towards wheat and other grains which were in high demand in European markets (Hill et. al. 2005). With this shift, iron works along water ways in the county began to transition to flour works, although nearby Neabsco Mill remained an iron works. Other products grown in the county included corn, oats, hay, and various green vegetables (Curtis 2006).

While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade as the century progressed. Repeated laws and taxes were passed by the Crown in their attempts to pay the debt accrued during the French and Indian War. These taxes burdened the colonists and restricted exports. In response the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation

of British goods and the importation of slaves in 1774. The Virginia Convention also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict. Prince William had already formed a volunteer unit a year before, known as the Independent Company of Prince William, led by Captains William Grayson and Philip Richard Francis Lee.

When the war did break out, men from Prince William joined others from around Virginia to form two regiments sanctioned by the third Virginia Convention in 1775 (PWCHC 2012). Thomas Winder Ewell served as the Captain of the 1st Regiment of the Virginia State Line (*Southern Campaign* n.d.). Both of Virginia's units served in the Revolutionary War, and throughout the conflict, there were a number of troop movements through Prince William County; however, it was not the site of any significant battle or action, although some prisoners were held at Dumfries (Brown 1994:50).

During the American Revolution, some Hessian prisoners of war were brought to the Dumfries area and put to work constructing buildings. According to a 1980 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission survey, the prisoner camp was south of Powell's Creek, however, its precise location was unknown. Local lore has it that the approximately dozen prisoners that died of disease were buried on the previously mentioned Bailey estate (VHLC 1980).¹ The graves of the Hessian soldiers were supposedly found in the Montclair neighborhood in the 1940s, however this has never been confirmed, and the graves have not been relocated.

Impacts to the county during the war occurred late in the conflict and included the plundering of plantations along the Potomac River by privateers (Palmer 1881). The last, and most significant, troop movement through the county occurred in September 1781. When portions of Gen. George Washington's Continental Army crossed the Occoquan River en route to Yorktown on September 27, 1781, the majority of the army marched south along the Potomac Path, or "Rochambeau Route" (Figure 5-3) (Olsen n.d.). However, the ferry at Colchester on the Occoquan River was insufficient for the heavy artillery and wagon train moving with the troops. Washington ordered the Virginia Militia to clear a road and prepare for the crossing of the wagons at Wolf Run Shoals on the upper river. From this point, the new road headed south towards Dumfries, in the vicinity of present-day Lake Montclair west of the project area (Curtis 2006).

¹ There is a Bailey/Callender/Eastman Cemetery at the Four Seasons at Historic Virginia Subdivision that has marked graves which postdate the eighteenth century.

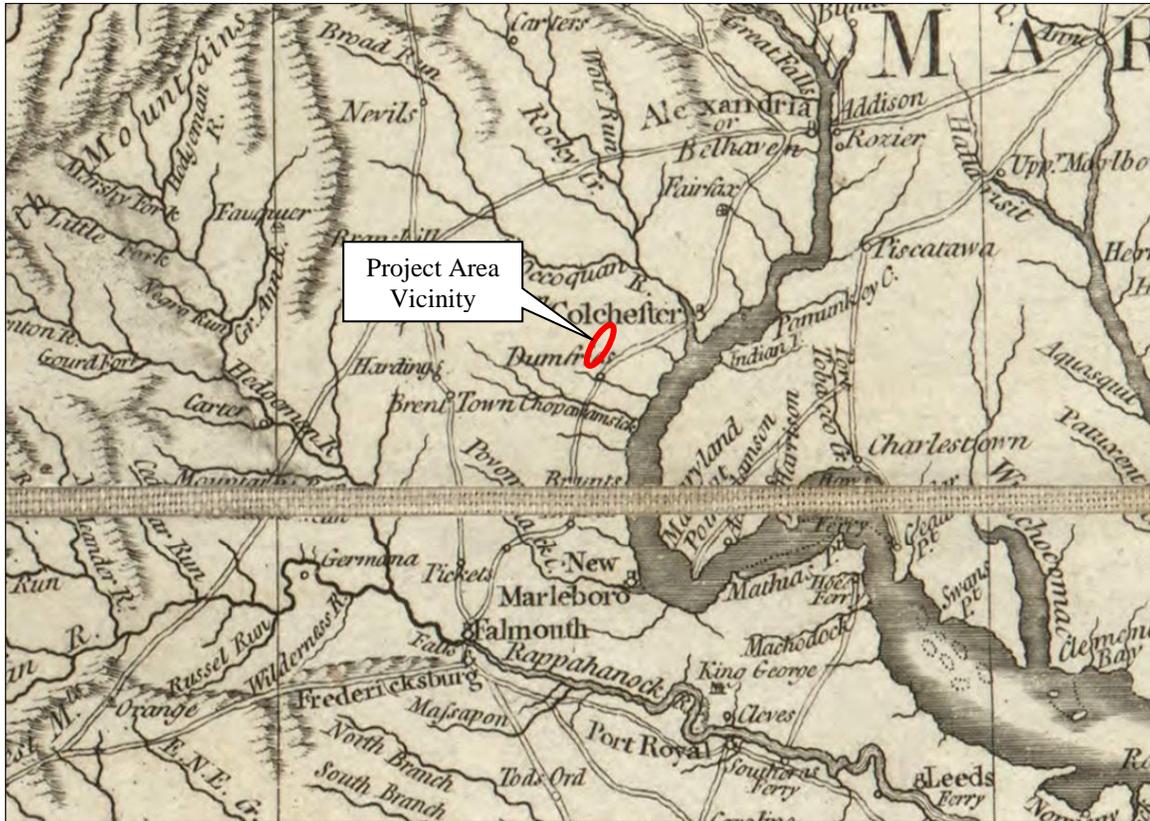


Figure 5-3: Detail of *The marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces, 1787* by Faden, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Library of Congress

44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

At the project area, in April 1780 Bertrand Ewell sold to his son, Thomas Winder Ewell, several tracts of land for 5,000£, including 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 (PWCDDB U:186). This land transfer included:

...all that tract of land purchased by me of the Executors of a certain Thomas Young, also one other tract or parcel of land purchased by me of the Ex^{rs}. of a certain _____ Canterbury and also all the land on the north side of the Beaver Dam Run. Beginning in the fork of the Beaver dam run below the main road running up the south branch and binding therewith to the fork of the coal pit branch thence up the coal pit branch to the head thereof thence by a line to the head of Cornelius Kincheloe's Spring branch thence down the same to Powells run, thence down Powells run to a line made and settled with Benjamin Wilkerson deceased and is Canterbury's line then with his and Young's lines to the beginning including the plantations now in Possession of Drury, Harris, Stifle, Nickins, Mattingley, Ratcliff, Green, Beaver, Williams, and Gardinhire which Several tracts of Land...contain one Thousand acres more or less and also one piece or parcel of meadow Land adjoining the Town of Dumfries (PWCDDB U:186).

A slightly later deed between Bertrand Ewell and another son, Solomon, indicates the amount of land that Bertrand had amassed though there are few existing deeds of these transactions. Bertrand gifted Solomon 600 acres adjacent to Thomas Winder Ewell's land, which lay to the west, Bertrand Ewell's land, and another son's, Charles, land. This deed also indicates that the land was being leased out (PWCDB U:302).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

In the years following the Revolutionary War, the shift to grain cultivation that had begun prior to the war continued in Prince William County. The intensive tobacco cultivation previously pursued in the area had succeeded in severely depleting the area's soils of much-needed nutrients and cultivation of tobacco was reduced drastically. Meanwhile, the European market for grains had increased substantially during this time, and the new country was able to trade freely across the Atlantic. The shift to grains slowly led to replenishment of nutrients and viability of area soils.

There was, however, a pause in trade with the onset of a second war with Britain. With the outbreak of the War of 1812, residents along the coast of Virginia became uneasy because of their proximity to the British along the waterways. The high elevations of Terrapin Forest were used as lookout points for intruding British ships (VHLC 1980). Nearby, just as it had during the American Revolution, Neabsco Mills Ironworks produced iron for weaponry during the War of 1812.

As soil nutrition was depleted from excessive tobacco cultivation, rainfall was able to cause increased runoff which eventually led to silt in the area's waterways. By the end of the century, the Quantico Creek was nearly completely clogged with silt, preventing most ocean-going vessels from entering the Dumfries harbor. Bertrand Ewell was among those attempting to revive the small town by establishing Newport at the mouth of Dumfries Creek in 1787 and in establishing Carrborough on the opposite shore (currently the home of Quantico Marine Base) in 1788 (Wohlhueter 2006:31). Ships were forced to anchor in the river, and have smaller boats ferry the goods from shore. The silting, coupled with the crash of the tobacco market following the Revolutionary War led to economic turmoil for the town. The shifting population westward was the final factor to Dumfries' demise, when a petition was sent to the General Assembly from county residents asking for the courthouse to be moved to a more suitable location was granted (Frazier et al. 1989). In 1822, the County's courthouse was relocated to Brentsville, in the central part of the county (Karnes 1998). Siltation not only affected Quantico Creek and Dumfries, but other county harbors including the former hub of commerce in Occoquan.

The demise of the Prince William County waterfront, coupled with the transition to grain production prompted further shift of the population inland. Meanwhile, the European market for grains had increased substantially during this time, and the new country was able to trade freely across the Atlantic. The shift to grains led to a replenishment of nutrients and viability of area soils. Grains also required less space to grow and less labor to cultivate, leading to the breakup of many of the large Colonial-era plantations into smaller homesteads and farms (PWCHC 2012). The rise of grains also led to additional mill construction along interior waterways, including along Powell's Creek. For example, Dyer's Mill was in the vicinity of present-day Lake Montclair, west of the project area (Curtis 2006:61). To the northeast, in order to adjust to the somewhat unpredictable economy left by the Revolution, Tayloe's Mill adjusted to accommodate the

changing needs. By the time of its closing in 1828, the ironworks had evolved into a multifaceted industrial plantation which included shipbuilding, milling, smithing, leatherworking, farming, and shoemaking. The mill was illustrated on John Wood's 1820 map of Prince William County (Figure 5-4).

North of the project area, a ferry began operating at Occoquan in 1793. It was soon replaced by a bridge which drew people away from Colchester and its ferry further east (History of U.S. 1 2012). In 1804 Occoquan became a formal town and "it flourished as a commercial and industrial center" (VHLCS 1983). The state's first major cotton mills were put into operation in the town during this time. A wooden bridge was erected at the Colchester ferry crossing along the Potomac Path, leading to the name of Woodbridge for Thomas Mason's nearby plantation, and eventually the community that formed there. This bridge would be destroyed by a flood in 1807 (History of U.S. 1 2012).

Throughout the early 1800s, Prince William County experienced a drop in overall population resulting from generally bad economic conditions and the lure of fertile land west of Prince William. Between 1810 and 1830, the population of the county fell nearly eighteen percent from 11,311 residents to 9,330, more than 40 percent of whom were slaves (Martin 1836; USCB). Throughout the nation, "Black labor became the foundation stone not only of the Southern social structure, but of Northern manufacture and commerce, of the English factory system, of European commerce, of buying and selling on a worldwide scale" (DuBois 2007).

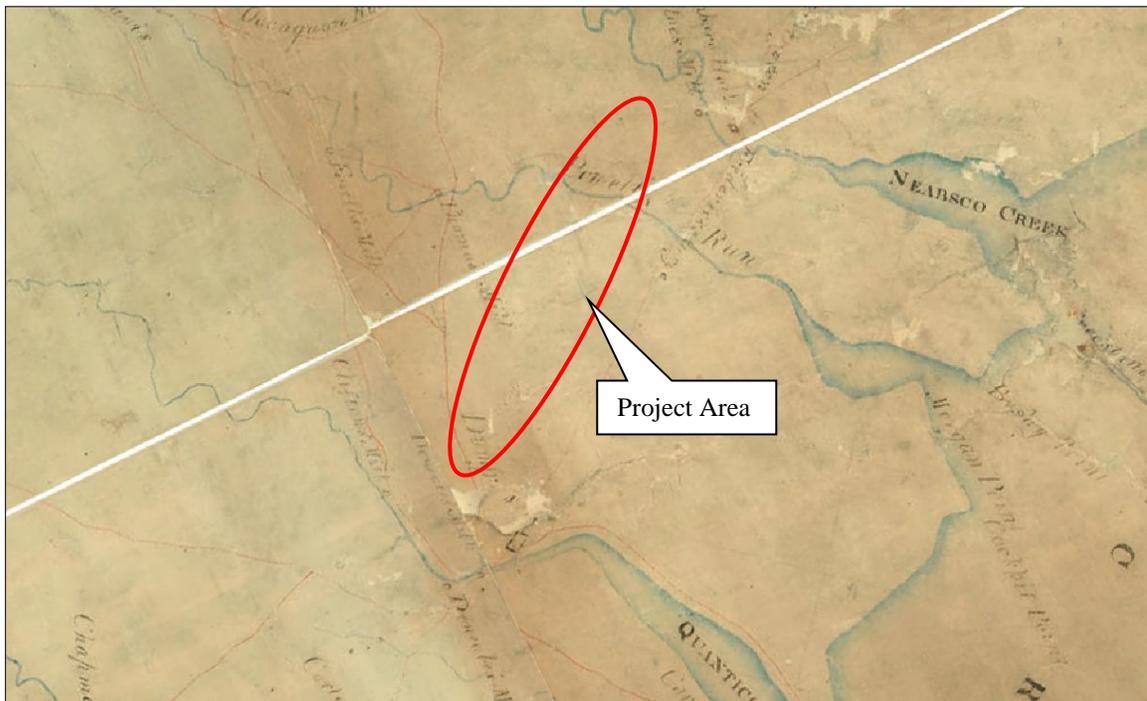


Figure 5-4: Detail of Prince William County, by Wood in 1820, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Virginia

SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

The land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, would remain in the Ewell family though Thomas Winder Ewell passed away in 1784. In his last will and testament, written in 1780, Thomas bequeath his estate to his parents, Bertrand and Francis Ewell. After the death of his parents, Thomas's estate was then to be divided among his siblings. However, it was understood by his family that shortly before his passing Thomas had planned to bequeath his estate to his sister, Sarah Ewell. Therefore, in 1784, the Legatee of Thomas's last will and testament conveyed their interest in the estate to Sarah (PWCDB W:16). In 1815, Sarah Ewell was taxed on 500 acres of land near Dumfries (PWCLTB 1815). The parcel remained in the Ewell family after Sarah's passing in 1823 (Turner 2006:1).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Throughout the Antebellum Period, agriculture continued to dominate the economy of Prince William County. Revitalization of the soils of Prince William County from more sophisticated farming techniques, such as crop rotation, kept the agriculturally based economy steady and farming became more diversified. The Commonwealth undertook an advertising campaign promoting agricultural opportunities in Northern Virginia which drew in northern farmers (Karnes 1998:15). Many of the new northern dairymen took interest in the fallow lands in eastern Prince William (Curtis 2006). With smaller farms worked by northerners, the number of slaves within the county decreased by 38 percent between 1830 and 1860 (USCB).

Northeast of the project area, Occoquan continued to grow. In 1836 it was described as having “about 50 dwelling houses, several mercantile stores and various mechanics, a cotton manufactory in complete operation...an extensive manufacturing flour mill...with appendages of grist, saw, and plaster mills. A handsome and permanent bridge is erected across the river at this place” (quoted in VHLCS 1983).

Commerce in the region of Prince William County increased with the coming of the railroad. A charter was granted by the Virginia General Assembly to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac (RF&PRR) Railroad in 1834 (McCartney 2002). Beginning in Richmond, however, the line would not reach Prince William County until after the Civil War. Central Prince William County, however, did witness rail line construction during this period. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&ARR) was begun in 1850 and completed in 1854, and the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGRR) was begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The juncture of these two lines occurred in the village of Tudor Hall in 1858; it was later renamed Manassas Junction, approximately 13 miles northwest of the project area (Wieder 1998:16).

An 1862 map illustrates the large number of small farms lining the roadways throughout the county including along Telegraph Road, so called because of the communication lines strung along side it, east of the project area (Figure 5-5). There are a number of small, cultivated properties lining the road; there also appears to be cultivated land west of Telegraph Road in the vicinity of the project area. According to surveys conducted by the WPA during the Great Depression, west of the project area was the Weaver Place. It appears that one of the earliest European owners of the land was William Carr, one of the trustees of the early town of Dumfries (Morton 19-; WPA

1941:89). Later, the estate was known among some as the silk farm for here there was an attempt to raise silk worms on a large scale (Morton 19-).

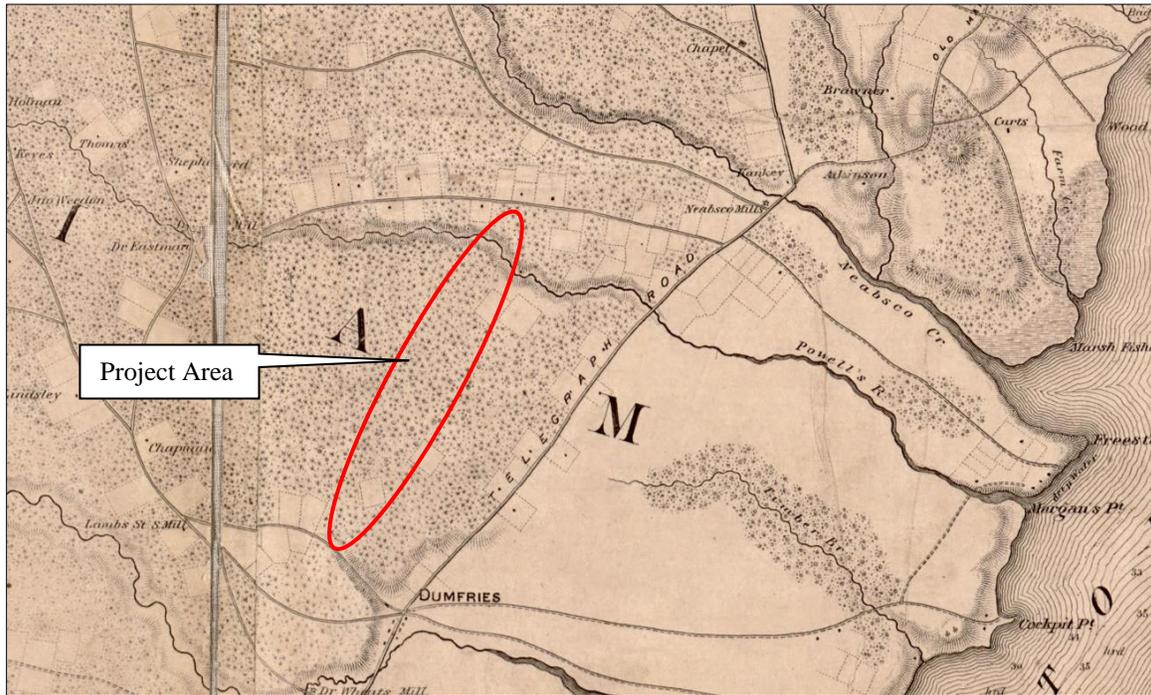


Figure 5-5: Detail of Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington, 1862, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

Near the southern end of the project area, land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 continued to be in the hands of the Ewell family and was listed in land tax records as Sarah Ewell's estate. However, in 1846 John Thomas began paying taxes on the 500 acres (PWCLTB). The deed book with the deed from Sarah E. Hays, niece of Sarah Ewell, and others, Deed Book 17, no longer exists and is simply referenced in a later deed. In 1851, George H. and Sarah Ann Cockrell and John and Sarah Thomas sold land that included a portion of the project area and Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. This was 424 acres sold to John M. Green and Christopher C. Claggett for \$800 (PWCDB 21:414). The deed and tax records give no indication of buildings on the property. In Prince William County, the 1850 federal census has a George H. Cockrell, a merchant, and Sarah with three children, Samuel (13), George H. (11), and Charles W. (1). There is, however, another George H. Cockrell and Sarah in Washington, D.C. with six children, Catharine (15), Samuel (13), George (12), William (9), Elizabeth (7), and Charles (1) (USCB 1850). This appears to have been an error in recording or perhaps the Cockrell's split their time between the two locations.

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Prince William County was caught in the middle of the conflict. The location of the county made it one of the most active and important regions during the war. Situated between the Union and Confederate capitals along a strategically important interior roads, railways, and waterways, Prince William County was the site of several key battles

and occupations. While all three of the major battles in the county (First Manassas, Second Manassas, and Bristoe Station) and the majority of significant troop movements and occupations occurred to the west of the project area along the Alexandria and Orange Railroad and the Warrenton Turnpike; there was important activity in the vicinity of the project area along the Prince William County waterfront as well.

Prior to the railroad, the principal route of supply and communication for the federal capital in Washington D.C. was the Potomac River and afterwards the waterway continued to play an important role. Thus, any ship arriving or departing Washington, D.C. traveled past the Prince William County waterfront during its voyage. Within two weeks of the start of the Civil War, the Confederate Army established gun batteries atop the hills of the waterfront in order to fire at the Union's supply ships. Four major batteries were installed on bluffs located at Freestone Point, Cockpit Point, Shipping Point, and Evansport. By early 1862, there were approximately 37 heavy guns and many smaller ones installed at these batteries. In addition, the steamer George Page was stationed in Quantico Creek, and was used to intercept small ships and to shell the Maryland shore. The Confederate batteries were manned by some 11,200 men who were stationed in the Occoquan-Dumfries-Quantico area.

To counter these batteries, Union Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker and 8,000 soldiers and 3 field batteries were stationed at Charles County, Maryland opposite Cockpit Point and Shipping Point (Salmon 2001:12). A series of balloon flights in November and December 1861 revealed the extent of the Confederate fortifications (Figure 5-6). The majority of troops were quartered in large camps located along Telegraph Road. Along Powell's Run, there were four regiments of artillery. Cavalry was used as patrols and pickets along the entire riverbank and to the north (Fleming et al. 2008:13). An 1863 map also depicts a "Line of Rifle Artificial pits" near the southern end of the project area (Figure 5-7). The village of Dumfries became strategically significant to the winter camps set up nearby and troops drained the local farmers of food and timber (Connery 2011:118; Curtis 2006).

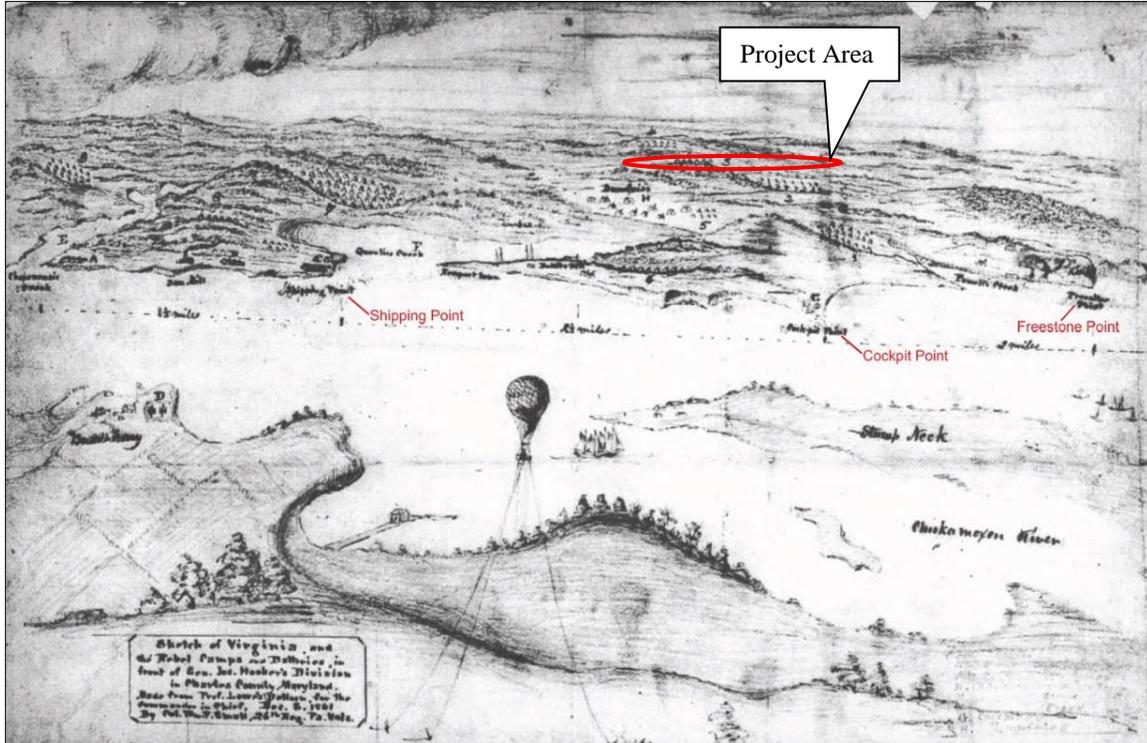


Figure 5-6: Sketch of Virginia and the Rebel Camps and Batteries depicting the approximate location of the project area. Source: URS

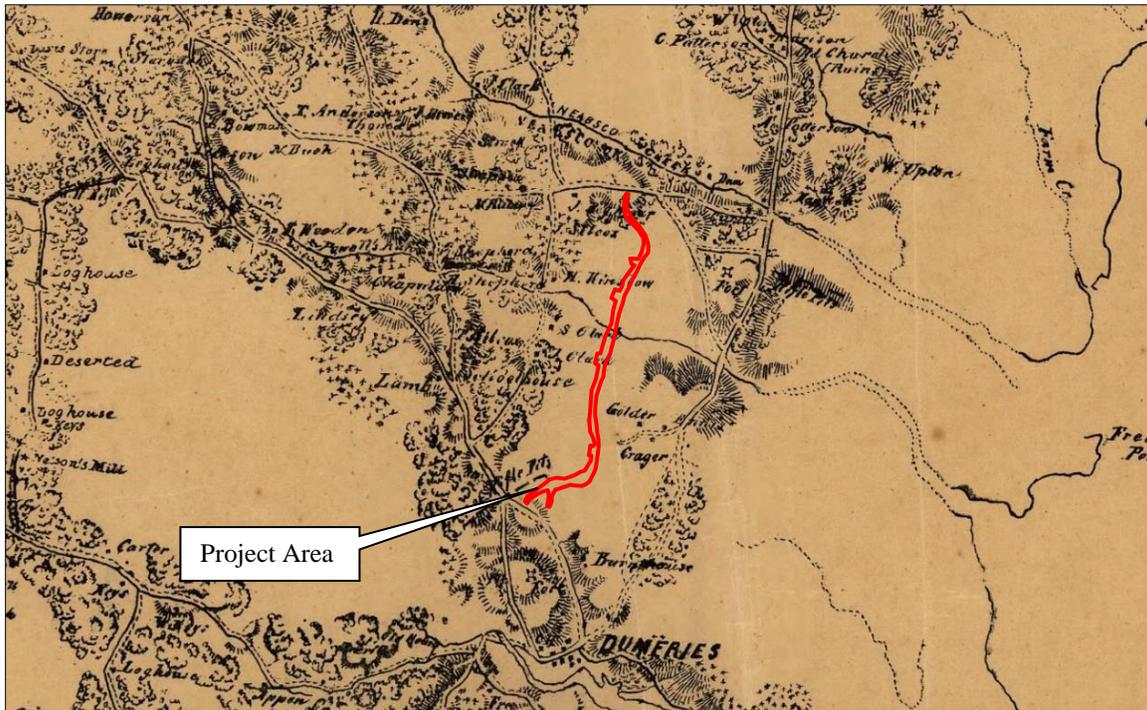


Figure 5-7: Detail of Miscellaneous lithographed proof sheets of areas in Virginia, 1863, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

Beginning in January 1862, several small engagements took place on the Potomac River. The Battle of Cockpit Point occurred on January 3, 1862 (Figure 5-8) (Salmon 2001:14). The Union commanding officer of the Potomac Flotilla, Lieut. Robert H. Wyman, tested the Confederate capabilities at Cockpit Point. He believed that the batteries at the point could fire down and across the river, but not up the river. Wyman sent the USS *Anacostia* and USS *Yankee* to engage the batteries. The *Anacostia* was out of reach of the batteries but the *Yankee* was not and took fire. The engagement ended when two shells, one from *Anacostia* and one from *Yankee*, simultaneously exploded inside one of the batteries, thereby dismounting the gun that was there (Arford-Horne et al. 2014:2/45-46).

By March 1862, Confederate Commander-in-chief Joseph E. Johnston determined that Northern Virginia was going to be indefensible during an extended war and abandoned much of it, including eastern Prince William County and the Potomac defenses and batteries along the Potomac. At that time, all troops stationed there were ordered to evacuate to south of the Rappahannock River. From that point in the war onward, the eastern portion of the county and the vicinity of the project area were relatively quiet with the exception of the movement of federal supplies and troops up and down Telegraph Road.

Prince William County, on the border of the occupied zone, was too large for the Union army to garrison every road or town, so instead a picket line stretching from Fairfax through the county to Stafford was established, and roving bands of cavalry patrolled the area periodically (Townsend 2011).

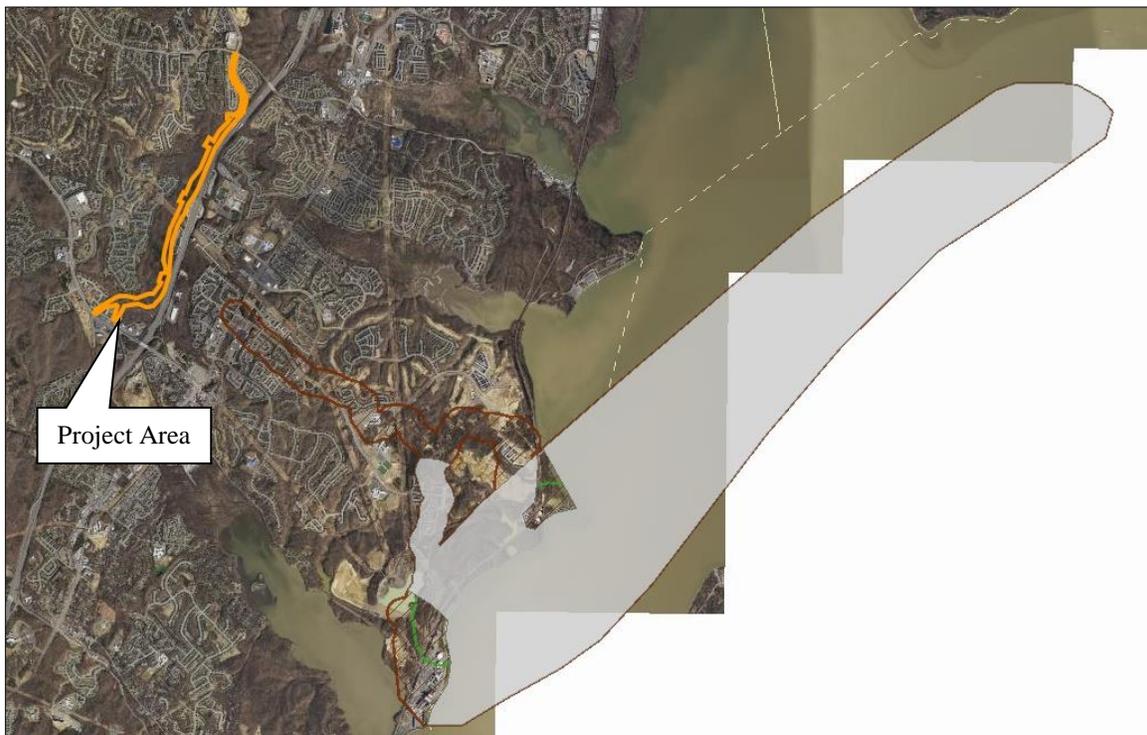


Figure 5-8: Map of the Battle of Cockpit Point depicting the project area in relation to the battle.
Source: V-CRIS

Early on in the war Confederate Wade Hampton was also seen frequently in eastern Prince William County. After the Battle of First Manassas in the summer of 1861 Hampton and Hampton's Legion spent the remainder of the summer and fall learning the geography of the area well. Notable camp locations included Old Brentsville, on the hill, and Bacon's Race Church, Maple Valley, and Freestone Point, on the Potomac. They went into winter encampments on the Occoquan River to guard the west bank (Coxe 1915). Hampton was in the area again the following winter and used his knowledge of the road networks well.

In the winter of 1862, Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside was encamped across from Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River. He drew supplies for his army from a depot in Dumfries (Roach 2003). Hampton's scouts reported that the Federals did not have a large force in Dumfries and that the town had become "an assembly point for the wares of sutlers, civilian merchants licensed to sell to the armies" (Longacre 2003:114). Because these purveyor of goods were civilians, there were few soldiers to guard them. Several Confederate units raided Dumfries to harass U.S. forces and to try to obtain supplies (Roach 2003). In December 1862, Hampton raided the region.

On December 10, Hampton and 520 "thinly clad and scantily fed" troopers of the 1st North Carolina, 1st and 2nd South Carolina, and the Davis and Cobb Legions left Brandy Station and were back in familiar territory by the 12th (Hampton 1862a; Longacre 2003:114). According to Hampton, his first objective was to "take Dumfries, with such stores as were there, and then to sweep the Telegraph road up to Occoquan" (Hampton 1862a). He divided his forces a few miles from Dumfries and then took the town (Longacre 2003:114).

Having succeeded in the main part of my expedition, I at once made arrangements to attempt the capture of the troops on the Telegraph road and at Occoquan. No alarm had been given to them, and their dispersion and capture would have been easy; but I found that Sigel's corps was on the march, and as we were compelled to retire for 5 miles by the same road on which he would approach the town, I deemed it most prudent to get my wagons and prisoners off at once (Hampton 1862a).

He therefore left and marched, camping that night near Morrisville. Hampton captured 50 prisoners and 24 sutlers wagons with stores; he also took the telegraph office (Hampton 1862a). Hampton's actions gained him praise from his superiors and the spoils provided his men with warm clothing, horse tack, and equipment of all kinds, as well as enough edibles to last more than a week (Longacre 2003:115).

Hampton's second mission was launched on December 17 and involved 465 men under 6 commanders. They crossed the Rappahannock River "at the Rappahannock railroad crossing and moved to Cole's store [at Independent Hill], where we bivouacked that night" (Hampton 1862b). The following morning they proceeded northeast towards Occoquan. As they approached the town, Hampton once again divided his forces. The multi-pronged offensive gave the raiders access to several local warehouses and enabled them to capture every picket (20) on the three roads. Additionally, a supply train belonging to Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel's 11th Army Corps was overtaken while crossing to the north bank of the Occoquan. Enemy forces coming from the direction of Alexandria forced an early end to the raid and Hampton struck out once more for Cole's Store and then encamped that night at Tackett's Ford (Longacre 2003:115-116; Hampton 1862b). By

December 20 they were back among Confederate forces with “well-stocked wagons, 150 prisoners, 30 stands of rifles, and another regimental flag” and a number of civilians (Longacre 2003:116). The hardships felt by the Rebels would be temporarily relieved by what Hampton called “all sorts of nice things, Christmas presents sent by the Yankees to their friends in the Army” (Longacre 2003:117).

By Christmas 1862, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart felt that Confederate forces would be helped by a third, stronger raid on both Dumfries and Occoquan, believing that there had been time enough for the towns’ supplies to have been replenished. Stuart was hoping for a big payoff from two or three areas as well as depleting Union outposts between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. On the morning of December 26, almost 2,000 troopers and four artillery pieces under Stuart, Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, and Pelham crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly’s Ford (Longacre 2003:118). With 850 men and one section of artillery, Hampton moved toward Occoquan (Hampton 1863).

I proceeded to my destined point by way of Cole’s store. At this latter place, finding that my road was guarded by the pickets of the enemy, I detached 25 men to get behind them while I drove them in with 20.² The guide to the former party unfortunately mistook the road, so that the pickets, when attacked in front, were enabled to retreat toward Dumfries. Of the 15 pickets on this road, my men took 4, and the others, in endeavoring to escape, fell into the hands of a squadron of Lee’s brigade, which was on the same road. Having cleared the way, I pushed toward Occoquan (Hampton 1863).

Again, Hampton divided his forces with the view of one force driving the enemy out of Occoquan while the remaining two cut off the retreat. However, the attack was made prematurely and only nineteen prisoners were captured. He found that supplies in the town had not been replenished from his earlier raid and only eight wagons were taken. He expected his brigades to rejoin near Occoquan, however this did not happen so Hampton returned to Cole’s Store where he met them (Hampton 1863).

In Dumfries, Stuart found the garrison to be too reinforced “to take by storm” and that the supplies that they had hoped to take had been “spirited away a few hours before their arrival” (Longacre 2003:119). In the hopes of having some success, Stuart pushed on to Fairfax. As the forces were enroute to Brentsville, Stuart learned of Federals heading toward them from the northeast. Hampton and Col. Butler responded by hustling his main body up the road toward the advancing Federals and Butler had an altercation near Bacon Race. After venturing farther north into Fairfax County, Stuart finally headed back towards the Rappahannock with his plunder. The spoils, however, paled in comparison to those Hampton had secured on his earlier forays (Longacre 2003:120, 122).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

The Civil War affected Virginia severely resulting in a heavy loss of life, devastated economy, and destruction of farms. Over one-fifth of the South’s adult white male population died for the

² A detachment of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry picketed from the town of Occoquan to Neabsco Creek and from there to Dumfries (Price 1862).

Confederacy and 37,000, mostly southern, black persons perished in the Union Army and thousands more in the contraband camps, Confederate Army labor gangs, and disease-ridden shanty towns (Foner 2014:125). Within Prince William County, there was a loss of man power and draft animals as well as severe property damage. Contemporary reports from the war reveal that nearly all citizens of the area had deserted their homes when the armies and fighting arrived in 1862. Many citizens and soldiers returned to find their homes destroyed and looted. Redevelopment of personal and commercial property throughout Prince William County occurred slowly following the end of the war. As with much of the rest of Virginia, economic realities following the end of the Civil War resulted in slow redevelopment of the area's agricultural and industrial capabilities. Throughout the "south as a whole, the real value of all property, even discounting that represented by slaves, stood 30 percent lower than its prewar figure, and the output of the staple crops cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, and food crops like corn and potatoes, stood far below their antebellum levels" (Foner 2014:125).

With the replanting of crops and rebuilding of infrastructure, the region slowly recovered and new businesses emerged. The railroads were among the first resources to return, which was vital for the recovery of agriculture in the region. Farmers relied on the railroad to get their crops to market, and within a few years of peace the O&ARR was operational again. The RF&P RR was repaired and extended north. By 1872, it had reached Quantico and by 1900 it was in Washington, D.C. (Karnes 1998:16).

Aiding in the recovery of agriculture, which remained the primary economy of the region, was the shift to smaller sharecrop and tenant farm systems. Many of the former large plantations were no longer viable without the assistance of slave labor, and many large properties were broken up and sold as smaller farms. Near the northern end of the project area, it appears that the Stonnell and Merchant families, both white families, lived in the late nineteenth century. To the west of the project area is the Merchant-Stonnell family cemetery. In 1870, William H.A. Merchant was identified as a hotel keeper and Richard Stonnell was identified as a farmer (USCB).

Throughout the history of Prince William County, several free African American families held land (Batestown n.d.). With a base of free African American communities prior to the Civil War, afterwards, these communities were able to grow. North of the project area, black families lived along a two-mile stretch of old Neabsco Road (now Cardinal Drive) between old Dumfries Road (now Dyer's Road) and a log schoolhouse and Neabsco Church, west of the project area (Scheel 2000). The congregation for Neabsco Church began forming in 1861 when slaves worshipped nearby; a church was erected circa 1881 (PWCHC 1999).

South of the project area, the African American community of Batestown formed on land near Cabin Branch Creek that had historically been owned by free blacks (Batestown n.d.). The area was named after Mary Bates, an enslaved woman on the Graham plantation. After emancipation she and her husband opened a store to serve the many black residents of the area. Cabin Branch School was opened in 1889 and Little Union Baptist Church opened in 1903 (*Little Union Baptist Church* n.d.). By the end of the nineteenth century, the community had 150 residents (Payne-Jackson and Taylor n.d.).

Besides a shift to smaller farms during the Reconstruction Period, a transition in production occurred as well, helping to revive success in the region. The diversified farming, which had been the primary endeavor in the years leading up to the Civil War and the years immediately following it, was soon replaced by focused dairy farming. Dairy farming was able to flourish with the assistance of advanced refrigeration technology devised around the turn of the twentieth century that allowed not only the improved storage of milk on the farm, but safer transport by rail to commercial centers in Alexandria and Washington D.C. by refrigerated cars.

Additionally, following the Civil War, extensive timbering also took place. Around the Neabsco Creek watershed, the smoke created by the heavy logging and nearby sawmills led the area to be called Smoketown (Curtis 2006:114). Along the Potomac River, the economic sources focused on commercial fishing and lumbering. In addition to industrial applications along the Prince William County waterfront, some areas became known for their recreational amenities, particularly in the vicinity of Leesylvania and early Quantico (Karnes 1998:21).

South of the project area, in what is now Prince William Forest Park, were two mines. The first, which operated for only a few years before closing in 1885, was the Greenwood Gold Mine. This mine appears to have been at the headwaters of the North Fork of Quantico Creek and associated buildings were likely southwest of the mine artificial pits. The second, the Cabin Branch Mine, operated between 1889 and 1920 along the North Fork just west its confluence with the South Fork, less than one mile south of the project area. The mine grew, producing high grade pyrite ore and employing up to 300 people, including many residents of Batestown (Bedell 2004:87-88). The mine became a boost for the economy of Dumfries. In the late nineteenth century there was a large market for pyrite as inexpensive methods of extracting sulfuric acid from the ore was discovered (Fanning 2000:15-16).

A 1901 map of Prince William County illustrates Dumfries south of the project area (Figure 5-9). Neabsco Mills is still noted northeast of the project area. While a few homes were identified near the northern end of the project area, the majority of the project area was devoid of development which, research has revealed, was not the case.

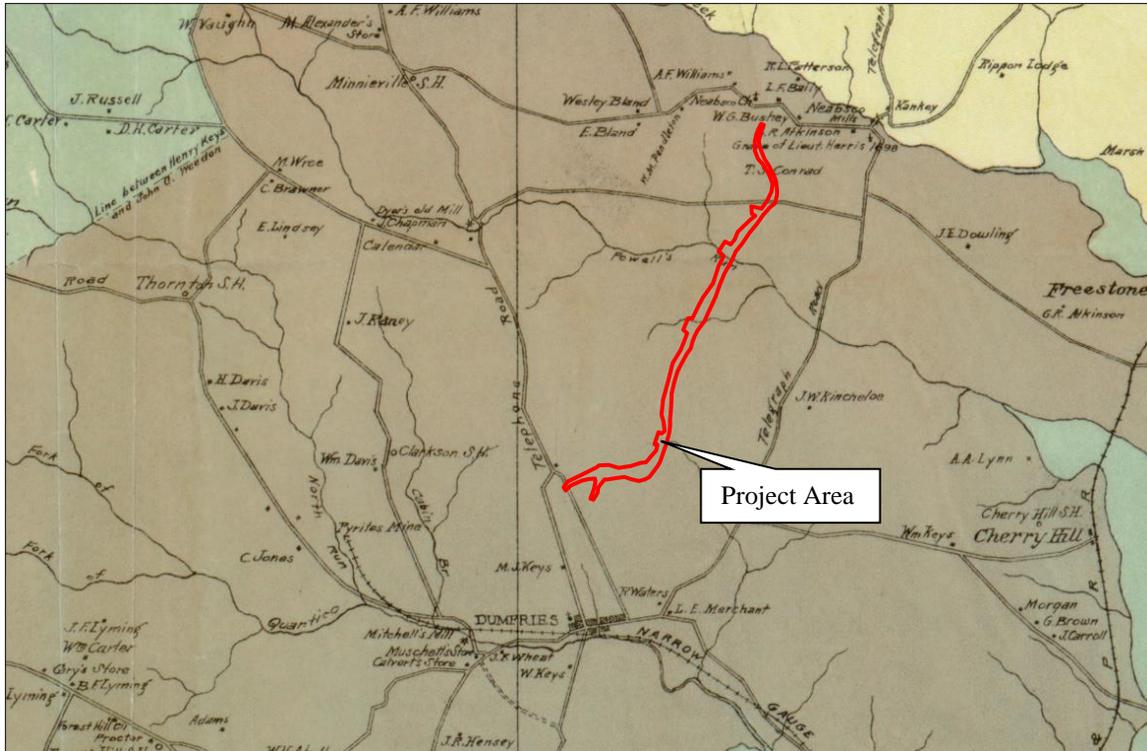


Figure 5-9: Detail of Map of Prince William County, Virginia, 1901 by Brown, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress.

SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

Shortly after the end of the war, John M. Green and Christopher C. Claggett divided their acreage in the vicinity of the project area equally. Claggett's portion would be 212 acres on Telegraph Road. The tract had no buildings on it in 1871 and was valued at \$848 (PWCLTB 1871). This included a portion of the project area and Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. In 1870, Christopher C. Claggett was identified as a white farmer with real estate valued at \$1,600 and personal estate valued at \$200 (USCB).

In addition to freed African American families settling north and south of the project area, at least one black family owned land within the project area. Franklin Jennings, an enslaved man freed prior to the Civil War, purchased approximately 156 acres through which the project area appears to extend (PWCDB 34:237).

Claggett passed away in 1872. Prior to his death, his land was believed to have consisted of 212 acres and was valued at \$3 per acre. Buildings were not taxed on Claggett's land until after his death (PWC Chancery 1882-012; PWCLTB). The tract was surveyed in 1881 resulting in an area of 156½ acres; a plat resulting from this survey has not been located at this time (PWC Chancery 1882-012). Claggett's land was auctioned in 1880 and Franklin Jennings was the highest bidder at \$424. At \$2 per acres, this was lower than the former value though it was "considered an excellent price considering the location and quality of land" (PWC Chancery 1882-012). Beginning in 1876, the building(s) on the tract was valued at \$100 (Site 44PW2104), a value that would generally

remain consistent (PWCLTB). A later plat of the property depicts the buildings associated with the family (Figure 5-10).

Franklin Jennings was the son of Paul Jennings and Fannie Gordon Jennings. Paul Jennings was a slave to James Madison at Montpelier and Fannie Gordon was enslaved to Charles P. Howard at Howard Place. Paul would relocate to the White House when Madison served as President between 1809 and 1817. Franklin was born in 1836 and as such was also enslaved to Charles P. Howard (Taylor 2012:122). After the death both Fanny Jennings and Dolley Madison in 1844, Paul Jennings would live in Washington, D.C. full time while his children remained in Orange County (Taylor 2012:151).

Between 1834 and 1856, Charles P. Howard, a Quaker from Pennsylvania who had moved to the south because of his bride, freed 23 enslaved persons in the household including Franklin Jennings in 1856 – “I do manumit, emancipate and set free a young negro male slave named Franklin, sometimes called Franklin Jennings, a bright mulatto, and about twenty years of age” (quoted in Taylor 2012:194). Upon his freedom, Franklin lived in Ohio and Washington, D.C.

When the Civil War erupted, Franklin and two of his brothers joined nearly 180,000 black men who took up arms for the Union. In May 1864, Franklin Jennings enlisted for a three-year term in the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry. Franklin’s regiment was placed on picket duty at City Point, Virginia. Both Franklin and his brother, John, were part of the famous Black Phalanx that saw action and glory on June 15, 1864 at Petersburg. Franklin’s regiment was then sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, that summer to guard the Confederate prisoners of war there before being sent once more to Virginia. Jennings was among the Federal troops camped outside of the City of Richmond in April 1865 and the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry had the great honor to be the first Union regiment to enter the fallen capital (Taylor 2012:208-211).

After the war, Franklin lived in Washington, D.C. with his father and brothers. Franklin married Mary Logan in 1868 and the couple moved to Ohio where they lived until circa 1880 when they moved back to the east coast (Taylor 2012:215). Franklin Jennings was the highest bidder for the tract of land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. However, the couple did not live solely in Prince William County. Mary inherited her family’s dwelling on K Street in Washington, D.C. leading her and Franklin to split their time between the two locations. The couple also acquired additional parcels in Washington, D.C. (Taylor 2012:226).

Given that the Jennings split their time between two locations, it is unclear if they had a dominant residence. The couple appeared in the Dumfries District of Prince William County in the federal census of 1900, 1910, and 1920. In 1900 and 1910, Franklin Jennings was identified as a farmer living with his wife. Additional individuals in his household in 1910 were his son Franklin H. [Hugh] (a farmer), daughter-in-law Alice, granddaughter Roberta, grandson Henry S. Earley (also a farmer), and a hired man, Elijah Grayson (also a farmer) (USCB). Franklin Jennings was also a voter in Prince William County (Turner n.d.:51). There are also a few newspaper notices in Washington, D.C. and the City of Alexandria that notes Franklin Jennings as being of Dumfries. Alternatively, Jennings does appear in a few Washington, D.C. City Directories and he, upon his death, he was buried at Mount Zion Cemetery in Washington, D.C. One of Franklin sons, Hugh,

would go on to be a trustee of the First Mount Zion Baptist Church which moved to Route 234 in 1947 (*First Mount Zion Baptist Church* n.d.).



Figure 5-10: Plat of Townsend Property, by R.M. Bartenstein & Assocs. In 1972, detailing a portion of the project area and Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. Source: PWCDB 623:108

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, Prince William and most of Northern Virginia continued to be characterized as agricultural with small and large farmsteads lining the growing road network. With the outbreak of World War I, many young men enlisted in the military. In 1917, the U.S. Government leased two tracts of land in southeastern Prince William County known as the Hutchison Tract and the Quantico Company Tract; the government purchased the land in 1918 and 1919. This would become Quantico Marine Base, the first Marine training center not housed on a Naval Base. It currently occupies properties adjoining the south side of the Prince William Forest Park, just south of Dumfries (USCPI 1919).

The interwar years in Prince William County were uneventful. South of the project area, the Cabin Mine Branch closed in 1920, reacting to a significant decline in the nation's production of sulfuric acid after World War I (Fanning 2000:15). This left 200 to 300 men in the region suddenly without work (Kuhn and Bedell 2011:81).

While still remaining rural, small commercial towns continued to slowly grow and there was an increase in church and commercial building construction at small crossroads communities. The rate of suburbanization increased in the 1920s as the widespread use of automobiles and trucks led to the development and improvement of roadways throughout the county that began to forever change the character of the county. East of the project area, Telegraph Road was straightened and widened to become the Richmond-Washington Highway and eventually U.S. Route 1.

Despite the improved roads, the vicinity of the project area remained mostly rural and minimally developed. Dumfries continued to exist as only a small town on the edge of the Marine Corps Base Quantico. The Cherry Hill peninsula to the east of the project area became the site of a large waste processing plant. This plant converted table scraps and dead livestock into soap. The plant furnished work for many of the community's residents, and provided a few side benefits. Fishermen noted that the size of the catfish increased, having apparently fed on the grease being dumped into the river. But the plant was a mixed blessing. The area was known for the smell generated by the plant, which sometimes could be detected up to 15 miles away. The plant remained in operation until the 1950s.

South of the project area, the Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), New Deal programs, were put to use to create Prince William Forest Park. The National Park Service created a program, RDA, which focused on acquiring lands that "were no longer suitable for agriculture but that, if returned to natural condition and if within a reasonable distance of metropolitan areas, would provide a much needed recreation facility for large numbers of people" (quoted in Kuhn and Bedell 2011:82). With its location near Washington, D.C., Chopawamsic was viewed as the model example for the entire RDA program.

One of the initial requirements...was that the area should be from two to ten thousand acres and within a radius of approximately fifty miles of a population center. Other criteria were abundance of good water, available building material, and an interesting environment (quoted in Kuhn and Bedell 2011:85).

The condition of the area that would become Prince William Forest Park was described in the *Washington Evening Star* as "a dismal countryside of eroded, sterile fields, dilapidated little farm houses, ancient graveyards overgrown with blackberry gramblers [sic], cut-over woodlands, abandoned mining operations. Half the farms were deserted anyhow" (quoted in Kuhn and Bedell 2011:86). By November 1935, 115 tracts of land had been purchased from residents and approximately 150 farm families in the park area were relocated (Kuhn and Bedell 2011:87; Curtis 2006). This became the Chopawamsic RDA. In 1940, the property was transferred to the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Park System.

During World War II, entry into the park was restricted to the military. During this time, the nation's first Office of Strategic Services (OSS) converted the park into a training area (NPS n.d.). In 1948, the name of Chopawamsic changed to Prince William Forest Park (Kuhn and Bedell 2011:102).

Meanwhile, mapping and early aerials show that the land around the project area remained rural and mostly undeveloped throughout the early-twentieth century (Figures 5-11 through 5-13).

Powell's Creek, in the northern half of the project area is depicted as marshy at this location. The project area was crossed by several minor roads and though most of the area was wooded, there was a cleared portion of land in the southern half at which a dwelling is depicted at the border of the project area. This would be the property of Franklin Jennings.

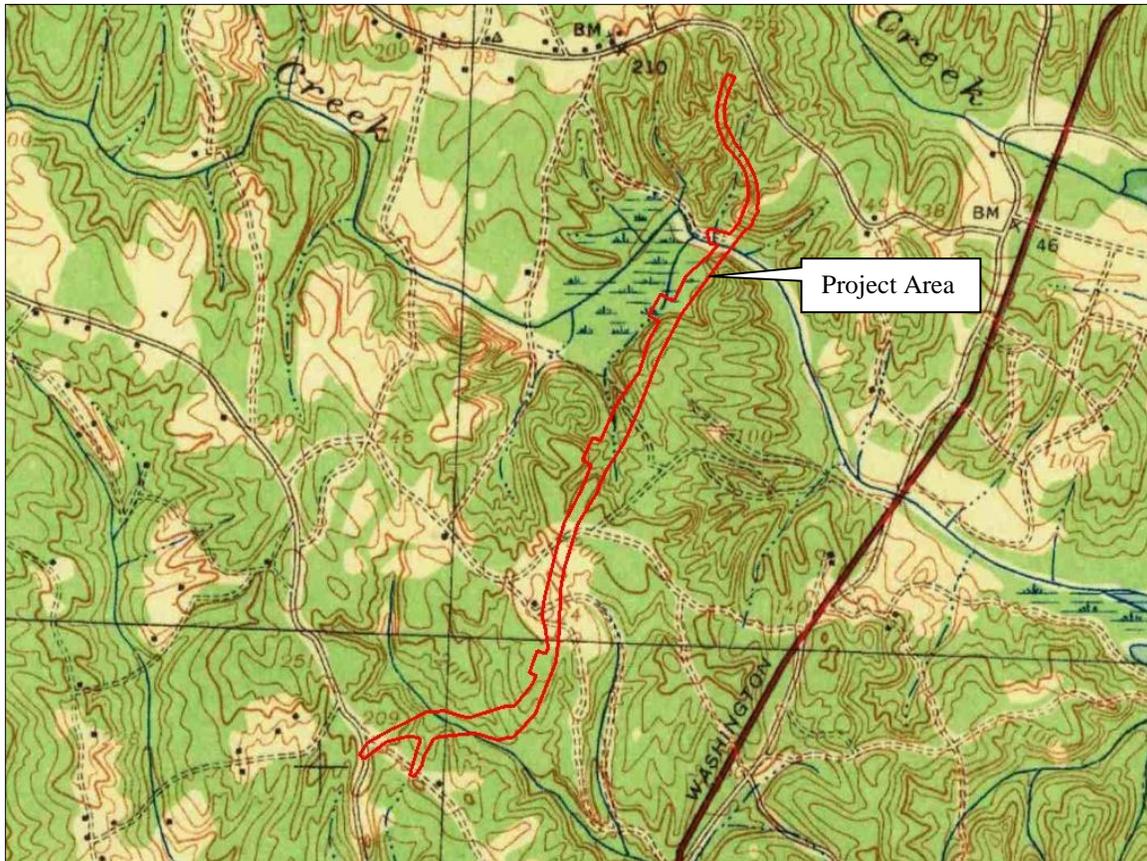


Figure 5-11: Detail of the 1927 topographic map, *Quantico, VA*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

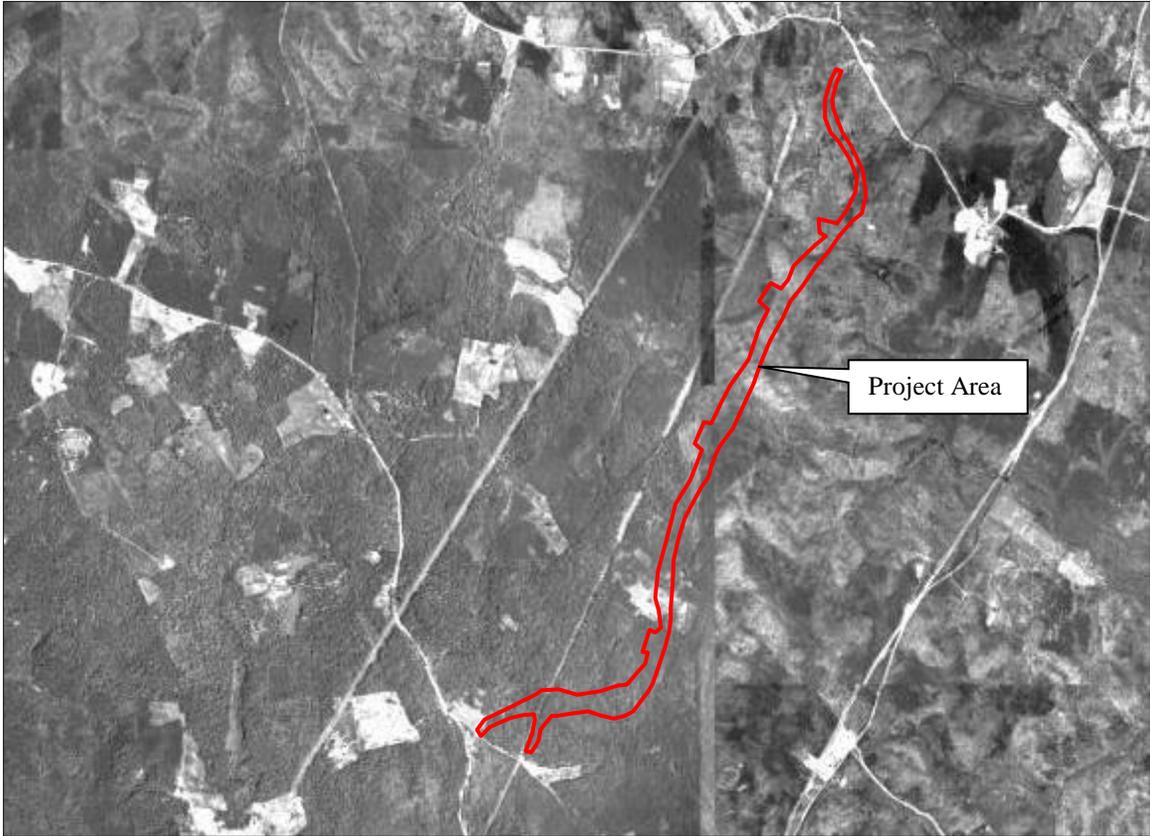


Figure 5-12: Detail of a 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Prince William County Mapper

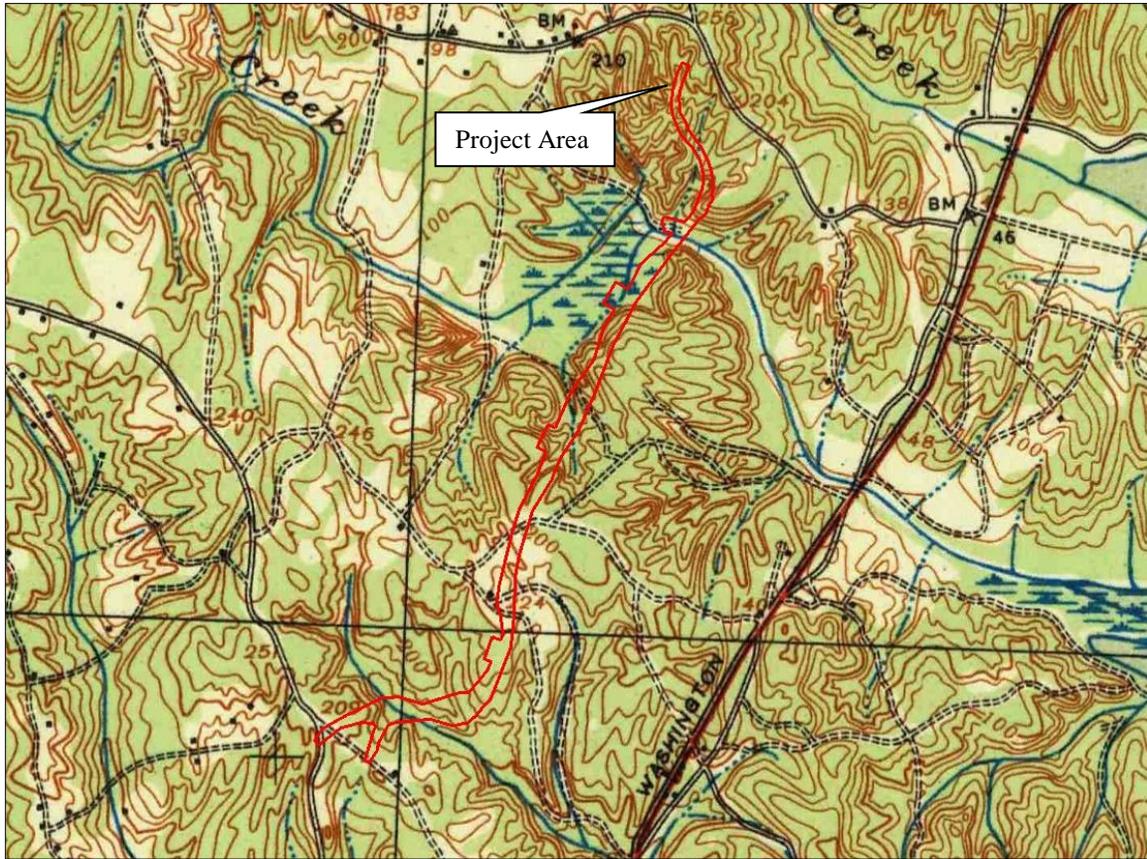


Figure 5-13: Detail of the 1940 topographic map, Quantico, VA, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

Land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 remained in the Jennings family until 1921. The 1920 federal census listed Franklin and Mary Jennings in Dumfries at this time (USCB 1920). At the age of 84, Franklin was no longer occupied as a farmer. In 1921, the couple sold the 156½ acres to M.F. and M.J. Davis for \$1,500 (PWCDB 75:354). Given that initials were used for their names, it is unclear who these individuals were though they may have been Marin F. Davis and Mary J. Davis, a white retired farmer whose real estate was valued at \$4,000 in 1930 (USCB 1930). The 1930 census and later deed indicate that the Davises did not occupy the parcel but rented it to Pat Spitzer (PWCDB 110:307). Pat Spitzer was not located in the federal census.

A detail of the 1937 aerial depicts fields surrounding Site 44PW2104 though Site 44PW2105 is within a wooded area (Figure 5-14). The property remained in the hands of the Davis family until 1943 when they sold it to John Hudson and Ruth A. Smith (PWCDB 110:307).

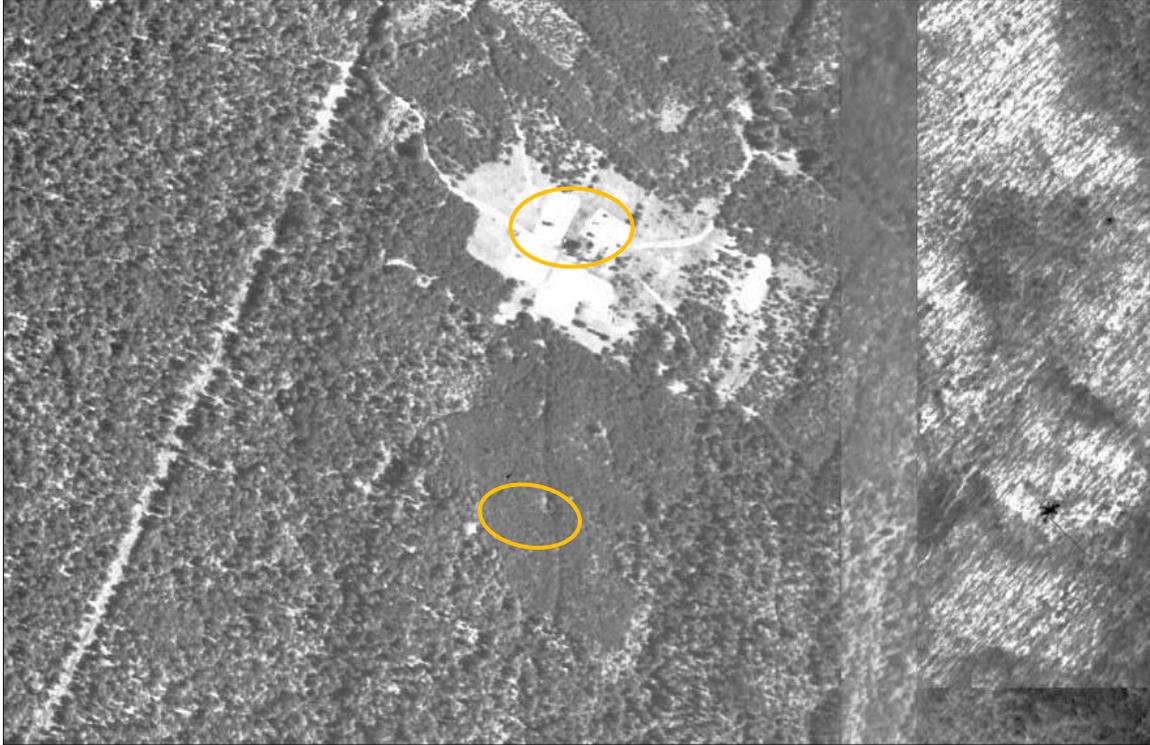


Figure 5-14: Detail of a 1937 aerial depicting Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105. Source: Prince William County Mapper

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

Following World War II, a distinct change in the development of Prince William County occurred. The prevalence of the automobile and the shift towards urban centers marked the end for many of the smaller crossroads communities throughout Prince William County and the nation as a whole. In the decade after World War II, hundreds of rural post offices across the nation were closed marking the end of the small villages they were located within (Scheel 1993).

Although the small rural communities throughout the county were dwindling, the overall population of Prince William County began to grow drastically, reaching more than 22,000 residents by 1950 (USCB). This represented a growth of nearly 100 percent over the population at the turn of the century. The proximity of the county to Washington, D.C. was largely responsible for this growth, as more and more people were employed by the federal government and other businesses in the city. By 1950, the agricultural economy of Prince William County was declining as it became a “bedroom community” of Washington D.C. Additionally, new government regulations on milk were created leading to a marketed decrease in production in the county as smaller dairies became unprofitable and closed (Karnes 1998:23).

As part of the transition, residential suburbs began to sprout up, particularly in the eastern portion of the county. In 1956, the U.S. Congress passed legislation creating the Highway Trust Fund; this was the beginning of the development of the Interstate Highway System. Construction of Interstate 95 began in 1958 to relieve congested Route 1 and connect the major cities of the east coast. A 1954 aerial depicts the project area as forested and in the vicinity of an increased number

of transmission lines (Figure 5-15). The clearing and house that had been previously depicted in the southern portion of the project area, now appears to be overgrown. The 1966 topographic map, *Quantico*, illustrated the newly constructed I-95 along the eastern border of the project area (Figure 5-16).

With the shifting economy and growing prevalence of the automobile, C.D. Hylton foresaw the demand for suburban living and had purchased land in the vicinity of Woodbridge. Marumsco Village, northeast of the project area, was the first large-scale development by Hylton (Post WWII Population Growth n.d.). This would eventually spread over much of the region. The community of Montclair, west of the project area, was first established in 1969. As suburbanization grew in eastern Prince William and elsewhere, the county's population soared from 22,612 residents in 1950 to 482,204 in 2020 (USCB).

With this growth and change in the environment, a large commercial mall, Potomac Mills, was built in a pasture beside I-95 in the county in 1985 approximately two miles north of the project area (Netherton et al. 2004:51). Growth could be seen in subdivisions with large homes on small lots, apartment buildings, commercial strip malls, schools, churches, office buildings and businesses. In 1984, Potomac Landfill opened south of the project area. Despite persistent problems and violations on the site, in the early twenty-first century it became the primary location for the disposal of construction material in that part of fast-growing Northern Virginia (Grymes n.d.).

Topographic maps and aerials depict the encroachment of development on the project area (Figures 5-17 and 5-18). In the 1980s, a weigh station for trucks and rest stop for travelers on I-95 were constructed between the interstate and the project area. In the early twenty-first century housing developments continued inching closer to the project area and additional businesses were erected at the southern end of the project area along Dumfries Road (Route 234).



Figure 5-15: Detail of a 1954 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Prince William County Mapper

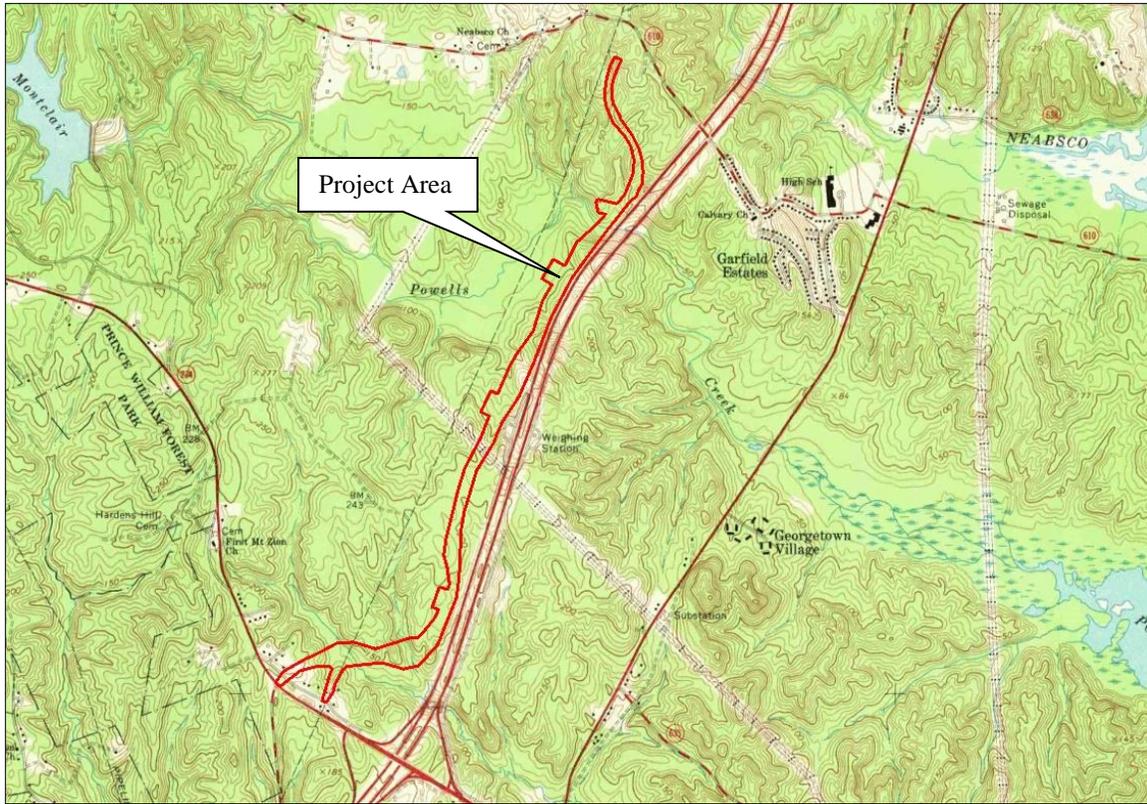


Figure 5-16: Detail of the 1966 topographic map, *Quantico, VA*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

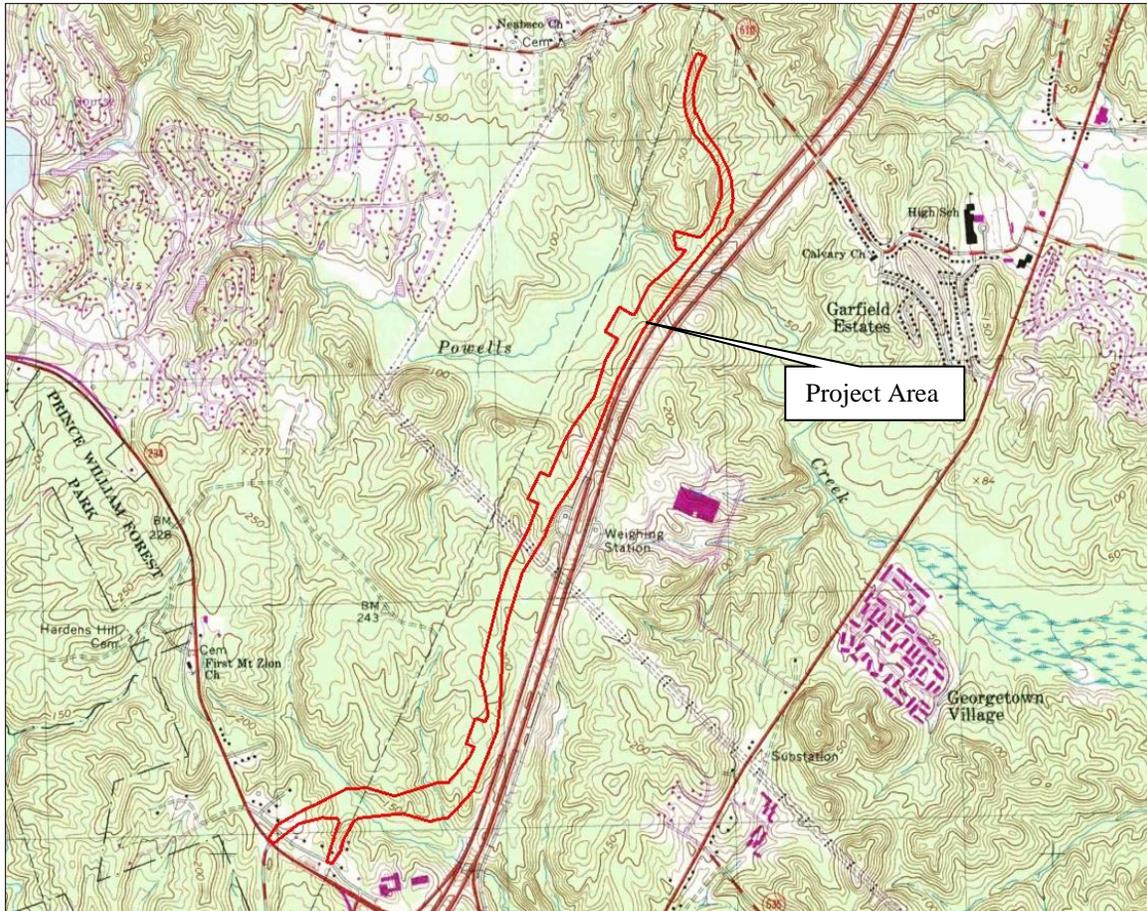


Figure 5-17: Detail of the 1983 topographic map, *Quantico*, VA, depicting the project area. Source: USGS



Figure 5-18: Detail of a 2006 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Google Earth

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The following table traces the ownership of land encompasses Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105.

Table 5-1: Chain-of-title for land encompassing Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
8/31/2017	Barrie M. Peterson (Trustee), DG&P, LP, Van Buren Rd. Property LLC	Southgate Business Center, LLC	Inst. # 201708010066714	54.6193 acres
12/12/1986	Janet K. Townsend (widow)	Barrie M. Peterson (Trustee)	DB 1438:1975	54.6193 acres
12/19/1966	Warren W. and Blanch L. Kilby	R.M. and Janet K. Townsend	DB 413:644	156.5 acres (minus 5 parcels)
1/2/1945	John Hudson and Ruth Audrey Smith	Warren W. and Blanch L. Kilby	DB 114:428	155 acres
5/24/1943	M.F. Davis and M.J. Davis	John Hudson and Ruth A. Smith	DB 110:307	155 acres. Property is given except the dwellings and other buildings and gardens. Property will be given fully at end of rental period of Pat Spitzer.
4/15/1921	Franklin and Mary L. Jennings	M.F. and M.J. Davis	DB 75:354	\$1,500 for 156.5 acres

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
2/14/1883	Charles E. Nicol (Commissioner)	Franklin Jennings	DB 34:237	\$424 for 156.5 acres sold as result of Chancery Suit, Nevett v. Clagett
5/15/1867	John M. Green and (wife, of Jefferson County, WV) and Christopher C. Claggett and Emily Claggett (wife, of Prince William County)	Amelia M. Green	DB 26:507	Partition of 424 acres
10/15/1851	George H. Cockrell and Sarah Ann Cockrell (wife) and John Thomas and Sarah Thomas (wife)	John M. Green and Christopher C. Claggett	DB 21:414	\$800 for 424 acres
Unknown	Sarah E. Hays (niece and heir of Sarah Ewell) and others	John Thomas	Referenced in DB 21:414 (DB 17:124 missing)	
5/4/1784	Bertrand Ewell, Charles Ewell, Solomon Ewell, Elizabeth Murry, Hannah Ewell, Jesse Ewell and Thomas Chapman (PWC), Thomas Thornton Clark (of Stafford), and Ann Taylor (of Lancaster) (Legatees in last will of Thomas Winder Ewell)	Sarah Ewell	DB W:16	Shortly before death of Thomas Winder Ewell, Thomas had intended to amend his will and bequeath his property to his sister, Sarah Ewell
4/13/1780	Bertrand Ewell (of Dumfries)	Thomas Winder Ewell (of Dumfries)	DB U:186	5000 pounds for several tracts
GAP - Missing deed from John Canterbury to Bertrand Ewell				

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6. PHASE I EXPECTED RESULTS

A number of factors must be considered in determining the types of sites that can reasonably be expected to be found in the course of an archaeological testing program. Environmental data such as geology and hydrology along with historic data including transportation routes and proximity to settled areas can provide indications about general use and settlement. In addition to background research, data on previously identified sites can shed light on the types of resources one might expect to find. The following section summarizes the types of cultural resources expected to be present within the project area following a review of these factors.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Prior to modern disturbances the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of the area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. There is a strong correlation between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late prehistoric period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The project APE topography is characterized by a number of ridges overlooking larger order creeks and their associated tributaries. Most of the soils on the property are not classified as prime farmland. The many finger ridges in the APE create several elevated landforms surrounded by well-defined slopes and wetland. Only about 6% of the project area is poorly drained.

MAP PROJECTED SITES

Historic documents, maps, and literature provided some evidence on the likelihood for the project area to contain prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. As illustrated earlier in the cultural context section of this report, Civil War era mapping of the region show the project area as largely wooded with some small open fields to the north. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping and aerial imagery shows cleared land in the vicinity of the Jennings property, which is located in the project area APE. A cluster of structures is visible in the same location on a 1937 aerial and on subsequent maps and appear to be gone by the 1950s.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

While documentary sources have bias and often are limited in their attention to detail, information on previous surveys and recorded resources in the vicinity of the project area, as well as regional settlement models offer additional information and perspective on the project area's potential to contain intact significant archaeological deposits.

Review of the VDHR VCRIS records identified seven previously recorded archaeological resources mapped either within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE. Six of these resources are prehistoric and one is classified as nineteenth century trash scatter.

PREHISTORIC SITE POTENTIAL

The project area is made up of numerous landforms surrounded by slopes and low-lying areas. It is located near Powells Creek, a larger order stream with associated wetlands. Given the presence of previously recorded small prehistoric lithic scatters and the size of the landforms and dissected nature of the terrain, the potential for large-scale settlements is not likely in this project area APE. There is, however, a moderate to high potential for smaller resource procurement sites to be present on the ends of landforms likely in the form of lithic scatters.

HISTORIC SITE POTENTIAL

Structures are evident in the project area on historic maps since the early twentieth century, therefore, the potential for post-Civil War historic sites to be present is high. Based on the lack of mapping and historical data, the potential for pre-Civil War historic sites to be present is considered low.

7. PHASE I FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

In October and November 2021 and March and April 2022, D+A conducted a Phase I and Phase II cultural resource survey of the ±37.2 hectare (±91.8 acre) Van Buren Road Extension project area APE in Prince William County, Virginia. In addition to a pedestrian survey of the project area APE, subsurface testing was conducted to determine the presence of archaeological resources. A reconnaissance level architectural survey was also conducted for any resources 50 years of age or older located within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE. The work was completed in accordance with VDHR's guidelines for conducting historic resources survey in Virginia. The results of the Phase I survey are summarized below.

ARCHITECTURAL FIELD RESULTS

Reconnaissance level architectural survey revealed that there are no buildings or structures 50 years of age or older either located within or adjacent to the project area APE. As such, no further architectural survey or documentation was undertaken as part of the project.

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RESULTS

Prior to initiating archaeological testing of the project area APE, a systematic pedestrian survey was undertaken in order to assess existing conditions and the potential for archaeological deposits or other historic landscape features to be present. Following the pedestrian survey, a plan for systematically testing the project area was implemented. The results of both the pedestrian and subsurface testing are provided below.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

At the outset of the field effort a pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the project area APE. The Van Buren Road Extension project area lies in Prince William County, Virginia, bounded between the northern crossing of Van Buren Road and Cardinal Drive and the southern crossing of Dumfries Road (Route 234) (Figure 7-1, Figure 7-2). It is bounded on the west by a housing development, an undeveloped parcel, wetlands and a drainage. The east is bounded by a housing development, Interstate I-95, the Dale City Truck-Only Safety Rest Area, and commercial development. A transmission line right-of-way (ROW) bisects the project area APE.



Figure 7-1: Northern boundary of project area. Photo taken facing east.



Figure 7-2: Southern boundary of project area. Also an example of the housing developments bordering the project area. Photo taken facing west.

Evidence of local residents using the property for refuse disposal for at least the past 50 years is also present, with numerous items such as bottles, furniture, cinderblocks, pallets, tires, and plastics dispersed throughout the property, but especially in the south quadrant of the project area, where the area was unable to be excavated due to the density of trash (Figure 7-3). The center of the project area exhibits significant treefall and several large artificial pits with mid-twentieth century trash and metal were noted. The northern quadrant of the property is highly developed, with housing development, modern roadways, and water utility lines prevalent throughout. A retention basin is also found near the housing development (Figure 7-4). The high level of commercial, residential, and highway development has drastically affected the landforms bordering these developments in the project area APE.



Figure 7-3: Example of the high density of trash found in the southern portion of the project area.



Figure 7-4: Retention basin found near the northern housing development.

The vegetation in undeveloped portions of the project areas APE typically consists of open mature hardwood forest with undergrowth that varies between mixed grasses and vines (Figure 7-5).

An open area of tall grasses interspersed with a few young cedar trees surrounds and encompasses in the southern half of the project area APE. The northern and southern boundaries with the housing developments contain mixed species of grass (Figure 7-6). Terrain consists of several steeply sloped landforms with numerous small fingers and knolls bordered by slopes leading to low-lying wetlands, drainages, and Interstate I-95. Powell's Creek and an unnamed tributary of Dewey's Creek run through the project area, accompanied by steep slopes flanking both sides of their respective banks (Figure 7-7).



Figure 7-5: Typical vegetation found in the project area.



Figure 7-6: Typical vegetation found in the northern and southern boundaries of the project area. Photo taken facing southwest.



Figure 7-7: View of Powell's Creek looking upstream.

SUBSURFACE TESTING

Following the pedestrian survey, a plan for systematically testing the project area APE was implemented. The project area was divided into ten areas based on terrain and disturbance labeled A through F in the order they were surveyed (Figure 7-8). Full grids of shovel tests at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals were placed in every area except Areas E and F, where judgmental shovel tests were excavated in areas where slope, disturbance, and wetlands limited testing. Shovel tests were excavated on elevated landforms with well drained soils, where surface evidence indicated the potential for intact archaeological deposits to be present. Shovel tests were not excavated on slopes greater than 15% and in areas where surface evidence of significant disturbance or debris were observed. A total of 574 shovel tests were excavated in the project area APE. A large amount of twentieth century material was recovered from across the project area, along with some eighteenth and nineteenth century material. Large amounts of modern and mid to late twentieth century refuse was found in the southern portion of the project area and was not collected. The results of shovel testing are discussed below by area.

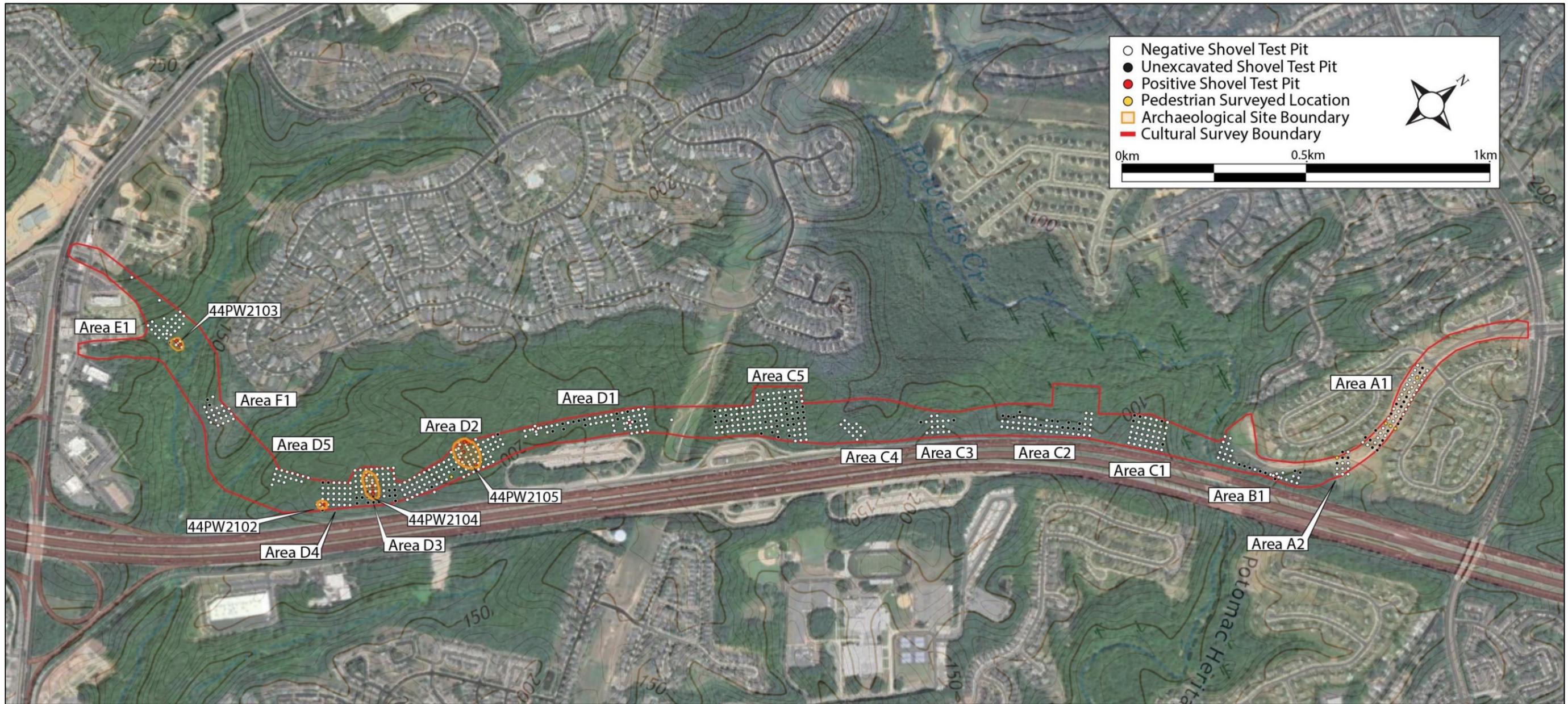


Figure 7-8: Composite map of project area with shovel test locations and identified sites.

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AREA A AND AREA B

These two areas are located at the far northern end of the project area APE. They consist of a long narrow landform bounded by slopes that contain a fence marking an adjacent neighborhood (Figure 7-9). The areas are bordered on the east by Cardinal Drive Parkway and on the south by a residential neighborhood and Interstate I-95. Areas A and B are separated by a steep slope that leads down to an unnamed tributary of Powell's Creek (Figure 7-10, Figure 7-11). Both areas appeared heavily disturbed, with patches of worn, gravelly surfaces, man-made landforms and disturbed topsoil with pebble inclusions and blocks of solid stone. Vegetation consisted of mixed grasses in Area A and hardwood in stretches of Area B with an undergrowth of smaller hardwood, mixed grasses and shrubs (Figures 7-12 through 7-14).



Figure 7-9: Gentle slope leading to fence that forms the western boundary in Area A and part of Area B. Photo taken from P14 facing southwest.



Figure 7-10: Slope marking boundary between Areas A and B. Photo taken facing west.



Figure 7-11: View of Powell's Creek. Photo taken facing northwest.



Figure 7-12: Typical vegetation seen in Area A. Photo taken facing west.



Figure 7-13: Typical vegetation seen in Area B. Photo taken from PL6, facing north.



Figure 7-14: Raised landform in the middle of Area A. Photo taken from PL2, facing south.

Two grids of shovel tests were excavated in Area A; Grid A1 and Grid A2. In Grid A1, a total of 50 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 18 transects labeled A through S (excluding I), 17 of which could not be excavated due to disturbances associated with a modern road, slope, water utilities, and a drainage (Figure 7-15). No cultural material was recovered, and no surface features were observed.

In Grid A2, a total of 12 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 3 transects labeled A through C, three of which could not be excavated due to a modern road and drainage. No cultural material was recovered, and no surface features were observed.

In Area B, a total of 42 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 16 transects labeled A through Q (excluding I), eight of which could not be excavated due to slope and wetlands. One shovel test was positive for cultural material with one piece of prehistoric debitage. Radials shovel tests were negative for additional cultural material.

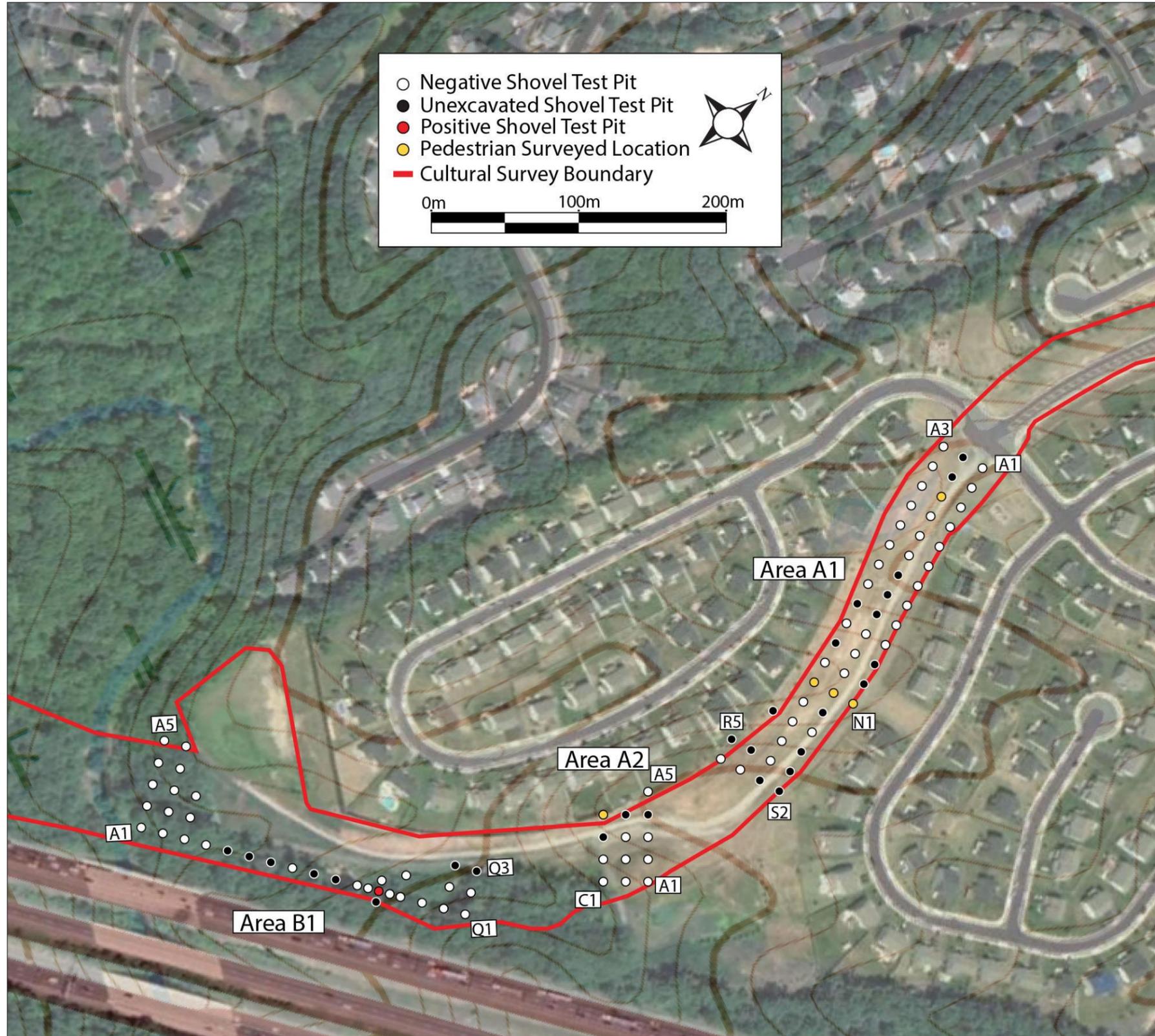


Figure 7-15: Shovel test plan of Areas A and B.

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Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depths of topsoil ranged from 10 to 30cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area A consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam topsoil over 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 7-16). The disturbed soil came in two variations, with the raised and level landforms typically consisting of 7.5 YR 5/3 brown silty clay over a 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red clay with gravel inclusions and the other variation a 2.5 Y 5/3 light olive brown silty loam with gravel inclusions over 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown compacted silty clay (Figure 7-17, Figure 7-18).

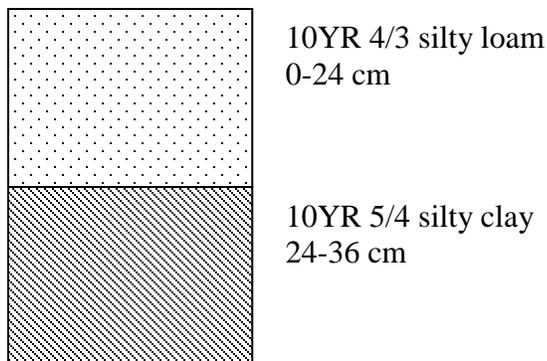


Figure 7-16: Soil profile of Shovel Test B2 in Area B.

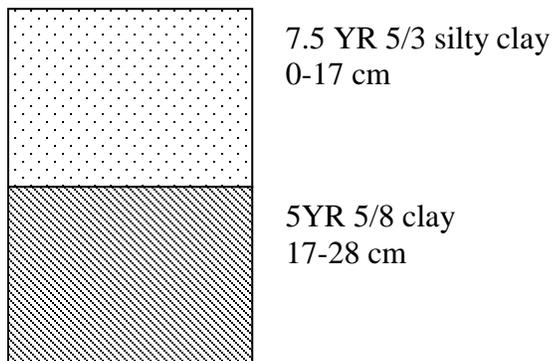


Figure 7-17: Soil profile of Shovel Test M 1.5 in Area B

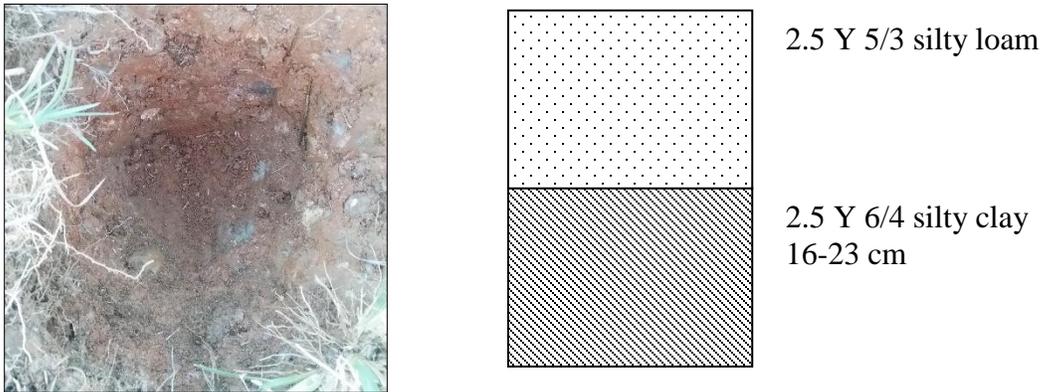


Figure 7-18: Soil profile of Shovel Test C3 in Grid A1

AREA C

This area is in the central and eastern portion of the project area and encompasses approximately a quarter of the project area APE. It consists of a collection of sloped landforms and finger ridges that run from its northern/northeastern boundary with Area B at Powell's Creek to its southern boundary, which is formed by a transmission line right-of-way that crosses the project area APE (Figure 7-19, Figure 7-20). The area is bordered to the west by undeveloped woodlands and housing development with slopes leading down to a drainage (Figure 7-21). The eastern boundary is formed by sloping terrain that leads down to Interstate I-95 (Figure 7-22).



Figure 7-19: Slope leading down to the northern boundary of Area C. Photo taken facing north.



Figure 7-20: Transmission line ROW that forms the western boundary of Area C. Photo taken facing north.



Figure 7-21: Western boundary of Grid B2 that leads to drainage/floodplain. Photo taken facing west.



Figure 7-22: Part of landform in Area C4 near-level with Interstate I-95. Photo taken facing east.

Area C has a noticeable level of disturbance with numerous instances of observed treefall, ruts, and push piles. The presence of wetlands also contributed to general unevenness of the overall area. Vegetation typically consisted of hardwood trees with underbrush of mixed grasses and young holly trees (Figure 7-23). The only visible surface feature was a road trace seen in Grid C5 (Figure 7-24).



Figure 7-23: Typical vegetation seen in Area C along with an example of the disturbances typically seen in the area.



Figure 7-24: Road trace that bisects floodplain in Grid C2. Photo taken from PL10 facing north.

Area C was divided into five separate grids based on terrain to test the series of finger ridges that overlook the drainages to the northwest (Figure 7-25).

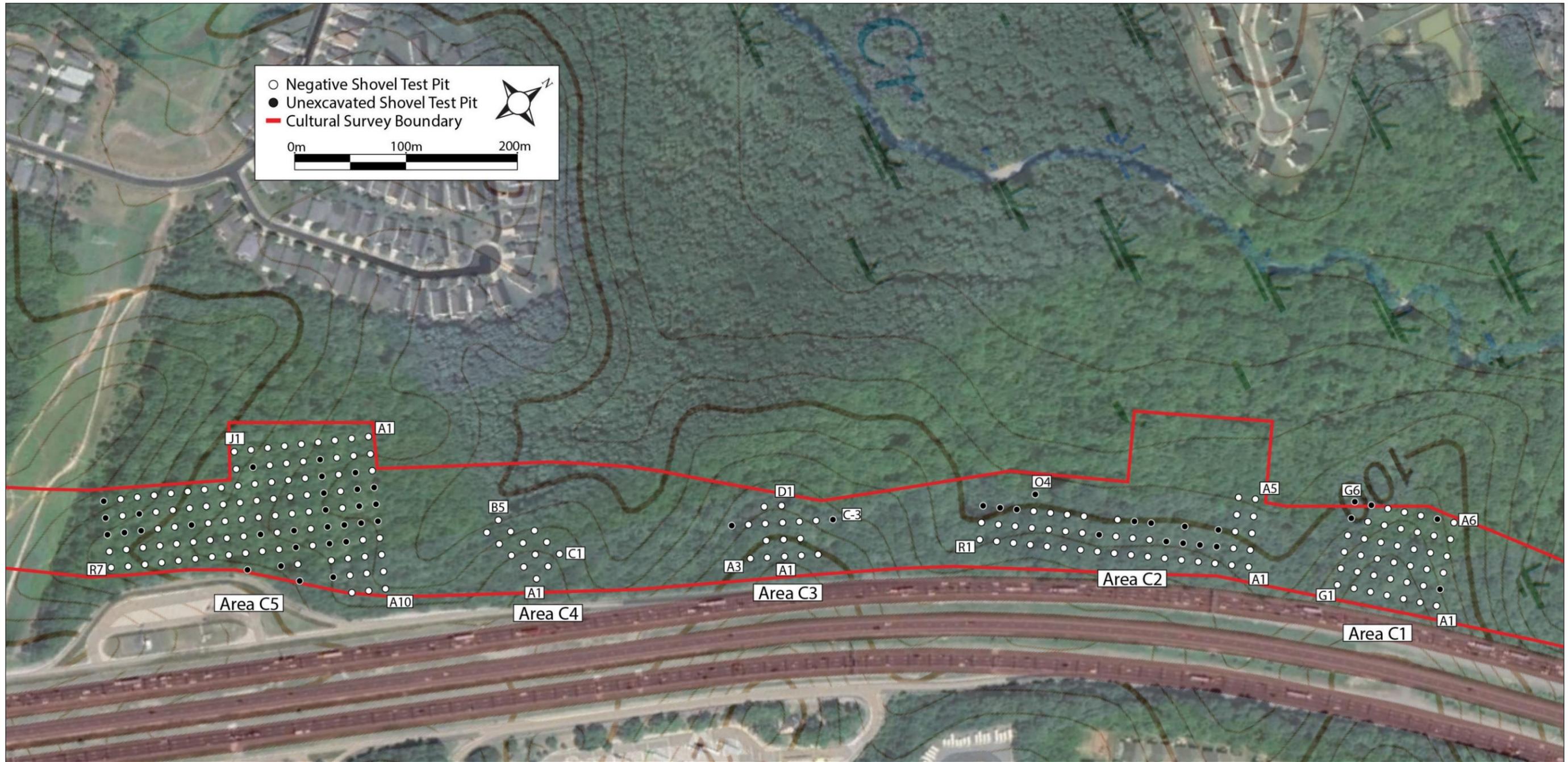


Figure 7-25: Shovel test plan of Area C.

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In Grid C1, a total of 42 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in six transects labeled A through G, five of which were not excavated due to the road trace and slope (Figure 7-26). No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no surface features, aside from the road trace, were observed.

In Grid C2, a total of 53 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 17 transects labeled A through R (excluding I), 13 of which could not be excavated due to slope, drainage, and wetlands. No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no surface features were observed.

In Grid C3, a total of 17 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in four transects labeled A through D, two of which could not be excavated due to slope. No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no surface features were observed.

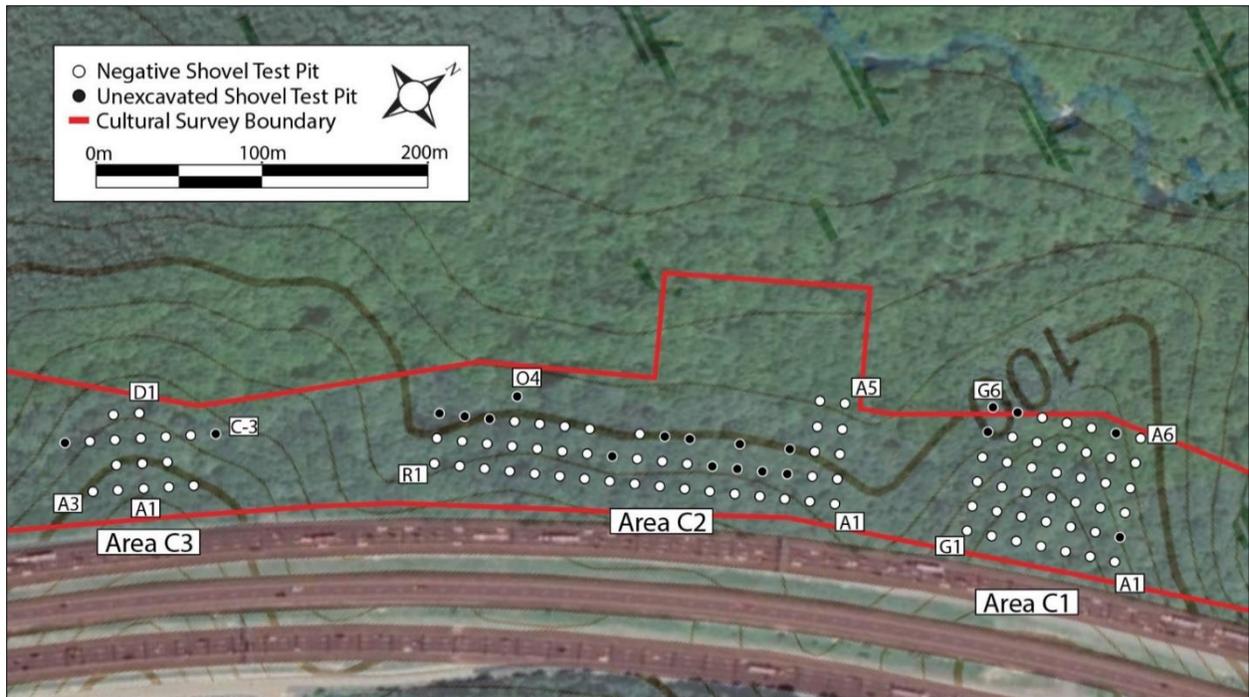


Figure 7-26: Shovel test map of Grids C1, C2, and C3.

In Grid C4, a total of 13 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in three transects labeled A through C (Figure 7-27). No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no surface features were observed.

In Grid C5, a total of 118 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 17 transects labeled A through R (excluding I), two of which could not be excavated due to wetlands, a modern road and slope. No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no historic surface features were observed.

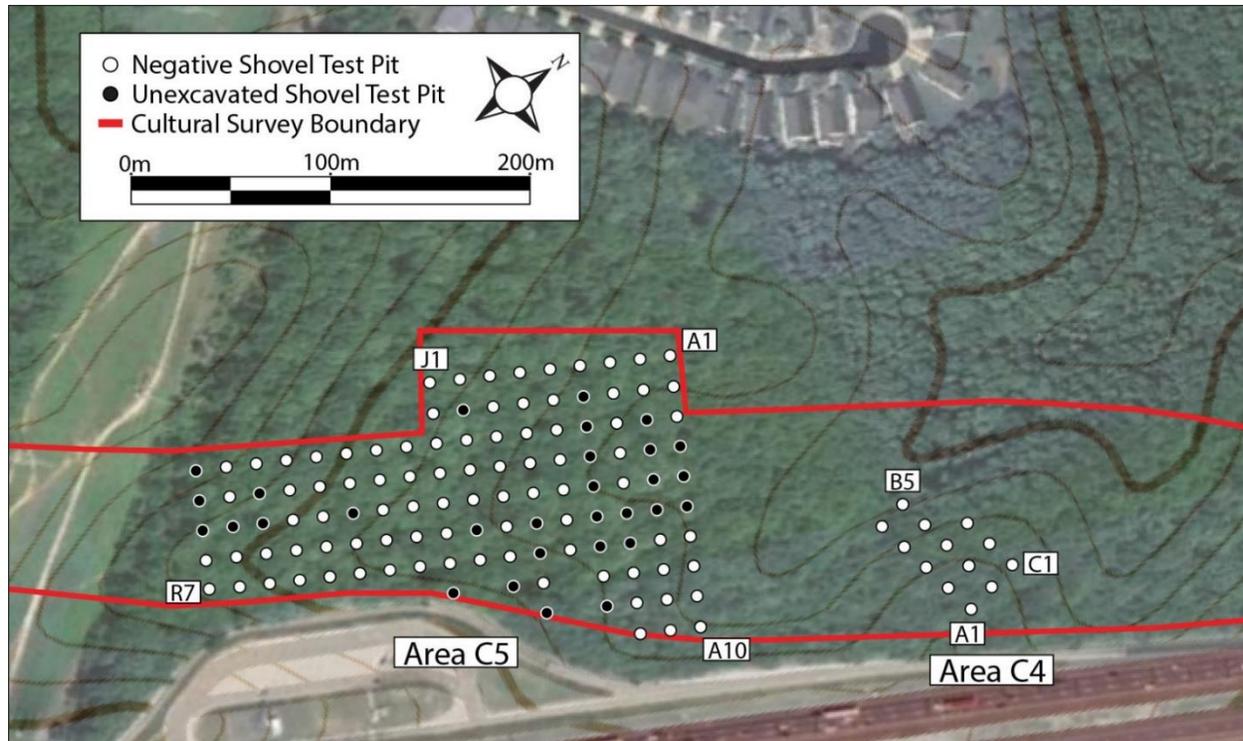
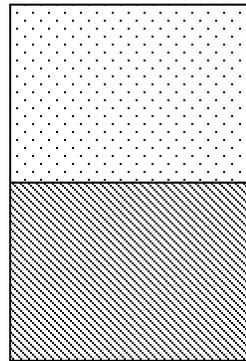


Figure 7-27: Shovel test map of Grids C4 and C5.

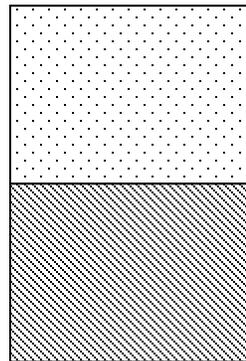
Soils in the Area C generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of topsoil over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown rocky sandy loam topsoil over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compacted sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-28). Another typical soil profile consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam topsoil over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-29). Stratigraphy near the artificial landform adjacent to Interstate I-95 generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of topsoil over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray sandy loam topsoil over 7.5 YR 4/4 brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5 YR 4/6 strong sandy clay (B horizon). (Figure 7-30).



10YR 4/3 sandy loam
0-24 cm

10YR 5/4 sandy clay
24-34 cm

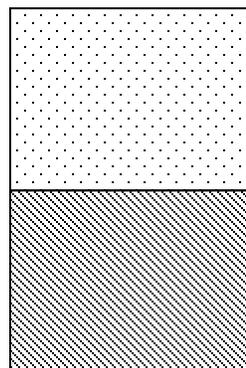
Figure 7-28: Soil profile of Shovel Test N1 in Grid C2.



10YR 4/3 silty loam
0-31cm

10YR 5/6 sandy clay
31-40 cm

Figure 7-29: Soil profile of Shovel Test F2 in Grid C1



5 YR 4/2 sandy loam
0-21 cm

7.5 YR 4/4 m/w 7.5
YR 4/6 sandy clay
21-31 cm

Figure 7-30: Soil profile of Shovel Test B1 in Grid C3

AREA D

This area is in the central and southern portions of the project area APE. It is a large and narrow landform with varying topography consisting of flat terrain, gentle slopes running north to south and sharper slopes on its eastern and western boundaries. The northern boundary of Area D is the transmission line right-of-way that marks the southern boundary of Area C, while the southern boundary of Area D is marked by an unnamed creek at the base of a steep slope. The eastern boundary of the area runs along the truck rest area in the northern half and Interstate I-95 in the southern half (Figure 7-31). The western boundary consists of undeveloped woodlands with steep slopes and wetlands leading to residential development further west (Figure 7-32).

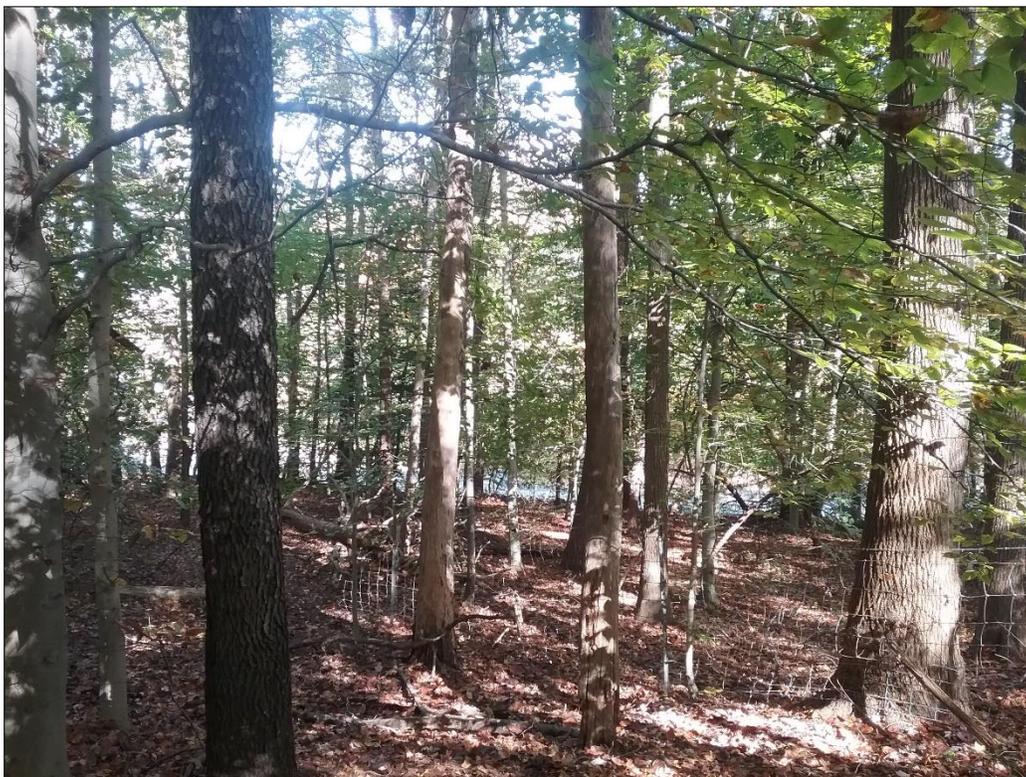


Figure 7-31: Slope leading down to truck rest area roadway. Photo taken facing east.



Figure 7-32: Delineated wetlands along the western boundary of Grid D1. Photo taken facing northeast.

Area D contained visible evidence of pushpiles, ruts, raised landforms from highway construction, trash filled artificial pits, pedestrian trails, and treefalls. Vegetation in the area overall consisted of mature hardwood with mixed species of grass and undergrowth (Figure 7-33). Several historic features were observed in Area D including twentieth century debris scatter throughout, as well as scatter stone and other structural debris (Figure 7-34, Figure 7-35, Figure 7-36).