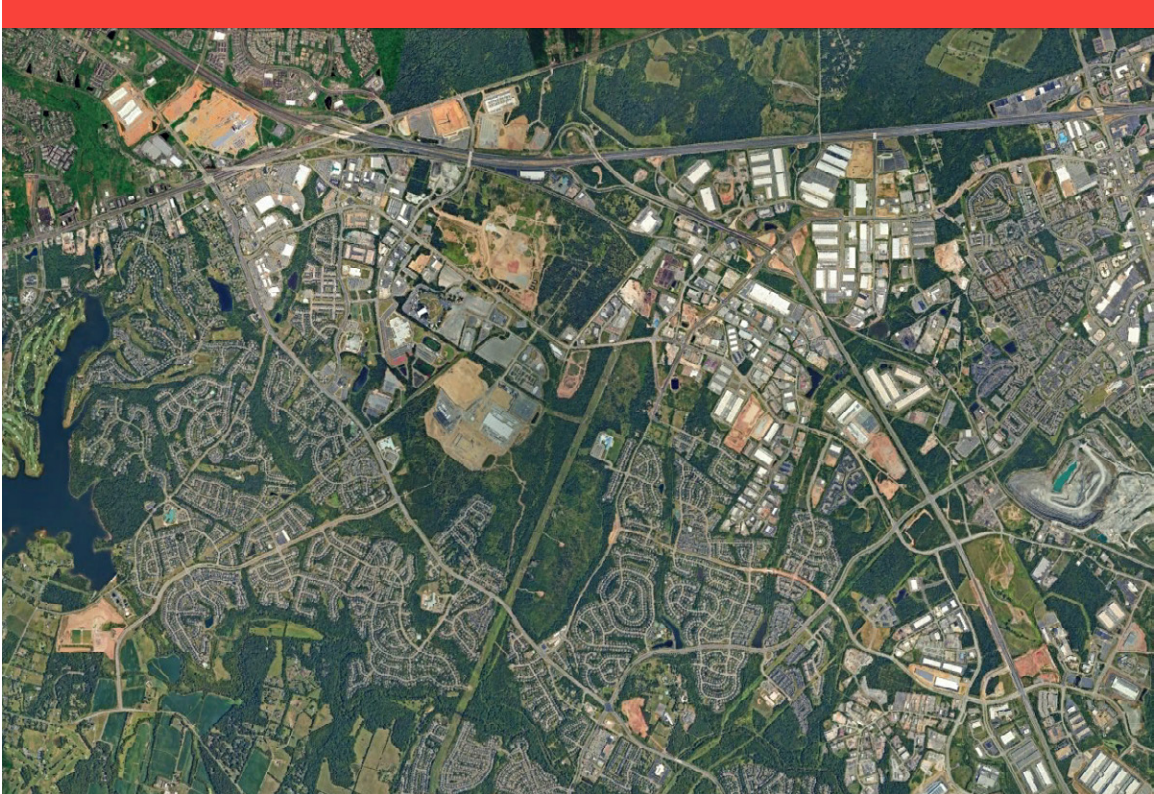


APPENDIX C CULTURAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTATION

PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD EXTENSION

Prince William County, Virginia



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NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Prepared for:



Prince William County
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192

Prepared by:



WSP USA Inc.
1250 23rd Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20037

June 4, 2025

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Prepared for:

Prince William County
1 County Complex Court
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Prepared by:

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April 18, 2025

ABSTRACT

On behalf of Prince William County, WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has prepared a Phase IA cultural resource study of the proposed University Boulevard Extension. The project corridor (or project area) is 2.5 miles long and extends from Devlin Road to a point 650 feet south of Wellington Road. The corridor would include four 12-foot travel lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 10-foot shared use path; WSP has assumed an overall width of 200 feet for the purposes of the study. Of the overall length of the project area, 1.5 miles consist of entirely new construction and the other 1 mile entails the widening of an existing two-lane road. The proposed project is located in the western part of the county, between Gainesville and Linton Hall. The project vicinity is not near major streams and seems to have been seldom visited in pre-Contact times; post-Contact (historic) occupation seems to have begun in the late 1700s.

The project must comply with the laws and regulations governing federal undertakings, including the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, of 1966, as amended. These laws require Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties that might be affected by a proposed project.

The project corridor passes through two distinct environments. The western section has recently been densely developed, whereas the eastern two-thirds run across undeveloped land. The undeveloped section has already received cultural resource survey and several archaeological sites were found, some of which were considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of these sites, 44PW1594, is directly within the project corridor. A Phase II study of Site 44PW1594 was carried out in 2022, and that in the investigators' opinion the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Prince William County archaeologist concurred with this recommendation. However, the report has not been submitted to the VDHR for their review; Site 44PW1594 therefore remains potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 44PW1594 also includes a small cemetery, but the cemetery is outside the project corridor and will not be impacted by this project.

There are no eligible or potentially eligible aboveground historic resources within the project corridor or close enough to the project corridor to be affected by the proposed project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
ABSTRACT.....	i
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Background	1
B. Description of the Project Area	1
C. Goals.....	1
D. Personnel	1
II. RESEARCH DESIGN	3
III. RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH	4
A. Environmental Setting.....	4
B. Pre-Contact Context	4
1. Paleoindian Period	5
2. Early Archaic Period, 8000–6500 BCE	6
3. Middle Archaic Period, 6500–3000 BCE	6
4. Late Archaic Period, 3000–1200 BCE.....	7
5. Early Woodland Period, 1200–300 BCE	11
6. Middle Woodland Period, 300 BCE–1000 CE	7
7. Late Woodland Period, 1000–1600 CE	8
C. Post-Contact Historic Context.....	9
1. Contact Period.....	9
2. Eighteenth Century	10
3. 1800 to 1860	11
4. Civil War Period	13
5. Reconstruction and Growth	15
6. World War I and World War II and the Modern Era.....	15
D. Previous Studies and Known Sites	18
1. Archaeological Studies	18
2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites.....	21
3. Previously Identified Aboveground Cultural Resources	21
IV. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
A. Assessment	29
B. Recommendations	29
V. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES CITED	30

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Site Location Map.....	2
2	Project Vicinity in 1933	16
3	Project Vicinity in 1953	17
4	Previous Cultural Resource Surveys in Project Vicinity	20
5	Archaeological Resource Map	22
6	Location of the Small Cemetery Within Site 44PW1594	25
7	Aboveground Cultural Resource Map	26

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Middle Atlantic Region, Cultural and Environmental Chronology	5
2	Previous Archaeological Studies in Project Vicinity	18
3	Previously Identified Archeological Resources in Project Vicinity	23
4	Previously Identified Architectural Resources	27

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

On behalf of Prince William County, WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has prepared a Phase IA cultural resource study of the proposed University Boulevard Extension. The project corridor (or project area) would involve the construction of 1.5 miles of new four-lane roadway and the widening of an existing 1-mile road from two lanes to four. The corridor would include four 12-foot travel lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 10-foot shared use path. The project boundary used for this study was developed for the early-stage environmental assessments and includes a buffer beyond the likely impact areas; it varies in width from 120 to 400 feet. The project must comply with the laws and regulations governing federal undertakings, including the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These laws require that significant cultural resources that might be affected by a proposed project be identified and protected. This study is a first step in that process and may be followed by additional archaeological studies if required. The proposed project's impacts on historic structures and landscapes are covered in other documents.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is in the western part of the county, between Gainesville and Linton Hall (Figure 1). This area was largely rural as recently as 1980, but it is now densely developed. The project area includes two distinct environmental zones. The western portion is already developed; this is the section where an existing two-lane roadway is being widened to four lanes. The eastern two-thirds of the project corridor cross an undeveloped area. The western area, already built up with structures that are less than 50 years old, has little potential for cultural resources. The remainder of the project area was farmland in the early twentieth century. In recent decades much of it has grown up in trees.

C. GOALS

The goal of this study was to determine whether the project area is known to contain, or has the potential to contain, potentially significant cultural resources. Because the entire project area has been covered by previous cultural resource surveys, the conclusions are based on that preexisting work.

D. PERSONNEL

The Principal Investigator for the study was Dr. John Bedell. Historical research was carried out by Hilary Wehrle. Both Dr. Bedell and Ms. Wehrle meet the Secretary of Interior's standards for their roles.

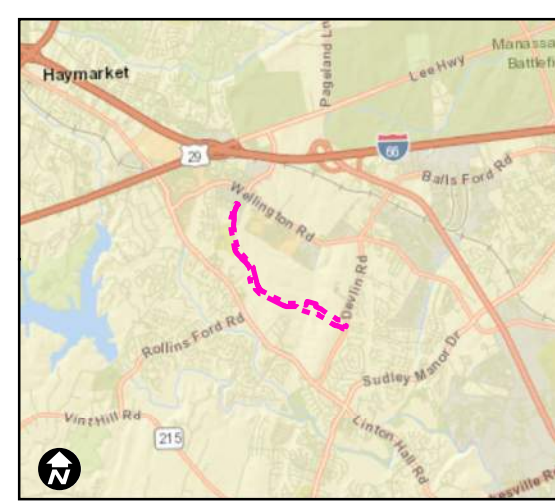
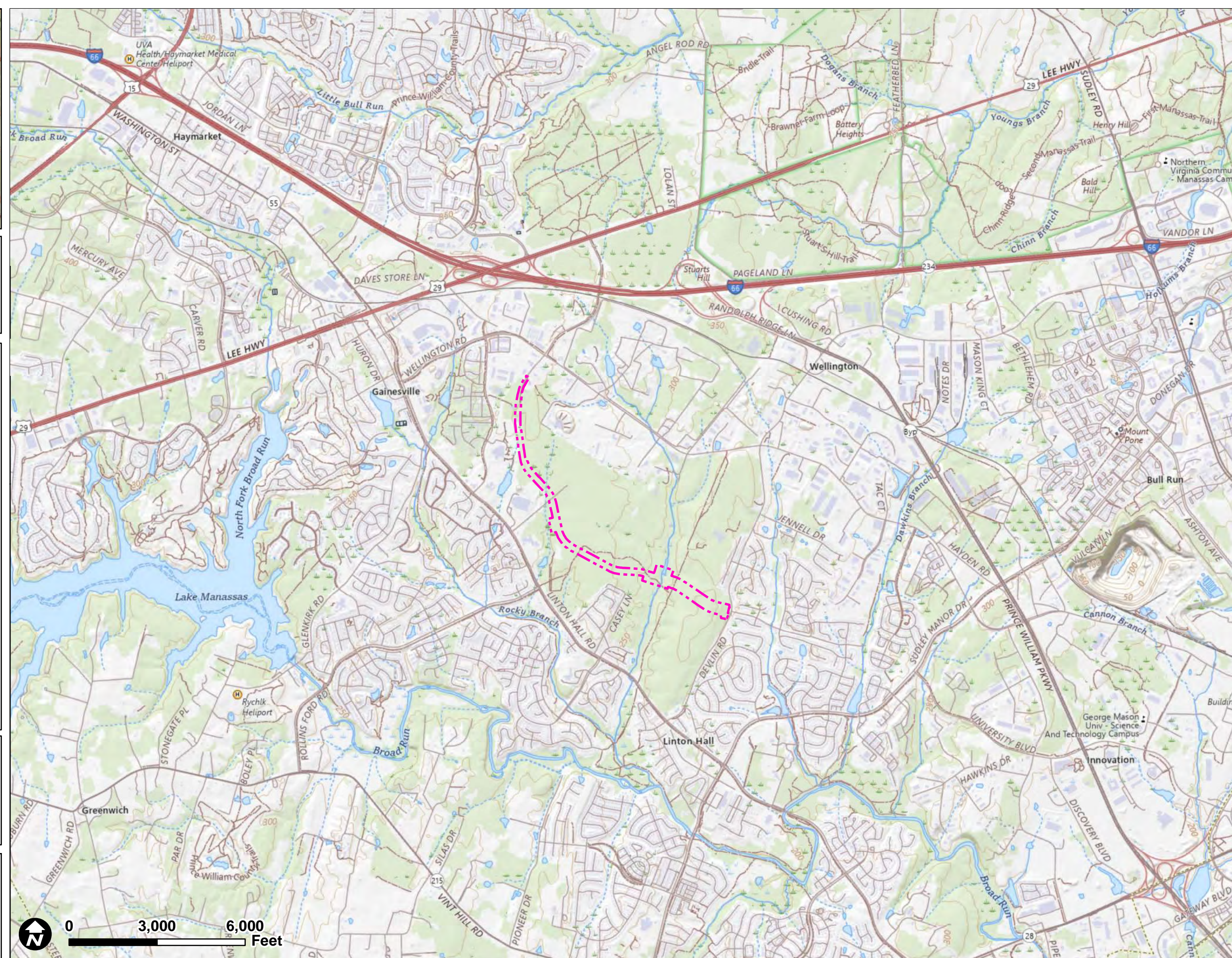


Figure 1: Site Location Map

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



Job No. US-WSP-194329.4472
 Drawn By: M.COOLEY
 Reviewed By: G.KATZ
 Date: 12/17/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with WSP USA. (WSP) project number US-WSP-194329.4472. WSP assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.
 1 inch = 3,000 feet



II. RESEARCH DESIGN

The project began with a review of existing information on the cultural resources on the project vicinity. WSP consulted the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) and a number of secondary sources and previous reports on the history and archaeology of Prince William County. The review also included archaeological reports on nearby areas (obtained from DHR) and historical maps. Studies with particularly strong background sections have been carried out for the Manassas Battlefield (summarized in Bedell et al. 2023), Marine Corps Base Quantico, and the Prince William Forest Park. Because the project area has already been covered by cultural resource surveys, WSP did not develop a model of high versus low archaeological potential in the area for this study.

III. RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

A. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Western Prince William County is within the Piedmont geographic province, in particular the area known as the Triassic Basin. This is a region of gentle hills and relatively low relief. Elevations range from 200 to 400 feet above sea level. The project area is drained by small streams that flow southward toward Broad Run. Soils in the undeveloped portion of the project area are mapped largely as Jackland and Haymarket silt loams, moderately well-drained types which are suitable for agriculture but not of the highest quality.

In late pre-Contact times the project area would have been mostly oak-hickory forest.

B. PRE-CONTACT CONTEXT

People have lived in northern Virginia for at least 13,000 years. It was considered possible, therefore, that artifacts from all the periods discussed below might be found in the project area. However, the only precontact artifacts recovered in or adjacent to the project area were a few undatable flakes of stone, and no precontact sites were defined.

The first people to reach northern Virginia arrived at the end of the last Ice Age, when the land looked very different from its appearance in recent times. Around 13,000 years ago temperatures were colder, and the forests resembled those of central Canada today, dominated by fir and spruce. Now-extinct beasts like mammoths, mastodons, and giant ground sloths roamed the hills. Much of the planet's water was locked up in vast glaciers, and sea levels were around 300 feet lower than today. The Chesapeake Bay did not exist, and the Potomac River joined the ancient Susquehanna before the combined great river flowed south and then east, entering the Atlantic somewhere east of Hampton Roads.

But the world was changing rapidly. The Ice Age animals died off, and by 10,000 years ago the spruce trees were gone and many oaks and alders grew in the forest. That does not mean, however, that the forests were just like those of today. They changed over the centuries, in response to changes in the climate and the ways people managed the landscape.

Archaeologists divide the ancient past into periods that correspond to major changes in how people lived in this region (Table 1). Before 11,500 years ago, before the Ice Age had fully ended, is the Paleoindian period. The time between 11,500 and 3,450 years ago is called the Archaic period. Around 3,450 years ago, or 1450 BCE, the first pottery was made in the Chesapeake region, marking the beginning of the Woodland period, which lasted until the arrival of Europeans and Africans. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided, somewhat arbitrarily, into Early, Middle, and Late phases. Across this whole period Native American societies changed and evolved, creating several different ways of life.

TABLE 1: MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHRONOLOGY

DATES cal AD/BC	CLIMATE/ENVIRONMENT CHANGES	CULTURAL PERIODS	CULTURAL EVENTS AND ARTIFACT TYPES
AD 1500	Little Ice Age onset (AD 1350); dry (AD 1320–1400)	Late Woodland AD 900	Palisaded villages (AD 1300)
1000	Medieval Climatic Optimum; dry (AD 800–1200)		Maize (AD 900) Bow and arrow (AD 700) Algonquian migrations
500	Ice-rafting event (AD 600) pollen change (AD 300)	Middle Woodland 500 BC	Delmarva Adena (400 BC) Piscataway points (500 BC)
CE 1	Dry (200 BC–AD 300)		
500 BCE	Ice-rafting event (800 BC) Pollen change (850 BC)	Early Woodland 1200 BC	Pottery (1200 BC)
1000			
1500			Fishtail points (1500 BC)
2000	Pollen change (2100 BC) Megadrought (2200 BC) Ice-rafting event (2000 BC)	Terminal Archaic 2200 BC	Stone bowls, grooved axes, Broadspear points (2200 BC)
2500			
3000	Mid-Late Holocene transition (3250 BC)		
3500			Lamoka points (3500 BC)
4000	Drought; Ice-rafting event (3900 BC)	Late Archaic 5000 BC	Halifax points (4500 BC) Brewerton points (4500 BC) Otter Creek points (5000–4500 BC)
4500			
5000	Pollen change (4700 BC) More severe El Niño events (5000 BC)		
5500			
6000	Chesapeake becomes salty estuary (5800 BC)	Middle Archaic 7500 BC	Morrow Mountain points (6000 BC)
6500	Ice-rafting event (6200 BC cold event); drought; Hypsithermal (warm, dry) begins		Stanly points (6500 BC) Bifurcate base points (7500 BC)
7000	More rainfall in Southeast (7000 BC)		
7500	Ice-rafting event (7400 BC)		
8000			
8500 BC	Pollen change (8200 BC) Ice-rafting event (8300 BC)	Early Archaic 9500 BC	Kirk, Palmer corner-notched points (9000 BC)
9000	Pre-Boreal Oscillation cold event (9300 BC)		
9500	End of Younger Dryas; Holocene begins (9500 BC)		Side-notched points
10,000			
10,500			Extinction of megafauna (10,700 BC)
11,000	Younger Dryas onset (cold) (11,000 BC)	Paleoindian 11,500 BC	Clovis fluted points
11,500	Intra-Alleröd cold period (11,400–11,200 BC)		Earliest sites in Alaska (12,000 BC)
12,000	[warming]		
12,500	Bölling-Alleröd warming onset (12,700 BC)		

1. Paleoindian Period

The date when the first humans arrived in the America is much disputed. Some experts think this happened tens of thousands of years ago, whereas others think the first people came around 14,000 to 13,000 years ago. Recent genetic data suggest that most Native Americans share common ancestors who lived around 15,000 years ago, which supports the more recent dates for entry (Posth et al. 2018). There were certainly people in the Potomac Valley around 13,000 years ago.

The people of that time were few and lived in highly mobile bands with 20 to 150 members. They probably traveled hundreds of miles across the country, following herds of game or searching for other resources. In the western part of the continent, they hunted large animals that are now extinct, like mastodons and mammoths, but the limited evidence from eastern North America suggests they relied on fishing and hunting smaller game. They had dogs, descended from the ones they had brought with them from Asia. The distinctive artifact of that time is the Clovis spearpoint. Many of these were made of striking stone—crystal quartz, red jasper, obsidian—and some of them are much bigger than they needed to be; like the jeweled swords and etched lances of later eras, they were symbols or art objects as well as hunting weapons. Several Clovis points have been found in the Potomac Valley. A previous study found fewer than 50 Paleoindian sites have been identified in Virginia out of roughly 14,000 known pre-Contact sites of all time periods. Most known Paleoindian sites are clustered in the state's southeastern region, where there would have been high access to quality lithic sources. This region contained sources of jasper, chalcedony, and chert that were used to make Paleoindian tools. The same study also concluded that only 10 Paleoindian sites have been found in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces (Turner 1989:78, 80). The lack of Paleoindian sites in the Piedmont may be a result of poor preservation caused by environmental factors, as post-glacial sea rise and sedimentation of the Potomac River may have covered or destroyed sites (Petraglia et al. 1993:10).

2. *Early Archaic Period, 8000–6500 BCE*

The beginning of the Archaic period is marked by the stylistic changes to projectile points around 8000 BCE. They began to be notched near the base of the sides or the corners instead of basally thinned. Multiple styles of points have been found at sites in the Mid-Atlantic with side notching, all dating to slightly different periods. Side-notched Taylor, Warren, and Big Sandy points are comparably early in dating; however, their dating is not easily identified, and these types are rare in Virginia. Corner-notched Palmer points are more common and are roughly the same age as Kessell points (9500 to 9000 BCE). Corner-notched styles like Charleston, Kirk, and Amos types date to roughly 9000 to 8000 BCE. High-quality lithic materials were preferred for points and tools, but groups in this period also used local stones (Custer 1990).

More Early Archaic sites have been identified in the Mid-Atlantic region than Paleoindian sites (Turner 1989:79). Most sites from this period are concentrated around rivers, which likely is related to the exploitation of riverine food resources (Kavanagh 1982).

3. *Middle Archaic Period, 6500–3000 BCE*

The Middle Archaic cultural period roughly coincides with the Hypsithermal climatic episode, with rising temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and more seasonally variable climate. An oak-hemlock forest dominated the region, and deer became the most dominant large mammal. The human population grew and people broadened their subsistence activities. Sites became larger and more numerous and were developed in new areas such as upland swamps and interior ridgetops (Gardner 1987). Many basecamps remained in floodplains of major drainages. New tool types were developed for woodworking, seed grinding, and nut cracking. New sites in swamps and ridgetops show evidence of an increasing reliance on plants for food and construction materials.

Most artifacts of this period were manufactured from locally available lithic materials. One indicator of this trend is the abandonment of the jasper source at Flint Run in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974). This change may reflect increasing circumscription of band territories as a growing population filled in available environments and their movements became restricted. A noteworthy technological change is the shift from carefully made and curated unifacial scrapers of the Early Archaic to the expedient tools found in Middle Archaic and later assemblages (Gardner 1989). Common projectile points styles from this period include LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and the side-notched Halifax type that developed roughly after 3500 BCE.

4. *Late Archaic Period, 3000–1200 BCE*

Late Archaic groups that manufactured Halifax points maintained an adaptation to the eastern deciduous forest, focusing on nut-bearing trees (Mouer 1991). The meat part of their diet likely consisted predominantly of deer and turkey. The soils at Piedmont Archaic sites in Albemarle County likely were best suited to support nut-bearing hardwood trees, as Holland notes (Mouer 1991). In Powhatan, Goochland, and Cumberland counties, Middle and Late Archaic sites cluster on the upper and middle terraces of the James River (Mouer 1991:5). Interpretation of the distribution of Halifax points in the Late Archaic period has been complicated by the indistinguishability of later Middle Woodland points from Halifax projectile points.

A major change in settlement patterns is associated with the development of Savannah River points. This point type is defined by large, broad bladed, stemmed features typically made of quartzite. They may have been used as projectile points or as specialized knives, but they were utilitarian in nature (McLearn 1991). The development of broadspear points is indicative of innovation and expansion of Indigenous communities in the region. Climatic changes during this period may have destabilized local cultures and encouraged populations to expand northward (Booth et al. 2005). Point types such as Perkiomen and Susquehanna likely developed in northern Virginia in the Potomac Valley because of the diffusion or migration of populations from Pennsylvania. These point types have been found in stratified context along the Potomac at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, and were made from rhyolite boulder quarries in Maryland (Fiedel and Galke 1995).

The population at the end of the Late Archaic period seems to be more numerous than previous time periods. Some upland sites have been identified, but most sites occur along rivers and streams. Large sites ranging from 0.5 to more than 5 acres, which likely represent macroband encampments to exploit seasonal fish spawning, are known in the James River area of the Piedmont region. Smaller sites of about 480 square meters, which likely represent single-band camps, are more common in Piedmont (Mouer 1991).

Two other significant new artifact types also developed in the Late Archaic: grooved groundstone axes, which replaced earlier chipped stone forms, and carved soapstone (steatite) bowls. Soapstone was quarried in the Piedmont of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania (Luckenbach et al. 1975). W.H. Holmes (1897) recorded quarries within present Washington, DC, at Rose Hill on Connecticut Avenue, and in Fairfax County at the Clifton, Holmes Run, and Falls Church sites. Vessels were carved at the quarries and then transported in finished form, likely by canoe. Soapstone pots were used for cooking, but it is not yet known what foods (fish, meat, seeds, tubers, or nuts) they were used to process or why such containers suddenly became necessary or desirable. Soapstone vessels were apparently not part of the Savannah River complex; they seem to have developed later (Sassaman 2006). The use of ceramics preceded manufacture of soapstone vessels along the lower Savannah River; however, the earliest ceramic pots in the Middle Atlantic are apparently imitative of soapstone pots.

6. *Middle Woodland Period, 300 BCE–1000 CE*

Two phases of the Middle Woodland period have been identified in eastern Virginia, characterized in the earlier phase by Popes Creek and related ceramics and the later phase by shell-tempered and net-impressed Mockley type pottery (Stewart 1992). The appearance of Albemarle type pottery made with crushed rock temper and net-impressed Popes Creek-type pottery marks the beginning of the Middle Woodland period in the Potomac Valley. Net-impressed ceramics after 500 BCE were replaced by cordmarking and fabric-impressed ceramics, which is seen by the introduction of Clemson Island, Albemarle, and Shepard ceramic types in the late Middle Woodland period (Hantman and Klein 1992). The difference in ceramic styles is also indicative of ethnic boundaries during the Middle Woodland period, as seen with the difference in Piedmont Siouan and Coastal Algonquian linguistic groups in the late Middle Woodland period (Fiedel

1987, 1990, 1991). Projectile points in this period include Potts, Fox Creek, or Selby Bay points, Jack's Reef, and Yadkin types. Jack's Reef corner-notched points occur in small numbers in eastern Virginia around 600 to 900 CE.

The regional population grew, and in turn the population became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Early Middle Woodland groups in the northern Virginia Piedmont appear to have been mobile, exploiting diverse and dispersed resources but focusing on riverine environments. The eastern Piedmont may have been used seasonally as part of the settlement round of groups based in the Coastal Plain (Stewart 1992:15). Potter (1982, 1993:142) identifies evidence of the concentration of a growing population into large semisedentary villages, with intensified oyster harvesting, represented by middens such as the Boathouse Pond Site (44NB111) on the Northern Neck around 700 CE.

Sustained contact with the Ohio Valley Adena burial mound complex may have impacted burial traditions in the Mid-Atlantic region. Massive assemblages of Adena-type artifacts including but not limited to lobate-stemmed points, tubular pipes made of Ohio fireclay, and stone gorgets were found in cremation burials from the Delmarva peninsula region, including at the West River Site (18AN18) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, dating to around 1 CE (Ford 1976). Even after the end of the Adena mortuary cult, a regionally restricted network of exchange operated in the Mid-Atlantic circulating goods and ideas. Groups living in the Piedmont region participated in these trade networks after 200 CE, as evidenced by a sharp increase in exotic lithic materials such as Maryland and Pennsylvania rhyolite.

By the end of the Middle Woodland period, long distance trade networks were reestablished, as indicated by similarities in mortuary practices. Mid-Atlantic burials began to contain items from the areas now known as New York, New England, Michigan, Ontario, and Ohio. Such items included combs of elk and moose antler, fossilized shark teeth, polished stone gorgets, and stone platform pipes with bowls shaped like tulips. A cremation burial near the mouth of Rock Creek contained many of these objects (Crowell 1999; Crowell and Potter 2000). Similar artifacts were also found at the Hand Site (44SN22) in Southampton County, Virginia.

7. *Late Woodland Period, 1000–1600 CE*

Diagnostic artifacts of the Late Woodland period in northern Virginia include Levanna and Madison/Clarksville triangular projectile points and Townsend (or Rappahannock), Shepard, and Potomac Creek pottery (Egloff and Potter 1982:107–112; McLearen and Mouer 1989:13–15; Potter 1993; Slattery and Woodward 1992). Around 1000 BCE many groups in the Mid-Atlantic adopted maize horticulture. In the Piedmont Potomac region maize cultivation has been inferred from ancestral remains and settlement patterns that indicate that Late Woodland sites are in floodplains and adjacent to high yielding agricultural soils (Chase 1988; Hantman and Klein 1992). Hunting, gathering, and fishing provided dietary staples in addition to the consumption of maize. The need for storage of surplus crops encouraged the establishment of more permanent settlements. Changes in settlement and cultural patterns may also have been a result of climate changes, as between 1000 and 1200 CE there was increased dryness, and between 1300 and 1800 CE cooler conditions prevailed (Stewart 1993:165). Cooler overall climate conditions may have led to decreased agricultural production, and in turn led populations to rely more on hunting large game (Gardner 1986:88; Walker and Miller 1992). Between 900 and 1000 CE, some large Middle Woodland villages may have been abandoned because of increased competition for arable land, and they were not occupied again until around 1300 CE (Potter 1992:142).

Many small villages developed during this period with the increasing population sizes and establishment of sedentary villages. Late Woodland villages developed more complex sociopolitical structures, and by around 1300 CE ranked societies began to emerge or reappear. The complex societies that developed during the Late Woodland period were encountered later, in the late 1500s and 1600s, by Europeans (Potter 1993; Turner 1976).

In the Piedmont Potomac region two Late Woodland phases are recognized, based primarily on ceramic traditions: Shepard ware (1000 to 1300 CE) and Potomac Creek ware (1300 to 1600 CE). It is likely that Potomac Creek ceramics evolved from Shepard ware (Potter 1993:126–137). Archaeological sites dating to circa 1000 to 1300 CE and containing appliqué-collared, Shepard cordmarked pottery have been attributed to the Montgomery complex (Slattery and Woodward 1992). The population that produced these ceramics was dispersed over the landscape in small hamlets or villages, and sites were situated on floodplains and terraces of higher-order streams (Potter 1993:126-127; Stewart 1993:171).

By roughly 1300 CE the people of the Montgomery complex came under more pressure from groups located to the west in the Ridge and Valley and Plateau portions of the Potomac basin. Schmitt (1952), Potter (1993:126–130), Gardner (1986:88), Stewart (1993:171), and others have posited that some of the population of the Montgomery complex migrated to the Inner Coastal Plain of the Potomac. Around 1350 CE in the Piedmont Potomac, ceramics of the Montgomery complex were replaced by limestone-tempered Page cordmarked ware of the Mason Island complex (Slattery and Woodward 1992:158), which was spread by migration down the Shenandoah Valley and into the Piedmont Potomac. By 1500 CE a new culture known as the Luray focus, which made shell-tempered Keyser ceramics, had appeared in that portion of the Potomac drainage.

C. POST-CONTACT HISTORIC CONTEXT

1. *Contact Period*

The first contact between Native Americans in Virginia and Europeans occurred in the early 1600s. Evidence of contact between the groups comes from a map made in 1608 by John Smith, who documented five Indigenous villages that existed along the Potomac between the mouth of Aquia Creek and the Anacostia River. These settlements included the Pamacocack, Tauxenent, Namassingakent, Assaomeck, and Namoraughquend nations. The people who occupied Prince William County during this period are known as the Doegs (or Tauxenents). The Doegs likely spoke the Algonquian language; however, they were not members of the Powhatan chiefdom. On a map created by John Smith from 1608, the village and capital city of Tauxenent is depicted on the northern shore of the Occoquan River, and by 1650 the capital was on Mason Neck. They lived on both sides of the Potomac River, and their territory may have ranged as far as to the mountains in the west.

Even though the territory of the Doegs was beyond the boundaries of early English settlement along the lower James and York rivers, the expansion of settlers in the 1620s and 1630s caused tension between the populations. The Second Powhatan war from 1644 to 1646 ended with English victory and continued expansion of colonists further into the Piedmont and Potomac regions of Virginia. Expansion of colonists continued through the 1650s with colonists patenting thousands of acres of land, and by the 1670s all the land along the Potomac River and its tributaries was claimed by colonists. The Doegs' main village was also claimed by English settlers (Harrison 1924:41).

Throughout the 1660s and 1670s the Doegs still hunted and traded in their old Virginia territories. In 1675 tensions rose between the Doegs and the settlers after the body of Robert Hen, a herdsman hired by Thomas Mathew, was found mutilated. The Doegs were blamed for his death, and Virginia militiamen led a punitive raid that led to further fighting with Indigenous people in the area. One of the affected nations, the Susquehannocks, raided plantations in Virginia and took refuge with the Occaneechi near present-day Clarksville, Virginia. Nathaniel Bacon raised troops and attacked, disobeying the order of the royal governor whom the planters believed was too lenient toward Native Americans. This was the origin of Bacon's Rebellion.

After the Susquehannocks and Doegs were forced out of the region, many English settlers began to acquire new land. Much of the land was used to grow the region's cash crop, sweet-scented tobacco. Its labor-

intensive cultivation led to the encouraged exploitation of indentured servants from Britain and Ireland, free Black immigrants, and African and Atlantic creole enslaved laborers, who were imported in increasing numbers after 1680 (American Public History Laboratory 2003:6). The banks of the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers were well suited for tobacco cultivation, which led to the development of plantations in the mid-1600s. The rivers also allowed easy transportation of goods along the waterways.

2. *Eighteenth Century*

The population of northern Virginia remained small until after 1722, when the Treaty of Albany ended the threat of attacks by the Five Nations Iroquois and their allies. After this, the land began to fill up with settlers. Planters spread beyond the tidal shores and up into the Piedmont, laying out a network of roads as they went. In 1724 the rector of Overwharton Parish, which then included all northern Virginia, said that he ministered to 650 families. In the same year colonial tax documents indicate that there were 1,554 “tithables” in Stafford County, which covered the same area (Harrison 1924:117). A person was deemed as “tithable” if they could engage in tobacco cultivation. This category included enslaved men over the age of 15 and enslaved adult women. A series of records in 1699 for the colony show that in the population as a whole there were about 2.79 people for each tithable, so in 1724 the population of northern Virginia was about 4,300. Prince William County was among the new counties formed because of rapid population growth in 1731. A new parish in 1744 named Dettingen was erected with similar boundaries to that of modern Prince William County.

The registers of the new parish of Dettingen provide counts of tithables for almost every year from its founding to 1802, and they document the very rapid population growth over that period. The first head count in the parish record was taken in 1745, when there were 977 tithables, or about 2,800 people, in the county. By the start of the Revolution, the county held more than 2,000 tithables and probably around 6,000 people. After stagnating during the recession of the Revolutionary period, population growth resumed after 1785 and continued until about 1800.

As the population grew, settlement of the region gradually spread away from the main waterways and into interior locations. Road networks slowly developed to serve these inland farms, beginning with “rolling roads” down which hogsheads of tobacco could be rolled to river landings.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the economy and society of the region were dominated by large plantations. The biggest landowners subdivided their land into huge “tracts” that were divided into smaller tracts of around 1,000 acres (Parker and Hernigle 1990:3). These plantations had a large, enslaved labor force. Large plantations not only produced tobacco for export but also much of their own food. They traded directly with ships from England or the Netherlands at their own wharves, so they had little need for stores or towns. Some of the working plantations were leased to tenant farmers.

After the Revolution, many Virginia landowners fell into debt, and some of them responded by selling much of their land. These sales by the great planters led to the rise of the middling planter class, families that owned working farms of 150 to 1,000 acres. The rural population thus rose, and communities of free, landowning farmers grew up.

5. *Early Woodland Period, 1200–300 BCE*

The Early Woodland period begins in the Mid-Atlantic with the adoption of ceramic technology (Gardner and McNett 1971). The earliest finds of modeled clay vessels (Marcey Creek type) from roughly 1200 to 800 BCE imitated the shapes of flat-bottomed soapstone pots and were tempered with bits of soapstone (Manson 1948). Several new types emerged through the experimentation of different tempers, designs, and modeling. These new styles include Dames Quarter, Bushnell Plain, Selden Island, Accokeek, Elk Island I and II, Elk Island III, and Popes Creek types (Egloff and Potter 1982; Mouer 1991; Slattery 1946; Waselkov 1982a, 1982b).

Sites in the Early Woodland period are generally located along tidal creeks that flow into the Potomac River. Marcey Creek type sites typically represent short-term camps in riverine regions in Piedmont and Fall Line zones. The Selden Island type site on the Potomac River was a large site with storage pits, indicative of longer-term habitation that required their use. An Accokeek component at the 522 Bridge Site in Front Royal includes storage pits, pieces of burnt daub, and traces of nine oval houses. Flotation of pit contents yielded carbonized seeds of wild amaranth, Polygonum, mustard, and grape plants. Large Elk Island sites seem to represent semipermanent villages in the floodplain; smaller foray camps, used while harvesting nuts and hunting deer and turkey, occur in upland and Inner Coastal Plain settings (Mouer 1990, 1991). Small Savannah River points, Calvert points, and forms reminiscent of the Orient Fishtail type of New York and the Delaware Valley are found in association with Marcey Creek pottery. Point types associated with other Early Woodland ceramics include Piscataway/Rossville, Teardrop or ovoid, Calvert, and possibly Clagett and Vernon. At White Oak Point, Calvert points were associated with Popes Creek ceramics (Waselkov 1982a).

3. *1800 to 1860*

Around 1800 the population of eastern Virginia reached a peak and then stagnated there until the twentieth century. The lack of population growth despite continued high birth rates can be attributed to the migration of Americans westward. The migration included many enslaved people, some of whom moved westward with their enslavers, while others were sold away from their homes. Even some free African Americans were able to acquire land.

After the Revolutionary War the Commonwealth of Virginia largely governed itself, and leadership secured local interests. Most planters wanted to uphold the slave-based agrarian culture and economy, but others considered slavery a violation of revolutionary principles and freed some or all of their enslaved workforce (Blake and Bowden 1999:21). In 1791 Robert Carter III (1728–1804) emancipated nearly all of the 508

people he had enslaved at his plantations by “Deed of Gift” filed with the county courts. This is the largest known release of enslaved individuals in North American history prior to the Civil War and the largest number released by an individual in the United States (Berkeley and *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* 2020).

The local economy shifted from the sale of tobacco to seaborne merchants to more local and regional trade. Rural towns formed throughout Prince William County as a result (Blake and Bowden 1999:21, Reeves 2000:15). Centreville, Buckland, Haymarket, and Occoquan were established in 1792, 1796, 1799, and 1804, respectively. The significance of Alexandria as a port city and the county seat at Dumfries encouraged the construction of a new rural roadway network (Reeves 2000:13). Postal roads and carriage trails developed in the mid- to late eighteenth century. Some of these roads followed Native American trails, including the Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, millers, merchants, and craftspeople began businesses in support of the area’s farmers, as Daniels noted (Reeves 2000:17).

The result of transportation roadways led to the construction of taverns to service travelers. Tavern operators required a license correlated to their “good standing” within the community and testimony of their character and suitability to host travelers. Licensed taverns provided meals and sometimes overnight lodging to travelers. They became social hubs and locations for exchange of local and regional news. Stagecoach companies and taverns could make deals to serve as way stations (Reeves 2000:14). Roads also allowed inland inhabitants to transport their crops to urban markets and acquire manufactured goods. Gainesville, Virginia, originated as a stagecoach stop on the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike, which was in full operation by 1828 (Galke 1992:23; Writers’ Program of the Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1941:71, 167).

In 1850 the General Assembly chartered the interconnected Manassas Gap Railroad Company and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The introduction of the railroad provided another important mode of transportation to those who lived in Prince William County's interior. Construction began the following year, and the Manassas Gap Railroad opened in 1852, running between The Plains, Rectortown, and Markham (Blake and Bowden 1999:22; Galke 1992:23; Harrison 1924:588–592). Local farmers with the intent to connect Gainesville to Jones Point initiated more railroad construction, but it proved too expensive for its backers, who filed for bankruptcy in 1858. The line was abandoned with only the bed constructed, and the railway bed would play a significant role in the Second Battle of Bull Run (McGarry 1982:63; National Park Service 2009:66).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, slavery had been a part of the culture of Manassas and Gainesville area for 50 years (Kulikoff 1986:41; Mullin 1972; Reeves 2000:11). An enslaved subculture developed within and between area plantations, and to some extent this local culture was connected to other African American communities across the state. Enslaved individuals on large Virginia plantations lived mostly in clusters of huts, called "quarters," placed around the estates and easily accessible to the fields. Their living space was similar in function and appearance to small villages. The quarters were surrounded by gardens where they could cultivate some of their own food. Enslaved people were generally given Sundays off and spent that time laboring on their own behalf (Fox-Genovese 1988; Genovese 1974).

Enslaved Africans brought their own inherited craft traditions and innovated new techniques of animal husbandry, gardening, ironworking, basketry, and pottery making. These products could be exchanged through a barter system or for cash. Market activities left more traces in the written record than other aspects of the daily lives of the enslaved (Schlotterbeck 1995; Sorrels and Simmons 1999). Pottery made by this population has been found at Manassas and was traded throughout the neighborhood. Enslaved laborers on smaller farms sometimes lived in the basement or attic of their enslaver's house rather than in quarters elsewhere and worked alongside other members of the household. It is more difficult for archaeologists to identify their homes and cultural materials because of this; however, some evidence can be studied.

4. *Civil War Period*

Northern Virginia was one of the key battlegrounds of the Civil War, and several large battles were fought in the region. The First and Second Battles of Manassas or Bull Run and the Battle of Bristoe Station all affected the area of Gainesville. Linton Hall Road was already an important transportation route in this period, so troops marched past the project area on several occasions. Troops from both sides also camped in Prince William County, and wherever Civil War regiments camped, they had a dire impact on the landscape.

The battle that had the biggest impact on Gainesville was the Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, fought in the summer of 1862. That year's campaign began with a Union advance toward Richmond from the southeast under the command of Maj. Gen. George McClellan. To defend Washington, the Union had left about 50,000 men in northern Virginia. After the Union advance stalled in front of Richmond, the new Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson's men from the Shenandoah Valley, attacked the Union army in the battles known as the Seven Days (June 25 to July 1). None of these was a clear-cut Confederate victory in tactical terms, but McClellan withdrew after each one. Seeing that the attack on Richmond had failed, Lincoln ordered McClellan to return to Washington.

While McClellan was still engaging Lee, on June 26 Lincoln appointed John Pope, who had been a successful leader, as commander of a newly organized Army of Virginia. Pope's new command consisted of three corps: I Corps (Franz Sigel), II Corps (Nathaniel Banks), and III Corps (Irvin McDowell). I Corps, formerly the Mountain Department commanded by John Frémont, was now commanded by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel. II Corps, formerly known as V Corps and Department of the Shenandoah, was commanded by Nathaniel Banks. III Corps, formerly known as I Corps and Department of the Rappahannock, was commanded by Irvin McDowell. Pope's army also included a cavalry brigade commanded by George Bayard.

Lee, sensing that McClellan's attack on Richmond was effectively over, began shifting his troops northward on July 13, beginning with Jackson's and Ewell's divisions. Jackson was now commander of one "wing" of the army, composed of three divisions. James Longstreet commanded the other wing, with four divisions. As soon as the threat to Richmond was gone, Longstreet and Lee followed Jackson north. Jackson tried to drive Pope's men from the line they were holding along the Rapidan River, and a significant battle was fought at Cedar Mountain on August 9. Pope fell back to the Rappahannock River but maintained a strong front. Jackson crossed the Rappahannock at Hinson's Mill Ford and followed a circuitous route through western Fauquier County via Orlean and Salem (now Marshall) before turning east through Thoroughfare Gap into Pope's rear, where he attacked and destroyed Union supply depots at Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction. Pope abruptly turned his army northward, hoping to trap and destroy Jackson's force before Lee could reassemble his army. Lee meanwhile hoped to trap and destroy Pope before he was significantly reinforced by McClellan's troops, some leading units of which had already joined Pope.

The result of these maneuvers was the Second Battle of Bull Run, or Second Manassas, fought August 28 to 30, 1862. The fighting began when some of Pope's men, searching for Jackson, marched down the Warrenton Turnpike right past his troops. Jackson, afraid that Pope was withdrawing to Centreville, resolved to draw him into a battle before he could escape the trap that he and Lee were planning. Jackson therefore deployed artillery near the Brawner Farm and began shelling the troops passing along the turnpike. Ordered to silence the guns, Union Brigadier John Gibbon sent one regiment of his Black Hat brigade up the hill. There the men were surprised to find a whole brigade of Confederate infantry advancing toward them, and Gibbon hurriedly deployed the rest of his brigade. The resulting fight lasted until dark and included what Gibbon later called the most intense small arms fire he saw during the entire war.

The next day Pope, realizing that he had found Jackson's force, struggled to bring his own army into position to attack. Jackson took a strong position on the wooded Stony Ridge, behind the berm for the unfinished Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Pope was appalled to discover that his corps were now scattered, and only Sigel was available to attack Jackson on the morning of August 29. Sigel's attack was made forcefully in places but it was always localized, allowing Jackson to transfer men from other parts of his line to wherever there was danger. Later in the afternoon, Pope launched another attack using fresh reinforcements, including units from McClellan's army, but again the attack was disjointed and made little progress. Meanwhile, Longstreet's men were beginning to arrive.

On August 30 Pope tried again to attack Jackson, even though he had known since the evening before that Longstreet was in the field. However, Porter's assault on the Deep Cut also failed, largely because of devastating fire from massed Confederate artillery. Around 4:00 p.m. Longstreet finally launched the Confederate counterattack, sending more than 20,000 men forward in a line nearly a mile and a half long. Their initial objective was Henry House Hill, site of the first great Confederate victory of the war. Pope's army, still mostly facing northwest toward Jackson, was further disordered by retreating men from the failed attack at the Deep Cut, giving Longstreet's men a great initial advantage. However, a series of Union commanders, sometimes acting without orders, brought their men into the fray to delay the Confederates, allowing McDowell, Reynolds, and others time to assemble a defense. Federal troops held for a time along Chinn Ridge, then fell back to Henry House Hill. There they blunted an attack by Anderson's division, which gave the Union army time to make an orderly retreat across Bull Run toward Centreville. The last fighting of the day took place around 7:00 p.m., when John Buford's Union cavalry prevented Confederate cavalry from crossing Lewis Ford to interfere with the Union retreat.

The Second Battle of Bull Run, or Second Manassas, was a Confederate victory, but it did not fulfill Lee and Jackson's hope of destroying a large part of the Union army. The difference between the two Union retreats showed how much the soldiers had learned in a year of fighting, and therefore how hard it was going to be for either side to win decisive battlefield victories in the future.

Bristoe Station saw fighting again in October 1863. After returning to Virginia following their defeat at Gettysburg, Lee's men were maneuvering again on familiar ground, seeking advantage (Campi 2024). On October 13, near Auburn, an unplanned skirmish instigated by Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart pushed troops of the U.S. Army under Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren southwest toward Bristoe Station. Maj. Gen. George G. Meade of the U.S. Army had been given notice of Lee's movement by semaphores on the signal tower on Mount Pony near Culpeper and rushed troops under command of Gen. Alexander Hays to aid Warren, whose division lay concealed along the road embankments. As Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's III Corps, under orders from Lee, attempted to close the gap on the U.S. Army, they failed to see Hays's men lying in wait. As Hill rushed his men forward, the men from Hays's division rose from the sides of the embankment and poured heavy fire into Hill's III Corps. In the ensuing chaos the U.S. Army claimed victory and captured several pieces of heavy artillery.

5. *Reconstruction and Growth*

The population of Prince William County fell in the late 1860s, because of the war and the flight of people from the devastated parts of the landscape. The agrarian economy suffered from neglect as many men returning from the war were unable to farm. Field workers had to be hired, and local farmers began to cultivate fruit and vegetable crops and focus on animal husbandry, which were activities better suited to the local economy. Many farmers could not hire workers at all, and the average farm size decreased to 150 acres (Galke 1992:29; McGarry 1980:5; Reeves 2000:19). Over time, the county population began to increase again, by about 22 percent in the late 1800s and early 1900s (WPA 1941:55 in Reeves 2000:19).

Industrialization in Prince William County brought further changes, with steam- and horse-powered farming equipment replaced by gasoline-powered tractors that were faster and more efficient. Trucks and automobiles replaced horses, which in turn made road improvements pivotal to ease their travel. Land previously used to raise livestock feed was repurposed to grow plants for human consumption (Galke 1992:26).

Although new jobs in mining, foresting, and tobacco manufacturing, as well as railroad expansion, allowed some of Virginia's white citizens to prosper, the institutionalized racism of the Jim Crow era blocked the economic and political progress of Virginia's African American residents (DHR 2017:112). Black people had been enfranchised and guaranteed equal rights in the Reconstruction-era Underwood constitution, but this theoretical equality, never fully realized in practice, was reversed by the new state constitution of 1902 and was in effect until July 1, 1971.

Between 1901 and 1905, the number of Black voters decreased from approximately 147,000 to only 10,000 (Breitzer 2015; Reeves 2000:19, 2001:2.8). Under "the white-dominated political and economic power structure," African Americans suffered discrimination in every realm, including lower wages and restricted property ownership, reduced school funding, substandard public facilities, and state-enforced segregation (DHR 2017:112).

6. *World War I and World War II and the Modern Era*

Prince William County in the early twentieth century remained largely rural, but with the onset of World War I and the construction of the Quantico Marine Corps base, the area began to grow economically and in population density. The construction of Fort Belvoir for the Army Corps of Engineers aided in war efforts and drew more people to the county. The population of the county would grow exponentially throughout the twentieth century (Sadler and Stewart 2023).

No Civil War maps of this area show any structures in the project vicinity. The first map that does show structures around the project corridor is a large-scale United States Geological Survey (USGS) map of 1933 (Figure 2). A 1:24,000 quadrangle of 1953 shows more detail (Figure 3).

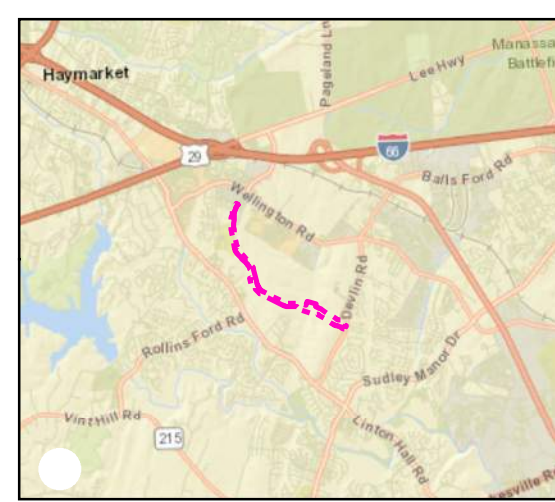

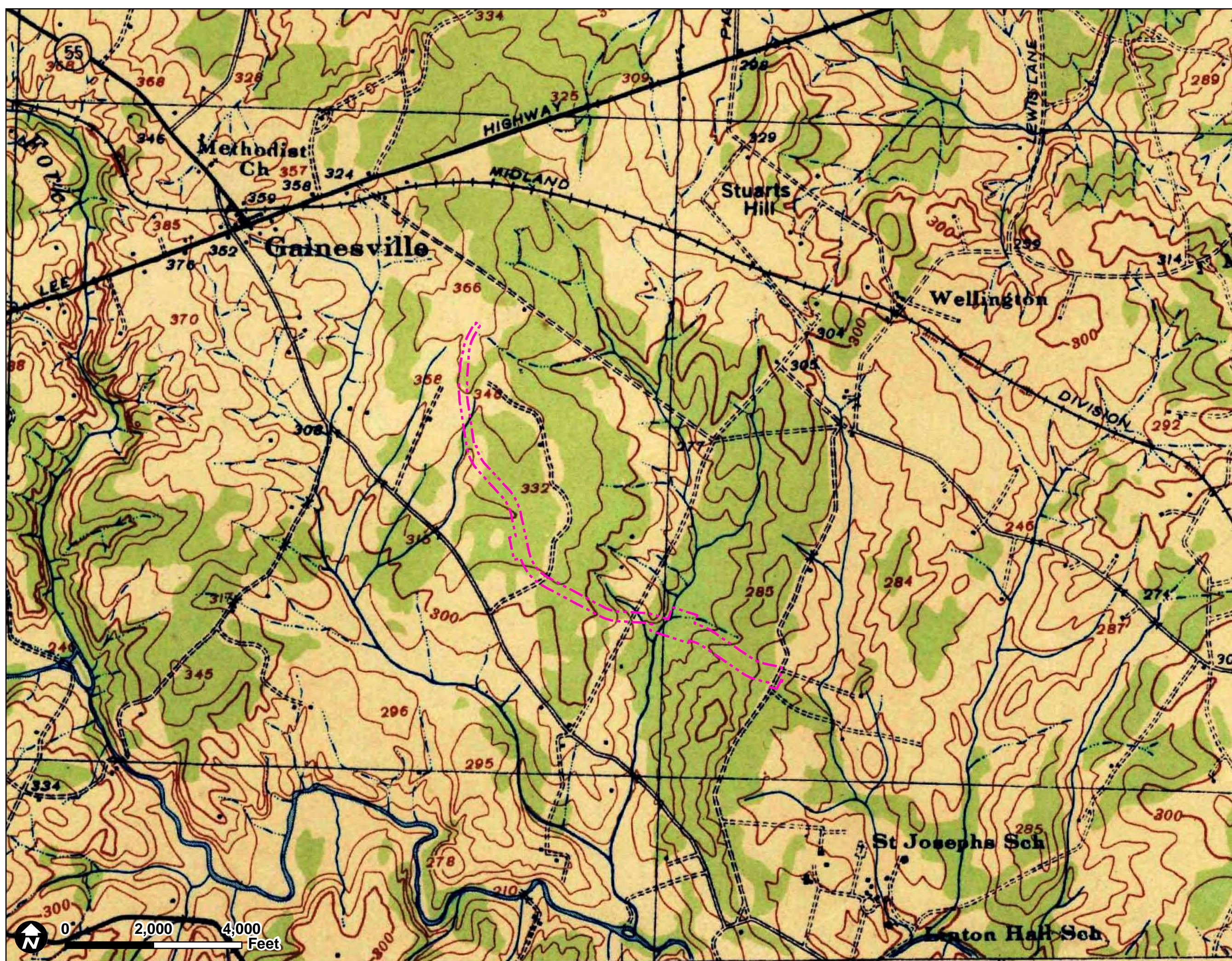


Figure 2: Project Vicinity in 1933

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



Job No. US-WSP-194329.4472

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Reviewed By: G.KATZ

Date: 4/16/2025

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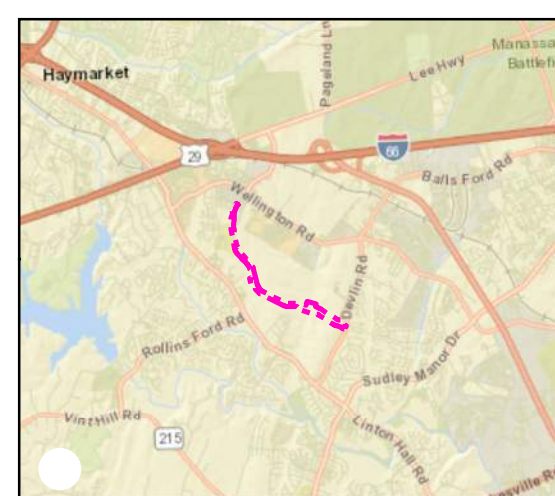



Figure 3: Project Vicinity in 1953

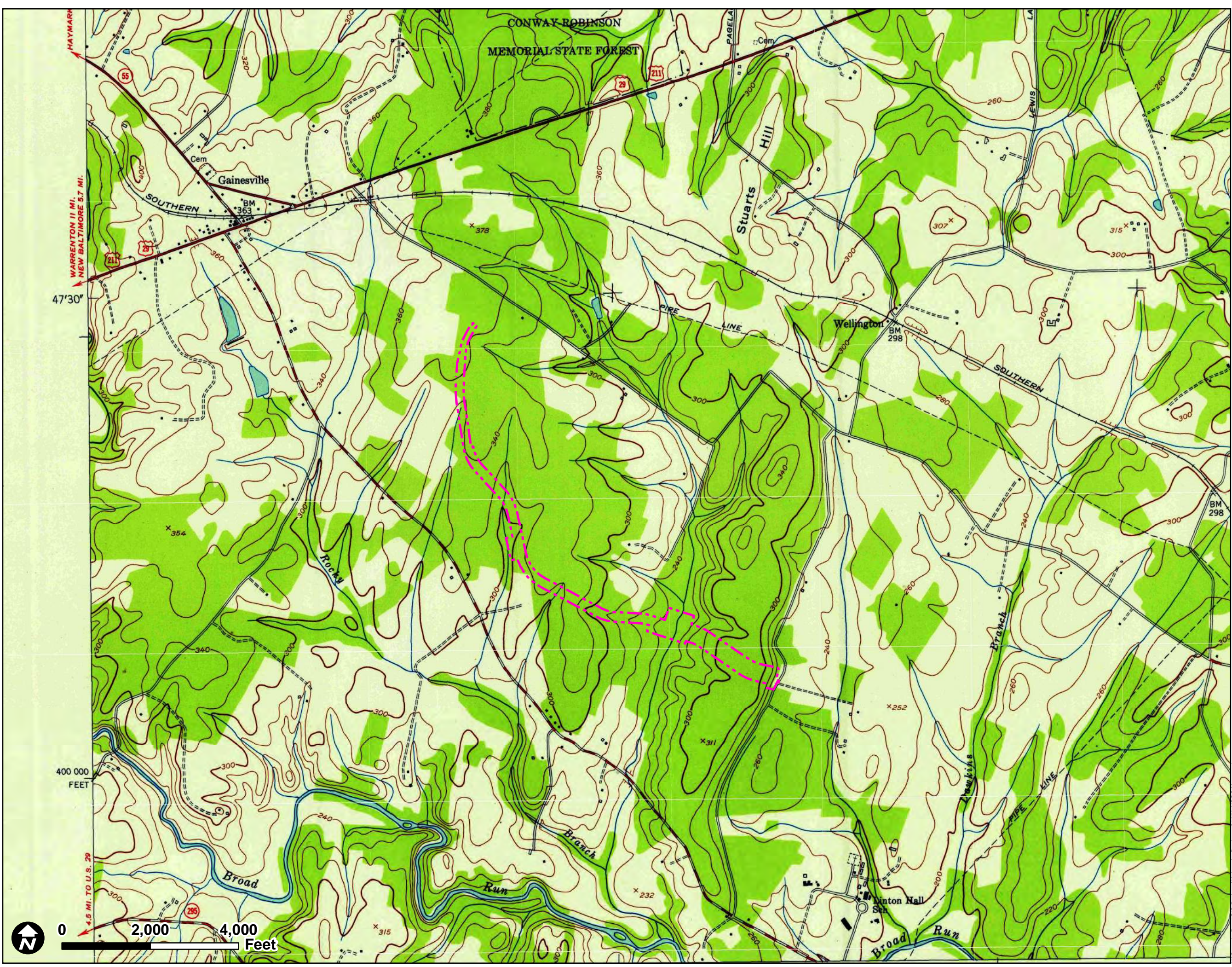
University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



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In the 1970s and 1980s, the population continued to grow exponentially as Prince William County became a seat for suburbs for people working in the metropolitan area of Washington, DC. Large-scale development of commercial and industrial enterprises shifted the county away from its agricultural heritage into a newer suburban area (Sadler and Stewart 2023).

D. PREVIOUS STUDIES AND KNOWN SITES

1. *Archaeological Studies*

Four previous archaeological studies have been completed within the project area, and several additional studies within 1 mile of the project area (Figure 4; Table 2).

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN PROJECT VICINITY

STUDY NO.	NAME	REFERENCE
PW-019	Phase I Evaluation of Three Streams in Prince William County, Virginia	Cromwell et al. 1985
PW-041	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Manassas Bypass, Route 234	McLearen and Harbury 1988
PW-058	Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation Virginia Natural Gas Project, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Virginia	Artemel et al. 1988
PW-110	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 242 Acres at the Kingsbrooke Development	Fessler 1994
PW-127	Phase I Archeological Investigations of Virginia Gateway	Gardner et al. 1995
PW-134	Archaeological Survey: Manassas Historic Sites Survey, Manassas National Battlefield Park	McGarry 1982
PW-148	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Improvements to Route 619	Voigt and Schmidt 1998
PW-155	I-66 Widening and HOV Study	Brady et al. 1999
PW-174	Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing Along the CNG Natural Gas Pipeline (TL-465) and Facilities	Rosenthal et al. 1992
PW-228	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Sudley Manor Drive Public-Private Transportation Act (PPTA) Project	Hornum and Williams 2005
PW-255	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Hunter Tract	O'Donnell et al. 2005
PW-263	Phase I Archeological Investigations of the 103.8 Acre Southview Center Property	Buchanan 2006
PW-317	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Bristers-Loudoun 500kV Transmission Line	LaBudde et al. 2008
PW-418	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Proposed Cannon Branch Substation to Gainesville Junction 230kV Transmission Line	Dutton et al. 2013
PW-442	Archaeological Survey of the 22.9 Acre Buckeye Timber, LLC Property	Schamel-González 2008
PW-486	2015 Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Interstate 66 Corridor	Hatch et al. 2015
PW-515	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Wheeler-Gainesville 230 kV Transmission Line	Leithoff 2015
PW-531	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 11 Acres on Wellington Road	Hill et al. 2003
PW-533	Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44PW1593 and Archeological Investigation at Site 44PW1596	Boyd and Sipe 2016

STUDY NO.	NAME	REFERENCE
PW-560	Independence Parcels A and B, Prince William County, Virginia, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation	Smith et al. 2018
PW-564	Phase II Evaluation of Site 44PW1616, Prince William County	Stewart, Brynn and Ellen Brady 2019
PW-572	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Gainesville-Haymarket 230kV Transmission Line	Taylor and Dutton 2019
PW-593	Phase I Archeological Survey of the Clem (Piney Branch) Property	Hill et al. 2003
PW-613	11951 Sudley Manor Drive	Hill et al. 2019
PW-623	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Devlin Road Project Area	McCloskey and Barni 2021
LD-058	Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation Virginia Natural Gas Project, Phase I Archaeological Survey	Artemel et al. 1988
LD-157	Tri-County Parkway Location Study	Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2004
FQ-060	Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation Virginia Natural Gas Project	Duplantis et al. 2007

Most of the northern part of the project area was covered by a survey carried out for the Virginia Gateway project (PW-127, Gardner et al. 1995). The survey identified 13 archaeological sites consisting of pre-Contact lithic scatters, nineteenth- to twentieth-century farms and homes, and two mid-nineteenth-century cemeteries. No sites were identified within the current project corridor. Neither of the two cemeteries was within 500 feet of the current project corridor.

The large open area crossed by the proposed project is known as the Hunter Tract. Phase I archaeological survey of this 1,034-acre area was completed in 2005 by Cultural Resources, Inc. (O'Donnell et al. 2005) During this survey, 9,382 shovel tests were excavated. The survey resulted in the recording of three architectural structures (076-0512, 076-5125, and 0583A-2) and 11 archaeological sites (44PW1588 through 44PW1597 and 44PW1599). Two of these sites were said to include cemeteries.

DHR found that five of these sites—44PW1588, 44PW1592, 44PW1593, 44PW1594, and 44PW1595—should be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of these, Site 44PW1594, is directly in the path of the proposed University Boulevard Extension.

Subsequently, two separate Phase II evaluations were carried out on these sites. Thunderbird, Inc. carried out archaeological investigations for the Western Bus Facility in 2016. These included Phase II testing at Site 44PW1593 and a surface inspection of the site of the “cemetery” at Site 44PW1596 (Carroll and Sipe 2016). It concluded that Site 44PW1593 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it found no trace of a cemetery. DHR concurred with these findings.

In 2022 Phase II evaluations of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 were carried out by Dutton + Associates, LLC. In Dutton’s opinion, Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1592 are eligible for listing in the NRHP but Sites 44PW1590 and 44PW1594 are not eligible. Site 44PW1592 is adjacent to Linton Hall Road, well away from the project corridor, and Site 44PW1588 is about 350 feet away. The report on that survey (Dutton 2022) has been reviewed and approved by the Prince William County archaeologist; however, the report has not been submitted to DHR for state review.

Several other archaeological studies have been carried out within 1 mile of the project area. They have generally reported the same kind of sites as the reports already discussed, that is, farm or dwelling sites dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a few small pre-Contact camps. Several small cemeteries have also been recorded.

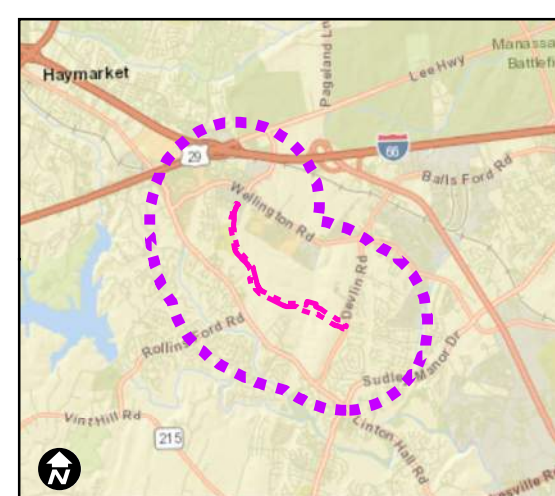


Figure 4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys in Project Vicinity
 University Boulevard
 Prince William County, Virginia

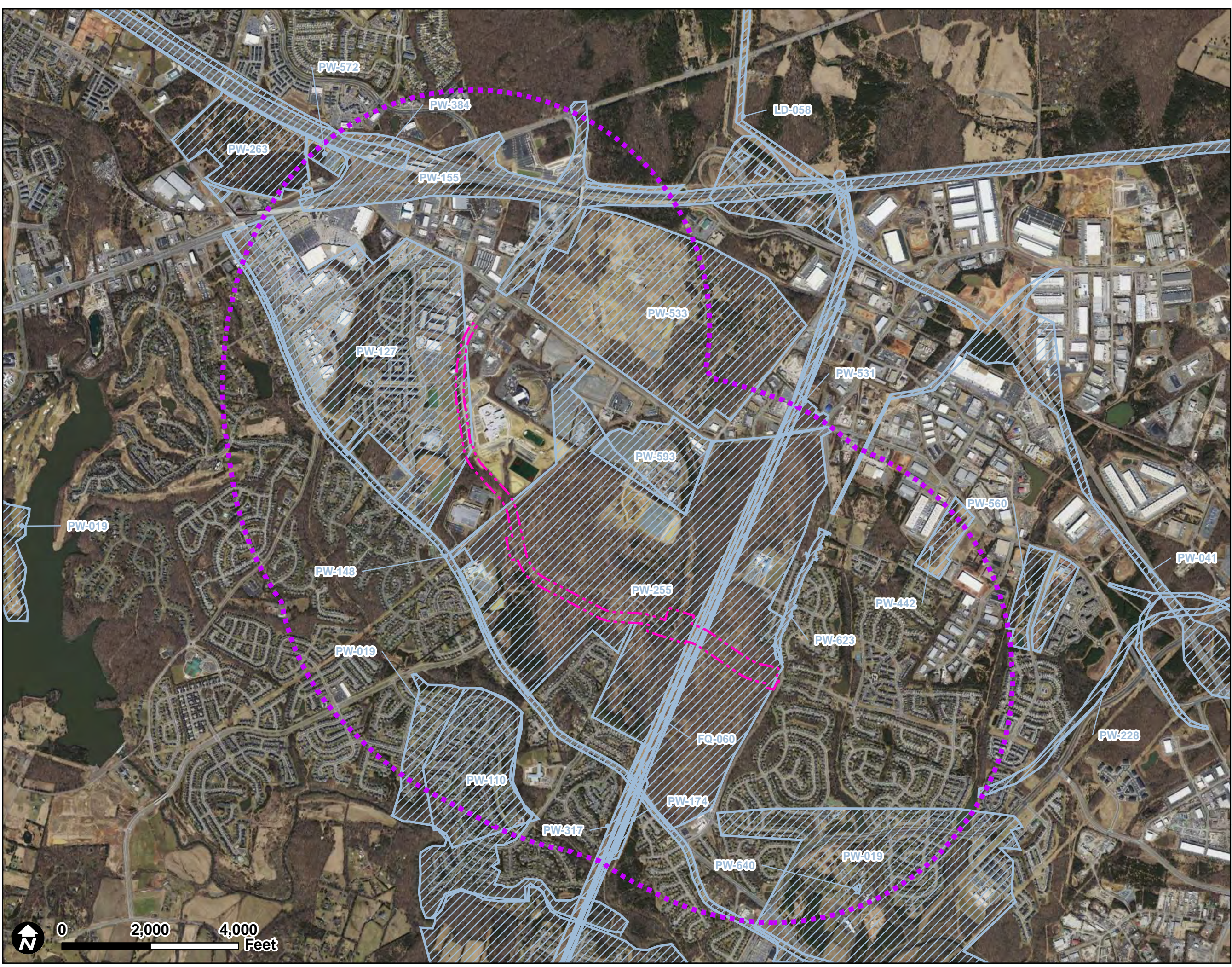
- Legend**
- Project Area- 77.1 Acres
 - Project Study Area 1 Mile Buffer
 - Previous Phase 1 Survey

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2. *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*

Figure 5 and Table 3 show the archaeological sites that have been identified in the project vicinity. The long site list shows that the project vicinity has a rich historical record. Most of the sites are domestic sites or farms dating to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with a few dating to the later eighteenth century, or else small pre-Contact camps. Many domestic sites were abandoned in the early twentieth century, and at the time of their recording some of them still had building foundations, standing chimneys, and similar features. Several small cemeteries have also been identified. Two sites, 44PW1590 and 44PW1594, are directly within the project corridor, and Site 44PW1588 is only about 300 feet away. Site 44PW1590 has been found not eligible for the NRHP, but Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594 remain unevaluated.

Site 44PW1594 sits squarely across the project corridor, so it merits a more extended discussion. The Phase I investigators identified the site as a farm dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is quite large, measuring more than 900 feet north-south and 600 feet east-west. It lies mainly on low-lying ground between hills to the north and south. It was identified by a series of surface features, including what was interpreted as a stone chimney base, multiple dirt roads, and several pits. The residents “moved a great of fieldstone,” forming numerous piles and what appear to be walls or terraces. A cemetery with at least eight burials was identified near the center of the site. The first investigators thought the site might have been founded as early as 1820, although nothing in their artifact inventory supports a pre-Civil War date. Extensive shovel testing of the site did not locate any subsurface features or trash middens, and all artifacts were recovered from mixed deposits in near-surface soils. There was evidence of recent disturbance. DHR concurred with the opinion that the site was potentially eligible after the Phase I survey.

Dutton carried out Phase II testing of the site in 2022. They did not interpret the site as a farm or residence:

Archaeological investigations of the site did not yield conclusive evidence of structural features or ruins within the limits of the site. During the Phase II evaluation survey the stone piles identified by CRI were revisited and based on size, spatial patterning, and lack of observable structural function, it is possible that some of the stone piles more likely reflect field clearing rather than structural features. Subsurface testing in and around the rock pile features did not reveal any conclusive subsurface evidence suggesting domestic structures. . . . Location of Site 44PW1594 in the lower lying lands of the general area could suggest that use of the site was primarily for agricultural and animal husbandry purposes. Structures associated with such activities may have been simple agricultural barns or sheds. . . . It is also possible that several of the stone piles simply reflect clearing of pastureland [Dutton 2022:6-2].

The Phase II investigators concluded that the site lacked the integrity to contain important information about the past. However, Dutton’s report was never submitted to DHR, so the site remains formally unevaluated.

The Phase II investigation did confirm the presence of a small cemetery. The cemetery boundary was delineated archaeologically by mechanically removing the topsoil from a band around it, providing a clear edge to the grave shafts. This careful mapping shows that the cemetery is outside the University Boulevard project corridor (Figure 6).

3. *Previously Identified Aboveground Cultural Resources*

Figure 7 and Table 4 present the aboveground cultural resources within 1 mile of the project corridor. Most are dwellings and agricultural outbuildings dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and most of these have been found not eligible for listing in the NRHP. As with archaeological sites, most have actually been destroyed by development. The three possible historic structures documented within the Hunter Tract have all been found not eligible for listing (O’Donnell et al. 2005). In general, there are no historic structures close enough to the current project to be affected by it.

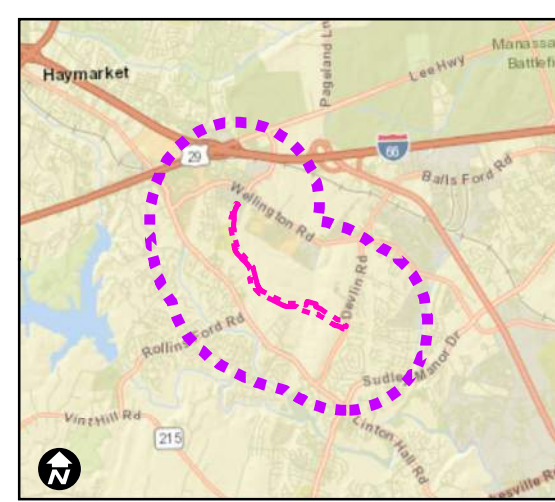


Figure 5: Archaeological Resource Map

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

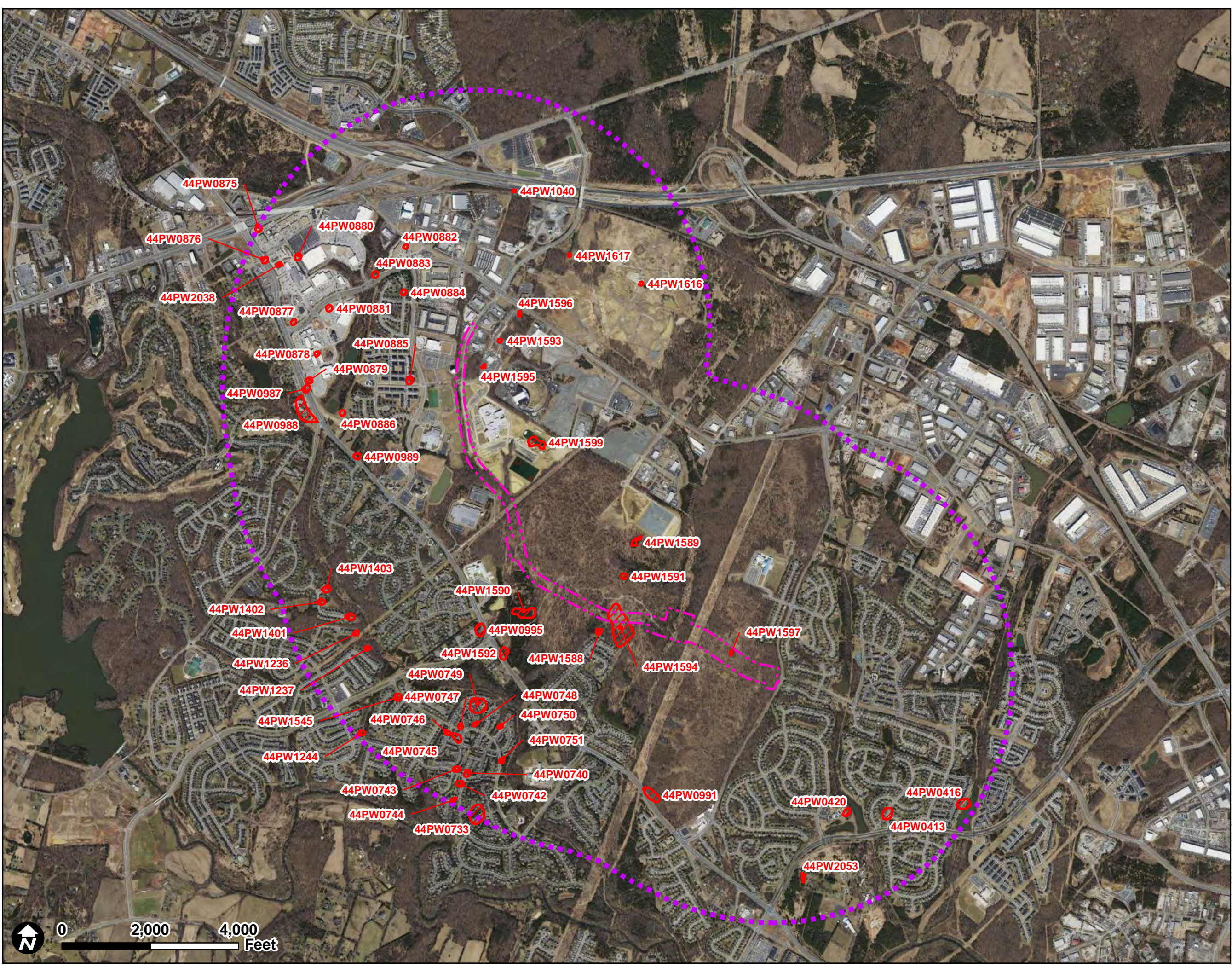
- Project Area- 77.1 Acres
- Project Study Area 1 Mile Buffer
- Archaeological Resource

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TABLE 3: PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN PROJECT VICINITY

SITE NO.	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44PW733	Fesler 1994	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW740	Fesler 1994	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
44PW742	Fesler 1994	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW745	Fesler 1994	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW746	Fesler 1994	Pre-Contact camp and wrought nails	Not eligible
44PW747	Fesler 1994	Agricultural outbuilding	Not eligible
44PW749	Fesler 1994	Hornfels quarry	Potentially eligible
44PW750	Fesler 1994	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW751	Fesler 1994	19th-c domestic	Not eligible
44PW874	Gardner et al. 1995	Scatter/debris	Not eligible
44PW875	Gardner et al. 1995	Mid-19th-c road, well, domestic, ag site	Not eligible
44PW876	Gardner et al. 1995	Mid-19th/early-20th-c domestic	Undetermined
44PW877	Gardner et al. 1995	Mid-19th-c Domestic site	Not eligible
44PW878	Gardner et al. 1995	Late 19th-c	Undetermined
44PW879	Gardner et al. 1995	Pre-Contact and late 19th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW880	Gardner et al. 1995	Late 19th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW881	Gardner et al. 1995	Pre-Contact and late 19th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW882	Gardner et al. 1995	Pre-Contact lithics	Not eligible
44PW883	Gardner et al. 1995	Late 20th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW884	Gardner et al. 1995	Late 20th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW885	Gardner et al. 1995	Mid-20th-c debris	Not eligible
44PW886	Gardner et al. 1995	Late 19th-c domestic site	Not eligible
44PW985	Leithoff, 2011	Mine, quarry	Not eligible
44PW986	Leithoff, 2011	Batavia Farm Historic Vineyard Domestic site	Not eligible
44PW987	Voigt et al. 1998	20th-c domestic	Destroyed
44PW989	Voigt et al. 1998	1780–1850 domestic	Note evaluated; primarily outside survey area
44PW991	Voigt et al. 1998	20th-c trash dump	Not eligible
44PW995	Voigt et al. 1998	African American cemetery	Potentially eligible
44PW1040	Hatch et al. 2015	Morton Ody Cemetery	Potentially eligible
44PW1236	Thunderbird 2001	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW1237	Thunderbird 2001	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW1244	Thunderbird 2001	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW1401	Thunderbird 2002	Pre-Contact camp	Not eligible
44PW1402	Thunderbird 2002	19th-c domestic	Not eligible
44PW1403	Thunderbird 2002	Godfrey cemetery	Potentially eligible
44PW1588	O'Donnell et al. 2005	James Monroe site, farm, c. 1870–1950	Rec. as eligible

SITE NO.	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44PW1589	O'Donnell et al. 2005; Dutton + Associates, LLC 2022	19th-c domestic site, visible structural ruins	Not eligible
44PW1590	O'Donnell et al. 2005	W.A. Rollins site, farm, c. 1870–1940	Rec. as not eligible
44PW1591	O'Donnell et al. 2005	Mid-19th-c domestic site	Not eligible
44PW1592	O'Donnell et al. 2005	1780–1850 domestic site, possibly a county poor house	Rec. as eligible
44PW1593	O'Donnell et al. 2005; Carroll and Sipe 2016	Late 19th-c Domestic site	Not eligible
44PW1594	O'Donnell et al. 2005	18th-c domestic site with possible multiple structural components	Rec. as not eligible
44PW1595	O'Donnell et al. 2005	Late 19th-c	Not eligible
44PW1596	O'Donnell et al. 2005; Carroll and Sipe 2016	20th-c domestic	Not eligible
44PW1597	O'Donnell et al. 2005	Late 18th-c domestic site	Not eligible
44PW1599	O'Donnell et al. 2005	Late 18th-c domestic site	Eligible
44PW1616	Stewart and Brady 2019	19th- to 20th-c domestic site	Not eligible
44PW1617	Stewart and Brady 2019	Outbuilding foundations	Not eligible

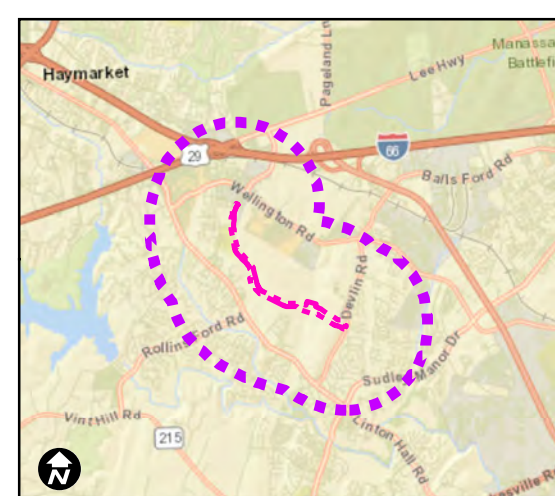


Figure 6: Location of the Small Cemetery Within Site 44PW1594

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

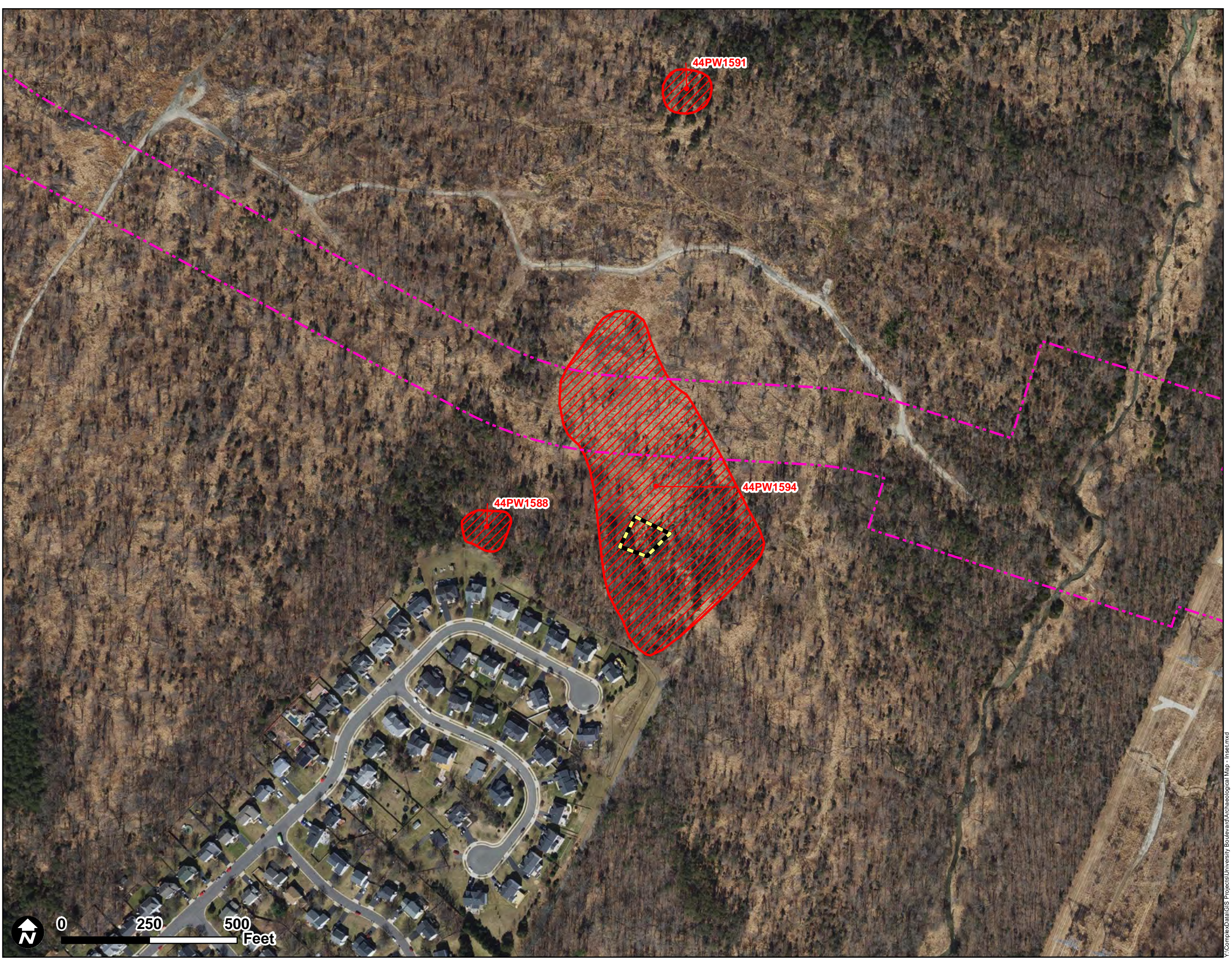
- Legend**
- Project Area- 77.1 Acres
 - Archaeological Resource
 - Cemetery Preservation Area

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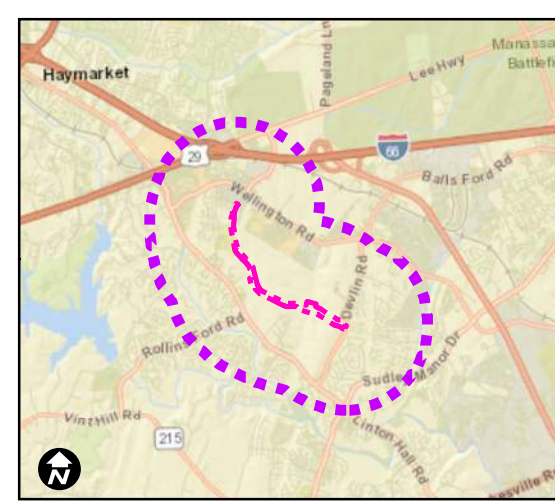


Figure 7: Aboveground Cultural Resource Map

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

- Project Area- 77.1 Acres
- Project Study Area 1 Mile Buffer
- Architectural Resource

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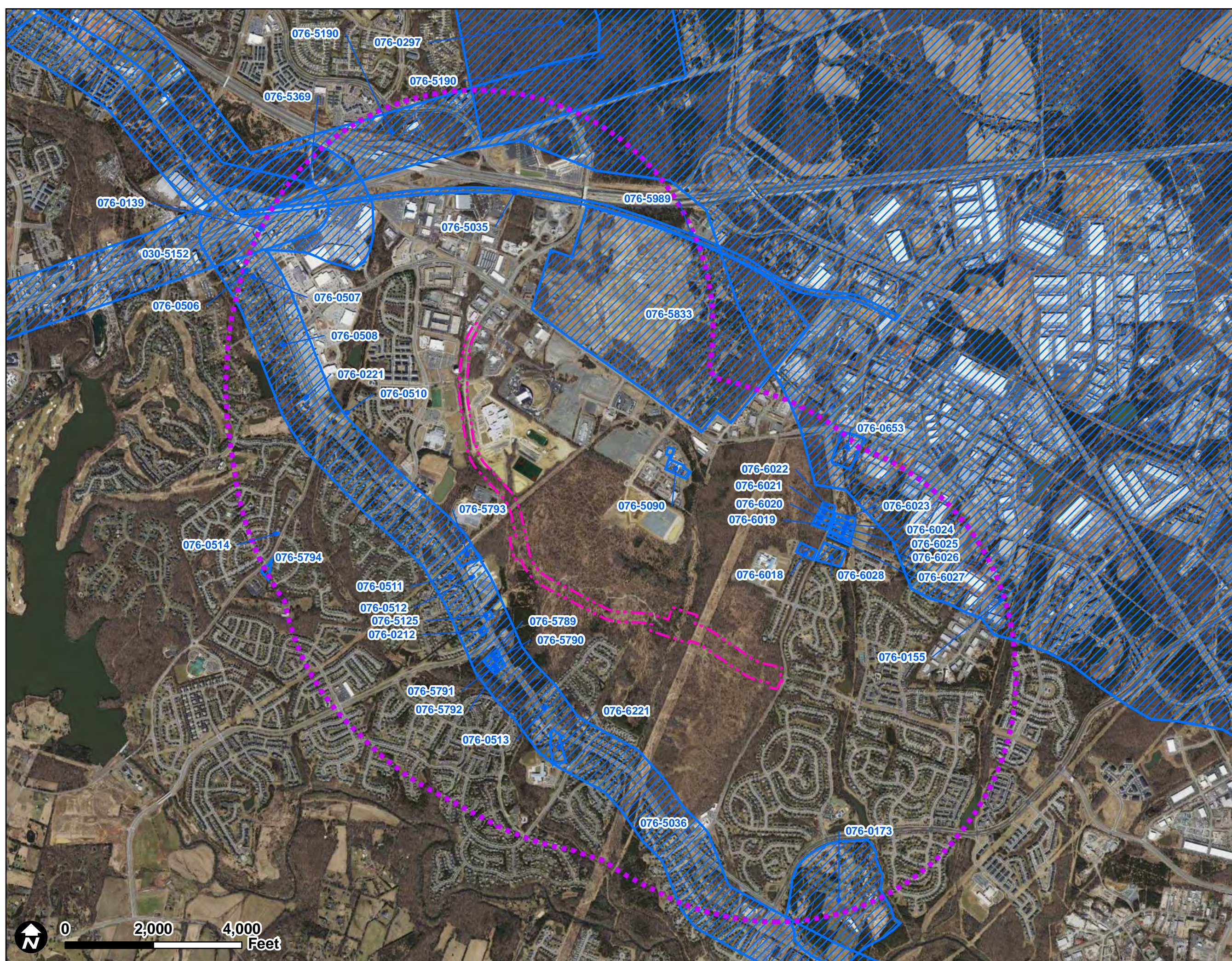


TABLE 4: PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

NAME	DHR ID	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	NRHP STATUS
Manassas Station Operation Corridor	076- 5036	Multiple	Civil War Battlefield	Eligible
Battle of Gainesville/ Brawner Farm	076-5190, 001, 002, 003	Tyrer 2022	Civil War Battlefield	Eligible
Ody Cemetery	076-0535	Hatch 2016	Cemetery	Unevaluated
Manassas Gap Railroad	076-5989	Dutton/Taylor 2018	Railroad corridor	Eligible
Atlantic Research Company Complex	076-5833	O'Donnell 2005	Commercial complex	Not Eligible
St Benedicts Convent	076-0173	Leithoff et al. 2017	Religious complex	Not Eligible
Larkinton Estate	076-0155	Pohill 1987/2007	18th-c farm	Not Eligible
Two Dwellings /shed	076-6221	McCloskey 2021	8730 Linton Hall Road	Not Eligible
Hunter Tract	076-0512	O'Donnell 2005	8383 Linton Hall c. 1940	Not Eligible/Demo
Hunter Tract	076-5125	O'Donnell 2005	Linton Hall Road c. 1950	Not Eligible
Hunter Tract	0583A-2	O'Donnell 2005	Wood Frame Shed ~50 years	Not Eligible
King Family cemetery	44PW0878	Gardner et al. 1995	King family cemetery	Undetermined
Rollin-Clemm Farm and Piney Branch	076-5090	Leithoff et al. 2017	Piney Branch cemetery	Not Eligible
Shirley family cemetery	44PW0876	Duley 2001 (registration)	Shirley family cemetery	Undetermined
None	076-0513	Leithoff et al. 2017	8709 Linton Hall Rd	Demo
Dwelling	076-0507	DHR/Dutton, 1997	7604 Linton Hall Rd	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-0508	DHR/Dutton, 1999	710 Linton Hall Rd	Not Eligible
Davis cemetery	076-0212	Leithoff et al. 2017	House and Graveyard Late 19th-c	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-0514	Leithoff et al. 2017	14007 Glenkirk Road	Not Evaluated
Dwelling	076-5794	Leithoff et al. 2017	14013 Glenkirk Road	Not eligible
None	076-0511	Leithoff et al. 2017	Farm complex	Demo
None	076-0512	Leithoff et al. 2017	None	Demo
Abandoned farm	076-0525	Leithoff et al. 2017	13704 Vint Hill farm	Not eligible
Dwelling	076-5791	Leithoff et al. 2017	8608 Linton Hill Rd	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-5792	Leithoff et al. 2017	8610 Linton Hill Rd	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-5789	Leithoff et al. 2017	8604 Linton Hill Rd	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-5790	Leithoff et al. 2017	8606 Linton Hill Rd	Not Eligible
None	076-0513	Leithoff et al. 2017	None	Demo
Dwelling	076-5789	Leithoff et al. 2017	8604 Linton Hill Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-5790	Leithoff et al. 2017	8606 Linton Hill Road	Not Eligible
Murphy-Davis Cemetery	076-0212	Leithoff et al. 2017	8500 Linton Hill Road; African American family burial ground	Not Eligible?
None	076-5125	Leithoff et al. 2017	None	Demo
None	076-0511	Leithoff et al. 2017	8220 Linton Hall Road	Demo

NAME	DHR ID	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	NRHP STATUS
Dwelling	076-5793	Leithoff et al. 2017	8219 Linton Hall Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6018	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8112 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6019	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8032 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6020	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8030 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6021	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8028 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6023	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8027 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6026	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8033 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6028	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8111 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling with Barn	076-0510	DHR/Dutton 1999	Linton Hall Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6022/	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8026 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6024	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8029 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6025	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8031 Devlin Road	Not Eligible
Dwelling	076-6027	McCloskey and Barni 2021	8105 Devlin Road	Not Eligible

Of greater possible importance are other kinds of aboveground resources, specifically cemeteries and Civil War battlefields. Three cemeteries had been reported near the western part of the project area, two during the Gateway project (Gardner et al. 1995) and one during the Hunter Tract Survey. However, both of the cemeteries identified in the Gateway project area are well away from the current project corridor, and the other, supposed to be part of Site 44PW1596. Phase II evaluation of Site 44PW1596 found no evidence of human burials.

All of western Prince William County was repeatedly crisscrossed by Civil War forces. The largest military movements in the project vicinity took place in August 1862 during the campaign that led up to the Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson devised a plan to trap and destroy the Union army in northern Virginia before they could be reinforced by troops withdrawing from the Peninsula Campaign southeast of Richmond. As part of this campaign, Jackson led his wing of the Confederate army on a march through the Shenandoah Valley and into the rear of Union forces. Jackson's men attacked Union supply depots at Manassas Station and Bristoe Station, and during these attacks substantial forces marched along Linton Hall Road past the project area. A corridor along Linton Hall Road has therefore been included in the "Manassas Station Operations" historic property, 076-5036, and the broader historic zone for Second Manassas. However, Linton Hall Road is more than 1,000 feet from the project corridor, and the character of the road has been transformed by development in recent years. It is difficult to see how the University Boulevard Extension project could have an impact on this resource.

IV. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. ASSESSMENT

The entire project area has been surveyed for cultural resources, as has much of the surrounding area. One archaeological site (44PW1594) within the project corridor remains potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This site was discovered in 2005, and DHR agreed with the investigators' opinion that the site was potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It received Phase II archaeological testing in 2022, and the Phase II investigators found the site not to be eligible for listing. The Prince William County archaeologist concurred with this finding; however, the Phase II report was not then forwarded to DHR for their review. Formally, therefore, the site remains potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The site includes a small cemetery, but this cemetery has been carefully delineated and it is well outside the University Boulevard project corridor.

No eligible or potentially eligible aboveground historic resources are present in or adjacent to the project corridor. The most significant nearby cultural resource is the corridor along Linton Hall Road associated with the campaign of Second Manassas, but given the distance to the project area and the current configuration of the neighborhood, the University Boulevard Extension would not have an impact on the Civil War resource.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

WSP concurs with the assessment by Dutton + Associates, LLC that Site 44PW1594 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. If DHR concurs, there will be no impacts to historic properties from the University Boulevard Extension Project.

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**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
SITES 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, AND 44PW1594**

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ABSTRACT

From April through July 2022, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594, located in Prince William County Virginia. The sites consist of historic period surface ruins and cultural material dating to the late eighteenth and late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The sites are located west of the Town of Manassas and east of Linton Hall Road between the intersections of Casey Lane and Rollins Ford Road and were first identified by Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) during a Phase I cultural resource identification survey of the area in 2004 and 2005.

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units. The conclusions drawn from background research and field investigations are provided below along with D+A's recommendations for each site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Site 44PW1588

This site is a small domestic site situated on an elevated landform with a chimney and hearth ruins, stone piers, and nearby rock piles suggestive of additional structures. Documentary research indicates that the property on which the site is located was owned by the Haislip family from the 1850s until the early twentieth century, and that they did not reside on the property. A 1904 map of the project area shows a J. Monroe in the project area, which may be James Monroe who lived in the Gainesville District of the county and according to the 1900 federal census was a black farmer living with his wife and daughter. An account from a chancery suit in 1914, described the tract as "all practically in timber, pine and oak, and of heavy clay soil" and at one time there were "two cabins on it, in bad shape" and at his last visit to the property only one of the cabins was occupied (PWCCC #1914-021). Examination of tax records from the sale of the property in 1916 did not reveal any taxable structures on the parcel, which appears to corroborate the earlier description and condition of the structures.

Archaeological investigation of Site 44PW1588 confirmed the presence of above ground structural features, as well as evidence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The remains of what appears to be a primary dwelling were identified along with surface evidence of what are interpreted as smaller ancillary buildings or structures located in the immediate vicinity. Artifacts recovered are consistent with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century domestic occupation of moderate means. The predominance of material recovered reflected food storage, preparation, and consumptions activities with little in the way of personal goods or items recovered.

*Given the likely association of Site 44PW1588 with James Monroe, a black farmer renting land from a prominent local white family during the Reconstruction period, coupled with the presence of documented intact surface and subsurface archaeological deposits, **it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1588 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.** The site is a good example of an underrepresented site type in the archaeological record of Prince William County and has*

the potential to yield important and new information about the history of the black community in the county during Reconstruction.

Site 44PW1594

Site 44PW1594 was characterized by CRI as a domestic site with possible multiple structural components. The site is located east of Site 44PW1588 and is on lower lying land at the base of a slope that leads up to the elevated landform on which Site 44PW1588 sits. At the base of the slope, a small family cemetery was identified that consisted of burial depressions and fieldstone markers.

Historically, Site 44PW1594 is located on the same parcel as Site 44PW1588, which was owned by the Haislip family as described above. Given the description of the property in 1914, it is possible that one of the two cabins mentioned in the description of the property is located within the limits of Site 44PW1594.

Archaeological investigations of the site did not yield conclusive evidence of structural features or ruins within the limits of the site. During the Phase II evaluation survey the stone piles identified by CRI were revisited and based on size, spatial patterning, and lack of observable structural function, it is possible that some of the stone piles more likely reflect field clearing rather than collapsed structural features. Subsurface testing in and around the rock pile features did not reveal any conclusive subsurface evidence suggesting domestic structures. The presence and spatial pattern of cultural material recovered during the Phase II testing indicates that there was a focal point for artifact deposition, which either reflected an activity area or area of refuse discard. Excavation of test units did not reveal any conclusive evidence of structures or subsurface features within the limits of the site.

Location of Site 44PW1594 in the lower lying lands of the general area could suggest that use of the area was primarily for agricultural purposes and animal husbandry purposes. Structures associated with such activities may have been simple agricultural barns or sheds used for storage and were used primarily for discard of domestic refuse. It is also possible that several of the stone piles simply reflect clearing of pastureland.

*Given the lack of documented presence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits, **it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1594 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and lacks the overall potential to provide new or important archaeological information about the history and use of the site beyond what has already been recorded and documented during the Phase I and Phase II investigations of the site.***

*The cemetery component of Site 44PW1594 was delineated archaeologically and the boundaries of the cemetery defined as an area measuring $\pm 14\text{m}$ (± 45.9 feet) east-west by ± 13.1 meters (± 43.9 feet) north-south. Evidence of six possible burials was identified. Given the location of the burials at the base of the landform on which Site 44PW1588 is located, **it is D+A's interpretation that the cemetery is more likely associated with the domestic site recorded as 44PW1588, and as such, should be considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is further recommended that a 15-meter (50-foot) buffer be established around the delineated limits of the cemetery and that the area be avoided during construction.***

44PW1590

Site 44PW1590 is a small domestic site with visible structural ruins and an open stone lined well feature. Historically, the site is located on a parcel of land separate from the parcel owned by the Haislips, which contained Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594. According to documentary records the parcel on which Site 44PW1590 is located was not occupied and had no taxable buildings or structures until it was purchased by W.A. Rollins from Joseph B. Reid in 1887. Following Rollins' purchase of the parcel, building values are reflected indicating he had constructed buildings on the property. Rollins was listed as a white farmer and lived on the property until his death in 1908.

*Archaeological investigation of the site revealed structural and subsurface archaeological deposits contemporary with the Rollins period of occupation. Given the history of the site and its owners, and the prevalence of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic sites owned and farmed by white individuals in the archaeological record of Prince William County, it is D+A's opinion that further archaeological investigation of the site and excavation of test units is not warranted. The site is a common site type and lacks association with key people or events. As such, it is **D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1590 does not have the potential to provide new or important archaeological information about the history of the site and region and is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.***

Site 44PW1592

Site 44PW1592 is a small domestic site located on the edge of the property adjacent to Linton Hall Road. Historically the site is located on the same parcel as Site 44PW1590. Background research revealed that in 1809, William Shaw entered into a deed agreement with the Overseers of the Poor for the parcel, which was referenced as having a structure on the parcel.

*Archaeological investigation of the site resulted in the recovery of large numbers of artifacts dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century as well as evidence of brick and stone structural remains. Given the date of the materials recovered, the presence of evidence of structural features, and the historical association with the Overseers of the Poor, it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1592 has the potential to provide important new information on the history of the site and region as it relates to the education and treatment of the poor. **It is therefore D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW1592 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.***

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
2. RESEARCH DESIGN	2-1
Objectives	2-1
Methods.....	2-2
Literature and Background Research.....	2-2
Archaeological Field Investigations	2-2
Field Methods	2-3
Shovel Test Pits.....	2-3
Test Units.....	2-3
Laboratory Analysis.....	2-3
Report Preparation and Artifact Curation.....	2-4
3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	3-1
Physical Description and Location	3-1
Geology and Topography	3-1
Hydrology	3-2
Pedology	3-2
4. CULTURAL CONTEXT	4-1
Settlement to Society (1607 – 1750).....	4-1
Colony to Nation (1750 – 1789).....	4-2
Early National Period (1789 – 1830).....	4-4
Antebellum period (1830 – 1860).....	4-6
Civil War (1861 – 1865).....	4-9
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 – 1917).....	4-14
World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945).....	4-20
New Dominion (1945 – Present)	4-22
Ownership of VDHR #44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594.....	4-27
5. FIELD RESULTS.....	5-1
Site 44PW1588	5-1
<i>Initial Site Documentation</i>	5-1
<i>Site Delineation</i>	5-2
<i>Test Unit 1</i>	5-9
<i>Test Unit 2</i>	5-11
<i>Test Unit 3</i>	5-15
<i>Test Unit 4</i>	5-18
<i>Test Unit 5</i>	5-21
<i>Test Unit 6</i>	5-23
<i>Artifact Analysis and Discussion</i>	5-27
Site 44PW1590	5-31
<i>Initial Site Documentation</i>	5-31
<i>Site Delineation</i>	5-32
<i>Artifact Analysis and Discussion</i>	5-39
Site 44PW1592	5-44
<i>Initial Site Documentation</i>	5-44
<i>Site Delineation</i>	5-45

<i>Test Unit 1</i>	5-50
<i>Test Unit 2</i>	5-52
<i>Test Unit 3</i>	5-57
<i>Test Unit 4</i>	5-59
<i>Test Unit 5</i>	5-63
<i>Artifact Analysis and Discussion</i>	5-68
Site 44PW1594	5-75
<i>Initial Site Documentation</i>	5-75
<i>Site Delineation</i>	5-77
<i>Test Unit 1</i>	5-86
<i>Test Unit 2</i>	5-88
<i>Test Unit 3</i>	5-91
<i>Test Unit 4</i>	5-94
<i>Test Unit 5</i>	5-97
<i>Test Unit 6</i>	5-100
<i>Test Unit 7</i>	5-103
<i>Test Unit 8</i>	5-106
<i>Test Unit 9</i>	5-109
<i>Test Unit 10</i>	5-114
<i>Test Unit 11</i>	5-116
<i>Test Unit 12</i>	5-119
<i>Artifact Analysis and Discussion</i>	5-122
Cemetery Delineation	5-127
6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	6-1
Site 44PW1588	6-1
Site 44PW1594	6-2
Site 44PW1590	6-3
Site 44PW1592	6-3
7. REFERENCES	7-1
APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG	A-1
APPENDIX B: RESUMES	B-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Aerial view of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 (red). Source: Google Earth October 2021	1-2
Figure 1-2: Topographic view of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 (red). Source: Earth Point USGS Topographic Map	1-2
Figure 3-1: Aerial view of environmental context study area for Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 (red). Source: Google Earth 2021	3-1
Figure 3-2: Soil Survey of the study area showing soil types. Source: USDA 2022	3-2
Figure 4-1: Detail of <i>A survey of the northern neck of Virginia</i> , by John Warner in 1747, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress	4-2
Figure 4-2: Detail of <i>The marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces</i> , by Faden in 1787, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress	4-3

Figure 4-3: Detail of <i>Prince William County</i> , by John Wood in 1820, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Virginia.....	4-5
Figure 4-4: Detail of <i>Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington</i> , 1862, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress.....	4-7
Figure 4-5: <i>Map of the battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia</i> , by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The survey area is outside of the image frame. Source: Library of Congress	4-10
Figure 4-6: <i>Manassas Station Operations (VA024)</i> depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP	4-11
Figure 4-7: <i>Manassas II (VA026)</i> depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP	4-12
Figure 4-8: <i>Buckland Mills, VA (VA042)</i> depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP.....	4-14
Figure 4-9: Detail of <i>Map of Prince William County, Virginia</i> , by William Brown in 1901, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress	4-16
Figure 4-10: Detail of <i>Maneuver grounds, Prince William and Fairfax counties, Va.</i> , by Edward Burr in 1904, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress.....	4-16
Figure 4-11: Plat of Haislip land depicting the project area. Source: PWCCS 1914-021	4-18
Figure 4-12: Plat of Rollins land depicting a portion of the project area. Source: PWCCDB 58:116	4-20
Figure 4-13: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM.....	4-21
Figure 4-14: Detail of 1954 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM.....	4-23
Figure 4-15: Detail of a 1989 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM.....	4-23
Figure 4-16: Detail of 2018 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Google Earth.....	4-24
Figure 4-17: Plat of Williams land depicting the project area. Source: PWCCDB 139:448	4-25
Figure 4-18: <i>Property of Justice Ange</i> depicting the project area. Source: PWCPB 12:34.....	4-26
Figure 4-19: <i>Plat Showing Storm Drain Easement Across Properties of Shirley M. Hunter and T. William Dowdy, Trustees</i> depicting the project area. Source: PWCCDB 2547:1566.....	4-27
Figure 5-1: Map of Site 44PW1588 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 63.....	5-1
Figure 5-2: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1588.	5-3
Figure 5-3: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1588 with interpolated artifact density. ...	5-4
Figure 5-4: Primary structural remains including dry-laid stone hearth and associated chimney fall, facing north-northeast from the exterior of the structure.	5-5
Figure 5-5: Stone rubble occupying interior of structural remains, with Test Units 2 and 4 in foreground.....	5-5
Figure 5-6: Stone Pile 1, facing southeast.	5-6
Figure 5-7: Stone Pile 2, facing west.	5-7
Figure 5-8: Stone Pile 3, facing south-southeast.	5-7
Figure 5-9: Stone Pile 4, facing north.....	5-8

Figure 5-10: Salt glazed stoneware crock rim noted on surface between Stone Pile 3 and primary foundation. 5-8

Figure 5-11: Unit 1 at base of excavation in relation to primary structure, with northeast corner of Test Unit 1 visible in foreground..... 5-9

Figure 5-12: Base of excavation, Unit 1. 5-10

Figure 5-13: West/northwest profile of Test Unit 1..... 5-10

Figure 5-14: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall..... 5-11

Figure 5-15: Base of excavation, Unit 2. 5-12

Figure 5-16: Plan drawing of Unit 2 and Feature 1. 5-13

Figure 5-17: North profile of Test Unit 2. 5-13

Figure 5-18: Profile drawing of Unit 2 north wall..... 5-14

Figure 5-19: Base of excavation, Unit 3. 5-15

Figure 5-20: North profile of Test Unit 3. 5-16

Figure 5-21: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall..... 5-16

Figure 5-22: Base of excavation, Unit 4. 5-18

Figure 5-23: Plan view drawing of Unit 4 base of excavation. 5-19

Figure 5-24: West/northwest profile of Test Unit 4..... 5-19

Figure 5-25: Profile drawing of Unit 4 west wall. 5-20

Figure 5-26: Base of excavation, Unit 5. 5-21

Figure 5-27: North profile of Test Unit 5. 5-22

Figure 5-28: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall..... 5-22

Figure 5-29: Base of excavation, Unit 6. 5-24

Figure 5-30: North-northeast profile of Test Unit 6. 5-24

Figure 5-31: Profile drawing of Unit 6 west wall. 5-25

Figure 5-32: West-northwest profile of Test Unit 6. 5-25

Figure 5-33: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1588 during Phase II evaluation survey..... 5-27

Figure 5-34: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1588..... 5-28

Figure 5-35: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1588 by type..... 5-28

Figure 5-36: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1588 by part type. 5-29

Figure 5-37: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1588 by color. 5-29

Figure 5-38: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1588. 5-30

Figure 5-39: Map of Site 44PW1590 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 71..... 5-32

Figure 5-40: Well feature associated with Stone Foundation 1 at site 44PW1590, facing northeast..... 5-33

Figure 5-41: Stone Foundation 1 at site 44PW1590, associated with concrete pad and open well, facing west. 5-34

Figure 5-42: Stone Foundation 2 at site 44PW1590, facing southeast. 5-34

Figure 5-43: Shovel test map of site 44PW1590. 5-35

Figure 5-44: Interpolated artifact density map of site 44PW1590 based on the results of close interval shovel testing. 5-36

Figure 5-45: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1590 during Phase II evaluation survey..... 5-39

Figure 5-46: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1590..... 5-40

Figure 5-47: Chart of ceramics by main material and subtype for Site 44PW1590..... 5-41

Figure 5-48: Chart of iron artifacts by type for Site 44PW1590.	5-41
Figure 5-49: Chart of glass artifacts by type for Site 44PW1590.....	5-42
Figure 5-50: Chart of glass artifacts by color for Site 44PW1590.	5-42
Figure 5-51: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1590.	5-43
Figure 5-52: Map of Site 44PW1592 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 63.....	5-45
Figure 5-53: Stone-filled depression and vegetation at site 44PW1592, facing east.....	5-46
Figure 5-54: Example of large slash piles in the northern portion of the shovel test grid at site 44PW1592, facing south.....	5-47
Figure 5-55: Example of tire ruts with standing water at Site 44PW1592.....	5-47
Figure 5-56: Close interval shovel test map of site 44PW1592.....	5-48
Figure 5-57: Interpolated artifact density map of site 44PW1592 based on the results of close interval shovel testing.	5-49
Figure 5-58: Base of excavation, Unit 1.	5-50
Figure 5-59: North profile of Test Unit 1	5-51
Figure 5-60: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.....	5-51
Figure 5-61: Base of excavation, Unit 2.	5-53
Figure 5-62: Plan drawing of Unit 2.....	5-54
Figure 5-63: North profile of Test Unit 2.	5-54
Figure 5-64: Profile drawing of Unit 2 east wall.	5-55
Figure 5-65: Base of excavation, Unit 3.	5-57
Figure 5-66: North profile of Test Unit 3.	5-58
Figure 5-67: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.....	5-58
Figure 5-68: Base of excavation, Unit 4.	5-60
Figure 5-69: North profile of Test Unit 4.	5-61
Figure 5-70: Profile drawing of Unit 4 north wall.....	5-61
Figure 5-71: Base of excavation, Unit 5.	5-64
Figure 5-72: Plan view drawing of Test Unit 5 base of excavation.....	5-65
Figure 5-73: North profile of Test Unit 5.	5-65
Figure 5-74: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall.....	5-66
Figure 5-75: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1592 during Phase II evaluation survey.	5-69
Figure 5-76: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1592.....	5-69
Figure 5-77: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1592 by type.....	5-70
Figure 5-78: Chart of course earthenware from Site 44PW1592 by type.....	5-71
Figure 5-79: Chart of stoneware from Site 44PW1592 by type.	5-71
Figure 5-80: Chart of iron artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by type.	5-72
Figure 5-81: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by type.....	5-73
Figure 5-82: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by color.	5-73
Figure 5-83: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1592.	5-74
Figure 5-84: Map of Site 44PW1594 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 89.....	5-76
Figure 5-85: Remnants of stone walls at southeastern corner of cemetery.	5-78
Figure 5-86: Stump of large tulip poplar with field technician for scale.....	5-79
Figure 5-87: Pit and spoil pile.....	5-79

Figure 5-88: Stone Pile 1, facing east-southeast, with Test Unit 2 at right, Test Unit 12 at left, and Test Unit 6 in background.....	5-80
Figure 5-89: Stone Pile 2, facing north-northwest, with Test Unit 11 at right, Test Unit 5 at left, and Test Unit 9 in background.....	5-80
Figure 5-90: Stone Pile 3, facing north-northwest, with Test Unit 1 in left foreground and Test Unit 10 in left background.	5-81
Figure 5-91: Stone Pile 4, facing north-northeast, with Test Unit 8 in foreground and Test Unit 7 in background.....	5-81
Figure 5-92: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1594.	5-82
Figure 5-93: Interpolated density map of site 44PW1594 showing artifact concentrations.....	5-83
Figure 5-94: Close-interval shovel test map of the core of site 44PW1594.	5-84
Figure 5-95: Interpolated artifact density map of the core of site 44PW1594 with locations of test units and surface features.....	5-85
Figure 5-96: Base of excavation, Unit 1.	5-86
Figure 5-97: North profile of Test Unit 1.	5-87
Figure 5-98: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.	5-87
Figure 5-99: Base of excavation, Unit 2. Note incorrectly placed trowel.	5-89
Figure 5-100: North profile of Test Unit 2. Note incorrectly placed trowel.....	5-89
Figure 5-101: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall.	5-90
Figure 5-102: Base of excavation, Unit 3.	5-92
Figure 5-103: North profile of Test Unit 3.	5-93
Figure 5-104: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.	5-93
Figure 5-105: Base of excavation, Unit 4.	5-95
Figure 5-106: North profile of Test Unit 4.	5-95
Figure 5-107: Profile drawing of Unit 4 north wall.	5-96
Figure 5-108: Base of excavation, Unit 5.	5-98
Figure 5-109: East profile of Test Unit 5.....	5-98
Figure 5-110: Profile drawing of Unit 5 east wall.	5-99
Figure 5-111: Base of excavation, Unit 6.	5-101
Figure 5-112: North profile of Test Unit 6.	5-101
Figure 5-113: Profile drawing of Unit 6 north wall.	5-102
Figure 5-114: Base of excavation, Unit 7.	5-104
Figure 5-115: North profile of Test Unit 7.	5-105
Figure 5-116: Profile drawing of Unit 7 north wall.	5-105
Figure 5-117: Base of excavation, Unit 8.	5-107
Figure 5-118: North profile of Test Unit 8.	5-107
Figure 5-119: Profile drawing of Unit 8 north wall.....	5-108
Figure 5-120: Base of excavation, Unit 9, prior to removal of two stones along northern wall.	5-110
Figure 5-121: North profile of Test Unit 9, prior to removal of two stones along northern wall.....	5-110
Figure 5-122: Base of excavation, Unit 9, following removal of two stones along northern wall.	5-111
Figure 5-123: North profile of Test Unit 9, following removal of two stones along northern wall.	5-111
Figure 5-124: Profile drawing Unit 9 north wall.	5-112

Figure 5-125: Base of excavation, Unit 10.	5-114
Figure 5-126: North profile of Test Unit 10.	5-115
Figure 5-127: Profile drawing of Unit 10 north wall.	5-115
Figure 5-128: Base of excavation, Unit 11.	5-117
Figure 5-129: North profile of Test Unit 11.	5-117
Figure 5-130: Profile drawing of Unit 11 north wall.	5-118
Figure 5-131: Base of excavation, Unit 12.	5-119
Figure 5-132: North profile of Test Unit 12.	5-120
Figure 5-133: Profile drawing of Unit 12, north wall.	5-120
Figure 5-134: representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1594 during Phase II evaluation survey.	5-123
Figure 5-135: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1594.	5-123
Figure 5-136: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1594 by type.	5-124
Figure 5-137: Chart of iron artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1594 by type.	5-125
Figure 5-138: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW1594 by type.	5-126
Figure 5-139: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW1594 by color.	5-126
Figure 5-140: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1594.	5-127
Figure 5-141: Map of Site 44PW1594 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey and location of identified graves (red circle). Source: CRI 2006, p. 89.	5-128
Figure 5-142: View of cemetery area following clearing of vegetation showing fieldstone markers circled in red (left) facing west and cedar tree stump along western edge of cemetery area (right).	5-129
Figure 5-143: View of stone rubble along eastern edge of cemetery area (left) and cedar tree stump along eastern edge of cemetery adjacent to stone rubble (right).	5-130
Figure 5-144: View of large tulip popular tree stump southeast of the cemetery area.	5-130
Figure 5-145: Plan view of cemetery delineation excavations.	5-131
Figure 5-146: View of northern trench facing west (left) and southern trench facing west (right).	5-132
Figure 5-147: View of western trench facing north (left) and eastern trench facing south (right).	5-133
Figure 5-148: Overall view of trench excavations facing northeast.	5-133
Figure 5-149: View of exposed burial feature in eastern trench outlined in red dashed line facing west.	5-134
Figure 5-150: Vaseline bottle recovered from eastern trench during excavation.	5-135

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1: Unit summary of soils within the study area. Source: USDA.	3-3
Table 4-1: Chain-of-title for Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594.	4-27
Table 4-2: Chain-of-title for Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592.	4-28
Table 5-1: Description of substantial stone piles indicating possible structural remains, including dimensions, orientation, and surface artifacts noted through the stones.	5-2
Table 5-2: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I.	5-11
Table 5-3: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.	5-14
Table 5-4: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I.	5-17
Table 5-5: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I.	5-20

Table 5-6: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I. 5-22

Table 5-7: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 6, Stratum I. 5-26

Table 5-8: Table of the artifacts recovered from close interval testing at Site 44PW1590. 5-36

Table 5-9: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I. 5-52

Table 5-10: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I. 5-55

Table 5-11: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I. 5-59

Table 5-12: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I. 5-62

Table 5-13: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I. 5-66

Table 5-14: Description of substantial stone piles indicating possible structural remains,
including dimensions, orientation, and surface artifacts noted through the stones. 5-77

Table 5-15: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I. 5-87

Table 5-16: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I. 5-90

Table 5-17: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I. 5-93

Table 5-18: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I. 5-96

Table 5-19: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I. 5-99

Table 5-20: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 6, Stratum I. 5-102

Table 5-21: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 7, Stratum I. 5-105

Table 5-22: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 8, Stratum I. 5-108

Table 5-23: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 9, Stratum I. 5-112

Table 5-24: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 10, Stratum I. 5-115

Table 5-25: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 11, Stratum I. 5-118

Table 5-26: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 12, Stratum I. 5-121

1. INTRODUCTION

From April through July 2022, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594, located in Prince William County Virginia. The sites consist of historic period surface ruins and cultural material dating to the late eighteenth and late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The sites are located west of the Town of Manassas and east of Linton Hall Road between the intersections of Casey Lane and Rollins Ford Road (Figure 1-1; 1-2). The sites were first identified by Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) during a Phase I cultural resource identification survey of the area in 2004 and 2005. During the Prince William County's review of the CRI report, the county archaeologist recommended Phase II evaluation survey of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 and archaeological delineation of a cemetery identified within the limits of Site 44PW1594.

The archaeological evaluation 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 the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017). Recommendations concerning the eligibility of archaeological resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Department of Interior's 36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; and National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991).

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units. This report contains a description of each site's physical and environmental settings; a cultural context with detailed property data for each site; a research design that describes methodology; survey results; and conclusions with recommendations. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

Principal Investigator David H. Dutton, M.A., oversaw the general course of the project, prepared the research strategy, and co-authored the report, and Dara Friedberg, MS, conducted historical research and co-authored the report.

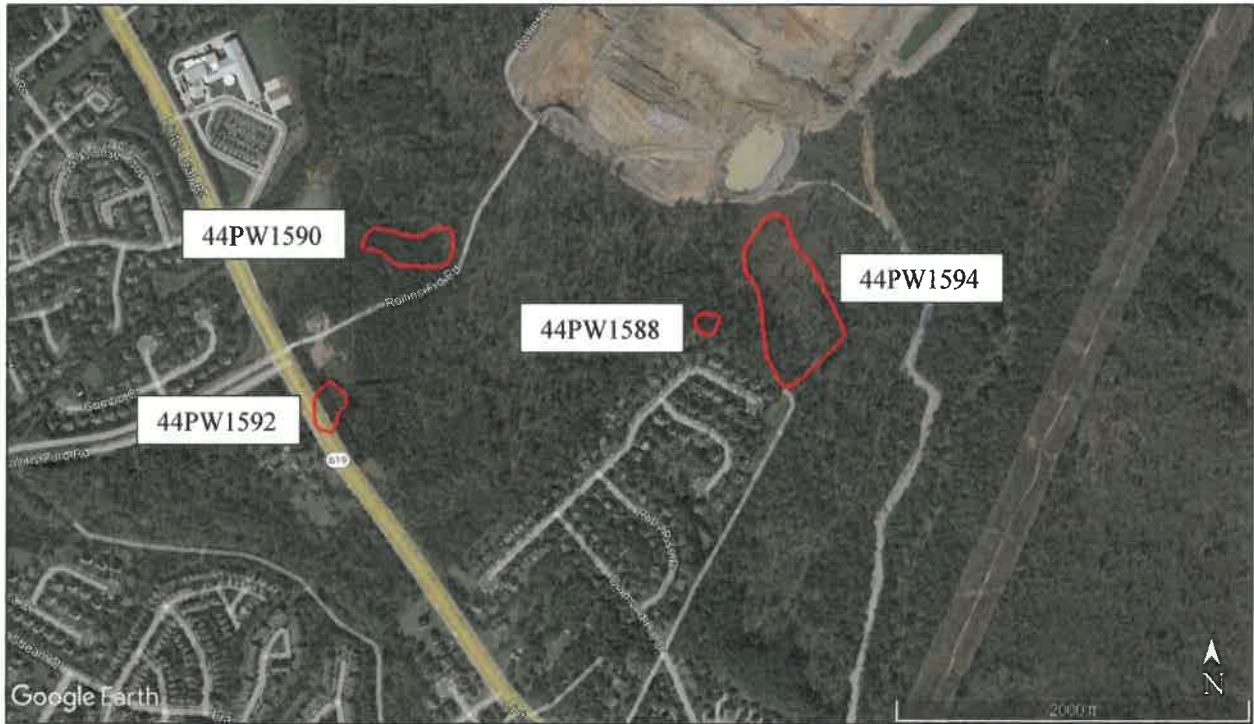


Figure 1-1: Aerial view of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 (red). Source: Google Earth October 2021

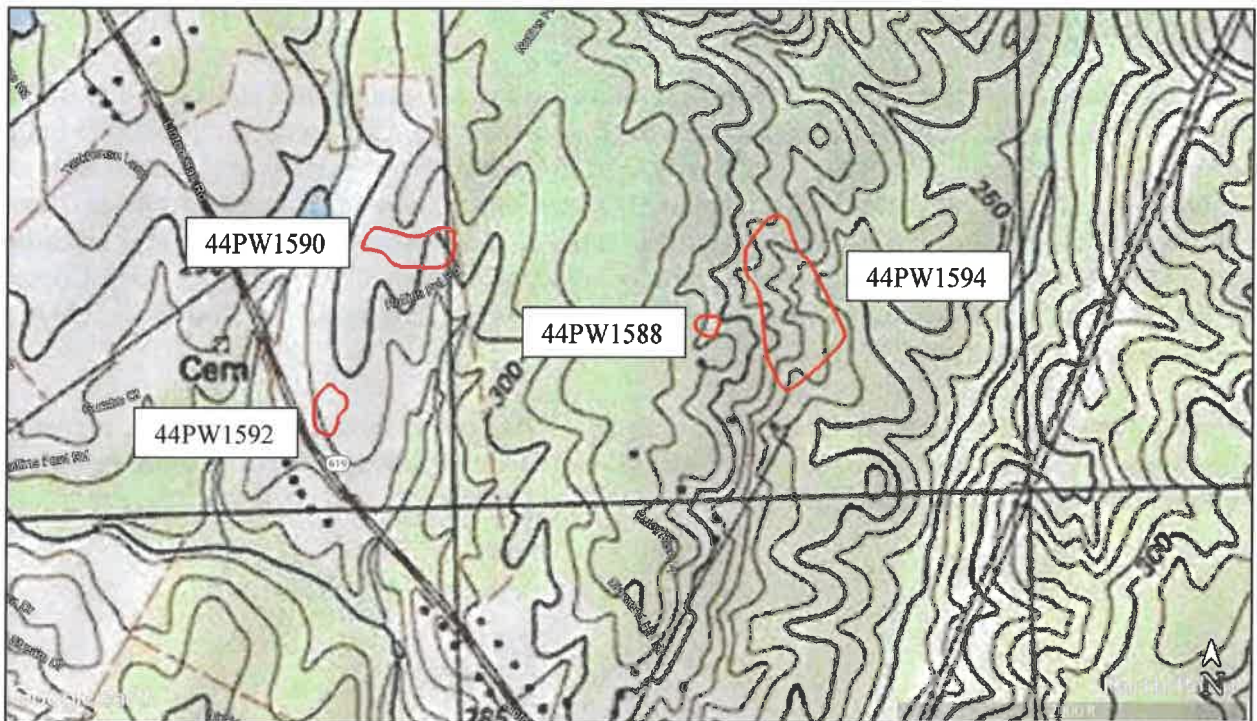


Figure 1-2: Topographic view of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 (red). Source: Earth Point USGS Topographic Map

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The Phase II evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 was designed to assess the existence and subsequent integrity of subsurface deposits, to define the vertical and horizontal limits of each site, and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about each site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. In order to be found significant, a resource must retain integrity. The seven aspects of integrity were applied to the Phase II evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594, and they include:

<i>Location</i>	Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
<i>Design</i>	Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
<i>Setting</i>	Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
<i>Materials</i>	Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
<i>Workmanship</i>	Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
<i>Feeling</i>	Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
<i>Association</i>	Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Each site was then evaluated using the four criteria (Criteria A-D) outlined by the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. These four criteria are listed below:

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A cultural resource is thought to be significant if at least one of these four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, intact soil strata, structural remains and/or intact features, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

METHODS

Literature and Background Research

D+A conducted pertinent background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the VDHR's *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992). Background research focused on identifying usage of the land throughout the historic period, similar previously identified cultural resources, previous cultural resource investigations of similar resource types in the region, and any additional cultural resource information referred to in documents and other archives. Research was undertaken at the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, and other repositories of archival materials deemed appropriate during the course of the project.

Archaeological Field Investigations

The field investigations of the sites were conducted at a level sufficient to determine the overall significance and NRHP eligibility of the sites, as well as their vertical and horizontal extents.

The primary goal of any archaeological evaluation is to make recommendations concerning the eligibility of the resource for the NRHP. Archaeological resources are most frequently evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D: information potential. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess the ability to provide new information on the prehistory or history of an area or region and exhibit stratigraphic integrity. Specific questions addressed by the evaluation survey include:

- With what cultural/temporal period(s) is the site associated? What are the temporal and spatial boundaries?
- What was the site's function? What do the recovered artifacts suggest about activities conducted at the site?
- How does the data recovered compare with other similar site types within the region?

Field Methods

The field techniques used must be selected based on local factors of landform, soil formation processes, historical land use, surface conditions, and the overall goal of the project. To ensure consistent levels of effort throughout the project area, and among all project investigators, standardized forms are used to record each class of information. Project maps were maintained illustrating field conditions, survey techniques used, and the location of features identified. Photographs were taken of general field conditions, specific features, and fieldwork of significance. The field methods presented below were employed to evaluate Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 and address the preliminary research questions posed above.

Shovel Test Pits

The Phase II evaluation began with the excavation of shovel test pits at a 7.5-meter (25-foot) interval across each site. The data collected during shovel testing was used to create heat maps of artifact concentrations that were then used to guide unit placement.

Test Units

Following shovel testing, test units were placed using the results of the shovel testing. The goal of the excavation of test units was to thoroughly examine site stratigraphy, provide a representative sample of the artifact assemblage contained within the site for analysis, and to identify any possible buried cultural features.

Test units measured one meter by one meter (3.2 feet by 3.2 feet) square and were excavated stratigraphically. Cultural material recovered was bagged and labeled in reference to the unit and the level from which it was collected. When stratigraphic breaks were identified, the newly encountered soil was uncovered completely. The top of any newly encountered strata and the base of excavation of each test unit were photo documented. Following completion of excavation, test units were photographed and profiled.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered in the course of archaeological evaluation study were provenienced in the field. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the laboratory facilities of D+A for processing, inventory, and analysis. Artifacts were processed in a manner designed to ensure their stability and to accommodate special analyses, if warranted. Following processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. An inventory of artifacts has been included as an appendix to the report.

Analyses of historic material remains included standard typological methods applied as a prelude to chronological reconstruction. 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. Historic artifacts from the project area were also examined to establish use patterns and the functional nature of the site.

All artifacts have been placed in polyethylene re-sealable storage bags and placed in acid free boxes suitable for permanent curation. The final deposition of the artifacts and project records has been arranged through the client.

Report Preparation and Artifact Curation

The Phase II evaluation results for the historic sites were synthesized and summarized in this report. The results include archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. The report describes the results of these Phase II research elements, and the results are illustrated by selected maps and drawings. The NRHP eligibility recommendations for Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594 are presented in the conclusions.

feet) AMSL for Site 44PW1590, ±88.0 meters (289 feet) AMSL for Site 44PW1592, and ±83.2 meters (273 feet) AMSL for Site 44PW1594.

HYDROLOGY

The project area drains south into unnamed tributaries of Rocky Branch, which flows into Broad Run, which empties into the Occoquan River. The Occoquan River flows into Belmont Bay then Occoquan Bay before emptying into the Potomac River, which flows into the Chesapeake Bay, which then flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

The study area is dominated by soils of the Piedmont region which are characterized by slopes from 0-15% and are poorly drained to well drained (Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1). The most prominent soil type within the study area is the poorly drained Waxpool silt loam, which accounts for 44% of the study area soils. Only 18.8% of the study area soils are considered well drained. The Waxpool silt loam is classified as not prime farmland by the USDA.

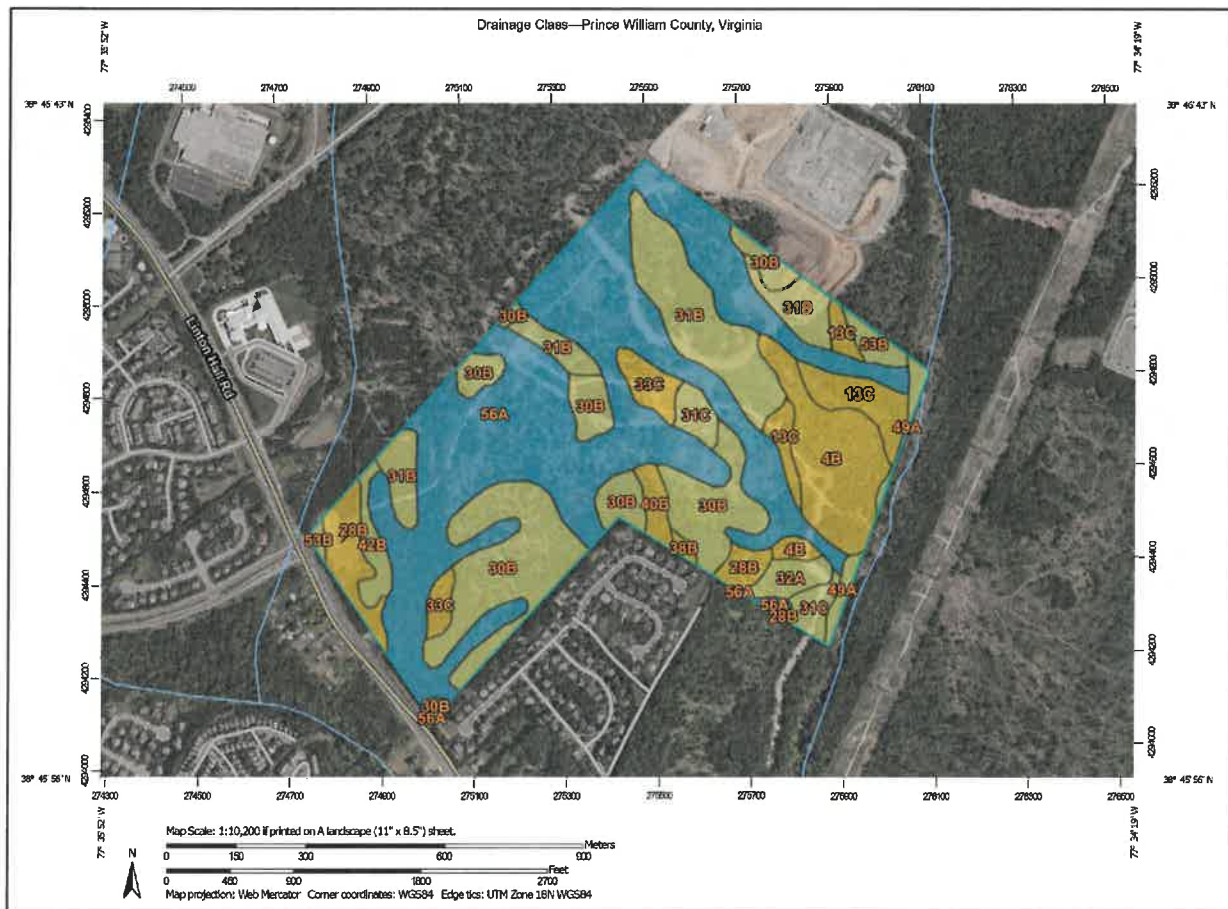


Figure 3-2: Soil Survey of the study area showing soil types. Source: USDA 2022

Table 3-1: Unit summary of soils within the study area. Source: USDA

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4B	Arcola silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Well drained	15.5	7.7%
13C	Catlett-Sycollne complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	8.3	4.1%
28B	Haymarket silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Well drained	7.0	3.5%
30B	Jackland silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	35.4	17.5%
31B	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	24.1	11.9%
31C	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	4.5	2.2%
32A	Kelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	2.8	1.4%
33C	Legore-Oakhill complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	4.5	2.2%
38B	Meadowville loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Well drained	0.5	0.3%
40B	Montalto silty clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Well drained	2.1	1.0%
42B	Neabsco-Quantico complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	2.8	1.4%
49A	Rowland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	2.6	1.3%
53B	Sycollne-Kelly complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	2.4	1.2%
58A	Waxpool silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	89.2	44.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			202.0	100.0%

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4. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional historic themes relevant to Virginia and Prince William County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts. Additionally, deed research was undertaken to determine the chain of ownership of the project area. This property ownership is located at the end of the chapter. All of these actions 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).

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

As European settlers moved up the Potomac River throughout the early seventeenth century, most of the settlement occurred along the east side of the river in Maryland as the Virginia side was considered too dangerous due to conflict with native inhabitants. A treaty in 1648 however opened up the region to European expansion and colonization began swiftly. In 1649, what is now northern Virginia was part of a tremendous land grant known as the Northern Neck Proprietary issued by King Charles II to a group of wealthy and loyal English investors. This grant of nearly 5,282,000 acres consisted of all land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and from there extended westward into much of northern Virginia, over the Alleghenies into West Virginia (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2).

Initially controlled by Lord Culpeper, the Proprietary was operated in such a way as to encourage settlement and development so that the land would not lay idle (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2). As Europeans settled land in the seventeenth century, they typically lived along navigable waterways which provided for an easier mode of transportation than land routes. In what would become Prince William County, this was along the Occoquan River which witnessed European settlement by the 1650s (Wieder 1998:12). In the late seventeenth century the Proprietary was passed to Lord Fairfax and significant changes were implemented. Lord Fairfax's interest centered on the collection of quitrents, meaning that a landholder could hold vast tracts of land and not develop it as long as he paid rent. This resulted in the underdevelopment of large swaths of the interior of Prince William County (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2).

During this time, a few individuals were able to amass immense quantities of land, such as the 90,000 acres acquired by Robert "King" Carter in present-day Fairfax, Fauquier, and Prince William counties (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2). Others acquired smaller tracts such as Nicholas Hayward, Robert Bristow, Robert Brent, and Richard Foote, who were granted land between Broad Run and Cedar Run for the establishment of Brent Town, an area where people would not be persecuted on account of their religion (Figure 4-1) (WWP 1961:19). Brentsville would form on this land, less than eight miles southeast of the project area.

With increasing competition for land in the tidewater region, settlers began to push into the Piedmont region more by the mid-eighteenth century and agricultural production in the area of

present-day Manassas began in earnest. Population in this northern portion of the colony grew to the point that, in 1731, Prince William County was formed by parceling off sections of King George and Stafford counties; it was named after Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Prince William County at this time included the counties Fairfax, Loudoun, and Arlington as well as the City of Alexandria.

Like much of Virginia at the time, the predominant agricultural product was tobacco, seconded by grain (Reeves and Moran 1998). 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). Tobacco inspection stations and warehouses were situated along the Occoquan, Neabsco, Quantico, and Chopawansic waterways. These waterways were used to transport tobacco and grains out to other markets but fell into disuse as problems with over-accumulation of silt prevented access by cargo vessels.

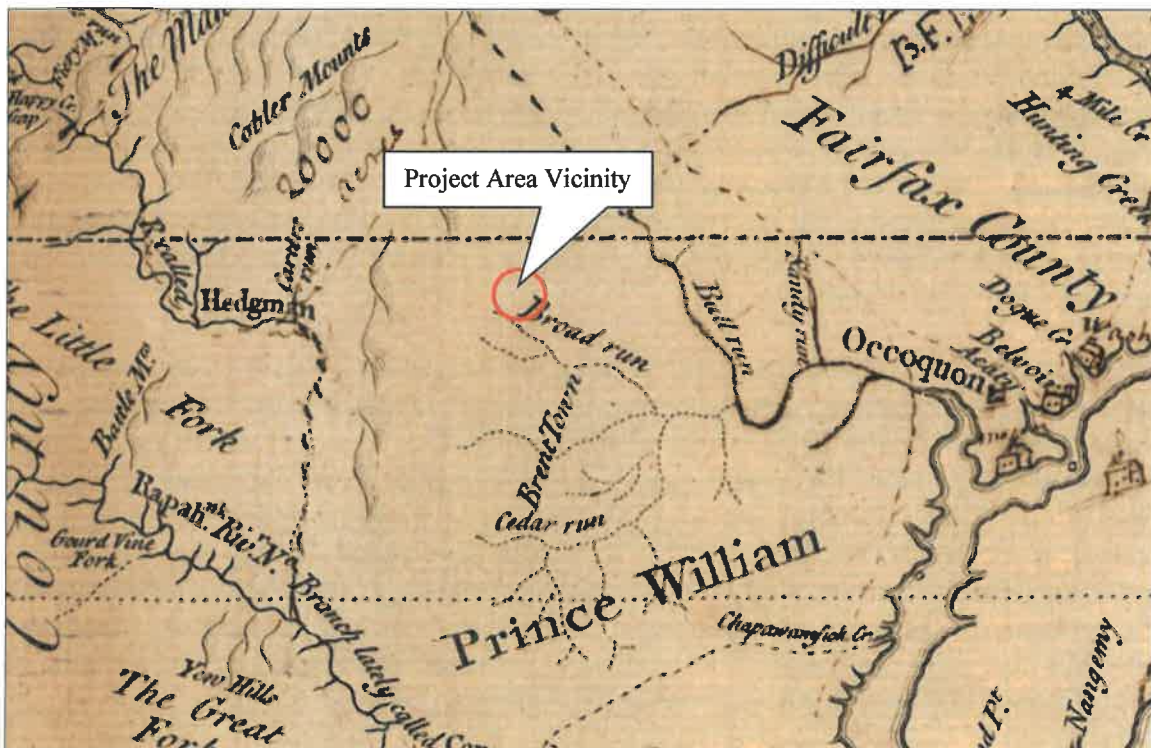


Figure 4-1: Detail of *A survey of the northern neck of Virginia*, by John Warner in 1747, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

During this period, the population of Prince William County grew as small towns were established throughout the county. As such, Fairfax County was formed in 1742 and Fauquier County was created in 1759. The increasing population pressed westward into the interior lands in an effort to open new areas for farming. With this movement a network of roads began to develop (Figure 4-2). These roads would link the burgeoning towns within the county as well as surrounding

communities and areas of new settlement to the west. While the northwest section of Prince William County developed slowly, plantations were beginning to be established in the late eighteenth century (Wieder 1998:114).

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. At the end of the Seven Years' War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). These actions sparked a strong response from the colonies. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict. By the early 1770s, Prince William residents formed protest groups, such as the Prince William Resolvers, to take a stand against the erosion of their liberties and a volunteer unit of infantrymen was created called the Independent Company of Prince William. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves (PWCHC 2012).

When war did erupt, men from Prince William joined others from around Virginia to form two regiments sanctioned by the third Virginia Convention in 1775 (PWCHC 2012). Both units served in the Revolutionary War and throughout the conflict, there were a number of troop movements through Prince William County, however the county was not the site of any significant battle or action. 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).

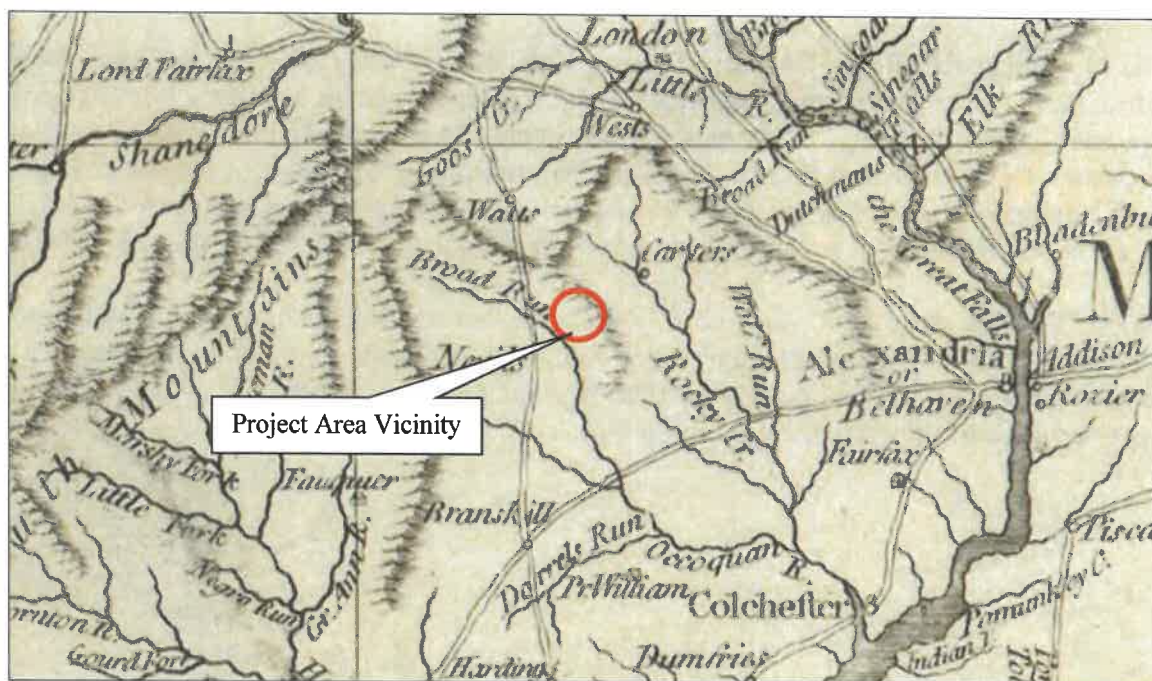


Figure 4-2: Detail of *The marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces*, by Faden in 1787, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

Following the Revolutionary War, Prince William County saw a distinct shift in its economic system. The combination of severe soil depletion and continuous cultivation of tobacco and the temporary loss of markets for tobacco caused by the war promoted new farming techniques to improve the soil and further the diversification into corn, wheat and other grains and additional crops. In addition to diversification, a more scientific method of farming was adopted to help restore the soil's nutritive qualities. In his 1817 series of essays entitled *Arator*, Caroline County's John Taylor demonstrated the benefits of four-field crop rotation, in which soils could be improved significantly by rotating corn, wheat, fertilizer, and clover. Similarly, in the early 1820s, Edmund Ruffin publicized the effectiveness of marl in reducing soil acidity, a technique that could triple the productivity of Tidewater soils. Loudoun County's John Binns promoted the "Loudoun System" which included deep plowing, the use of gypsum as a fertilizer, and the addition of a year of clover to the crop rotation schedule. Plantations began to be replaced by smaller-scale farmsteads that were increasingly situated along the system of interior roads in the county. These changes would strengthen central Virginia's economy (McCartney 2009). With the increase of grain cultivation, soils were rejuvenated and the number of mills along the county's waterways also grew.

Even as some farmers adapted to their conditions, others sought more fertile land west and southwest. Large numbers of planters left the area in search of better opportunities elsewhere, resulting in an increase in smaller farmsteads throughout the region. Additionally, these farmsteads focused on less profitable, but also less labor-intensive, grain crops. Between 1800 and 1830, the population of the county fell by nearly 27-percent from 12,733 residents to 9,330 (USCB).

As the Occoquan River and Quantico Creek continued to slowly fill with silt, the towns of Dumfries and Occoquan in the southeast of the county began to decline. Simultaneously, northwestern Prince William County began to be established with the creation of small towns such as Buckland, Haymarket, and Brentsville. Less than four miles northwest of the project area, the town of Haymarket was chartered in 1799 and southeast of the project area, Brentsville began to grow in importance and a new courthouse was constructed there in 1820 (Wieder 1998:15-16).

In 1816, Virginia's General Assembly passed an act to establish a "Fund for Internal Improvements" primarily to improve transportation throughout the state. One such road that was present in the first half of the nineteenth century was the precursor to present-day Route 619 at the southwestern side of the project area (Figure 4-3).

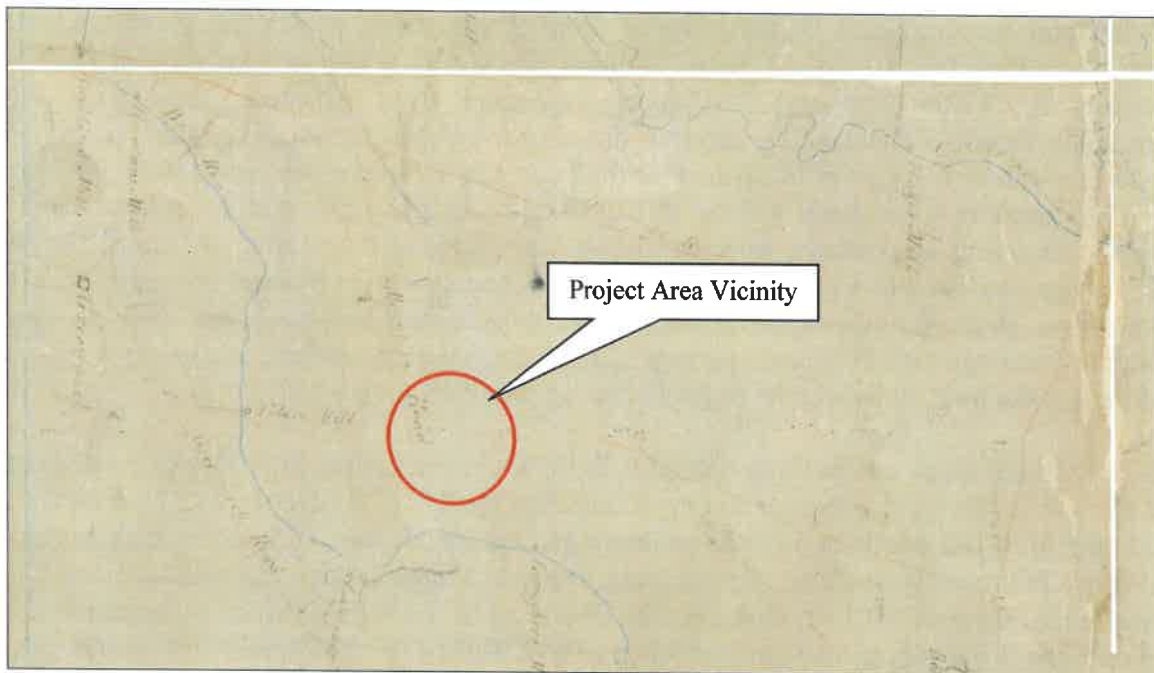


Figure 4-3: Detail of Prince William County, by John Wood in 1820, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Virginia

Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594

Land encompassing Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594 was owned by the Carr family. William Carr was a prominent man of Dumfries though he held land elsewhere in the county. Carr passed away in 1791 and a large portion of his estate was bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth (Betsy) Carr Tebbs and her children; this included multiple parcels that Carr had purchased from different men (PWCWB G:479). Carr's grandson, Dr. Thomas F. Carr, was assigned land which included these sites. In 1826, his land consisted of 133¼ acres and was valued at \$1,066 though there were no buildings of value on his land (PWCLTB 1826).

Thomas F. Tebbs was born in Dumfries and married Margaret Hannah Douglas Binns, daughter of Charles Binns, clerk of Loudoun County. Thomas became a physician and land tax records note that the couple lived in Fauquier and Loudoun counties (Thomas F. Tebbs n.d.; PWCLTB 1821). Tebbs died in 1828 and the land passed on to his children all of whom lived in Loudoun County (PWCDB 24:183).

Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592

It appears that the land encompassing Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592 was owned by Henry Washington by the eighteenth century. Henry Washington served as a member of the House of Delegates from 1787 to 1789, as Justice of the Peace in 1790, as sheriff in 1796, and as a trustee of the new town of Haymarket before moving to Kentucky (Glenn 2014). In 1806, Washington was taxed on 8 tracts of land totaling more than 5,000 acres (PWCLTB 1806).

Though the deed has not been located, it appears that William Shaw acquired the portion of Washington's land on which this portion of the project area was located in 1807. This was 259

acres of land that adjoined Bernard Hooe, John Linton, heirs of William Carr, and Henry Washington (PWCDB 4:143). In 1810, William Shaw was taxed on two parcels: 259 acres purchased by Washington and 250 acres purchased from Chapman (PWCLTB 1810). Additionally, Shaw received land grants that also appear to have been in this general vicinity. This included a grant for 21 acres in 1810, another for 2 acres in that same year, and a grant for 29 acres in 1813 (Northern Neck Land Office 1810, 1813). Though permanent landmarks were not provided, adjoining landowners were identified and included the family of Tebbs. By 1817, Shaw's estate consisted of 6 tracts of land on Piney Branch, Licking Branch, and near Broad Run totaling more than 700 acres (PWCLTB 1817). In 1820, the first year that land tax records enumerate buildings, two of Shaw's parcels had buildings with considerable value that they were taxed though the tract including the project area did not (PWCLTB 1820).¹

In 1809, William Shaw entered into a deed with the Overseers of the Poor in which he was paid 165£ 18s 1d ½d for the "messuage tenement tract and parcel" (PWCDB 4:143). However, Shaw would remain in full possession of the property and an annual rent. If he completely repaid the Overseers, the property would be released back to Shaw. It appears that this was seen as a loan to be used according to an 1801 act regarding the Overseers of the Poor in Prince William and Louisa counties towards the education of poor children (PWCDB 4:143). The *Records of Dettingen Parish* indicates that Shaw was associated with the Overseers of the Poor in the late eighteenth century (*Records of Dettingen Parish* 1976). The Prince William County Poorhouse had opened in what is now Prince William Forest Park in 1794 (The Louis Berger Group, Inc. n.d.). William Shaw passed away circa 1813. His estate continued to be taxed on his properties (PWCLTB).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Great progress came to Prince William during the Antebellum Period. The first telegraph lines crossed the county, agricultural improvements made farming more productive, and improved transportation eased travel (Wieder 1998:16). Revitalization of the soils of Prince William County by using more sophisticated farming techniques, such as crop rotation and a more widespread use of commercial fertilizers, kept the agriculturally based economy steady throughout this time period. Additionally, during the 1840s an advertising campaign drew many northern farmers into northern Virginia, including Prince William County. Many of these newcomers began dairy farms and animal farms with sheep, hogs, and cattle (Curtis 2006:95). Transportation improvements better enabled the reliable movement of goods and produce to market, and homesteads continued to form around the network of interior roads and new railroads.

Commerce in the region of Prince William County, particularly the northwestern half, increased with the construction two railroads; the Orange & Alexandria Railroad (O&ARR), begun in 1850 and completed in 1854, and the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGRR), begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The Manassas Gap Railroad, north of the project area, was designed to move goods from the upper Shenandoah Valley to Alexandria, the line would cross the Blue Ridge Mountains at Manassas Gap and the Bull Run Mountains at Thoroughfare Gap and connect with the O&ARR at Tudor Hall, later known as Manassas Junction or Manassas (Curtis 2006:65).

¹ The 250-acre tract on Piney Branch had a building(s) valued at \$1,500 and the 161-acre tract on Licking Branch had a building(s) valued at \$150.

Multiple railroad stops were created along the line. To the west of the project area, a stop was created at a previously established village, New Stable. This area served as a changing point for stagecoach horses on the Warrenton Turnpike. When the railroad reached the Turnpike, the stop became known as Gainesville, named for the family of Thomas B. Gaines on whose land the survey area was situated (Figure 4-4). With the railroad it became a market town for the Middle Ground by serving as a shipping point for grain, timber, and stock. The Middle Ground was considered the area between Broad Run and Bull Run. A depot also opened farther west of the project area at Haymarket at which point the town began to grow in earnest, only to be tempered by Gainesville to the east (Scheel 1996:42, 47).

The quick success of the MGRR led the company to work on becoming independent from the O&ARR and its connection between Manassas and Alexandria. The company began grading land for a new line in Prince William and Fairfax counties, however the devastation of the Civil War prevented completion of the bold plan (Curtis 2006:65).

By 1860, Prince William County had a population of 8,565, with African Americans forming approximately 27 percent of the total (USCB 1860). The county thrived in the first half of the nineteenth century with Haymarket, Occoquan, and Brentsville becoming population centers (PWCHC 2012). As the nineteenth century progressed, education also made some improvements within the county, though not for public education. The public education system set up during the early years of the nineteenth century continued up to the Civil War with sporadic attendance and schools closing for lack of pupils (WWP 1961:61-62).

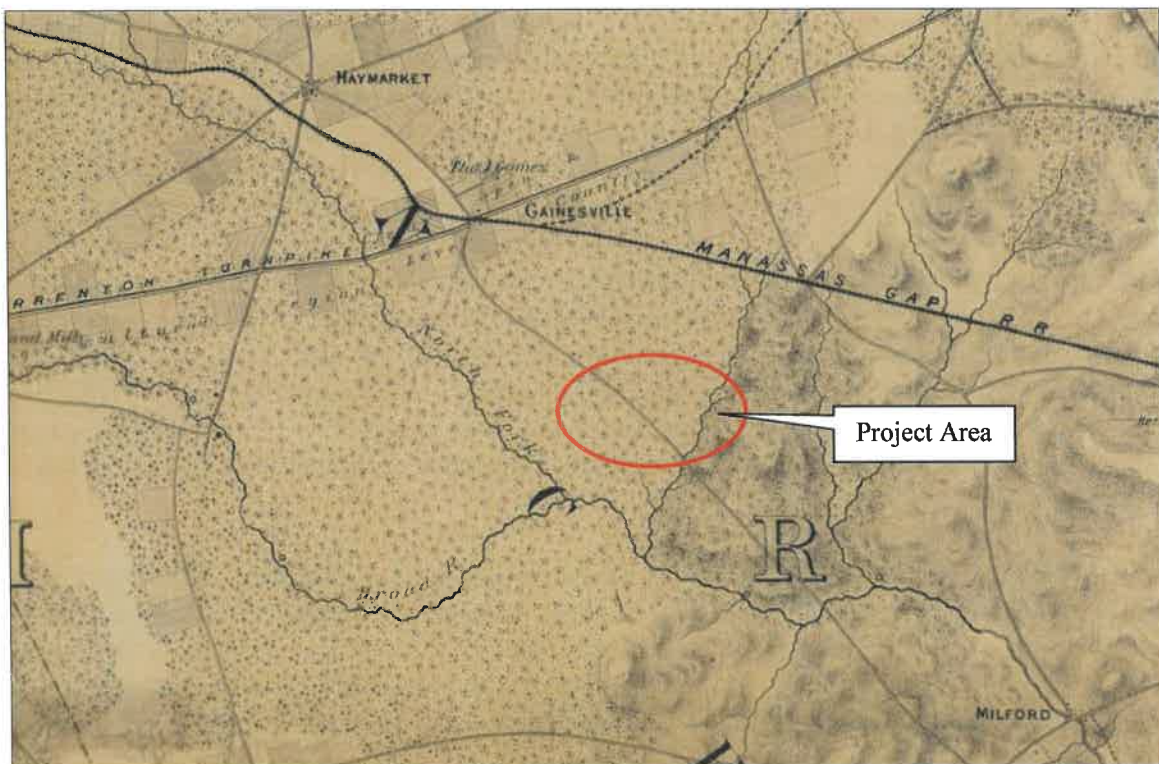


Figure 4-4: Detail of *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington, 1862*, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress

Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594

Land in the eastern portion of the project area remained in the Tebbs family until the heirs of Thomas Tebbs sold it to Henry C. Haislip in 1857 (PWCDB 24:183). According to the land tax records, this was 133 acres of land that continued to have no taxable buildings. Haislip lived on his 200-acre estate, Flint Hill, on Broad Run on which the building(s) was valued at \$300 (PWCLTB).

In 1850, Haislip was a white farmer living with his wife, Jane (USCB 1850). In 1860, he was head of a larger household of relatives. According to the federal census, in that year he held real estate valued at \$2,172 and a personal estate of \$14,876 (USCB 1860). The 1860 Slave Schedule places him with 11 enslaved black laborers, an increase by 2 from the previous census (USCB SS).

Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592

The land encompassing this portion of the project area continued to be in the Shaw family. There was a chancery suit in 1840 between School Commissioners of Prince William County and the deceased William Shaw, his administrator John Williams, Jane Williams, Thomas J. Shaw, Mary Shaw, John W. Williams, John Hutchison, Benjamin Johnson and others, and the Overseers of the Poor of the County of Prince William in which a commissioner was appointed to examine and settle, Shaw's estate (*Alexandria Gazette* 1840). Following this case, the land encompassing sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592 was auctioned (PWCLR:627). Though the deed for the transaction is missing, Thomas Davis was the highest bidder at \$2.30 per acre (\$595.70) in 1841 (Turner c.2004:23). The 1840 federal census places two men by the name of Thomas Davis and one by the name of Thomas M. Davis in the county (USCB 1840). An 1843 Deed of Trust indicates that this was land on which Thomas Davis resided (PWCLR:627). Land tax records value the building(s) on the 259 acres at \$100 with the construction of a building circa 1844 (PWCLTR 1844).² Davis was indebted to the county school commissioners and entered into the previously referenced Deed of Trust (PWCLR:627). It appears, however, that Davis defaulted on his payments.

In 1852, Robert A. Calvert of Fauquier County purchased 259 acres from a trustee A. Howison, superintendent of schools (PWCLTB 1853). He also took out a Deed of Trust for \$366.91. The deed book for these transactions no longer exists, however, Calvert was released from the Deed of Trust in 1853 (PWCDB 23:43). Though deeds and land tax books place the parcel with 259 acres spanning the road to Haymarket, a survey completed in 1855 determined it to be approximately 190 acres. When Calvert was first taxed on the parcel, the building(s) was valued at \$50 (PWCLTB 1850).

Robert A. Calvert was the youngest child of Reuben and Sarah Haislip Calvert and married Margaret F. Tansill (O'Gorman 1947:197). In 1860, Robert A. Calvert was identified as a white farmer in Prince William living with his wife, Margaret F., and five children (USCB 1860). According to the census record he had real estate that was valued at \$1,500 and a personal estate that was valued at \$4,200 (USCB 1860). Additionally, according to the 1860 Slave Schedule, he held five enslaved African Americans (USCB SS 1860).

² Land tax records and later deeds indicate that the portion of land that held the building did not include the project area.

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

Situated between the Union and Confederate capitals along strategically important roads, railways, and waterways, Prince William County was the site of numerous Civil War battles and occupations. Three major battles took place within the county's boundaries, as well as numerous skirmishes. The Battles of First and Second Manassas and the Battle of Bristoe Station represented significant events during the war, being decisive battles which influenced the outcome of additional events. Other battles which took place within the county include the Battles of Cockpit Point, Blackburn's Ford, Buckland Mills, the Manassas Station Operations, and Thoroughfare Gap. The Gaines farm served as headquarters for Union general officers and staff in the spring of 1862, autumn of 1862, and early 1863 (Thunderbird Archeology n.d.).

First Battle of Manassas

While Manassas at this time was simply a railroad juncture, its lines made it strategically important and it became a crucial stratagem for cutting off supplies to either side during the war (PWCHC 2012). The MGRR was originally in the hands of the Confederates and it played an important role in the first major battle of the war, the Battle of First Manassas (Battle of First Bull Run) which was centered at Warrenton Turnpike, Sudley Road, and Bull Run. In July 1861, Confederate forces under the command of Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard were positioned near Manassas Junction, only 25 miles from Washington, D.C. Union forces under Gen. Irvin McDowell were ordered to march on the Confederate forces at Bull Run near Centreville, crush them, and continue on to Richmond.

McDowell used the town of Centreville as a staging site to launch his offensive, arriving there on July 18. McDowell initially sent a division south towards the Confederate right flank which was repulsed after a minor skirmish at Blackburn's Ford. As McDowell spent the next couple of days scouting the opponent and creating an attack plan, Confederate reinforcements, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, arrived by the MGRR on July 20 and 21. On the morning of July 21, McDowell sent his attack columns north towards Sudley Springs Ford to take the Confederates from the left. A diversionary attack was created where Warrenton Turnpike crossed Bull Run at the Stone Bridge. The Confederates had been pushed back towards Henry Hill before Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's reinforcements arrived. Both sides then fought to force the opponent off of Henry Hill; the Confederate forces finally succeeded when fresh troops arrived (NPS n.d.a). It was during this battle that Jackson earned his nickname "Stonewall" Jackson.

By July 22, the defeated Union army was back in Washington, D.C. During the Battle of First Manassas, there were 28,450 Union forces and 32,230 Confederate forces; a total of 4,700 men were lost in battle (HPS n.d.). The survey area is west of the battle (Figure 4-5).



Figure 4-5: Map of the battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia, by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The survey area is outside of the image frame. Source: Library of Congress

Manassas Station Operations

In the quest for Richmond, General McClellan bypassed the Confederate defenses along Bull Run and determined to reach the capital via the Virginia Peninsula. With this removal of Union manpower, in March 1862 Confederate troops hastily abandoned their fortifications at Manassas to aid in the defense of Richmond (Townsend 1989; Mayfield Fort n.d.). With this shift, Union forces occupied Northern Virginia. Rail cars along the O&ARR provided food, hay, ammunition, and troops from Alexandria to the new Union front on the Rappahannock River in Culpeper County. As a result of this supply line, a massive supply depot was created at Manassas Junction (Grymes n.d.).

In the summer of 1862, General Lee divided his army outside of Richmond after the Seven Days Battle and the majority were sent up to the Rapidan River. With this movement, northern forces retreated first to the Rappahannock River and then to Centreville. However, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s fast-marching infantry corps, the “foot cavalry”, snuck behind the Union Army’s front lines, marched east through Thoroughfare Gap (Grymes n.d.).

On the evening of August 26, Jackson’s men appeared at Bristoe Station where they tore up the track of the O&ARR and destroyed two rail cars. Jackson learned of the Union supply depot at Manassas Junction that was only lightly guarded and sent Gen. Isaac Trimble to capture the stores. That night, after a short battle, the Confederates overran and captured more than 300 of the surprised Union troops. The following day, the remaining of Jackson’s “ragged, hungry soldiers” marched to Manassas and “ran from warehouse to warehouse helping themselves to everything from shoes and new underwear to lemons and cakes” (The Battle of Manassas Station Operations 2020). Whatever couldn’t be carried or loaded onto wagons was burned the next morning so that

it could not be used by coming Union forces. The Union's Taylor and Scammond retreated across Bull Run to Union Mills in Fairfax County. Jackson routed the Union brigade near Union Mills (The Battle of Manassas Station Operations 2020). This Confederate movement back into Manassas prior to the Second Battle of Manassas was known as the Manassas Station Operation and resulted in a total of 1,100 casualties. The project area partially lies within the study area for the operation as determined by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) (Figure 4-6).

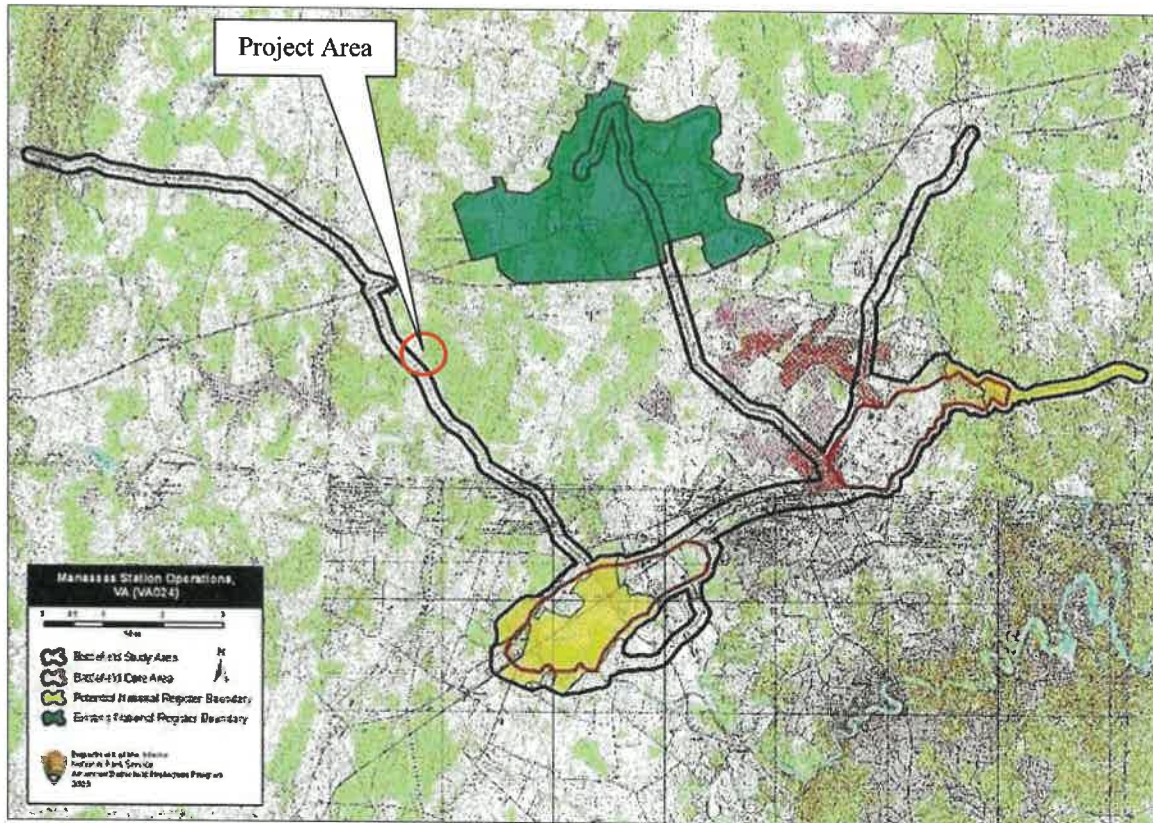


Figure 4-6: Manassas Station Operations (VA024) depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP

Second Battle of Manassas

In order to retaliate against the destruction of the supply depot, Gen. John Pope headed towards Manassas to surround the town. On the afternoon of August 28, knowing that Lee and his forces had reached Thoroughfare Gap and would soon be there, Jackson ordered his troops to attack a Union column as it marched along the Warrenton Turnpike near Brawner's Farm. The following day, Pope ordered his troops to converge on Groveton where there was a fair amount of give and take, although the Confederate forces stayed firm. That afternoon, Lee and Longstreet's troops arrived and held off the Union forces.

On August 30, thinking that the Confederate forces were retreating, Pope ordered his troops forward in pursuit. The Federals quickly found that Lee's forces remained ensconced behind the unfinished railroad. What had begun as a pursuit became a major assault. Fitz-John Porter's corps and John Hatch's division attacked Jackson's right at the "Deep Cut," an excavated section of the

railroad grade. Lee and Longstreet launched a massive counterattack near Henry Hill, hoping to cut off Pope's escape; in response Union forces mounted a defense on Chinn Ridge buying time for Pope to shift enough troops onto Henry Hill and stave off disaster. Under cover of darkness, the Union forces retreated towards Washington, D.C. (NPS n.d.b; CWT n.d.).

During the Battle of Second Manassas, there were 70,000 Union forces and 55,000 Confederate forces. A total of 3,021 men were killed and 15,263 were injured (CWT n.d.). The project area was southwest of the battle (Figure 4-7).

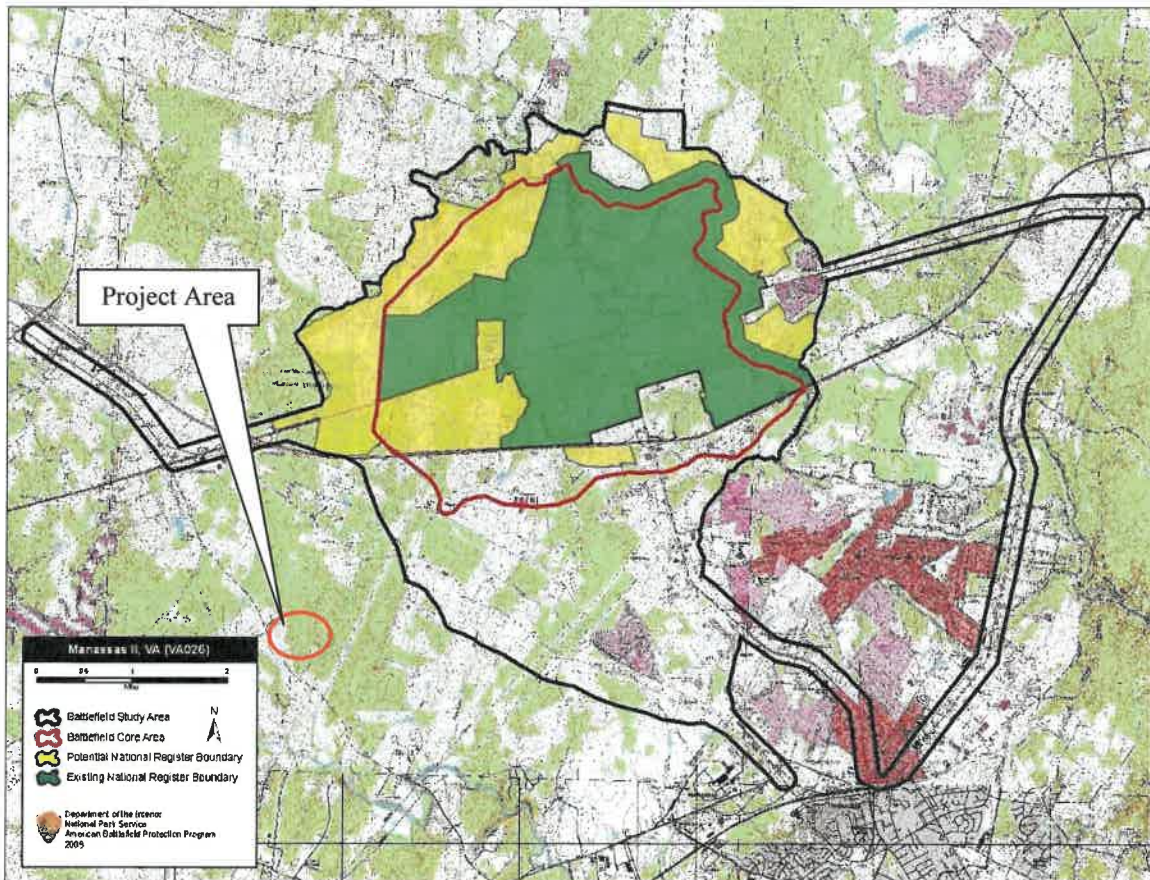


Figure 4-7: Manassas II (VA026) depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP

On November 4, 1862, Federal soldiers sacked Haymarket and on the following night, soldiers burned the town (Turner 1998:113; Scheel 1996:48). In passing through Haymarket later, Pte. William H. Warren, of the 17th Connecticut, wrote that "The only indication of a village apparent to our marching column were the chimneys of a dozen or more houses. The houses had gone up in a flame... These brick columns, looking like spectre sentinels, stood in grim watch over the ashes at their [tent]" (quoted in Hembrey 2014).

Battle of Buckland Mills

The Battle of Buckland Mills was a cavalry battle that took place on October 19, 1863, as part of the Bristoe Campaign. Following the Confederate defeat at Bristoe Station on October 14 and their

aborted advance on Centreville, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry was tasked with shielding the withdrawal of Gen. Lee's army from Manassas to Culpeper County. After an encounter on October 17, Stuart took a position at Buckland, on the south bank of Broad Run (Bedell 2006:8).

On the morning of October 19, Kilpatrick received orders "to move out on the Warrenton Pike and ascertain the movements and position of the enemy" (quoted in *Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.). Along this road, Brig. Gen. George A. Custer and his Michigan Brigade pushed Confederate skirmishers back to Buckland Mills at a stone bridge over rain swollen Broad Run. Because of Stuart's advantage in position, Custer was forced to attack. Stuart sent word to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to the south in Auburn and a plan was formed that Lee would cut off the Federals on the east.

Kilpatrick and Brig. Gen. Henry Davies arrived and Custer and his men stepped aside for Davies and his mixed brigade of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia cavalymen, and Kilpatrick (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.). Stuart allowed the Federals to push him west knowing that Lee would soon be there as planned.

Although Custer was ordered to follow, he threw up a picket line and let his men rest resulting in the isolation of Kilpatrick and Davies (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.). More than three hours later, Custer and his men resumed their course west only to be stopped short by Fitzhugh Lee's Confederate cavalry at the intersection of the turnpike and the road to Greenwich (present-day Vint Hill Road, Route 215) (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.; Salmon 2001:238). Custer fell back to the bridge over Broad Run and there was a fight once more to gain control of it (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.). Custer was forced to re-cross the river and retreat to Gainesville to the picket line of the Sixth Corps (Backus and Orrison 2015:104; Fonzo 2008:8). Some Confederates pursued Custer to the Federal infantry around Gainesville (Backus and Orrison 2015:104).

Once it was clear that Lee had engaged his enemy, Stuart turned and attacked Kilpatrick and Davies' brigade at full charge; because of the chase that ensued the Confederates would nickname the battle the Buckland Races. Faced with such sudden strength, the Union cavalry was forced to flee, be killed, or captured (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.). Kilpatrick divided his command and sent part, including wagons and artillery, north to Thoroughfare Gap, via Georgetown Road from New Baltimore, while the remainder retreated east on the turnpike (Salmon 2001:238; Rinker 2006:13). With Lee holding Buckland Mills and its bridge, Davies' riders had little choice but to cross Broad Run farther upstream and head towards Haymarket where Union infantry support was waiting (*Battle of Buckland Mills* n.d.).

Successive charges were made towards the Federals fleeing towards Gainesville and Haymarket partly on the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29) and partly over fields and woods, on the high ground to the south and west of the current railroad, between Routes 15 and 29 (Fonzo 2008:44). The project area lay east of the battle (Figure 4-8).

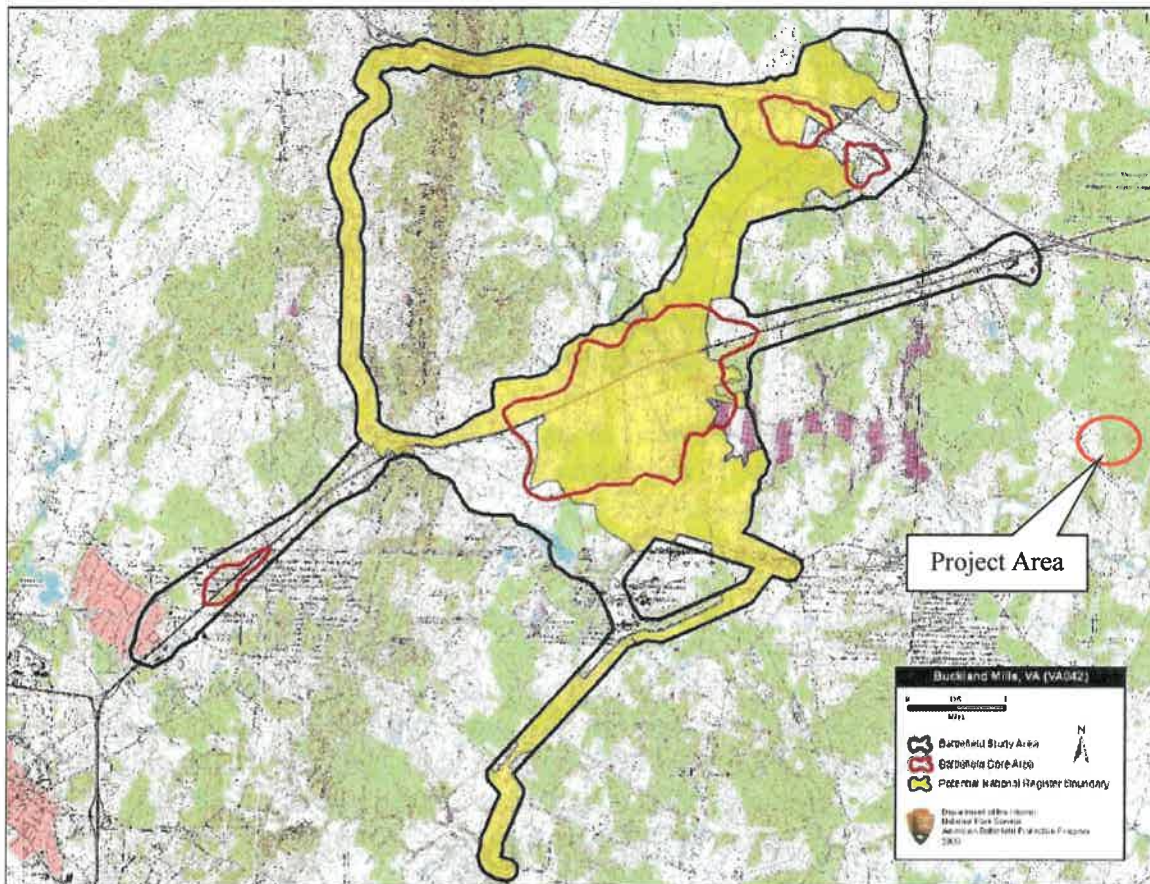


Figure 4-8: Buckland Mills, VA (VA042) depicting the survey area in relation to the battle's study area (black outline), core area (red outline), potential NR boundary (yellow fill), and existing NR boundary (green fill). Source: ABPP

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

The Civil War had devastated Prince William County, particularly the northwestern half which witnessed such violent fighting. In addition to the destruction on the battlefields themselves, throughout the county grist mills and manufacturing establishments had been destroyed, ponds drained, and railroad depots, bridges, and trestles burned. All farm animals near the track of armies had been seized or killed; horses, mules, cows, and other domestic animals had almost disappeared except in secluded areas. Farm buildings were dismantled or burned, houses ruined, fences destroyed, corn, meat, and other food products taken (Head 1908). Land was nearly worthless, and many of the owners had no capital, farm animals, or farming implements. A war correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* described the Manassas area in March 1862:

The tree-tops bear the evidence of the way the shot and shells flew around. Large limbs were cut off, and tree-tops twisted in a hundred directions, as though struck by lightning...The plains of Manassas are really what the name implies. The time was when there were objects which obstructed the range of vision, but they are all gone now; for miles around we have an unbroken view...The sight here can not be portrayed (quoted in Brown 1994:88).

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. Road and railway infrastructure were slowly rebuilt as industry and agriculture struggled to gain a foothold in the post-Civil War south. Once repaired, the railroad junction in Manassas continued to be an important crossroads following the war and assisted in the reconstruction of the region. A town grew up around the junction in the decade following the war and Manassas was incorporated in 1873; it would become the county seat in 1892 (Wieder 1998:18). Much of the new construction during this era consisted of farms and houses. After a low of 7,504 residents in 1870, Prince William County's population would begin rising once more. By 1910, there were 12,026 residents (USCB).

Agriculture continued to be the major industry of the area through the remainder of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century; most commercial establishments at the time were country stores and taverns. Farming improvements resulted in increased crop yields and land values and dairy farming, which had begun before the Civil War, continued to grow (Wieder 1998:18). Timbering was also becoming an important economic driver in the county.

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, as transportation routes were repaired and rebuilt, the county became a destination for Washington, D.C. residents coming to relax in the countryside. Weekend and summer resorts began to spring up, particularly in Brentsville, Quantico, and Sudley Springs (Wieder 1998:18). African American began accumulating land south of Haymarket, roughly bound by Routes 29 and 15, at what would become known as The Settlement (Patton 2018:3). This thriving area became one of Northern Virginia's most significant, and most stable, African-American communities (Stewart 2005).

A 1901 map of the county depicts Piney Branch school house southeast of the project area (Figure 4-9). This one-room schoolhouse operated from 1886 to the early twentieth century (Scheel 1996:78). A 1904 map depicts this school as well as the project area as largely forested with two named homesteads: J. Monroe and W. Rollins (Figure 4-10). Another educational institution became established less than two miles east of the project area on the former Linton family estate, Lintonsford (Johnston 1954).

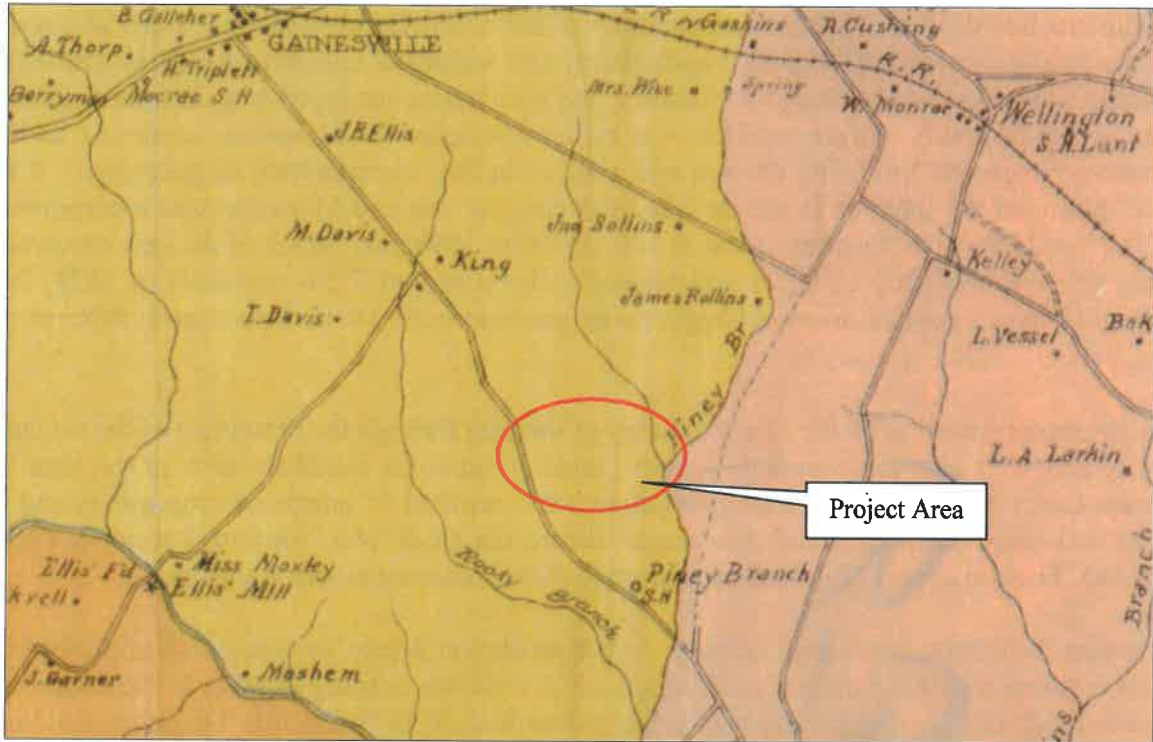


Figure 4-9: Detail of *Map of Prince William County, Virginia*, by William Brown in 1901, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress

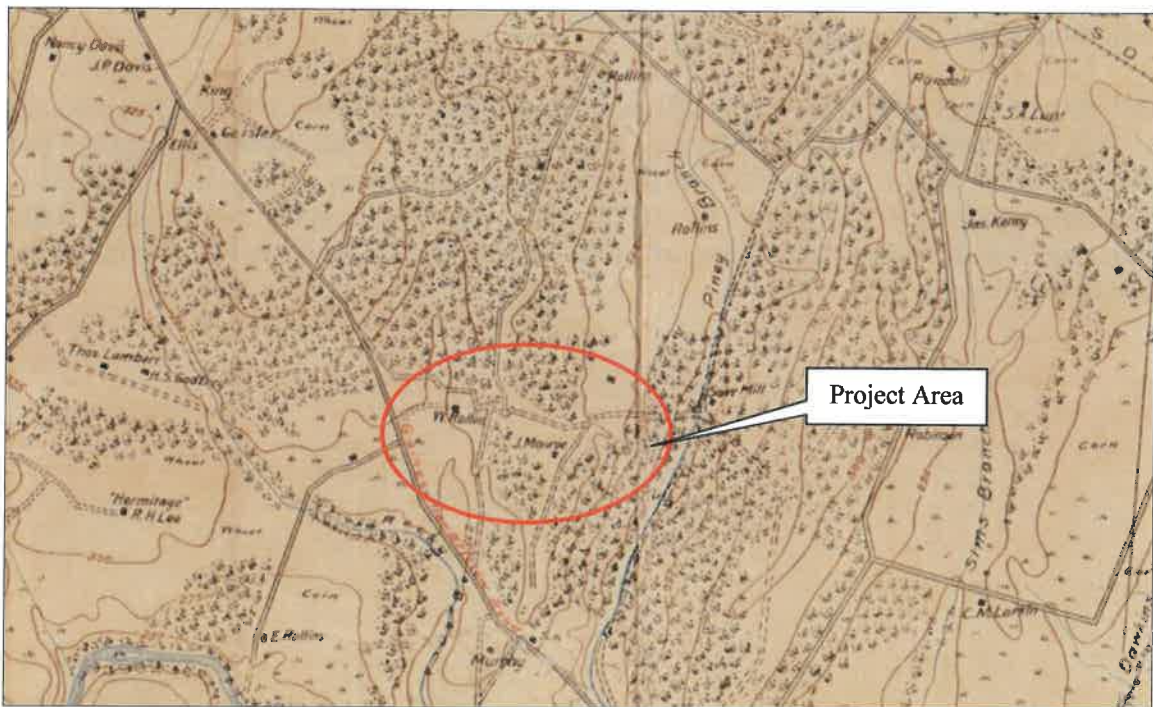


Figure 4-10: Detail of *Maneuver grounds, Prince William and Fairfax counties, Va.*, by Edward Burr in 1904, depicting the survey area. Source: Library of Congress

Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594

The land encompassing Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594 remained in the Haislip family. Henry C. Haislip passed away in 1896. At the time of his death, he was taxed on three parcels: 133 acres which adjoined the Rollins property and included the project area; 201¾ acres of his estate, Flint Hill; and 32½ acres on Bull Run (PWCLTB). In his last will and testament he bequeathed everything to his wife, Jane. After her death it was to continue on to his daughter, Sophia V. Hall. This included Flint Hill, on which he resided, the Tebbs tract north of Brentsville, and the Lost Field. Though the acreages that he assigned to each parcel are not aligned with acreages in the land tax records, it is presumed that the project area was considered part of the Tebbs tract which was 333 acres according to the will (PWCWB V:87).

John William Hall married Sophia V. Haislip in 1872. Hall is associated with the Haislip-Hall House that was moved from the Dumbarton section of the Braemar subdivision, southeast of the project area, to Brentsville in 2000 (Orrison 2008).³ A 1914 chancery suit and deed indicate that the 132-acre property on which the project area is located was a portion of the farm on which John W. Hall lived (PWCDB 65:184). In 1907, John W. Hall purchased his son Henry A. Hall's, interest in the 376-acre estate of H.C. Haislip (PWCDB 57:49). Included in this acreage is the 133-acre tract encompassing the project area.

Following a chancery suit, John W. Hall vs. Charles E. Hall, the portion of land including Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594 were sold to T. [Thomas] M. and Agnes E. Cook, a daughter of John W. Hall (PWCDB 65:194). In 1910, Thomas and Agnes lived on the same property as John W. Hall, as other members of the family (USCB 1910). The land that was transferred to the Cook's was the 133-acre tract that was largely situated on the north side of the county road leading from Haymarket to Brentsville, with one acre on the south side of the road (Figure 4-11). As part of the chancery suit, the tract was described by C.M. Larkin, a merchant of Manassas, as "all practically in timber, pine and oak, and of heavy clay soil" and at one time there were "two cabins on it, in bad shape" and at his last visit to the property only one of the cabins was occupied (PWCCC #1914-021). These cabins appear not to have been substantial enough to be taxed as the parcel that the Cook's purchased had not taxable buildings on it (PWCLTB 1915).

A 1904 map of Prince William and Fairfax counties have the name J. Monroe in the vicinity of Sites #44PW1588 and #44PW1594 (Figure 4-10). It is likely that this was James Monroe living in the Gainesville District of the county according to the 1900 federal census (USCB 1900). Monroe was identified as a black farmer living with his wife, Amanda, and daughter, Mary A. (USCB). On the 1904 map, J.W. Hall was identified south of the project area near Broad Run.

In 1916, S.H. Hinegardner and W.H. Herring purchased 132.25 acres, which included Sites #44PW1588 and #44PW1594 (PWCDB 67:456). The pair and their respective wives, however, held the land for only a few months before selling it to W.E. and Sarah Elizabeth Senseney (PWCDB 68:253).

³ The Haislip-Hall House was a two-story moderately sized log house faced with wood siding (That Other 2008:2).

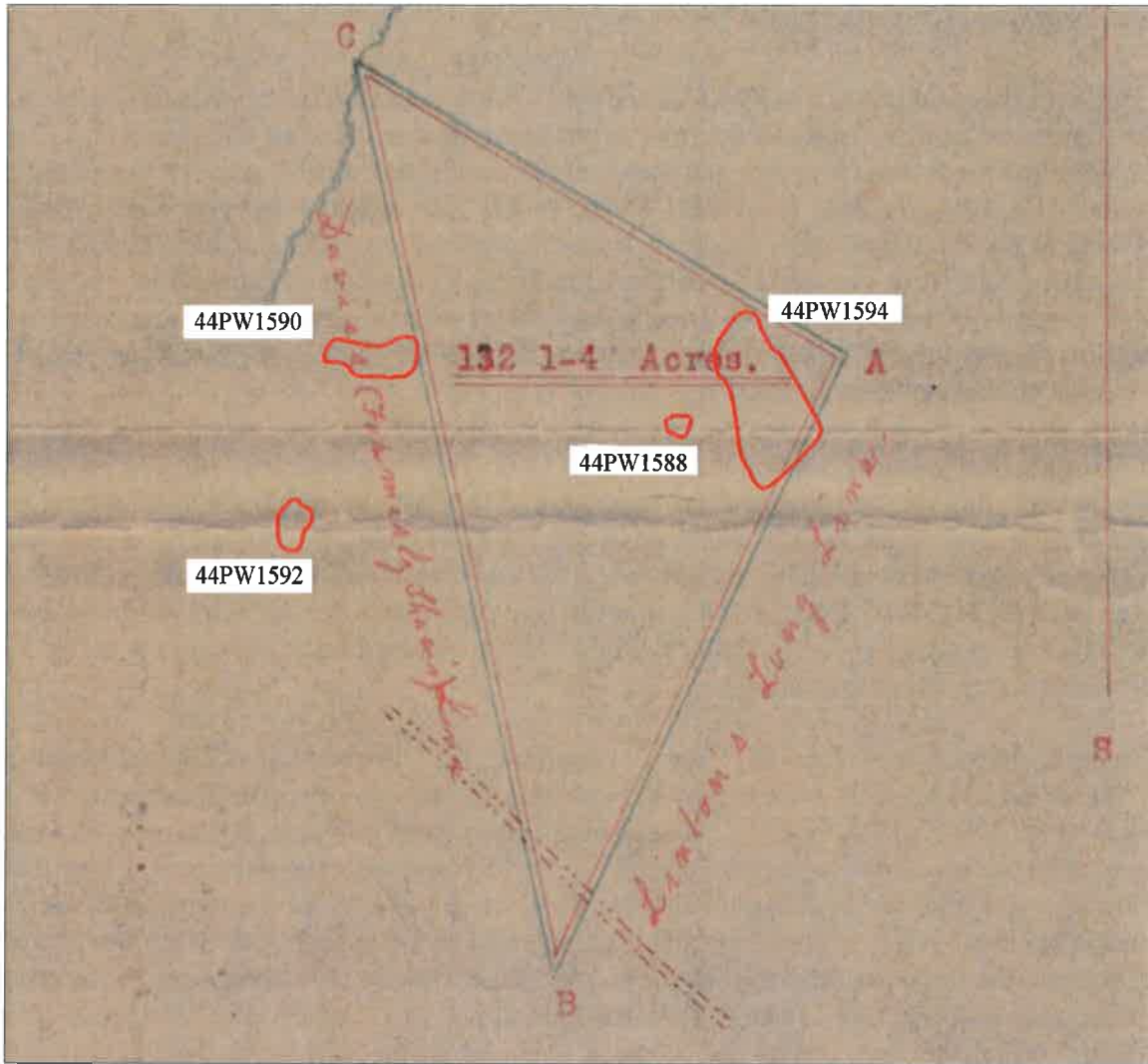


Figure 4-11: Plat of Haislip land depicting the project area. Source: PWCCS 1914-021

Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592

After the Civil War, Robert A. Calvert continued to hold approximately 241 acres which encompassed Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592. This area was reduced to approximately 168 acres circa 1876 through a sale. The portion that remained under Calvert had no taxable buildings on it (PWCLTB 1877).⁴ A chancery suit indicates that he was not a resident of Virginia and land tax records indicate that he may have split his time between Prince William County and Washington, D.C. (PWCCS 1883:033; PWCLTB). Calvert rented out his land at \$25 per acre (PWCCS 1883:033).

Following a chancery suit, L.C. Osmon and Andrew J. Joyce vs. Robert A. Calvert, land encompassing Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592 was auctioned. In 1880, Joseph Reid purchased the 164-acre tract for \$285 (PWCCS 38:6). Reid was a prominent man in the region, acting as a

⁴ The portion of land that Calvert sold did have taxable buildings and was occupied by Alfred Murphy (PWCCS 1883:033).

merchant, operator of several establishments including “an ordinary, house of private entertainment, bar room, bowling saloon, boarding house and hotel” (Meyering 2006). Although Reid purchased the land in 1880, Calvert paid taxes on it until 1888 (PWCLTB). It is likely that Calvert continued to use the land until that point.

Joseph B. Reid sold the land to W.A. Rollins in 1887 for \$300 (PWCDB 38:13). This land was believed to have been 164 acres on both sides of Haymarket Road. However, a survey included more than 190 acres (Figure 4-12) (PWCCC #1909-033). When Rollins purchased the land, there were no taxable buildings on it and the value of the land of \$504 (PWCLTB 1889). By 1895, there was a building(s) on it valued at \$100 (PWCLTB 1895). The house tract was 120 acres on the north side of the road, coinciding with the project area, and there were 70 acres on the south side of the road.

Wormley A. Rollins (1831-1908) married Mary M. Porter in Washington, D.C. in 1858 (Marriage 1858). In 1870 and 1900, W.A. Rollins was listed in the federal census as a white farmer living in Prince William County with his wife, Mary, and family members (USCB 1870, 1900). Brown’s 1904 map places Rollins in the vicinity of Site #44PW1590 (Figure 4-10). Rollins passed away in 1908. Following a chancery cause, Admr. Of William A. Rollins etc. vs. Mary E. Mansfield etc., his land was auctioned. A son of Rollins, Frederick Early Rollins, purchased the land for \$1,580.00 (PWCDB 58:116). He is identified in the federal census as a white general farmer living with his wife, Gertrude Emma Breen, and children (USCB; Virginia Department of Health 1957).

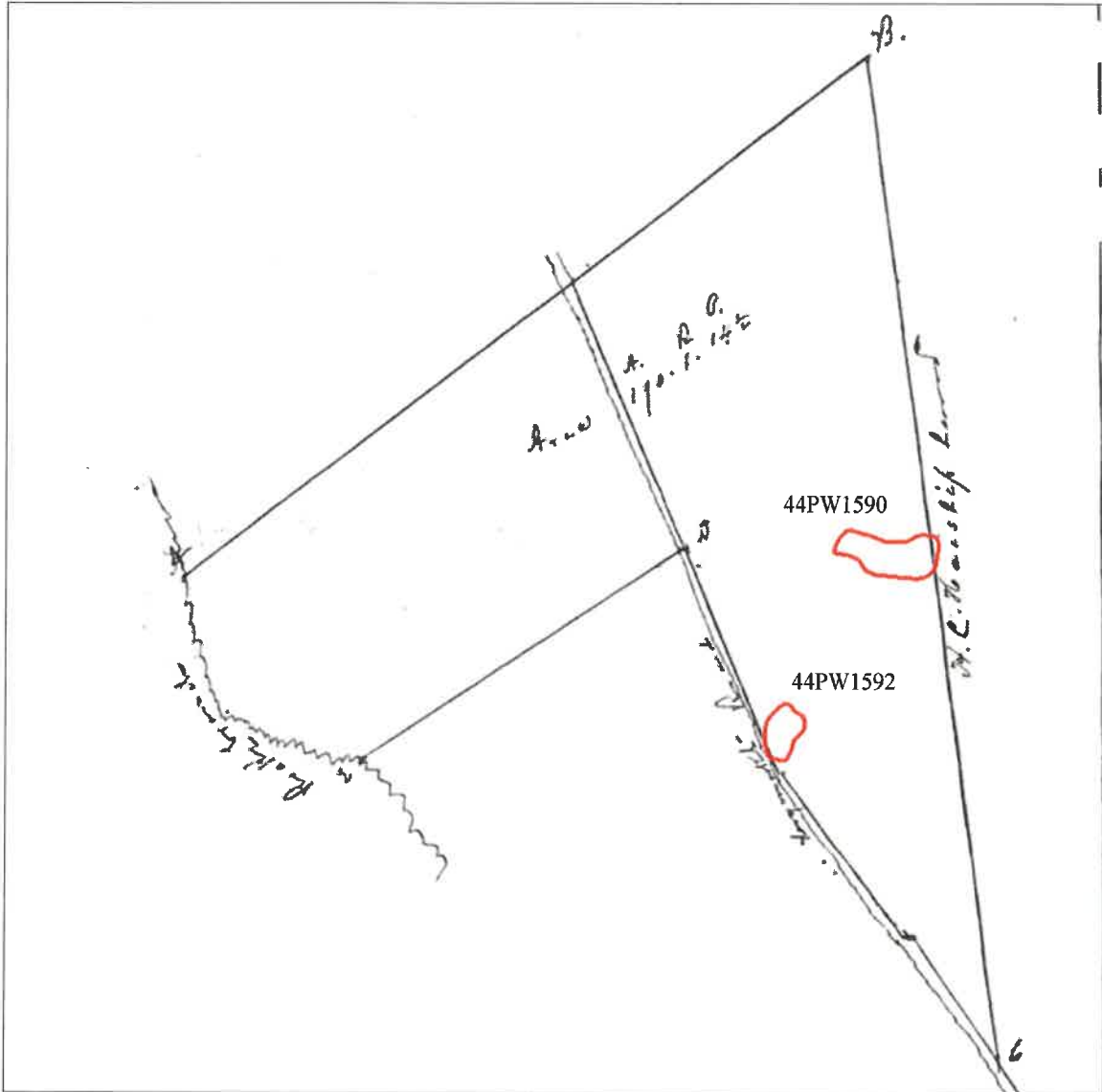


Figure 4-12: Plat of Rollins land depicting a portion of the project area. Source: PWCDB 58:116

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

The First World War would have profound effects on the lives of county residents as well as the development of the southeastern portion of Prince William; in 1917 Quantico was chosen as a site for a Marine Corps base (Wieder 1998:19). This would improve the economy and increase the population in the eastern half of the county.

The remainder of the county, however, continued to have an economy based on agriculture with small and large farmsteads located throughout the county, but more concentrated along roads. While still remaining rural, small commercial downtowns continued to grow and there was an increase in church and commercial building construction. East of the project area, the religious focused schools transitioned into Linton Hall Military School in the 1920s (Jones 1980). Manassas grew into a regional commercial center during this period and by the 1920s began to see some suburban development around the outskirts of town. Towns closer to the project area, like

Gainesville, were also growing. Gainesville was described in 1940 as “made up of a filling station, a handful of houses and a few stores” (Scheel 1996:43). It was an early farming community that was kept busy with other industries, such as lumber (*Home Place* 1990:51).

Because of its agricultural economy throughout most of the county and the military base in its east, Prince William weathered through the Great Depression better than many parts of the country (Wieder 1998:19). Although agricultural prices did drop, which forced many residents of the county to find work to supplement their incomes. A 1937 aerial depicts a farmsteads in the western half of the project area, under the ownership of the Rollins family, and heavily forested land in the eastern half, under ownership of the Senseney family (Figure 4-13).

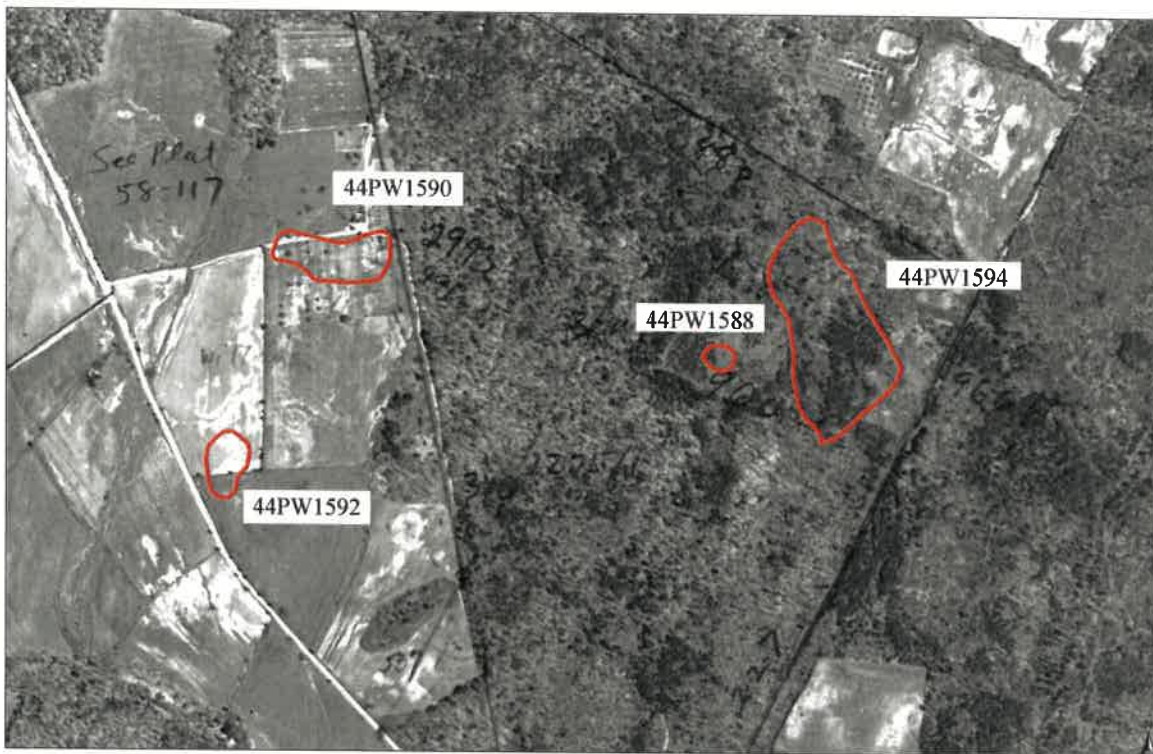


Figure 4-13: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM

Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594

The land encompassing Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594 remained in the Senseney family. The 1920 federal census lists William E. Senseney as a white laborer on a general farm. He was in the Manassas District of the county in the household of James D. Hanover and E. Keddie (USCB 1920).

Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592

The land encompassing Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592 remained in the Rollins family through much of this period though it changed hands. In 1932, F. Early Rollins conveyed more than 118 acres to his son, Shackelford Rollins (PWCDB 91:194). It appears, however, at the start of World War II, Shackelford was married and living in Falls Church, Virginia (U.S., World War II Draft

Cards 1940-1947). In 1942, Shackelford Rollins sold the land to Harry S. Hall, Jr. (PWCDB 108:341). Harry and his wife, Olie May, held the parcel only a year before selling it to John H. and Ruth Mims Williams (PWCDB 112:324).

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

The second half of the twentieth century saw a change in character for much of Prince William County from its agricultural roots. While many portions remained rural, and some continue as such to this day, there has been a significant increase in suburbanization particularly in those areas close to the highways leading to Washington, D.C. and around Manassas.

At the end of World War II, there were only three paved arterial highways in the county: U.S. Route 1, U.S. Route 28, and U.S. Route 29/211 (Wieder 1998:19). However, as Washington, D.C. grew into a major metropolitan center, Prince William would also undergo tremendous changes resulting from the introduction of a new highway system. The construction of highways in the county began in the late 1950s and the increase in property values north of the county would bring new people into Prince William creating a “bedroom community.” Interstate 66 would link Gainesville and Haymarket to Washington, D.C. Gainesville was a major cattle shipping point through the early 1960s (Scheel 1996:42). By the 1980s, farmland was reverting to woodland and additional houses and businesses lined the roads. In the mid-twentieth century, there was increased residential development in the vicinity of Piney Branch (Scheel 1996:78).

Twentieth century aerials and topographic maps clearly show the transformation that has occurred in this area of Northern Virginia. The eastern portion of the project area remained forested land throughout the second half of the twentieth century to today. The western portion remained a farmstead through much of the second half of the twentieth century before beginning to revert to woodland (Figures 4-14 through 4-16). Linton Hall Road (Route 619) was widened and a residential development was established just south of the eastern portion of the project area. East of the project area, Linton Hall continues to be a school, though it no longer has the military mandate. To the west of the project area, Piney Branch Elementary School opened in the first quarter of the twenty-first century.

Development continues to push west and south from Washington, D.C. as Prince William County and Northern Virginia have become one of the fastest growing regions in the nation. During this period, the population of Prince William County has soared from 22,612 in 1950 to 482,204 in 2020 (USCB). By the twenty-first century, housing subdivisions, commercial businesses, and industrial enterprises were popping up north and south of I-66 around Haymarket and Gainesville.

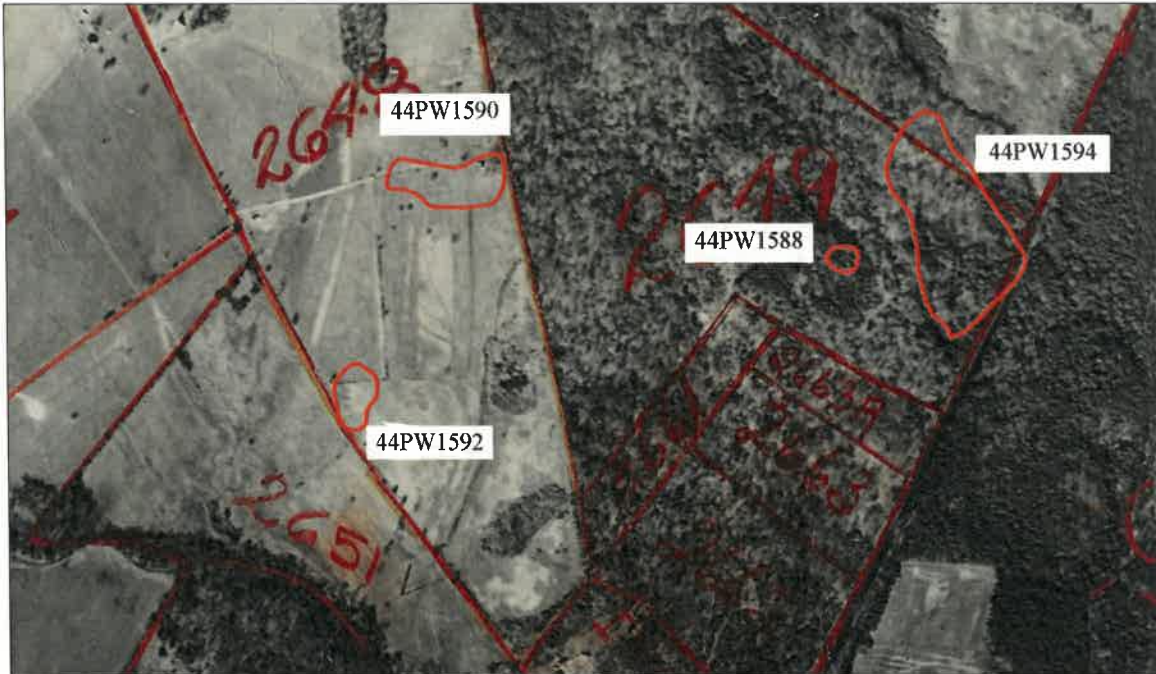


Figure 4-14: Detail of 1954 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM

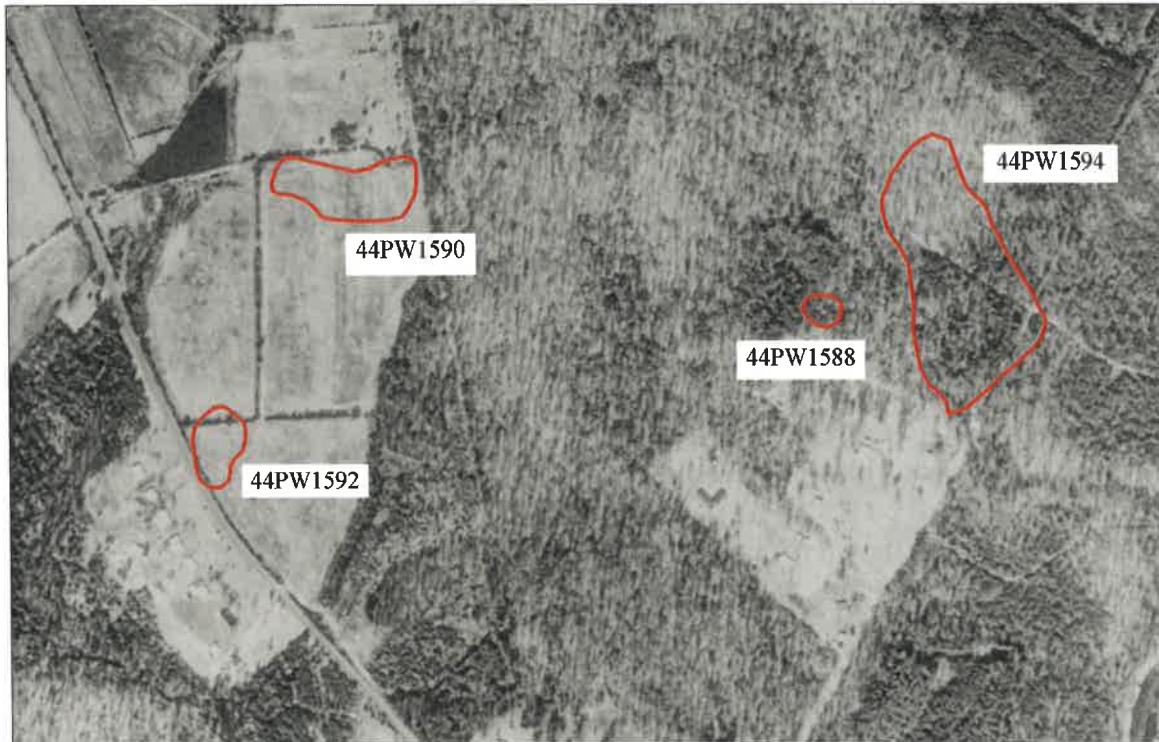


Figure 4-15: Detail of a 1989 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Prince William County Mapper XM

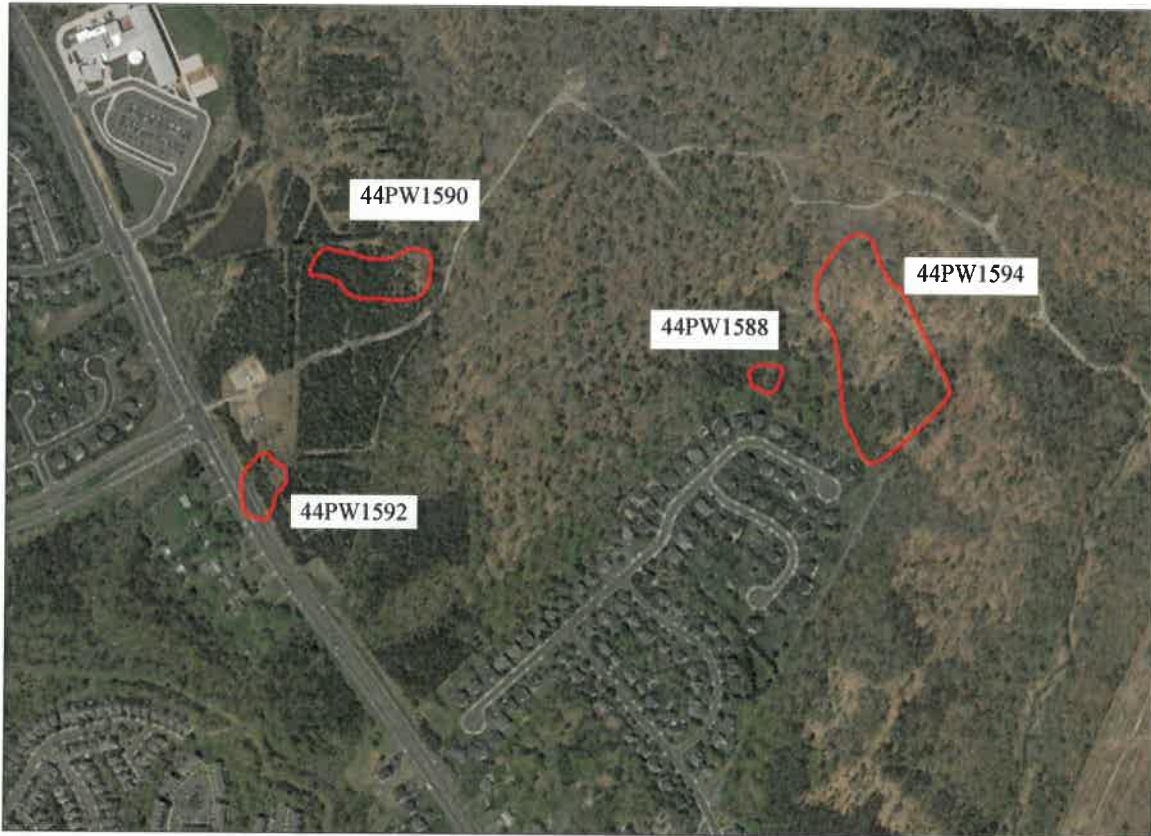


Figure 4-16: Detail of 2018 aerial depicting the survey area. Source: Google Earth

All Sites

The four archaeological sites became part of a single parcel in 1949 when John H. and Ruth Mims Williams purchased the eastern land, thereby combining it with land previously purchased in 1943 (PWCDB 112:324; 139:448) (Figure 4-17). The 1950 census identifies the Williams as a white couple working in retail (USCB 1950). Ruth Williams passed away in 1951, after which John H. Williams sold the, now, 186.2428 acres with improvements, to Justus S. and Ruth E. Ange (PWCDB 153:94). In 1965, the couple sold what was then 169.7764 acres to Homer Hoyt Associates, Inc. (PWCDB 360:372) (Figure 4-18). In 1986, the company sold the land to Vulcan Materials Company (PWCDB 1375:1496; 1366:493). This company, in turn, sold it in 1998 to Shirley M. Hunter and T. William Dowdy, trustees, as part of multiple parcels (PWCDB 2547:1566) (Figure 4-19).

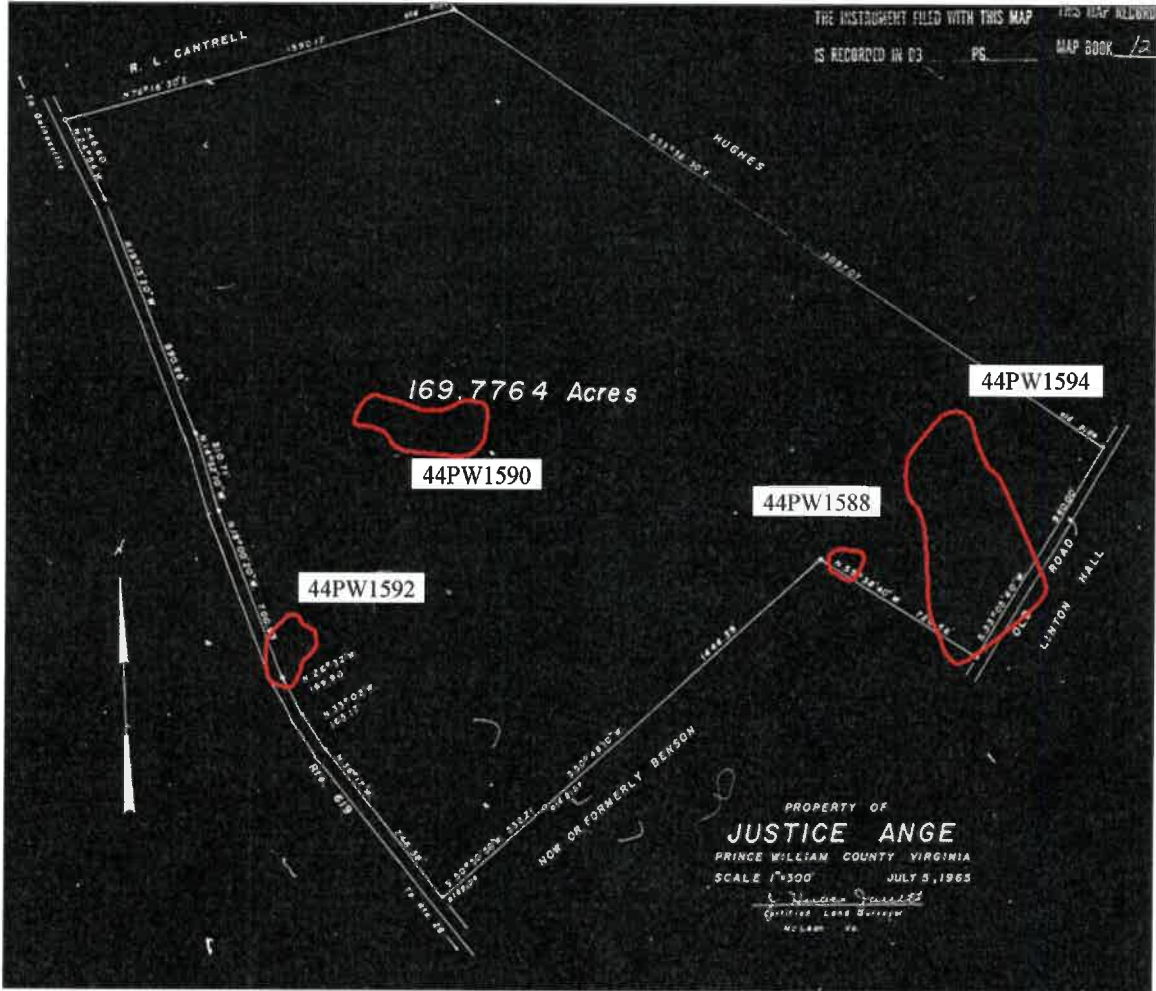


Figure 4-18: Property of Justice Ange depicting the project area. Source: PWCPB 12:34

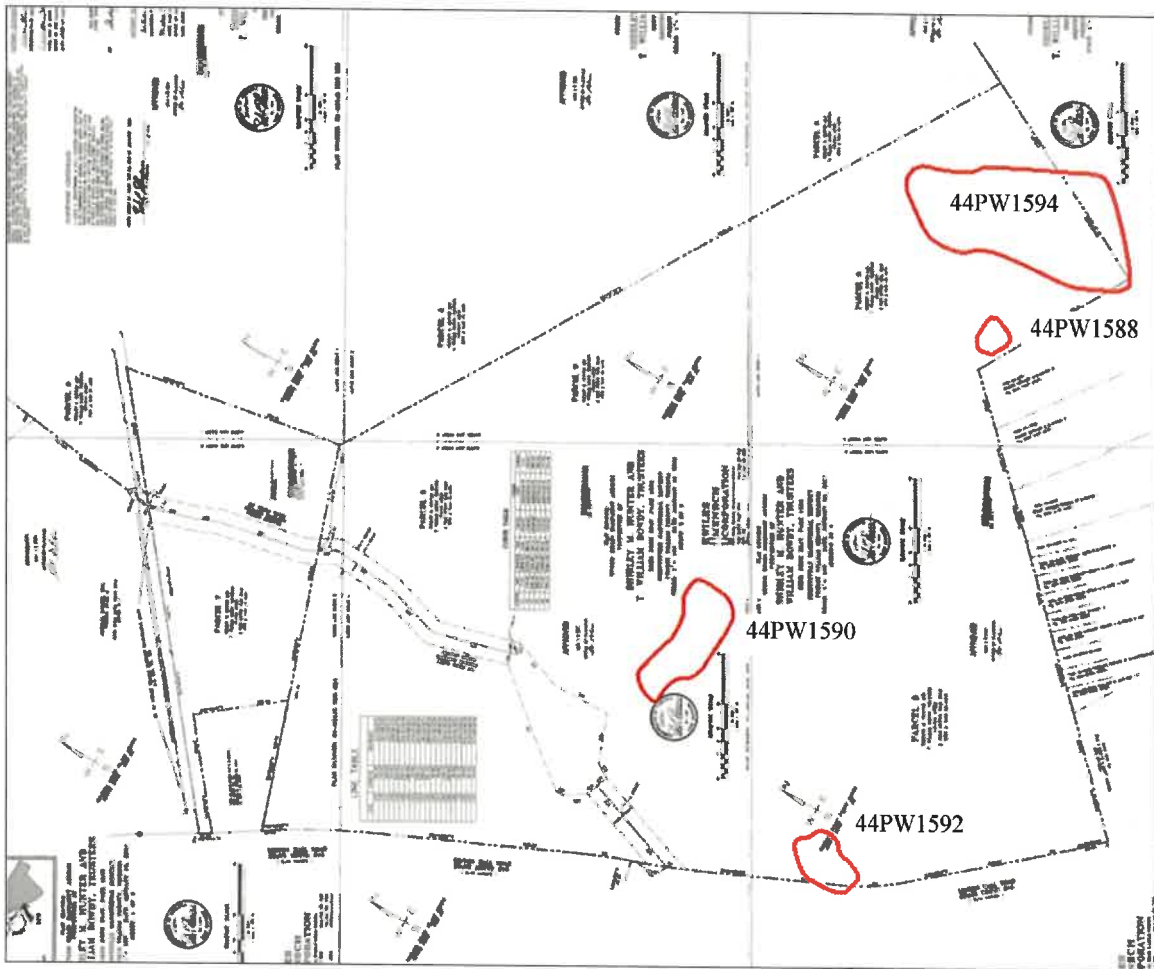


Figure 4-19: Plat Showing Storm Drain Easement Across Properties of Shirley M. Hunter and T. William Dowdy, Trustees depicting the project area. Source: PWCD 2547:1566

OWNERSHIP OF VDHR #44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, AND 44PW1594

The following table identifies the chain of ownership of the land encompassing Sites #44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594.

Table 4-1: Chain-of-title for Sites #44PW1588 and 44PW1594.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
3/16/1998	Vulcan Materials Company (NJ)	Shirley M. Hunter and T. William Dowdy (trustees)	DB 2547:1566	\$14,000,000 for Multiple parcels
12/30/1994	Vulcan Lands, Inc.	Vulcan Materials Company	DB 2262:711	Multiple parcels
2/26/1986	Homer Hoyt Associates, Inc.	Vulcan Materials Company	DB 1375:1496, DB 1366:493	\$355,949.58
7/9/1965	Justus S. Ange and Ruth H. (wife)	Homer Hoyt Associates, Inc.	DB 360:372	169.7764 acres
6/14/1951	John H. Williams (widow)	Justus S. Ange and Ruth E. (wife)	DB 153:94	186.2428 acres with improvements

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
7/21/1949	Emma C. Benson	John H. Williams and Ruth Mims (wife)	DB 139:448	
2/1/1949	W.E. Senseney and Ruth H. (wife), James E. Senseney and Elizabeth (wife), Mary S. Kline and Everett (husband), Sarah M. Hagedorn and Charles (husband)	Emma C. Benson	DB 136:76	132.25 acres with 1 acre on south side of road
6/30/1916	S.H. Hinegardner and Sue M. (wife) and H.W. Herring and Sarah E. (wife)	W.E. Senseney and Sarah Elizabeth (wife)	DB 68:253	132.25 acres with 1 acre on south side of road
4/1/1916	T.M. Cook and Agnes E. (wife) to Thomas H. Lion (trustee)	S.H. Hinegardner and H.W. Herring	DB 67:456	132.25 acres with 1 acre on south side of road
6/3/1914	Thomas H. Lion (commissioner)	T.M. Cook and Agnes E. (wife)	DB 65:184	132.25 acres
11/26/1907	Henry A. Hall	John W. Hall	DB 57:49	\$1,000 for Henry A. Hall's interest in 4 tracts, ~376 acres, of H.C. Haislip land
8/12/1857	Charles B. Tebbs and H.F. Tebbs (wife), Thomas F. Tebbs and Caroline M. Tebbs (wife), Louisa H.D. Roszell (formerly Tebbs) (all of Loudoun County)	Henry C. Haislip (of PWC)	DB 24:183	Land assigned to Dr. Thomas F. Tebbs (deceased father of grantors)
1791	William Carr	Elizabeth (Betsy) Tebbs and children	WB G:479	

Table 4-2: Chain-of-title for Sites #44PW1590 and 44PW1592.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
3/16/1998	Vulcan Materials Company (NJ)	Shirley M. Hunter and T. William Dowdy (trustees)	DB 2547:1566	\$14,000,000 for Multiple parcels
12/30/1994	Vulcan Lands, Inc.	Vulcan Materials Company	DB 2262:711	Multiple parcels
2/26/1986	Homer Hoyt Associates, Inc.	Vulcan Materials Company	DB 1375:1496, DB 1366:493	\$355,949.58
7/9/1965	Justus S. Ange and Ruth H. (wife)	Homer Hoyt Associates, Inc.	DB 360:372	169.7764 acres
6/14/1951	John H. Williams (widow)	Justus S. Ange and Ruth E. (wife)	DB 153:94	186.2428 acres with improvements

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
7/31/1943	Harry S. Hall, Jr. and Olie May (wife)	John H. Williams and Ruth Mims (wife)	DB 112:324	118 acres. 1 rood, 14.5 poles
4/7/1942	Shackelford Rollins and Grace A. (wife)	Harry S. Hall, Jr.	DB 108:341	118 acres. 1 rood, 14.5 poles
8/24/1932	F. Early Rollins and G.E. (wife)	Shackelford Rollins	DB 91:194	118 acres. 1 rood, 14.5 poles
12/15/1908	H. Thornton Davis (special commissioner)	F. Early Rollins	DB 58:116	2 parcels containing 190 acres. 1 rood, 14.5 poles on both sides of Haymarket Road
9/1887	Joseph B. Reid and Margaret Reid (wife)	W.A. Rollins	DB 38:13	\$300 for 164 acres
5/1874	J.B. Thornton (Commissioner)	Joseph B. Reid	DB 38:6	\$285 for 164 acres
10/5/1853	Aylett Nicol and Allen Howison (Trustee of the School Commissioners of PWC)	Robert A. Calvert	DB 23:43	Release of Deed of Trust
6/6/1842	John Gibson and John W. Tyler (Commissioners)	Thomas Davis	DB 17:280 (referenced in Turner c.2004)	259 acres
12/15/1809	William Shaw	Thomas Harrison (Pres't of the Overseers of the Poor), John Macrae, Samuel Jackson, Carr Bailey, William Tyler, and Alexander Compton (the other Overseers of the poor)	DB 4:143	
7/4/1807	Henry Washington	William Shaw	referenced in DB 4:143	

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5. FIELD RESULTS

SITE 44PW1588

From April 2022 to June 2022, D+A conducted a Phase II survey of Site 44PW1588. This site was initially identified between 2004 and 2005 by CRI (CRI, 2006). The site is located a short distance northwest of the terminus of Casey Lane, a gravel road which borders a residential subdivision and services a BMP wastewater catchment. A shallow road trace leads upslope from this area to the site, which is located in the wooded area approximately 45 meters (150 feet) north of residential yards. The site is occupied by mixed deciduous and redcedar woodland with tall grasses and wineberry vines comprising the moderate undergrowth. The site occupies a gently sloping terrace uphill from a steeper scarp overlooking Site 44PW1594.

Initial Site Documentation

The 2004-2005 Phase I survey conducted by CRI documented three structural stone surface features including two secondary foundations and one foundation with a partially intact dry-laid chimney. The site as it was initially documented measured about 115 feet north-south and 130 feet east-west and included a total of 5 positive shovel tests within a 15.2-meter (50-foot) interval grid in addition to two positive radial shovel tests on a 7.5-meter (25-foot) interval grid (Figure 5-1). Eighteen artifacts were recovered during the Phase I survey, including refined earthenware with transfer printed design, aqua glass, colorless glass, and iron fragments.

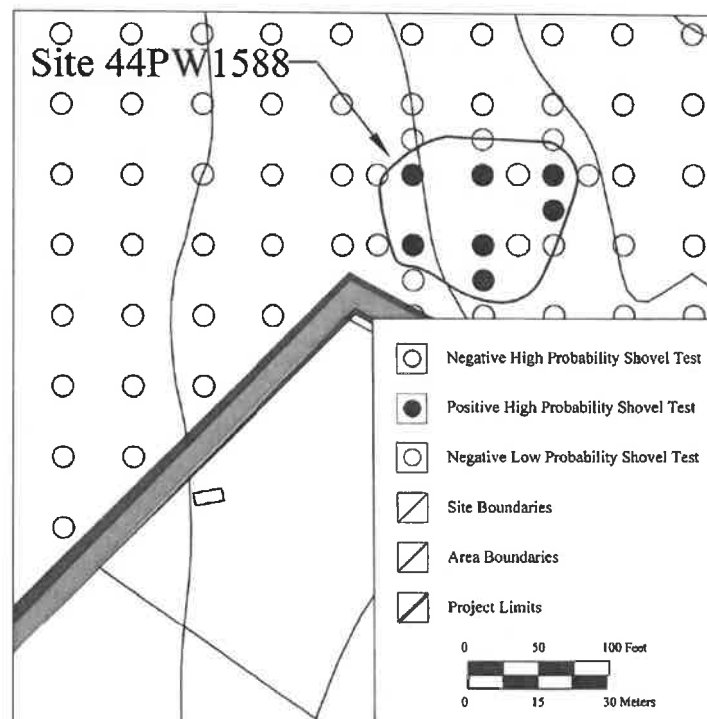


Figure 5-1: Map of Site 44PW1588 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 63

Site Delineation

The Phase II evaluation began with close-interval shovel testing. The grid excavated during the Phase I survey was not reidentified. Prior to beginning shovel testing, the area was walked and the primary foundation with a dry-laid stone hearth and chimney fall were reidentified (Figure 5-4, Figure 5-5). This feature was located approximately 76 meters (250 feet) northwest from the center of the site as it was digitally mapped at the time, indicating that the site had been mis-mapped during digitization efforts. The approximate footprint of the structure was measured at 16 by 16 feet with the hearth located within the southern-southwestern wall.

A new grid with the primary foundation at its center was laid out in at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals in 11 transects labeled (-B) through J (Figure 5-2). A total of 71 shovel test pits were placed during the evaluation. Of these, nine shovel tests were positive for cultural materials and 62 shovel tests were negative for cultural materials. During close-interval shovel testing, a total of four substantial stone pile features to the north, east, south, and southwest of the primary foundation were identified (Table 5-1, Figure 5-6, Figure 5-7, Figure 5-8, Figure 5-9). These stone piles indicate possible outbuildings, though none showed clear structural elements. Stone Pile 3 was associated with several surface artifacts including a fragment of dark green olive bottle glass and a large stoneware crock rim (Figure 5-10).

Table 5-1: Description of substantial stone piles indicating possible structural remains, including dimensions, orientation, and surface artifacts noted through the stones.

Stone pile #	Exploratory test units	Approx. length (ft)	Approx. width (ft)	Long axis orientation	Notes
1	6	16	7	NW-SE	Sub rectangular to irregular
2	No test units	9	7	NW-SE	Sub rectangular to circular
3	5	16	10	E-W	Sub rectangular to irregular; a large partially buried boulder with its top edge close to the ground surface is located approximately 10 feet west of the eastern edge of the pile. A fragment of dark olive green bottle glass was noted on the ground surface between this boulder and the stone pile. A large stoneware fragment was noted on the surface between this stone pile and the primary structure.
4	No test units	8	8	NW-SE	Circular to sub rectangular with highly variable rock concentration; bottles on surface

A total of 28 artifacts were recovered during close interval shovel testing. The artifacts include colorless glass (three fragments of which were partially melted), aqua glass, solarized glass, a milk glass lid liner, a nail of unidentifiable manufacture, whiteware, salt glazed stoneware, porcelain, bisque porcelain, small brick fragments, a metal alloy clothing grommet, and a skeleton key. The artifacts represent a domestic assemblage and suggest a date of occupation between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Following completion of short interval shovel testing, artifact density interpolation maps were analyzed (Figure 5-3) and a total of six test units were placed to investigate the stone piles and the primary foundation.

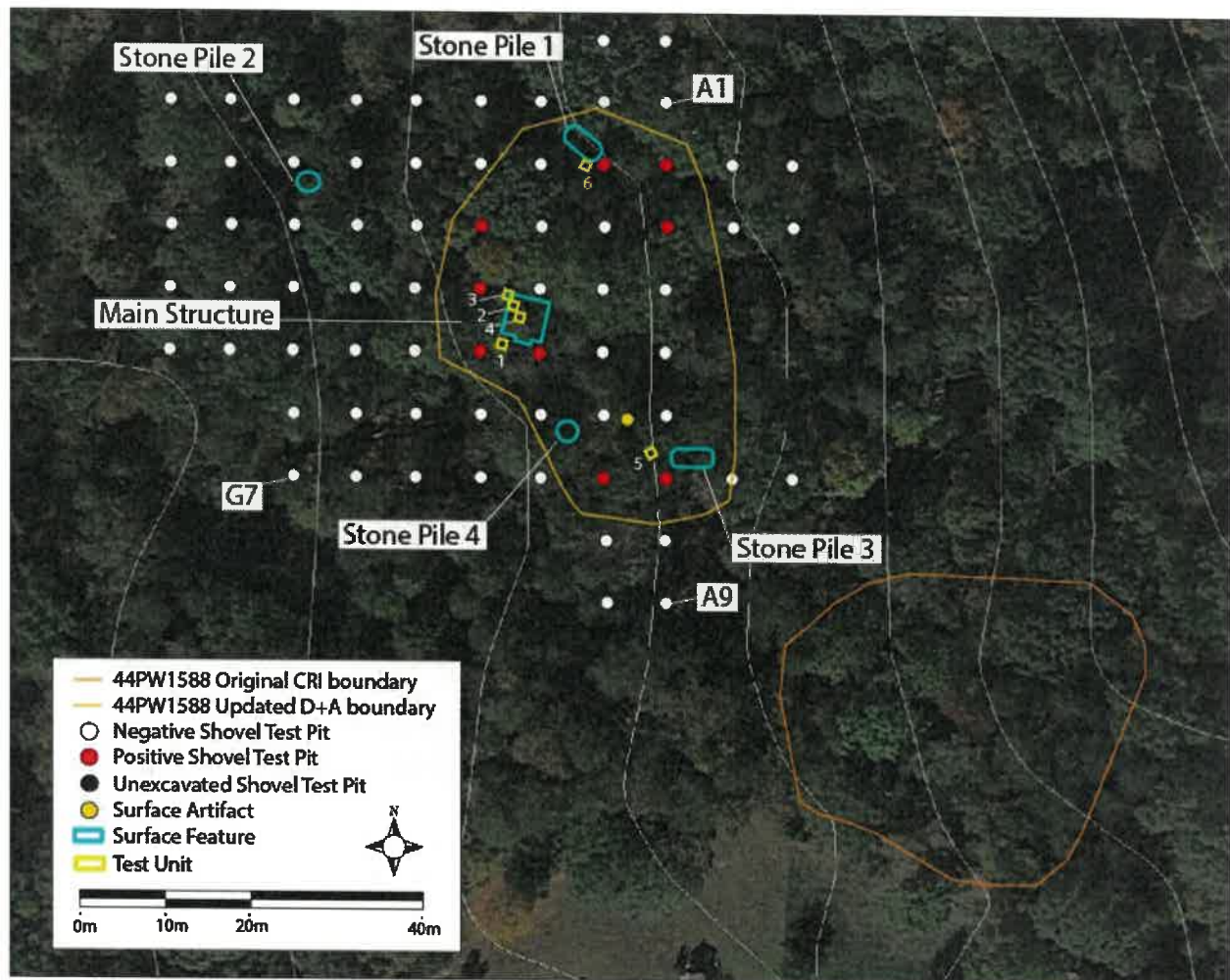


Figure 5-2: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1588.

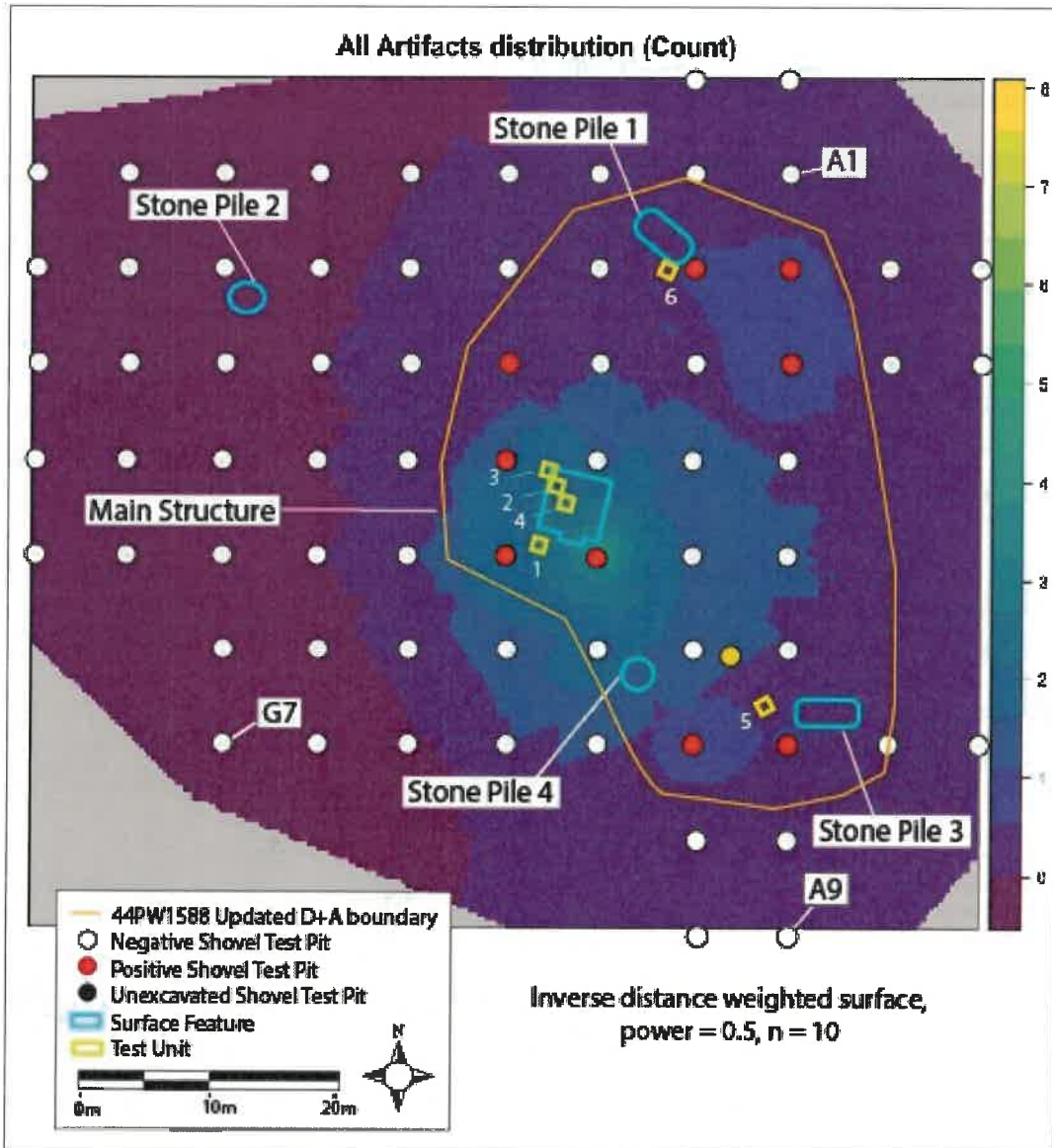


Figure 5-3: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1588 with interpolated artifact density.



Figure 5-4: Primary structural remains including dry-laid stone hearth and associated chimney fall, facing north-northeast from the exterior of the structure.



Figure 5-5: Stone rubble occupying interior of structural remains, with Test Units 2 and 4 in foreground.



Figure 5-6: Stone Pile 1, facing southeast.



Figure 5-7: Stone Pile 2, facing west.



Figure 5-8: Stone Pile 3, facing south-southeast.



Figure 5-9: Stone Pile 4, facing north.



Figure 5-10: Salt glazed stoneware crock rim noted on surface between Stone Pile 3 and primary foundation.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed along the exterior of the primary structure, abutting as close as possible the south-southeastern facing wall near the southwestern corner of the structure (Figure 5-11, Figure 5-12, Figure 5-13, and Figure 5-14). Abundant chimney fall rubble embedded in topsoil prevented placement of the unit abutting the wall directly. The unit was oriented at approximately 30 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 8.6 cm. Because this stratum was unusually shallow, excavation proceeded for several more centimeters to confirm culturally sterile subsoil. Excavation was then terminated once no cultural material was found in subsoil, which consisted of compact 7.5YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay. Aside from the large stone representing debris from the collapsed foundation situated within Stratum I in the north/northeastern wall, no features were encountered. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation.



Figure 5-11: Unit 1 at base of excavation in relation to primary structure, with northeast corner of Test Unit 1 visible in foreground.



Figure 5-12: Base of excavation, Unit 1.



Figure 5-13: West/northwest profile of Test Unit 1.

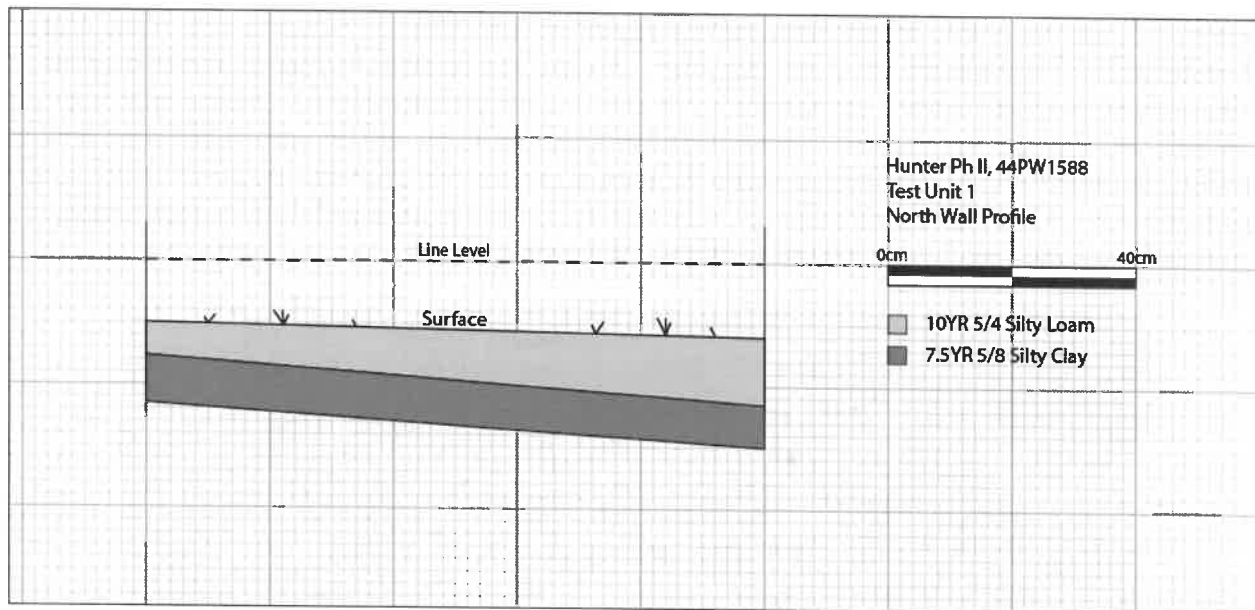


Figure 5-14: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.

A total of thirteen artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-2. These include whiteware, pearlware, blue spongeware, colorless vessel glass, colorless window glass, and aqua vessel glass.

Table 5-2: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	2
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		4

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was located at the center of three diagonally placed test units straddling the interior and apparent west/northwest wall of the primary structure (Figure 5-15, Figure 5-17, and Figure 5-18). The unit was oriented at approximately 25 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 18.8 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay.

Feature 1 was identified in the southeastern corner of Test Unit 2 (Figure 5-16). This feature consists of 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow silty clay. No artifacts or other inclusions were observed on the surface of either subsoil or Feature 1. A small stone is embedded at the junction between subsoil and Feature 1. Feature 1 remains unidentified and was left in situ. Given the lack of artifacts or other inclusions and the subtle difference in color between subsoil and Feature 1, it is possible this feature represents a change in subsoil or a culturally created difference predating the foundation. Test Unit 2 was covered with tarp prior to backfilling.



Figure 5-15: Base of excavation, Unit 2.

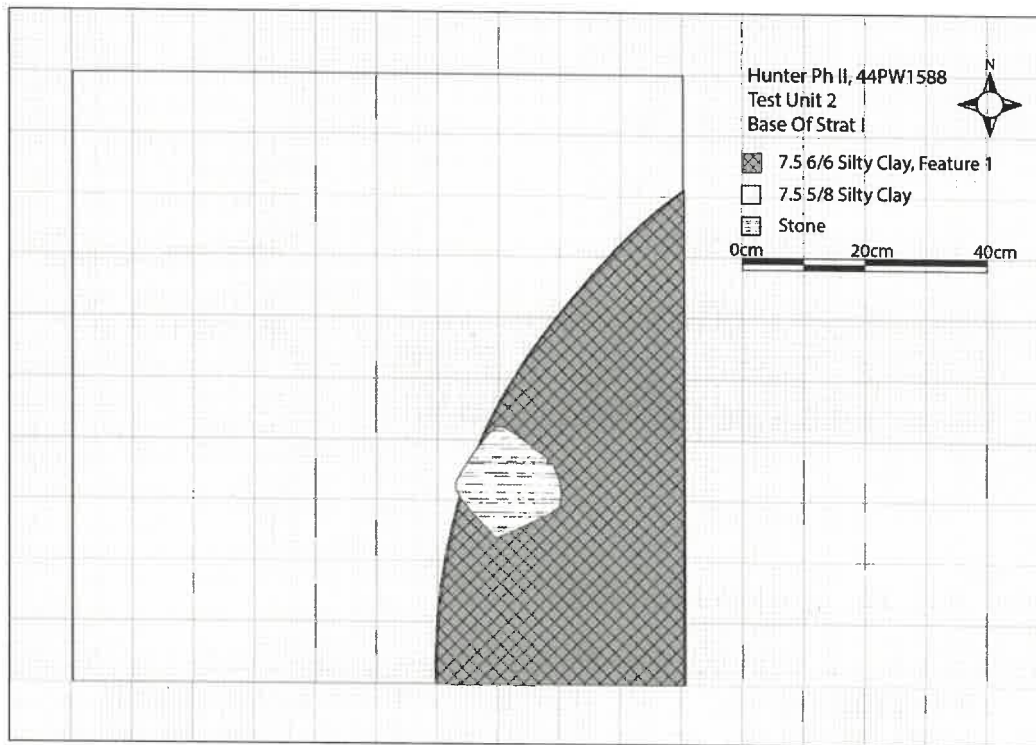


Figure 5-16: Plan drawing of Unit 2 and Feature 1.



Figure 5-17: North profile of Test Unit 2.

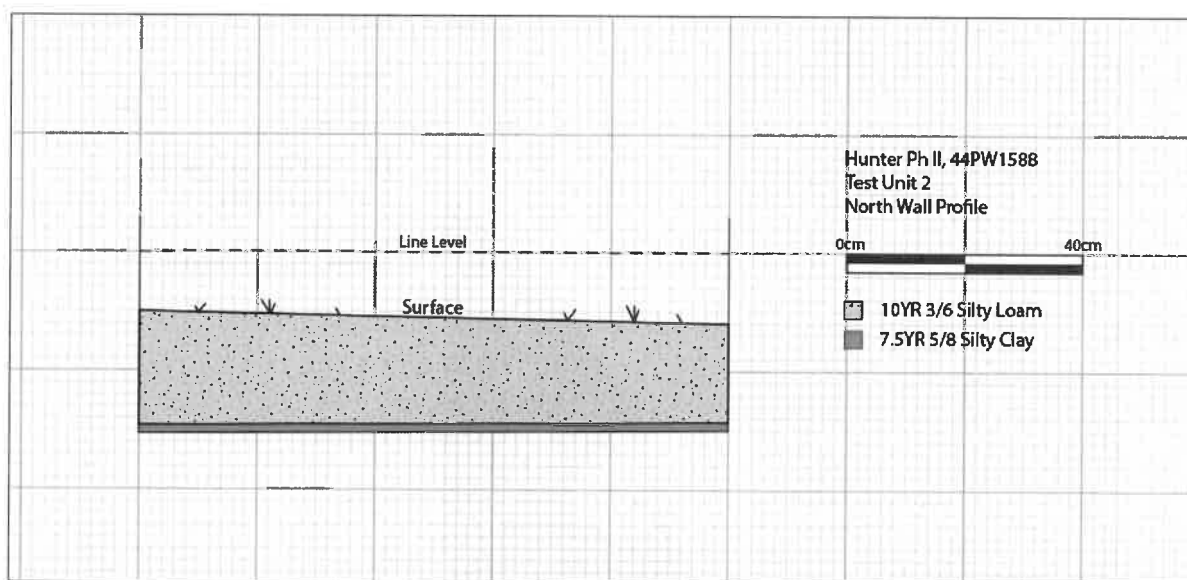


Figure 5-18: Profile drawing of Unit 2 north wall.

A total of 46 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 1. These include colorless molded vessel glass, colorless window glass, solarized vessel glass, light and dark amber vessel glass, stoneware, refined earthenware, vessel glass, window glass, a wire nail, and a Prosser button. The stoneware consists of two red bodied fragments with a gray salt glazed exterior and an unglazed interior. The refined earthenware includes blue spongeware, pink spongeware, and undecorated whiteware. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	6
Iron	Nail, wire		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	4
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	8
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	2
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded	Colorless	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware, cut	pink, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		6
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		11
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Stoneware	Red bodied, gray salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior		2
Porcelain	Prosser Button		1

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was the northwestern of three diagonally placed test units straddling the interior and apparent west/northwest wall of the primary structure. The unit was oriented at approximately 25 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 16.6 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay. No features were identified in Test Unit 3 (Figure 5-19, Figure 5-20, Figure 5-21).



Figure 5-19: Base of excavation, Unit 3.



Figure 5-20: North profile of Test Unit 3.

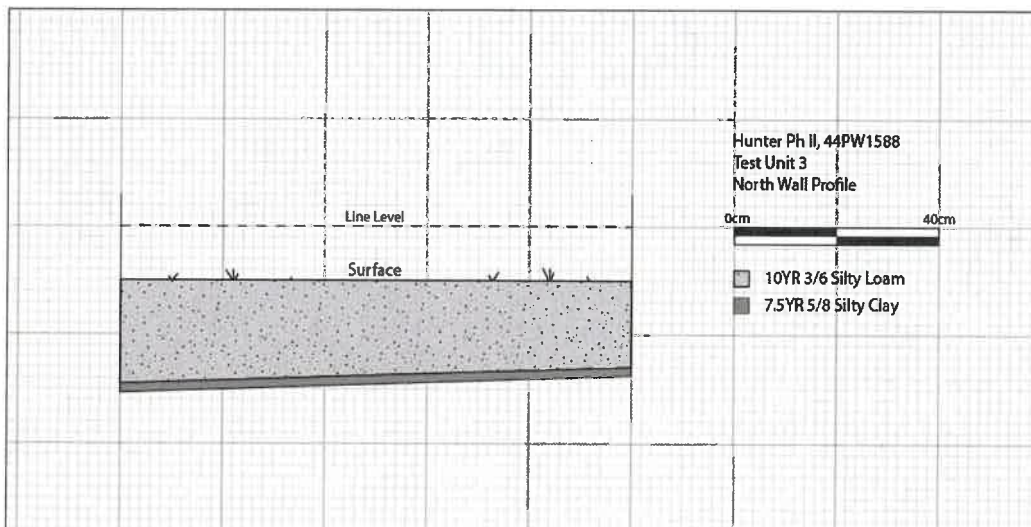


Figure 5-21: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.

Stratum I contained 28 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-4. The artifacts include stoneware, refined earthenware, aqua glass, colorless window glass, colorless vessel glass, two machine cut nails, and one copper alloy button with a shank through the back plate. Stonewares included salt glazed with blue decoration, Bristol glazed with Albany slipped interior, and white ironstone/white granite. Refined earthenwares included whiteware, blue edgeware, and green edgeware.

Table 5-4: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	8
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	3
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	3
Stoneware	Stoneware, buff bodied, bristol glaze and albany slip		3
Stoneware	Stoneware, buff bodied, clear salt glazed with blue decoration		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Alloy	Button, copper alloy, shank through back plate		1

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was the southeastern of three diagonally placed test units straddling the interior and apparent west/northwest wall of the primary structure (Figure 5-22, Figure 5-23, Figure 5-24, Figure 5-25). Test Unit 4 is located fully within the structure footprint. The unit was oriented at approximately 25 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 7.4 cm and high variability in vertical thickness. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay.

The continuation of Feature 1 initially observed in Test Unit 2 was evident in the northwestern corner of Test Unit 4. This feature consists of 7.5 YR 6/6 silty clay. In Test Unit 4, the edge of Feature 1 was a poorly defined gradient transitioning into normal subsoil, whereas in Test Unit 2 Feature 1 was defined by a clear sharp edge. Large stones representing rubble from the chimney or foundation embedded in the west wall obscured the presumed junction between Feature 1 and the west wall.

Feature 2 is an irregularly shaped, poorly defined area of redder soil located in the center of Test Unit 4. It measures approximately 52 centimeters northeast-southwest and 65 centimeters northwest-southeast at its widest axes and consists of 5YR 5/8 yellowish red silty clay. No artifacts or inclusions were observed on the surface of the feature. The feature was left in situ and the test unit was covered with tarp before backfilling.



Figure 5-22: Base of excavation, Unit 4.

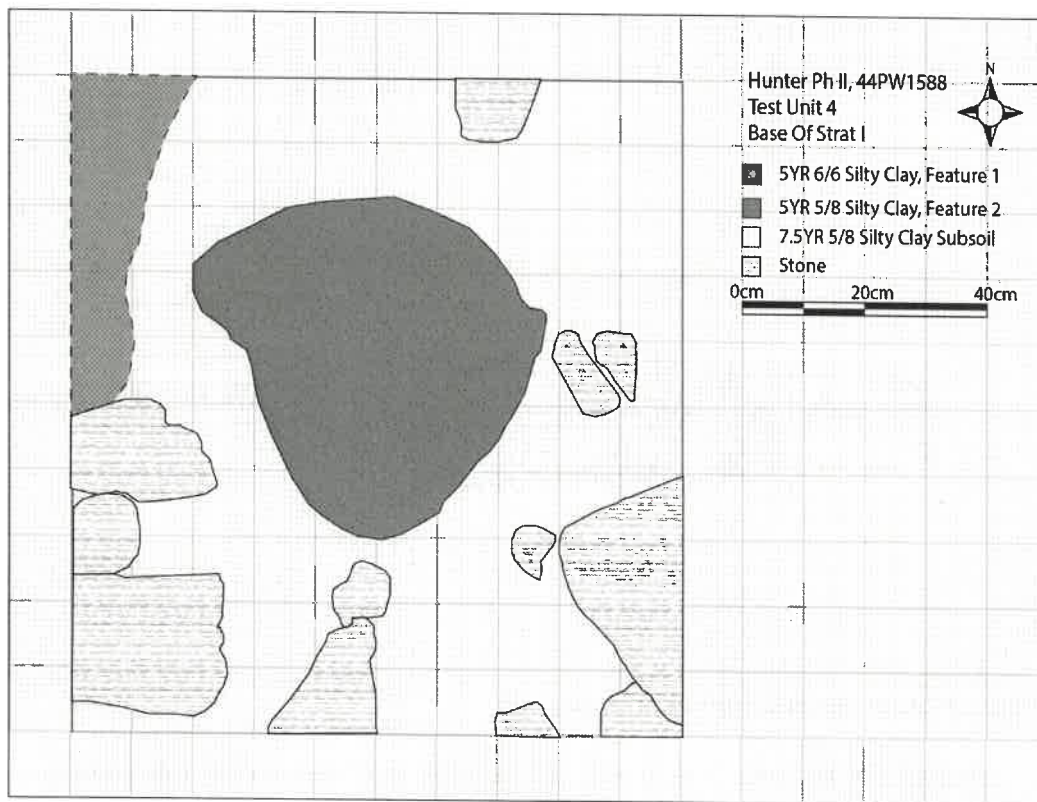


Figure 5-23: Plan view drawing of Unit 4 base of excavation.



Figure 5-24: West/northwest profile of Test Unit 4.

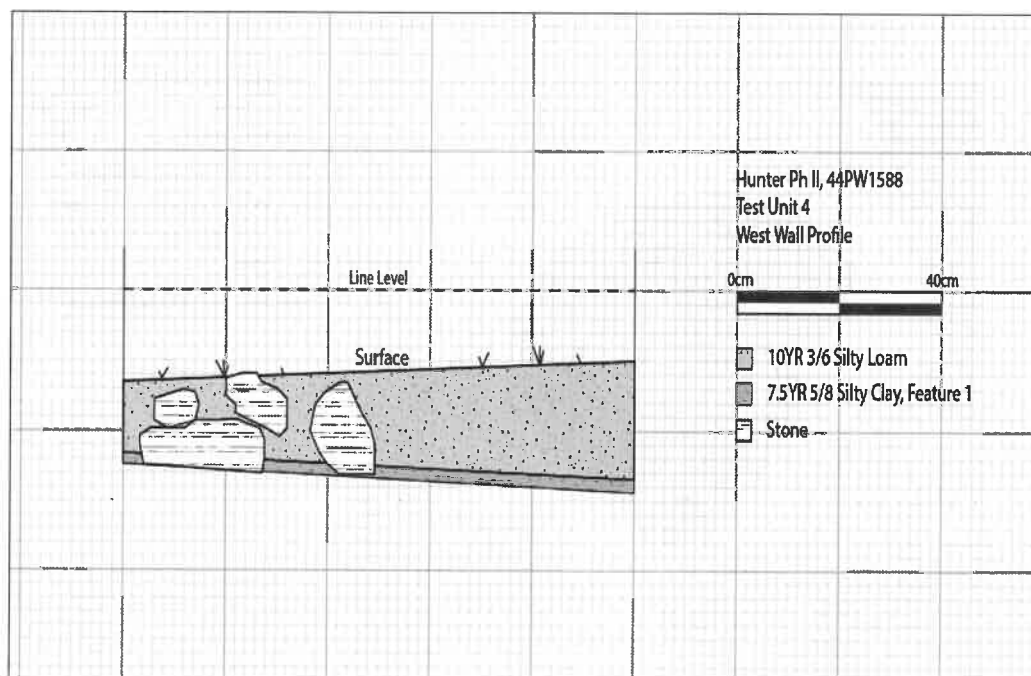


Figure 5-25: Profile drawing of Unit 4 west wall.

Stratum I contained 28 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-5. The artifacts included stoneware, refined earthenware, solarized vessel glass, colorless vessel glass including molded fragments, colorless window glass, aqua vessel glass, one wire nail, and two Prosser buttons, one of which is domed. The stoneware is comprised of one buff bodied fragment with a Bristol glazed exterior and an Albany slipped interior. The refined earthenware includes undecorated whiteware and blue spongeware with an open sponge style.

Table 5-5: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, wire		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, bristol glaze and albanyslip	Cream, brown	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware, open sponge	Blue, white	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	5
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	4
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	7
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded	Colorless	1
Porcelain	Prosser button, domed		1
Porcelain	Prosser button		3

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was placed to investigate the vicinity of Stone Pile 3 (Figure 5-26, Figure 5-27, Figure 5-28). Approximately 10 feet west of this long irregularly shaped stone pile, a large partially buried flat stone with its edge located close to the ground surface was observed. A fragment of dark green olive bottle glass was observed between this stone and Stone Pile 1. The unit was oriented at approximately 60 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 20.4 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 10YR 5/8 brownish yellow silty clay. Disturbance from large roots was observed. No features were identified in Test Unit 5.



Figure 5-26: Base of excavation, Unit 5.



Figure 5-27: North profile of Test Unit 5.

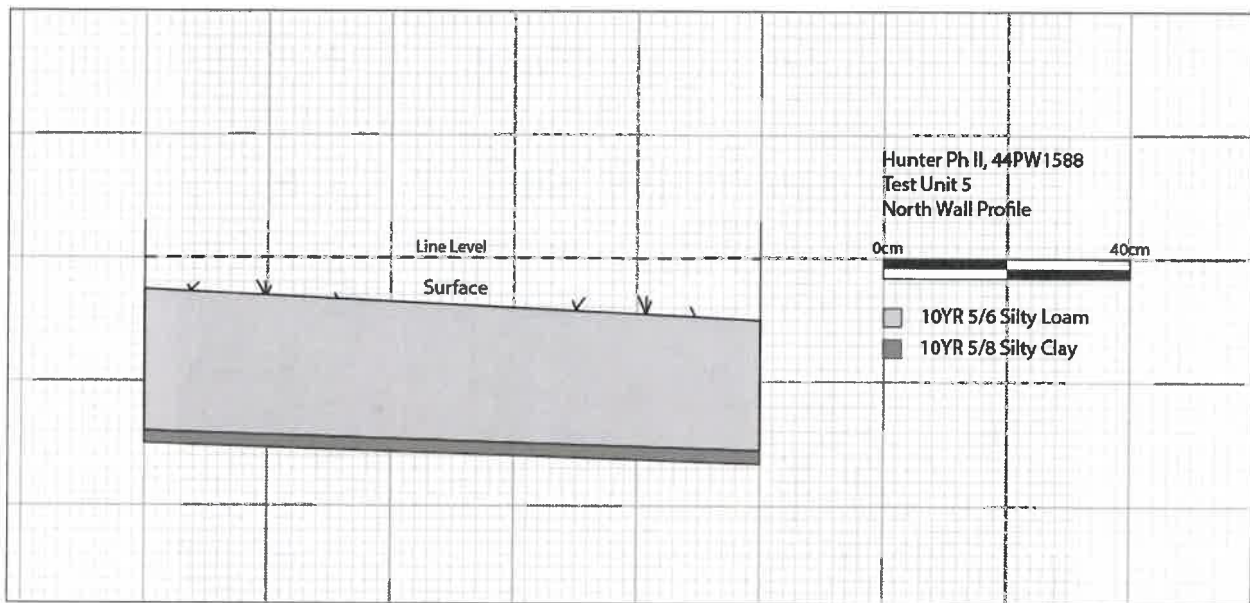


Figure 5-28: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall.

Stratum I contained 20 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-6. These included buff and gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, yellow ware, pearlware, dark green olive bottle glass, aqua vessel glass, and amber vessel glass.

Table 5-6: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray and buff bodied, salt glazed		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray and buff bodied, salt glazed		2
Refined earthenware	Yellow ware	Yellow, brown	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Pearlware		1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	8
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1
Organic	Unidentifiable seed		1

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was situated along the southwest edge of Stone Pile 1 to investigate the stone pile. (Figure 5-29, Figure 5-30, Figure 5-31, Figure 5-32). This unit and stone pile are located to the north the primary foundation. The unit was oriented at approximately 30 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 22.3 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 10YR 3/4 silty clay. Aside from large rocks representing buried spillover from Stone Pile 1, no features were observed in Test Unit 6.



Figure 5-29: Base of excavation, Unit 6.



Figure 5-30: North-northeast profile of Test Unit 6.

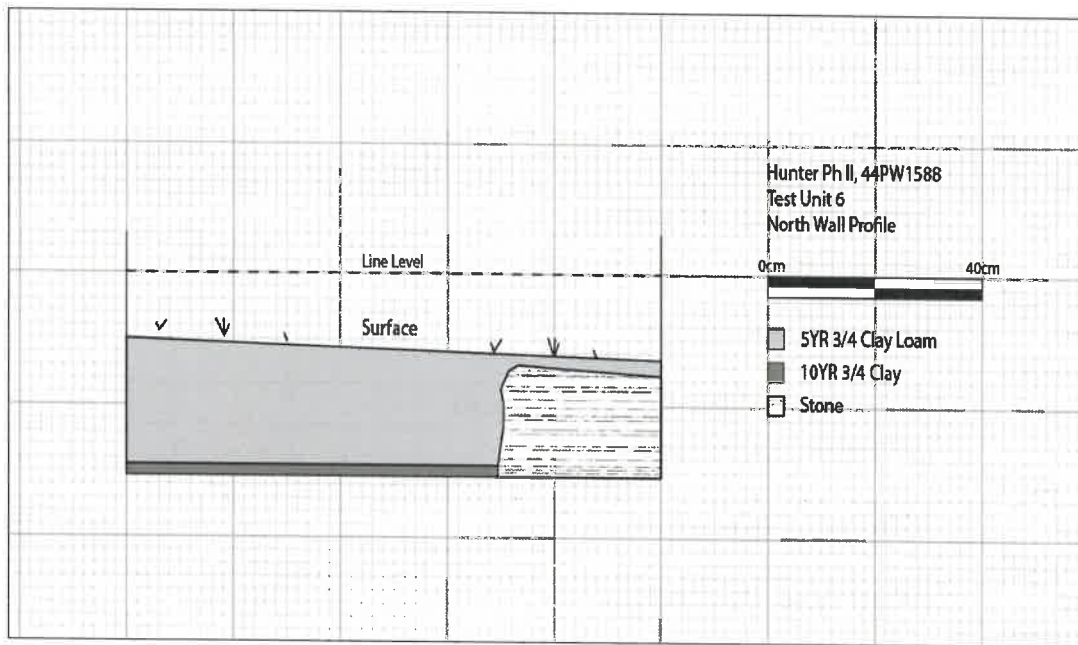


Figure 5-31: Profile drawing of Unit 6 west wall.



Figure 5-32: West-northwest profile of Test Unit 6.

The majority of the 163 artifacts recovered from Stratum I were 155 fragments of glass, including amber vessel glass, aqua vessel and window glass, colorless vessel glass, solarized vessel glass, and milk glass. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-7. Bottle glass appears to represent most of the glass recovered, including some pharmaceutical bottle glass. Several glass fragments bore embossed labels and one fragment was painted red on its interior. One fragment showed a Southern Glass Co makers mark, which is dateable to 1877-1879. The remaining twelve

artifacts are ceramics and include dark gray salt glazed stoneware, undecorated whiteware, canary ware, Rockingham yellow ware, and porcelain.

Table 5-7: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 6, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt glazed		1
Refined earthenware	Canary ware	Yellow	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		2
Porcelain	Hard paste, molded edge, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Yellow ware, Rockingham	brown	1
Porcelain	Indeterminate type, overglaze painted	Red	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	31
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	47
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	16
Glass	Aqua, window	Colorless	7
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	18
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	18
Glass	Solarized, molded	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	4
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1

Artifact Analysis and Discussion

A total of 326 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW1588 with Units 1 and 6 containing the largest number of recovered artifacts (n=170 and n=80 respectively).

An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that glass (n=239) was the predominant artifact type followed by refined earthenware (n=54), stoneware (n=14), and porcelain (n=8), and iron (n=6) (Figure 5-33 and Figure 5-34). Refined earthenware represented the largest category of recovered ceramics and consisted of whiteware (n=57), Edgeware (n=5), spongeware (n=4), yellowware (n=2,) and canary ware (n=1) (Figure 5-35).



Figure 5-33: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1588 during Phase II evaluation survey.

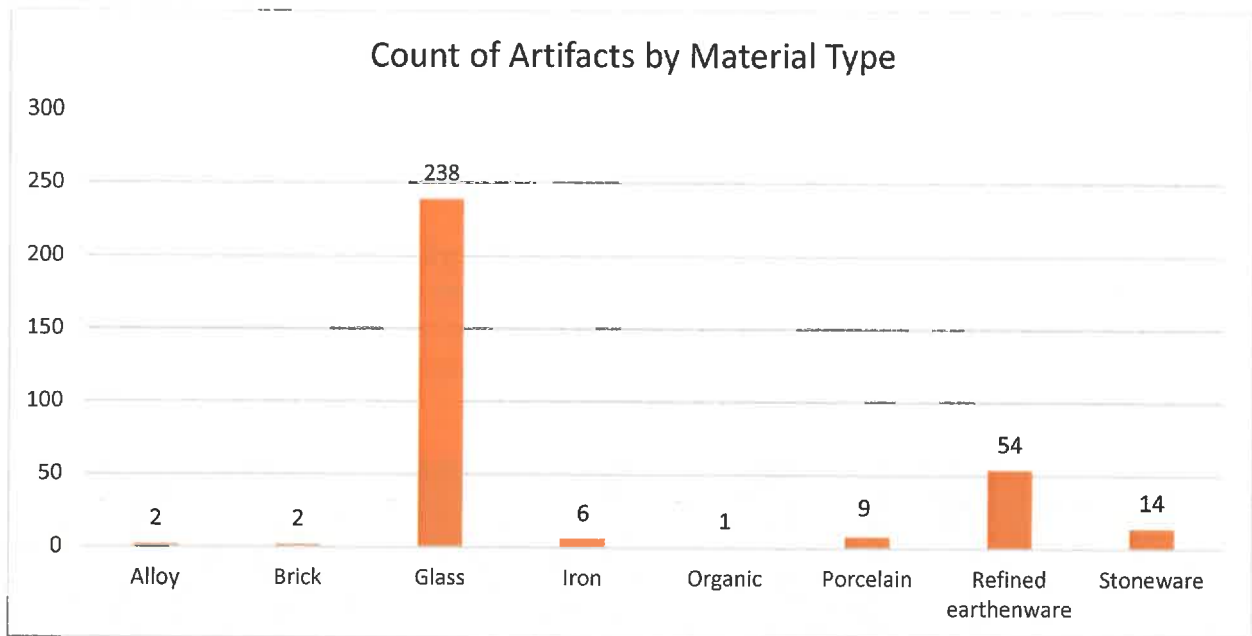


Figure 5-34: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1588.

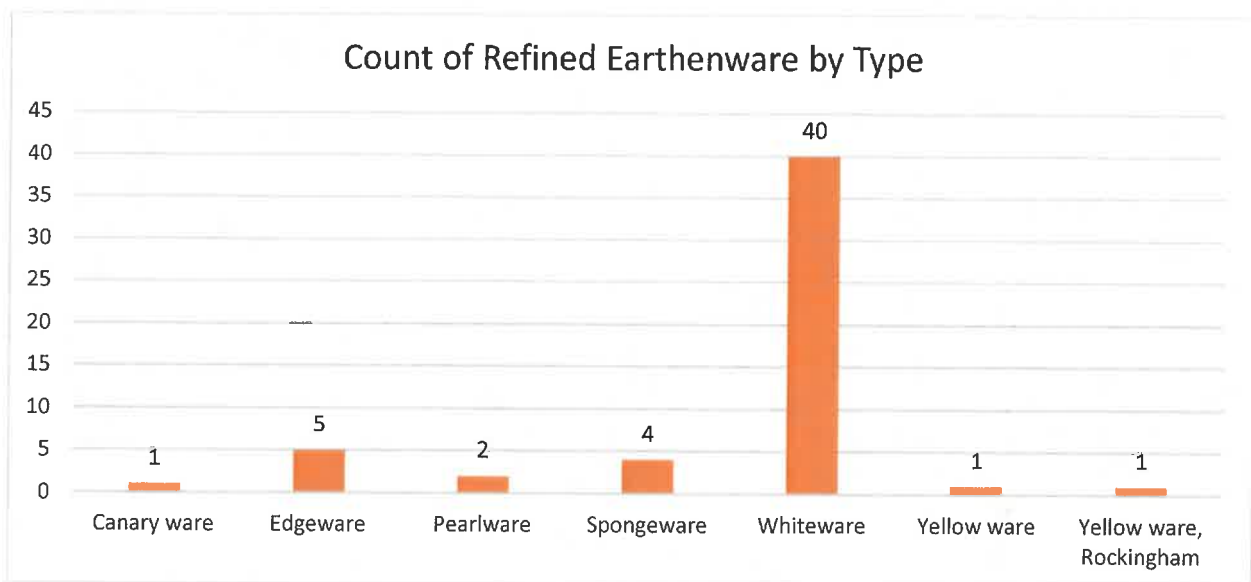


Figure 5-35: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1588 by type.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1588 was glass (n=238, 73%) with the body of a vessel (n=189, 79%) representing the largest identifiable category. Of recovered glass, colorless glass was the largest category (n=87, 37%) represented, although a large concentration of aqua glass was also present (n=76, 32%), which is consistent with the mid eighteenth to early twentieth century use and occupation of the site (Figure 5-36).

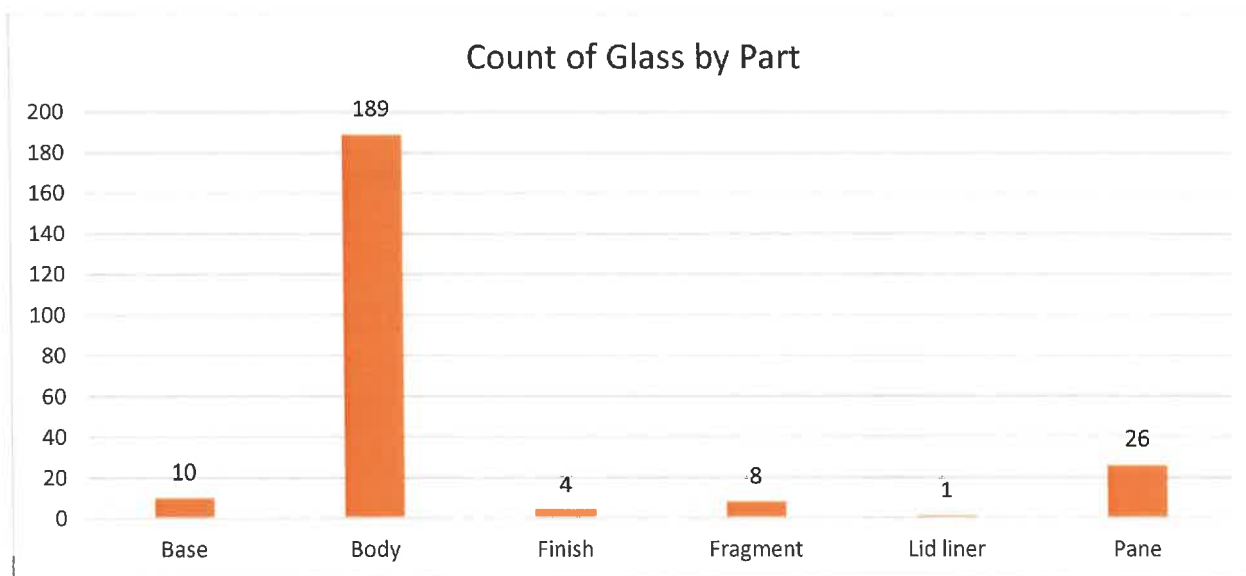


Figure 5-36: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1588 by part type.

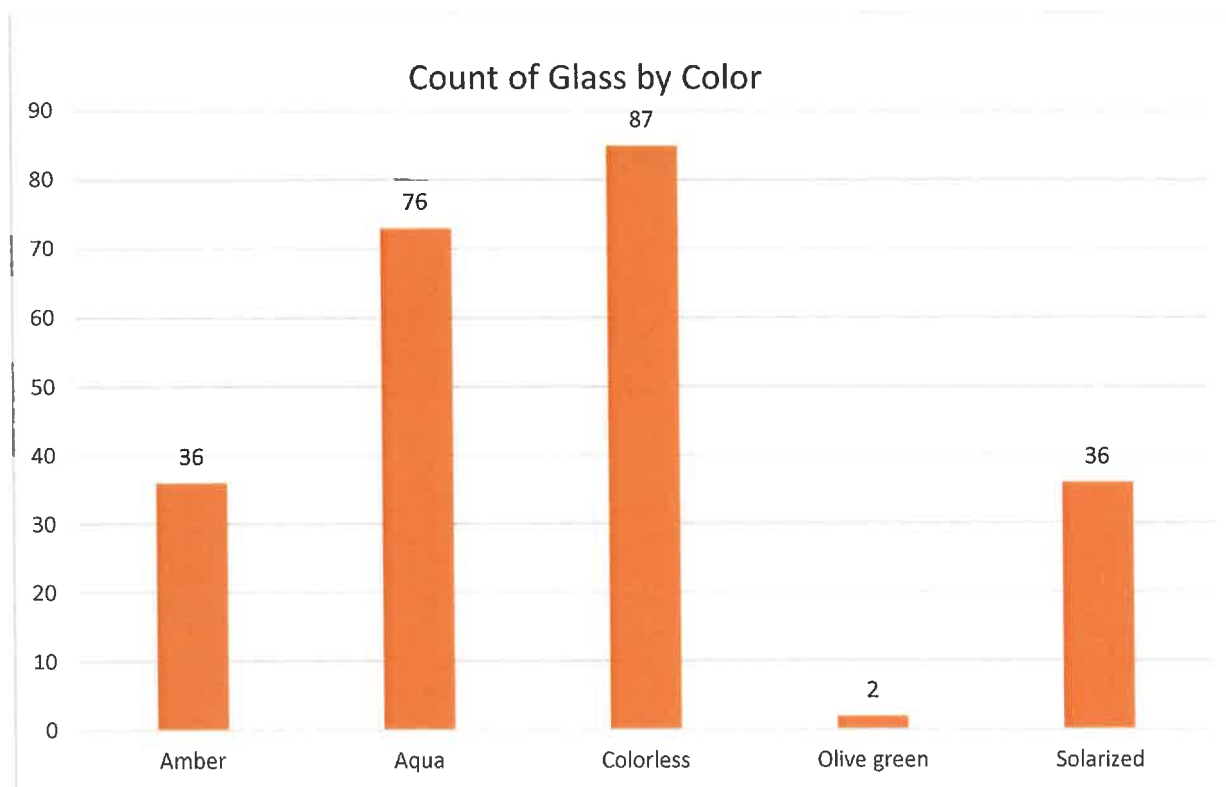


Figure 5-37: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1588 by color.

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site during the latter half of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Artifacts

associated with foodways (glass and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails, brick) (Figure 5-38).

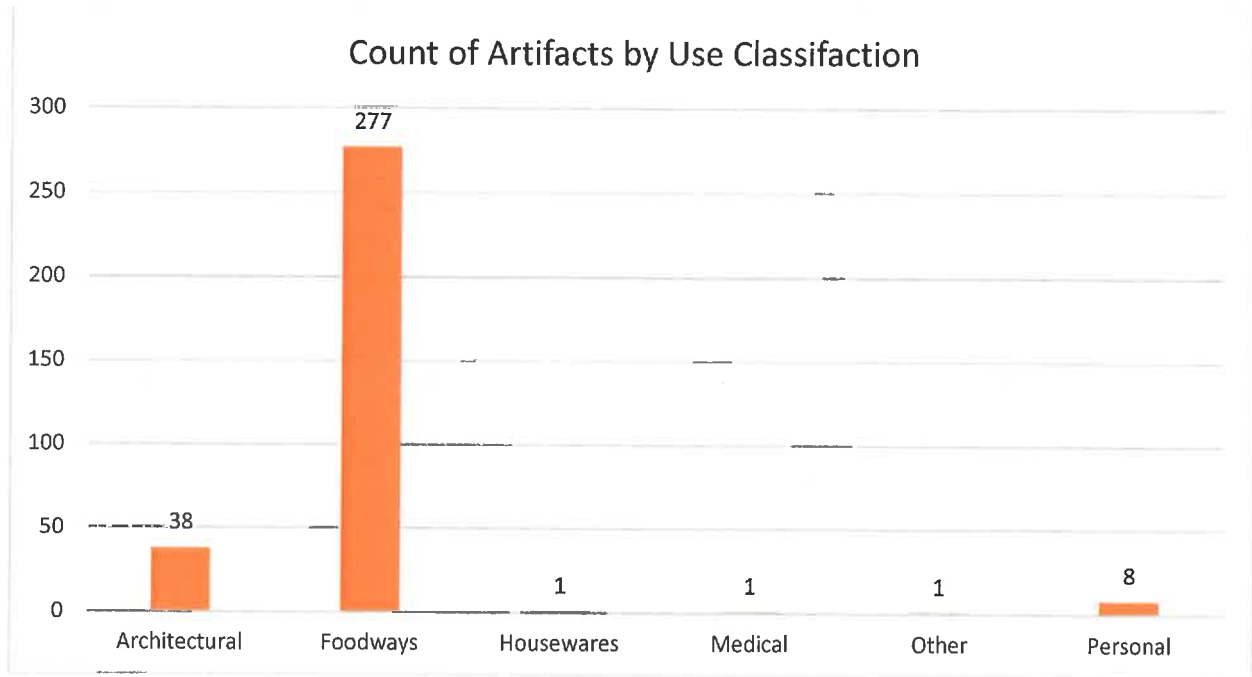


Figure 5-38: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1588.

SITE 44PW1590

From April 2022 to June 2022, D+A conducted a Phase II survey of Site 44PW1590. This site was initially identified between 2004 and 2005 by CRI (CRI, 2006). The site is located in a wooded area on the north side of Linton Hall Road near its intersection with Rollins Ford Road. The site is accessed by a gravel logging road that borders the site to the east. The site is occupied by young growth cedar and mixed deciduous woodland, with patches of thick briar undergrowth in some locations. The site occupies the mid-upland portion of a finger ridge that branches off to the south from a larger landform. The finger is defined to the east by the headwaters of an ephemeral drainage and to the west by a more clearly developed drainage interrupted by an artificial pond. Following the finger ridge southwest and then south along its axis leads to the location of site 44PW1592.

Initial Site Documentation

The 2004-2005 Phase I survey conducted by CRI documented a primary stone foundation associated with a well and a surface scatter of machine-made bricks, as well as a secondary smaller stone foundation indicating a possible outbuilding (Figure 5-39). A barbed wire fence was noted along the southern edge of the site. A modern twentieth century trash dump was noted to the east of the site along the logging road. Shovel testing during the Phase I survey recovered 198 artifacts dating from the late nineteenth through the late twentieth centuries. The artifact assemblage included ceramics, wire nails, machine cut nails, glass, brick fragments, barbed wire, a horseshoe, and iron hardware. Ceramics included white ironstone, refined earthenwares including whiteware, and American stoneware.

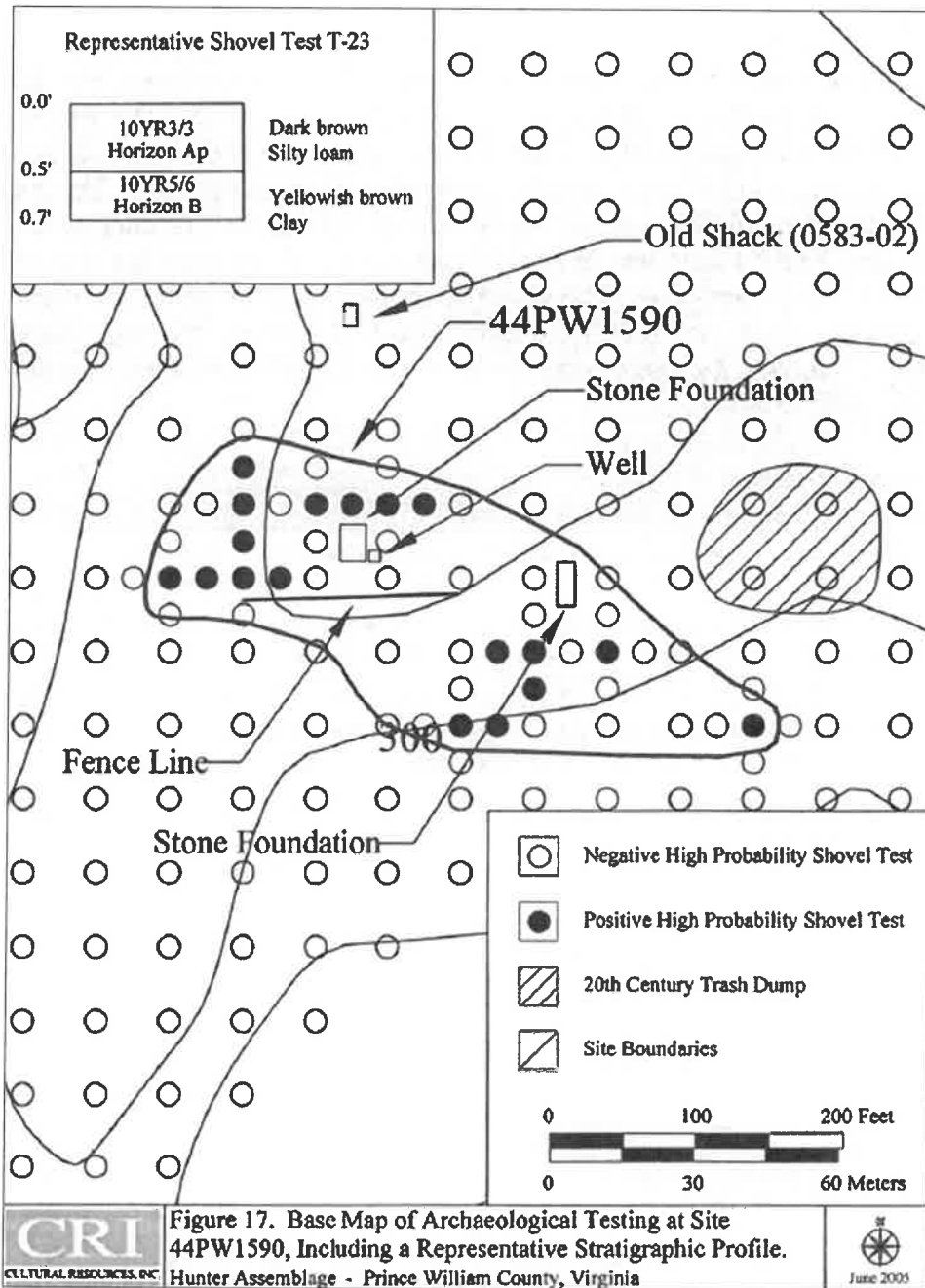


Figure 5-39: Map of Site 44PW1590 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 71

Site Delineation

The Phase II evaluation began with close-interval shovel testing. The grid excavated during the Phase I survey was not reidentified. Prior to beginning shovel testing, the area was walked and the two foundations, well, and barbed wire fence line were reidentified (Figure 5-40, Figure 5-41, Figure 5-42). These features were located approximately 50 meters (160 feet) north of their mapped location within the existing site boundary as it had been digitally curated in V-CRIS, indicating that the site had been mis-mapped during digitization efforts. For this reason, the

existing site boundary was not included in the shovel testing grid. Rather, the new grid was laid in to encompass the area surrounding the observed surface features.

The new grid was laid out in at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals in 17 transects labeled (-D) through M (Figure 5-43). A total of 134 shovel test pits were placed during the evaluation. Of these, 36 shovel tests were positive for cultural materials, 90 shovel tests were negative for cultural materials, and eight shovel tests were not excavated due to water-saturated soils. Following completion of close-interval shovel testing, an interpolated density map of artifact concentration across the site was produced (Figure 5-44).

Following completion of close interval shovel testing and review of the material recovered, in light of the date and association of the findings, as corroborated by the historic context research, additional testing and unit excavation was not pursued at Site 44PW1590. Further discussion and justification of this decision is provided in the conclusions and recommendations section of this report.



Figure 5-40: Well feature associated with Stone Foundation 1 at site 44PW1590, facing northeast.



Figure 5-41: Stone Foundation 1 at site 44PW1590, associated with concrete pad and open well, facing west.



Figure 5-42: Stone Foundation 2 at site 44PW1590, facing southeast.

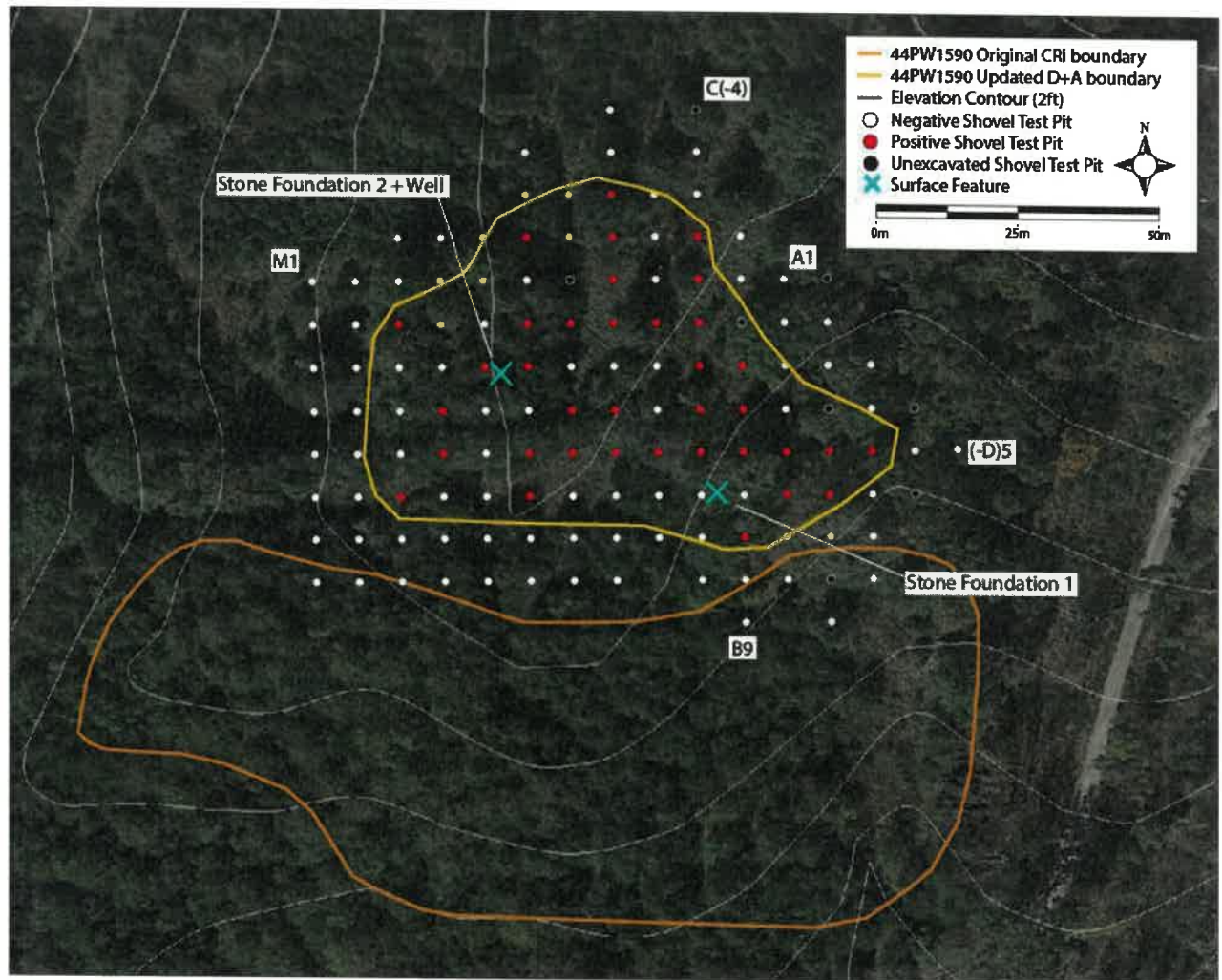


Figure 5-43: Shovel test map of site 44PW1590.

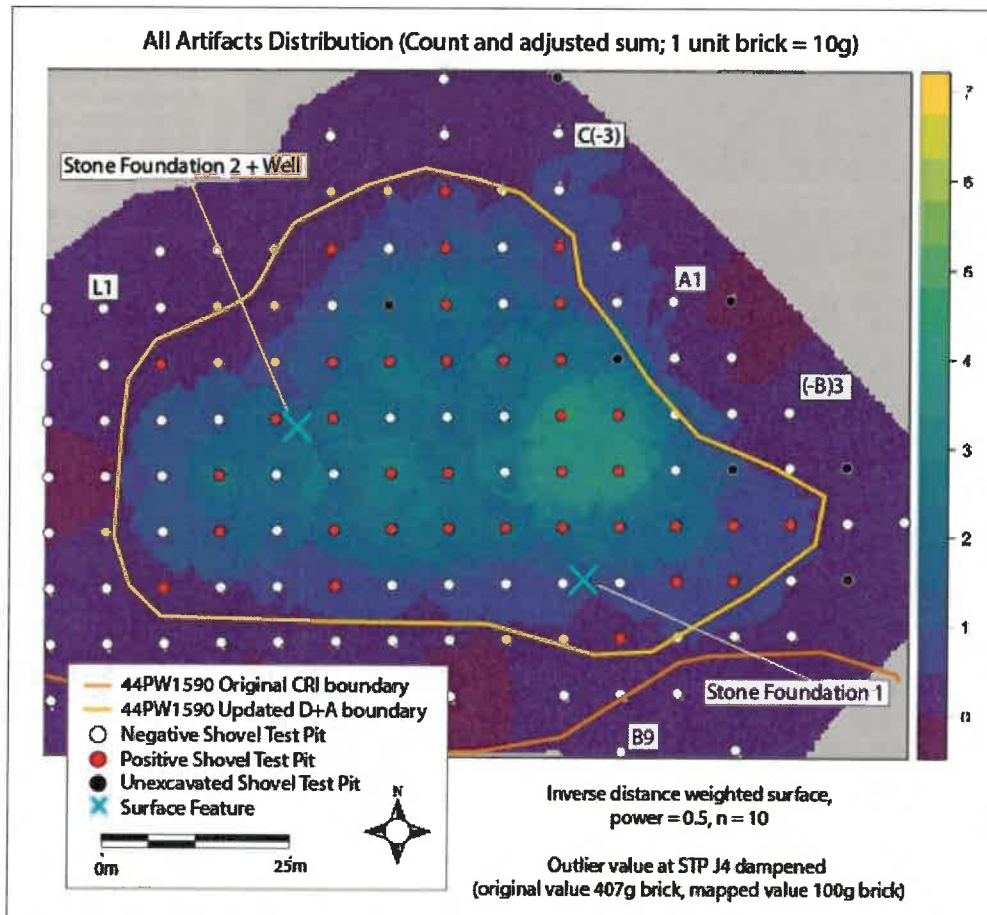


Figure 5-44: Interpolated artifact density map of site 44PW1590 based on the results of close interval shovel testing.

A total of 139 artifacts were collected during close interval shovel testing of site 44PW1590 (Table 5-8). The artifacts represent a domestic assemblage and date from the late nineteenth through the mid twentieth century. Among the artifacts are ceramics, window glass, vessel glass, wire nails, machine cut nails, an unidentifiable bone fragment, and iron fragments. Ceramics include whiteware, yellow ware, bisque porcelain, hard paste porcelain, a porcelain champion spark plug, white ironstone/white granite, gray bodied and dark gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, and buff bodied coarse earthenware with a reddish-brown glaze. Vessel glass includes colorless, aqua, amber, milk glass, and a milk glass lid liner. While most iron fragments are unidentifiable, some are identifiable as pipe coupling, hardware, a sickle bar mower blade, wire, or machine part fragments.

Table 5-8: Table of the artifacts recovered from close interval testing at Site 44PW1590.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless	Colorless	1
Iron	Nail, wire		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Glass	Colorless	Colorless	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	5
Coarse earthenware	Buff bodied, dark reddish brown glazed		1
Coarse earthenware	Buff bodied, dark reddish brown glazed		1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	2
Glass	Milk glass	White	2
Glass	Milk glass	White	1
Glass	Milk glass	White	1
Iron	Unidentifiable hardware, corroded		1
Iron	Strap, corroded		1
Iron	Wire, corroded		1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	2
Brick	Brick		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	31
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	Colorless	15
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, molded orange peel texture	Colorless	1
Iron	Wire		3
Iron	Nail, wire		1
Iron	Nail, wire		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1
Iron	Nail, wire		1
Metal	Porcelain Champion spark plug		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Iron	Strap		1
Glass	Solarized, vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized, vessel	Solarized	1
Iron	Hook		1
Porcelain	Hard paste, bisque, undecorated		1
Iron	Machinery part, unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Yellowware		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	Colorless	1
Alloy	Bottle cap		4
Glass	Milk, lid liner	White	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Iron	Plate, corroded and unidentifiable		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Iron	Wire		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Plastic	Styrofoam		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Brick	Brick		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Glass	Colorless	Colorless	2
Metal	Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Iron	Unidentifiable hardware, corroded		4
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Stoneware	Gray bodied, salt glazed		1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, embossed	Colorless	1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Bone	Unidentifiable		1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Porcelain	Hard paste, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Stoneware	Gray bodied, salt glazed		1
Iron	Pipe coupling		1
Glass	Solarized, vessel	Solarized	1
Brick	Brick		
Brick	Brick		1
Iron	Sickle bar mower blade		1
Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		2
Iron	Nail, wire		1

Artifact Analysis and Discussion

A total of 139 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing excavation at Site 44PW1590. An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that glass (n=81, 58%) was the predominant artifact type followed by iron (n=30, 22%) and refined earthenware (n=10, 7%) (Figure 5-45).



Figure 5-45: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1590 during Phase II evaluation survey.

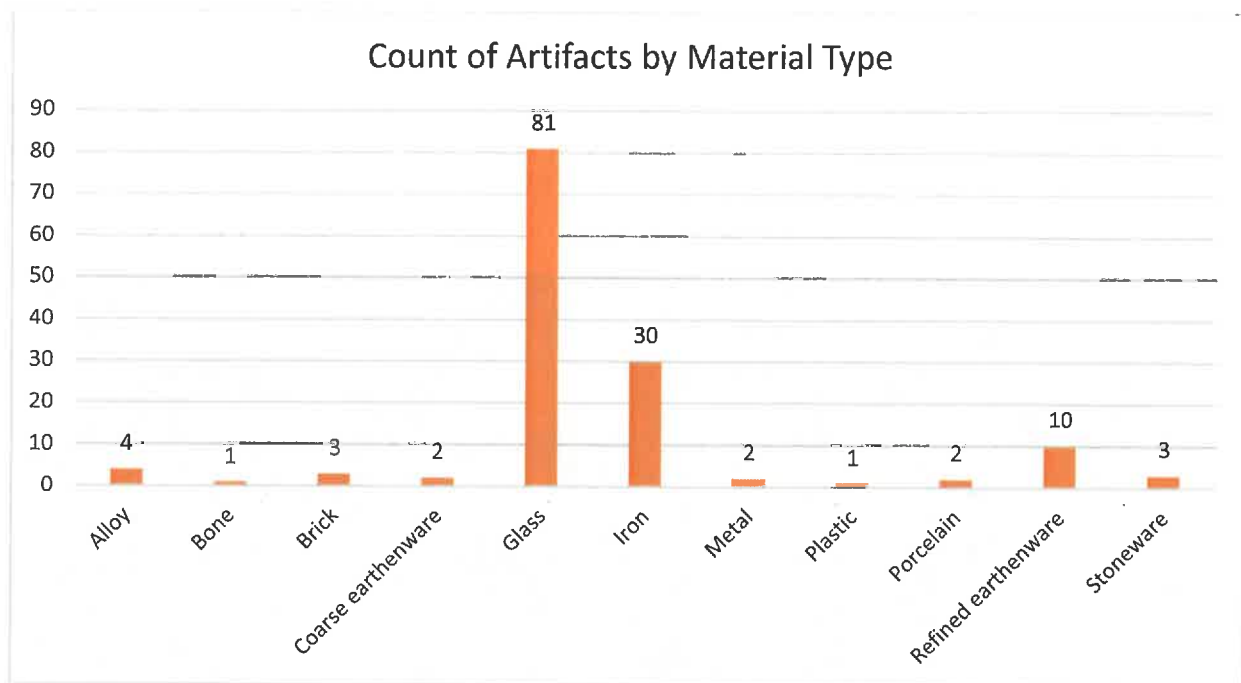


Figure 5-46: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1590.

Refined earthenware (n=10) was the most prevalent of the excavated ceramics, consisting of whiteware (n=9) and yellowware (n=1). Stoneware (n=3) consisted of salt glazed gray bodied (n=2) and ironstone (n=1). Coarse earthenware (n=2) consisted exclusively of dark reddish brown glazed redware (n=2). Porcelain consisted hard paste (n=1) and bisque hard paste (n=1). All excavated ceramics found are consistent with the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation of the site (Figure 5-47).

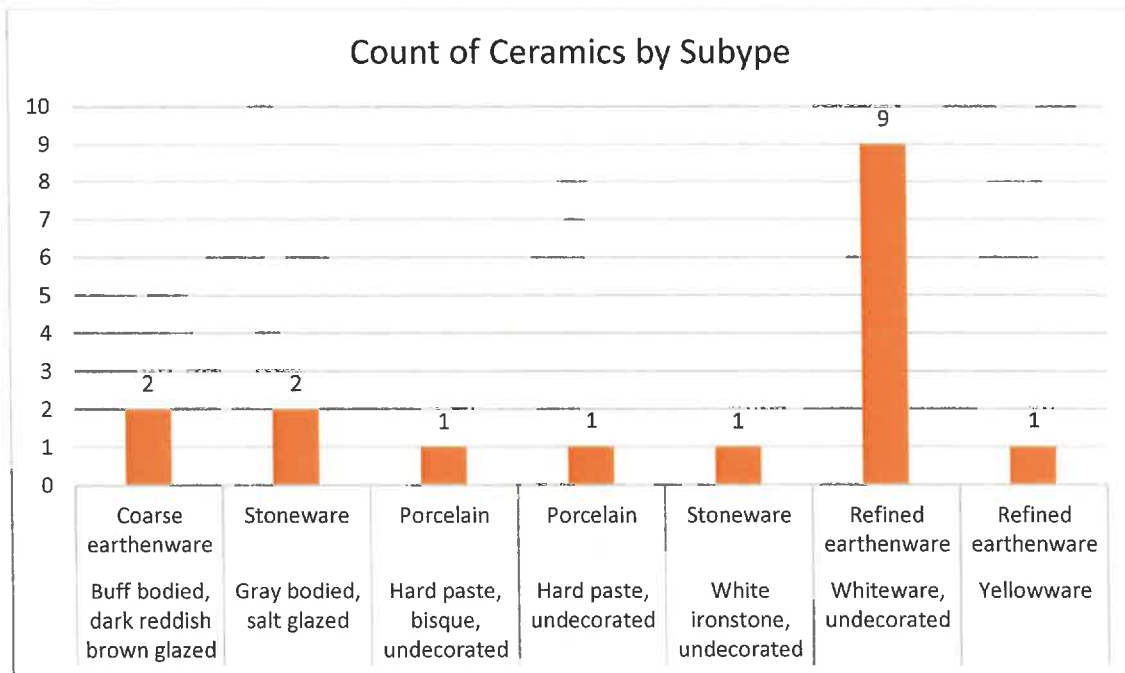


Figure 5-47: Chart of ceramics by main material and subtype for Site 44PW1590.

The second most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1590 was iron ($n=30$, 22%), with wire nails ($n=7$, 23%) representing the largest identifiable category, followed by wire ($n=4$, 13%), and machine cut nails ($n=3$, 10%) (Figure 5-48). Various pieces of machinery were excavated, likely dating to the twentieth century. The presence of these varieties of iron is consistent with the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation of the site.

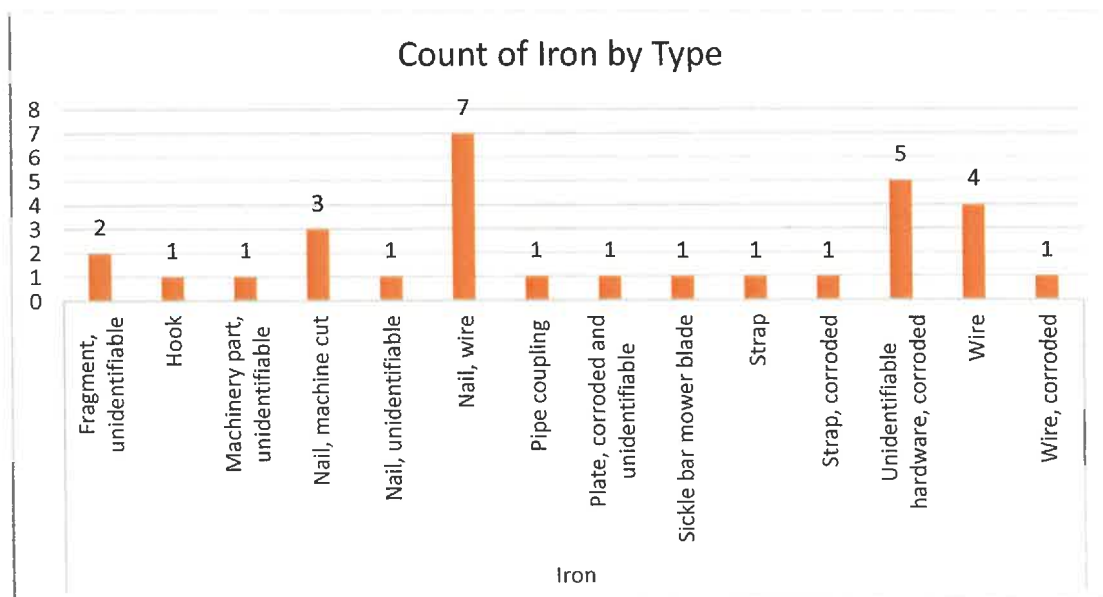


Figure 5-48: Chart of iron artifacts by type for Site 44PW1590.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1590 was glass ($n=81$, 58%) with vessel glass ($n=76$, 94%) representing the largest identifiable category (Figure 5-49 and Figure 5-50). Of

recovered glass, colorless glass (n=60, 74%) was the largest category represented, followed by aqua glass (n=10, 12%), white glass (n=4, 5%) solarized glass (n=3, 4%), and amber glass (n=3, 4%). The predominance of colorless and aqua glass is consistent with the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation of the site.

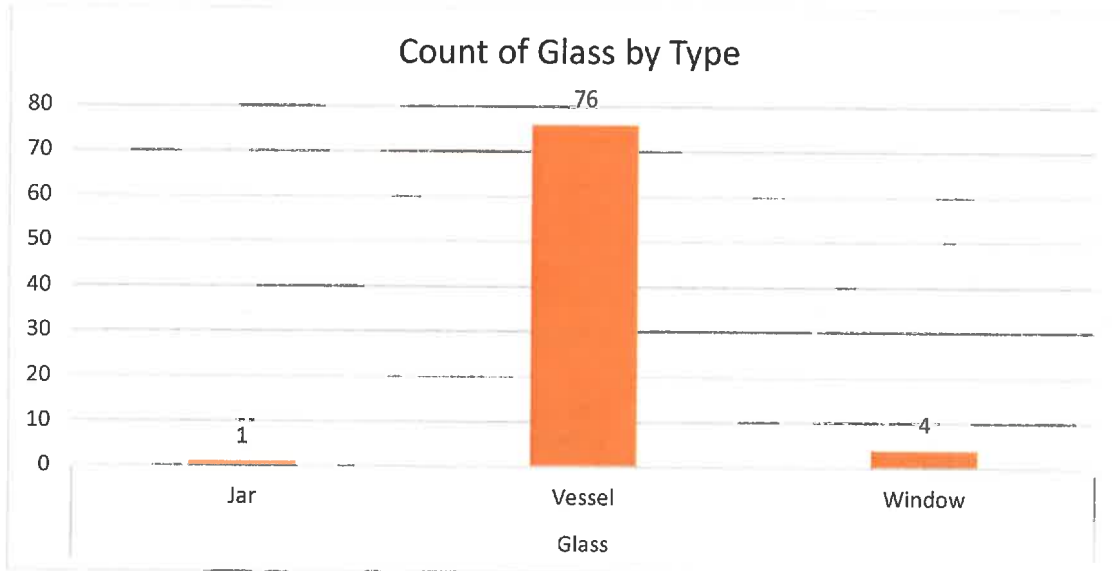


Figure 5-49: Chart of glass artifacts by type for Site 44PW1590.

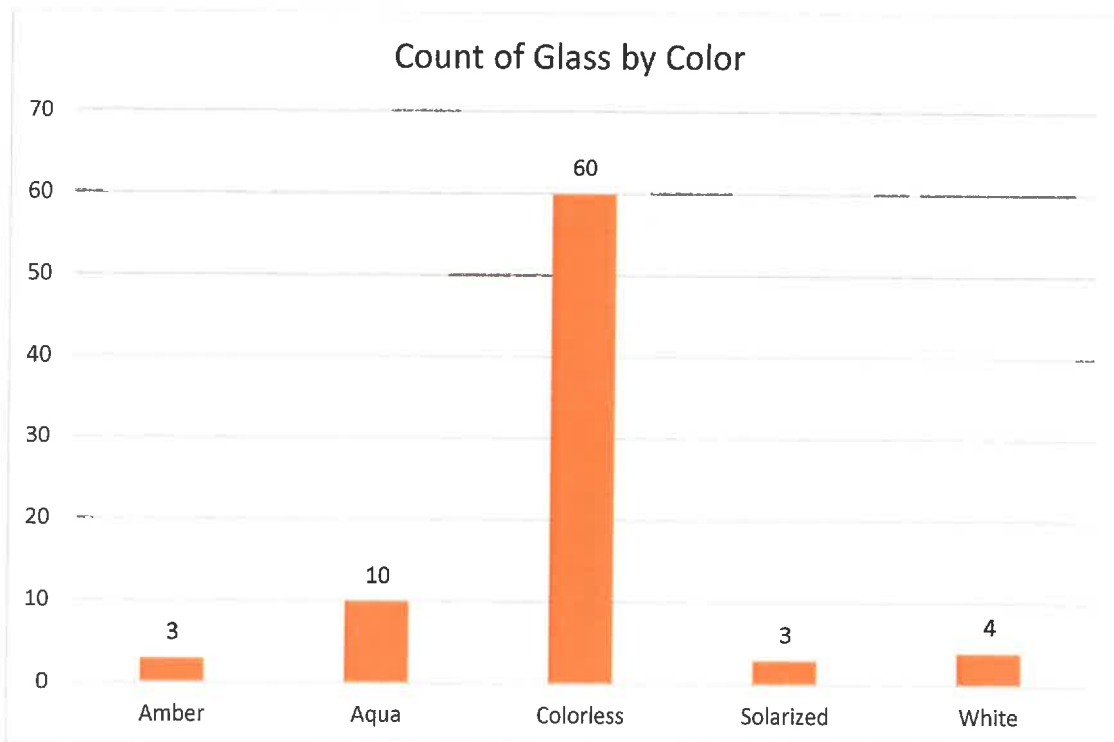


Figure 5-50: Chart of glass artifacts by color for Site 44PW1590.

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site from the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century. Artifacts associated with foodways (glass

and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails) (Figure 5-51).

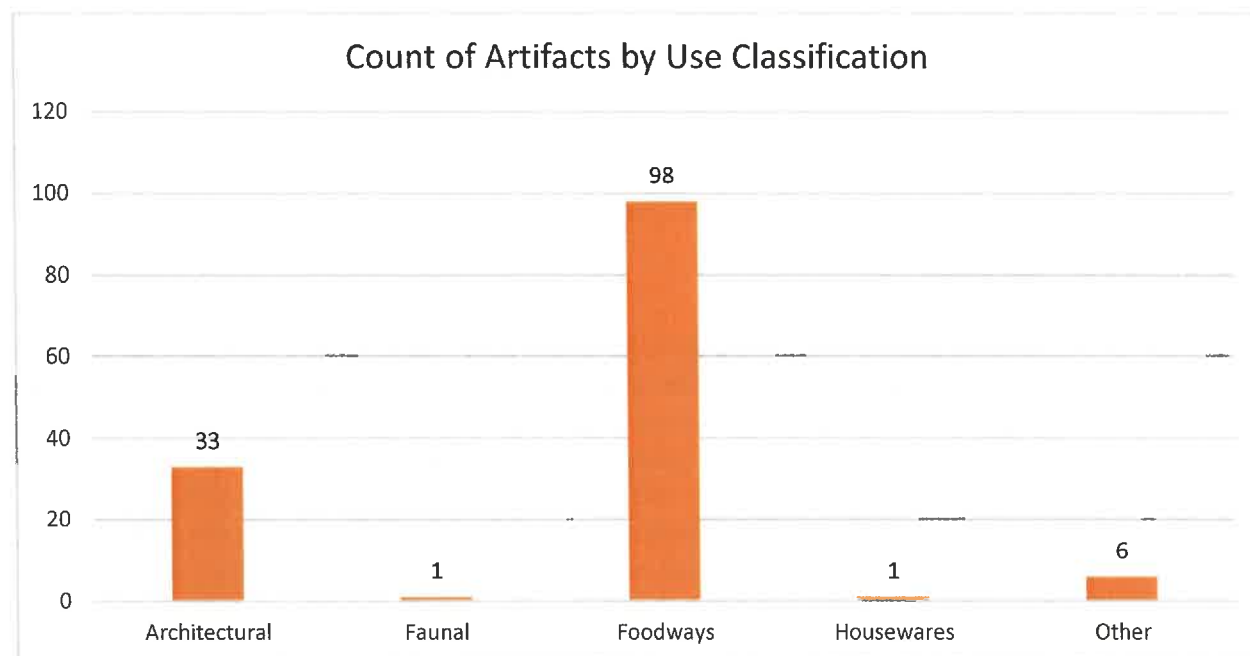


Figure 5-51: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1590.

Most recovered artifacts did not have clear or definitive manufacture and use dates. Only a small number of materials were clearly diagnostic in this regard. Overall, the artifact assemblage supports occupation and use of the property from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the early twentieth century. Based on a very limited number of diagnostic artifacts, Site 44PW1590's terminus post quem is 1907.

SITE 44PW1592

From April 2021 to July 2022, D+A conducted a Phase II survey of Site 44PW1592. This site was initially identified between 2004 and 2005 by CRI (CRI, 2006). The site is located on the north side of Linton Hall Road immediately south of the intersection of Linton Hall Road and Rollins Ford Road. The site is accessed by a logging road pull off area immediately north and an ATV trail. The site is occupied by young growth cedar and mixed deciduous woodland, with patches of thick briar undergrowth in more heavily disturbed locations. The site occupies a gently sloping finger ridge oriented north-south, with a small ephemeral drainage to the east.

Initial Site Documentation

The 2004-2005 Phase I survey conducted by CRI documented one surface feature, an irregular stone pile located centrally within the site. The site as it was initially documented measured about 85 meters (280 feet) north-south and 58 meters (190 feet) east-west and included a total of 27 positive shovel tests including those on a 15-meter (50-foot) grid and 7.5-meter (25) foot interval radial shovel tests (Figure 5-52). Ninety-six artifacts were recovered during the Phase I survey, including brick, mortar, coarse and refined earthenwares, stoneware, glass, a rhyolite flake, bone, shell, machine cut and wrought nails, vessel glass, and aqua window glass. Refined earthenwares include creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, while coarse earthenwares include redware and black glazed redware. Stoneware types include American, British Brown-Fulham, and an unidentifiable type.

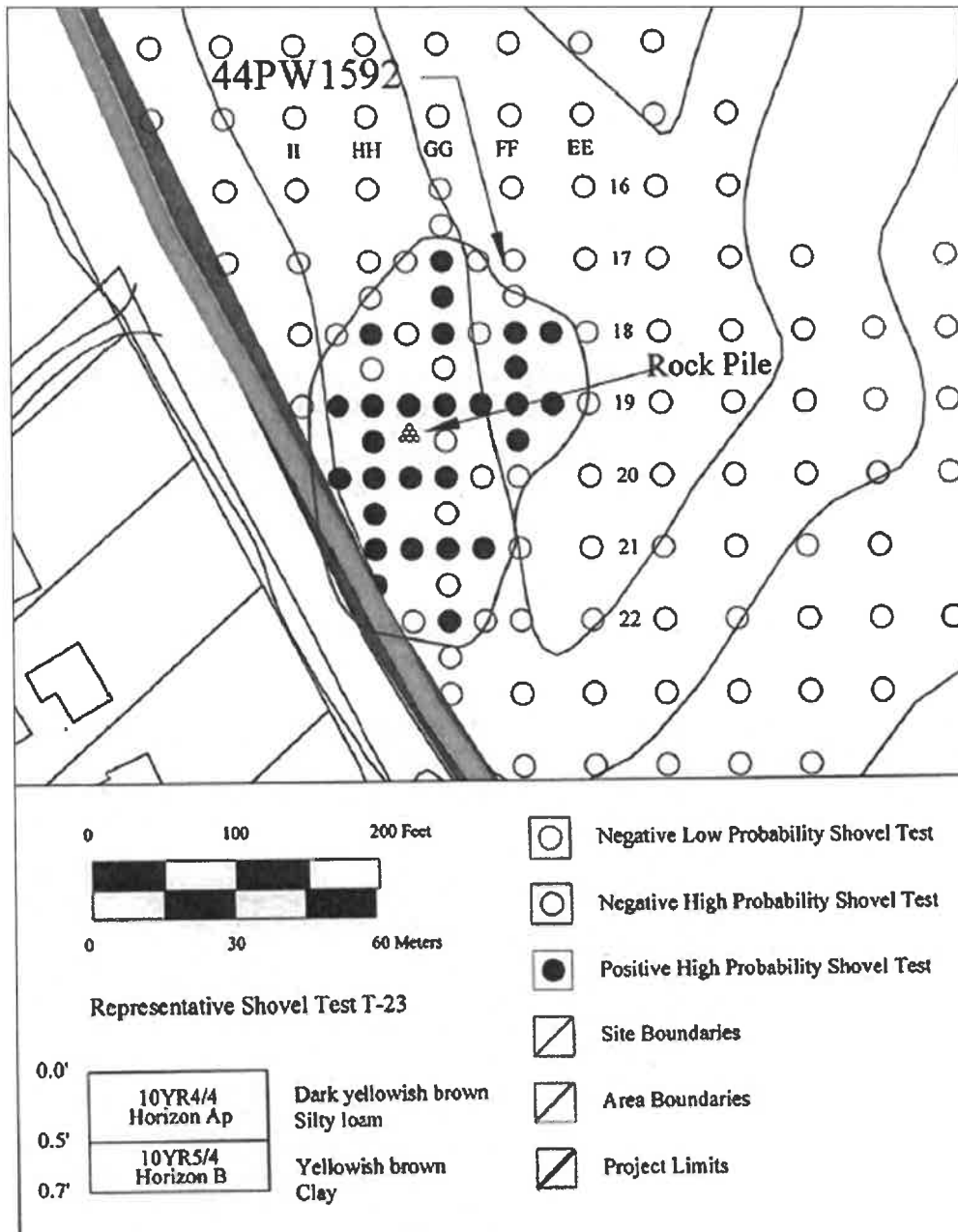


Figure 5-52: Map of Site 44PW1592 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey.
Source: CRI 2006, p. 63

Site Delineation

The Phase II evaluation began with close-interval shovel testing. The grid excavated during the Phase I survey was not reidentified. A new grid was laid in at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals. The stone pile initially documented by CRI, which was inspected and determined to be a rectangular stone-filled depression, was observed outside the previously recorded boundary as recorded in V-CRIS. For this reason, the close-interval shovel test grid was modified, and the far northern and western edges of the grid were not excavated and double negative shovel tests were not excavated due to vegetation, topography, and transportation infrastructure. The stone-filled depression was measured to span approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) by 3.3 meters (11 feet) with its long axis-

oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 5-53). A total of 80 shovel test pits were placed during the evaluation (Figure 5-56). Of these, 11 shovel tests were positive for cultural materials, 59 shovel tests were negative for cultural materials, and 10 shovel tests were not excavated due to push piles, large piles of slash (Figure 5-54), standing water within ruts (Figure 5-55), treefall, and the presence of the stone-filled depression.

Close interval shovel testing recovered a total of 52 artifacts from site 44PW1592. Included in the artifacts are brick, colorless window glass, colorless vessel glass, light green vessel glass, dark green olive vessel glass, coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, faunal remains, and a machine cut nail. The coarse earthenware is comprised of lead glazed redware. The stoneware is comprised of one fragment of gray bodied salt glazed stoneware. Refined earthenwares include undecorated whiteware, blue transfer print decorated whiteware, pearlware, and creamware. Faunal remains include a total of three grams of oyster shell and one unidentifiable mammal bone weighing 14 grams. Several small fragments (1 or fewer grams) of brick and one large fragment (340 grams) were recovered during short interval shovel testing.

Following close interval shovel testing, artifact density interpolation maps were analyzed (Figure 5-57) and five test units were laid in to investigate the stone-filled depression and areas of high artifact density.



Figure 5-53: Stone-filled depression and vegetation at site 44PW1592, facing east.



Figure 5-54: Example of large slash piles in the northern portion of the shovel test grid at site 44PW1592, facing south.



Figure 5-55: Example of tire ruts with standing water at Site 44PW1592.

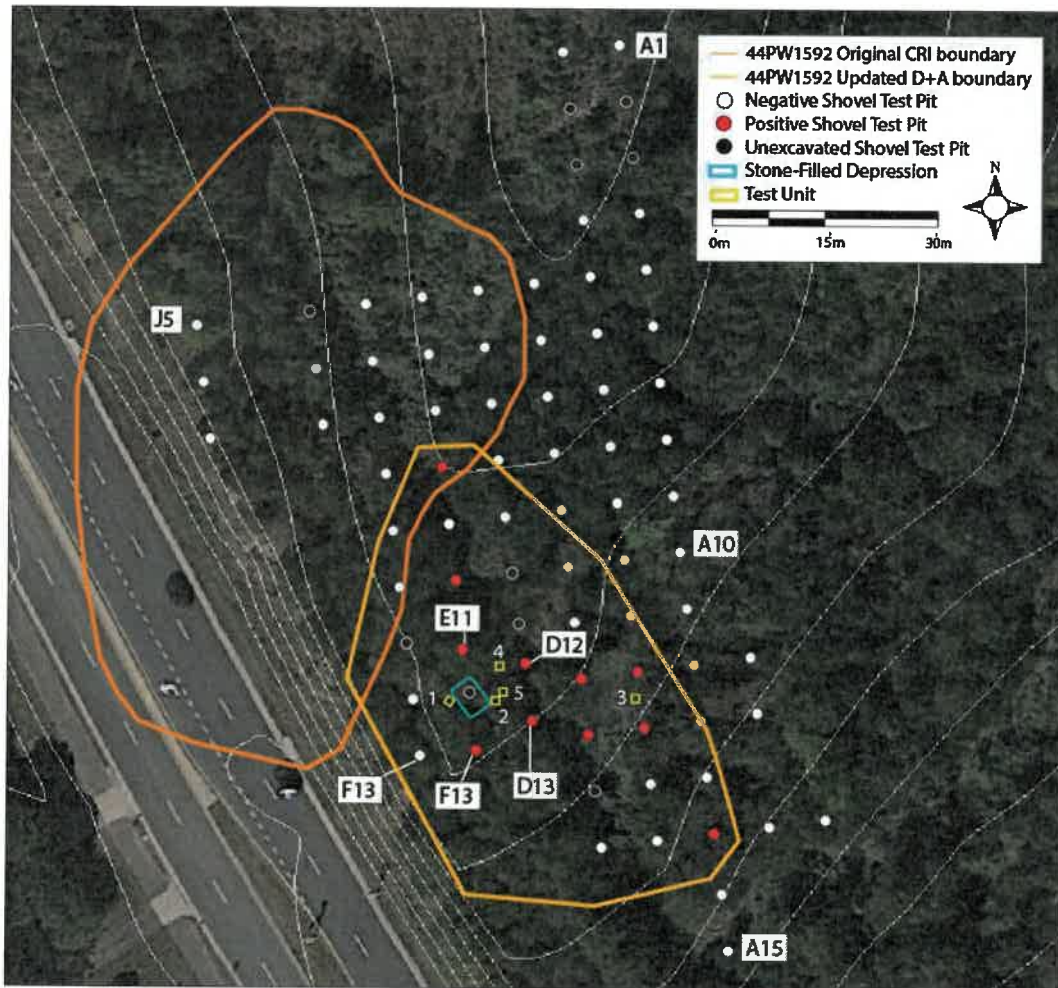


Figure 5-56: Close interval shovel test map of site 44PW1592.

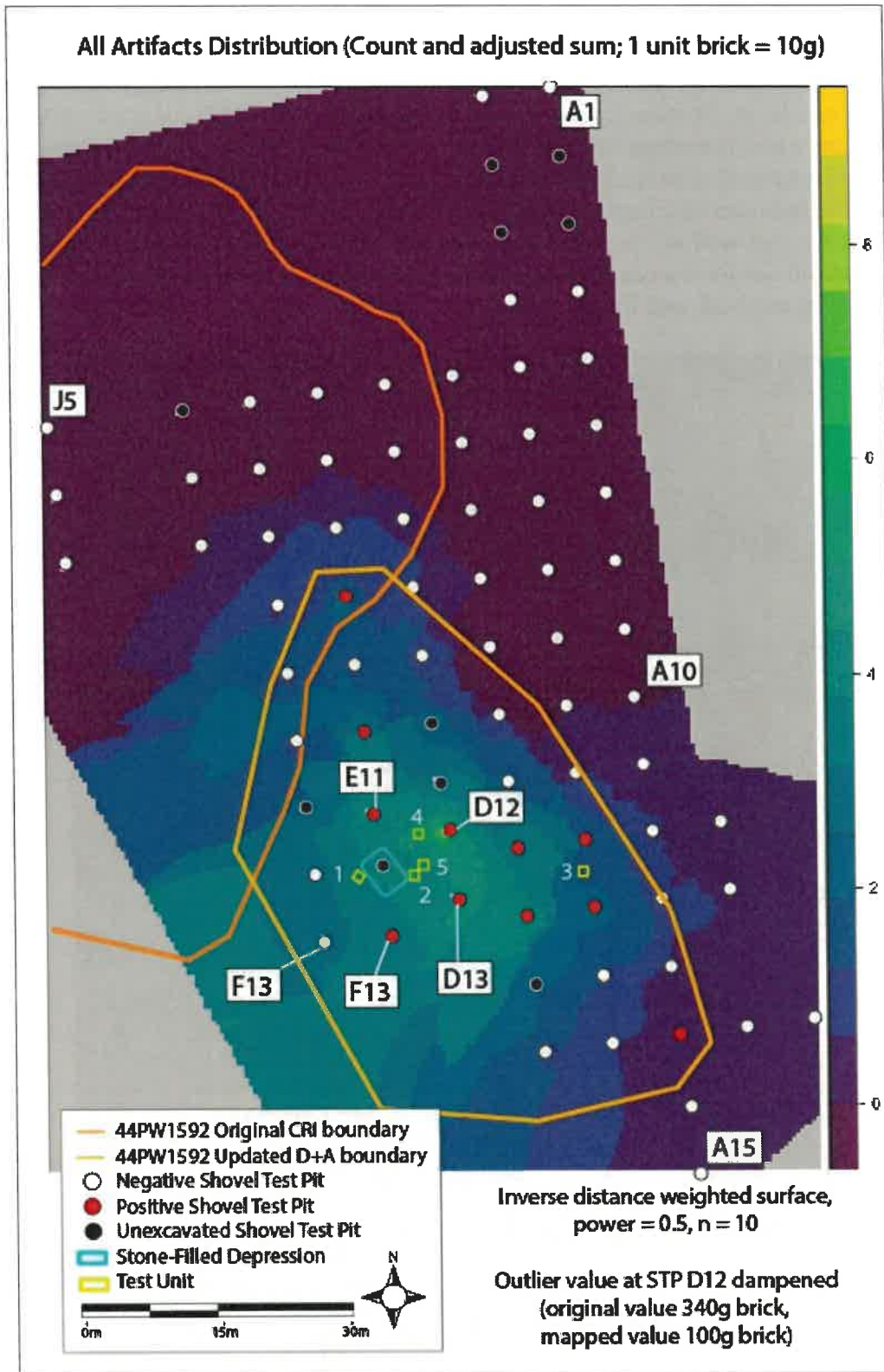


Figure 5-57: Interpolated artifact density map of site 44PW1592 based on the results of close interval shovel testing.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed to capture the western side of the stone-filled depression. Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 14.4 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. Aside from the field stones comprising the western edge of the rock filled depression, which were left in situ in the east wall of Test Unit 1, no features were encountered. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation (Figure 5-58, Figure 5-59, and Figure 5-60).



Figure 5-58: Base of excavation, Unit 1.



Figure 5-59: North profile of Test Unit 1

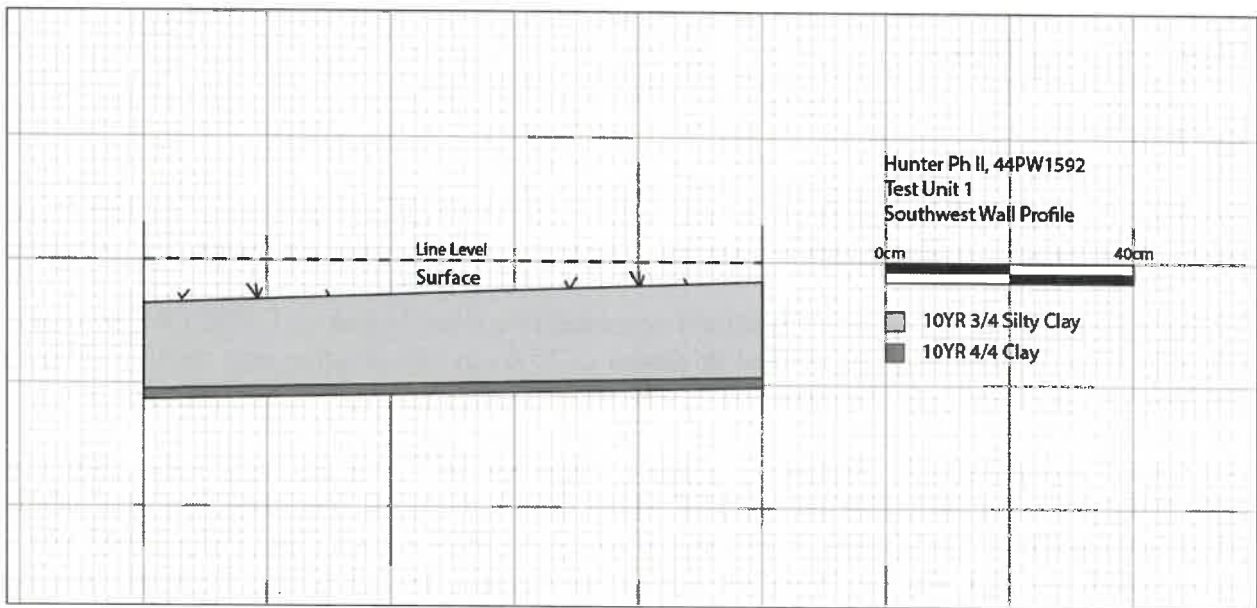


Figure 5-60: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.

A total of thirteen artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-9. Artifacts included two fragments of brick weighing a total of 94 grams, light green vessel glass, dark olive-green vessel glass, colorless vessel glass, gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, coarse earthenware, and refined earthenware.

Table 5-9: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Brick	Brick		2
Glass	Wine bottle glass	Olive green	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, lead glazed	Brown	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt glazed	Gray	1
Iron	Bracket		1

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed to capture the eastern edge of the stone-filled depression. Surface bricks were noticed mixed into the stones in this area. The unit was oriented at approximately 5 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 15.6 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 5YR 5/8 yellowish red clay.

Test Unit 2 is dominated by Feature 1, which is comprised of 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay loam and contains stone rubble and several whole bricks and brick fragments. Several whole bricks in the north-central section of the test unit remain attached to each other with mortar. Many bricks and stones were observed to be tilted at the same angle and following a northeast trending line, suggesting that Feature 1 represents the buried remains of a chimney fall or collapsed wall. Larger rocks and those appearing to be connected to the brick clusters were pedestaled as much as possible. A clear divide between sterile subsoil and the edge of Feature 1 was observed in the southwestern corner of the unit between two large rocks. These large rocks cut into both subsoil and Feature 1. Along the east wall of the test unit Feature 1 transitions gradually into subsoil and the area is mottled. Feature 1 was left in situ at the end of excavation and the unit was covered with tarp prior to backfilling (Figure 5-61, Figure 5-62, Figure 5-63, and Figure 5-64).



Figure 5-61: Base of excavation, Unit 2.

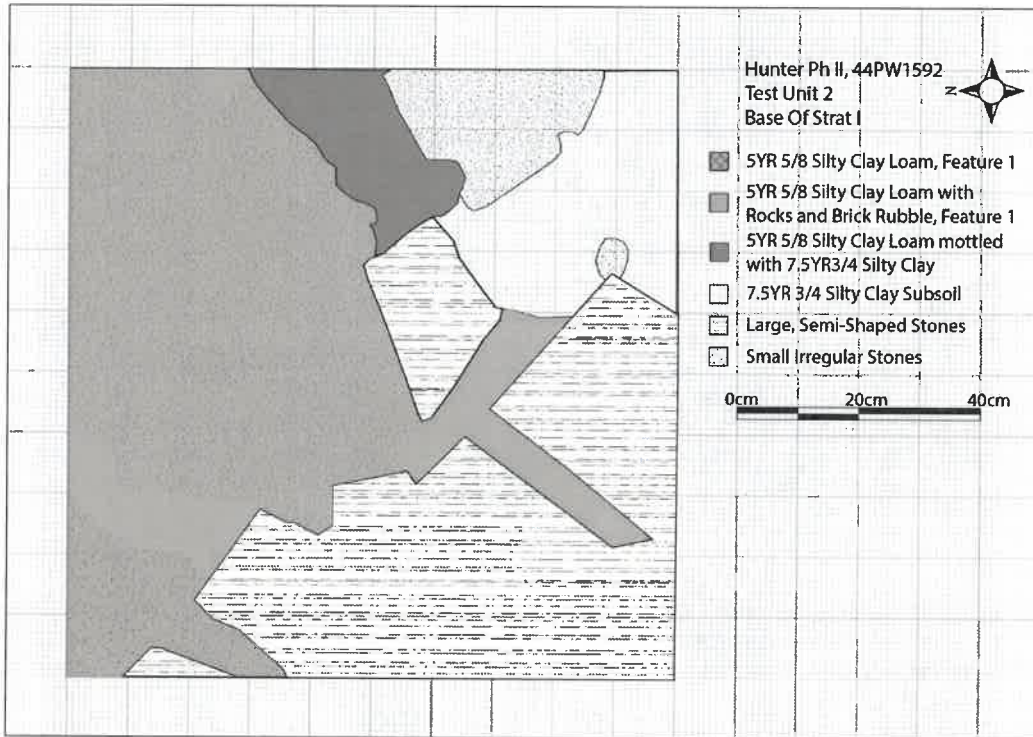


Figure 5-62: Plan drawing of Unit 2.



Figure 5-63: North profile of Test Unit 2.

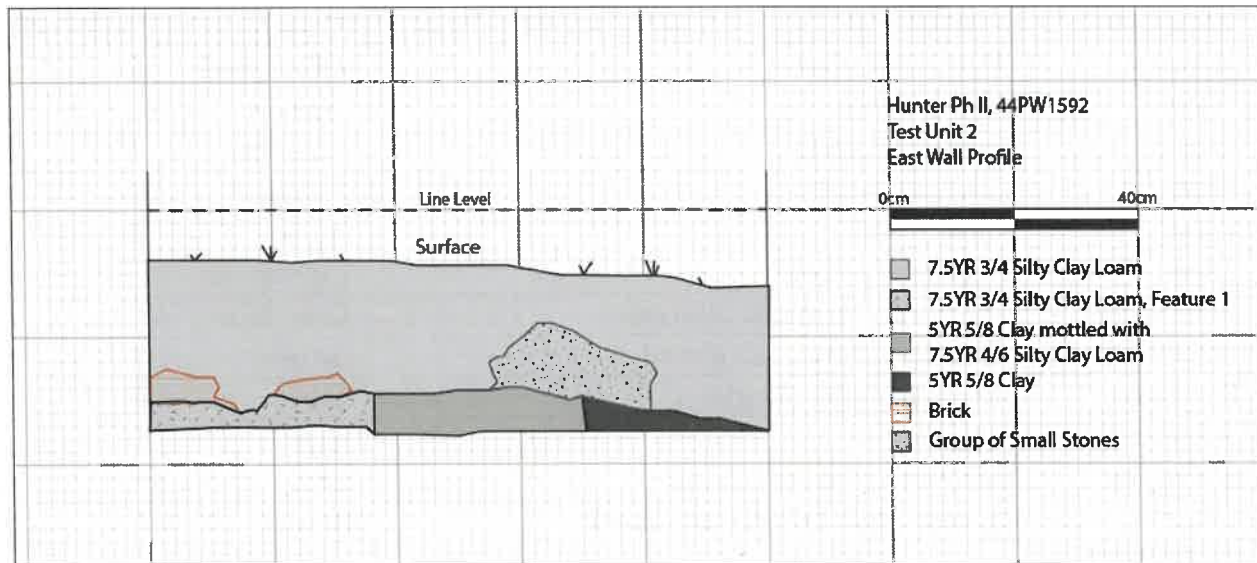


Figure 5-64: Profile drawing of Unit 2 east wall.

A total of 231 artifacts were recovered during excavation of Test Unit 2. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-10. The artifacts originate both from Stratum I and from the portion of Feature 1 that cuts Stratum I, which was excavated as Stratum I before the distinguishing edge between feature and subsoil was identified. 131 of the artifacts are architectural in nature and include brick fragments totaling 899 grams (not including the brick and brick fragments left in situ), nine machine cut nails, and mortar fragments totaling 169 grams.

The remaining 100 artifacts include dark olive-green vessel glass, colorless molded vessel glass, aqua vessel glass, light green vessel glass, coarse and refined earthenware, stoneware, a wire fragment, iron fragments, a copper alloy button with a back shank, and a white clay pipe stem with a bore hole measuring 8/64 inch. The stoneware recovered from Test Unit 2 includes American blue gray, brown bodied salt glazed, and gray bodied salt glazed stoneware. Coarse earthenware is comprised of redware and includes lead glazed, black glazed, dark brown glazed, and unglazed fragments. Refined earthenware includes transfer print and undecorated pearlware; blue and green edgewares; undecorated and overglaze transfer print creamware; flow blue transfer printed earthenware; and handpainted whiteware.

Table 5-10: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Brick	Brick		43
Iron	Nail, machine cut		5
Iron	Nail, machine cut		4
Mortar	Lime		32
Mortar	Mortar		47
Bone	Calcined		1
Bone	Mammal, unidentifiable		3
Shell	Oyster		3
Glass	Wine bottle glass, patinated	Olive green	1

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Glass	Wine bottle glass	Olive green	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	5
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	19
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray	Gray, blue	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, brown salt glazed	Brown	3
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt glazed	Gray	2
Stoneware	No glaze	Gray	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt glazed	Gray	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, dark brown lead glazed	Brown	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, no glaze		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, black glazed	Black	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, brown glazed	Brown	1
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		22
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Creamware		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, overglaze, transfer print	Pink, green, white	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, transfer print	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, transfer print	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Flow blue	Blue	1

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable, heat exposed		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, Dipped	Blue, white	1
Alloy	Wire		1
Iron	Unidentifiable, corroded		2
Iron	Sheet metal		5
Alloy	Button, copper alloy, shank through back plate		1
Clay	Pipe, stem	White	1

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed in an area of high artifact density as estimated from the results of close interval shovel testing. The unit was oriented at approximately 0 degrees. The east wall of the unit was placed along the B transect, approximately halfway between shovel tests B12 and B13.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 19.2 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 4/4 brown clay. No features were encountered; a stone located in the southeastern corner was left in situ (Figure 5-65, Figure 5-66, and Figure 5-67).



Figure 5-65: Base of excavation, Unit 3.



Figure 5-66: North profile of Test Unit 3.

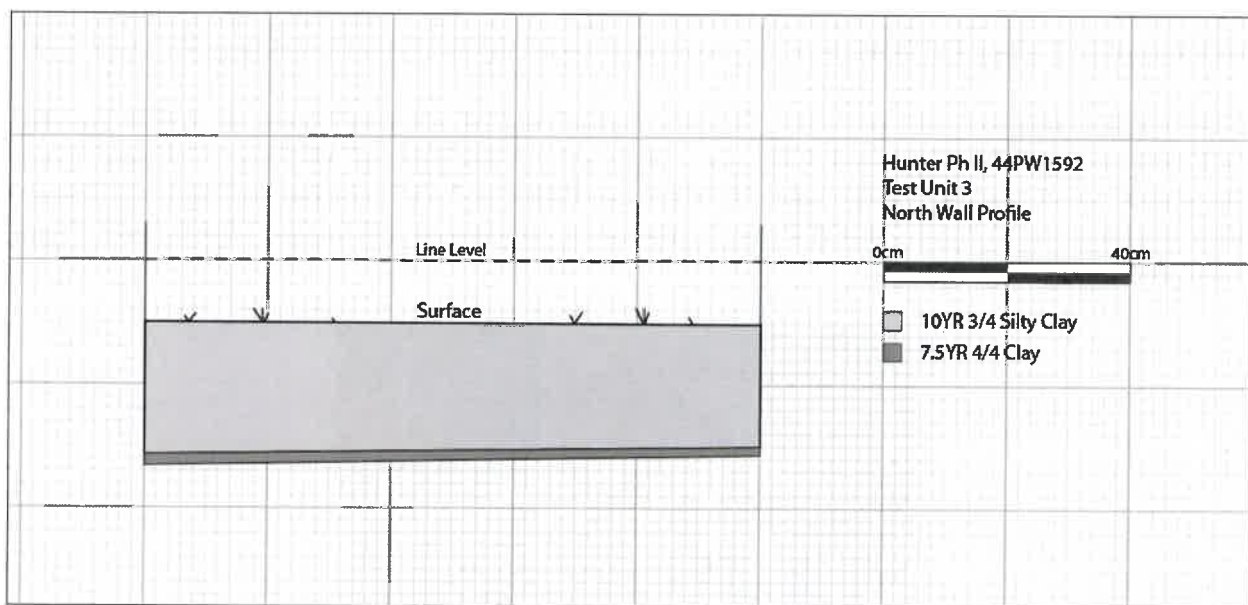


Figure 5-67: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.

Forty artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in

Table 5-11. They include nine fragments of brick weighing a total of 100 grams, an oyster shell fragment, two bone fragments, a corroded and unidentifiable iron plate, dark olive-green vessel glass, colorless vessel and window glass, stoneware, refined earthenware, and coarse earthenware. The stoneware found in Test Unit 3 is gray bodied and salt glazed. The coarse earthenware includes one fragment of lead glazed redware. Many of the ceramics are refined earthenware fragments, including undecorated, blue transfer printed, and blue hand painted whiteware; blue and green edgeware; undecorated and blue annular decorated pearlware; and unidentifiable refined earthenware.

Table 5-11: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Brick	Brick		9
Iron	Plate, corroded and unidentifiable		1
Shell	Oyster		1
Glass	Dark green olive	Olive green	2
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	2
Bone	Calcined		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable, heat exposed		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, lead glazed		1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, blue annular decoration		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		4
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, solid blue decoration	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Dark Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue	1

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed in an area of high artifact density as estimated from the results of close interval shovel testing. The unit was oriented at approximately 0 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 4/2 brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 22 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay. No features were encountered. Heavy rain occurred midway through excavation of Stratum I, causing the test unit to be waterlogged (Figure 5-68, Figure 5-69, and Figure 5-70).



Figure 5-68: Base of excavation, Unit 4.



Figure 5-69: North profile of Test Unit 4.

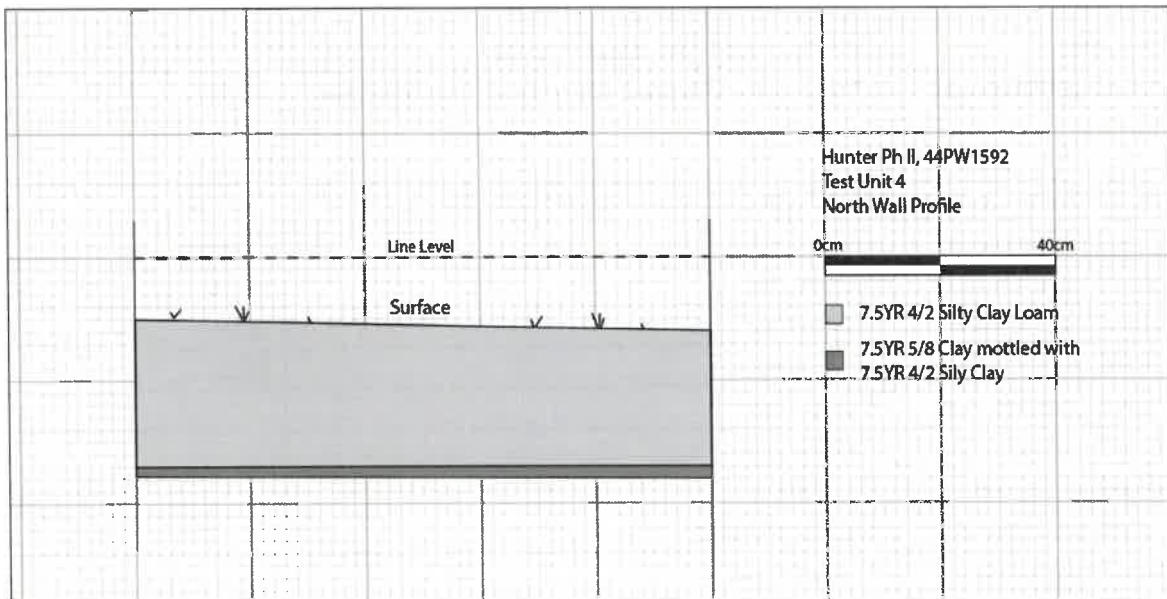


Figure 5-70: Profile drawing of Unit 4 north wall.

A total of 121 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (Table 5-12) These include five fragments of brick weighing a total of 14 grams, thirteen machine cut nails, three unidentifiable nails, bone and oyster shell fragments, coarse and refined earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, dark olive-green glass, light green window glass, and a rectangular iron buckle frame.

Table 5-12: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Brick	Brick		5
Iron	Sheet metal		1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		10
Iron	Nail, machine cut		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		3
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, solid blue decoration	Blue	1
Bone	Calcined		1
Shell	Oyster		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		3
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray	Blue	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, unidentifiable		4
Coarse earthenware	Redware, brown lead glazed		6
Coarse earthenware	Redware, black lead glazed		2
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		2
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, Chrome decorated, handpainted	Blue, green, white	2
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, Chrome decorated, handpainted	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Green	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware		2
Refined earthenware	Pearlware		1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware		35
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		5
Refined earthenware	Creamware		5
Refined earthenware	Creamware		1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	White, brown	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue, white	5
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue, white	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue, white	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue, white	1
Glass	Dark green olive	Olive green	3
Glass	Aqua, window	Aqua	4
Iron	Buckle		1

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was placed diagonally to Test Unit 2, with its southwest corner on the same nail as the northeast corner of Test Unit 2. This test unit was placed to further expose Feature 1, based on the observation that the presumed wall or chimney fell toward the northeast. The unit was oriented at approximately 5 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 26.5 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 5YR 5/8 yellowish red clay.

The southwest corner contained the continuation of Feature 1, with a clear difference observed between Feature 1 and sterile subsoil between a large rock and a brick fragment attached to mortar. Rather than continuing northeast across the unit Feature 1 was contained to the southwest quarter of the unit. Additional stone debris was scattered through the unit and left in situ. Abundant root disturbance was noted in the center and eastern half of the test unit. Feature 1 was left in situ at the end of excavation and the unit was covered with tarp prior to backfilling (Figure 5-71, Figure 5-72, Figure 5-73, and Figure 5-74).



Figure 5-71: Base of excavation, Unit 5.

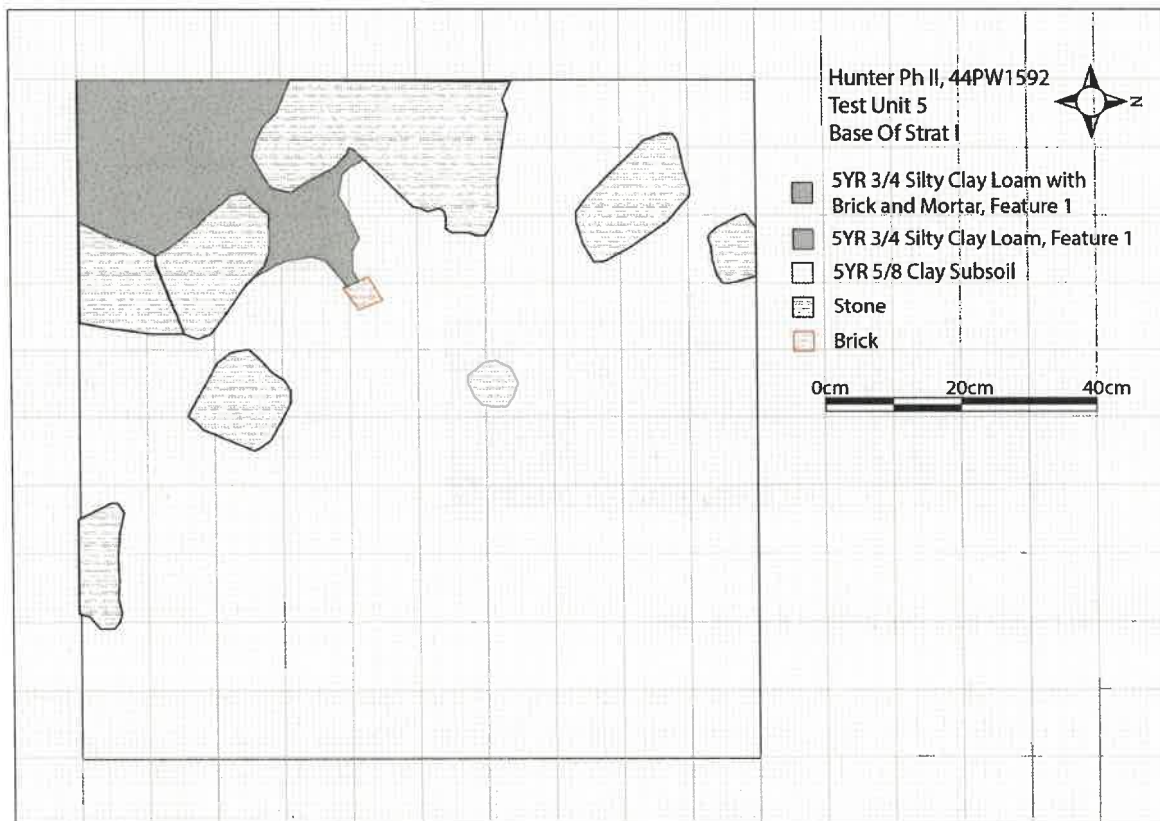


Figure 5-72: Plan view drawing of Test Unit 5 base of excavation.



Figure 5-73: North profile of Test Unit 5.

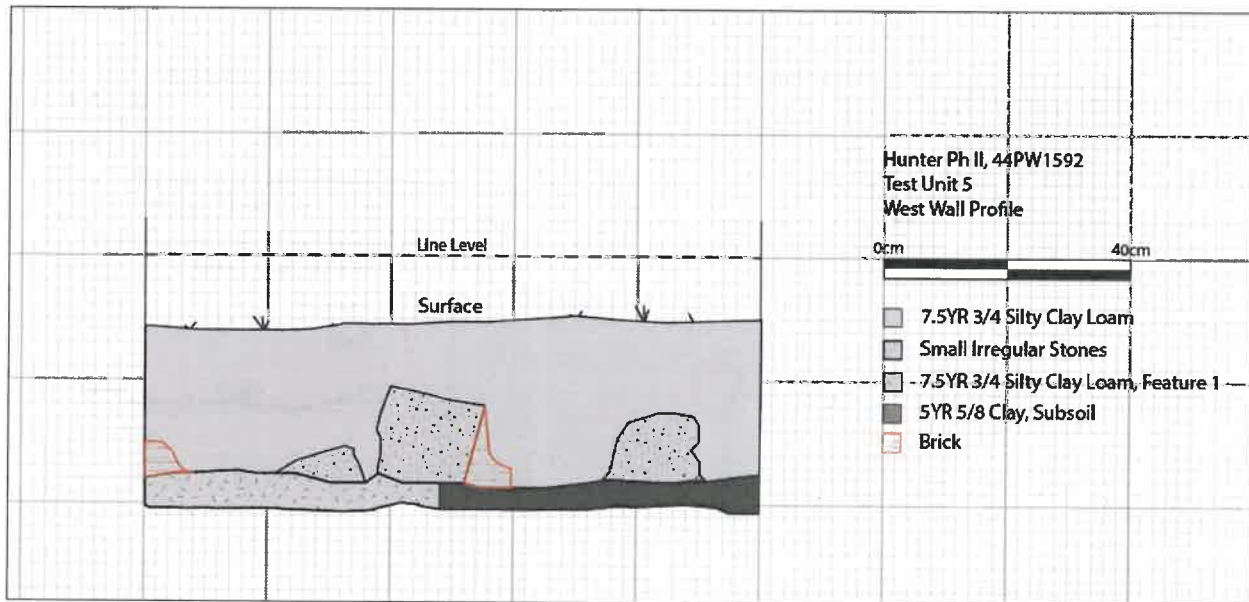


Figure 5-74: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall.

A total of 160 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in (Table 5-13). The artifacts originate both from Stratum I and from the portion of Feature 1 that cuts Stratum I, which was excavated as Stratum I before the distinguishing edge between feature and subsoil was identified. Among the artifacts are sixteen fragments of brick weighing a total of 97 grams; six machine cut nails; sheet iron; mortar including lime mortar; faunal remains such as bone fragments, unidentifiable mammal teeth, and oyster shell fragments; coarse and refined earthenware; stoneware; porcelain; dark green olive glass; colorless and solarized vessel glass; light green vessel glass; an iron vessel handle; a clay pipe stem with a bore hole measuring 4/64 inch; and a possible worked stone scraper the size of a pebble. The stoneware recovered includes fragments with buff and gray bodies and brown and clear salt glazes, as well as two white ironstone fragments. Coarse earthenware is comprised of brown and black lead glazed redware and unidentifiable redware, with one finely potted redware fragment bearing a brown glazed exterior and a white glazed interior. Refined earthenwares include undecorated and decorated pearlware, creamware, and whiteware. Decoration types include hand painted, transfer printed, annular, and edged wares.

Table 5-13: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Brick	Brick		12
Brick	Brick		4
Iron	Sheet metal		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Mortar	Mortar		9
Mortar	Lime		12
Mortar	Mortar		2
Mortar	Lime		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Bone	Tooth, unidentifiable		2
Bone	Bone, unidentifiable		2
Bone	Calcined		1
Shell	Oyster		6
Shell	Oyster		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, buff bodied, brown salt glazed		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, unidentifiable		2
Coarse earthenware	Redware, brown lead glazed		3
Coarse earthenware	Redware, black lead glazed		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, unidentifiable		2
Coarse earthenware	Redware, brown lead glazed exterior, white glazed interior		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray	Blue, gray	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		8
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		2
Porcelain	Porcellaneous, undecorated, damaged and discolored		1
Stoneware	Ironstone, undecorated		1
Stoneware	Ironstone, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		2
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		4
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue, white	4
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Purple, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, chrome decorated, hand painted	Green, pink, white	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, chrome decorated, hand painted	pink, white	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, molded		1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, molded		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Creamware		5
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		9
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		15
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, decorated	Blue, white	1
Glass	Dark green olive	Olive green	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	3
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	1
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	1
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	13
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Iron	Vessel, unidentified		1
Clay	Pipe, stem		1
Clay	Pipe, stem		1
Stone	Tool, unidentifiable	Orange	1

Artifact Analysis and Discussion

A total of 617 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW1592 with Units 2 and 5 containing the largest number of recovered artifacts (n=231 and n=160 respectively).

An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that refined earthenware (n=198) was the predominant artifact type followed by mortar (n=103), brick (n=80), glass (n=78), iron (n=46), coarse earthenware (n=34), and stoneware (n=32) (Figure 5-75 and Figure 5-76).



Figure 5-75: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1592 during Phase II evaluation survey.

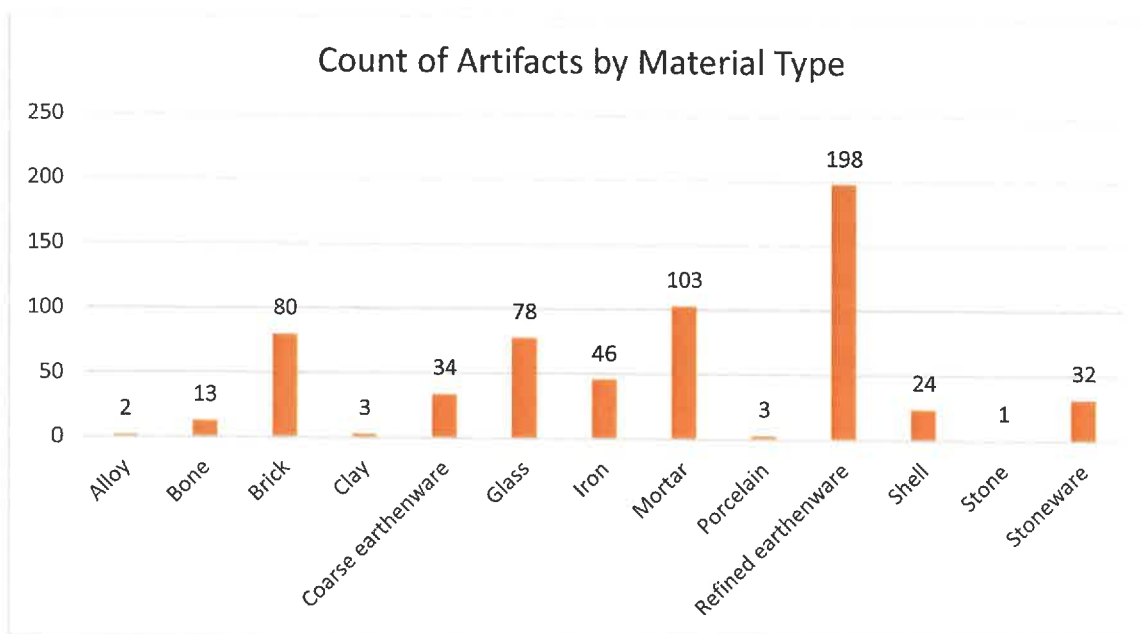


Figure 5-76: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1592.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1592 was refined earthenware (n=198, 32%) with pearlware (n=99, 50%) representing the largest identifiable category (Figure 5-77). The

complete lack of creamware in relation to the heavy concentration of pearlware is notable and suggests the earliest time of occupation was very late into the eighteenth century. Whiteware (n=58, 11%) represented the second largest identifiable category and Edgeware (n=13, 7%) represented the third. The heavy concentration of pearlware juxtaposed with the presence of whiteware and edgeware suggests the site was occupied over a century, from the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century. The other varieties of refined earthenware found were less diagnostic in determining the time period of the occupation of the site.

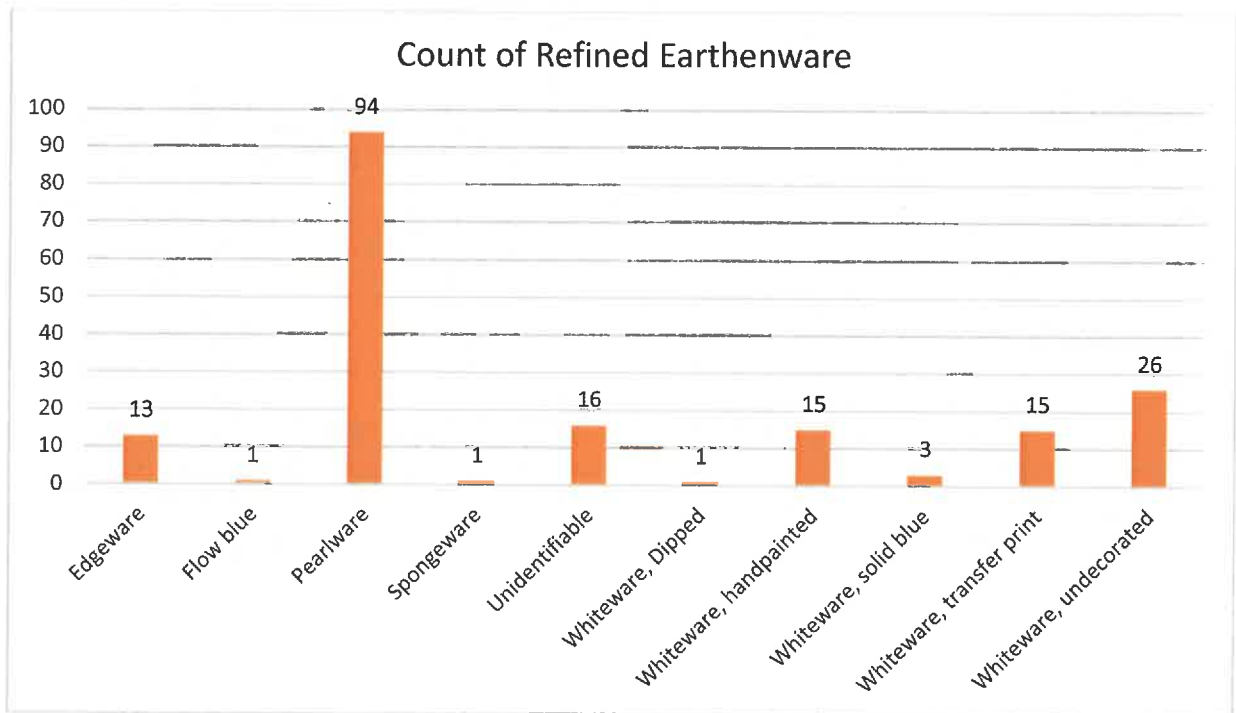


Figure 5-77: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1592 by type.

Coarse earthenware (n=34, 6%) represented the second largest subtype of ceramics recovered from Site 44PW1592 (Figure 5-78). All the coarse earthenware recovered were varieties of redware that were unglazed, unidentifiable, black glazed, brown glazed, or clear lead glazed. The wide time range of redware does not help to narrow the date of occupation, but its terminus of general use by the late nineteenth century does support evidence from other artifacts that the site was occupied from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth century.

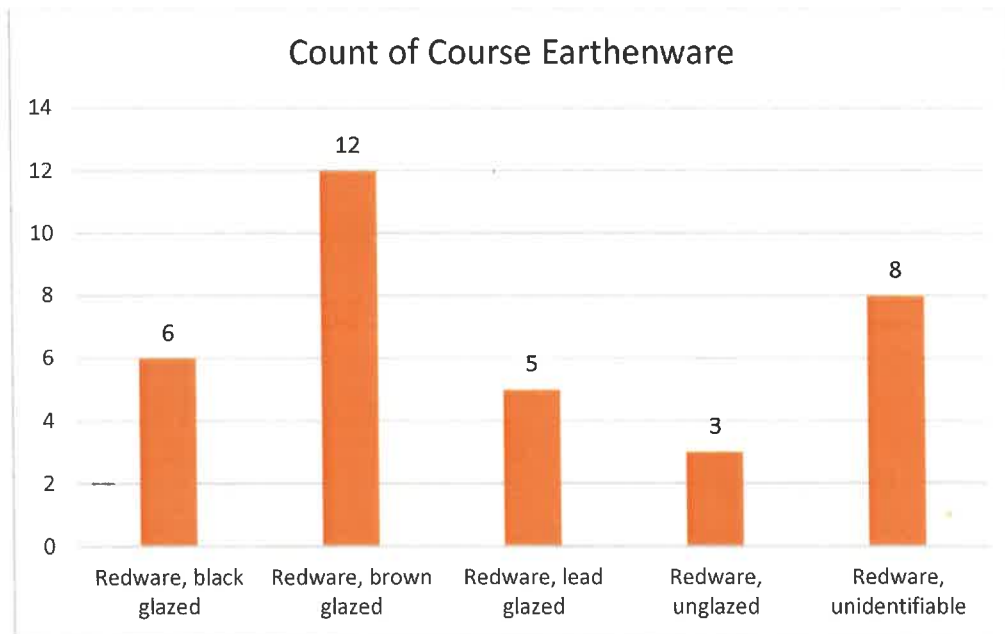


Figure 5-78: Chart of course earthenware from Site 44PW1592 by type.

Stoneware (n=32, 5%) represented the third largest subtype of ceramics recovered from Site 44PW1592 (Figure 5-79). Gray salt glazed stoneware (n=19, 59%) represented the largest identifiable category. While salt glaze has a wide time range, its general disuse by the end of the nineteenth century is consistent with other types of artifacts found at the site. The presence of ironstone (n=5) also extends the period of continued occupation into the latter half of the nineteenth century. Both of these factors are consistent with the late eighteenth to late nineteenth century use and occupation of the site.

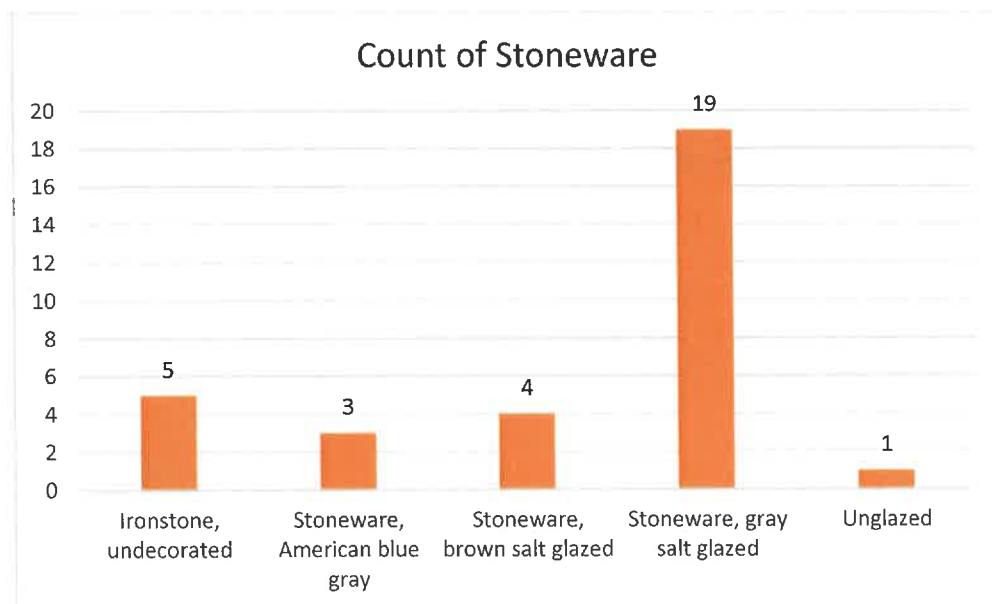


Figure 5-79: Chart of stoneware from Site 44PW1592 by type.

Iron (n=46) represented the fifth largest artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1592 with machine cut nails (n=29, 63%) representing the largest subcategory (Figure 5-80). The complete absence of identifiable wrought nails and wire nails is consistent with the late eighteenth to late nineteenth century use and occupation of the site.

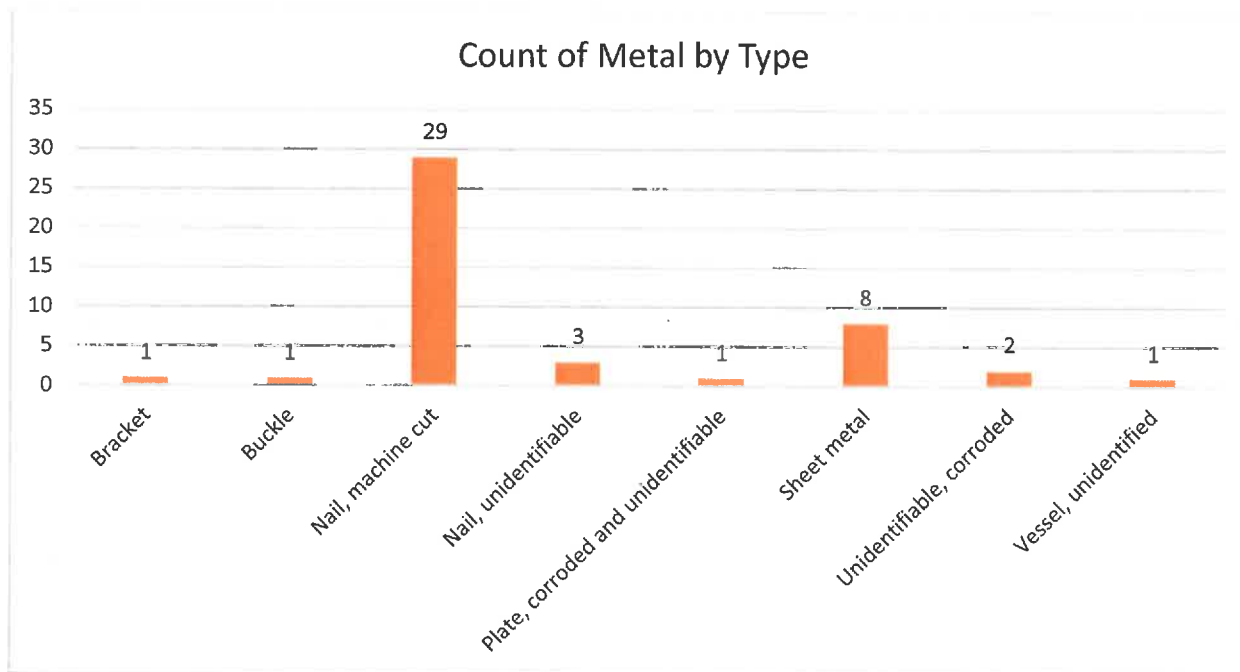


Figure 5-80: Chart of iron artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by type.

Glass (n=78, 13%) represented the third largest artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1592, with vessel glass (n=69, 88%) representing the largest identifiable category (Figure 5-81 and Figure 5-82). Light green (n=36, 46%) represented the largest concentration of glass color and along with aqua glass (n=10, 13%) reaffirms that the occupation of the site continued through the latter half of the nineteenth century. The olive-green glass (n=12, 15%) likely dates to earlier occupation of the site. Taken together, these discoveries are consistent with the late eighteenth to late nineteenth century use and occupation of the site.

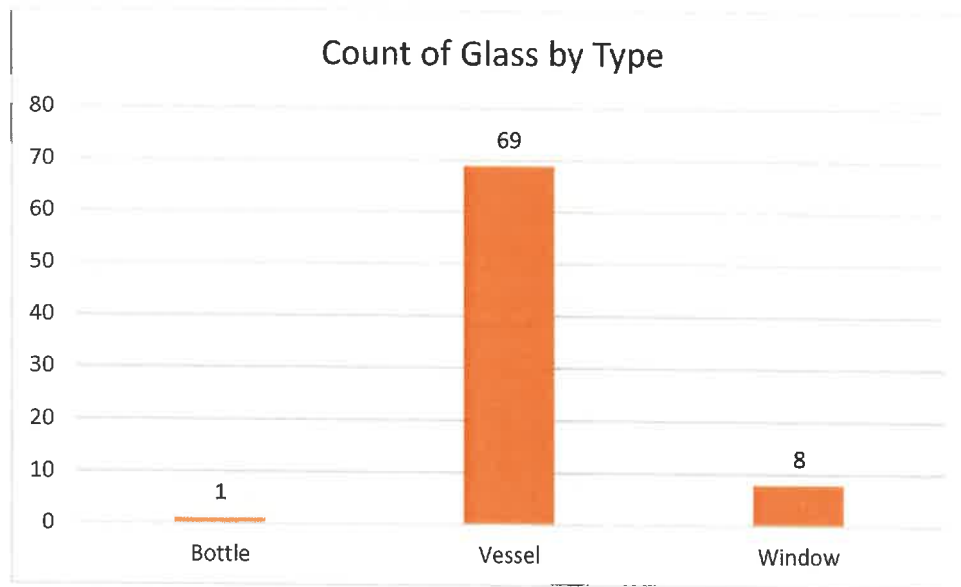


Figure 5-81: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by type.

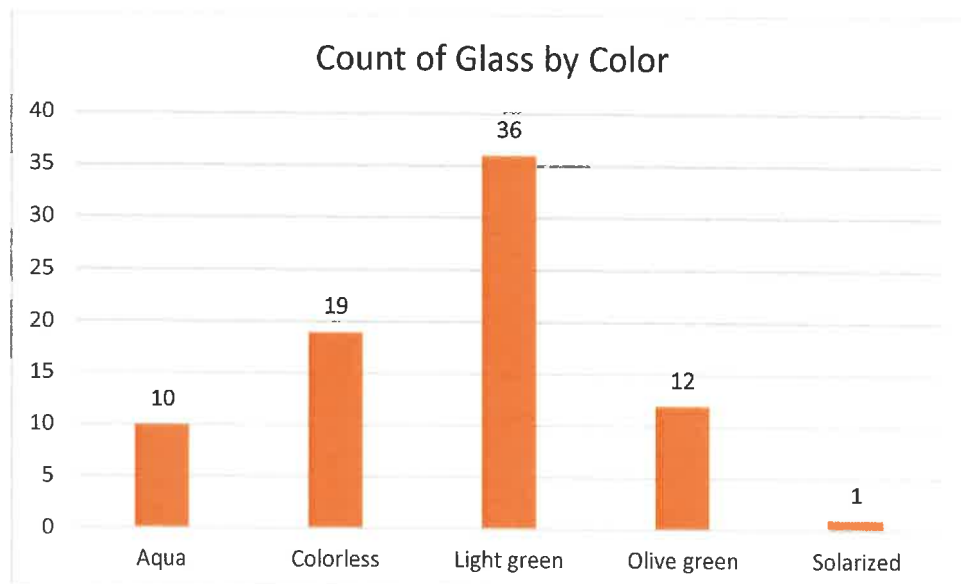


Figure 5-82: Chart of glass artifacts from Site 44PW1592 by color.

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. Artifacts associated with foodways (glass and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails, brick) (Figure 5-83).

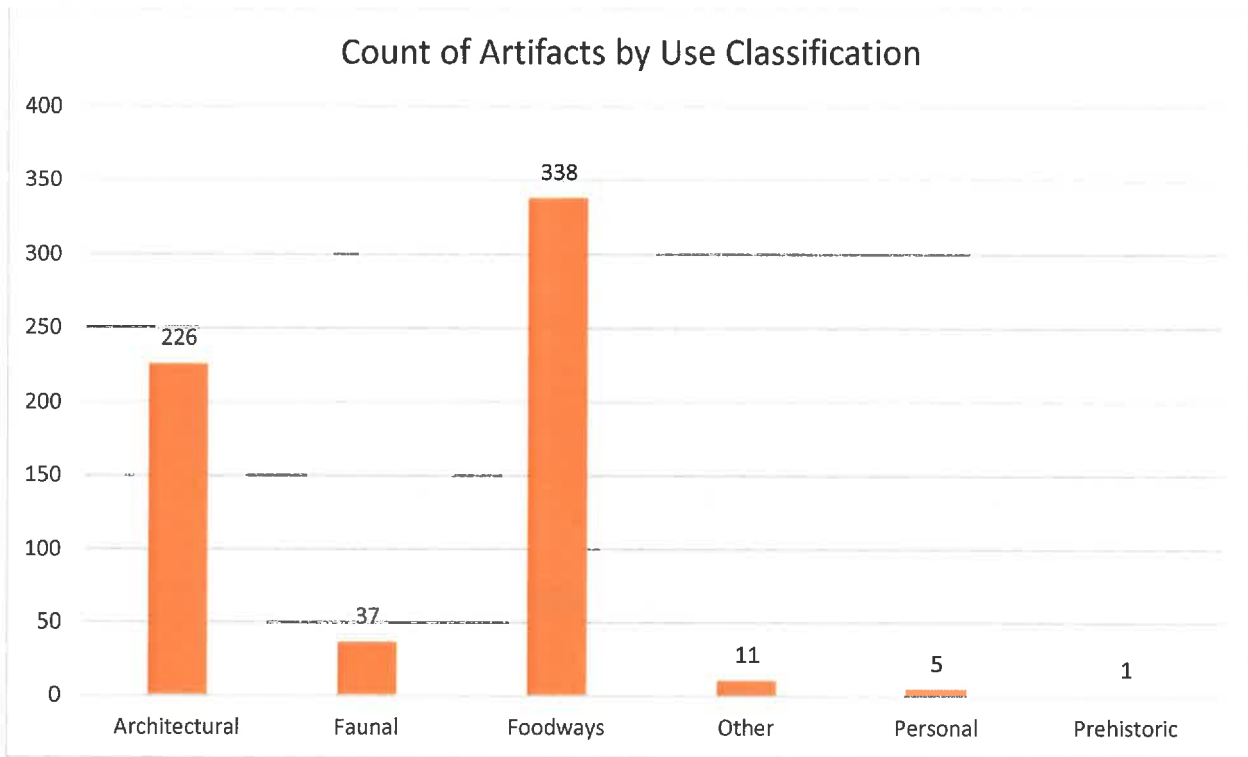


Figure 5-83: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1592.

SITE 44PW1594

From April 2022 to June 2022, D+A conducted Phase II survey of Site 44PW1594. This site was initially identified between 2004 and 2005 by CRI (CRI, 2006). The site is located a short distance north of the terminus of Casey Lane, a gravel road which borders a residential subdivision and services a BMP wastewater catchment. The site is occupied by mixed deciduous and redcedar woodland with tall grasses and forbs comprising the moderate undergrowth. The site occupies a gentle slope overlooking wetland to the east.

Initial Site Documentation

The 2004-2005 Phase I survey conducted by CRI documented numerous stone features that suggested structural components of the site. These include a rectangular stone pile speculated to be a chimney base, a stone pile containing coarse earthenware speculated to be the remains of the chimney used to fill in a hazard such as a well, a stone enclosure likely used to control livestock, a flat area speculated to have contained a barn, a pit and spoil pile indicating a possible quarry, and a rectangular stone lined spring box (Figure 5-84). All possible structural features are constructed of field stone that is piled rather than dry-laid. The likely domestic features are located in the south-central vicinity of the site within the concentration of positive shovel tests. The likely livestock related features are located in the northern half of the site.

Immediately west of the domestic artifact concentration associated with the speculated chimney base and infilled well, a small cemetery evident in approximately eight regularly placed east-west depressions was identified. The cemetery boundary was estimated by observing the remains of three stone walls, the location of a 200+ year old tulip poplar, and the microtopography in and around the site. Several upright field stones were noted within the cemetery serving as possible grave markers; other depressions lacked remaining markers of any kind.

During the 2004-2005 survey, the site was shovel tested using a 15.2-meter (50-foot) grid. Artifacts recovered during the 2004-2005 shovel testing dated from the early nineteenth to the twentieth century. These included coarse and refined earthenware including redware, whiteware, and yellowware; porcelain; Albany slip and Bristol slip stoneware; glass including aqua, dark green bottle, brown, colorless, and white; machine cut and wire nails; iron fragments; and several fragments of white clay and red clay tobacco pipes.



Figure 5-84: Map of Site 44PW1594 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey. Source: CRI 2006, p. 89

Site Delineation

The Phase II evaluation began with close-interval shovel testing. The grid excavated during the Phase I survey was not reidentified. A new grid was laid in at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals. Shovel testing was not implemented over the entirety of the site boundary; rather, shovel testing covered the domestic artifact concentration mapped during the Phase I survey. Two additional small close interval grids were placed over the locations of the possible barn pad and barn enclosure mapped during the Phase I survey.

A total of 256 shovel test pits were placed during the evaluation (Figure 5-92). Of these, 38 shovel tests were positive for cultural materials, 206 shovel tests were negative for cultural materials, and twelve shovel tests were not excavated due to the presence of stone piles, treefall, standing water, or water-saturated soils. The stone features that were reidentified based on the results of the 2004-2005 survey include the several stone wall remains associated with the cemetery (Figure 5-85); two grave depressions within the cemetery; the stump of the large tulip poplar which has since been cut down (Figure 5-86); four substantial stone piles in a spatial pattern matching four stone features documented by CRI, including the speculated chimney base and infilled well (Table 5-14, Figure 5-87, Figure 5-88, Figure 5-89, Figure 5-90, Figure 5-91); the barn enclosure; and the barn "pad". The area containing the stone lined spring box was visually inspected, but this feature was not reidentified, likely as the result of overgrowth of the site and alluvial flooding from the nearby wetland.

Table 5-14: Description of substantial stone piles indicating possible structural remains, including dimensions, orientation, and surface artifacts noted through the stones.

Stone pile #	Exploratory test units	Approx. length (ft)	Approx. width (ft)	Long axis orientation	Notes
1	2, 6, 12	15	7	NW-SE	Rectangular; galvanized metal fragments on surface
2	5, 9, 11	9	9	NE-SW	Sub rectangular to round; iron fragment and red glazed coarse earthenware fragment on surface; corresponds to stone pile identified as chimney base during 2004-2005 survey
3	1, 10	16	14	E-W	Square; red glazed coarse earthenware fragment on surface; corresponds to stone pile identified as infilled hazard during 2004-2005 survey
4	7, 8	19	15	NW-SE	Circular to sub rectangular with highly variable rock concentration; bottles on surface

Artifact concentrations were densest in the vicinity of the stone piles (Figure 5-94), with a small amount of material recovered from the southern side of the alleged barn enclosure wall. In total, 137 artifacts were recovered during close interval shovel testing.

The 133 artifacts recovered from Grid 1 included brick fragments, colorless window glass, wire nails, machine cut nails, one finely drawn hand wrought nail shank, wire fragments, unidentifiable

iron fragments, faunal remains such as unidentifiable mammal teeth and bone fragments, dark and light olive-green vessel glass, colorless and solarized vessel glass, brown and amber vessel glass, aqua vessel glass, and a variety of ceramics. Represented among the ceramics are porcelain, stoneware, coarse earthenware, and refined earthenware. Stoneware includes white ironstone fragments, gray bodied salt glazed fragments, red bodied gray salt glazed fragments, and a buff bodied Albany slip, and Bristol glazed fragment. Coarse earthenware was recovered from Shovel Tests K10, J10, and J12. The coarse earthenware recovered includes unglazed and black lead glazed redware as well as one buff bodied lead glazed fragment. Refined earthenwares include whiteware (transfer printed, hand painted, and undecorated), blue and brown annular ware, and yellowware with white annular decoration. Several additional miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from Grid 1, including a horseshoe, a graphite fragment, a gray bodied earthenware pipe bowl fragment with molded vertical ribbing, and several metal alloy artifacts. The alloy finds include an unidentifiable fragment, a ring of unknown use, a clothing grommet, and a flattened thimble or other covering.

The four artifacts recovered from Grid 3 include two fragments of undecorated whiteware, one corroded and unidentifiable iron fragment, and one fragment of coarse earthenware with a dark brown body and a black lead glaze.

After close interval shovel testing, interpolation maps of the artifact distributions were analyzed (Figure 5-93, Figure 5-94, Figure 5-95), and twelve test units were placed in the areas of high concentrations, near surface features, and in areas with unusual stratigraphic conditions observed during close-interval shovel testing.



Figure 5-85: Remnants of stone walls at southeastern corner of cemetery.



Figure 5-86: Stump of large tulip poplar with field technician for scale.



Figure 5-87: Pit and spoil pile.



Figure 5-88: Stone Pile 1, facing east-southeast, with Test Unit 2 at right, Test Unit 12 at left, and Test Unit 6 in background.



Figure 5-89: Stone Pile 2, facing north-northwest, with Test Unit 11 at right, Test Unit 5 at left, and Test Unit 9 in background.



Figure 5-90: Stone Pile 3, facing north-northwest, with Test Unit 1 in left foreground and Test Unit 10 in left background.



Figure 5-91: Stone Pile 4, facing north-northeast, with Test Unit 8 in foreground and Test Unit 7 in background.

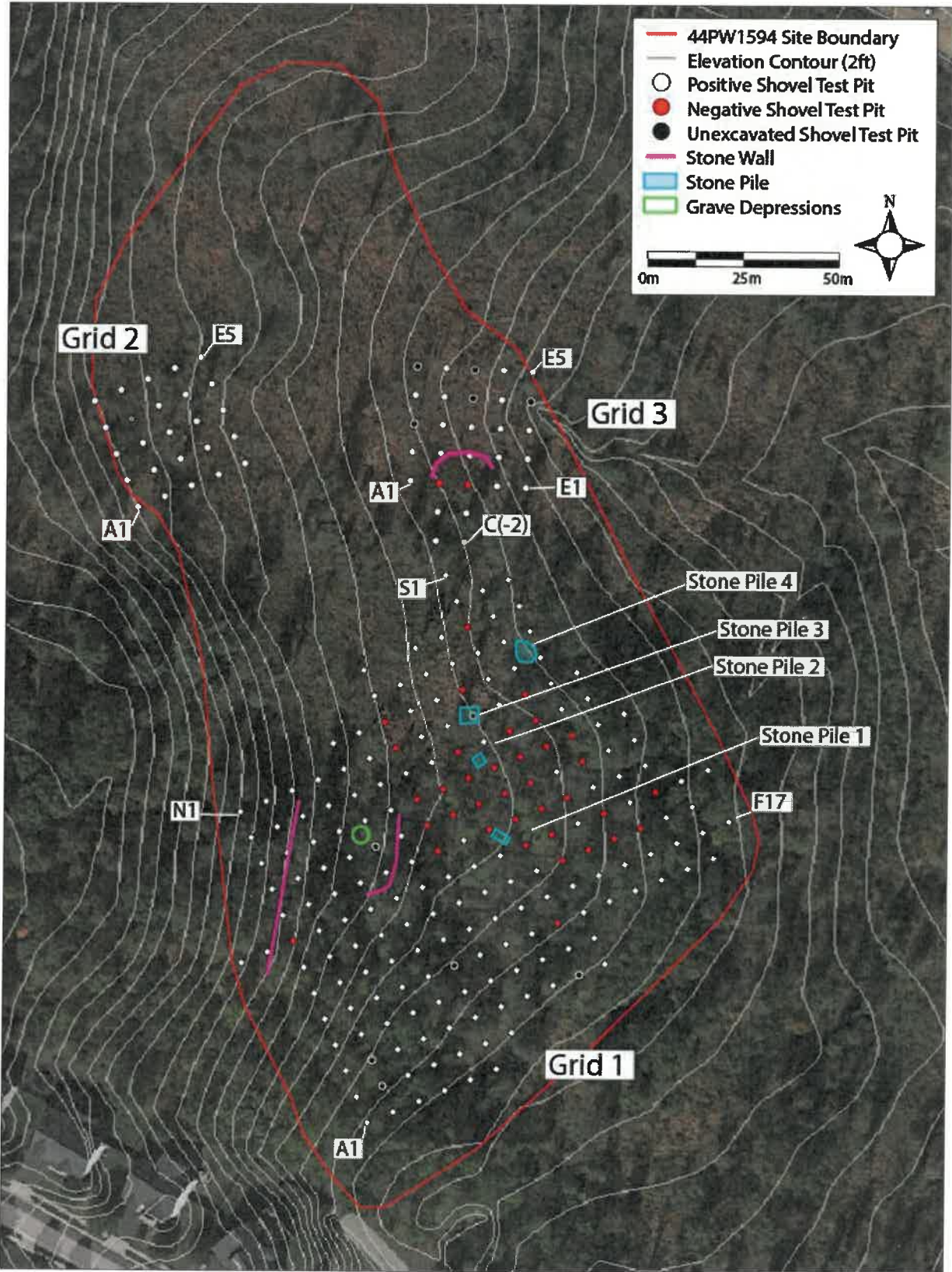


Figure 5-92: Close-interval shovel test map of site 44PW1594.

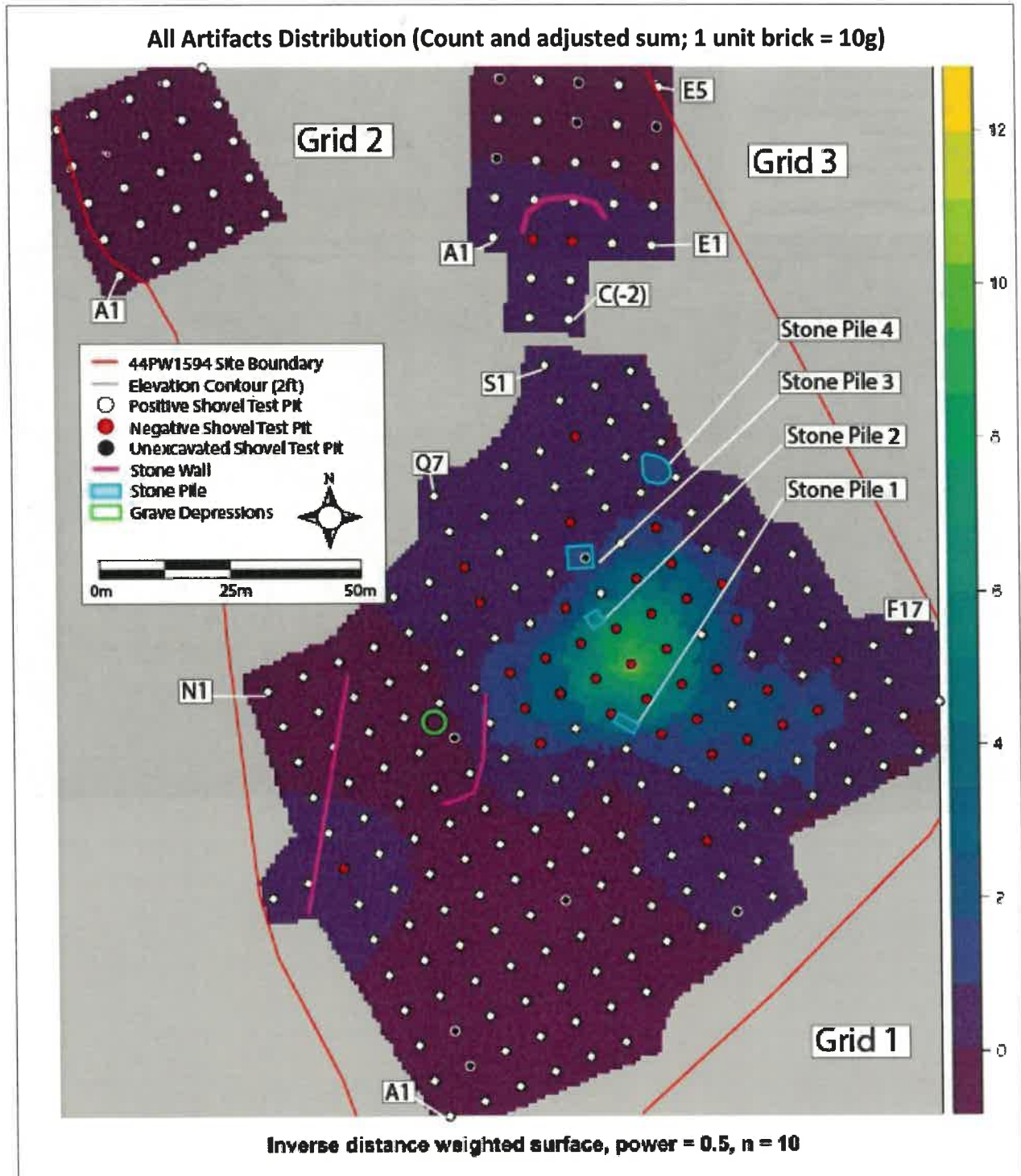


Figure 5-93: Interpolated density map of site 44PW1594 showing artifact concentrations.

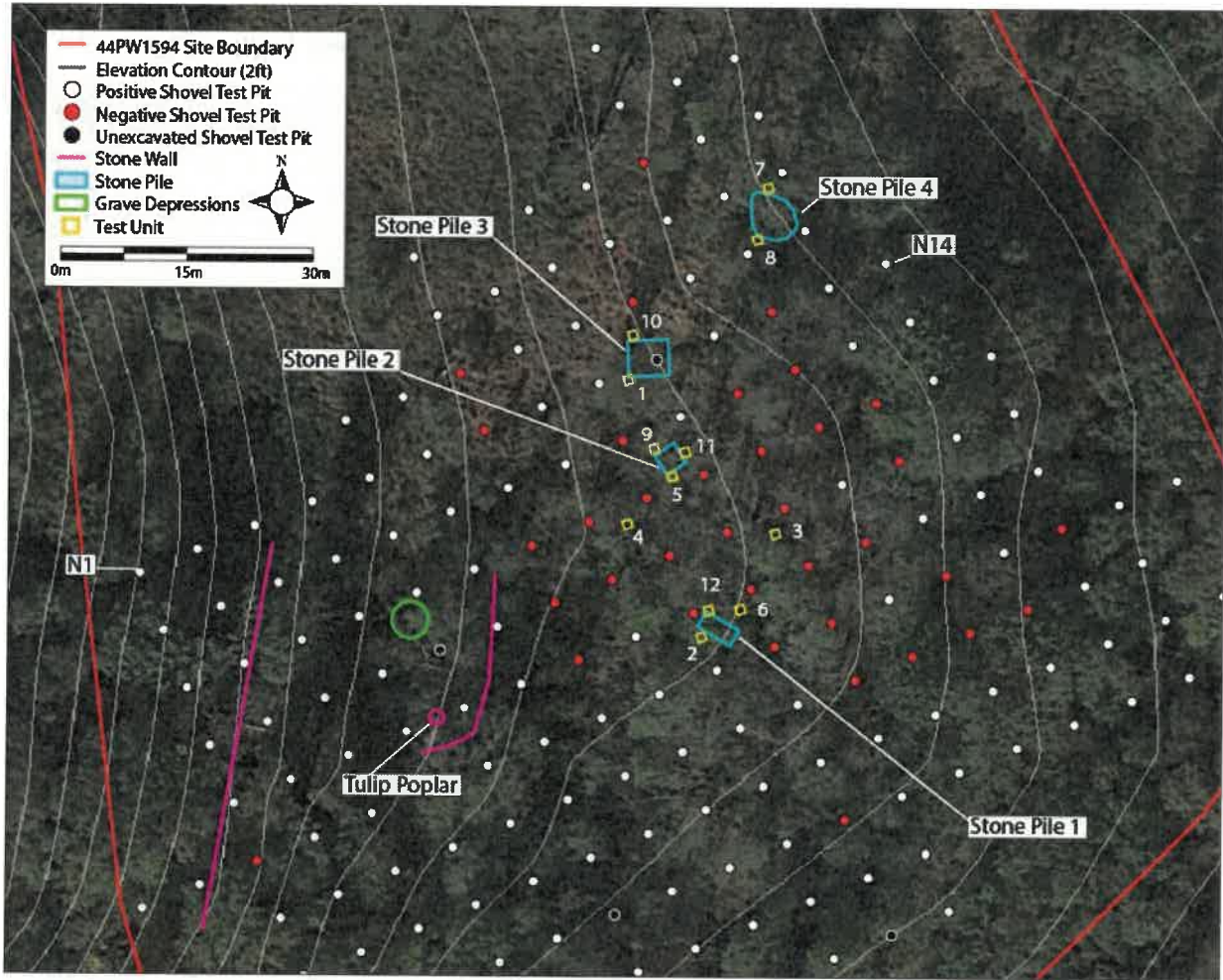


Figure 5-94: Close-interval shovel test map of the core of site 44PW1594.

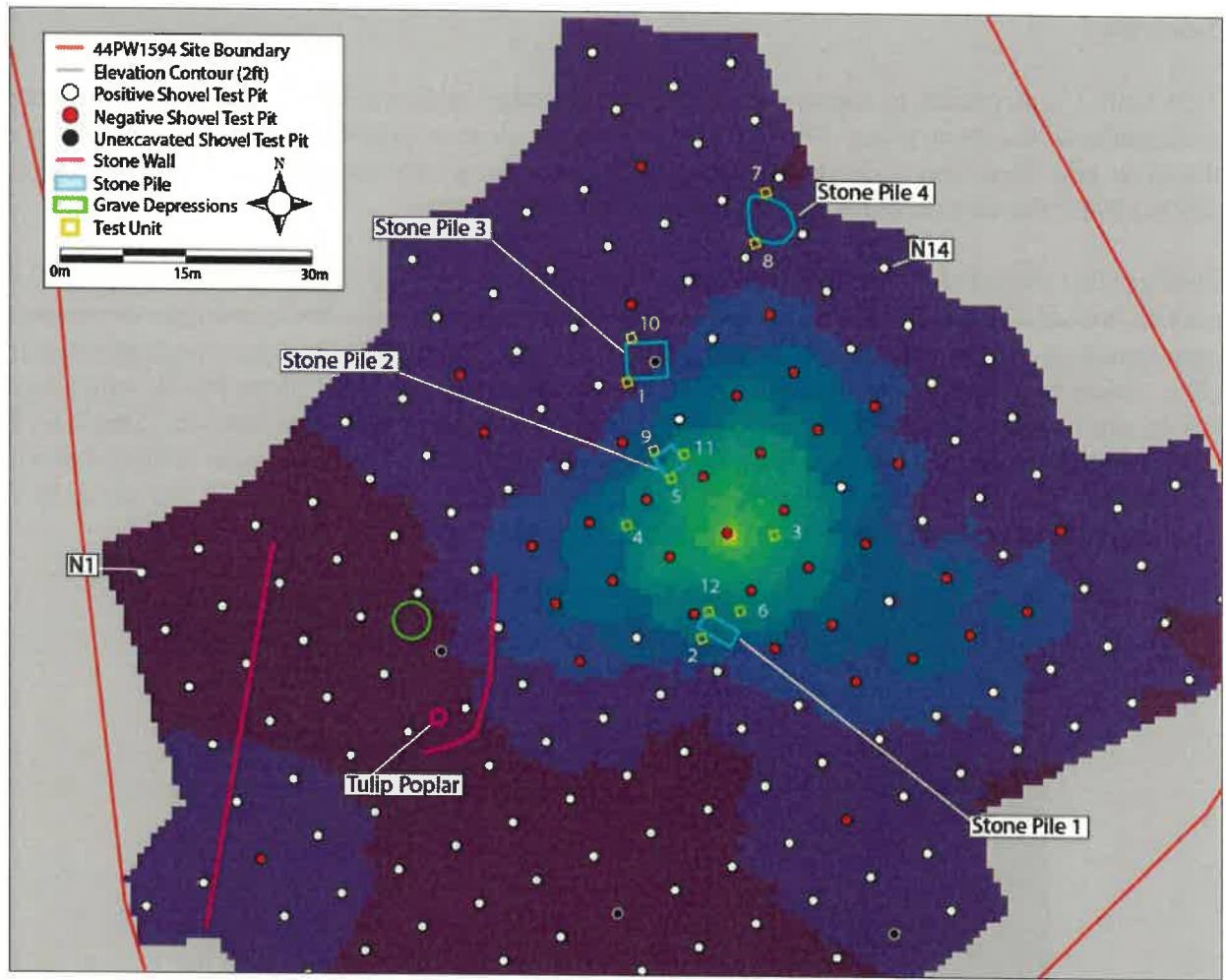


Figure 5-95: Interpolated artifact density map of the core of site 44PW1594 with locations of test units and surface features.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed to capture the southwestern edge of Stone Pile 3, the largest and most rectangular of the stone piles. The unit was situated as close as possible to the apparent corner of the stone pile. Test Unit 1 sits on the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 22.7 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of compact 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. Aside from the field stones comprising the southwestern corner of Stone Pile 3, which were left in situ in the northeastern corner of Test Unit 1, no features were encountered. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. The field stones within Test Unit 1 did not extend fully to subsoil, but rather were situated within Stratum I (Figure 5-96, Figure 5-97, and Figure 5-98).



Figure 5-96: Base of excavation, Unit 1.



Figure 5-97: North profile of Test Unit 1.

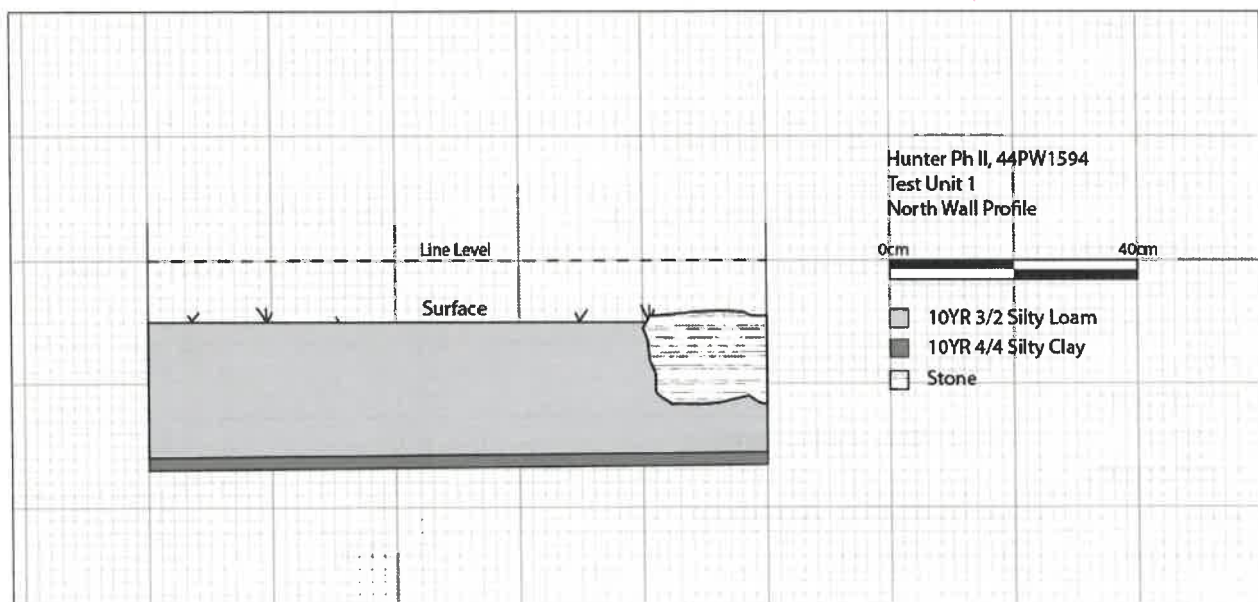


Figure 5-98: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.

Stratum I contained a total of 121 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in (Table 5-15). Iron artifacts include one machine cut nail, one machine cut or hand wrought nail, one screw, one unidentifiable iron strap fragment, one machine cut spike, and a cutlery fragment. Glass represents about half of the artifacts recovered and includes light aqua vessel glass, amber vessel glass, and colorless vessel glass. Ceramics include gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, undecorated porcelain, blue spongeware, and whiteware. One personal artifact, a Prosser button, was recovered.

Table 5-15: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut, or hand wrought		1
Iron	Nail, machine Cut		3
Iron	Screw		1
Iron	Strap, corroded		2
Spike	Spike, machine cut		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Bone	Tooth, sheep		1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	2
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	23
Glass	Brown, vessel	Brown	9
Glass	Yellow	Yellow	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	28
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Iron	Cutlery		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt-glazed		1
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	White, Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	White, Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, gray line inside rim		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, solid blue decoration	White, Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware	White, green	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		28
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		4
Iron	Unidentifiable, corroded		6
Porcelain	Prosser Button	White	1

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed to capture the southwestern edge of Stone Pile 1, a long narrow rectangular stone pile oriented northwest-southeast. This stone pile contained fragments of galvanized sheet metal on its surface. Test Unit 2 sits on the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 17.3 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay. Aside from the field stones comprising the southwestern edge of Stone Pile 1, which were left in situ in the northeastern corner of Test Unit 2, no features were encountered. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. The field stones within Test Unit 2 did not extend fully to subsoil, but rather were situated within Stratum I (Figure 5-99, Figure 5-100, and Figure 5-101).



Figure 5-99: Base of excavation, Unit 2. Note incorrectly placed trowel.



Figure 5-100: North profile of Test Unit 2. Note incorrectly placed trowel.

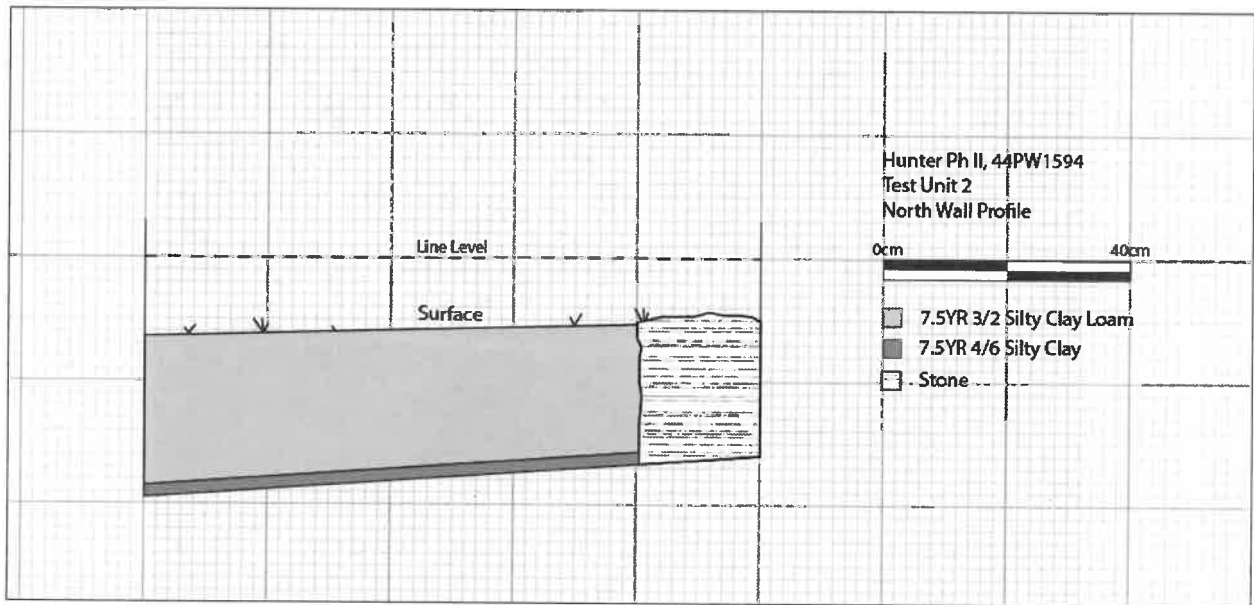


Figure 5-101: Profile drawing of Unit 5 north wall.

Stratum I contained a total of 98 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-16. The artifacts include iron, glass, ceramics, faunal remains, and several unusual items. Iron artifacts include unidentifiable fragments such as tool or machine parts, sheet fragments, wire fragments, vessel fragments, and twelve machine cut nails. Glass includes dark olive-green vessel glass, amber vessel glass, colorless vessel glass, aqua vessel glass, and a fragment of a glass block. Ceramics include stoneware, coarse earthenware, and refined earthenware. American blue gray and gray bodied salt glazed fragments comprise the stoneware collected. Coarse earthenware is comprised of two fragments of redware, one with a black lead glaze and another with an unidentifiable variegated decoration. Refined earthenwares include undecorated and transfer printed whiteware, molded pearlware, undecorated creamware, blue and black annular slipware, and several unidentifiable fragments that may be heat exposed. Stratum I also included a bone button.

Table 5-16: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Glass block	Colorless	1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		6
Iron	Nail, machine cut		5
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Bone	Calcined		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray salt glazed		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, variegated glaze	Brown	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, black lead glazed	Black	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	4

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		4
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, molded		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		17
Refined earthenware	Transfer print, Damaged and unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Black, white	1
Refined earthenware	Dipped ware, banded	Blue, black, white	1
Refined earthenware	Creamware		2
Refined earthenware	Unidentified	Brown	1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	10
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	11
Iron	Wire		1
Iron	Vessel, unidentified		1
Iron	Vessel, unidentified		1
Iron	Wire		1
Iron	Sheet metal		11
Iron	Tool, unidentifiable		1
Iron	Unidentified, strap metal		1
Bone	Button		1
Coarse earthenware	Pipe bowl, incised decoration		1
Coarse earthenware	Pottery, sand or grit tempered		1
Stone	Tool, unidentifiable		1

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed in an area of high artifact density estimated during close interval shovel testing. Test Unit 3 is the easternmost of the test units and is centered on the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 24.8 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown clay. No features were encountered (Figure 5-102 Figure 5-103, and Figure 5-104).



Figure 5-102: Base of excavation, Unit 3.



Figure 5-103: North profile of Test Unit 3.

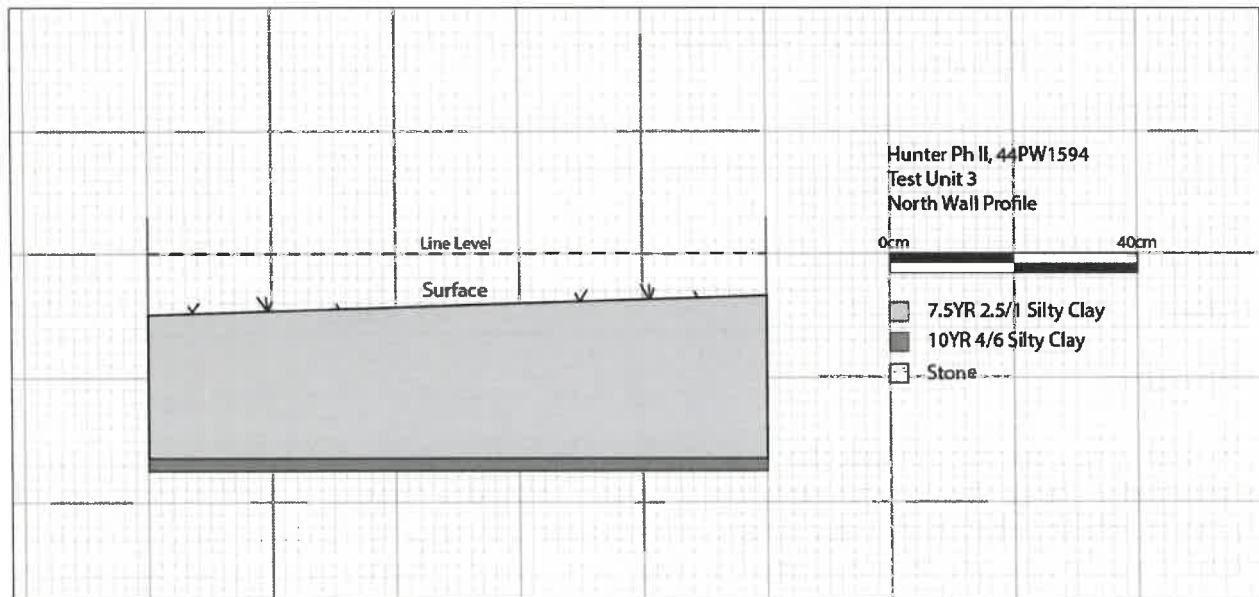


Figure 5-104: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.

A total of 28 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. These include five machine cut nails, stoneware, porcelain, refined earthenware, colorless window glass, a milk glass lid liner fragment, aqua vessel glass, colorless solarized vessel glass, and amber vessel glass. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-17.

Table 5-17: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut		4
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Iron	Unidentifiable		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, buff bodied, lead glazed		1

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, buff bodied, Bristol glaze and albany slip		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Porcelain	Porcelain, molded		1
Refined earthenware	Dipped ware, banded	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		15
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, unidentified		2
Refined earthenware	Yellowware, blue annular decoration	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Glass	Aqua, window	Aqua	2
Glass	Milk glass, lid liner	White	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Solarized, vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed in an area that was noted to contain close interval shovel tests with unusual stratigraphy. These shovel tests contained a darker, shallower Stratum I and a brighter strong brown to reddish yellow heavy clay subsoil. Shovel tests in this area were also estimated to contain higher densities of artifacts than most of the site. Test Unit 4 is the westernmost of the test units and is centered on the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 20.0 cm. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown clay. The unit contained large dense roots and root staining was observed in subsoil. No features were encountered (Figure 5-105, Figure 5-106, and Figure 5-107).



Figure 5-105: Base of excavation, Unit 4.



Figure 5-106: North profile of Test Unit 4.

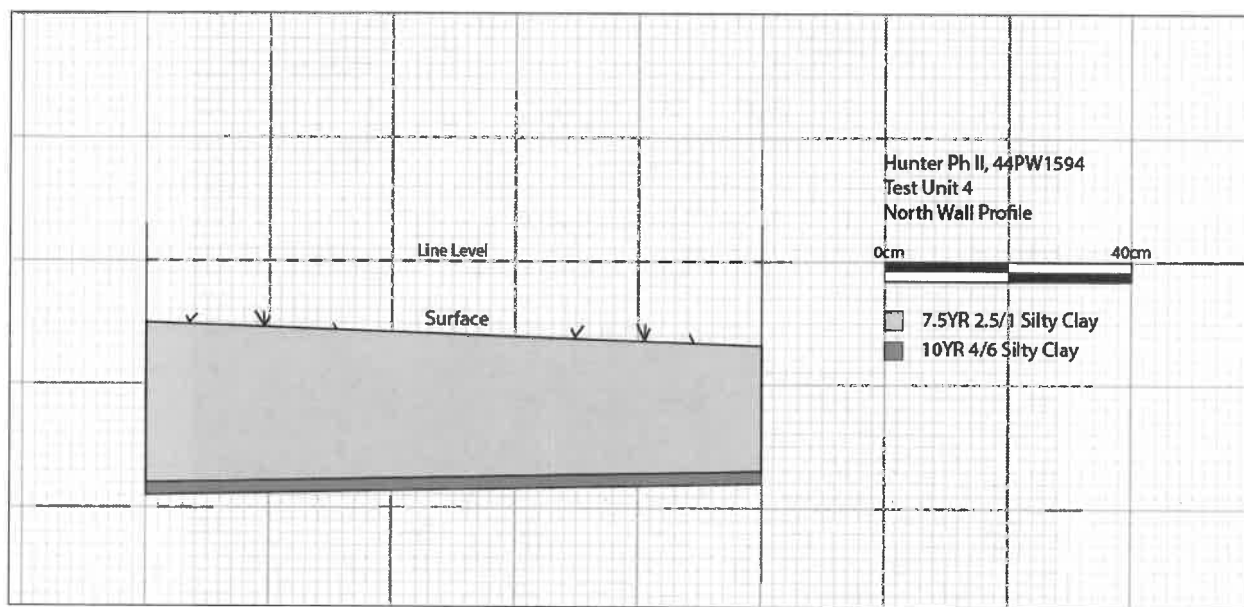


Figure 5-107: Profile drawing of Unit 4 north wall.

A total of 133 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-18. Iron artifacts include thirteen machine cut nails, sixteen unidentifiable nails, wire fragments, unidentifiable fragments, a bar fragment, sheet fragments, a staple, and a flag holder. Other metal artifacts include a copper alloy button mold and window lead. Vessel glass includes amber, blue, colorless, colorless solarized, and aqua glass. Colorless window glass was present. Ceramics include American blue gray stoneware, gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, undecorated porcelain, undecorated whiteware, heat exposed refined earthenware with damaged glaze, blue slip decorated whiteware, undecorated pearlware, white ironstone, and blue spongeware.

Table 5-18: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut		10
Iron	Nail, machine cut		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		16
Iron	Nail, wire		7
Lead	Window lead		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		2
Porcelain	Hard paste, undecorated		1
Porcelain	Hard paste, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, unidentified		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		14
Refined earthenware	Dipped ware, banded	Blue, white	2

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		2
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	3
Glass	Blue, vessel	Blue	1
Glass	Colorless, window	Colorless	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	9
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	3
Glass	Solarized, molded	Solarized	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	10
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	6
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1
Iron	Unidentified, sheet metal		17
Iron	Unidentified		5
Iron	Bar		1
Iron	Flag holder		1
Iron	Decorative metal fragment		1
Iron	Staple		1
Organic	Walnut		2
Alloy	Button mold, copper alloy		1

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was to capture the southern edge of Stone Pile 2. Stone Pile 2 is square to circular and measures approximately 9 feet by 9 feet. This stone pile corresponds to the stone pile identified by CRI as a possible chimney base. An iron fragment, most likely the leg of a stove or furniture, and red glazed coarse earthenware were observed on the surface of Stone Pile 2. Test Unit 5 is located on the northern side of the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 10YR 2/1 black silty clay with an average vertical thickness of 18.8 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay. No features were encountered (Figure 5-108, Figure 5-109, and Figure 5-110).



Figure 5-108: Base of excavation, Unit 5.



Figure 5-109: East profile of Test Unit 5.

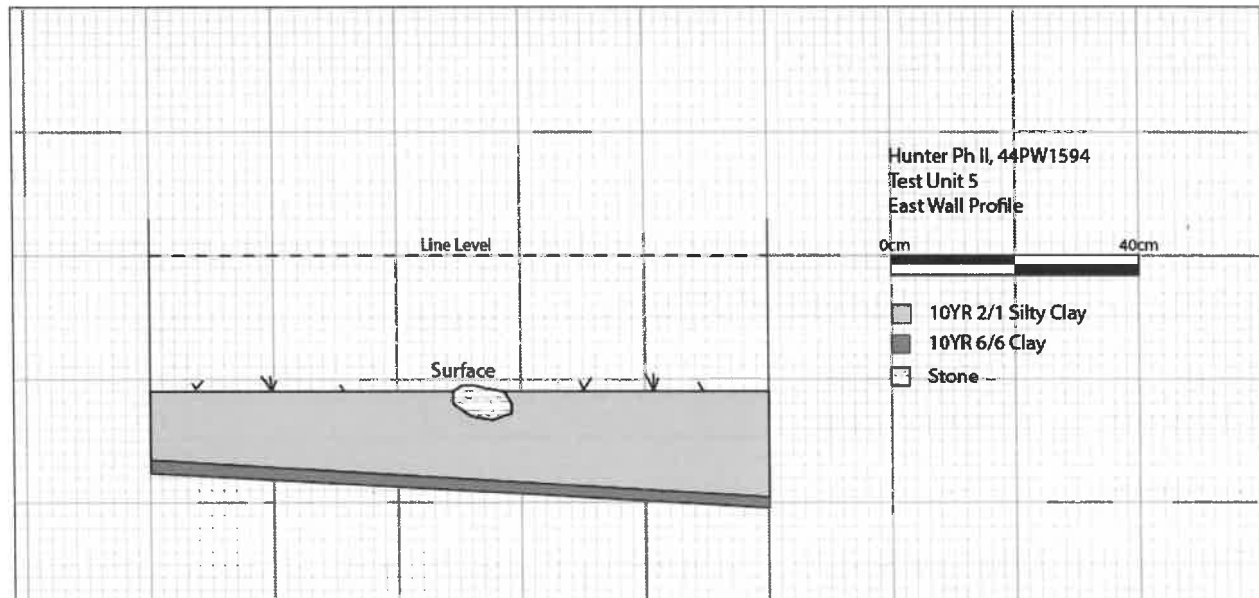


Figure 5-110: Profile drawing of Unit 5 east wall.

A total of 38 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.** These include one machine cut nail, several stove fragments, an unidentifiable iron machinery part fragment, wire fragments, buff bodied stoneware with lead glaze and Albany slip, gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, undecorated porcelain, undecorated whiteware, molded transfer printed whiteware, blue spongeware, colorless vessel glass, aqua vessel glass, and a gray bodied stoneware pipe bowl fragment with a molded vertical ribbed pattern.

Table 5-19: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, Bristol glaze and Albany slip		5
Stoneware	Stoneware, albany slip		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		1
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, molded, transfer print	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	4
Glass	Colorless, bottle	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, pharmaceutical	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	3

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Iron	Stove, wall		2
Iron	Stove, foot		1
Iron	Stove, lever		1
Iron	Stove, latch		1
Iron	Stove, unidentifiable		1
Alloy	Machinery part, unidentifiable		1
Iron	Wire		1
Iron	Unidentifiable		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, pipe		1

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was placed near Stone Pile 1 in an attempt to identify possible subsurface wall remains associated with Stone Pile 1. Prior to placing the test unit, a probe was used to identify subsurface stones in the vicinity perpendicular to the southeastern edge of Stone Pile 1. The test unit was placed where stones seemed to occur at a higher density. Test Unit 6 is located on the northern side of the convex portion of the gently sloped terrace occupied by site 44PW1594. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 29.4 cm. Rocks encountered during excavation of Stratum I did not reveal the trace of a wall but instead were small and scattered throughout the unit in no apparent pattern; these likely represent the out-of-situ debris from the edge of Stone Pile 1. These small stones were removed to reach subsoil. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay. No features were encountered (Figure 5-111, Figure 5-112, and Figure 5-113).



Figure 5-111: Base of excavation, Unit 6.



Figure 5-112: North profile of Test Unit 6.

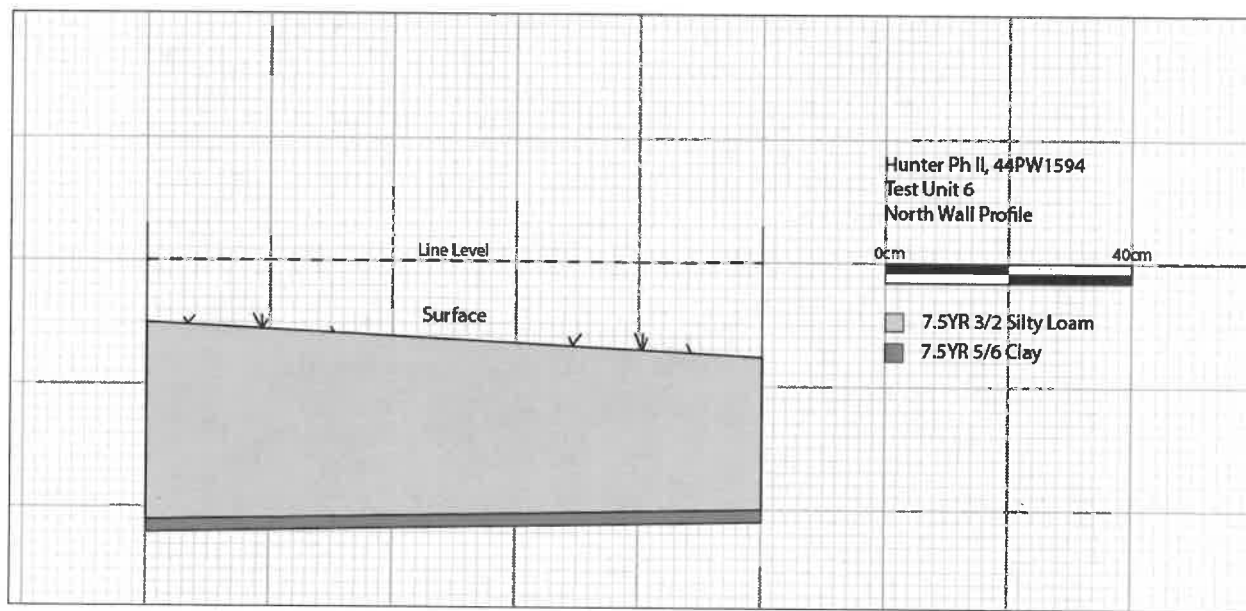


Figure 5-113: Profile drawing of Unit 6 north wall.

A total of 73 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-20. Included are iron objects, ceramics, vessel glass, an alloy buckle, a molded white clay pipe bowl fragment, and a stoneware pipe bowl fragment with brown salt glaze and a molded vertical ribbed pattern. Iron artifacts include ten nails (machine cut, hand wrought, and wire), one screw, one machine cut spike, vessel fragments, a strap fragment, and other unidentifiable fragments. Ceramics include gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, white ironstone, handpainted Chinese export porcelain, blue spongeware, blue edgeware, transfer printed whiteware, yellow ware, pearlware, and whiteware. Vessel glass includes milk glass, dark olive green, aqua, colorless, colorless solarized, and amber glass.

Table 5-20: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 6, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Spike, machine cut		1
Iron	Nail, wire		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut or hand wrought		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1
Iron	Nail, hand wrought		3
Iron	Screw		1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed		2
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1
Porcelain	Chinese export, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Dipped ware, banded	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Yellow ware	Yellow	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, decorated	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	unidentified		1
Refined earthenware	unidentified		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		16
Glass	Milk, lid liner	White	1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	5
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	6
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Green, vessel	Green	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	4
Alloy	Buckle		1
Iron	Vessel, unidentified		1
Iron	Unidentified		2
Iron	Strap, corroded		1
Clay	Pipe, bowl	White	1
Stoneware	Pipe, bowl, stoneware, brown salt glazed		1

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was placed to capture the northern edge of Stone Pile 4. This stone pile measures approximately 19 by 15 feet with its long axis oriented northwest-southeast. Stone Pile 4 contained numerous bottles amidst the stones on its surface and is circular to sub rectangular; the concentration of stones is highly variable across the spatial limits of the stone pile, with particularly dense stones along the northern and eastern edges of the pile. Stone Pile 4 corresponds to the location of the “circle of stones” mapped during the 2004-2005 survey. Test Unit 7 is located on the concave portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site, slightly downslope from other stone piles and test units. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 18.2 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. These small stones were removed in order to reach subsoil. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 5/3 brown compact silty clay loam. Aside from the field stones comprising the northern edge of Stone Pile 4, which were left in situ in the southern wall of Test Unit 7, no features were encountered (Figure 5-114, Figure 5-115, and Figure 5-116).



Figure 5-114: Base of excavation, Unit 7.



Figure 5-115: North profile of Test Unit 7.

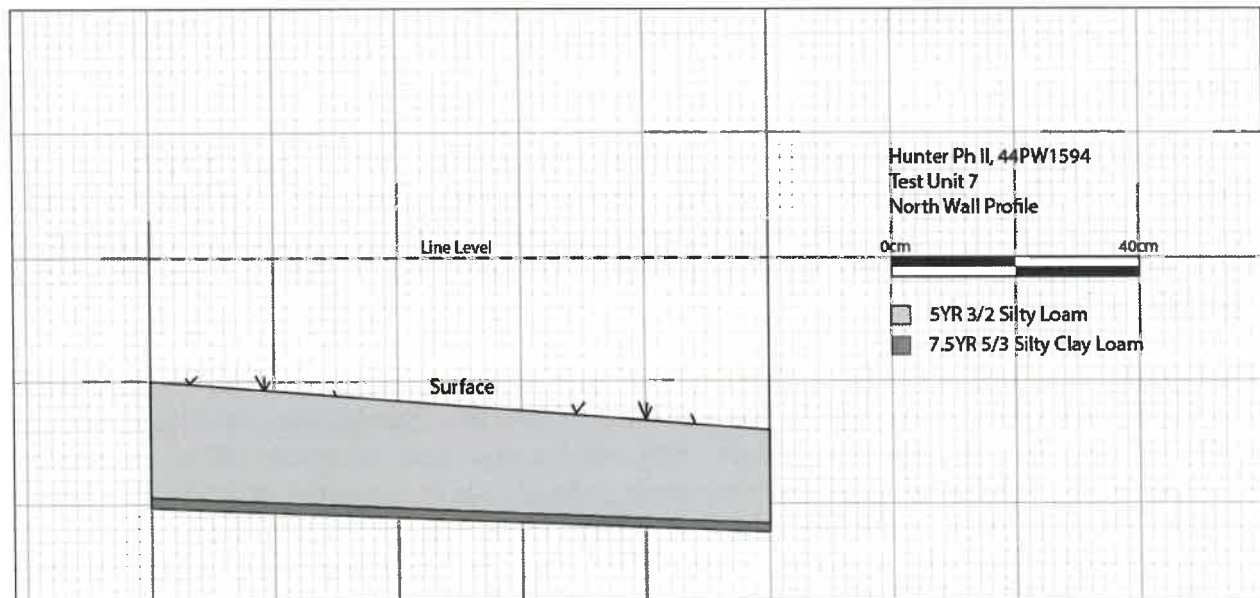


Figure 5-116: Profile drawing of Unit 7 north wall.

A total of 148 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, the majority of which were 137 glass fragments. One fragment was window glass, while the remaining fragments were vessel glass. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-21. Only four ceramic fragments were recovered, all of which were undecorated whiteware sherds. Seven fragments of corroded sheet iron were also recovered. Types of glass recovered from Test Unit 7 include milk glass, colorless, colorless solarized, aqua, brown, and amber glass. One solarized vessel had molded screw threads.

Table 5-21: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 7, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		2
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	4
Glass	Milk glass	White	1
Glass	Colorless, Vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	2
Glass	Brown, vessel	Brown	21
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	24
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	35
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	47
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Iron	Sheet metal		7

Test Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was placed to capture the southwestern corner of Stone Pile 4. This stone pile measures approximately 19 by 15 feet with its long axis oriented northwest-southeast. Test Unit 8 is located on the concave portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site, slightly downslope from other stone piles and test units with the exception of Test Unit 7. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 27.0 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 5/3 brown compact silty clay loam. Aside from the field stones comprising the southern edge of Stone Pile 4, which were left in situ in the northern wall of Test Unit 8, no features were encountered (Figure 5-117, Figure 5-118, and Figure 5-119).



Figure 5-117: Base of excavation, Unit 8.



Figure 5-118: North profile of Test Unit 8.

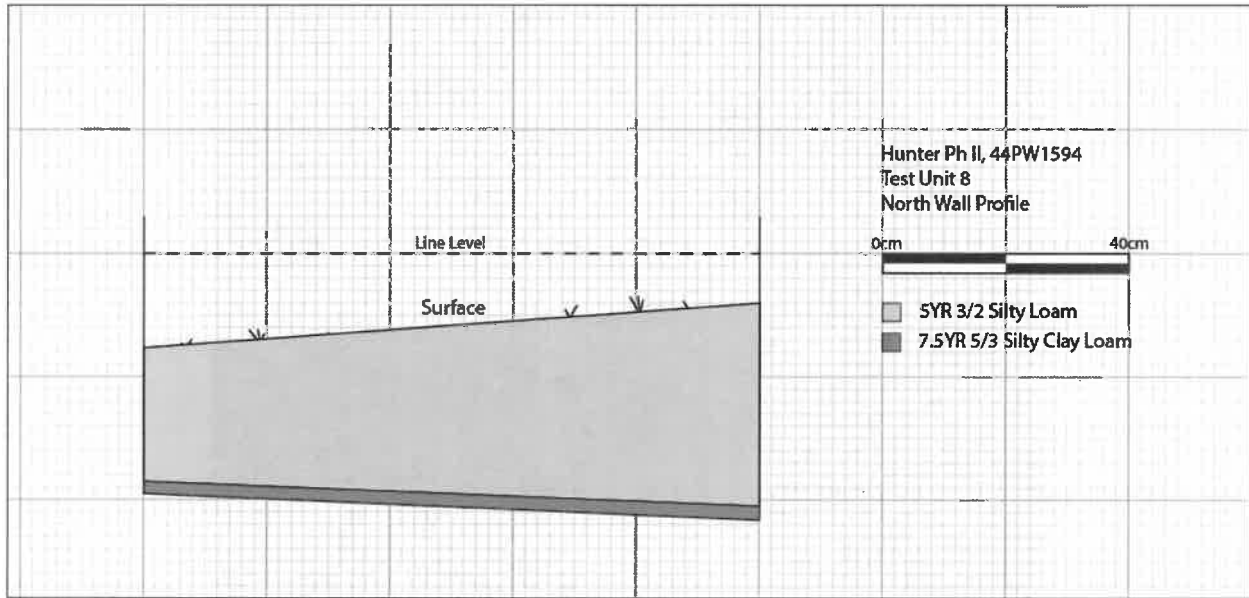


Figure 5-119: Profile drawing of Unit 8 north wall.

A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, 37 of which were glass fragments. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-22. All glass was vessel glass and included colorless, colorless frosted, colorless solarized, dark olive green, light green, aqua, and milk glass lid liner fragments. The remaining artifacts included one unidentifiable nail, two fragments of lead glazed redware, one fragment of yellowware, whiteware, blue spongeware, white ironstone with a partial illegible maker’s mark, an alloy bullet casing, and an iron sheet fragment.

Table 5-22: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 8, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, lead glazed		2
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		2
Refined earthenware	Yellow ware	Yellow	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		3
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Ironstone		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, molded		2
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	2
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded, frosted	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded, frosted	Colorless	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	9
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Light green, vessel	Light green	9
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	6
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	3
Glass	Solarized	Purple	1
Glass	Solarized	Purple	2
Glass	Milk glass, lid liner	Light blue	1
Alloy	Bullet casing		1
Iron	Sheet metal		1

Test Unit 9

Test Unit 9 was placed to capture the northwestern corner of Stone Pile 2. Test Unit 9 is located on the northern side of the convex portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 14.3 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown compact silty clay.

Several large stones belonging to the northern edge of Stone Pile 2 were left in situ, in addition to a semicircular metal artifact and colorless glass vessel that lay below several large stones, located in the southeastern quadrant of the test unit. An area of darker soil lay below two stones along the northern edge of the unit. The test unit was photographed before the two rocks of interest were removed and the area of darker soil investigated. This area was determined to be a root run. The test unit was then photographed a second time (Figure 5-120, Figure 5-121, Figure 5-122, Figure 5-123, and Figure 5-124).



Figure 5-120: Base of excavation, Unit 9, prior to removal of two stones along northern wall.



Figure 5-121: North profile of Test Unit 9, prior to removal of two stones along northern wall.



Figure 5-122: Base of excavation, Unit 9, following removal of two stones along northern wall.



Figure 5-123: North profile of Test Unit 9, following removal of two stones along northern wall.

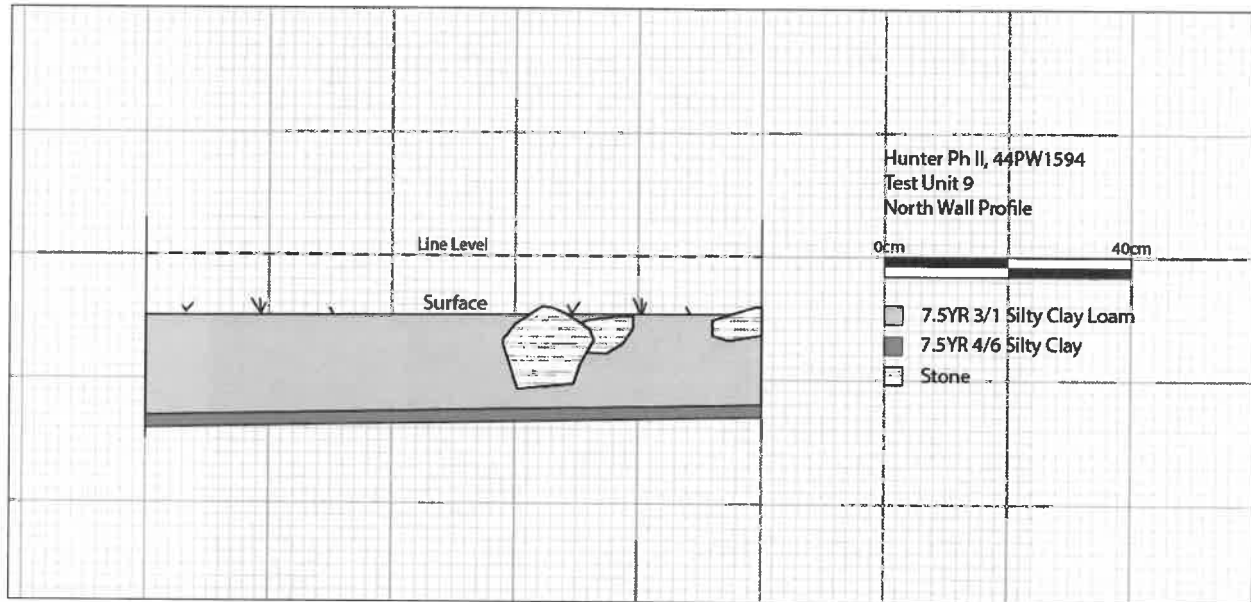


Figure 5-124: Profile drawing Unit 9 north wall.

A total of 220 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, 141 of which were glass fragments. 98 of these glass fragments were colorless vessel glass. Three fragments were window glass, while the remainder of the glass was vessel glass. Glass from Stratum I included aqua, blue, dark olive green, colorless solarized, and molded fragments; several fragments had molded screw top threads. The embossing on one fragment is dateable to the years between 1915 and 1942.

Other artifacts included alloy objects, iron objects, refined earthenware, stoneware, a Prosser button, a white clay pipe stem, a brown bodied coarse earthenware pipe bowl fragment, a refined earthenware gullet stone, and a walnut fragment. The alloy and iron objects included a shotgun shell base with the remains of a paper casing, an unidentifiable decorative square, several unidentifiable sheet or vessel fragments, a staple, a screw, and machine cut and wire nails. Refined earthenwares included undecorated whiteware and pearlware, hand painted pearlware, blue edgware, blue spongeware, and a small fragment of blue tin glazed earthenware. Stoneware included white ironstone and Bristol glazed and Albany slipped fragments. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-23

Table 5-23: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 9, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Staple		1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		7
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		8
Iron	Nail, wire		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		13
Iron	Screw		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip		2

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Tin glazed	blue	1
Stoneware	Ironstone, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		2
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		4
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Glass	Blue, vessel	Blue	1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Glass	Solarized, vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized, molded, vessel	Solarized	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	2
Glass	Aqua, vessel, molded	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	27
Glass	Aqua, window	Aqua	3
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	98
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded	Colorless	2
Alloy	Shotgun shell base, paper		1
Alloy	Unidentified copper		1
Alloy	Decorative metal square, gold decorated		1
Iron	Vessel, unidentified		1
Iron	Unidentified		17
Organic	walnut		1
Refined earthenware	Gullet stone		1
Alloy	Copper button face		1
Clay	Pipe, stem	white	1
Stoneware	Pipe, bowl, stoneware	brown	1
Porcelain	Prosser button		1

Test Unit 10

Test Unit 10 was placed to capture the northern edge of Stone Pile 3. Test Unit 10 is located on the northern side of the convex portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 4/2 brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 17.5 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay. Aside from large stones comprising the northern edge of Stone Pile 1, which were left in situ, no features were observed (Figure 5-125, Figure 5-126, and Figure 5-127).



Figure 5-125: Base of excavation, Unit 10.



Figure 5-126: North profile of Test Unit 10.

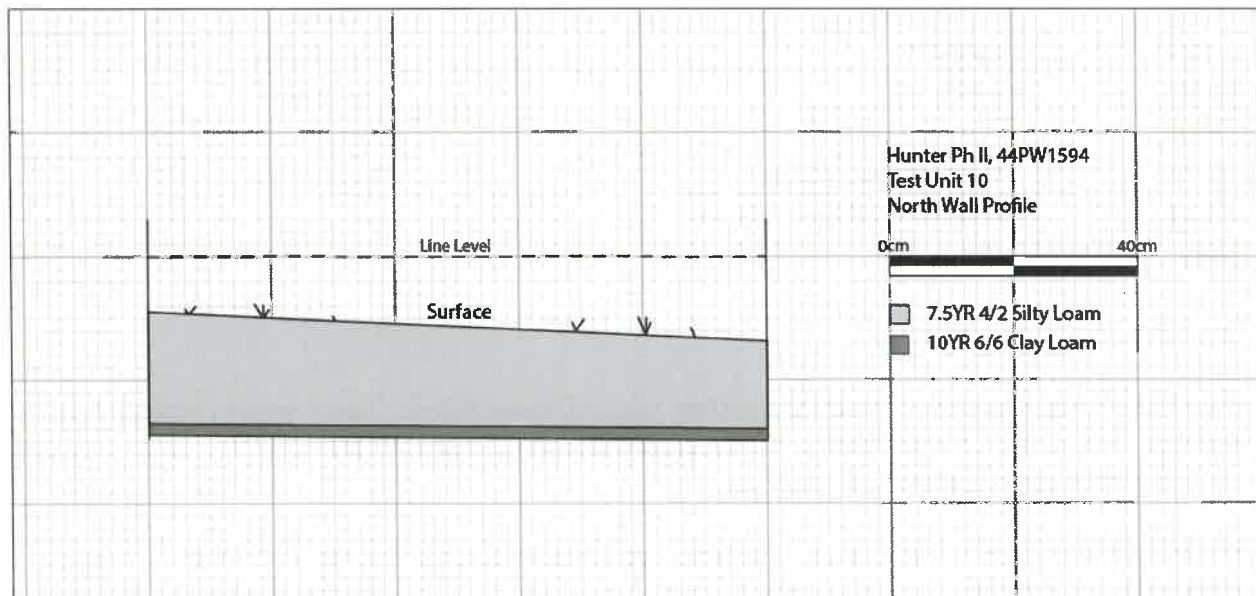


Figure 5-127: Profile drawing of Unit 10 north wall.

Stratum I contained a total of 69 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-24. The artifacts included a reddish brown glazed coarse earthenware drainage pipe fragment, buff bodied lead glazed stoneware, brown bodied greenish gray salt glazed stoneware, brown and yellow mochaware, blue spongeware, undecorated whiteware, brown vessel glass, amber vessel glass, colorless vessel glass, colorless solarized vessel glass, an alloy shotgun shell case with the remains of a paper casing, a wire fragment, and iron sheet metal fragments.

Table 5-24: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 10, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Stoneware	Drainage pipe	Brown	1
Iron	Sheet metal		12
Stoneware	Stoneware, brown bodied, green salt glaze	Green, brown	1
Stoneware	Buff bodied, lead glazed	Buff	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Mocha	Brown, yellow	1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	3
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	14
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		20
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		3
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated	Green	3
Glass	Brown, vessel	Brown	3
Glass	Amber, vessel	Amber	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, salt cellar	Colorless	1
Alloy	Shotgun shell base, paper		1
Iron	Wire		1

Test Unit 11

Test Unit 11 was placed to capture the eastern edge of Stone Pile 2. Test Unit 11 is located on the northern side of the convex portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 4/2 very dark brown silty loam with an average vertical thickness of 16.4 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 10YR 6/6 dark yellowish-brown clay. Aside from large stones comprising the eastern edge of Stone Pile 2, which were left in situ, no features were observed (Figure 5-128, Figure 5-129, and Figure 5-130).



Figure 5-128: Base of excavation, Unit 11.



Figure 5-129: North profile of Test Unit 11.

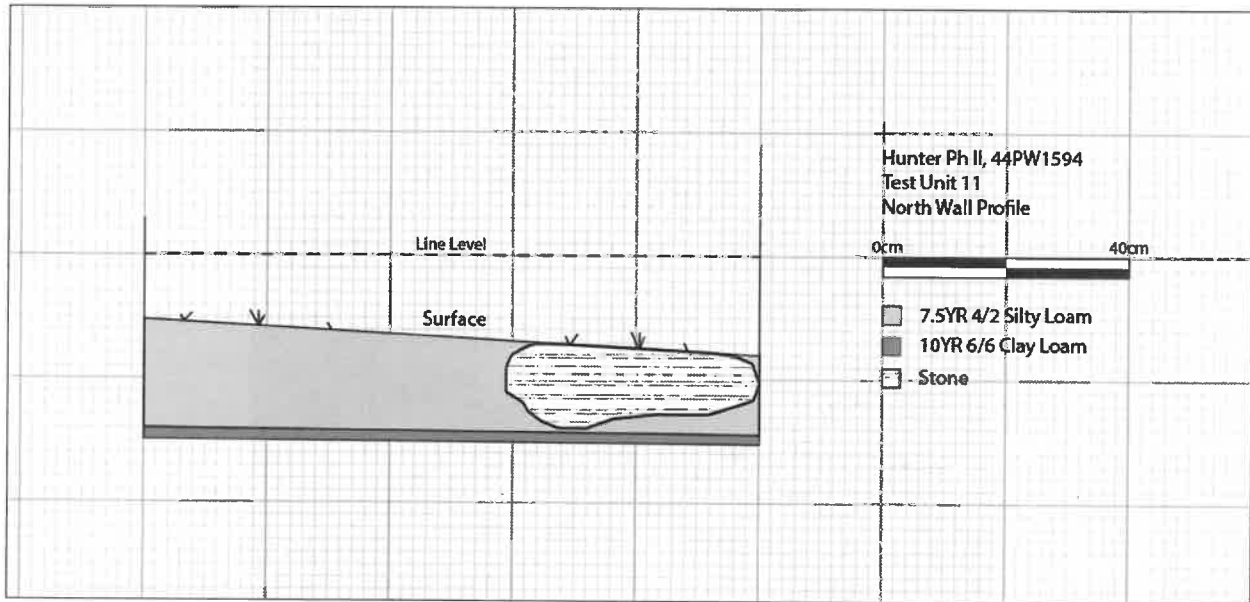


Figure 5-130: Profile drawing of Unit 11 north wall.

Stratum I contained a total of 21 artifacts. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-25. The artifacts include one machine cut nail, Bristol glaze and Albany slip stoneware, bisque porcelain, blue spongeware, undecorated whiteware, aqua vessel glass, colorless and solarized vessel glass, an unidentifiable seed, and an unidentifiable white glass sphere with an embedded copper alloy wire that may have been an earring or pendant.

Table 5-25: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 11, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, bristol glaze and albanyslip	White, brown	1
Porcelain	Porcelain, bisque, undecorated		1
Porcelain	Porcelain, bisque, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Spongeware	Blue, white	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		9
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Solarized, molded	Solarized	1
Glass	Solarized	Solarized	1
Organic	Unidentifiable seed		1
Glass	Glass sphere, copper alloy embedded in top	White	1

Test Unit 12

Test Unit 12 was placed to capture the northeastern corner of Stone Pile 1. Test Unit 12 is located in the center of the convex portion of the gently sloping terrace occupied by the site. The unit was oriented at approximately 80 degrees.

Stratigraphy consisted of one layer. Stratum I consisted of a topsoil layer of 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay loam with an average vertical thickness of 27.5 cm. Small rocks included in Stratum I that did not form a consistent pattern with other rocks were removed during excavation. Excavation was terminated upon reaching sterile subsoil, which consisted of 7.5YR 4/4 brown clay. Aside from large stones comprising the northeastern edge of Stone Pile 1, which were left in situ, no features were observed (Figure 5-131, Figure 5-132, and Figure 5-133).



Figure 5-131: Base of excavation, Unit 12.



Figure 5-132: North profile of Test Unit 12.

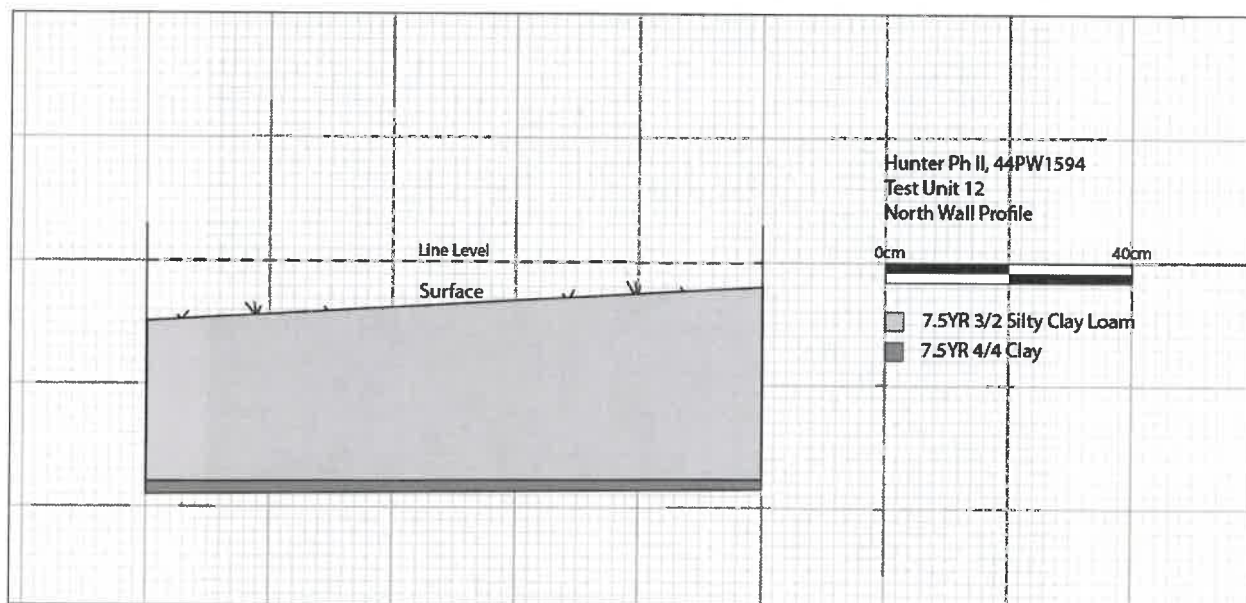


Figure 5-133: Profile drawing of Unit 12, north wall.

Stratum I contained a total of 105 artifacts, about half of which were vessel and window glass fragments. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 5-26. Glass included milk glass, milk glass lid liner fragments, colorless, green, light brown, dark brown, dark olive green, and aqua fragments. Metal artifacts recovered from Stratum I included sheet metal fragments, machine cut nails, unidentifiable nails, a staple, a hinge, wire nails, and unidentifiable iron fragments. Ceramics included American blue gray stoneware, gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, gray bodied brown salt glazed stoneware, Bristol glazed buff bodied stoneware, white ironstone with transfer print decoration, Rockingham ware, yellow ware, decorated and undecorated whiteware, decorated and undecorated pearlware, blue edgware, and porcelain. Two unusual artifacts recovered include a lead Minie ball with three grooves and a single quartzite projectile point.

Table 5-26: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 12, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Sheet metal		8
Iron	Nail, machine cut		3
Iron	Nail, machine cut		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1
Iron	Staple		1
Iron	Hinge		1
Iron	Nail, wire		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, American blue gray	Gray, blue	1
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior		2
Stoneware	Stoneware, Bristol glazed exterior, unglazed interior		1
Refined earthenware	Rockingham		1
Refined earthenware	Yellow ware		2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, brown annular decoration	White, brown/black	1
Coarse earthenware	Redware, pipe bowl fragment, unglazed		1
Stoneware	Stoneware, red bodied, brown glaze with yellow patination	Red, gray, green	1
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated		1
Porcelain	Porcelain, undecorated, bisque		1
Stoneware	White ironstone, transfer print		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		1
Refined earthenware	Edgeware	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, transfer print	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, dipped ware, banded	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, dipped ware, banded	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, transfer print	Blue	1
Stoneware	White ironstone, undecorated		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, undecorated		8
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		1
Refined earthenware	Pearlware, molded		1
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		2
Glass	Solarized	Light purple	1
Glass	Milk glass, lid liner	White	1
Glass	Milk glass	White	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel, molded	Colorless	1
Glass	Colorless, vessel	Colorless	9
Glass	Green, vessel	Green	1
Glass	Brown, vessel	Brown	1
Glass	Dark brown, vessel	Dark brown	1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	4
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Glass	Dark green olive, vessel	Olive green	1
Glass	Window glass	Aqua	7
Glass	Aqua, vessel	Aqua	19
Iron	Unidentifiable		1
Lead	Bullet		1
Stone	Projectile point		1

Artifact Analysis and Discussion

A total of 1,256 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW1594 with Units 7 and 9 containing the largest number of recovered artifacts (n=148 and n=220 respectively).

An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that glass (n=563) was the predominant artifact type followed by refined earthenware (n=288), iron (n=280), stoneware (n=55), coarse earthenware (n=18), and porcelain (n=16) (Figure 5-134 and Figure 5-135).



Figure 5-134: representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1594 during Phase II evaluation survey.

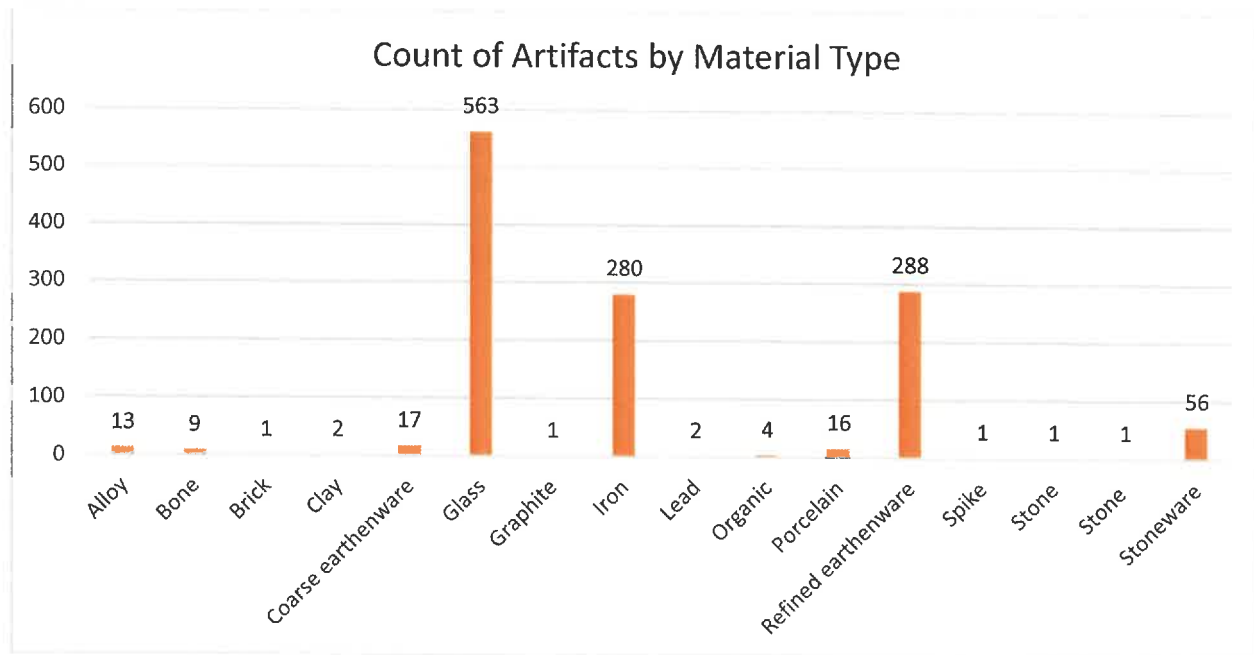


Figure 5-135: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW1594.

The second most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1594 was refined earthenware (n=287, 32%) with whiteware (n=204, 71%) representing the largest identifiable category, followed by spongeware (n=37, n=13%), pearlware (n=15, 5%), dipped ware (n=8, 3%),

yellowware (n=6, 2%), edgeware (n=4, 1%) and creamware (n=2, 0.7%) (Figure 5-136). The presence of pearlware and creamware could place the site in the late eighteenth century, but the heavy concentration of whiteware and spongeware places the primary period of occupation for the site during the second quarter to late nineteenth century. The presence of dipped ware, yellowware, and edgeware also supports this period of occupation.

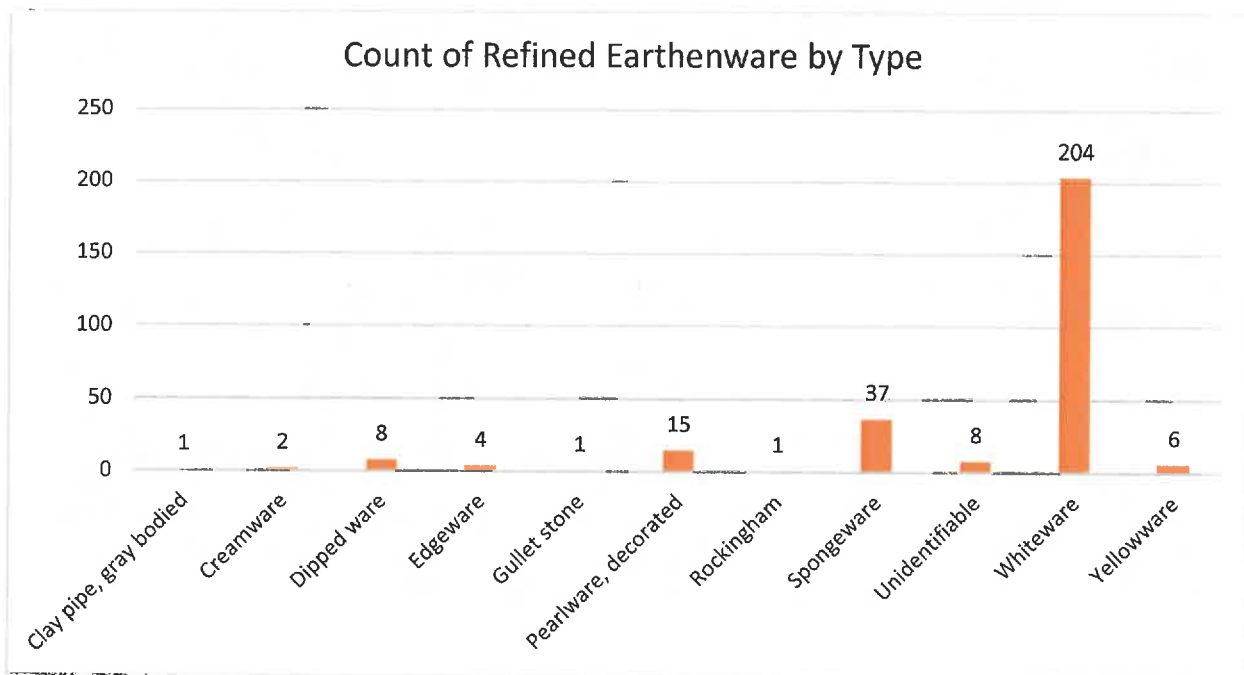


Figure 5-136: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW1594 by type.

The third most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1594 was iron (n=280, 22%), with machine cut nails (n=54, 19%) representing the largest identifiable category, followed by unidentifiable nails (n=45, 16%), sheet metal (n=39, 14%), and wire nails (n=19, 12%) (Figure 5-137). The prevalence of machine cut and wire nails is consistent with occupation of the site throughout the nineteenth century as suggested by other diagnostic artifacts recovered. The discovery of cutlery and various stove parts strongly suggest domestic occupation of the site.

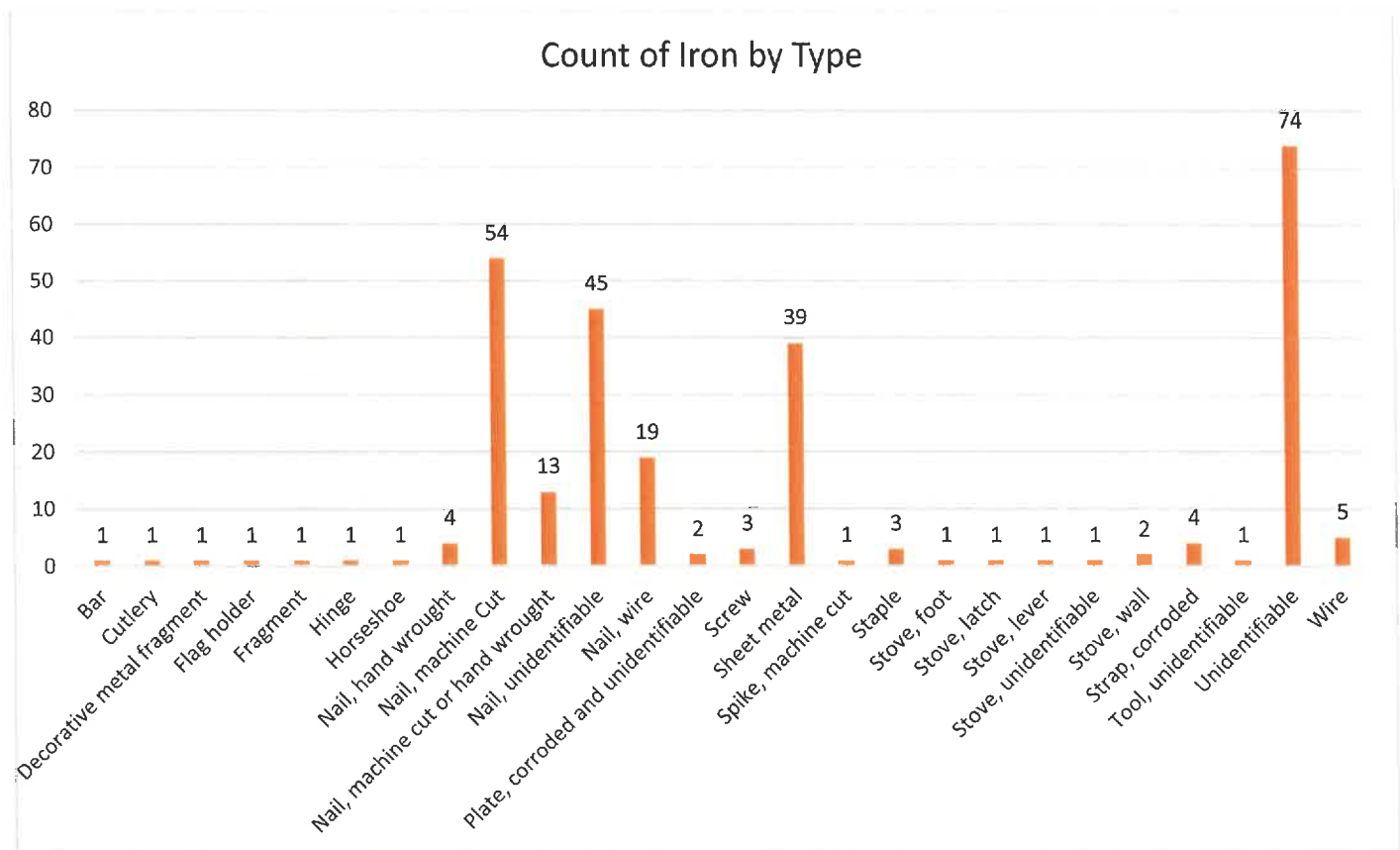


Figure 5-137: Chart of iron artifacts recovered from Site 44PW1594 by type.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW1594 was glass (n=563, 45%) with vessel glass (n=523, 93%) representing the largest identifiable category (Figure 5-138 and Figure 5-139). Of recovered glass, colorless glass (n=240, 43%) was the largest category represented, followed by aqua glass (n=156, 28%), solarized glass (n=63, 11%) brown glass (n=36, 6%), and olive-green glass (n=29, 5%). The predominance of colorless glass and aqua glass is consistent with the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

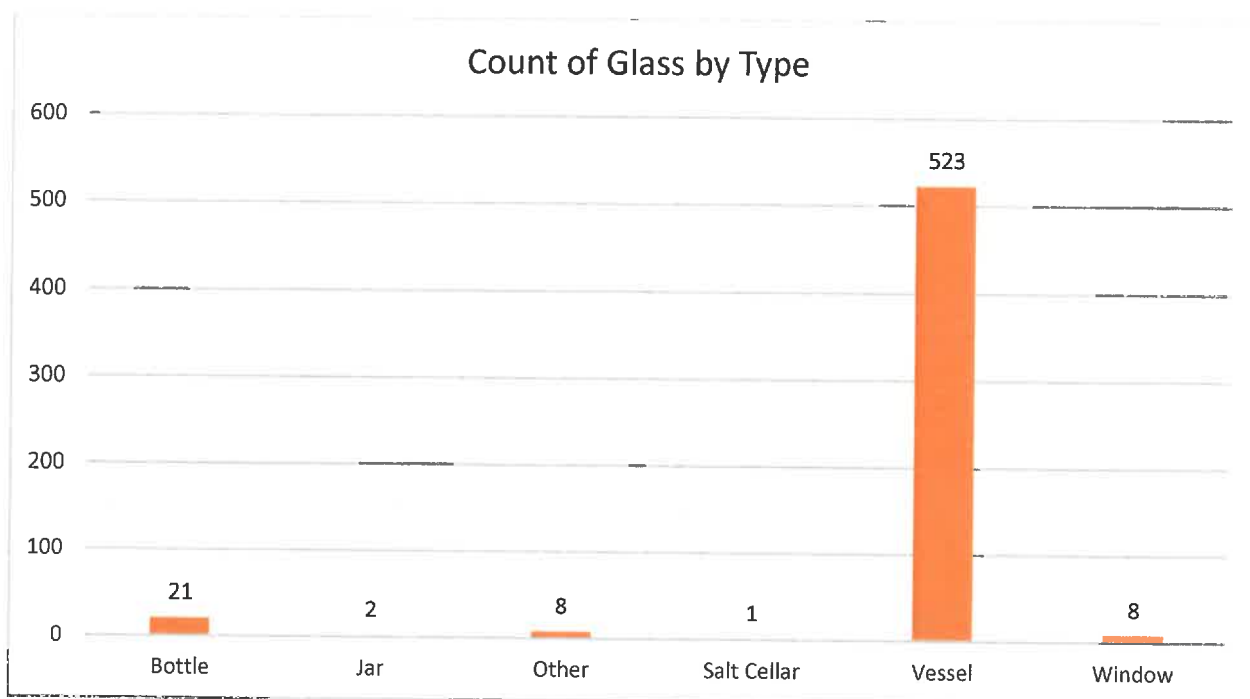


Figure 5-138: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW1594 by type.

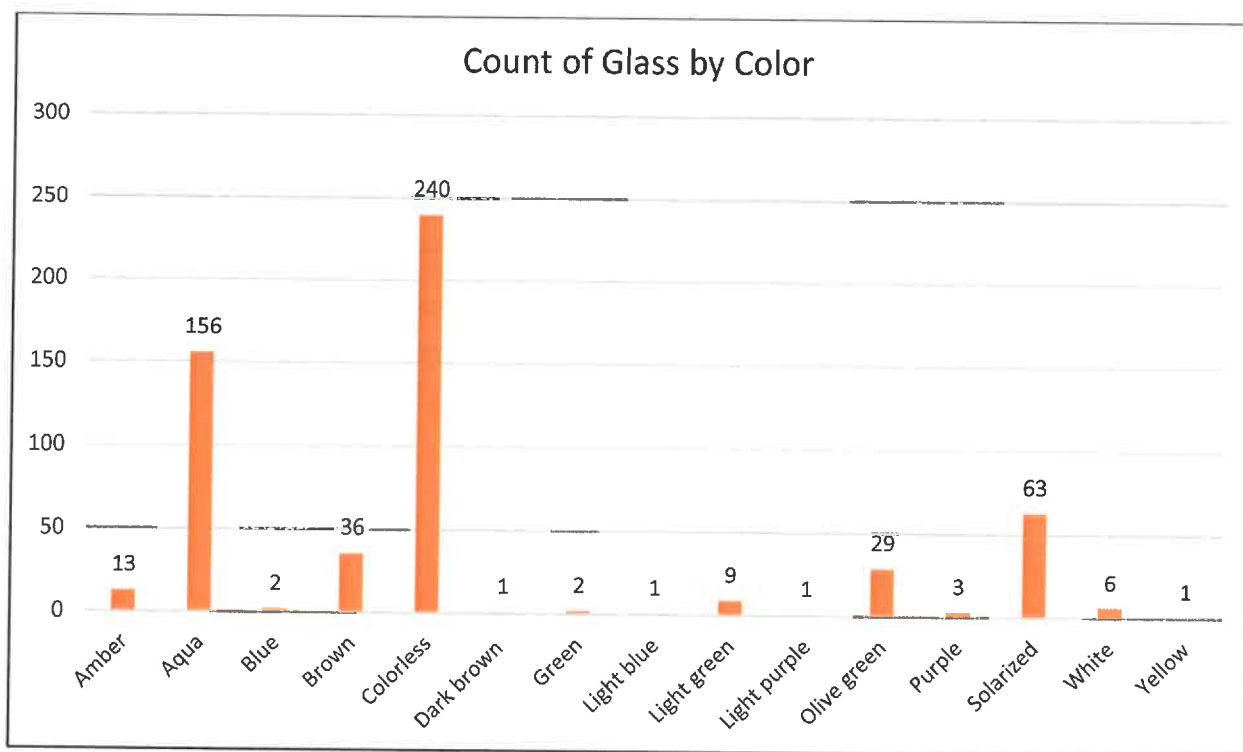


Figure 5-139: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW1594 by color.

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. Artifacts associated with foodways (glass and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails) (Figure 5-140).

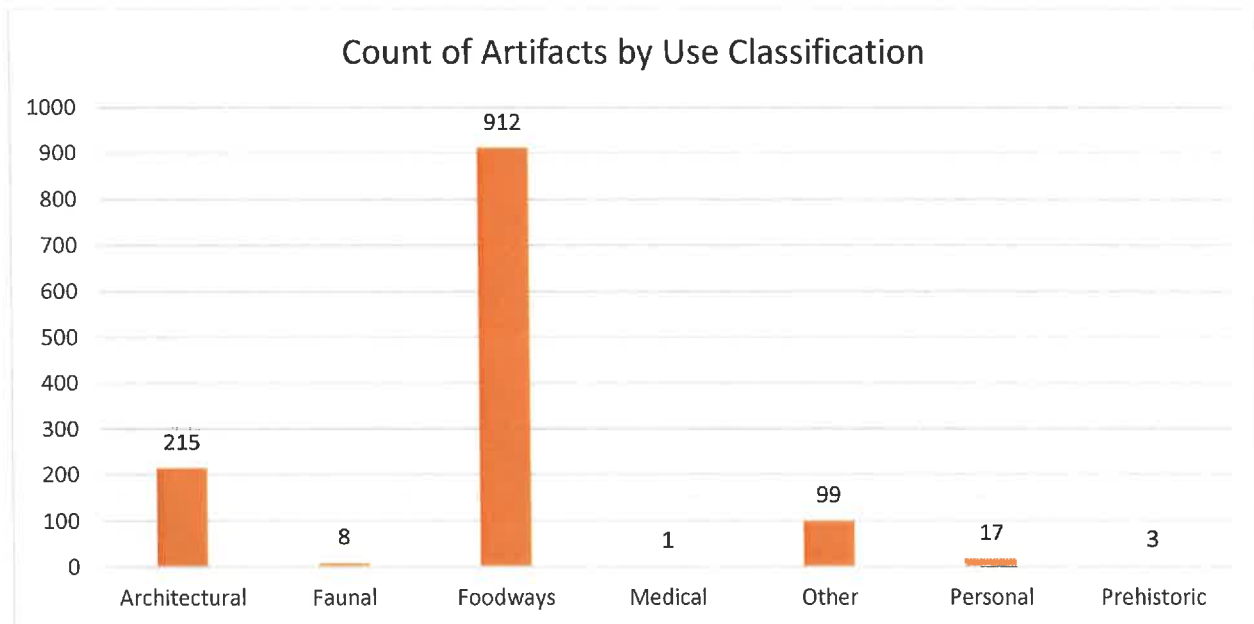


Figure 5-140: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW1594.

Cemetery Delineation

Delineation of a small cemetery with fieldstone markers was undertaken as part of the investigations of Site 44PW1594. The site was first recorded by CRI during their Phase I identification survey of the property. At the time of initial identification, burials were identified based on the presence of observed depressions oriented east-west. The CRI researchers also mentioned a large tulip popular that may have served a cemetery boundary, as well as remnants of stone walls in the area. Based on their initial observations, CRI estimated a cemetery boundary of approximately 36.5 meters (120 feet) north-south by 27.4 meters (90 feet) east-west (Figure 5-141).

Prior to initiation of the cemetery delineation, the area of the cemetery was visually inspected. Evidence of timber harvesting within the last five years was evident and the large tulip popular referenced in the CRI Phase I study had been cut down. In addition, significant storm damage was present with downed trees located throughout the area. The area was covered with dense briars, black berries, and viny vegetation limiting both access and visual inspection of the area.

To better access the area with mechanical machinery, the area was cleared of vegetation with a rubber tracked skidder under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Downed vegetation and trees with a diameter of 15cm (6 inches) or less were cut and removed along with brambles and briars. Care was taken not disturb visible stone makers as well as any areas with visible depressions.

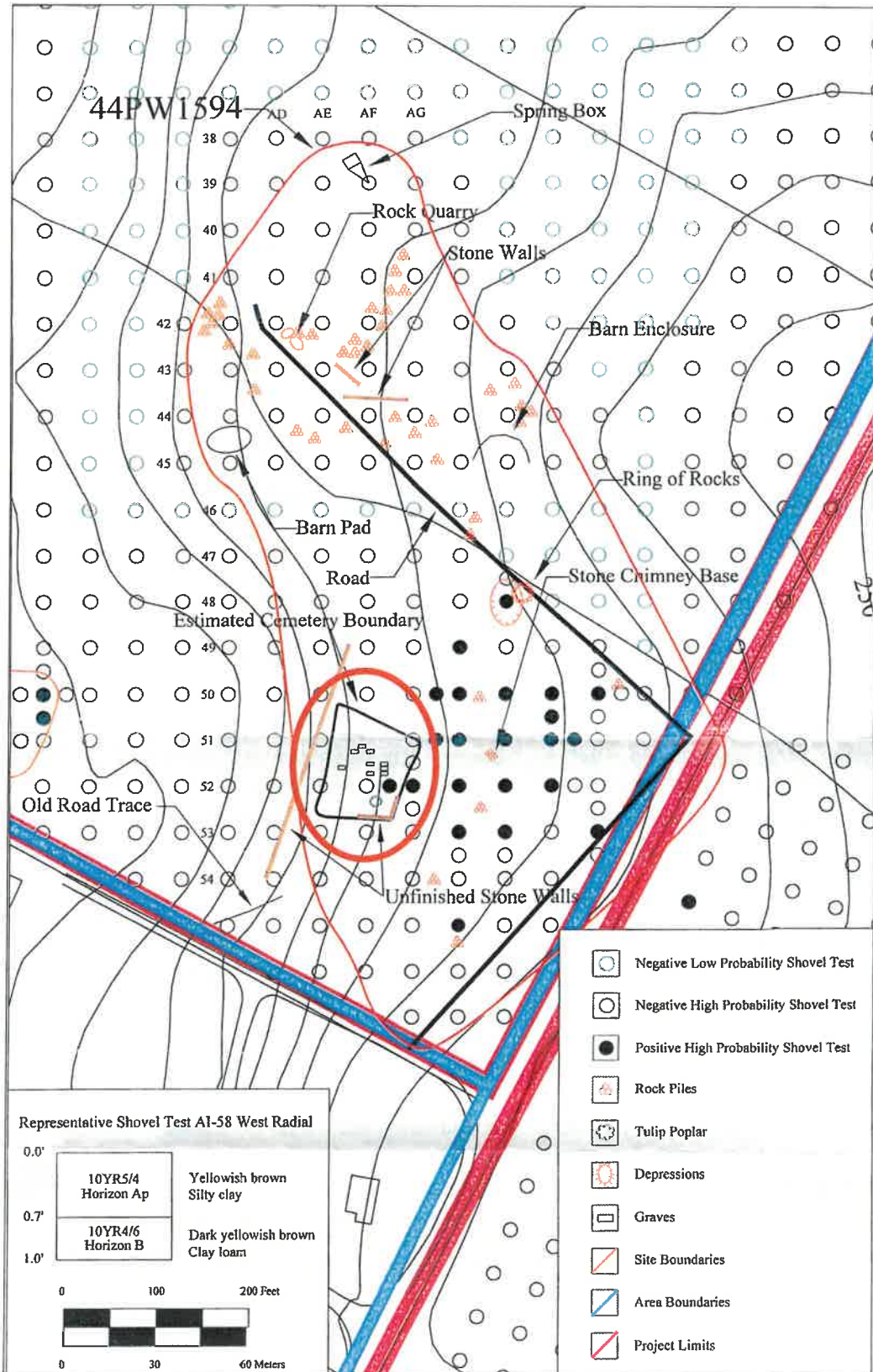


Figure 5-141: Map of Site 44PW1594 showing the results of the 2004-2005 survey and location of identified graves (red circle). Source: CRI 2006, p. 89

Following site clearing, the area was visually inspected for evidence of burial markers or burial related features. Two clear burial depressions were observed both oriented east-west. The western most depression measured $\pm 160\text{cm}$ (± 62 inches) east-west by $\pm 105\text{cm}$ (± 41 inches) north-south and had no associated markers. The easternmost depression was located approximately ± 2.4 meters (± 8 feet) apart from the western depression and measured $\pm 205\text{cm}$ (± 80.7 inches) east-west by $\pm 90\text{cm}$ (± 35.4 inches) north-south. The eastern most depression also did not have an associated marker. Four fieldstone markers were observed, there in a single row and one further to the west. None of the fieldstones appeared to be inscribed. Around the perimeter of the area were stumps of large cedars likely suggesting the boundaries of the cemetery as they were known and observed at some point in the past. To the east was stone rubble in a line on the inside of the row of cedars, also possibly marking the limits of the cemetery (Figure 5-142, Figure 5-143, and Figure 5-144).



Figure 5-142: View of cemetery area following clearing of vegetation showing fieldstone markers circled in red (left) facing west and cedar tree stump along western edge of cemetery area (right).



Figure 5-143: View of stone rubble along eastern edge of cemetery area (left) and cedar tree stump along eastern edge of cemetery adjacent to stone rubble (right).



Figure 5-144: View of large tulip poplar tree stump southeast of the cemetery area.

Following visual inspection of the area, mechanical excavation of trenches around the observed limits of the cemetery was undertaken. Trench excavation was accomplished using a small backhoe with a 1.2-meter (4-foot) smooth edge bucket. Excavation was under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologists and was limited to the removal of topsoil. Following removal of topsoil, exposed subsoil was hand cleaned with shovels and trowels and visually inspected for evidence of subsurface burial features.

Trenches were excavated on all sides of the observed burials and are referred to by cardinal direction. The northern trench measured $\pm 14\text{m}$ (± 45.9 feet) long by $\pm 2.5\text{m}$ (± 8.2 feet) wide, the southern trench $\pm 10.7\text{m}$ (± 35.1 feet) long by $\pm 3.3\text{m}$ (± 10.8 feet) wide, the eastern trench $\pm 7\text{m}$ (± 22.9 feet) long by $\pm 2.3\text{m}$ (± 7.5 feet) wide, and the western trench $\pm 6.5\text{m}$ (± 21.3 feet) long by $\pm 2.5\text{m}$ (± 8.2 feet) wide. A total of ± 335.7 square meters ($\pm 1,101.6$ square feet) were exposed during the cemetery delineation (Figure 5-145).

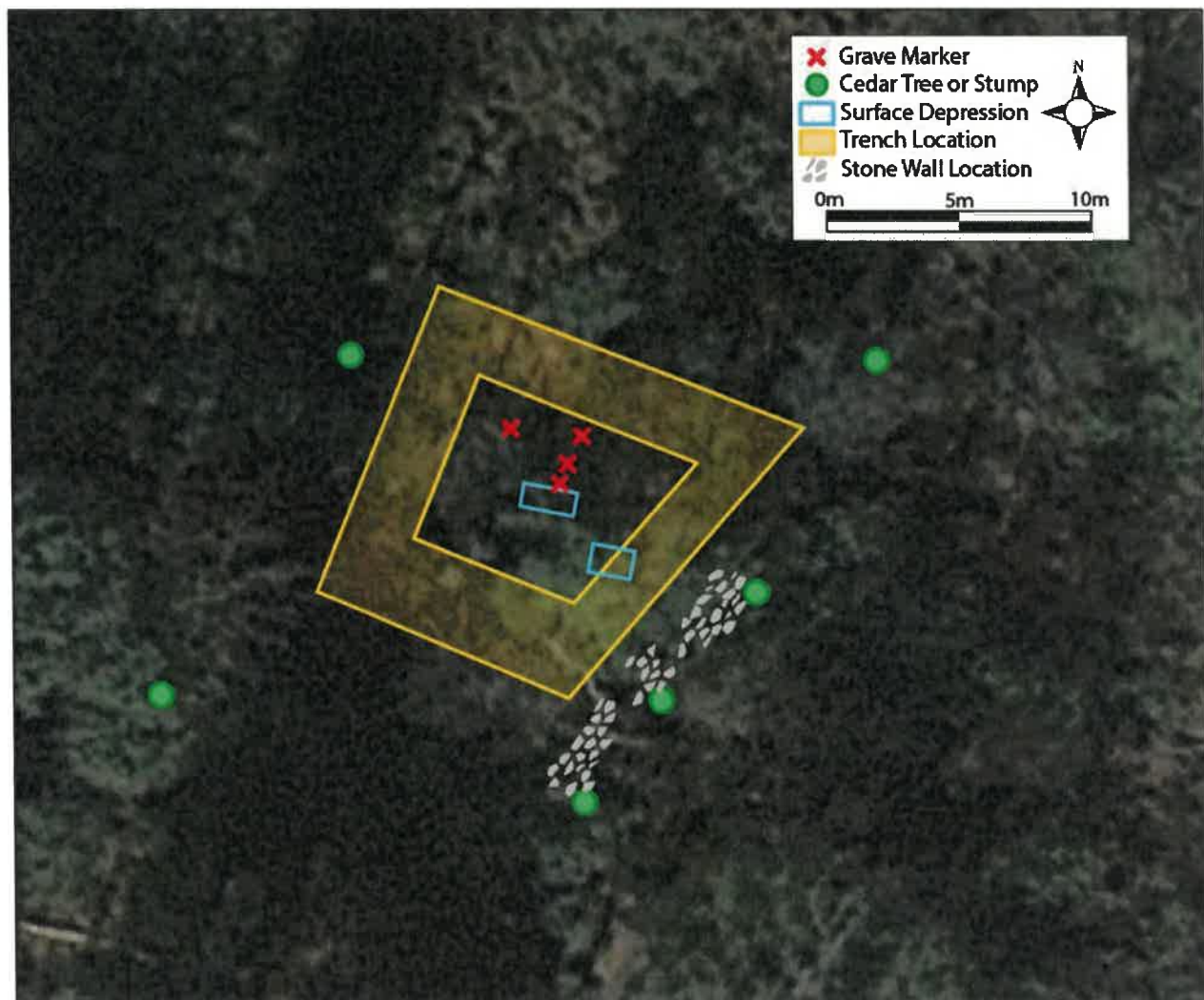


Figure 5-145: Plan view of cemetery delineation excavations.

Topsoil averaged 30cm (12 inches) in depth across the area. In the northern trench, $\pm 45\text{cm}$ (17.7 inches) of soil was removed, in the southern trench $\pm 67\text{cm}$ (26.3 inches) of soil was removed, in

the eastern trench $\pm 53\text{cm}$ (20.8 inches) of soil was removed, and in the western trench $\pm 48\text{cm}$ (18.8 inches) of soil was removed (Figure 5-146, Figure 5-147, and Figure 5-148).



Figure 5-146: View of northern trench facing west (left) and southern trench facing west (right).



Figure 5-147: View of western trench facing north (left) and eastern trench facing south (right).



Figure 5-148: Overall view of trench excavations facing northeast.

Exposed soils did not reveal any artifacts or evidence of burials or burial related features in the northern, southern, or western trenches. Approximately 90cm (35.4 inches) of the eastern half of a burial shaft was exposed in the eastern trench, which corresponded with the easternmost burial depression. Topsoil from the depression was intentionally removed in order to confirm that the surface expression of a depression was in fact a burial feature. The burial feature was exposed to a depth of $\pm 54\text{cm}$ (± 21.2 inches) below the present ground surface and at that point the grave shaft feature measured $\pm 48\text{cm}$ (± 18.8 inches) in width (Figure 5-149).



Figure 5-149: View of exposed burial feature in eastern trench outlined in red dashed line facing west.

A single artifact was recovered during excavation of the eastern trench. A small solarized glass vaseline jar was recovered from topsoil contexts and was embossed with the “Chesebrough Mfg.

Co. Vaseline.” Research on the manufactures mark indicates that the jar and product were produced in the 1880s and 1890s (Figure 5-150).



Figure 5-150: Vaseline bottle recovered from eastern trench during excavation.

Based on the results of mechanical excavation, the cemetery appears to contain approximately six burials within an area measuring $\pm 14\text{m}$ (± 45.9 feet) east-west by ± 13.1 meters (± 43.9 feet) north-south.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

From April through July 2022, D+A conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594, located in Prince William County Virginia. The sites consist of historic period surface ruins and cultural material dating to the late eighteenth and late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The sites are located west of the Town of Manassas and east of Linton Hall Road between the intersections of Casey Lane and Rollins Ford Road and were first identified by CRI during a Phase I cultural resource identification survey of the area in 2004 and 2005.

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the sites for listing in the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units. The conclusions drawn from background research and field investigations are provided below along with D+A's recommendations for each site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

SITE 44PW1588

This site is a small domestic site situated on an elevated landform with a chimney and hearth ruins, stone piers, and nearby rock piles suggestive of additional structures. Documentary research indicates that the property on which the site is located was owned by the Haislip family from the 1850s until the early twentieth century, and that they did not reside on the property. A 1904 map of the project area shows a J. Monroe in the project area, which may be James Monroe who lived in the Gainesville District of the county and according to the 1900 federal census was a black farmer living with his wife and daughter. An account from a chancery suit in 1914, described the tract as "all practically in timber, pine and oak, and of heavy clay soil" and at one time there were "two cabins on it, in bad shape" and at his last visit to the property only one of the cabins was occupied (PWCCC #1914-021). Examination of tax records from the sale of the property in 1916 did not reveal any taxable structures on the parcel, which appears to corroborate the earlier description and condition of the structures.

Archaeological investigation of Site 44PW1588 confirmed the presence of above ground structural features, as well as evidence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The remains of what appears to be a primary dwelling were identified along with surface evidence of what are interpreted as smaller ancillary buildings or structures located in the immediate vicinity. Artifacts recovered are consistent with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century domestic occupation of moderate means. The predominance of material recovered reflected food storage, preparation, and consumption activities with little in the way of personal goods or items recovered.

Given the likely association of Site 44PW1588 with James Monroe, a black farmer renting land from a prominent local white family during the Reconstruction period, coupled with the presence of documented intact surface and subsurface archaeological deposits, ***it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1588 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.*** The site is a good example of an underrepresented site type in the archaeological record of Prince William County and has the potential to yield important and new information about the history of the black community in the county during Reconstruction.

SITE 44PW1594

Site 44PW1594 was characterized by CRI as a domestic site with possible multiple structural components. The site is located east of Site 44PW1588 and is on lower lying land at the base of a slope that leads up to the elevated landform on which Site 44PW1588 sits. At the base of the slope, a small family cemetery was identified that consisted of burial depressions and fieldstone markers.

Historically, Site 44PW1594 is located on the same parcel as Site 44PW1588, which was owned by the Haislip family as described above. Given the description of the property in 1914, it is possible that one of the two cabins mentioned in the description of the property is located within the limits of Site 44PW1594.

Archaeological investigations of the site did not yield conclusive evidence of structural features or ruins within the limits of the site. During the Phase II evaluation survey the stone piles identified by CRI were revisited and based on size, spatial patterning, and lack of observable structural function, it is possible that some of the stone piles more likely reflect field clearing rather than collapsed structural features. Subsurface testing in and around the rock pile features did not reveal any conclusive subsurface evidence suggesting domestic structures. The presence and spatial pattern of cultural material recovered during the Phase II testing indicates that there was a focal point for artifact deposition, which either reflected an activity area or area of refuse discard. Excavation of test units did not reveal any conclusive evidence of structures or subsurface features within the limits of the site.

Location of Site 44PW1594 in the lower lying lands of the general area could suggest that use of the area was primarily for agricultural purposes and animal husbandry purposes. Structures associated with such activities may have been simple agricultural barns or sheds used for storage and were used primarily for discard of domestic refuse. It is also possible that several of the stone piles simply reflect clearing of pastureland.

Given the lack of documented presence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits, *it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1594 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP* and lacks the overall potential to provide new or important archaeological information about the history and use of the site beyond what has already been recorded and documented during the Phase I and Phase II investigations of the site.

The cemetery component of Site 44PW1594 was delineated archaeologically and the boundaries of the cemetery defined as an area measuring $\pm 14\text{m}$ (± 45.9 feet) east-west by ± 13.1 meters (± 43.9 feet) north-south. Evidence of six possible burials was identified. Given the location of the burials at the base of the landform on which Site 44PW1588 is located, *it is D+A's interpretation that the cemetery is more likely associated with the domestic site recorded as 44PW1588, and as such, should be considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is further recommended that a 15-meter (50-foot) buffer be established around the delineated limits of the cemetery and that the area be avoided during construction.*

SITE 44PW1590

Site 44PW1590 is a small domestic site with visible structural ruins and an open stone lined well feature. Historically, the site is located on a parcel of land separate from the parcel owned by the Haislips, which contained Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594. According to documentary records the parcel on which Site 44PW1590 is located was not occupied and had no taxable buildings or structures until it was purchased by W.A. Rollins from Joseph B. Reid in 1887. Following Rollins' purchase of the parcel, building values are reflected indicating he had constructed buildings on the property. Rollins was listed as a white farmer and lived on the property until his death in 1908.

Archaeological investigation of the site revealed structural and subsurface archaeological deposits contemporary with the Rollins period of occupation. Given the history of the site and its owners, and the prevalence of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic sites owned and farmed by white individuals in the archaeological record of Prince William County, it is D+A's opinion that further archaeological investigation of the site and excavation of test units is not warranted. The site is a common site type and lacks association with key people or events. As such, *it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1590 does not have the potential to provide new or important archaeological information about the history of the site and region and is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.*

SITE 44PW1592

Site 44PW1592 is a small domestic site located on the edge of the property adjacent to Linton Hall Road. Historically the site is located on the same parcel as Site 44PW1590. Background research revealed that in 1809, William Shaw entered into a deed agreement with the Overseers of the Poor for the parcel, which was referenced as having a structure on the parcel.

Archaeological investigation of the site resulted in the recovery of large numbers of artifacts dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century as well as evidence of brick and stone structural remains. Given the date of the materials recovered, the presence of evidence of structural features, and the historical association with the Overseers of the Poor, it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW1592 has the potential to provide important new information on the history of the site and region as it relates to the education and treatment of the poor. *It is therefore D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW1592 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.*

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7. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A:ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
44PW1588									
A2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
A3	I	Brick, Brick	2	Brick	Fragment		4		
A3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Body				
A7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
B2	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim			Likely rim of a plate	
B7	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless			
B7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
B7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim				
C5	I	Alloy, Grommet	1		Whole				
C5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, melted	3	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
C5	I	Glass, Aqua, window	3	Window	Fragment	Aqua			
C5	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless			
C5	I	Glass, Milk, lid liner	1	Jar	Lid liner	White			
C5	I	Iron, Key, skeleton	1		Whole			Decorative ridges along shaft	
C5	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, bisque, undecorated, irregularly molded	1		Body			Irregularly molded bumps; likely part of a figurine	
C5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim			Shows discoloration from burning	
C5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
D3	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied, salt glazed	1	Vessel	Body			Very dark gray;	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
								possibly burned	
D4	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized			
D5	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Head				
D5	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
D5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
TU1	I	Glass, Colorless, window	1	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU1	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue			1820s-1860s
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware	1		Body				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	2		Base				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	4		Body				
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, window	6	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU2	I	Glass, Solarized	8		Body	Solarized			
TU2	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		edge of star or flower visible on exterior	
TU2	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware, cut	1		Body	pink, white			1840s-1930s
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	1		Base				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	6		Rim				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	11		Body				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU2	I	Stoneware, Red bodied, gray salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	2		Body				
TU2	I	Porcelain, Prosser Button	1		Whole				Post 1840
TU3	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Whole				
TU3	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Shank				
TU3	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU3	I	Glass, Colorless, window	8	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	3	Vessel	Fragment	Colorless		One frag has embossed leaf design	
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	2		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	1		Base				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	2		Rim	Blue			
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	3		Rim	Green		Shell Edge, impressed lines with unscaloped rim.	1840s-1860s
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, buff bodied, bristol glaze and albany slip	3		Body				
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, buff bodied, clear salt glazed with blue decoration	1		Body				
TU3	I	Stoneware, White	1		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		ironstone, undecorated							
TU3	I	Alloy, Button, copper alloy, shank through back plate	1		Whole			Domed, roulletted floral design. Stamped	
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
TU4	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip	1		Body	Cream, brown			
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware, open sponge	1		Rim	Blue, white			1840s- 1930s
TU4	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Finish	Solarized		Double ring finish	
TU4	I	Glass, Solarized	5		Body	Solarized			
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, window	4	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU4	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua			
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Colorless		molded, "H-"	
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	7	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		partial star motif	
TU4	I	Porcelain, Prosser button, domed	1		Face			Screw shank, shank missing	Post 1840
TU4	I	Porcelain, Prosser button	3		Whole			4 holes	Post 1840
TU5	Surface	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1		Base	Olive green			
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray and buff bodied, salt glazed	2		Base				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray and buff bodied, salt glazed	2		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Yellow ware	1		Body	Yellow, brown		edge of brown decoration on exterior corner, possibly slip	1840-20th century
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware	1		Body				
TU5	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1		Body	Olive green			
TU5	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	8	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU5	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua			
TU5	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU5	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		Molded lettering, not legible	
TU5	I	Organic, Unidentifiable seed	1		Whole			small, smooth, round	
TU6	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt glazed	1		Base				
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Canary ware	1		Body	Yellow			1780-1835
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2		Base				
TU6	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, molded edge, undecorated	1		Rim			scalloped rim	
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Body				
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Yellow ware, Rockingham	1		Body	brown		buff and brown	1850-1950
TU6	I	Porcelain, Indeterminate type, overglaze painted	1	Vessel	Rim	Red		Red interior painted, scalloped rim	
TU6	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	31	Vessel	Body	Amber			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	47	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU6	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	16	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, window	7		Pane	Colorless			
TU6	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	18	Vessel	Body	Colorless		very thin glass, 0.6-1.0mm thick	
TU6	I	Glass, Solarized	18		Body	Solarized			
TU6	I	Glass, Solarized, molded	1		Body	Solarized		"HONES-" "FULL PINT" Part of Honest Measure Whiskey bottle.	c.1840- c.1870
TU6	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Base	Solarized		rectangular	
TU6	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Finish	Solarized		double ring finish	
TU6	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless		verticle molded lines	
TU6	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber		"-HEAL-"	
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	4	Vessel	Body	Aqua		"GENUIN E" curved molded pattern. Part of Boyds' Mason Jar.	c. 1906- 1909
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua		"-RU-", base of small pharmaceutical vessel	
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua			
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	2	Vessel	Finish	Aqua		external threaded finish	
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua		no molding, round base	
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua		"H 2", round base	
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Base	Aqua		Southern Glass Co. makers mark with anchor	1877- 1879
44PW1590									

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
(-A5)	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
(-A6)	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
(-A6)	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Rim	Colorless			
A5	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless			
A5	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Shank				
A6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim				
(-B5)	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless			
B3	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	5	Vessel	Body	Aqua		Very small fragments; very light aqua	
B4	I	Coarse earthenware, Buff bodied, dark reddish brown glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
B4	I	Coarse earthenware, Buff bodied, dark reddish brown glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
B4	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
B4	I	Glass, Milk glass	2	Vessel	Handle	White		Pieces mend	
B4	I	Glass, Milk glass	1	Vessel	Rim	White			
B4	I	Glass, Milk glass	1	Vessel	Body	White			
B5	I	Iron, Unidentifiable hardware, corroded	1		Fragment		25	Possibly a hinge	
B5	I	Iron, Strap, corroded	1		Fragment				
B7	I	Iron, Wire, corroded	1		Fragment				
C-1	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Aqua		Bent in half Mold seam visible on one fragment; very light aqua	
C1	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		23		

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
C2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Foot				
C3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	31	Vessel	Body	Colorless		Analytical quantity adjusted because value is an outlier and fragments originate from same vessel	
C3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	15	Vessel	Body	Colorless		Analytical quantity adjusted because value is an outlier and fragments originate from same vessel	
C3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	1	Vessel	Neck	Colorless		Simple 1-ring screw top bottle	
C3	I	Glass, Colorless, molded orange peel texture	1	Vessel	Base	Colorless			
C3	I	Iron, Wire	3		Fragment				
C3	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
C3	I	Iron, Nail, wire	3	Nail	Shank				
C4	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Whole				
C4	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
C4	I	Metal, Porcelain Champion spark plug	1		Fragment			Corroded; labeled "J8"	1907
C5	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
D2	I	Iron, Strap	1		Fragment			not collected	
D5	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Base	Solarized		Thick; mold seam visible	
D5	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Neck	Solarized		Mold seam visible	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
D5	I	Iron, Hook	1		Whole			Large hook, likely a machine or automobile accessory	
D5	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, bisque, undecorated	1		Body			Glaze is absent or matte; irregularly molded exterior surface	
D5	I	Iron, Machinery part, unidentifiable	1		Whole			gear or hubcap	
E-2	I	Refined earthenware, Yellowware	1	Vessel	Body				
E-1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded geometric design	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
E1	I	Alloy, Bottle cap	4	Vessel	Cap			4 fragments of 1 bottle cap	
E1	I	Glass, Milk, lid liner	1	Jar	Lid liner	White			
E1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
E2	I	Iron, Plate, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment			Edge of a round object	
E2	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		Very light aqua; mold seam visible	
E4	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
E4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		Colorless to very light aqua; molded faces	
E4	I	Plastic, Styrofoam	1	Vessel	Fragment				
E4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
E5	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		0		
E5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
F2	I	Glass, Colorless	2	Window	Fragment	Colorless			
F2	I	Metal, Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
F2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
F4	I	Iron, Unidentifiable hardware, corroded	4		Fragment		6		
F4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
F4	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied, salt glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
F5	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
F5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
G-1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, embossed	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		raised embossing reading "...F U...". Plate marks visible; bubbles visible; colorless to light aqua	
G2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	Whole			Possibly hand headed	
G2	I	Bone, Unidentifiable	1		Fragment		0		
G3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
G3	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Amber		Mold seam visible	
G3	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Whole				
G5	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1	Vessel	Foot			partially glazed	
G5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
G5	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied, salt glazed	1	Vessel	Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
G5	I	Iron, Pipe coupling	1		Whole				
G6	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Rim	Solarized			
H3	I	Brick, Brick		Brick	Fragment		not weighed		not collected
J4	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Half		407	Machine made; no measurable sides	
J5	I	Iron, Sickle bar mower blade	1		Whole				
K2	I	Iron, Fragment, unidentifiable	2		Fragment		0	One fragment possibly the head of a screw	
K6	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole			Broke in lab into 3 fragments	
44PW1592									
A15	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless		Colorless to very light aqua	
B12	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		0	Very small fragment	
B12	I	Glass, Colorless	1	Window	Fragment	Colorless		Very small fragment	
B13	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		1		
B13	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
B13	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	1	Vessel	Fragment	Light green		Light to medium green	
B13	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Fragment	Olive green		Bubbles visible	
B13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
C12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
C12	I	Shell, Oyster	1		Fragment		0	Very small fragment	
C13	I	Shell, Oyster	6		Fragment		1	Very small fragments	
D12	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		340	Handmade	
D12	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Whole				
D12	I	Refined earthenware,	2	Vessel	Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		Pearlware, undecorated							
D12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Body				
D13	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
D13	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	1	Vessel	Body				
D13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	3	Vessel	Body				
E8	I	Bone, Mammal, unidentifiable	1		Fragment		14	Possible long bone fragment; seems unusually dense	
E8	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, unglazed	2	Vessel	Body				
E8	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
E8	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, blue transfer print	1	Vessel	Body				
E8	I	Shell, Oyster	2		Fragment		0		
E10	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Colorless		One fragment very light aqua	
E10	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Body				
E10	I	Shell, Oyster	2		Fragment		2		
E11	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black glazed	2	Vessel	Body				
E11	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
E11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
E11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Foot				
E11	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied, salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	Vessel	Body				
E13	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		0	Very small fragment	
E13	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
E13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, blue decoration	1	Vessel	Body			Tiny edge of blue decoration visible	
TU1	I	Brick, Brick	2	Brick	Fragment		94		
TU1	I	Glass, Wine bottle glass	1		Body	Olive green			
TU1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU1	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Light green			
TU1	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	1		Body	brown			
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Body	green		Only part of edge has glaze remaining, unidentifiable style.	
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	3		Body				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue			1820s-1860s
TU1	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt glazed	1		Base	gray			
TU1	I	Iron, Bracket	1		Fragment				
TU2	Surface	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		72	glazed	
TU2	I	Brick, Brick	43	Brick	Fragment		899		
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	5	Nail	Whole				
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	4	Nail	Shank				
TU2	I	Mortar, Lime	32		Fragment		55		

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Mortar, Mortar	47		Fragment		114		
TU2	I	Bone, Calcined	1		Fragment				
TU2	I	Bone, Mammal, unidentifiable	3		Fragment				
TU2	I	Shell, Oyster	3		Fragment				
TU2	I	Glass, Wine bottle glass, patinated	1		Body	Olive green			
TU2	I	Glass, Wine bottle glass	2		Body	Olive green			
TU2	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Bottle	Finish	Aqua		tooled ring finish	1890-1910
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		molded floral, frosted post deposition	
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU2	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	5	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU2	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	19	Vessel	Body	Light green			
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, American blue gray	1		Body	Gray, blue			
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, brown salt glazed	3		Body	Brown			
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt glazed	2		Body	Gray			
TU2	I	Stoneware, No glaze	1		Body	Gray			
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt glazed	1		Base	Gray			
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, dark brown lead glazed	1		Body	Brown			
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, no glaze	1		Body				
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black glazed	1		Body	Black			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, brown glazed	1		Body	Brown		Possibly North Devon	
TU2	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	1		Body				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	22		Body				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	1		Base				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	2		Rim	Blue		Painted shell edge, unimpressed.	1860s-1890s
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Green		Shell edge, unidentifiable style.	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Body	Green		Shell edge, unidentifiable style.	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	1		Body			no glaze	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	2		Rim				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, overglaze, transfer print	1		Body	Pink, green, white			Post 1890
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue, white		basket-weave linear pattern	1820-1891
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, transfer print	1		Body	Blue, white		pattern on inside and outside	1784-1859
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, hand painted	1		Body	Blue, white		Heat exposed	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Flow blue	1		Body	Blue			1844-1920s
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable, heat exposed	2		Body				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, Dipped	1		Body	Blue, white			1770s- Early 20th Century

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Alloy, Wire	1		Fragment			copper alloy	
TU2	I	Iron, Unidentifiable, corroded	2		Fragment				
TU2	I	Iron, Sheet metal	5		Fragment				
TU2	I	Alloy, Button, copper alloy, shank through back plate	1		Whole			No visible decoration	
TU2	I	Clay, Pipe, stem	1	Pipe	Stem	White		bore diameter 8/64	1620-1650
TU3	I	Brick, Brick	9	Brick	Fragment		100		
TU3	I	Iron, Plate, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
TU3	I	Shell, Oyster	1		Fragment				
TU3	I	Glass, Dark green olive	2	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU3	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU3	I	Glass, Colorless, window	2	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU3	I	Bone, Calcined	2		Fragment				
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	1		Base				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	1		Foot	Blue			
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	1		Body			No glaze	
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable, heat exposed	1		Body			Glaze damaged	
TU3	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	1		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Green		Unidentifiable type	
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue		Shell edge, impressed lines	1800-1860
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue		Unidentifiable type	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	3		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, blue annular decoration	1		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	4		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, solid blue decoration	1		Fragment	Blue		Solid blue fragment; interior undecorated. Likely Dipped earthenware.	1770s- Early 20th Century
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	2		Body	Blue		Medium blue, continuous repeating design	1784- 1910
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	2		Body	Dark Blue		Floral Decoration	1802- 1846
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue		Medium blue, unidentifiable design	1784- 1859
TU4	I	Brick, Brick	5	Brick	Fragment		14		
TU4	I	Iron, Sheet metal	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	10	Nail	Whole				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	3	Nail	Shank				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	3	Nail	Shank				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, solid blue decoration	1		Body	Blue			
TU4	I	Bone, Calcined	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Shell, Oyster	2		Fragment				
TU4	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	3		Body				
TU4	I	Stoneware, Stoneware,	1		Rim	Blue			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		American blue gray							
TU4	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, unidentifiable	4		Body			no glaze remains, eroded	
TU4	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, brown lead glazed	6		Body				
TU4	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black lead glazed	2		Body				
TU4	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	1		Body				
TU4	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU4	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	2		Body				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, Chrome decorated, handpainted	2		Body	Blue, green, white		botanical motif	1830-1860
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, Chrome decorated, handpainted	1		Body	Green		botanical motif	1830-1860
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	green		Shell edge, impressed lines	1800-1860
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue		Shell edge, impressed lines	1800-1860
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue		Shell edge, impressed crow's feet	
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Body	Blue			
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware	2		Rim				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware	1		Base				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware	35		Body				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	5		Body			heat exposed	
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	5		Body				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	1		Rim				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, handpainted	1		Body	White, brown		Handpainted linear design	
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	5		Body	Blue, white		too small to identify type of whiteware	
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	2		Rim	Blue, white			
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Body	Blue, white		Medium blue	1784-1859
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue, white		Medium blue	1784-1859
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	1		Rim	Blue, white		unidentifiable pattern	
TU4	I	Glass, Dark green olive	3	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU4	I	Glass, Aqua, window	4	Window	Pane	Aqua			
TU4	I	Iron, Buckle	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Brick, Brick	12	Brick	Fragment		87		
TU5	I	Brick, Brick	4	Brick	Fragment		10		
TU5	I	Iron, Sheet metal	2		Fragment				
TU5	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	Shank				
TU5	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	Whole				
TU5	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	Head				
TU5	I	Mortar, Mortar	9		Fragment		25		
TU5	I	Mortar, Lime	12		Fragment		6		
TU5	I	Mortar, Mortar	2		Fragment		12		
TU5	I	Mortar, Lime	1		Fragment		5		

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU5	I	Bone, Tooth, unidentifiable	2		Fragment				
TU5	I	Bone, Bone, unidentifiable	2		Fragment				
TU5	I	Bone, Calcined	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Shell, Oyster	6		Fragment				
TU5	I	Shell, Oyster	1		Whole		23		
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, buff bodied, brown salt glazed	1		Body				
TU5	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, unidentifiable	2		Body			no glaze remaining	
TU5	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, brown lead glazed	3		Body				
TU5	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black lead glazed	1		Body				
TU5	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, unidentifiable	2		Body			brown glazed exterior, white interior	
TU5	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, brown lead glazed exterior, white glazed interior	1		Rim				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, American blue gray	1		Body	Blue, gray			
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	8		Body				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	2		Body				
TU5	I	Porcelain, Porcellaneous, undecorated, damaged and discolored	1		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU5	I	Stoneware, Ironstone, undecorated	1		Body				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Ironstone, undecorated	1		Base				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	2		Body			heat exposed	
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	4		Body			no glaze remaining	
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	4		Body	Blue, white		geometric linear motif	
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue, white		Fishscale edge decoration	1818-1829
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Body	Purple, white			1829-1867
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, chrome decorated, hand painted	2		Body	Green, pink, white		floral motif	1830-1860
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, chrome decorated, hand painted	1		Body	pink, white		pink line on white glaze	1830-1860
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, molded	1		Body				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, molded	1		Rim				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	1		Rim	Blue, white		Darkly glazed, possibly flow blue.	1844-1920
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted	1		Rim	Blue, white			
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Body	Blue		Shell edge, impressed lines.	1800-1860
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	5		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	9		Body				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	15		Body				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, decorated	1		Body	blue, white		blue lines evenly spaced	
TU5	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1		Body	Olive green			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		heat exposed	
TU5	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Body	Solarized			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU5	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Light green		patinated	
TU5	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Light green		heat exposed	
TU5	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	13	Vessel	Body	Light green			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU5	I	Iron, Vessel, unidentified	1		Handle		67		
TU5	I	Clay, Pipe, stem	1	Pipe	Stem			4/64 bore	1590-1620
TU5	I	Clay, Pipe, stem	1	Pipe	Stem			halved, not measureable.	
TU5	I	Stone, Tool, unidentifiable	1		Fragment	orange		Worked stone tool edge, fragment, orange quartzite	
44PW1594 - Grid 1									
E10	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
G11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
G12	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	1	Nail	Whole			Corroded	
G12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, molded form,	1	Vessel	Body			Tiny animals in natural scene	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		blue transfer print							
G12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Body			Severely discolored, likely burned	
G12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
G12	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	1	Vessel	Body	Blue, brown			1770s- Early 20th Century
G12	I	Stoneware, Red bodied, gray salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	Vessel	Body			Unusual yellow cast on salt glaze	
G13	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
G13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
G14	I	Iron, Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable	5		Fragment		6		
H1	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
H10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, green and red handpainted decoration	1	Vessel	Body				
H11	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
H11	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized			
H13	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Brown		Not modern; reddish hue; thick	
H15	I	Glass, Colorless, window	1	Window	Pane	Colorless			
J7	I	Iron, Fragment	1		Fragment			Discarded in Field	
J9	I	Bone, Tooth	1		Whole			Large unidentifiable mammal	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
J10	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black glazed	2	Vessel	Body				
J10	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
J10	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
J10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Handle				
J10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, molded shape, blue transfer print	1	Vessel	Body				
J10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
J11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim				
J11	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied, salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	Vessel	Body				
J11	I	Stoneware, Buff bodied, Albany slip interior, salt glazed exterior	1	Vessel	Body				
J12	I	Coarse earthenware, Buff bodied, clear lead glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
J12	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
J12	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	1	Vessel	Body	blue, white			1770s- Early 20th Century
J12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
K7	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment		50	Likely furnishing or machine part	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
K7	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
K8	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied; clear lead glazed exterior; unglazed interior; stamped maker's mark	1	Vessel	Body			Maker's mark is incomplete, reads "...HEW..."	
K9	I	Brick, Brick	1	Brick	Fragment		3	Burned	
K9	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
K9	I	Iron, Nail, wire	3	Nail	Shank				
K9	I	Iron, Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
K9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
K9	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
K10	I	Alloy, Fragment, unidentifiable	1		Fragment			Very small fragment, bent/folded	
K10	I	Alloy, Grommet	1		Whole				
K10	I	Bone, Tooth, unidentifiable	3		Fragment		3		
K10	I	Bone, Fragment, unidentifiable	1		Fragment		3		
K10	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, no visible surfaces	2	Vessel	Body				
K10	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	3	Vessel	Body				
K10	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized		Molded Faces	
K10	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
K10	I	Iron, Strap, corroded	1		Fragment			Curved shape, resembles a drawer handle	
K10	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
K10	I	Iron, Nail, hand wrought	1	Nail	Shank			Finely drawn tip	
K10	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	2	Nail	Shank			Broken	
K10	I	Refined earthenware, Yellowware, white annular decoration	1	Vessel	Body				
K10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
K10	I	Stoneware, Red and gray bodied; clear glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	Vessel	Base				
K10	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1	Vessel	Foot				
K11	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
K11	I	Graphite, Fragment, unidentifiable	1		Fragment			Flat and rectangular in cross section; very small fragment	
K11	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	3	Nail	Whole				
K11	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Shank				
K11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, handpainted green decoration	1	Vessel	Body				
K13	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
L7	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized			
L7	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
L7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Foot				
L8	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Shoulder	Aqua		Dark aqua	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
L8	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
L8	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, light blue transfer print	1	Vessel	Body				
L9	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	1	Vessel	Neck	Brown		Large bottle neck	
L9	I	Iron, Plate, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment		14	Likely hardware, furnishing, or machine part	
L10	I	Alloy, Thimble or other covering; flattened; smooth	1		Whole				
L10	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Rim	Colorless			
L10	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	2		Fragment			Likely hardware or machine part	
L10	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	3		Fragment			Very small fragments	
L10	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	1	Nail	Whole				
L11	I	Alloy, Ring, possibly a gasket	1		Whole				
L11	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, melted	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		Melted	
L11	I	Iron, Nail, wire	1	Nail	Whole				
L11	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	2	Nail	Shank				
L11	I	Iron, Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
L11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2	Vessel	Rim				
L11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, green transfer print	1	Vessel	Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
L11	I	Stoneware, Buff bodied; white glazed exterior; brown glazed interior	1	Vessel	Body			Glaze too thin to be Bristol	
L11	I	Stoneware, Gray bodied; unglazed	1	Vessel	Body				
L11	I	Stoneware, Buff bodied; brown glazed interior	1	Vessel	Body				
L12	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
L12	I	Iron, Sheet, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment		0		
L13	I	Glass, Dark green olive	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
L13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, blue decoration along rim	1	Vessel	Rim				
L13	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, black transfer printed maker's mark	1	Vessel	Base			Maker's mark is incomplete and damaged; reads "ANTCO ..." above possible crown motif	
M9	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	1	Nail	Head			Partial shank; broken	
M11	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, unglazed	1		Fragment			Possibly a pipe bowl fragment, but too small to tell	
M11	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized			
M11	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
M11	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	1	Nail	Head				
M11	I	Iron, Plate, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment		10	Likely hardware, furnishing,	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
								or machine part	
M11	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	2	Nail	Shank				
M12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
M12	I	Stoneware, Red and gray bodied; clear salt glazed exterior; unglazed interior	2	Vessel	Body				
N7	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment			Likely hardware, furnishing, or machine part	
N12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				
O7	I	Refined earthenware, Clay pipe, gray bodied, molded vertical ribs	1	Pipe	Bowl				
O10	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Whole				
Q11	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1		Body			Possibly from a figurine	
SC1	I	Iron, Horseshoe	1		Whole			Has calkins; located 5ft NE of STP N9	
TU1	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	1	Nail	Whole				
TU1	I	Iron, Nail, machine Cut	3	Nail	Whole				
TU1	I	Iron, Screw	1		Whole				
TU1	I	Iron, Strap, corroded	2		Fragment				
TU1	I	Spike, Spike, machine cut	1		Whole				
TU1	I	Bone, Tooth, sheep	1		Fragment				
TU1	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Olive green			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU1	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	23	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU1	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	9	Vessel	Body	Brown			
TU1	I	Glass, Yellow	1	Vessel	Body	Yellow			
TU1	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	28	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU1	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		Threading for screw top	
TU1	I	Iron, Cutlery	1	Handle	Fragment			spoon or fork	
TU1	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt-glazed	1		Body				
TU1	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	1		Body				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	2		Body	White, Blue			1820s-1860s
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Rim	White, Blue			1820s-1860s
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, gray line inside rim	1		Rim				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, solid blue decoration	1		Body	White, Blue		Likely dipped earthenware	1770s- Early 20th Century
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	1		Base	White, green		plate, partial makers mark	
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	28		Body				
TU1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	4		Rim				
TU1	I	Iron, Unidentifiable, corroded	6		Fragment				
TU1	I	Porcelain, Prosser Button	1		Whole	White			
TU2	I	Glass, Glass block	1		Fragment	Colorless			
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	6	Nail	Whole				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	5	Nail	Head		98		
TU2	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Shank				
TU2	I	Bone, Calcined	2		Fragment				
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, american blue gray	1		Body				
TU2	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray salt glazed	1		Body				
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, varigated glaze	1		Body	Brown		too small to confidently identify; possibly agateware	
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, black lead glazed	1		Fragment	Black		Black lead glaze, no paste	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	4		Rim	Blue			1820s-1860s
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	2		Body	Blue			1820s-1860s
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	4		Rim				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, molded	2		Body			Molded bands on exterior with blue pooling.	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	17		Body				
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Transfer print, Damaged and unidentifiable	1		Body			heat exposed	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Body	Black, white		Botanical design	
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	1		Body	Blue, black, white			1770s- Early 20th Century
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Creamware	2		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU2	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentified	1		Body	Brown		Too little glaze to identify. Possibly Rockingham	
TU2	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green		heat exposed	
TU2	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU2	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	10	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU2	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	11	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU2	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
TU2	I	Iron, Vessel, unidentified	1		Body				
TU2	I	Iron, Vessel, unidentified	1		Rim				
TU2	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
TU2	I	Iron, Sheet metal	11		Fragment				
TU2	I	Iron, Tool, unidentifiable	1		Whole				
TU2	I	Iron, Unidentified, strap metal	1		Fragment				
TU2	I	Bone, Button	1		Whole			four holes	
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Pipe bowl, incised decoration	1	Pipe	Fragment				
TU2	I	Coarse earthenware, Pottery, sand or grit tempered	1		Fragment			very eroded, no interior or exterior surface left	
TU2	I	Stone, Tool, unidentifiable	1		Base			tip broken off	
TU3	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	4	Nail	Whole				
TU3	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Shank				
TU3	I	Iron, Unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, buff bodied, lead glazed	1		Body				
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	2		Base				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU3	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, buff bodied, Bristol glaze and albany slip	1		Body				
TU3	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Body				
TU3	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, molded	1		Rim				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	1		Body	blue, white			1770s- Early 20th Century
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	15		Body				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, unidentified	2		Body			heat exposed	
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Yellowware, blue annular decoration	1		Body	Blue, white			
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Body			heat exposed	
TU3	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU3	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Rim	Blue, white			1820s- 1860s
TU3	I	Glass, Aqua, window	2		Pane	Aqua			
TU3	I	Glass, Milk glass, lid liner	1		Fragment	White			
TU3	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU3	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Solarized			
TU3	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	10	Nail	Shank				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	3	Nail	Whole				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	16	Nail	Shank				
TU4	I	Iron, Nail, wire	7	Nail	Whole				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU4	I	Lead, Window lead	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, American blue gray	1		Body				
TU4	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	2		Body				
TU4	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1		Body				
TU4	I	Porcelain, Hard paste, undecorated	1		Base				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, unidentified	2		Body			No glaze	
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	14		Body				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	2		Body	blue, white			1770s- Early 20th Century
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue			1820s- 1860s
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	3		Rim				
TU4	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU4	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	2		Rim				
TU4	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Body				
TU4	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU4	I	Glass, Blue, vessel	1		Body	Blue		heat exposed	
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, window	2	Window	Pane	Colorless			
TU4	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		heat exposed	
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	9	Vessel	Body	Colorless		heat exposed	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU4	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU4	I	Glass, Solarized, molded	1		Body	Solarized			
TU4	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	10	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU4	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	6	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU4	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Rim	Aqua		"-NT"	
TU4	I	Iron, Unidentified, sheet metal	17		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Unidentified	5		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Bar	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Flag holder	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Decorative metal fragment	1		Fragment				
TU4	I	Iron, Staple	1		Whole				
TU4	I	Organic, Walnut	2		Fragment				
TU4	I	Alloy, Button mold, copper alloy	1		Whole				
TU5	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Whole				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, Bristol glaze and Albany slip	5		Body				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, albany slip	2		Body				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	1		Body				
TU5	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	1		Body				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Base				
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, molded, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue, white		botanical motif	
TU5	I	Refined earthenware,	3		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		Whiteware, undecorated							
TU5	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	4		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, bottle	1	Vessel	Finish	Colorless		Oil finish	
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, pharmaceutical	1	Vessel	Neck	Colorless			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Lid	Colorless			
TU5	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	base	Aqua			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU5	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		heat exposed	
TU5	I	Iron, Stove, wall	2		Fragment			Flat metal, door or body of stove	
TU5	I	Iron, Stove, foot	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Iron, Stove, lever	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Iron, Stove, latch	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Iron, Stove, unidentifiable	1		Fragment			Unidentifiable part, corroded nail included and rusted to part	
TU5	I	Alloy, Machinery part, unidentifiable	1		Fragment			notched end like a gear	
TU5	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Iron, Unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
TU5	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, pipe	1		Bowl			Molded annular pattern	
TU6	I	Iron, Spike, machine cut	1		Whole			Reeded exterior, molded bowl	
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, wire	2	Nail	Whole				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or hand wrought	2	Nail	shank				
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	whole				
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Head				
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, hand wrought	3	Nail	Whole				
TU6	I	Iron, Screw	1		Whole				
TU6	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	head				
TU6	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed	2		Body				
TU6	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Body				
TU6	I	Porcelain, Chinese export, handpainted	1		Base	Blue		Blue tint to glaze, thick, poorly fired, no glaze on base ring	
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Rim	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	2		Rim	Blue		Shell edge, impressed lines	1800-1860s
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Dipped ware, banded	1		Body	blue, white			1770s- Early 20th Century
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, transfer print	1		Rim	Blue		fishscale edge, interior decorated	
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Yellow ware	1		Body	Yellow			
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	3		Rim				
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, decorated	1		Rim	Blue, white		Unidentifiable decoration	
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, unidentified	1		Body			heat exposed	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, unidentified	1		Base			heat exposed	
TU6	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	16		Body				
TU6	I	Glass, Milk, lid liner	1	Jar	Lid Liner	White		opalescent	
TU6	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	5	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	6	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU6	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Finish	Aqua		rolled or folded	
TU6	I	Glass, Green, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Green			
TU6	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU6	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Finish	Solarized		uncertain finish type	
TU6	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU6	I	Alloy, Buckle	1		Frame				
TU6	I	Iron, Vessel, unidentified	1		Rim				
TU6	I	Iron, Unidentified	2		Body			thick flat fragments	
TU6	I	Iron, Strap, corroded	1		Fragment				
TU6	I	Clay, Pipe, bowl	1	Pipe	Fragment	white			
TU6	I	Stoneware, Pipe, bowl, stoneware, brown salt glazed	1	Pipe	Fragment			verticle ridge pattern	
TU7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Base				
TU7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU7	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	2		Body				
TU7	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU7	I	Glass, Milk glass	1	Vessel	Body	White			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU7	I	Glass, Colorless, Vessel	1	Vessel	Fragment	Colorless			
TU7	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU7	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	21	Bottle	Body	Brown			
TU7	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	24	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU7	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	35	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU7	I	Glass, Solarized	47		Body	Solarized			
TU7	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Body	Solarized		Threads	
TU7	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Finish	Solarized		"Brandy" or "wine" finish	
TU7	I	Iron, Sheet metal	7		Fragment				
TU8	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Shank				
TU8	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, lead glazed	2		Body				
TU8	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	2		Body			mend	
TU8	I	Refined earthenware, Yellow ware	1		Rim	yellow			
TU8	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware	3		Body				
TU8	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU8	I	Refined earthenware, Ironstone	1		Base		37	Partial makers mark, illegible	
TU8	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, molded	2		Handle			mend	
TU8	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU8	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded, frosted	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		geometric	
TU8	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel,	1	Vessel	Rim	Colorless		geometric	

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		molded, frosted							
TU8	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Finish	Aqua		threaded	
TU8	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	9	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU8	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		molded, "N"	
TU8	I	Glass, Light green, vessel	9	Vessel	Body	Light green			
TU8	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	6	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU8	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Colorless		heat exposed, frosted post deposition	
TU8	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Base	Purple		molded "14" on base	
TU8	I	Glass, Solarized	2		Body	Purple			
TU8	I	Glass, Milk glass, lid liner	1	Jar	Fragment	Light blue			
TU8	I	Alloy, Bullet casing	1		Shell			likely rifle	
TU8	I	Iron, Sheet metal	1		Fragment				
TU9	I	Iron, Staple	1		Fragment				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	Whole				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	7	Nail	Shank				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	8	Nail	Shank				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, wire	2	Nail	Shank				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	2	Nail	head				
TU9	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	13	Nail	Fragment				
TU9	I	Iron, Screw	1		Whole				
TU9	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip	2		Base				
TU9	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip	2		Body				
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Tin glazed	1		Body	blue			
TU9	I	Stoneware, Ironstone, undecorated	1		Base				
TU9	I	Refined earthenware,	2		Rim				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		Whiteware, undecorated							
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, undecorated	1		Body				
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue			
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	4		Body				
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, hand painted	1		Body	Blue, white		floral motif	
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s
TU9	I	Glass, Blue, vessel	1		Body	Blue			
TU9	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU9	I	Glass, Solarized, vessel	1		Body	Solarized			
TU9	I	Glass, Solarized, molded, vessel	2		Body	Solarized		"-O" "B-" "-AND"	
TU9	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	2	Vessel	Body	Aqua		threaded	
TU9	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		"3"	
TU9	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	27	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU9	I	Glass, Aqua, window	3		Pane	Aqua			
TU9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Finish	Colorless		threaded	
TU9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	98	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Finish	Colorless		Patent/extra ct/flat finish	
TU9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Finish	Colorless		Benedictine finish	
TU9	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded	2	Vessel	Body	Colorless		"-VIC-", "-TO-"	
TU9	I	Alloy, Shotgun shell base, paper	1		Fragment			"REM-MMC NEW CLUB"	1915-1942

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU9	I	Alloy, Unidentified copper	1		Fragment		0.5		
TU9	I	Alloy, Decorative metal square, gold decorated	1		Whole		1	square, gold decorated on one side, hole in center	
TU9	I	Iron, Vessel, unidentified	1		Rim		35		
TU9	I	Iron, Unidentified	17		Fragment		75		
TU9	I	Organic, walnut	1		Fragment				
TU9	I	Refined earthenware, Gullet stone	1		Whole				
TU9	I	Alloy, Copper button face	1		Whole		1		
TU9	I	Clay, Pipe, stem	1	Pipe	Fragment	white			
TU9	I	Stoneware, Pipe, bowl, stoneware	1	Pipe	Rim	brown			
TU9	I	Porcelain, Prosser button	1		Whole			four hole glazed interior and exterior, buff paste, dark brown glaze	
TU10	I	Stoneware, Drainage pipe	1		Fragment	Brown			
TU10	I	Iron, Sheet metal	12		Fragment				
TU10	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, brown bodied, green salt glaze	1		Body	Green, brown		alkaline glaze? Green exterior glaze, brown interior, gray paste. Jug shoulder.	
TU10	I	Stoneware, Buff bodied, lead glazed	1		Body	buff			
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Mocha	1		Body	brown, yellow		Black dendritic pattern visible	1790-1939
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	3		Rim	Blue			1820s-1860s
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	14		Body	Blue			1820s-1860s

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	20		Body				
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	3		Base				
TU10	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	3		Base	Green		partial makers mark, including crown. Two pieces mend	
TU10	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	3	Vessel	Body	Brown			
TU10	I	Glass, Amber, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Amber			
TU10	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Body	Solarized			
TU10	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Base	Solarized			
TU10	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU10	I	Glass, Colorless, salt cellar	1	Salt Cellar	Fragment	Colorless		heavy glass, bubble inclusion, square body with circular depression in center	
TU10	I	Alloy, Shotgun shell base, paper	1		Base			words imprinted on base. Paper component	
TU10	I	Iron, Wire	1		Fragment				
TU11	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Nail	Whole				
TU11	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, bristol glaze and albany slip	1		Body	White, brown			
TU11	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, bisque, undecorated	1		Base				
TU11	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, bisque, undecorated	1		Body				
TU11	I	Refined earthenware, Spongeware	1		Body	Blue, white			1820s-1860s

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU11	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	9		Body				
TU11	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua		heat exposed	
TU11	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Aqua			
TU11	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU11	I	Glass, Solarized, molded	1		Rim	Solarized		Scalloped rim, floral motif	
TU11	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Body	Solarized			
TU11	I	Organic, Unidentifiable seed	1		Fragment			possible walnut or similar structured nut	
TU11	I	Glass, Glass sphere, copper alloy embedded in top	1		Whole	White		possible bead for jewelry or other ornament	
TU12	I	Iron, Sheet metal	8		Fragment				
TU12	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	3	Nail	Shank				
TU12	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	3	Nail	Head				
TU12	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Nail	Fragment				
TU12	I	Iron, Staple	1		Fragment				
TU12	I	Iron, Hinge	1		Whole			Whole hinge, rusted in place, two wire nails attached	
TU12	I	Iron, Nail, wire	2	Nail	Whole				
TU12	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, American blue gray	1		Body	Gray, blue			
TU12	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, gray bodied, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	2		Body				
TU12	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, Bristol glazed exterior,	1		Body				

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
		unglazed interior							
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Rockingham	1		Body			Possible molded design	1850-1950
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Yellow ware	2		Body			buff-colored glaze and paste	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, brown annular decoration	1		Body	White, brown/black			
TU12	I	Coarse earthenware, Redware, pipe bowl fragment, unglazed	1		Body			mold seam and rouletted pattern visible	
TU12	I	Stoneware, Stoneware, red bodied, brown glaze with yellow patination	1		Body	Red, gray, green		paste is bright red, olive green exterior, gray unglazed interior-alkaline glaze?	
TU12	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated	1		Body				
TU12	I	Porcelain, Porcelain, undecorated, bisque	1		Base			heat exposed, no glaze	
TU12	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, transfer print	1		Body			heat exposed, gray leaf motif	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1		Rim				
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Edgeware	1		Rim	Blue			
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, transfer print	1		Body	Blue		Indistinguishable pattern	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, handpainted	1		Rim	Blue			
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, dipped ware, banded	2		Body	Blue			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, dipped ware, banded	2		Body	Blue		Blue exterior glaze	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, transfer print	1		Body	Blue		geometric line motif	
TU12	I	Stoneware, White ironstone, undecorated	1		Body				
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	8		Body				
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	1		Body			no glaze, only paste	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Pearlware, molded	1		Rim			Raised botanical molding	
TU12	I	Refined earthenware, Unidentifiable	2		Body			heat exposed	
TU12	I	Glass, Solarized	1		Body	light purple			
TU12	I	Glass, Milk glass, lid liner	1	Jar	Fragment	White		"...CELAI N..."	
TU12	I	Glass, Milk glass	1	Vessel	Body	White			
TU12	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel, molded	1	Vessel	Body	Colorless		fragmented letters	
TU12	I	Glass, Colorless, vessel	9	Vessel	Body	Colorless			
TU12	I	Glass, Green, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Green			
TU12	I	Glass, Brown, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Brown			
TU12	I	Glass, Dark brown, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Dark brown			
TU12	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	4	Vessel	Body	Olive green			
TU12	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green		Heat exposed	
TU12	I	Glass, Dark green olive, vessel	1	Vessel	Body	Olive green		patinated	
TU12	I	Glass, Window glass	7		Fragment	Aqua			
TU12	I	Glass, Aqua, vessel	19	Vessel	Body	Aqua			

Provenience	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty.	Form	Part	Color	Wt. (g)	Notes	TPQ
TU12	I	Iron, Unidentifiable	1		Fragment				
TU12	I	Lead, Bullet	1		Whole			.58, 3 ring, slightly melted	
TU12	I	Stone, Projectile point	1		Whole			likely archaic, unclear type	
44PW1594 - Grid 3									
B1	I	Iron, Fragment, corroded and unidentifiable	1		Fragment		7		
B1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Rim			Slight yellow pooling near rim edge	
C1	I	Coarse earthenware, Dark brown bodied, black lead glazed	1	Vessel	Body				
C1	I	Refined earthenware, Whiteware, undecorated	1	Vessel	Body				

APPENDIX B: RESUMES

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Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner



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 25 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
Managing Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing 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.

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian



Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Education

Master of Science, 2004
Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999
Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present
Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

Kreilick Conservation, LLC, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012
Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

Powers & Company, Inc., Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc., Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002
Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

Restoration Concepts, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999
Assisted in the restoration of a building.

Example Projects

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

- > Tower Building, Richmond
- > Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- > Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

Preliminary Information Forms

- > North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- > Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

Interpretive Signs

- > Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- > Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

Viewshed Analyses

- > Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- > Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

Military Analyses and Landscape Studies

- > Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.

- > Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- > Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports

- > Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- > Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- > Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- > Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- > Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- > Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- > Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- > Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.



July 31, 2025

To: Sherry Teal
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Richmond, VA

CC: Prince William County
VDOT

Subject: Above-Ground Resources along the University Boulevard Extension

Dear Ms. Teal:

Prince William County is planning to construct the University Boulevard Extension, a new four-lane roadway located in the western part of the county, between Gainesville and Linton Hall. The project corridor (or project area) is 2.5 miles long and extends from Devlin Road to a point 650 feet south of Wellington Road. The corridor would include four 12-foot travel lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 10-foot shared use path. Of the overall length of the project area, 1.5 miles consist of entirely new construction and the other 1 mile entails the widening of an existing two-lane road. The project has progressed to 30 percent plans, and the right-of-way has been obtained, so it is highly unlikely that there will be significant changes in the route. Because the project is receiving Federal funding, it must comply with the laws and regulations governing federal undertakings, including the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, of 1966, as amended.

WSP USA, Inc. has prepared a Phase IA cultural resource study for the project, which was submitted to the VDHR on June 11, 2025. This study documented that numerous above-ground resources had been recorded within one mile of the project corridor, including old houses, barns, and cemeteries, and a portion of a Civil War battlefield (Figure 1). However, in terms of what resources might actually be impacted by the project, WSP believes that a much narrower Area of Potential Effect (APE) is appropriate. The project vicinity is relatively flat, with a maximum elevation change along the route of about 50 feet, and has no long vistas. In recent decades much of it has been wooded, limiting sight lines. The area is also highly developed and becoming more so with each passing year. The construction of housing developments, commercial buildings, an electrical substation, and an elementary school has screened off the roadway from many nearby resources. A 1000-foot wide APE, extending 500 feet in each direction from the project centerline, should contain all the resources from which the roadway will be visible.

The screening effect of recent development is particularly significant for resources along Linton Hall Road, including the Battlefield. (Linton Hall Road was used for troop movements during the Second Manassas Campaign and at other times during the Civil War). The area between the roadway and Linton Hall Road is called the Hunter Property. The General Development Plan for the site was approved by the County in September 2021 and includes approximately 4 million gross square footage of data center development in four different areas within the site. Data centers are large structures, so they will very much impede any views, and they are also loud, so traffic along University Boulevard will likely not be heard at Linton Hall Road. The University Boulevard Extension will be invisible from Linton Hall Road and have no effect on resources there.

As Figure 2 shows, the only above-ground cultural resource within the proposed 1000-foot APE is a small historic cemetery. This small cemetery, with at least eight burials, was identified during a Phase I cultural resource survey of the property. The date of the cemetery is not known, since there are no stones carved with dates or names. However, the cemetery is within an archaeological site,

44PW1594, that dates to the post-Civil War period. During the Phase II evaluation of Site 44PW1594, the cemetery was carefully delineated by using a smooth backhoe bucket to remove topsoil from a belt around the graves. No features other than the graves visible on the surface were identified.

The cemetery is roughly 155 feet from what will be the limits of construction along the University Boulevard Extension. At present, this area is forested, providing an adequate buffer between the cemetery and the new roadway. The cemetery will be preserved in place during data center construction. Figure 3, a sheet from the plans for the data center development, shows the cemetery and its surroundings after construction is complete. The plan shows the cemetery, its fence, a buffer, and University Boulevard. Access to the cemetery will be via a foot path that connects to the sidewalk along the University Boulevard Extension. The cemetery will have a low iron fence, and it will largely be screened from University Boulevard by vegetation, since the area between the cemetery and the roadway is designated for tree preservation. The cemetery will therefore continue to be screened from the University Boulevard Extension after construction of the data centers is complete.

If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to reach out to me and the rest of the project team. I can be reached at john.bedell@wsp.com; 202-303-2664.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John C. Bedell".

John Bedell, Ph.D.
Principal Consultant Archaeologist

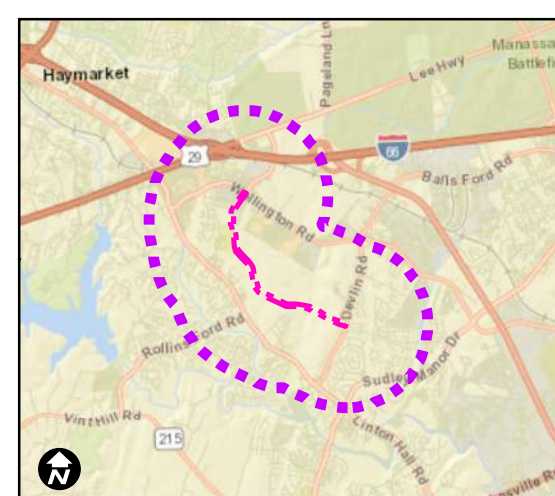


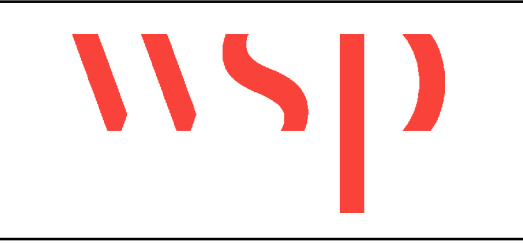
Figure 1: Architectural Resource Map

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

- Project Study Area- 56.1 Acres
- Project Study Area 1 Mile Buffer
- Route Centerline
- Architectural Resource

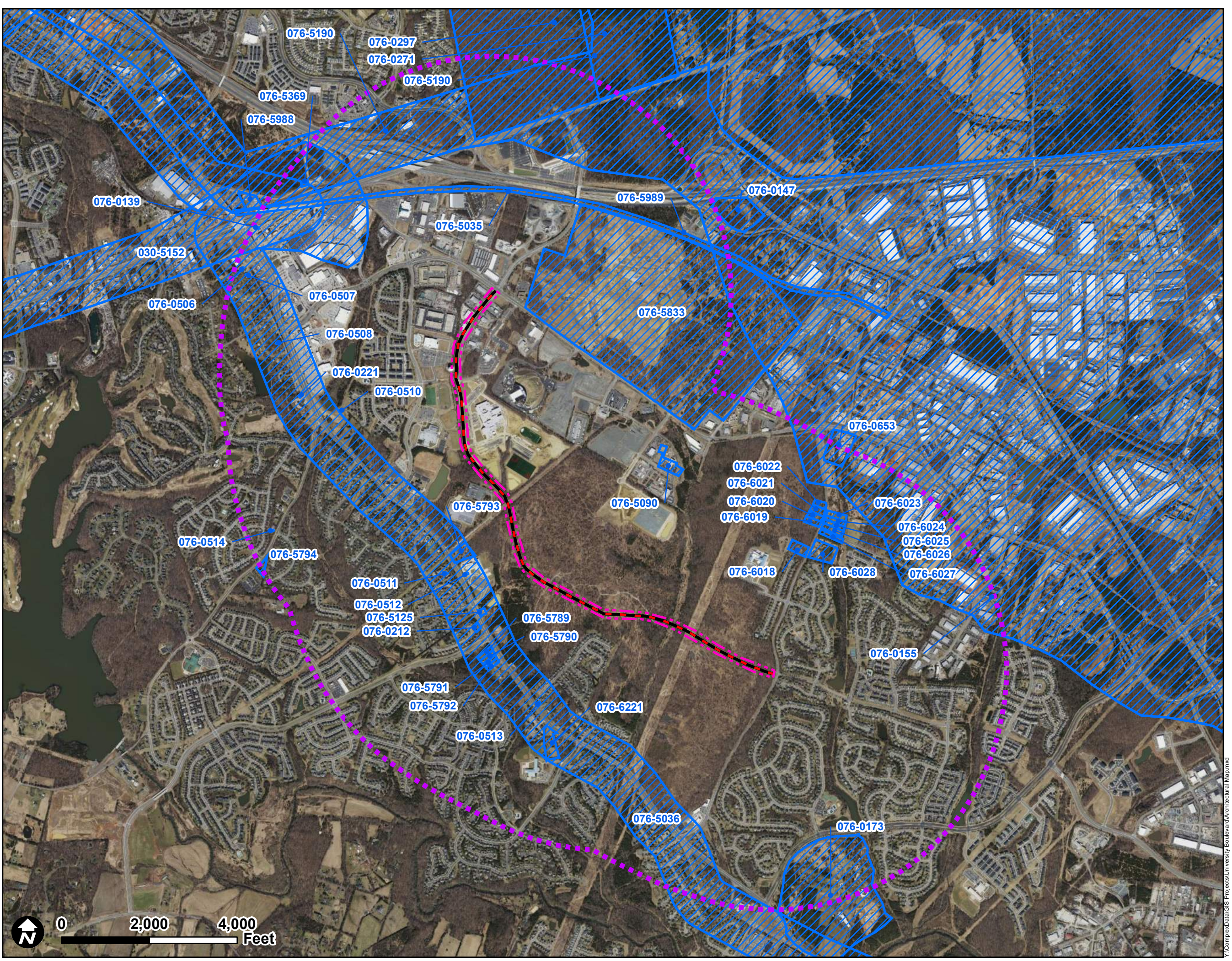
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 Date: 11/4/2024

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1 inch = 2,000 feet



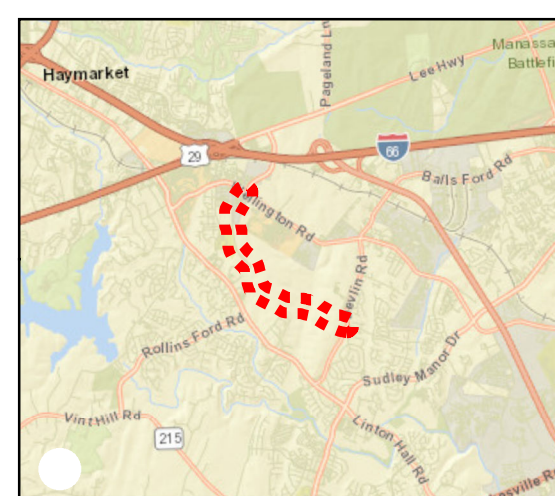




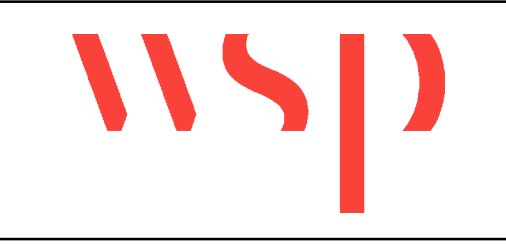
Figure 2: Architectural Resources along the University Boulevard Extension

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

-  APE for Above-Ground Resources
-  Cemetery Preservation Area

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 1 inch = 1,000 feet

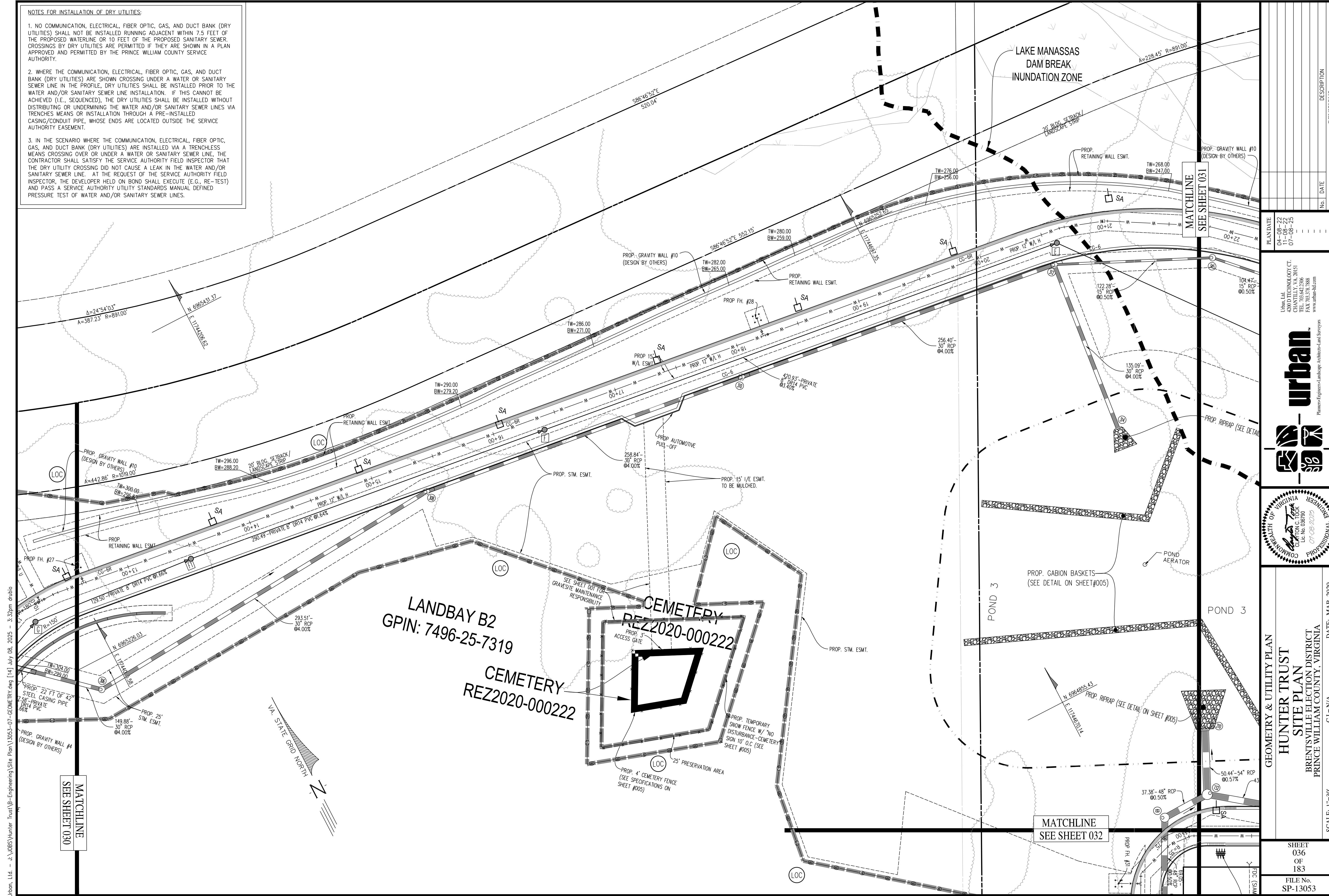


NOTES FOR INSTALLATION OF DRY UTILITIES:

1. NO COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, FIBER OPTIC, GAS, AND DUCT BANK (DRY UTILITIES) SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED RUNNING ADJACENT WITHIN 7.5 FEET OF THE PROPOSED WATERLINE OR 10 FEET OF THE PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER. CROSSINGS BY DRY UTILITIES ARE PERMITTED IF THEY ARE SHOWN IN A PLAN APPROVED AND PERMITTED BY THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY SERVICE AUTHORITY.

2. WHERE THE COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, FIBER OPTIC, GAS, AND DUCT BANK (DRY UTILITIES) ARE SHOWN CROSSING UNDER A WATER OR SANITARY SEWER LINE IN THE PROFILE, DRY UTILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE WATER AND/OR SANITARY SEWER LINE INSTALLATION. IF THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED (I.E., SEQUENCED), THE DRY UTILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHOUT DISTRIBUTING OR UNDERMINING THE WATER AND/OR SANITARY SEWER LINES VIA TRENCHES MEANS OR INSTALLATION THROUGH A PRE-INSTALLED CASING/CONDUIT PIPE, WHOSE ENDS ARE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE SERVICE AUTHORITY EASEMENT.

3. IN THE SCENARIO WHERE THE COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, FIBER OPTIC, GAS, AND DUCT BANK (DRY UTILITIES) ARE INSTALLED VIA A TRENCHLESS MEANS CROSSING OVER OR UNDER A WATER OR SANITARY SEWER LINE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SATISFY THE SERVICE AUTHORITY FIELD INSPECTOR THAT THE DRY UTILITY CROSSING DID NOT CAUSE A LEAK IN THE WATER AND/OR SANITARY SEWER LINE. AT THE REQUEST OF THE SERVICE AUTHORITY FIELD INSPECTOR, THE DEVELOPER HELD ON BOND SHALL EXECUTE (E.G., RE-TEST) AND PASS A SERVICE AUTHORITY UTILITY STANDARDS MANUAL DEFINED PRESSURE TEST OF WATER AND/OR SANITARY SEWER LINES.

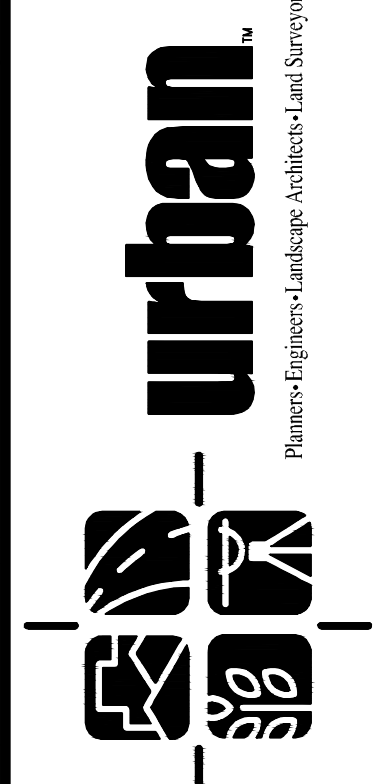


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No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PLAN DATE: 04-08-22
 11-08-22
 07-09-25

Urban, Ltd.
 4300 D TECHNOLOGY CT.
 CHANTILLY, VA 20151
 TEL: 703.642.2306
 FAX: 703.578.7888
 www.urban-llc.com



GEOMETRY & UTILITY PLAN
HUNTER TRUST
SITE PLAN
 BRENTSVILLE ELECTION DISTRICT
 PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DATE: MAR. 2020
 SCALE: 1"=30'
 SHEET 036 OF 183
 FILE No. SP-13053



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

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July 2, 2025

Dr. John Bedell
WSP
1920 Westchester Ave
Catonsville, MD 21228

Re: University Boulevard Extension
USDOT
Prince William County, VA
VDHR File No.: 2025-4122

Dear Dr. Bedell:

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received a project (the Project) review request for our review and comment from WSP on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) for the above referenced project in Prince William County (the County). Federal undertakings require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 1966), as amended, and it's implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800. DHR understands from the application that WSP requests assistance from DHR to assess the Project's potential impacts on historic resources. DHR provides review and comments to USDOT, Prince William County, and their consultants as assistance in meeting its responsibilities under Section 106.

We will need additional information in order to provide meaningful comments regarding impacts to historic resources.

Archaeology

DHR requests that the Phase II Report prepared by Dutton +Associates for site 44PW1594 be provided to our office for our review. In accordance with our Survey Guidelines, please provide one (1) comb-bound hard copy printed on archival quality paper and one (1) digital Adobe .pdf copy of the report.

Architecture

The report appears to be a desktop review of the Project area and provides a summation of previous cultural resources survey. In the table of previously identified architectural resources (Table 4, Pages 27-28) of the submitted report, *Phase IA Cultural Resource Study University Boulevard Extension* (WSP, June 4, 2025),

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Eastern Region Office
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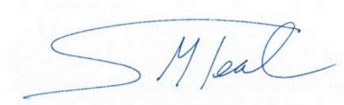
many resources included in the table were last surveyed in 2017 or before (Pohill 1987/2007; Hatch 2016; Leithoff et. al., 2017, etc.). Please note that DHR requires previously-recorded resources to be resurveyed if they have not been surveyed in the last five years. We generally rely on the accuracy of survey data on specific resources for no more than five years, due to possible changes to resources that may occur over the passage of time, advancements in scholarship, and rapid development that affects many parts of the state.

Given the development in the area, we recommend conducting a Phase I architectural survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to find the status of previously recorded resources and identify any other resources 45 years old or older. A Phase I survey of architectural resources must be conducted by qualified professionals, in the appropriate discipline, in accordance with DHR's Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia (October 2011, Revised 2017) at https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/SurveyManual_2017.pdf. DHR recommends a survey of all resources 45 years and older be recorded and assessed for eligibility and project impacts. Resources that are no longer extant or in a ruinous condition should also be photographed (or their vacant lots), documented, and included in the report. When recording distances of historic resources relative to the Project area, please provide accurate measurements and descriptions (e.g. The 1940s Minimal Traditional house is 550 feet from the Limits of Disturbance (LOD and outside the viewshed of the proposed Project due to a vegetative buffer). Of special interest are the cemeteries listed in Table 4 of your report.

One comb bound copy and one digital copy (PDF) of the resulting report should be submitted to our office for review and approval prior to proceeding with the project. It should be noted that all archival material for the architectural study must be submitted and approved by our Archives before we can complete our review of the report. Once we have the results of the surveys, we will be able to advise you whether any further investigations and/or other actions are warranted.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project in general or our review, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov or via telephone at (804) 482-6090.

Sincerely,



Sherry Teal, Architectural Historian
Review and Compliance Division

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EVALUATION OF IMPACT AREAS AT SITE 44PW1594

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

John Bedell and Joseph Clemens

WSP USA Inc.

October 31, 2025

I. INTRODUCTION

Site 44PW1594 is a collection of historic artifacts and features located in the Linton Hall area of Prince William County, Virginia. The site is located in a comparatively low-lying area and includes a small cemetery and several stone piles. The site was historically on the same property as nearby site 44PW1588, a farm dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the two sites may be related. The northern portion of site 44PW1594 is in the path of the proposed University Boulevard Extension. Questions have arisen about whether the site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and what the impact of the new roadway might be on this resource. This memorandum is intended to address those two questions.

II. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Site 44PW1594 was discovered in 2005 (O'Donnell et al. 2005). The Phase I investigators identified the site as a farm dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figure 1). It is quite large, measuring more than 900 feet north to south and 600 feet east to west. It sits mainly on low-lying ground between hills to the north and south. It was identified by a series of surface features, including what was interpreted as a stone chimney base, multiple dirt roads, and several pits. The residents "moved a great deal of fieldstone," forming numerous piles and what appear to be walls or terraces. A cemetery with at least eight burials was identified near the center of the site. The first investigators thought the site might have been founded as early as 1820. Extensive shovel testing of the site did not locate any subsurface features or trash middens, and all artifacts were recovered from mixed deposits in near-surface soils. There was evidence of recent disturbance. DHR concurred with the opinion that the site was potentially eligible after the Phase I survey.

Dutton carried out a Phase II testing of the site in 2022 (Figure 2). The Phase II investigators did not interpret the site as a farm or residence:

Archaeological investigations of the site did not yield conclusive evidence of structural features or ruins within the limits of the site. During the Phase II evaluation survey the stone piles identified by CRI were revisited and based on size, spatial patterning, and lack of observable structural function, it is possible that some of the stone piles more likely reflect field clearing rather than structural features. Subsurface testing in and around the rock pile features did not reveal any conclusive subsurface evidence suggesting domestic structures. . . . Location of Site 44PW1594 in the lower lying lands of the general area could suggest that use of the site was primarily for agricultural and animal husbandry purposes. Structures associated with such activities may have been simple agricultural barns or sheds. . . . It is also possible that several of the stone piles simply reflect clearing of pastureland. (Dutton 2022: 6-2)

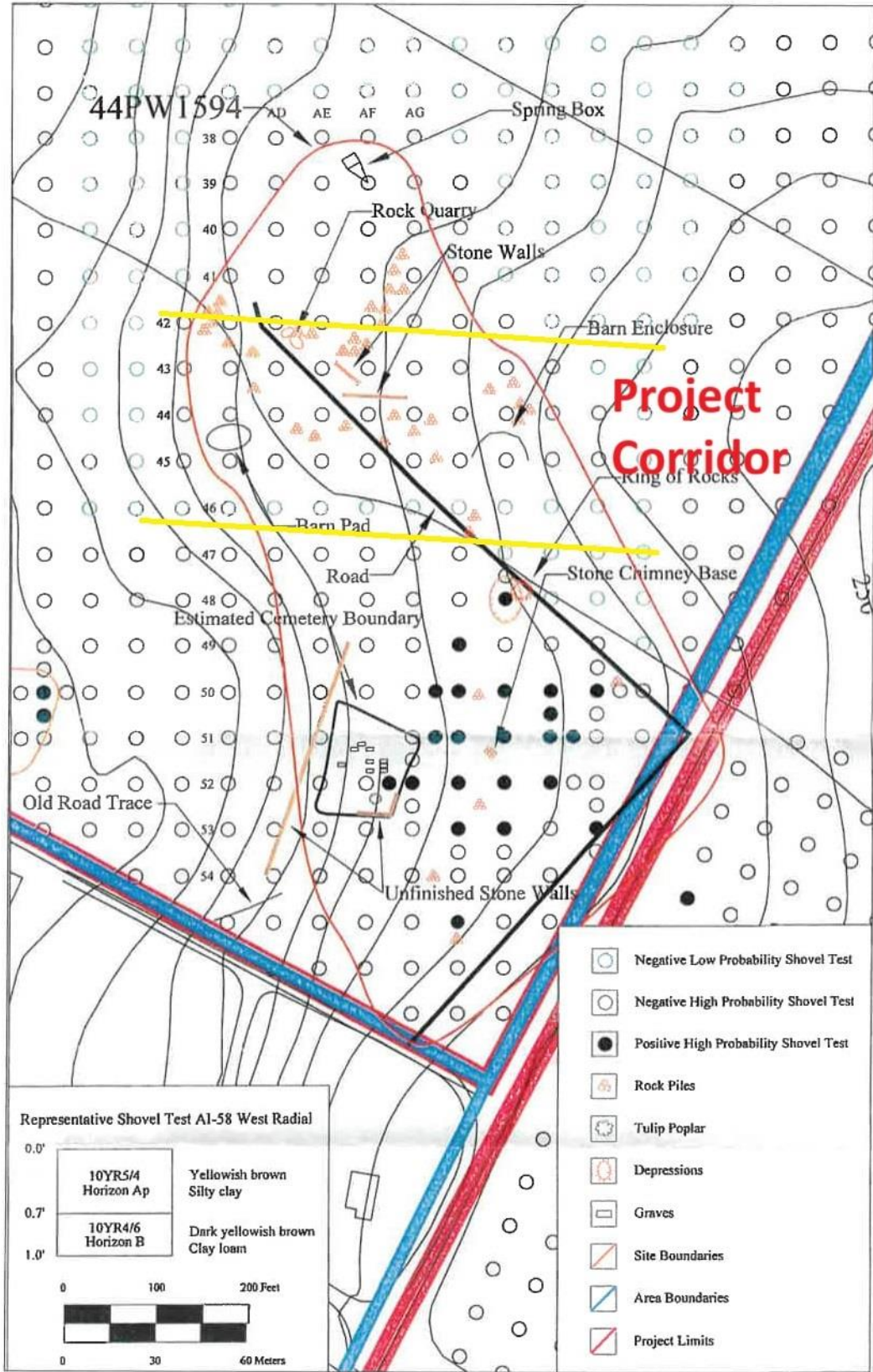


Figure 1. Plan of Phase I Testing, with University Boulevard Corridor. Source: O'Donnell et al. 2005

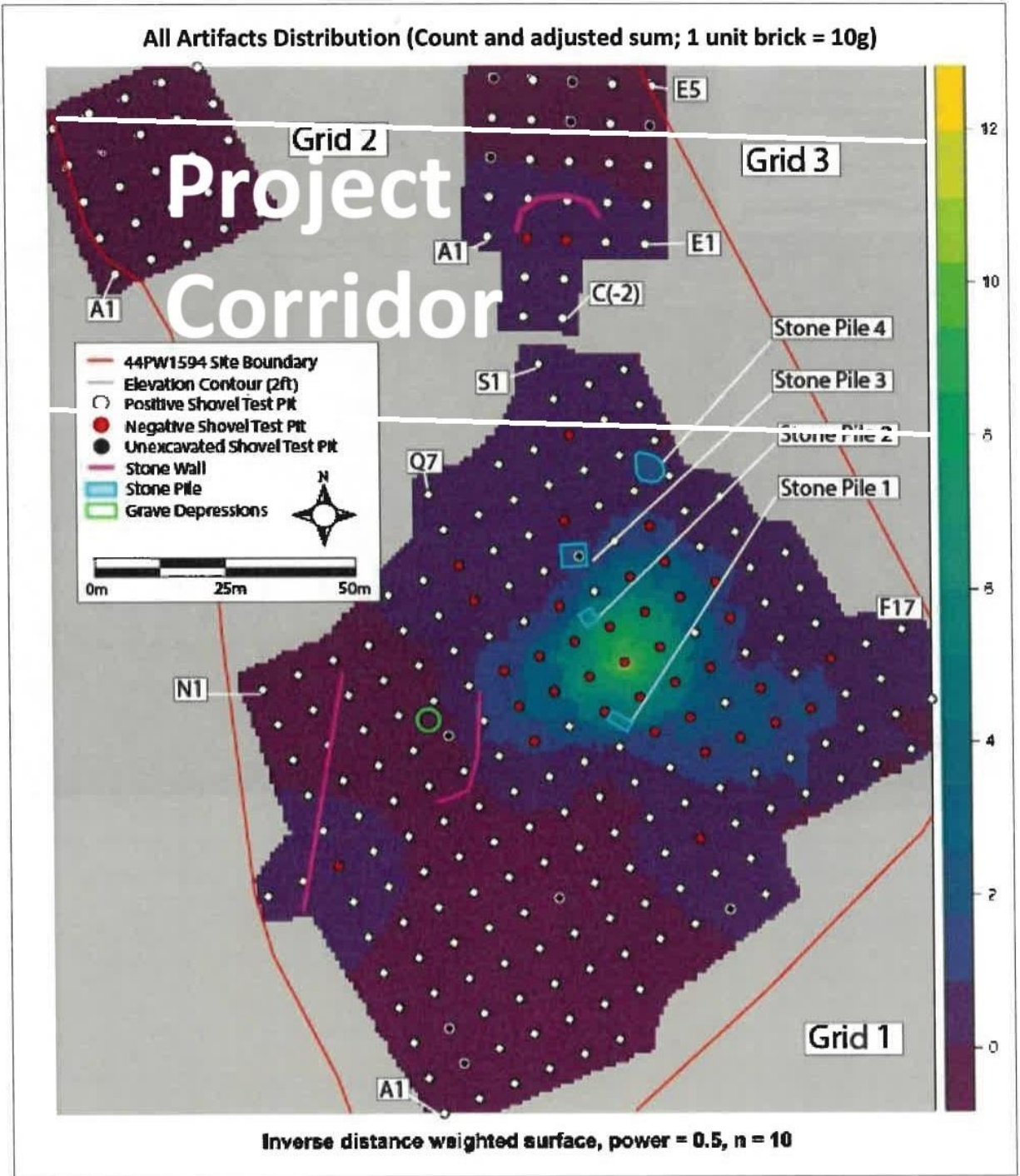


Figure 2. Plan of Phase II Testing and Artifact Density, with University Boulevard Corridor.
 Source: (Source: Dutton 2020)

The Phase II investigation did confirm the presence of a small cemetery. The cemetery boundary was checked by mechanically removing the topsoil from a band around it, providing a clear edge. This careful mapping shows that the cemetery is more than 150 feet outside the University Boulevard project corridor.

The Phase II investigators concluded that the site lacked the integrity to contain important information about the past. Dutton's report was approved by the county but not submitted to VDHR until June 2025. VDHR raised questions about the report and found that it falls short of their requirements in several ways. In particular they requested more information about the northern part of the site, where no test units were excavated; this is area where University Boulevard is projected to cross.

III. REANALYSIS OF THE PHASE II DATA

As the Phase II investigators wrote, 44PW1594 is an unusual site and difficult to interpret. The four stone piles are not obviously the remains of structures, the low-lying location would be unusual for a residence, and it would also be unusual for a house to be placed so close to, and topographically below, a cemetery. None of the "stone walls" described by the Phase I investigators was confirmed during the Phase II, and there were also no obvious remains of fences, as there might well be on a livestock management area in use down to 1920.

During the Phase II testing, 1,256 artifacts were found. They span the whole nineteenth century, from Creamware (1762-1820), Pearlware (1775-1840), and hand-wrought nails (before 1820) to machine-made bottle glass and metal machine parts. A date range of 1800 to 1920 seems like a reasonable estimate, but a starting date as early as 1780 is possible. Interestingly, nearby Site 44PW1588 is in a much better location than Site 44PW1594 and included a clear house foundation with chimney but produced fewer artifacts than 44PW1588 and appears to be decades younger.

The full range of domestic material was found at Site 44PW1594 except that there was little animal bone, which might be partly due to soil acidity. All artifacts were recovered from a single stratum, an old, eroded plowzone measuring 10 to 30 cm deep. The artifacts are concentrated in a space measuring about 100 feet across, more or less within the area bounded by Stone Piles 1 and 2. What would that area represent? It might be a working yard within a farm, but it might also simply be a trash disposal area, perhaps a place where trash was burned.

Some structural artifacts were found, including 135 nails, 16 pieces of window glass, and 39 small pieces of sheet metal that may have come from roofing material. However, that is not a great deal of material to represent multiple structures on a site that was occupied for at least a century. The nails include handwrought specimens likely dating to before 1820 and wire nails probably made after 1890. That number of structural artifacts could equally derive from the burning or dumping of wood from demolished buildings or fences, and certainly does not prove that structures stood here.

The question of the site's dating is complicated by the documentary record, because the Phase II investigators did not find any written evidence that people lived on this property before the twentieth century. No nineteenth-century map shows a residence in this location. Throughout the nineteenth century the c. 130-acre tract that included archaeological sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1592 belonged to families who lived elsewhere, including the Tebbs's and Haislips. Prince William County's property tax records are fairly well preserved for the nineteenth century, and assessments were updated every few years, but no taxes for houses or other buildings were ever assessed on this property.

The first indications of any buildings on the site come in the twentieth century. The "Maneuver Grounds" map of 1904 shows the residence of "J. Monroe" in what could be the location of Site 44PW1588. This may be James Monroe, a black man who was enumerated in the Gainesville District in 1900, along with

his wife and daughter. The first textual evidence comes from 1914. In that year a Chancery lawsuit was filed concerning the estate of Henry C. Haislip, who had died in 1896. A witness in the 1914 trial stated that the 133-acre property containing Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594 was “all practically in timber, pine and oak, and of heavy clay soil.” (The 1904 map also shows this area as forested.) The witness also said that “at one time” there had been two “cabins” on the site, and that the last time he had been on the property only one had been occupied. These two “cabins” could conceivably equate to the two archaeological sites, and if they were sufficiently crude they might have escaped the attentions of the tax assessors. However, some of the artifacts recovered, such as highly-decorated ceramic dishes, do not seem to indicate rough life in crude cabins. Crude cabins also tend not to last very long, when both 44PW1588 and 44PW1594 were occupied for at least several decades. And if the “cabins” of 1914 were old and run down, why were they never noted by nineteenth-century tax assessors? No structures are shown on the site on the very detailed 1933 USGS map, so the site seems to have been abandoned by then.

At this time it must be said that the nature of Site 44PW1594 remains obscure. It may represent a residence, perhaps one of the cabins described in 1914, but it might also be a trash disposal area and some stone piles. It is also not at all clear that further testing would shed any more light. The excavation of 12 test units did not provide clarity, and quite likely the excavation of 12 more would not, either.

During the Phase I survey, no artifacts were recovered in the northern part of the site that will be impacted by University Boulevard. That area was included in the site because of other features, mapped as a spring box, two stone walls, a “barn pad,” and an arced arrangement of stones described as a “barn enclosure.” During the Phase II, the spring box, stone walls, and “barn pad” were not relocated, although the report notes that the area of the spring box was heavily overgrown. The one feature that was recorded was the rough arc of stones. The only positive shovel tests were directly south of this feature, two tests from which four artifacts were recovered (2 sherds of whiteware, one sherd of coarse red earthenware with black glaze, and a fragment of unidentifiable iron).

IV. 2025 FIELDWORK

On October 28, 2025, WSP archaeologist Joe Clemens visited the site. He carried out a surface inspection and limited metal detecting; all artifacts recovered during the metal detecting were photographed and then reburied. He noted that the site had been clear-cut a few years ago (c. 2016) and had since grown up in a dense tangle of blackberries and other brush, severely limiting both visibility and metal detecting. He was able to relocate the key features of the site: the cemetery, the four stone piles, and the stone arc in the northern area. Clemens did not believe that any of these stone features were the remains of structures. He noted that besides the numbered stone piles, there are a great number of rocks on the site, some of them in piles as large as those that were given numbers. A Lidar map of this area (Figure 3) shows many, many small mounds, most of them probably rock piles. In the location of the “Stone Quarry” shown on the Phase I map Clemens found a bulldozer push pile, likely dating to the when the site was logged. Some of the stone piles contain numerous artifacts, especially glass bottles. These artifacts appeared to range in date from the mid 19th-century to the 1970s. A substantial trash pile dating to the mid to late 20th century was observed just south of the cemetery.

In the area where the Phase I investigators reported a “barn pad,” Clemens did not see any evidence of a structure, and metal detecting did not produce any artifacts. There was also no evidence of a spring head, or of any stone walls.

WSP believes that the stone piles on the site are the result of agriculture and field clearing. The entire site has been plowed, including the areas under the stone piles. How? Consider what might happen when sloping soils are subject to plowing and poor soil management. The surface erodes, so the plow cuts ever deeper into the ancient subsoil, exposing more and more bedrock, leading to more and more stones breaking off

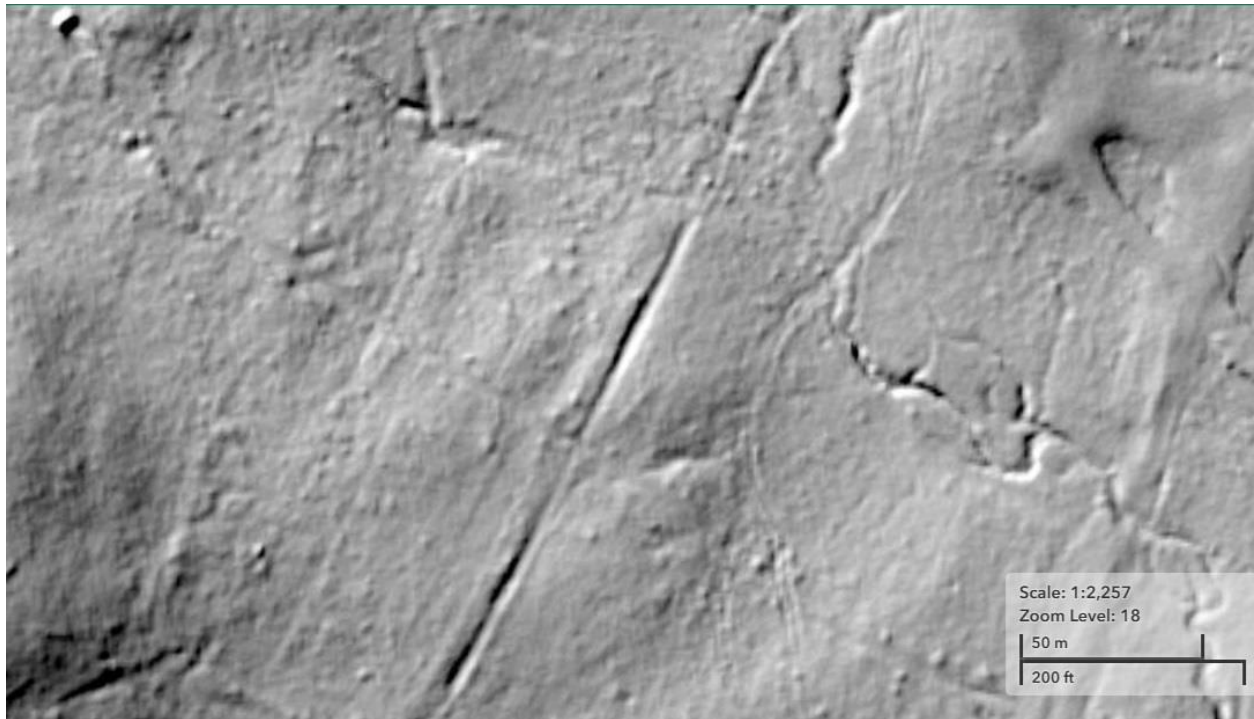
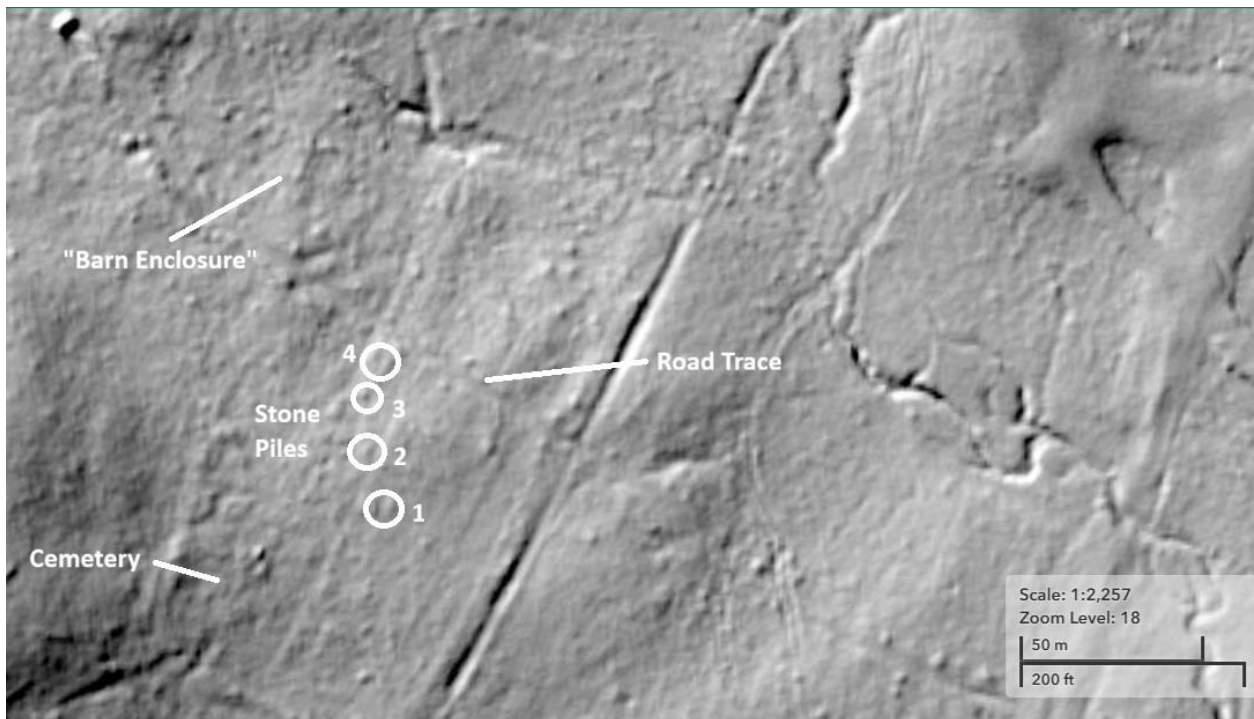


Figure 3. Lidar Map of 44PW1594. Above, Raw Image; Below, Calling out the Features Identified in the Phase I Survey. Notice How Many Mounds and Stone Piles were Not Assigned Numbers. Source: USGS National Map.



and ending up in the plowed fields. These stones are piled up so that plowing can continue in the areas around the piles. As time goes on the situation gets worse and worse until plowing is abandoned and the site reverts to pasture, later growing up in trees. Massive soil erosion was a major problem across the Virginia Piedmont, so it is not surprising to see its effects on this site.

Clemens made a particular inspection of the arc of stones that was the only feature found by the Phase II investigators in the northern part of the site (Figure 4). It does not appear to be a structural feature. It has a different shape from the other stone piles but is otherwise identical to them, just rocks piled up on the ground surface. Intensive metal detecting was carried out around this feature in an area measuring about 50 by 50 meters, resulting in the discovery of eleven artifacts. These consisted of one copper alloy button, two iron machine parts, one bullet, and seven nails, four of them machine cut and three that appear to be handwrought or at least hand-modified (Figure 5), likely dating them to before 1820. No other artifacts, such as glass or ceramic fragments, were noted during excavation of the metal detector finds.

During the metal detecting, a single Civil War artifact was found, an unfired .54 caliber Sharps bullet (Figure 6). These would normally have been carried by cavalry. Given the amount of troop movement along Linton Hall Road during the war, cavalry scouting and foraging undoubtedly took place across the project area. This bullet was most likely dropped during such activity.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite three rounds of archaeological investigation the nature of Site 44PW1594 remains uncertain. It appears to be a domestic site with a long occupation period, circa 1800 to 1920. However, the only visible features are stone piles that are probably not related to structures and a road trace that may have nothing to do with the historic occupation. One way to interpret this confusing assemblage would be to assume that it has been even more severely disturbed than can readily be seen, perhaps by multiple rounds of logging; but this is also uncertain. It is certain that since the last residents moved away the site has been used for trash dumping and logged using heavy machinery.

The ability of Site 44PW1594 to provide information about the past beyond what it has already yielded is limited. The artifacts were all recovered from a single stratum that contains everything from Creamware and handwrought nails to bottle caps and a 7-Up bottle. There is no reason to believe that any of the stone features represent structures. WSP suspects that the excavation of twelve more test units on the site would yield a larger sample of the same types of artifacts but leave the interpretation of the site just as unclear as it is now.

The potential of the northern part of the site that will be impacted by University Boulevard is even more limited. Most of the northern part of the site should probably never have been included within the site boundary. The spring, “barn pad”, “stone walls,” and “rock quarry” were not relocated during either the Phase II study or WSP’s limited investigation, and metal detecting around the “barn pad” produced no artifacts. The stone feature originally described as a “barn enclosure” was found, and some artifacts were recovered around it during both the Phase II shovel testing and the metal detecting. However, the artifact density is far less than in the core of the site, and the stone feature is almost certainly not any kind of structure. As a guess, a shed may have stood here, but this small number of nails could also represent the burning or dumping of lumber from demolition.

In WSP’s opinion, the construction of the University Boulevard Extension will have no measurable impact on whatever ability Site 44PW1594 has to provide information about the past, and therefore no adverse effect on any resource eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.



Figure 4. "Barn Enclosure" Feature, Facing East. Scale is one meter.



Figure 5. Handwrought Nail from 44PW1594



Figure 6. Sharps Bullet, .54 Caliber

REFERENCES

- Dutton, David H. *Phase II Evaluation of Sites 44PW1588, 44PW1590, 44PW1592, and 44PW1594, Prince William County, Virginia*. 2022. Prepared for TNT Environmental, Inc. by Dutton & Associates, Midlothian, Virginia.
- O'Donnell, Darby, Kimberly S. Zawacki, and Scott Riggsby. 2005. *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Atlantic Research Corporation Tract, Prince William County, Virginia*. On file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Report No. PW-533.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

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Julie V. Langan
Director

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December 9, 2025

John Bedell
WSP
1920 Westchester Ave
Catonsville, MD 21228

Gary Li
Prince William County Government
Department of Transportation
5 County Complex Ct.
Prince William, VA 22192

Re: University Boulevard Extension
RSTP-5B01(576)
Prince William County
DHR File Number: 2025-4122
RE: Memo submitted November 13, 2025

Dear Mr. Bedell,

Thank you for submitting the memo with the updated information requested to the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) regarding the above project. We have reviewed the information provided and have the following comment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 1966, as amended). DHR provides review and comments to Prince William County, the agencies engaged, and to their consultants to assist their compliance responsibilities.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation management summary prepared by WSP USA Inc. documents a pedestrian survey and targeted metal detection conducted for the proposed University Boulevard Extension project. Two historic artifacts were recovered during the metal detection survey: a Civil War-era Sharps Bullet (0.54 caliber) and a handwrought nail. Given the low density of artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II surveys, the findings of the current re-evaluation study, and the limited vertical integrity resulting from recent disturbance activities, WSP USA Inc. recommends that no further archaeological investigation is warranted. DHR *concurs* with this recommendation.

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Based upon the information in the memo, DHR requires the submission of a full technical report for the current study to be available to agencies and municipalities for future planning efforts. DHR recommends WSP USA Inc. include mapping of the metal detection survey and positive hit locations to allow reviewers to better understand the investigation. Upon receipt of the full technical report and review to ensure consistency with DHR's Survey Guidelines (rev. 2017), DHR will work quickly to formally resolve consultation on the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project in general or our review, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov or via telephone at (804) 482-6090. If you have any questions regarding the archaeological comments for this project reach out to Chardé Reid via email at charde.reid@dhr.virginia.gov or via telephone at 804-309-3111. Thank you for your consideration of Virginia's historic resources.

Sincerely,



Sherry Teal, Architectural Historian
Review and Compliance Division

cc: Gary Li, Prince William County Department of Transportation

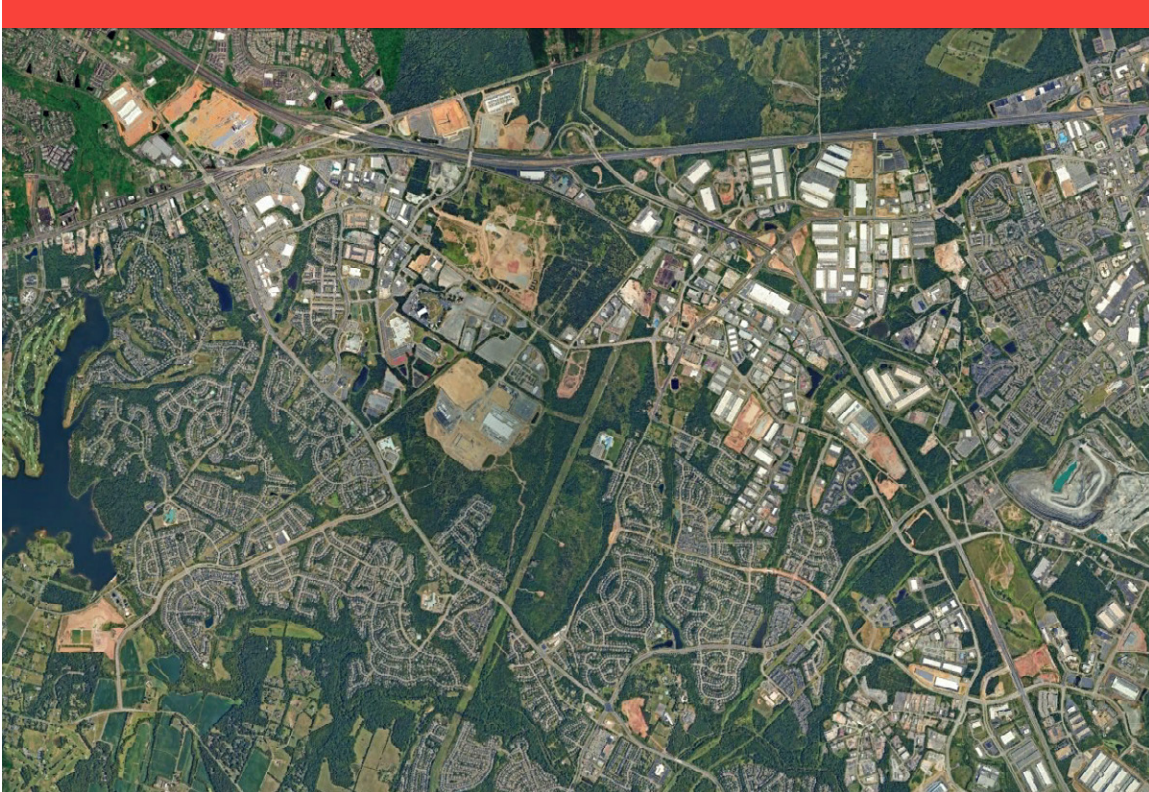
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ADDITIONAL PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF SITE 44PW1594 UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD EXTENSION

Prince William County, Virginia



**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Prepared for:



Prince William County
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192

Prepared by:



WSP USA Inc.
1250 23rd Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20037

January 9, 2026

ADDITIONAL PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF
SITE 44PW1594
UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD EXTENSION

Prince William County, Virginia

THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Prepared for:

Prince William County
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192

Prepared by:

John Bedell, Tara Morgan, and Hilary Wehrle

WSP USA Inc.
1250 23rd Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20037

January 9, 2026

ABSTRACT

On behalf of Prince William County, WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has carried out additional Phase II archaeological testing of Site 44PW1594, which is in the corridor of the proposed University Boulevard Extension (project). The proposed project, located between Gainesville and Linton Hall in the western part of Prince William County, Virginia, would involve the construction of 1.5 miles of new four-lane roadway and the widening of an existing 1-mile road from two lanes to four. The project would include four 12-foot travel lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 10-foot shared use path.

The project corridor, also referred to as the project area, was developed for the early-stage environmental assessments and includes a buffer beyond the likely impact areas. The project area is 2.5 miles long and varies in width from 120 to 400 feet. It extends from Devlin Road to a point 650 feet south of Wellington Road.

The project must comply with the laws and regulations governing federal undertakings, including the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, of 1966, as amended. These laws require federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties that might be affected by a proposed project. The goal of this study was to determine, based on two past studies and additional research, whether archaeological Site 44PW1594, identified within the project area, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

WSP prepared a Phase IA study of the project area in 2025. During that Phase IA study it was discovered that most of the project area had been covered by a Phase I cultural resource study carried out in 2004. That study identified two archaeological sites within the project area. One of those sites, 44PW1597, was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) concurred with that finding. The other site, 44PW1594, was recommended as potentially eligible. Site 44PW1594 was described as a domestic site dating to between 1820 and 1900. It also included a small cemetery, which is outside the current project area and will not be impacted by this project.

Site 44PW1594 could be described as a collection of historic artifacts and features in a comparatively low-lying area, including the small cemetery in the southern portion of the site and several stone piles. The site was historically on the same property as nearby Site 44PW1588, a farm dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the two sites may be related. The northern portion of Site 44PW1594 is in the path of the proposed project. Phase II testing of Site 44PW1594 was carried out in 2022, and it was the investigators' opinion that the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Prince William County archaeologist concurred with this recommendation; however, the report was not submitted to the DHR for their review, so Site 44PW1594 therefore remained potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. After the Phase II report was submitted to the DHR in 2025, they found that the Phase II report fell short of their requirements in several respects. They therefore requested that additional fieldwork be carried out and a new Phase II report prepared.

For the new Phase II study, WSP reviewed both previous studies of the site, performed additional documentary and map research, completed a field inspection of the site, and carried out metal detecting of those portions of the site that could be impacted by the project.

The nature of Site 44PW1594 remains uncertain. It appears to be a domestic site with a long occupation period, circa 1800 to 1920. The identified cemetery is located more than 150 feet outside the project area. The site itself is heavily disturbed, and its ability to provide information about the past is limited. In WSP's opinion Site 44PW1594 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and therefore the proposed project will have no adverse effect on any resource eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
ABSTRACT.....	i
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Background	1
B. Description of the Project Area	1
C. Goals.....	1
D. Personnel	1
II. RESEARCH DESIGN	3
III. RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH	4
A. Environmental Setting.....	4
B. Post-Contact Historic Context.....	4
1. Eighteenth Century	4
2. 1800 to 1860	5
3. Civil War Period.....	6
4. Reconstruction and Growth	8
5. World War I and World War II and the Modern Era.....	8
C. Previous Studies	11
1. Summary.....	11
2. Reanalysis of Phase II Data	11
IV. ADDITIONAL PHASE II FIELDWORK	16
A. Field Inspection and Metal Detecting.....	16
B. Summary	22
V. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
A. Assessment	23
B. Recommendations	23
VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES CITED	24

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Location of University Boulevard Extension Project	2
2	Project Area and Vicinity in 1933	9
3	Project Area and Vicinity in 1953	10
4	Phase I Testing at Site 44PW1594	12
5	Phase II Testing at Site 44PW1594	13
6	Map Showing the Lewis Residence and Vicinity, 1904	15
7	Plan of Visible Features and Metal Detector Finds at Site 44PW1594, October 2025.....	17
8a	Lidar Map of Site 44PW1594	18
8b	Annotated Lidar Map of Site 44PW1594	18
9	Stone Arc at Site 44PW1594, Facing East (scale is 1 meter)	19
10	Hand-wrought Nail, Site 44PW1594	20
11	.54 Caliber Sharps Bullet, Site 44PW1594	21

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

On behalf of Prince William County, WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has carried out additional Phase II testing of Site 44PW1594, which is within the corridor of the proposed University Boulevard Extension (project). The project, located between Gainesville and Linton Hall in Prince William County, Virginia, would involve the construction of 1.5 miles of new four-lane roadway and the widening of an existing 1-mile road from two lanes to four. The corridor would include four 12-foot travel lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 10-foot shared use path. The project corridor, also referred to as the project area, was developed for the early-stage environmental assessments and includes a buffer beyond the likely impact areas. The project area is 2.5 miles long and varies in width from 120 to 400 feet. It extends from Devlin Road to a point 650 feet south of Wellington Road (Figure 1).

The project must comply with the laws and regulations governing federal undertakings, including the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These laws require that significant cultural resources that might be affected by a proposed project be identified and protected. WSP therefore prepared a Phase IA study of the project area (Bedell et al. 2025). That study showed that one archaeological site (44PW1594) within the project area remained potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) deemed subsequent Phase II work (Dutton 2022) insufficient and has requested additional, Phase II work for this site. The current document summarizes the previous studies of Site 44PW 1594, describes the additional testing carried out, and makes a new recommendation as to the eligibility of the resource.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is in the western part of the county, between Gainesville and Linton Hall (see Figure 1). This area was largely rural as recently as 1980, but it is now densely developed. The project area includes two distinct environmental zones. The western portion is already developed; this is the section where an existing two-lane roadway is being widened to four lanes. The eastern two-thirds of the project corridor cross an undeveloped area. The western area, already built up with structures that are less than 50 years old, has little potential for cultural resources. The remainder of the project area was farmland in the early twentieth century. In recent decades much of it has grown up in trees.

Site 44PW1594 measures approximately 960x400 feet (290x92 meters), or roughly 9 acres (3.6 hectares), of which about 2.5 acres (1.0 hectare) is within the current project area.

C. GOALS

The goal of this study was to determine, based on two past studies and additional research and fieldwork, whether archaeological Site 44PW1594 is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

D. PERSONNEL

The principal investigator for this study was Dr. John Bedell, and the field director was Joseph Clemens. Historical research was carried out by Hilary Wehrle. Dr. Bedell, Mr. Clemens, and Ms. Wehrle meet the Secretary of Interior's standards for their roles in this project.

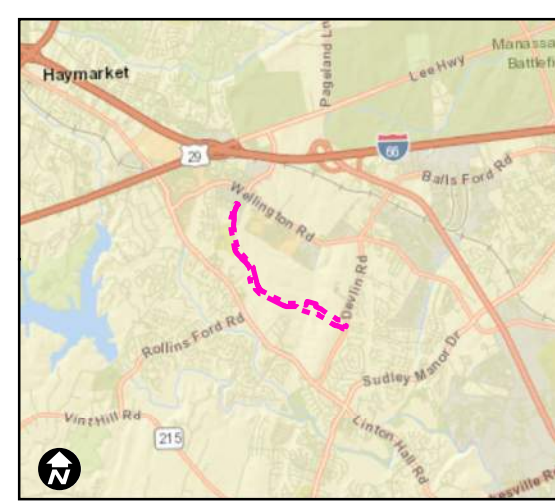
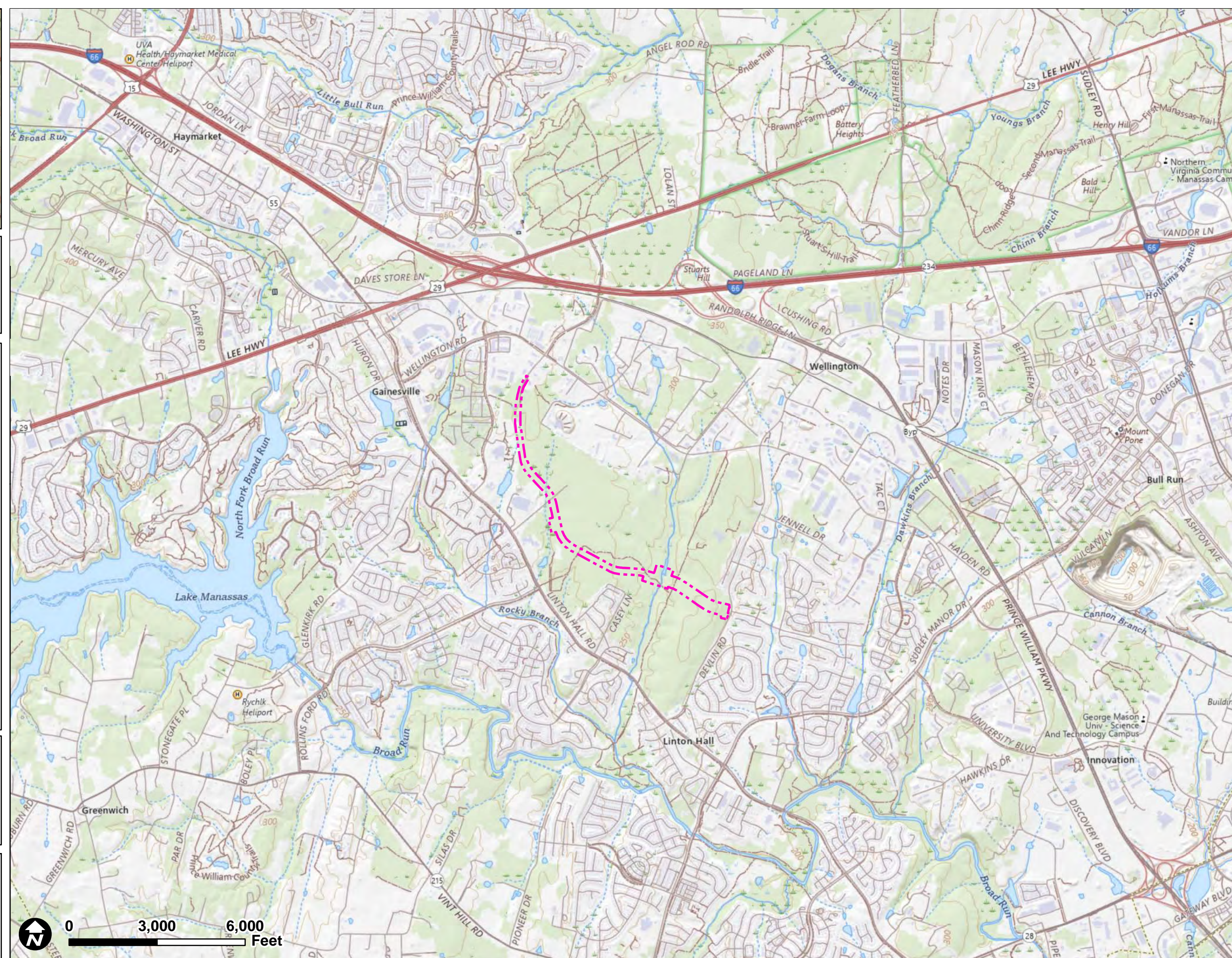


Figure 1: Site Location Map

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



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II. RESEARCH DESIGN

The project began with a review of existing information on the site, most of it derived from the previous Phase I and Phase II studies (Dutton 2022; O'Donnell et al. 2005). Wider background information was drawn from WSP's Phase IA study (Bedell et al. 2025).

The Phase I and II investigators disagreed about the nature of the site, with the Phase I study calling it a residence (O'Donnell et al. 2005) and the Phase II investigators thinking it a hodgepodge of features mainly related to stock raising (Dutton 2022). The additional fieldwork in the current study was designed to resolve the dispute over the site's nature and answer particular questions, including the following.

- Were any of the stone features noted on the site structural remains?
- What were the dates of its occupation or use?
- Are any potentially significant deposits present in the northern part of the site that will be impacted by the project?

Fieldwork consisted of surface inspection and metal detecting; metal detecting was carried out only within the project area.

III. RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

A. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Western Prince William County is within the Piedmont geographic province, in particular the area known as the Triassic Basin. This is a region of gentle hills and relatively low relief. Elevations range from 200 to 400 feet above sea level. The project area is drained by small streams that flow southward toward Broad Run. Soils in the undeveloped portion of the project area are mapped largely as Jackland and Haymarket silt loams, moderately well-drained types that are suitable for agriculture but not of the highest quality.

In late pre-Contact times the project area would have been mostly oak-hickory forest.

B. POST-CONTACT HISTORIC CONTEXT

1. *Eighteenth Century*

The population of inland northern Virginia remained small until after 1722, when the Treaty of Albany ended the threat of attacks by the Five Nations Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and their allies. After this, the land began to fill up with settlers. In 1724 the rector of Overwharton Parish, which then included all northern Virginia, said that he ministered to 650 families. In the same year colonial tax documents indicate that there were 1,554 “tithables” in Stafford County, which covered the same area (Harrison 1924:117). People were deemed “tithable” if they could engage in tobacco cultivation, and this category included all men over the age of 15 and enslaved adult women. A series of records in 1699 for the colony show that there were about 2.79 people in the population as a whole for each tithable, so in 1724 the population of northern Virginia was about 4,300. Prince William County was among the new counties formed because of rapid population growth in 1731.

A new parish in 1744 named Dettingen was erected with similar boundaries to that of modern Prince William County. The registers of the new parish of Dettingen provide counts of tithables for almost every year from its founding to 1802, and they document the very rapid population over that period. The first head count in the parish record was taken in 1745, when there were 977 tithables, or about 2,800 people, in the county. By the start of the Revolution, the county held more than 2,000 tithables and probably around 6,000 people. After stagnating during the recession of the Revolutionary period, population growth resumed after 1785 and continued until about 1800.

As the population grew, settlement of the region gradually spread away from the main waterways and into interior locations. Road networks slowly developed to serve these inland farms, beginning with “rolling roads” down which hogsheads of tobacco could be rolled to river landings.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the economy and society of the region were dominated by large plantations. The biggest landowners controlled multiple large “tracts” that were sometimes scattered across the region (Parker and Hernigle 1990:3). These plantations had a large, enslaved labor force. Large plantations not only produced tobacco for export but also much of their own food. They traded directly with ships from England or the Netherlands at their own wharves, so they had little need for stores or towns. Some of the working plantations were leased to tenant farmers.

After about 1750, some large planters began subdividing their estates and selling properties of 150 to 1,000 acres to farming families. These sales by the great planters led to the rise of the middling planter class. Some of these middling planters employed enslaved laborers, but others did not. This process of subdivision accelerated during and after the Revolution, when many of the big planters fell into debt. The rural population rose, and communities of free, landowning farmers grew up.

2. 1800 to 1860

Around 1800 the population of eastern Virginia reached a peak and then stagnated until the twentieth century. The lack of population growth despite continued high birth rates can be attributed to the migration of Americans westward. The migration included many enslaved people, some of whom moved westward with their enslavers, and some of whom were sold away from their homes. Even some free African Americans were able to acquire land.

After the Revolutionary War the Commonwealth of Virginia largely governed itself, and leadership secured local interests. Most planters wanted to uphold the slave-based agrarian culture and economy, but others considered slavery a violation of Revolutionary principles and freed some or all of their enslaved workforce (Blake and Bowden 1999:21). In 1791 Robert Carter III (1728–1804) emancipated nearly all of the 508 people he had enslaved at his plantations by “Deed of Gift” filed with the county courts. This is the largest known release of enslaved individuals in North American history prior to the Civil War and the largest number released by an individual in the United States (Berkeley and *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* 2020).

The local economy shifted from the sale of tobacco to seaborne merchants to more local and regional trade. Rural towns formed throughout Prince William County as a result (Blake and Bowden 1999:21; Reeves 2000:15). Centreville, Buckland, Haymarket, and Occoquan were established in 1792, 1796, 1799, and 1804, respectively. The significance of Alexandria as a port city and the county seat at Dumfries encouraged the construction of a new rural roadway network (Reeves 2000:13). Postal roads and carriage trails developed in the mid- to late eighteenth century. Some of these roads followed Native American trails, including the Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, millers, merchants, and craftspeople began businesses in support of the area’s farmers (Reeves 2000:17).

Establishing roadways led to the construction of taverns to service travelers. Tavern operators required a license correlated to their “good standing” within the community and testimony of their character and suitability to host travelers. Licensed taverns provided meals and sometimes overnight hospitality to travelers. They became social hubs and locations of exchange for local and regional news. Stagecoach companies and taverns could make deals to serve as way stations (Reeves 2000:14). Roads also allowed inland inhabitants to transport their crops to urban markets and acquire manufactured goods. Gainesville, Virginia, originated as a stagecoach stop on the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike, which was in full operation by 1828 (Galke 1992:23; Writers’ Program of the Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1941:71, in Reeves 2000:167).

In 1850 the General Assembly chartered the interconnected Manassas Gap Railroad Company and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The introduction of the railroad provided another important mode of transportation to those who lived in Prince William County’s interior. Construction began the following year, and the Manassas Gap Railroad opened in 1852, running between The Plains, Rectortown, and Markham (Blake and Bowden 1999:22; Galke 1992:23; Harrison 1924:588–592). Local farmers with the intent to connect Gainesville to Jones Point initiated more railroad construction, but it proved too expensive for its backers, who filed for bankruptcy in 1858. The line was abandoned with only the bed constructed, and the railway bed would play a significant role in the Second Battle of Bull Run (McGarry 1982:63; National Park Service 2009:66).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, slavery had been a part of the culture of Manassas and Gainesville area for 50 years (Kulikoff 1986:41; Mullin 1972; Reeves 2000:11). An enslaved subculture developed within and between area plantations, and to some extent this local culture was connected to other African American communities across the state. Enslaved individuals on large Virginia plantations lived mostly in clusters of huts placed around the estates and easily accessible to the fields, called “quarters.” Their living space was similar in function and appearance to small villages. The quarters were surrounded

by gardens where they could cultivate some of their own food. Enslaved people were generally given Sundays off and spent that time laboring on their own behalf (Fox-Genovese 1988; Genovese 1974).

Enslaved Africans brought their own inherited craft traditions and innovated new techniques of animal husbandry, gardening, ironworking, basketry, and pottery making. These products could be exchanged through a barter system or for cash. Market activities left more traces in the written record than other aspects of the daily lives of the enslaved (Schlotterbeck 1995; Sorrels and Simmons 1999). Pottery made by this population has been found at Manassas and was traded throughout the neighborhood. Enslaved laborers on smaller farms sometimes lived in the basement or attic of their enslaver's house rather than in quarters elsewhere and worked alongside other members of the household. It is more difficult for archaeologists to identify their homes and cultural materials because of this; however, some evidence can be studied.

3. Civil War Period

Northern Virginia was one of the key battlegrounds of the Civil War, and several large battles were fought in the region. The First and Second Battles of Manassas or Bull Run and the Battle of Bristoe Station all affected the area of Gainesville. Linton Hall Road was already an important transportation route in this period, so troops marched past the project area on several occasions. Troops from both sides also camped in Prince William County, and wherever Civil War regiments camped, they had a dire impact on the landscape.

The battle that had the biggest impact on Gainesville was the Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, fought in the summer of 1862. That year's campaign began with a Union advance toward Richmond from the southeast under the command of Maj. Gen. George McClellan. To defend Washington, the Union had left about 50,000 men in northern Virginia. After the Union advance stalled in front of Richmond, the new Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson's men from the Shenandoah Valley, attacked the Union army in the battles known as the Seven Days (June 25 to July 1). None of these were a clear-cut Confederate victory in tactical terms, but McClellan withdrew after each one. Seeing that the attack on Richmond had failed, Lincoln ordered McClellan to return to Washington.

While McClellan was still engaging Lee, on June 26 Lincoln appointed John Pope, who had been a successful leader as commander of a newly organized Army of Virginia. Pope's new command consisted of three corps: I Corps (Franz Sigel), II Corps (Nathaniel Banks), and III Corps (Irvin McDowell). I Corps, formerly the Mountain Department commanded by John Frémont, was now commanded by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel. II Corps, formerly known as V Corps and Department of the Shenandoah, was commanded by Nathaniel Banks. III Corps, formerly known as I Corps and Department of the Rappahannock, was commanded by Irvin McDowell. Pope's army also included a Cavalry Brigade, commanded by George Bayard.

Lee, sensing that McClellan's attack on Richmond was effectively over, began shifting his troops northward on July 13, beginning with Jackson's and Ewell's divisions. Jackson was now commander of one "wing" of the army, composed of three divisions. James Longstreet commanded the other wing, with four divisions. As soon as the threat to Richmond was gone, Longstreet and Lee followed Jackson north. Jackson tried to drive Pope's men from the line they were holding along the Rapidan River, and a significant battle was fought at Cedar Mountain on August 9. Pope fell back to the Rappahannock River but maintained a strong front. Jackson crossed the Rappahannock at Hinson's Mill Ford and followed a circuitous route through western Fauquier County via Orlean and Salem (now Marshall) before turning east through Thoroughfare Gap into Pope's rear, where he attacked and destroyed Union supply depots at Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction. Pope abruptly turned his army northward, hoping to trap and destroy Jackson's force before Lee could reassemble his army. Lee meanwhile hoped to trap and destroy Pope before he was significantly reinforced by McClellan's troops, some leading units of which had already joined Pope.

The result of these maneuvers was the Second Battle of Bull Run, or Second Manassas, fought on August 28 to 30, 1862. The fighting began when some of Pope's men, searching for Jackson, marched down the Warrenton Turnpike right past his troops. Jackson, afraid that Pope was withdrawing to Centreville, resolved to draw him into a battle before he could escape the trap that he and Lee were planning. Jackson therefore deployed artillery near the Brawner Farm and began shelling the troops passing along the turnpike. Ordered to silence the guns, Union Brigadier John Gibbon sent one regiment of his Black Hat brigade up the hill. There the men were surprised to find a whole brigade of Confederate infantry advancing toward them, and Gibbon hurriedly deployed the rest of his brigade. The resulting fight lasted until dark and included what Gibbon later called the most intense small arms fire he saw during the entire war.

The next day Pope, realizing that he had found Jackson's force, struggled to bring his own army into position to attack. Jackson took a strong position on the wooded Stony Ridge, behind the berm for the unfinished Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Pope was appalled to discover that his corps were now scattered, and only Sigel was available to attack Jackson on the morning of August 29. Sigel's attack was made forcefully in places but it was always localized, allowing Jackson to transfer men from other parts of his line to wherever there was danger. Later in the afternoon Pope launched another attack using fresh reinforcements, including units from McClellan's army, but again the attack was disjointed and made little progress. Meanwhile, Longstreet's men were beginning to arrive.

On August 30 Pope tried again to attack Jackson, even though he had known since the evening before that Longstreet was in the field. However, Porter's assault on the Deep Cut also failed, largely because of devastating fire from massed Confederate artillery. Around 4:00 p.m. Longstreet finally launched the Confederate counterattack, sending more than 20,000 men forward in a line nearly a mile and a half long. Their initial objective was Henry House Hill, site of the first great Confederate victory of the war. Pope's army, still mostly facing northwest toward Jackson, was further disordered by retreating men from the failed attack at the Deep Cut, giving Longstreet's men a great initial advantage. However, a series of Union commanders, sometimes acting without orders, brought their men into the fray to delay the Confederates, allowing McDowell, Reynolds, and others time to assemble a defense. Federal troops held for a time along Chinn Ridge, then fell back to Henry House Hill. There they blunted an attack by Anderson's division, which gave the Union army time to make an orderly retreat across Bull Run toward Centreville. The last fighting of the day took place around 7:00 p.m., when John Buford's Union cavalry prevented Confederate cavalry from crossing Lewis Ford to interfere with the Union retreat.

The Second Battle of Bull Run, or Second Manassas, was a Confederate victory, but it did not fulfill Lee and Jackson's hope of destroying a large part of the Union army. The difference between the two Union retreats showed how much the soldiers had learned in a year of fighting, and therefore how hard it was going to be for either side to win decisive battlefield victories in the future.

Bristoe Station saw fighting again in October 1863. After returning to Virginia following their defeat at Gettysburg, Lee's men were maneuvering again on familiar ground, seeking advantage (Campi 2024). On October 13, near Auburn, an unplanned skirmish instigated by Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart pushed troops of the U.S. Army under Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren southwest toward Bristoe Station. Maj. Gen. George G. Meade of the U.S. Army had been given notice of Lee's movement by semaphores on the signal tower on Mount Pony near Culpeper and rushed troops under command of Gen. Alexander Hays to aid Warren, whose division lay concealed along the road embankments. As Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's Third Corps, under orders from Lee, attempted to close the gap on the U.S. Army, they failed to see Hays's men lying in wait. As Hill rushed his men forward, the men from Hays's division rose from the sides of the embankment and poured heavy fire into Hill's III Corps. In the ensuing chaos the U.S. Army claimed victory and captured several pieces of heavy artillery.

4. Reconstruction and Growth

The population of Prince William County fell in the late 1860s, because of the war and the flight of people from the devastated parts of the landscape. The agrarian economy suffered from neglect as many men returning from the war were unable to farm. Field workers had to be hired, and local farmers began to cultivate fruit and vegetable crops and focus on animal husbandry, which were activities better suited to the local economy. Many farmers could not hire workers at all, and the average farm size decreased to 150 acres (Galke 1992:29; McGarry 1980:5; Reeves 2000:19). Over time, the county population began to increase again, by about 22 percent in the late 1800s and early 1900s (WPA 1941:55, in Reeves 2000:19).

Industrialization in Prince William County brought further changes, with steam- and horse-powered farming equipment replaced by gasoline-powered tractors that were faster and more efficient. Trucks and automobiles replaced horses, which in turn made road improvements pivotal to ease their travel. Land previously used to raise livestock feed was repurposed to grow plants for human consumption (Galke 1992:26).

Although new jobs in mining, foresting, and tobacco manufacturing, as well as railroad expansion, allowed some of Virginia's white citizens to prosper, the institutionalized racism of the "Jim Crow" era blocked the economic and political progress of Virginia's African American residents (DHR 2017:112). Black people had been enfranchised and guaranteed equal rights in the Reconstruction-era Underwood constitution, but this theoretical equality, never fully realized in practice, was reversed by the new state constitution of 1902 and was in effect until July 1, 1971, and the Civil Rights movement (Breitzer 2015).

Between 1901 and 1905, the number of Black voters decreased from approximately 147,000 to only 10,000 (Breitzer 2015; Reeves 2000:19; Reeves 2001:2.8). Under "the white-dominated political and economic power structure," African Americans suffered discrimination in every realm, including lower wages and restricted property ownership, reduced school funding, substandard public facilities, and state-enforced segregation (DHR 2017:112).

5. World War I and World War II and the Modern Era

Prince William County in the early twentieth century remained largely rural, but with the onset of World War I and the construction of the Quantico Marine Corps base, the area began to grow economically and in population density. The construction of Fort Belvoir for the Army Corps of Engineers aided in war efforts and drew more people to the county. The population of the county would grow exponentially throughout the twentieth century (Sadler and Stewart 2023).

None of the Civil War maps of this area show any structures in the project vicinity. The first map that does show structures around the project area is a large-scale United States Geological Survey (USGS) map of 1933 (Figure 2). A 1:24,000 quadrangle of 1953 shows more detail (Figure 3).

In the 1970s and 1980s, the population continued to grow exponentially as Prince William County became a seat for suburbs for people working in the Washington, DC, region. Large-scale development of commercial and industrial enterprises shifted the county away from its agricultural heritage into a newer suburban area (Sadler and Stewart 2023).

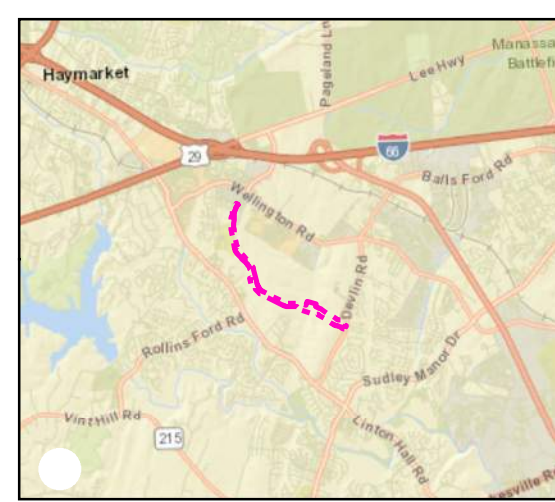

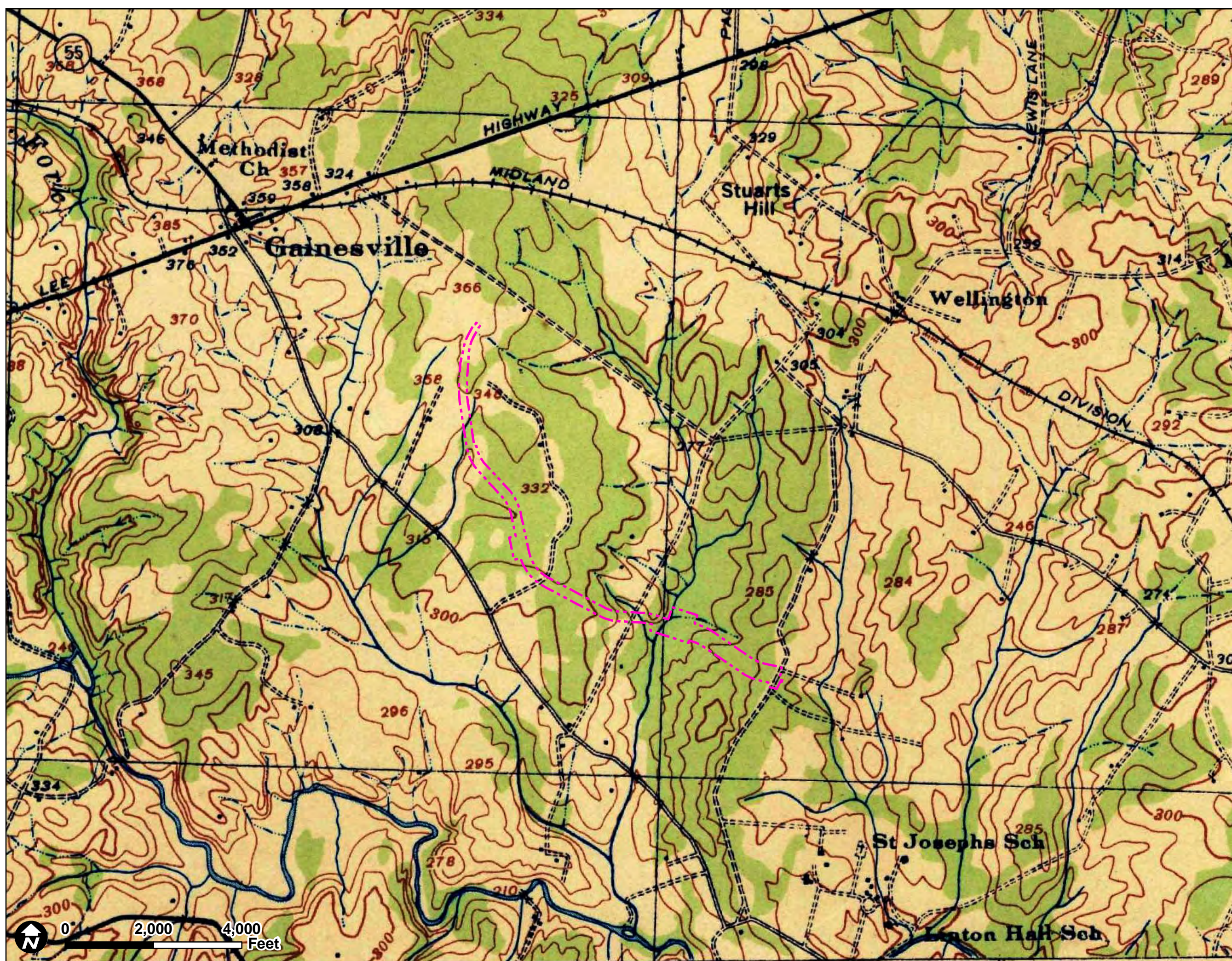


Figure 2: Project Vicinity in 1933

University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



Job No. US-WSP-194329.4472

Drawn By: M.COOLEY

Reviewed By: G.KATZ

Date: 4/16/2025

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1 inch = 2,000 feet



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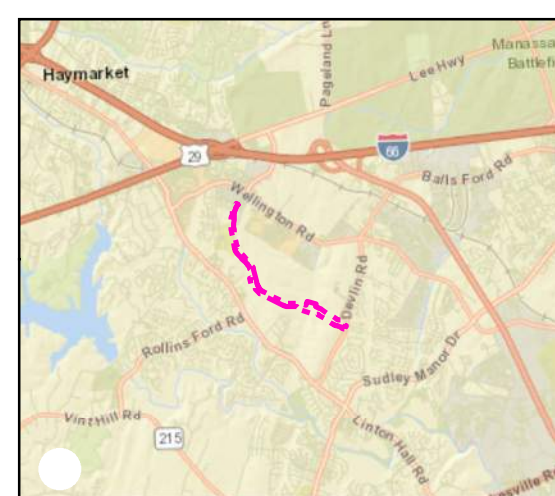



Figure 3: Project Vicinity in 1953

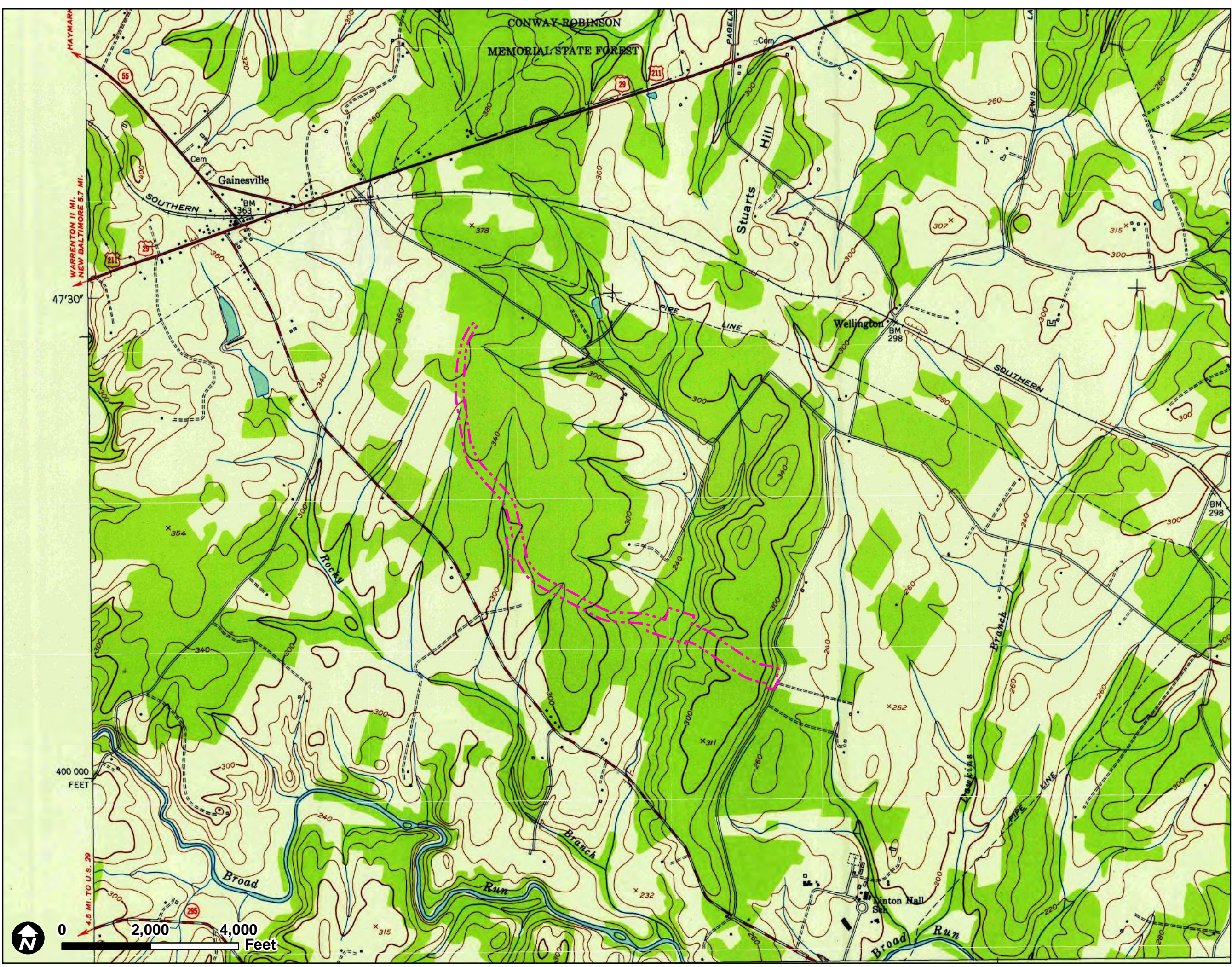
University Boulevard
Prince William County, Virginia

 Project Area- 77.1 Acres



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C. PREVIOUS STUDIES

1. Summary

Site 44PW1594 was discovered in 2005 (O'Donnell et al. 2005). The Phase I investigators identified the site as a farm dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figure 4). It is quite large, measuring more than 900 feet north to south and 600 feet east to west. It sits mainly on low-lying ground between hills to the north and south. It was identified by a series of surface features, including what was interpreted as a stone chimney base, multiple dirt roads, and several pits. The residents “moved a great deal of fieldstone,” forming numerous piles and what appear to be walls or terraces. (O'Donnell et al. 2005). A cemetery with at least eight burials was identified near the center of the site. The first investigators thought the site might have been founded as early as 1820. Extensive shovel testing of the site did not locate any subsurface features or trash middens, and all artifacts were recovered from mixed deposits in near-surface soils. There was evidence of recent disturbance. DHR concurred with the opinion that the site was potentially eligible after the Phase I survey.

Dutton carried out a Phase II testing of the site in 2022 (Figure 5). The Phase II investigators did not interpret the site as a farm or residence:

Archaeological investigations of the site did not yield conclusive evidence of structural features or ruins within the limits of the site. During the Phase II evaluation survey the stone piles identified by CRI were revisited and based on size, spatial patterning, and lack of observable structural function, it is possible that some of the stone piles more likely reflect field clearing rather than structural features. Subsurface testing in and around the rock pile features did not reveal any conclusive subsurface evidence suggesting domestic structures. . . . Location of Site 44PW1594 in the lower lying lands of the general area could suggest that use of the site was primarily for agricultural and animal husbandry purposes. Structures associated with such activities may have been simple agricultural barns or sheds. . . . It is also possible that several of the stone piles simply reflect clearing of pastureland [Dutton 2022: 6-2].

The Phase II investigation did confirm the presence of a small cemetery. The cemetery boundary was checked by mechanically removing the topsoil from a band around it, providing a clear edge. This careful mapping shows that the cemetery is more than 150 feet outside the University Boulevard project area. The Phase II investigators concluded that Site 44PW1594 lacked the integrity to contain important information about the past. Dutton's report was approved by the county but not submitted to the DHR until June 2025. The DHR raised questions about the report and found that it did not meet their requirements in several ways. In particular they requested more information about the northern portion of the site, where no test units had been excavated; this is area that the project is proposed to cross.

2. Reanalysis of Phase II Data

As the Phase II investigators wrote, Site 44PW1594 is an unusual site and difficult to interpret (Dutton 2022). The four stone piles are not obviously the remains of structures, the low-lying location would be unusual for a residence, and it would also be unusual for a house to be placed so close to, and topographically below, a cemetery. None of the “stone walls” described by the Phase I investigators in 2005 was confirmed during the Phase II in 2022, and there were also no obvious remains of fences, as there might well be on a livestock management area in use down to 1920.

During the 2022 Phase II testing, 1,256 artifacts were found. They span the whole nineteenth century, from creamware (1762–1820), pearlware (1775–1840), and hand-wrought nails (before 1820) to machine-made bottle glass and metal machine parts. A date range of 1800 to 1920 seems like a reasonable estimate, but a

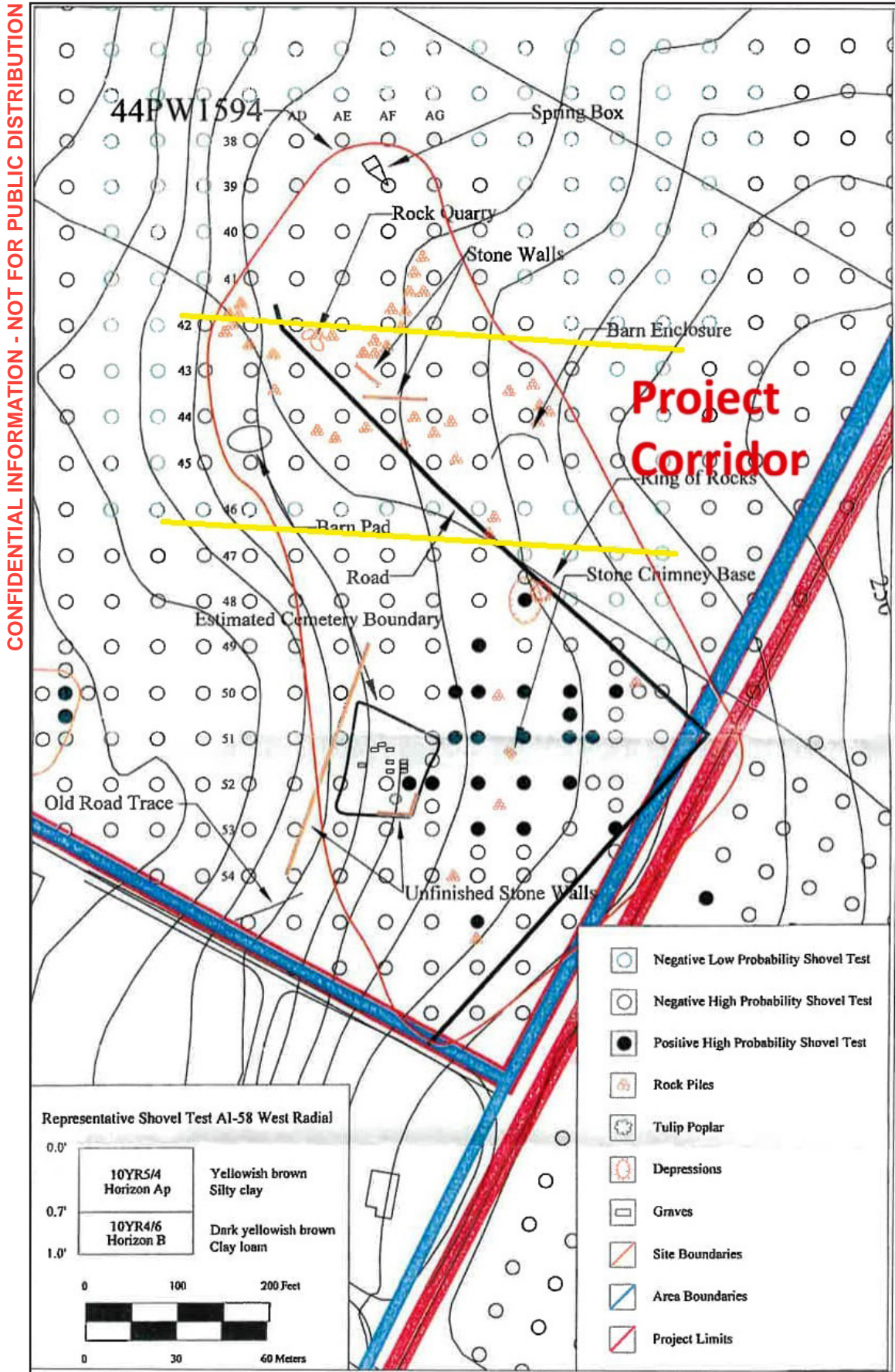


FIGURE 4: Phase I Testing at Site 44PW1594 (O'Donnell et al. 2005)

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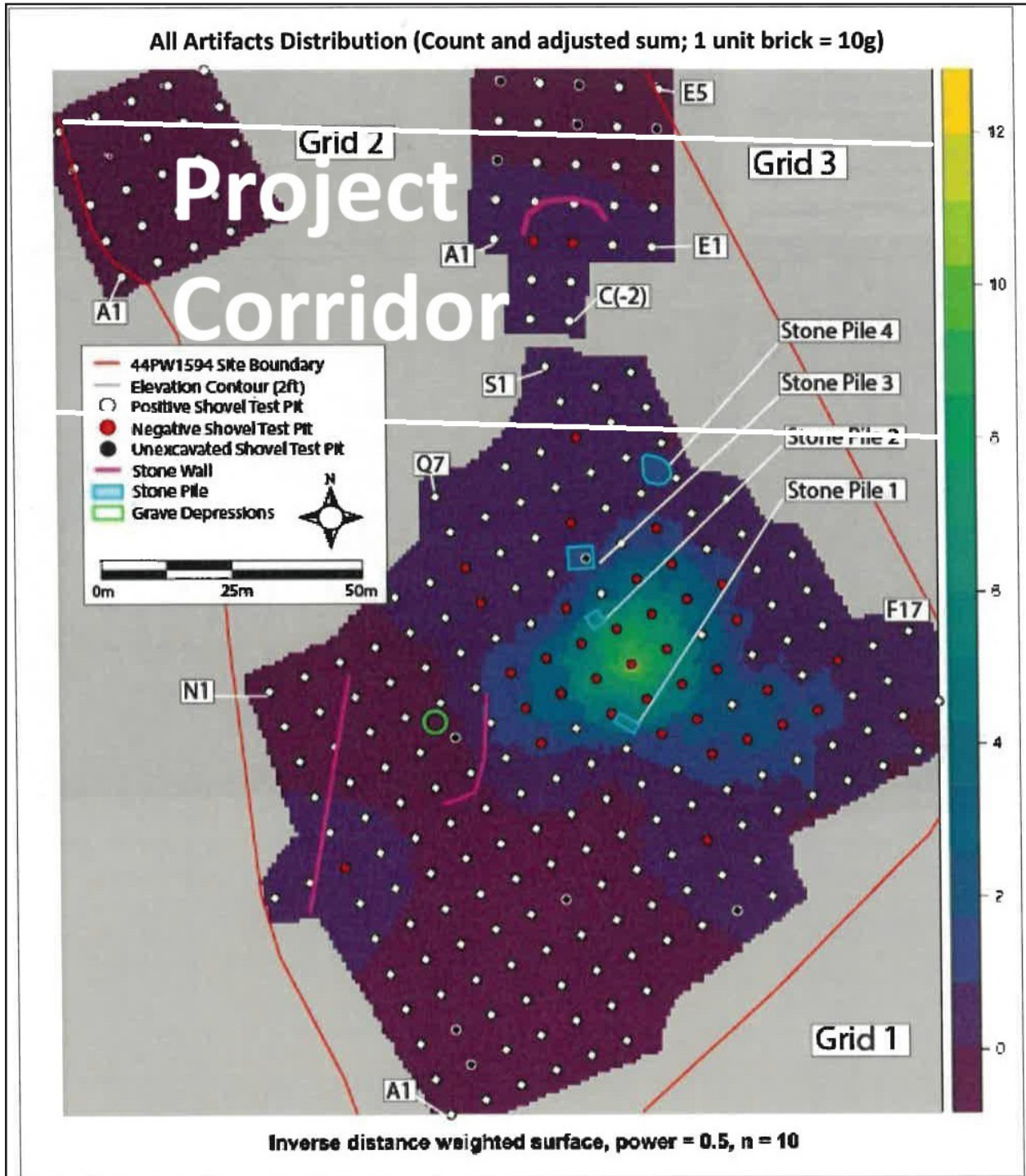


FIGURE 5: Phase II Testing at Site 44PW1594 (Dutton 2022)

starting date as early as 1780 is possible. Interestingly, nearby Site 44PW1588 is in a much better location than Site 44PW1594 and includes a clear house foundation with a chimney but produced fewer artifacts than Site 44PW1588 and appears to be decades younger. The full range of domestic material was found at Site 44PW1594 except that there was little animal bone, which might be partly a result of soil acidity. All artifacts were recovered from a single stratum, an old, eroded plowzone measuring 10 to 30 centimeters deep. The artifacts were concentrated in a space measuring about 100 feet across, more or less within the area bounded by Stone Piles 1 and 2. What would that area represent? It might be a working yard within a farm, but it might also be simply a trash disposal area, perhaps a place where trash was burned.

Some structural artifacts were found during the 2022 Phase II testing of the site, including 135 nails, 16 pieces of window glass, and 39 small pieces of sheet metal that may have come from roofing material. However, that is not a great deal of material to represent multiple structures on a site that was occupied for at least a century. The nails include hand-wrought specimens likely dating to before 1820 and wire nails probably made after 1890. That number of structural artifacts could equally derive from the burning or dumping of wood from demolished buildings or fences, and it certainly does not prove that structures stood in this location.

The question of the site's dating is complicated by the documentary record, because the Phase II investigators did not find any written evidence that people lived on this property before the twentieth century. No nineteenth-century map shows a residence in this location, even though Linton Hall Road appears on several Civil War-era maps. Throughout the nineteenth century the tract of about 130 acres that included archaeological Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1592 belonged to families who lived elsewhere, including the Tebbses and Haislips. Prince William County's property tax records are fairly well preserved for the nineteenth century, and assessments were updated every few years, but no taxes for houses or other buildings were ever assessed on this property. The first indications of any buildings on the site come in the twentieth century. The "Maneuver Grounds" map of 1904 shows the residence of "J. Monroe" in what could be the location of Site 44PW1588 (Burr 1904; Figure 6). This may be James Monroe, a Black man who was enumerated in the Gainesville District in 1900 along with his wife and daughter (Dutton 2022). The Burr (1904) map also shows a second structure north of Monroe's house, but if its mapped location is taken literally, it would be more than 1,500 feet north of Monroe's house, well north of Site 44PW1594 and also north of the current project area. This map would appear to indicate that Site 44PW1594 is somehow associated with the Monroe residence rather than being a separate farm.

The first textual evidence of structures on the Haislip property comes from 1914. In that year a Chancery lawsuit was filed concerning the estate of Henry C. Haislip, who had died in 1896. A witness in the 1914 trial stated that the 133-acre property containing Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594 was "all practically in timber, pine and oak, and of heavy clay soil" (Dutton 2022). The Burr (1904) map also shows this area as forested.

The witness also said that "at one time" there had been two "cabins" on the site, and that the last time he had been on the property, only one had been occupied. These two "cabins" could conceivably equate to the two structures shown on the 1904 map, one of them Site 44PW1588 and the other the location north of the current project area. It is also possible, although unlikely, that these two cabins equate to archaeological Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594. If those cabins were sufficiently crude, they might have escaped the attentions of the tax assessors; however, some of the artifacts recovered, such as highly decorated ceramic dishes, do not seem to indicate rough life in crude cabins. Crude cabins also tend not to last very long, whereas both Sites 44PW1588 and 44PW1594 were occupied for at least several decades. And if the "cabins" of 1914 were old and run down, why were they never noted by nineteenth-century tax assessors? No structures are shown on the site on the very detailed USGS (1933) map, so the site was apparently abandoned by then.



FIGURE 6: Map Showing the Lewis Residence and Vicinity, 1904 (Burr 1904)

IV. ADDITIONAL PHASE II FIELDWORK

A. FIELD INSPECTION AND METAL DETECTING

On October 28, 2025, WSP archaeologist Joe Clemens visited the site. He carried out a surface inspection and limited metal detecting (Figure 7); all artifacts recovered during the metal detecting were photographed and then reburied. He noted that the site had been clear-cut a few years ago (circa 2016) and had since grown up in a dense tangle of blackberries and other brush, severely limiting both visibility and metal detecting.

Clemens was able to relocate the key features of the site: the cemetery, the four stone piles, and the stone arc in the northern area. Clemens did not believe that any of these stone features were the remains of structures. All of them sit on top of plowed soil, with no evidence of foundations sunk into the ground. He noted that, besides the numbered stone piles, there are a great number of rocks on the site, some of them in piles as large as those that were given numbers. A Lidar map of this area (Figures 8a–b) shows many, many small mounds, most of them probably rock piles.

In the location of the “Stone Quarry” shown on the Phase I map (O’Donnell et al. 2005), Clemens found a bulldozer push pile, likely dating to the when the site was logged. Some of the stone piles contained numerous artifacts, especially glass bottles. These artifacts appeared to range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1970s. A substantial trash pile dating to the mid- to late twentieth century was observed just south of the cemetery.

In the area where the Phase I investigators had reported a “barn pad,” Clemens did not see any evidence of a structure, and metal detecting did not produce any artifacts. There was also no evidence of a spring head, or of any stone walls.

Clemens made a particular inspection of the arc of stones that was the only feature found by the Phase II investigators (Dutton 2022) in the northern part of the site (Figure 9). This arc did not appear to be a structural feature. It has a different shape from the other stone piles but is otherwise identical to them, just rocks piled up on the ground surface. Intensive metal detecting was carried out around this feature, extending westward to the “barn pad.” This testing led to the discovery of 11 artifacts. These consisted of one copper alloy button, two iron machine parts, one bullet, and seven nails, four of them machine-cut and three that appear to be hand-wrought or at least hand-modified (Figure 10), likely dating them to before 1820. No other artifacts, such as glass or ceramic fragments, were noted during excavation of the metal detector finds.

During the metal detecting, a single Civil War artifact was found, an unfired .54 caliber Sharps bullet (Figure 11). These would normally have been carried by cavalry. Given the amount of troop movement along Linton Hall Road during the war, cavalry scouting and foraging undoubtedly took place across the project area. This bullet was most likely dropped during such activity.

WSP believes that the stone piles on the site are the result of agriculture and field clearing. The entire site has been plowed, including the areas under the stone piles. This might happen when sloping soils are subject to plowing and poor soil management. The surface erodes, so the plow cuts ever deeper into the ancient subsoil, exposing more and more bedrock, leading to more and more stones breaking off and ending up in the plowed fields. These stones are piled up so that plowing can continue in the areas around the piles. As time goes on the situation gets worse and worse until plowing is abandoned and the site reverts to pasture, later growing up in trees. Massive soil erosion was a major problem across the Virginia Piedmont, so it is not surprising to see its effects on this site.

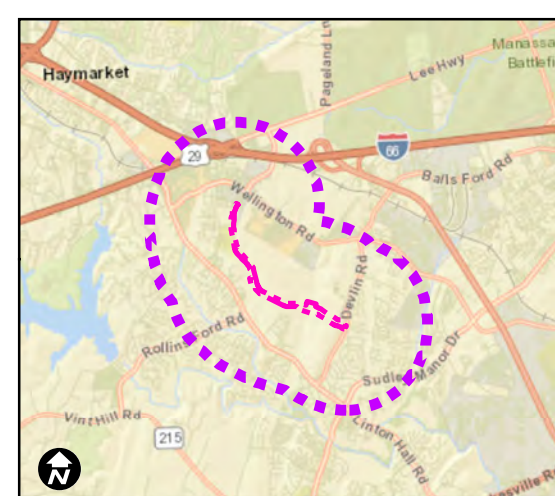
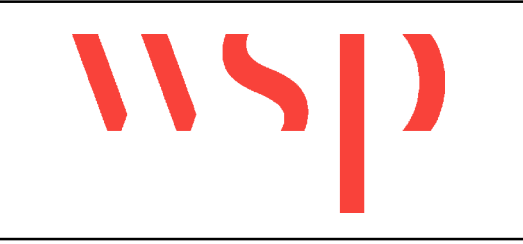


Figure 7: Plan of Visible Features and Metal Detector Finds at Site 44PW1594, October 2025
 University Boulevard
 Prince William County, Virginia

Legend

- Project Area- 77.1 Acres
- Survey Point
- Site 44PW1594
- Barn Enclosure
- Barn Pad
- Metal Detector Survey

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 This figure must be redacted from published materials, public records requests, or other public availability unless approved by the VA DHR.



Job No. US-WSP-194329.4472
 Drawn By: M.COOLEY
 Reviewed By: G.KATZ
 Date: 1/7/2026

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with WSP USA. (WSP) project number US-WSP-194329.4472. WSP assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

1 inch = 100 feet



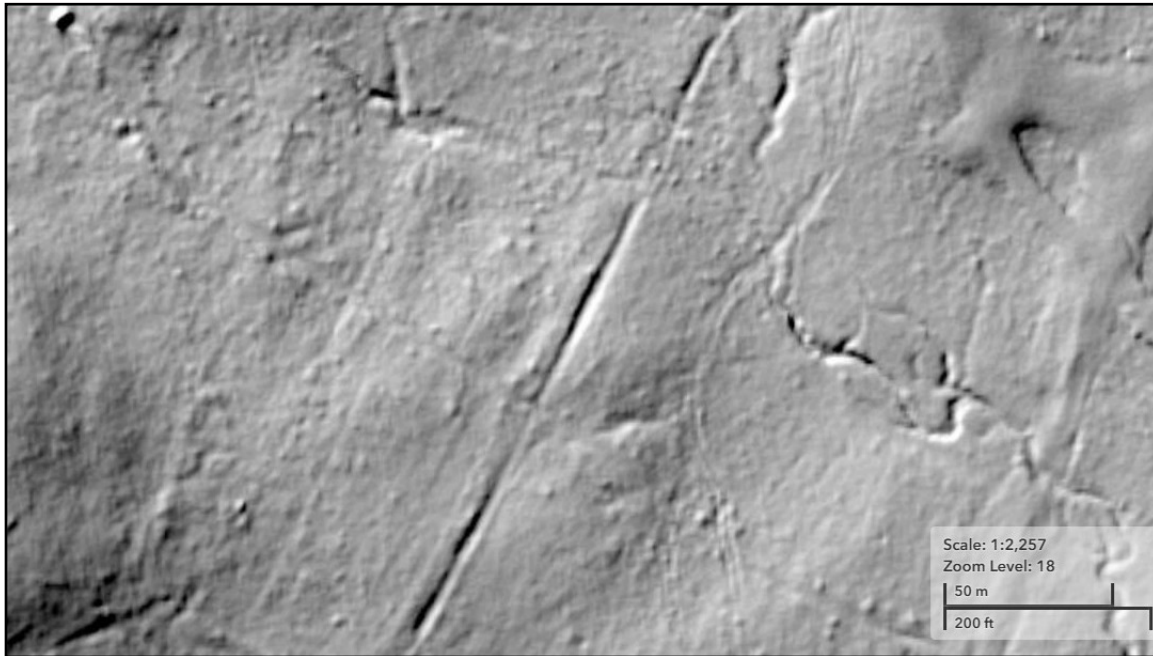


FIGURE 8a: Lidar Map of Site 44PW1594 (USGS National Map)

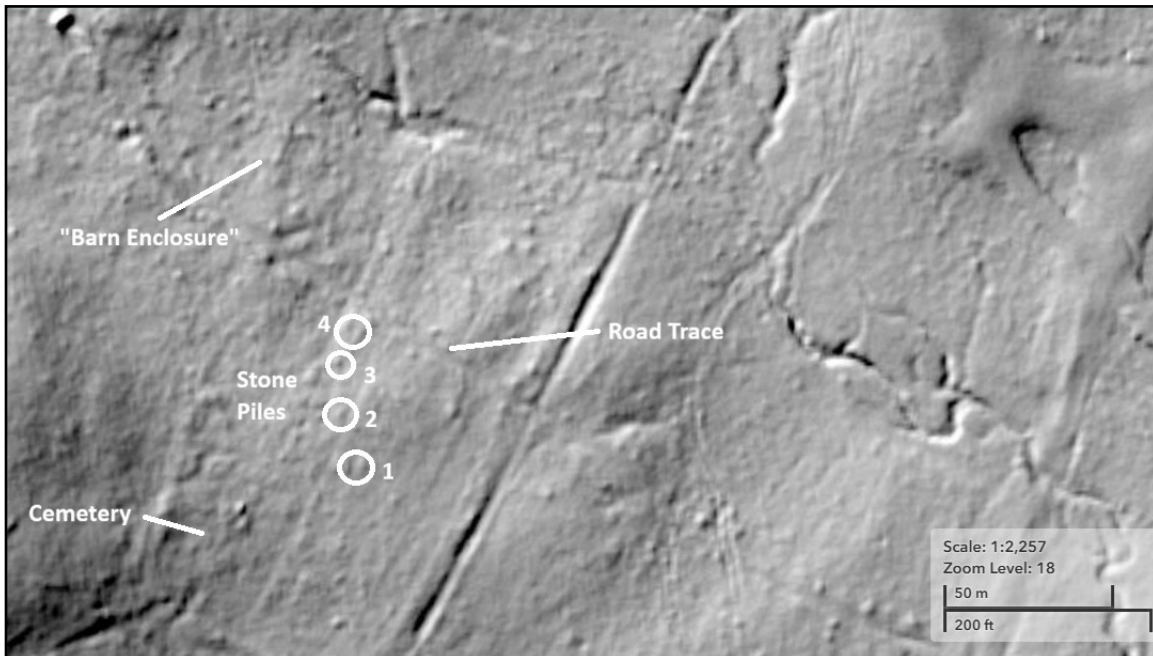


FIGURE 8b: Annotated Lidar Map of Site 44PW1594 (USGS National Map)



FIGURE 9: Stone Arc at Site 44PW1594, Facing East (scale is 1 meter)



FIGURE 10: Hand-wrought Nail, Site 44PW1594



FIGURE 11: .54 Caliber Sharps Bullet, Site 44PW1594

B. SUMMARY

At this time it must be said that the nature of Site 44PW1594 remains obscure. It may represent a residence, perhaps one of the cabins described in 1914, but it might also be a trash disposal area and some stone piles. The most obvious interpretation of the Burr (1904) map is that one of the cabins was Site 44PW1588 and the other was to the north of the current project area.

During the Phase I survey (O'Donnell et al. 2005), no artifacts were recovered in the northern part of the site that will be impacted by the project. That area was included in the site because of other features, mapped as a spring box, two stone walls, a "barn pad," and an arced arrangement of stones described as a "barn enclosure." During the Phase II survey (Dutton 2022), the spring box, stone walls, and "barn pad" were not relocated, although the report notes that the area of the spring box was heavily overgrown. The one feature that was recorded was the rough arc of stones. The only positive shovel tests recovered during that survey were directly south of this feature, two tests from which four artifacts were recovered (two sherds of whiteware, one sherd of coarse red earthenware with black glaze, and a fragment of unidentifiable iron).

During WSP's reinspection of the site, no evidence of structures was found. WSP does not believe that any of the stone piles on the site are structural remains. The one feature that was relocated within the current project area is the rough arc of stones, and this also does not appear to be structural.

V. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. ASSESSMENT

Despite three rounds of archaeological investigation (Bedell et al. 2025; Dutton 2022; O'Donnell et al. 2005), the nature of Site 44PW1594 remains uncertain. It appears to be a domestic site with a long occupation period, circa 1800 to 1920; however, besides the cemetery, the only visible features are stone piles that are probably not related to structures and a road trace that may have nothing to do with the historic occupation. One way to interpret this confusing assemblage would be to assume that it has been even more severely disturbed than can readily be seen, perhaps by multiple rounds of logging; but this is also uncertain. It is certain, however, that since the last residents moved away, the site has been used for trash dumping and logged using heavy machinery.

The ability of Site 44PW1594 to provide information about the past beyond what it has already yielded is limited. The artifacts were all recovered from a single stratum that contains everything from creamware and hand-wrought nails to bottle caps and a 7-Up bottle. There is no reason to believe that any of the stone features represent structures. WSP suspects that the excavation of 12 more test units on the site would yield a larger sample of the same types of artifacts but leave the interpretation of the site just as unclear as it is now.

The potential of the northern portion of the site, the area that will be impacted by the project, is even more limited. Most of the northern part of the site should probably never have been included within the site boundary. The spring, "barn pad," "stone walls," and "rock quarry" have not been relocated since the O'Donnell et al. (2005) investigation, and current metal detecting around the "barn pad" produced no artifacts. The stone feature originally described as a "barn enclosure" was found, and some artifacts were recovered around it during both the Phase II shovel testing (Dutton 2022) and the metal detecting. However, the artifact density is far less than in the core of the site, and the stone feature is almost certainly not any kind of structure. As a guess, a shed may have stood somewhere near this location, but this small number of nails could also represent the burning or dumping of lumber from demolition.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

In WSP's opinion Site 44PW1594 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and therefore the proposed project will have no adverse effect on any resource eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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wsp



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

February 5, 2026

Gary Li
Prince William County Government
Department of Transportation
5 County Complex Ct.,
Prince William, VA 22192

Re: Revised Phase II Report
Project Name: University Boulevard Extension
City/County: Prince William County
DHR File Number: 2025-4122

Dear Mr. Li,

On January 22, 2026, The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) received through mail and digital copy the additional information we requested regarding the referenced project (the Project). The revised report titled, *Additional Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 44PW1594 University Boulevard Extension Prince William County, Virginia* (WSP, January 2026) addressed DHR's editorial comments provided in our December 9, 2025, letter. Our comments are provided to Prince William County to assist with their compliance responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 1966, as amended) for federally funded undertakings.

We are pleased to inform you that the survey and report meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42) and DHR's *Survey Guidelines* (rev. 2017).

The Phase I archaeological identification survey consisted of pedestrian survey and targeted metal detection conducted for the proposed University Boulevard Extension project. The report updates included a figure depicting metal detection survey results. Two historic artifacts were recovered during the metal detection survey: a Civil War-era Sharps Bullet (0.54 caliber) and a handwrought nail. Given the low density of artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II surveys, the findings of the current re-evaluation study, and the limited vertical integrity resulting from recent disturbance activities, WSP USA Inc. recommends that no further archaeological investigation is warranted. Previously, DHR concurred with this recommendation.

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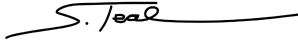
Based on the information provided, DHR concurs with the Prince William County's determination that the historic properties in the area of potential effects will *not be adversely affected* by the undertaking. DHR previously concurred with the consultant that there were no concerns for historic architecture in the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

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 (NHPA, 1966, as amended). If for any reason the undertaking is not or cannot be conducted as proposed in the finding, consultation under Section 106 must be reopened.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project in general or our review, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov or via telephone at (804) 482-6090. If you have any questions regarding the archaeological comments for this project reach out to Chardé Reid via email at charde.reid@dhr.virginia.gov or by phone at 804-309-3111.

Thank you for your consideration of Virginia's historic resources.

Sincerely,



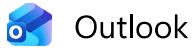
Sherry Teal, Architectural Historian
Review and Compliance Division

cc: John Bedell, WSP USA, Inc.

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University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

From: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>
Sent: Friday, February 27, 2026 10:49 AM
To: Teal, Sherry (DHR) <Sherry.Teal@dhr.virginia.gov>
Cc: Adam, Elnour M. <emadam@pwcgov.org>; Kleinman, Jenny <Jenny.Kleinman@wsp.com>; Morris, Robert <Robert.Morris@wsp.com>; Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <thomas.wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>; Patton, Justin S. <jspatton@pwcgov.org>; Tiernan, Christine <Christine.Tiernan@wsp.com>; Pinedo, Sofia (VDOT) <sofia.pinedo@vdot.virginia.gov>; Undan, Rhoderick (VDOT) <rhoderick.undan@vdot.virginia.gov>; Reid, Charde (DHR) <Charde.Reid@dhr.virginia.gov>; Ezell, Raymond (VDOT) <Raymond.Ezell@VDOT.Virginia.gov>
Subject: Re: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

Dear Ms. Teal,

Thank you for providing the additional information and for confirming that the No Adverse Effect determination issued on February 5, 2026, remains valid and completes the Section 106 requirements for the University Boulevard Extension project. As noted in my email yesterday, and pursuant to Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act, FHWA intends to issue a de minimis impact finding.

We appreciate your continued coordination and assistance. We will notify you once the Environmental Assessment is released for public availability.

Best,

Gary Li

D: [703.930.2568](tel:703.930.2568) | O: [703.792.5537](tel:703.792.5537)

From: Teal, Sherry (DHR) <Sherry.Teal@dhr.virginia.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2026 4:52 PM
To: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>
Cc: Adam, Elnour M. <EMAdam@pwcgov.org>; Kleinman, Jenny <jenny.kleinman@wsp.com>; Morris, Robert <robert.morris@wsp.com>; Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <thomas.wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>; Patton, Justin S. <jspatton@pwcgov.org>; Christine.Tiernan@wsp.com <christine.tiernan@wsp.com>; Pinedo, Sofia (VDOT) <sofia.pinedo@vdot.virginia.gov>; Undan, Rhoderick (VDOT) <rhoderick.undan@vdot.virginia.gov>; Reid, Charde (DHR) <Charde.Reid@dhr.virginia.gov>; Ezell, Raymond (VDOT) <Raymond.Ezell@VDOT.Virginia.gov>
Subject: Re: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

This email is from an EXTERNAL source. Use caution when replying or clicking embedded links.

Dear Mr. Li,

Thank you for your email on February 18 last week, and for today's email. I think I can clarify some of the questions regarding the No Adverse Effect recommendation for DHR File 2025-4122 University Boulevard Extension. Please find attached the February 5, 2026, letter from DHR referenced by Thomas Wasaff in his February 18 email. Please also find two related documents.

DHR previously concurred that the **portion** of Site 44PW1594 within the University Boulevard Extension does not contribute to the overall significance of the site, which is **potentially eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. DHR previously concurred with Prince William County's determination that the historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects of the University Boulevard Extension project will not be adversely affected by the undertaking and issued a No Adverse Effect determination. Because the larger site's National Register eligibility and associated effects are still under review in connection with an Army Corps of Engineers permit project (see attached letters), DHR is unable to revise the effect determination until the site's overall eligibility and effects determination have been resolved.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any other questions.

Respectfully,



Sherry Teal

Architectural Historian

Review and Compliance Division

Department of Historic Resources



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From: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>

Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2026 2:16 PM

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Cc: Elnour Adam <EMAdam@pwcgov.org>; Kleinman, Jenny <jenny.kleinman@wsp.com>; Morris, Robert A. <robert.morris@wsp.com>; Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <thomas.wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>; Patton, Justin S. <jspatton@pwcgov.org>; Christine.Tiernan@wsp.com <christine.tiernan@wsp.com>; Pinedo, Sofia (VDOT) <sofia.pinedo@vdot.virginia.gov>; Undan, Rhoderick (VDOT) <rhoderick.undan@vdot.virginia.gov>

Subject: Re: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

Dear Ms. Teal

Prince William County is writing to formally notify the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) of the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) intent to issue a **de minimis impact finding** pursuant to **Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act**, consistent with the requirements of **23 CFR 774**. This notification is provided in follow-up to DHR's previous concurrence with the project's **No Adverse Effect** determination for the University Boulevard Extension.

This correspondence is intended to document FHWA's forthcoming Section 4(f) determination and ensure that the administrative record reflects continued coordination between the County, VDOT, FHWA, and DHR.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need clarification regarding this request.

Thank you for your continued coordination and assistance.

Gary Li

D: [703.930.2568](tel:703.930.2568) | O: [703.792.5537](tel:703.792.5537)

From: Teal, Sherry (DHR) <Sherry.Teal@dhr.virginia.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 2026 4:44 PM
To: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>
Subject: Re: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

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Gary,

Thank you for your email. I seem to remember there was a reason for the NAE recommendation on the architecture side, perhaps something to do with the recommendation in lieu of recommending a Phase I architectural survey due to the extensive non-historic architectural development in the area. I could be mistaken. I will take a look and confer with Chardé, since the project was overwhelmingly archaeologically based, and let you know. Regardless, we will be happy to provide a letter with clear language for your remaining compliance responsibilities. Also, the remainder of this week is incredibly busy, as is next week. We will do the best we can to respond to your query as soon as possible within the next 30 days.

Respectfully,



Sherry Teal

Architectural Historian

Review and Compliance Division

Department of Historic Resources



Email sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov

Phone 804-482-6090

2801 Kensington Ave, Richmond, VA 23221

www.dhr.virginia.gov

From: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 2026 3:18 PM
To: Teal, Sherry (DHR) <sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov>
Cc: Elnour Adam <EMAdam@pwcgov.org>; Kleinman, Jenny <jenny.kleinman@wsp.com>
Subject: Fw: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

Good afternoon, Sherry

I hope you are doing well.

I am forwarding an email from Tom Wasaff (VDOT) regarding a question that has come up as we prepare the Draft Environmental Assessment for FHWA review. The issue relates to the recent DHR concurrence letter dated February 5, 2026, indicating a "No Adverse Effect" determination under Section 106, and how that interacts with Section 4(f) requirements.

As noted in Tom's email below, our due diligence concluded that none of the historic resources assessed are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This raises a question about whether a *de minimis* impact finding under Section 4(f) is necessary, or if the effect determination should have been "No Effect" or "No Historic Properties Affected."

Before we proceed, we would greatly appreciate your guidance on:

1. Whether the "No Adverse Effect" determination remains appropriate given that none of the resources are NRHP-listed or eligible.
2. If any additional coordination or documentation is recommended to address Section 4(f) considerations.

Your insight will help us ensure consistency and compliance before the EA is finalized for FHWA review.

Thank you for your time and assistance. Please let me know if we need to schedule a meeting.

Best,

Gary Li

D: [703.930.2568](tel:703.930.2568) | O: [703.792.5537](tel:703.792.5537)

From: Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <Thomas.Wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 2026 3:01 PM

To: Kleinman, Jenny <Jenny.Kleinman@wsp.com>

Cc: Brown, Anissa (VDOT) <Anissa.Brown@vdot.virginia.gov>; Tiernan, Christine <Christine.Tiernan@wsp.com>; Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>; Ankers, Mary <MAnkers@pwcgov.org>; Adam, Elnour M. <EMAdam@pwcgov.org>; Morris, Robert <robert.morris@wsp.com>; Undan, Rhoderick (VDOT) <Rhoderick.Undan@vdot.virginia.gov>; MatthewR Martin <matt.r.martin@wsp.com>

Subject: RE: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

This email is from an EXTERNAL source. Use caution when replying or clicking embedded links.

Hi Jenny,

As discussed yesterday, a bit of a disconnect was brought to my attention that I'm hoping to resolve rather quickly and painlessly. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the County requested concurrence from DHR for a "No Adverse Effect" to historic/cultural resources. DHR provided concurrence in a recent letter dated February 5, 2026. Under Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act, a "No Adverse Effect" determination suggests that a *de minimis* impact finding would be needed to address Section 4(f) resources (i.e, historic resources). For historic resources to qualify for protection under Section 4(f), they need to be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The due diligence conducted for the EA determined that none of the historic resources qualify for the NRHP. This is where the conundrum lies. If none of the resources were listed or determined eligible for listing, then the effect determination should have been "No Effect" or "No Historic Properties Affected," and there would be no need for a *de minimis* impact finding under Section 4(f). When there is a "No Adverse Effect" determination made during the Section 106 consultation process, typically, language would be included that indicates the FHWA intends to make a *de minimis* impact determination pursuant to Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. It doesn't appear that this language was included. All of this to say that I reached out to the FHWA for further guidance. Ideally, FHWA doesn't think this is an issue since the historic resources assessed are not listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. If FHWA is a little uncomfortable with this disconnect, then they may require

further coordination with DHR to address Section 4(f). I am holding off forwarding the Draft EA to FHWA until this issue is resolved. I'll keep you posted.



Tom Wasaff

Environmental Planner / NOVA Environmental

Virginia Department of Transportation

703-259-2921

thomas.wasaff@VDOT.Virginia.gov



Outlook

RE: De Minimis Concurrence Request - University Blvd Extension EA (UPC 118313)

From Heath, Amanda (FHWA) <amanda.heath@dot.gov>

Date Thu 3/5/2026 2:30 PM

To Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <Thomas.Wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>

Cc Brown, Anissa (VDOT) <Anissa.Brown@vdot.virginia.gov>

Good afternoon, Tom,

After reviewing the information provided, I concur with the *de minimis* determination pursuant to Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act for the University Blvd Extension project (UPC 118313).

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you,
~Amanda

UPCOMING LEAVE: May 1



Amanda L. Heath
Environmental Protection Specialist
FHWA Virginia Division
U.S. Department of Transportation
(804) 775-3342
Amanda.Heath@dot.gov

From: Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT) <thomas.wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 27, 2026 9:00 AM
To: Heath, Amanda (FHWA) <amanda.heath@dot.gov>
Cc: Brown, Anissa (VDOT) <Anissa.Brown@vdot.virginia.gov>
Subject: De Minimis Concurrence Request - University Blvd Extension EA (UPC 118313)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Amanda,

Prince William County received a No Adverse Effect determination from DHR for the University Blvd Extension Project (UPC 118313) and would like to seek concurrence from the FHWA for a *de minimis* impact determination under Section 4(f). Please see the County's email below. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thanks!



Tom Wasaff
Environmental Planner / NOVA Environmental
Virginia Department of Transportation
703-259-2921
thomas.wasaff@VDOT.Virginia.gov

From: Li, Gary <GLi@pwcgov.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2026 2:16 PM
To: Teal, Sherry (DHR) <sherry.teal@dhr.virginia.gov>
Cc: Elnour Adam <EMAdam@pwcgov.org>; Kleinman, Jenny <jenny.kleinman@wsp.com>;
Morris, Robert A. <robert.morris@wsp.com>; Wasaff, Thomas (VDOT)
<thomas.wasaff@vdot.virginia.gov>; Patton, Justin S. <jspatton@pwcgov.org>;
Christine.Tiernan@wsp.com; Pinedo, Sofia (VDOT) <sofia.pinedo@vdot.virginia.gov>; Undan,
Rhoderick (VDOT) <rhoderick.undan@vdot.virginia.gov>
Subject: Re: University Blvd Extension EA for FHWA review

Dear Ms. Teal

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Gary Li

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