Thunderbird
Archeology

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ± 110 ACRE 12th HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By
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WSSI Project #21303.04

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ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the ±110 acre 12th High School property (Prince William County 12th High School site) located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Ross, France and Ratliff, Ltd. of Manassas, Virginia. Five archeological sites; 44PW1823, 44PW1824, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 were found and one historic architectural resource, DHR 076-5181, was recorded.

Site 44PW1824 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during the Early Archaic (7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) and possibly other unknown prehistoric time periods. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected at the site. Site 44PW1824 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Sites 44PW1823, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 are interpreted as lithic scatters or temporary camps representing transient use of the area by populations during unknown prehistoric time periods. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected at the sites. Sites 44PW1823, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 are not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

DHR 076-5181 represents an abandoned historic house and attached garage at 13833 Dumfries Road. The dwelling has no extant associated outbuildings. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the dwelling to 1949. It is our recommendation that 076-5181, as a not uncommon property type in Price William County, Virginia and being in generally poor condition, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places under Criterion C. Research conducted on the property history indicates that this resource is also not likely to be eligible under Criteria A and B. No additional archeological work is recommended.

The Scope of Work approved by the Prince William County archeologist called for a viewshed study to document and assess the possible visual effects to resources near or within the project area that might be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. One such resource was identified, DHR 076-0474, the Geisler House, located north of the project area. An inventory of the existing quality of historic viewsheds from the Geisler House found already compromised historic vistas to the south, to the north and the west; however the historic vistas to the east and the southeast, the latter including the project area, may be considered relatively uncompromised at the present time.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological investigation of the ±110 acre 12th High School property (Prince William County 12th High School site) located along the east side of Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Ross, France and Ratliff, Ltd. of Manassas, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in June and July of 2008.

Kimberly Snyder, M.A., served as Principal Investigator on this project, and Boyd Sipe served as the Field Supervisor. David Carroll, Ed Johnson, Kristin Deily, Annie McQuillan, Jeremy Smith and Joshua Teates served as Field Technicians. Tammy Bryant, M.A., served as Laboratory Supervisor, and Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A., conducted the artifact analysis. The background material was prepared by Joan Walker, Ph.D., Johnna Flahive, M.A., and Boyd Sipe.

This project followed a Scope of Work approved by the Prince William County Archeologist (Appendix I). Fieldwork and report contents also conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in their 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (DHR 2003) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

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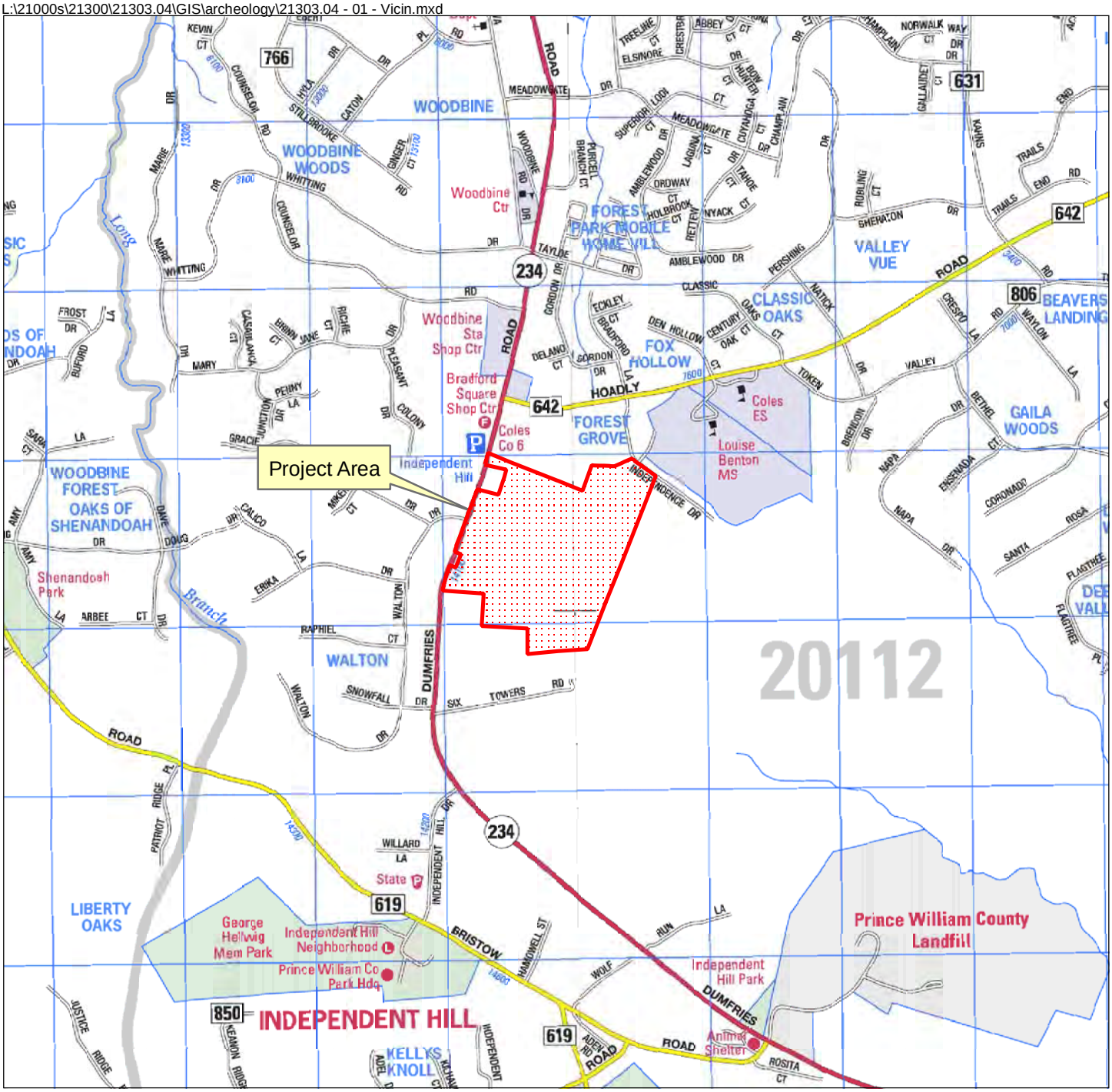

Vicinity Map
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

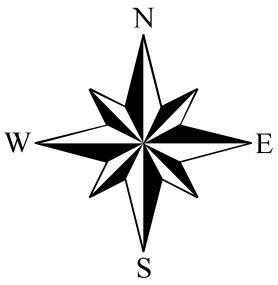

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Exhibit 1

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prince William County encompasses portions of the Coastal Plain Province and the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Piedmont Triassic Lowland, and Inner Piedmont sub-provinces (Fenneman 1938; Bailey 1999). The Piedmont Physiographic Province is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of various origins that were folded during the Paleozoic as the North American and African plates converged. Later, in the Mesozoic, rifting occurred as Pangea broke apart and the Atlantic Ocean formed. The Piedmont ranges from 200 feet above sea level (a.s.l.) at the Fall Line to circa 1000 feet a.s.l. in the western portion at the Blue Ridge. Because of the intensive weathering of the underlying rocks in the Piedmont's humid climate, bedrock is generally buried under a thick, 6 to 60 foot blanket of saprolite.

The Piedmont Province has been sub-divided into three sub-provinces: the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Triassic Lowlands, and the Inner Piedmont Plateau. The project area lies in the Outer Piedmont which is characterized by gently rolling topography, deeply weathered bedrock, and few outcroppings of rock; these latter tend to occur in stream valleys where the saprolite has been removed by erosion. Elevations range from 200 to 300 feet a.s.l. in the east to 600 to 1000 feet in the west.

The project area is moderately sloping toward a number of unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek, as can be seen in the excerpt from the 1994 USGS Independent Hill, VA topographic quadrangle map included as Exhibit 2.

Drainage within the project area is generally to the south and southeast into several unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek. The headwaters of Powells Creek are located south of Hoadly Road and just east of the project area. It flows to the southeast paralleling Dumfries Road (Route 234) to Montclair, where it is interrupted by Lake Montclair. Powells Creek continues to the southeast and joins the Potomac River at Leesylvania State Park. The Powells Creek watershed covers about 18 square miles in Prince William County.

The majority of the project area contains mature deciduous and coniferous forest, with an early successional forest in the northeast (Exhibit 3). Several single family homes and the former site of a landscaping business are located along Dumfries Road (Route 234) in the western portion of the project area.

This project was conducted in mid-summer and areas of moderately dense to very dense vegetation hindered survey efforts in regions of the project area. Ground surface visibility was poor throughout the project area and extremely dense early successional forest in one area made full pedestrian reconnaissance impossible despite the use of mechanical clearing of survey transects in that area.

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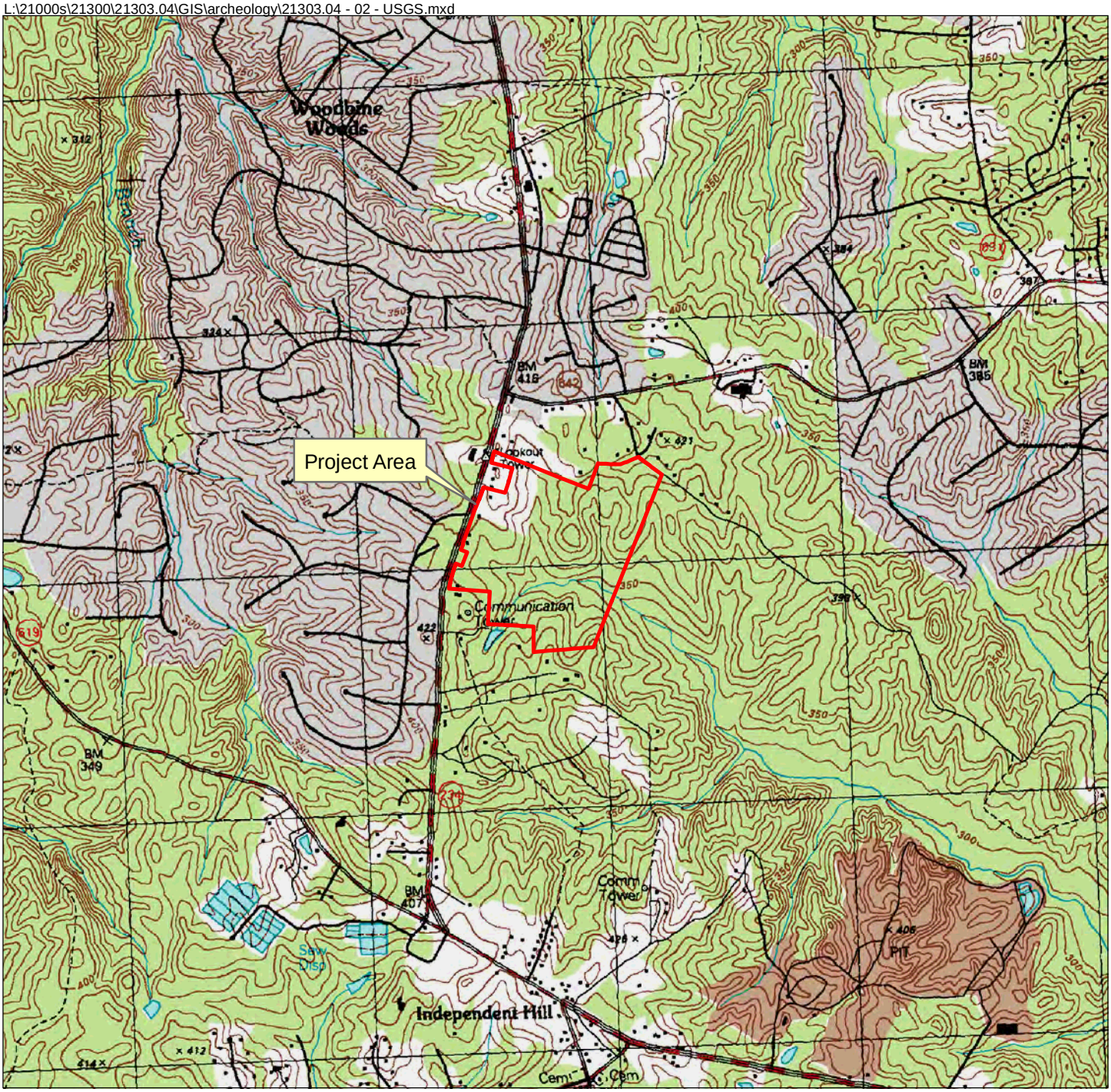

USGS Quad Map
Independent Hill, VA 1994
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

N
W E
S

Latitude: 38°39'09" N
Longitude: 77°26'18" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070011
Stream Class: III
Name of Watershed: Unnamed tributary to Powells Creek

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Exhibit 2

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October 2007 Natural Color Imagery
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 500'

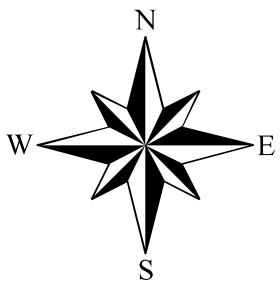

Photo Source: Aerials Express

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976; see also Gardner 1985, 1987, and Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness so characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, probably, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began between 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 B.C. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 B.C. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 B.C., at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be 10 inches a century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on the archeology (c.f. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 B.C.; oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 B.C. (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 B.C. (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, at circa A.D. 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the streams tributary to the Potomac were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were

conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); a brief overview will be presented here. Gardner, Walker and Johnson present essentially the same picture; the major differences lie in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation than is evident today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was topographically or edaphically poor, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the neighboring Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). The overall cast of the vegetation was one of open forests with mixed coniferous and deciduous elements. The character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. As the evidence suggests now, the last of these creatures, e.g. mastodons, would have been gone from the area circa 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

Diagnostic artifacts of the earliest groups include Clovis spear points (Early Paleoindian), Mid-Paleo points, and Dalton points (Late Paleoindian). Although hard evidence is lacking, the subsistence settlement base of these groups appears to have focused on general foraging with an emphasis on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various). A strong component of the settlement and exploitative system was the preference for a restricted range of microcrystalline lithics, e.g. jasper and chert, a formal tool kit, and the curation of this tool kit. Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported on the Potomac, but, overall, these spear points are uncommon in the local area (c.f. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979).

Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)

The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene, continued during the Early Archaic. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least

by 7000 B.C. The open woodlands of the previous era gave way to increased closure, thereby reducing the edge habitats and decreasing the range and numbers of edge adapted species such as deer. The arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination.

Archeologically, temporally diagnostic artifacts shift from the lanceolate spear points of the Paleoindians to notched forms (Johnson 1986:P2-4). Diagnostic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched, Amos Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Side Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed. Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz (Walker 1981:32; Johnson 1986:P2-1). The tool kit remained essentially the same as the Paleoindian, but with the addition of such implements as axes.

At the beginning of the Early Archaic the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleoindians. Changes in settlement become evident from 7500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward expedience, as opposed to curation, in tool manufacture. Johnson feels that this shift is particularly marked during the change from Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched to Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of an increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas. These changes are reflected in the fact that sites show up in a number of areas not previously exploited. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites.

Middle Archaic (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period, which corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode, exhibited an acceleration of the warming trend (Walker 1981). Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, moister period that lasted until approximately 4500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3000 B.C. A gradual reduction in rainfall and increased evaporation characterized the period, which was marked by an increase in deciduous vegetation, a more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats), and an increase in the numbers of other game animals such as turkey. Importantly for the local area, more of a mosaic of forests and grasslands might have been present because of edaphic factors. The dominance of deciduous species offered a high seasonal mast (acorns, nuts) that provided a nutritious and storable food base (Walker 1981).

Diagnostic projectile points include Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient (Walker 1981) and includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located on rivers, fluvial swamps, or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and propinquity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986). Settlement, however, continued to be controlled, in part, by the distribution of usable lithics.

Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread (Gardner various; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Whereas the earlier groups appear to be more oriented toward hunting and restricted to a limited range of landscapes, Middle Archaic populations move in and out and across the various habitats on a seasonal basis. Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase (Johnson 1986:P2-14) and the later phases such as Halifax.

Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. At this time, a major adaptive element was found in the resources offered by the rivers and estuaries.

Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants such as Savannah River and descendant forms such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987)

suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

A new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone. These were carved from material occurring in a narrow belt extending from Pennsylvania south to Alabama and situated, for the most part, along the edge of the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain provinces.

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

The most intense utilization of the region begins circa 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives, which include the Holmes and other related points. In models presented by Gardner, this is linked with the arrival of large numbers of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues. Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the inter-riverine areas, the larger base camps are expected to be found along rivers or in estuarine settings (Walker 1981). Use of the interfluvial Piedmont diminished during the Late Archaic. Sites from this period are less frequent and more widely scattered. It was at this point that the stylistic differentiation becomes apparent between the areas above the Fall Zone and those below, as discussed earlier: rhyolite usage and Susquehanna Broadspear forms occur above the Fall Zone while Holmes and its derivatives, including Fishtail variations, occur below the Fall Zone.

Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.)

At this time during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed, although short term climatic perturbations were present. This was the point at which the climate evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark of the Early Woodland is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). The Early Woodland period may be separated into three phases: Early Woodland I, II, and III. The earliest dates for pottery are 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971). This pottery is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, suggesting a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period and is widely distributed throughout the Middle Atlantic (Dent 1995; Gardner and Walker 1993). Diagnostic points included smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert. Early Woodland II pottery is characterized by steatite or other heavily tempered ceramics with conoidal bases that were made by the annular ring technique. This ware is referred to as Selden Island Cordmarked. The wide-spread

adoption of this pottery type by groups throughout the Middle Atlantic was perhaps due to the fact that sand and grit was such a versatile temper, for groups once far removed from the steatite sources quickly adopted this new medium (Goode 2002:3, 26). Again, small stemmed or notched points are diagnostic artifacts. Sand tempered pottery (Accokeek) is the Early Woodland III descendant of these steatite tempered wares. Rossville/Piscataway points are the diagnostic spear points.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these local resident populations. This is not to imply that they did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases. The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)

Diagnostic artifacts from this time period include various grit/crushed rock tempered pottery types including Albemarle and Popes Creek (common in the Coastal Plain) that appeared around 500 B.C. A local variant of the net marked pottery is Culpeper ware. Net marking is characteristic of the Middle Woodland I period; however, it is supplanted by fabric impression and cord marking during the Middle Woodland II (Gardner and Walker 1993:4). Cord marked surfaces also occur on Culpeper ware, a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont (Larry Moore, personal communication 1993). The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms. In general, the period from A.D. 200 to about A.D. 900 sees little population in the Potomac Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1000 A.D. to Contact/depopulation)

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed rock tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, such as Albemarle, Shepherd, etc., are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessels and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered and shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types, known as Potomac Creek ware, is found. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic as well.

Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones where the larger hamlets and villages were found. This was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanaugh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to a major river or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands. The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and the Indians spent longer periods of time along the larger rivers, although not necessarily in the Piedmont where the fish runs could not get above the Fall Line (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears sometime after 1000 B.C., for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-A.D. 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine area through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

Perhaps after 1400 A.D., with the effects of the Little Ice Age, the resulting increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in the exchange networks. A severe drought may have occurred in the 16th century. More centralized forms of social organization may have developed at this time, and small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of The Virginia Company of London the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search "…. For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Volume I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith--anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6, 7) and the colonists began building a palisaded fort which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's *Map of Virginia* supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22, 23, 28). After 1620, Native American trade with the lower Coastal Plain English became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade, or to earlier hostilities between Native American groups, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups took place.

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of “The Virginia Company”:

> ...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas... (Hening 1823, Volume II:88)

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange; promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80, 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities became regulated. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls, with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and across the Atlantic to London (Gutheim 1986:28, 29, 35, 39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "…That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Volume I:119-129).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, the colony had expanded, now comprised of a population of about 5,000 persons; this necessitated the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3, 6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth Citty [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "…governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Volume I:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County, located on the north side of the Rappahannock River, was established "…for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Volume I:352-353).

Early settlers who had seated plantations in Northern Virginia along the Potomac River shipped their tobacco crops by means of trading ships; these were able to find convenient anchorages at the mouths of the creeks and rivers. In order to control tobacco shipping and trade and to afford protection for the early settlers, the first Acts of the Virginia Assembly for Northern Virginia and the Potomac River were to establish forts "within command of which forts all ships trading to these respective places may conveniently, and in all probability securely ride and load." (Hening 1823, Volume II:256). The first fort in Prince William County was ordered to be built in 1667 on the Potomac River near the mouth of Yehocomico (Neabsco Creek), "ten foote high and towards the [Potomac] river or shipping tenn foote thick at least." (Hening 1823, Volume II:257). The second Act establishing a fort at this location was passed on April 2, 1679:

> And because there is noe neighbouring Indians on Virginia side resideing near the garrison on Potomack river, the commander in cheife of that garrison is hereby impowered and requested to hyre fowre of the Matteoman Indians in Maryland for the service of that garrison (Hening 1823, Volume II:438).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land had been made for "Ancient Planters," or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his owne cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17th century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers The Northern Neck, or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Volume IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

In 1730/31, Prince William County was established from the northern part of Stafford County (Hening 1820, Volume IV:303) and was named for William Augusta, Duke of Cumberland, and the second son of King George II of England. Parent counties of Prince William County were Northumberland (1645-1651), Lancaster (1651-1653), Westmoreland (1653-1664), and Stafford (1664-1730/31). In 1742, the county was divided in half, and all of the northern part of Prince William County above the Occoquan River and Bull Run became the county of Fairfax (Hening 1819, Volume V:207-208). In 1759, Fauquier County was established from the western part of Prince William County (Hening 1820, Volume VII:311-312).

Dumfries, the oldest town in Prince William County, began with the establishment of Richard Gibson's mill site at the mouth of Quantico Creek in about 1690. By 1713, merchants from Glasgow, Scotland, had moved into the area then known as the settlement town of Quantico and began a flourishing tobacco trade on the Potomac River. To prevent the exportation of bad quality "trash" tobacco from being shipped from Virginia to England, the Virginia Assembly passed an Act in 1730 establishing houses for the inspection and grading of tobacco prior to its shipment. A tobacco warehouse was established at Quantico (Dumfries) on Robert Brent's land in 1730/31. Until 1763, Dumfries was the second leading port for tobacco shipping in Colonial America (Martin 1836:274).

U.S. Route 1, running through the town of Dumfries, was originally known as the "Potomac Path." Throughout the 1700s and 1800s, the Potomac Path had various names including "King's Highway," the "Dumfries and Occoquan Road, and "the Richmond-Washington Highway;" today it is known as the "Jefferson Davis Highway." The first Prince William County courthouse was located on the Potomac Path, near the south side of the Occoquan River, a short distance above the town of Colchester (Harrison 1987:311-312, 315).

At a Council held at the Capitol at Williamsburg on October 22, 1742, a second Prince William County courthouse was proposed:

> It was referred to Col Henry Fitzhugh Col Will.m. Fairfax and Col John Colvil to view the several places proposed for fixing the Courthouse of Prince William County...In obedience to which Order they met at the Iron Mines at Niapsco [sic; Neabsco Creek] and having heard all Parties & Evidences are of the opinion that Philemon Water's Plantacon [sic] is the most Convenient place to fix the Courthouse for the sd. County And have accordingly given the same under their hands dated 23d Nov.r. 1742...It is Ordered That the Courthouse of the County of Prince William Be Erected at the Plantation of Philemon Waters accordingly (Hall 1945:109).

The location of the second courthouse is thought to have been located at the forks of the Dumfries Road on Water's plantation named *Ashmore* (Harrison 1987:316).

Poll lists of inhabitants in Prince William County in 1749 enumerated 2,222 white males of the age of 18 or older. In 1755, the poll lists show 1,384 white males age 18 or older and 1,414 slaves (Greene 1932:151). In 1762, 215 "land holders" paid land taxes in Prince William County. A total of 16 large land holders or lease holders on this list, held

between 1,000 and 10,000 acres of land. The remainder of the Prince William County land holders at this time held an individual average of between 100 and 300 acres of land (Huntington Library 1762).

The Prince William County militia during the French and Indian Wars was made up of 17 officers, 39 troopers and 21 foot soldiers. Wages and claims for military supplies needed for the protection of the colony's frontiers were generally paid in tobacco from an optional tax of one shilling in cash, or 10 pounds of tobacco from each tithable, collected in the respective counties (Hening 1820, Volume VII:11, 24-25); a tithable was a free person aged 16 years and over.

The 18th century witnessed a change from the planting of tobacco crops in the Piedmont counties to the cultivation of wheat and the introduction of plows:

> …some years before the outbreak of the [Revolutionary] war the cultivation of this grain [wheat] had already been undertaken with more enthusiasm in this region [Prince William County]: that is after the profit from their tobacco had been greatly lessened by the heavy duties imposed in England; and besides, their lands, even then exhausted, not producing such large crops of tobacco, the profitable culture of wheat gave the land a new and greater value (Harrison 1987:403).

Private claims to fishing shores in Virginia became a contentious issue with the Colony of Maryland along the Potomac River. Maryland's claims on the Potomac included all the fishing and shipping rights from Maryland to the Virginia shoreline (Smith 1980:16). In 1785, representatives from Maryland and Virginia met at George Washington's Mount Vernon estate to mediate, among other issues, fishing regulations and toll fares across the Potomac River. Negotiations reached a compromise, allowing Virginians to fish the Potomac River in exchange for the free entry of Maryland ships thorough the Virginia capes (Wharton 1957:65).

Among the various species of fish in the Potomac River, and the Potomac River tributaries during the eighteenth century, identified by their common names, were: sturgeon, bass, carp, perch, rock fish, and the spring runs of herring and shad. Shad was also identified during the colonial period as "white fish" (Neitzey 1991:48; Wharton 1957:64). Colonial fish preservation depended on curing by salting and packing in barrels either to be sold to local planters for their slaves or to be shipped abroad (Wharton 1957:66; Jackson and Twohig 1976, Volume II:218).

During the first half of the 18th century, siltation of the harbor at Dumfries, a result of upland soils washing down Quantico Creek, had caused increasing economic and shipping problems:

> For that portion of the 18th century that Dumfries was a major tobacco part, the land that is now Prince William Forest Park was extensively farmed in tobacco. As the land was denuded for this purpose, serious erosion took place. Tons of silt washed down the water shed of the North and South Branches of Quantico Creek and ruined the harbor at Dumfries (Curtis 1988:40).

During the Revolutionary War, the Virginia General Assembly passed Acts to draft men from each county in Virginia for military service. Colonel Henry Lee of Leesylvania, commander of the Prince William County militia, submitted a final summary on the annual drafts from the county dating from 1776 through 1780, listing 269 men who had been drafted. By a further Act requiring an additional draft in 1780, 48 men were drafted: "2 of whom cut off their fingers after the draft, 1 was discharged as being a Lunatick, 9 deserted, & 1 remains in the County armed" (McIlwaine 1930:163).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Volume X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. American citizens, in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated, obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Impacts to Prince William County during the Revolutionary War occurred late in the conflict and included the plundering of plantations along the Potomac River by privateers. On the first of April, 1781, a tender to the privateer *Trimer* went up the Potomac River, robbing the plantations as far as Alexandria in Fairfax County, where they were discovered attempting to capture a vessel. Henry Lee had, in the meantime, called out the militia to protect the warehouses on Quantico Creek near Dumfries. Prisoners of the privateer later revealed that they had intended to burn George Washington's houses at Mount Vernon, were planning to plunder Colonel Mason at Gunston Hall and Henry Lee at Leesylvania, and had also planned to take Henry Lee as a prisoner (Palmer 1881:21-22).

In September 1781, the final battle of the Revolutionary War at Yorktown, Virginia, was preceded by the movement of Washington's Continental Army, combined with Rochambeau's French Army, from Mount Vernon in Fairfax County through Prince William County via the town of Dumfries.

In 1787, a new town called Newport, located at the mouth of Quantico Creek on the Potomac, was authorized by the Virginia Assembly to be established on 30 acres of the property of Cuthbert Bullitt (Hening 1823, Volume XII:603-604). In 1788, the Virginia Assembly authorized the town of Carrborough to establish on 50 acres of Willoughby Tebbs' property on the south side of Quantico Creek (Hening 1823, Volume XII:684; Harrison 1987:664). Unfortunately, neither the town of Newport nor the town of Carrborough was ever fully developed because of the increasing siltation, and the Scottish merchants moved to more favorable places (Work Projects Administration 1941:91). On December 7, an Act was passed by the Virginia Assembly to discontinue the inspection of tobacco at Dumfries warehouse. Jesse Ewell, proprietor of the warehouse, stated in a petition that the warehouse was no longer necessary for the reception and inspection of tobacco (Shepherd 1970:264).

Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia,* published in 1836, lists seven towns, or post offices, in existence in the county: Buckland, Dumfries, Hay Market, Liberia, Occoquan, Thoroughfare, and Brentsville, the county seat at that time. Data from the 1830 U.S.

Census Records indicates that the county had been showing a population decrease for the past 20 years, going from 11,311 people in 1810 to 9,320 in 1830 – almost an 18% decrease in the population (Martin 1836:273-275).

Major agricultural shipping and transportation impacts to Prince William County began in the early 1850s when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 27, 1848 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:190-193). Construction of this railroad began in 1850 in Alexandria and reached Tudor Hall (Manassas Junction) in October of 1851 (Harrison 1987:340). The Manassas Gap Railroad, routed through Thoroughfare Gap in northern Prince William County, was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 9, 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1851:73-74).

The plan for the two railroad systems was to extend the railroad lines from a junction of the two railroads at Tudor Hall (Manassas) through Manassas Gap to Strasburg in Shenandoah County, then to run south to Harrisonburg in Rockingham County, Virginia. The Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with a connection to the Manassas Gap Railroad, was surveyed in 1850 (Salmon 1996:49). After the Civil War, in 1867, the Manassas Gap Railroad merged with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and, in 1898, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad system became the Southern Railroad line (McCarty 1974:109).

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55).

In Virginia, Confederate regiments formed by Prince William County residents included the "Bull Run Rangers", the "Prince William Calvary", the "Prince William Rifles", the Quantico Guards" and the "Prince William Rangers" (Work Projects Administration 1941:49).

From April 19, 1861, until March of 1862, the Potomac River was blockaded by the U.S. Navy under order of President Lincoln. In return, Confederate army batteries were established at critical points on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. One of the first Confederate batteries was established at Aquia Creek, where the Confederates destroyed the buoys and channel markers on the river, making navigation difficult for those unfamiliar with the channel (Wills 1978:22). Other batteries established in the area that at Evansport, at Shipping Point at the mouth of Quantico Creek, at Possum Point, at Cockpit Point south of Cherry Hill, and at Stoney Point on the Leesylvania Plantation at the mouth of Neabsco Creek. Confederate Brigadier General W.H.C. Whiting's Brigade, which was camped in and around Dumfries, helped man the batteries and guard the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers against a Union Attack (Wills 1978).

The First Battle of Manassas, occurring along Bull Run from July 18th through July 21, 1861, was the first engagement of the Civil War. It took place north of the town of Manassas, in Prince William County. The second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862, began at the railroad station at Manassas Junction and extended to the town of Haymarket in Prince William County. Both battles were decisive victories for the Confederate army (Boatner 1991:507; Bowman 1985:111).

On March 8, 1862, the Confederate Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from Northern Virginia and moved south to defend Richmond against an easterly advance by the Union Army under General McClellan, coming from Fort Monroe at the mouth of the James River. A Union reconnaissance of northern Virginia on March 15, 1862, found part of the Confederate Army in force at Warrenton Station in Fauquier County, Virginia, as well as two regiments of cavalry with three companies of infantry posted on Cedar Run south of Manassas in Prince William County (Scott 1881:1.5:550).

During the winter of 1861/1862, concurrent with the Potomac River blockade, the right flank of the Confederate army commanded by General Johnston was kept on alert in the Occoquan and Dumfries sector to counter a possible attack from either the Occoquan or the Potomac front (Hanson 1951:41). On December 12, 1862, a raid was made on the Confederate telegraph station in Dumfries. Colonel Anson Stager, superintendent of the U.S. Military Telegraph, reported:

> Hampton, with 800 cavalry, made a raid on Dumfries at 5 o'clock this a.m.; cut telegraph and captured two operators and one repairer; also several officers, orderlies, &c. They left Dumfries about 8 o'clock, taking [the] road toward Bristoe. They stated that they were only a detachment of the force that had crossed with them, saying they expected, and came to meet, a large force of our cavalry. General Steinwehr's division marched into Dumfries at 10 this a. m. We have heard firing near Dumfries and to westward of it, which shows he has met the rebels and engaged them. The rebels paroled the officers, but retained the telegraphers (Scott 1888:689).

McDowell's 1862 map shows the project area forested and located on the eastern side of Dumfries Road (Exhibit 4). A dwelling associated with Jno. Arnold is shown near or within the northwestern region of the project area and a cooper shop is depicted to the west across the road. Based on research incidental to the property history, the depiction of the cooper's shop is likely an error. This building was more likely a dwelling associated with a member of the Cooper family, many of whom lived in the project area vicinity. Another residence, associated with a W. Lynn appears farther north along Hoadly Road. Coles Store and Union Church are shown to the south in the vicinity of Independent Hill.

Until the late summer and early fall of 1863 the war effort in Prince William County remained relatively quiet. On October 9, 1863, in a maneuver to flank Union General Meade's Army of the Potomac, C.S.A. General Lee moved his army from the Rapidan River to the west and north, towards Mead's army who were occupying Culpeper Court-House in Culpeper County (General Meade relieved General Joseph Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac in June 1863). Pushing Meade's army towards Washington, C.S.A. General A.P. Hill's Third Corps attacked the Union army near Bristoe Station, south of Manassas, on October 14, 1863. However inconclusive, both armies suffered severe casualties during the short battle and the Confederates did manage to force Meade back towards Washington. Lee's armies remained in the Prince William county area until October 17, 1863, when they retreated south to the Rappahannock River (Bowman 1985:168-172).

J. Paul Hoffman's 1864 map differs in no significant ways from the earlier McDowell map (Exhibit 5).

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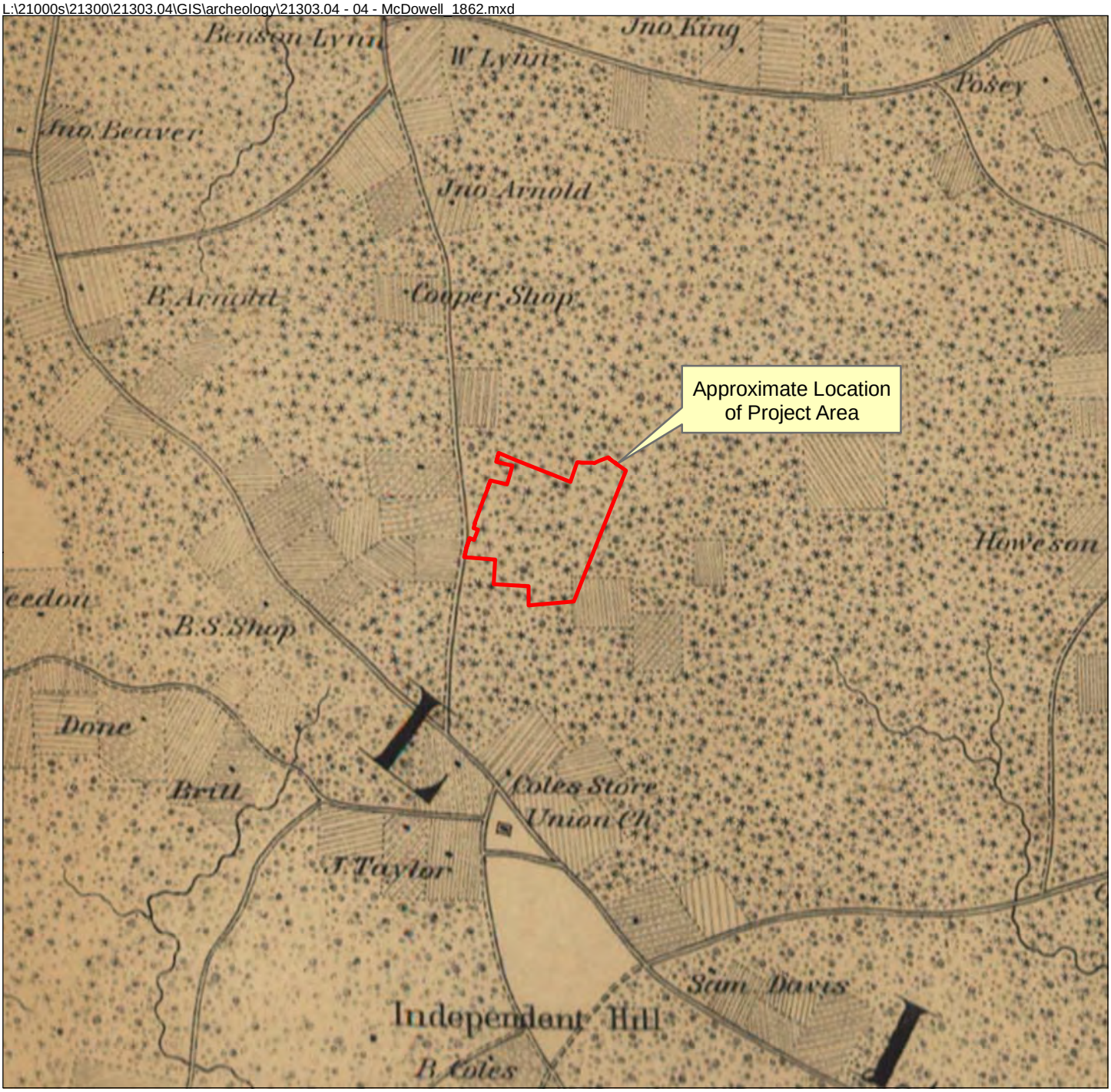

1862 McDowell Map
Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington D.C.
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

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Map Source: Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington. Compiled by General Irvin Mc Dowell, January 1862. United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

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1864 J. Paul Hoffman Map
Fairfax, Prince William and Loudoun Counties, VA
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

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Map Source: "Map of Fairfax, Prince William and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Copied by J. Paul Hoffman. Topographical Office. 1864". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original scale: ½" = 1 mile.

During the period of post-Civil War reconstruction, the Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1869, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872, the Virginia Public Free School system was adopted. The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24, 25, 119).

The first railroad in the southeastern part of Prince William County was the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, constructed from Richmond to Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County prior to January of 1837. The railroad line reached Aquia Creek in Stafford County in November of 1842, when the extension of the railroad was abandoned. In 1869/1870, the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad began purchasing rights-of-way through Prince William County (Prince William County Deeds 28:118) and the railroad was extended to Quantico Creek by 1872 (Curtis 1988:65).

The town of Manassas, established in 1854 as the Manassas Gap Railroad station, was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on April 2, 1873. On March 1, an Act to allow the citizens of Prince William County to vote on the question of the removal of the court house from Brentsville to Manassas was authorized by the Virginia Assembly (Commonwealth of Virginia 1884:699-700; 1888:370-372). Prince William County residents approved the courthouse move, and the Prince William County seat was moved to Manassas in 1892.

Having been bypassed as a suburban area of Washington, D.C., the interior of Prince William County was considered rural at the turn of the century, with dairying one of the major sources of incomes. Along the Potomac River however, the economic sources changed to commercial fishing and lumbering. Prince William County's population at the turn of the turn of the century was approximately 11,000, showing little or no growth since the Revolutionary War (Prince William County Population Census 1900).

The 1901 Brown map shows the project area located on the eastern side of Dumfries Road (Exhibit 6). A dwelling associated with Benson Lynn is shown near or within the northwestern region of the project area, just south of Hoadly Road. The dwelling of S.R. Lowe is depicted to the southeast. The town of Independent Hill appears to the south.

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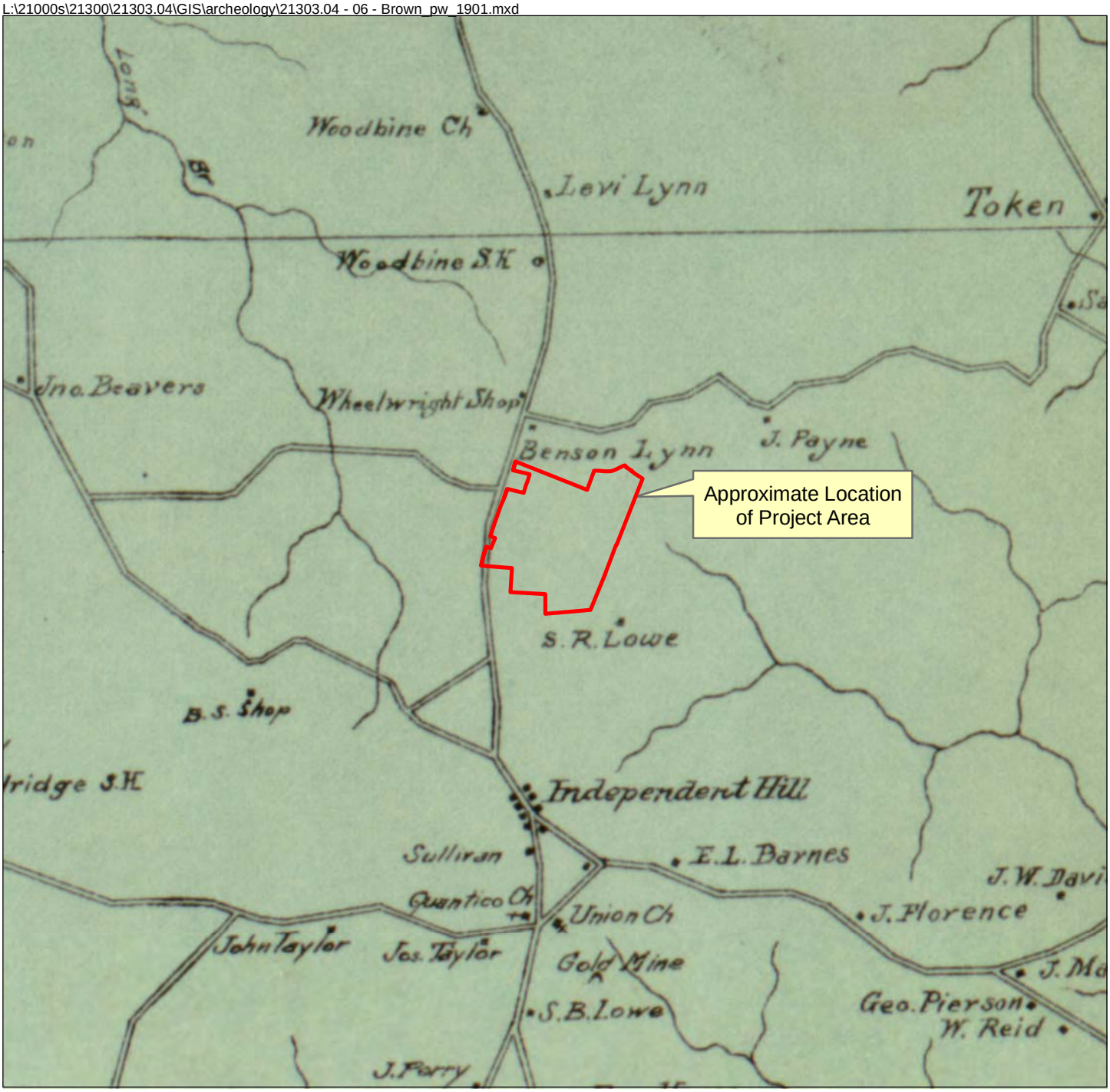

1901 Brown Map
Prince William County, VA
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

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Map Source: "Map of Prince William County, Virginia". 1901. Compiled from U.S. Geological Society survey and other data by William H. Brown". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

In 1917, the U.S. Government leased two tracts of land in southeastern Prince William County which included 4,885.096 acres of hard land, 467.06 acres of marsh land, and 3.58 acres of submerged land, for a total of 5,355.736 acres of land collectively known as the Hutchison Tract and the Quantico Company Tract. The Hutchison Tract (3,160.28 acres) was subsequently purchased from Hugh B. Hutchison in 1918, and the Quantico Company Tract (2,102.6 acres) was purchased in 1919. The two purchases were the beginning of the current Quantico Marine Base to which other purchases of land in Stafford County and Fauquier County, as well as in Prince William County, have been added throughout the 20th century (Department of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks 1937:371-372). The Quantico Marine Base currently occupies properties adjoining the south side of the Prince William Forest Park.

The Prince William Forest Park was established during the early years of the Great Depression of the 1930s. In 1933, the United States Government declared approximately 15,000 acres of the Quantico Creek watershed in Prince William County as "sub marginal," or "severely depressed farm area" lands in order to develop a "new project called Chopawamsic Demonstration Area" to form the Emergency Conservation Work Program (Civilian Conservation Corps). The Civilian Conservation Corps operated from 1933 until the beginning of World War II as a government agency to provide work for low income young men. Approximately 150 farms were condemned and the families were relocated. In 1940, the property was transferred to the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Park system (Curtis 1988:41; Evans 1989:104, 118; DHR Site Forms 76-299, 76-135).

The introduction in the 1920s of automobiles and trucks after World War I and the subsequent development and improvement of roadways throughout the county prior to World War II in the 1940s led to the decline of the railroad system in Northern Virginia. Although railroading as a form of transportation and shipping saw a revival during World War I, the revival was only temporary.

The 1923 USPS Rural Delivery Routes map shows a dwelling, possibly associated with the name Lynn, near or within the northwestern region of the project area (Exhibit 7). Numerous dwellings are shown along Hoadly Road to the east but the project area vicinity and south to Independent Hill appears to relatively uninhabited.

The 1927 USGS Quantico, VA-MD quad map shows a dwelling just north of the northwestern corner of the project area and a dwelling just beyond the eastern boundary of the project area (Exhibit 8).

The 1937 PWC aerial shows no buildings within the project area (Exhibit 9). The majority of the property was forested at this time; however, agricultural fields are present in the northern portion of the property. To the northwest of the project area, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp P-71 is shown on the west side of Dumfries Road.

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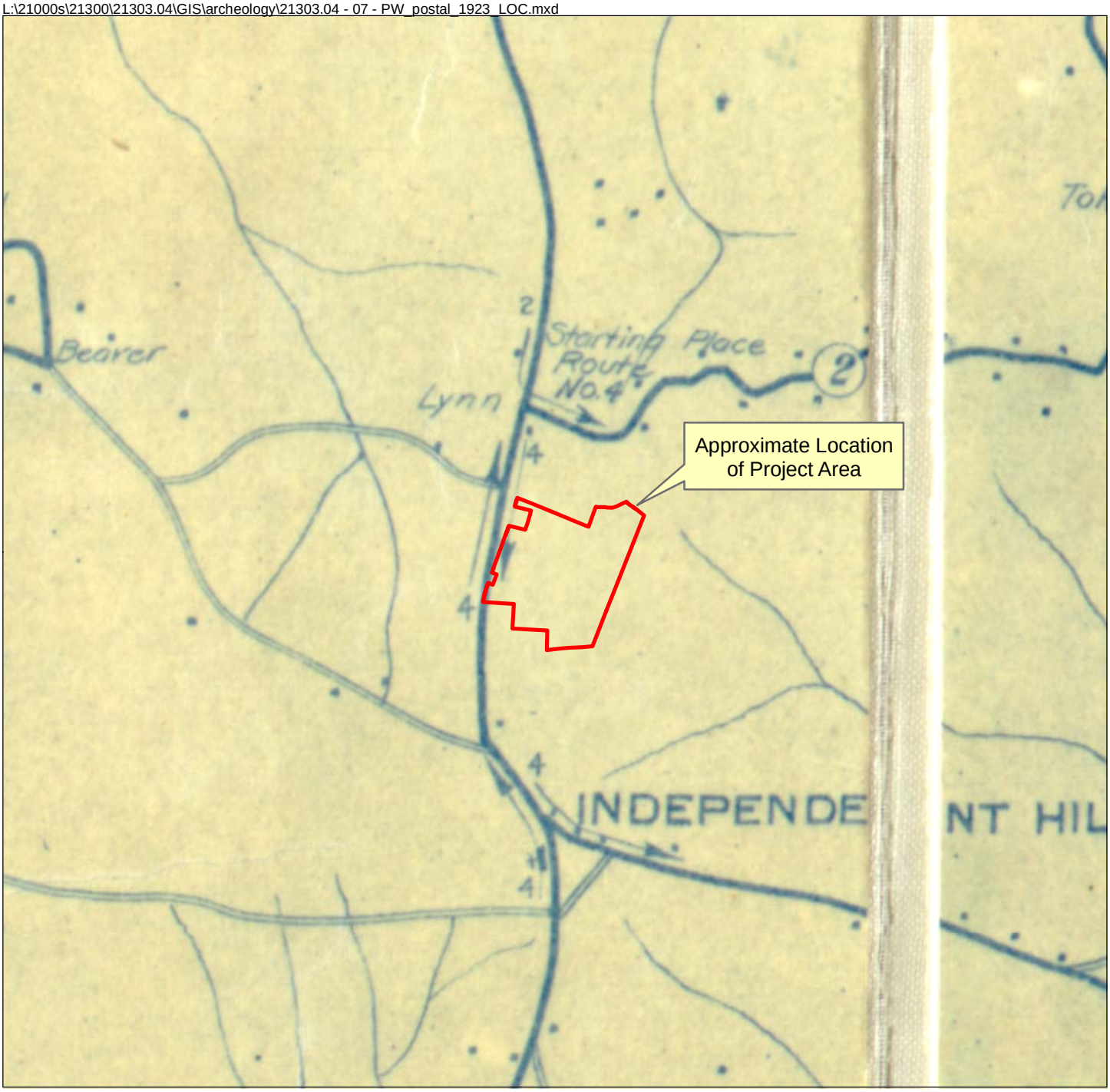

1923 United States Post Office Rural Delivery Routes Map
Prince William County, VA
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

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Map Source: "Rural Delivery Routes, Prince William County, Virginia. Post Office Department, 1923". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 7

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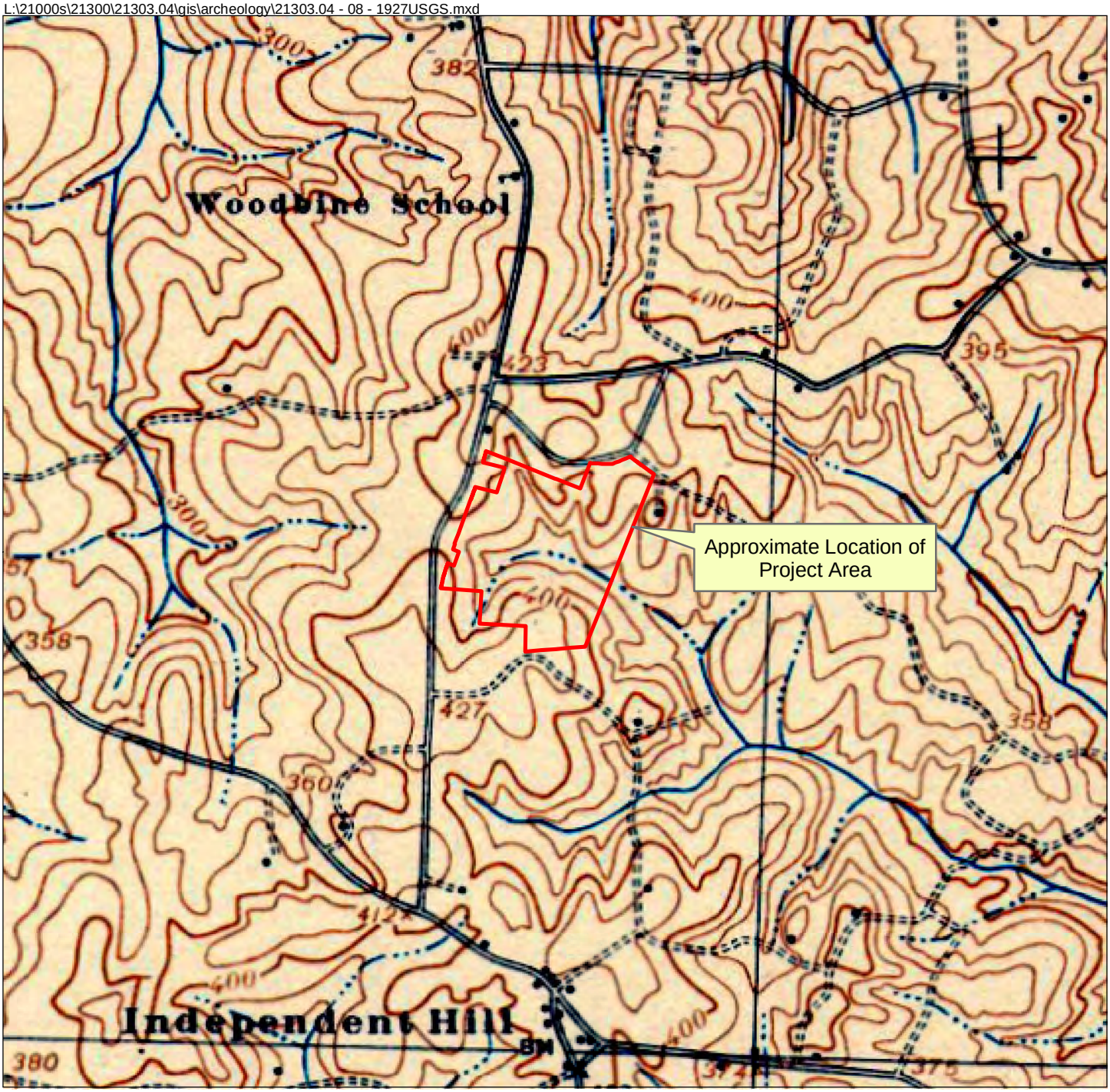

USGS Quad Map
Quantico VA-MD 1927
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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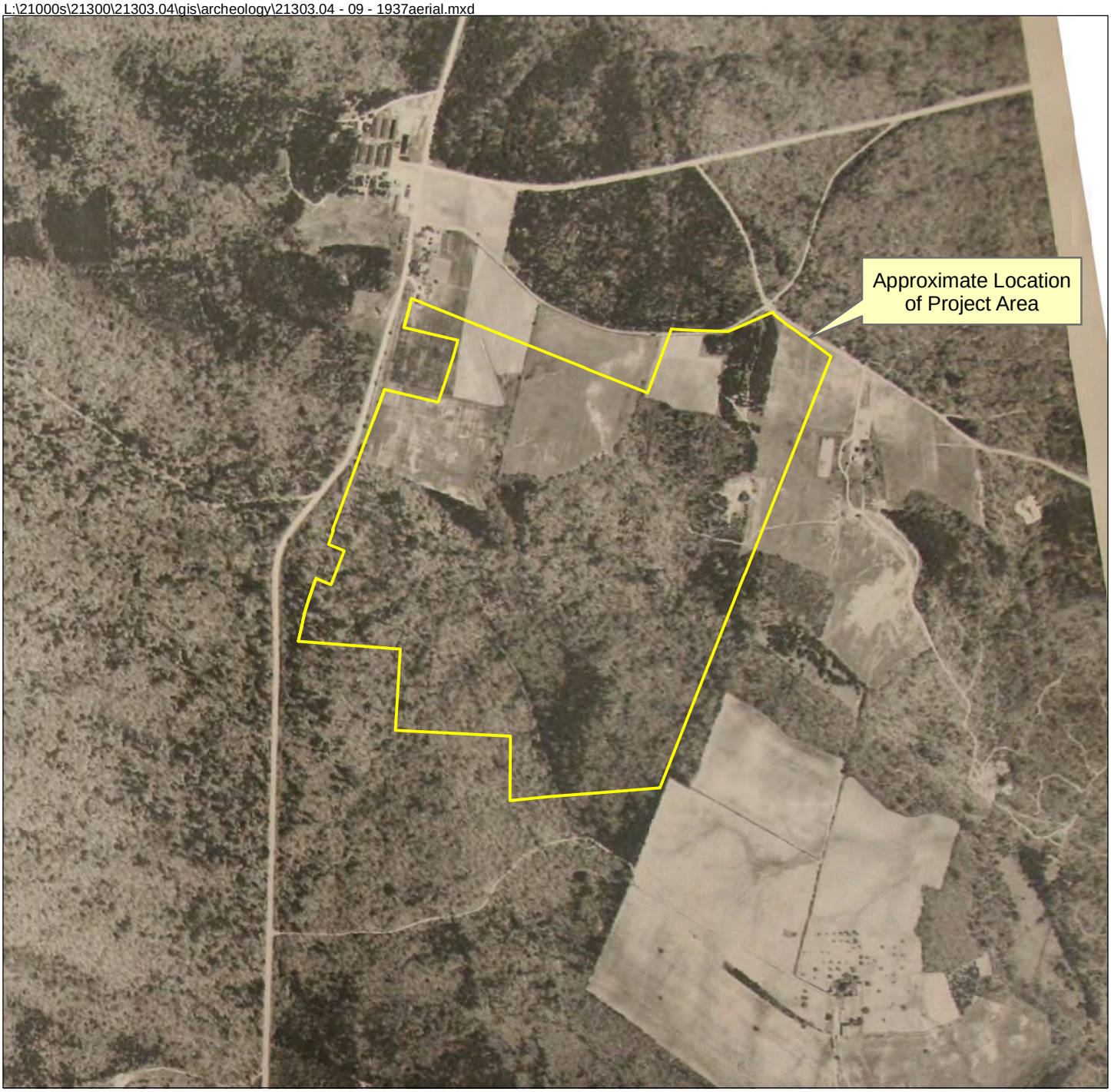
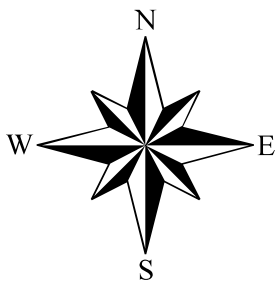


1937 USDA Aerial Imagery
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 1000'



This camp, originally designated Camp P-71, was the first CCC camp in Prince William County and was established in October 1933 near Canova, just west of the project area (Veniss 2008:2). Camp P-71 occupied approximately 10 acres of land made available by an agreement between Jane Shields Herrel of Manassas and F. C. Pederson, Acting State Forester of the Virginia Forest Service and Bureau of the State Commission on Conservation and Development (ibid).

During the week of October 15, 1933, Company 299, 3rd Corps of the CCC, consisting of 80 officers and men arrived at the site and began construction at the camp, erecting barracks and a fire lookout tower. Jane Herrel offered a cash prize for renaming the camp, which was one by James P. Lilly of Barracks 3, Group 6, who submitted the name Camp Recovery (Veniss 2008:2-3).

By the end of January 1934, 206 men from New York and Virginia were posted at Camp Recovery (Veniss 2008: 3). The men's duties consisted of clearing old logging roads for use as fire roads in the heavily wooded area surrounding the camp and later throughout Prince William and Fairfax counties. Company 1337 occupied the camp on May 22, 1934 and, by September 1, 1934 was restructured as a segregated company for African American corpsmen. By June 30, 1937, the camp was abandoned (Veniss 2008:4-8).

The 1941 USGS Independent Hill, VA quad map shows several dwellings just north of the northwestern corner of the project area along Dumfries Road (Route 234) and a dwelling just beyond the eastern boundary of the project area (Exhibit 10). The Lookout Tower built at the CCC camp is shown just west of the project area.

Following World War II, the population of Prince William County doubled from approximately 11,000 individuals enumerated in the 1900 census, to 21,000 people residing in the county in 1950. Within 40 years, more than 2.5 million new residents moved into the Washington metropolitan region (Evans 1989:130).

In 1956, the U.S. Congress passed legislation creating the Highway Trust Fund; this was the beginning of the development of the Interstate Highway System. Construction of I-95 was begun in 1958. Interstate I-95 was extended south from the Leesburg Pike (Route 7) to a junction with U.S. 1 in Woodbridge in Prince William County, allowing the eastern portion of the county to spread. Condemnations for the route of Interstate 66 across northern Virginia began in circa 1962 (Evans 1989:130; Netherton et al. 1992:596).

The 1956 USGS Independent Hill, VA quad map shows one dwelling along Dumfries Road (Route 234) within the western boundary of the project area (Exhibit 11).

The 1994 USGS Independent Hill, VA quad map shows four dwellings along Dumfries Road (Route 234) within the western boundary of the project area (see Exhibit 2). Although some residential development to the west and northeast of the project area is shown, much of the project area and vicinity remains forested.

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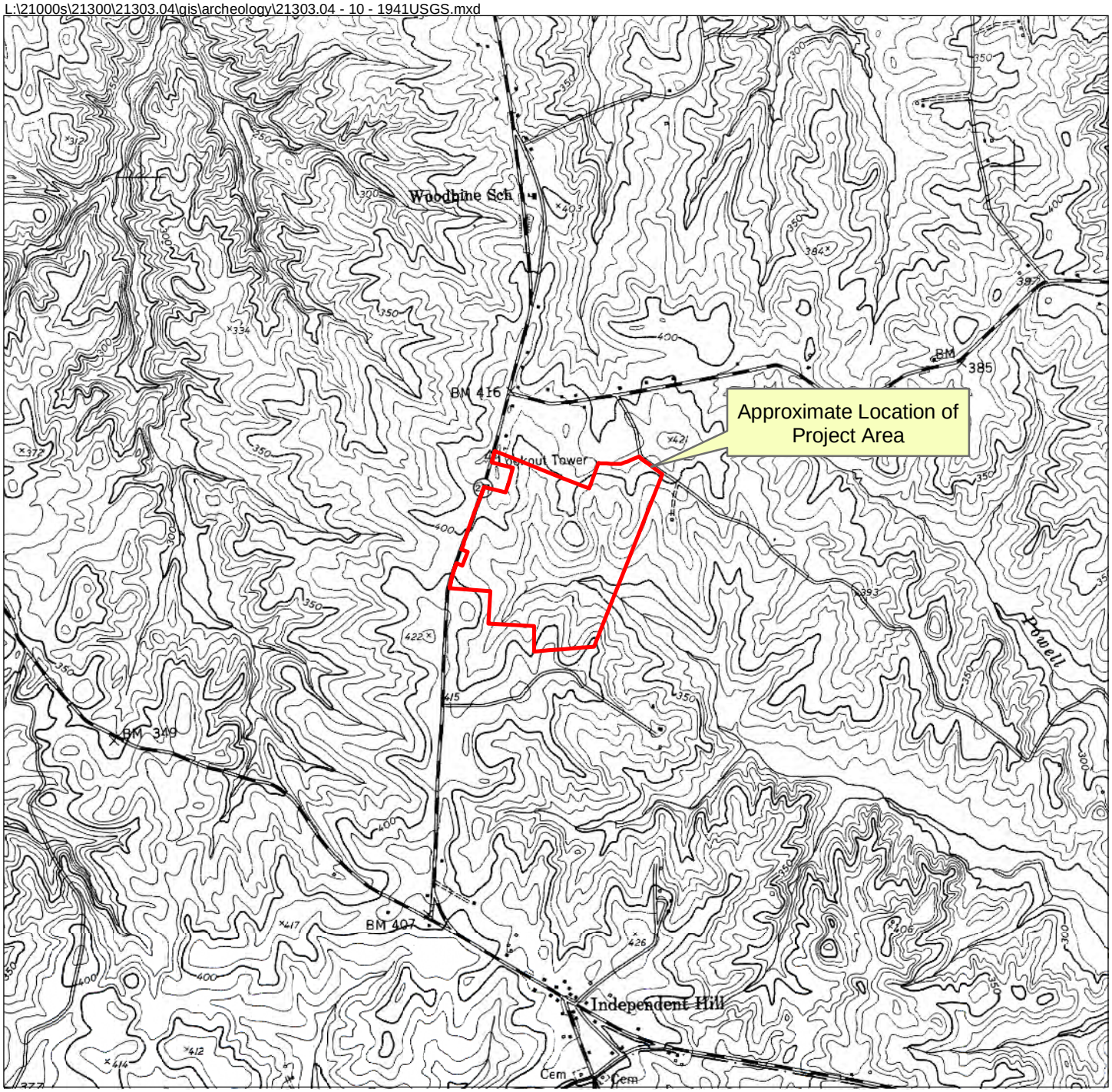

USGS Quad Map
Independent Hill, VA 1941
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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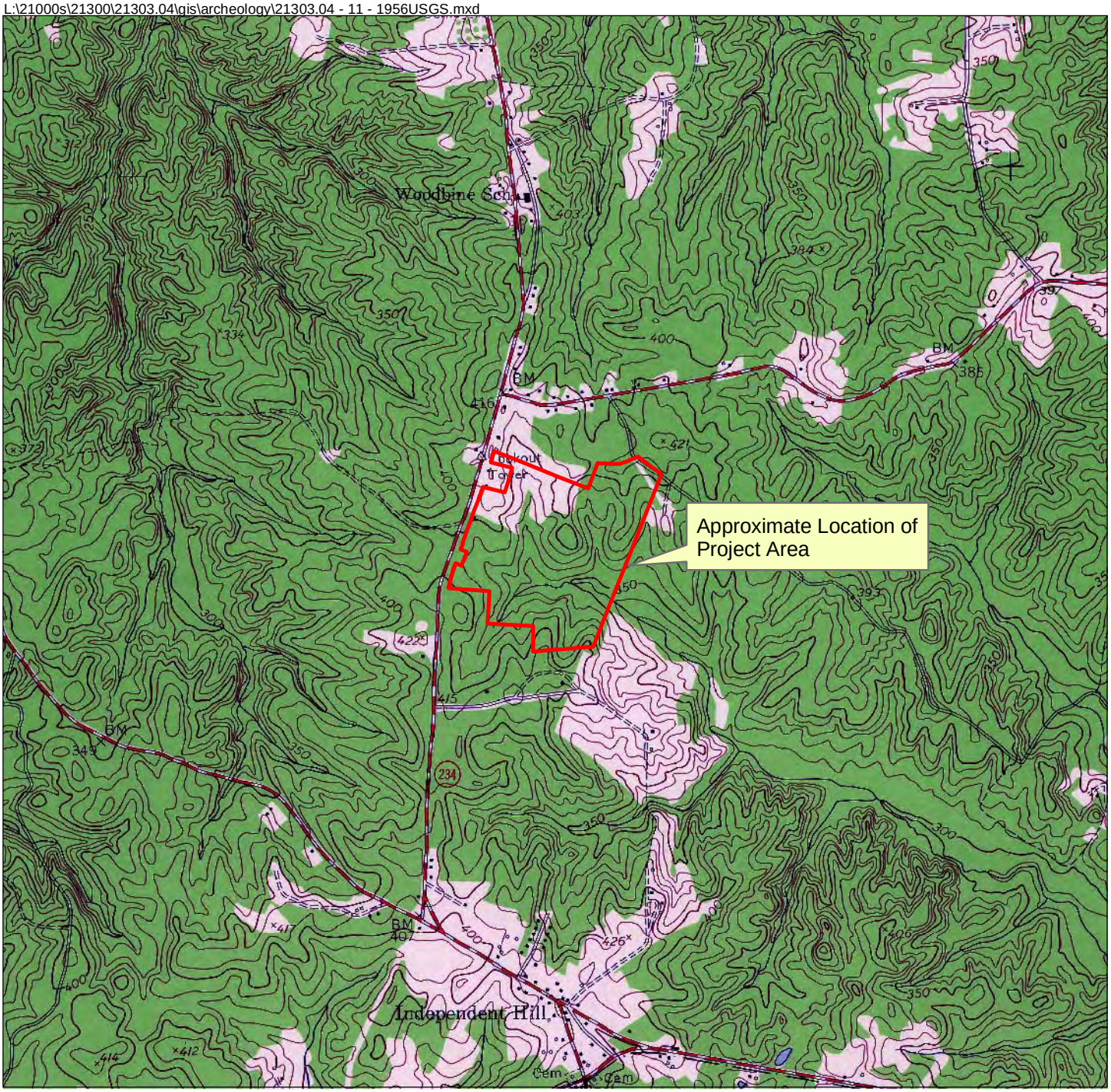

USGS Quad Map
Independent Hill, VA 1956
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Property History

Due to illegible and missing records and obscure and incomplete parcel descriptions, portions of the chain-of-title for the 12th High School property in the 18th and 19th centuries are incomplete and portions are reconstructed from details found in later deeds, wills and property tax lists (Appendix II).

In the following text, the early property history of those portions of the study property for which a more complete chain of title could be established is presented first, followed by the 20th century property ownership organized by current tax parcel. The 2008 Prince William County tax parcels within the study area are shown on Exhibit 12.

Early Property History

The majority of the study property (excepting perhaps the northern and northeastern parcels) appears to have been a part of a 185 acre patent granted to Burr Calvert Harrison on March 2, 1730 by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck (Prince William County DB Y: 418). Although, in the first half of the 18th century, the vicinity of the project area was characterized by absentee ownership by patent holders who held title to large blocks of land and secured this ownership through indentured servants, tenant farmers and slaves, the Harrison family was amongst the few who settled in the area.

By a deed recorded on September 20, 1732, Burr Harrison let to Peter Cornwell and his wife Sarah 100 acres, a part of his 185 acre patent that appears to have included the southern portion of the study property, described as:

> a certain Tract of Land in Prince William County CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED ACRES more or less bounded as follows. Beginning at a box oak upon the Branch of the South Run of POWELLS RUN and running to the head of a little Branch from thence running down the said Branch to a white oak and from thence South to the beginning have given granted aliened and confirmed and for himself his heirs his heirs and assigns and by these presents Do give grant alien and confirm unto the said PETER CORNWELL aforesaid and to his heirs for ever with all the right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of in or to all the Tract or Parcel of Land above mentioned containing as is afd with all the Messuages Tenants Houses Outhouses Gardens Orchards Fields Woods Underwoods Ways Water Courses and all other advantages Privileges, Profits, Commodities and Appurtenances Whatsoever to the said granted and remised Premises belonging or in anywise appertaining together with all yearly rents and profits reserved in any lease or demise of any part of the Premises aforementioned…(Prince William County DB A: 352).

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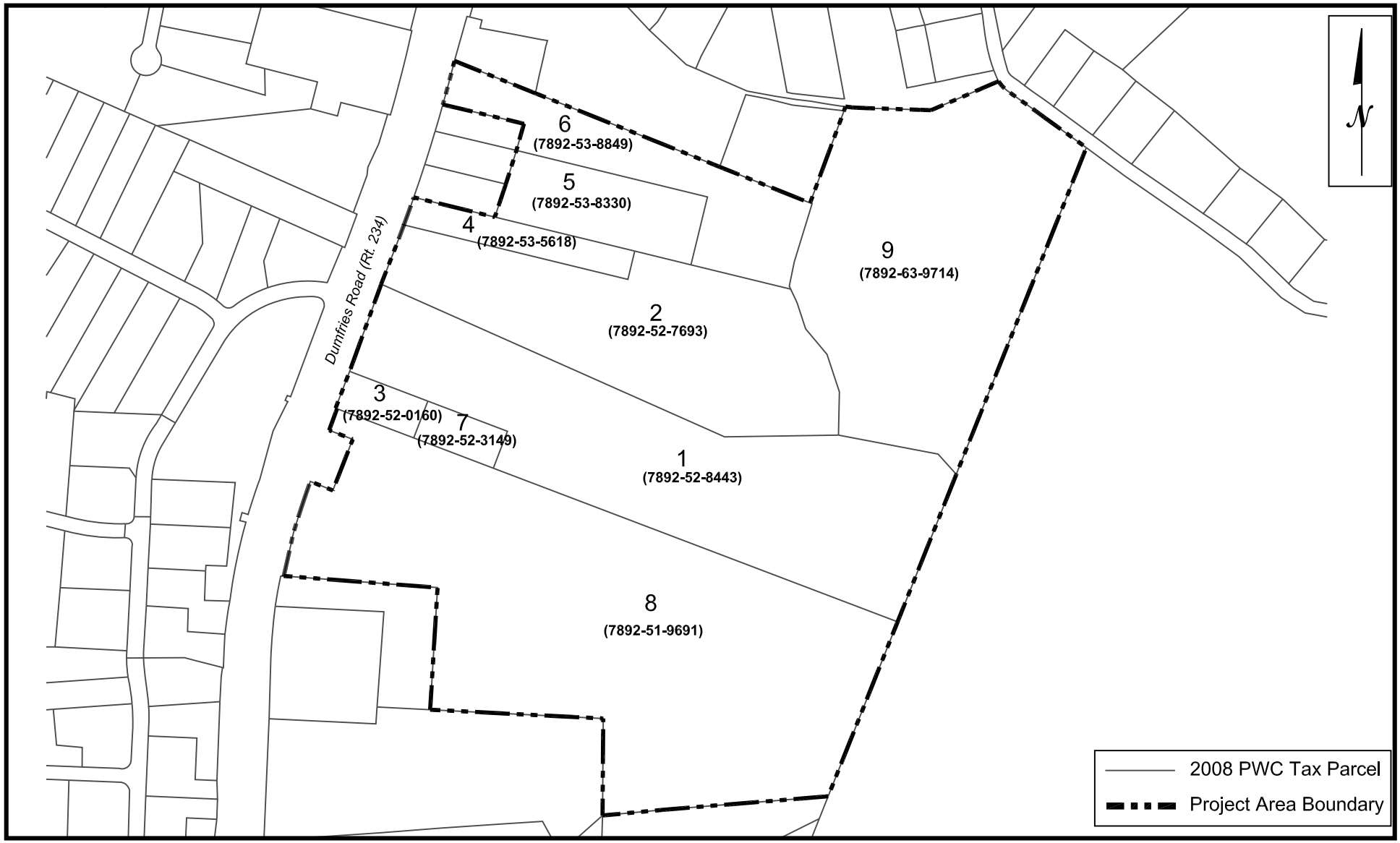

2008 Prince William County Tax Parcels
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
Scale: 1" = 500'

Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 12

Although several Peter Cornwells were resident in Stafford and Prince William County by the mid 18th century, the Peter Cornwell named in the deed was likely born circa 1695 and married Sarah Ann Bowlin by 1750. Cornwell was a founding member of Broad Run Church in 1762 and brother to Charles Cornwell who also owned land in the vicinity of the project area in the 18th century. According to genealogical sources, this Peter Cornwell lived in the vicinity of Buckland and died in Fauquier County, Virginia sometime in 1776.

Rent Rolls for Prince William County for 1738 and 1739 show that Burr Harrison was taxed on 190 acres; however, in 1739 it is noted that Peter Cornwell held 90 acres of this land. Although no release or additional deeds between Harrison and the Cornwells was located, it appears that the Cornwells had acquired the land in freehold by December 3, 1773 when Peter and Sarah Cornwell conveyed 185 acres, the entirety of Harrison's 1730 patent, to Reuben Calvert (Prince William County DB Y: 418).

It is not clear what use Reuben Calvert had for the land in question, but his ownership of it was to be brief as he died just over three years later while serving in the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army at Philadelphia in January 1777. His widow, Sarah married Charles Dial (Nicklin 1940: 420-421). They may have married prior to April 2, 1782, when the name Sarah Dial appears on the Vestry Book of Dettingen Parish, where she was paid as per her account. However Prince William County Land Tax records between 1789 and 1793 show a Sarah Calvert taxed on a 100 acre parcel in the county. There is no notation that any additional value was added to the assessment of the property for buildings or improvements during these years.

Sarah Calvert had certainly married Charles Dial by September 2, 1794, when they and other heirs of Reuben Calvert conveyed a 100 acre tract to Zachariah Allen for $323 and by a deed that stated:

> Charles Dial and Sarah, his wife, formerly Sarah Calvert, widow of Reuben Calvert, dec'd., and Thomas Calvert, son and heir-at-law of the said Reuben Calvert, dec'd., and Mary Embly, his wife, all of Prince William County, to Zachariah Allen [convey a parcel] granted to a certain Burdet Harrison by Proprietor of Northern Neck of Virginia....[a part of] the same tract of land conveyed to the aforesaid Reuben Calvert by a certain Peter Cornwell and Sarah his wife... Dec., 1773 (Prince William County DB Y: 418).

Zachariah Allen first appears in Prince William County Land Tax records in 1795, when he was taxed on a 64 ½ acre parcel with improvements assessed at $70. The 1796 tax rolls record Allen as the owner of the100 acre parcel that he acquired from the Dials as well the 64 ½ acre parcel that he previously owned.

Although this smaller parcel was quite possibly Allen's home farm, no additional information concerning its location or from whom it was acquired was found. Allen continued paying taxes on both lots along with added value on the 64 ½ acre parcel (that declined from $70 in 1795 to $49 in 1797) until 1802.

Just over seven years after his acquisition of the property, by a deed dated April 25, 1802, Zachariah Allen conveyed to Basil King a portion of the 100 acre parcel within the study area described as:

> …containing in estimation One Hundred Acres …and bounded as Followeth Beginning at the [illegible] corner to Amos Fox who purchased part of the same land thence with the sd. Foxe's line S^{o} 40 W^{e} 70 poles to a white Oak thence N^{o} 75 W^{e} 30 poles to a white oak thence S^{o} 73 W^{e} 50 poles to a black oak thence North 66 ½ West 88 poles to a chestnut oak thence N 20 Et 96 poles to a Marked tree another corner to Fox thence with the dividing line to the beginning (Prince William County DB 2:54).

According to genealogical sources, Basil King was born October 17, 1760 in Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, and died April 22, 1844 in Prince William County, Virginia. He married three time: first to Deborah Waters on September 28, 1783 in Trinity Parish, Charles County, Maryland; to Sarah Waters in 1787 following the death of his first wife in 1785; and finally to Frances (Fanny) Austin.

It is not clear what purpose Basil King had for the land in question. As he owned it until his death, it appears to have not been purchased merely as an investment and was most likely farmed by King or by his tenants. In 1804, he, along with numerous residents of eastern Prince William County, signed a legislative petition aimed at improving navigation on Quantico Creek. The text of the petition may imply that King and the other petitioners were farmers who, by 1804, had turned from the mono-cropping of tobacco to the cultivation of wheat and other produce, as it read:

> …before the culture of tobacco gave place generally to the raising of wheat, a greater number of hogsheads were annually brought to the inspection in Dumfries than to all the other inspections on South Potomack; from which circumstance as well as from actual measurement. Dumfries appeared to be the most convenient port on Potomack to a considerable part of back country, the inhabitants of which would receive real benefit from good navigation in Quantico Creek free from tolls by storing the produce of their farms at the place to which they have found it most convenient to send their tobaccos (General Assembly of Virginia Legislative Petitions 1804).

Prince William County Tax records from the years 1803 through 1810 show Basil King was taxed on the 100 acre parcel acquired from Allen, as well as a 188 acre property that he had previously owned. No notations for added value assessments were found for either property during these years. No deeds or tax records were found that might document Allen's conveyance of the remainder of the land to Amos Fox as indicated in the deed between Allen and King. Based on the metes and bounds given, the parcel conveyed to King was actually only about 60 acres of the 100 acre tract. As King was subsequently taxed on the entire 100 acres, it seems likely that Fox conveyed the circa 40 acre portion of the land to Basil King soon after its purchase in 1802. As stated; however, no deeds to or from Amos Fox were located.

The unrecorded will of Basil King was found and transcribed by Dr. Scott Parham in 2001. Although the document provides no specific information on the history of the study property, it may illuminate the situation that would lead to subsequent (unfortunately unavailable) chancery causes that complicate the chain of title in the second half of the 19th century. The will, signed by Basil King on December 30, 1843 specified:

> I give to my wife Frances King my dwelling House & the tract of land that are attach[ed] to it and all of the property on the premises consisting of Houshold & kitchen furniture farming utensils stock of every description for to have, and to use during the term of her natural life & after her decease I give the house & tract of land & all of the property that may be remaining after her support to my children hereinafter named that is to say, one sixth part to my son in law Edward Austin, one sixth part to my son Joseph, one sixth part to my son Vincent, one sixth part to my son Walter, one sixth part to my daughter Sarah, & one sixth part to be equally divided between my Six Grand children Elizabeth Bradfield, George Bradfield, Ann Bradfield, Basil Bradfield, Redman Bradfield & Mary Bradfield & to be enjoyed by them for ever.
>
> …All of the rest my estate both real & personal of what nature or kind so ever it may be not hereinbefore disposed of I desire may be equally divided among my several children herein before named which I give to them their heirs Ex[ecut]ors : adm[inistrat]ors : & assigns forever.
>
> …As to my daughter Ann Duvall my daughter Mary Brawner, my son James, my son Elias, my daughter Catharine Simpson, my daughter Drady I leave them nothing they having received their portion (Parham 2007: 55-56).

According to genealogical sources, Frances (Fanny) King, the widow of Basil King, died on November 08, 1862. Based on the terms of King's will and as no other deeds or records have been found, it seems likely that the portion of the study property that was owned by Basil King remained in the possession of Frances King until the time of her death. Five years later, on October 7 1867 John S. Mosby, acting as Special Commissioner conveyed to Samuel Lowe 202 acres (Prince William County DB 26:474). This property was not described in the deed by metes and bounds but was identified as a portion of the estate of the late Basil King. As such, it comprised the entirety of the 100 acre parcel that King acquired from Zachariah Allen and a portion of the 188 acre tract owned by Basil King. As the deed mentioned the presence of a cemetery on the 202 acres, later established by a boundary line deed made by Bradford Lowe in 1972 (Prince William County DB 598:314) and now known as the Lowe cemetery located to the southeast of the study property (see Exhibit 16); the 202 acre parcel appears to have included the western three-quarters of the study property and approximately 165 acres to the southeast.

On August 28 1907, Samuel R. Lowe Jr. and his wife Ida Lowe conveyed 226 acres, including the 202 acres acquired by his father in 1867 to Henry G. and Mary F. Leary (Prince William County DB 57:4). This conveyance included the majority of the project area, excepting Parcel 9 (7892-63-9714). Subsequent conveyances, which involve the subdivision of the land into the modern parcels, are detailed in the following text.

Parcel 1 (GPIN 7892-52-8443)

On January 1, 1913 Henry G. and Mary F. Leary conveyed a 100 acre portion of the 226 acres acquired from the Lowes to Margaret A. Bauserman and her husband L.T. (Lemuel) Bauserman (Prince William County DB 63:160).

By a deed dated January 9, 1914; Margaret A. Bauserman and her husband (Lemuel Bauserman) conveyed a 100 acre tract to Emma W. Carter (Prince William County DB 64:408). Nearly 40 years after she acquired the property from the Bausermans, on October 25 1951, Emma W. Carter conveyed 100 acres to H.C. Baber (Prince William County DB 159:145). H.C. Baber died testate on January 11, 1982. His will bequeathed all his real estate including the parcel within the property subject to this study to his wife Lena Jewell Baber (Prince William County WB 55:1272) .

On May 19, 1989 Lena Jewell Baber conveyed Parcel 1(7892-52-8443), a 21.6652 acre portion of the 100 acres conveyed from Emma Carter in 1951, to Kenneth F. Parsons (Prince William County DB 1680:980). By a deed dated June 5, 1989, Kenneth F. Parsons conveyed the same parcel to himself and his wife Kathleen Parsons (Prince William County DB 1680:980).

On September 28, 2007, Kenneth F. and Kathleen Parsons conveyed the 21.6652 acre parcel to Golf Course Development, LLC (Prince William County Instrument # 200710050112535).

Parcel 2 (GPIN 7892-52-7693), Parcel 4 (GPIN 7892-53-5618) Parcel 5 (GPIN 7892-53-8330) and Parcel 6 (GPIN 7892-53-8849) were subdivided in the 20th century from a 119 acre tract conveyed from J.B.T. Thornton, Special Commissioner to Samuel R. Lowe, Jr. by

a deed dated September 19, 1899. Although the deed indicates that the sale of the parcel was ordered by the court in the cause of Clarke et al vs. Tansill, no additional details were given. As the case files could not be located, the earlier history of these parcels remains unknown.

Parcels 3 and 7 (GPINs 7892-52-0160 and 7892-52-3149)

Parcels 3 (GPIN 7892-52-0160) and 7 (GPIN 892-52-3149) were also portions of the 100 acre tract that the Babers acquired from Emma Carter. On December 23, 1982, Lena B. Baber subdivided the land and conveyed two one acre parcels (Parcels A and B) to Daniel J. Stephen [sic] and his wife Diann S. Stephan (Prince William County Instrument DB 1199:1352). The Stephans appear to have had difficulties making the mortgage payments; however, and by a deed dated August 3 they conveyed the one acre parcel of vacant land (Parcel B) back to Lena B. Baber (Prince William County Instrument DB 1278:0568). By 1985, the property had been foreclosed upon. On April 3, 1985, Gregory A. Porter, acting as trustee and Fleet Mortgage Corporation conveyed the two parcels (Parcels A and B) to the Administrator of Veteran Affairs (Prince William County Instrument DB 1311:047) who on June 12, 1987 conveyed the two acres to Jimmie K. and Margie L. Walker (Prince William County Instrument DB 1485:1783).

The Walkers may have lived on the property between 1987 and 2006, when they reorganized ownership of the property, transferring it to the Walker Family Trust, of which they were the trustees, on June 14, 2006 (Prince William County Instrument # 200606210093138). On December 18, 2006, the Walkers, as trustees for the Walker Family Trust conveyed the two one acre parcels to the Prince William County School Board (Prince William County Instrument # 200612180174945).

Parcel 8 (GPIN 7892-63-9714)

Lena Jewell Baber conveyed Parcel 8 (7892-63-9714), a 38.8220 acre parcel of the 100 acre tract that was purchased by the Babers from Emma Carter in 1951, to Mohammad Akbar and his wife, Leah Akbar, by a deed dated September 4, 1985 (Prince William County DB 1335:1888). Over 20 years later, on July 13, 2006, Mohammad Akbar and Leah Tahiry, whom had divorced in the interim, conveyed the same parcel to the Prince William County School Board (Prince William County Instrument # 200607130104294).

Parcel 2 (GPIN 7892-52-7693)

Parcel 2 (GPIN 7892-52-7693), Parcel 4 (GPIN 7892-53-5618), Parcel 5 (GPIN 7892-53-8330) and Parcel 6 (GPIN 7892-53-8849) were subdivided in the 20th century from a 119 acre tract conveyed from J.B.T. Thornton, Special Commissioner to Samuel R. Lowe, Jr. by a deed dated September 19, 1899. Although the deed indicates that the sale of the parcel was ordered by the court in the cause of Clarke et al vs. Tansill, no additional details were given. As the case files could not be located, the earlier history of these parcels remains unknown.

Samuel R. Lowe, Jr. died intestate December 6, 1933. His real property was inherited by his surviving children, Bradford Lowe and Joseph Willard Lowe, and a grandson, Clifford Leland Lowe. By a deed dated March 11, 1946 Joseph Willard Lowe, his spouse Eva Mae Lowe; Clifford Leland Lowe; and his spouse Gloria Marle Lowe conveyed their interest in two parcels totaling 179 acres to Bradford Lowe (Prince William County DB 118:386). Just three years later, Joseph W. Lowe purchased a 17.1158 acre tract which had been included in the parcels conveyed earlier from his brother, Bradford Lowe and Bradford's wife Stella Mae Lowe (Prince William County DB 139:299).

Deeds conveying the parcel from Joseph W. Lowe to H and C Land Investment, Inc. or any prior grantees have not been located at this time; however, on March 1, 1986; H and C Land Investment, Inc. conveyed 15.1158 acres to C. Lacey Compton (Prince William County DB 1426:449). C. Lacey Compton, a former Prince William County District Court judge, died testate prior to 1997. Parcel 2 was conveyed by his executors, C. Lacey Compton, Jr., Claude T. Compton and Bettie L. Compton to Peterman Investments, L.C. on June 24, 1997 (Prince William County DB 2460:0416). Peterman Investments, L.C conveyed the 15.10994 acre parcel to the Prince William County School Board on January 29, 2006 (Prince William County Instrument # 200607050099604).

Parcel 4 (GPIN 7892-53-5618)

Parcel 4 (GPIN 7892-53-5618) was subdivided from Parcel 2 (GPIN 7892-52-7693) when, by a deed dated April 16, 1968, Joseph W. and Eva Mae Lowe conveyed it as a two acre parcel to John C. Harding and Teresa W. Harding, his wife (Prince William County DB 461:42).

The Hardings likely lived on the property until 1984 when, on April 4, John C. and Teresa W. Harding sold the house and land to Susan M. Parsell and Richard Vadney (Prince William County DB 1258:0852). Less than three years later, on December 30, 1986, Richard and Susan M. Vadney, having married in the interim, conveyed the property to Rondale L. Endicott and his wife, Donna L. Endicott (Prince William County DB 1449:1263).

Parcel 5 (GPIN 7892-53-8330)

Parcel 5 (GPIN 7892-53-8330) was subdivided from Parcel 2 (GPIN 7892-52-7693) when, on March 25, 1952, Bradford and Stella Mae Lowe conveyed the 26.1531 acre tract to Burl A. Washburn and Walter M. Weimer (Prince William County DB 159:180). Both Washburn and Weimar appear to have married by September 5, 1953 when Weimer and his wife Louise conveyed their interest in the parcel to Burl and Dolly Washburn (Prince William County DB 170:22). Almost ten years later, on November 16, 1962, the Washburn's sold the tract to Fred G. and Aileen B. Wise (Prince William County DB 291:600) who, in turn, conveyed the land to David Glenn and Helen M. Bell by a deed dated November 11, 1967 (Prince William County DB 445:475).

The Bells conveyed the land to Archie W. and Margaret L MacKenzie on July 9, 1970 (Prince William County DB 551:677). Archie L. Early and his wife Naomi purchased the tract on April 24, 1978 (Prince William County DB 983:521) and, with the death of Archie L. Early, the parcel was bequeathed to Naomi on April 5, 1989 (Prince William County WB 67:170). Naomi Early conveyed the parcel to the Prince William County School Board on August 16, 2006 (Prince William County Instrument # 200608160120346).

Parcel 6 (GPIN 7892-53-8849)

The 6.692 acre Parcel 6 (GPIN 7892-53-8849) was subdivided from Parcel 5 (GPIN 7892-53-8330) with its conveyance on January 24 1970 from Fred G. and Aileen B. Wise to Medical Communications Corporation (Prince William County DB 534:490). On July 24, 1980, M.T. Bradshaw, as Trustee, conveyed the 6.692 acre parcel to George M. Berberian (Prince William County DB 1123:0163) who, one week later, conveyed the parcel to Norman and Joan B. Moon (Prince William County DB 1123:0168). The Moons retained possession of the tract for nearly 26 years, disposing of it with a conveyance to the Prince William County School Board on July 14, 2006 (Prince William County Instrument # 200607140104910).

Parcel 9 (GPIN 7892-63-9714)

The northeastern parcel within the study area was, in the early 20th century, a portion of a circa 101 acre tract conveyed by M.M. Russell to Jerm A. Hill by a deed dated March 22,1907 (Prince William County DB 56:278). As this deed included no dedications and research failed to identify any prior conveyances to or from M.M. Russell that identified the tract, its earlier history remains unclear at this time.

Jerm A. Hill, died intestate circa 1935 and his heirs, Frank E. Hill and his wife Myrtle M. Hill, Hope Hill Kraft, Howard H. Hill, Mae A. Goldberg and her husband Abraham Goldberg, by a deed dated August 28, 1935, conveyed a parcel of land described as 101 acres, 2 roods, and 12 poles to Carleton Y. Hill (Prince William County DB 96:52). This conveyance included Parcel 9 *(GPIN 7892-63-9714)*. About ten years later, on March 16, 1946, Carleton Y. Hill and his wife Virginia C. Hill conveyed the same acreage to the widow Harriet McKinley Baden (Prince William County DB 118:376). To facilitate Baden's purchase, the land was placed in trust with Judge C. Lacey Compton (Prince William County DB 118:377); however, within ten years Baden owned the land outright as documented by a deed of release dated January 12, 1956 and executed between Compton and Baden (Prince William County DB 197:320).

Although the specific conveyance has not been located, between 1956 and 1964 J.C. and Rosemary Lail acquired the circa 101 acre parcel. On July 12, 1964, J.C. and Rosemary Lail conveyed the same tract to Bradford Lowe (Prince William County DB 326:253) who soon conveyed it to C. Lacey Compton by a deed dated November 10, 1964 (Prince William County DB 400:85). C. Lacey Compton retained the land until his death. By his will, dated March 5, 1997, the land was conveyed to his heirs; C. Lacey Compton, Jr., Claude T. Compton, and Bettie L. Compton (Prince William County WB 91:1718). The Comptons organized a holding firm to manage their assets and subdivided the land, conveying the 21.5875 acre tract identified as Parcel 9 to this firm, CLC Family, LLC, on July 19, 1999 (Prince William County Instrument # 200302200033659). Two deeds dated October 25, 2006 record the conveyance of the parcel from CLC Family, LLC back to the Compton heirs (Prince William County Instrument # 200610300154471) and its subsequent sale to the Prince William County School Board (Prince William County Instrument # 200611020156650).

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded historic sites within and near the project area was established by using DHR's online Data Sharing System as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

No archeological sites or historic structures have been previously recorded within the project area. Four prehistoric archeological sites and two historic architectural resources have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area (Tables 1 and 2). Exhibit 13 shows the locations of these cultural resources. None of the resources are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

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VDHR Architectural Resources and Archeological Sites Map
2007 Natural Color Imagery
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 1500'

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- VDHR Architectural Resource
- VDHR Archeological Site
- Project Area
- 1 Mile Radius From Center of Project Area

Photo Source: October 2007 Aerials Express natural color imagery

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 13

TABLE 1: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area

DHR Site Number	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation
44PW0195	lithic scatter	prehistoric/unknown
44PW0196	lithic scatter	prehistoric/unknown
44PW0472	lithic scatter	prehistoric/unknown
44PW0473	lithic scatter	prehistoric/unknown

Archeological sites 44PW0195 and 44PW0196 were interpreted as transitory hunting stations dating to unknown prehistoric period. Sites 44PW0472 and 44PW0473 represent undated prehistoric lithic scatters.

TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area

DHR Resource Number	Resource Name	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	National Register Eligibility
076-0318	Woodbine House	destroyed	unknown	no
076-0474	Geisler House	single family dwelling	circa 1890	not evaluated

DHR 076-0474, the Geisler House, is located just northwest of the project area along Dumfries Road (Route 234). This resource includes a single dwelling structure built in the Queen Anne style in 1890. The reconnaissance survey indicated that the building represents the only Queen Anne style structure in the area and has good architectural detail, but has lost integrity with added aluminum siding.

DHR 076-0318, the Woodbine House, is located about one half mile north of the project area on Dumfries Road (Route 234). This resource represents a historic structure and archeological site of unknown age. Although the Woodbine House site was poorly documented, it appears to represent a ruinous building foundation and an associated cemetery (Jeff Smith, DHR, personal communication 2008).

RESEARCH EXPECTATIONS

The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the project area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief in close proximity to water. Plowing lessens the significance of archeological sites by disturbing soil stratigraphy, thereby mixing artifact contexts and disturbing potential features.

The project area contains level, well-drained land on the ridge tops in close proximity to water sources that would have been favorable for settlement or use by prehistoric populations. Such landforms within the project area will be considered to have a medium to high probability for prehistoric sites. The project area is not located within or near a high sensitivity area for prehistoric cultural resources (Exhibit 14); however four archeological sites dating to unknown prehistoric time periods have been located to the east of the project area (see Exhibit 13).

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African-American properties to be excluded from these maps.

There is a moderate probability of finding historic archeological sites on low relief well drained landforms within the project area. The settlement of Independent Hill, which has been designated a Prince William County historic sensitivity area (Exhibit 15), is located less than one mile south of the project area. The property history showed no indication that the land had been used other than for agriculture and forestry between the 18th and mid 20th centuries. Historic maps show no structures located within the project area prior to 1956; however roads following the alignments of Hoadly Road (Route 642) and Dumfries Road (Route 234) have been in use since at least the mid 19th century. Furthermore, the absence of dwellings or other buildings on historic maps does not preclude their presence, as historic maps rarely show the locations of dwellings associated with tenants, enslaved persons, or freed African Americans. The Prince William County Cultural Resource Map shows no known resources within the project area; however, in addition to the previously discussed archeological and architectural resources in the vicinity; two historic cemetery sites are shown, the Norman cemetery, just west of the project area and the Lowe cemetery to the southeast (Exhibit 16).

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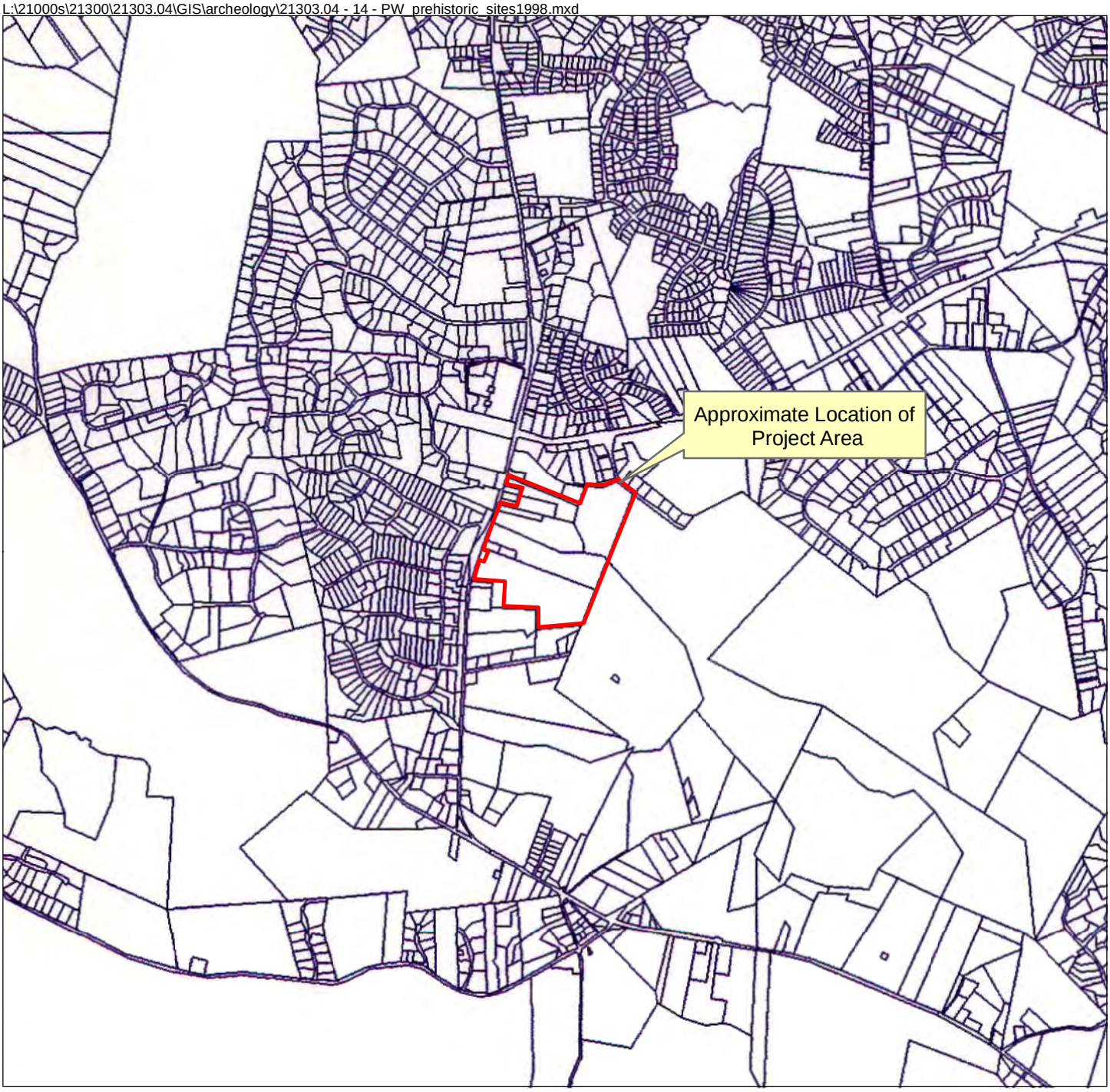

High Sensitivity Area
Historic Resource Management
Not Under County's Jurisdiction

Prehistoric Sensitivity Map
Prince William County, VA
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

N
W E
S

Map Source: " Prince William County High Sensitivity Areas Prehistoric Sites. August 4, 1998. Prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office". Original Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile.

Thunderbird Archeology
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Exhibit 14

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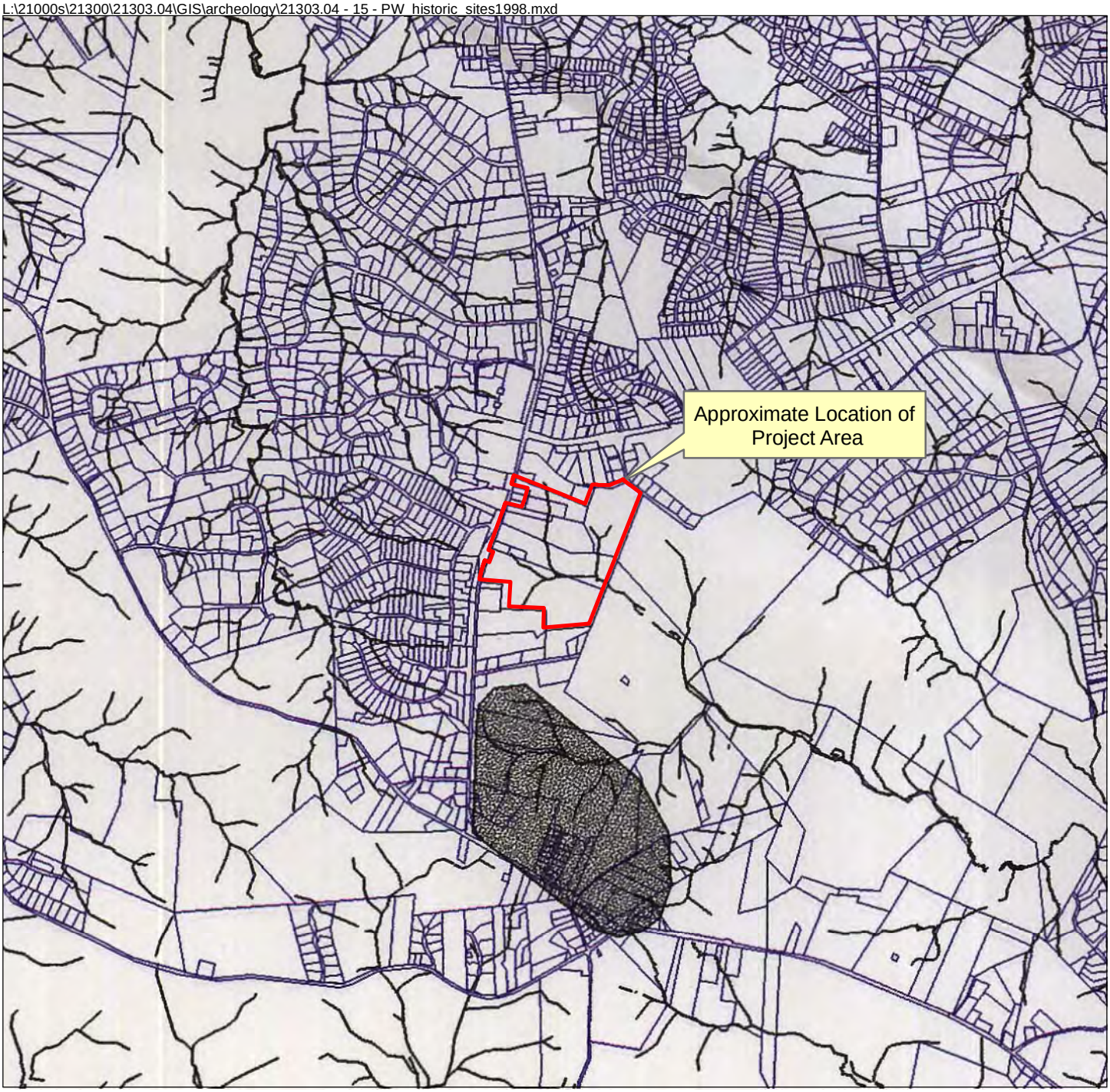

Historic Sensitivity Map
Prince William County, VA
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = ½ mile

Historic Site

Not Under County's Jurisdiction

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Map Source: " Prince William County High Sensitivity Areas Historic Sites. August 4, 1998. Prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office". Original Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile.

Thunderbird Archeology
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Exhibit 15

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Prince William County Cultural Resource Map
December 2006 Natural Color Imagery
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 1000'

N
W E
S

- Project Area Boundary
- PWC Cultural Resource - Cemetery Site
- PWC Cultural Resource - Architectural Site

Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
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Exhibit 16

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Fieldwork

The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15.2 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

To facilitate the fieldwork, the project area was divided into five survey areas (Areas A, B, C, D and E) at the onset of investigations. The locations of the survey areas are shown on Exhibit 17. A total of 593 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals throughout the project area during the survey. The results of the Phase I investigations are discussed by survey area in the following text. The recovered artifacts are summarized in the following discussion; a full artifact inventory is contained within Appendix III.

Area A

Area A represents the southwestern region of the project area (Exhibit 18). The western boundary of Area A generally follows Dumfries Road (Route 234); Area B is to the north beyond a wooded fence line; Area C and Area E are to the northeast and southeast, respectively, beyond unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek. A single family residence, a commercial landscaping facility and a communications tower occupy private property to the southwest.

Area A slopes moderately to the east and southeast (Plate 1). The primary topographic features within the survey area are a relatively flat north-south trending ridge in the northern region of the survey area, another north-south trending ridge in the southern region and the stream valley between the ridges. Elevations within Area A range from approximately 408 to 340 feet a.s.l. On the northern ridge, drainage is generally to the east into unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek. On the southern ridge, drainage is generally to the north and northeast into the same streams. The stream system within Area A includes several unnamed tributary streams to Powells Creek. The higher order stream flows to the northeast along the southern boundary of Area A (Plate 2). It is depicted as a perennial stream (i.e., a solid blue line) on the USGS topographic map (see Exhibit 2). This stream is moderately entrenched and meandering and ranges from three to six feet in width, with contiguous low lying areas that appeared to be poorly drained. Quartz pebbles and cobbles are common in the streambed. A tributary to this stream flows to the southeast in the valley between the ridges. This stream is approximately five feet wide and flows into the higher order stream along the southeastern boundary of Area A. This stream is depicted by topography alone on the 1994 USGS Independent Hill, VA quadrangle (see Exhibit 2). Poorly drained areas are also found along this stream, particularly in the northwestern region of Area A.

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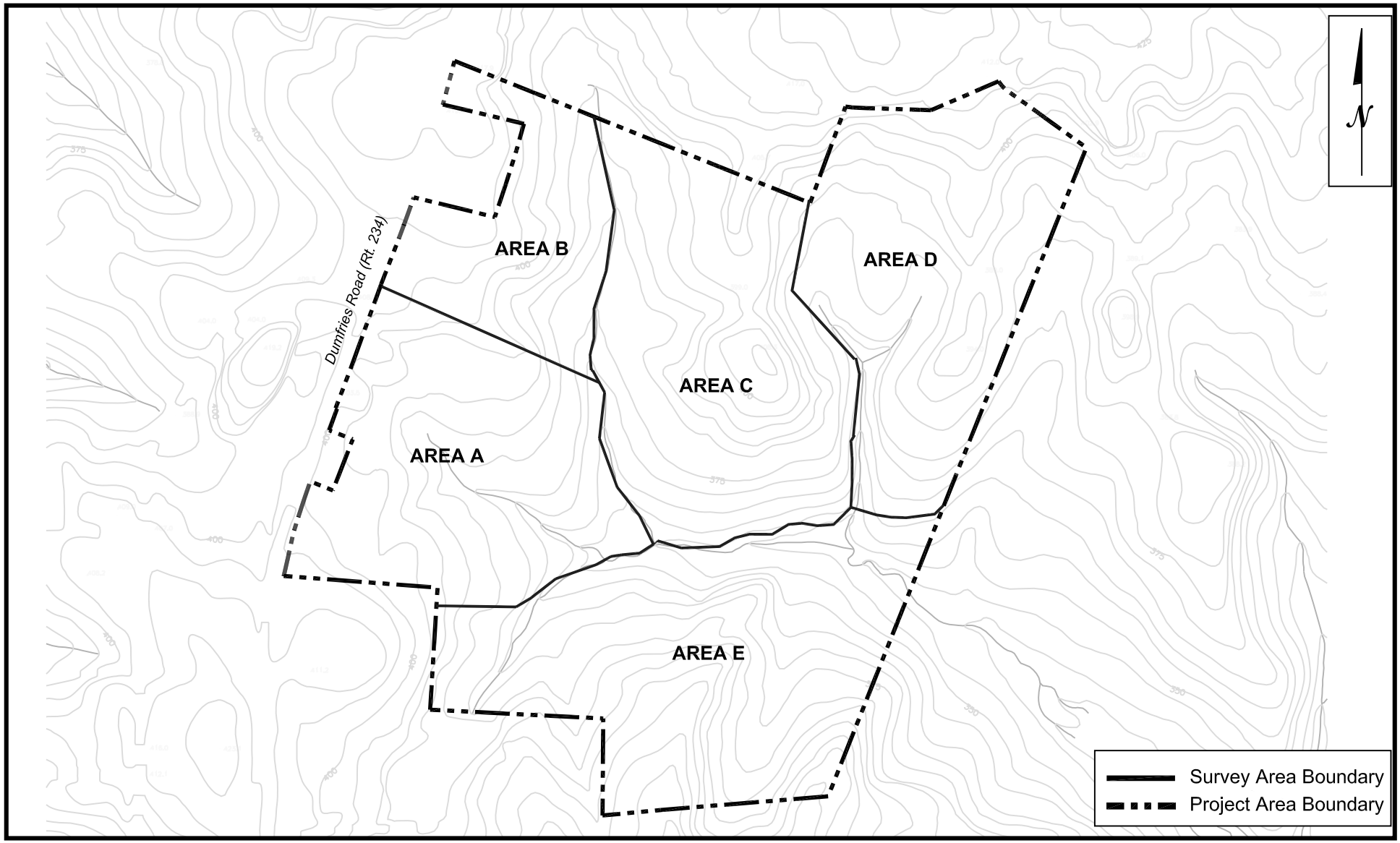

Project Map Showing the Survey Areas
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
Scale: 1" = 500'

Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 17

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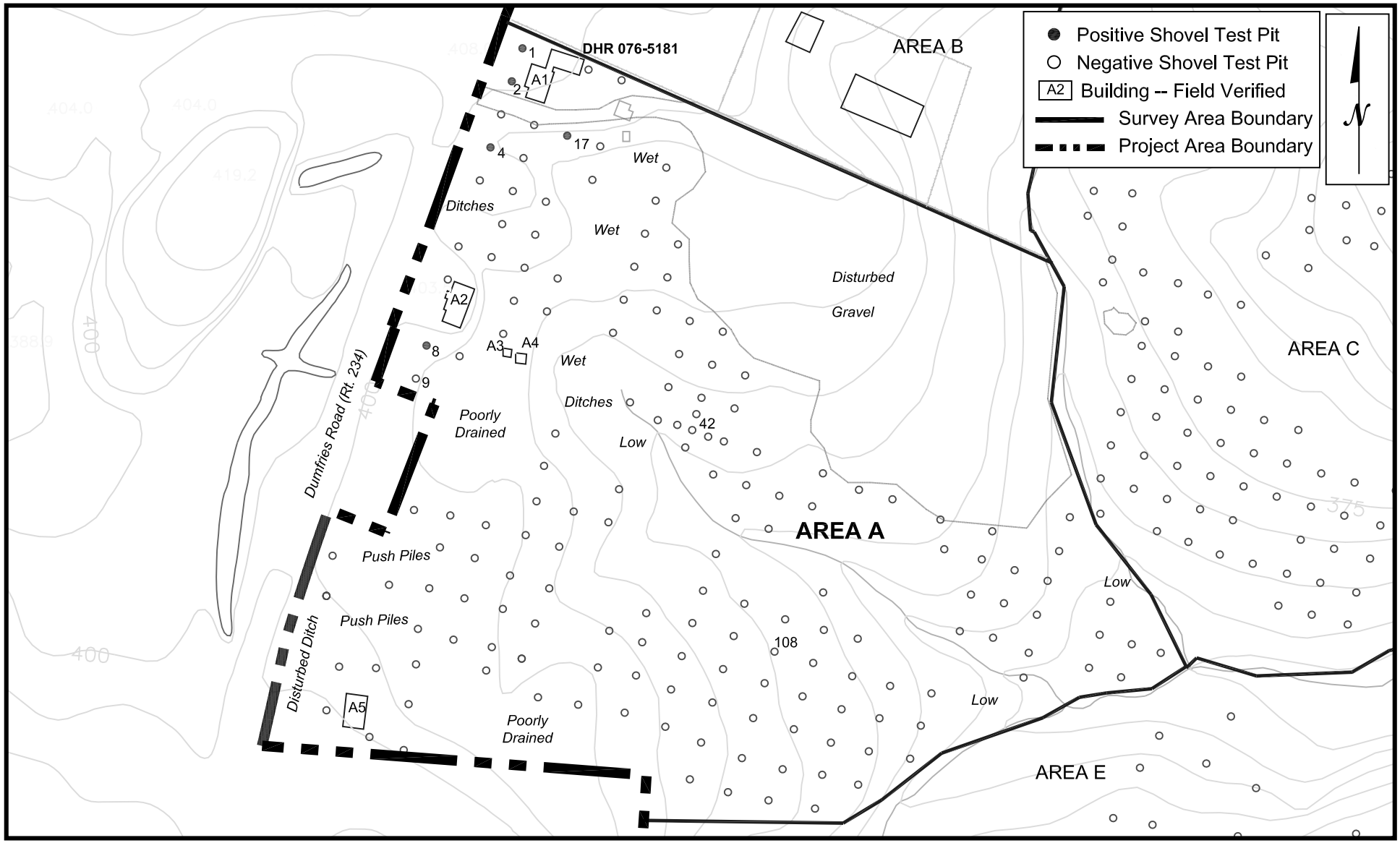

Portion of Project Map Showing STPs and DHR 076-5181 in Area A
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
1" = 200'

The central, southern and eastern regions of Area A are forested. The upland woods are mature and dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) (Plate 3). The open understory includes American holly (*Ilex opaca*), sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)* mountain laurel. *(Kalmia latifolia)* and red maple. The herbaceous layer is generally sparse but supports a number of species including common pogonia (*Isotria verticillata*), blueberry *(Vaccinium* SPP.*)*, and unidentified ferns. Riparian forest zones within Area A are dominated by green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*). These woods are also generally open. The open and disturbed area in the northern region of Area A has been cleared of vegetation and somewhat overgrown grassy lawns are present around the houses and along Dumfries Road (Route 234).

Two abandoned dwellings with several associated outbuildings and an abandoned workshop-type building are present along Dumfries Road (Route 234) in the western portion of Area A. One of these dwellings is historic (50 years or older) and has been recorded as resource DHR 076-5181. Details of this resource and the other modern buildings in Area A follow.

Resource DHR 076-5181

A mid 20th century residence with an attached garage is present near the northwestern boundary of Area A (see Exhibit 18). This building has been recorded as the architectural resource DHR 076-5181 and is described in the following text.

Building A1 represents an historic (50 years or older) one-story dwelling and attached garage (Plates 4 -7). The dwelling was constructed in the bungalow style and faces west onto Dumfries Road (Route 234) and contains an addition off the northeastern corner that includes a carport, garage and workshop. The original portion of the building measures approximately 50 feet by 35 feet and the addition measures about 50 by 22 feet. The entire building is covered by a side gable asphalt shingle roof. A small interior brick chimney is centrally located on the roof of the dwelling and a flue for a woodstove is present on the east end of the addition. The frame dwelling has a full sub-level poured cement basement. The dwelling's original exterior treatment, asbestos shingles, has been partially replaced with vinyl siding. The addition is of masonry construction with cinderblock walls and foundation. A poured cement stoop is present at the front of the dwelling and decorative front gables are placed over the dwelling's bay window and over the carport.

A building appears at this location on the 1956 and subsequent USGS Independent Hill, VA Quadrangles (see Exhibit 11). Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the dwelling to 1949. Based on the property history, this places the construction of the house two years prior to purchase of the land by H.C. Baber and his wife Lena. Local residents reported that Lena Baber lived in the house in recent years.

No extant outbuildings are associated with this dwelling. The former locations of two buildings that were likely ancillary to the dwelling are shown on the project map for Area A (see Exhibit 18). This information is likely based upon survey maps, tax maps or aerial

photographs predating the destruction of these outbuildings. No evidence of the larger of these buildings was found, as it appears to have been destroyed during construction of the gravel road that runs to the east, just south of the dwelling. Architectural refuse at or near the location of the other former structure was noted (Plate 8). These buildings were likely sheds, built contemporarily with the dwelling or at a later date and destroyed in the recent past.

Summary and Recommendations

DHR 076-5181 represents an abandoned historic house and attached garage at 13833 Dumfries Road. The dwelling has no extant associated outbuildings. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the dwelling to 1949. It is our recommendation that 076-5181, as a not uncommon property type in Price William County, Virginia and being in generally poor condition, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Research conducted on the property history indicates that this resource is also not likely to be eligible under Criteria A and B.

The remaining buildings within Area A are not historic. These include an abandoned modern house with two associated modern sheds located about 250 feet south of DHR 076-5181 and an abandoned modern garage or workshop located at the southwestern corner of the survey area (see Exhibit 18).

Building A2 (Plates 9-10) is a modern one-story ranch style frame dwelling with attached carport. The entire structure measures approximately 57 by 30 feet and faces west onto Dumfries Road (Route 234). The house has a full sub-level poured cement basement, is clad in vinyl siding, and is covered by a side gable composite shingle roof. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the building to 1966.

Building A3 (Plate 11) is a modern frame shed located about 100 feet west of Building A2. The shed stands on block piers, is clad in particle board siding and covered by a flat tarpaper roof. It measures approximately 10 by 10 feet.

Building A4 (Plate 12 is a modern frame shed located adjacent to Building A3. This shed also stands on block piers and is clad in particle board siding. It is covered by an end gable standing seam metal roof. Building A4 measures approximately 10 by 10 feet.

Building A5 (Plates 13-14) is a one-story modern cinder block building located near the southwestern corner of Area A and the project area. The structure is covered by a side gable sheet metal roof and has an earthen floor. It measures approximately 25 feet by 45 feet. An external block chimney is present on the south end. The building is gutted and all doors and window glass have been removed. Building A5 appears to have been used as a workshop of some type but its definitive function is uncertain. Although the building appears to be modern, it is not noted in tax records and its date of construction is also unknown.

Portions of Area A were considered low probability for the presence of cultural resources and were not shovel tested. Amongst these were wet and low lying areas along the stream that bisects the survey area from northwest to southeast (Plate 15), south of Building A2 (Plate 16), near the southwestern corner of the project area and along the stream confluence in the eastern region of Area A.

Due to the past agricultural use of the property, most tested portions of Area A exhibited a plowed horizon. Modern surface and subsurface disturbances within Area A were extensive and included areas stripped of surface soils parallel to Dumfries Road (Route 234) within a utility easement (Plate 17) and a gravel road and lot located east of DHR 076-5181 (Plate 18). Several deep ditches, most likely excavated for drainage in the 20th century, are also present in the central western portion of Area A (Plate 19). The approximate locations of the significant disturbances are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area A (see Exhibit 18).

A total of 165 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals within Area A (see Exhibit 18). As stated, most of the shovel test pit profiles in Area A showed a plowed horizon overlying subsoil, as seen in the profile of STP 108 (Exhibit 19).

STP 108
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown sandy loam
- B horizon: 8.4-12 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown mottled with [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay with saprolite and quartz pebbles

Several shovel test pit profiles along the western boundary of Area A showed one or more fill horizons overlying subsoil, as seen in the profile of STP 1 (see Exhibit 19).

STP 1
- Ao/Fill horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-14.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 14.4-18 inches below surface – [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow mottled with [2.5Y 5/1] gray sandy clay loam

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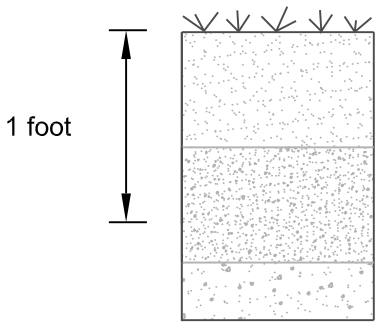
STP 1

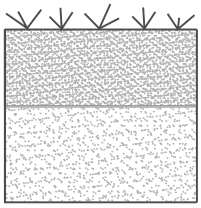


Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam

Fill 2 horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

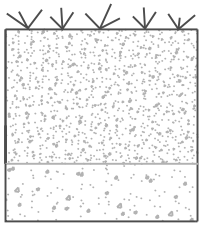
STP 9



Ao/Fill: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR $\frac{4}{5}$ dark yellowish brown course sand clay

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

STP 108



Ao/Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sand loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown mottled with 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay with saprolite and quartz pebbles.

Representative STP Profiles from Area A
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

These fills are likely the result of modern cutting and filling associated with road or utility construction.

Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around STP 42, located along the stream in the central region of Area A. The find associated with this additional testing was a large quartz cobble that was determined to be not culturally modified after laboratory analysis. No cultural materials were recovered from the shorter interval shovel test pits.

Twenty-six historic or modern artifacts recovered from subsurface testing in Area A were considered isolated finds, secondarily deposited refuse or casual discard. A discussion of these finds within Area A follows.

Artifacts recovered within Area that were considered isolated finds or casual discard included two patinated green cylindrical bottle fragments, one patinated amber cylindrical bottle fragment and one clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment from a vessel produced in an automatic bottle machine (ABM) and dated 1910-present. These artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon in STP 8. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around STP 42; however no additional artifacts were recovered. As no clear temporal association could be determined amongst these finds and due to the lack of functional diversity in the assemblage, the finds recovered in STP 8 were not considered an archeological site. Further, fill soils, probably associated with highway construction on Route 234, were recorded in all other shovel tests in the vicinity of STP 8.

Another artifact considered an isolated find originated from the plowed horizon in STP 17, located just south of the gravel road in the northern region of Area A. The recovered artifact was one clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment from a vessel produced in an automatic bottle machine (ABM); dated 1910-present.

Finds interpreted as secondarily deposited refuse or casual discard included two clear cylindrical ABM bottle/jar fragments (1910-present) in STP 1; two amber cylindrical ABM bottle fragments (1907-present), two clear cylindrical ABM bottle/jar fragments (1910-present), two patinated clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragments, and one unidentified amber glass spall, and one plastic fragment in STP 2; six clear cylindrical ABM bottle/jar fragments (1910-present), one light green cylindrical ABM bottle fragment (1907-present), one light green cylindrical duraglas bottle fragment(1940-present), and one wire nail fragment (1890-present) in STP 4. These finds all originated from upper fill horizons, probably associated with disturbance and highway construction on Route 234. As such, no additional testing was conducted in association with these finds and they were not considered to constitute an archeological site.

The modern and historic finds within Area A have been interpreted as isolated finds, secondarily deposited refuse and/or casual discard and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR Guidelines (DHR 2003:79). No additional work is recommended for these locations.

Area B

Area B represents the northwestern region of the project area (Exhibit 20). Dumfries Road (Route 234) forms the western boundary of Area B; Area A lies to the south beyond a wooded fence line; Area C lies to the east beyond an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek; and a commercial building, a convenience store is on private property to the north.

Area B is situated on the eastern slopes of a north-south trending ridge that terminates at a drainage valley in the east. Most of Area B is moderately sloping, with slope in much of the eastern region of the survey area being in excess of 10% (Plate 20). Elevations within Area B range from 420 to 375 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the east into an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek that forms the western boundary of Area C.

Vegetation within Area B includes medium aged to mature forest fragments, old fields and grassy lawn in the vicinity of a modern dwelling. A medium aged stand of conifers in the northern portion of the survey area is dominated by Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*) (Plate 21). Moderate woody debris is present on the forest floor and needle and leaf litter is moderate throughout the stand. Much of the eastern region of Area B is in overgrown old field (Plate 22).

Building B-1, a modern single family residence, fronts on Dumfries Road along the western boundary of the survey area (see Exhibit 20). Three ancillary buildings are associated with this house.

Building B1 (Plates 23-26) is a modern one-story ranch style brick dwelling with attached garage. The entire structure measures approximately 57 by 60 feet and faces west onto Dumfries Road (Route 234). The house has a sub-level basement and is covered by a side gable composite shingle roof. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the building to 1969.

Building B2 (Plate 27) is a modern one-story garage and workshop located about 25 feet northeast of Building B1. The building is covered by an end gable composite shingle roof and stands on a cinderblock foundation. It measures approximately 32 by 22 feet.

Building B3 (Plate 28) is a modern prefabricated corrugated metal shed located adjacent to and east of Building B2. The shed stands on block piers and measures approximately 12 by 18 feet.

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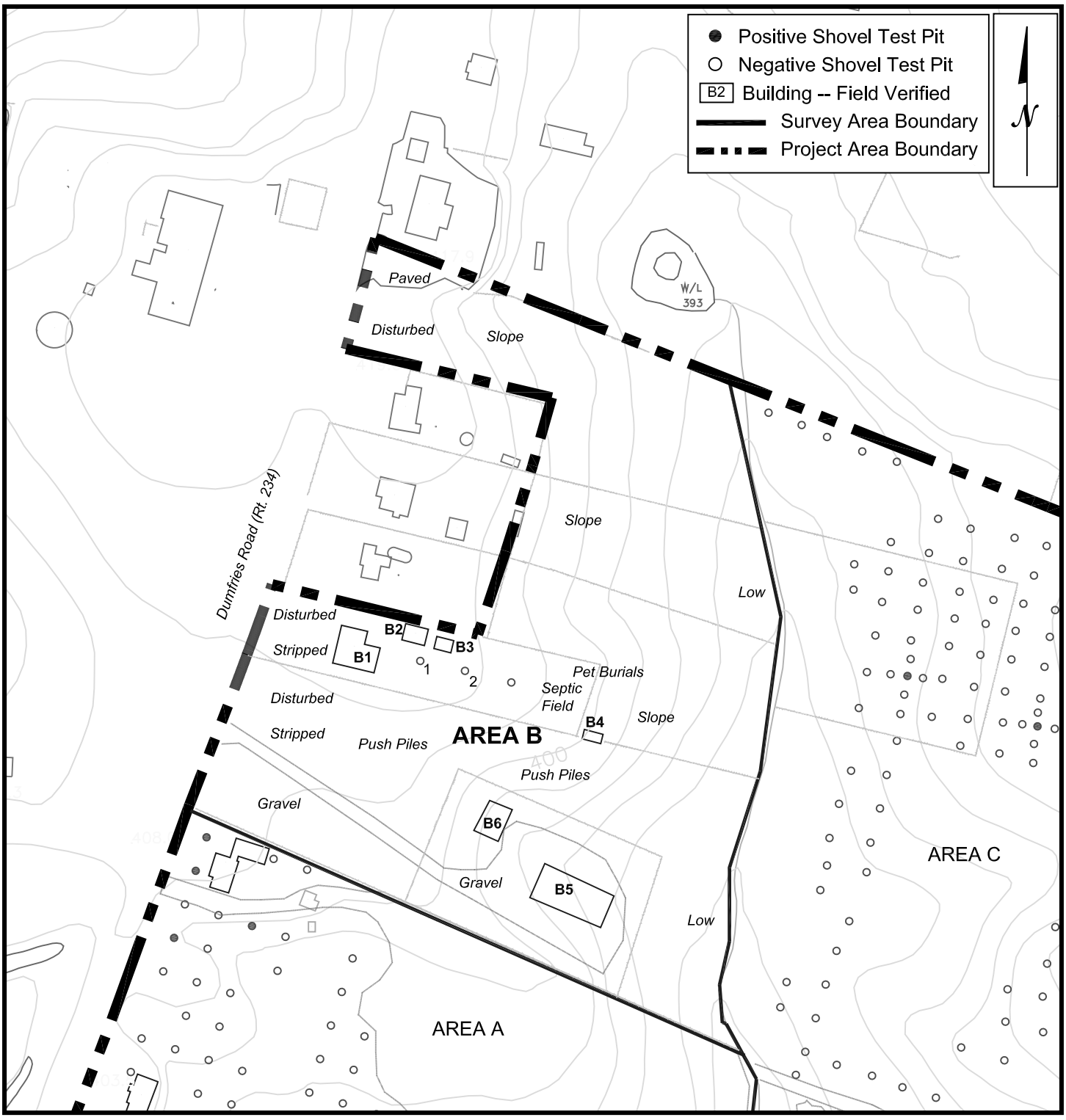

Portion of Project Map Showing STPs in Area B
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
1" = 200'

Building B4 (Plate 29) is a probably modern frame machine shed located about 300 feet southeast of Building B1. It is clad with plywood and corrugated metal and is open on the south. Building B4 is covered by a tarpaper shed roof. Wire nails were present in the frame construction and siding. Building B4 measures approximately 22 feet by 12 feet.

Two additional modern buildings, Buildings B-5 and B-6, are present to the south within a fenced compound (see Exhibit 20). These buildings were built and until recently used as an office and warehouse for a landscaping firm.

Building B5 (Plates 30-31) is a modern one story garage and warehouse with a continuous molded concrete foundation. The building has vinyl siding and an end gable shingle roof. It measures approximately 45 by 90 feet.

Building B6 (Plates 32-33) is a modern one-story house built and used as an office. It stands about 50 feet northwest of Building B5. It is sided with vinyl and covered by a shingled gable roof. It also rests on a continuous molded concrete foundation. Building B4 measures approximately 35 feet by 40 feet.

Moderately steep slopes and poorly drained areas were identified in the eastern portions of the survey area (Plate 34). These locations in Area B were not tested with the systematic excavation of shovel test pits as they were considered to have a low probability of yielding cultural materials. All such areas were examined during pedestrian reconnaissance and are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area B (see Exhibit 20).

Modern disturbances that impacted testing included a sewer line and paved and gravel parking lot at the northwestern corner of the survey area (Plate 35), a gravel road and lot west of and surrounding the compound (Plate 36), push piles to north and northwest of the compound (Plate 37), and a septic field east of Building B1. The former owner of Building B1 indicated that up to 20 pet burials are present to the east of the dwelling (Plate 38). The approximate locations of these disturbances are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area B (see Exhibit 20).

A total of three shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 50 foot intervals within Area B (see Exhibit 20). Most of the shovel test pit profiles in Area B showed a plowed horizon overlying subsoil, as seen in the profile of STP 1 (Exhibit 21):

STP 1

Ao/Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 10.2-13.8 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam

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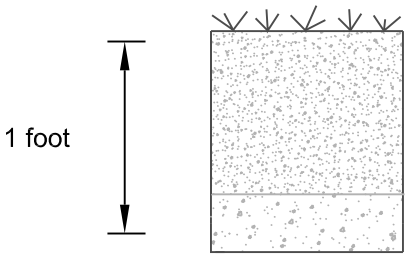
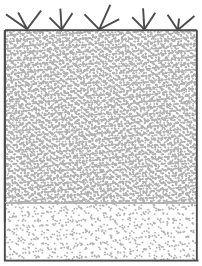
STP 1



AoAp horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam

STP 2



Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt clay loam with 5% gravel

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam

Representative STP Profile from Area B
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

STP 2, located to the southeast of Building B3 exhibited a profile showing a fill horizon overlying subsoil (see Exhibit 21):

STP 2
Ao/Fill horizon: 0-10.8 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt clay loam with 5% gravel
B horizon: 10.8-14.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam

No artifacts were recovered within Area B and no additional work is recommended.

Area C

Area C represents the north central region of the project area (Exhibit 22). Area A and Area B are to the southwest and northwest, respectively, beyond unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek. Area D and Area E are to the northeast and southeast, respectively, also beyond unnamed tributaries to Powells Creek.

Area C slopes gently to moderately towards the south, east and west (Plate 39). Major topographic features within the survey area include a north-south trending ridge in the north that terminates in a relatively flat topped and steep sided hill in the south. Stream valleys are present to the south, east and west of these features. Elevations within Area C range from 355 to 408 feet a.s.l. The stream system within Area C includes several unnamed tributary streams to Powells Creek. The higher order stream flows to the east along the southern boundary of Area C. It is depicted as a perennial stream (i.e., a solid blue line) on a recent USGS topographic map (see Exhibit 2). This stream is moderately entrenched and meandering and ranges from three to six feet in width, with contiguous low lying areas that appeared to be poorly drained. Quartz pebbles and cobbles are common in the streambed. Two tributaries, one on the western boundary of the survey area (Plate 40) and one to the east (Plate 41), flow to the south into the higher order stream.

Area C is forested. In the southern and western portions of the survey area, a riparian forest, dominated by green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), is present along the streams. This zone included moderately thick leaf litter and woody debris on the forest floor and an understory dominated by greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). The upland forest in the southern region of Area C appears similar but somewhat younger than the upland forest described for Area A. These woods are also dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) but the understory is much more dense with American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and red maple saplings. The character of the forest changes to the north of an old farm road; this portion of Area C includes mixed woods dominated by mature Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) white oak, and tulip tree along with a moderately thick understory comprised mainly of saplings of these species (Plate 42). Leaf litter and woody debris are moderately thick in these

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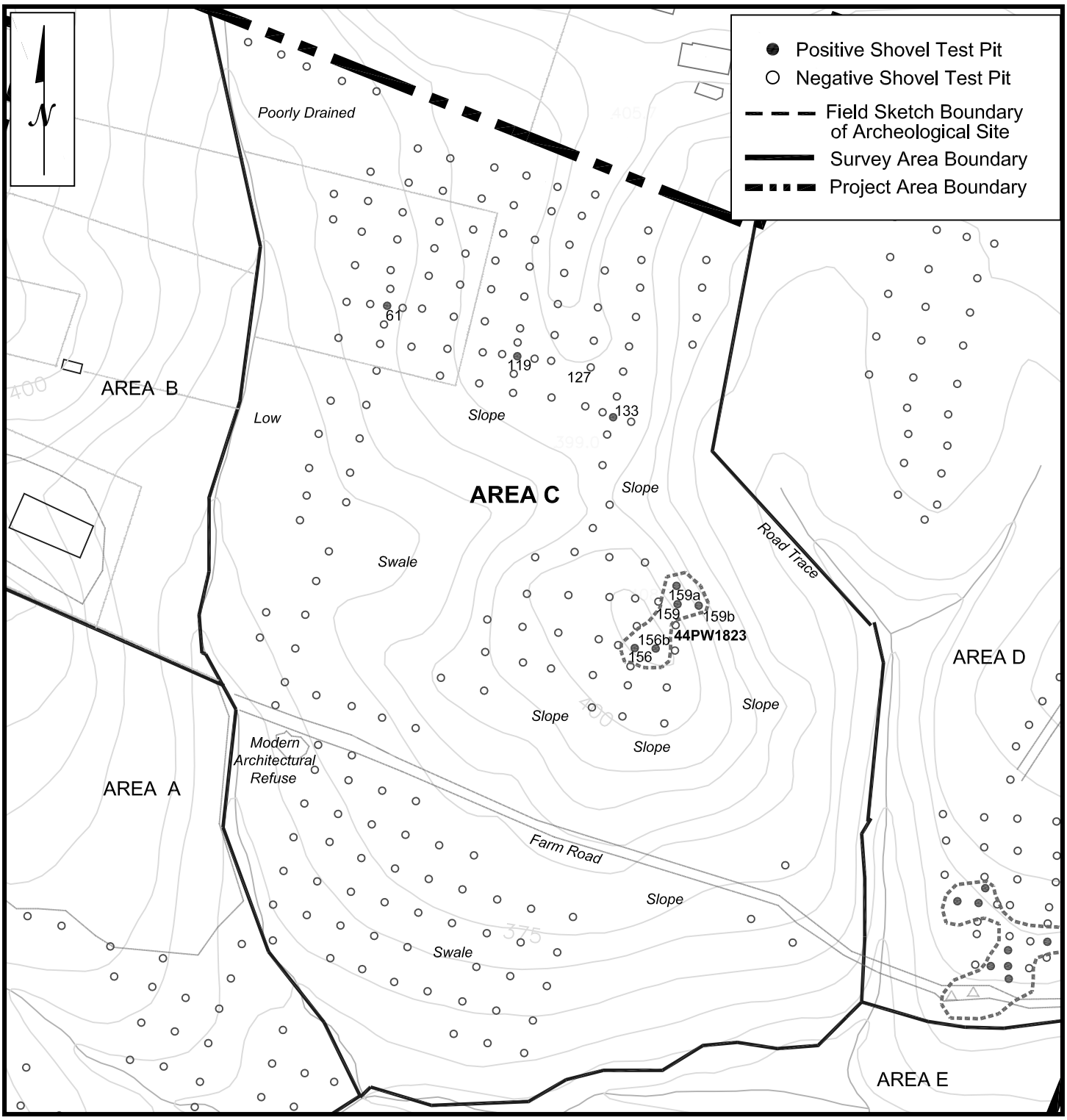

Portion of Project Map Showing STPs and Site 44PW1823 in Area C
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
1" = 200'

woods. In the northwestern region of Area C, an open stand of mature Virginia pine is found. This stand features little understory; thick needle litter is present in portions while other portions have a grassy floor. A similar stand is present in the northeast; with mature Virginia pine dominant but with a moderately dense understory of American holly and red maple saplings and mountain laurel.

Moderately steep slopes are present on the hillsides above the western valley (Plate 43), the eastern valley (Plate 44) and to the south. Poorly drained or low and wet areas associated with the various streams in Area C are also present, within the RPA along the southern boundary of Area C (Plate 45) and in the north. These locations in Area C were not tested with the systematic excavation of shovel test pits as they were considered to have a low probability of containing cultural materials. All such areas were examined during pedestrian reconnaissance and are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area C (see Exhibit 22).

The shovel tested portions of the Area C exhibited a plowed horizon indicating past agricultural use of the property. Other indicators of such previous use include several barbed wire fence lines in the northern portion of Area C and an old farm or logging road (Plate 46) that originates in the vicinity of the disturbed portion of Area A. This dirt road bisects Area C from west to east and continues into Area D. An accumulation of modern architectural refuse was observed along this road (Plate 47). This may be the remnants of one of the demolished outbuildings associated with DHR 076-5181 in Area A. Another road trace was identified just west of the eastern stream within the survey area (Plate 48). The locations of these features are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area C (see Exhibit 22).

A total of 196 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals within Area C (see Exhibit 22). Most of the shovel test pit profiles in Area C showed a plowed horizon overlying subsoil, as seen in the profile of STP 127 (Exhibit 23):

STP 127
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam
- B horizon: 9.6-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Thirteen prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel testing in Area C. All prehistoric finds within the survey area originated from plowed soils and no temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered. One artifact assemblage was recorded as site 44PW1823 and the remaining finds were interpreted as isolated examples of prehistoric cultural materials. Details of these finds and the archeological site 44PW1823 follow and a complete artifact inventory may be found in Appendix III.

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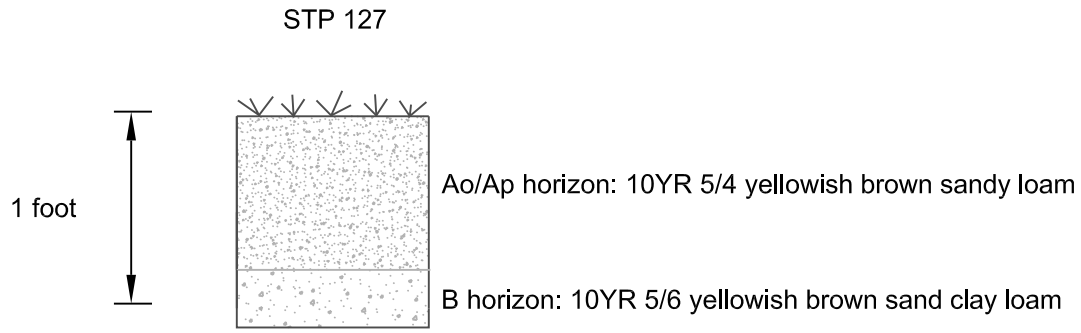

Representative STP Profile from Area C
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

The isolated finds in Area C, discussed in the following text, appear to represent ephemeral use of this portion of the project area, likely as a resource exploitation zone, during unknown prehistoric periods. STP 61 produced one chert biface thinning flake. STP 119 yielded one crystal quartz biface thinning flake and STP 133 yielded one quartz biface thinning flake. Close interval shovel tests in the vicinity of these finds failed to produce additional artifacts. The isolated prehistoric artifacts recovered from Area C were not recorded as archeological sites. DHR Guidelines require a minimum of three temporally related artifacts found within a defined area to constitute a site (DHR 2003:79). No additional work is recommended for these locations.

Site 44PW1823

Site 44PW1823 is located on the eastern slope of the knoll in Area C, just west of the hilltop and overlooking the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek on the boundary of Area C and Area D (see Exhibit 22; Plate 49). The site is gently sloping with an average elevation of 400 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the east and into the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. The local vegetation consists of transitional mixed woods with mature Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) specimens along with a moderately thick understory comprised mainly of saplings of these species. Surface visibility was poor due to leaf litter on the forest floor.

Shovel testing was conducted at 25-50 foot intervals within the site. The site was defined on the basis of five positive shovel test pits and measures approximately 120 feet by 100 feet (see Exhibit 22). The archeological site limits depicted in this exhibit are approximate.

All shovel tests within site 44PW1823 presented profiles showing an Ap horizon (plow zone) overlying the B horizon (subsoil) as seen in the profile of STP 156 (Exhibit 24):

STP 156
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sandy loam with 20% quartz pebbles
B horizon: 9.6-13.2 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam with 40% quartz pebbles and cobbles

The site assemblage included seven quartz biface thinning flakes, one quartz primary reduction flake, and one quartz flake fragment (Table 3). All finds were recovered from the plowed horizon during shovel testing at site 44PW1823.

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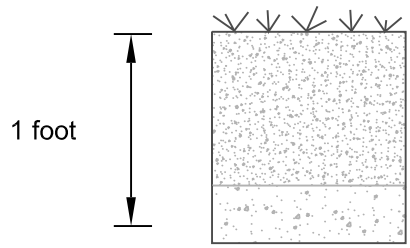

Ao/Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sand loam with 20% quartz pebbles

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam with 40% quartz pebbles and cobbles

STP Profile from Site 44PW1823 in Area C
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at Site 44PW1823 in Area C

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type
Ao/Ap horizon		
	Prehistoric	
	1	quartzite biface thinning flake, whole
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, medial
	4	quartz biface thinning flake, whole
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
	2	quartz flake fragment
Total Site	**10**	

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44PW1823 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site 44PW1823 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area D

Area D represents the northeastern region of the project area (Exhibit 25). Independence Drive and an unnamed private drive form portions of the northern boundary of Area D, with single family residences on wooded private property to the north, northeast and west. Area C lies to the southwest beyond an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek; and Area E is to the south.

Topographically, Area D encompasses a low north-south trending ridge situated between a western stream valley associated with the stream on the eastern boundary of Area C and a swale to the east, a narrow and weathered north-south trending ridge to the east of that swale and another swale along the eastern boundary of the survey area. Area D is low to moderate in relief, with elevations ranging from 355 to 410 feet a.s.l. Drainage is generally to the south into an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek.

The entirety of Area D is wooded. The southern forest stand within Area D is relatively open and medium aged to mature (Plate 50). Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) oak (*Quercus* SPP.), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and American holly (*Ilex opaca*) are present and the understory is dominated by saplings of the deciduous species. Moderate needle and leaf litter are present on the forest floor. The northern stand is early successional and extremely dense, dominated by young Virginia pine and tulip tree saplings, along with various herbaceous and shrub species including blackberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) (Plate 51). Due to the thick vegetation within this portion of the survey area, shovel test transects were machine cut and full pedestrian reconnaissance was not possible (Plate 52).

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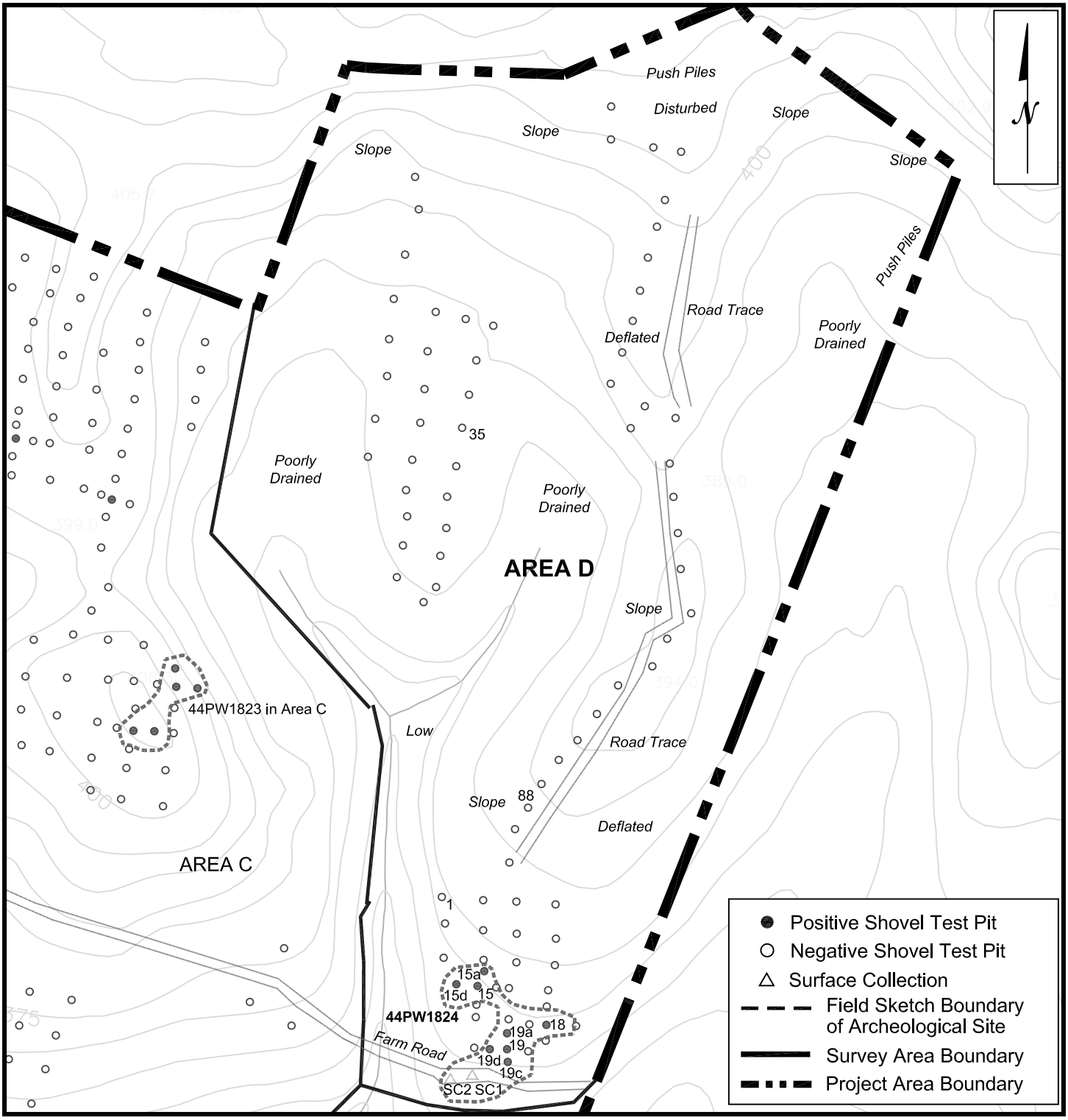

Portion of Project Map Showing STPs, Surface Collections and Site 44PW1824 in Area D
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
1" = 200'

Topographic limitations on testing included moderate slope in the southwestern portion of Area D (Plate 53), in the south above the stream valley (Plate 54), and in the north (Plate 55). Poorly drained terrain was present within and adjacent to the RPA in south (Plate 56), and along the western stream and swales (Plate 57).

All shovel tests in Area D exhibited a plowed horizon indicative past agricultural use of the property. Disturbances that limited testing within Area D included push piles in the northeast (Plate 58), and in the north-central region of the survey area (Plate 59). A road trace was also present on the narrow ridge; however it was somewhat overgrown (Plate 60).

A total of 89 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals within Area D (see Exhibit 25). The majority of shovel test pit profiles showed a plowed horizon overlying subsoil, as seen in the profile of STP 1 (Exhibit 26):

STP 1
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown coarse sandy loam
- B horizon: 9.6-13.2 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown coarse sandy clay loam

Buried plowed horizons were identified in several shovel tests on the low ridge, as seen in the profile of STP 35 (see Exhibit 26):

STP 35
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [7.5YR 4/4] brown loam
- Apb horizon: 7.2-15 inches below surface – [7.5YR 4/3] brown loam
- B horizon: 15-19.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt clay loam with manganese inclusions

Shovel testing on the narrow ridge indicated that soils were very deflated within the densely vegetated areas, as seen in the profile of STP 88 (see Exhibit 26):

STP 88
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-4.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 4.2-10.8 inches below surface – [7.5YR 6/8] reddish yellow sandy clay loam

Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from shovel testing in Area D. These finds constituted one assemblage of prehistoric artifacts recorded as site 44PW1824. Details of the archeological site follow and a complete artifact inventory may be found in Appendix III.

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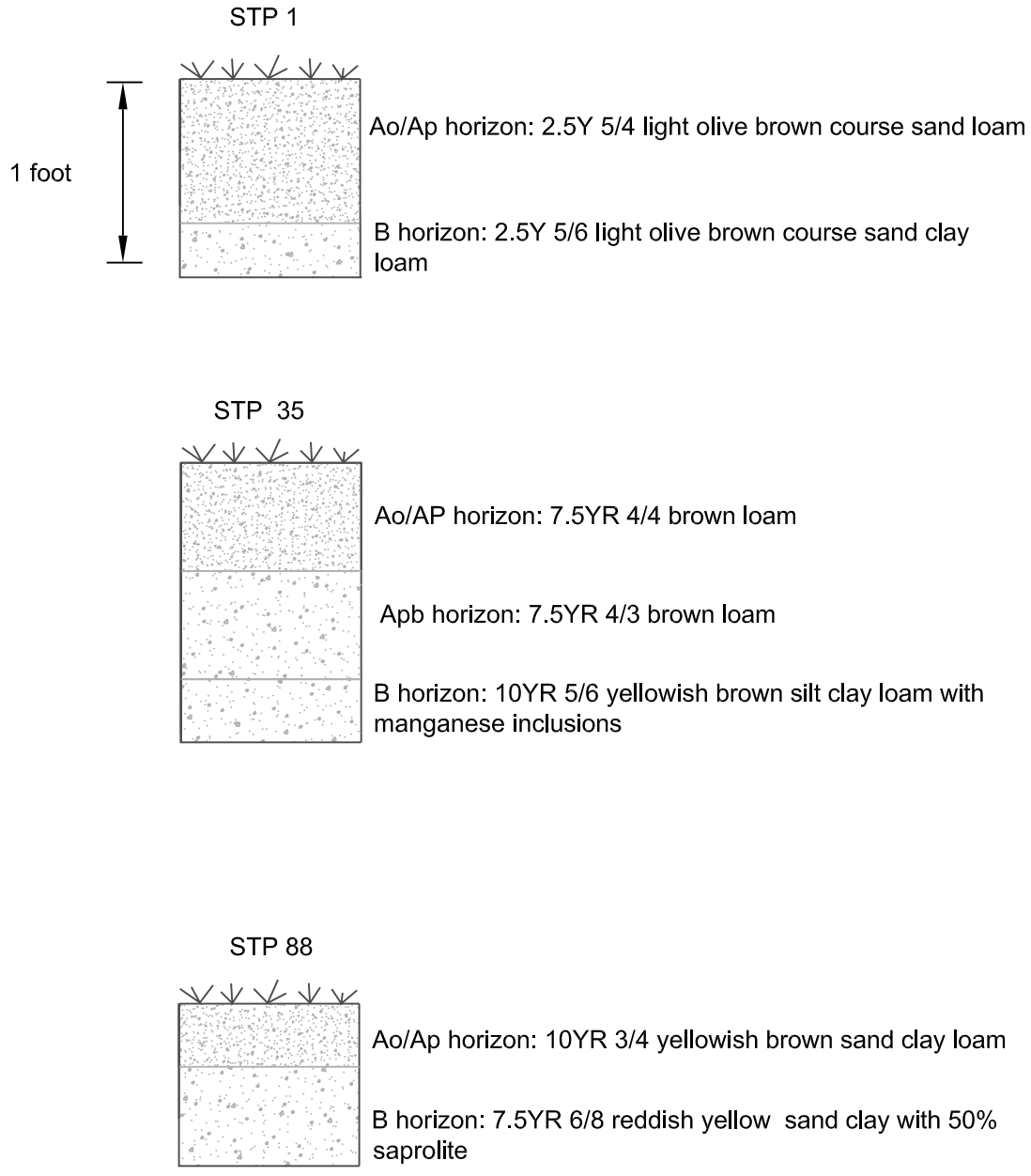

Representative STP Profile from Area D
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

Site 44PW1824

Site 44PW1824 is located on the southern slope of the broad north-south trending ridge in Area D, just north of the old farm road and the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek on the boundary of Area C and Area D (see Exhibit 25; Plate 61). The site is gently sloping with elevations between about 385 and 390 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the south into the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. The local vegetation consists of mixed medium aged to mature forest (Plate 62).

Shovel testing was conducted at 25-50 foot intervals within the site. The site was defined on the basis of eight positive shovel test pits and two surface collection locations. The site measures approximately 188 feet by 200 feet (see Exhibit 25). The archeological site limits depicted in this exhibit are approximate.

Although a buried plow zone underlying the plowed horizon was identified in one shovel test pit, the majority of the shovel tests within site 44PW1824 presented profiles showing an Ap horizon (plow zone) overlying the B horizon (subsoil) as seen in the profile of STP 15 (Exhibit 27):

STP 15
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sandy loam
B horizon: 8.4-12 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam

The site assemblage included 24 lithic artifacts recovered in shovel testing and 12 lithic artifacts collected from exposed ground surface within the site (Table 4).

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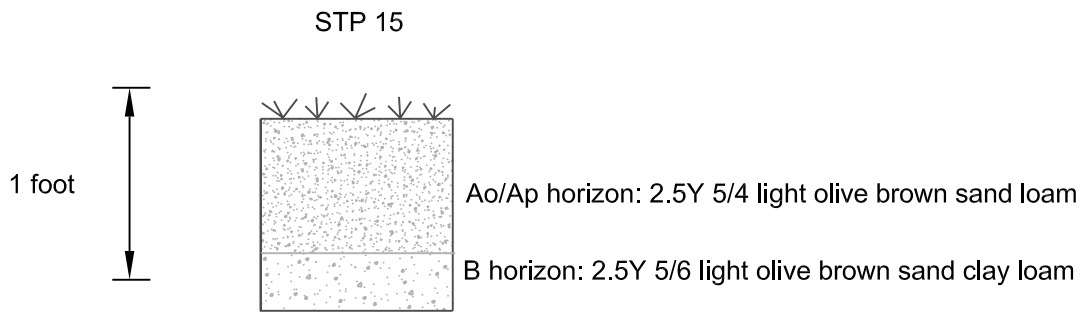

STP Profile from Site 44PW1824 in Area D
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits and Surface Collections at Site 44PW1824 in Area D

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Surface Collection				
	Prehistoric			
	2	quartz biface thinning flake, whole		
	3	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal		
	1	quartz decortication flake, whole		
	2	quartz primary reduction flake, proximal		
	1	quartz core fragment		
	2	quartz flake fragment		
	1	quartz projectile point, Lobate-like lobbed type, heavily curated	7500 B.C.	6500 B.C.
Total Surface Collection	**12**			
Ao/Ap horizon				
	Prehistoric			
	1	chalcedony biface thinning flake, whole		
	3	quartz biface thinning flake, whole		
	7	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal		
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, medial		
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, distal		
	2	quartz primary reduction flake, whole		
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, proximal		
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, distal		
	2	quartz fire cracked rock (FCR)		
	1	quartz flake fragment		
	2	shatter		
Total Ao/Ap horizon	**22**			
Apb horizon				
	Prehistoric			
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, whole		
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, proximal		
Total Site	**36**			

The artifact assemblage recovered from site 44PW1824 included quartz and chalcedony biface thinning flakes, quartz primary reduction flakes, a quartz core fragment, a quartz projectile point, shatter and quartz fire cracked rock (FCR). The types of artifacts recovered indicate that activities at the site included primary reduction of local lithic materials and late stage biface production. The one temporally diagnostic find at the site was a heavily curated lobate-like quartz projectile point that likely dates to the Early Archaic (7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) (Plate 63).

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44PW1824 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient

use of the area by populations during the Early Archaic (7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) and possibly other unknown prehistoric time periods as well. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected at the site. Site 44PW1824 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area E

Area E represents the southern region of the project area (Exhibit 28). Area A and Area C are to the northwest and north, respectively, beyond an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. Area D is to the northeast. Forest, single family residences, a commercial landscaping facility and a communications tower occupy private property to the south and southwest.

Area E is situated on three north-south trending ridges that terminate over the stream along the northern boundary of the survey area. The ridges are separated by draws or swales. Elevations within Area E range from 350 to 410 feet a.s.l and the survey area includes low relief terrain in several locations above and within the RPA and on several ridge tops (Plate 64). Moderate to steeply sloping sides were present on the ridges (Plate 64). Drainage is generally to the northeast into an unnamed tributary to Powells Creek that flows to the east along the northern boundary of the survey area. This stream was discussed in some detail with the results in Areas A and C.

Area E is mostly forested (Plate 67). Generally, the forests in Area E, including upland and riparian stands, are similar to those described in Areas A and C. Grasses and hydrophytes are present in portions of the stream valley near the northeastern boundary of the survey area (Plate 68).

Poorly drained soils were found in the northern stream valley, in the smaller wooded stream valleys (Plate 69), and within an upland swale in the southeastern portion of the survey area(Plate 70). Moderate to steep slopes were present below the ridges (Plate 71). These locations in Area E were not tested with the systematic excavation of shovel test pits as they were felt to have a low probability of yielding cultural materials. All such areas were examined during pedestrian reconnaissance.

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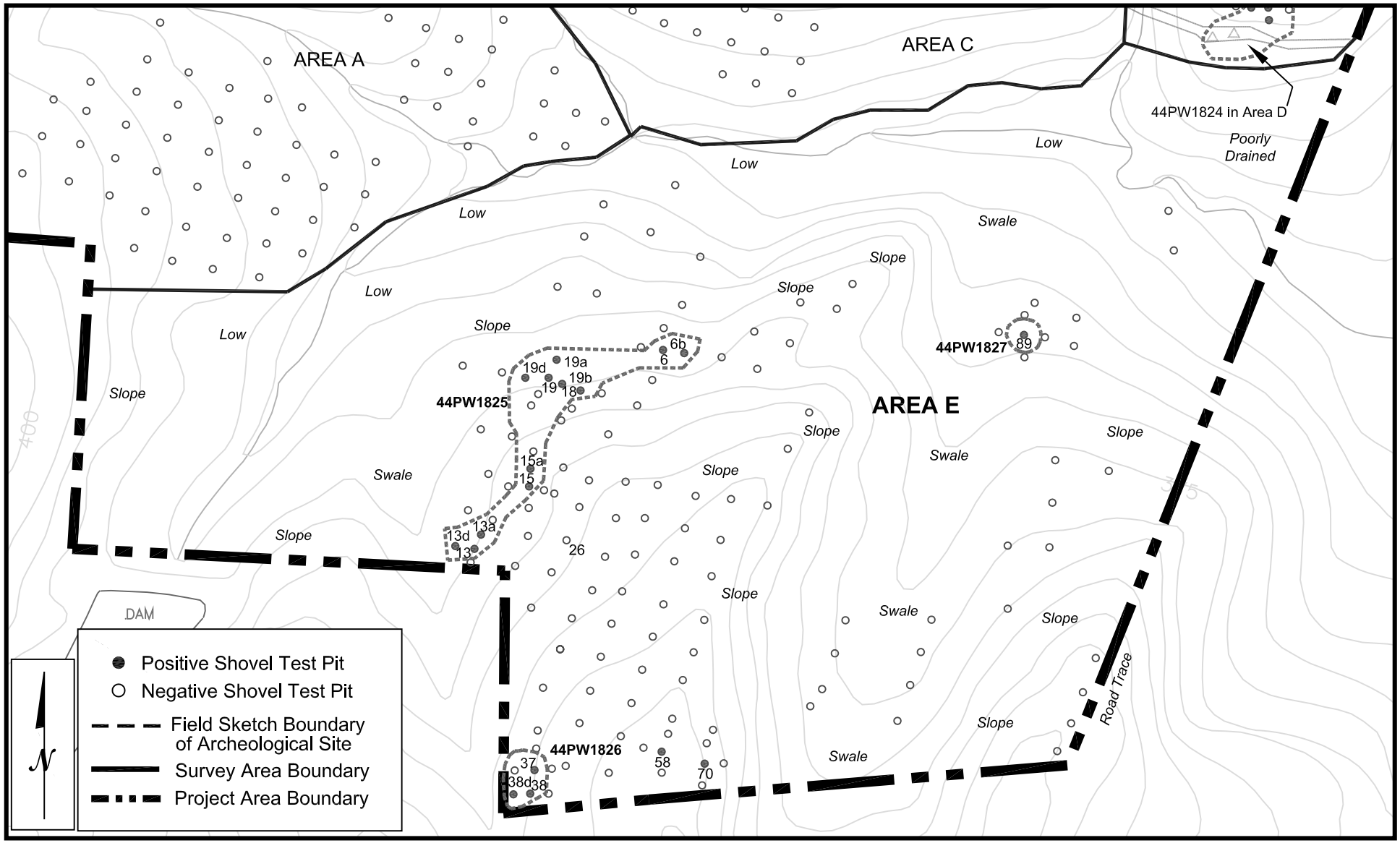

Portion of Project Map Showing STPs and Sites 44PW1825, 44PW1826 and 44PW1827 in Area E
12th High School - WSSI # 21303.04
1" = 200'

A road trace, likely an old farm or logging road, was identified on the narrow ridge along the eastern boundary of the survey area (Plate 72), and a refuse scatter was noted on the slopes to the west of the old road (Plate 73). The refuse included glass bottle fragments, rusted metal, plastic, wire, metal drums and plastic. As the materials appeared to date to the mid 20th century or later and were clearly the result of secondary deposition, no artifacts were collected and the area was not recorded as an archeological site. The locations of these features are indicated on the portion of the project map showing details of Area E (see Exhibit 28).

A total of 139 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals within Area E (see Exhibit 28). All shovel tests within Area E exhibited a plowed horizon overlying subsoil, indicating past agricultural use of the property, as seen in the profile of STP 26 (Exhibit 29):

STP 26
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] olive brown sandy loam
B horizon: 8.4-12 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] olive brown sandy clay loam

Forty-seven artifacts were recovered from shovel testing in Area E. All finds within Area E were prehistoric and originated from the plowed horizon in subsurface testing. Three artifact assemblages were recorded as archeological sites 44PW1825, 44PW1826 and 44PW1827. The remaining finds; including one quartz biface thinning flake recovered in STP 058 and one quartz biface thinning flake recovered in STP 070, were interpreted as isolated occurrences of prehistoric cultural materials. Details of these finds and the archeological sites follow and a complete artifact inventory may be found in Appendix III.

Site 44PW1825

Site 44PW1825 is located on the northwestern slope of the broad central ridge above the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek that forms the boundary between Area E and Areas A and C (see Exhibit 28; Plate 74). The site is gently sloping with elevations between 375 and 390 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the north into the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. The local vegetation consists of medium aged to mature upland forest dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Due to moderately thick leaf litter on the forest floor surface visibility was very poor.

Shovel testing was conducted at 25-50 foot intervals within site 44PW1825. The site was defined on the basis of 12 positive shovel test pits and measures approximately 60 feet by 290 feet (see Exhibit 28). The archeological site limits depicted in this exhibit are approximate.

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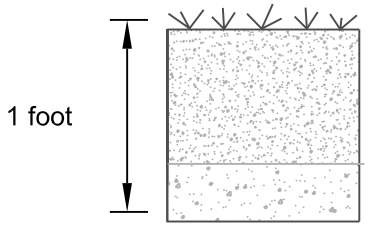
STP 26



Ao/Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sand loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam

Representative STP Profile from Area E
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

All shovel tests within site 44PW1825 presented profiles showing an Ap horizon (plow zone) overlying the B horizon (subsoil) as seen in the profile of STP 18 (Exhibit 30):

STP 18
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sandy loam
B horizon: 7.2-12 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam

Thirty-three prehistoric lithic artifacts, including quartzite and quartz flakes, flake fragments and shatter were recovered from the plowed horizon during shovel testing at the site (Table 5).

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at 44PW1825 in Area E

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type
Ao/Ap horizon		
	Prehistoric	
	1	quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal
	1	quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
	3	quartz biface thinning, whole
	10	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
	1	quartz decortication flake, whole
	7	quartz primary reduction flake, whole
	5	quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
	4	quartz flake fragments
	1	quartz shatter
Total Site	**33**	

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44PW1825 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site 44PW1825 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

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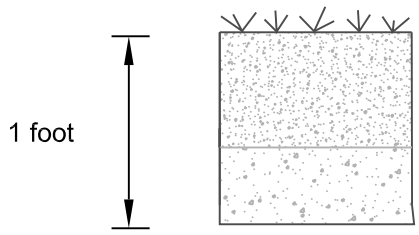
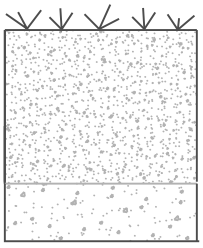
44PW1825
STP 18



Ao/Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sand loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam

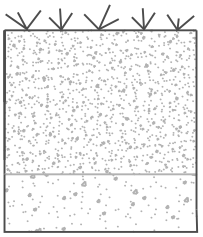
44PW1826
STP 37



Ao/Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sand loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sand clay loam with 40% quartz pebbles and cobbles

44PW1827
STP 89b



Ao/Ap horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand clay loam with 20% quartz cobbles and pebbles

STP Profiles from Sites 44PW1825, 44PW1826 and 44PW1827 in Area E
12th High School - WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1"=1'

Site 44PW1826

Site 44PW1826 is located on the western slope of the ridge near the southern boundary of Area E and the project area (see Exhibit 28; Plate 75). The site is gently sloping with elevation of 405 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the west into the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. The local vegetation consists of medium aged to mature upland forest dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Due to moderately thick leaf litter on the forest floor surface visibility was very poor.

Shovel testing was conducted at 25-50 foot intervals within the site. The boundaries for site 44PW1826 were defined on the basis of three positive shovel test pits and the site measures approximately 80 feet by 60 feet (see Exhibit 28). The archeological site limits depicted in this exhibit are approximate.

All shovel tests within 44PW1826 presented profiles showing an Ap horizon (plow zone) overlying the B horizon (subsoil) as seen in the profile of STP 37 (see Exhibit 30):

STP 37
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sandy loam
B horizon: 9.6-13.2 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay loam

Nine prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon during shovel testing at 44PW1826 (Table 6).

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at Site 44PW1826 in Area E

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type
Ao/Ap horizon		
	Prehistoric	
	2	quartz biface thinning flake, whole
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
	2	quartz primary reduction flake, whole
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, medial
	1	quartz primary reduction flake, medial
	1	quartz flake fragment
	1	quartz shatter
Total Site	**9**	

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44PW1826 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44PW1827

Site 44PW1827 is located on the northern toe slope of the eastern ridge above the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek that forms the boundary between Area E and Area C (see Exhibit 28; Plate 76). The site is gently sloping with an elevation of about 360 feet a.s.l. Drainage is to the north into the unnamed tributary to Powells Creek. The local vegetation consists of medium aged to mature forest at the transition between upland and riparian stands. White oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) were noted in the site vicinity. Due to moderately thick leaf litter on the forest floor surface visibility was very poor.

Shovel testing was conducted at 25-50 foot intervals within the site vicinity. The site was defined on the basis of one positive shovel test pits and measures approximately 50 feet by 50 feet (see Exhibit 28). The archeological site limits depicted in this exhibit are approximate.

All shovel tests within 44PW1827 presented profiles showing an Ap horizon (plow zone) overlying the B horizon (subsoil) as seen in the profile of STP 89b (see Exhibit 30):

STP 89b
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam
B horizon: 9-12.6 inches below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sandy clay loam with 20% quartz cobbles and pebbles

Three prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon during shovel testing at site 44PW1827 (Table 7).

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at Site 44PW1827 in Area E

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type
Ao/Ap horizon		
	Prehistoric	
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, whole
	1	quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
	1	quartz flake fragment
Total Site	**3**	

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44PW1827 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. Artifact density at the site was extremely low and all finds were recovered from the plowed horizon. Intact contexts are not expected at the site. Site 44PW1827 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

The Scope of Work (see Appendix I) approved by the Prince William County archeologist called for a viewshed study to document and assess the possible visual effects to DHR 076-0474, the Geisler House and any architectural resources located within the project area that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Further, if a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit is required or any other federal undertaking is involved and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act applies, it will be necessary to take into consideration both the direct and indirect effects of the planned development on National Register eligible resources.

No architectural resources considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP were identified within the project area. One previously recorded resource in the vicinity of the project area, DHR 076-0474, the Geisler House, is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and as such, this study is limited to the assessment of possible visual impacts on that resource by planned development within the project area.

The Geisler House is located approximately 500 feet north of the project area along Dumfries Road (Route 234) (see Exhibit 13). This resource includes a single dwelling structure built in the Queen Anne style in 1890. The reconnaissance survey conducted by Mary Ellen Busbey in 1993 indicated that the building represents the only Queen Anne style structure in the area and has good architectural detail, but has lost integrity with added aluminum siding. Pending a Phase II architectural evaluation of the resource, it is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

A preliminary visual impact assessment study of the effects of development within the project area on the Geisler House was conducted. Photographic documentation of the current state of the building and several unrecorded ancillary buildings was made on July 25, 2008. The Geisler House appears to be in good condition and retains some architectural integrity (Plate 77). A two story barn with a shed addition is located to the southeast of the dwelling (Plate 78). This ancillary building was recorded as a contributing secondary resource. A second unrecorded shed also appears to be present.

An inventory of the existing quality of these historic viewsheds from the Geisler House finds already compromised historic vistas associated with existing power lines, roadways and modern commercial development to the south towards the western region of the project area (Plate 79), to the north (Plate 80) and the west (Plate 81). The historic vistas to the east (Plate 82) and the southeast (Plate 83), the latter including the project area, may be considered relatively uncompromised at the present time.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of the ±110 acre 12th High School property (Prince William County 12th High School site) located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Ross, France and Ratliff, Ltd. of Manassas, Virginia. Five archeological sites; 44PW1823, 44PW1824, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 were found and one historic architectural resource, DHR 076-5181, was recorded. The locations of the recorded archeological sites are shown on Exhibit 31. The location of DHR 076-5181 is shown on Exhibit 32.

Site 44PW1824 is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during the Early Archaic (7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) and possibly other unknown prehistoric time periods. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected at the site. Site 44PW1824 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Sites 44PW1823, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 are interpreted as lithic scatters or temporary camps representing transient use of the area by populations during unknown prehistoric time periods. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected at the sites. Sites 44PW1823, 44PW1825, 44PW1826, and 44PW1827 are not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

DHR 076-5181 represents an abandoned historic house and attached garage at 13833 Dumfries Road. The dwelling has no extant associated outbuildings. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the dwelling to 1949. It is our recommendation that 076-5181, as a not uncommon property type in Price William County, Virginia and being in generally poor condition, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Research conducted on the property history indicates that this resource is also not likely to be eligible under Criteria A and B. No additional architectural work is recommended for this resource.

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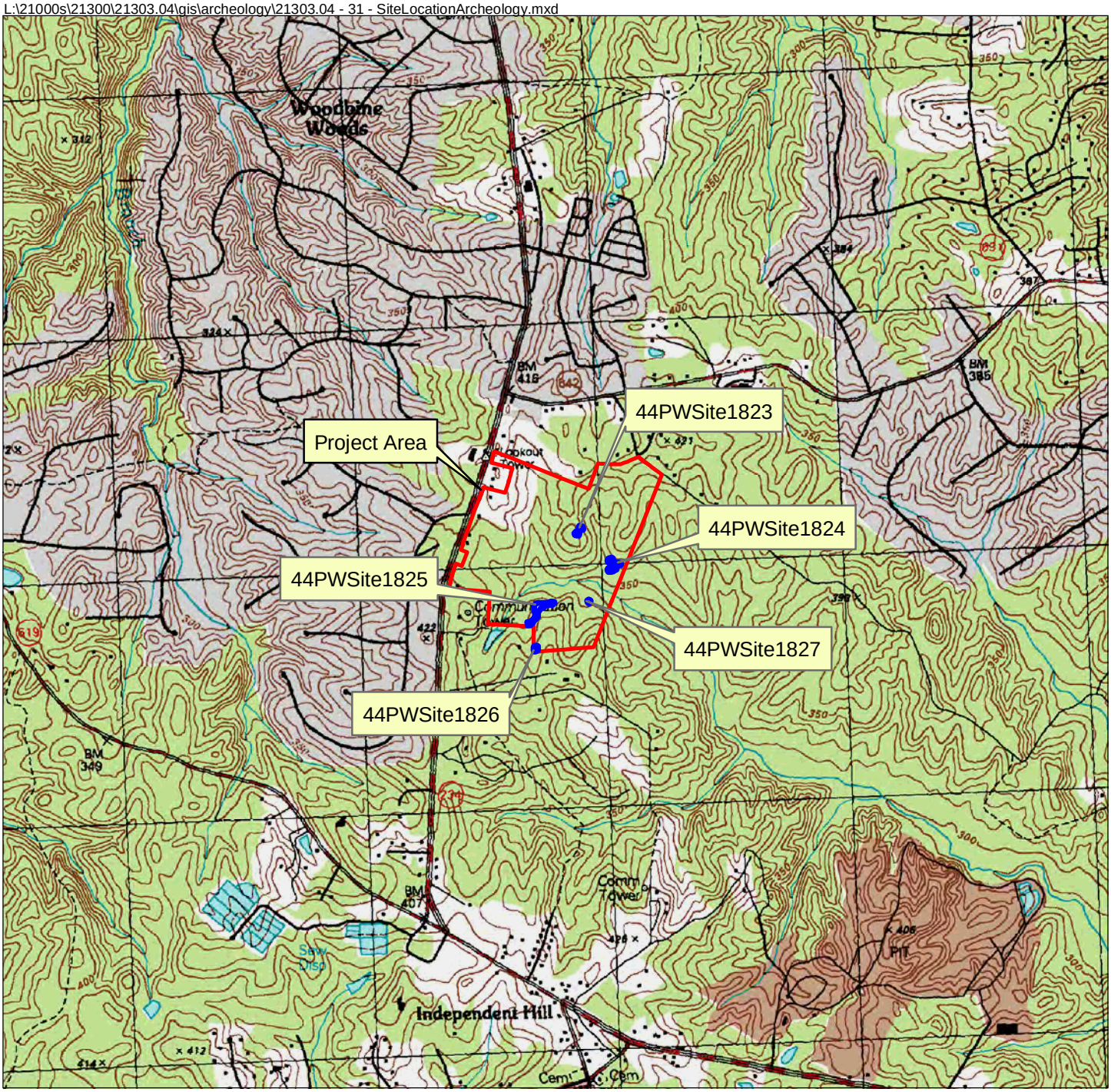

DHR Archeology Site Location Map
USGS Quad - Independent Hill, VA 1994
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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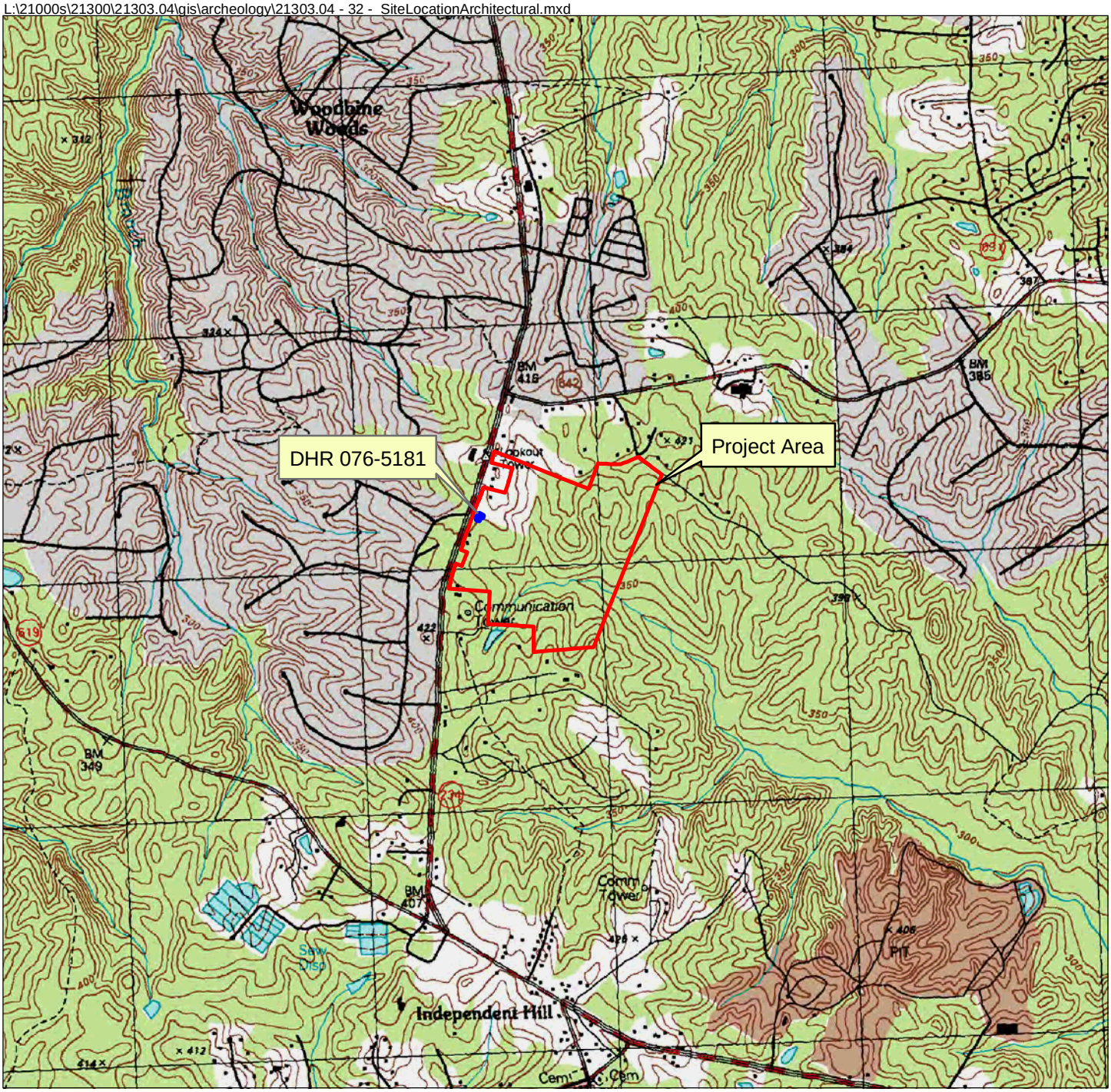

DHR Architectural Resource Location Map
USGS Quad - Independent Hill, VA 1994
12th High School Phase I
WSSI #21303.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Finally, the Scope of Work approved by the Prince William County archeologist called for a viewshed study to document and assess the possible visual effects to the nearby resource, DHR 076-0474, the Geisler House and any architectural resources located within the project area that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As no other potentially eligible resources were identified, the study was limited to the Geisler House.

An inventory of the existing quality of these historic viewsheds from the Geisler House found already compromised historic vistas associated with existing power lines, roadways and modern commercial development to the south towards the western region of the project area, to the north and the west; however, the historic vistas to the east and the southeast, the latter including the project area, may be considered relatively uncompromised at the present time.

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PLATES

PLATE 1
Overview of Topography in Area A, View to Southeast

PLATE 2
Unnamed Tributary to Powells Creek in Area A, View to East

PLATE 3
Upland Forest in Area A, View to South

PLATE 4
Building A1 (DHR 076-5181) in Area A, West Façade

PLATE 5
Building A1 (DHR 076-5181) in Area A, North Facade

PLATE 6
Building A1 (DHR 076-5181) in Area A, South Façade

PLATE 7
Building A1 (DHR 076-5181) in Area A, East Facade

PLATE 8
Location of Demolished Outbuilding Associated with DHR 076-5181 in Area A, View to North

PLATE 9
Building A2 in Area A, West Facade

PLATE 10
Building A2 in Area A, East Façade

PLATE 11
Building A3 in Area A, View to East

PLATE 12
Building A4 in Area A, View to Southeast

PLATE 13
Building A5 in Area A, North and West Facades

PLATE 14
Building A5 in Area A, North and East Facades

PLATE 15
Poorly Drained Terrain in Area A, View to South

PLATE 16
Poorly Drained Terrain in Area A, View to Southwest

PLATE 17
Disturbed Utility Corridor in Area A, View to Northeast

PLATE 18
Disturbed Gravel Lot in Area A, View to South

PLATE 19
Drainage Ditch in Area A, View to East

PLATE 20
Overview of Topography in Area B, View to East

PLATE 21
Forest in Area B, View to East

PLATE 22
Overgrown Field in Area B, View to Northeast

PLATE 23
Building B1 in Area B, West Facade

PLATE 24
Building B1 in Area B, South Façade

PLATE 25
Building B1 in Area B, East Facade

PLATE 26
Building B1 in Area A, North Façade

PLATE 27
Building B2 in Area B, South and East Facades

PLATE 28
Building B3 in Area B, East Façade

PLATE 29
Building B4 in Area B, View to North

PLATE 30
Building B5 in Area B, North Facade

PLATE 31
Building B5 in Area B, East Facade

PLATE 32
Building B6 in Area B, East Façade

PLATE 33
Building B6 in Area B, South Facade

PLATE 34
Slope and Poorly Drained Terrain in Area B, View to East

PLATE 35
Disturbed Parking Lot and Sewer in Area B, View to Northwest

PLATE 36
Disturbed Gravel Lot in Area B, View to West

PLATE 37
Push Piles in Area B, View to North

PLATE 38
Location of Pet Burials in Area B, View to North

PLATE 39
Overview in Area C, View to West

PLATE 40
Unnamed Tributary to Powells Creek on Western Boundary of Area C,
View to North

PLATE 41
Unnamed Tributary to Powells Creek on Eastern Boundary of Area C,
View to North

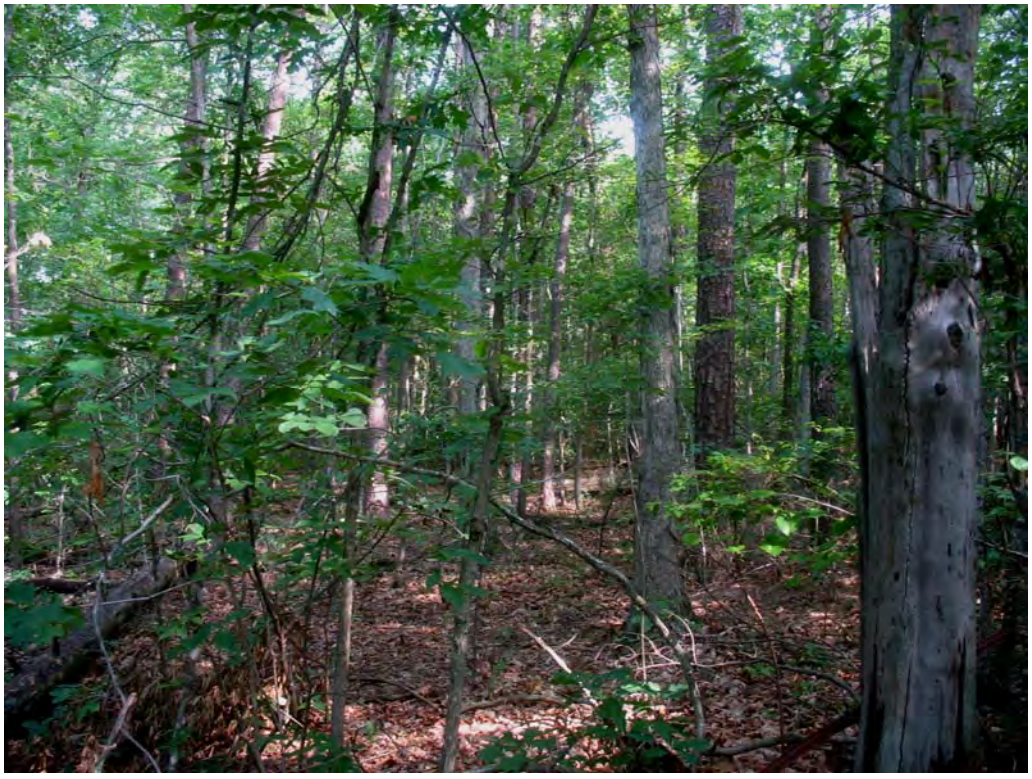

PLATE 42
Upland Forest in Area C, View to Northwest

PLATE 43
Hill Slope and Swale in Area C, View to West

PLATE 44
Moderately Steep Slope in Northeastern Region of Area C,
View to East

PLATE 45
Low and Wet Location within the RPA in Area C, View to South

PLATE 46
Farm or Logging Road in Area C, View to West

PLATE 47
Architectural Refuse along Road in Area C, View to South

PLATE 48
Road Trace in Area C, View to South

PLATE 49
Overview of Site 44PW1823 in Area C, View to South

PLATE 50
Forest in Southern Region of Area D, View to East

PLATE 51
Early Successional Forest in Northern Region of Area D, View to Southeast

PLATE 52
Machine Cut Transect in Northern Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 53
Slope in Southwestern Region of Area D, View to Southwest

PLATE 54
Slope in Southern Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 55
Slope in Northern Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 56
Poorly Drained RPA in Southern Region of Area D, View to Southeast

PLATE 57
Poorly Drained Terrain in Central Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 58
Push Piles in Northeastern Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 59
Push Piles in North Central Region of Area D, View to South

PLATE 60
Road Trace in Area D, View to South

PLATE 61
Overview of Site 44PW1824 in Area D, View to South

PLATE 62
Exposed Ground Surface on Road Trace; Site 44PW1824 in Area D,
View to East

PLATE 63
Quartz Lobate-Like Lobbed Type Projectile Point Recovered From Site 44PW1824 in Area D

PLATE 64
Overview in Area E, View to South

PLATE 65
Overview in Area E, View to North

PLATE 66
Stream in Area E, View to North

PLATE 67
Forest in Area E, View to South

PLATE 68
Grassy Stream Valley in Area E, View to North

PLATE 69
Poorly Drained Stream Valley in Area E, View to South

PLATE 70
Upland Swale in Area E, View to South

PLATE 71
Slope in Area E, View to North

PLATE 72
Road Trace along Eastern Boundary of Area E, View to Northeast

PLATE 73
20th Century Refuse Scatter by Road Trace in Area E, View to West

PLATE 74
Overview of Site 44PW1825 in Area D, View to South

PLATE 75
Overview of Site 44PW1826 in Area D, View to East

PLATE 76
Overview of Site 44PW1827 in Area D, View to Southwest

PLATE 77
The Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), Located Northwest of the Project Area, West Facade

PLATE 78
Outbuildings Associated with the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to Southeast

PLATE 79
Vista from the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to South

PLATE 80
Vista from the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to North

PLATE 81
Vista from the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to West

PLATE 82
Vista from the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to East

PLATE 83
Vista from the Geisler House (DHR 076-0474), View to Southeast

APPENDIX I
Scope of Work

SCOPE OF WORK FOR CONDUCTING PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS' 12TH HIGH SCHOOL SITE
WSSI # 21303.04
JUNE 17, 2008

INTRODUCTION

This transmittal presents a Scope of Work for conducting Phase I archeological investigations on the Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia.

Due to Prince William County requirements (and potentially Federal requirements), the Prince William County Public Schools must take into account any adverse effects to cultural resources (archaeological and architectural sites) that may occur in association with development on the site. The County has recommended Phase I archaeological survey and if necessary Phase II evaluations and Mitigation plans. The school board has committed to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and if necessary Phase II Evaluations and Mitigation Plans on the school site.

This Scope of Work calls for Phase I archeological survey of the site, Phase I (reconnaissance level) architectural survey of any historic (50 years or older) structures located within the project area, the preparation of a detailed property history based on archival research and consideration of the impact of development within the project area on any significant cultural resources within or near the project area.

RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES IN OR NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

A review of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) online Data Sharing System (DSS) showed no previously recorded archeological sites or historic structures within the project area. Four prehistoric archeological sites, two historic archeological sites and two architectural resources have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. None of the resources are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

DHR Resource # 076-0474, the Geisler House, is located just northwest of the project area along Dumfries Road (Route 234). This resource includes a single dwelling structure built in the Queen Anne style in 1890. The reconnaissance survey indicated that the building represents the only Queen Anne style structure in the area and has good architectural detail, but has lost integrity with added aluminum siding. DHR Resource # 076-0318, the Woodbine House, is located about one half mile north of the project area on Dumfries Road (Route 234). This resource is a historic structure and archaeological site of unknown age.

Archaeological sites 44PW0195 and 44PW0196 were interpreted as transitory hunting stations dating to unknown prehistoric period. Sites 44PW0473 and 44PW0472 represent undated prehistoric lithic scatters. Site 44PW0626 is historic but not dated. It is a single dwelling domestic site according to the limited survey. Site 44PW1549 is a 20th century domestic site.

PROPERTY HISTORY

A detailed property history will be completed for the Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site. The property history will provide a historic context for archeological investigations on the property and will be used to assist in the identification and interpretation of any historic cultural resources within the project area.

The property history will consist of primary and secondary source information and a review of available historic maps. The archival research shall include, but is not limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; historical maps; and newspaper articles.

The archival research shall result in an account of the chain of title, a description of the owners and occupants, and a discussion of the land-use history of the property through time. The work will address issues relating to the changes in agricultural use of the land through time, will present information on those who may have worked the land (slaves, tenant farmers, etc.) as well as landowners, and will present the potential for the archeological work to increase our understanding of Prince William County's past.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE PROBABILITY

The project area contains level, well-drained land on the ridge tops in close proximity to a water source that would have been favorable for settlement or use by prehistoric populations. Such landforms within the project area will be considered high probability areas for prehistoric sites.

The probability of finding historic archeological sites on low relief well drained landforms within the project area is medium to high. Additional high probability areas may be identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival research conducted for the preparation of a property history for the project area (see below).

The settlement of Independent Hill, which has been designated a Prince William County historic sensitivity area, is located less than one mile south of the project area. Historic maps show no structures located within the project area prior to 1956; however roads following the alignments of Hoadly Road (Route 642) and Dumfries Road (Route 234) have been in use since at least the mid 19th century. Furthermore, the absence of dwellings or other buildings on historic maps does not preclude their presence, as historic maps often did not show the locations of dwellings of tenants, enslaved persons, or freed African Americans.

High relief areas, delineated wetlands or similar areas found to be very poorly drained or in standing water and areas found to be completely disturbed will be considered to have a low probability of yielding intact cultural resources.

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A Phase I archaeological survey will be completed for the Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site. Specific methodology for field and laboratory work follows.

Fieldwork Methodology

The Phase I field methodology will include both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance will consist of walking over the entirety of the project area and examining all exposed areas (e.g. cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion) for the presence of artifacts. The surface reconnaissance will also be used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--(see above)—will be tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. Additional shovel tests will be excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations.

Shovel test pits will measure at least 12 inches (30 centimeters) in diameter. Vertical excavation will be by natural soil levels; excavation will cease when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation are reached. Soil horizons observed at the site will be classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles will be made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors will be described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Limited use of metal detector survey may also be made as necessary to delineate artifact concentrations and better define the boundaries of historic archeological sites of certain types, such as low artifact density domestic occupations or 19th century military sites.

The location of each shovel test pit will be mapped. Additionally the locations of any surface collection finds, metal detector strikes, buildings, structures, disturbances, and other landscape features that limited archeological testing will be mapped. The boundaries of any archeological site considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP will be survey located and mapped.

Laboratory Methodology

All artifacts will be cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts will be separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous; ceramics will be identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types. All glass will be examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method can be determined. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts will be generally described; the determination of a beginning date may be possible, as in the case of nails.

Prehistoric artifacts will be classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage will be studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use.

PHASE I ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Based upon a review of historic maps, at least one previously unrecorded historic (50 years or older) building appears to be located within the project area. Phase I (reconnaissance level) survey will be made of this building and any other architectural resources over 50 years old found to be located within the project area. This level of survey will include the preparation of a written description of the structure(s) and photographic documentation. Surveyed structures will be recorded with the Virginia DHR. A preliminary evaluation of the potential eligibility of such resources for the NRHP and recommendations for additional work will be made.

Additionally, possible effects, to DHR Resource # 076-0474, the Geisler House and any architectural resources located within the project area that may be eligible for the NRHP will be considered. Photographs will be taken to demonstrate potential effects to the historic viewshed of such resources will be taken and a discussion of the viewshed analysis will be included in the report of the Phase I archeological investigation.

REPORTING AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Following the conclusion of the archival research, archeological and architectural fieldwork, and laboratory processing of finds, a full Phase I archeological report including the detailed property history and recommendations for additional work will be submitted to the County Archaeologist.

Within two (2) months of acceptance of the final report, the Prince William County Public Schools shall curate with the County Archaeologist all artifacts (unless the school board wishes to retain the artifacts), field records, laboratory records, photographic records, research records, computerized data, and other records recovered and produced as a result of the above archeological work. All recorded submitted for curation shall meet professional standards and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*

for Archeology and Historic Preservation. A one time curation fee will be paid by the Prince William County Public Schools at the time of delivery at the rate of $350 per standard box (15"x12.5"x 10") and $200 per half sized box (15"x6"x10"). Ownership of all records submitted for curation shall be transferred to the County with a Letter of Gift.

ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

The school board has committed to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and if necessary Phase II Evaluations and Mitigation Plans on the school site. If additional work is recommended in the Phase I archeological report the County Archaeologist must be consulted to scope such work.

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APPENDIX II
Chain of Title

Chain of Title for 12th High School

Parcel 1 (7892-52-8443)

2007, September 28		
Kenneth F. Parsons Kathleen Parsons	Golf Course Development, LLC.	21.6652 acres
(Prince William County Instrument # 200710050112535)		
1989, June 5,		
Kenneth F. Parsons	Kenneth F. Parsons Kathleen Parsons	21.6652 acres
(Prince William County DB 1680:980)		
1989, May 19		
Lena Jewell Baber	Kenneth F. Parsons	21.6652 acres (Parcel 1)
(Prince William County DB 1680:980)		
1982, January 11		
H.C. Baber	Lena Jewell Baber	
(Prince William County WB 55:1272)		
1951, October 25		
Emma W. Carter	H.C. Baber	100 acres
(Prince William County DB 159:145)		
1914, January 9		
Margaret A. Bauserman et vir	Emma W. Carter	100 acres
(Prince William County DB 64:408)		
1913, January 1		
Henry G. Leary Mary F. Leary	Margaret A. Bauserman L.T. Bauserman	100 acres
(Prince William County DB 63:160)		
1907, August 28		
Samuel R. Lowe Jr. Ida Lowe	Henry G. Leary Mary F. Leary	226 acres
(Prince William County DB 57:4)		
October 7 1867		
John S. Mosby, Special Commissioner	Samuel Lowe	202 acres
(Prince William County DB 57:4) (Prince William County DB 26:474)		

April 25, 1802
Zachariah Allen — Basil King — 100 acres
(Prince William County DB 2:54)

Sept. 2, 1794
Charles Dial
Sarah Calvert Dial — Zachariah Allen — 100 acres
(Prince William County DB Y: 418)

Dec. 3, 1773
Peter Cornwall
Sarah Cornwall — Reuben Calvert — 185 acres
(Prince William County DB Y: 418)

September 20, 1732
Burr Harrison — Peter Cornwell, Sarah Cornwell — 100 acres Lease
(Prince William County DB A: 352)

March 2, 1730
Proprietors of the Northern Neck — Burr Harrison — 185 acres
(Prince William County DB Y: 418)

Parcel 2 (7892-52-7693)

2006, January 29
Peterman Investments, L.C. — Prince William County School Board — 15.10994 ac.
(Prince William County Instrument # 200607050099604)

1997, June 24
C. Lacey Compton, Jr.
Claude T. Compton
Bettie L. Compton
[Exor.s for C. Lacey Compton] — Peterman Investments, L.C. — 15.10994 ac.
(Prince William County DB 2460:0416)

1986, March 1
H and C Land Investment, Inc. — C. Lacey Compton — 15.1158 acres
(Prince William County DB 1426:449)

1949, August 29
Bradford Lowe
Stella Mae Lowe — Joseph W. Lowe — 17.1158 acres
(Prince William County DB 139:299)

March 11, 1946
Joseph Willard Lowe — Bradford Lowe — 179 acres
Eva Mae Lowe
Clifford Leland Lowe
Gloria Marle Lowe
{Heirs of Samuel R. Lowe, Jr., died intestate December 6, 1933}
(Prince William County DB 118:386)

Parcels 3 and 7 (Parcels 7892-52-0160 and 7892-52-3149)

2006, December 18
Jimmie K. Walker — Prince William County School Board — 2 acres
Margie L. Walker — (Parcels A and B)
[Trustees Walker Family Trust]
(Prince William County Instrument # 200612180174945)

2006, June 14
Jimmie K. Walker — Jimmie K. Walker — 2 acres
Margie L. Walker — Margie L. Walker — (Parcels A and B)
[Trustees Walker Family Trust]
(Prince William County Instrument # 200606210093138)

1987, June 12
Administrator of Veteran Affairs — Jimmie K. Walker — 2 acres
Margie L. Walker — (Parcels A and B)
(Prince William County Instrument DB 1485:1783)

1985, April 3
Gregory A. Porter {Trustee} — Administrator of Veteran Affairs — 2 acres
Fleet Mortgage Corp. — (Parcels A and B)
(Prince William County Instrument DB 1311:047)

1984, August 3
Daniel J. Stephan — Lena B. Baber — 1 acre
Diann S. Stephan — (Parcel B)
(Prince William County Instrument DB 1278:0568)

1982, December 23
H.C. Baber [Herman C. Baber] — Daniel J. Stephen(sic) — 2 acres
Lena B. Baber [Lena Jewell Baber] — Diann S. Stephan — (Parcels A and B)
(Prince William County Instrument DB 1199:1352)

Parcel 4 (7892-53-5618)

1986, December 30
Richard Vadney — Rondale L. Endicott — 2 acres
Susan M. Vadney — Donna L. Endicott
(Prince William County DB 1449:1263)

1984, April 4
John C. Harding — Susan M. Parsell — 2 acres
Teresa W. Harding — Richard Vadney
(Prince William County DB 1258:0852)

1968, April 16
Joseph W. Lowe — John C. Harding — 2 acres
Eva Mae Lowe — Teresa W. Harding
(Prince William County DB 461:42)

Parcel 5 (7892-53-8330)

2006, August 16
Naomi D. Early — Prince William County School Board — 4.1406 acres
(Prince William County Instrument # 200608160120346)

1989, April 5
Archie L. Early
Naomi D. Early — Naomi D. Early
(Prince William County WB 67:170)

1978, April 24
Archie W. MacKenzie — Archie L. Early — 4.1406 acres
Margaret L. MacKenzie — Naomi D. Early — (Tract 2)
(Prince William County DB 983:521)

1970, July 9
David Glenn Bell — Archie W. MacKenzie — 4.1406 acres
Helen M. Bell — Margaret L. MacKenzie — (Tract 2)
(Prince William County DB 551:677)

1967, November 11
Fred G. Wise — David Glenn Bell — 4.1406 acres
Aileen B. Wise — Helen M. Bell — (Tract 2)
(Prince William County DB 445:475)

1962, November 16
Burl A. Washburn — Fred G. Wise
Dolly Washburn — Aileen B. Wise
(Prince William County DB 291:600)

1953, September 5
Walter M. Weimer — Burl A. Washburn
Louise G. Weimer — Dolly Washburn
(Prince William County DB 170:22)

1952, March 25
Bradford Lowe — Burl A. Washburn — 26.1531 ac.
Stella Mae Lowe — Walter M. Weimer
(Prince William County DB 159:180)

Parcel 6 (7892-53-8849)

2006, July 14
Norman M. Moon — Prince William County School Board — 6.692 acres
Joan B. Moon
(Prince William County Instrument # 200607140104910)

1980, August 1
George M. Berberian — Norman M. Moon — 6.692 acres
Joan B. Moon
(Prince William County DB 1123:0168)

1980, July 24
M.T. Bradshaw{Trustee} — George M. Berberian — 6.692 acres

(Prince William County DB 1123:0163)

1970, January 24
Fred G. Wise — Medical Communications Corporation — 6.692 acres
Aileen B. Wise
(Prince William County DB 534:490)

Parcel 8 (7892-63-9714)

2006, July 13
Mohammad Akbar — Prince William County School Board — 38.8220 acres
Leah Tahiry
(Prince William County Instrument # 200607130104294)

1985, September 4

Lena Jewell Baber	Mohammad Akbar Leah Akbar	38.8220 acres

(Prince William County DB 1335:1888)

1982, January 11

H.C. Baber	Lena Jewell Baber	

(Prince William County WB 55:1272)

1951, October 25

Emma W. Carter	H.C. Baber	100 acres

(Prince William County DB 159:145)

Parcel 9 (7892-63-9714)

2006, October 25

C. Lacey Compton, Jr. Claude T. Compton Bettie L. Compton Betty Jean Eller	Prince William County School Board	21.5875 ac.

(Prince William County Instrument # 200611020156650)

2006, October 25

CLC Family, LLC	C. Lacey Compton, Jr. Claude T. Compton Bettie L. Compton	21.5875 ac.

(Prince William County Instrument # 200610300154471)

1999, July 19

C. Lacey Compton, Jr. Claude T. Compton Bettie L. Compton	CLC Family, LLC	21.5875 ac.

(Prince William County Instrument # 200302200033659)

1997, March 5

C. Lacey Compton	C. Lacey Compton, Jr. Claude T. Compton Bettie L. Compton	

(Prince William County WB 91:1718)

1964, November 10

Bradford Lowe Stella Mae Lowe	C. Lacey Compton	101 acres, 2 roods, 12 poles

(Prince William County DB 400:85)

1964, July 12

J.C. Lail	Bradford Lowe	101 acres,
Rosemary Lail		2 roods, 12 poles

(Prince William County DB 326:253)

1956, January 12

C. Lacey Compton	Harriet McKinley Baden	101 acres,
		2 roods, 12 poles

Release (Prince William County DB 197:320)

1946, March 16

Harriet McKinley Baden	C. Lacey Compton	101 acres,
		2 roods, 12 poles

Trust (Prince William County DB 118:377)

1946, March 16

Carleton Y. Hill	Harriet McKinley Baden	101 acres,
Virginia C. Hill		2 roods, 12 poles

(Prince William County DB 118:376)

1935, August 28

Frank E. Hill	Carleton Y. Hill	101 acres,
Myrtle M. Hill		2 roods, 12 poles
Hope Hill Kraft		
Howard H. Hill		
Mae A. Goldberg		
Abraham Goldberg		

(Prince William County DB 96:52)

1907, March 22

M.M. Russell	Jerm A. Hill	101 acres,
		2 roods, 12 poles

(Prince William County DB 56:278)

APPENDIX III
Artifact Inventory

12th HIGH SCHOOL PHASE I
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

AREA A

Isolated Finds

STP 001, Ao/Fill 1 horizon

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

STP 002, Ao/Fill 1 horizon

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment, blue, flat

STP 004, Ao/Fill 1 horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, embossed "…ELEC…", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), stained (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling (1940-present)

Metal

- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

STP 008, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

STP 017, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

AREA C

Isolated Finds

STP 061, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 chert biface thinning flake, whole, cortex lateral margin, 13.3 mm x 11.5 mm

STP 119, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 crystal quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 133, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 9.6 mm x 8.9 mm

SITE 44PW1823

STP 156, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 non-cultural quartz crystal fragment
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 10.9 mm x 15.6 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 25.1 mm x 15.3 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 33.7 mm x 19.2 mm
2 quartz flake fragments
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 156b, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning, whole, 25.4 mm x 20.9 mm

STP 159, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial

STP 159a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 159b, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 11.1 mm x 9.7 mm

AREA D
SITE 44PW1824

STP 015, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal
2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

STP 015a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 20.4 mm x 12.3 mm
1 quartz shatter

STP 015d, Apb horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 10.1 mm x 9.2 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 018, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 019, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 45.5 mm x 37.1 mm

STP 019a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
2 quartz fire cracked rock (FCR)
1 quartz flake fragment
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 019c, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 8.3 mm x 8.7 mm

STP 019d, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 chalcedony biface thinning flake, whole, 16.3 mm x 8.1 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial
1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 7.2 mm x 6.0 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, cortex lateral margin, 8.3 mm x 8.4 mm
1 quartz shatter

Surface Collection 01

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 10.9 mm x 14.1 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 32.7 mm x 15.8 mm
3 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartz core fragment
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 15.7 mm x 36.2 mm
2 quartz flake fragments
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz projectile point, Lobate-like lobbed type, heavily curated, 27.4 mm x 25.2 mm, Early Archaic (7500 - 6500 B.C.)

Surface Collection 02

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

AREAE

Isolated Finds

STP 058, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 070, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

SITE 44PW1825

STP 006, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz shatter

STP 006b, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

3 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

STP 013, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal, heat treated lateral margin

STP 013a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake fragment
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal

STP 015, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 23.2 mm x 19.9 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 7.5 mm x 15.9 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole,10.7 mm x 22.4 mm

STP 015a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 19.4 mm x 13.3 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 21.0 mm x 24.6 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 25.4 mm x 15.7 mm

STP 018, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 12.5 mm x 22.1 mm
2 quartz flake fragments

STP 018d, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 019, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 019a, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 9.8 mm x 11.4 mm
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 26.4 mm x 25.2 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, utilized as scraper, 24.7 mm x 38.8 mm

STP 019d, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartz flake fragment
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 21.2 x 12.7 mm

SITE 44PW1826

STP 037, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 22.8 mm x 18.1 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 16.9 mm x 8.6 mm

STP 038, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 crystal quartz flake fragment
1 crystal quartz primary reduction flake, medial

STP 038d, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 crystal quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 7.9 mm x 14.9 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 32.6 mm x 27.0 mm
1 quartz shatter

SITE 44PW1827

STP 089, Ao/Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 10.9 mm x 8.8 mm
1 quartz flake fragment

APPENDIX IV
Cultural Resource Forms

Report Generated on: 7/24/2008

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44PW1823

DHR Site Number: 44PW1823 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44PWSITEC
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Camp, temporary

Comments/Remarks:
(July 2008) Site is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): INDEPENDENT HILL **Restrict UTM Data?** Not Evaluated

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4281133.09969/287914.85090/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing northeast
Elevation (in feet): 400.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: knoll

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary to Powells Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 250
Site Soils: Neabsco loam 41B
Adjacent Soils:

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 120 feet by 100 feet **Acreage:** 0.28

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

City/County: **Prince William**

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

(July 2008)
Fieldwork
The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

CURRENT LAND USE

City/County: **Prince William**

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/21

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** (July 2008) Temporary: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

Assemblage Description:
Prehistorics
6 quartz biface thinning flakes
1 quartz primary reduction flake
2 quartz flake fragments
1 quartzite biface thinning flake

Total Prehistorics 10

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** (July 2008) Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

(July 2008) Tentative: Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA	Digital Color	2008/07/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/07/21

Organization and Person:
Organization: WSSI Gainesville, **First:** Joshua **Last:** Teates
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Contact: Boyd Sipe/WSSI

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

City/County: **Prince William**

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Prince William

Report Generated on: 7/24/2008

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44PW1824**

DHR Site Number: 44PW1824 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44PWSITED
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Early Archaic
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Camp, temporary

Comments/Remarks:
(July 2008) Site is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during the Early Archaic and possibly other unknown prehistoric time periods. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): INDEPENDENT HILL **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4280985.47554/288058.48630/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing southeast
Elevation (in feet): 385.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: ridge

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary to Powells Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 230
Site Soils: Glenelg Buckhall 24D
Adjacent Soils:

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 188 feet by 200 feet **Acreage:** 0.87

City/County: **Prince William**

Survey Strategy: Observation
Surface Testing

Site Condition: Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity
Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

(July 2008)
Fieldwork
The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

City/County: **Prince William**

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/21

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** (July 2008) Temporary: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

Assemblage Description:
Prehistorics
1 chalcedony biface thinning flake
1 quartz core fragment
2 quartz fire cracked rock (FCR)
18 quartz biface thinning flakes
1 quartz decortication flake
7 quartz primary reduction flakes
3 quartz flake fragment
1 quartz projectile point, Lobate-like lobbed type, heavily curated, Early Archaic (7500 - 6500 B.C.)
2 quartz shatter
Total Prehistorics 36

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** (July 2008) Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

(July 2008) Tentative: Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA	Digital Color	2008/07/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/07/21

City/County: **Prince William**

Organization and Person:
Organization: WSSI-Gainesville, **First:** Joshua **Last:** Teates
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
(July 2008) A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Contact: Boyd Sipe/WSSI

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Prince William

Report Generated on: 7/24/2008

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44PW1825

DHR Site Number: 44PW1825 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44PWSITEE1
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Camp, temporary

Comments/Remarks:
Site is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): INDEPENDENT HILL **Restrict UTM Data?**

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4280796.10196/287728.26900/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing northeast
Elevation (in feet): 382.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: ridge
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary to Powells Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 22
Site Soils: Buckhall loam 10C
Adjacent Soils:

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 59 feet by 288 feet **Acreage:** 0.39

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

City/County: **Prince William**

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

(July 2008)

Fieldwork

The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

City/County: **Prince William**

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/21

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** (July 2008) Temporary: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

Assemblage Description:
Prehistorics
13 quartz biface thinning flakes
1 quartz decortication flake
12 quartz primary reduction flakes
4 quartz flake fragments
1 quartz shatter
1 quartzite biface thinning flake
1 quartzite primary reduction flake

Total Prehistorics 33

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** (July 2008) Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.-Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

(July 2008) Tentative: Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA	Digital Color	2008/07/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/07/21

Organization and Person:
Organization: WSSI Gainesville, **First:** Joshua **Last:** Teates
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

City/County: **Prince William**

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Contact: Boyd Sipe/WSSI

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Prince William

Report Generated on: 7/24/2008

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44PW1826

DHR Site Number: 44PW1826 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44PWSITEE2
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Camp, temporary
Comments/Remarks:

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): INDEPENDENT HILL **Restrict UTM Data?**

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4280652.15427/287718.47434/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing northwest
Elevation (in feet): 405.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: ridge

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary to Powells Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 348
Site Soils: Neabsco loam 41C
Adjacent Soils:

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 62 feet by 81 feet **Acreage:** 0.12

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

City/County: Prince William

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

(July 2008)

Fieldwork

The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

CURRENT LAND USE

City/County: **Prince William**

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/21

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** (July 2008) Temporary: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

Assemblage Description:
Prehistorics
3 quartz biface thinning flakes
4 quartz primary reduction flakes
1 quartz flake fragment
1 quartz shatter

Total Prehistorics 9

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** (July 2008) Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

(July 2008) Tentative: Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA	Digital Color	2008/07/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/07/21

Organization and Person:
Organization: WSSI Gainesville, **First:** Joshua **Last:** Teates
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Contact: Boyde Sipe/WSSI

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

City/County: **Prince William**

Individual Category Codes:
Owner of property
Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency: Waterford Development, LLC

Address:

City: Reston **State:** Virginia **Zip:**
Phone/Ext: - -
- -
Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

City/County: Prince William

Report Generated on: 7/24/2008

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44PW1827**

DHR Site Number: 44PW1827 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44PWSITEE3
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Camp, temporary

Comments/Remarks:
Site is interpreted as a lithic scatter or temporary camp representing transient use of the area by populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowed horizon and intact contexts are not expected. Site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): INDEPENDENT HILL **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4280839.02443/287945.49797/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing north
Elevation (in feet): 360.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: ridge
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary to Powells Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 65
Site Soils: Glenelg-Buckhall 24C
Adjacent Soils:

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 46 feet by 50 feet **Acreage:** 0.05

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

City/County: **Prince William**

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

(July 2008) Fieldwork

The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

CURRENT LAND USE

City/County: **Prince William**

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/21

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** (July 2008) Temporary: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, .

Assemblage Description:
Prehistorics
2 quartz biface thinning flakes
1 quartz flake fragment

Total Prehistorics 3

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** (July 2008) Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville,

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

(July 2008) Tentative: Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Not Evaluated	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Gainesville, VA	Digital Color	2008/07/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/07/21

Organization and Person:
Organization: (July 2008) WSSI G **First:** Joshua **Last:** Teates
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

(July 2008) A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Contact: Boyde Sipe/WSSI

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

City/County: **Prince William**

Individual Category Codes:
Property Manager

Honorif: **First:** John **Last:** Cowles
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency: JCE

Address: 5350 Shawnee Road
Suite 310

City: Alexandria **State:** Virginia **Zip:** 22312
Phone/Ext: 703-658-6073

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

City/County: Prince William

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR Id#: **076-5181** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Resource Information

Property Name(s): House, 13833 Dumfries Road {Function/Location}
Property Date: 1949
Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Property has not been evaluated

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Prince William
Magisterial District: Coles District
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel: 7892-52-8443
Zip Code:
Address(s): 13833 Dumfries Road {Current}
13833 Route 234 {Alternate}
USGS Quadrangle Name: INDEPENDENT HILL

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :

UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Town
Open to Public: Yes, limited
Site Description: July 2008: This building represents a historic (50 years or older) one story dwelling and attached garage in rural Prince William County. The property fronts on Dumfries Road (Route 234). It is set in grassy lawn along the highway and overgrown lawn in the rear, surrounded by suburban forest fragments. A landscaping company has cleared forest on the property to the east of the dwelling.
Secondary Resource Summary: July 2008: None

Resource Information

No.	Resource Types	Historic?
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR Id#: **076-5181** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Individual Resource Information

Resource Type.	Single Dwelling	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	1949 {Local Records, Tax}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Architectural Style:	Craftsman	*Number of Stories:*	1.0
Form:	Bungalow	*Condition:*	Deteriorated
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	Development

Description: July 2008: The building consists of the original bungalow style frame dwelling that faces west onto Dumfries Road (Route 234) and an addition off the northeastern corner that includes a carport, garage and workshop. The original portion of the building measures approximately 50 feet by 35 feet and the addition measures about 50 by 22 feet. The entire building is covered by a side gable asphalt shingle roof. A small interior brick chimney is centrally located on the roof of the dwelling and a flue for a woodstove is present on the east end of the addition. The dwelling has a full sub-level poured cement basement. The dwelling's original exterior treatment, asbestos shingles, has been partially replaced with vinyl siding. The addition is of masonry construction with cinderblock walls and foundation. A poured cement stoop is present at the front of the dwelling and decorative front gables are placed over the dwelling's picture window and over the carport.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Concrete	Structural System - Block
Porch	Porch - Stoop	Concrete	other
Windows	Windows - Bay	Wood	Windows - Multiple-light
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Asbestos	Structural System - Siding, Asbestos
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Vinyl	Structural System - Siding, Vinyl
Roof	Roof - Gable, Side	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Chimneys	Chimneys - Central interior	Brick	other
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior stove flue	Metal	Chimneys - Flue
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Concrete	Foundation - Block
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Concrete	Foundation - Poured

Historic Time Period(s): S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Significance Statement

July 2008: DHR 076-5181 represents an abandoned historic house and attached garage at 13833 Dumfries Road. The dwelling has no extant associated outbuildings. Prince William County real estate tax assessment records date the dwelling to 1949. It is our recommendation that 076-5181, as a not uncommon property type in Price William County, Virginia and being in deteriorated condition, is not eligible for listing on the National register of Historic places under Criterion C. Research conducted on the property history indicates that this resource is also not likely to be eligible under Criteria A and B.

Events Associated with this Property

Event # 1, Original Construction
Start Date: ca 1949 *End Date:* ca 1949 *Date Source:* Local Records, Tax
Event Notes:

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

DHR Id#: **076-5181** ***Other DHR ID#:***

National Register Criteria: A- Associated with Br
C- Distinctive Charact

NR Resource Count:

Period of Significance: 1949

Level of Significance: local

Property Retains Integrity of:

1)Association	**No**	*5)Material*	**No**
2)Design	**No**	*6)Setting*	**No**
3)Feeling	**Not Evaluated**	*7)Workmanship*	**No**
4)Location	**No**		

Graphic Media Documentation

Repository Neg #	*Photographic Media*	*Negative Repository*	*Photo Date*	*File Name*
	Digital Color	Wetland Studies and So	July 23, 2008	B. Sipe
	Digital B & W Prints	DHR	July 30, 2008	B. Sipe

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Boyd Sipe
Citation Abbreviation:
Notes: July 2008 - Tentative Title: Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site, Prince William County, Virginia.

Reference #: 2
Bibliographic RecordType: Tax Records
Author: Prince William County
Citation Abbreviation:
Notes:

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date: July 23, 2008
CRM Person: Boyd Sipe
CRM Organization:
CRM Event Notes or Comments: A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the circa 109 acre Prince William County Public Schools' 12th High School Site located along Dumfries Road (Route 234), approximately 1,000 feet south of the Dumfries Road/Hoadly Road (Route 642) intersection in Prince William County, Virginia. The work was carried out in June and July of 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR Id#: **076-0474** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Resource Information

Property Name(s): Geisler House {Historic/Current}
Property Date: ca 1890
Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Property has not been evaluated

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Prince William
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): 13709 Dumfries Road {}
USGS Quadrangle Name: INDEPENDENT HILL

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :

UTM Data Restricted?.

Resource Description

Ownership Status:
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage: 0.0
Surrounding area:
Open to Public: Yes, limited
Site Description:
Secondary Resource Summary: A two-story wooden barn with a gambrel roof and a shed l addition.

Resource Information

No.	Resource Types	Historic?
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing
1	Barn	Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR Id#: **076-0474** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Individual Resource Information

Resource Type.	Single Dwelling	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	ca 1890 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No
Architectural Style:	Victorian, Queen Anne	*Number of Stories:*	2.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Good
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	None

Description: Architecture Summary: 2/2 windows, 2 interior brick chimneys, circular vents in cross gables, 2 bay windows. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	
other	other	Wood	other
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 3-bay	Wood	other
Roof	Roof - Pyramidal	Metal	Roof - Shingle, Pressed
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Aluminum
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 2/2

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Significance Statement

It is the only Queen Anne in the area and has good architectural l detail, but has lost integrity with aluminum siding.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

NR Resource Count:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date: /2, 1993
CRM Person: Mary Ellen Bushey
CRM Organization:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

DHR Id#: **076-0474** ***Other DHR ID#:***

APPENDIX V
List of Qualifications

Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A., R.P.A.
Vice President, Archeology Division

Kimberly Snyder has over 25 years of experience in cultural resource management. She has participated in or supervised all phases of archeological work, including Phase I through Phase III investigations. The sites on which Ms. Snyder has worked include all time periods of prehistory from Paleoindian to Late Woodland as well as historic period dwellings, military sites and cemeteries covering a temporal range from the 18th through the 20th century.

Ms. Snyder has also served as contracts manager and has been responsible for the preparation of technical and cost proposals, the efficient allocation of personnel and other resources, project scheduling and technical reports. She has authored or co-authored over 300 technical reports for both private firms and government agencies within the Middle Atlantic region.

Ms. Snyder is also experienced in both prehistoric and historic period artifact identification, having served as laboratory manager for a number of years. She has assisted in the preparation of grant proposals and the development of museum exhibits. She directed excavations at an Early Woodland site as part of a public education and field school program.

Her responsibilities at Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. include preparation of technical and cost proposals, contract negotiation, scheduling, contract performance and quality and directing 19 field and laboratory supervisors and technicians.

Professional Affiliations and Memberships:
Society for Historical Archeology
Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference
Archeological Society of Virginia
Register of Professional Archeologists

Education:
Bachelor of Arts, 1976, Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
Master of Arts, 1985, Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Continuing Education:
Section 106: An Introduction (National Preservation Institute), April 2005
AutoCad 2004: Level 1 Essentials, KEI Pearson, July 2004
Project Management Essentials, Zweig White, March 2007

Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)

Publications (selected):

2005 Mullen, John, Kimberly Snyder and Johnna Flahive. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the 63 Acre Dulles Gateway Property and Phase II and III Investigations at Site 44FX3007, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Crimson Partners, Herndon, Virginia.

2005 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve, Loudoun County, Virginia. Report prepared for Suzanne Grobbel Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, Leesburg, Virginia.

2004 Snyder, Kimberly, Joan Walker, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. A Phase I Archeological *Investigation of Lots 48, 49 and 50 of the Stone House Foundation Property, Stephens City, Virginia.* Report prepared for the Long Companies, Middleburg, Virginia.

2004 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44PW1305, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Washington Homes, Chantilly, Virginia.

2003 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of 44LD601, Loudoun County, Virginia. Report prepared the Brambleton Group, L.L.C., Dulles, Virginia.

2003 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at 44LD834, Loudoun County, Virginia. Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.

2002 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Leslie Mitchell-Watson. *A Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 133 Acre Fu-Shep Property, Frederick County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Toll Brothers, Inc. of Dulles, Virginia.

2002 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 255 Acre Riding Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Oak Ridge, Inc., Leesburg, Virginia

2001 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 450 Acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Oak Ridge, Inc., Leesburg, Virginia

Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)

2001 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of Circa 1300 Acres Proposed for Development as the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for the Brambleton Group, L.L.C., of Dulles, Virginia.

2000 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Ruth Ann Overbeck. *Archeological Investigations of 44FX2470, The Alfred Odrick House, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Report prepared for the Holladay Corporation, Washington, D.C

2000 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst. *Phase II Archeological Excavations of 44LD637, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Lansdowne Community Development, L.L.C., Chantilly, Virginia.

1999 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst, Joan Walker and John Mullen. *Excavations at the Old Town Village Site, Corner of Duke and Henry Streets, Alexandria, Virginia: An Historic and Archeological Trek through the 200 Year Old History of the Original Spring Garden Development.* Report prepared for Eakin and Youngentob Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

1999 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst, Joan Walker and John Mullen. *Excavations at the Old Town Village Site, Corner of Duke and Henry Streets, Alexandria, Virginia: An Historic and Archeological Trek through the 200 Year Old History of the Original Spring Garden Development.* Report prepared for Eakin Youngentob

1999 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of a 1200 Acre Parcel, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Lansdowne Community Development, L.L.C., Leesburg, Virginia.

1998 Gardner, William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase I Investigations at the 22 Acre Walney Glen Tract, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Report prepared for U.S. Home Corporation, Silver Spring, Maryland.

1998 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and John Mullen. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at a 155 Acre Parcel Near Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Manassas Assembly of God, Manassas, Virginia.

1997 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the 450 ± Cedar Crest Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.

Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)

1997 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44FX2237, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.

1996 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II and Phase III Archeological Investigations of 44FX885, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Chambers Construction Company, Lorton, Virginia.

1996 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Tammy Bryant and Gwen Hurst. *A Fairfax within 44AX177, Alexandria, Virginia.* Report prepared for Pulte Homes Corporation, Virginia Division, Fairfax, Virginia.

1995 Gardner, William Gardner, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44PW752, 44PW754, 44PW787, 44PW808, 44PW809 and 44PW843, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for South Charles Realty Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

1995 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Ruth Ann Overbeck. *A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of 44KG118m 121-122, 124-126 and 132, A Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Friedland (0-48-0045) and a Phase I Archeological Resources Reconnaissance of a Three Acre Railroad Spur Tract, King George County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Garnet of Virginia, Annapolis, Maryland.

1994 Gardner William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase I Archeological Survey of an 893 Acre Portion of the Proposed Disney's America Project Near Haymarket, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Disney Development Corporation, Gainesville, Virginia.

1994 Gardner William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase II Archeological Survey of Six Sites: 44PW677, 44PW683, 44PW686, 44PW687, 44PW689 and 44PW690 Near Haymarket, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Disney Development Corporation, Gainesville, Virginia.

1993 De Leonardis, Lisa, Kimberly Snyder and William Gardner. *Phase I Archeological Survey of 180 Acres at the Proposed Townes of Newport Development, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for South Charles Realty Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

1993 De Leonardis, Lisa, Kimberly Snyder and William Gardner. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of Activity Areas I-IV, 44PW568, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for South Charles Realty Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)

1986 Gardner, William, Mary Folsom-Barse, Kimberly Snyder and William Barse. *44PW441: An 18th Century House Site on Quantico Creek, Prince William County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Virginia Electric Power Company, Richmond, Virginia.

Boyd Sipe
Archeology Field Supervisor

Boyd Sipe has over eight years experience in archeological research and fieldwork with specializations in archival and documentary research and the management of cultural resources of the Northern Virginia region. He has earned distinction in his postgraduate study of Landscape Archaeology at the University of Leicester. At WSSI, Mr. Sipe's responsibilities include the supervision of archeological field crews conducting Phase I, II, and III investigations and authoring of reports associated with the archeological field work.

Prior to joining Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., Mr. Sipe served as an archeological field technician for James Madison University Archeological Research Center of Harrisonburg, Virginia for two years, primarily working on archeological projects carried out for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

Certifications:

American Red Cross Standard First Aid, 2005
American Red Cross Adult CPR/AED, 2005
ATV Safety Institute, 2006

Education:

Master of Arts, expected completion 2009, Archaeology and Heritage, University of Leicester
University of Virginia, 1985-1987, Liberal arts with archeology coursework

Continuing Education:

AutoCAD 2004 Level 1-Essentials, KEI Pearson, 2005
Section 106: An Introduction (National Preservation Institute), April 2005
Spring/Summer Woody Plant Identification, WSSI in-house class, May 2006
Faunal Identification, WSSI in-house class, May 2006
Physical Geology of Northern Virginia, WSSI in-house class, March 2006
Winter Plant Identification, WSSI in-house class, February 2006
Soils and Geomorphology of Northern Virginia, WSSI in-house class, October 2005

Boyd Sipe (Cont'd)

Publications (selected):

2007 Barse, William P. and Boyd Sipe. *Archeological and Historical Determination of Traditionally Navigable Waters in Northern Virginia and a Comprehensive Methodology for the Determination of the Traditional Navigability of Waterways in the United States.* Prepared for Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia.

2006 Flahive, Johnna and Boyd Sipe. *Documentary Study of the 800 Block of North Henry Street, Alexandria, Virginia.* Prepared for Madison Venture, LLC of Washington, D.C.

2006 Sipe, Boyd. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 253 Acre Arrington Knolls Property, Fauquier County, Virginia.* Prepared for Centex Homes of Chantilly, Virginia.

2006 Sipe, Boyd and Johnna Flahive. *A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44LD0825 on the Lizzio Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Prepared for Merritt Properties, LLC of Sterling, Virginia.

2005 Jirikowic, Christine, Boyd Sipe, and Gwen J. Hurst. *Phase IA Archeological Investigations of the Circa 982 Acre Creekside Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Prepared for Lansdowne Community development, LLC of Lansdowne, Virginia

2005 Sipe, Boyd. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the 12.37 Acre Electric Avenue Property, Fairfax County, Virginia.* Prepared for Van Metre Companies of Ashburn, Virginia

2005 Sipe, Boyd, Johnna Flahive, and Jarod Hutson. *Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44LD1180 on the Braddock South Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Prepared for Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia

2005 Sipe, Boyd, Johnna Flahive, and Jarod Hutson. *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 89 Acre Jefferson Farm Property and Phase II Investigation of 44PW1642, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared for Cedar Run/Jefferson, L.C. of Chantilly, Virginia

2004 Jirikowic, Christine, Boyd Sipe, and Gwen J. Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the 10.07 Acre St. Louis Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Prepared for Brian Brooks of Aldie, Virginia.

Boyd Sipe (Cont'd)

2004 Jirikowic, Christine, Joseph Blondino, Boyd Sipe, and Gwen J. Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of Portions of the Wellingford Industrial Park Property, Prince William County, Virginia.* Prepared for Hawkins Road Associates of Manassas, Virginia

Presentations and Speaking Engagements:

2007 A Civil War Camp Site near Camp Pickens (44PW1095). Paper presented at the Seminar on Historic Archaeology in Prince William County, Woodbridge, Virginia.