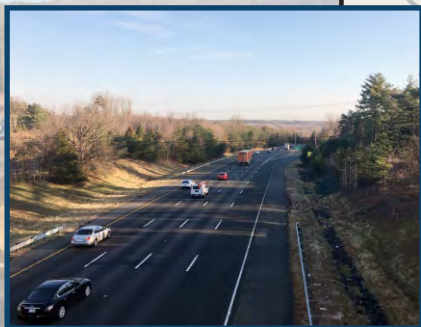
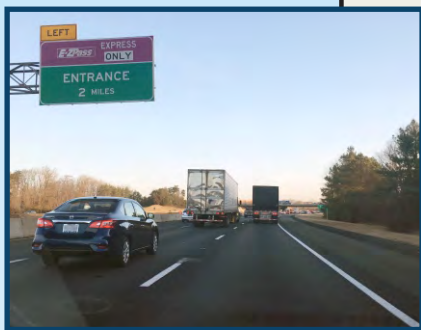
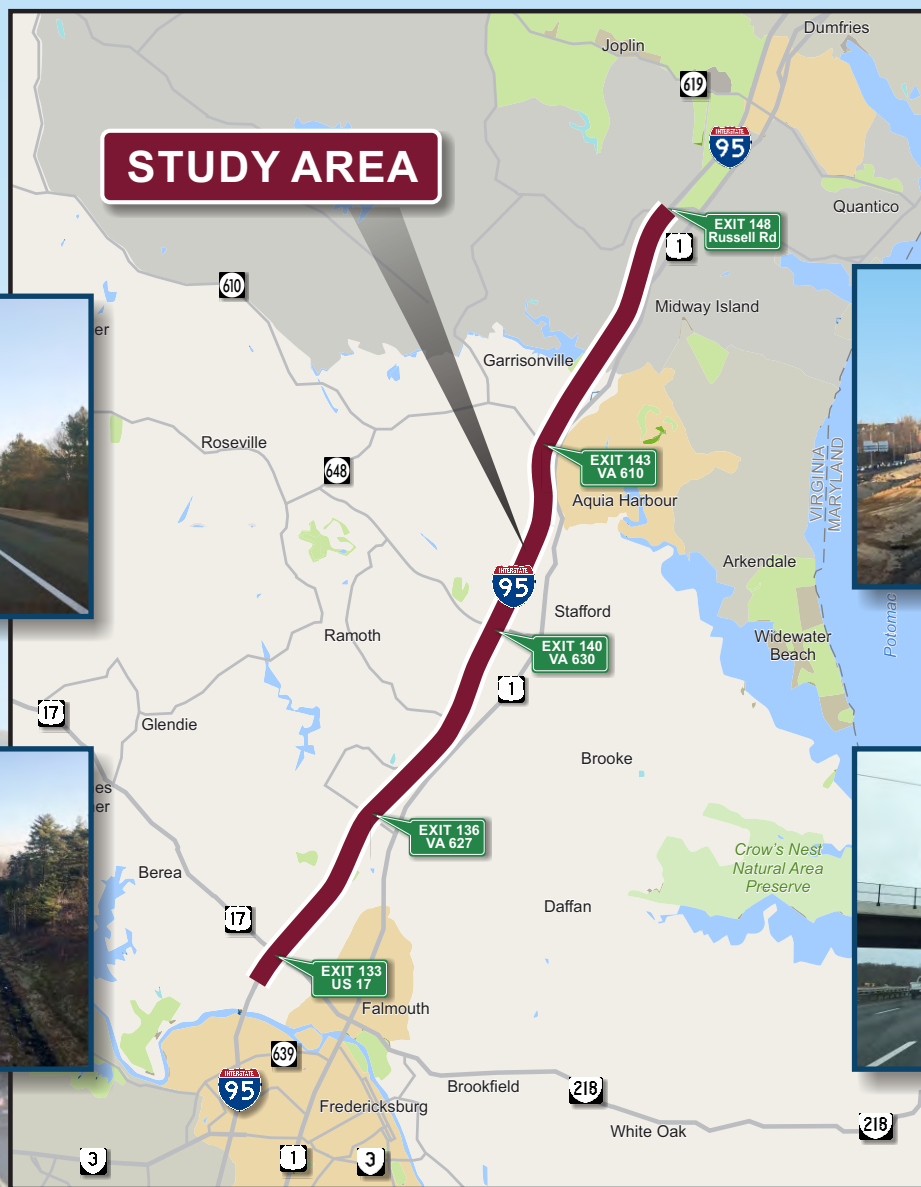


CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT



CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

INTERSTATE 95 EXPRESS LANES FREDERICKSBURG EXTENSION STUDY



Prepared in support of the Revised Environmental Assessment

VDOT Project #: 0095-969-739

UPC#: 110527

August 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as the lead federal agency, is preparing a Revised Environmental Assessment (Revised EA) for the Interstate 95 (I-95) HOT Lanes Project, for which a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was issued by FHWA in 2011. The Revised EA, which is being completed for the I-95 Express Lanes Fredericksburg Extension Study (or the “Fredericksburg Extension Study”), presents improvements identified in a portion of the 2011 FONSI-selected Alternative, from the I-95 / US 17 North interchange at Warrenton Road (Exit 133) to south of the I-95 / Russell Road interchange (Exit 148). The Revised EA also includes new access points along this portion of the 2011 FONSI-selected Alternative. As part of the current study, environmental resources along the corridor were updated according to the latest available data and information.

The purpose of this technical report is to summarize the results of cultural resource investigations conducted by CRA within the areas of potential effects (APE) for direct and indirect. Information in this report, described below, will support discussions presented in the Revised EA.

- Section I provides an overview of the study, and outlines the existing conditions within the study area and the regulations guiding the cultural resources investigations.
- Section II provides an overview of the results of previous cultural resource investigations conducted within the APE for direct and indirect effects, archival research and a search of the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS).
- Section III provides an overview of the methods used to identify and assess cultural resources within the APE for direct and indirect effects.
- Section IV describes the results of the cultural resource investigations.
- Section V provides a summary of the resources identified during the investigations and provides recommendations regarding the significance and eligibility of cultural resources identified for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Fredericksburg Extension Study is to:

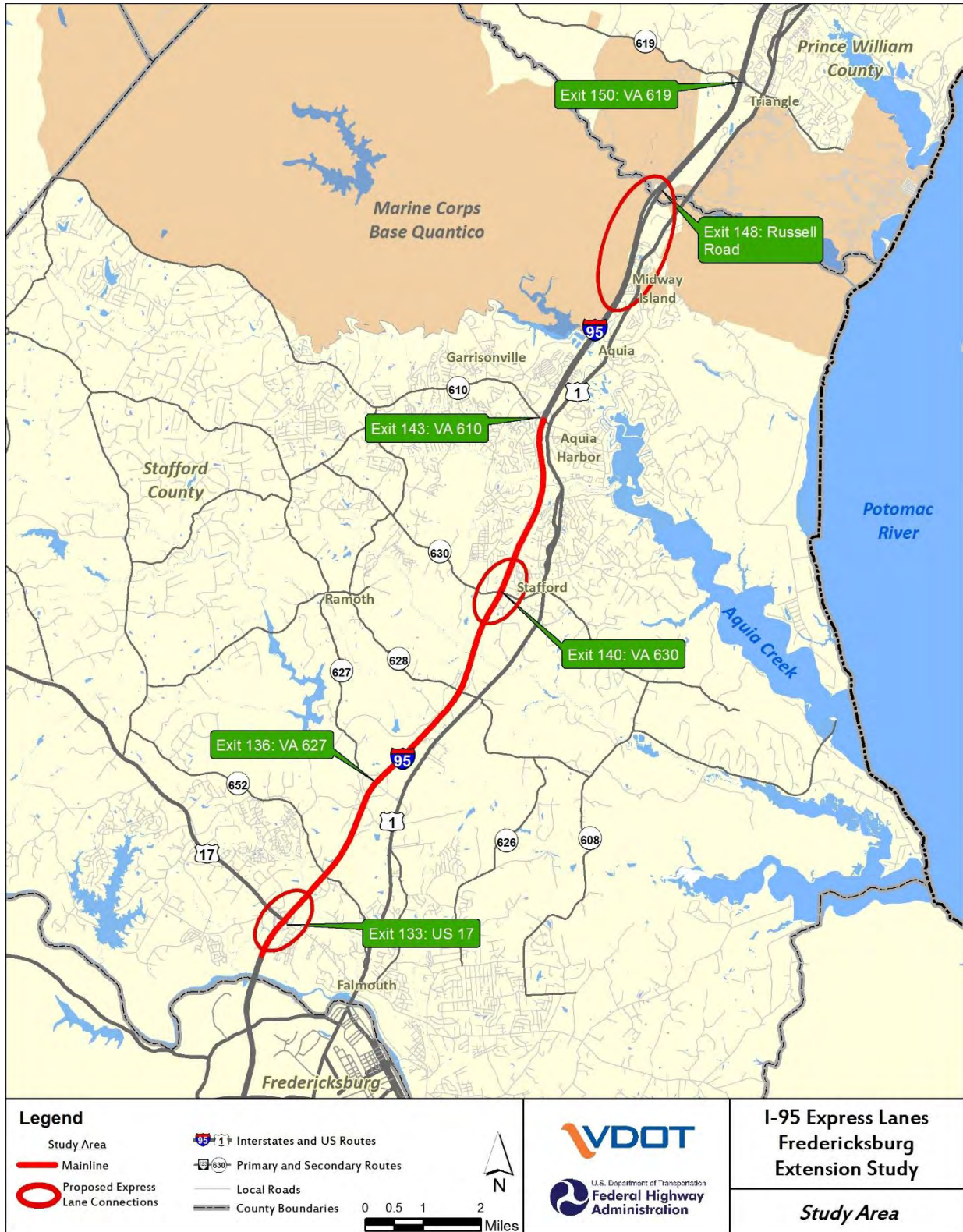
- Reduce daily congestion and accommodate travel demands more efficiently. Existing traffic volumes exceed available highway capacity, and the forecasts prepared using the regional travel demand models show continuing traffic growth in the corridor, with much of the Fredericksburg region’s workforce continuing to commute north.
- Provide higher reliability of travel times. People place a high value on reaching their destinations in a timely manner, and in recent years, I-95 has become so congested that the existing I-95 facilities cannot provide reliable travel times during the peak periods.
- Expand travel choices by increasing the attractiveness and utility of ridesharing and transit usage while also providing an option for single-occupant vehicles to bypass congested conditions.

1.1.2 Alternatives

The proposed Build Alternative and the No-Build Alternative are under consideration. The proposed limits of the Build Alternative and areas identified for access improvements are shown on **Figure 1-1**. Additional

information on the alternatives is included in the *Fredericksburg Extension Study Alternatives Technical Report* (VDOT, 2017a), and in the Revised EA (VDOT, 2017b).

Figure 1-1: Study Area



No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, the Express Lanes would not be extended beyond the southern terminus of the Southern Extension project, which is currently under construction south of VA 610 / Garrisonville Road (Exit 143). There would be no change to existing access points, and I-95 would remain in its present configuration. VDOT would continue maintenance and repairs of the existing roadway, as needed, with no substantial changes to current capacity or management activities. The No-Build Alternative was not identified as the Preferred Alternative in the 2011 EA and subsequent FONSI, but is retained as a baseline for comparison in this technical report.

Build Alternative

The Build Alternative would extend two reversible Express Lanes in the median of I-95 from the vicinity of the I-95 / US 17 North Interchange at Warrenton Road (Exit 133) to south of the I-95 / VA 610 Interchange at Garrisonville Road (Exit 143) to tie into the Southern Extension Project. It would also provide Express Lane access in the vicinity of the I-95 / US 17 North Interchange at Warrenton Road (Exit 133), the I-95 / VA 630 Interchange at Courthouse Road (Exit 140), and the I-95 / Russell Road Interchange (Exit 148). The Build Alternative is consistent with the 2011 FONSI-selected alternative.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE
FREDERICKSBURG EXPANSION LANES PROJECT,
STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA
VDOT PROJECT NO.: 0095-969-739, P101
UPC NO: 110527
VDHR FILE NO.: 2007-0006



by
*Timothy Roberts, RPA and
Laura Purvis, Architectural Historian*

Prepared for



Prepared by



Kentucky | West Virginia | Ohio
Indiana | Louisiana | Tennessee | Virginia

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE
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Kay Simpson, Ph.D., RPA
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August 30, 2017

ABSTRACT

On behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), conducted a cultural resources survey in Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia as part of the Fredericksburg Expansion Project (VDOT Project No.: 0095-969-739, P101, UPC No: 110527 VDHR File No.: 2007-0006). The proposed project is located along the Interstate 95 corridor beginning at Exit 133/Virginia State Route 17 and terminating to the north at Exit 148 at Quantico. It will consist of extending the express lanes along I-95 and possibly constructing storm water management basins. The area of potential effects (APE) for direct effects for the project extends approximately 14.54 miles and includes the entire median between the northbound and southbound lanes of I-95 and from just south of Exit 133 (US 17) to just north of Exit 148 (Quantico) along with additional areas east and west of I-95 designated by VDOT. Although the entire interstate median is not impacted by the proposed limits of disturbance for the infrastructure improvements, the entire median was included in the area of potential effects for direct effects APE by VDOT so that the effects of potential unrestricted construction traffic, stockpiling, or staging within the median could be assessed.

The majority of the project corridor has previously been extensively surveyed for both architecture and archaeology resources by McCormick Taylor (Brewer et al. 2012), Thunderbird Archeology (Buchanan et al. 2007; Huston et al. 2007) and Dovetail Cultural Resources Group (Dollins and Carmody 2014). VDOT designated six areas within the APE that had not been previously investigated and that required additional survey. These areas total approximately 11.5 acres. Additionally, VDOT requested that the previously recorded archaeological sites 44ST0909 and 44ST0622 be re-visited, their boundaries delineated through close-interval shovel testing, and their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places be evaluated.

Based on the nature of the proposed project and the character of the surrounding landscape, the area of potential indirect effects (APE) for aboveground resources was defined by VDOT as all parcels immediately adjacent to the project area not already impacted by modern development and sound walls. All architectural resources within the APE that will be 50 years of age or older by 2017 were identified during the survey. Twenty-six previously recorded resources were identified within the APE: Aquia Church (DHR # 089-0008); Fleurry, also known as the Anne Moncure House, (DHR #089-0071) that has been relocated to the grounds of Aquia Church; five demolished resources adjacent to I-95 (DHR #089-0324, #089-0365, #089-5246, #089-5396 and #089-5426.); two battlefields (DHR #088-5180 and #111-5295); three resources, now associated with the water treatment plant at Marine Corps Base Quantico (DHR #s #287-5004, #287-5005, and #287-5006); a former residence now converted to a business, Stafford Nursery, Inc. (DHR # 089-5295); and 13 residential resources (DHR #s 089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-5294, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, and #089-5470). CRA identified 12 additional resources (DHR #089-5610–089-5620 and #287-5148) during the survey that, based on visual inspection and historical research, appeared to meet the age threshold. The survey covered a mixture of suburban development and business districts.

CRA conducted architectural fieldwork on June 3, 2017. Per VDOT guidance, CRA photographed Aquia Church (DHR # 089-0008), but no additional evaluation was completed. The two previously recorded historic districts within the project area, Chancellorsville Battlefield (DHR #088-5180) and Battle of Fredericksburg 1 (DHR # 111-5295) were not evaluated per VDOT. Two resources, DHR #287-5005 and #287-5006 on Marine Corps Base Quantico could not be accessed due to security and remain unevaluated. CRA recommends that the remaining 33 recorded resources (DHR #089-0071, #089-0324, #089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-0365, #089-5246, #089-5294, #089-5295, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, #089-5396, #089-5426, #089-5470, #089-5610, #089-5611, #089-5612, #089-5613, #089-5614, #089-5615, #089-5616, #089-5617, #089-5618, #089-5619, #089-5620, #287-5004 and #287-5148) are not eligible for listing in the

NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, individually. Likewise, CRA recommends that there is no potential for a new historic district. Thus, no further work is recommended for these resources.

CRA conducted the archaeological fieldwork from May 16 through 19, 2017, and June 26 through 28, 2017. This fieldwork included a pedestrian reconnaissance of the six areas designated by VDOT for survey and the excavation of 235 shovel test probes. Site 44ST0909 was re-visited and the boundaries were delineated through shovel testing. This site was identified by Thunderbird Archeology in 2007 during Phase I archaeological survey associated with the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes project (Buchanan et al. 2007). The previous investigators recommended additional work to evaluate the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the combined data from the previous investigators and the present survey, CRA recommends Site 44ST0909 as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 44ST0622 was reported to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2002 by Browning and Associates, Ltd., and was identified during a visual assessment of the Fritter Park property (Browning 2002). A review of Browning's original technical report suggests that this site has been incorrectly mapped in Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (V-CRIS) and/or destroyed. The site was not relocated during CRA's field investigations and no eligibility recommendation is presented here.

One newly recorded historic-period archaeological resource was identified within the project area (Site 44ST1220). The greater part of this site is situated outside of the APE. No subsurface deposits were identified at this site within the designated survey area. Shovel testing was not conducted beyond the boundaries of the designated survey area. Cultural materials identified on the ground surface date to the mid-twentieth century. The site is interpreted as being associated with an architectural resource (DHR ID #089-5426) located north of the investigated site area.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cultural Resource Analysts Inc. (CRA), conducted an archaeological survey from May 16 through 19, 2017, and June 26 through 28, 2017, and an architectural survey on June 3, 2017 in Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia, for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of the Fredericksburg Expansion Project (VDOT Project No.: 0095-969-739, P101; UPC No.: 110527; VDHR File No.: 2007-0006) (Figure 1). The proposed project is located along the I-95 corridor beginning at Exit 133/Route 17 and trending to the north, terminating at Exit 148 at Quantico. The project will consist of extending the express lanes along I-95 and possibly constructing storm water management basins. The area of potential effects (APE) for direct effects for the project extends approximately 14.54 miles and includes the entire median between the northbound and southbound lanes of I-95 from just south of Exit 133 (US-17) to just north of Exit 148 (Quantico), along with additional areas designated by VDOT. Although the entire interstate median is not impacted by the proposed Limits of Disturbance (LOD) for the infrastructure improvements, the entire median was included in the direct effects APE by VDOT so that the effects of potential unrestricted construction traffic, stockpiling, or staging within the median could be assessed. The area of indirect potential effects (APE) includes all parcels immediately adjacent to the project area not already impacted by modern development and sound walls. The majority of the project corridor has been extensively surveyed for both architecture and archaeology resources as part of previous investigations for the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes project (VDOT Project #0095-96A-107, P101; UPC 70849; VDHR File No. 2007-0006) and the Rappahannock River Crossing project (VDOT Project #0095-111-259, P101, UPC 101595, and VDOT Project #0095-111-270, P101, UPC 105510, VDHR File No. 2014-252). For the present task order, VDOT designated six areas within the direct effects APE that had not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and 29 architectural resources that required survey (Figure 2). These areas total approximately 11.5 acres. Additionally, VDOT requested that the previously recorded archaeological sites 44ST0909 and

44ST0622 be re-visited, their boundaries delineated by close-interval shovel testing, and their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluated.

The purpose of the cultural resource survey was to identify and record archaeological resources located in the corridor, define the boundaries of identified resources, and provide a preliminary assessment as to their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This survey was undertaken in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 660-66 and 800 (as revised, 1999). The field research and report meet the requirements specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (*Federal Register* 48: 190:44716-44742) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1983), as well as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHR's) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (2011a), VDOT's *Expectations and Standard Products for Cultural Resource Surveys* (Revised October 12, 2016) (VDOT 2016a), and the *Programmatic Agreement between VDOT and DHR concerning interagency project coordination* (2016). CRA's Project Manager and Principal Investigator who performed the archaeological and architectural survey meets or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (Federal Register 48: 44738-9).

From May 16 through 19, 2017, archaeological fieldwork was conducted under the direct supervision of Timothy Roberts, MA, RPA, who was assisted by Crew Chief Robert Clarke, MA and Archaeological Field Technician Cameron Walker. From June 26 through 28, 2017, fieldwork was conducted under the direct supervision of Robert Clarke, who was assisted by field technicians



Figure 1. Location of Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia.

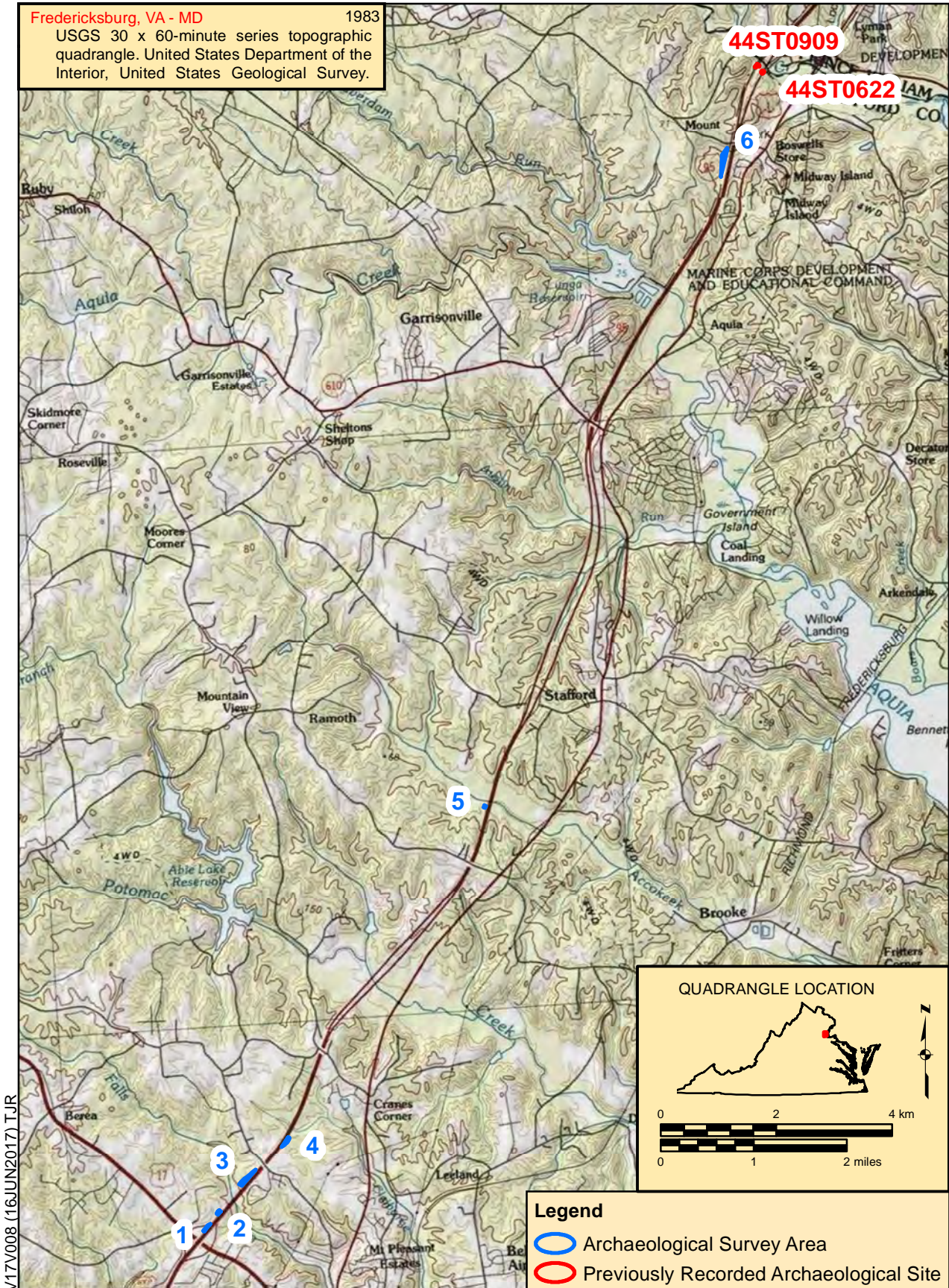


Figure 2. Location of the Study Area on USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Map.

Matthew Harrup, Ashley Hovis, and David Coleman. Kay Simpson, Ph.D., served as the Principal Investigator and Project Manager. Sarah Ellis prepared the laboratory processing and artifact inventory. Architectural fieldwork was completed on June 3, 2017, by Architectural Historian, Laura Purvis. Form preparation was completed by Laura Purvis and Holly Higgins, Architectural Historian. Final illustrations were prepared for the report by James Kompanek and Timothy Roberts. Savannah Westerfield completed the final layout and formatting of the report.

CRA prepared this report with funding from VDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The contents of this report reflect the views of CRA, which is responsible for the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of VDOT or of the FHWA. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

Project Setting

The study area is located in Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia, along the I-95 corridor. The corridor follows the Fall Line, a north-south trending escarpment that divides the older metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Piedmont province from the younger, unconsolidated sediments of the Coastal Plain province. The Piedmont extends from the Fall Line west to the Blue Ridge Mountains, while the Coastal Plain extends east of the Fall Line to the Atlantic Ocean (Roberts and Bailey. 2000).

The study area extends south from Chopawamsic Creek and crosses Accokeek Creek, Potomac Creek, and Aquia Creek and its tributary, Austin Run, as well as Falls Run and Claiborne Run, tributaries of the Rappahannock River.

Six specific areas were identified by V-DOT as requiring additional archaeological survey. For organizational purposes, these were numbered sequentially from south to north. The two southernmost areas (1 and 2) are situated on a broad ridge north of the Rappahannock River and south of Falls Run. Two survey areas (3 and 4) are located on rolling terrain north of Falls Run. Area 5 is situated in the lowest relief in the study area on a ridge just south of Accokeek Creek. Area 6 is

located on the west side of I-95 approximately 1.2 km (0.8 mi) south of the Telegraph Road overpass. Previously recorded site 44ST0909 is located in the median between the northbound and southbound lanes of I-95 immediately south of Chopawamsic Creek. Previously recorded site 44ST0622 is located on a ridge finger east of I-95 and south of Chopawamsic Creek.

Elevations in the study area range from 70 to 32 m (230 to 105 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). The relief is flat to moderate (0–30 percent slopes). More extreme slopes characterize the previously recorded site areas (44ST0909 and 44ST0622). Site 44ST0909 is situated within a very steeply sloping valley along an unnamed tributary to Chopawamsic Creek. As mapped in the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (V-CRIS), Site 44ST0622 was supposed to be situated on a very steeply sloping finger ridge that was investigated during the present survey; however, no site was found in this location.

The lowest elevations in the study area were encountered in Area 5 just south of Accokeek Creek, which flows southwest beneath I-95 before joining with Potomac Creek near the river's mouth and emptying into Chesapeake Bay approximately .6 km (.4 mi) southwest of the southern boundary of the study area.

Mixed woods of oak, hickory, sweet gum, tulip poplar, and Virginia and loblolly pine are characteristic of the study area both within the median and adjacent to the highway. Disturbance caused by highway and utility infrastructure construction was observed. Although no cultural materials were recovered from subsurface contexts outside of the previously recorded site 44ST0909, undisturbed, stratigraphically intact soils were encountered in STPs in all six survey areas

Soils

The study area, including the boundaries of the previously recorded sites 44ST0909 and 44ST0622, encompasses 11 distinct map unit types as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (Figure 3a–3c; Table 1). The following information is derived from the *Soil Survey of Stafford and King George Counties* (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

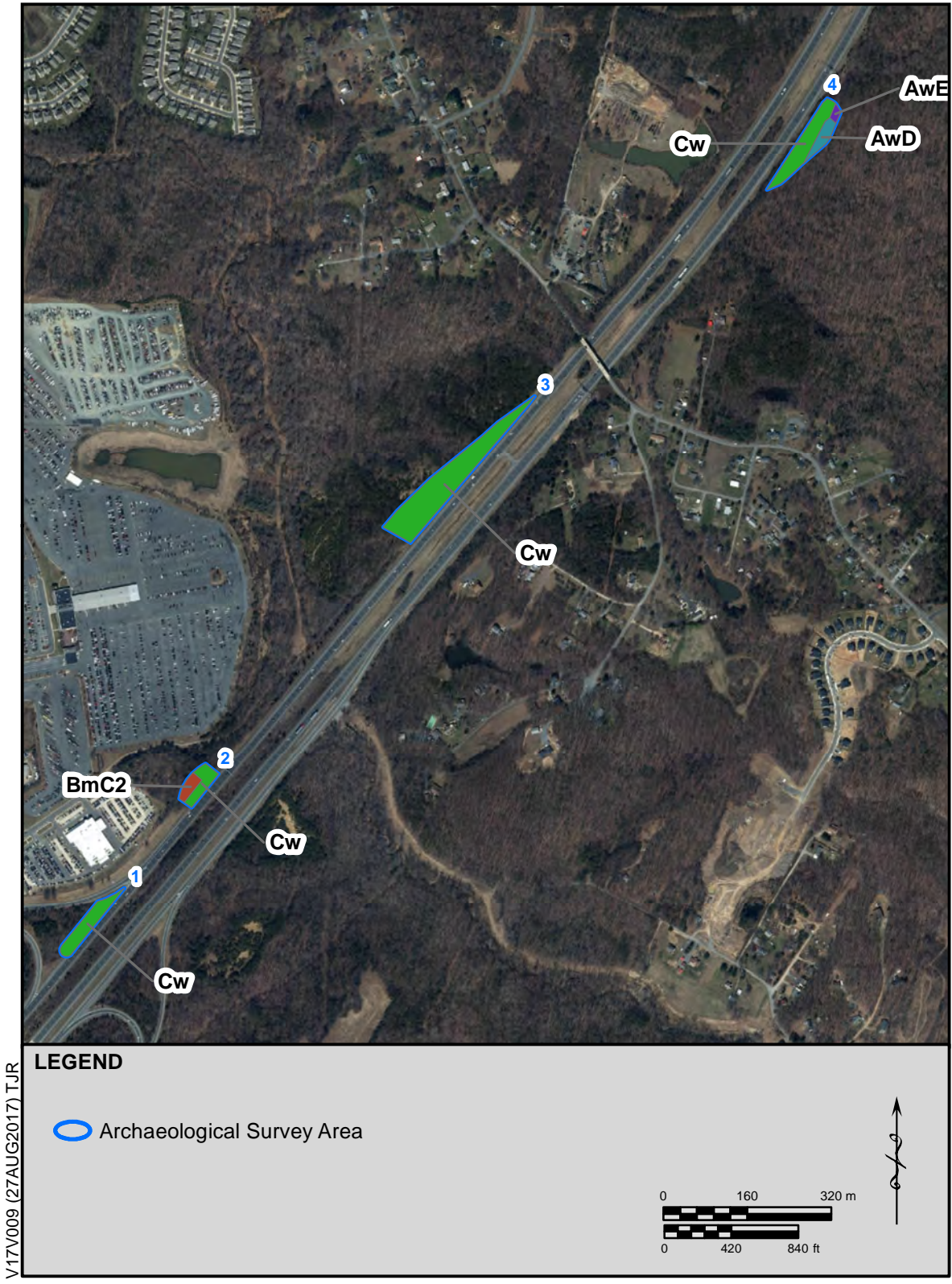


Figure 3a. Soil Map Units within Archaeological Survey Areas 1-4(NRCS 2017)



Figure 3b. Soil Map Units within Archaeological Survey Area 5(NRCS 2017)



Figure 3c. Soil Map Units within Archaeological Survey Area 6 and Sites 44ST0622 and 44ST0909 (NRCS 2017)

Table 1. Soil Map Units within Survey Areas.

Map Unit	Symbol	Area (ac)	Percentage
Cut and fill land	Cw	7.333514	57.10054
Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	BmC2	0.277744	2.162583
Caroline fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	CaC2	0.015902	0.123817
Caroline clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	CcC3	1.23648	9.627537
Alluvial land wet	Ae	1.06685	8.306756
Susquehanna soils, 2 to 10 percent slopes	SuC	1.33641	10.40562
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	AvE2	0.104779	0.815835
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	AwD	0.259032	1.61895
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	AwE	0.064955	0.505756
Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 10 to 15 percent slopes	WgD	0.587222	4.572255
Iuka fine sandy loam, local alluvium, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Iu	0.560272	4.362415
Total		12.84316	100

The most common soil type is Cut and fill land (Cw), comprising 3 ha (7.3 acres) or 57.1 percent, of study area. Cut and fill soils are described as having been artificially modified, truncated, and otherwise disturbed by machinery. They exhibit a range of textures from loamy sand to clay loam and clay, and some areas are very gravelly. Color is also variable with a range that includes yellowish brown, strong brown, pale brown, yellowish red, red, and gray. Slopes are likewise variable, commonly ranging from 6 to 45 percent. Vegetation is often minimal or absent but grasses, weeds, Virginia pine, and loblolly pine occur.

The *Soil Survey of Stafford and King George Counties* states that “Small areas of unworked soils within areas of Cut and fill land commonly are compacted and are shaped to some extent, but otherwise they generally resemble the other soils of the immediate surrounding areas” (Isgrig and Strobel 1974:29). This helps explain the intact soils that were encountered in STPs excavated within the Cut and fill map units within the study area. Also in this regard, it is noted that soil map units are necessarily generalized. The coarse resolution of soil map units is reflected in the *Soil Survey of Stafford and King George Counties*, which lists soil map units known to be included in other soil map units. For example, Bourne fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded (BmC2) comprises 0.11 ha (0.28 acres) or 2.2 percent of the study area. Small areas of Aura, Caroline, and Sassafras soils are included with this soil map unit.

Bourne series soils formed in loamy sediments on the Coastal Plain. They support oaks and hickory, and stands of Virginia pine and

loblolly pine are on farmland that is reverting to woodland.

In a representative profile, the surface layer is dark brown fine sandy loam from about 10.16 cm (4 in) to 22.86 cm (9 in) thick. The subsoil is about 139.7 cm (55 in) thick progressing from yellowish brown heavy sandy clay loam to a pale brown fine sandy loam fragipan layer mottled with yellowish brown and yellowish red overlying a yellowish brown heavy sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish red and red.

Caroline fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded (CaC2) comprise 0.008 ha (0.02 acres) or 0.12 percent of the study area. They formed in loamy and clayey Coastal Plain sediment. These soils occur on ridges and support oaks and hickory, and stand of Virginia pine and loblolly on farmland that is reverting to woodland.

Typically, about 3.81 cm (1.5 in) of partly decayed organic material overlies a surface layer of fine sandy loam approximately 22.86 cm (9 in) thick progressing from dark brown to brown. The subsoil progresses from a strong brown friable clay loam to a yellowish red firm heavy clay loam mottled with yellowish red, gray, yellowish brown, and strong brown. Like the Bourne series soils above, this soil map unit includes areas of other soils, namely Aura, Kempsville, and Sassafras, as well as severely eroded Caroline soils with a clay loam surface layer. Caroline soils also occur within the Bourne series map unit and the Aura-Galestown-Sassafras Complex.

Caroline clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded (CcC3) comprises 0.5 ha (1.2 acres) or 9.6 percent of the study area. As the

name suggests, this soil's surface layer is a mixture of the surface layer described above, if any remains, and the subsoil. Eroded Bourne, Kempsville, and Sassafras soils are included in this map unit.

Alluvial land, wet (Ae) comprises 0.85 ha (2.1 acres) or 8.3 percent of the study area. This map unit consists of level to gently sloping narrow stretches of alluvium along small streams and drainages. It is often wooded and supports oak, willow, gum, birch, and maple trees.

Susquehanna soils, 2 to 10 percent slopes, (SuC) comprise approximately 0.52 ha (1.3 acres) or 10.4 percent of the study area. These soils formed in clayey Coastal Plain sediments. They are mostly wooded and support oaks, hickory, and yellow poplar, with stands of Virginia pine on farmland reverting to woodland. A typical profile consists of 20.32 cm (8 in) of a dark-brown loam surface layer over 185.42 cm (73 in) of subsoil that progresses from firm clay mottled with red and reddish yellow to gray, very firm clay mottled with strong brown.

Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes, eroded (AvE2) formed in stratified gravelly and loamy sediment. This soil comprises 0.04 ha (0.1 acres) or 0.8 percent of the study area. This soil's typical surface layer is 10.16 cm (4 inches) to 20.32 cm (8 inches) thick progressing from a dark grayish brown to a pale brown. The 182.9 cm (72 inch) thick subsoil progresses from strong brown, gravelly sandy clay loam to a firm, sandy gravelly clay loam mottled with strong brown and red, over strong brown, yellowish red, and red gravelly sandy clay loam, gravelly sandy clay loam mixed with yellowish brown, strong brown, and red. Areas of Sassafras and Galestown soils are included in this map unit. Oak, hickory and yellow poplar are common and stands of Virginia pine occur on farmland reverting to woodland.

Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, (AwD) comprise 0.12 ha (0.3 acres) or 1.6 percent of the study area. Small very gravelly areas, some very sandy areas, and a few areas of Caroline soils are included in this soil map unit.

Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes (AwE) comprise 0.02 ha (0.06 acres) or 0.5 percent of the study area. Within this soil map unit are some small very gravelly areas, some very sandy areas, and a few small gullied areas. Clayey sediment outcrops along the base of slopes in places.

Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 10 to 15 percent slopes, (WgD) comprises 0.24 ha (0.6 acres) or 4.6 percent of the study area. They formed in materials weathered from graphite schist and occur in the Piedmont uplands. Typically, about 7.62 cm (3 in) of partly decayed organic matter (humus) sits on top of a 22.86 cm (9 in) surface layer of silt loam that transitions from dark gray to dark grayish brown. The subsoil is olive-brown channery silt loam. Small areas of Aura, Manor, and Nason soils are included within this soil map unit. Some areas have a gravelly fine sandy loam surface layer and there are areas of Watt soil with 6 to 10 percent slopes, as well.

Iuka fine sandy loam, local alluvium, 0 to 4 percent slopes (Iu), comprises 0.24 ha (0.6 acres) or 4.4 percent of the study area. This soil formed in loam and sandy local alluvium around heads of drainages, on foot slopes, and in deep depressions. It supports oaks, hickory, elm, yellow poplar, beech, and gum, and stands of Virginia pine, loblolly, and yellow poplar occur on farmland reverting to woodland. A typical profile consists of 22.32 cm (8 in) thick surface layer of dark brown fine sandy loam. This is underlain by yellowish brown, friable fine sandy loam, over dark yellowish brown friable fine sandy loam mottled with light brownish-gray, over light brownish gray friable fine sandy loam mottled with yellow brown, over friable loam mottled with olive, pale olive, and strong brown. Small areas of Bibb soil and Alluvial land are included in this map unit.

II. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

CRA conducted background research to compile existing cultural resource data and assess the potential to find additional

archaeological and architectural resources in the survey area. Prior to fieldwork, CRA consulted the DHR's V-CRIS and visited DHR's archives to identify previously recorded archaeological resources located in a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the study area, and architectural resources located within the APE. Background research also included an inspection of archival resources, site records, cultural resource management reports, historic topographic quadrangle maps, and historic map collections maintained by DHR and available through various online sources.

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Most of the project APE for direct and indirect effects was previously surveyed for cultural resources as part of the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes project and the Rappahannock River Crossing project. Site 44ST0622 was identified as part of a cultural resources assessment of potential for sites occasioned by a proposed land swap between Stafford County and Zannino Engineering, Inc. This section summarizes the methods, results, and recommendations of these previous investigations. Thirteen archaeological resources identified during these previous surveys are situated within the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects (see Table 3 and Figure 4). Of these, only 44ST0909 is situated within one of the survey areas investigated by CRA.

Browning (2002)

In 2002, Browning and Associates, Ltd. conducted a cultural resources assessment of potential for sites at the Fritter Park and Bloomington properties in Stafford County, Virginia. The work was occasioned by a proposed land swap between Stafford County and Zannino Engineering, Inc. Through visual examination, the investigators identified a nineteenth-century archaeological site consisting of a farmstead (44ST0622), a cemetery with four graves marked with fieldstones (44ST0814), and a prehistoric archaeological site of undetermined antiquity (44ST0624) at Fritter Park. Investigations at the Bloomington property (not located near the

Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project) identified a nineteenth century cemetery and a plantation house complex (44ST0611).

Based on the identification of archaeological resources and the interpretation of the landforms as having high potential for additional resources, the previous investigators recommended a Phase I intensive cultural resources survey of the property. As discussed below, VDOT requested that CRA relocate 44ST0622, delineate the site's boundaries, and evaluate the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Buchanan et al. (2007)

From August through September 2006, and January through April 2007, Thunderbird Archeology (Thunderbird) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOV Lanes Project between Eads Street in Arlington County in the north to 0.8 km (0.5 mi) south of the I-95/Route 610 (Garrisonville Road, Exit 143) interchange in Stafford County, Virginia, in the south, crossing portions of the City of Alexandria, Fairfax County, and Prince William County, Virginia.

The project corridor was 57.9 km (36 mi) long and between 30.5 m (100 ft) and 426.7 (1,400 ft wide) totaling 446.77 ha (1,104 acres) in area. At the time of the survey, the majority of the project acreage had been disturbed by previous road construction. Therefore, while the entire corridor was subjected to visual reconnaissance, subsurface investigations were conducted over a relatively small acreage generally confined to bumpouts for proposed flyover ramps and park-and-rides. A large portion of the median south of the I-95/Route 234 interchange was also subjected to subsurface testing.

Twenty-one previously recorded archaeological sites and two architectural resources were identified as being wholly or partially within the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOV Lanes Project APE for direct effects. Fifteen of the previously recorded archaeological sites (44FX0822, 44FX0829, 44FX1109, 44FX1110, 44PW305, 44PW0306, 44PW0309, 44PW0310, 44PW0311, 44AX0028, 44FX0828, 44FX1103, 44FX1106, 44FX1111, and 44FX2557) had been destroyed by previous construction within the I-

95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOV Lanes Project APE for direct effects. The remaining six previously recorded sites within the APE (44FX1104, 44FX1105, 44PW1303, 44PW1304, 44PW1419, and 44PW1420) either had not been impacted prior to their current investigations or had been only partially impacted by prior construction. None of these resources are located within the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects.

Thunderbird recorded 20 new archaeological sites during the 2006 and 2007 investigations. These included eight prehistoric sites (44PW1756, 44PW1760, 44PW1766, 44PW1768, 44ST0906, 44ST0907 and 44ST0910, and 44ST0909), eight historic sites (44FX3210, 44FX3230, 44PW1749, 44PW1761, 44PW1762, 44PW1763, 44FX3230, and 44ST0911), and four multi-component sites with prehistoric and historic materials (44PW1759, 44PW1767, 44PW1769, and 44ST0908). Site 44ST0908 and 44ST0909 are within the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects. Site 44ST0909 is within the one of the survey areas investigated by CRA.

Hutson et al. (2007)

In August 2007, Thunderbird conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation along 31.38 km (19.5 mi), approximately 203.15 ha (502 acres), of the I-95 corridor for the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes project (VDOT Project #0095-96A-107, P101; UPC 70849; VDHR File No. 2007-0006). The survey area extended from approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) south of the I-95/Garrisonville Road (Virginia State Route 610) interchange in Stafford County, Virginia, running through the City of Fredericksburg, and terminating approximately 2 km (1.25 mi) south of Mill Drive (Virginia State Route 17) (Hutson et al. 2007).

Five previously recorded archaeological sites (44ST0309, 44ST0311, 44SP0211, 44SP0064, and 44SP0074) and one historic district (DHR # 088-5181) were wholly or partially located within the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOV Lanes Project APE for direct effects. Of these, the investigators recommended additional work at 44ST0311 to evaluate its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

No artifacts or features associated with the Civil War were identified. Additionally, 16 new archaeological sites were recorded (44ST0956–44ST0971). Of these, additional work was recommended at 44ST0960, 44ST0962, 44ST0963, and 44ST0971 to evaluate the sites' eligibility for the NRHP. Sites 44ST0309, 44ST0311, 44ST958, 44ST0959, 44ST0960, 44ST0962, 44ST0963, 44ST0965, 44ST0966, 44ST0967, and 44ST0971 are within the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects. However, none of these resources are located within the survey areas investigated by CRA.

Brewer et al. (2012)

McCormick Taylor conducted Phase I archaeological investigations along an approximately 4.8 km (4 mi) section of the I-95 corridor from the Virginia Route 3 interchange to just north of the US Route 17 interchange. They encountered six previously identified archaeological resources (44SP0301, 44SP0528, 44SP0529, 44SP0064, 44SP0074, and 44SP0079) and portions of four Civil War battlefields, including the First Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862 (DHR ID# 111-5295), the Battle of Chancellorsville (DHR ID# 088-5180), the Second Battle of Fredericksburg (DHR ID# 111-5296), and the Battle of Salem Church (Bank's Ford) (DHR ID# 088-5181). In addition, they conducted Phase II archaeological evaluations at four archaeological sites (44SP0662, 44ST1159, 44ST1160, and 44ST1161). The investigators recommended three archaeological sites (44SP0064, 44SP0074, and 44SP0662) eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP (Brewer et al. 2012:i). None of the sites encountered during McCormick Taylor's survey are located within the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects or survey areas investigated by CRA.

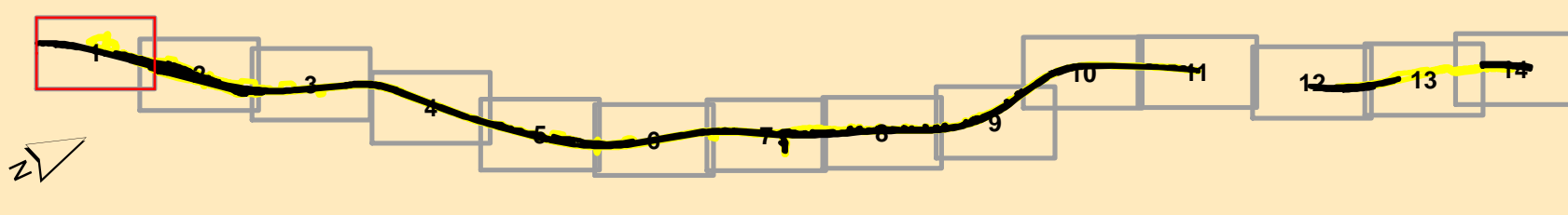
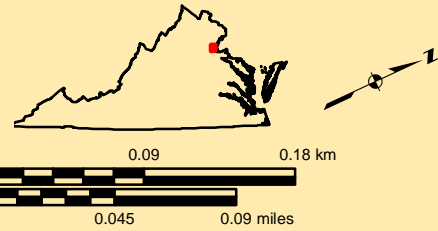
Dollins and Carmody (2014)

Dovetail conducted an architectural survey in June 2012 and April, May, and August 2014 for the I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes project during which they identified 36 extant architectural resources, 11 bridges or culvert



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.J.R

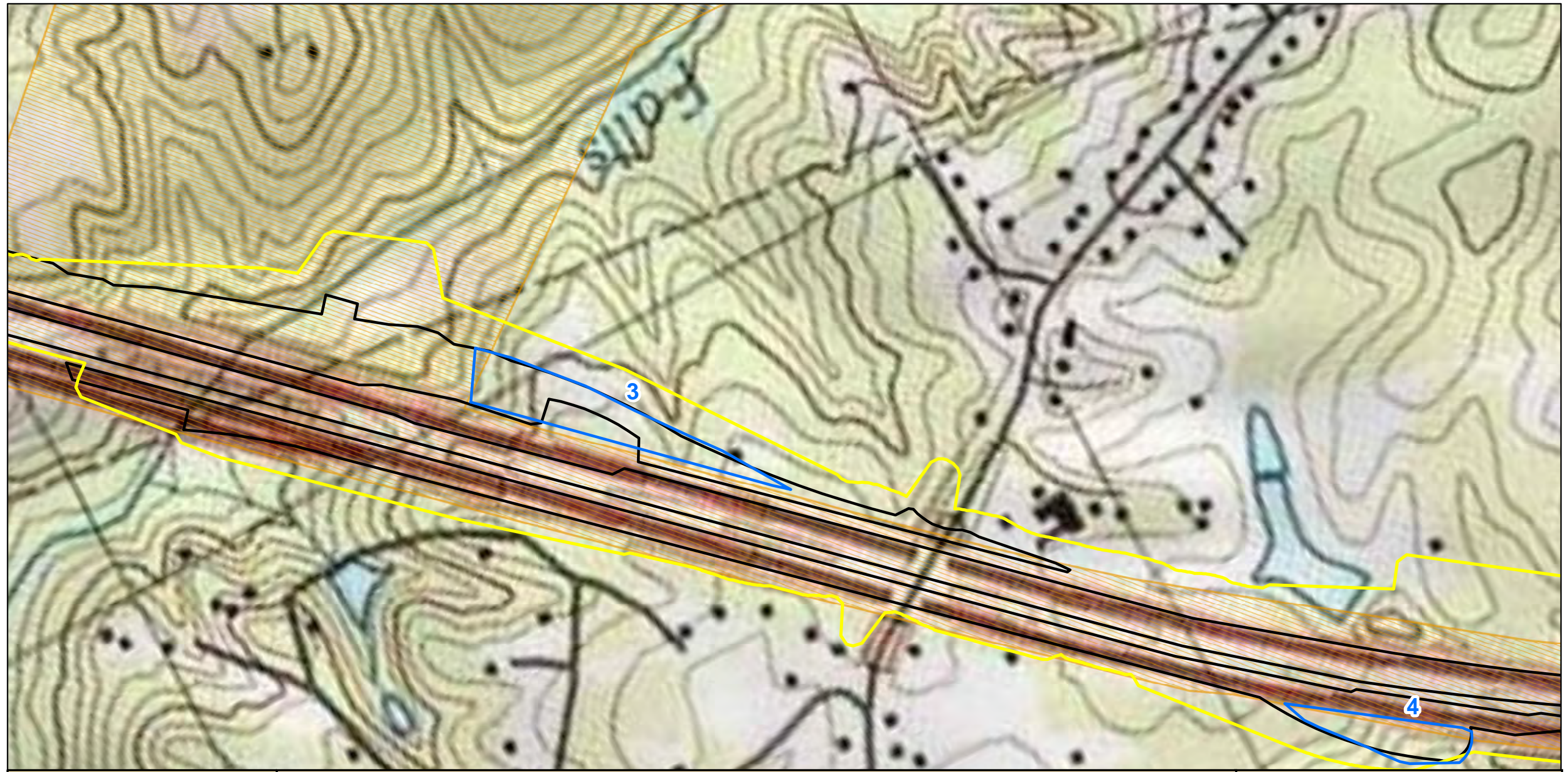
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Legend

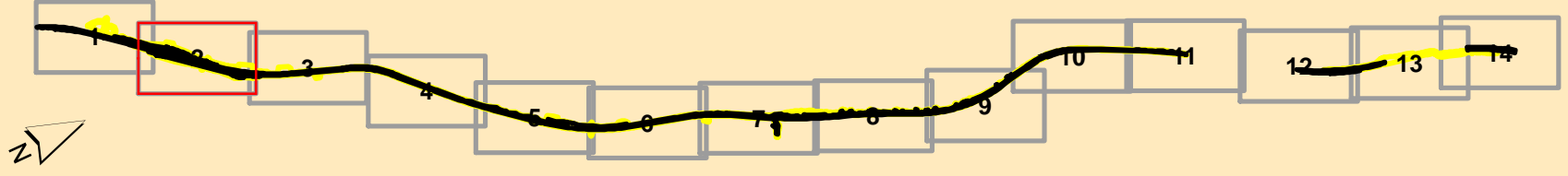
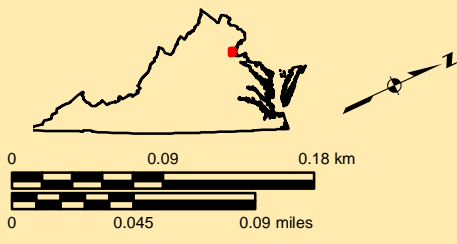
- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- ▨ Previously Surveyed Area
- Archaeological Survey Area
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

Figure 4a. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

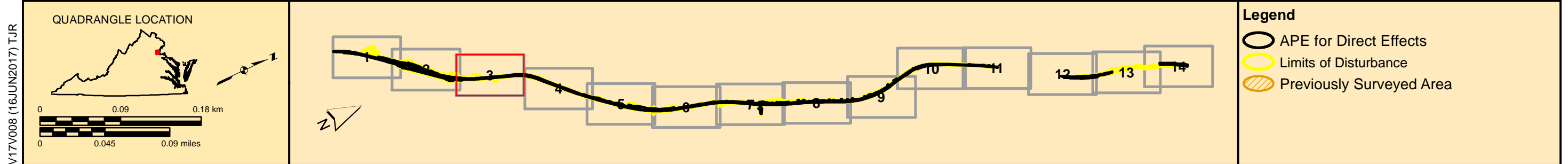
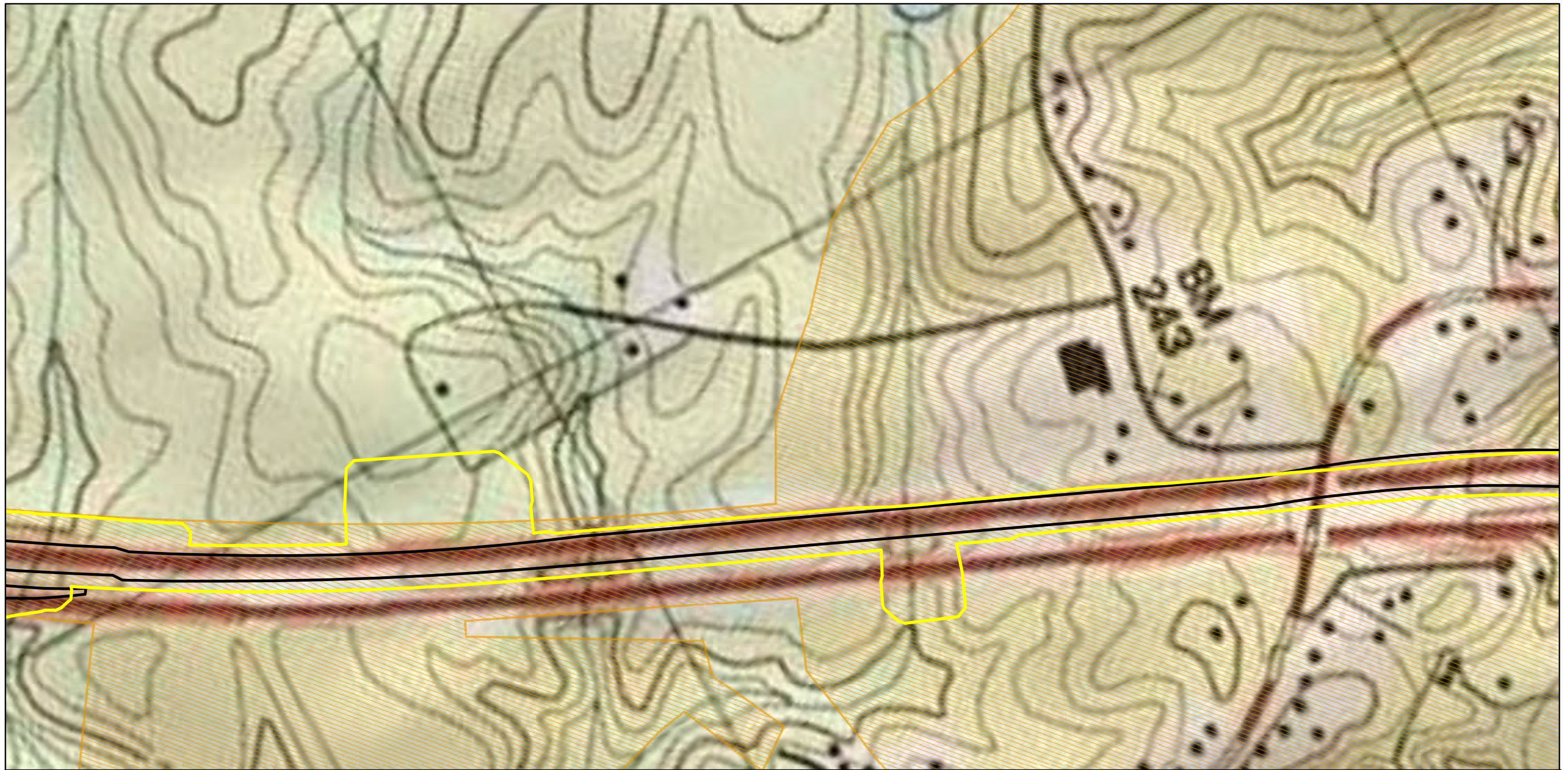
QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

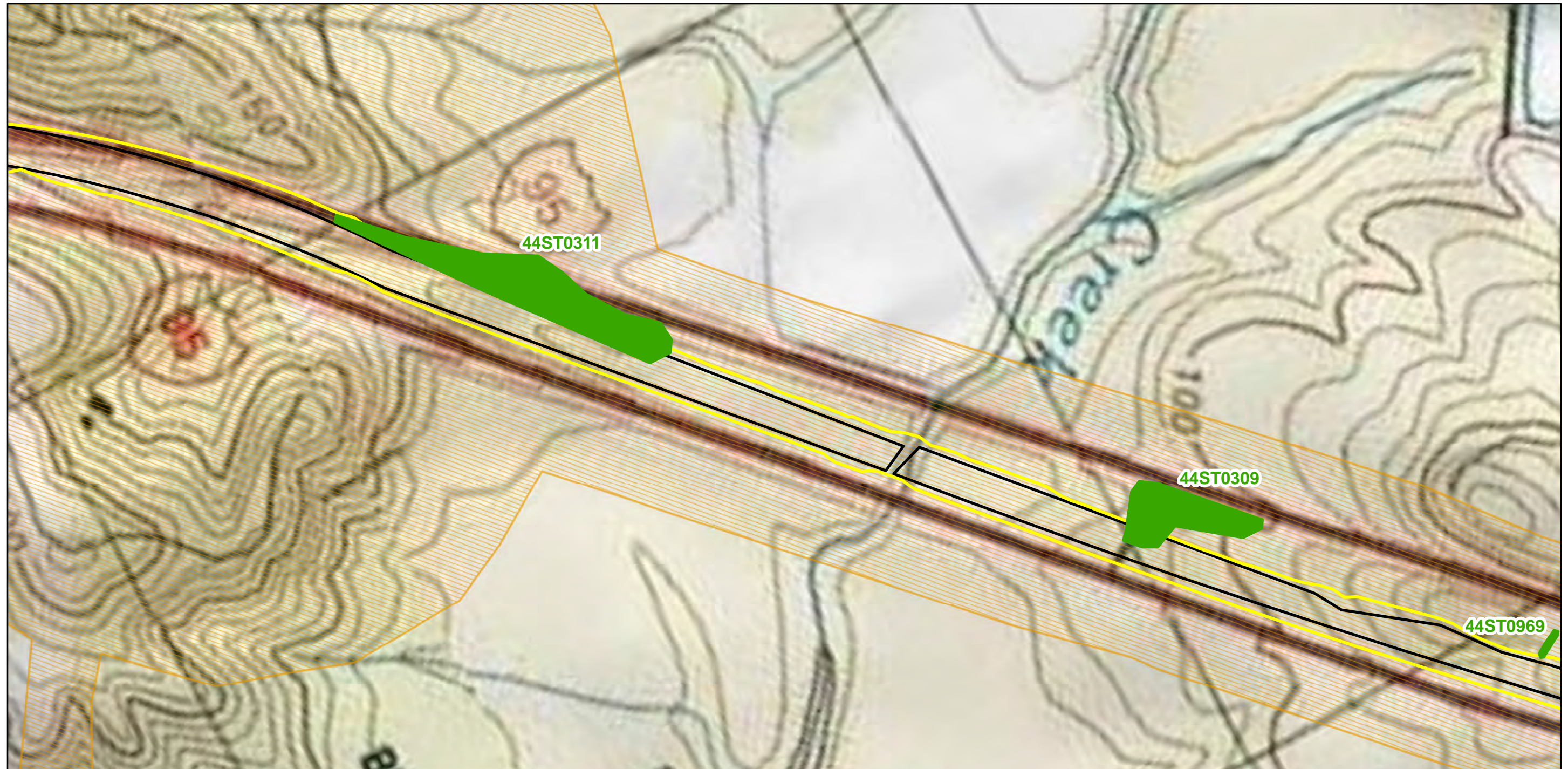
- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- ▨ Previously Surveyed Area
- Archaeological Survey Area

Figure 4b. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



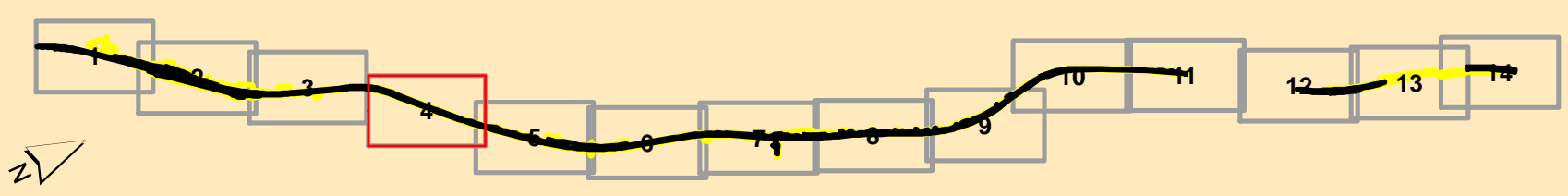
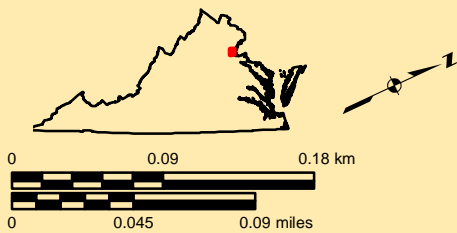
V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.J.R

Figure 4c. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



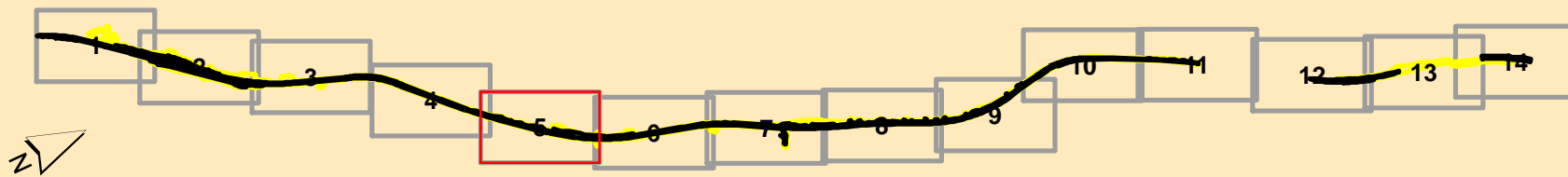
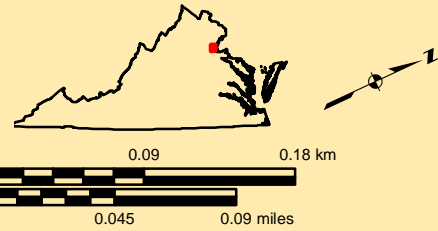
- Legend**
- APE for Direct Effects
 - Limits of Disturbance
 - ▨ Previously Surveyed Area
 - Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Figure 4d. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- ▨ Previously Surveyed Area

Figure 4e. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.

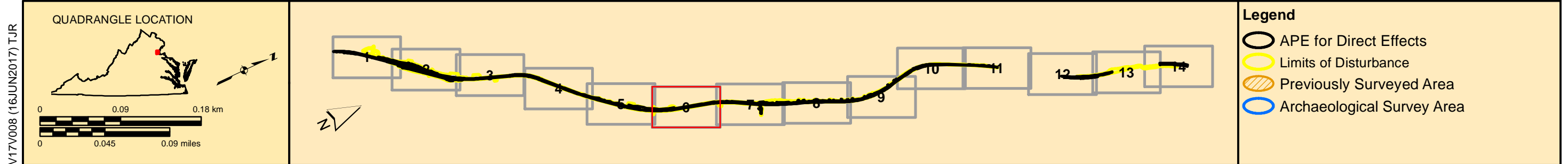
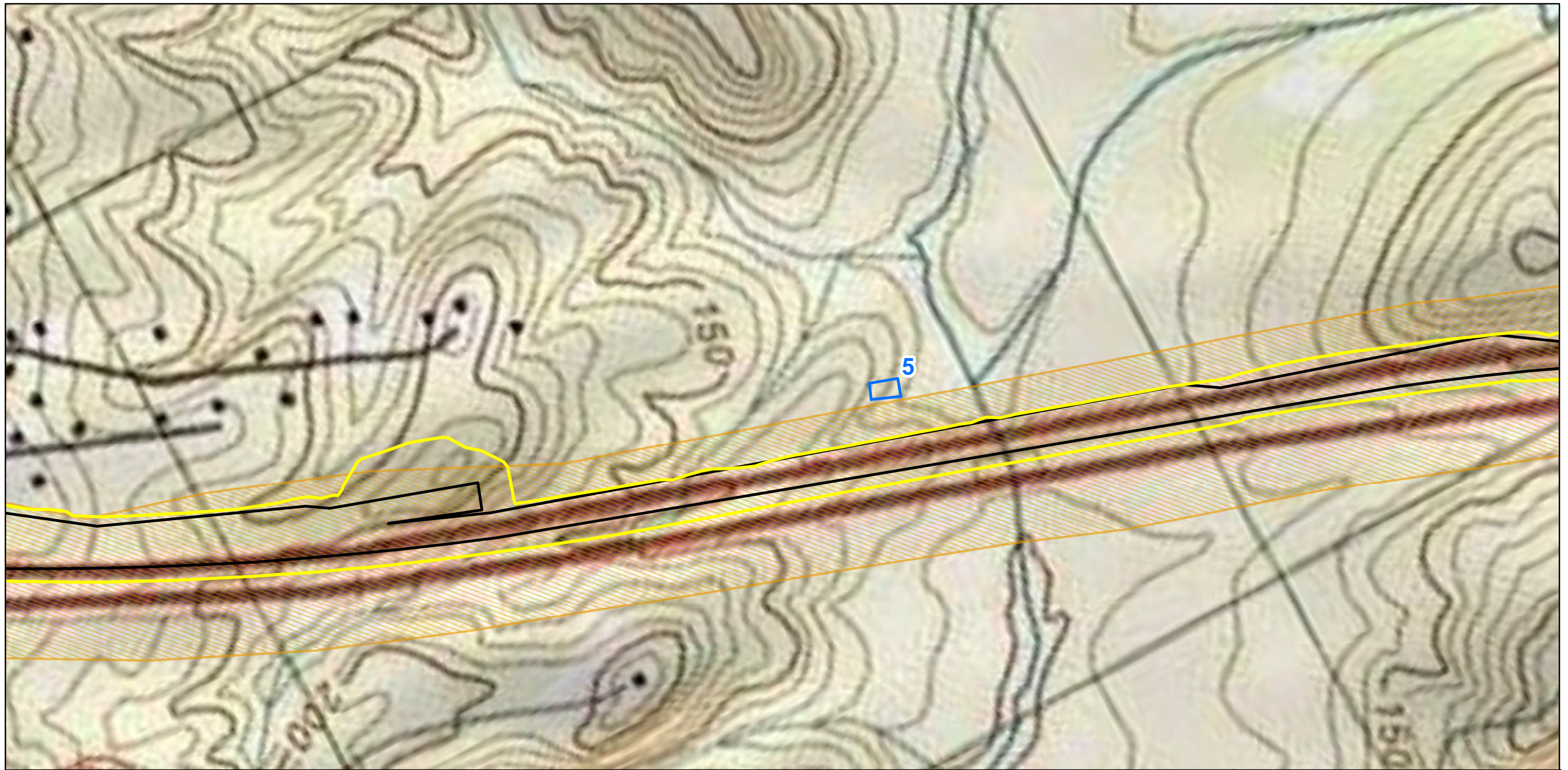
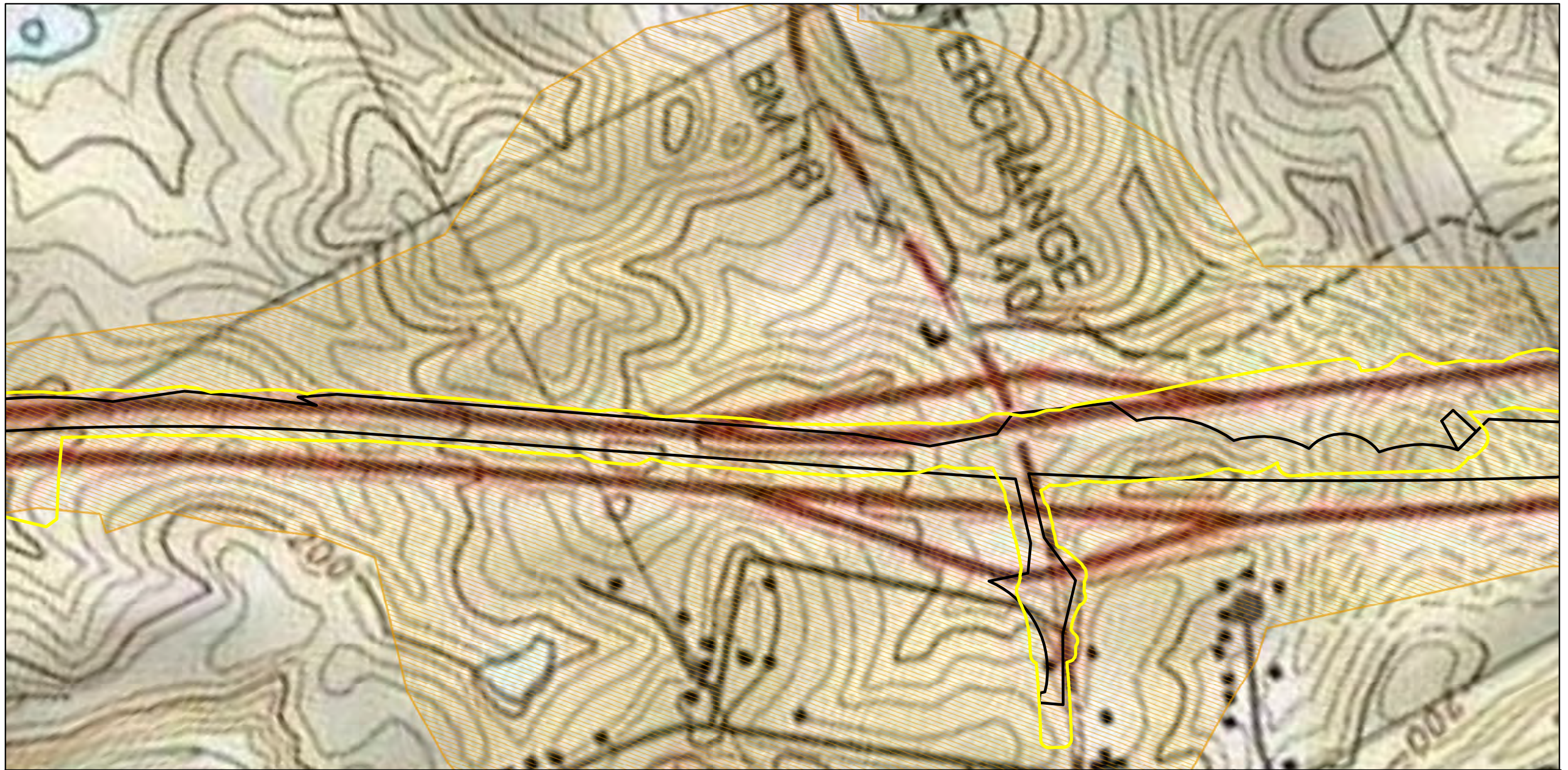
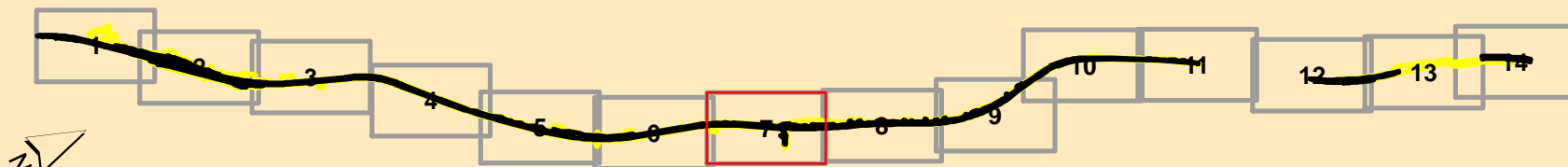
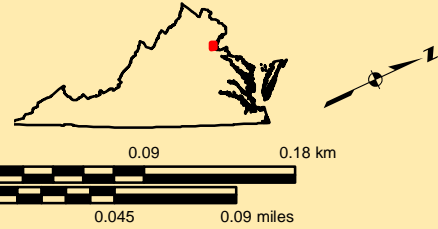


Figure 4f. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T:JR

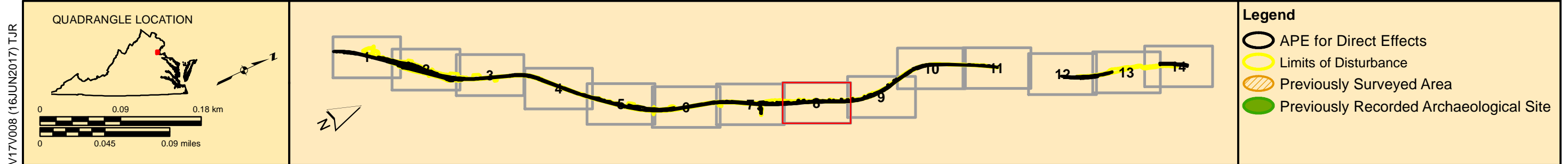
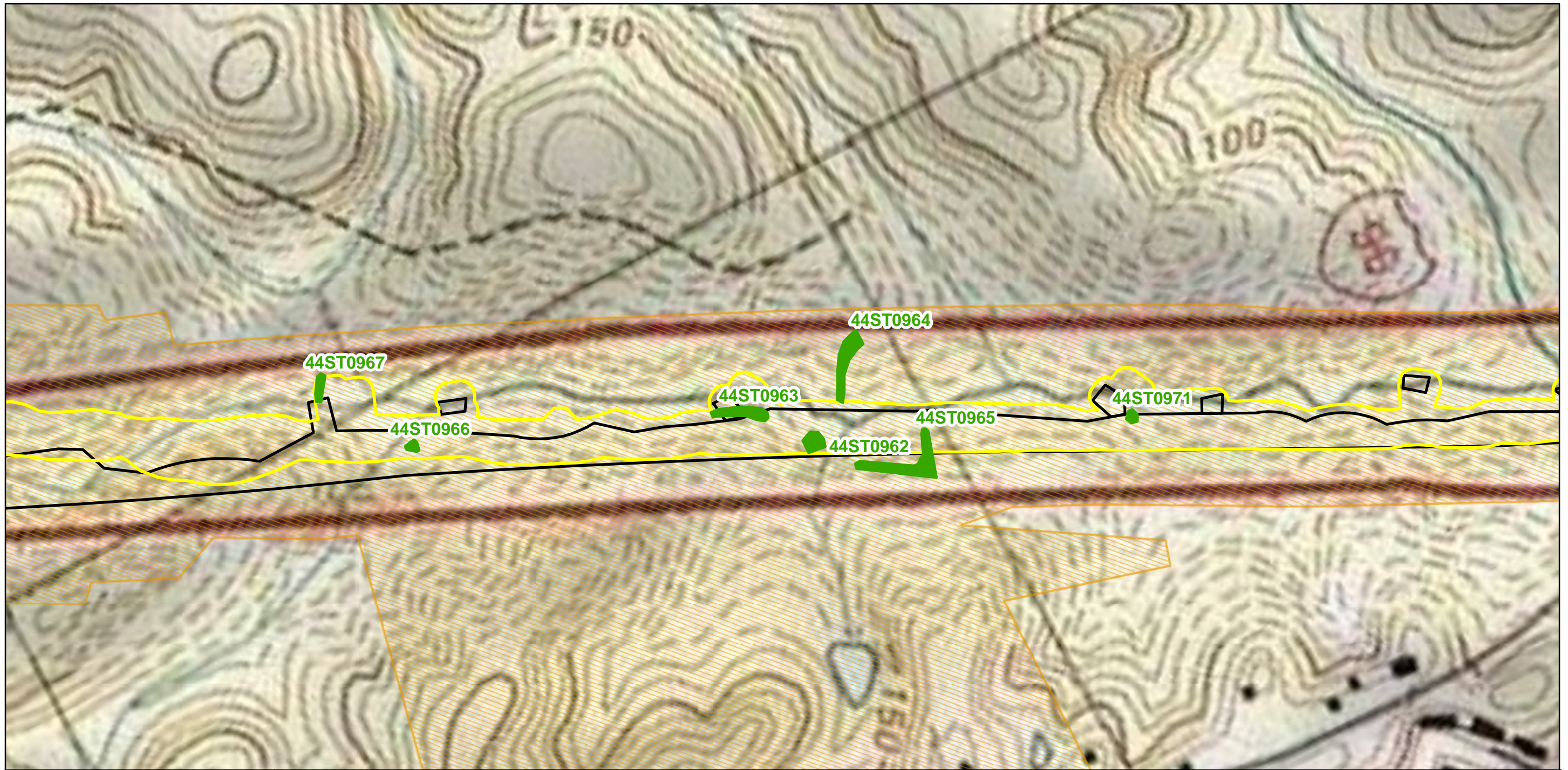
QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

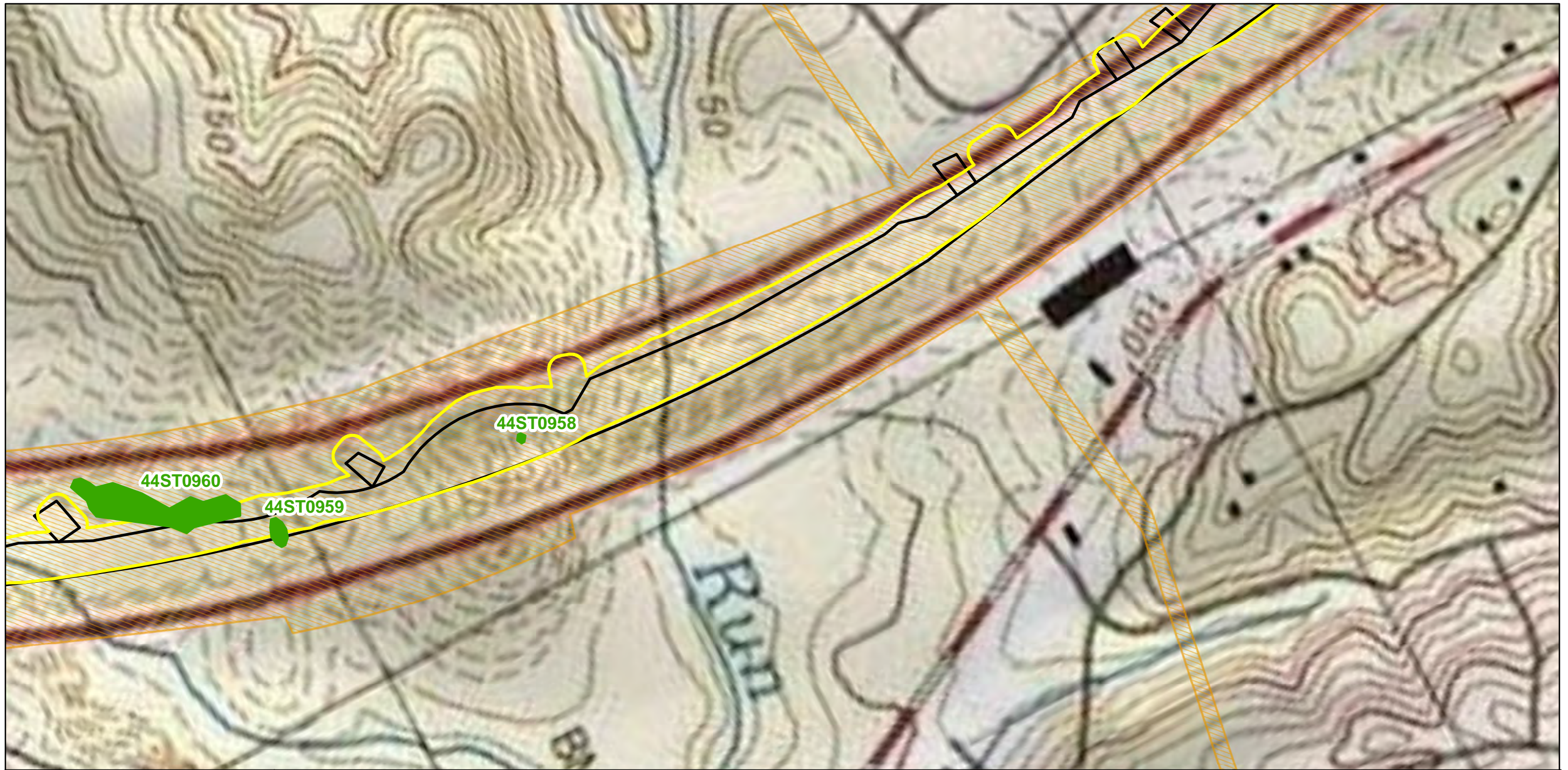
- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- Previously Surveyed Area

Figure 4g. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



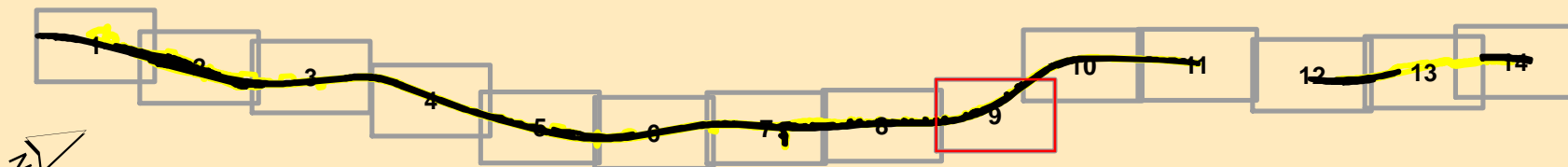
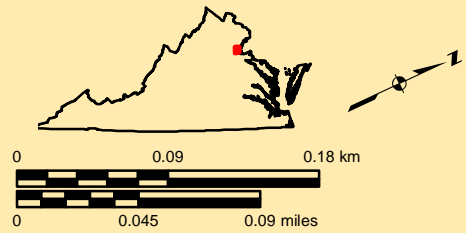
V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

Figure 4h. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

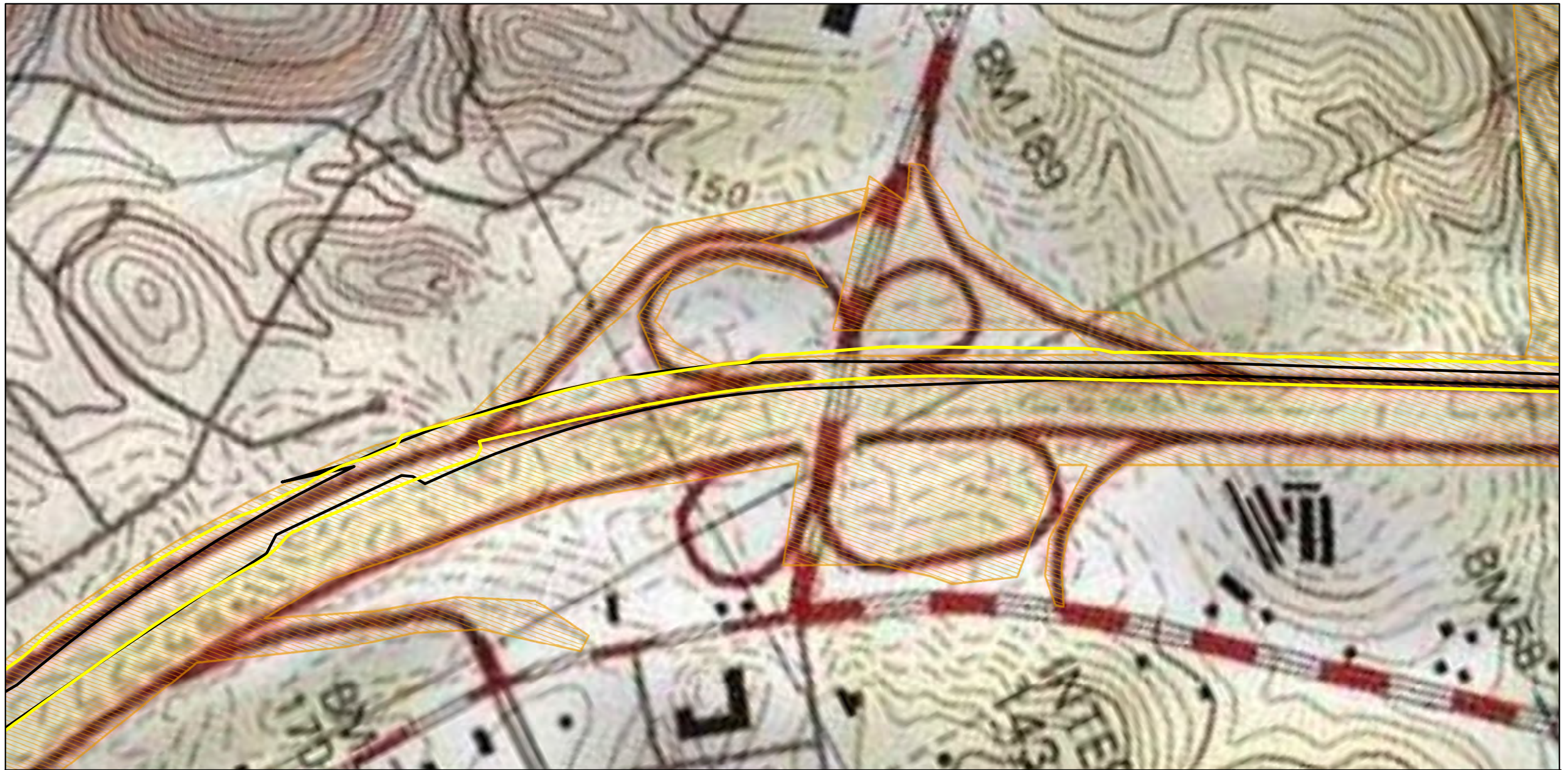
QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

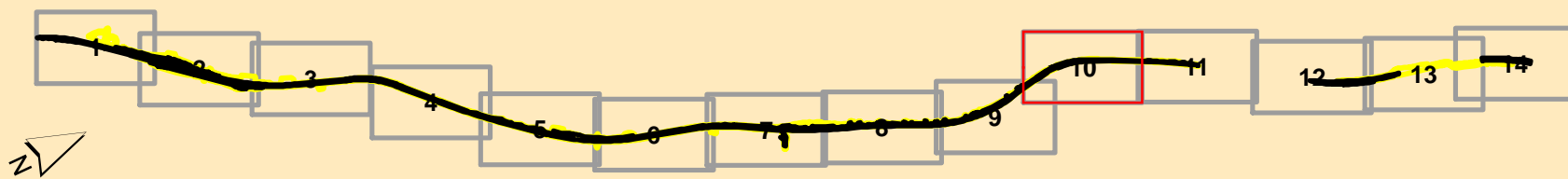
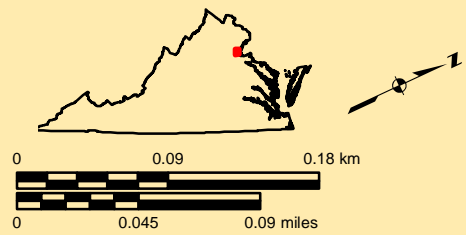
- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- Previously Surveyed Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Figure 4i. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- Previously Surveyed Area

Figure 4j. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.

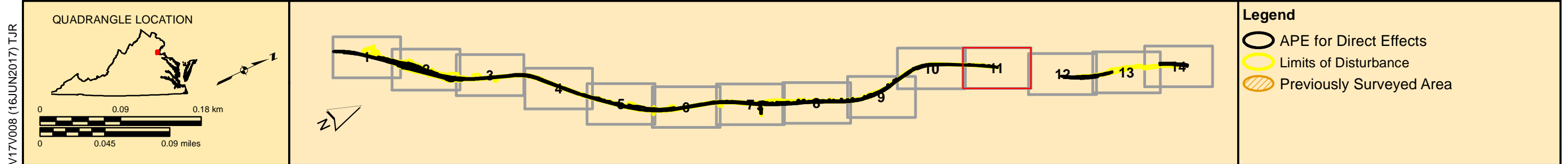
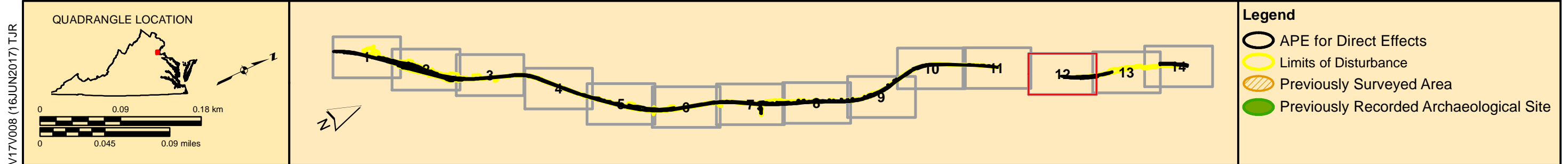
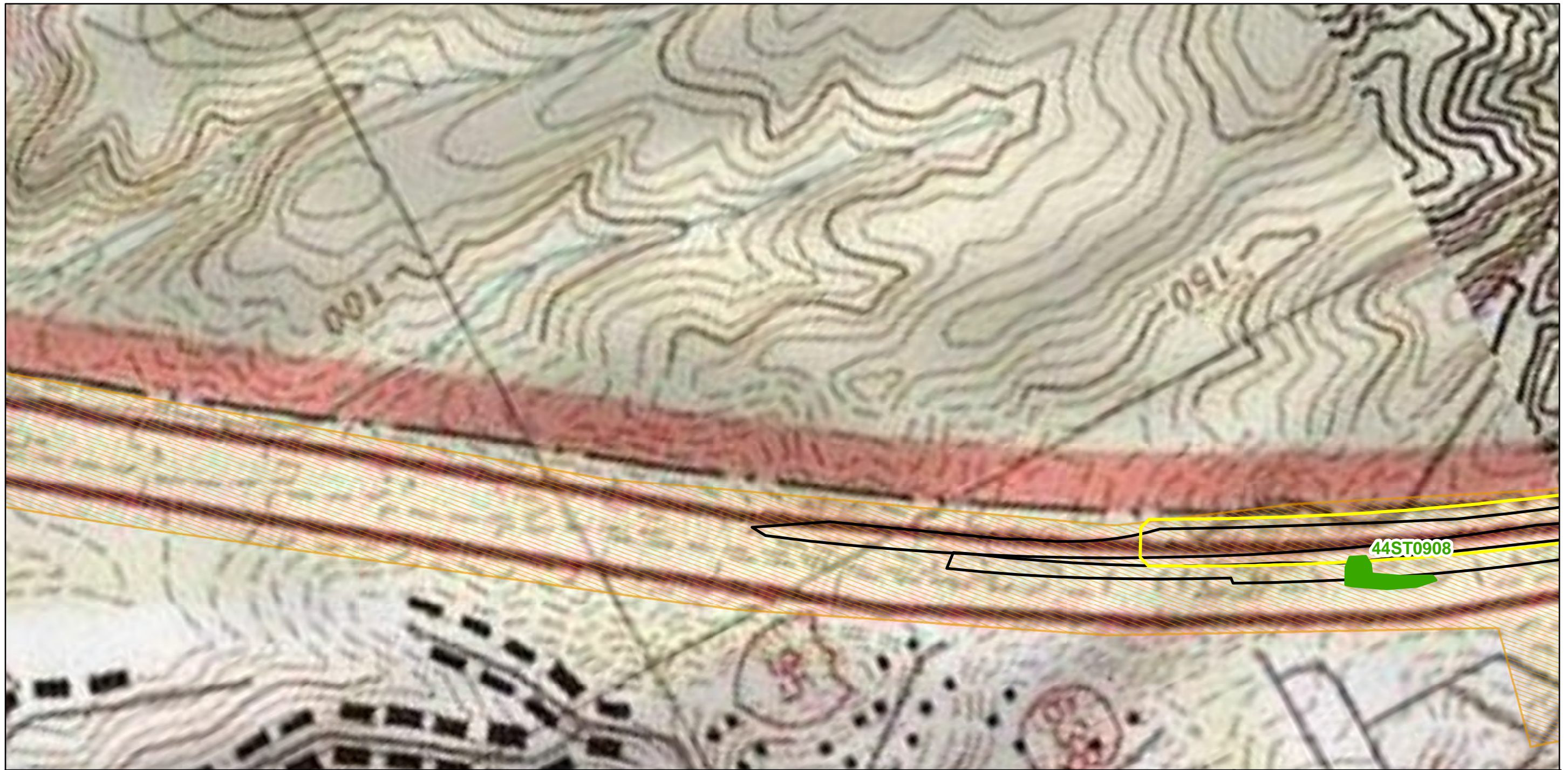
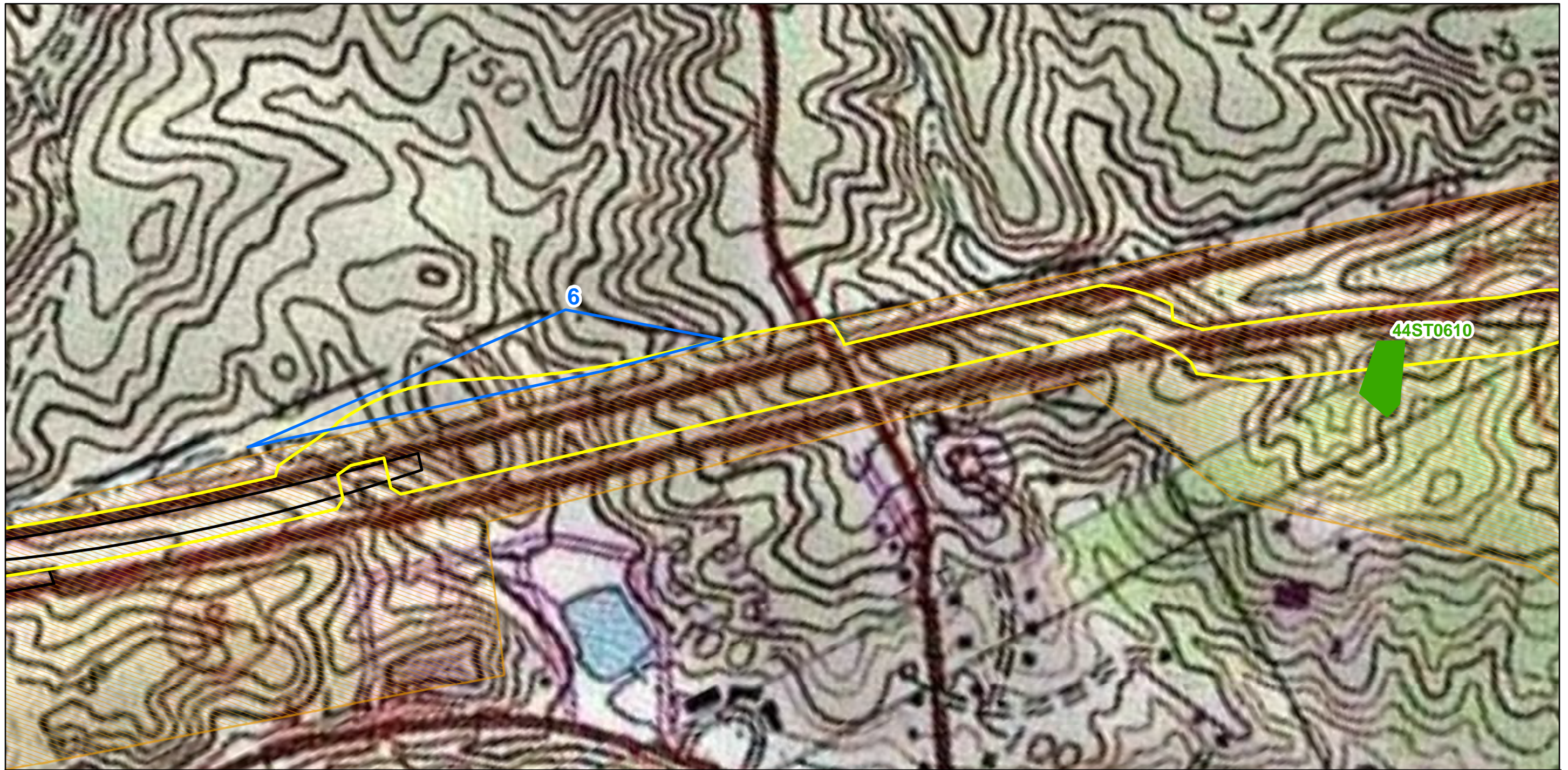


Figure 4k. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



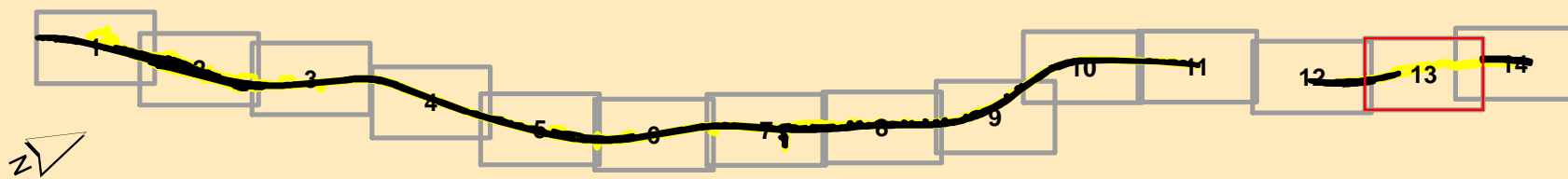
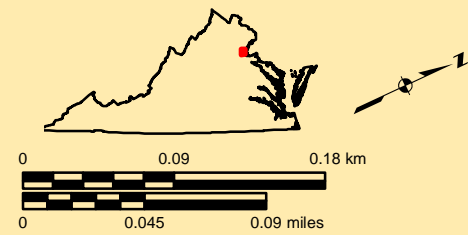
V17V008 (16JUN2017) T.JR

Figure 4I. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.



V17V008 (16JUN2017) T:JR

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Legend

- APE for Direct Effects
- Limits of Disturbance
- ▨ Previously Surveyed Area
- Archaeological Survey Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Figure 4m. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.

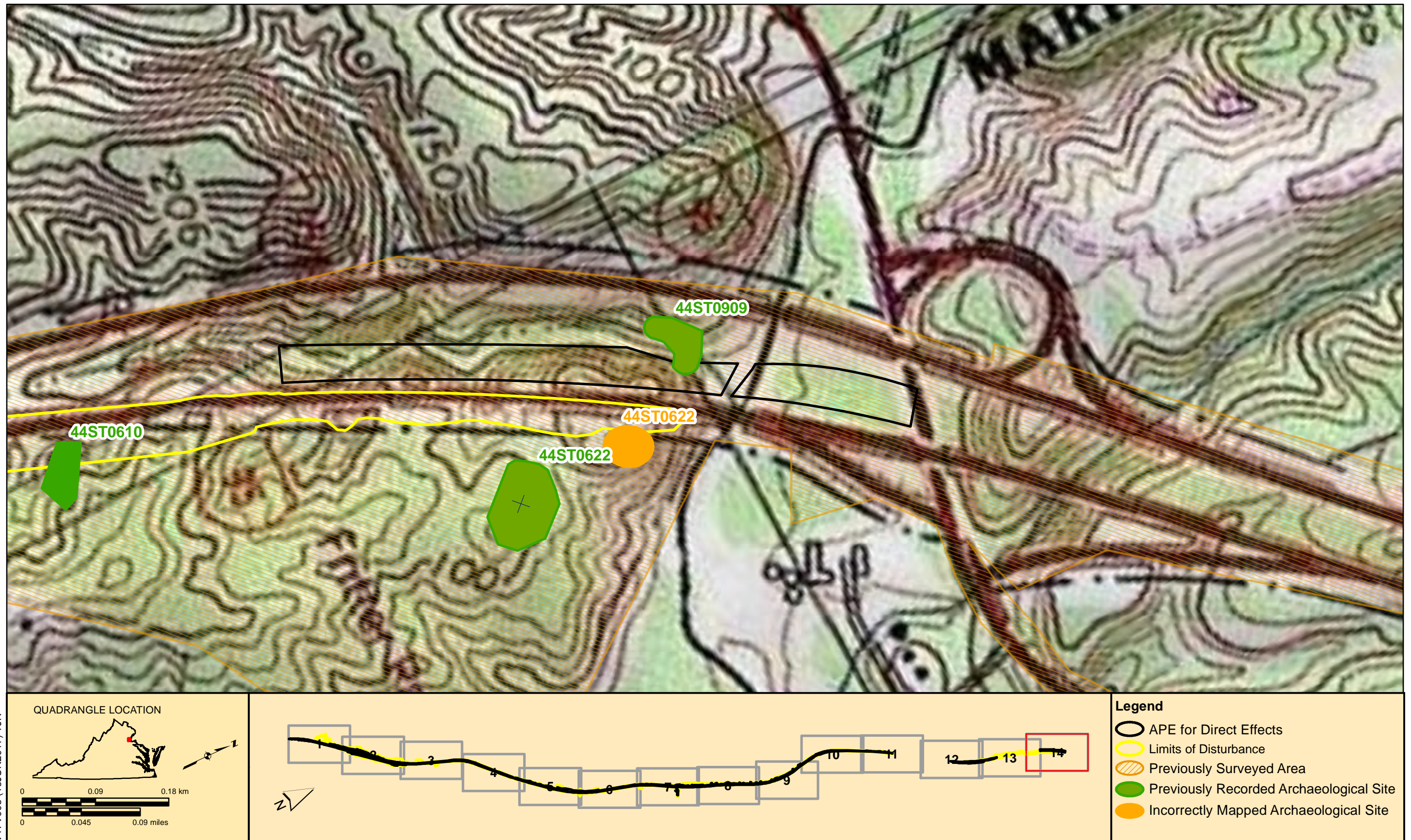


Figure 4n. USGS Topographic Map Showing APE for Direct Effects, Present Survey Areas, Areas Previously Surveyed, and Archaeological Sites APE for Direct Effects.

structures, and recorded 7 newly surveyed resources (Dollins and Carmody 2014:23). None of these resources were recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Only one resource (DHR # 089-5426) was located within Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for indirect effects and was recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP based on Criteria A, B, C, and D. The previous investigators remarked that they did not evaluate the resource for archaeological eligibility under Criterion D. During the present survey, CRA investigated a portion of the site within and adjacent to the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project APE for direct effects and recommends this site not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (discussed below).

DHR/VCRIS Research

Archival research and a V-CRIS search identified 369 previously recorded archaeological resources within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the study area (Table 2). There are 17 archaeological sites located within the direct effects APE for the Fredericksburg Expansion Lanes Project (Table 3). There are 26 previously recorded architectural resources (DHR #s 089-0008, #089-0071, #089-0324, #089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-0365, #088-5180, #089-5246, #089-5294, #089-5295, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, #089-5396, #089-5426, #089-5470, #111-5295, #287-5004, #287-5005, and #287-5006) within the APE (Table 4). Two of the architectural resources (DHR #088-5180 and #111-5295) are Civil War battlefield districts. CRA was directed by VDOT to conduct no additional survey for these resources. One resource, Aquia Church (DHR #089-0008), has been extensively documented as an intact example of Georgian ecclesiastical architecture in Virginia. CRA was tasked with additional photographic documentation of this resource, but did not conduct any additional research per VDOT. Of the archaeological resources, CRA was explicitly tasked with investigating 44ST0909 and 44ST0622.

At VDOT's request, CRA resurveyed archaeological site 44ST0909 to refine the site's boundaries and evaluate the integrity and

research potential of portions of the site within the direct APE of the current project, and assess this resource's potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. VDOT also requested that CRA revisit, refine the site boundaries, and evaluate the integrity and research potential of Site 44ST0622. This site, however, was not relocated.

Site 44ST0909, located in the I-95 median just south of Chopawamsic Creek was identified by Thunderbird in 2007 and described in the report, *Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the I-95/395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project, Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William and Stafford Counties and the City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Buchanan et al. 2007: 292-300). Thunderbird recommended the site potentially eligible for the NRHP and it was avoided during subsequent VDOT construction. The site area, as defined during Thunderbird's initial survey, measures 0.19 ha (0.46 acres). Artifacts were reportedly recovered from a buried A horizon uncovered on the east side of a small unnamed tributary that drains into Chopawamsic Creek (Shovel Test Pit 251c), and a hearth feature was uncovered on the west side of the tributary (Shovel Test Pit 263), also from a possible paleosol.

Site 44ST0622 was reported by Browning and Associates, LCC in 2002 as part of a Cultural Resources Assessment of Potential for Sites conducted prior to a proposed land swap between Stafford County and a developer (Browning 2002). Browning described the site as an antebellum to mid-twentieth-century period farmstead located on a ridge finger in Fritter Park. According to the VDHR V-CRIS site form, "visual examination of exposed foundations, open stone lined well, landscaping vegetation and total disturbed area provide site function and limits. Fieldstone & brick are used for foundations [sic]. A concrete addition was noted. Fieldstone well is open on site." Browning suggested that the site may be a property attributed to a Mrs. Powers on an 1864 map produced by Confederate Army Major Jeremy Francis Gilmer.

Historic Map Research

In addition to the archival and record search conducted at DHR and through V-CRIS, historic

topographic maps of the project area and surrounding areas were examined. The 1864 Gilmer map cited by Browning (2002) in his association of Site 44ST0622 with a Mrs. Powers was also examined.

No structures or installations were observed on the historic topographic maps within the bounds of the six designated survey areas associated with this project. Therefore, no detailed discussion of these maps is provided. Browning (2002) observed that Site 44ST0622 is roughly collocated with a property attributed to a Mrs. Powers on Gilmer's 1864 map of Stafford County. The Gilmer map was georeferenced by matching roads depicted on the map with those on a georeferenced Mt. Vernon 1891 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle map (USGS 1891). Through this method, Site 44ST0622 appears located within 0.4 km (0.25 mi) of the Mrs. Powers property as shown on Gilmer's map (Figure 5). A structure depicted on 1927 Quantico Quadrangle U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tactical Map corresponds closely to the location of Site 44ST0622 (Figure 6). This site was not relocated during the present survey.

Survey Area 5, located west of I-95 and approximately 0.8 mi south of Telegraph Road, appears in the vicinity of property attributed to Griffin on the 1864 Gilmer map (see Figure 5). No cultural materials were identified in this area during the survey.

III. CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS

Architectural Survey Methods

Based on the nature of the proposed project and the character of the surrounding landscape, the APE for aboveground resources was defined by VDOT as all parcels along the proposed project not already impacted by modern development and sound walls. All architectural resources within the indirect APE that will be 50 years of age or older by 2017 were identified during the survey, in addition to those resources requested by VDOT (Figure 7). Before entering the field, CRA consulted the DHR's V-CRIS to

identify information on previously documented resources located within the APE.

Property tax records, available through the Geographic Information System (GIS) Office in Stafford County's Information Technology Department and Prince William County's GIS Office were also reviewed to confirm the boundaries of each parcel. Additional archival and background research was also conducted using USGS topographic maps.

The identified resources were subject to reconnaissance-level recordation. Each of the properties was visually inspected, labeled on a topographic quadrangle map, and digitally photographed according to DHR Survey Manual Photography Guidelines. CRA staff took detailed notes and made a sketch site plan of each property to facilitate physical description and preliminary evaluation on a DHR reconnaissance-level inventory form. Sufficient information was obtained to complete documentation, including information about the property's physical characteristics, approximate date of construction, setting, and integrity. Following field recordation, a survey form for each of the newly-recorded sites was completed in V-CRIS. Survey forms for previously recorded resources were also updated in V-CRIS. Based on the available historical information and field observations, CRA has provided a recommendation regarding each resource's potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Archaeological Survey Methods

The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify archaeological sites, districts, objects, or cemeteries that might be located in the six survey areas designated by VDOT. For the purpose of this project, an archaeological site is defined as the physical remains of any human activity greater than 50 years of age for which a boundary can be established, related either temporally or functionally, and located within a spatially restricted area. The survey methods conform to VDOT's *Expectations and Standard Products for Cultural Resource Surveys* (Revised October 12, 2016), the 2016 *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway*

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological resources within 1-mile radius of the APE for Direct and Indirect Effects.

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44PW0609	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0624	null	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW0638	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW0639	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0639	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0908	null	Camp, Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44PW0912	null	Camp	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW0913	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW1224	null	Other	Indeterminate	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1225	null	Road	Historic/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1226	Lithic Workshop	Lithic workshop	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Eligible
44PW1227	Lithic Workshop	Lithic workshop	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1228	null	Other	null	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1288	Waugh's Purchase Cobble Quarry	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44PW1289	Old South Gate Prehistoric Site	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single, Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1290	Russell Road Prehistoric Site	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW1414	Federal Camp Hill Site	Dwelling, single	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44PW1706	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1709	Purcell's Mill	Mill	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44PW1756	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW1798	Chopawamsic Bridge Site	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	null
44PW1828	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW1845	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1846	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, multiple, Lithic workshop, Road	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), 17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44PW1847	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1886	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1887	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1930	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44PW1975	null	Artifact scatter, Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic Period (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic Period (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44PW1976, 287-0009	Harrison Cemetery	Cemetery	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	null
44SP0064, 111-0134-00002, 111-5297-0012	Rappahannock Canal	Canal	Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	DHR Staff: Eligible
44SP0074, 111-0134-0001	Lock No. 1/Minor's Lock	Canal lock	Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	null
44SP0156	null	Quarry	Historic/Unknown	null
44SP0475	null	Camp, temporary, Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44SP0476	null	Camp, temporary, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44SP0477	null	Camp, temporary, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44SP0478	null	Other	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44SP0479	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44SP0571, 111-5297-0004	Earthwork 1	Earthworks	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0007, 089-0006	Hunter's Iron Works Archaeological Site	Ironworks	17th Century (1600 - 1699), 17th Century: 3rd quarter (1650 - 1674), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
44ST0048	Knoll	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0049	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0059	Stanstead	Cemetery	18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0061	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0063, 089-0077	Austin Run Mine Ruins	Mine	Indeterminate	null
44ST0072, 44FQ0021	Rapp. Canal	Canal	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0079	Connecticut Camp	Military camp, Other	Civil War (1861 - 1865), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST0103	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0105	null	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	null
44ST0106	null	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0107	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0108	Waterduck	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0109	null	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	null
44ST0125	null	Camp, temporary	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0126	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0127	null	Camp, base, Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0130	Brent Cemetery (Aquia Catholic Cemetery/Woodstock)	Cemetery, Dwelling, single	Contact Period (1607 - 1750)	null
44ST0132	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0133, 088-0088-0002	Embrey Crib Dam	Dam	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0134	Twelfth Campsite at Peytons Tavern-1782	Military camp	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	null
44ST0137	Woodstock	Other	17th Century: 2nd half (1650 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null
44ST0149, 089-5017	Robertson-Towson House Site	Dwelling, single	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Eligible
44ST0150	Morrisey Stone	null	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0151	North Quarry	Quarry	18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0155	null	Other	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0156	Rivercrest II	Lithic scatter, Other	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0157	Rivercrest III	Lithic scatter, Other	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0158	Rivercrest IV	Lithic scatter, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0229	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0230	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0241	Embrey Damn Quarry	Quarry	20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0242	null	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0243	null	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44ST0244	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0245	null	Camp, base	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0246	null	Camp, temporary	null	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0247	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0248	null	Camp, temporary	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0249	null	Camp, base	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0250	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0257	null	Camp, temporary, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0275	null	Military base/facility	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0276	null	Military base/facility	null	null
44ST0277	null	Military base/facility	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0299	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0303	null	Camp, Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST0305	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0307	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0308	Lee Farm (Carmora)	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0309	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), 19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0310	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0311	null	Camp, Dwelling, single	Historic/Unknown, Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0312	null	Dwelling, single, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0313	null	Camp	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44ST0314	null	Quarry	null	null
44ST0315	null	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0316	null	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44ST0317	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0318	null	Mine, associated structure	20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0341	null	Camp, temporary	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.)	null
44ST0342	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0343	null	Camp, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0344	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899)	null
44ST0345	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0346	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0347	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0348	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0349	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0350	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0351	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0355	null	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0356	null	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0357	null	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0358	null	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0361	null	Camp, temporary, Cemetery, Other	Indeterminate, 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0362	null	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0363	null	Trash scatter	20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST0367	null	Camp, temporary	Indeterminate	null
44ST0368	null	Camp	Indeterminate, 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0370	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	null
44ST0373	null	Camp, temporary, Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0374	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0375	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0376	null	Camp, temporary	null	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0377	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0378	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0379	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0382	null	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0383	null	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0385	null	Dwelling, single	18th Century: 2nd quarter (1725 - 1749), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST0386	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0387	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0388	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0389	null	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44ST0390	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null
44ST0391	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0392	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0393	null	Camp, temporary	null	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0394	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	null
44ST0395	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0396	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0397, 089-5013	Cemetery off rte. 610	Cemetery	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0423	null	Trash scatter	null	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0438	null	Dwelling, multiple	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0439	null	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0440	null	Camp, temporary, Farmstead	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0441	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0485	null	Camp, temporary	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.)	null
44ST0486	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0492	null	Farmstead	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0493	null	Farmstead	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0494	null	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Eligible
44ST0564	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0568	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0569	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0570	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0571	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0572	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0573	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0574	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0575	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0576	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0577	null	Trash scatter	19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0578	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0579	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0580	null	Trash scatter	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0581	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0582	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0583	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0584	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0585	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0590, 089-0178	null	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0592	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0595	Cavalry Ridge	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0597	null	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0598	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Historic/Unknown, Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0599	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0600	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0607	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0608	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0609	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0610	null	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0614	Juggins Site	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0619	null	null	Prehistoric and Historic, Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0620	null	null	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0622	Fritter 1	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST0623	Quantico Corp Ctr Cemetery	Cemetery	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899)	null
44ST0624	Fritter 3	Camp	null	null
44ST0628	null	Dwelling, multiple	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0629	null	Dwelling, single	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0633	Rappahannock Landing	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0634	Rappahannock Landing	Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0635	Rappahannock Landing	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0636	Rappahannock Landing	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0637	Rappahannock Landing	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0666	Southgate Tract 3	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0674	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0675	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799)	null
44ST0676	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0677	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0678	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0679	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0680	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early/Middle Woodland (1200 B.C. - 999 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	null
44ST0681	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0682	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0683	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0684	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0685	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0686	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0687	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0688	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0689	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0691	null	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 19th Century: 2nd quarter (1825 - 1849), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST0692	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0693	null	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0695	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0696	null	Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century: 2nd half (1950 - 1999)	null
44ST0697	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0700	null	Camp	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0776	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0777	null	Camp, temporary, Farmstead	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	null
44ST0778	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0779	null	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0780	null	Dam	Historic/Unknown	null
44ST0781	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0782	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0783	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0784	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0785	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0786	null	Earthworks	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	null
44ST0787	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	null
44ST0788	null	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	null
44ST0789	null	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	null
44ST0790	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0791	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799)	null
44ST0792	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0793	null	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null
44ST0794	null	Farmstead	19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0795	null	Farmstead	19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0813	Washington-Parker Cemetery	Cemetery	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0818	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null
44ST0819	null	Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	null
44ST0865	null	Camp	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0867	Chopawamsic Tenancy	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	null
44ST0868	Mounts Branch Site	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0869	DCIA Site	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0891	null	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0894	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0895	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0896	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0897	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0898	null	Lithic quarry	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST0906	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0907	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0908	null	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0909	null	Camp, temporary	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	null
44ST0910	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0911	null	Dwelling, single	18th Century (1700 - 1799)	null
44ST0912	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST0913	null	Temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0914	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0915	null	Camp, temporary, Other	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	null
44ST0916	null	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0920	Aquia Creek 1	Camp, base	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	null
44ST0922	Austin Run	Camp, base	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	null
44ST0942	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST0956	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0957	null	Trash scatter	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0958	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0959	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0960	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0961	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0962	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Early Archaic (8500 - 6501 B.C.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0963	null	Camp, temporary	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0964	null	Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0965	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0966	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0967	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0968	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0969	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0970	null	Trash scatter	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0971	null	Lithic scatter, Quarry, building stone	Indeterminate, 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0971	null	Lithic scatter, Quarry, building stone	Indeterminate, 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0972	null	Camp, temporary, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	null
44ST0973	null	Camp, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799)	null
44ST0974	null	Camp, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	null
44ST0985	Griffis Grave	Dwelling, single	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST0992	null	Dwelling, single, Farmstead	20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0993	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	null
44ST1009	null	Artifact scatter, Dwelling, single	Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1010	null	Dwelling, single	Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1011	null	Farmstead	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1012	null	Dwelling, single	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1013	null	Dwelling, single	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1014	null	Dwelling, single	Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1016	null	Dwelling, single	20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	null
44ST1023, 287-5143	Jesse Cooper Grave	Cemetery	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1024	null	Farmstead	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1040	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1043, 089-5244	null	Ice house	Historic/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1044	null	Farmstead	19th Century: 2nd quarter (1825 - 1849), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST1048	null	Military camp	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1049-0001, 00-9800-0051	Campsite No. 4 of American Wagon Train Sept. 1781	Camp, temporary	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	null
44ST1049-0002, 000-9800-0015	Campsite No. 3 of Lauzun's Legion Sept. 1781	Camp, temporary	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	null
44ST1051-0001, 000-9800-0145	French Infantry campsite No. 12 at Garrit's Tavern in July 1782	Camp, temporary	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	null
44ST1051-0002, 000-9800-0124	Campsite No. 5 of Lauzun's Legion at Garrit's Tavern in July 1782	Camp, temporary	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	null
44ST1052, 000-9800-0146	French Infantry campsite No. 13 at Peyton's Tavern in July 1782	Camp, temporary	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	null
44ST1053, 000-9800-0080	French Wagon Train Camp No. 4 at Peyton's Ordinary	Camp, temporary	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	null
44ST1054, 000-9800-0110	American Wagon Train Return March Camp No. 6 at Potomac Creek	Camp, temporary	Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829)	null

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST1055	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1056	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 - 1874), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1057	null	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1058	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1059	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1060	Bell House Site	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST1061	Palet Stand Site	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1062	Smith Dam Site	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1072	null	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST1073	null	Mill, raceway	Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1092	null	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1093, 089-0060	null	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1094, 089-5250	null	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1103	null	Outbuilding	Historic/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1104	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1105	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1112	null	Dwelling, single	18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1113	null	County courthouse	18th Century: 3rd quarter (1750 - 1774), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	DHR Staff: Eligible
44ST1115	Lithic Scatter at Matchqueon Gultch	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST1116	Stafford County Jail	Jail	18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44ST1120	null	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1139, 089-5428	Clark Family Cemetery	Cemetery	20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1142	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST1143	null	Dwelling, single, Outbuilding	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874), 19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	null
44ST1144	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST1145	null	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	null
44ST1151	Snellings Cemetery	Cemetery	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST1153	null	Mill, saw	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1154	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1155	null	Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact, Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988), Post Cold War (1989 - Present)	null
44ST1159	null	Artifact scatter	Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1160	null	Lithic scatter, Military camp, Other	Pre-Contact, Civil War (1861 - 1865), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988), Post Cold War (1989 - Present)	null
44ST1161	null	Artifact scatter, Camp, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact, Civil War (1861 - 1865), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988), Post Cold War (1989 - Present)	null
44ST1172	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1174	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1175	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1177	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1178	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1179	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1180	null	Artifact scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1181	null	Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact, Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	null
44ST1182	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1183	null	Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact, Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1184	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1185	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1186	null	Artifact scatter, Road	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988), Post Cold War (1989 - Present)	null
44ST1187	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1188	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1189	Coke Bottle Site	Artifact scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST1190	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1192	null	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1193	null	Artifact scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1194	null	Dwelling, single	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1195	null	Dwelling, single	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	null
44ST1206, 089-5578	Ball-Lunsford Family Cemetery	Cemetery	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1207, 089-5577	Ball-Stockford Family Cemetery	Cemetery	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1210	null	Dwelling, single	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	null
44ST1211	null	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1212	null	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	null
44ST1213	null	Quarry, lithic	Pre-Contact	null

Table 3. Previously recorded archaeological resources within the APE for Direct Effects.

DHR Site Number	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0309		Camp, temporary; Trash scatter		DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0311		Dwelling, single; Camp	Historic/Unknown, Late Woodland, Middle Archaic	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0610		Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0622	Fritter 1	Farmstead	19th Century, 20th Century: 1st half	null
44ST0908		Dwelling, single; Lithic scatter	20th Century, Prehistoric/Unknown	null
44ST0909		Camp, temporary	Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E - 299 C.E)	null
44ST0958		Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0959		Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0960		Dwelling, single; Camp, temporary	18th Century, 19th Century, Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0962		Trash scatter; Camp, temporary	20th Century, Early Archaic	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0963		Camp, temporary	Late Woodland	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0964		Trash scatter	19th Century, 20th Century, Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0965		Trash scatter; Lithic scatter	20th Century: 1st half, Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0966		Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0967		Trash scatter; Lithic scatter	18th Century: 4th quarter, 19th Century: 1st quarter, Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0969		Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44ST0971		Quarry, building stone; Lithic scatter	19th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

Table 4. Previously-Recorded Architectural Resources in APE for Indirect Effects.

DHR Number	Property Name/Location	Description	Quad	National Register Recommendation
089-0008	Aquia Church, 2938 Jefferson Davis Highway	c. 1751 Georgian church with a Greek Cross plan and associated cemetery, two social/event halls, DHR # 098-0071	Aquia Church	NRHP Listed
089-0071	Fleurry, 2938 Jefferson Davis Highway	c. 1769 Side passage, frame house – moved to Aquia Church site, DHR # 089-0008 in 1987	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0324	House, 29 Rehoboth Drive	c.1924 Craftsman residence has been demolished, now replaced with c. 2004 Compact Ranch house	Stafford	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-0325	Juggins House, 76 Buttercup Lane	c. 1940 Bungalow with several additions and outbuildings	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0327	Evans House, 38 Nats Court	c. 1930 Vernacular House with Craftsman elements	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0328	Sturgill House, 23 Ravenwood Drive	c. 1920 Vernacular House, exterior modifications have removed earlier Craftsman detailing	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0330	Bailey House, 44 Ravenwood Drive	c. 1900 I-House with rear ell, garage, and gazebo	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-0364	House, 247 Riverside Parkway	c. 1920 Colonial Revival, American Foursquare residence with barn, shed, two secondary dwellings, garage, smoke house and other outbuildings	Salem Church	Not Eligible
089-0365	Gateway Drive	c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow, now demolished	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible, Demolished
088-5180	Chancellorsville Battlefield	c. 1863 Civil War battlefield with monuments, roads, rifle pits, structures, earthworks, trenches and a cemetery	Brokenburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Germanna Bridge, Mine Run, Richardsville, Salem Church, Spotsylvania, Storck, Unionville	NRHP Eligible
089-5246	House, 267 Bells Hill Lane	c. 1930 cinderblock house, now demolished	Stafford	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-5294	House, 536 Truslow Road	c. 1950 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5295	Stafford Nursery Inc., 544 Truslow Road	c. 1930 Bungalow with sheds and greenhouses supporting the nursery	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5331	House, 15 Krieger Lane	c. 1958 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5332	House, 100 Musselman Road	c. 1948 house with Craftsman detailing	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5333	House, 106 Musselman Road	c. 1952 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5334	House, 110 Musselman Road	c. 1950 house with Craftsman detailing	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5339	House, 16 Krieger Lane	c. 1957 Ranch house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5373	House, 74 Simpson Road	c. 1958 Contemporary house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5396	Former Shell Station, 1118 Courthouse Road	c. 1965 Service Station	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-5426	Gateway Drive	c. 1955 cinderblock house, now demolished	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-5470	House, 8 Krieger Lane	c. 1962 Minimal Traditional with T-111 siding	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
111-5295	Battle of Fredericksburg I	c. 1862 Civil War battlefield with intact archaeological deposits, but no remaining above-ground features	Fredericksburg, Guinea, Salem Church	Not Evaluated
287-5004	Building No. 1303, Caddy Road	c. 1918 pump house with brick walls and a concrete foundation	Quantico	Not Evaluated
287-5005	Building No. 1304, Caddy Road	c. 1918 enlisted barracks clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof	Quantico	Not Evaluated
287-5006	Building No. 1314, Caddy Road	c. 1953 metal warehouse on a concrete foundation	Quantico	Not Evaluated

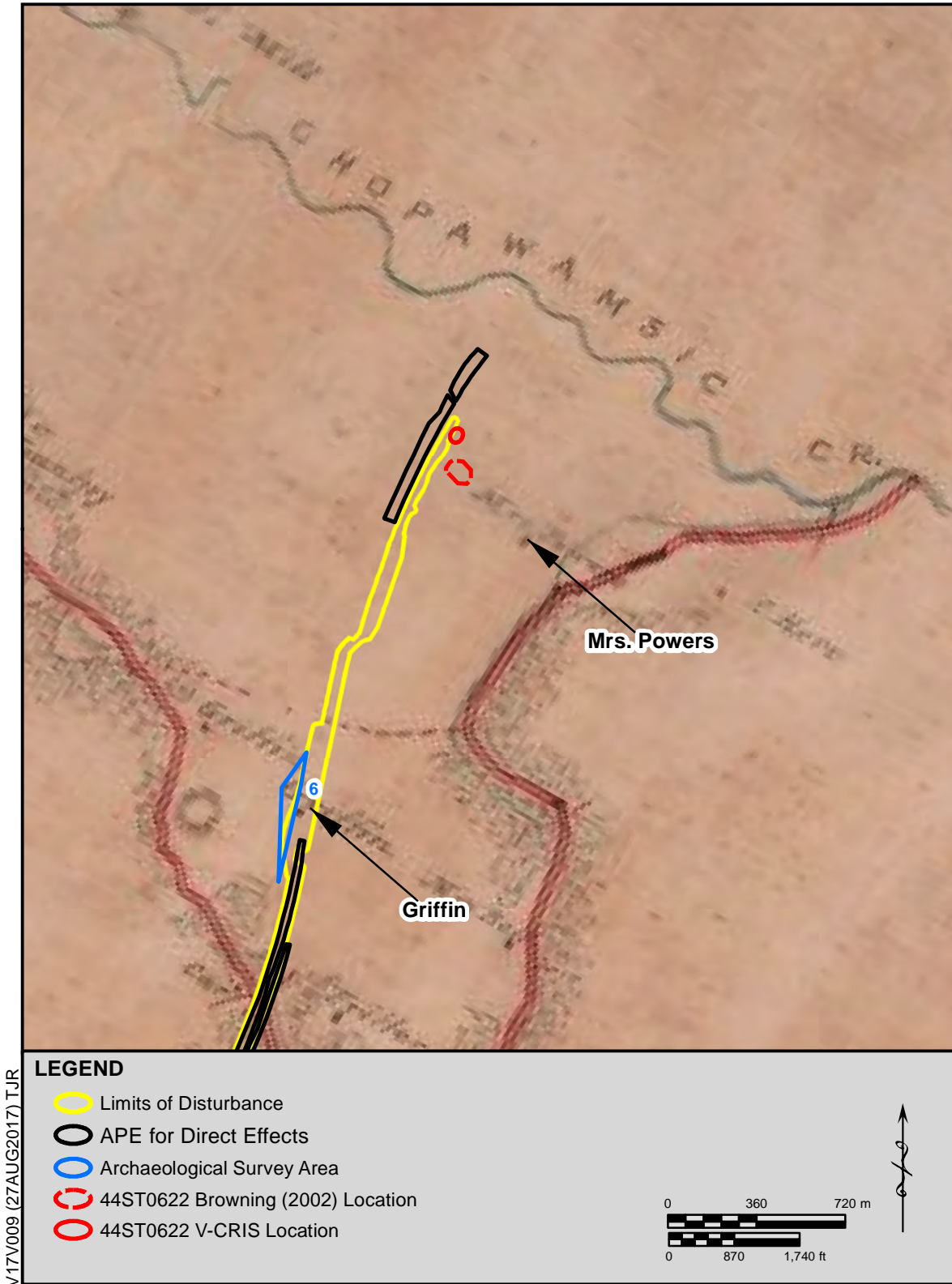


Figure 5. V-CRIS and Browning (2002) Site 44ST0622 Locations, Limits of Disturbance, and APE for Direct Effects on 1864 Gilmer Map of Stafford County.

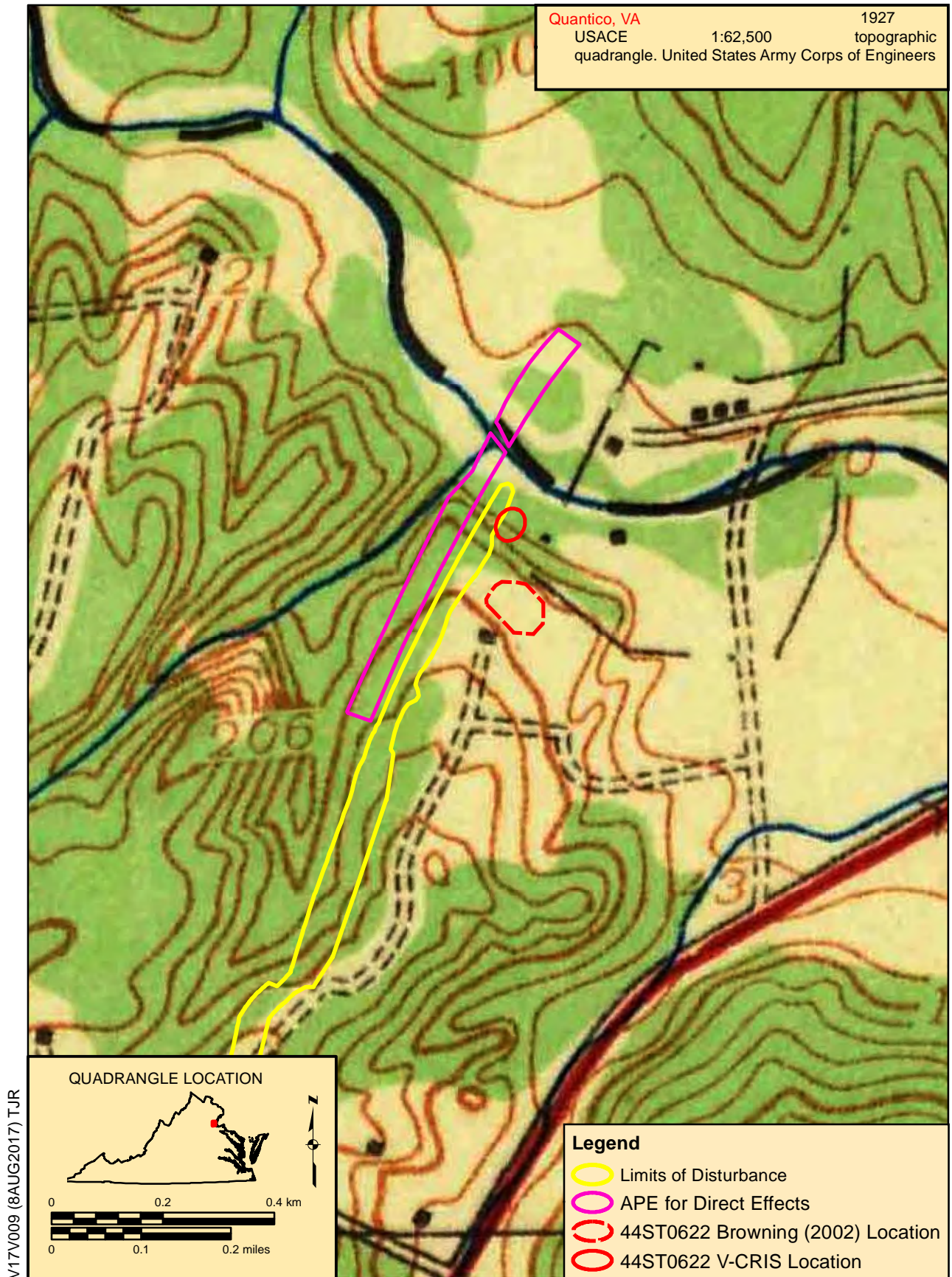


Figure 6. Quantico USACE 1927 quadrangle map showing Site 44ST0622.

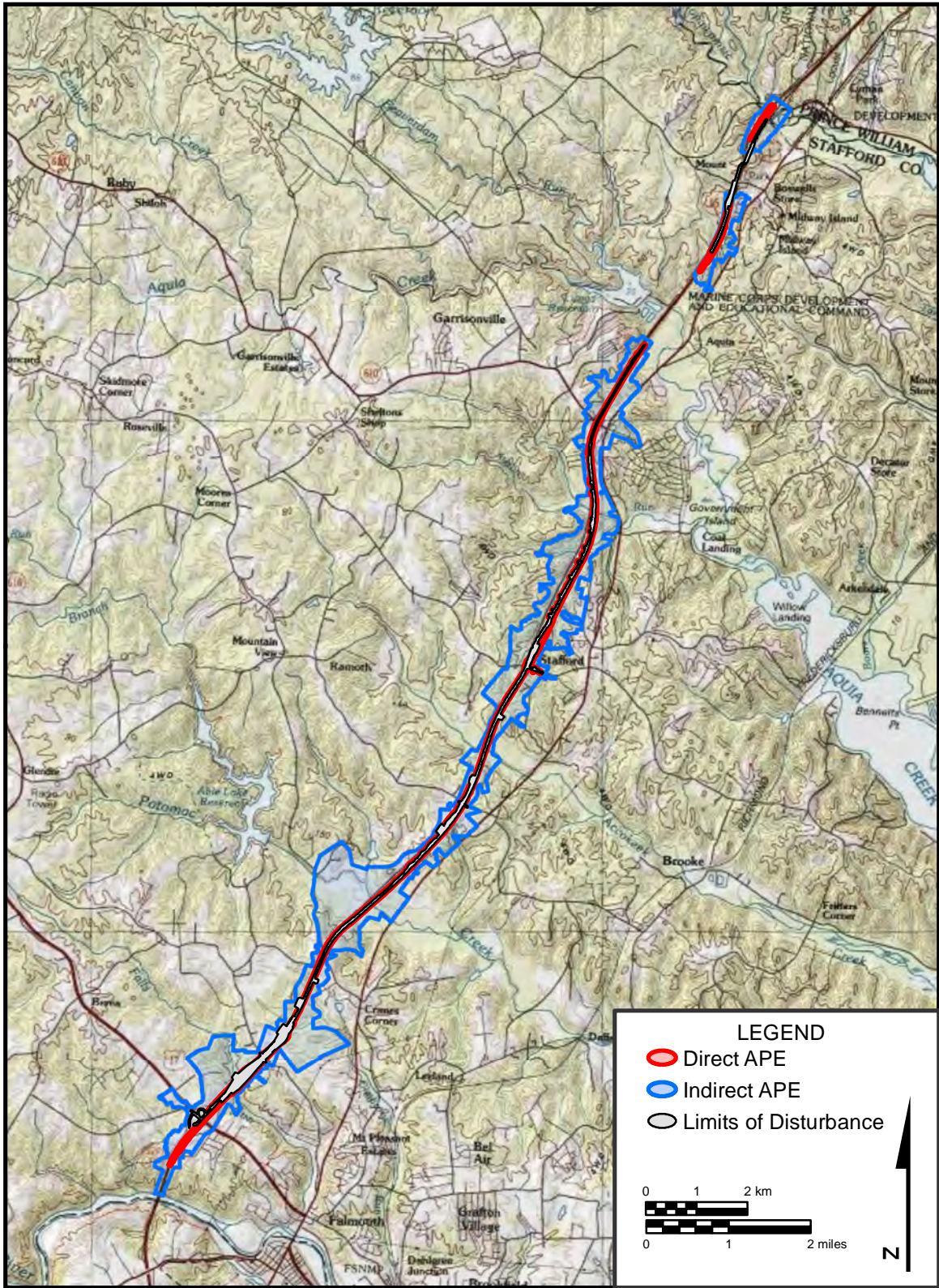


Figure 7. Map of indirect APE for architectural survey.

Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Officer, and the Virginia Department of Transportation Regarding Transportation Undertakings Subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 concerning interagency project coordination (VDOT 2016b), and DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (2011a). All aspects of the survey were recorded through the completion of notes, standardized forms, and high-resolution digital photography. All field measurements were recorded in metric measure, including site sizes and transect intervals. Soil profile depths were measured to the nearest centimeter. Data generated by the survey were used to submit archaeological site forms through DHR's online V-CRIS.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, CRA notified Miss Utility of Virginia and had all buried utility corridors marked. CRA followed VDOT's property notification guidelines, which included an attempt to notify all property owners prior to entering their property. No property owners denied access.

The archaeological survey consisted of both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing in each of the six survey areas designated by VDOT. The objectives of the pedestrian survey were to identify any aboveground resources, including, but not limited to, artifact scatters, cemeteries, and foundations; and to identify areas that would not require subsurface testing, including areas of excessive slope, areas of ground visibility greater than 50 percent, and areas of prior ground disturbance. Pedestrian survey efforts were augmented by judgmental subsurface testing.

Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test probes (STPs) at approximately 15 m (50 ft) intervals to identify subsurface cultural remains. Portions of the study area were not subsurface tested due to pavement, earth contouring related to road and building construction, emplacement of utility services, and excessive slope. Shovel tests were given sequential alpha-numeric designations within defined areas, with a letter transect designation and a shovel test number (e.g., A1, A2, B1, B2). Tests measured approximately 38 cm (15 inches) in diameter.

Depths varied according to soil conditions, but STPs typically reached 50–80 cm (19.7–31.4 in) below the ground surface (bgs) and were terminated in culturally sterile subsoil. Exceptions included STPs situated in low-lying areas and STPs excavated in disturbed areas where subsoil was encountered at shallow depths. All soils recovered were screened through 0.64 cm (.25 in) mesh hardware cloth. Soil profiles for all STPs, regardless of whether they contained cultural materials, were recorded on standardized forms. Soil profiles were mapped to scale and included notes on Munsell color, texture, and inclusions.

Site boundaries were assessed using a combination of 7.5 m (25 ft) interval STPs, natural land features, and/or disturbance. All cultural material collected from STPs were bagged and given a detailed provenience that included the site number, the STP designation, the depth and stratum from which they were excavated, and the types of artifacts recovered. The locations of all positive STPs were recorded using a handheld GPS unit (Trimble Juno 5). Documentation of the project area was completed with a digital camera and field notes were recorded by the field supervisor.

IV. CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY RESULTS

Architectural Survey Results

During the architectural survey, 33 resources were recorded in the APE. (Figure 8). The results of the survey are presented in Table 5. These resources, located along the I-95 corridor beginning at Exit 133/Virginia State Route 17 and terminating to the north at Exit 148 at Quantico, demonstrate the rapid transition of this area from largely rural until the 1940s, then becoming increasingly suburban as part of the Washington DC Metropolitan Area through the present. The survey began in the north section of the project area along Route McB1 (Russell Road/USMC Truck Highway) in Prince William County and stretched south along parcels adjacent to I-95 from Route 17 (Warrenton Road) along Route 657 (Riverside Parkway and Krieger Lane, respectively split by Interstate 95) in Stafford County and included 21 previously recorded resources and 12 newly recorded resources.

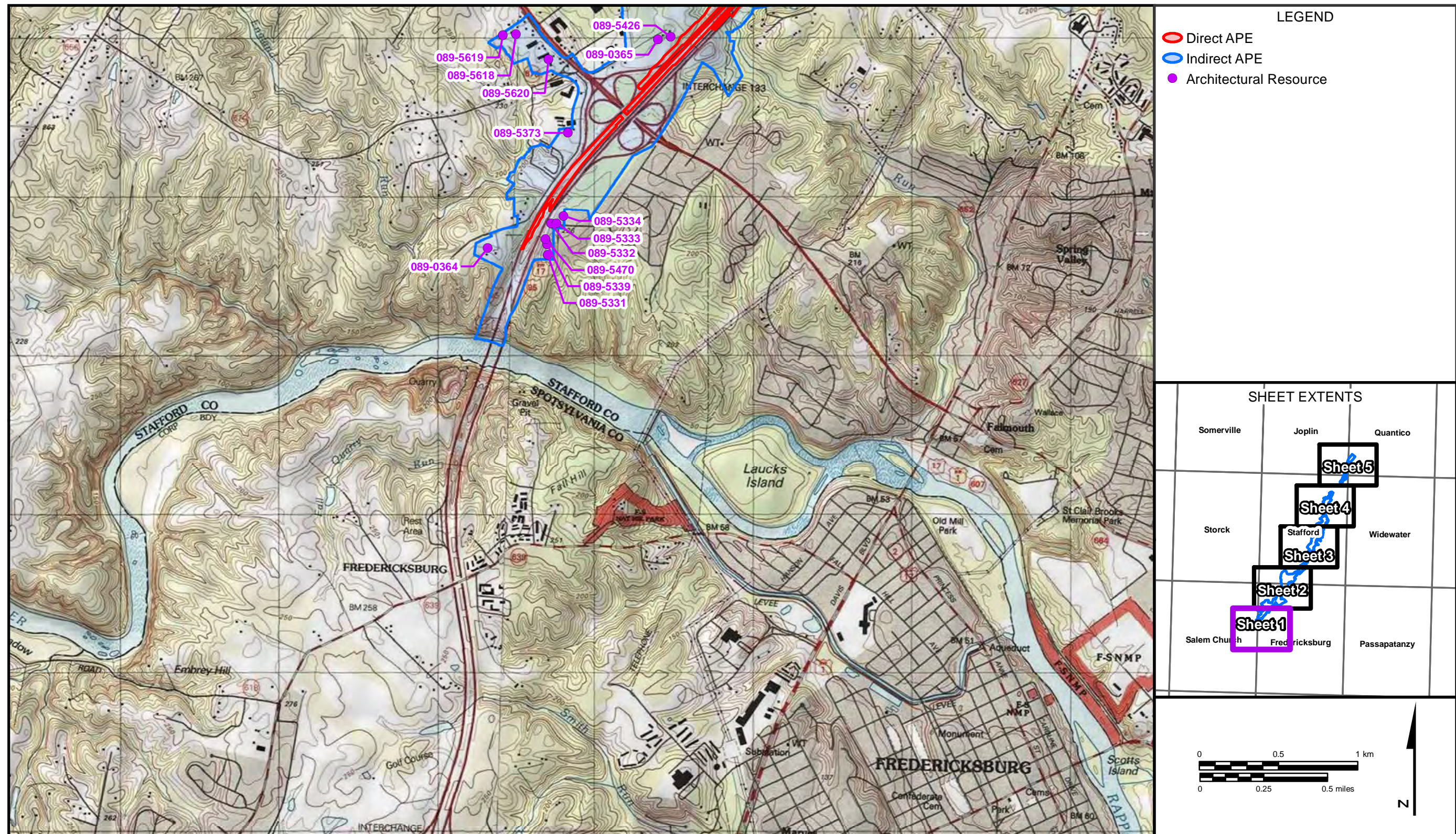


Figure 8a. Topographic Map with surveyed architectural resources.

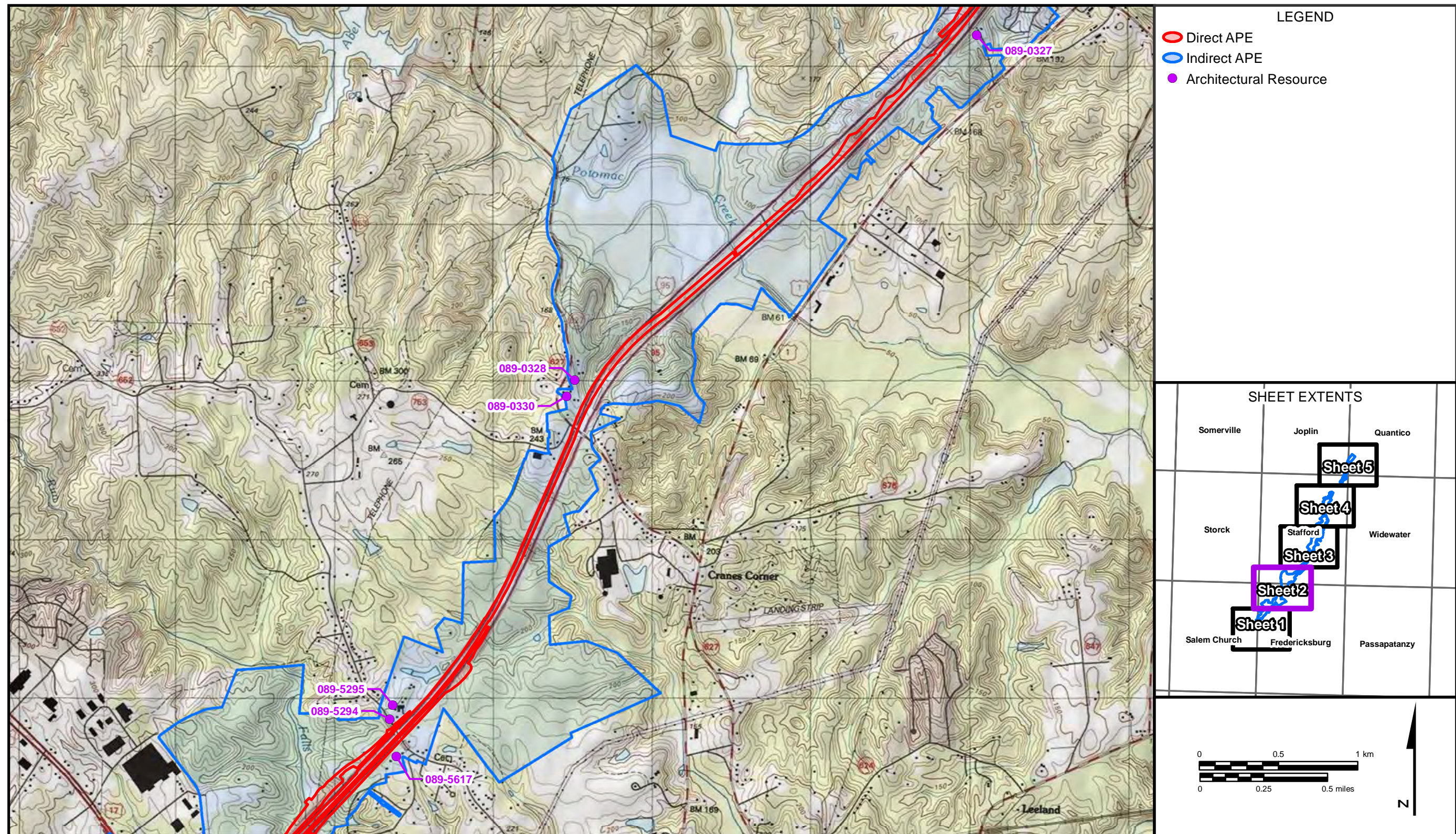


Figure 8b. Topographic Map with surveyed architectural resources.

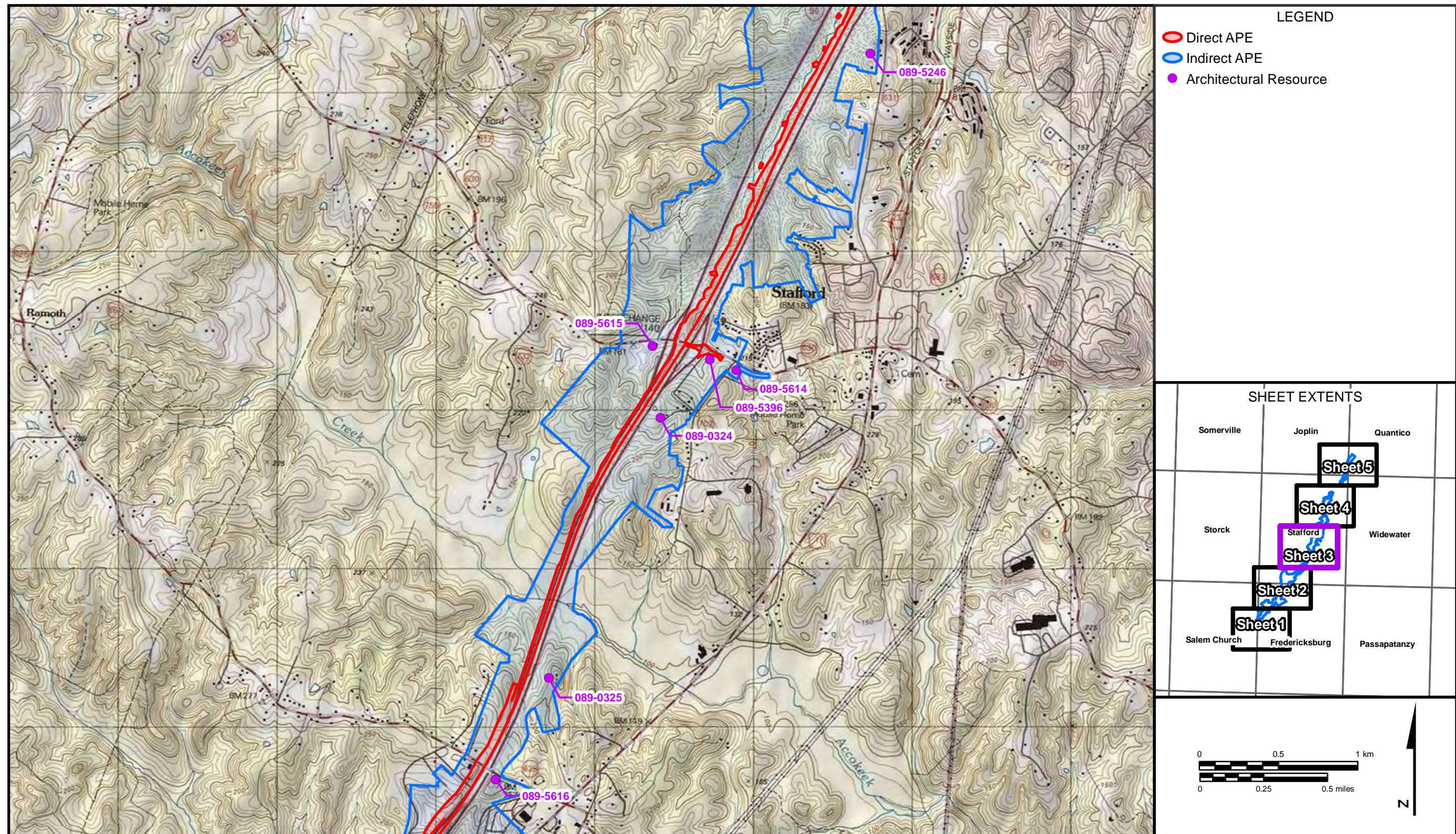


Figure 8c. Topographic Map with surveyed architectural resources.

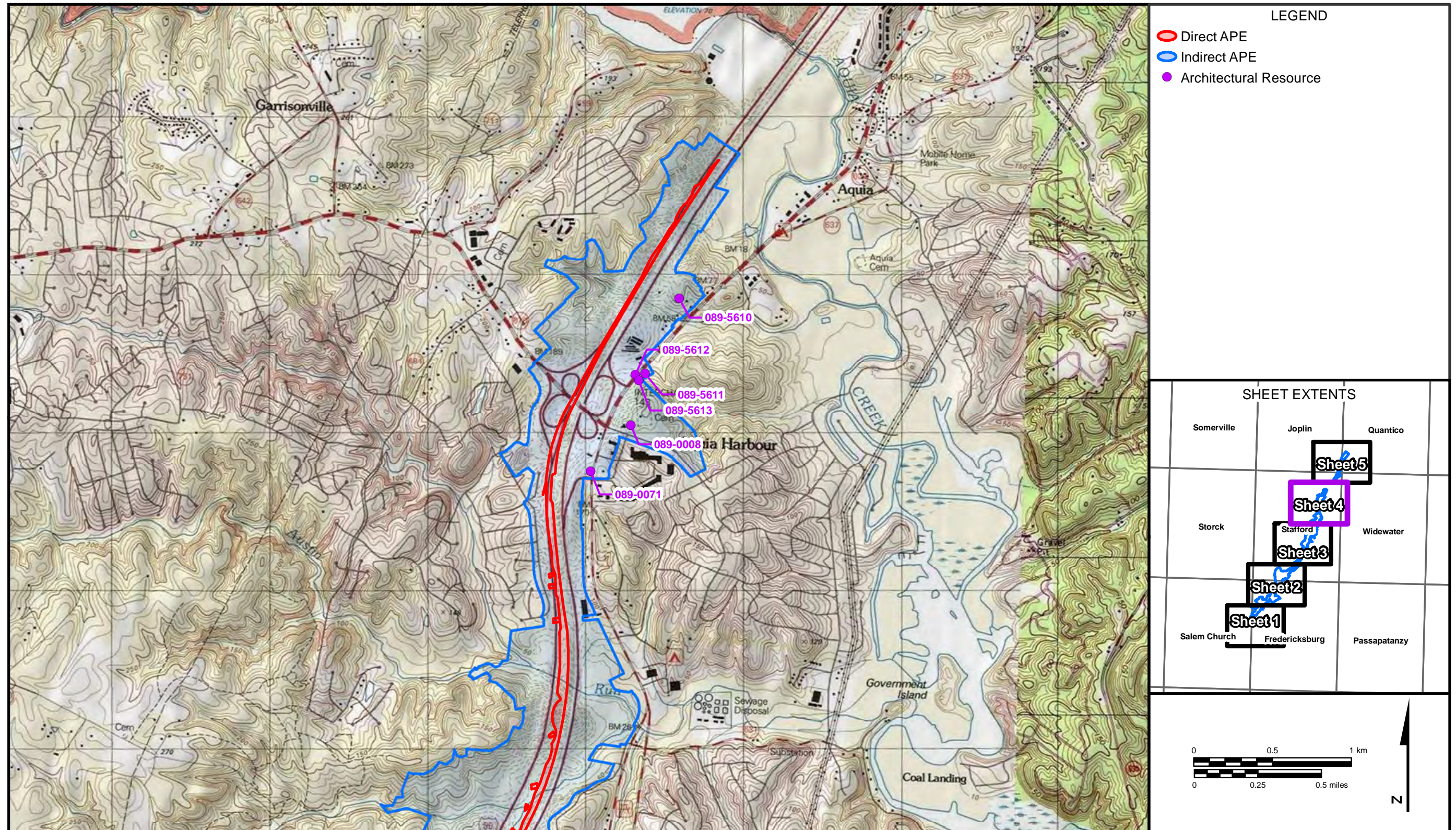


Figure 8d. Topographic Map with surveyed architectural resources.

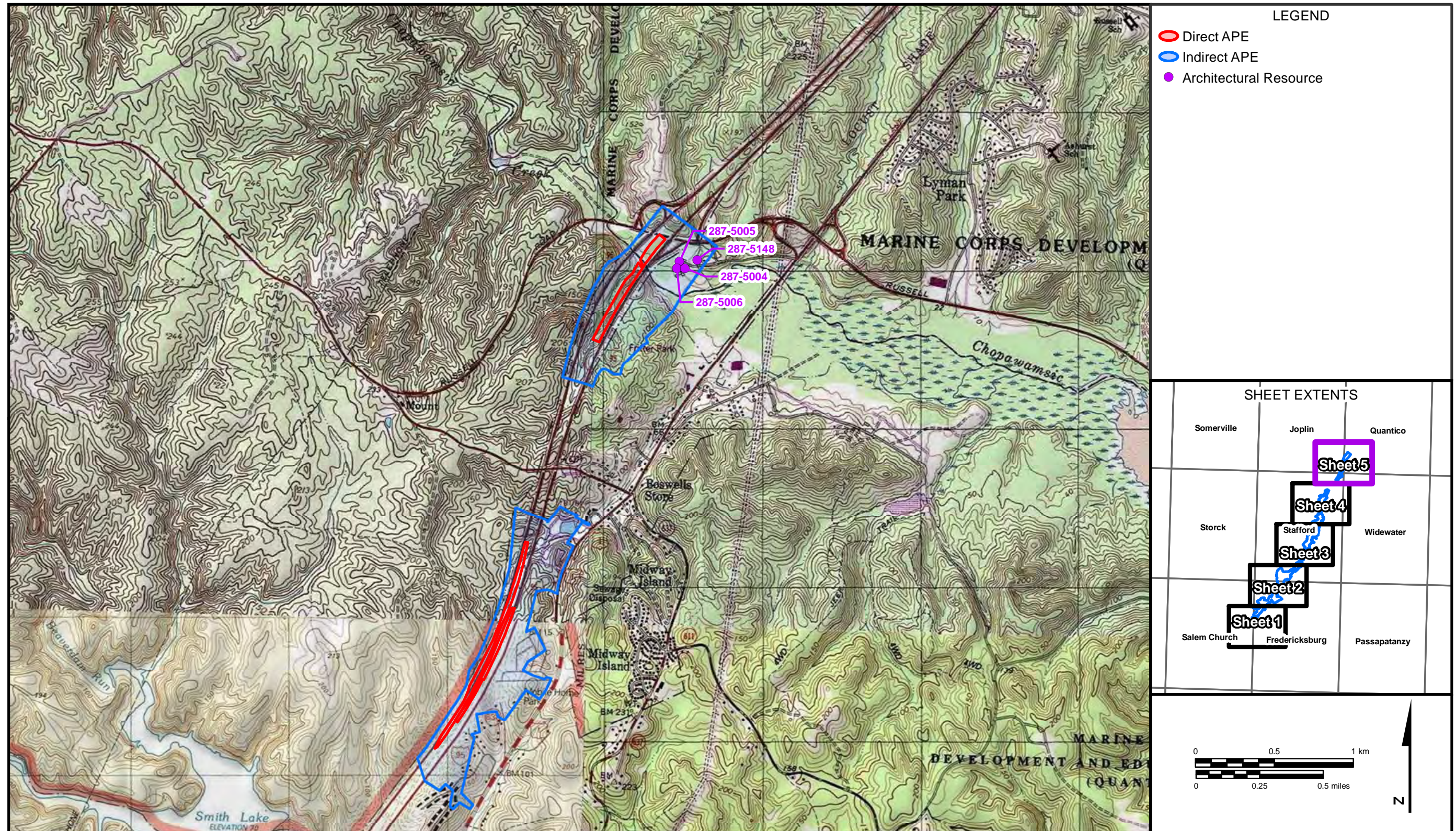


Figure 8e. Topographic Map with surveyed architectural resources.

Table 5. NRHP Eligibility Recommendations for Recorded Architectural Resources.

DHR#	Property Name/Location	Description	Quad	National Register Recommendation
089-0008	Aquia Church, 2938 Jefferson Davis Highway	c. 1751 Georgian church with a Greek Cross plan and associated cemetery, two social/event halls, DHR # 098-0071	Aquia Church	NRHP Listed
089-0071	Fleurry, 2938 Jefferson Davis Highway	c. 1769 Side passage, frame house – moved to Aquia Church site, DHR # 089-0008 in 1987	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0324	House, 29 Rehoboth Drive	c.1924 Craftsman residence has been demolished, now replaced with c. 2004 Compact Ranch house	Stafford	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-0325	Juggins House, 76 Buttercup Lane	c. 1940 Bungalow with several additions and outbuildings	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0327	Evans House, 38 Nats Court	c. 1930 Vernacular House with Craftsman elements	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0328	Sturgill House, 23 Ravenwood Drive	c. 1920 Vernacular House, exterior modifications have removed earlier Craftsman detailing	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-0330	Bailey House, 44 Ravenwood Drive	c. 1900 I-House with rear ell, garage, and gazebo	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-0364	House, 247 Riverside Parkway	c. 1920 Colonial Revival, American Foursquare residence with barn, shed, two secondary dwellings, garage, smoke house and other outbuildings	Salem Church	Not Eligible
089-0365	Gateway Drive	c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow, now demolished	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible, Demolished
088-5180	Chancellorsville Battlefield	c. 1863 Civil War battlefield with monuments, roads, rifle pits, structures, earthworks, trenches and a cemetery	Brokenburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Germanna Bridge, Mine Run, Richardsville, Salem Church, Spotsylvania, Storck, Unionville	NRHP Eligible
089-5246	House, 267 Bells Hill Lane	c. 1930 cinderblock house, now demolished	Stafford	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-5294	House, 536 Truslow Road	c. 1950 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5295	Stafford Nursery Inc., 544 Truslow Road	c. 1930 Bungalow with sheds and greenhouses supporting the nursery	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5331	House, 15 Krieger Lane	c. 1958 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5332	House, 100 Musselman Road	c. 1948 house with Craftsman detailing	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5333	House, 106 Musselman Road	c. 1952 Minimal Traditional house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5334	House, 110 Musselman Road	c. 1950 house with Craftsman detailing	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5339	House, 16 Krieger Lane	c. 1957 Ranch house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5373	House, 74 Simpson Road	c. 1958 Contemporary house	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
089-5396	Former Shell Station, 1118 Courthouse Road	c. 1965 Service Station	Stafford	Not Eligible
089-5426	Gateway Drive	c. 1955 cinderblock house, now demolished	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible, Demolished
089-5470	House, 8 Krieger Lane	c. 1962 Minimal Traditional with T-111 siding	Fredericksburg	Not Eligible
111-5295	Battle of Fredericksburg I	c. 1862 Civil War battlefield with intact archaeological deposits, but no remaining above-ground features	Fredericksburg, Guinea, Salem Church	Not Evaluated
287-5004	Building No. 1303, Caddy Road	c. 1918 pump house with brick walls and a concrete foundation	Quantico	Not Evaluated
287-5005	Building No. 1304, Caddy Road	c. 1918 enlisted barracks clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof	Quantico	Not Evaluated
287-5006	Building No. 1314, Caddy Road	c. 1953 metal warehouse on a concrete foundation	Quantico	Not Evaluated

In addition, one previously recorded resource, Aquia Church (DHR # 089-0008) was only documented through photography, and two historic battlefield districts (DHR #s 088-5180 and 111-5295) were not evaluated per VDOT. Two resources, DHR #287-5005 and #287-5006 on Marine Corps Base Quantico could not be accessed due to security and remain unevaluated. While in the field, CRA also inspected and analyzed the area to determine if a potential historic district was present in the vicinity of the project area.

DHR #089-0071, Fleurry, has been relocated to 2938 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 17) on the parcel of DHR # 089-0008. The original property is now the site of twenty-first-century commercial development (Figure 9 and 10)

DHR #089-0324 is located at 29 Rehoboth Drive. The original c. 1924 Craftsman residence has been demolished and replaced with a c. 2004 one-story, side-gable Compact Ranch residence with five bays (w/w/d/w/w) (Figure 11).

DHR #089-0325 is located at 76 Buttercup Lane. This c. 1940 residence was originally a three bay bungalow, but has had several additions, creating a cross-gable plan. It is a one-story, four-bay (ww/www/wddw/w) structure with a brick foundation (Figure 12). The exterior is wrapped in aluminum siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout the house are either one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six lights. One bay window is located on the front elevation. There is a one-story, enclosed front porch with a cross-gable roof. There is a shed roof addition to the rear and an enclosed, shed roof porch on the side elevation. The property is enclosed by a chain-link fence. There is a garage, springhouse, machine shed, and two additional sheds on the property.

DHR #089-0327 is located at 38 Nats Court. This property is only accessible through the junk yard to the northeast as Nats Court has been overgrown and abandoned. The one-and-one-half story, hipped c. 1930 Craftsman residence has three bays (www/d/w) and a concrete block foundation. The exterior is wrapped in vinyl siding and the roof is v-crimp metal panels. The

roof is pierced by an interior-slope brick chimney and an interior-slope concrete block chimney. There is a gable dormer on the front elevation. There are a mixture of window types throughout the house, including one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes; six-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; and fixed, four-light wood sashes. There is one picture window on the front elevation. A wood deck provides access to the front door and there is a rear one-bay, shed-roof porch with plain posts. There are two secondary residences on the property, both one-story with three bays (w/d/w). The property is largely overgrown and is now used as additional storage by the neighboring junk yard (Figure 13).

DHR #089-0328 is located at 23 Ravenwood Drive. This one-story, cross-gable c. 1920 frame residence has a parged, likely rock, foundation and is wrapped in vinyl siding (Figure 14). The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two interior-ridge brick chimneys. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash replacements flanked by vinyl shutters. There is a small wood deck leading to the entrance. There is one shed on the property.

DHR #089-0330 is located at 44 Ravenwood Drive. This two-story, side-gable c. 1900 I-house has three bays (w/d/w) (Figure 15). The exterior is wrapped in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-eave brick chimney piercing the roof. The windows throughout the building are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking four lights. There is a two-bay, one-story front porch with Tuscan columns supporting a hipped roof over a concrete foundation. There is a rear, two-story ell and a one-story side, shed-roof addition with a one-story pedimented porch over the side entry. A one-story, front-gable garage is located in the rear and there is a gazebo with a pediment roof located north of the house.

DHR # 089-0364 is located at 249 Riverside Parkway. This two-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, hip roof, frame American Fourquare house is situated on a concrete block foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof and clad with composite siding (Figure 16).



Figure 9. View of original parcel for DHR #089-0071.



Figure 10. View of Fleurry, DHR #089-0071, on relocated site.



Figure 11. View of DHR #089-0324.



Figure 12. View of DHR #089-0325.



Figure 13. View of DHR #089-0327.



Figure 14. View of DHR #089-0328.



Figure 15. View of DHR #089-0330.

A hip roof enclosed porch wraps around the façade to the west and rear elevations. Three interior brick chimneys extend from the slope of the roof over the façade and rear elevation. An exterior concrete block chimney is attached to the west elevation of the enclosed porch and a hip roof dormer extends from the center of the roof over the façade. The primary entry exhibits a wood door with eight lights that opens onto concrete steps; this entry is situated along the façade of the enclosed porch. Porch windows exhibit pairs of wood four light casement sashes. Additional windows throughout exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes; two bay windows exhibit paired eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes along the east elevation. A secondary entry is located at the center of the west elevation of the enclosed porch. It exhibits a wood door with a single light set behind a metal storm door that opens onto a wood deck. There is a one-story secondary dwelling approximately 117 ft northwest of the primary residence. There is a tenant house, smokehouse, barn, garage, machine shed, and additional shed located on the property

DHR #089-0365 is located at Gateway Drive. The c.1930 Craftsman bungalow once on this parcel has been demolished and replaced by asphalt paving for the parking area of Pohanka Honda (Figure 17).

DHR #089-5246 is located at 267 Bells Hill Lane. The c.1930 cinderblock residence once on this parcel has been demolished. The parcel is now a wooded lot with a wellhouse (Figure 18).

DHR #089-5294 is located at 536 Truslow Road. This one-story, side-gable c. 1950 Minimal Traditional residence has three bays (w/dw/w) and sits on a parged concrete foundation (Figure 19). The exterior is wrapped in asbestos siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is an interior-slope concrete block chimney piercing the roof. There is a one-bay, shed roof addition to the front elevation with an incised two-bay shed roof porch with turned posts and a concrete stoop. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. There is an above-ground pool and three prefabricated sheds on the property.



Figure 16. View of DHR #089-0364.



Figure 17. Current view of location of demolished resource DHR #089-0365.



Figure 18. View of DHR #089-5246.



Figure 19. View of DHR #089-5294.

DHR # 089-5295 is located at 544 Truslow Road. This one-story, c. 1930 bungalow has been heavily altered by a large addition to the north, replacement windows throughout, and vinyl siding (Figure 20). The property has been converted to commercial use and is now Stafford Nursery, Inc. The original block of the structure has one-and-a-half stories with large, shed roof dormers on both sides of the roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and there are side wood decks on both the original section and addition. Windows throughout are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacements, some of which feature six-light snap-in-grids. Large pediments cover double windows on the side elevation and the side entry. A secondary dwelling, now used as a store, is a c. 1950–1960 one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional building wrapped in Masonite siding (Figure 21). The building has a poured concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout are either one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six lights. There is a three-bay shed roof front porch with plain posts and brackets. The property features a gazebo, garage, two machine sheds, three greenhouses, and four sheds.

DHR #089-5331 is located at 12 Krieger Lane. This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), double-pile, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house with additions (Figure 22). It is situated on a concrete block foundation beneath siding. The area beneath the gable is clad with vertically laid composite siding. An exterior brick chimney is attached to the south elevation. The primary entry exhibits a door set behind a metal screen door that opens onto a concrete porch sheltered beneath a front-gabled porch roof. It is supported by wood posts; a wood balustrade runs the perimeter of the porch. Windows throughout exhibit paired and single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A gambrel roof addition is attached to the rear elevation; a front-gabled addition is attached to the southern half of this addition and houses an attached garage. A shed roof enclosed porch is attached to the south elevation of the gambrel roof addition. A secondary entry is located along the east elevation of the enclosed porch. An additional secondary entry is located at the center of the rear elevation of the gambrel roof addition.



Figure 20. View of DHR #089-5295.



Figure 21. View of secondary dwelling, converted to a store, on the parcel of DHR #089-5295.



Figure 22. View of DHR #089-5331.

DHR #089-5332 is located at 100 Musselman Road. This one-and-a-half story, front-gable c. 1948 residence with Craftsman influences has three bays (w/d/w) (Figure 23). The foundation is not visible. The exterior is wrapped in stone veneer and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There are two gable dormers wrapped in aluminum siding on either side of the roof. The roof is also pierced by an interior-slope chimney. There is a one-story, three-bay front porch with a hipped roof and plain posts. A one-story, one-bay front-gable addition to the rear is wrapped in stone veneer. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes or eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes.

DHR #089-5333 is located at 106 Musselman Road. This one-story, side-gable c. 1952 Minimal Traditional residence has four bays (w/ww/d/www) (Figure 24). The foundation is not visible due to foundation plantings. The exterior is wrapped in stone veneer and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by

an interior-slope stone veneer chimney. There is a side, three-bay porch with a hipped roof and poured concrete foundation. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. There is one picture window and a single six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window on the rear elevation. To the east of the house, there is a prefabricated shed.

DHR #089-5334 is located at 110 Musselman Road. This one-story, front-gable c. 1950 residence with Craftsman detailing has three bays (w/d/w) (Figure 25). The foundation is not visible. The exterior is wrapped in stone veneer and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by an exterior-eave stone veneer chimney. There is a one-story, three-bay front porch with a hipped roof supported by brick piers and battered posts. The front yard is defined by a low stone wall with piers capped by ball finials. The entrance is flanked by piers capped with decorative, cast-concrete lions. There is a ruinous concrete block shed to the rear.



Figure 23. View of DHR #089-5332.



Figure 24. View of DHR #089-5333.



Figure 25. View of DHR #089-5334.

DHR #089-5339 is located at 16 Krieger Lane. This is a c. 1957 one-story, five-bay (w/ww/d/www/dd), double-pile, side-gabled frame Linear Ranch house (Figure 26). It is situated on a concrete block foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof and clad with composite siding. The lower portion of the façade is clad with a brick veneer. An interior brick chimney extends from the slope of the roof over the façade, near the attached garage. The primary entry exhibits a replacement door with a fanlight that opens onto a concrete stoop. An aluminum picture window flanked by smaller two-over-two, double-hung aluminum sashes is located north of the entry. Additional windows throughout exhibit two-over-two, double-hung aluminum sashes. Façade windows are flanked by louvered shutters. A single window opening is located along the south elevation; three are located along the rear elevation, as is a sliding glass door. There is a shed and cistern to the rear.

DHR #089-5373 is located at 74 Simpson Road. This is a c. 1958 one-story, four-bay (www/d/ww/ww), shed and side-gabled roof

Linear Ranch house with an attached carport and Contemporary features such as wide eaves and differing roof configurations (Figure 27). It is situated on a concrete block basement beneath an asphalt shingle roof and clad with a brick veneer. A large exterior brick chimney is attached to the southeast elevation and is partially sheltered beneath the carport. The primary entry exhibits a paneled door with two lights that opens onto a concrete stoop. A group of three one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with snap-in grids is located south of the entry. Two sets of paired vinyl sliding sash windows are located north of the entry. Four single and paired vinyl windows are located along the rear elevation, and two are located along the northwest elevation. Three vinyl basement windows are also located along the rear elevation. A secondary entry opens into the carport, which is supported by wood posts.

DHR #089-5396 is located at 1118 Courthouse Road. The former c. 1965 Sunoco station has been demolished. The parcel is now a paved parking area (Figure 28).



Figure 26. View of DHR #089-5339.



Figure 27. View of DHR #089-5373.



Figure 28. View of the parcel for demolished resource DHR #089-5396.

DHR #089-5426 is located at 8 Krieger Lane. This is a one-story, three-bay (ww/d/w), double-pile, side-gabled frame American Small House situated on a concrete block foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof. It is clad with vertically-laid composite siding. A front-gabled dormer extends from the center of the roof over the façade and two interior brick chimneys extend from the center of the roof. The primary entry exhibits a paneled door that opens onto a concrete porch, which is sheltered beneath a flat porch roof. It is supported by wood posts; a balustrade runs the perimeter of the porch. Windows throughout exhibit single and paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in grids. Two window openings are located along the north and south elevations. A shed roof addition is attached to the rear elevation; a secondary entry comprised of a paneled door with nine lights set behind a metal storm door is located at the center. It opens onto a wood deck. A window opening is located on either side of the entry. There are three sheds and a garage on the parcel. (Figure 29)

DHR #089-5470 is located at 8 Krieger Lane. This one-story, side-gable c. 1962 Minimal Traditional residence has three bays (ww/d/w) and sits on a concrete block foundation (Figure 30). The exterior is wrapped in T-111 siding with aluminum siding underneath the porch, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by two interior-ridge brick chimneys, and there is a single gable dormer. The one-story, shed-roof front porch has wood posts, plain pickets and a vergeboard with sawn-circle detailing. Windows throughout the house are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six lights. There is a one-story, shed roof addition to the rear and a large wood deck. A garage and three sheds are located on the property. The northern side yard has been enclosed with a vertical wood board privacy fence.

DHR # 089-5610 is located at 3071 Jefferson Davis Highway. Aquia Pines Camp Resort was established c. 1975 as an RV and camper park with amenities that included a playground, store, restrooms, basketball court, and picnic area. The primary resource within the resort is the c. 1975 store building. This Ranch-style structure has one story and eight bays (w/d/w/w/d/w/d/w) (Figure 31). The site is steeply sloping, creating a full

walk-out basement housing laundry facilities. The significantly overhanging roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has an interior-ridge brick chimney and exterior metal bell. The exterior is clad in T-111 siding, and windows throughout are one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or fixed single-light wood sashes. There is a wood deck on the southern side elevation with stairs leading to the rear. Behind the store, there is a picnic shelter with an asphalt shingle roof and brick chimney grill, playground equipment, basketball court, abandoned putt-putt course, and above-ground pool. There are two groups of cabins on the parcel (Figure 32). The group to the north features three cabins of prefabricated log construction with incised, three-bay porches with sawn vergeboards and pickets. The cabins are identical in form and have sliding metal windows, vertical-board doors, and concrete pier foundations. The group to the east are two single-room, prefabricated log cabins with a three-bay front porch, metal sash sliding windows, sawn pickets and sawn vergeboard. There is a large side-gable, concrete block restroom approximately 290 ft to the east of the store. There are two secondary dwellings on the property. Approximately 295 ft northwest of the store there is one-story, four bay (w/wwwwd/w/w) mobile home. Approximately 95 ft south of the store, there is one-story, four bay (d/w/w/w) mobile home. The property features picnic tables throughout.

DHR #089-5611 is located at 2982 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1). Shiloh New Site Baptist Church is a one-story, four-bay (w/dd/w/w), front-gabled frame structure situated on a poured raised concrete foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof and clad with vinyl siding (Figure 33). The northernmost bay comprises a shed roof addition that wraps around the rear to the western half of the southwest elevation. The primary entry, comprised of paired wood paneled doors with two lights is situated at the center of a front-gabled entryway that opens onto stone steps. Façade windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in grids. Four window openings are located along the northeast and southwest elevations. Secondary entries are located along the southwest and northwest



Figure 29. View of DHR # 089-5426.



Figure 30. View of DHR # 089-55470.



Figure 31. View of the store associated with DHR #089-5610 and picnic tables.



Figure 32. View of cabins associated with DHR #089-5610.



Figure 33. View of DHR #089-5611.

elevations of the addition. There are two prefabricated sheds on the property. The cemetery, approximately 25 ft to the southwest, contains approximately 30–50 burials from 1948 to 2015.

DHR #089-5612 is located at 2980 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1). This c. 1965 one-story, three-bay (w/w/w), side-gabled concrete building is situated beneath an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 34). The area beneath the gables is clad with weatherboard. An exterior concrete block chimney is attached to the center of the rear elevation. The primary entry, located at the western corner of the southwest elevation, exhibits a glass and aluminum door that opens onto a concrete stoop. Two two-light metal pivot sash windows are set upon each other and located east of the entry. An identical window is located at the southern corner of the façade. A two-over-two, double-hung wood window is located at the center of the façade and a large metal picture window sheltered beneath a metal awning is located at the northern corner. A window identical to that along the southwest elevation is also located along the northeast elevation.

DHR #089-5613 is located at 2976 Jefferson David Highway (Route 1). This c. 1900–1915

concrete block American Foursquare residence with Craftsman detailing a two-and-one-half-stories, three bays (w/d/w), and a hipped roof. The south elevation is clad with vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An exterior concrete block chimney is attached to the center of the north elevation, and a hip roof dormer extends from the center of the roof over the façade. The roof is extremely deteriorated and portions have begun to collapse. The primary entry exhibits a wood door with a single light that opens onto a concrete porch that is sheltered beneath a wood porch above. A secondary entry is located along the second story and opens onto the wood screened in porch. Windows throughout exhibit one-over-one double hung vinyl, two-over-two double-hung wood, or two-light wood sliding sashes. Two window openings are located along each story of the south elevation, and two are located along the second story of the north and rear elevations. There is a non-historic mobile home approximately 30 ft to the rear of the residence. A frame barn, in ruinous condition, is 25 ft to the southwest and a former shed foundation lies between the residence and the barn (Figure 35).



Figure 34. View of DHR #089-5612.



Figure 35. View of DHR #089-5613.

DHR #089-5614 is located at 1150 Courthouse Road (Route 702). This frame, one-story c. 1985–1990 commercial building, a former McDonalds, has three bays (w/wwwwwd/d) and brick veneer foundation (Figure 36). Typical of the c. 1970 design and branding of the franchise, this building features an asphalt-shingle mansard roof, large plate glass windows, and a drive-through. There is a small trash shed in the rear.

DHR #089-5615 is located at 1056 Courthouse Road (Route 630). This c.1970 one-story, front-gabled former Shell Gas and Service Station is a concrete block structure primarily clad with a brick veneer and has five bays (w/wwwd/ww/ww/d) (Figure 37). The façade is clad with board-and-batten separated by brick veneer pilasters. A plate glass garage opening comprises the westernmost bay. Plate glass windows comprise all window openings along the façade and east elevation. The primary entry exhibits an aluminum and glass door. A secondary entry, comprised of a metal door is located along the east elevation. The former gas pump platform and shelter is located approximately 20 ft north of the gas station. It is comprised of three concrete platforms on which the gas pumps stood. Three metal poles extend up from the platforms to support the flat roof above.

DHR #089-5616 is located at 1204 American Legion Road (Route 628). This American Legion Post is a c. 1946 one-story, one-bay (d), front-gabled concrete block building situated beneath an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 38). Two concrete block additions are attached to the rear elevation. The façade is clad with vinyl siding and two interior brick chimneys extend from the center of the roof. Brick pilasters separate the southeast and northwest elevations of the original portion of the structure. A single entry comprised of a metal door that opens onto concrete steps is located at the center. A sign denoting the American Legion Post 290 and location is located just west of the entry. A secondary entry comprised of a metal door is located along the southeast elevation. A small shed roof, vinyl clad addition is attached to this elevation just south of the entry. Another secondary entry comprised of a metal door is located along the northwest elevation and is sheltered beneath a shed roof entryway supported by metal posts. There is a picnic shelter approximately 98 ft southwest of the legion hall with a restroom 35 ft beyond the picnic structure. A prefabricated shed is located 15 ft southeast of the restroom. There are three prefabricated sheds immediately adjacent to the legion hall.



Figure 36. View of DHR #089-5614.



Figure 37. View of DHR #089-5615.



Figure 38. View of DHR #089-5616.

DHR # 089-5617 is located at 2 Beagle Road (off of Route 652). This c. 1966 one-story, three-bay (ww/d/w), side-gabled, frame Compact Ranch house is situated on a concrete block foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 39). It is primarily clad with vinyl siding although a portion of the façade is clad with a brick veneer. An exterior brick chimney is attached to the center of the south elevation. The house is constructed into the hillside so that a portion of the basement is above grade along the north and rear elevations. A vinyl picture window flanked by smaller one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes is located south of the entry and paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes are located north of it. Two window openings are located along the north elevation and one along the south elevation. A shed roof porch enclosed with jalousie windows is attached to the center of the rear elevation. Paired and single window openings are located on either side. A metal carport is located approximately 15 ft south of the residence and a prefabricated shed is located approximately 30 ft northwest.

DHR #089-5618 is located at 15 Iras Lane (off of Route 17). This c. 1960 one-story, five-bay (d/w/d/www/www), double-pile, side-gabled frame Linear Ranch house has an attached garage. It is primarily clad with composite siding beneath an asphalt shingle roof, although the façade is clad with vertically laid wood siding and a brick veneer (Figure 40). Two interior brick chimneys extend from the slope of the roof over the rear elevation. The primary entry is comprised of a wood paneled door set behind a metal security door that opens onto a concrete stoop. A large nine-light wood picture window is located southwest of the entry and two sets of wood casement windows flanked by louvered shutters are located northeast of the entry. A wood sectional garage door is located at the southern corner of the façade. Two secondary entries are located along the rear elevation; the central entry is sheltered beneath a metal awning supported by metal poles. A large wood picture window is also sheltered under the awning. Three paired and single window openings are also located along this elevation. Single window openings are located along the southwest and northeast elevations.



Figure 39. View of DHR #089-5617.



Figure 40. View of DHR #089-5618.

DHR #089-5619 is located at 22 Iras Road (off of Route 17). This c. 1960 one-story, four-bay (ww/ww/d/www), double-pile, side-gabled frame house clad with a stone veneer has an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 41). A flat roof addition clad with particle board is attached to the southwest elevation. A stone veneer chimney extends from the center of the roof. The northernmost two bays are recessed from the rest of the house. The primary entry exhibits a door set behind a metal storm door that opens onto a concrete stoop sheltered beneath the roof overhang that is supported by a metal column. A large picture window flanked by smaller one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes is located north of the entry. Paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes are located south of the entry. Additional windows throughout exhibit paired or single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A single window opening is located along the northeast elevation and three along the southwest elevation. Two additional window openings are located along the rear elevation.

DHR #089-5620 is located at 537-543 Warrenton Road (Route 17). Sam's Pizza and Subs is a c. 1970 one-story, flat roof with a parapet, rectangular concrete block building clad with stucco (Figure 42). The façade is partially

clad with a brick veneer. A double-leaf entry flanked by six plate glass windows is located at the center of the façade. A secondary entry comprised of a wood door with an oval leaded light sheltered beneath a flat roof hood supported by concrete columns is located along the northwest elevation. Plate glass windows are located along the northwest and southeast elevations.

The Quality Inn is a two-story, front-gabled concrete block building clad with stucco beneath a metal panel roof (Figure 43). Seventeen bays are located along both stories of the northwest and southeast elevations and are divided by metal poles supporting the two-story porch that is sheltered beneath the roof overhang. Each bay is comprised of three plate glass windows and a metal door. A one-story, front-gabled room is attached to the northeast elevation; a porte cochere is attached to the northeast elevation of the room. A double-leaf entry flanked by four plate glass windows is located at the center of the northeast elevation and opens into the porte cochere. A one-story, flat roof extension is attached to the rear elevation; a metal door is located along the southeast elevation. Three plate glass windows and an aluminum and glass door are located along the rear elevation.



Figure 41. View of DHR #089-5619.



Figure 42. View of Sam's Pizza and Subs on the parcel of DHR #089-5620.



Figure 43. View of Quality Inn on the parcel of DHR #089-5620.

DHR #287-5004 is located on Caddy Road near the interchange with Route McB1 (Russell Road) and I-95. The surveyor was unable to access this property, but took pictures of the Pump House through the security gate. This one-story, brick veneer building has a concrete block foundation. The property has remained unchanged since the previous survey (Figure 44).

DHR #287-5005 is located on Caddy Road near the interchange with Route McB1 (Russell Road) and I-95. The surveyor was unable to access this property, the former enlisted barracks, and the resource was not visible through the security gate. The resource could not be documented.

DHR#287-5006 is located on Caddy Road near the interchange with Route McB1 (Russell Road) and I-95. The surveyor was unable to access this property. The resource is located immediately behind DHR #287-5004 and could not be photographed. The associated metal shed was documented during the survey.

DHR #287-5148 is located on Caddy Road near the interchange with Route McB1 (Russell Road) and I-95. This c. 1966 legged double ellipsoidal metal water tower has a central riser pipe and is supported by four support columns

(Figure 45). A single support strut runs the perimeter of the support columns and tie rods are located between each column to provide additional support. A tank ladder is attached to the southeast support column and leads up to the balcony that runs the perimeter of the tank before continuing up to the top of the tower. An antenna or lightning rod extends from the top of the tank.

Archaeological Survey Results

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance and systematic shovel testing of the six survey areas requiring additional survey designated by VDOT. While most of the study area was suitable for shovel testing, some portions were determined to be either too disturbed or excessively sloped. For example, transects situated adjacent to the southbound lane of I-95 ran through artificially constructed drainage ditches and culverts, and corridors with buried utilities (Figure 46). In some areas, shovel tests were situated to avoid waterlogged soils (Figure 47). Other areas exhibited steep slopes that were not suitable for subsurface testing (Figure 48) In all, 235 STPs were excavated, including radial and judgmental STPs (Figure 49a–49e). Cultural material was recovered from 12 of these STPs, all in association with Site 44ST0909.

One previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was identified during pedestrian reconnaissance (Site 44ST1220). Previously recorded prehistoric site 44ST0909 was re-visited and its boundaries were delineated based on the results of shovel testing. These sites along with an analyses of the remains recovered from them are discussed individually in the following section. Neither pedestrian survey nor shovel testing identified evidence of previously recorded historic archaeological site 44ST0622.

Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources

Site 44ST1220

Site 44ST1220 is mid-twentieth-century domestic site located on high, level terrain just west of the southbound lanes of I-95 approximately 4 km (2.5 miles) west of Falls Run (Figures 50 and 51). A ruined structure located approximately 90 m (295 ft) northwest of the study area is visible in aerial imagery and is likely one of two structures that appear on historic topographic maps. In 2012, Dovetail recorded the

structure as an architectural resource (DHR ID #089-5426). Dovetail revisited the property in 2014. According to V-CRIS

The previous investigators described the structure as a one-story, three-bay building constructed in the mid-1950s. At the time of their survey, the building was in ruinous condition having lost its roof, doors, and windows. South of the building, a circular, poured concrete well covered with a poured concrete cap was identified. Two ruinous outbuildings were also recorded in association with the above resource. One outbuilding had a concrete-block structural system. The other outbuilding was interpreted as having had a frame structural system based on associated debris. The well and two ruined outbuildings had been demolished by 2017.

In concurrence with Dovetail's recommendation, VDHR determined the architectural resource (DHR ID #089-5426) to be not eligible for the NRHP (Dollins and Carmody 2014). The features and historic cultural material observed on the ground surface within and adjacent to Archaeological Survey Area No. 2 are interpreted as associated with this resource.



Figure 44. View of DHR #287-5004.



Figure 45. View of DHR #287-5148.



Figure 46. View of disturbed corridor along I-95 looking northeast.



Figure 47. View of low, wet soils in study area looking south.



Figure 48. View of steep-sided valley walls at 44ST0909.

V17V009 (21JUL2017) T:JR

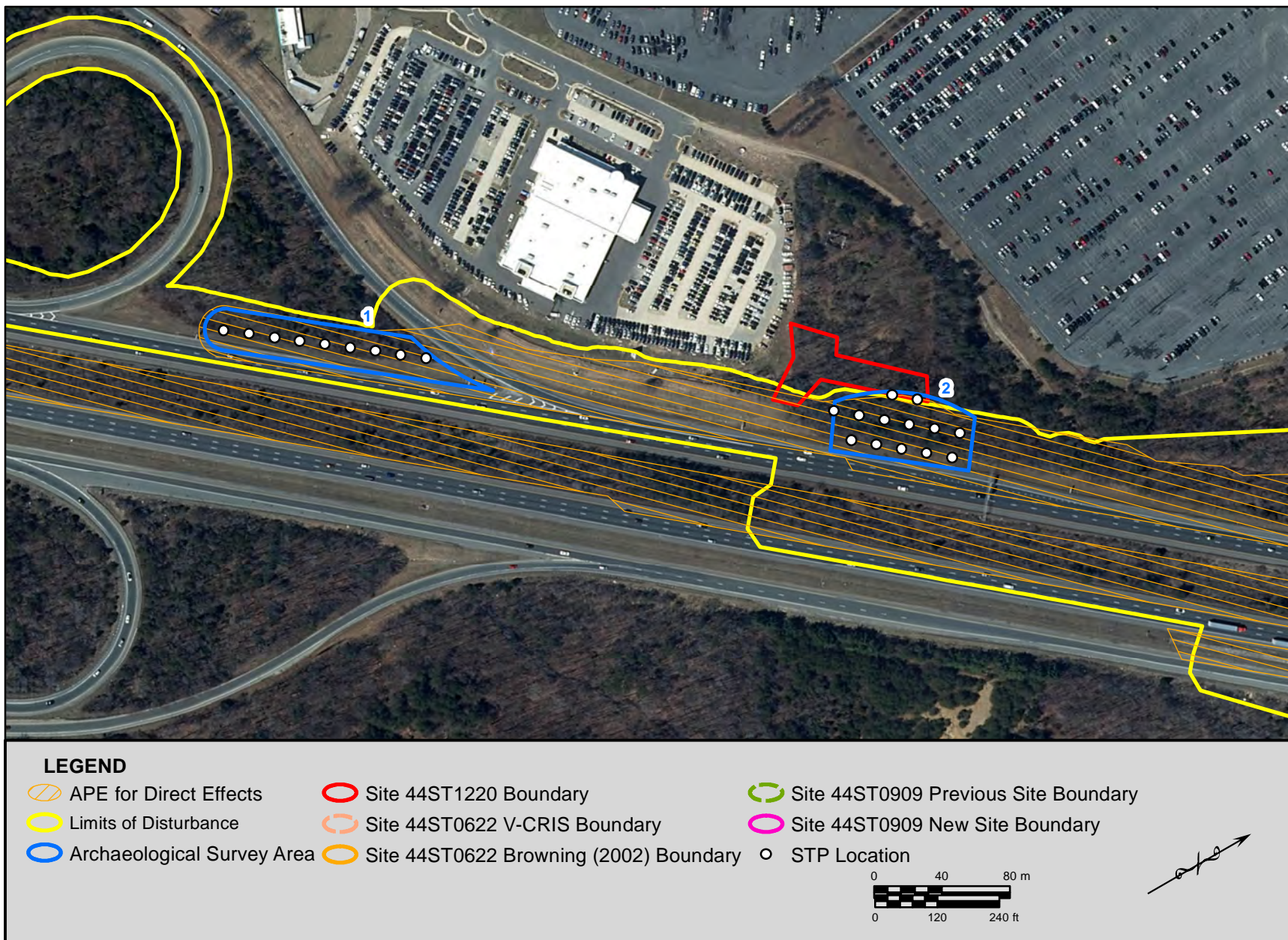


Figure 49a. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.

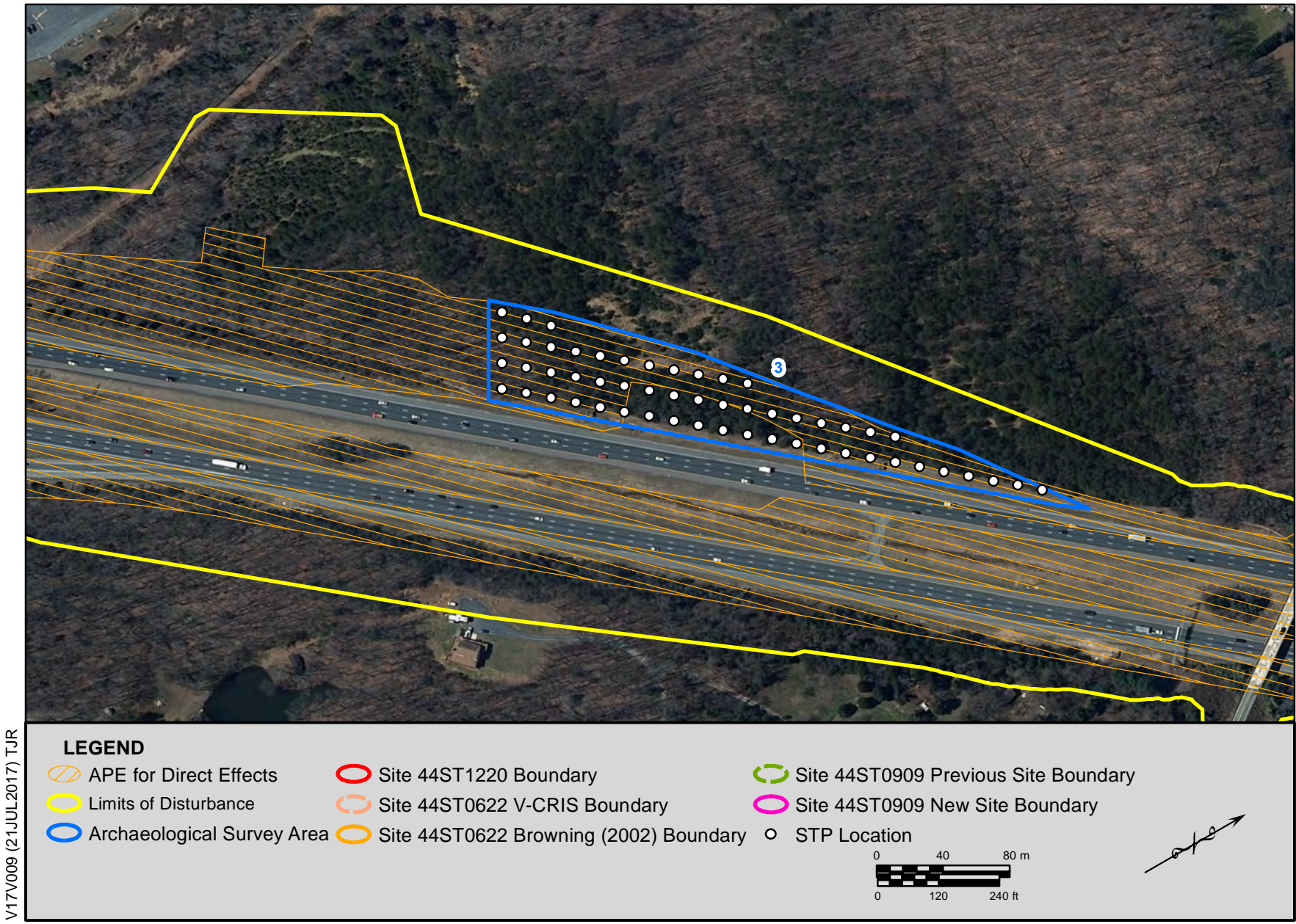


Figure 49b. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.

V17V009 (21JUL2017) TJR

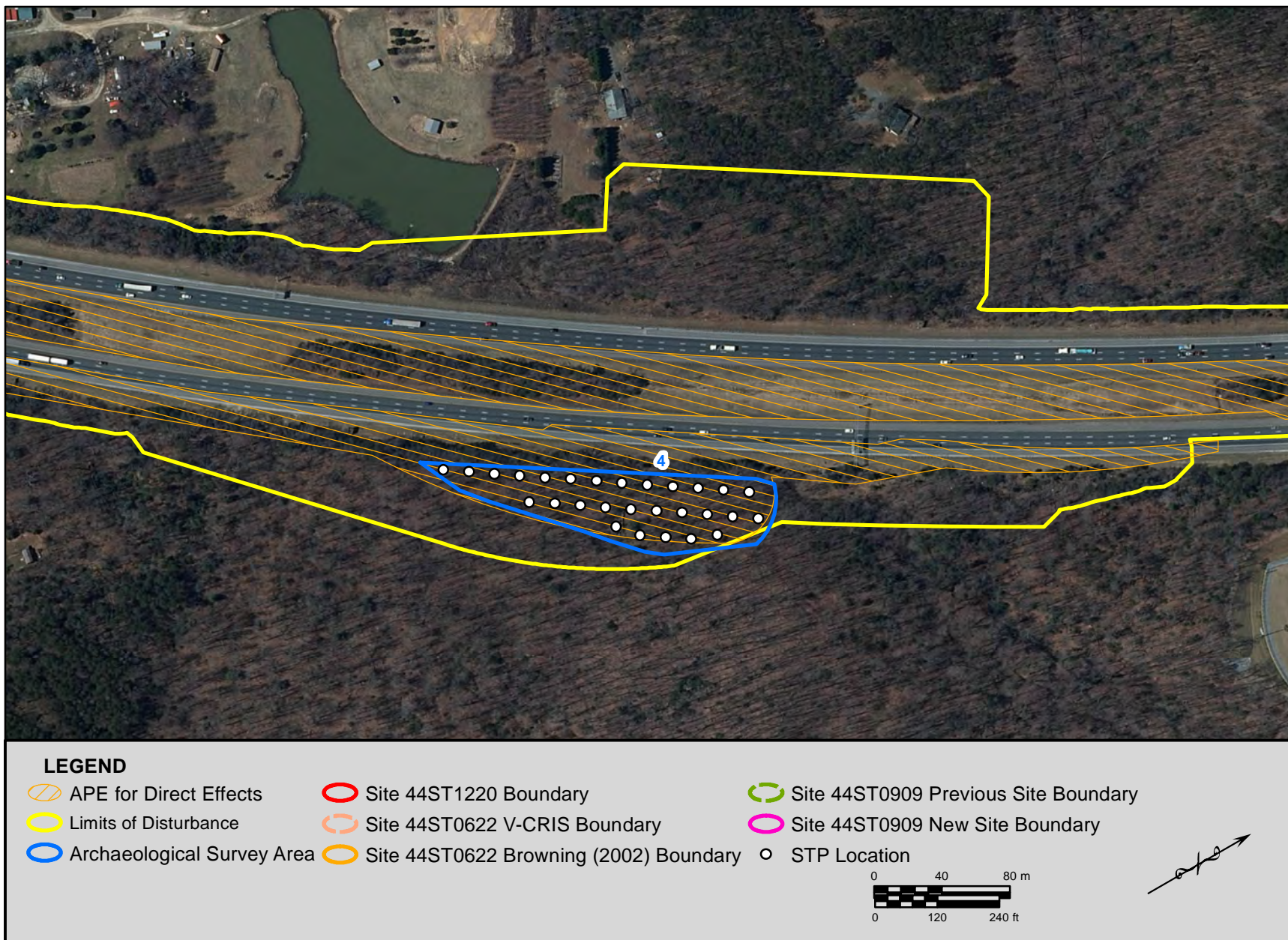


Figure 49c. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.

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Figure 49d. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.

V17V009 (21.JUL.2017) T.JR

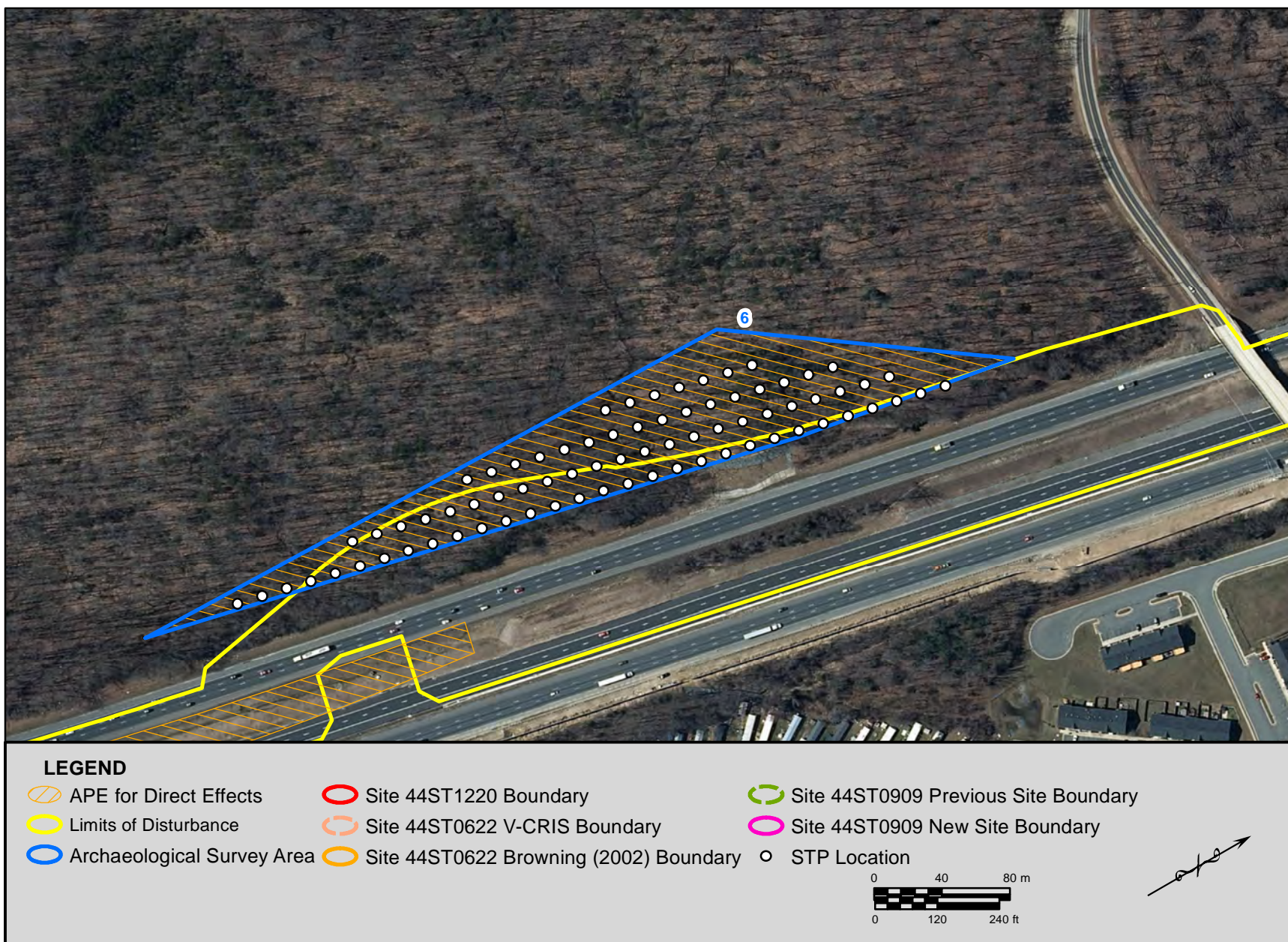


Figure 49e. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.

V17V009 (21.JUL.2017) T.JR

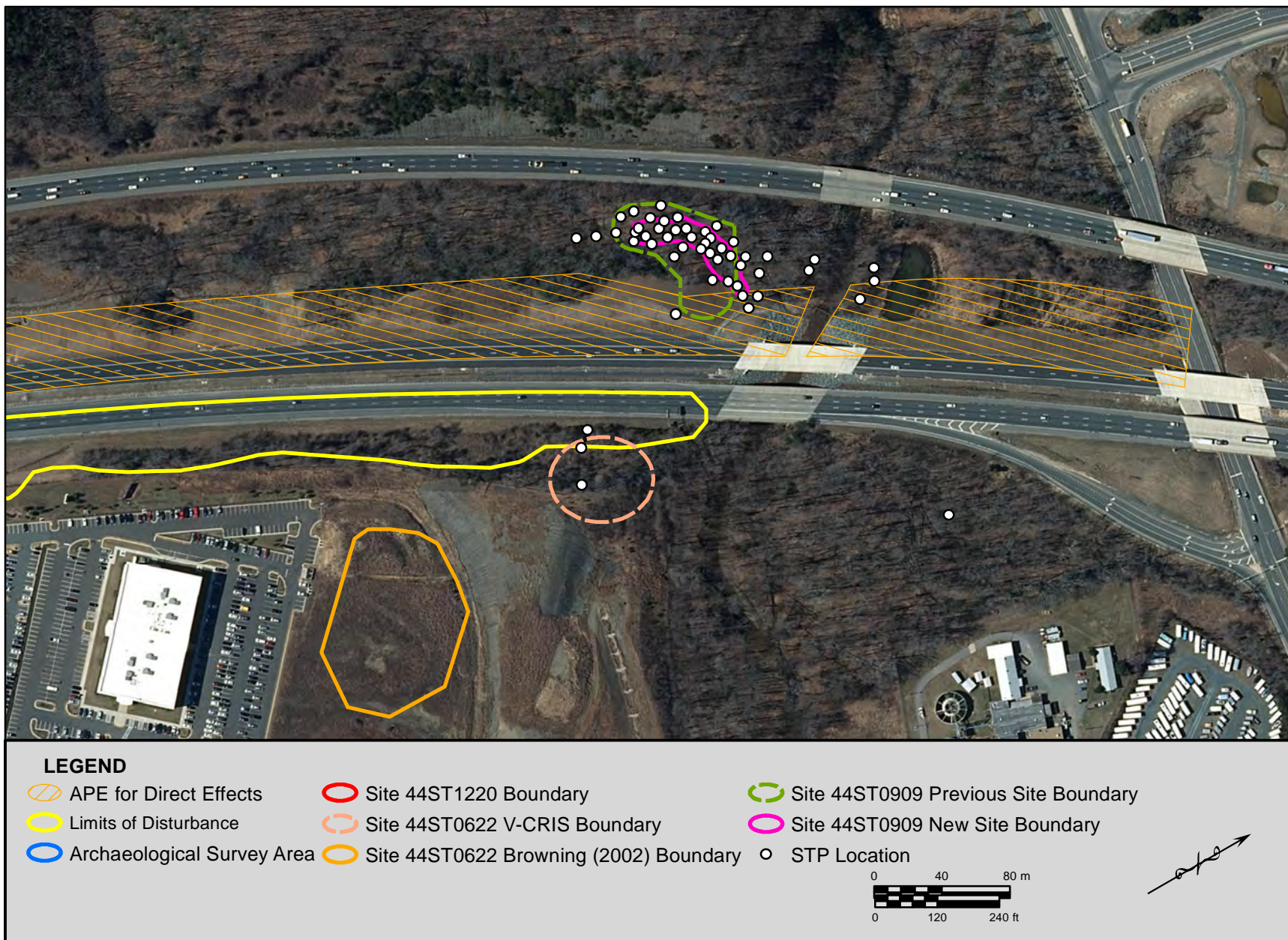


Figure 49f. Aerial Imagery Showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, Archaeological Survey Areas, Archaeological Site Locations, and STP Locations.



Figure 50. Aerial imagery showing 44ST1220 Site boundary.

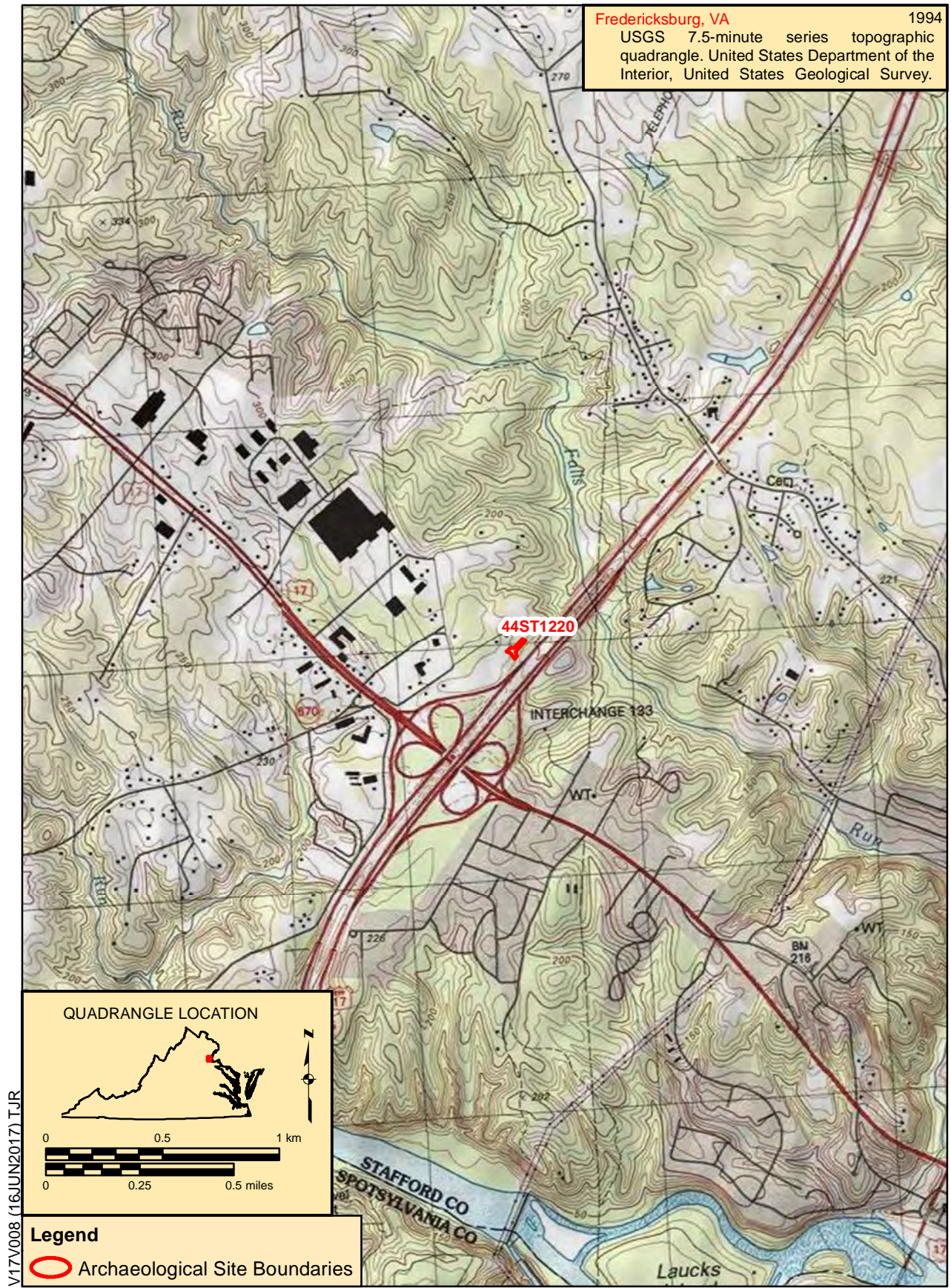


Figure 51. Location of the Site 44ST1220 boundaries on USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

The investigated portion of Site 44ST1220 is bound in the southwest by a fence dividing the parcel from a CARMAX lot. The southeastern boundary of the site is defined by the southbound lane of I-95. The northeastern boundary of the site is defined by the steep slope at the edge of the landform along which portions of a historic barbed wire fence were observed. The northwest boundary was not defined during the present survey but the site is presumed to extend at least as far as the ruined building described above.

STPs excavated within the survey area did not identify buried cultural deposits and no subsurface testing was conducted outside of the survey area boundaries. A typical shovel test profile (STP B-14) encountered brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam from 0 to 25 cm (0 to 9.8 in) bgs over light gray (10YR 7/1) coarse sand with heavy gravels from 25 to 60 cm (9.8 to 23.6) bgs. Mid-twentieth-century Clorox bleach bottles, a glass beverage container, and cinder blocks were observed on the ground surface within the study area. To the west of the study area, portions of a stone foundation for a structure were observed (Figure 52). Numerous cinder blocks with coarse, heavy conglomerate were observed across the site area, stockpiled in some places and in other places appearing as parts of now collapsed or ruined

structures (Figure 53). Other evidence of former structures included corrugated tin roofing or siding, square cut logs, and red clays bricks, some of which were burned. An electrical outlet was observed on the ground surface. Saw cut bovid long bones were observed, notably at the north and south ends of the structure foundation and in the vicinity of what is interpreted as the remains of a gate where a post and an iron strap hinge were identified at the northwestern end of an overgrown driveway. Tall sweet gum and tulip poplar trees dominate the site area. These species are notably absent northwest of the site.

A trailer parked west of the study area marks a boundary between the site and a dump of mid- to late-twentieth-century materials, including stockpiled wire fencing and cinder blocks, broken glass bottles, and nylon tarps and plastic coolers.

The site is not known to have been associated with any historically significant persons or events and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Based on the sparse surface representation and lack of subsurface deposits, this site within the APE is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Criterion C is not applicable to this resource. No additional work is recommended at this site.



Figure 52. Location of structure foundation at Site 44ST1220.



Figure 53. Rubble pile at Site 44ST1220.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

44ST0909

Site 44ST0909 is situated in a steep-sided valley at the confluence of Chopawamsic Creek and an unnamed, northerly flowing tributary (Figure 53). The site was previously investigated in 2007 by Thunderbird during a Phase I archaeological survey of the I-95/395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes Project (Buchanan et al. 2007). The previous investigators excavated eight shovel tests at 7.62 m (25 ft) and 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals, which produced moderate quantities of lithic debitage (quartz), fire-cracked rock, an Early Woodland Marcey Creek ceramic sherd, a possible Accokeek ware sherd, an Archaic period projectile point (possible Kanawa or St. Alban's), quartz cores, a non-diagnostic biface, and two scrapers. The ceramics were recovered from a shovel test (STP 263) that revealed a paleosol or

buried surface containing a Late Archaic to Early Woodland (3500–4000 years B.P.) hearth feature.

The previous investigators interpreted Site 44ST0909 as a prehistoric campsite with stratigraphically intact cultural deposits containing diagnostic cultural material and features (i.e. ceramics, projectile points, and a hearth) attributed to at least the Early Woodland (1000–500 years B.P.). They hypothesized that the site was seasonally occupied with a focus on “seasonal [spring and early summer] fish runs and other resources found in the vicinity of the site” (Buchanan et al. 2007:iv). They recommended that the site be avoided or investigated further to evaluate its NRHP eligibility.

The present survey confirmed the location of Site 44ST0909. It is situated in the median between the southbound lane of I-95 and the recently constructed HOV/Bus/HOT Lane to the east. The road construction does not appear to have affected the site as delineated by Buchanan et al. (2007).



Figure 54. View of Unnamed Tributary Running Through Site 44ST0909.

A total of 46 STPs were excavated at 25 ft intervals to further investigate and delineate Site 44ST0909 (Figure 55). Of these, 11 yielded prehistoric artifacts associated with the site. One STP (Ju14) produced a single shard of light green vessel glass. The results of subsurface testing suggest Site 44ST0909 covers approximately 0.1 ha (0.26 acres). In a broader sense, the site is bound by terrain. The valley in which the site sits tapers to the south creating a natural southern boundary. Likewise, the steep slopes to the east and west naturally define the site's limits in those directions. The wide, linear depression referred to by the previous investigators as a flood chute or relict channel of Chopawamsic Creek define the site's northern boundary. No cultural deposits were identified on the north side of this depression or north of Chopawamsic Creek.

Typical soil profiles observed in the site area consist of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam surface horizon, underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil first evident between 20 and 30 cm (8 and 12 inches) bgs.

The lithic assemblage from Site 44ST0909 consists of quartz debitage, informal tools, and non-diagnostic bifaces. Several small quartz boulders were observed on the ground surface and protruding from the bank of the unnamed tributary. Quartz cobbles were observed in the creek bed and on cobble bars. These lithic raw materials were likely utilized by the prehistoric occupants of the site. One piece of burned clay was identified in STP F33.

A total of 61 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from STPs excavated during the current survey from a maximum depth of 75 cm (29.5 in) bgs occurring in both the A and B soil horizons. (see Appendix A). The assemblage includes 47 pieces of quartz debitage, 1 core, 2 bifaces, 10 thermally altered rocks, and 1 piece of burned clay, but no other ceramics. One possible feature was identified in STP F12 containing a large quantity of angular quartz cobbles, some of which appeared thermally altered. A sample of this material was collected.



Figure 55. Aerial imagery showing Site 44STE0909 boundary, STPs locations, and APE for Direct Effects.

Taken together, the results of the survey and those of previous investigations suggest site 44ST0909 has the potential to contain significant cultural deposits attributed to at least the Early Woodland period. The paleosol and hearth identified by the previous investigators suggest the potential for other features.

44ST0622

Site 44ST0622 (“Fritter 1” in Browning 2002) was reported to VDHR in 2002 by Browning and Associates, Ltd. The V-CRIS Data Viewer shows the site as mapped within the project APE just south of Chopawamsic Creek and east of the northbound lanes of I-95. However, Browning (2002) reported that the site is located approximately 200 m (656.2 ft) southeast of where it appears on V-CRIS, on a ridge finger just south of Chopawamsic Creek and east of I-95 and outside of the APE. According to the site form, Browning’s survey consisted of,

Visual examination of exposed foundations, open stone lined well, landscaping vegetation and total disturbed area provide site function and limits. Fieldstone & brick are used for foundations. A concrete addition was noted. Fieldstone well is open on site. [Browning 2002:18]

Browning seems to confuse or conflate his descriptions of Fritter 1 (Site 44ST0622) and what he refers to as Bloomington House (089-0017) in different sections of the report and on the site form. The discrepancies lie in whether a feature at the site is a well or cellar, the material lining the well or cellar, and the material and integrity of the reported foundation.

According to the Site 44ST0622 site form,

Visual examination of exposed foundations, open stone lined well, landscaping vegetation and total disturbed area provide site function and limits. Fieldstone & brick are used for foundations. A concrete addition was noted. Fieldstone well is open on site

In his report, Site 44ST0622 is described as,

a 19th and 20th century farmstead. It is composed of scatter of handmade brick over an area of 250 feet diameter. A single piece of concrete with bricks within it appears to be a 20th century addition. A small cellar hole is evident with brick lining. Plant species

include Creeping Charlie (Lysimachia), asparagus and vinca minor. Locust trees also are profuse on the site. This site appears to be identified as Mrs. Powers on the 1864 Gilmer Map, although the land [sic] of landform precludes accurate placements. It is shown on the 1924 Quantico 15’ USGS Quad accurately.

The house also appears on Quantico USGS Quadrangle maps from 1927, 1940, 1943, and 1944 (see Figure 6).

The site form and report note that Site 44ST0622 may be part of the Powers estate labelled as such on maps produced in 1863 and 1864 by Confederate Chief Engineer in Richmond, General J.A. Gilmer (see Figure 5 [Gilmer map]). As discussed above, this is a convincing association.

During the present field survey a visual inspection was made of the site location as mapped in V-CRIS (Figure 56). No features such as those reported by Browning were observed in the area and the nature of the terrain within the V-CRIS site boundary does not appear conducive to the placement of a farm or house. The landscape rises steeply from the eastern side of the northbound lanes of I-95 to a narrow ridgetop with actively eroding soils. One shovel test was excavated on the ridgetop and one shovel test was excavated on level ground adjacent to I-95. Both tests were negative.

The soil profile on top of the ridge at the east edge of the APE, revealed almost no accumulated soil and terminated at degraded bedrock just below a very thin layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt.

The test excavated adjacent to the northbound lanes of I-95, revealed a soil profile consisting of black (10YR 2/1) silt loam on top of bedrock.

Failing to identify Site 44ST0622 south of Chopawamsic Creek, a survey was made of the north side of the creek under the assumption that it had been inaccurately mapped in V-CRIS. Here the crew identified a wooden power pole and a saw cut bovid long bone, however no structural foundations, well or cellar, building materials, or other artifacts or installations that may be interpreted as evidence for a historic home or

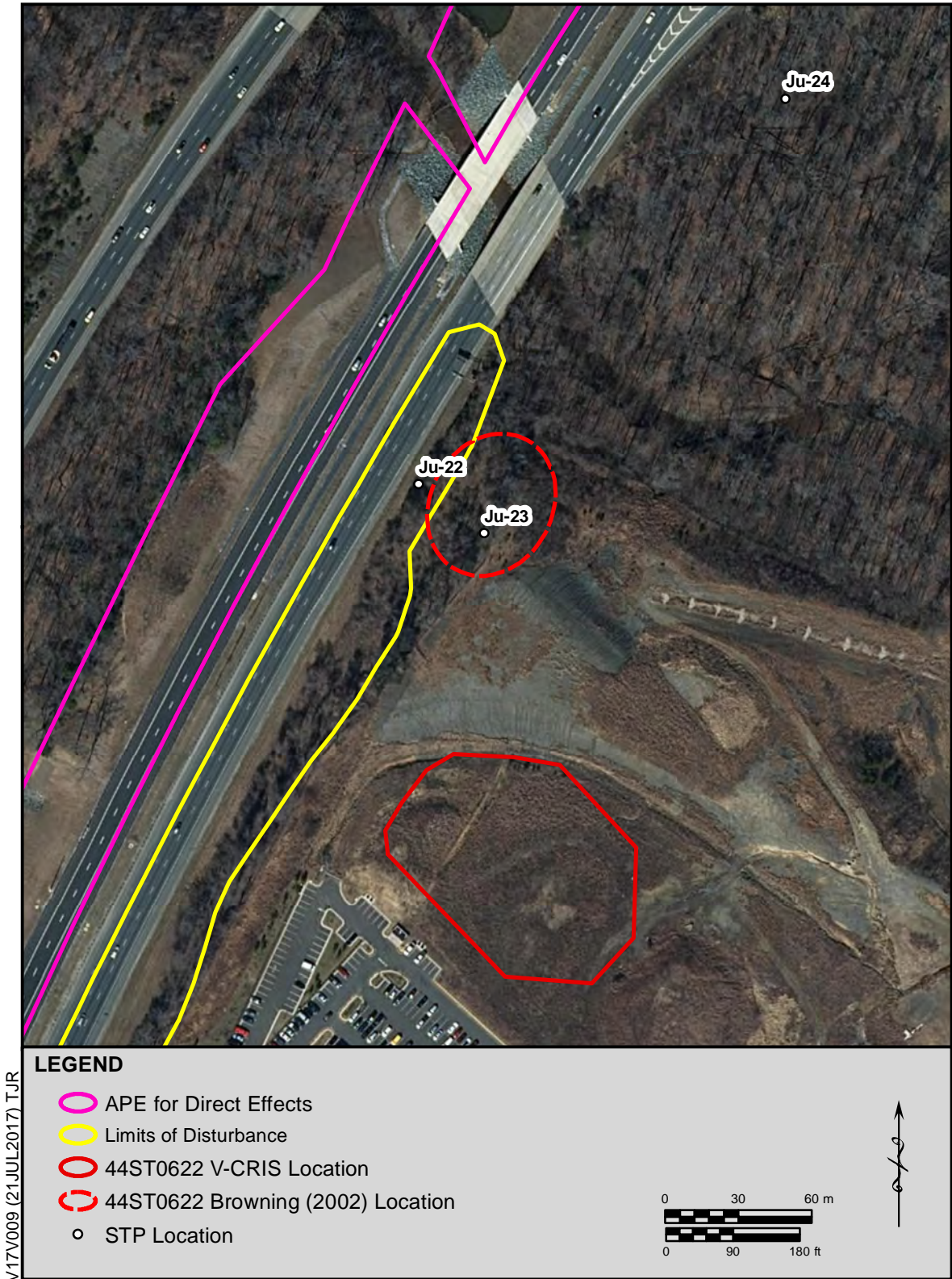


Figure 56. Aerial imagery showing APE for Direct Effects, Limits of Disturbance, STP locations, and Site 44ST0622 V-CRIS location and Browning (2002) location.

farmstead were identified. A shovel test excavated in this area revealed dark brown (10YR 3/3) wet sandy clay loam underlain by a light gray (10YR 7/1) redoximorphic sandy clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8).

As stated above, Browning identified Site 44ST0622 approximately 200 m (656.2 ft) southeast of its location in V-CRIS. Because the site's actual location is outside of the APE, it was not visited in the field during the present survey. Therefore, CRA offers no recommendations regarding the integrity, significance, or NRHP eligibility of Site 44ST0622.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of 21 previously recorded architectural resources within the APE: Fleurry, also known as the Anne Moncure House, (DHR #089-0071) that has been relocated to the grounds of Aquia Church; four demolished resources adjacent to I-95 (DHR #089-0324, #089-0365, #089-5246, and #089-5426); one resource, now associated with the water treatment plant at Marine Corps Base Quantico (DHR #s #287-5004); a former residence now converted to a business, Stafford Nursery, Inc. (DHR # 089-5295); and 13 residential resources (DHR #089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-5294, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, and #089-5470). CRA identified 12 additional resources (DHR #s 089-5610 through # 089-5620 and # 287-5148) during the survey that, based on visual inspection and historical research, appeared to meet the age threshold.

Architectural Resources

There were 33 resources documented in the course of the survey. Five additional resources were not fully documented. The National Register listed resource Aquia Church (DHR #089-0008) was photographed, but no additional evaluation was completed, per VDOT guidance. The two previously recorded Civil War Battlefields within the project area,

Chancellorsville Battlefield (DHR # 088-5180) and Battle of Fredericksburg 1 (DHR # 111-5295) were not evaluated per VDOT. Two resources, DHR #s 287-5005 and #287-5006 on Marine Corps Base Quantico could not be assessed due to security and remain unevaluated. CRA recommends that 33 resources documented as part of the survey (DHR #089-0071, #089-0324, #089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-0365, #089-5246, #089-5294, #089-5295, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, #089-5396, #089-5426, #089-5470, #089-5610, #089-5611, #089-5612, #089-5613, #089-5614, #089-5615, #089-5616, #089-5617, #089-5618, #089-5619, #089-5620, #287-5004 and #287-5148) do not possess noteworthy associations or architectural significance and/or do not retain sufficient integrity to reflect such association or significance. As such, they are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As further explained on the individual survey forms, research did not reveal any specific association between these sites and persons or events of substantive historic significance (Criteria A and B), and none of the associated buildings or structures stand out as outstanding examples of a particular style, type, or method of construction (Criterion C). Furthermore, alterations, including the replacement or removal of windows and doors, the construction of additions, and the application of vinyl and aluminum siding, have affected the integrity of the houses and sheds associated with these resources.

Collectively or as small groups, the 33 resources identified by field survey and evaluated for NRHP eligibility do not constitute a noteworthy collection of resources that would be eligible as a historic district or a historic landscape, nor do they appear to contribute to a larger potential historic district within the vicinity of the project area. Collectively, the resources do not reflect a significant development pattern or design. Furthermore, many of the identified resources reflect the common styles of Ranch and Minimal Traditional and do not represent outstanding examples of styles, types, or methods of construction (Criterion C). Additionally, research did not reveal any associations between the resources in the survey area and significant

individuals or events (Criteria A and B). Feeling and association, key components of a historic district's integrity, are not present within the project area. The lack of association of these resources is further emphasized by recent construction of residences throughout the length of the proposed project along I-95.

Therefore, CRA concurs that 21 previously-recorded resources (DHR #089-0008, #089-0071, #089-0324, #089-0325, #089-0327, #089-0328, #089-0330, #089-0364, #089-0365, #088-5180, #089-5246, #089-5294, #089-5295, #089-5331, #089-5332, #089-5333, #089-5334, #089-5339, #089-5373, #089-5396, #089-5426, #089-5470, #111-5295, and #287-5004) are not eligible for listing in the NRHP individually. Three previously-recorded resources were not evaluated per VDOT as part of this study: Aquia Church (DHR # 089-0008), Chancellorsville Battlefield (DHR # 088-5180), and Battle of Fredericksburg I (DHR # 111-5295). Two resources, DHR #s 287-5005 and #287-5006 on Marine Corps Base Quantico could not be assessed due to security and remain unevaluated. CRA recommends that the 12 newly recorded resources (DHR #089-5610 through #089-5620 and #287-5148) are also not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, individually. Likewise, CRA recommends that there is no potential for a historic district or notable landscape. Thus, no further work is recommended for these resources (see Table 5).

Archaeological Resources

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of one newly recorded historic site (Site 44ST1220), and verified the location of one previously recorded prehistoric site (44ST0909) (Table 6). Attempts to relocate Site 44ST0622 based on its mapped location in V-CRIS were unsuccessful. No evidence of the features observed by the previous investigator – structural foundations, a stone-line well or cistern – were identified within the APE during the present survey. Browning's (2002) technical report contains a map showing the site area at approximately 200 m southeast of the site location as it appears in V-CRIS, placing the site beyond the APE. The site location has been updated in V-CRIS based on this review.

Site 44ST1220, interpreted as a mid-twentieth-century domestic site, was identified exclusively based on surface materials. A small portion of the site is located within the APE represented by two Clorox bleach bottles and four cinder blocks. No subsurface deposits or other cultural features associated with this site were identified within the study area.

The site is likely associated with a previously recorded architectural resource (DHR ID #089-5426) located north of the APE and the investigated site area. This architectural resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Cultural features observed during the present survey at the site outside of the APE included stone structural foundations, rubble piles composed of cinder blocks and brick, an overgrown driveway, wire fencing, stockpiled fencing and cinder blocks, and a trash dump.

The site is not known to have been associated with any historically significant persons or events and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP based on Criterion A or B. Based on the sparse assemblage and lack of subsurface deposits, this site is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP based on Criterion D. Criterion C is not applicable to this resource. No additional work is recommended at this site.

Site 44ST0909 was recorded by Buchanan et al. (2007) as a prehistoric campsite dating to at least the Early Woodland period. The site is situated in a valley at the confluence of Chopawamsic Creek and an unnamed tributary flowing from the south. Quartz outcrops in the valley were exploited as a lithic resource by prehistoric occupants at the site.

The previous investigators recommended additional study to evaluate the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing conducted during the present survey further refined the site boundaries. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered from stratigraphically intact deposits on both sides of the tributary. Quartz cobbles were observed within the tributary creek bed, a quartz outcrop was observed within the western bank, and quartz boulders were noted on dry ground west of the tributary. Based on the combined data

Table 6. Recommendations for Investigated Archaeological Sites.

DHR ID No.	Site Name	Site Types	Time Periods	Evaluation Status
44ST0622	Fritter 1	Farmstead	19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	Unevaluated
44ST0909		Camp, temporary	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.)	Potentially Eligible
44ST1220		Dwelling	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	Not Eligible

from the present and previous surveys, including the presence of lithic raw material sources, intact subsurface cultural deposits, buried archaeological features, and diagnostic cultural material, Site 44ST0909 has the potential to contribute important information to prehistory or history (Criterion D). Therefore, CRA recommends that the site is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C are not applicable.

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APPENDIX A. ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Table A-1. Historic Artifact Inventory.

Project Name	Phase	State Site #	Context	Lot	Quantity	Weight (g)	Group	Class	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Attribute 3	Attribute 4	Portion	Mark	Minimum Date	Maximum Date	Burned	Discarded	Comments	Secondary Comments
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-14, A Hzn, 30-40 cmbgs	0007	1	4.30	Domestic	Glass Tableware	Flatware: Body	Borosilicate, Jadeite	Press Mold	Embossed	Body		1945	1963			Floral pattern	Florence 1996
				Total:	1	4.3														

Table A-2. Prehistoric Artifact Inventory.

Project Name	Phase	State Site #	Context	Lot	Quantity	Weight (g)	Group	Class	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Attribute 3	Attribute 4	Cortex Type	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Discarded	Comments	Bifacial Tech	Blade Modific
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-12, FEA 01, A Hzn, 0-35 cmbgs	0001	1	1.70	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-12, FEA 01, A Hzn, 0-35 cmbgs	0001	1	10.40	Lithic	Debitage		Size 4 (3/4 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 waterworn.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-12, FEA 01, A Hzn, 0-35 cmbgs	0001	2	31.30	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-12, FEA 01, A Hzn, 0-35 cmbgs	0001	3	171.30	Lithic	Thermally Altered Rock	Fire-Cracked Cobble			Quartz				-discarded-			
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-22, A Hzn, 0-24 cmbgs	0002	2	1.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-22, A Hzn, 0-24 cmbgs	0002	2	4.70	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	1	0.60	Ceramic	Burned Clay/Daub	No Impressions								Burned clay		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	5	5.40	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 w/ cortex.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	6	20.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					2 w/ cortex.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	5	31.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 4 (3/4 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 w/ cortex.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	1	65.90	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP F-33, A Hzn, 30-75 cmbgs	0003	4	98.70	Lithic	Thermally Altered Rock	Fire-Cracked Cobble			Quartz				-discarded-			
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-05, A Hzn, 0-20 cmbgs	0004	1	4.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 4 (3/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-05, A Hzn, 30-45 cmbgs	0005	1	0.90	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-11, A Hzn, 0-40 cmbgs	0006	1	0.10	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-11, A Hzn, 0-40 cmbgs	0006	1	1.10	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-11, A Hzn, 0-40 cmbgs	0006	1	21.90	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 w/ cortex.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-11, A Hzn, 0-40 cmbgs	0006	1	30.60	Lithic	Thermally Altered Rock	Fire-Cracked Cobble			Quartz				-discarded-			
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-16, A Hzn, 0-20 cmbgs	0008	1	0.20	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-16, A Hzn, 0-20 cmbgs	0008	3	9.30	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-16, A Hzn, 0-20 cmbgs	0008	1	14.70	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, A Hzn, 0-17 cmbgs	0009	1	1.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, A Hzn, 0-17 cmbgs	0009	1	3.30	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, A Hzn, 0-17 cmbgs	0009	1	57.50	Lithic	Thermally Altered Rock	Fire-Cracked Cobble			Quartz				-discarded-			
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, B Hzn, 10-48 cmbgs	0010	1	0.50	Lithic	Debitage		Size 2 (1/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, B Hzn, 10-48 cmbgs	0010	1	4.00	Lithic	Debitage		Size 3 (1/2 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-25, B Hzn, 10-48 cmbgs	0010	1	12.40	Lithic	Thermally Altered Rock	Fire-Cracked Cobble			Quartz				-discarded-			
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-26, A Hzn, 0-32 cmbgs	0011	1	25.60	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 w/ cortex.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-26, B Hzn, 32-70 cmbgs	0012	1	15.10	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 waterworn.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-31, A Hzn, 0-15 cmbgs	0013	1	50.50	Lithic	Formal Flaked Stone	Biface		Complete	Quartz	Matrix/Residual		Possible Alteration		Hard/Soft Hammer	Bifacial Retouch	
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-32, B Hzn, 10-60 cmbgs	0014	1	96.80	Lithic	Core	Core Fragment	Unidirectional	Cortex Present	Quartz	Matrix/Residual		Possible Alteration				
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-32, B Hzn, 10-60 cmbgs	0014	3	89.00	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 w/ cortex. 1 shatter.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-33, A Hzn, 0-10 cmbgs	0015	1	23.20	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-33, B Hzn, 30-40 cmbgs	0016	1	7.70	Lithic	Debitage		Size 4 (3/4 inch)	Cortex Absent	Quartz							
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-33, B Hzn, 30-40 cmbgs	0016	1	10.80	Lithic	Debitage		Size 5 (1 inch)	Cortex Present	Quartz					1 waterworn.		
Fred Exp.	I	44ST0909	STP JU-33, B Hzn, 30-40 cmbgs	0016	1	72.70	Lithic	Formal Flaked Stone	Biface		Complete	Quartz	None Present		No Evidence		Hard/Soft Hammer	Alternate Bevel	
				Total:	61	997.9													

APPENDIX B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

Snapshot

Date Generated: July 20, 2017

Site Name: Fritter 1
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1800 - 1899, 1900 - 1949
Site Type(s): Farmstead
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: QUANTICO
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: No Data
Elevation: 110
Aspect: Facing South
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 1.510
Landform: Ridge Finger
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1900
End Year: 1949
Comments: October 2002

Component 2

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Civil War, Early National Period, Reconstruction and Growth
Start Year: 1800
End Year: 1899
Comments: October 2002

Component 3

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Site may be Mrs. Powers shown on 1864 Gilmer.

October 2002

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FREDERICKSBURG EXPANSION PROJECT, STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

VDOT Project No.: 0095-969-739, P101
UPC No: 110527
VDHR File No.: 2007-2006

By
Timothy Roberts, RPA
and
Laura Purvis

Informant Data:

Name: Unknown
Company 1: Stafford County
Address 1: Stafford
State: Virginia
Surveyor Notes: Cultural Resources Assessment of potential for sites due to proposed land swap between Stafford County and developer. Phase II Recommended.
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Timothy Roberts, Robert Clarke, Cameron Walker

Project Review File Number: 2007-0006

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Investigator: Timothy Roberts

Survey Date: 5/18/2017

Survey Description:

Phase I archaeological survey for expansions to I-95 HOT Lanes. Consultant was also tasked with relocating and delineating previously recorded archaeological sites 44ST0909 and 44ST0622.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	5/17/2017 12:00:00 AM	No Data

Threats to Resource: None Known

Site Conditions: 75-99% of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Historic Map Projection, Observation

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRED EXP PROJECT, STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: This is was incorrectly mapped in V-CRIS. Based on Browning (2002) this site is located approximately 200 m southeast of where it appeared on V-CRIS.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Fritter Park & Bloomington, Stafford County, VA Cultural Resources Evaluation, Browning & Associates, Ltd. 2002

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Investigator: Browning, Lyle E.

Survey Date: 10/23/2002

Survey Description:

Visual examination of exposed foundations, open stone lined well, landscaping vegetation and total disturbed area provide site function and limits.

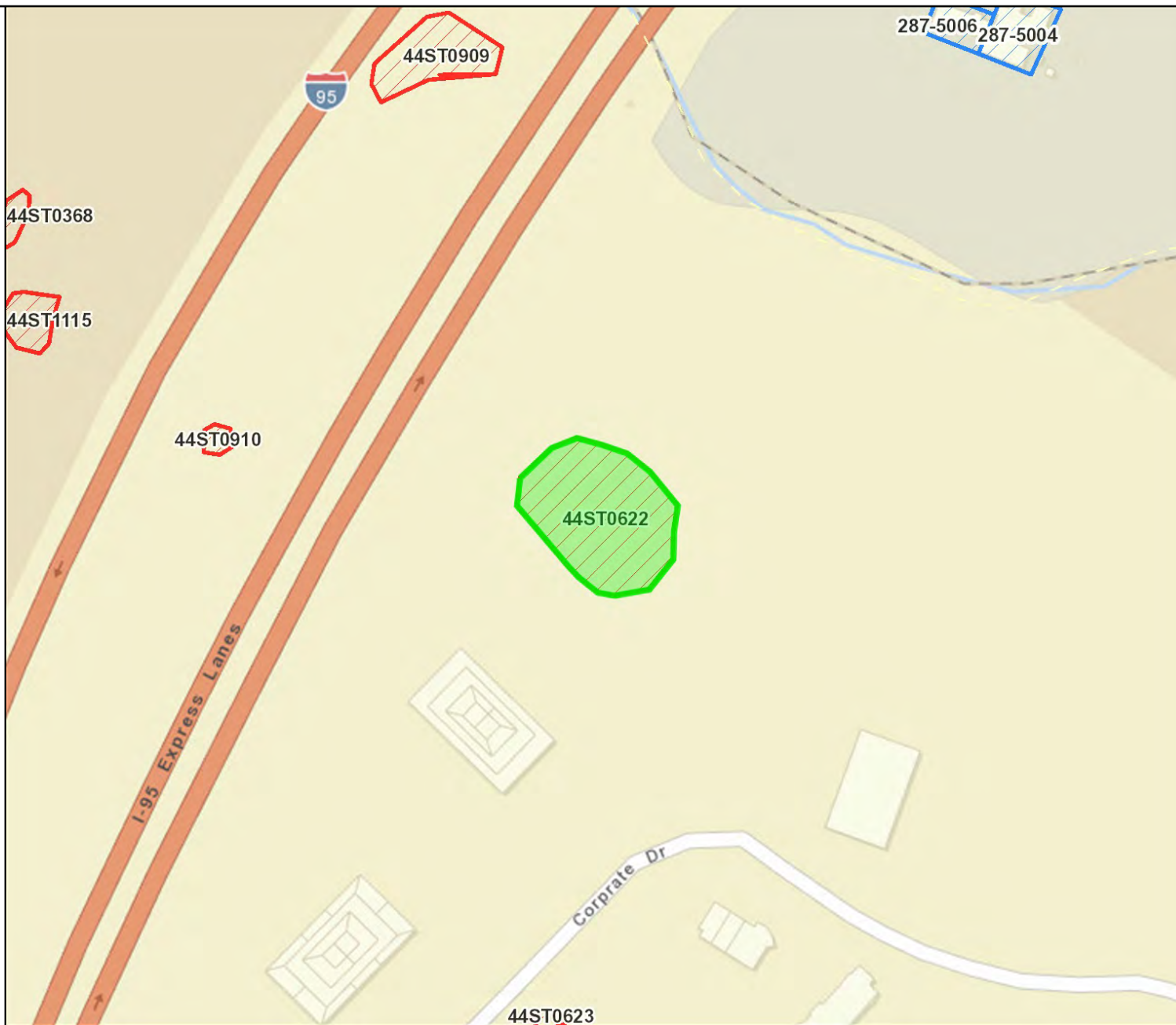
Fieldstone & brick are used for foundations. A concrete addition was noted. Fieldstone well is open on site.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	10/23/2002 12:00:00 AM	Site is in Fritter Park owned by Stafford County.
Threats to Resource:	No Data	
Site Conditions:	Intact Stratified Cultural Levels	
Survey Strategies:	Historic Map Projection, Observation	
Specimens Collected:	No	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No	
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:	No Data	
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No Data	
Current Curation Repository:	No Data	
Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data	
Field Notes:	Yes	
Field Notes Repository:	Browning & Associates, Ltd.	
Photographic Media:	No Data	
Survey Reports:	Yes	
Survey Report Information:		
	Fritter Park & Bloomington, Stafford County, VA Cultural Resources Evaluation, Browning & Associates, Ltd. 2002	
Survey Report Repository:	Browning & Associates, Ltd.	
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data	
Significance Statement:	No Data	
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data	

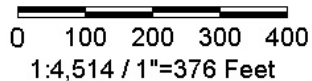


Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries



Feet



Title: Archaeological Resources

Date: 7/20/2017

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Snapshot

Date Generated: July 20, 2017

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1200 B.C.E - 299 C.E
Site Type(s): Camp, temporary
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: I95SEC10-3

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: QUANTICO
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 54
Aspect: Facing Northeast
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.460
Landform: Floodplain
Ownership Status: State Govt
Government Entity Name: Virginia Department of Transportation

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Camp, temporary
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland
Start Year: -1200
End Year: 299
Comments: February 2007

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FREDERICKSBURG EXPANSION PROJECT, STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

VDOT Project No.: 0095-969-739, P101
UPC No: 110527
VDHR File No.: 2007-2006

By
Timothy Roberts, RPA
and
Laura Purvis

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Timothy Roberts, Robert Clarke, Cameron Walker

Project Review File Number: 2007-0006

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Investigator: Timothy Roberts

Survey Date: 5/18/2017

Survey Description:

Phase I archaeological survey for expansions to I-95 HOT Lanes. Consultant was also tasked with relocating and delineating previously recorded archaeological sites 44ST0909 and 44ST0622.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	5/17/2017 12:00:00 AM	No Data

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion

Site Conditions: Intact Cultural Level, Subsurface Integrity

Survey Strategies: Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Quartz flakes, possible thermally altered quartz, burned clay

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: CRA

Permanent Curation Repository: DHR

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: DHR

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRED EXP PROJECT, STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement:

Site 44ST0909 was recorded by Buchanan et al. (2007) as a prehistoric campsite dating to at least the Early Woodland period. The site is situated in a valley at the confluence of Chopawamsic Creek and an unnamed tributary flowing from the south. Quartz outcrops in the valley were exploited as a lithic resource by prehistoric occupants at the site. The previous investigators recommended additional study to evaluate the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing conducted during the present survey further refined the site boundaries. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered from stratigraphically intact deposits on both sides of the tributary. Quartz cobbles were observed within the tributary creek bed, a quartz outcrop observed within the western bank, and quartz boulders were noted on dry ground west of the tributary. Based on the combined data from the present and previous surveys, including the presence of lithic raw material sources, intact subsurface cultural deposits, buried archaeological features, and diagnostic cultural material, the portion of Site 44ST0909 within the archaeological study area has the potential to contribute important information to prehistory or history (Criterion D). Therefore, CRA recommends that the site is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C are not applicable.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Site was identified during a Phase I investigation of the center median of I-95 for proposed VDOT construction.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: TA/WSSI, Gainesville, VA
Survey Date: 2/1/2007
Survey Description:

Site was identified on the basis of seven positive shovel test excavated at 25 and 50 foot intervals. The site is located within the floodplain just south of the Chopawamsic Creek. All soils were screened through 1/4" mesh. The site was identified within a buried A/C horizon.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Road	3/1/2007 12:00:00 AM	Site is located in the center of I-95.
Threats to Resource:	No Data	
Site Conditions:	Intact Cultural Level, Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	Yes	

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

SC in creek bed
 1 late-stage biface, quartz
 1 whole flake with cortex, quartz

STPAC1 at 1.3' BGS
 2 prehistoric ceramic

STPAC1/AC2
 18 FCR

STPAo/Ap, 0-1.3' BGS
 1 FCR
 3 partial flake, quartz
 1 partial flake with cortex, quartz
 1 whole flake, quartz
 1 whole flake with cortex, quartz

STPAo/C1
 1 chunk, quartz
 5 partial flake, quartz
 3 partial flake with cortex, quartz
 1 point, quartz (Early Woodland?)
 2 whole flake, quartz
 Metal
 1 shot gun shell

STPB/C, 1.8-2.8' BGS, at 2.6'
 1 partial flake with cortex, quartz

STPC
 1 chunk, quartz
 1 FCR?
 8 partial flake, quartz
 2 partial flake?, quartz
 1 whole flake with cortex, quartz

STPC, 0.75-1.8' BGS
 3 FCR/flake?, quartz
 7 partial flake, quartz

STPC1 at 1.0' BGS
 1 chunk, quartz
 2 partial flake, quartz

STPC1/C2, 2.3' BGS and below
 4 chunk, quartz
 2 partial flake, quartz
 1 partial flake with cortex, quartz

STPC2
 2 chunk, quartz
 2 chunk/flake, quartz
 7 partial flake, quartz
 1 whole flake, quartz

1 FCR

STPC3

4 chunk, quartz

4 partial flake, quartz

1 partial flake with cortex, quartz

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:

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

Permanent Curation Repository:

No Data

Field Notes:

Yes

Field Notes Repository:

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

Photographic Media:

No Data

Survey Reports:

Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT LANES PROJECT
ARLINGTON, FAIRFAX, PRINCE WILLIAM, AND STAFFORD COUNTIES AND THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository:

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

DHR Library Reference Number:

No Data

Significance Statement:

No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

No Data

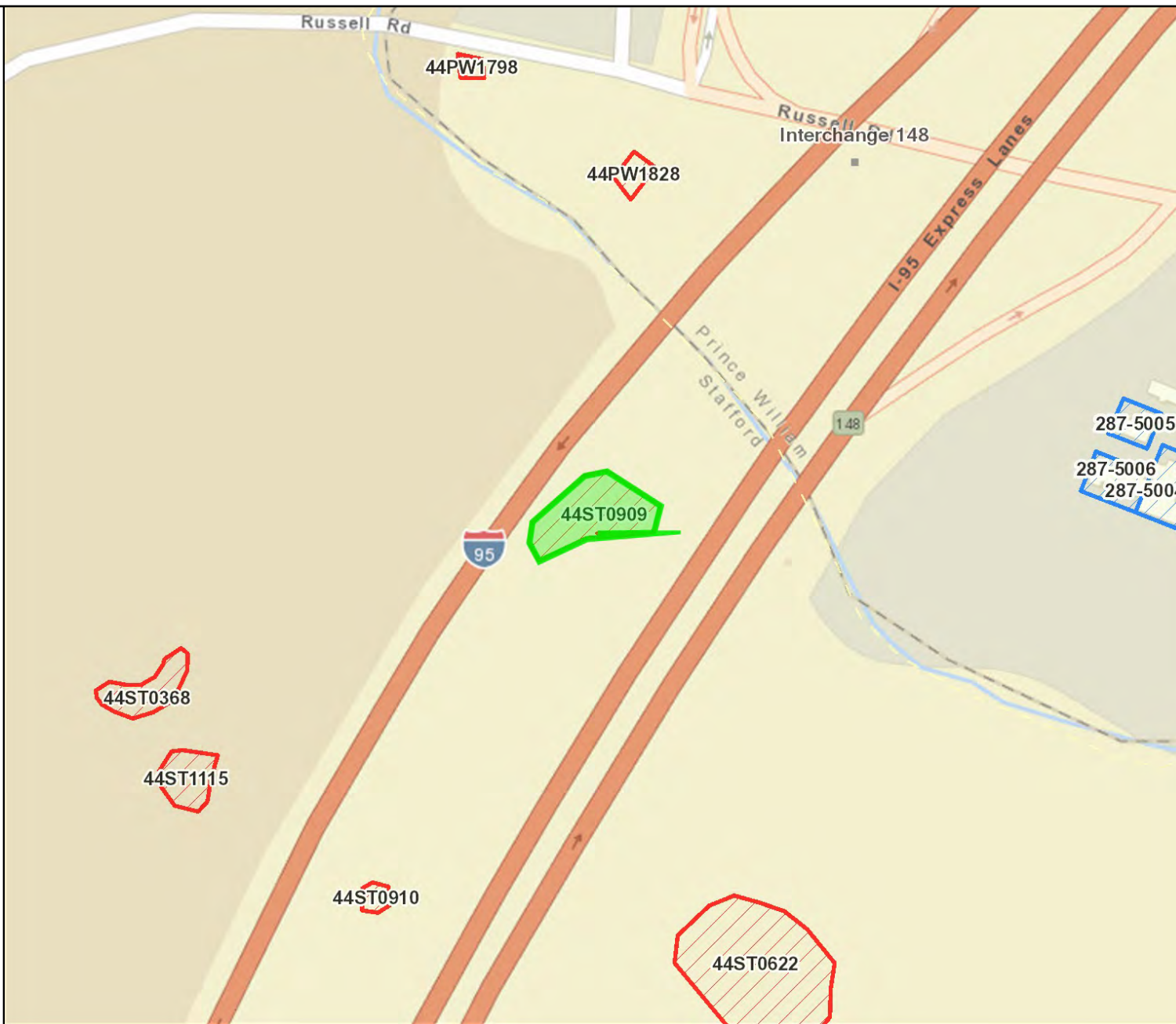
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data



Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
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- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries



Title: Archaeological Resources

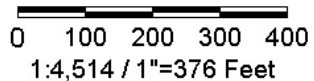
Date: 7/20/2017

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Feet



Snapshot

Date Generated: July 20, 2017

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Outbuilding
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 3

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FREDERICKSBURG
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 215
Aspect: Facing Southeast
Drainage: Lower Chesapeake
Slope: 6 - 10
Acreage: 0.420
Landform: Ridge Top
Ownership Status: State Govt
Government Entity Name: Virginia Department of Transportation

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

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VDOT Project No.: 0095-969-739, P101
UPC No: 110527
VDHR File No.: 2007-2006

By
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Laura Purvis

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No Data

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Investigator: Timothy Roberts

Survey Date: 5/18/2017

Survey Description:

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Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	5/16/2017 12:00:00 AM	No Data

Threats to Resource: None Known

Site Conditions: Surface Deposits Present But Subsurface Not Tested, Surface Features

Survey Strategies: Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Cinder blocks, faunal material (saw cut bovid bones) red machine-made brick, glass vessels (mason jars, Clorox bottles), refined earthenware ceramics, metal fencing, metal strap hinge, electrical outlet, plumbing, saw cut timber, corrugated sheet metal.

Note: Subsurface testing was limited to project APE. So buried material identified. Majority of site was outside of APE and not subjected to subsurface testing.

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRED EXP PROJECT, STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: In 2002, Dovetail recorded a structure approximately 90 m northwest of the project area as an architectural resource (DHR ID #089-5426). They recommended it not eligible for the NRHP (Dollins and Carmody 2014).

The site is not known to have been associated with any historically significant persons or events and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Based on the sparse surface representation and lack of subsurface deposits, the investigated portion of this site within the APE is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criterion C is not applicable to this resource.








Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

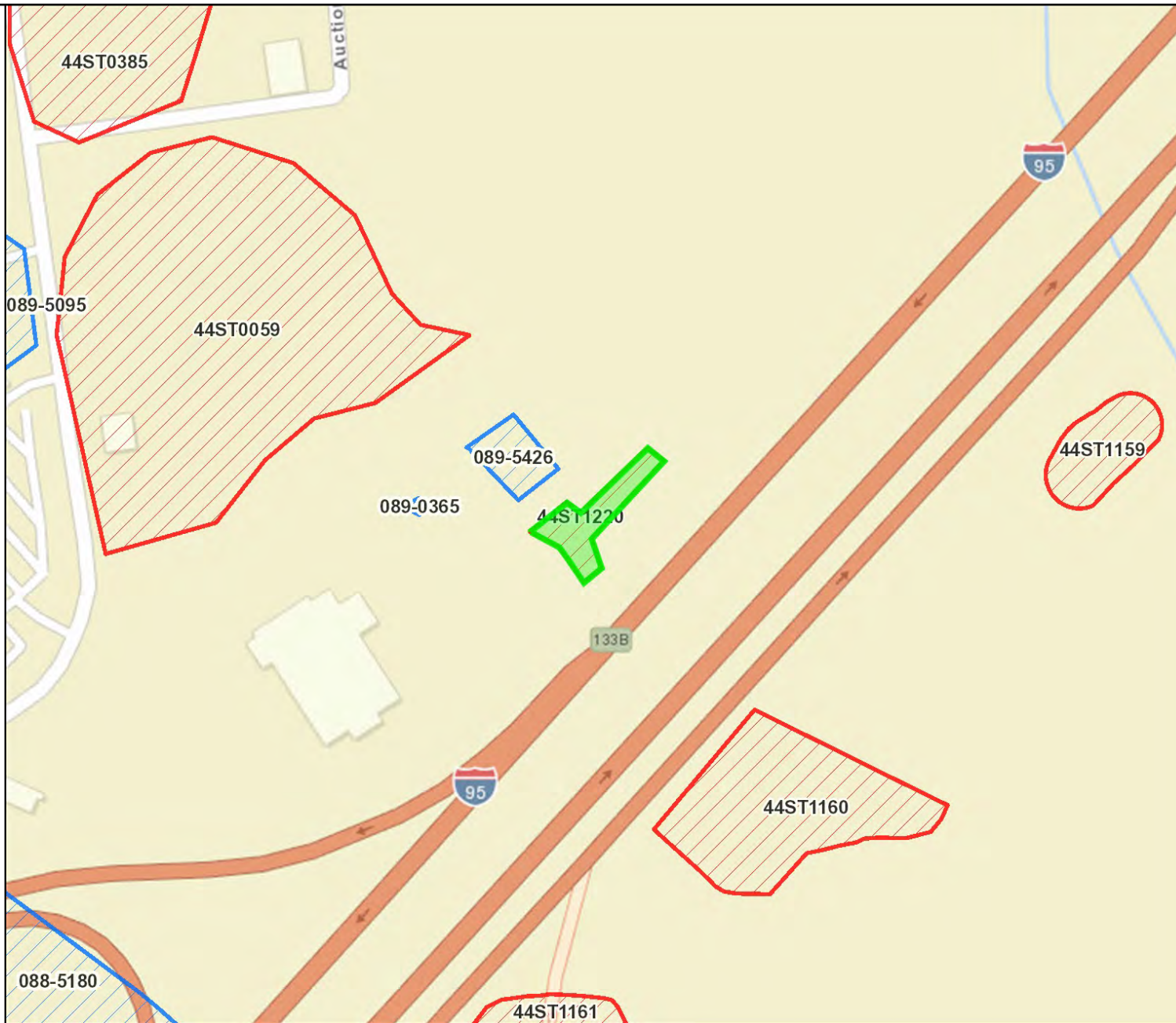
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

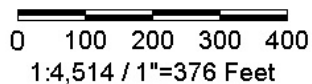


Legend

-  Architecture Resources
-  Architecture Labels
-  Individual Historic District Properties
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-  Archaeology Labels
-  USGS GIS Place names
-  County Boundaries



Feet



Title: Archaeological Resources

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