Scott Cemetery Anomaly Truthing
Broad Run, Prince William County
Virginia

Prepared for

Bill and Michelle DeWitt
Broad Run, Virginia

Prepared by

Cynthia V. Goode, Ph.D., RPA
and
Charles E. Goode, RPA

January 2022

Commonwealth Heritage Group
Chantilly, Virginia

SCOTT CEMETERY
ANOMALY TRUTHING
BROAD RUN, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Prepared for

Bill and Michelle DeWitt
16119 John Marshall Highway
Broad Run, VA 20137

By

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January 2022

ABSTRACT

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) was contracted by Bill and Michelle DeWitt to conduct an investigation to ground truth eleven anomalies identified during a previous ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the approximately 1 acre project area. The Scott Cemetery was recorded by Ronald Turner of Prince William County in 1996 and 2001. He described it as approximately 75 by 35 feet (ft) and containing 75-100 burials. He noted observing burial markers of fieldstone. A GPR and electromagnetic conductivity (EM) survey and general background research were conducted by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The Scott House was located within the project area from around 1950 through the early 2000s. The project area was used as a junkyard from approximately the 1950s or 1960s through 2021.

The investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of burial shafts at the location of 11 GPR anomalies identified in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The work plan included a walkover survey of the entire project area to identify any surface features or disturbances, complete documentation and metal detection of the anomaly locations prior to excavation, and careful mechanical stripping of approximately 0.75 ft of topsoil in two phases that was intended to encounter soil patterns formed by the very uppermost portion of any potential grave shafts. Any grave shaft features identified would be documented and preserved in place with no disturbance to human remains. The project was designed to comply with the VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

No grave shaft features were present within the stripped areas around the 11 GPR anomalies. It is likely that the GPR anomalies were false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris from the junkyard that was once located within the project area. Most of the anomalies were former tree locations where metal debris had been incorporated deeper into the sediment by the action of tree roots (F4, F5, F7, F8, F10, and F11), some of the anomalies were large metal objects (F1, F3), one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and large natural rocks (F6), and one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and asphalt chunks (F2). GPR Anomaly F9 was a 5-by-5-ft subsurface modern trash deposit that extended over 4 ft in depth.

The EM survey results correlated with the large subsurface trash deposit in GPR Anomaly F9. The EM survey results also appear to correlate with the location of the Scott House that was located within the project area between the 1950s and the early 2000s.

No burial features were located within the six stripped areas. All GPR anomaly locations identified as possible grave features were investigated and found not to be burials but were associated with natural features and the discarding of trash and other materials at the project area. No other portions of the project area were investigated by Commonwealth.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) was contracted by Bill and Michelle DeWitt to conduct an investigation to ground truth 11 anomalies identified during a previous Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the approximately 1 acre project area. The Scott Cemetery was recorded by Ronald Turner of Prince William County in 1996 and 2001. He described it as approximately 75 by 35 feet (ft) and containing 75-100 burials. He noted observing burial markers of fieldstone. A GPR and electromagnetic (EM) survey and general background research were conducted by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The ground truthing was conducted to determine whether the anomalies are burials.

The investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of burial shafts at the location of 11 GPR anomalies identified in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The work plan included a walkover survey of the entire project area to identify any surface features or disturbances, complete documentation and metal detection of the anomaly locations prior to excavation, and careful mechanical stripping of approximately 0.75 ft of topsoil in two phases that was intended to encounter soil patterns formed by the very uppermost portion of any potential grave shafts. Any grave shaft features identified would be documented and preserved in place with no disturbance to human remains.

The project was designed to comply with the VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Cynthia V. Goode, Ph.D. directed the archaeological investigation with assistance from Patrick McGowan between November 11 and 17, 2021. Dr. Goode conducted analysis and wrote the report. Charles Goode served as the project manager.

The project area is located in a cleared field with low vegetation that was wooded during the last quarter of the twentieth century. Historic aerial photographs indicated that the project area was a well-maintained agricultural field from at least 1937 until 1969. The field was likely associated with a residence located to the south and outside of the project area. By 1952, a residence (the Scott House) had been constructed in the west side of the project area, adjacent to the current lane. The 1962 aerial photograph shows the well-maintained residence in the project area and shows that the location of the project area was within a cleared agricultural field with no obvious cemetery features (NETROnline 2021). By 1980, the project area assumed a more wooded character, and by 1989 it was fully wooded. Between 2000 and 2002, the Scott House was demolished. There are gravel roads or lanes on either side of the project area. The Scott Cemetery's 1996 possible location is mapped on the easternmost lane. The westernmost lane is the location of the Scott House and the Allen Homeplace Cemetery.

The project area was used as a junkyard from approximately the 1950s or 1960s through 2021. In 2021, the current landowner disposed of three 30-cubic yard (cu yd) dumpsters containing 19.93 tons of trash and one 30-cu yd dumpster of tires from the project area. Informants reported that most of the debris consisted of large appliances, small appliances, car parts, and household trash.

Scattered debris is still evident across the ground surface throughout the project area. The landowner cleared small trees and vegetation from the project area before being informed of the potential Scott Cemetery location by Prince William County officials. No standing or fallen fieldstone markers were observed during the land clearing. The same personnel had observed stone markers at the nearby Allen Homeplace Cemetery and had cleaned and rehabilitated that cemetery prior to its acquisition by the county.

Limited historic research shows that the southern end of the project area was purchased by James H. Scott in 1946. After he died in 1970, the property passed to his heirs Whalen W. Scott and Pocahontas Scott. Mr. Scott's death certificate shows his place of burial as the Olive Branch Cemetery in Haymarket, Virginia (Ancestry.com 2021). At the time of his death he was living in a nursing home in Manassas.

There are several verified cemeteries in the vicinity of the project area. The Allen/Fletcher Cemetery is located approximately 700 ft to the west of the project area and includes at least 15 individuals who were interred between 1913 and 1994. The Allen Homeplace Cemetery (Potters Field) is located approximately 600 ft to the southwest of the project area and includes marked graves of individuals interred between 1956 and 1986 and unmarked graves. The Scott House is located along the same lane that leads to the Allen Homeplace Cemetery. The Allen Homeplace Cemetery is depicted on USGS topographic quadrangle maps from 1969 through 1998. The Scott Cemetery is not depicted on any of the USGS topographic quadrangle maps reviewed for this project (NETROnline 2021).

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located at 16105 and 16109 John Marshall Highway (Route 55) in Prince William County, Virginia. It is located in the unincorporated town of Broad Run, also known as Thoroughfare, that is east of the Thoroughfare Gap, a prominent water gap in the Bull Run Mountains that was created by Broad Run.

The project area is located within the western edge of the Triassic-Jurassic Culpeper Basin of the Piedmont physiographic province. The underlying rock formation is the Sanders Basalt, a Lower Jurassic porphyritic basalt that forms low rolling hills. To the immediate east of the project area is the Lower Jurassic Turkey Run Formation, which includes sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and shale interbedded in cyclic sequences. The confluence of an unnamed tributary and the North Fork of Broad Run is located approximately 1,000 ft to the east of the project area. North Fork flows approximately 3.5 miles to the southeast to join Broad Run at Lake Manassas.

Soils within the project area are mapped as Monalto silty clay loam. The Montalto Series are very deep and well drained soils formed from residuum weathered from basic (gabbro) rocks and located on side slopes in the Northern Piedmont uplands (Web Soil Survey 2021). A typical soil profile consists of an Ap horizon of dark brown silt loam over a BE horizon of yellowish red gravelly silt loam, and a Bt1 horizon of red silty clay. An A horizon is a mineral horizon formed at the ground surface that is characterized by the accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral grains; Ap is an A horizon with properties resulting from cultivation or human activities (Waters 1992:46). A BE horizon has combined properties of both an E and a B horizon. The B

horizon (subsoil) is a mineral horizon formed below an A horizon that is characterized by illuvial concentrations of clay, iron, aluminum, or other minerals (Waters 1992:47). The E horizon is a zone of leaching characterized by its loss of clay and soluble minerals that forms between A and B horizons in well-drained ground surfaces where soil formation is still ongoing (Waters 1992:46). The B horizon, or subsoil, usually constitutes the sterile layer at the base of excavations. Bt is the designation for B horizons that show an accumulation of clay and occur in upland soils. Slopes within the project area range from 2 to 7 percent.

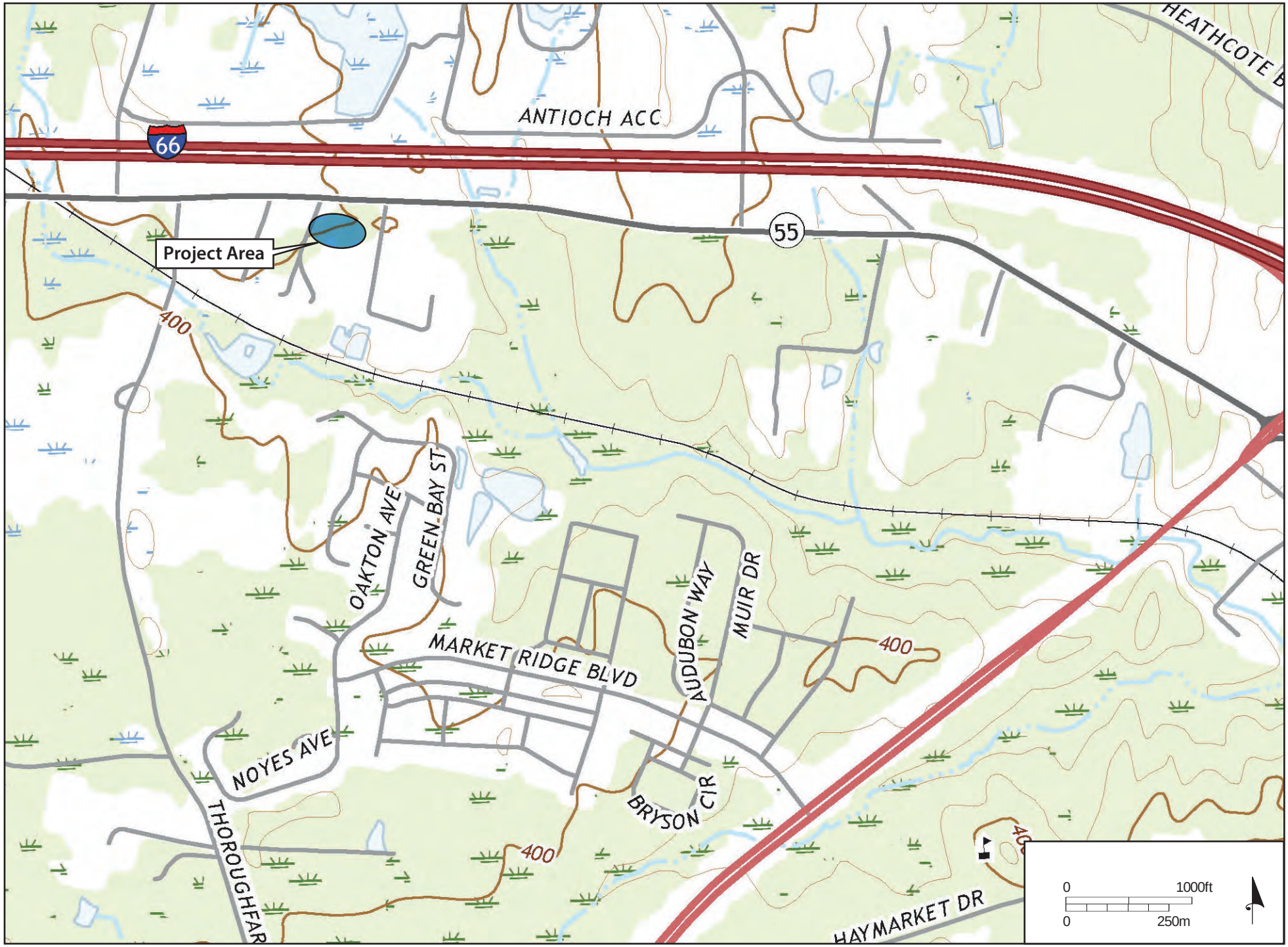


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 2019 USGS *Thoroughfare Gap, VA* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps (USGS 2019).

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 CONVENTIONAL CEMETERY SURVEY AND RESEARCH METHODS

Although no specific cemetery survey guidance is provided by VDHR, recommendations for cemetery survey methodology are available from other states and counties (Chicora Foundation 1998; King et al. 2004; MNCPPC 2010; Whittaker 2005) and from the Department of the Interior (Potter and Boland 1992) and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Strangsand 2003). These guides suggest recording details such as topography, slope, elevation, natural landforms and water bodies, transportation networks, viewsheds, vegetation including trees, shrubs, and ornamentals, organization of cemetery plots, gates, fences, hedges, presence of above ground features, indication of the range and variety of grave markers, maintenance and service features, and associated buildings (King et al. 2004:15, 30-32; MNCPPC 2010:18; Strangsand 2003:3-13). Where present, individual markers should also be subject to detailed survey including location within the cemetery, type of marker, size of marker, type of stone, name and dates, transcription of engraving, name of carver, description of ornamental carving or motifs, measurements, general condition, specific problems, and associated features (King et al. 2004:33-47; MNCPPC 2010:19).

Historical research should also be conducted, including reviewing historic maps, deeds and plat maps, county histories, family histories, family records, church records, funeral homes, newspaper obituaries, death notices, wills, military service records, monument maker's records, archive collections, and census records (King et al. 2004:30-31; MNCPPC 2010:21). Methods for locating unmarked burials can include rod probing, soil coring, formal excavation, GPR, resistivity survey, conductivity survey, and magnetometry (King et al. 2004:56-57; Whittaker 2005:1-4). Non-invasive surveys for unmarked burials should also conduct tests over known grave locations in order to determine the type of signals that would indicate a grave shaft pattern.

2.2 PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY CEMETERY SURVEY

In 1996 and 2001, the Prince William County Historical Commission partnered with local avocational historian Ron Turner to document cemeteries within the county and update the county's cultural resource maps (Turner 2017). Turner collected GPS coordinates for over 400 possible cemetery locations, conducted oral history interviews, and recorded cemetery survey results on a standardized cemetery register form, which can be accessed through his website (http://www.pwcvirginia.com/Cemeteries1.htm).

The Scott Cemetery was reported "about 100 yards east of 16111 John Marshall Highway and about 165 feet south of John Marshall Highway." It was described as an abandoned family cemetery, approximately 75 ft by 35 ft, in poor condition, with unmarked graves and fieldstone markers. Turner reports, "this cemetery is locally known as Scott but nobody could remember any burials in the last 30-40 years" (Turner 2017). He estimated 75 to 100 burials. This estimate is too large for a 75-by-35-ft cemetery, especially since family burial grounds would not have used rows and plots but rather family groupings without the density and organized spacing of church or municipal cemeteries.

The 1996-2001 survey was an important effort to establish the location of know cemeteries and potential cemeteries. Yet there were vital details missing from the survey results that could have facilitated continued research and verification of potential cemetery locations. Missing details include the physical characteristics of the cemetery and markers. No additional information about the fieldstone markers (lithic type, inscriptions, epitaphs) was reported. Lithic types and descriptions are important to note, as are the relationship to local bedrock types and natural rock outcrops. Turner does not mention any ground depressions or ornamental vegetation. No dates or surnames were noted, either from inscriptions or from oral and documentary histories. There is no discussion of why the cemetery was called the "Scott Cemetery." No informant names or interview notes are provided. No background research into deed records, death certificates, church burial records, or other common sources of cemetery related information was conducted. No cemetery map was created to depict ground conditions, locations of markers, and associated features.

2.2 PREVIOUS GPR AND ELECTROMAGNETIC INVESTIGATION

In 2021, Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc. (WSSI), and GeoModel, Inc. conducted a GPR and EM conductivity survey of the project area that resulted in the identification of eleven GPR anomalies and several metal concentrations (Figures 2 and 3). The GPR survey was conducted with a GSSI radar digital computer using a 400-megahertz (MHz) transducer (Mullen 2021:46). The maximum depth was 9 ft. The survey was conducted in 2-ft transects in a north-south direction. Due to limitations in the GPR survey and the possibility of false signals, they recommended that the anomalies be verified by ground-truthing (Mullen 2021:1).

There were some limitations on the GPR survey results. The survey was conducted only along north-south transects and no east-west transects were conducted. The use of multiple passes in multiple orientations would have provided some confirmation of anomaly locations and better understanding of their shape and orientation. The results were presented as graphic readouts without written explanations (Mullen 2021: Appendix III). No quantitative or qualitative descriptions of the anomalies were included in the report. No measurements of length and width were provided, and no approximate depths were included. No description of the shape and orientation was provided. Also, no previously verified grave locations were surveyed, which would have provided a significant baseline example for the specific signal strength, depth, and shape of burial shaft features in the same type of soil and geologic setting.

An electromagnetic (EM) survey was conducted with a Geonics EM61-MK2 high sensitivity, high resolution, time-domain electromagnetic conductivity meter and metal detector (Mullen 2021:46). The EM survey was also conducted only in a north-south direction. The EM survey did not correlate with the GPR survey results, possibly due to the large amount of surface and subsurface metal debris (Mullen 2021:52). The EM survey results appear to correlate with the former location of the Scott House, which is depicted as a large concentration of metal in the southwest portion of the project area. The EM survey also did not cover any known grave locations to provide a baseline signal for burial shaft features.

2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR MORTUARY PRACTICES

The mortuary culture of colonial America was mainly derived from European antecedents. In the fifteenth century, Europeans began to prescribe to a set of rules of conduct for the dying person and their attendants (Goode 2019:21; Sipe 2011:65). These included how to give up one's soul gladly and willfully, how to meet the devil's temptations of unbelief, despair, impatience, and worldly attachment, how to pattern one's dying on that of Christ, and how to pray. These rules heavily influenced the mortuary culture of early America and instilled an ethic that life was, in essence, to be lived in preparation for death (Sipe 2011:66). Anglican mortuary practices included funeral attire, funeral sermons and liturgy, and feasting and imbibing alcohol.

Eighteenth century burial patterns in the Mid-Atlantic region have been defined as part of the "Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex" that includes characteristics such as hilltop location, scraped ground, mounded graves, east-west grave orientation, ornamental vegetation, creative decoration, grave shelters, and evidence of piety practices (Jeane 1992:111). These cemeteries were maintained by local communities. Family burial plots were typically located on the edges of fields at a high point of elevation, they were often fenced and planted with shade trees (MNCPPC 2010:4; Sipe 2011:68). Burial plots would not have been closely spaced, rather individuals and family groups would occupy different portions of the burial ground that were not defined by rows (King et al. 2004:27). Family burial grounds were usually carefully tended and maintained. Although the trend in the Mid-Atlantic region during the eighteenth century was to primarily inter burials in cemeteries associated with churches, in widely distributed settlements, plantation cemeteries and home burials may have been used to avoid transportation difficulties (Sipe 2011:67).

American attitudes towards death and dying began to change in the late eighteenth century by exhibiting an increasing trend toward the idealization of death and heaven (Goode 2019:12). Researchers have called this trend toward increased romanticism in funerary motifs, beliefs, and associations the Beautification of Death Movement. The changing attitudes associated with this movement were reflected in the material objects that memorialized the dead (Goode 2019:12-21; Sipe 2011:65). Instead of the skeletons and personifications of death and time characteristic of the colonial period, mortuary artifacts began to incorporate the symbols of melancholic beauty of the Romantic era such as angels, urns, and foliage. These motifs appear on gravestones and decorative objects for use on burial containers from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The burial containers themselves began to function not only as receptacles for burial, but also for a more beautiful presentation of the dead at the funeral (Bell 1990:55-58; Farrell 1980; Stannard 1975).

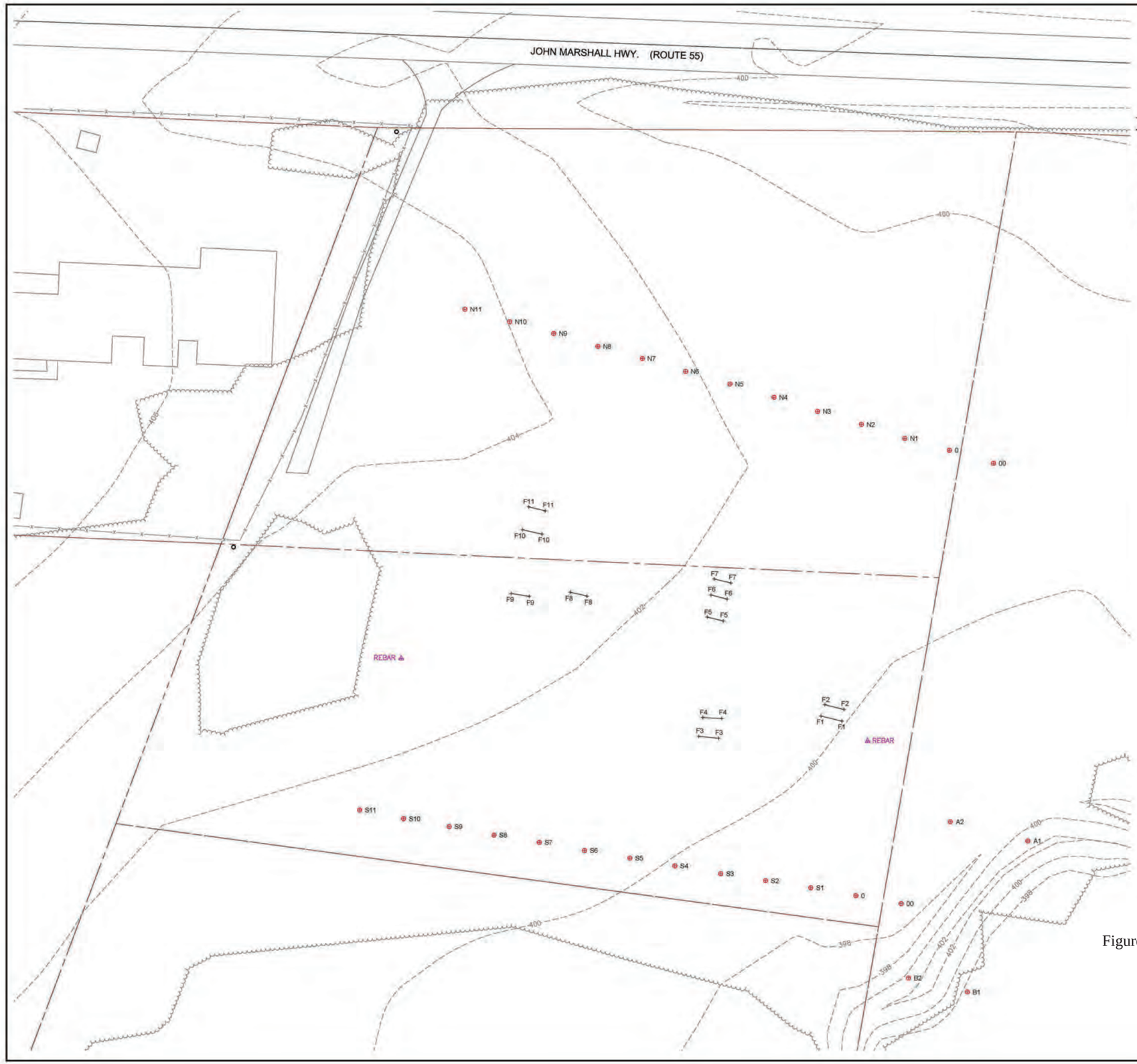
By the early to mid-nineteenth century, interment practices were also changing. One of the first changes was the shift from burial in a churchyard cemetery to new cemeteries typically located on lands on the periphery of a developing urban center. By the early nineteenth century, some churchyard cemeteries were reaching capacity. These new cemeteries typically adopted European gardening and landscape design styles that emphasized green space and garden features (King et al. 2004:28-29). Broadly, this trend is referred to as the rural cemetery movement, which was a demand to create new secular cemeteries on the peripheries of urban centers (Goode 2019:21; Sipe 2011:69).

Later in the nineteenth century, the popularity of these garden cemeteries was overcome by the lawn cemeteries or memorial parks that continue on into the twentieth century (King et al. 2004:29-30). This period was also defined by the beautification of death movement that was characterized by elaborate mourning rituals and funerary objects (Goode 2019:21). Municipal cemeteries were maintained by professionals and not the community. These cemeteries would use closely spaced burial plots. The increasing industrialization of the economy and the rise of mass production contributed to innovations in coffin/casket styles and hardware. The undertaking and funeral direction professions emerged in the mid nineteenth century. After the Civil War, larger plantations and farms were replaced with smaller family farms and home interments became less common (MNCPPC 2010:4).

The Beautification of Death Movement reached the pinnacle of its expression in the elaborate, ostentatious mourning rituals practiced by middle-class Victorians in the second half of the nineteenth century (Goode 2019:21; Sipe 2011:70; Farrell 1980:34). Hallmarks of the period include elaborate mourning clothes, ornate grave markers, and highly decorated burial containers (Sipe 2011:70; Bell 1990:57; 1994:23). As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the home and heaven were increasingly idealized to provide comfort in the face of the upheaval and uncertainties of the changing times (Sipe 2011:70; Pike and Armstrong 1980:17). The increased sentimentality with regard to the concepts of death and dying created a market for the trappings of the beautification of death, while improvements in technology and transportation enabled them to become affordable to all segments of the population, in turn fueling the pervasive acceptance of the concepts of beautification of death in so many levels of American society (Sipe 2011:70; Bell 1990:57).

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the set of tasks and functions required for the organization of a funeral had become consistent enough to be recognized as a service occupation known as "undertaking" (Goode 2019:21; Sipe 2011:77). It involved laying out the dead, preparing the burial container, and transporting the body to the cemetery. This specialized profession mainly grew out from the cabinet-making business. The concentration of all tasks associated with the funeral led to the emergence of the funeral directing profession and set the stage for increased elaboration of funeral rituals in the later nineteenth century (Sipe 2011:77; Habenstein and Lamers 1981:139-155; Bell 1990:58-59).

African American burial grounds could be a context for the display of independent beliefs free from outside oppression, though the practice of Christian conversion of enslaved people from around 1790 to 1830 had an incorporative effect on traditional African burial practices. Enslaved African burial grounds typically consist of east-west oriented burials that were marked with wooden crosses or fieldstone or were unmarked. After Emancipation, African Americans had more opportunities to acquire engraved or cut stone markers. Throughout the twentieth century, Jim Crow restrictions still prevented integrated municipal cemeteries in many locations (MNCPPC 2010:7). These restrictions were navigated by African Americans' creation of beneficial mortuary societies and use of church cemeteries. Grave decorations are commonly associated with mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century African American cemeteries in the American South, including faunal shells, broken ceramics and glass, mirror fragments, and bottles (Sipe 2011:81-82).



VICINITY MAP
SCALE 1" = 1000'

LEGEND

F6 +	GPR ANOMALY LOCATION
N2 ⊕	GPR/EM TRANSECT STAKE LOCATION
o	IRON PIPE FOUND
△	FLY POINT (WSSI REBAR & CAP)

SURVEY NOTES:

1. This map has been oriented to The Virginia Coordinate System of 1983, North Zone, NAD83(NA2011) Epoch 2010.00, using a Real Time Network (RTN) GPS. Archeological features and the monumentation shown were located in the field using RTN GPS and conventional survey methods. Field locations were completed on July 2, 2021.

2. The boundary line information shown hereon is for information purposes only and does not constitute a boundary survey by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI). Monumentation, including traverse stations and fly points, shown on this drawing should be used to orient archeological feature locations to any future boundary, topographic, or location survey.

Figure 2. GRP Anomaly Map showing results of WSSI 2021 survey (Mullen 2021:Figure 21).

GRAPHIC SCALE
20 0 10 20 40 80
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

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Non-Invasive Archeological Investigation: Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey

Prepared For: Community Landscape Services

Scott Cemetery

Prince William County, Virginia

REVISIONS

No.	Date	Description	Rev. by	App. by

SCALE: 1" = 20'
C.I.: 2'
DATE: July 27, 2021

Horizontal Datum: VCS NAD 83
Vertical Datum: NAVD 88
Boundary and Topo Source: Prince William County Digital Data
Prince William County Digital Data

Design	Draft	Approved
EJC	EJC	CJL

Sheet #
1 of 1

Computer File Name:

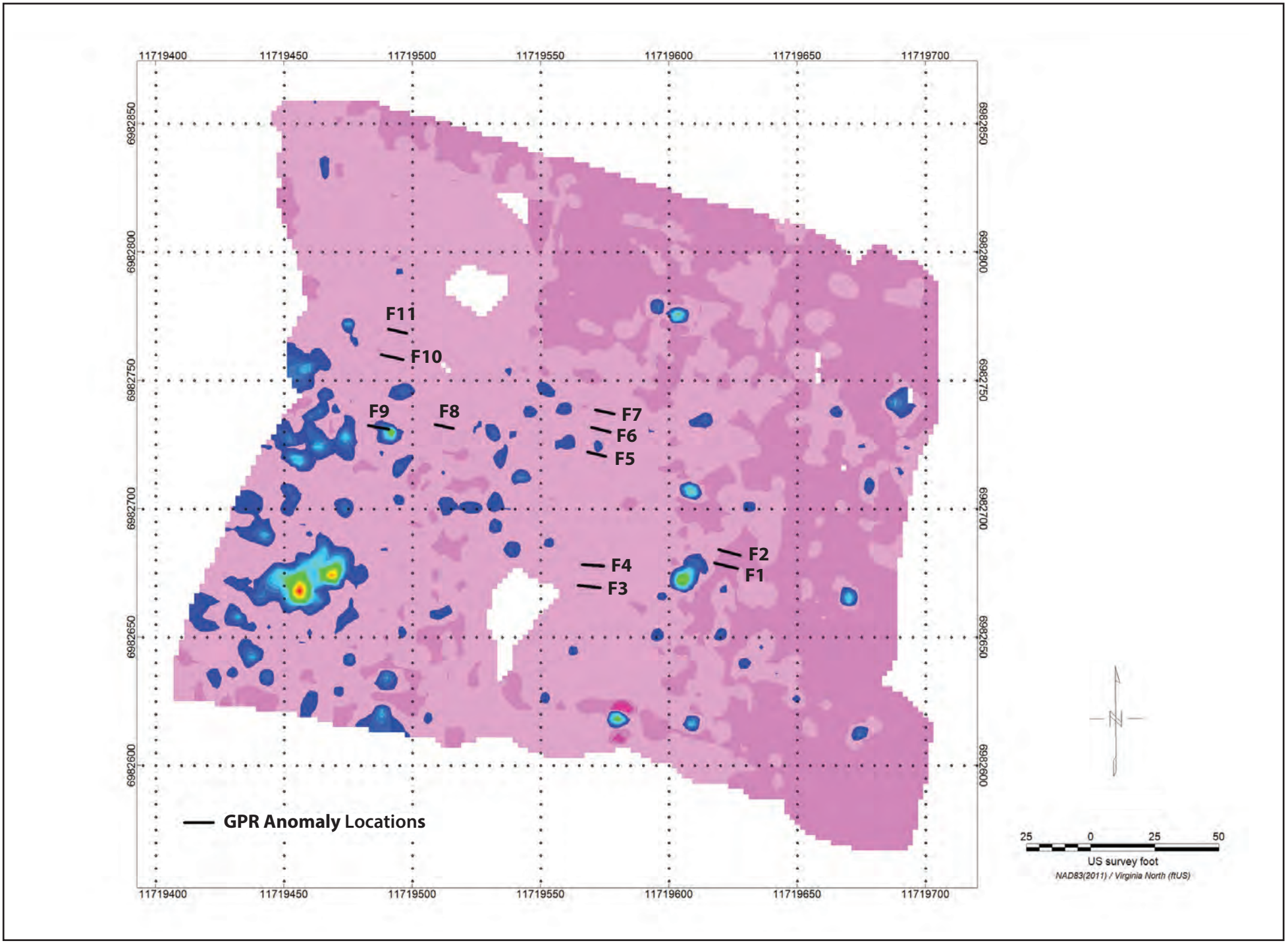

Figure 3. EM Anomaly Map showing results of WSSI 2021 survey (Adapted from Mullen 2021:Figure 23).

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 FIELD METHODS

The field methods were designed to create minimal disturbance to any identified burials and to fully document the presence or absence of burials. Prior to any excavation, Commonwealth's archaeologist conducted a walkover survey and documented the project area in digital images. The location of each of the 11 GPR anomalies was identified and carefully examined for surface features, which were recorded on a standardized feature form. Each anomaly location was mapped and photographed prior to excavation. Metal detection was conducted at the surface of each anomaly prior to excavation.

Commonwealth investigated the 11 anomalies by mechanically stripping the upper soil horizon over the anomaly locations down to natural subsoil to determine whether features were present that corresponded to possible grave shaft features. The excavations were oriented north-south to more effectively identify east-facing graves. Burials are usually oriented roughly east-west and are approximately 6 to 10 ft long. The DeWitts provided an operator and backhoe outfitted with a smooth-edged bucket. Commonwealth's archaeologist worked with and directed the operator to assure excavation of the anomalies was performed with minimal disturbance. Virginia 811 was notified and two tickets were cleared prior to the investigation.

An initial pass of mechanical stripping was conducted to remove approximately 0.25 ft of topsoil. At this depth, excavations were halted and archaeologists cleaned the excavated area by hand with shovels and trowels to identify any slight changes in soil color and texture that might indicate subsurface features. Metal detection was conducted to identify any signals possibly associated with metal burial container hardware. At this depth, metal debris and former tree locations were noted in all of the anomalies and were mapped and photographed. A second pass of mechanical stripping was conducted to remove approximately 0.5 ft of topsoil. At this depth, natural and sterile subsoil (B horizon) was observed, and no soil stains were evident. Commonwealth archaeologists used hand tools to clean the exposed B horizon to inspect for any possible burials. Metal detection was conducted at the B horizon to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

If a possible burial was identified, Commonwealth archaeologists would fully expose the uppermost portion of the feature to gain an understanding of its dimensions. Commonwealth archaeologists would fully expose, document, map, and mark the feature. No excavation into the feature would be performed and no artifacts would be collected.

A project map was created to show the location of GPR anomalies, excavated areas, and other pertinent features. Mapping was conducted using a Trimble™ GeoXT capable of sub-meter accuracy supported by Trimble™ Pathfinder ® Office software, and a Topcon® GTS 230W Series Total Station equipped with a TDS™ Ranger Data Collector with Survey Pro© software that allowed for sub-centimeter accuracy. The survey was also documented in digital images. Photographs were taken with a Canon E05 Rebel SL1 camera and recorded on a standardized photographic log.

3.2 EXPECTED RESULTS

A family burial ground from the mid-nineteenth century would typically include east-west oriented graves, fieldstone markers, ornamental vegetation, and location on a rise or upland. Ornamental vegetation typically includes magnolias, oaks, cedar, dogwoods, boxwood shrubs, roses, azaleas, yuccas, lilies, daffodils, periwinkle, and English ivy (King et al. 2004:33; MNCPPC 2010:27). The primary organizing principle of family burial grounds was family grouping, meaning that burials would be grouped by family association without regular rows or closely spaced plots. Burials are usually oriented roughly east-west and are approximately 6 to 10 ft long.

Burial shaft patterns would appear as differently colored and textured soil deposits located at the interface with subsoil (Bt1 horizon). According to USDA soil maps, the soils in the area consist of an Ap horizon of 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silt loam over a BE horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red gravelly silt loam, and a Bt1 horizon of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay (Web Soil Survey 2021). Feature patterns would be evident at the top of the Bt1 horizon, the sterile subsoil that comprises the base of excavations. Grave shafts would contain feature fill matrix comprised of a mottled mixture of all three soil colors, with a texture that is much less compact than the surrounding natural subsoil. The natural subsoil is silty clay, with a strong, fine, subangular blocky structure and is friable and very sticky. Any grave shaft features located at the interface with subsoil would represent the uppermost portion of a deeply excavated shaft. Burial shaft patterns would be approximately the size and shape of the burial container. The entire grave shaft would likely be 4 to 6 ft deep, with any human remains located at the base of the shaft. Wood fragments, coffin hardware, coffin nails, and associated grave goods would likely also be present.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Dr. Cynthia Goode, RPA, conducted archaeological ground truthing investigations of the 11 anomalies identified during WSSI's 2021 investigation through mechanical excavation of six areas (Figures 4 and 5). Dr. Goode conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire project area to identify any surface features or depressions that may be associated with a cemetery. The project area is located on an east-facing slope of a former agricultural field. The high point of the topography is located on the west side of the project area adjacent to the gravel driveway at ca. 404 ft above sea level (asl). The ridge continues to rise to the west of the project area. There are several natural rock outcrops located to the east of the project area. Several large and medium boulders of porphyritic basalt were located within the project area and adjacent to John Marshall Highway, none of these had been carved or altered. Vegetation within the project area had regrown since the initial land clearing and was observed in mid-Fall. Natural species of trees and shrubs were present, including oak, maple, laurel, pokeweed, greenbriar, native grasses and groundcover. No ornamental plantings were observed. No fences or hedges were present. The project area is bounded by a gravel driveway to the west and the former location of a gravel driveway to the east.

The exposed ground surface was littered with debris from the former junkyard. Approximately 20 metric tons of junk and surface debris had been hauled from the project area prior to the 2021 investigation. Debris still present on the ground surface included car parts, car trim, tires, modern glass, metal fragments, electrical wiring, plastic bottles, plastic fragments, concrete blocks, chunks of poured concrete with bluestone gravel, fire bricks, large iron objects, modern aluminum cans, pre-1962 aluminum cans, milk glass canning jar lid liners, food wrappers, slate and marble building material, sewer pipe fragments, fabric, toys and household debris, ironstone, and industrial porcelain. The ground surface had been disrupted in some areas, especially near the former location of the eastern gravel driveway, where asphalt and gravel were still present. An iron pipe or well was located at the southwestern end of the project area, near where the 1950s Scott House was once located. No visible surface depressions were observed.

4.2 ANOMALIES F1 AND F2

Anomalies F1 and F2 were located at the southeastern end of the project area, near the location mapped by Turner and the former location of the eastern gravel driveway. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 6). Anomaly F1 and F2 were photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and nine large iron or trash hits were noted.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.25 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-15-ft area (Area 4). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils around Anomaly F1 and F2 were different from the rest of the project area, likely from the former gravel driveway located nearby. This portion of the project area was the most low-lying part of the surrounding topography and was the location of water runoff channels. The stratigraphy consisted of 7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/1 gray and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam with large cobbles and asphalt chunks throughout (Fill

1). A concentration of plastic and metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F1 and a concentration of asphalt chunks was noted within Anomaly F2 (Figures 7 and 8). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and 10 large iron or trash hits were noted, most of them were around the metal and plastic debris in Anomaly F1. Debris from the topsoil included a large iron pipe, steel wire, and modern amber bottle glass.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 0.5 ft of topsoil across Area 4. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam (B horizon) was observed across the entire base of Area 4 (Figure 9). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. The tree root cluster within Anomaly F1 was excavated and fully removed to verify that there were no features under the former tree location. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 4 to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

GPR Anomalies F1 and F2 were likely false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris within the topsoil. No grave shaft features were present within Area 4.

4.3 ANOMALIES F3 AND F4

Anomalies F3 and F4 were located in the eastern half of the project area, near a cluster of hardwood trees. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 10). Anomalies F3 and F4 were photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and 22 large iron or trash hits were noted.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.25 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-20-ft area (Area 1). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils within Area 1 consisted of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty loam (A/E horizon). A concentration of architectural debris, a car radiator, and a tire and a former tree location were noted within Anomaly F3 and a concentration of metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F4 (Figures 11 and 12). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and five large iron or trash hits were noted, most of them were around the debris in Anomaly F3. Debris from the topsoil included a large iron pipe, fire bricks, concrete slab fragments, and aluminum cans.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 0.35 ft of topsoil across Area 1. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam was observed across the entire base of Area 1 (Figure 13). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. The tree root clusters within Anomalies F3 and F4 were excavated and fully removed to verify that there were no features under the former tree locations. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 1 to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

GPR Anomalies F3 and F4 were likely false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris within the topsoil. No grave shaft features were present within Area 1.

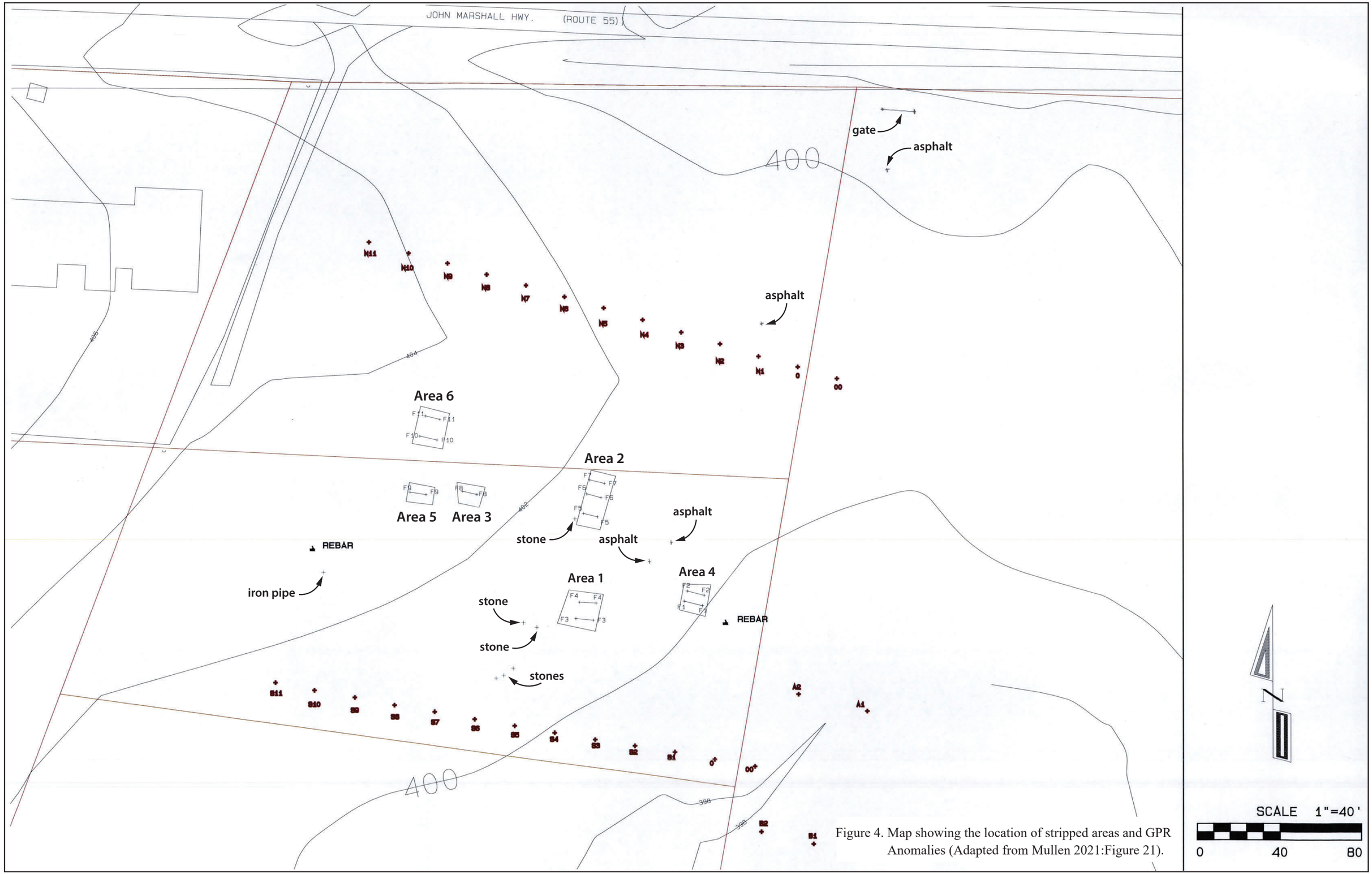

Figure 4. Map showing the location of stripped areas and GPR Anomalies (Adapted from Mullen 2021:Figure 21).

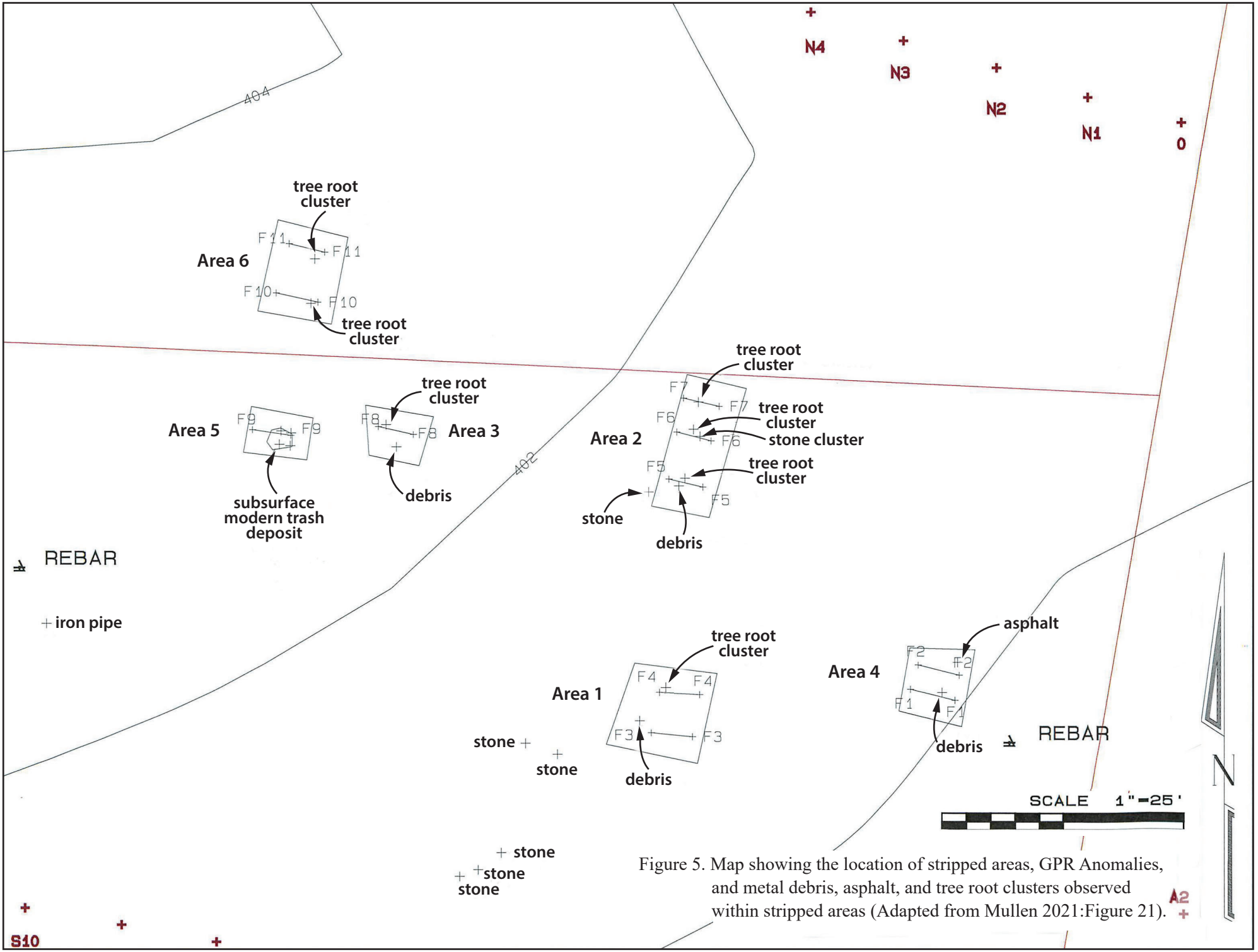

Figure 5. Map showing the location of stripped areas, GPR Anomalies, and metal debris, asphalt, and tree root clusters observed within stripped areas (Adapted from Mullen 2021:Figure 21).

Figure 6. Photograph showing Anomalies F1 and F2 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing north.

Figure 7. Photograph showing Anomaly F1 with topsoil removed and cobbles and debris exposed, facing west.

Figure 8. Photograph showing Anomaly F2 with topsoil removed and asphalt and debris exposed, facing west.

Figure 9. Photograph showing Anomalies F1 and F2 at the interface with subsoil, facing west.

Figure 10. Photograph showing Anomalies F3 and F4 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing west.

Figure 11. Photograph showing Anomaly F3 with topsoil removed and debris exposed, radiator flagged, facing west.

Figure 12. Photograph showing Anomaly F4 with topsoil removed and tree root cluster exposed, facing west.

Figure 13. Photograph showing Anomalies F3 and F4 at the interface with subsoil, facing west.

4.4 ANOMALIES F5, F6, AND F7

Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 were located in the eastern half of the project area. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 14). A cut stone fragment of possible building material was noted to the west of Anomaly F5. Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 were photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and 25 large iron or trash hits were noted.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.25 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-28-ft area (Area 2). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils within Area 2 consisted of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty loam (A/E horizon). A concentration of metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F5 (Figure 15). A cluster of natural stones was observed within Anomaly F6 (Figure 16). A concentration of metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F7 (Figure 17). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and 12 large iron or trash hits were noted around Anomaly F5, eight large iron or trash hits were noted around Anomaly F6, and five large iron or trash hits were noted around Anomaly F7. Debris from the topsoil included a large iron bar, aluminum cans, steel springs, and modern green bottle glass.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 0.45 ft of topsoil across Area 2. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam was observed across the entire base of Area 2 (Figure 18). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. The tree root clusters within Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 were excavated and fully removed to verify that there were no features under the former tree locations. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 2 to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

GPR Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 were likely false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris and large natural rocks within the topsoil. No grave shaft features were present within Area 2.

4.5 ANOMALY F8

Anomaly F8 was located near the center of the project area, up the slope to the west from the location mapped by Turner. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 19). Anomaly F8 was photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and eight large iron or trash hits were noted.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.5 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-10-ft area (Area 3). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils around Anomaly F8 consisted of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty loam (A/E horizon). A concentration of metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F8 (Figure 20). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and six large iron or trash hits were noted, most of them were around the metal debris in Anomaly F8. Debris from the topsoil included aluminum cans and modern household items.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 1.0 ft of topsoil across Area 3. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam was observed across the entire base of Area 3 (Figure 21). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. The tree root cluster within Anomaly F8 was excavated and fully removed to verify that there were no features under the former tree location. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 3 to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

GPR Anomaly F8 was likely a false signal generated by concentrations of metal debris within the topsoil. No grave shaft features were present within Area 3.

4.6 ANOMALY F9

Anomaly F9 was located near the center of the project area, up the slope to the west from the location mapped by Turner. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 22). Anomaly F9 was photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and over 50 large iron or trash hits were noted, with a very dense cluster of signals in the center of Anomaly 9. The ground surface was littered with metal and plastic debris on the surface.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.25 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-10-ft area (Area 5). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils around Anomaly F9 consisted of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty loam (A/E horizon). A large subsurface pit containing modern trash and debris was observed within Anomaly F9 (Figure 23). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and 25 large iron or trash hits were noted around the pit, with an enormous concentration of metal within the pit. Vast amounts of debris were pulled from the topsoil including machine-made bottles and bottle fragments, steel machine parts, kitchen appliances, hygiene products, a TV, a small engine or motor, and a steel signpost (Figure 24).

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 0.75 ft of topsoil across Area 5. An attempt to excavate to the base of the modern trash pit was discontinued because it was over 4 ft in depth and could contain hazardous materials. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam was observed across the rest of Area 5 outside of the 5-by-5-ft junk pit (Figure 25). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 5 to confirm that no metal signals were present outside of the modern trash pit at this depth. Additional debris observed within the subsurface modern trash pit mostly dated to the 1980s and included aluminum cans, whole liquor and soda bottles, a lawnmower, motor oil containers, hygiene products, plastic food wrappers, clothing, blankets, carpet, toys, and household appliances.

GPR Anomaly F9 was a very strong false signal generated by enormous concentrations of metal debris within the topsoil that extended over 4 ft into the subsoil. The EM survey indicated a very strong metal signal at the location of the subsurface modern trash pit. No grave shaft features were present within Area 5.

4.7 ANOMALIES F10 AND F11

Anomalies F10 and F11 were located near the center of the project area, up the slope to the west from the location mapped by Turner. No ground depressions or ornamental vegetation were observed at the ground surface (Figure 26). Anomalies F10 and F11 were photographed and mapped prior to excavation. Metal detection of the ground surface was conducted, and over 50 large iron or trash hits were noted.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back 0.25 ft of topsoil across a 15-by-20-ft area (Area 6). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. Soils around Anomaly F10 and F11 consisted of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty loam (A/E horizon). A concentration of metal debris around a former tree location was noted within Anomaly F10 and a similar concentration was noted within Anomaly F11 (Figure 27). Metal detection was conducted at this depth, and nine large iron or trash hits were noted, most of them were around the metal debris in Anomalies F10 and F11. Debris from the topsoil included aluminum cans, food wrappers, and steel wire.

Under the archaeologist's direction, the mechanical excavator operator carefully scraped back an additional 0.5 ft of topsoil across Area 6. Sterile subsoil of 2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay loam was observed across the entire base of Area 6 (Figure 28). No soil stains or grave shaft features were revealed. The tree root clusters within Anomalies F10 and F11 were excavated and fully removed to verify that there were no features under the former tree locations. Metal detection was conducted across the subsoil in Area 6 to confirm that no metal signals were present at this depth.

GPR Anomalies F10 and F11 were likely false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris within the topsoil. No grave shaft features were present within Area 6.

4.8 CONCLUSIONS

No grave shaft features were present within the six stripped areas around the 11 GPR anomalies. It is likely that the GPR anomalies were false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris from the junkyard that was once located within the project area. Most of the anomalies were former tree locations where metal debris had been incorporated deeper into the sediment by the action of tree roots (F4, F5, F7, F8, F10, and F11), some of the anomalies were large metal objects (F1, F3), one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and large natural rocks (F6), and one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and asphalt chunks (F2). GPR Anomaly F9 was a 5-by-5-ft subsurface modern trash pit that extended over 4 ft in depth. Surface and subsurface junkyard debris dated from around 1950 or 1960 to the present.

The EM survey results correlated with the large subsurface trash deposit in GPR Anomaly F9. The EM survey results also appear to correlate with the location of the Scott House that was located within the project area between the 1950s and the early 2000s.

No burial features were located within the six mechanically stripped areas. No other portions of the project area were investigated.

Table 1. Results of Archaeological Investigation of GPR Anomalies.

GPR Anomaly	Location	Results
F1	Area 4	No grave shaft feature identified. Large metal object.
F2	Area 4	No grave shaft feature identified. Asphalt and metal debris.
F3	Area 1	No grave shaft feature identified. Large metal object.
F4	Area 1	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.
F5	Area 2	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.
F6	Area 2	No grave shaft feature identified. Large natural rocks and metal debris.
F7	Area 2	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.
F8	Area 3	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.
F9	Area 5	No grave shaft feature identified. 5-by-5-ft subsurface modern trash pit.
F10	Area 6	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.
F11	Area 6	No grave shaft feature identified. Former tree location with metal debris.

Figure 14. Photograph showing Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing south.

Figure 15. Photograph showing Anomaly F5 with topsoil removed and metal debris and tree root cluster exposed, facing west.

Figure 16. Photograph showing Anomaly F6 with topsoil removed and stone cluster exposed, facing west.

Figure 17. Photograph showing Anomaly F7 with topsoil removed and tree root cluster exposed, facing west.

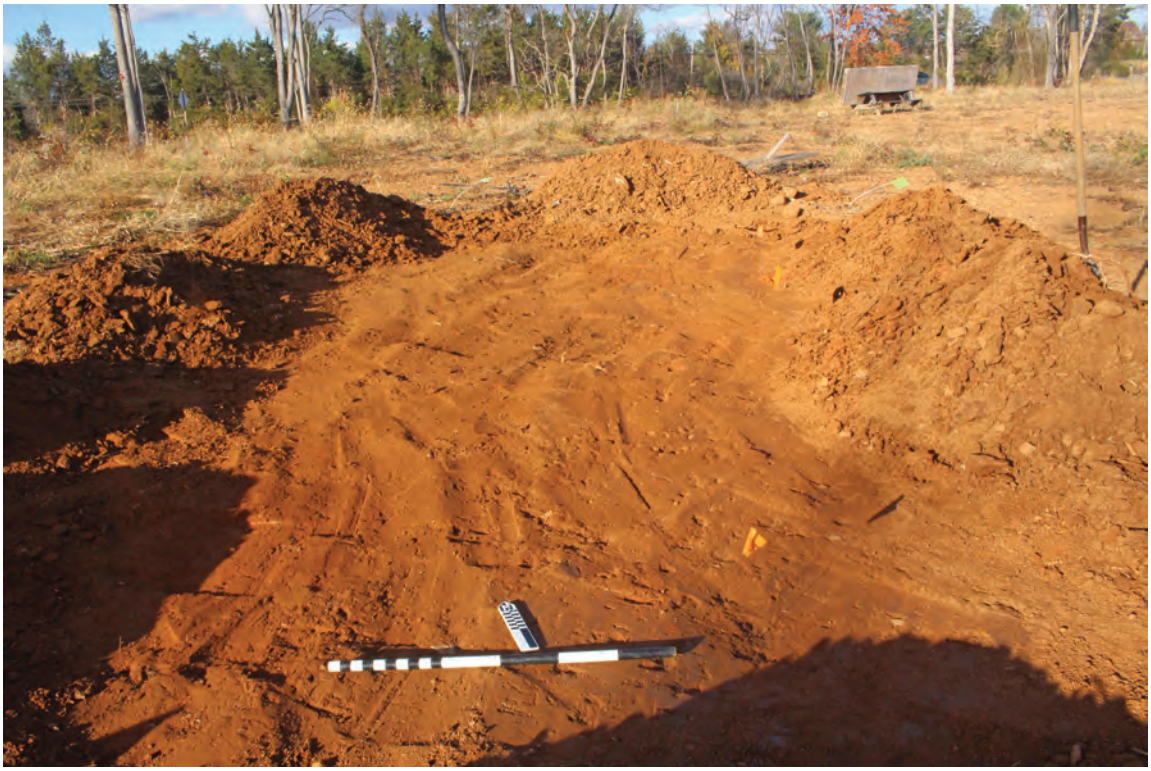

Figure 18. Photograph showing Anomalies F5, F6, and F7 at the interface with subsoil, Anomalies flagged, facing north.

Figure 19. Photograph showing Anomaly F8 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing north.

Figure 20. Photograph showing Anomaly F8 with topsoil removed and debris and tree root cluster exposed, facing west.

Figure 21. Photograph showing Anomaly F8 at the interface with subsoil, facing southwest.

Figure 22. Photograph showing Anomaly F9 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing north.

Figure 23. Photograph showing Anomaly F9 with topsoil removed and modern subsurface trash deposit exposed, facing west.

Figure 24. Photograph showing Anomaly F9 excavation in progress showing vast amounts of modern trash within subsurface deposit, facing northwest.

Figure 25. Photograph showing Anomaly F9 at the interface with subsoil, with trash deposit still in place, facing west.

Figure 26. Photograph showing Anomalies F10 and F11 at the ground surface prior to excavation, facing south.

Figure 27. Photograph showing Anomalies F10 and F11 with topsoil removed and tree root clusters exposed, facing west.

Figure 28. Photograph showing Anomalies F10 and F11 at the interface with subsoil, facing west.

5.0 SUMMARY

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. was contracted by Bill and Michelle DeWitt to conduct an investigation to ground truth eleven anomalies identified during a previous GPR survey of the approximately 1 acre project area. The Scott Cemetery was recorded by Ronald Turner of Prince William County in 1996 and 2001. He described it as approximately 75 by 35 ft and containing 75-100 burials. He noted observing burial markers of fieldstone. A GPR and EM survey and general background research were conducted by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The Scott House was located within the project area from around 1950 through the early 2000s. The project area was used as a junkyard from approximately the 1950s or 1960s through 2021.

The investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of burial shafts at the location of 11 GPR anomalies identified in 2021 (Mullen 2021). The work plan included a walkover survey of the entire project area to identify any surface features or disturbances, complete documentation of the anomaly locations prior to excavation, and careful mechanical stripping of approximately 0.75 ft of topsoil that was intended to encounter soil patterns formed by the very uppermost portion of any potential grave shafts. Any grave shaft features identified would be documented and preserved in place with no disturbance to human remains. The project was designed to comply with the VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

No grave shaft features were present within the stripped areas around the 11 GPR anomalies. It is likely that the GPR anomalies were false signals generated by concentrations of metal debris from the junkyard that was once located within the project area. Most of the anomalies were former tree locations where metal debris had been incorporated deeper into the sediment by the action of tree roots (F4, F5, F7, F8, F10, and F11), some of the anomalies were large metal objects (F1, F3), one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and large natural rocks (F6), and one of the anomalies consisted of metal debris and asphalt chunks (F2). GPR Anomaly F9 was a 5-by-5-ft subsurface modern trash deposit that extended over 4 ft in depth.

There was no correlation of the previous GPR and EM survey data and the EM survey did not identify any potential burial features, possibly because of the large amount of surface and subsurface metal debris that may have caused interference (Mullen 2021:52). Commonwealth did identify a large mid- to late-twentieth century trash pit within Area 5 at GPR Anomaly F9 that correlated with a large, deep EM survey data feature. The EM survey results also appear to correlate with the location of the Scott House that was located within the project area between the 1950s and the early 2000s. It is worth noting that the project area was used as a dumping ground while confirmed cemeteries in the immediate area appear not to have been used for dumping large quantities of trash and automotive materials.

No burial features were located within the six stripped areas. All GPR anomaly locations identified as possible grave features were investigated and found not to be burials but were

associated with natural features and the discarding of trash and other materials at the project area. No other portions of the project area were investigated by Commonwealth.

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APPENDIX I

Qualifications of the Investigator

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP

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Education

Ph.D.	American University, Washington, D.C.	Anthropology	2018
M.A.	American University, Washington, D.C.	Public Anthropology	2014
B.A.	The College of William and Mary	Anthropology	2005

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA); Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) (2014); ACHP Section 106 Advanced Seminar (2016); RPA Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Course (2015); Society for American Archaeology; Society for Historic Archaeology; Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Archaeological Society of Virginia; Council of Virginia Archaeologists (pending); 40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER; Mellon Grant (Dissertation) (2012); Provost Research Grant (Dissertation) (2013)

Experience Profile

Cynthia V. Goode, Ph.D., specializes in Middle Atlantic archaeology, Civil War archaeology, African Diaspora archaeology, and collections management. Dr. Goode is responsible for project management, including writing and implementing scopes of work and budgets, planning and scheduling, client communications, historic context and research question development, archival background research, historic and prehistoric artifact identification and analysis, technical report preparation, and Section 106 management recommendations. Dr. Goode is an experienced laboratory director and has directed artifact processing and analysis for over 50 projects according to Secretary of the Interior and NPS standards for local, state, and federal agencies. She has published one peer-reviewed article about women's material culture consumption and resistance to slavery in the *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* and has presented 9 papers at professional conferences. She has served as the project manager for over 10 projects, directed the fieldwork for over 30 projects, directed lab work for over 80 projects, authored over 45 cultural resources reports including Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries under Sections 106 and 110, and state and local regulations.

Key Projects

2020-2021 **Archaeological Monitoring for the McPherson Area Road Reconstruction, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Norfolk District.

2021 **Washington Navy Yard Archaeological Monitoring.** Principal Investigator. Grunley Construction Company, Inc., Rockville, MD.

2021 **Braddock Road Multimodal Improvements Project, Fairfax, Virginia.** Principal Investigator/Lab Director. The Virginia Department of Transportation, NOVA District, Fairfax, VA.

2020-2021 **Investigation of Ground-Penetrating Radar Anomalies, Fort Fisher State Historic Site, Kure Beach, North Carolina.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Clark Nexsen, Raleigh, NC, and North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, NC.

2018-2021 **Gettysburg National Military Park Archaeological Overview and Assessment, Adams County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. National Park Service, Northeast Archeological Resources Program, Lowell, MA, and Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA.

2014-2020 **Loudoun Courthouse Church Street Parking Lot Data Recovery Investigations of Site 44LD1585 and Archaeological Monitoring, Leesburg, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Lab Director. Dewberry, Fairfax, VA.

2019 **Cultural Resources Survey for the Interstate 495 Express Lanes Northern Extension Project, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Central Office, Richmond, VA.

2019 **Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Chesterfield County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator/Lab Director. ARCADIS U.S., Inc., Richmond, VA.

2018 **Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for Site 44FK0878, Frederick County Opequon Water Supply Project, Frederick County, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. ARCADIS U.S., Inc., Richmond, VA and Frederick Water, Stephens City, Virginia.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Evaluation for Route 1 Dumfries Widening Project, Prince William County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator/Lab Director. The Virginia Department of Transportation, NOVA District, Fairfax, VA.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey for the Fairfax County Parkway (Route 286) Widening Project, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator/Lab Director. The Virginia Department of Transportation, NOVA District, Fairfax, VA.

2015-2017 **Phase I, II and III Archaeological Investigations of the Poplar Point Pump Station Site 51NW71, Washington, D.C.** Lab Director/Project Archaeologist. EE Cruz & Company, Inc., NJ, and D.C. Water and Sewer Authority, Washington, D.C.

2016 **Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX1499 and 44FX1931, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, Virginia.** Lab Director/Project Archaeologist. Angler Environmental, Richmond, VA.

2016 **Phase I Archaeological Survey in Support of the Removal of Structures from the Claytor and Bowman-Hite Properties, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Frederick and Warren Counties, Virginia.** Laboratory Director/Project Archaeologist. National Park Service, Northeast Region Archeological Program, Lowell, MA.

2014 **Virginia Theological Seminary Student Housing Phase III Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Kathryn V. Chernau, LLC, Alexandria, VA.

Publications and Papers Presented at Professional Meetings

2021 "The Archaeology of Enslaved Women's Resistance in the Great Dismal Swamp." *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, DOI: 10.1080/21619441.2021.1894539

2013 *The Civil War Occupation of the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia*. Co-author of paper presented at the 43rd Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

2012 *An Archaeological Survey of Civil War Fortifications in SE Washington, D.C.* Paper presented at the 39th Annual Conference on D.C. Historical Studies, Washington, D.C.

2010 *Investigations and Analysis of the Hadley Industrial Girl's School, Hendricks County, Indiana*. Paper presented at the 2010 Society for American Archaeology 75th Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO.

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Education

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Professional Certification and Specialized Training

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA); Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) (2003); Society for American Archaeology; Society for Historic Archaeology; Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Archaeological Society of Virginia; Council of Virginia Archaeologists (pending); Cultural Resources, Section 106, Historic Preservation & Tribal Consultation CLE Forum (2012); RPA Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Course (2015)

Experience Profile

Mr. Goode has 26 years of experience in cultural resource management and 18 years with Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth). Mr. Goode specializes in Native American Archaeology and Archaeology of the African Diaspora in the Middle Atlantic Region. He has also worked on many Civil War resources including battlefields, skirmishes, camps, hospitals, staging areas, and picket posts. He has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation and project management for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Indiana. He has experience in analyzing both Pre-Contact lithic and ceramic assemblages. He has investigated African and African-American occupations at numerous Northern Virginia domestic sites. Mr. Goode has directed the fieldwork for 138 projects, authored more than 150 cultural resources reports, one scholarly article and presented eight papers at professional meetings. His other specialties include Middle Atlantic Native American Artifact Analysis, Soils and Site Formation Processes, and Land Surveying.

Key Projects

2020-2021 **Virginia Department of Transportation Statewide Cultural Resources Consulting Services.** Principal Officer. Management of archaeological and architectural history investigations in support of VDOT projects statewide. Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.

2020-2021 **Archaeological Monitoring for the McPherson Area Road Reconstruction, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.** Program Director. Coordinated USACE to conduct periodic archaeological monitoring for road reconstruction project. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Norfolk District.

2019 **Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for the North Landing Bridge Replacement, Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal/State Route 165, Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, Virginia.** Project Manager. Managed project, conducted fieldwork and co-authored report. Investigated 60-acre project area on both sides of the canal and identified twentieth-century cemetery associated with former toll keeper's residence.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, Norfolk, Virginia, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, St. Louis, Missouri.

2019 **Archaeological Recovery of Disturbed Human Remains at 102 Cornwall Street, NW, Town of Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. Managed project and authored report for the removal of graves associated with the Methodist Meeting House. The Evergreen Companies, Chantilly, Virginia.

2017 **Multiple Archaeological Assessments for James River, Presquile, and Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuges, Prince George, Chesterfield, Essex, Caroline, and Richmond Counties, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. Managed project that included a Ground-Penetrating Radar survey of the Randolph Family Cemetery at the Presquile NWR, and co-authored report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.

2016 **Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Student Housing, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. Managed project that included background research and a Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the location of a former Union cemetery moved during the Civil War and co-authored the report. The Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2015 **Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Gravesite Expansion and Cemetery Improvements Project, Quantico National Cemetery, Triangle, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist. Managed project, directed fieldwork, and co-authored report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, Norfolk, Virginia.

2013 **Unexpected Discovery Investigations During Retaining Wall Construction at the Smithsonian Institution, National Zoological Park, Rock Creek Campus, Northwest, Washington, D.C.** Principal Archeologist. Conducted field investigations and authored letter report. Smithsonian Institution National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., and Quinn Evans Architects, Washington, D.C.

2012 **Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial Burial Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.

2009 **Monitoring Mechanical Core Borings at Alexandria Sanitation Authority West Plant Site, Alexandria, Virginia.** Project Archeologist. Conducted monitoring. CH2M HILL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

2008 **Summer House Stabilization, U.S. Capitol Grounds, Washington, D.C.** Project Archeologist. Conducted archeological monitoring services during stump removal activities. Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Washington, D.C.


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