REPORT >

Archaeological Resource Survey of The ±4.7 Acre Ghadban Property

DATE > NOVEMBER, 2012

LOCATION > Prince William County, Virginia

PREPARED FOR >
Mary Ann Ghadban

PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Detail of 186? *Map of the Manassas battlefield area in Northern Virginia*. Source: LoC.

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE ±4.7 ACRE GHADBAN PROPERTY

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
MARY ANN GHADBAN

PREPARED BY:
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NOVEMBER 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

In October 2012, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted an archaeological survey of a ±4.7 acre parcel owned by Mary Ann Ghadban in Prince William County, Virginia. This survey was performed at Ms. Ghadban's request to investigate the area surrounding two Civil War-era burials. Specifically, D+A was tasked to identify any potential additional grave shafts located in the vicinity of the two existing burials through mechanical stripping of the topsoil. Additionally, shovel tests (STPs) were excavated on a 50-foot grid pattern throughout the survey area in order to identify any other cultural resources. The project area is located to the east of Pageland Lane approximately 1-mile north of US Route 29 (Figure 1.1).

David H. Dutton, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator. Arthur P. Striker, M.A., served as the Project Archaeologist, supervised the fieldwork, and co-authored the report. Mr. Striker was assisted in the field by Danielle Worthing, M.S., who also co-authored the report, as did Robert Taylor, M.A. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Richmond, Virginia.

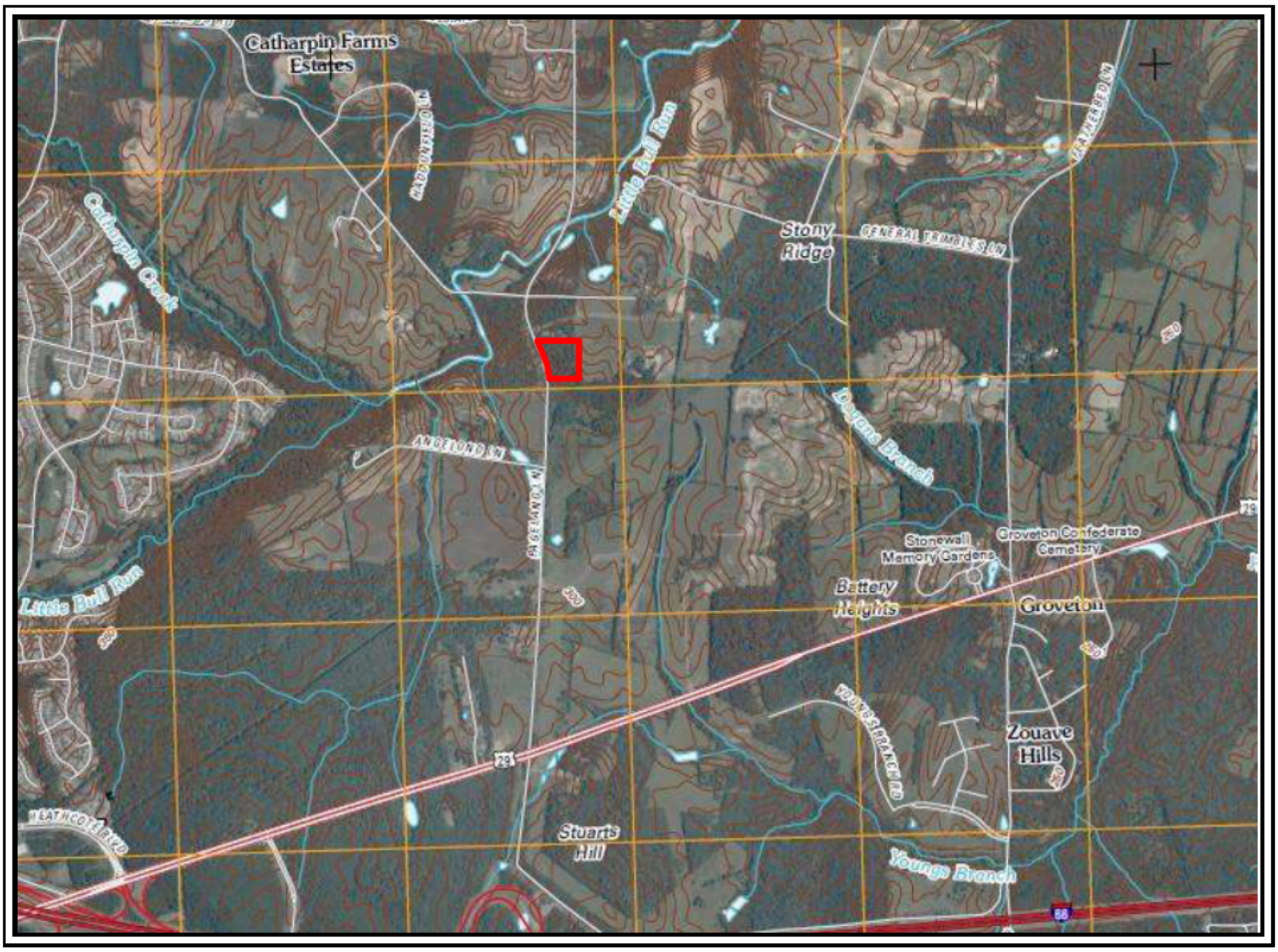

Figure 1.1. Detail of 2010 *Gainesville, VA* USGS quad map showing project area.

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2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The archaeological survey of parcel owned by Mary Ann Ghadban in Prince William County, Virginia, was undertaken in order to determine if any additional burials exist in the vicinity of two known Civil War-era burials, as well as to determine if there are any archaeological resources located within the parcel. The background research, field reconnaissance, and field survey methodologies are summarized below.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

D+A conducted pertinent background research with the following goals:

- Establishing an appropriate historic context for the project area, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (USDI 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992);

- Establishing the current environmental context as it pertains to the project area; and

- Identifying previously recorded sites.

Background research took place in local archival facilities as well as the traditional state archival repositories. Research was undertaken at the National Park Service (NPS), the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Library of Congress, Prince William County, and other repositories of archival materials deemed appropriate.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

A limited pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material. For any newly encountered archaeological or architectural resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy relocation of the resources.

FIELD SURVEY

Based upon the results of the field reconnaissance, a subsurface testing program was developed taking into consideration background research, existing conditions, and expected cultural resource types and locations. The fieldwork entailed systematic shovel testing throughout the project area, with shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at a maximum of 50-foot (15-meter) intervals along transects spaced 50-feet (15-meters) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 1/4-inch (0.63-cm) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 1-foot (0.30-meters) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation

were reached. Positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests were documented. Shovel tests were not excavated in statutory wetlands or areas with water saturated soils at the time of the survey.

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

For the area immediately surrounding the existing Civil War-era burials, mechanical stripping was performed with a small excavator using a smooth-edged 5-foot bucket. Areas were selected for stripping based on proximity to the known burials. Mechanical stripping consisted of removing topsoil down to sterile subsoil, and then inspecting subsoil for indications of features (soil staining, etc.). All features identified through this process were trowel-cleaned, photographed, and drawn, and a GPS reading was taking at the center for purposes of relocation. No features were excavated beyond initial stripping. Stripped areas which were devoid of features were photographed. Following recordation, all stripped areas were refilled to pre-excavation conditions.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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

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

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The surveyed parcel owned by Mary Ann Ghadban consists of ±4.7 acres situated in the Piedmont physiographic region in Virginia. The project area is located immediately east of Pageland Lane, approximately 1-mile north of US Route 29. The property is bounded by Pageland Lane to the west; the property boundary to the north; a wooden plank fence and pasture to the east, and a driveway and pond to the south (Figure 3.1). The property currently consists of hardwood trees and low-density underbrush on predominantly sloping topography.

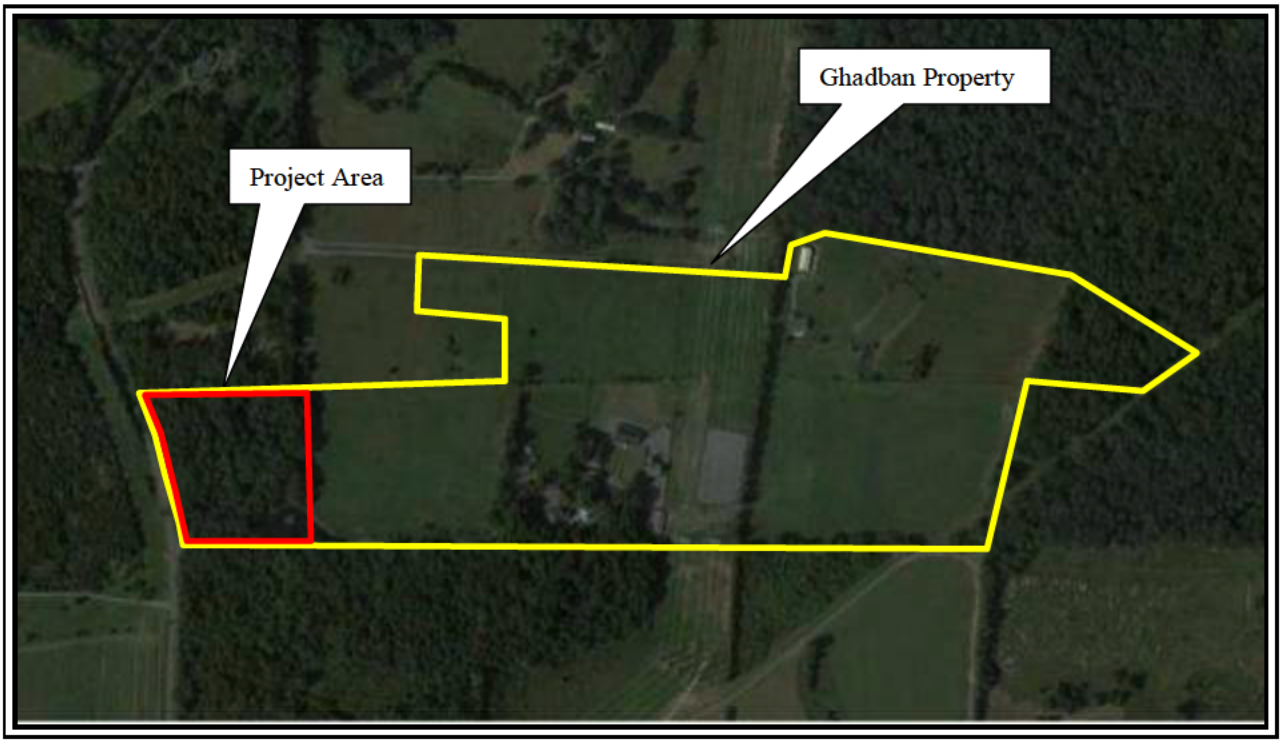

Figure 3.1. Aerial View of the Ghadban Property ±4.7-acre Project Area Shown in Red (Source Google Earth 2012).

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project area is located in the Mesozoic Lowlands of the Piedmont physiographic region of Virginia, which is composed mostly of unconsolidated sediments from erosion of the Appalachian Mountains. The project area topography features a small ridgeline along the northernmost boundary, which then slopes west towards Pageland Lane and south towards the pond and driveway which bound the property in that direction.

HYDROLOGY

The Ghadban property is drained by Little Bull Run, which flows into Bull Run. This drains into the Occoquan River, which flows into Occoquan Bay and the Potomac River, before entering the Chesapeake Bay and ultimately the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

The project area is dominated by soils of the Piedmont region which are characterized by slopes from 0-15%, are poorly drained to moderately well drained, and have a clayey subsoil. The most prominent soil type within the project area is the Jackland-Haymarket complex. This soil type represents 90.8% of the soils within the project area. This soil type is characterized as moderately well drained. The next most prominent soil is the Waxpool silt loam, comprising 5.6% of the overall project area. This soil is classified as poorly drained. The remaining soils consist of Manassas silt loam, and Sycoline-Kelly complex, which are characterized as moderately well drained (See Figure 3.2 and Table 3-1).

A review of the hydric ratings for soils within the project area reveal that ±4.4-acres (93.7%) of the project area is considered not hydric, ±0.0-acres (0.7%) are considered partially hydric, and ±0.3-acres (5.6%) are considered all hydric. (see Figure 3.3 and Table 3-2). Additionally, ±0.0-acres (0.7%) of the project area has a B hydrologic soil group rating (indicating a moderate infiltration rate and a moderate rate of transmission), and ±4.7-acres (99.3%) has a D hydrologic soil group rating (indicating a very slow infiltration rate and a very slow rate of water transmission; Figure 3.4 and Table 3-3).

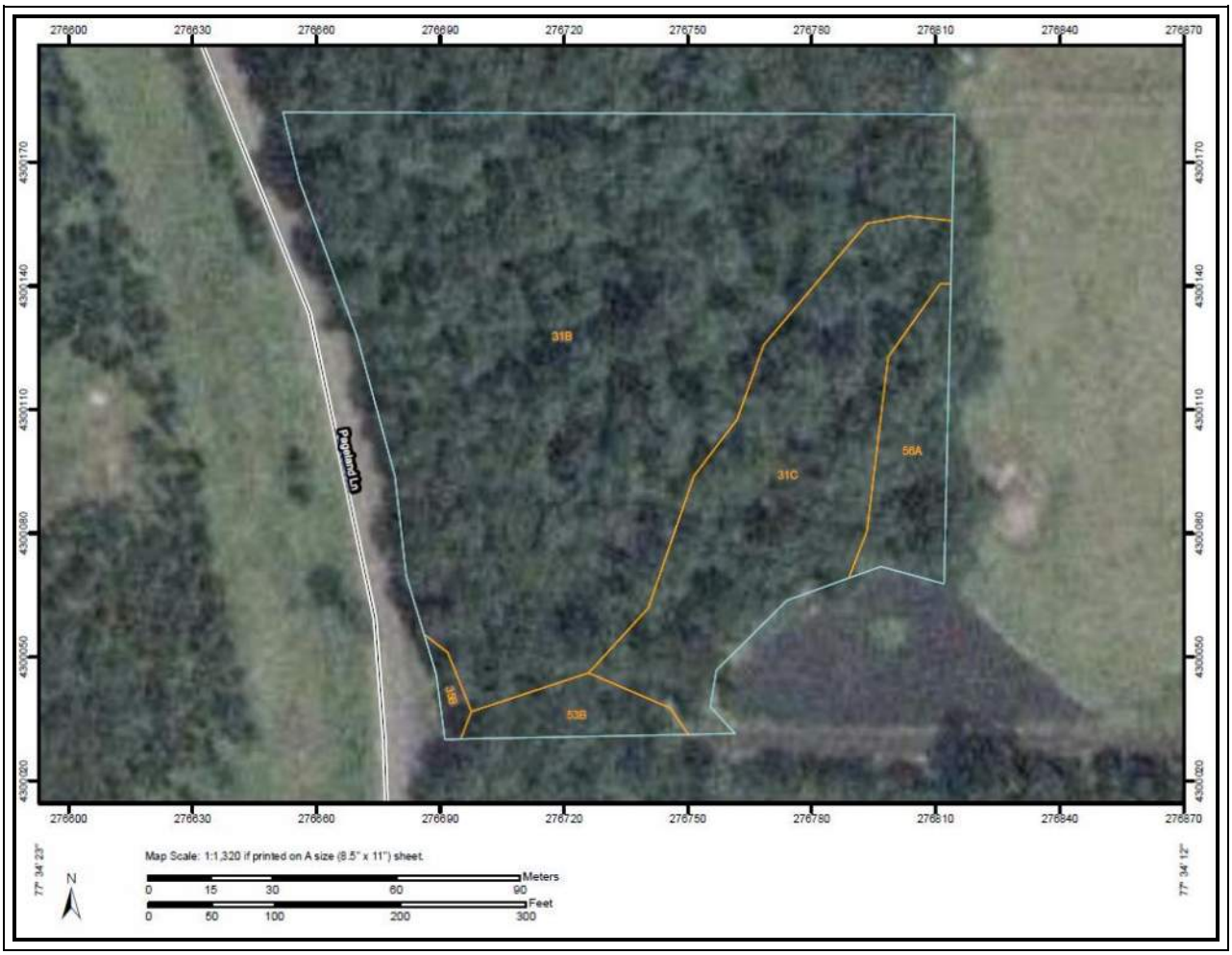

Figure 3.2. Soil survey of the Ghadban Property Project Area (USDA 2012).

Table 3-1. Map Unit Summary of Soils within the Ghadban Property Project Area (AOI).

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31B	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 2-7% slopes	3.3	69.3%
31C	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 7-15% slopes	1.0	21.5%
35B	Manassas silt loam, 2-7% slopes	0.0	0.7%
53B	Sycoline-Kelly complex, 2-7% slopes	0.1	2.9%
56A	Waxpool silt loam, 0-2% slopes	0.3	5.6%
TOTALS FOR AREA OF INTEREST		4.7	100.0%

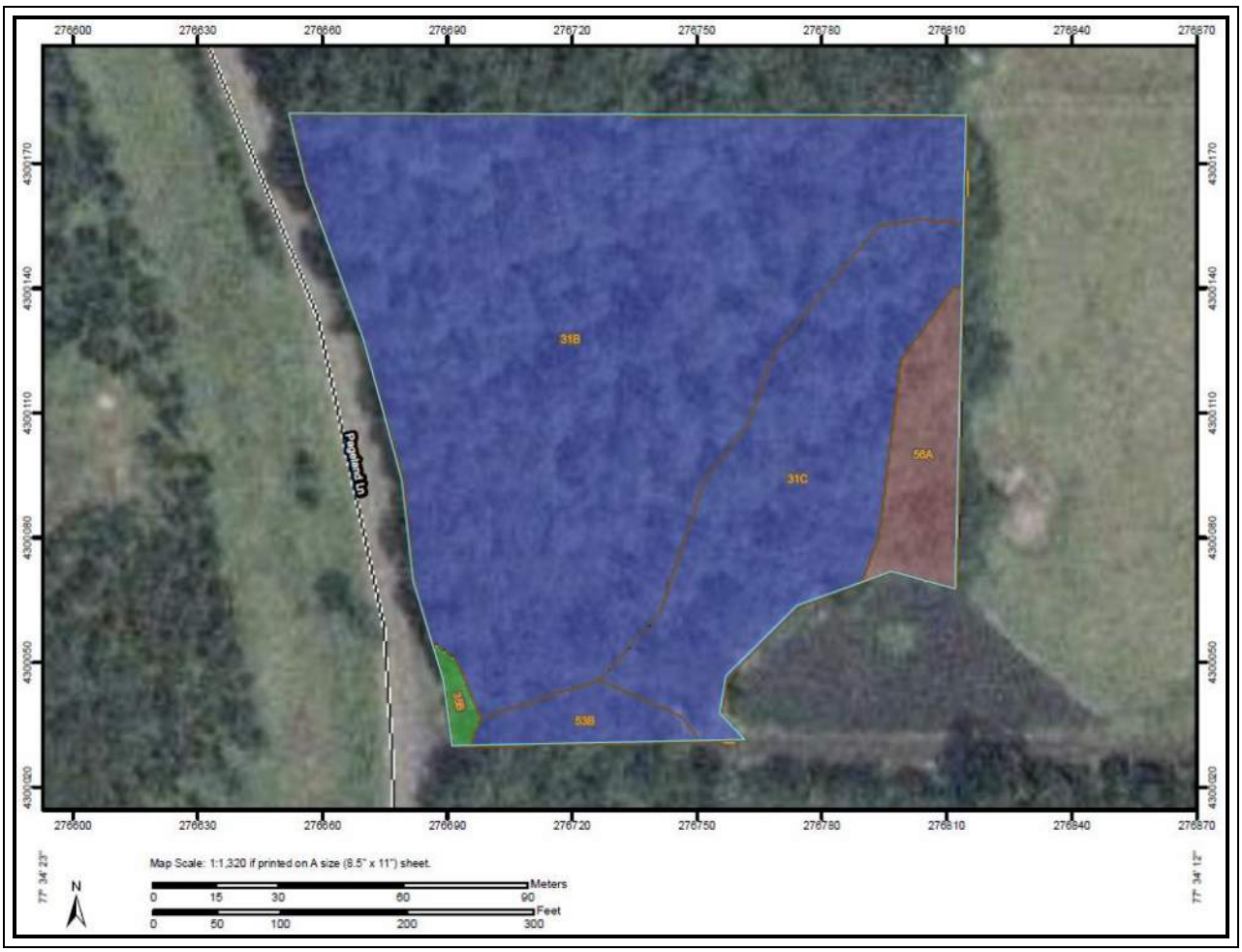

Figure 3.3. Hydric Soils within the Ghadban Property Project Area (USDA 2012).

Table 3-2. Unit Summary of Hydric Soils within the Ghadban Property Project Area (USDA 2012).

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31B	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 2-7% slopes	Not Hydric	3.3	69.3%
31C	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 7-15% slopes	Not Hydric	1.0	21.5%
35B	Manassas silt loam, 2-7% slopes	Partially Hydric	0.0	0.7%
53B	Sycoline-Kelly complex, 2-7% slopes	Not Hydric	0.1	2.9%
56A	Waxpool silt loam, 0-2% slopes	All Hydric	0.3	5.6%
TOTALS FOR AREA OF INTEREST			4.7	100.0%

Figure 3.4. Hydrologic Soils within the Ghadban Property Project Area (USDA 2012).

Table 3-3. Unit Summary of Hydric Soils within the Ghadban Property Project Area (USDA 2012).

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31B	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 2-7% slopes	D	3.3	69.3%
31C	Jackland-Haymarket complex, 7-15% slopes	D	1.0	21.5%
35B	Manassas silt loam, 2-7% slopes	B	0.0	0.7%
53B	Sycoline-Kelly complex, 2-7% slopes	D	0.1	2.9%
56A	Waxpool silt loam, 0-2% slopes	D	0.3	5.6%
TOTALS FOR AREA OF INTEREST			4.7	100.0%

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4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This section includes a summary of all the cultural resource management events that have taken place within the project area registered at the VDHR through November 2012. It also lists all previously identified architectural resources and archaeological sites located within the project area, as well as within one mile of the project area.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS RELEVANT TO THE GHADBAN CEMETERY SITE

Research at the VDHR revealed that two archaeological investigations and one architectural investigation have previously been conducted on the Ghadban property, two of which were within the Ghadban Cemetery project area.

In 1988, a Phase I Archaeological Survey was prepared for Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation by Engineering-Science Inc. The survey was conducted along the proposed 25-mile pipeline corridor in Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Virginia. The pipeline survey ran through the Ghadban property but was not within the project area.

In April 1992, a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Northern and Southern Segments of Route 234 in Prince William County was prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by the VCU Archaeological Research Center. The survey was conducted along the entire length of the proposed Manassas Bypass including northern, central, and southern sections. No sites were recorded within the Ghadban Cemetery project area.

In 2004, an architectural survey of proposed Tri-County Parkway in northern Virginia was prepared for VDOT by Coastal Carolina. The main purpose of the study was to evaluate a new north/south transportation link connecting the City of Manassas with I-66 and the Dulles technology corridor. The study area was approximately 15 miles long and nine miles wide and covered approximately 110 square miles in portions of Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties. The APE for architecture covered the 1000-foot-wide corridor segments plus the resources that were adjacent or visible from the corridors. No architectural resources were recorded within the Ghadban Cemetery project area.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE MILE

Eleven previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the project area (Table 1, Figure 1). Two (18%) of these are either prehistoric or contain prehistoric components. Both of these sites are Native American.

Seven (63%) previously recorded sites located within one mile of the project area date to the historic period. Four sites are attributed to the 19th century, two are attributed to the 20th century, and one is unknown. Six are indeterminate and one has no cultural designation listed.

Two (4%) previously recorded sites have not been attributed to any period.

One of these sites had been evaluated by DHR 1991 as eligible (44PW0580) but in 2010, DHR determined that the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 4-1. Previously identified archaeological sites located within one mile.

Site	Cultural Designation	Type	Temporal Affiliation	Eligibility
44PW0593	Indeterminate	Grave/Burial	19th Century: 3rd Quarter	Not Evaluated
44PW0594	Indeterminate	Other	20th Century: 1st Quarter	Not Eligible: DHR 2010
44PW0017	Native American	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44PW0580	Indeterminate	Railroad	19th Century	Eligible: DHR 1991; Not Eligible: DHR 2010
44PW0452	Indeterminate	Farmstead/Battlefield	19th Century	Not Evaluated
44PW0572	Indeterminate	Single Dwelling	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44PW0545	None Listed		None Listed	Not Evaluated
44PW0481	Native American	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44PW0968	None Listed	Farmstead	20th Century: 3rd Quarter	Not Evaluated
44PW0299	None Listed	Railroad Bed	None Listed	Not Evaluated
44PW0595	Indeterminate	Road	19th Century	Not Eligible: DHR 2010

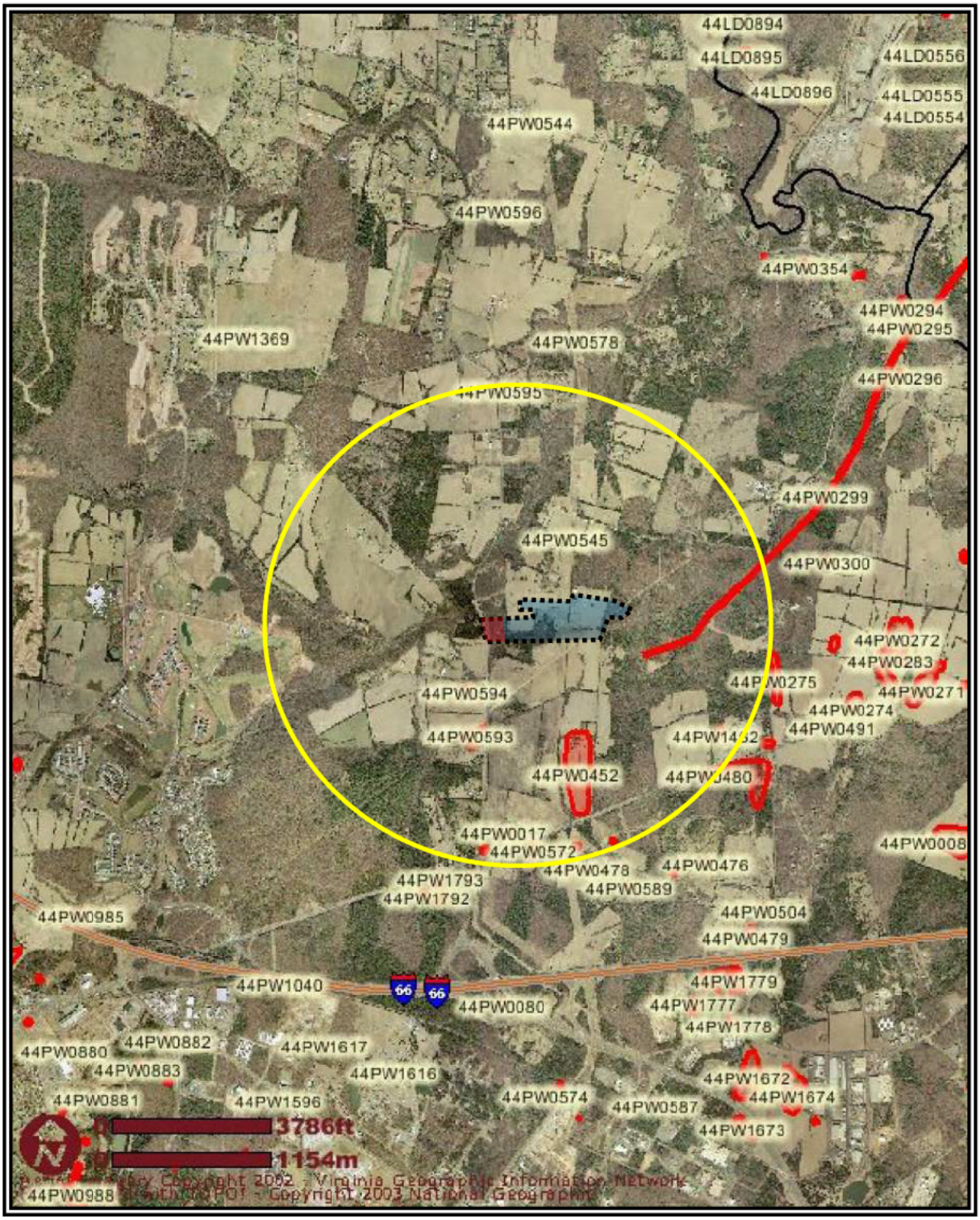

Figure 4.1: Previously identified archaeological sites located within one mile (yellow) of project area (blue), dashed line represents entire Ghadban property. (Source: DSS)

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE

There are twenty-three previously recorded architectural resources located within one mile of the project area (Table 2, Figure 2). Eleven of these resources are single dwellings, three of which were constructed in the 19th century, seven constructed in the 20th century, and one resource that did not list a construction date. There are four sheds, one constructed in 1850, another in 1970, and two with no dates listed. There is a barn and chicken house with no construction dates listed, and a garage built ca 1940. There are two cemeteries and two battle sites, and one forest.

The project area is within the Second Battle of Manassas and the Manassas Battlefield Historic District (075-5190 and 076-0271). The Ghadban Cemetery project area is within the Second Battle of Manassas study and core area, and although it is not within the existing NR boundaries, it is determined by the NPS to be potential NR boundary.

Two of these properties have not been evaluated and twenty sites have been determined not eligible, two of which has since been destroyed. One site (076-0271) has been listed on the VLR and NRHP.

Table 4-2: Previously identified architectural resources located within one mile. Resources highlighted in orange are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Resource	Year	Name	Type	Eligibility
076-0362/ 076-0271	1850	Shed	Shed	Destroyed: 2008; Not Eligible: DHR 2008
074-0441/ 076-0271	1907	Swart Family Cemetery	Cemetery	Not Evaluated
076-0168/ 076-0271	Ca 1904	Brawner Farmstead; Brawner House; Douglas House	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 1993
076-0434/ 076-0271-0034	Ca 1901	House, 6612 Lolan Drive	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2004
076-0380/ 076-0138	Ca 1940	Brawner Garage	Garage	Not Eligible
076-0137/ 076-0271-0040	Ca 1855	Pageland Farm	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 1992
076-0138/ 076-0271-0039	Ca 1840	Honeywood	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 1993
076-5190/ 076-0271	1862	Groveton; Second Battle of Manassas; Second Battle of Bull Run	Battle Site	Not Evaluated
076-0257	Not Listed	Brawner Farm	Single Dwelling	Destroyed: 2008; Not Eligible: Federal Det. 1978
076-0386	Ca 1970	Dunn House Shed	Shed	Not Eligible: DHR 2004
076-5324	Ca 1900	Farm, 5975 Pageland Lane	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2008
076-5106	Ca 1900	Underwood Property	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2005
076-0363	Not Listed	Dunn House Barn	Barn	Not Eligible: DHR 2004
076-0166	Ca 1900	Simpson House/ Pattie Cemetery	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2004; Not Eligible: DHR 1993

Resource	Year	Name	Type	Eligibility
076-0376	None Listed	Brawner Chicken Coop	Chicken House	Not Eligible
076-0271	Post 1820	Manassas National Battlefield Park; Manassas Battlefield Historic District	Battle Site	NRHP 1966; VLR: 1973
076-0360	None Listed	Dunn House Shed	Shed	Not Eligible: DHR 2004
076-0375	None Listed	Brawner Shed	Shed	Not Eligible
076-0292	Ca 1850	Haislip Cemetery and House Site	cemetery	Not Eligible: DHR 2005
076-5103	Ca 1880	House	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2004
076-0297	1937	Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest	Forest/Woods	Potentially Eligible: DHR 2004; Not Eligible: DHR 2005
076-5105	Ca 1990	Claas Farm	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2005
076-5322	1922	House	Single Dwelling	Not Eligible: DHR 2008

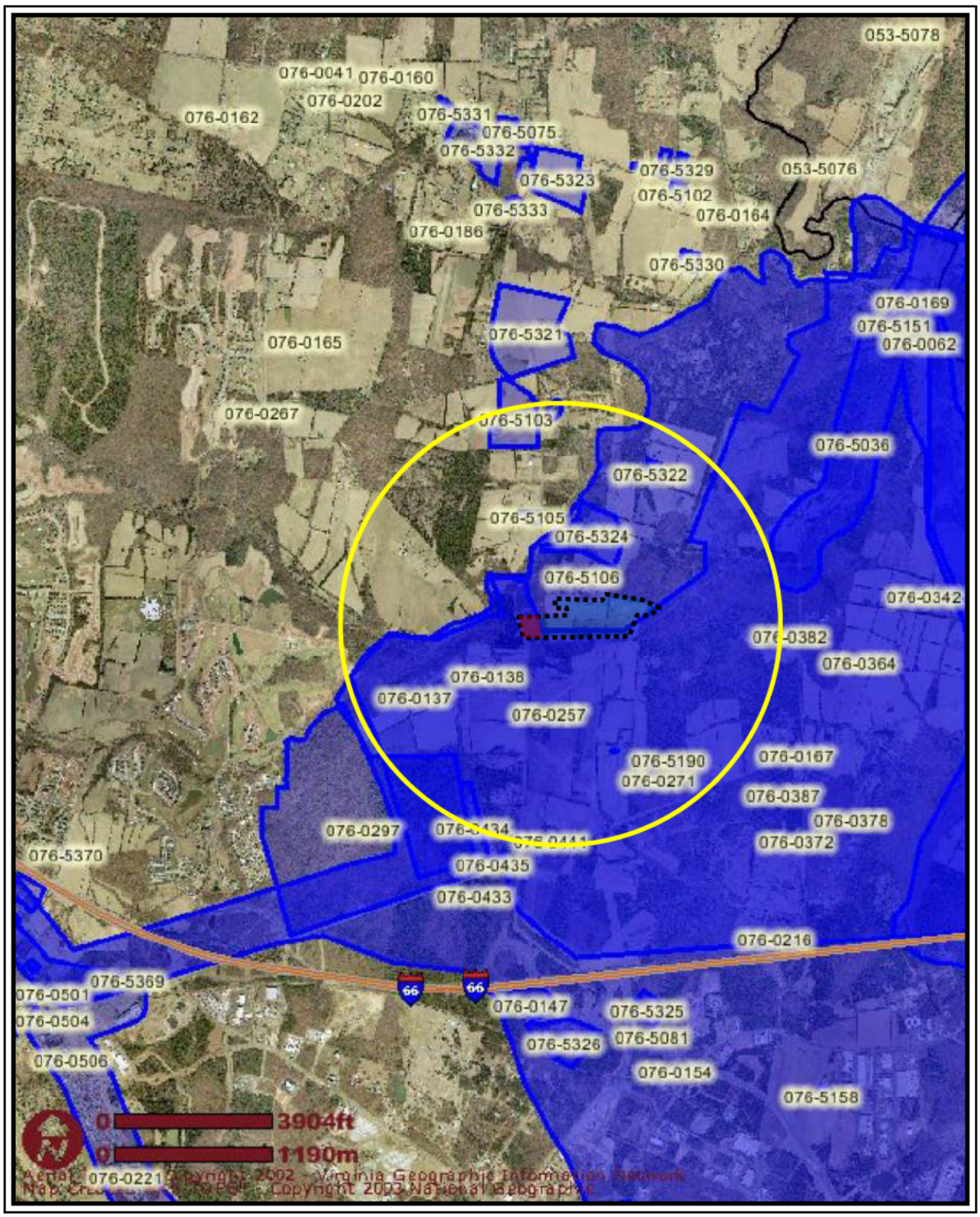

Figure 4.2: Previously identified architectural resources located within one mile (yellow) of project area (red), dashed line represents entire Ghadban property. (Source: DSS)

5. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional prehistoric and historic themes relevant to Virginia and Prince William County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in prehistory and history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1997).

Descriptions of settlement patterns, cultural characteristics, and a general description of relevant material culture of the time periods are presented below, along with comments on how these anthropological elements directly relate to the present project area.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (PRIOR TO 8000 B.C.)

The first paleoindians are projected to have arrived in the southeast of North America between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago. This initial occupation of the region coincided with the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below where they are today (Anderson et al. 1996:3).

It is likely that paleoindians maintained a seasonal base camp located either in a diverse ecozone where flora and fauna were easily procured or near lithic sources that contained the cryptocrystalline stone, a statistically favored material for creating projectile points and other lithic tools such as gravers, adzes, and scrappers. Wider ranging satellite camps would then have been seasonally occupied to exploit other natural resources, be they lithic material, flora, or fauna (Anderson et al. 1996; Daniel 1996; Binford 1980.

Due to time and rising sea levels, many paleoindian material culture finds are limited to isolated projectile points. It is projected that many paleoindian sites may have been located along the coastline of Virginia, which was subsequently flooded during the formation of the Chesapeake Bay after the Late Pleistocene (Blanton 1996).

The paleoindian period is divided into three sub-periods based on variation in projectile point form and technology (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999). These periods include the Early Paleoindian (9500 – 9000 B.C.), the Middle Paleoindian (9000 – 8500 B.C.), and the Late Paleoindian (8500 – 8000 B.C.). Any paleoindian sites in Prince William County would likely be located in former game-attracting marshes and in very low densities.

Sites from this paleoindian sub-period are found throughout the eastern seaboard in very low densities. Regions depicting greater concentrations of these sites are in Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, the northern Piedmont of North Carolina, and southern Virginia (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999).

One of the earliest archaeological sites associated with Paleoindian occupation in Virginia is the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202) located along the Nottoway River.

During this paleoindian sub-period, it is theorized that Native Americans began to radiate out from their previous range of occupation to exploit resources from more distant environments. A shift in material culture also identifies this period as projectile points become more variable and boast an eared base (Anderson 1990, Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31).

As the regional climate warmed as the Late Pleistocene ended, sea level rose and hardwood and conifer forests became common. Paleoindian sites from this sub-period are the most prevalent, suggesting an increase in population density. However, it is likely that numerous Paleoindian sites from the previous sub periods were submerged with the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet and the subsequent rise in sea level (Anderson et al. 1996:3).

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8000 – 1200 B.C.)

The Archaic period begins with the dawn of the Holocene geological period at approximately 8,000 B.C. as the climate warmed and the glacial ice sheets retreated.

The warming trend associated with the Holocene period fostered a diversity of flora and fauna in throughout the eastern seaboard on land as well as within the gradually forming Chesapeake Bay.

It is theorized that the people of the Archaic period were organized into band-level social groups that moved seasonally to exploit varying resources. The range of band movement would have occurred of relatively large regions. Utilizing a primary base camp during a portion of the year, microband groups of no more than a few single families would disperse to take advantage of distant seasonally resources. These larger base camps are theorized to have been located along rich environmental areas near the Fall Line or along main rivers.

Prehistoric sites consisting of lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, and an absence of ceramic artifacts likely date to the Archaic Period. These sites are described in the records as "Prehistoric/Unknown," however they are most likely to date to the Archaic Period despite not having a specific temporal designation.

This archaic sub-period is characterized by projectile points with corner and side notches as a commonality. It is theorized that this shift in technology represents changes in hafting technology and the possible invention of the atlatl. There also appears to be an increase in population during this time as well.

This Archaic sub-period is defined primarily by the appearance of stemmed projectile points. The greater density and disbursement of archaeological sites from this period indicates a consistent rise in Native American populations.

The projectile point technology of this sub-period is dominated by stemmed and notched point forms, many with broad blades, likely used as projectiles or knives. These points diminish in size towards the latter portion of this sub-period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995). Native Americans

from this region may also have begun to domesticate plants such as goosefoot, squash, and gourds (Yarnell 1976:268; Chapman and Shea 1981:70). Native American populations from this sub-period in Virginia continue to rise indicating either a general population increase, an increased use of this region of Virginia, or both. According to Barber et al. (1992), Late Archaic sites more than twice as numerous as Middle Archaic sites. Due to population density and dispersed seasonal occupation, Late Archaic sites are the prehistoric archaeological sites most likely to be found within the project area.

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

The Woodland Period is defined foremost by the development of a ceramic technology. The Native Americans of the Woodland period began to maintain a greater reliance on horticulture and agricultural which evoked increased sedentism and the nucleating of societies (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Populations during this time began to consolidate into villages near rivers and floodplains with fertile soil, favorable terrain, and access to fauna. Satellite procurement camps are far less frequent than in the Archaic Period.

Three sub-periods (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) are designated within this prehistoric era based primarily ceramic style and manufacture, differences in projectile point types, as well as settlement patterns.

The beginning of the Early Woodland Period is defined by the appearance of ceramics from prehistoric archaeological contexts. Ceremonialism associated with the burial of the dead also appears towards the end of this era in the Middle Atlantic (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992), but the burial cairns and cairn clusters occur primarily within the Shenandoah Valley.

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

By the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900-1600), the use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridge adjacent to them. The Late Woodland period saw agriculture assume a far greater role in the subsistence system. Native Americans began to organize into villages and small hamlets that were highly nucleated and occasionally fortified with palisades. The fortifications demonstrate inter-group conflict.

No village sites of "Ordinary houses" or "King's houses" are located within the project area vicinity, according to a 1610 map drafted by John Smith; however, the project area is beyond the

range of exploration as denoted by the black-cross ("to the crosses hath bin discovered, what is beyond is by relation") (Figure 5.1). There are a few unnamed village sites along the Occoquan River that are located to the southeast of the project area.

Mahaskahod was a Manahoac hunting village when John Smith encountered it in 1608. The Manahoac tribe belonged to the Siouan language group. At the time of European contact, the Manahoacs were allied with the Siouan speaking Monacans and Tuscaroras as enemies of the Algonquian Powhatan Confederacy.

Figure 5.1. Detail of John Smith's 1624 Map of Virginia, Discovered and Discribed. Source: Library of Congress

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

The region of Virginia which is now Prince William County within the Potomac Valley did not experience much European settlement until 1648, and until that time remained a frontier land. Until 1648, treaties with the Native Americans prevented colonization of the Upper Peninsula by Europeans. A subsequent 1648 treaty opened up the region to European expansion, and colonization began swiftly.

In 1731, Prince William County was formed by parceling off sections of King George and Stafford Counties. During this time, the area was held as proprietary by a group of wealthy Englishmen. Control of the territory was eventually left largely in the hands of the Fairfax family (Sweig 1992). Robert Carter, an agent for Lady Catherine Fairfax, was one of the largest landholders in the Northern Neck. Lands patented by Carter covered approximately 90,000 acres in the area of today's Prince William, Fauquier, and Fairfax Counties. Lands in Prince William County patented in the name of Carter or one of the members of his family covered nearly

70,000 acres along Kettle Run, Broad Run, and Bull Run (Ratcliffe 1978). Early settlers of the region were primarily English, but they were eventually joined by settlers of German, Dutch, Swiss, and French ancestry.

The local economy during this period primarily centered on the cultivation of tobacco. Tobacco inspection stations and warehouses were situated along the Occoquan, Neabsco, Quantico, Chopawansic waterways. These waterways were used to transport tobacco out to other markets, but fell into disuse as problems with over-accumulations of silt prevented access by cargo vessels. It does not appear that any such facilities were located within the project area during this time, as none appear on the 1747 Warner map, *A Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia* (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Detail of 1747 A Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia Showing Project Area. Source: Library of Congress.

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

Between 1750 and 1789, Prince William County's population grew as towns were established throughout the county. The increasing population pressed westward into the interior lands of the county and a network of roads began to develop. These roads served to link the burgeoning towns within the county as well as surrounding communities and areas of new settlement to the

west. As the population within Virginia increased, people began to move westwards in an effort to open new areas for farming.

Great emphasis on mining and tobacco farming also prompted further expansion of the network of interior roads. Plantations played a major role in the development of Prince William County during this period as specific families began to dominate the local economy, leaving slaves, free men, and others with minimal opportunity for monetary or political advancement (Billings et al. 1986:55).

One such family that came to Prince William and lived in the vicinity of the project area was the Tennille family. Francis Tennille, a wealthy French Huguenot, is identified in Prince William County records beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. Francis had five known sons and four daughters residing in Prince William. For reasons unknown, many of children left Prince William County for Georgia in the eve of the Revolution and fought for the Continental Army; the most prominent of which was Lt. Col. Francis St. Clair Tennille, who was recognized for his great service with a 690 land grant in Washington County, Georgia, and is the namesake of Tennille, Georgia. One of Francis (Sr.)'s sons who stayed in Virginia was George Tennille, who along with his older brother Benjamin, appear to have inherited Francis' property. George also volunteered for the Continental Army and fought for several years, rising to the rank of sergeant. Following the war, he returned home to Prince William County. It appears that at first, Benjamin retained equal claims to the property, but either sold or gifted it to George, for by 1799, George was solely paying the land and property tax on over 300 acres along with a number of slaves. The property was located near the present-day junction of U.S. 29 and Pageland Lane, just south of the project area.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

In the years following the Revolutionary War, Prince William County saw a distinct shift in its economic system. The intensive tobacco cultivation previously pursued in the area had severely depleted the area's soils of much-needed nutrients, making the crop unprofitable and leading farmers to explore other options. Large numbers of planters left the area in search of better opportunities elsewhere, resulting in an increase in smaller farmsteads throughout the region. Additionally, these farmsteads focused on less profitable, but also less labor-intensive grain crops.

Despite this change in crop focus, area soils continued to lose nutrients. The traditional crop rotation system at that time involved planting corn one year, wheat the next, then leaving the ground fallow to provide grazing for livestock the third year, and did little to replenish fields in preparation for future crops. Around the turn of the 19th century, a more scientific approach to farming techniques to help restore the soil's nutritive qualities became widespread. These techniques included deep plowing, the use of gypsum as a fertilizer, and the addition of a year of clover to the crop rotation schedule, as recommended by John A. Binns, a Loudoun County farmer, in his *Treatise on Practical Farming*.

The development of the road network throughout this area is visible on the 1820 Wood map, which spans Prince William County as well as portions of Fairfax, Stafford, Fauquier, and Loudoun Counties (Figure 5.3). By this time, the Warrenton Turnpike (US 29) and several other

roads in the vicinity were present; however, Pageland Lane, which the project area abuts, was not yet present. This map also shows the shift to reliance on grain crops as shown by the number of mills present on the map, including Hoge's [Hooe's] Mill directly across Carthapin Run Creek from the project area.

Figure 5.3: Detail of 1820 Prince William County, Surveyed and Drawn showing project area. Source: www.pwcgov.org.

Circa 1820, George Tennille built a home, "Bachelor Hall," on his property just south of the project area. It appears to have been a two-story, two pile house which was common in the region during that time period (HABS# VA-1372). Little more is known of the house or property from this time, and it cannot be determined if the project area was associated with the Tennille property or other surrounding properties.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Revitalization of the soils of Prince William County from more sophisticated farming techniques kept the agriculturally based economy steady throughout this time period. Commerce in the region of Prince William County increased when a charter was granted by the Virginia General Assembly to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac (RF&P) Railroad in 1834 (McCartney 2002:7). Rail construction heavily influenced the development of the region, and a second important railroad was also constructed through Prince William County during this period; closer

to the project area. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was begun in 1850 and completed in 1854. Gainesville, near the project area, was originally established as a railroad depot when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad built its line through land owned by Thomas Gaines (Hagemann 1988). The rail line reached Tudor Hall, later known as Manassas, in 1852 (Evans 1989). The junction of the Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria railroads at this location spurred the growth of the hamlet (Salmon 1994; Evans 1989). Although an inn and a tavern were built at the junction during the 1850s, it was not until after the Civil War that the town saw further significant growth. A third rail line was also planned for construction during this time, although was never built. This line, an independent spur of the Manassas Gap Railroad was planned to travel just south of the project area through the Tennille property and continue on north and east where it would eventually rejoin the main line near Washington. Although not completed, the line was graded, and the berm would serve an important position during fighting in the Civil War.

The Tennille property had also changed hands by this time, as George died in 1836 leaving the property to his wife. She also passed away soon after, and the property came into the ownership of their grandson, George Douglas (HABS# VA-1372). Douglas in turn leased out the property to John Brawner, for whom the property is known for its relation to the Battle of Second Manassas.

It cannot be determined whether the property within the project area was associated with the Brawner Farm or another property. By this time, several other farms had been developed in the surrounding lands including the older Hooe's Mill across Carthapin Run and a large property called "Pageland" for which the road is named, built in 1840 and owned by the Marsteller family to the south and west. To the north, the Cross family was present by the 1850s. Despite the presence of all these properties, there is no indication of development or construction within the project area dating to this time.

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

By the time of the Civil War, the location of the project area within Prince William County and near the Manassas Railroad junction placed it within one of the most active and important regions during the war. Situated between the Union and Confederate capitals along a strategically important interior roads, railways, and waterways, Prince William County was the site of numerous Civil War battles and occupations (Figure 5.4). Three major battles took place within the county's boundaries, as well as numerous skirmishes. The Battles of First and Second Manassas, and the Battle of Bristoe Station represented significant events during the Civil War, being decisive battles which influenced the outcome of further events. Other battles which took place within Prince William County were the Battles of Cockpit Point; Blackburn's Ford; Buckland Mills; the Manassas Station Operations; and the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap.

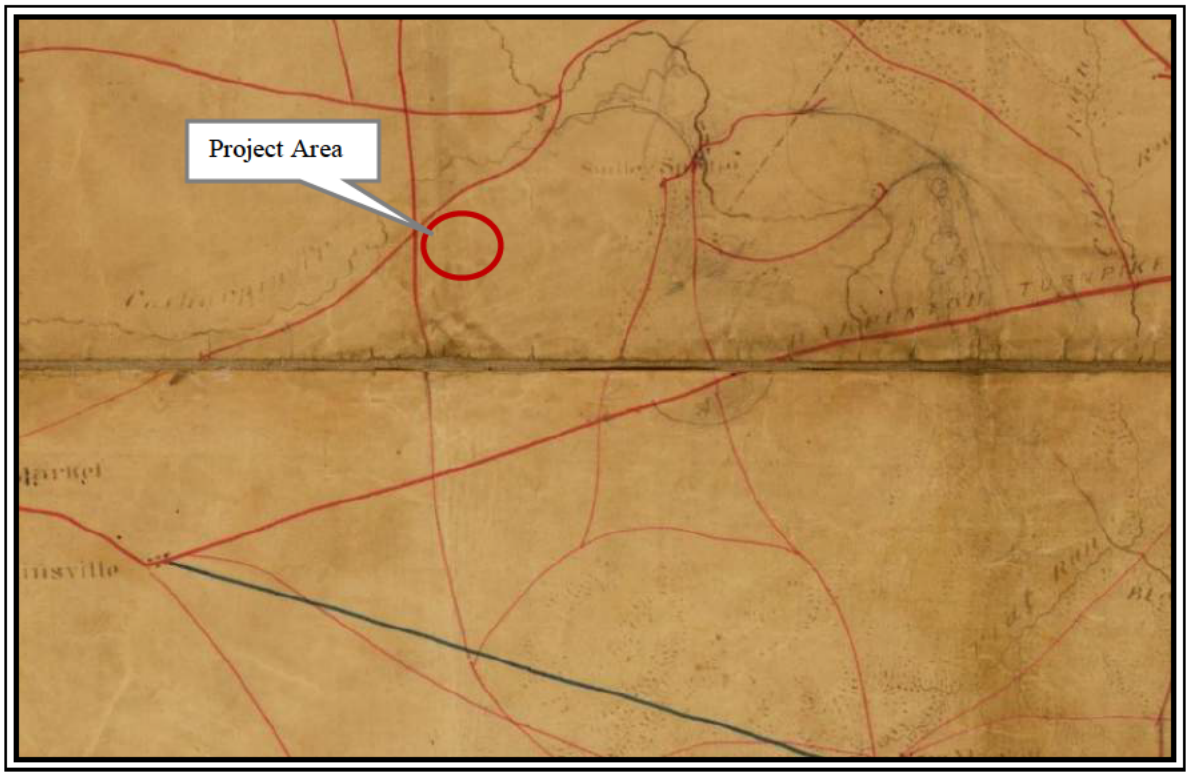

Figure 5.4: Detail of Young's 1860- *Military Reconnaissance of Virginia*, showing road and railway networks located around project area. Source: Library of Congress.

The project area is located just to the northwest of the town of Manassas. During the war, Manassas was little more than a railroad junction, but a strategically important one as the rail lines led to Richmond, Washington D.C., and the Shenandoah Valley. Nearly all of the battles and skirmishes within Prince William County took place within the vicinity of Manassas junction; most to the north and the west of town in close proximity to the project area.

The Battle of First Manassas was the first major action of the war and took place to the north and west of the town of Manassas centered on a creek called Bull Run. In July 1861, Confederate Forces under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard were positioned near Manassas Junction only 25 miles from Washington D.C. Union Forces under Gen. Irvin McDowell were ordered to march on the Confederate forces before continuing on to Richmond.

McDowell used the town of Centreville, roughly 6.5 miles to the north as a staging site to launch his offensive, arriving there on July 18. McDowell initially sent a division south towards the Confederate right flank which was repulsed after only minor skirmishing at Blackburn's Ford. Over the course of the next two days, the Confederate line was reinforced with troops under Joseph E. Johnson arriving from Winchester. On July 21, McDowell advanced again, this time to the southwest along the Warrenton Turnpike and then turning north towards Sudley Springs to mount a flank attack on the Confederate left. Initially unprepared for a strong defense in this position, the Confederate lines were alerted to impending engagement by signal flags atop a hill nearly eight miles away in the first use of wig-wag semaphore signaling in the war. Following the alert, the Confederate lines were able to reposition and successfully repulse the attack, with the majority of the fighting taking place east of the project area near the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Manassas-Sudley Springs Road (Figure 5.5). Eventually, the

Confederate forces mounted a counterattack and pushed the Union troops off the field and into a panicked retreat towards Washington on the Warrenton Turnpike.

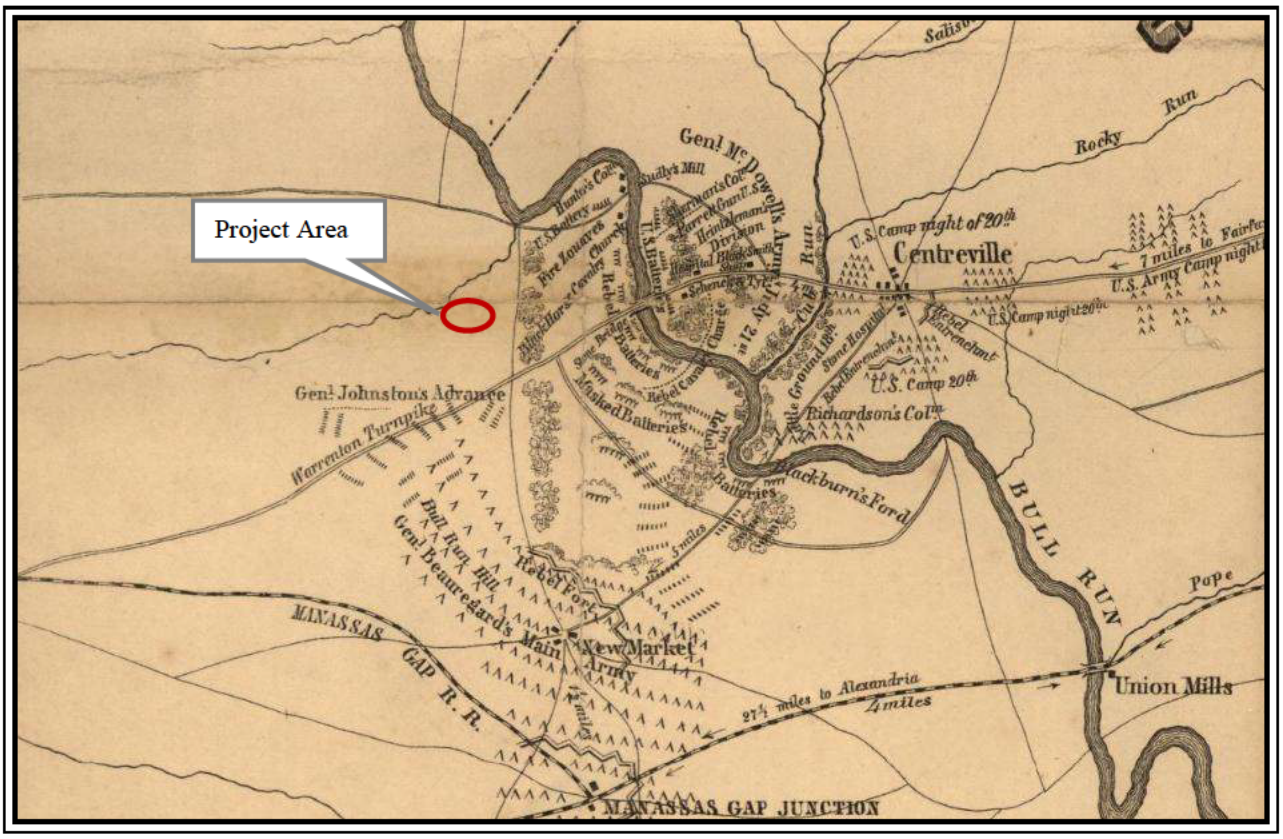

Figure 5.5: Map of the seat of war showing the battles of July 18th & 21st 1861 Lith. by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore. Source: Library of Congress.

Thirteen months later, the region was once again the site of significant fighting; this time, the Battle of Second Manassas. In July and August of 1862, Confederate troops under Robert E. Lee were forced to redeploy from their defense of Richmond following the Peninsula Campaign and turn their attention to Union forces under Gen. John Pope who were threatening Gordonsville and the Central Virginia Railroad from the north. Following several skirmishes along the Rappahannock River, Lee ordered Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson on a wide flanking movement around the Union right via Thoroughfare Gap. Coming in from the west, Jackson captured and destroyed a Union supply depot at Manassas Junction on August 27, 1862, before falling back to the northwest to a defensive position along the unfinished railroad grade at the base of Stony Ridge, just south of the project area on the Brawner Farm (Figure 5.6).

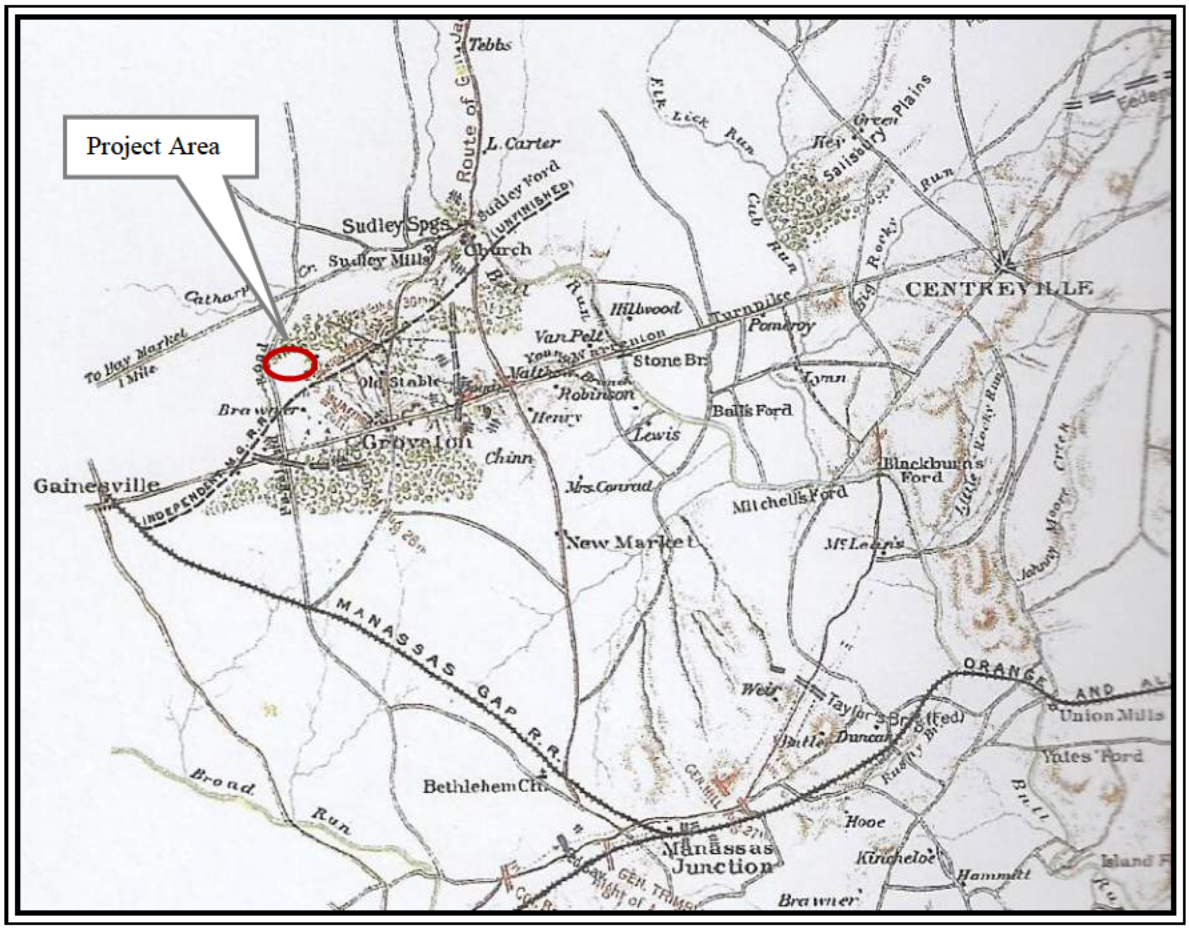

Figure 5.6: Map of Manassas Junction Region between August 26 and September 2, 1862 embracing the engagements at Second Manassas. Prepared by Jed Hotchkiss, Top Engineer 2nd Corps, A.N.V. Source: Library of Congress.

Jackson's troops, now hidden along Stony Ridge north of an unfinished railroad grade, attacked a Union column as it marched past on Warrenton Turnpike. This savage fight began late in the afternoon of August 28, 1862 at Brawner Farm (Figure 5.7). The engagement ended in a stalemate after several hours of fighting. The next day, August 29, 1862, Pope attacked Jackson with the full force of his army. Multiple assaults between the two forces resulted in heavy casualties for both sides. Longstreet arrived around mid-day and took a position on Jackson's right. Over the next two days, fighting ensued through a series of attacks and counter offensives. On August 30, seemingly unaware of Longstreet's flanking position, and mistaken about the strength of Jackson, Pope mounted an attack on Jackson's right. The attack was repulsed and countered by a massive flank attack by Longstreet on the Union left. Disorganized and severely out-positioned, Pope retreated east on the Warrenton Turnpike back to Centreville.

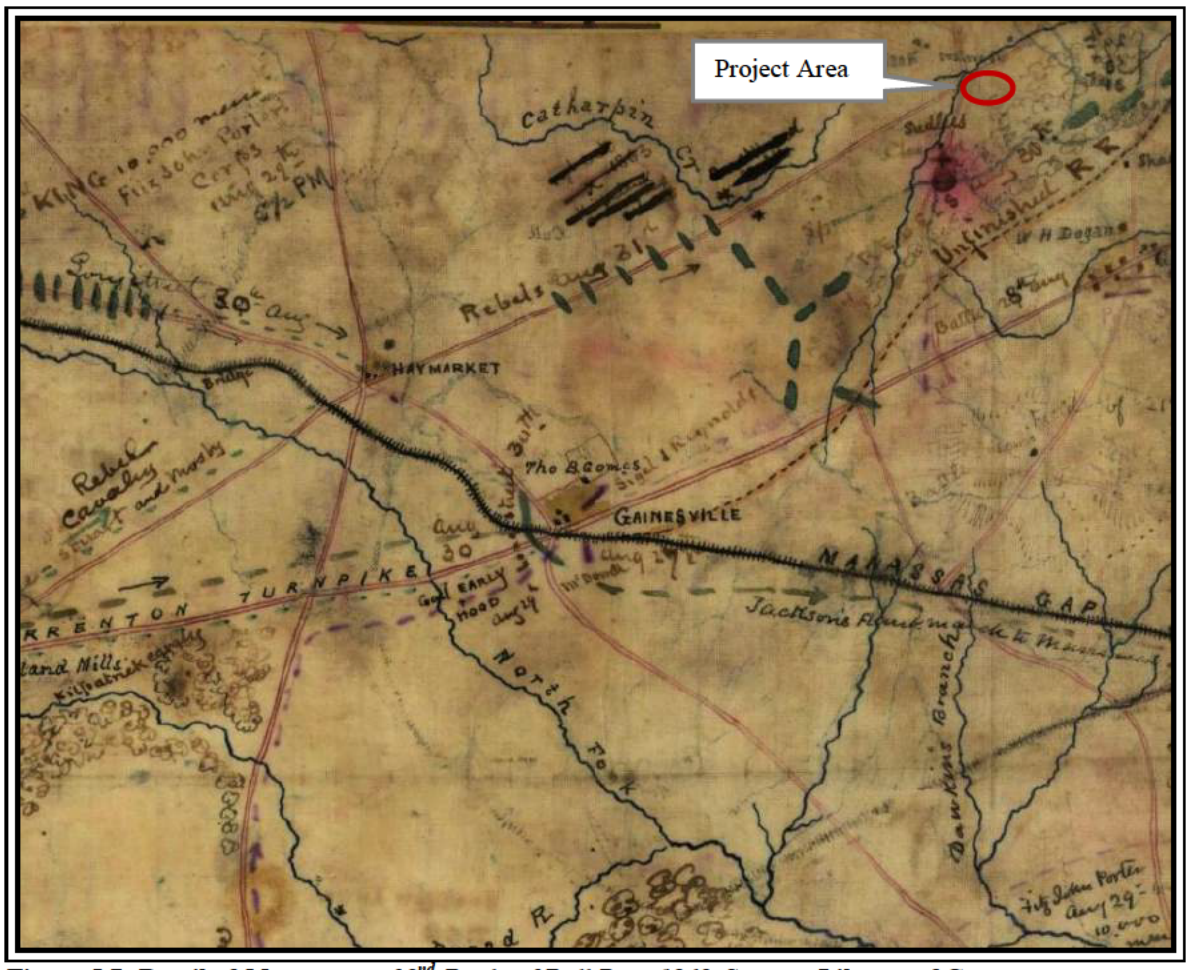

Figure 5.7: Detail of *Movements of 2nd Battle of Bull Run, 1862.* Source: Library of Congress.

The battle resulted in a large number of casualties on both sides, and assorted burials and cemeteries of fallen soldiers dot the landscape. The project area and Pageland Lane were both located behind the Confederate lines, generally shielded from the battle by Stony Ridge. As such, it would have provided a protected area to bury soldiers wounded early in the battle while the fighting was still ongoing to the east. Several such small burials are known to exist and have been identified in fields flanking the road. It is believed that the two previously identified graves located within the project area may also be examples of this. Both graves are marked with readily available field stones, and one is engraved with the name "Phillips." This stone was reported engraved with a Civil War regiment and/or company designation when it was inspected as part of a previous county-wide cemetery survey, but any such lettering is no longer visible. As such, the affiliation of the interred cannot be determined at this time. A third, larger potential graveshaft was also discovered as part of this survey; however, the name and affiliation is unknown as the grave is unmarked. The wider shape of the feature indicates it could either be a multiple interment burial, or that of a horse or other livestock.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1917)

After the Second Battle of Manassas, there were other engagements within Prince William County, although no more in the vicinity of Manassas and the project area, which could begin to

recover and rebuild at that time. The Civil War affected Prince William County and the region severely. There was a loss of man power and draft animals, as well as severe property damage. Soldiers and families returned home to find their homes and properties destroyed. As with much of the rest of Virginia, economic realities following the end of the Civil War resulted in slow redevelopment of the area's agricultural and industrial capabilities. Road and railway infrastructure was slowly rebuilt as industry and agriculture struggled to gain a foothold in the post-Civil War South. The railroad junction in Manassas continued to be an important crossroads following the war and assisted in the reconstruction of the region. A town grew up around the junction in the decade following the war and the town of Manassas became incorporated in 1873. Gainesville also grew as a shipping center for grain, timber, and cattle.

Much of the new construction during this era consisted of smaller farms and houses. Plantations were replaced with a sharecropper and tenant farm systems. The project area appears to have remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout much of the Reconstruction-era, however several homes were constructed in the vicinity by the turn of the twentieth century (Figures 5.8-5.10). One such home, owned by J.W. Caton, was built just north of the project area, and likely included the project area within its property.

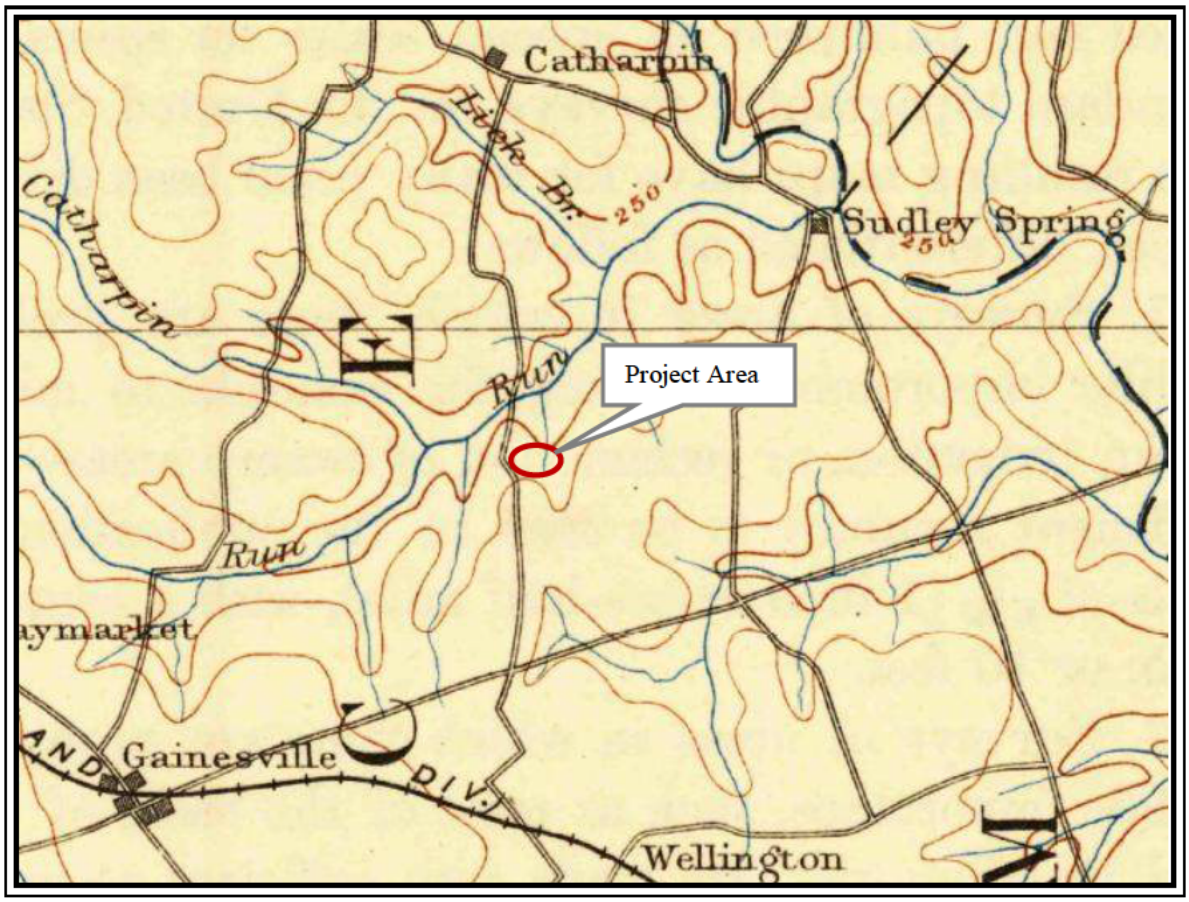

Figure 5.8: Detail of Thorofare Gap USGS Quadrangle, 1894.

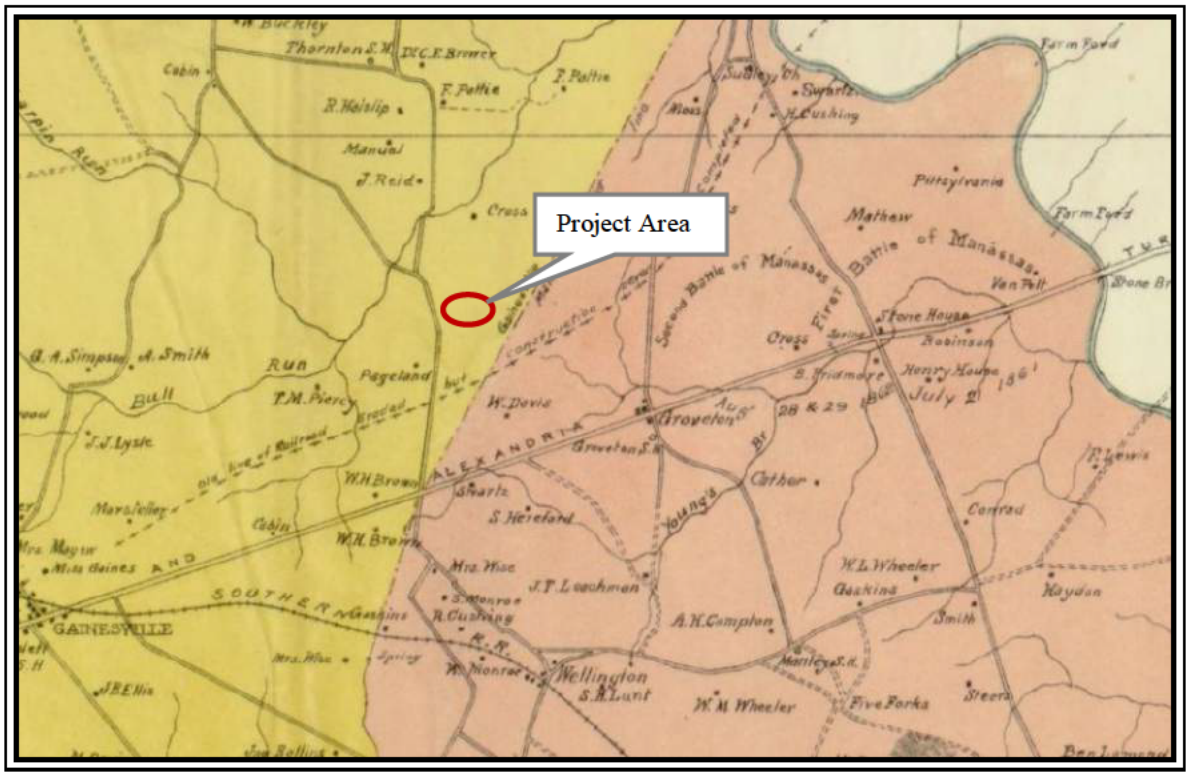

Figure 5.9: Detail of 1901 *Map of Prince William County.* Source: Library of Congress

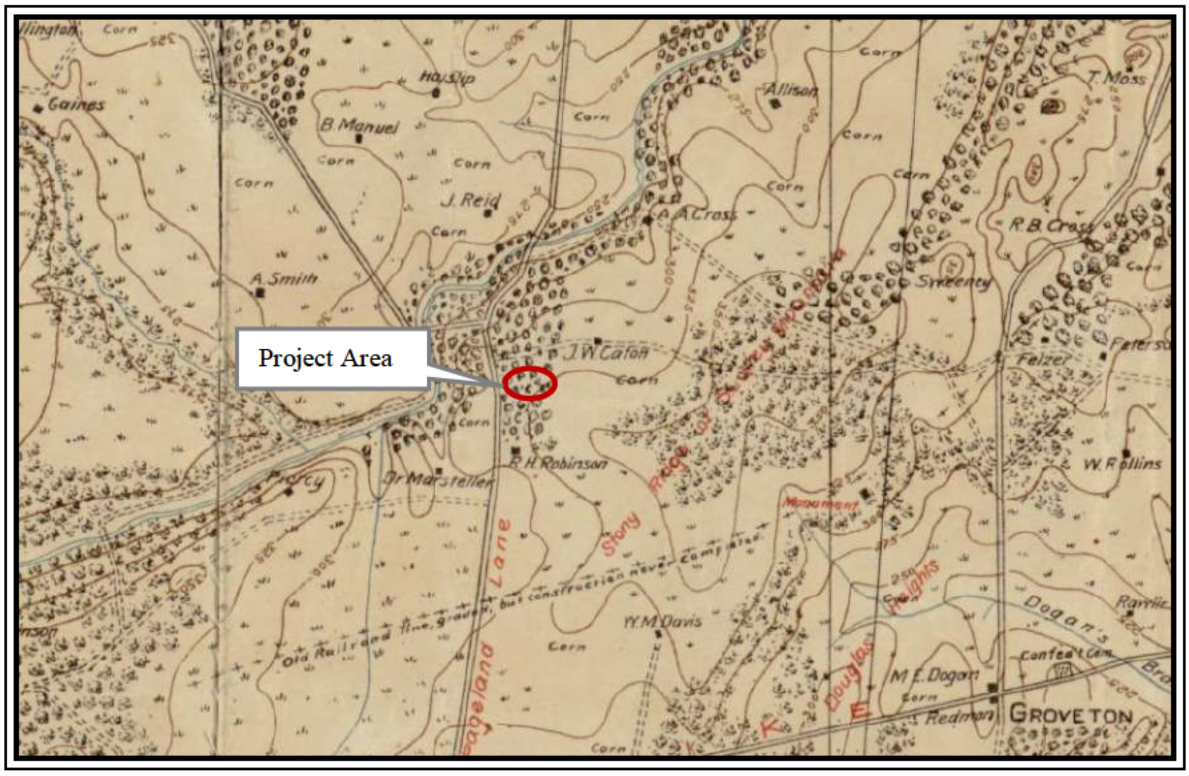

Figure 5.10: Detail of 1904 *Maneuver Grounds of Prince William County.* Source: Library of Congress

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

Between 1917 and 1945, the western portion of Prince William County was still characterized as agricultural with small and large farmsteads located throughout the county, but more concentrated along roads. Timbering continued at a steady pace, and remained an integral aspect to the agricultural economy. While still remaining rural, small commercial downtowns continued to grow and there was an increase in church and commercial buildings. Manassas grew into a regional commercial center during this period and by the 1920s began to see some suburban development around the outskirts of town. The project area was far enough from Manassas that it did not experience any of the suburban growth from this time period. A Post Office rural delivery map from 1923 shows that most of the growth was limited to those areas south of the Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. 29) (Figure 5.11). This map does not show any residences within or near the project area where homes are known to have existed, this omission likely indicates that the post office simply did not deliver along Pageland Lane, requiring the residents to pick up their mail at the post office, rather than indicating that the area had been abandoned.

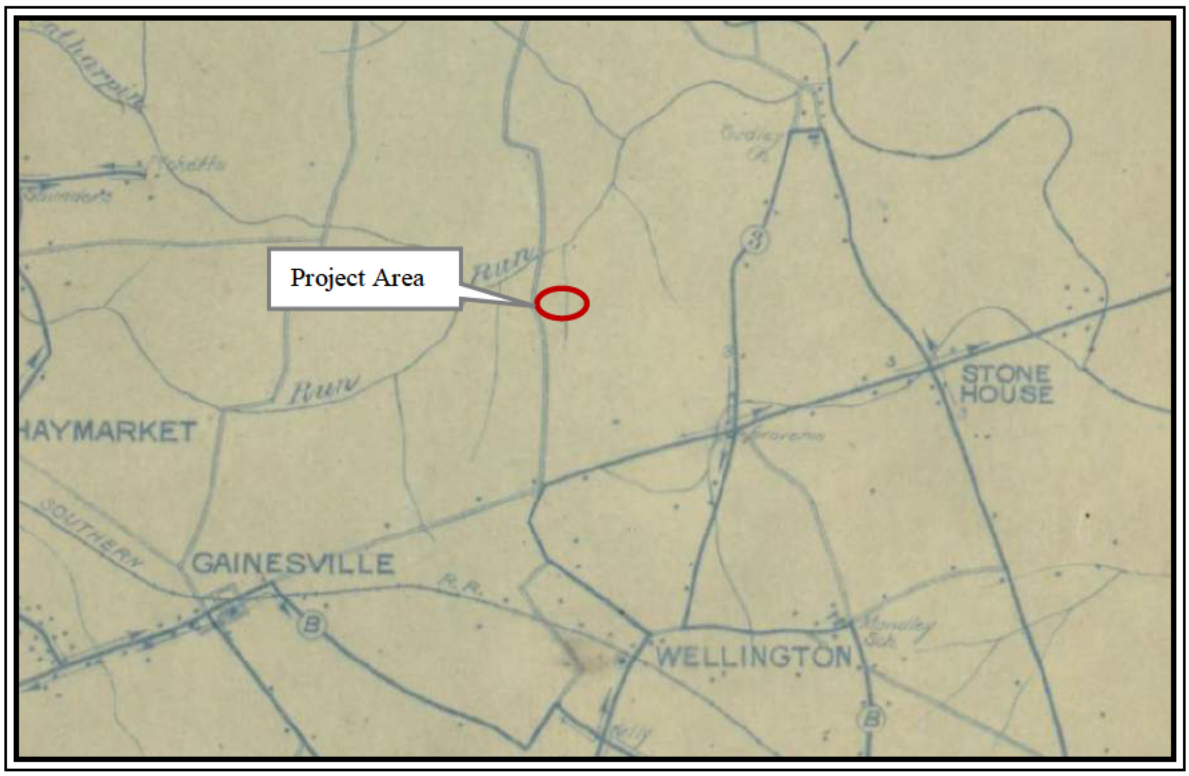

Figure 5.11: Detail of US Post Office Rural Delivery Map, 1923. Source: Library of Congress

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

By 1950, the agricultural economy of Prince William County was declining as it became a "bedroom community" of Washington D.C. as the regional population expanded and economic prosperity increased exponentially. The population of Prince William County had grown to approximately 21,000 people, a growth of nearly 100 percent over the population at the turn of the century. The proximity of the county to Washington, D.C., was largely responsible for this growth, as more and more people were employed by the federal government and other

businesses in the city. The growth of suburbs in the county was facilitated by the construction of U.S. I-95 in the 1950s (Evans 1989). The construction of I-66 allowed the rapid residential and commercial growth to extend west towards the project area (Weider 1998). The post-World War II building boom consisted largely of subdivisions of similarly constructed homes.

The project area still did not experience much development as part of the rapid growth due to its location further west than development stretched at this time, as well as from the presence of the Manassas Battlefield National Park. Established in 1940, this 1,604-acre tract included land on which the battles of both First and Second Manassas were fought and provided protection from urban sprawl growth (Figure 5.12).

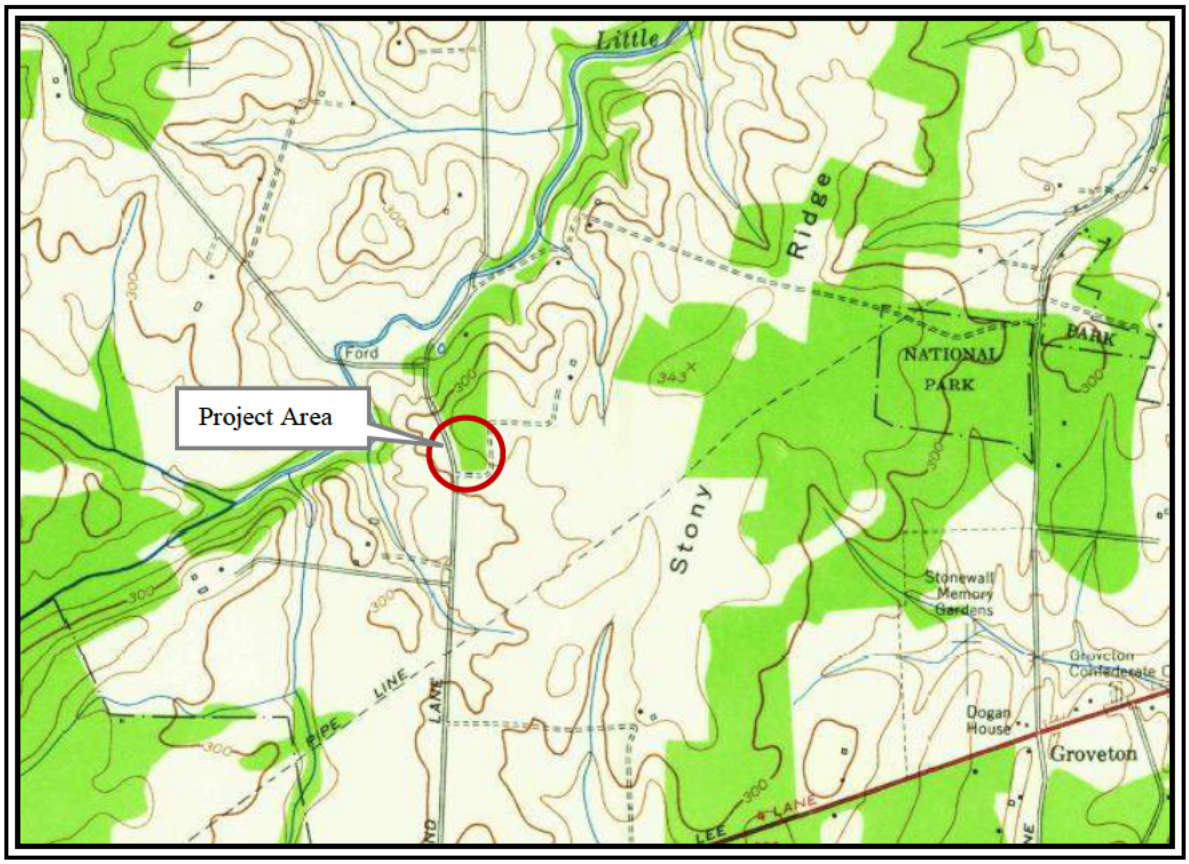

Figure 5.12: Gainesville USGS Quadrangle, 1953. Project area shown in red.

Although the region of the project area continues to remain less developed than other portions of Prince William County, development has slowly encroached the surrounding areas, particularly in nearby Gainesville. Much of the land around the project area will continue to be protected by the presence of the Manassas Battlefield Park, but development continues to occur around the fringes resulting in property subdivision, change in land use, and improvements to infrastructure.

6. EXPECTED RESULTS

Following archival research, a pedestrian survey was conducted over the ±4.7-acre Ghadban property, the results of which are presented below.

OBSERVED CULTURAL RESOURCES

At the time of the pedestrian survey, ground surface visibility was moderate to low with leaf and undergrowth cover present throughout the property.

Besides the known existing Civil War-era graves, no observed archaeological sites were identified as a result of the walkover examination. A low stonewall was observed just inside of and parallel to the eastern boundary of the project area, likely associated with fieldstones removed from the adjacent pasture.

MAP PROJECTED SITES

As illustrated earlier in the cultural context section of this report, historic maps from the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as the Civil War depict the project area as uninhabited with no domestic sites located within its boundaries. However, given the property's proximity to Civil War action in the region, it is possible that small troop movements could have occurred either through or nearby the project area and were not substantial or permanent enough to warrant representation on period maps.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Background research and a walkover examination of the property did not reveal any conclusive documentary or surface evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural activity on the property. While documentary sources have bias and often are limited in their attention to detail, information on previous survey and recorded resources in the vicinity of the project area, as well as regional settlement models offer additional information and perspective on the project area's potential to contain intact significant archaeological deposits.

Prehistoric Site Potential

Given the sloping topographic situation of the project area, little or no archaeological evidence of prehistoric settlement or use within the project area are anticipated. Any such evidence as may be present within the project area will likely be located along the ridge top in the extreme northeast section of the project area, near the known existing graves.

Historic Site Potential

Documents and cartographic sources indicate that project area was uninhabited throughout its recorded history. Civil War maps and records reveal that while located in a region that witnessed significant Civil War action, the project area itself does not appear to have been impacted in any documented way. As such, there is low potential for any additional Civil War

related resources or domestic sites dating prior to the twentieth century to be present on the property.

7. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

In October 2012, D+A performed an archaeological survey of the ±4.7-acre Mary Ann Ghadban property, the results of which are presented below.

OBSERVED CULTURAL RESOURCES

At the time of the pedestrian survey, ground surface visibility was moderate to low with leaf and undergrowth cover present throughout the property.

Two previously observed burials were re-identified near the northeast corner of the project area. One of these burials appears as a rectangular depression and is marked with a fieldstone lightly engraved with the word "Phillips," while the other is unmarked and discernible only by the rectangular depression visible from the surface. Two parallel low loose-fit stone walls are located to the east of the existing burials, and parallel the existing wooden plank fence which separates the wooded project area from the open pasture immediately to the east of the project area.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Mechanical Stripping

Mechanical stripping of the area surrounding the two existing Civil War-era burials located on the Mary Ghadban property was performed to the north, west, south, and east of the two visible depressions. The stripped areas to the north, west, and south did not result in the identification of any features (Figures 7.1 through 7.3).

Topsoil stripping [redacted] resulted in the identification of an apparent feature which is consistent with the appearance of a possible burial shaft [redacted]. This area was also troweled, and an outline of the possible feature was identified as a slight soil discoloration in a rectangular pattern oriented east to west [redacted]. The feature was troweled clean, photographs were taken (Figures 7.4 and 7.5), a sketch made of the feature in relation to its surroundings (Figures 7.6 and 7.7), and a GPS point taken for future relocation. As it was not the goal of this project to excavate any identified features, this stripped area was also filled in following recordation.

Figure 7.1. Stripped area north of existing burials.

Figure 7.2. Stripped area west of existing burials.

Figure 7.3. Stripped area south of existing burials.

Figure 7.4. View of possible burial feature located east of known burials, looking east.

Figure 7.5. View of possible burial feature located east of known burials, looking south.

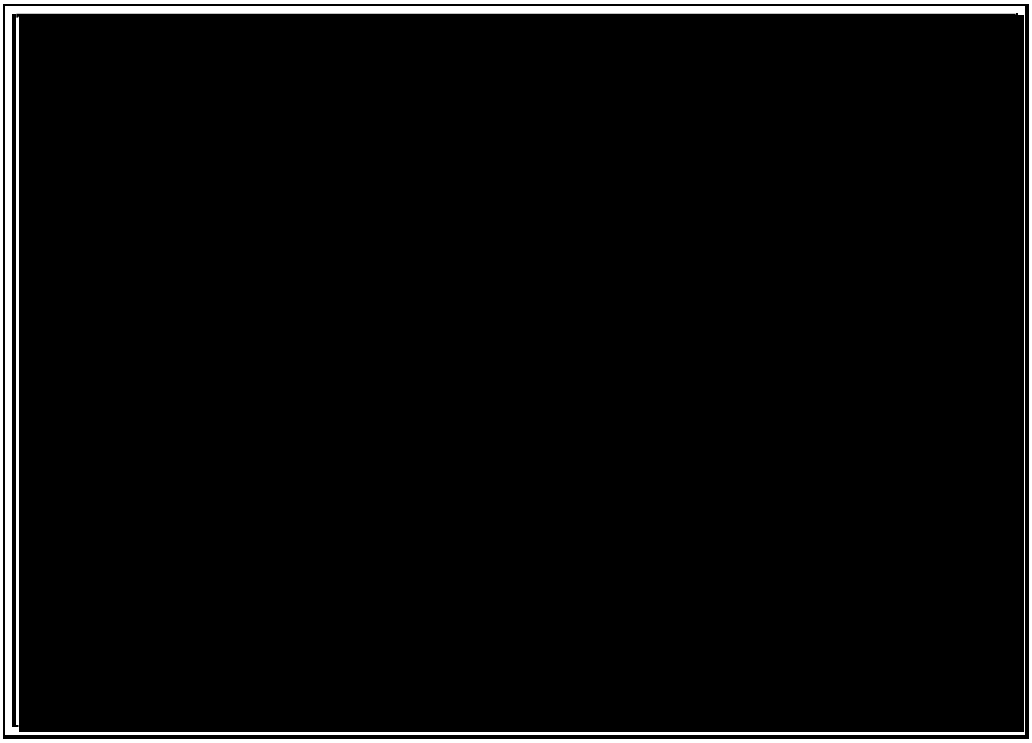

Figure 7.6. Plan view drawing of possible burial feature located east of existing burials.

Figure 7.7. Site plan drawing of the two known burials, the stripped areas, and the possible burial feature located to the east of the two known burials.

Shovel Testing

In addition to mechanical stripping, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated on a 50-foot grid pattern throughout the entire project area (Figure 7.8). Despite the majority of the project area being located on sloping terrain, all STPs were excavated as the primary goal of the survey was to test for the presence of Civil War-related artifacts which could be present on such topography despite the slope. However, no artifacts were recovered from any of the STPs, and no features were identified (Figures 7.9 through 7.11).

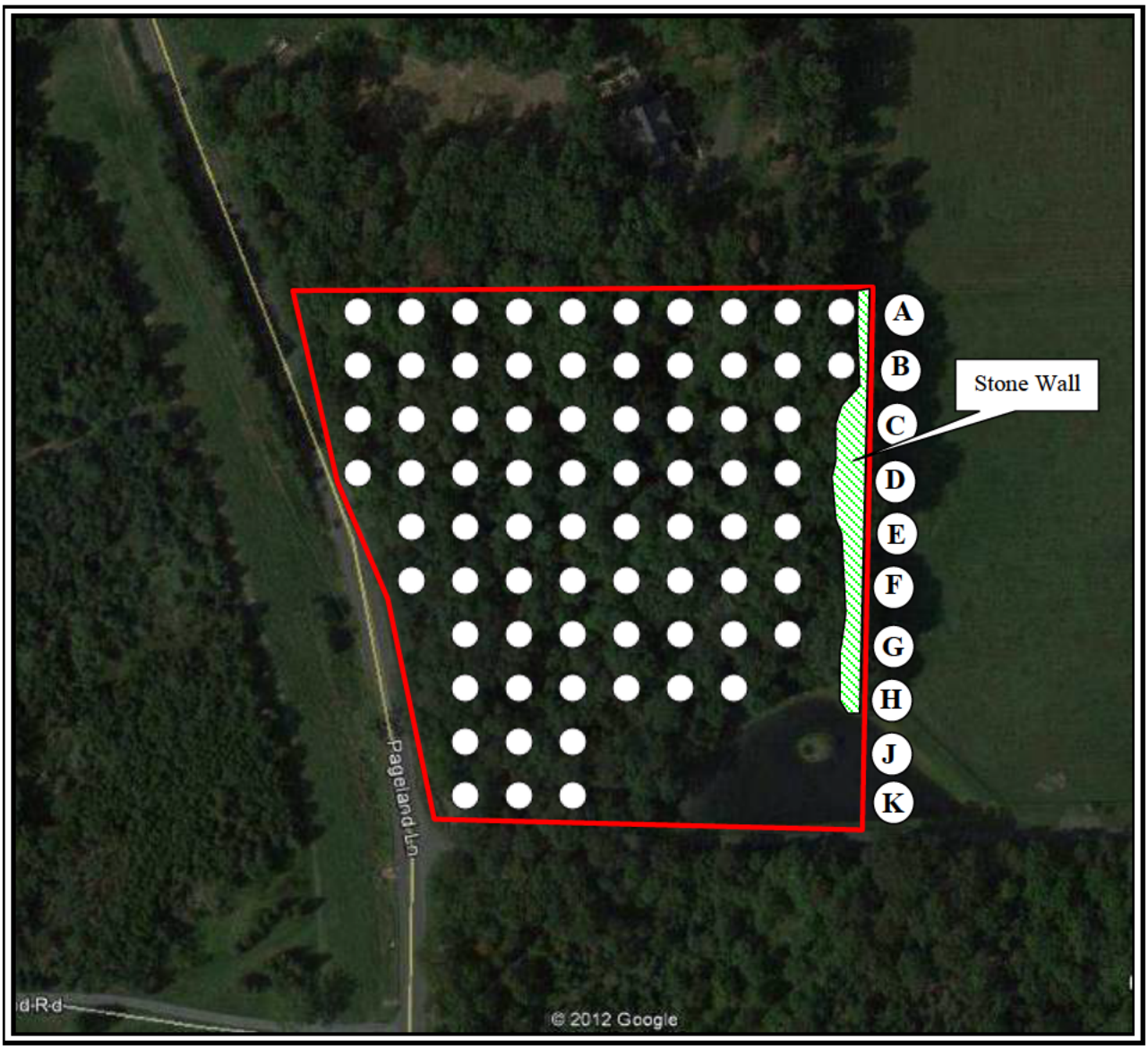

Figure 7.8. Project area showing STP grid, and stone wall along eastern boundary.

Figure 7.9. View of northern portion of project area, looking south.

Figure 7.10. View of central portion of project area looking south.

Figure 7.11. View of southern portion of project area, looking west.

Soils within the the project area generally consisted of one stratum overlying sterile subsoil. This stratum consisted of 10YR4/4 loam, and went approximately 12 cm below ground surface before striking subsoil. Sterile subsoil consisted of 10YR6/8 loamy clay (Figures 7.12 and 7.13).

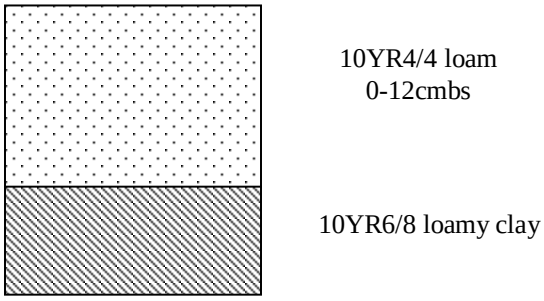

Figure 7.12. Typical STP profile within the Ghadban Property Project Area.

Figure 7.13. Typical STP within the Ghadban Property Project Area.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2012, D+A conducted an archaeological survey of a portion of Mary Ann Ghadban's property in Prince William County, Virginia. Consisting of mechanical stripping in an area immediately surrounding two existing Civil War-era burials, and a 50-foot by 50-foot grid of STPs across the entire project area, this survey was intended to determine the presence of Civil War activity on the property, as well as to determine the extent of any burials beyond those already known to exist through mechanical stripping.

The results of the shovel testing were negative for any cultural material. The results of the mechanical stripping around the known burials resulted in the identification of a possible burial feature [redacted]. As this is in the direction moving away from Pageland Lane, it was decided to terminate stripping in this direction despite the possibility of more burial features being located there. Mechanical stripping in all other directions resulted in no identification of features of any sort.

Due to the lack of cultural resources identified as a result of the shovel testing survey, and the lack of possible burial features leading in the direction of Pageland Lane, it is D+A's determination that there is low probability for there to be any additional burial features located between the known burials and the road. However, as the Ghadban property is located within both the National Park Service's core area for the Battle of Second Manassas and the boundaries of the potential NRHP eligible district for the same, the property should be considered as a potential significant historic landscape that contributes to the district.

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