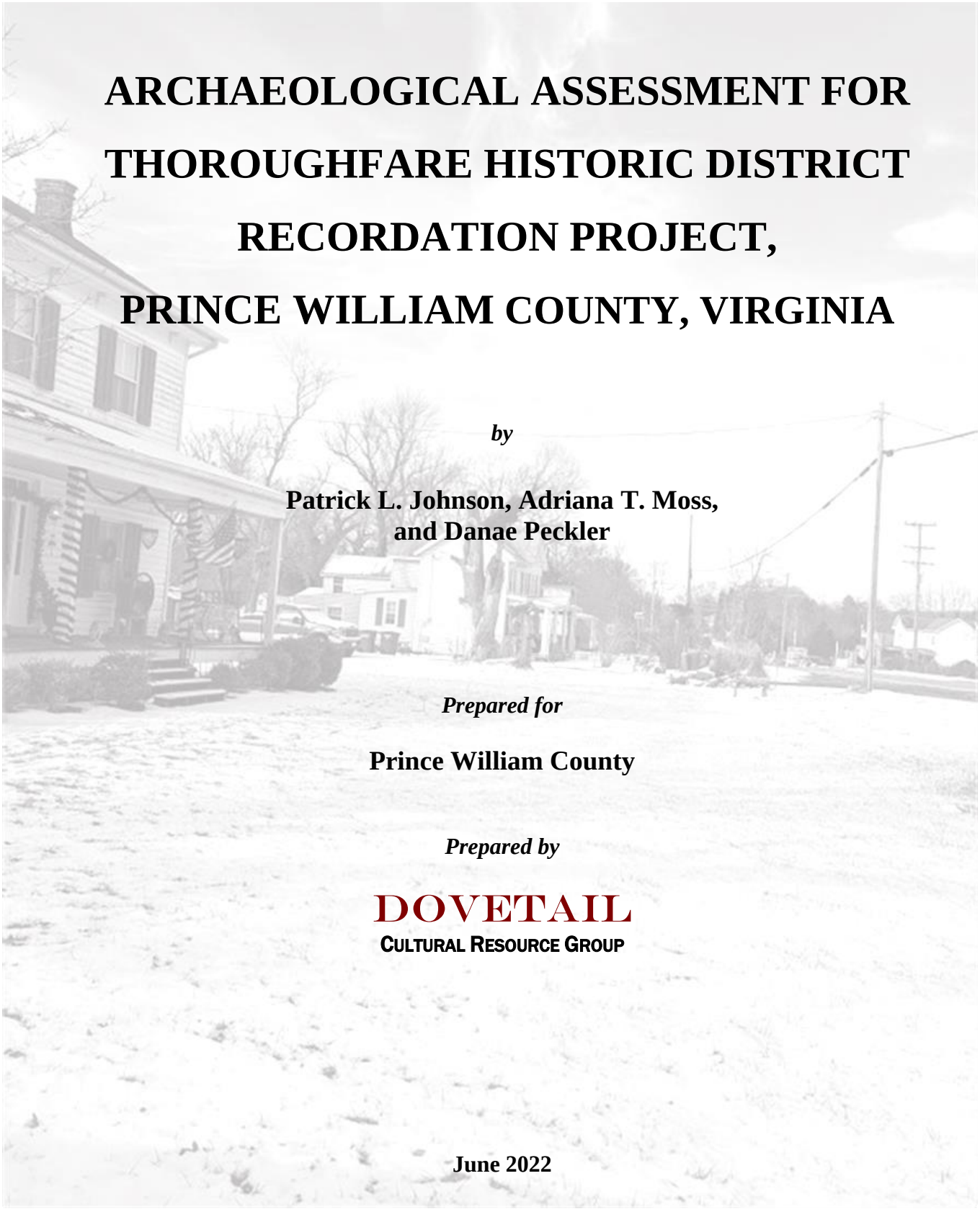
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THOROUGHFARE HISTORIC DISTRICT RECORDATION PROJECT, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA



by

Patrick L. Johnson, Adriana T. Moss, and Danae Peckler

Prepared for

Prince William County

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

June 2022

Archaeological Assessment for Thoroughfare Historic District Recordation Project, Prince William County, Virginia

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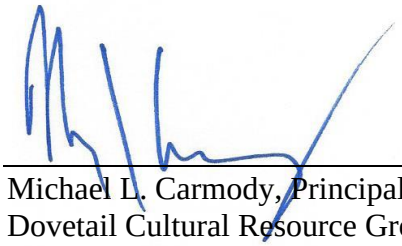

June 27, 2022

Michael L. Carmody, Principal Investigator — Date
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ABSTRACT

On behalf of the Prince William County Office of Historic Preservation, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance for the Thoroughfare project area located in Broad Run, Virginia, in January and February 2022. The approximately 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area is located in northwestern Prince William County, Virginia. The study was intended to determine the location, nature, and, if possible, extent of any cultural features visible on the surface and to identify areas with the potential to contain archaeological sites. The archaeological reconnaissance was conducted as part of a Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project that includes the completion of oral histories and genealogical and associated property research of Thoroughfare community members, an architectural reconnaissance-level survey of resources within the Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150), and the production of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) of the Thoroughfare Historic District. The results of the Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project will be used to identify contributing and non-contributing resources within the district, identify potential boundaries for a future local historic overlay district, and prepare a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) nomination form.

Background research indicated that the potentially eligible portions of the 1862 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610) and 1863 Battle of Buckland Mills (031-5152) make up the majority of the project area. Background research also indicated that three previously identified sites (44PW1711, 44PW1794, and 44PW2018) are located within the project area; these three sites are all archaeological remains of twentieth-century dwellings and have not been evaluated for the NRHP.

The Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance study included a pedestrian survey of the project area. No subsurface excavations were conducted during this phase of work. No artifacts were observed on the surface, though four cemeteries were noted, and an additional cemetery was not visited due to a lack of access. Portions of the project area have been disturbed by development in recent decades, particularly relating to road construction, though the majority of the project area is intact. Portions of the project area with the potential to contain intact archaeological sites were determined based upon a combination of topography, current conditions, and soil type. Based on these criteria, approximately 94.6 acres (38.3 ha) of the project area appears to have the potential to contain intact archaeological remains dating to either the period of significance for the potential historic district (1873–1966) or earlier time periods. The presence of agriculturally productive soils and level or gently sloping topography in the vicinity of a substantial freshwater stream make the area relatively well-suited to long-term occupation. Given these factors, Dovetail recommends that **94.6 acres (38.3 ha) of the project area has potential to contain archaeological sites that may contribute to the proposed historic district. As such, further archaeological study of this portion of the project area should be conducted in advance of development.** Such study within the boundaries of the Battles of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610) and Buckland Mills (031-5152) should include metal detection. **In addition, delineation of the five cemeteries in the study area is recommended.**

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance study on behalf of Prince William County Office of Historic Preservation within the 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) Thoroughfare project area in northwestern Prince William County (Figure 1–Figure 2, pp. 2–3). Archaeological reconnaissance in this project area was conducted as part of a Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project that includes the completion of oral histories and genealogical and associated property research of Thoroughfare community members, an architectural reconnaissance-level survey of resources within the Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150), and the production of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) of the Thoroughfare Historic District. The results of the Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project will be used to identify contributing and non-contributing historic district resources, identify potential boundaries for a future historic overlay district for local planning regulations, and prepare a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) nomination form.

The archaeological reconnaissance was intended to assist in the Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project and determine if, or to what extent, a Phase IB archaeological survey may be warranted prior to potential development within the project area. The assessment, conducted on January 31 and February 1, 2022, included an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area. No subsurface investigations were completed during this phase of work. The archaeological reconnaissance work resulted in the definition of locations suitable for subsurface archaeological survey within the project area based on the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources. The fieldwork was conducted by project archaeologist Patrick Johnson, who was assisted by Julie Chlysta. Adriana T. Moss and Danae Peckler wrote the architectural history portion of the background review, historic periods for the historic context, and historic map review portions of the project results. Michael Carmody served as the Principal Investigator for archaeology. Ms. Moss and Ms. Peckler meet or exceed Secretary of Interior (SOI) standards for architectural historians. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Carmody meet or exceed the standards established for archaeologists by the SOI.

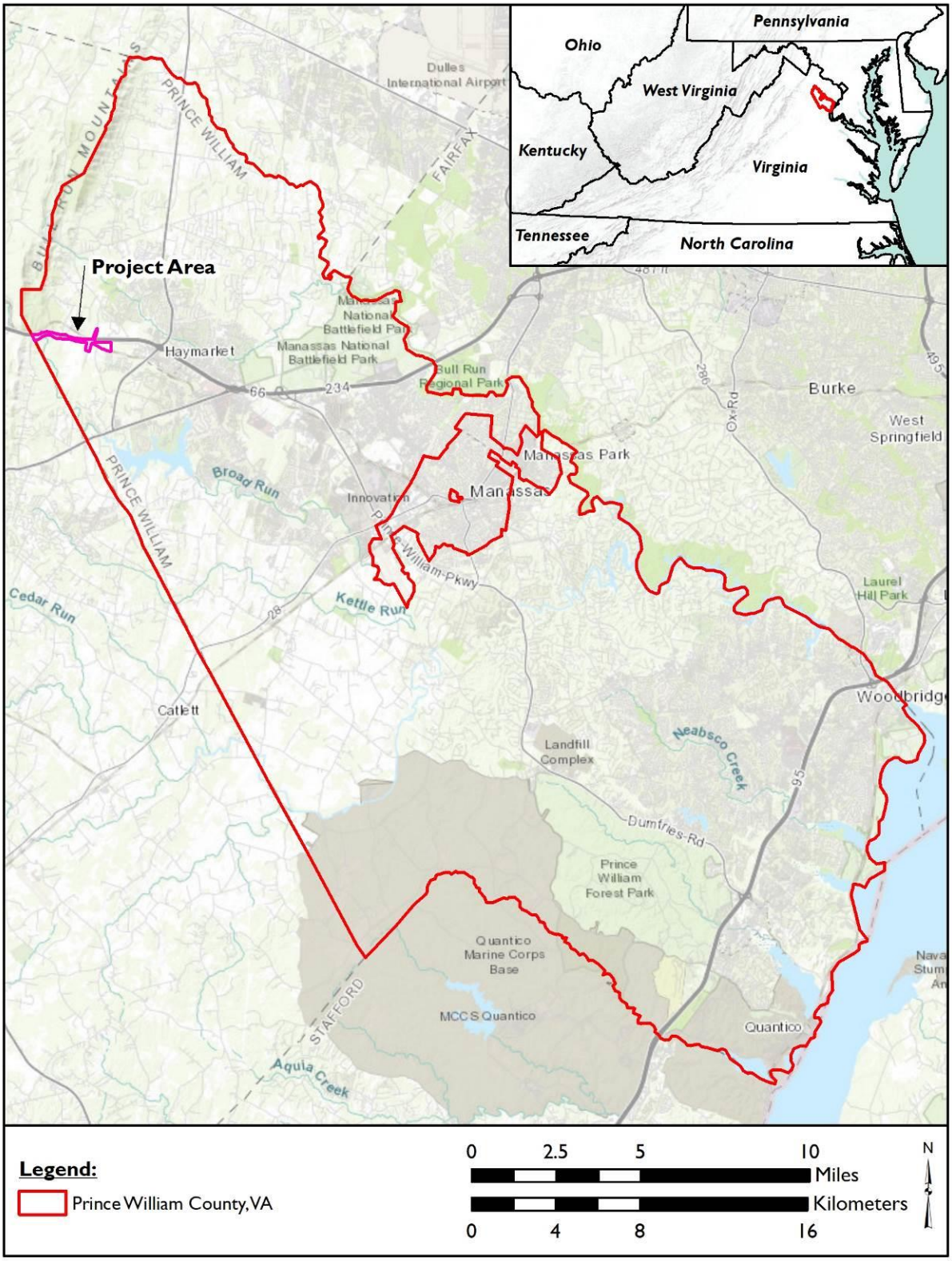

Figure 1: Map of Prince William County, Virginia, and the Project Area Location (Esri 2022a).

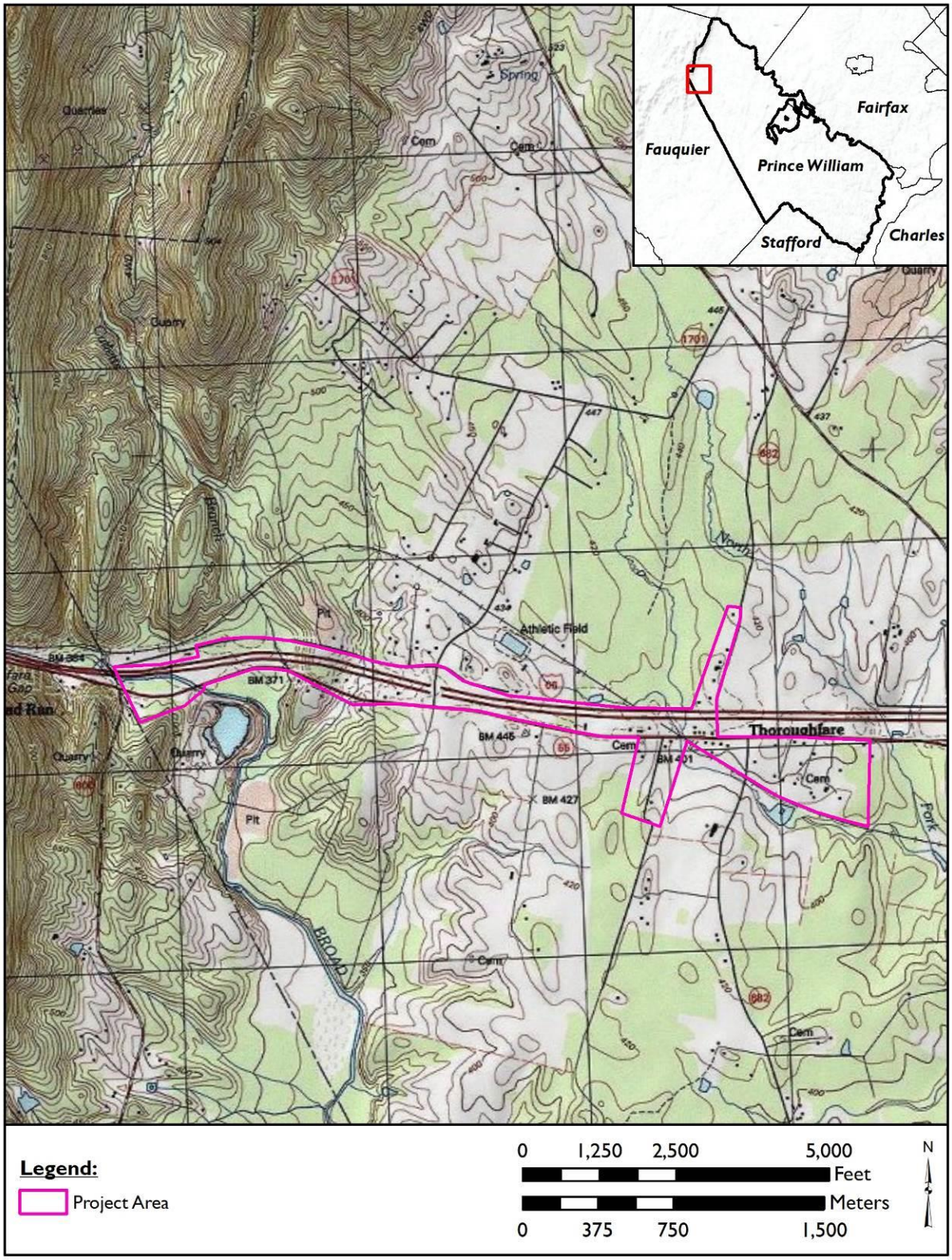

Figure 2: Location of the Project Area on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Prince William County, Virginia, 7.5 Minute Digital Raster Graphic Mosaic (USGS 2013).

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PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The approximately 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area is located in northwestern Prince William County, Virginia, straddling Interstate 66 (I-66) and to the west of the town of Haymarket. Archaeological reconnaissance in this project area was conducted as part of a Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project that includes the Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150). The project area is also in the vicinity of the Chapman's/Beverly Mill Historic District (076-5311), but the districts do not overlap. The project area includes The Farm Brewery at Broad Run, though permission to access portions of this property was not granted. Other studied land parcels include residences, farmland, a quarry, a gas station, a church, a mechanic, open fields, and undeveloped woodland (Photo 1–Photo 3, pp. 5–6; Figure 3, p. 7). The undeveloped woods primarily consist of deciduous hardwoods, scattered coniferous trees, and limited undergrowth (Photo 4, p. 8).

Photo 1: Representative Example of Residential Property within the Project Area, Looking West. Property in foreground is 16309 John Marshall Highway (076-0554).

Photo 2: Oakrum Baptist Church (076-6044) within Project Area, Looking West.

Photo 3: View of 6500 Beverly Road (076-0550) within Project Area, Looking Northeast.

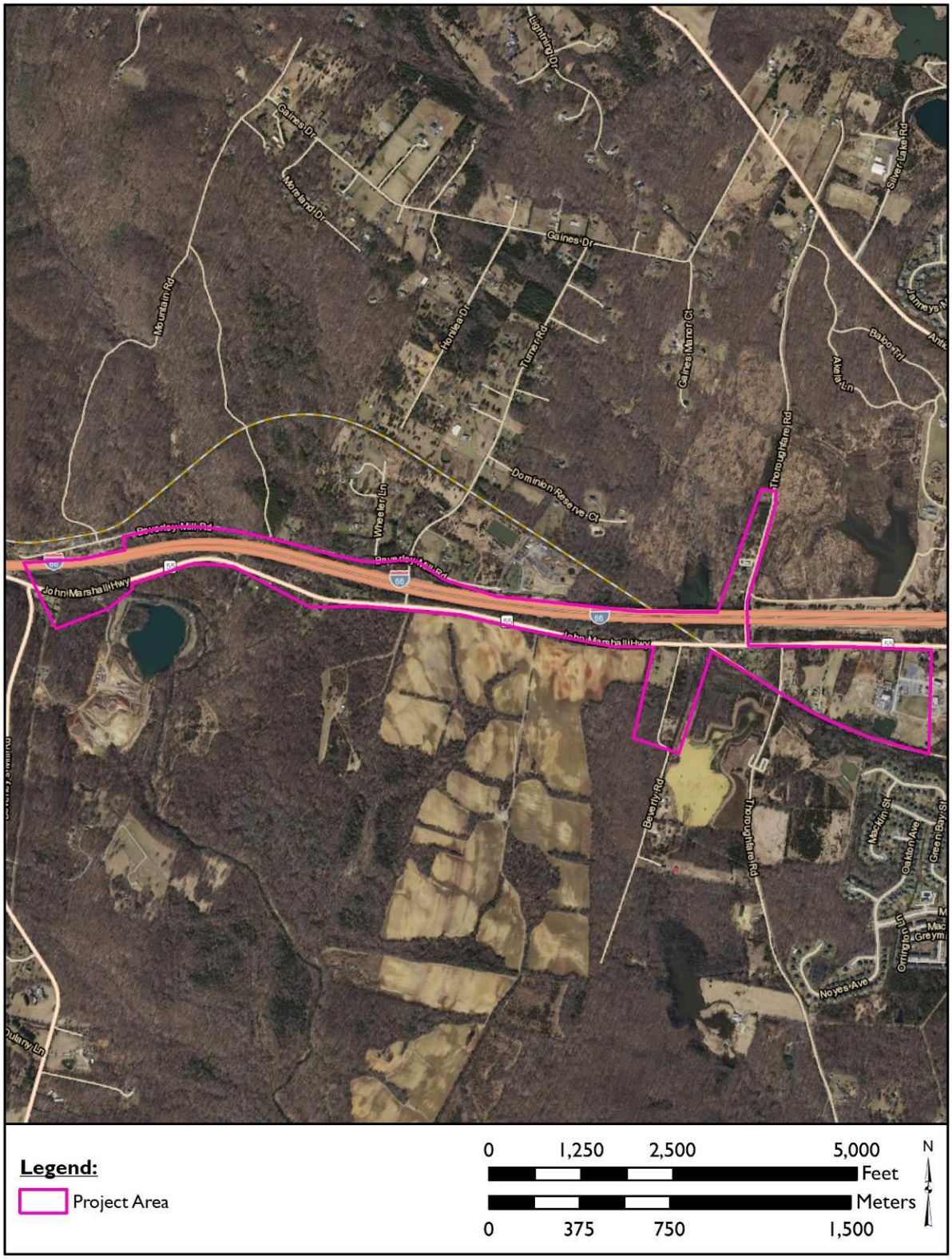

Figure 3: Location of the Project Area on World Imagery (Virginia Geographic Information Network [VGIN] 2017).

Photo 4: Undeveloped Woods and Open Field at Intersection of Thoroughfare Road (Route 682) and John Marshall Highway (Route 55) within Project Area, Looking Southeast.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in northwestern Prince William County, Virginia, just west of the town of Haymarket and east of the town of Broad Run; the latter is located in adjacent Fauquier County. The project area is bisected by I-66 and consists of suburban development, a quarry, and undeveloped parcels in the vicinity of the interstate. Situated in northeastern Virginia, Prince William County is bordered by Loudoun County to the north, Fairfax County to the northeast, Stafford County to the south, and Fauquier County to the west.

Geology and Topography

The project area is situated in the Piedmont physiographic province. The Piedmont, located between the Coastal Plain to the east and the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west, is characterized by gently rolling topography generally underlain by crystalline metamorphic rocks. However, the current project area lies within the Culpeper Triassic Basin, part of a larger rift valley system that stretches in a narrow band into northern New Jersey and southeastern New York. Within the project area, the basin is underlain by interbedded shales and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Newark Supergroup. An intrusive Lower Jurassic diabase occurs in the eastern portion of the project area (Division of Geology and Mineral Resources 2022). The local topography consists of gently rolling and sloping hills, with elevations ranging from 380 feet (116 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 440 feet (134 m) AMSL.

Hydrology

The project area is located within the Broad Run Watershed, which covers approximately 85 square miles (220 sq km). The western portion of the project area is bisected and drained by Catlett's Branch, which flows into Lake Manassas approximately 2.5 miles (4 km) south of the project area. The eastern portion of the project area is drained by the North Fork of Broad Run, which flows into Lake Manassas approximately 2.9 miles (4.7 km) southeast of the project area. Lake Manassas is drained by Kettle Run, which flows into Broad Run, which in turn flows into the Occoquan Reservoir. This reservoir flows into Belmont Bay, which in turn connects to Occoquan Bay within the Potomac River, which flows into the Chesapeake Bay.

Soils

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Moreover, the wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. As a consequence, numerous archaeologists have cited the correlation between the distribution of level to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial fertility and the threat posed by erosion and flooding, among other attributes. In general, soil Classes 1 and 2 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses. Of course, soil productivity must be considered in relation to the productivity of the surrounding soils as well.

The project area consists of a range of soils (Table 1; Figure 4–Figure 5, pp. 12–13). The majority of soils in the project area are neither well drained nor prime farmland. However, 34 percent of the project area soils are categorized as Class 2 and are generally well-drained, prime farmland, suggesting that they have high potential to contain archaeological resources. Approximately 25 percent of the project area is categorized as Class 3 soils, some of which are well-drained farmlands of statewide importance. The remainder and majority (approximately 66 percent) of the project area includes Class 4, Class 5, and Class 6 soils that are poorly drained and not prime farmlands. In addition, the fact that these soils have a tendency to erode or be wet could impact site integrity.

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

Soil Name	Class	Slope	Characteristics	Percent of Project Area
Haymarket silt loam	2e	2–7%	Well drained, prime farmland	1.0%
Jackland silt loam	2e	2–7%	Moderately well drained, prime farmland	0.3%
Jackland-Haymarket complex	2e	2–7%	Moderately well drained, prime farmland	1.6%
Legore-Oakhill complex	2e	2–7%	Well drained, prime farmland	3.7%
Meadowville loam	2e	0–5%	Well drained, prime farmland	7.3%
Montalto silty clay loam	2e	2–7%	Well drained, prime farmland	14.4%
Comus loam	2w	0–2%	Well drained, not prime farmland	4.9%
Marumsco loam	2w	0–4%	Moderately well drained, prime farmland	0.8%
Arcola-Nestoria complex	3e	7–15%	Well drained, not prime farmland	0.4%
Braddock loam	3e	7–15%	Well drained, farmland of statewide importance	1.7%
Catlett-Sycoline complex	3e	2–7%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	6.6%
Haymarket silt loam	3e	7–15%	Well drained, farmland of statewide importance	0.6%
Legore-Oakhill complex	3e	7–15%	Well drained, farmland of statewide importance	2.0%
Aden silt loam	3w	0–2%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	3.7%
Calverton silt loam	3w	0–7%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	3.2%
Hatboro silt loam	3w	0–2%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	0.4%
Hatboro-Codorus complex	3w	0–2%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	3.0%
Hoadly loam	3w	2–7%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	3.0%
Catlett-Sycoline complex	4e	7–15%	Well drained, not prime farmland	9.3%
Glenelg-Buckhall complex	4e	15–25%	Well drained, farmland of statewide importance	1.1%
Dulles silt loam	4w	0–2%	Somewhat poorly drained, prime farmland	0.7%
Waxpool silt loam	4w	0–2%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	5.2%
Albano silt loam	5w	0–4%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	5.8%

Soil Name	Class	Slope	Characteristics	Percent of Project Area
Baile loam	5w	0–4%	Poorly drained, not prime farmland	3.4%
Catlett gravelly silt loam	6e	15–25%	Well drained, not prime farmland	0.1%
Airmont-Weverton complex	6s	2–7%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	8.3%
Airmont-Weverton complex	6s	7–15%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	6.6%
Airmont-Weverton complex	6s	15–25%	Moderately well drained, not prime farmland	0.5%
Urban land	N/A	0–7%	N/A	0.3%
Water	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2%

Figure 4: Soils in Eastern Portion of Project Area (VGIN 2017).

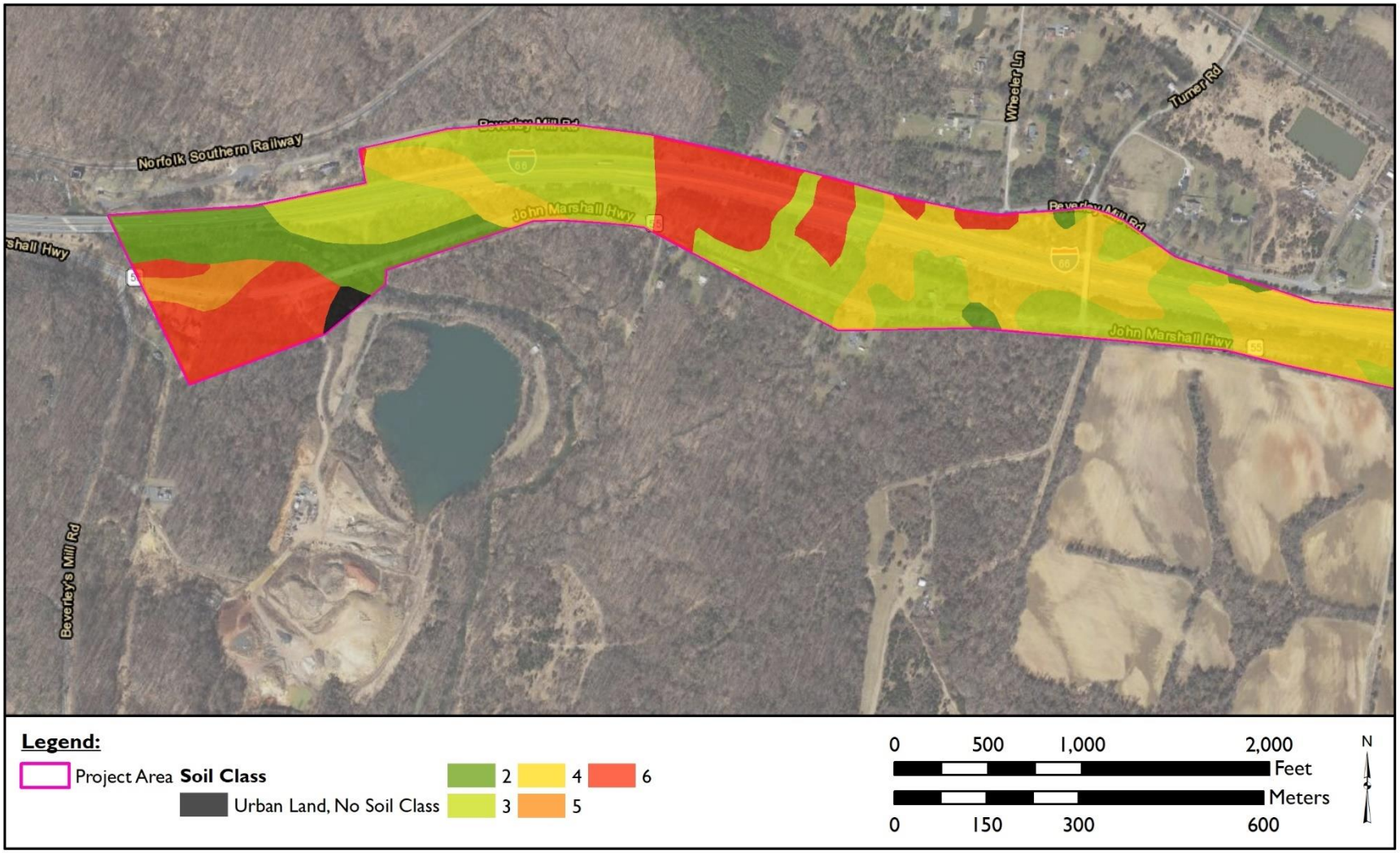

Figure 5: Soils in Western Portion of Project Area (VGIN 2017).

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Indigenous peoples have been in Virginia since time immemorial. Archaeologists divide Virginia Indian precontact history into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement patterns. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986). Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Virginia's precontact history. The seventeenth- through twentieth-century historical overview follows the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) (2017) guidelines. The cultural context, as defined by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* for archaeology (United States Department of the Interior 1983) and DHR's 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia*, provides the historic social and environmental information required for evaluation of any archaeological and architectural resources present within the project area. This chapter primarily includes county-wide data, although limited information on Thoroughfare is included to provide local context. Additional project area-specific information can be found in the results section (p. 41) as well as in the project PIF (Peckler and Moss 2022).

Precontact Periods

Pre-Clovis (Pre-13,000 BP)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries suggest humans possibly occupied the Americas, including Virginia, prior to the appearance of Clovis fluted points in the archaeological record (Boyd 2003; Carr 2018; Goodyear et al. 2005). Both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County, Virginia, suggest the possibility of human occupation well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill site have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from sandy strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:165). The Cactus Hill data suggest pre-Clovis peoples relied on unfluted knives, prismatic blade-like flakes chipped from prepared cobbles, and sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools. Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists must recognize the possibility that 15,000-year old sites have been overlooked for years (Boyd 2003; Carr 2018; Goodyear et al. 2005).

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 BP)

The archaeological data from Virginia compiled by McCary and Hranicky records numerous discoveries of fluted points, but no unambiguous association between extinct large game and fluted points (Anderson and Faught 1998; Boyd 1989:139; Hranicky 2009). A similar situation occurs throughout the eastern United States. For this reason, many archaeologists now hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers, or at least opportunistic collectors (e.g., Gingerich 2011; Grayson and Meltzer 2003; but see Fiedel and Haynes 2004).

Most large Paleoindian sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry-related (Meltzer 1988:21), though multiple band aggregation sites also occur (McAvoy 1992:145). Recognizable sites most often result from long-term habitation or repeated use of the same location. It follows that the presence of primarily quarry or quarry-related sites indicates that stone outcrops were regularly revisited. The Williamson site, a chert quarry located in Dinwiddie County, is one of the best-preserved Paleoindian quarry and campsites in the country (Barber and Hubbard 1997:132).

Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Hranicky 2009; Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jasper, chalcedony) (Gardner 1989; Goodyear 1979). The recovery of these cryptocrystalline materials at locations far removed from quarries indicates exchange and/or extensive group movement. In addition, the very limited differences among sites and within sites suggest that most people had access to all available resources, while the small size of most Paleoindian sites indicates group size was limited to extended families.

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 BP)

The Archaic period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 BP), Middle (8800–5500 BP), and Late (5500–3200 BP). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscrapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes, and grinding stones. At the close of this period, there is a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period are more numerous, suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as "small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation

phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction." Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is "a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection." The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Ground stone tools, including adzes, celts, and axes, are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Diagnostic projectile points of the narrow blade tradition, often viewed as the early portion of the Late Archaic period, include the Vernon, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Clagett, and Holmes (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 BP)

The Woodland period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 BP–2300 BP), Middle (2300–1100 BP), and Late (1100–400 BP). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continued in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position and at times ceramic vessels emerged before agriculture (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland period, is thought to be the earliest ceramic ware in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab-built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). Approximately 1100 BP there is a shift from the earlier slab construction techniques to coil and conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland period include Rossville Stemmed and possibly Piscataway Stemmed (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of certain sociocultural characteristics that include localized manifestations of styles, religious beliefs, and social inequality that existed within larger regions (McLearen 1992:55). Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north-south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 BP and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan utilized different types of material culture within the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland period also sees the introduction of the triangular or Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages, and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland period in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont include the

quartz-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped, sand/crushed rock-tempered Dan River pottery, and a potential variant of Dan River Wares, the sand-tempered Clarksville Ware (Hantman and Klein 1992; Gardner 1980). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 BP, larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland period.

Historic Period

Contact Period (1607–1750)

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, two Native American linguistic groups occupied the area of what is now Prince William County. Doegs and other Algonquian-speakers lived along the Potomac River, while Manahoacs and other Siouan-speakers lived in the western part of the county (Brown 1991). The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during this period.

Although early exploration of modern-day Prince William County began with Captain John Smith's treks up the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay from 1607–1609 (Geddes 1967:7), the roots of Prince William County history lie in the many transactions of land that occurred throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These transactions formed the modern-day boundaries of counties and cities within the Commonwealth of Virginia and defined the land development that extends from the earliest eras of expansion to the contemporary period.

Prince William County was born out of a 5,200,000-acre (2,104,365-ha) plot of land given by King Charles II to John and Thomas Culpeper, investors in the Virginia Company, in 1649 (Geddes 1967:9; Poland 1978:7). The Culpepers deeded the majority of this land to Thomas Fairfax, Sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, at the end of the seventeenth century. In 1702, Robert "King" Carter was employed as land agent and proprietor for Lord Fairfax to manage his property in the colonies, called the Northern Neck.

Prior to 1649, the entire Northern Neck had been designated by the Assembly as one large county called Northumberland. As the population grew and spread north and west, new counties were created. In 1653, Westmoreland County was founded, comprising the majority of the northern portion of Northumberland—at the same time, the first patent was issued for land in Prince William County in 1653 by Thomas Burbage who obtained 3,000 acres (1,214.1 ha) of land between Occoquan and Neabsco Creek (Evans 1989:14). Stafford County was then created from the northern portion of Westmoreland in 1664. In each case, the new county

encompassed the area between its southern border and the Potomac River (Netherton and Sweig 1978).

On July 9, 1730, the Assembly passed laws that established the area north of the Chopawamsic estuary as a new parish and county. The first settlers that populated this area came from England and Scotland before the Industrial Revolution, hoping to establish themselves and their posterity in power by means of land ownership (Evans 1989:24). The first settlements were simple warehouses and wharfs located along the rivers and creeks of eastern Prince William County. Here, colonists loaded tobacco, exchanged enslaved laborers, and repaired ships. These landings existed as early as 1710 and would shift location as the Occoquan, Neabsco, Quantico, and Chopawamsic estuaries meandered and silted in (Scheel 1993).

Settlers slowly filtered into western Prince William County after 1722, when Native Americans exited the Piedmont and moved west into the Shenandoah Valley and points farther west (Evans 1989:24). The Great Treaty of 1722, signed by the leaders of the Five Nations of Iroquois, Province of New York, Colony of Virginia, and Province of Pennsylvania, paved the way for colonial resettlement and creating one of the first frontiers of North America (Grymes 2020). This was further exacerbated by Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood, who came to the position of the colony in 1710, who made westward expansion one of his greatest priorities and founded two frontier forts in Brunswick and Orange counties (Barile 2007). As more settlers moved into the region, Native American trails were abandoned and adopted by settlers. By 1730, western settlers began to call the main thoroughfare path Carolina Road (in the vicinity of today's town of Haymarket, the name of Carolina Road is still in use as Route 15) (Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:24). Despite the development of this major pathway, an efficient method of transportation to wharves in the east was not in place, and tobacco cultivation in the western region of the county was curtailed. Most development occurred in the eastern half of Prince William County and along the tributaries of the Potomac River (Ratcliffe 1978).

The first permanent settlement chartered in Prince William County was the town of Dumfries, founded in 1749 by John Graham (Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:6). Dumfries quickly established itself as a county leader and became the county seat in 1759 (Evans 1989:22; Ratcliffe 1978:12). Located on Quantico Creek, Dumfries was a busy port, trading goods and services with both domestic and foreign harbors. However, the success of Dumfries would quickly run dry; by 1800, silt clogged the channels and limited the access of large ships into the port (Ratcliffe 1978:43).

Colony to Nation (1751–1789)

Following in the Virginia tradition, eastern Prince William County relied on monoculture tobacco cultivation and the associated slave trade as a primary source of income throughout the eighteenth century (Orwig and Abrams 1994). Tobacco cultivation required intensive labor and relied on slave labor for its profitability.

As the waterways of Prince William County became impassable to larger ships, the Native American footpaths were quickly transitioned into roadbeds and toll roads. The Potomac Path, which ran along the Potomac River, connected Alexandria to Fredericksburg and provided for

north-south travel over land. The Potomac Path (now known as Jefferson Davis Highway/Route 1/Kings Highway) connected to the turnpikes of Fairfax County and provided an extensive network for travel within northern Virginia (Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:24).

Early National Period (1790–1829)

Western Prince William County's development was driven by the production of agricultural commodities for cities and markets farther east during the turn of the nineteenth century, while waterways like Broad Run provided the necessary energy for industrial ventures like grist, saw, and fulling mills (Peckler and Moss 2022:6). At the beginning of this period, the first inland town in the county was established in 1798 and called Buckland (Prince William County Government 2022). The early stagecoach town is situated along today's Route 29, the former Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike (Prince William County Government n.d.).

As the century turned and the grain, vegetable, flax, and livestock needs of the cities of the eastern seaboard took over the economic hold that tobacco had kept for nearly a century, old family estates broke up—giving way to smaller farmsteads and requiring fewer enslaved peoples. An example of this can be seen in the division of the Edward Carter, Sr.'s tracts such as Cloverland, Washington Leaseland, Belted Field Farm, and Falkland located in Thoroughfare when, at his and his widow's death, they were subdivided into smaller farm tracts for the benefit of their five children in the 1810s (Peckler and Moss 2022:6). This transition and the fall of the plantation system led to economic recession and agricultural stagnation. Agricultural stagnation, a failing trade industry, and the silting waterways led to the decline of port cities like Dumfries and Occoquan. Prince William County looked to new settlers for agricultural and economic revival (Bedell 2004; Historic Dumfries, Virginia 2021).

A century of tobacco production left a swath of destitute farmland, with little nutrient value and eroded topsoil. Native settlers grew tired as newcomers, excited by a longer growing season and cheap farmland, came from New York, New Jersey, and New England with new techniques and crops. Instead of raising and trading tobacco, new agriculturalists produced the fresh vegetables and staple crops needed by the growing urban centers along the eastern mid-Atlantic. They brought with them a new knowledge of agriculture, including the chemistry of fertilizers and the technique of crop rotation. These trends, as well as the turmoil and trade embargoes of the War of 1812, brought about notable change in the economy of Virginia, especially in the north (Bedell 2004; Historic Dumfries, Virginia 2021; Loudoun County 2021).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

Religious and cultural change occurred as the influx of individuals from the north continued into the mid-nineteenth century. Many of the new settlers were Quakers, who brought with them abolitionist attitudes and solidified the failing slave trade and transitional agricultural market (Scheel 2000a).

As the nearby urban cores of Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Virginia, expanded (combined population of 90,000 in 1860), the proximity of fresh agricultural goods made the agricultural industry in northern Virginia profitable again (Netherton and Netherton 1992:13).

Movement of agricultural goods was possible due to the growing road, rail, and canal systems of northern Virginia. During this period, prominent area farmers including John Hill Carter, Jr., began to advocate for railroad transportation through the county. He was elected chairman of the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGRR) when it was formed in 1850 (Alexandria Gazette 1850:3). In the Thoroughfare community, a station known as "Carter's Switch" was established at the corner of a large agricultural tract, known as Falkland, where it met with the Throughfare-Haymarket Turnpike (Route 55) (Peckler and Moss 2022). The area at this time was composed of smaller agricultural tracts owned by much of Carters' descendants; however, they rarely resided, worked, or managed these farms on a full-time basis (Peckler and Moss 2022:6). Instead, they relied on the efforts of others including enslaved labor, tenant farmers, and hired hands.

Civil War (1861–1865)

With its close proximity to the nation's capital, strategic location within northern Virginia, and major railroad connections, Prince William County played an important role during the American Civil War. Eight battles took place within the bounds of the county: the Battle of Blackburn's Ford (July 1861), the First Battle of Manassas (July 1861, also known as First Bull Run), the Battle of Cockpit Point (January 1862), the Second Battle of Manassas (August 1862, also known as Second Bull Run or Groveton), the Battle of Manassas Station (August 1862, also known as Bristoe Station or Kettle Run), the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (August 1862), the Battle of Bristoe Station (October 1863), and the Battle of Buckland Mills (October 1863) (Ratcliffe 1978:111).

The Battle of Blackburn's Ford occurred on July 18, 1861, when Union General Daniel Tyler advanced on Blackburn's Ford and led to the First Battle of Bull Run. The skirmish began shortly after noon, when Tyler's men opened fire at Blackburn's Ford, where they had run into a Confederate army led by Brigadier General James Longstreet. After initial attempts to attack the confederates failed, Tyler ordered men to move forward before eventually retreating (NPS n.d.)

The Battle of Cockpit Point occurred on January 3, 1862. From October to December 1861, Confederates had constructed batteries along the Potomac River to isolate Washington, D.C. During the battle, Union Lieutenant Robert H. Wyman ordered the U.S.S. *Anacostia* and the U.S.S. *Yankee* to head to Cockpit Point along the Potomac River, near Cherry Hill in order engage with Confederate batteries to observe their firing capabilities. Neither side gained an advantage and the Union ships retreated before returning March 9 and discovering Confederates had abandoned the area. Confederates had succeeded in blocking the Potomac River for over four months (Arford-Horne et al. 2014).

The First Battle of Manassas was the first major land battle of the armies in Virginia. On July 16, 1861, Union Brigadier General Irvin McDowell marched an unskilled army from Washington, D.C., against the Confederate army, which was behind Bull Run beyond Centreville. The day-long engagement required Confederate forces to retreat back to Henry Hill. Relying on the railroad system of Prince William County, southern reinforcements arrived from the Shenandoah Valley by train and assisted Brigadier Generals Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard in defeating the federal troops. Over 60,000 troops were engaged in the

fight; Union casualties numbered 2,950, while Confederate troops lost 1,750 personnel (American Battlefield Trust 2019a; Ratcliffe 1978:112).

The Second Battle of Manassas (August 26–28, 1862) and the engagements at Manassas Station (August 25–27, 1862) and Thoroughfare Gap (August 28, 1862) were the culminating efforts of an offensive campaign waged by Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson against the Army of Virginia, led by Major General John Pope. In order to fend off Pope's advances, Jackson made his way to Bristoe Station and destroy the Union supply depot located at Manassas Junction (American Battlefield Trust 2019a, 2019b). By securing Richmond earlier in the year, the Confederate leadership chose to confront Pope and push him farther into northern territory. Pope attempted an uncoordinated attack on the first day of battle and was unsuccessful at pushing Jackson from his defensive position. On the following day, Lee allowed Pope to fully engage with Confederate troops, while other southern forces, led by Longstreet, were able to envelope Pope. Union forces were overwhelmed and retreated towards Washington, D.C. (American Battlefield Trust 2019b; Ratcliffe 1978:113).

It was during the Second Battle of Manassas on the morning of August 29th that Colonel Rosser moved his regiment to the left of the Manassas-Gainesville Road (Wellington Road) to engage the enemy (United States War Department 1889). In order to convince the enemy that the confederate force was stronger than it really was, Rosser was instructed to have his men drag brush up and down the road. This left traces very similar to that of a large army marching down the road, a ruse which Porter's report shows was a success (United States War Department 1889).

At the same time, a small skirmish had ensued at Thoroughfare Gap, where Union Brigadier General James Rickett unsuccessfully tried to prevent the Confederates advancement toward Manassas. Rickett's loss enabled Confederate Lieutenant General James Longstreet to join other Confederate forces in Northern Virginia and engage at Manassas. Total losses at Thoroughfare Gap were less than 100 (American Battlefield Trust 2019c).

The Battle of Bristoe Station occurred on October 14, 1863, approximately 90 days after the Gettysburg campaign. On October 13, 1863, Union Major-General George G. Meade ordered the First Corps, commanded by General Newton, to move with their munitions, medical wagons, and entrenching tools along the Orange & Alexandria (O&A) Railroad (Scott 1890:303–306). Confederate Lieutenant General A.P. Hill arrived on October 14 as Meade's army passed through and attacked without sufficient reconnaissance. About 17,218 Confederates engaged about 8,383 Union troops and about 1,380 Confederates were casualties, including several officers, compared to the Union's 540 casualties. Union troops left quickly while Confederates left more slowly and destroyed the railroad as they left. As a result of this battle, Lee's offensive ended prematurely. (American Battlefield Trust n.d.a).

The Battle of Buckland Mills was a Confederate victory which occurred on October 19, 1863, shortly after the Battle of Bristoe Station. Confederate Major General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry protected the rest of Lee's army as they withdrew from Manassas toward the Rappahannock River. Union Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick led cavalry that pursued Stuart's troops. Confederate cavalry led by Major General Fitzhugh Lee ambushed Union troops including

those of Brigadier General Custer, near Chestnut Hill, separating them from others under Kilpatrick. Approximately 260 Union soldiers were casualties compared to 50 Confederates. Confederate morale improved greatly as a result of the battle (American Battlefield Trust n.d.b).

The boundaries for these battles were established by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC), aided by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), in the early 1990s and were revised in 2009. As part of the 2009 revision, the ABPP created a four-tiered system that included such factors as historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine preservation priorities among the battlefields (CWSAC 2009). The boundaries for these battles, as currently mapped, include the regions of direct fighting (Core Area); the locations where battle-related actions took place, such as encampment and associated marching routes for soldiers (Study Area); and the potential NRHP (PotNR) boundaries of the battlefields (Table 2).

Table 2: Civil War Battlefields that Intersect the Project Area and Relevant Distances.

CWSAC Study Area	Distance from Project Area to Closest Study Area	Distance from Project Area to Closest Core Area	Distance from Project Area to PotNR Eligible Portion
Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610)	0 miles (0 km)	0 miles (0 km)	0 miles (0 km)
Buckland Mills Battlefield (031-5152)	0 miles (0 km)	0.5 miles (0.8 km)	0 miles (0 km)

Such engagements represented the growing strength of the Confederate forces during the first half of the Civil War. Prince William County's location and control of railroads, turnpikes, and roadways made transportation a key strategic concern for both forces. Post-war reconstruction and growth were made possible by a growing economy in the western half of Prince William County.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)

The most notable difference in Prince William County after the war was the rise to prominence of the town that grew at the former railroad junction of Manassas in the west-central part of the county (Evans 1989:48). Early railroad systems began appearing in northern Virginia before the Civil War (Evans 1989:47), but the full value was not realized until Confederate and Union leadership placed strategic value on the control of the rail lines within and leaving the county. Within Prince William County, for example, the O&A Railroad, constructed in this area between 1850 and 1860, was frequently destroyed during the Civil War (see previous discussion of Battle of Bristoe Station for one instance). In particular to the project area, the MGRR and Thoroughfare-Haymarket Turnpike (current Route 55) were heavily trafficked during the Civil War (Peckler and Moss 2022). During this period, the O&A merged with the MGRR to become the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad. Manassas grew as a railroad terminal, shipping goods to the Shenandoah Valley in the west and to the growing urban centers of Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., in the east. Manassas was chartered as a town by the state legislature in 1873 and became the county seat in 1892 (Mulvaney 2003:13–18).

In contrast to the growing importance of the railways in the western part of the county, the eastern half of the county—which had relied on waterways and overland roads for transportation—continued to falter and became economically stagnate. Not until the development of war projects and the interstate corridor would the eastern portion of the county be revived (Evans 1989).

County-wide, education took a more important role; praiseworthy efforts to establish colleges were made but failed. At the elementary and secondary levels, George Carr Round established Manassas Academy, which eventually became a public high school. George Round also encouraged Jennie Dean, an early African American leader, to establish Manassas Vocational Industrial School for Colored Youth (Evans 1989:48). In the Throughfare community, land was donated by the Primas family in 1885 in order to build an African American school known as the North Fork School (no longer extant) (Figure 6) (Peckler and Moss 2022:7).

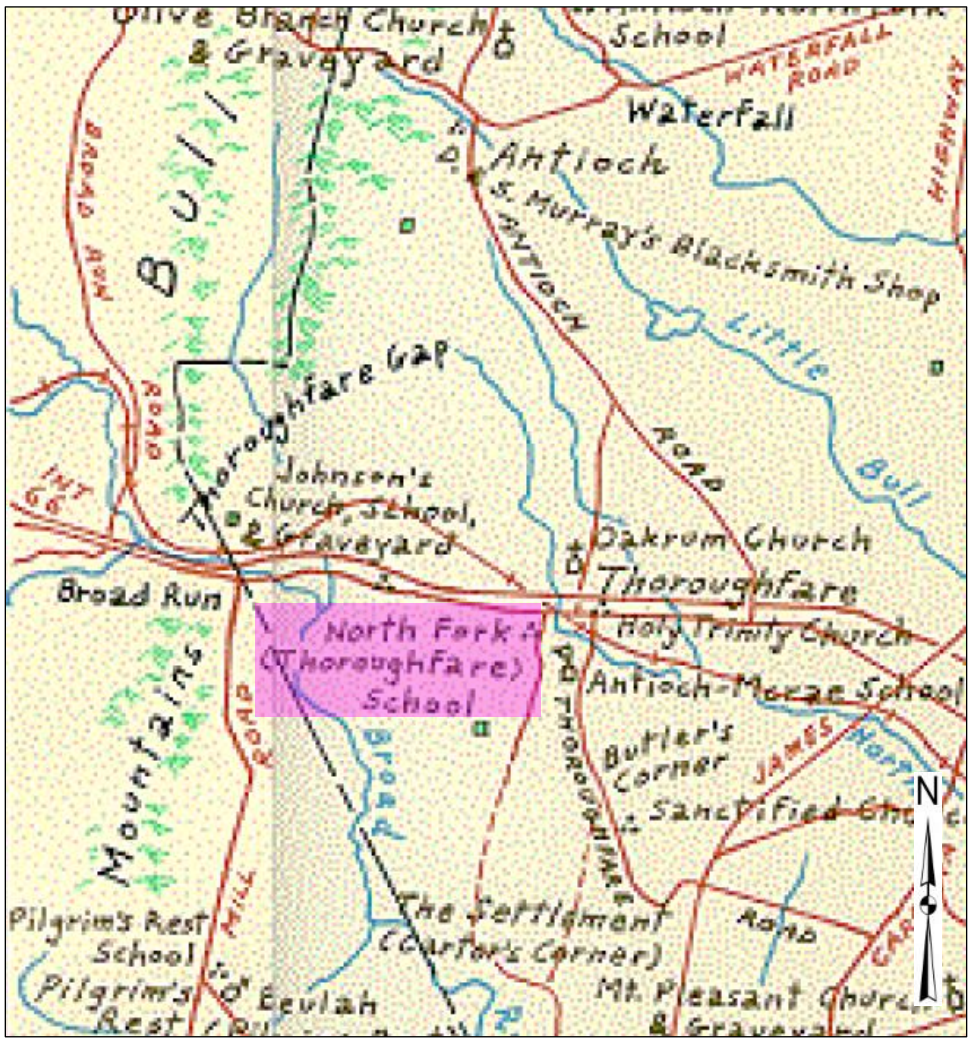

Figure 6: Excerpt from an African American Heritage Map by Eugene Scheel Showing the Former Location of the North Fork School (Highlighted in Magenta) and Its Relation to the Thoroughfare Community (Scheel 2000b). Not to scale.

Agricultural production after the Civil War boomed as the need for agricultural goods and services grew. Just as had occurred in antebellum Prince William County, Washington, D.C.'s population growth and growing urbanization allowed the agriculturalists of Prince William County to provide fresh vegetables, fruit, and hay to the growing urban elite. The region also became an emerging leader in the dairy industry, increasing the number of dairy operations in the county and developing "milk routes" and services to serve the row houses of the cities of the mid-Atlantic (Evans 1989:76). In 1920, 120 farmers in Prince William County were members of the Milk Producer's Association (Evans 1989:77).

Along the railroad and turnpike corridor that traverse Thoroughfare, larger farms that were subdivided from plantation tracts were even further subdivided into smaller farms and lots. These were then sold to free-born and formerly enslaved African Americans and other people of mixed-race ancestry, including Native Americans (Peckler and Moss 2022:6). From this, the mixed-race community of Thoroughfare was created. Mixed-race owned and built residences, stores, and a post office were established, as well as religious and communal spaces such as the Oakrum Baptist Church, which began meeting in the 1870s, and the International Order of Odd Fellows Hall (demolished) (Peckler and Moss 2022).

World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

As the United States grew closer to participation in World War I, the Marine Corps took on a greater role within the armed forces—expanding to be part of the American Expeditionary Force. The Marines had been stationed at naval bases since the Spanish-American War but had since outgrown the space allotted to them. With a changing role (the Department of State had used the Marine Corps as a guerilla force in Central and Southern America), training conditions and bases needed to be modified (Blumenthal 2003:7). In 1917, Marine officers leased a plot of 5,300 acres (2,144.8 ha) located near Quantico. Later that year, the leasing company fell into hardship and was forced to sell the property to the United States government (Evans 1989:68). The Marine Corps Reservation continued to grow throughout World War II, promoting residential growth in Prince William County. It was not until the completion of the training facilities at Quantico and the full onset of the depression that the eastern half of Prince William County would see the prosperity it saw during the days of early settlement and tobacco cultivation.

Prince William County evolved into a center of federal activity during the economic depression of the 1930s. Similar to historical patterns of land development in The Settlement community, another rural African American village established post-Civil War situated 2.5 miles southeast of Thoroughfare, several African Americans who purchased land in the 1880s and 1890s later subdivided these tracts into smaller lots for family members in the Thoroughfare area as well (Peckler and Moss 2022:12). Many of the dwellings were built as part of small family assemblages that included two or more houses and a family cemetery. This phase of development and the creation of "unplanned assemblages" in the community reflects the success of later generations as they upgraded their and their parent's properties as well as a continued settlement pattern where rural Blacks lived as a nucleus (Aiken 1985:395).

Large tracts of submarginal land owned by poor Blacks and whites, depleted from the tobacco cultivation of the 1700s and 1800s, were prime for federal programs to use (Evans 1989:104).

Recognizing the need for growing urban populations to have recreational opportunities, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration set this land aside in the early 1930s as a place for environmental education and recreation. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed five cabin camps and several small lakes. In 1936, legislation established the area as the Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area (National Park Service [NPS] 2005). During World War II the newly constructed cabin camps were used to house and train allied spies for the Office of Strategic Services, the precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency (Evans 1989:118). The park was returned to NPS stewardship after the war and has been named Prince William Forest Park since that time (Evans 1989:122; NPS 2005).

The western part of the county remained rural during this period and roads remained unpaved. Like other rural southern Black or mixed-race communities in the county, Thoroughfare community members traveled roads in the rural area on horseback or by foot (Peckler and Moss 2022:11). In fact, the basic landscape patterns of "a small, self-contained and isolated world" connected by footpaths survived well into the mid-twentieth century (Aiken 1985:392). As such, many social activities were fairly limited to the surrounding area and the community, in part due to the difficulty of travelling and segregation and in part to Jim Crow mindset of the surrounding areas. In particular to the Thoroughfare community, the Oakrum Baptist Church acted as the social and spiritual center, providing a safe gathering space for members to not only worship but also to hold community functions (Peckler and Moss 2022:11).

The New Dominion (1946–1991)

The years after World War II were crucial in defining the landscape of Prince William County today. The federal government expanded, bringing with it lobbying groups and research and development enterprises (Evans 1989:130). The 1956 Highway Act paved the way for Interstate 95 (I-95), rolling southward from Washington, D.C. This superhighway allowed commuters an easy way to reach their offices within the District of Columbia (Evans 1989:130). Government expansion, returning veterans receiving housing incentives, and the creation of I-95 and I-66 allowed development to reach Prince William County by the late 1950s and 1960s. The construction of I-66, in particular, "bisected the Throughfare district, removing traffic from John Marshall Highway (Route 55) while taking land and some older buildings from several African American property owners in the community" (Peckler and Moss 2022:13).

Noted across the rural south, the population of rural Blacks decreased substantially between 1940 and 1960, leaving many buildings and villages with vacant buildings (Aiken 1985:392). During this period, some African American landowners did not reside in Thoroughfare, but returned to the community with much regularity to visit relatives living on the family land. Others commuted to work in neighboring counties and cities like Alexandria or Washington, D.C., but returned to their family's dwellings in Thoroughfare as time permitted (Fields family, personal communication 2021). The Oakrum Baptist Church continued to house community activities besides religious worship and education, including community meetings when many area residents volunteered with the Prince William County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (Peckler and Moss 2022:12).

The population of Prince William County has continued to increase at an exponential rate along with federal, military, and commercial activities. However, the population of rural Blacks decreased substantially between 1940 and 1960, with more and more people moving closer to cities where jobs were located (Aiken 1985:392). The county's population, which comprised 22,612 persons at the end of World War II, rose to approximately 215,686 people at the end of twentieth century (United States Census Bureau 1995).

Post-Cold War (1992–Present)

The commercial and residential development continue in the area due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., and the inclusion of a diverse economic base, including tech industries and military offices and institutions. In the Thoroughfare area in particular, suburbanization is encroaching from the east and has increasingly impacted towns along the busy I-66 corridor, such as Haymarket located east of the Thoroughfare area. Although the Throughfare community remained intact, many of the long-time residents have relocated from Thoroughfare but returned to the community to visit friends and family living on family land or attending services or community events at the Oakrum Baptist Church (Peckler and Moss 2022).

The establishment of the regional rail line, Virginia Railway Express (VRE), in 1992, provided another option to Washington, D.C., commuters (Taube 2008). The addition of the VRE and the busy I-95 and I-66 corridors have led to the creation of more residential subdivisions near those routes. The population of the county was estimated to be 468,011 persons in 2018, rising from 401,997 in 2010 and 280,813 in 2000 (United States Census Bureau 2001, 2019). It is currently the fourth-fastest-growing county and the second-most-populous county in the state, after Fairfax (Prince William County Government 2014).

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The goals of the survey were to identify any previously recorded historic properties over 50 years in age within the project area, note potential archaeological sites visible on the surface, and locate areas in the project area with the potential to contain archaeological sites below ground. The survey methods employed to meet these goals was chosen with regard to the project's scope and local field conditions. Based on the topographic and environmental setting of the project area, as well as the antiquity of the surrounding road system and length of historic occupation, it was judged to have a moderate to high potential for archaeological sites over 50 years in age.

Research/Map Review

Dovetail conducted a background literature and records review at the DHR, including an investigation of records on previous cultural resource investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area. In addition, Dovetail consulted various online repositories, resulting in the acquisition of additional historic maps of the property. The purpose of this work was to obtain information to complete a context of the property and surrounding area, to understand what previous studies have been done in the vicinity, and to craft a database for site comparisons.

In addition to the background review, a historic map review was done to examine historic development in the area as it relates to the potential for encountering archaeological sites. To complete the historic map review, Dovetail examined historic maps and other resources that potentially provided information about the location of historic resources within the project area. Because a plethora of archival documents are now available online, extensive travel was not required to complete the research. Online resources included the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., Google Maps, maps prepared by the ABPP, and resources available at the DHR.

Archaeological Survey

The field survey consisted of two archaeologists conducting a pedestrian survey to inspect accessible portions of the project area. Notes and photographs were used to document the landforms and field conditions. Once this was accomplished, archaeologists used the data collected to determine locations that had the highest potential for subsurface deposits. Dovetail did not conduct subsurface excavations during this work, but any existing ground disturbance was investigated for archaeological remains. The field crew was equipped with a handheld GPS capable of sub-meter accuracy. In addition, the GPS was used to record any areas of special interest, such as features or artifact deposits visible on the surface.

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources was assessed by searching the DHR site file maps and records, and examining all relevant maps produced by the CWSAC. Potentially eligible portions of the battlefields associated with the 1862 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610) and the 1863 Battle of Buckland Mills (030-5152) overlap and make up the majority of the project area (see Figure 7–Figure 8, pp. 32–33). See the Civil War section in the previous chapter entitled "Historic Context" for a discussion of the project vicinity during the Civil War (p. 21).

In total, 18 cultural resource surveys have occurred within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area and 72 archaeological sites have been recorded within that same radius. Due to the large number of architectural resources in the vicinity of the project area, the architectural resource research was limited to a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius. Fifty previously recorded architectural resources are located with a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the project area. This section of the report summarizes those surveys and resources and does not serve as the results of the Phase IA study, which are presented in the subsequent chapter entitled "Results of the Phase IA Study" (p. 41).

Previous Surveys

Eighteen previous cultural resource surveys have occurred within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area and are mapped and recorded in DHR's Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) database (Table 3, p. 34). In 1985, the James Madison University (JMU) Archaeological Research Center conducted a survey along Broad Run, Bull Run, and Quantico Creek with the goal of building a predictive model for the area. This survey identified 128 archaeological components including an isolated find, 34 site areas, and four resource areas (Cromwell et al. 1985). In 1994, Thunderbird Archeological Associates (Thunderbird) conducted an archaeological survey of 893 acres (361.4 ha) in anticipation of Disney's America Project and identified 12 sites (Gardner and Snyder 1994). Also in 1994, Engineering-Science, Inc conducted three archaeological surveys. One of these, also in anticipation of Disney's America Project, included Phase II evaluations of 17 sites and identified three more sites during a Phase I survey (Walker et al. 1994). A survey of the Waverley Farms and Squire Tracts, also in anticipation of Disney's America Project, identified 37 sites (Fogell and Bedell 1994). An addendum to this survey did not identify any sites (Crane and Abell 1994).

Thunderbird conducted two archaeological surveys in 2003. One of these, of a 203-acre (82.2-ha) University of Virginia property, identified one architectural resource and two archaeological sites (Walker et al. 2003a). Another survey, of the circa 600-acre (243-ha) South Market property, identified five architectural resources and 39 archaeological sites (Walker et al. 2003b). In 2005, a survey by Archaeological Testing & Consulting, Inc. at the proposed Broad Run Cell Tower Site identified no archaeological sites (Shellenhamer et al. 2005). In 2009, Thunderbird conducted a survey of approximately 145 acres (59 ha) at Haymarket Crossing, identifying two archaeological sites and the Martin Scott Cemetery (076-5191) (Sipe and Mullen 2009).

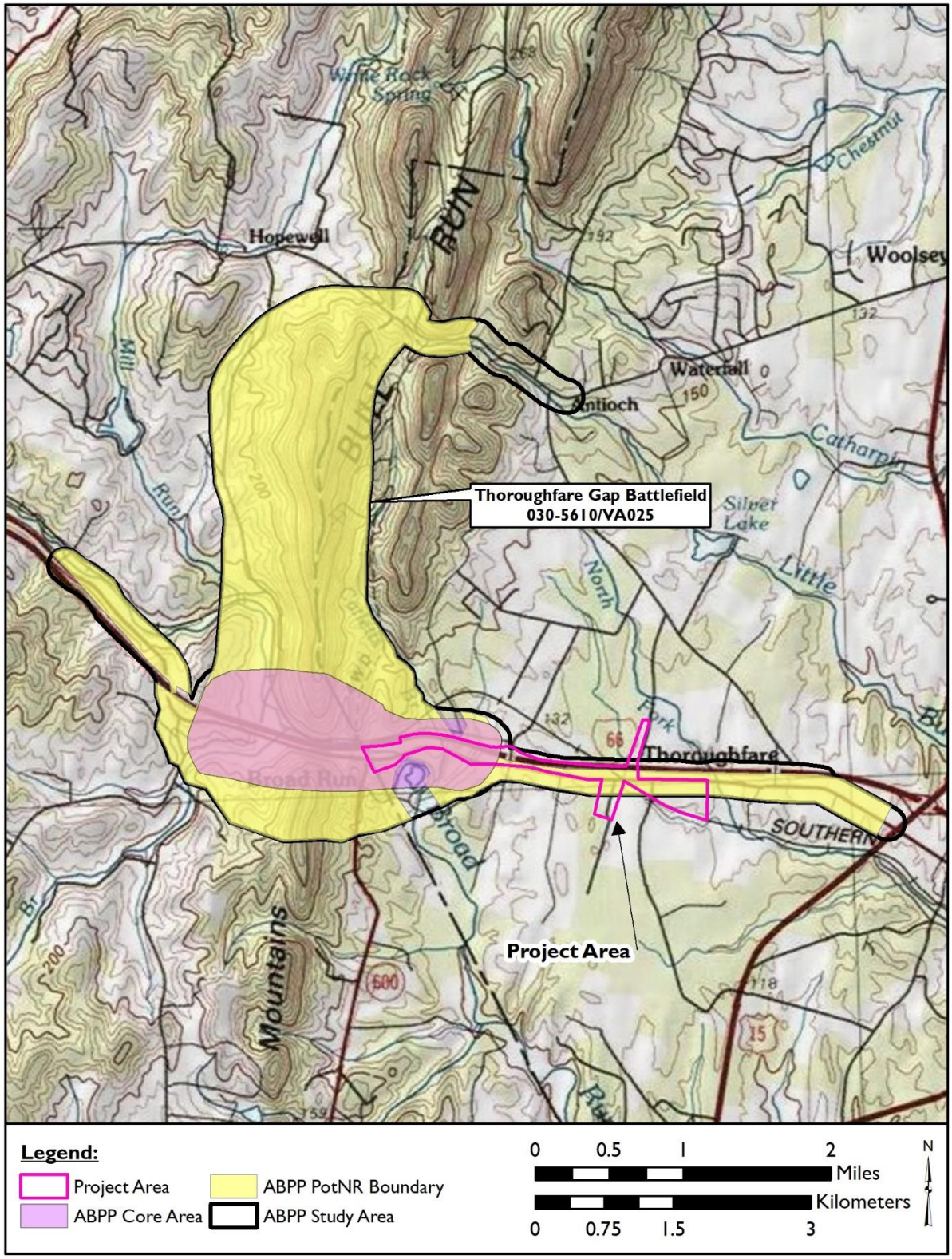

Figure 7: Aerial of Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield and the Project Area (Esri 2020).

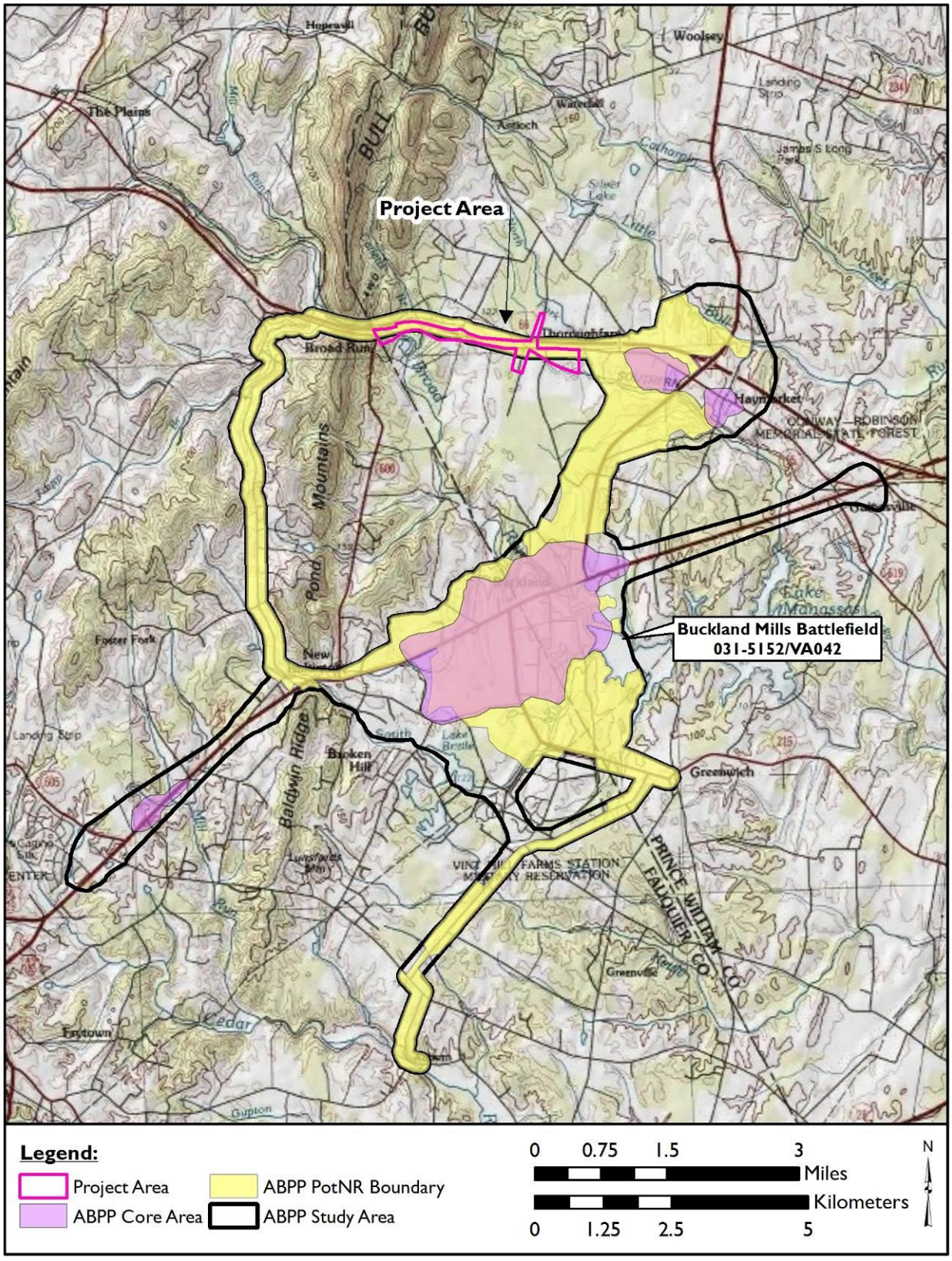

Figure 8: Aerial of Buckland Mills Battlefield and the Project Area (Esri 2020).

Table 3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within a 1-Mile (1.6-Km) Radius of the Project Area.

DHR Report#	Title	Author(s)/Affiliation	Year
PW-019	*A Phase I Evaluation of Three Streams in Prince William County, Virginia: Broad Run, Bull Run, and Quantico Creek*	James R. Cromwell, Jr., Robert McIver, and Clarence R. Geier; JMU Archaeological Research Center	1985
PW-112	*Phase I Archeological Survey of a 893+ Acre Portion of the Proposed Disney's America Project near Haymarket, Prince William Co., VA.*	William M. Gardner and Kimberly A. Snyder; Thunderbird	1994
PW-120	*Archaeological Evaluation and Additional Phase I Survey within the Disney's America Property, Prince William County, Virginia. Vol. 1 & 2*	Mark Walker, Dennis Knepper, John Bedell, and Alice Crampton; Engineering-Science, Inc	1994
PW-123	*Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Waverley Farms and Squire Tracts, Prince William County, Virginia*	Heidy Fogell and John Bedell; Engineering-Science, Inc	1994
PW-192	*Addendum to: Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Waverley Farms and Squire Tracts, Prince William County, Virginia*	Brian D. Crane and Julie Abell; Engineering-Science, Inc	1994
PW-218	*A Phase I Investigation of the Circa 203 Acre University of Virginia Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	Joan M. Walker, Kimberly A. Snyder, and Gwen J. Hurst; Thunderbird	2003
PW-258	*Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 600 Acre South Market Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	Joan M. Walker, Kimberly A. Snyder, and Gwen J. Hurst; Thunderbird	2003
PW-242	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Broad Run Cell Tower Site (320-155) Located at 17301 John Marshall Highway in Broad Run, Prince William County, Virginia*	Jason P. Shellenhamer, Michael B. McGinnes, and Phillip J. Hill; Archaeological Testing & Consulting, Inc.	2005
PW-439	*Phase I Archeological Investigation of the +/-145 Acre Haymarket Crossing Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	Boyd Sipe and John Mullen; Thunderbird	2009
PW-352	*Phase I Archaeological Survey T-Mobile Site WAN162H Wines Property, 17015 John Marshall Highway, Broad Run, Virginia*	Aaron Levinthal and Ryun Papsun; Advantage Environmental Consultants, LLC	2010
PW-384	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-66 From Route 29 to Route 15 and Proposed Improvements to the I-66 and Route 15 Interchange, Prince William County, Virginia*	Aimee Leithoff, Sandra DeChard, and Ellen Brady; Cultural Resources, Inc.	2011
FQ-080	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey Chapman/ Beverley Mill (44FQ0271) Parking/ Bus Turnaround Location*	Kay McCarron; Fairfax County Archaeology Survey	2013
PW-541	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±56.4-Acre Blumberg Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	David Dutton, Arthur P. Striker, and Danielle Worthing; Dutton & Associates	2014
PW-487	*Cultural Resource Investigation, Midwood Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	Craig Rose and David Carroll; Thunderbird	2015
PW-540	*Carter's Mill Property, Prince William County, Cultural Resources Investigation*	Craig Rose and David Carroll; Thunderbird	2016
PW-546	*Currie Farm Property, Prince William County, Virginia: Military Sites Survey*	David Carroll and Courtney Williams; Thunderbird	2018
PW-551	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas for the Haymarket Bypass, Prince William County, Virginia*	Carol D. Tyrer and Dawn M. Muir; Circa~	2018

DHR Report#	Title	Author(s)/Affiliation	Year
PW-556	*Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Circa 145-Acre Haymarket Crossing Property April 2009: 20.95 Acres Home Depot Tract within the 145-Acre Haymarket Crossing Property, Prince William County, Virginia*	Carol D. Tyrer and Dawn M. Muir-Frost; Circa~	2018

In 2010, Advantage Environmental Consultants, LLC conducted a survey for T-Mobile and identified one archaeological site (Levinthal and Papsun 2010). In 2011, Cultural Resources, Inc. conducted a survey for widening of I-66 and identified one archaeological site and 32 historic properties (Leithoff et al. 2011). In 2013, the Fairfax County Archaeology Survey conducted an archaeological survey in anticipation of proposed parking lot and other improvements to the Chapman/Beverley Mill (44FQ0271), identifying artifacts but no new sites or resources (McCarron 2013). In 2014, Dutton & Associates conducted a survey of the 56.4-Acre (22.8-ha) Blumberg parcel in anticipation of private development, identifying one architectural resource and no archaeological sites (Dutton et al. 2014). In 2015, Thunderbird conducted a survey of the 119.5-acre (48.4-ha) Midwood property in anticipation of private development, identifying four archaeological sites and evaluating five previously recorded architectural resources (Rose and Carroll 2015). The westernmost 75 acres (30.3 ha) of this survey, on Carter's Mill, were the focus of a report the subsequent year (Rose and Carroll 2016). In 2018, Thunderbird conducted a metal detection survey of 0.68 acres (0.3 ha) on Currie Farm and identified no resources (Carroll and Williams 2018). Also in 2018, Circa~ conducted a 3.1-acre (1.3-ha) survey in anticipation of a proposed road corridor and identified no new resources (Tyrer and Muir 2018a). Circa~ also conducted an addendum survey to Thunderbird's 2009 survey in 2018, conducting a supplemental metal-detecting survey and a viewshed survey of 20.95 acres (8.5 ha) within the original 145-acre (58.7-ha) survey area (Tyrer and Muir-Frost 2018b).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A total of 72 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area (Table 4, p. 36). Of these, three (44PW1711, 44PW1794, and 44PW2018) are within or adjacent to the project area; these three sites all include subsurface artifacts associated with twentieth-century dwellings and have not been evaluated for the NRHP. Of the 72 total sites, none have been categorized as eligible or listed in the NRHP; one site (44PW0399) has been determined potentially eligible, eight sites have been categorized as not eligible (44PW0681, 44PW0682, 44PW0709, 44PW1839, and 44PW1948–44PW1951), and the remainder have not been evaluated.

Sites with precontact components within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area primarily consist of lithic scatters or temporary camps. The only potentially eligible site within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area is site 44PW0399, a lithic quarry. In addition to sources of lithic material, two tested cobbles and two core fragments were recovered. The historic and multicomponent sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) consist primarily of trash scatters, farmsteads, dwellings, and outbuildings, though there are also five cemeteries, a mill, and a post office.

Table 4: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within a 1-Mile (1.6-Km) Radius of the Project Area.

DHR #	Type	Period	DHR Evaluation
44FQ0262	Dwelling, single	19th century, 20th century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44FQ0265	Post office, Store, Train depot	Mid-19th through 20th century	Not evaluated
44FQ0266	Dwelling, single	19th century, 20th century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44FQ0271	Dependency, Dwelling, multiple, Ice house, Mill, Quarry, building stone, Railroad, Store	Precontact/Unknown; 18th through 20th century	Not evaluated
44FQ0272	Mill	19th century, 20th century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44FQ0381	Battlefield, Dwelling, single	Mid-19th through 20th century	Not evaluated
44PW0393	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0394	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0395	Outbuilding	Mid-18th through mid-19th Century	Not evaluated
44PW0396	Lithic quarry	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0397	Trash scatter	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0398	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0399	Lithic quarry	Precontact/Unknown	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
44PW0400	Lithic quarry	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0401	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0402	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0681	Farmstead, Other	Mid-19th through Mid-20th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0682	Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Precontact/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW0683	Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW0686	Barn, Farmstead	Late-18th through early 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW0709	Farmstead	Mid-18th through early 19th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1463	Dwelling, single	Late 19th through 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1464	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1465	Trash scatter	20th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter	Not evaluated
44PW1466	Trash scatter	19th and 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1467	Farmstead	Mid-19th through 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1468	Lithic scatter; Trash scatter	Precontact/Unknown; Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1469	Trash scatter	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1470	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1471	Trash scatter	19th through 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1472	Camp, temporary, Farmstead	Early Woodland; 20th Century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44PW1473	Camp, temporary	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1474	Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1475	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1476	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Early–Middle Archaic, 18th Century: 2nd half	Not evaluated
44PW1477	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown, 19th Century: 2nd half, 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1478	Farmstead	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1479	Cemetery	20th Century	Not evaluated

DHR #	Type	Period	DHR Evaluation
44PW1480	Trash scatter	19th through 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1481	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1482	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1483	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic	Not evaluated
44PW1484	Farmstead	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1485	Trash scatter	19th through 20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1486	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Precontact/Unknown; 19th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1487	Camp, temporary	Middle Archaic, Early Woodland	Not evaluated
44PW1488	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1489	Trash scatter	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1490	Dwelling, single	20th Century: 2nd quarter	Not evaluated
44PW1491	Dwelling, single	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1492	Cemetery	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1493	Dwelling, single	Mid-19th through mid-20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1494	Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1495	Trash scatter	Mid-19th through mid-20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1496	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1497	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1498	Dwelling, single	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1499	Cemetery	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1500	Outbuilding	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1501	Cistern	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44PW1711	Dwelling, single	20th Century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44PW1794	Dwelling, single, Farmstead, Lawn	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1799	Dwelling, single	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW1839	Artifact scatter, Dwelling, single, Farmstead	Mid-19th through mid-20th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1852	Camp	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter	Not evaluated
44PW1948	Farmstead	Mid-19th Century through 20th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1949	Lithic scatter	Precontact/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1950	Dwelling, single	Mid-19th through 20th century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1951	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic Period, Late 18th Century through 20th Century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44PW1988	Artifact scatter	Early 19th through mid-20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW2018	Dwelling, single	20th Century	Not evaluated
44PW2045	Camp	Mid-19th through early 20th Century	Not evaluated

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

There are 50 previously recorded architectural resources within 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of the project area (Table 5, p. 38). Out of those 50, three resources are listed in the NRHP and the VLR: Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (030-1016), Broad Run-Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030-5514), and Beverly Mill/Chapman Mill (076-0002). The Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (030-1016), listed in the NRHP and VLR in 1999, intersects with the westernmost portion of the project area and is discussed in the "Historic Context" section of this report

(p. 21). The 7,724-acre (3,125-ha) Broad Run-Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030-5514) was listed in the VLR in 2009 and the NRHP in 2016 under Criteria A and C at the local level for its representation of an intact rural agricultural landscape with a period of significance from circa-1750 to circa-1958. The Beverly Mill/Chapman Mill (076-0002) is a circa-1795 mill building listed in the VLR and NRHP in the 1970s under Criterion A at the local level and is noted to be one of the tallest extant stone buildings in the United States.

Four of the 50 resources were determined eligible by DHR staff: Buckland Mills Battlefield (030-5152), Carter's Switch/Repass Train Depot (076-0151), Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150), and the Champman's/Beverly Mill Historic District (076-5311). The entirety of the project area intersects with the Buckland Mills Battlefield (030-5152), which was determined eligible in 2019 and is discussed in the "Historic Context" section of this report (p. 21). Also located within the project area is the Carter's Switch/Repass Train Depot (076-0151), a circa-1910 former train combination depot, and Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150), a mixed-race community dating to the mid-nineteenth century that is located within the project area. The Champman's/Beverly Mill Historic District (076-5311), which includes the NRHP-listed Chapman Mill, also includes other extant and ruinous resources associated with the mill.

Two resources, the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610), where Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson attempted to split their army and flank the Union position in western Virginia, and the Bristoe Station Battlefield (076-5036), a series of small skirmishes associated with Union General John Pope near Rappahannock Station, were determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap intersects with the project area and is discussed further in the "Historic Context" section of this report (p. 21). Two of the 50 resources (076-0498 and 076-5717) were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by DHR staff. One resource (076-0498) is a circa-1910 house, and the other is a circa-1840 farm (076-5717).

The remaining 39 of the 50 resources previously recorded within 0.5-mile (0.8-km) of the project area have not received a formal eligibility evaluation by DHR staff. Of those, 12 are located within the Broad Run-Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and date between 1742 and 1972. They include dwellings, a post office, a mill, a mill race, a mill pond, and a road bed. Eight of the unevaluated resources are located within the Thoroughfare Historic District and include dwellings, a store, and a cemetery that date between 1880 and 1949. The remaining 19 of the 39 unevaluated resources include dwellings, stores, a school, a farmstead, cemeteries, and a site dating between around 1750 and 1960.

Table 5: Previously Recorded Architectural Properties within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-Km) Radius of Project Area.

DHR #	Property Names	Date of Construction	Eligibility Determination
030-1016	Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield	1862	NRHP Listing and VLR Listing (1999)
030-5152	Buckland Mills Battlefield	1863	DHR Staff: Eligible (2019)
030-5514	Broad Run-Little Georgetown Rural Historic District	ca. 1780	NRHP Listing (2016), VLR Listing (2009)

DHR #	Property Names	Date of Construction	Eligibility Determination
030-5514-0001	House, 5222 Beverley's Mill Road	1948	Not Evaluated
030-5514-0090	Broad Run Post Office	1972	Not Evaluated
030-5514-0091	Holmes House	1900	Not Evaluated
030-5514-0094	House, 5081 John Marshall Highway	1936	Not Evaluated
030-5514-0095	House, 5083 John Marshall Highway	1939	Not Evaluated
030-5610	Battle of Thoroughfare Gap	ca. 1862	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible (2019)
076-0002	Beverley Mill, Broad Run Mill, Chapman Mill	ca. 1795	NRHP Listing (1972), VLR Listing (1971)
076-0151	Antique Shop, Route 55, Carter's Switch, Repass Train Depot, Southern Railway Depot	ca. 1910	DHR Staff: Eligible (2005)
076-0197	Meadowland, Miller's House (Ruins)	ca. 1750	Not Evaluated
076-0198	Furr House, Miller's House at Beverley Mill	Post-1890	Not Evaluated
076-0199	Thoroughfare Gap Post Office	ca. 1935	Not Evaluated
076-0498	House, 15609 John Marshall Highway (Route 55)	ca. 1910	DHR Staff: Not Eligible (2016)
076-0546	House, Route 55	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated
076-0547	House, Route 55	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
076-0548	House, 16316 John Marshall Highway	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
076-0549	Chapman's Store, Store, 16316 John Marshall Highway	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
076-0550	Johnson House, 6500 Beverley Road	1890	Not Evaluated
076-0551	Store at Thoroughfare	1900	Not Evaluated
076-0552	Lawler House, 16317 John Marshall Highway	1925	Not Evaluated
076-0553	House, 16311 John Marshall Highway, Repass House	1901	Not Evaluated
076-0554	House, 16309 John Marshall Highway	1901	Not Evaluated
076-0555	House, Route 55	1900	Not Evaluated
076-0586	House, 6225 Thoroughfare Road, Route 682	1900	Not Evaluated
076-0594	House, 16123 John Marshall Highway, Route 55	1890	Not Evaluated
076-0595	House, 16305 Thoroughfare Road, Route 682	1900	Not Evaluated
076-5036	Bristoe Station Battlefield, Bull Run Bridge, Kettle Run Battlefield, Manassas Station Operations Battlefield, Union Mills	1862	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible (2018)
076-5111	South Market Structure B5	1960	Not Evaluated
076-5112	South Market House, Route 55	N/A	Not Evaluated
076-5113	Antioch-McCrae School, South Market School Building, Route 682	1953	Not Evaluated
076-5114	South Market Ruins, South Market Site 22 Structural Complex	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR #	Property Names	Date of Construction	Eligibility Determination
076-5115	Barbour Grave/Cemetery	1914	Not Evaluated
076-5139	Primas House	1949	Not Evaluated
076-5140	Primas Cemetery	1880	Not Evaluated
076-5150	Thoroughfare Historic District	1850	DHR Staff: Eligible (2005)
076-5180	House, 16800 Beverley Mill Drive	1901	Not Evaluated
076-5200	Wines Farmstead, 17015 John Marshall Highway	ca. 1901	Not Evaluated
076-5311	Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District	1742	DHR Board Det. Eligible (2008)
076-5311-0002	Upper Mill site	1742	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0003	Mill Race	1742	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0004	Mill Pond	1742	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0005	Chapman/Beverley Upper Mill Complex site	N/A	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0006	Diamond Spring	1742	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0007	Road Bed	1900	Not Evaluated
076-5311-0008	Mill Laborers' House	1900	Not Evaluated
076-5668	House, 15805 John Marshall Hwy (Rt 55)	1901	Not Evaluated
076-5717	Farm, 6115 Antioch Road	ca. 1840	DHR Staff: Not Eligible (2015)
076-6017	Cemetery, 16151 John Marshall Highway, Frettie Washington	1884	Not Evaluated

RESULTS OF THE PHASE IA STUDY

This study was intended to determine the location, nature, and, if possible, extent of any cultural features visible on the surface and to identify areas with the potential to contain archaeological sites. This work included a historic map review and archaeological reconnaissance of the project area and was done concurrently with other research.

Concurrent Work

As a part of the larger Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project, Dovetail is also completing oral histories, a reconnaissance-level architectural survey, and a PIF for the Thoroughfare Historic District. The oral history effort includes conducting up to 15 oral histories of Thoroughfare community members, genealogical research on the candidates, and any associated property research for properties within the historic district boundaries that tie to the candidates. This data will be presented in a report, estimated to be complete in spring 2022. A reconnaissance-level survey of architectural resources and archival research are also being conducted to inform a PIF on the Thoroughfare Historic District; this work will also help define historic district boundaries from the project area (Peckler and Moss 2022). The PIF will be presented to the Virginia State Review Board at their June 2022 quarterly meeting.

Historic Map Review

The rural community of Thoroughfare is concentrated around the intersection of the current John Marshall Highway (Route 55) and Thoroughfare Road (Route 682) in the northwest corner of Prince William County. It extends westward toward the Fauquier and Prince William County line to create a primarily linear historic district along what was historically referred to as the "Gap Road" leading to Thoroughfare Gap—a narrow opening between Bull Run Mountain to the north and Pond Mountain (also referred to as Pont or Biscuit Mountain) to the south that was created by a tributary of the Occoquan River called Broad Run, rising from Fauquier County and meandering southeast (Brown 1901; Sneden 1862). Historic maps suggest that the area within and immediately adjacent to the project area had remained undeveloped and agricultural in the years prior to the Civil War (Figure 9, p. 42). The area was dominated by large plantations owned by descendants of the Carter family prior to the Reconstruction era, as previously discussed (p. 20).

The area was heavily involved in the Civil War; multiple battles and battlefields intersect with the project area. See the Civil War section (p. 21) in the chapter entitled "Historic Context" for a detailed history of the Civil War in this region (Figure 9, p. 42) (Sneden 1862). During Reconstruction, a community developed from subdivided parcels stemming from the former plantations concentrated around the intersection of the current John Marshall Highway, Thoroughfare Road, and the MGRR (now Norfolk-Southern Railroad) (Figure 10, p. 43) (Brown 1901). Further residential development occurred during the first half of the twentieth century in the project area (Figure 11, p. 44) (USGS 1943). By the 1960s, a highway, I-66, traveling from Fauquier County eastward to Washington, D.C., was constructed and bisected the project area (Figure 12, p. 45) (USGS 1989). This new thoroughfare also brought suburban

development from the east, with historically large farm properties being subdivided into planned residential communities and neighborhoods.

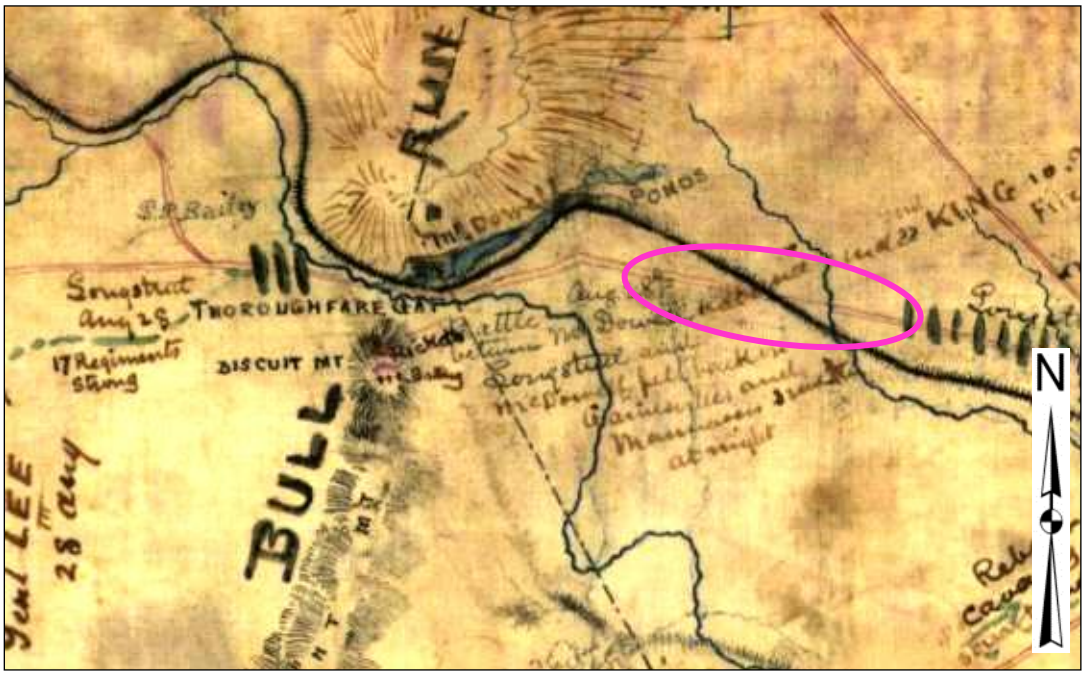

Figure 9: Map of the 1862 Battle of Bull Run showing the positions of the Union and Rebel Armies with the Approximate Location of the Project Area in Pink (Sneden 1862). Not to scale.

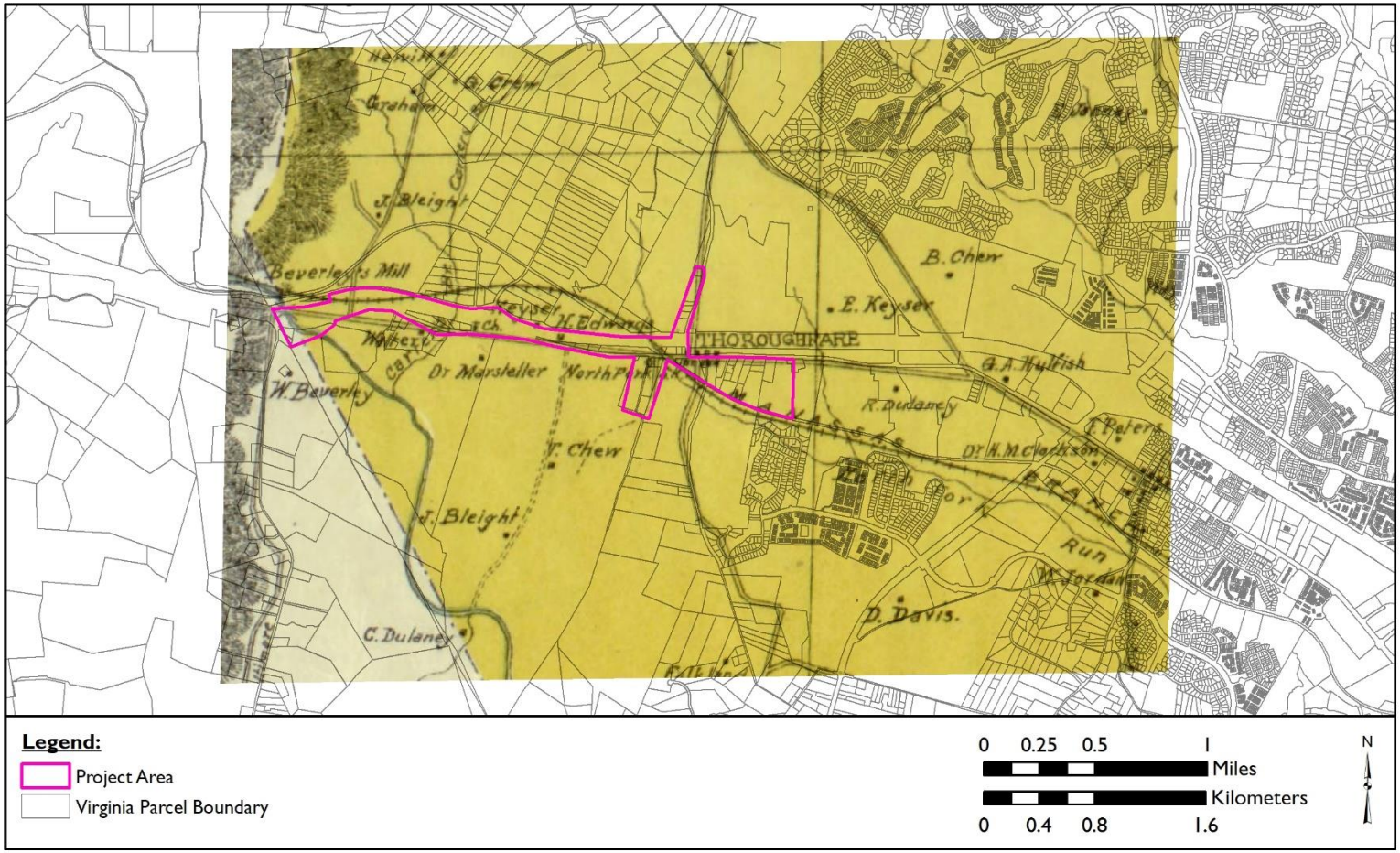

Figure 10: 1901 Property Owner Map of Prince William County with Approximate Location of the Project Area Indicated with Pink Circle (Brown 1901). Not to scale.

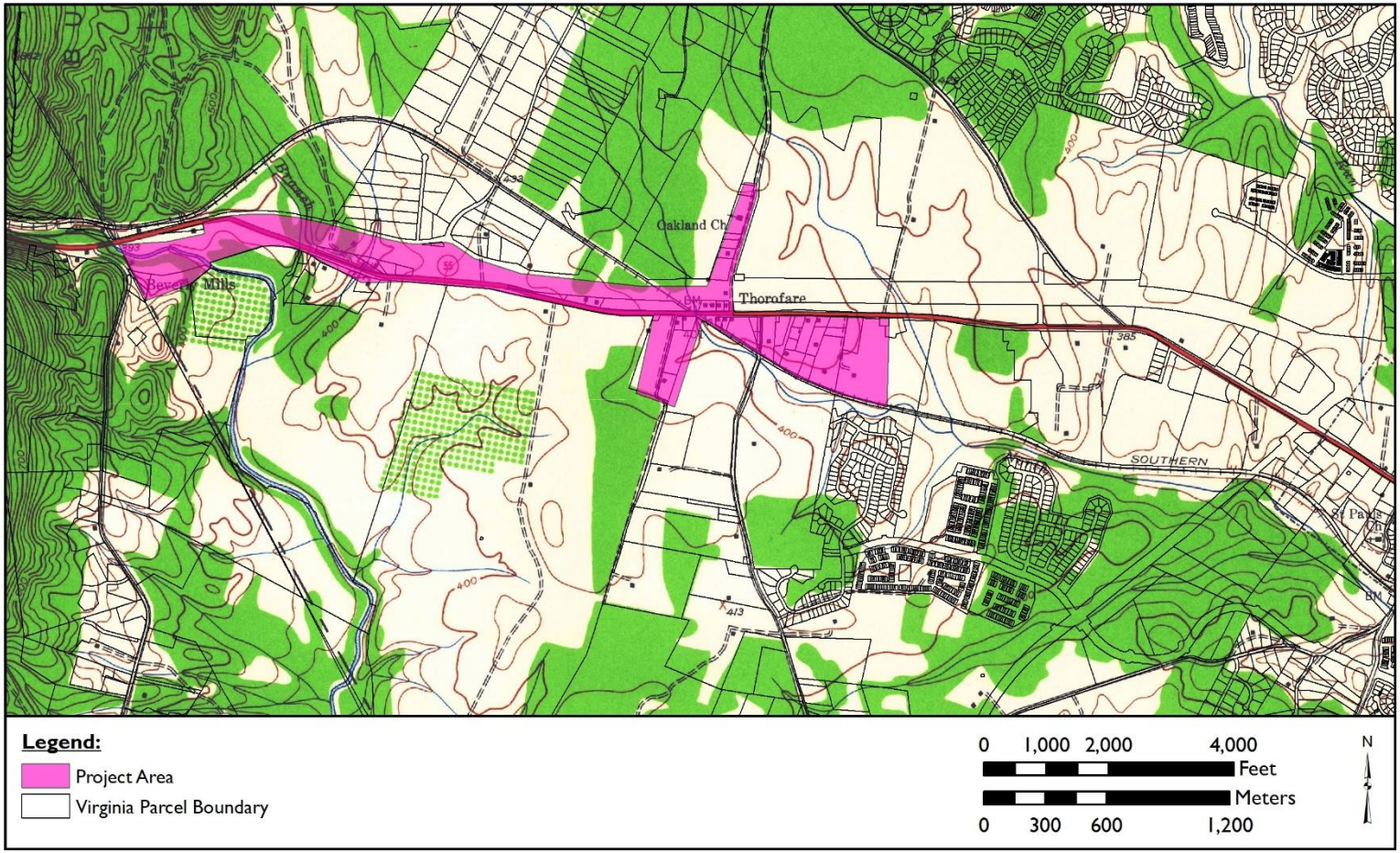

Figure 11: 1943 USGS Topographic Map with Approximate Location of the Project Area Indicated with Pink Circle (USGS 1943). Not to scale.

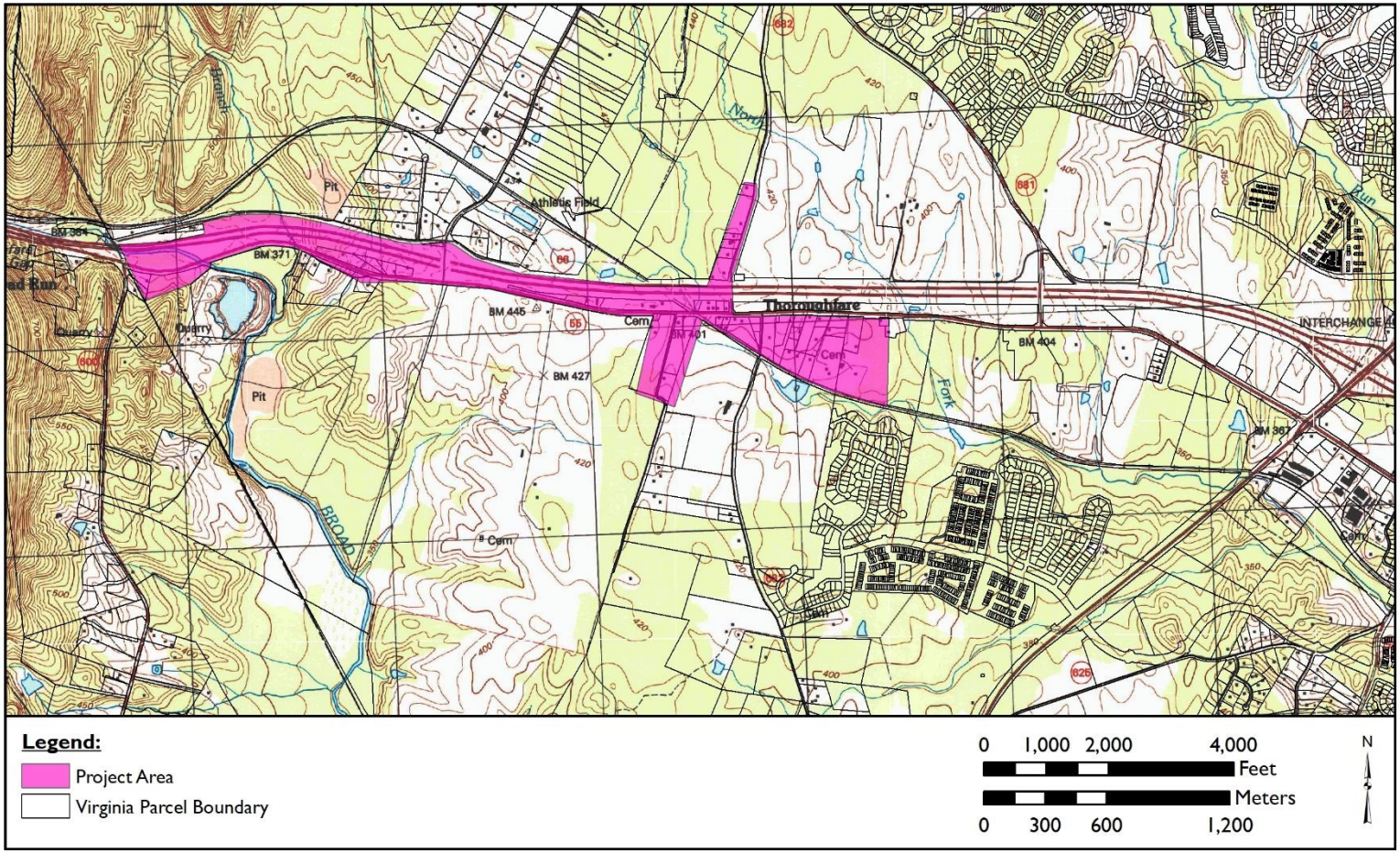

Figure 12: 1989 USGS Topographic Map with Approximate Location of the Project Area Indicated with Pink Circle (USGS 1989). Not to scale.

Archaeological Assessment Results

The Dovetail survey included a pedestrian evaluation of the approximately 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area (Figure 13–Figure 14, pp. 47–48). Portions of the project area have been disturbed by development of roads—John Marshall Highway, I-66, Beverly Mill Drive, Route 723, and Thoroughfare Road—as well as residential development. While residential development in the project area may have affected precontact sites, much of this development dates to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century and contributes to the significance of the historic district. Land parcels containing such development are likely to contribute to the significance of the historic district as well.

No artifacts were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey, though precontact and nineteenth- through- twentieth-century artifacts were reported to Dovetail staff. One local resident, Mary Beverley Kotek, reported a collection of precontact artifacts perhaps recovered likely from west of the western edge of the project area near the old area post office; however, the exact location of their recovery is unknown (Kotek, personal communication 2021). While this collection could not be viewed by Dovetail staff and the corresponding site may have been destroyed by construction, the artifacts demonstrate the potential for precontact archaeological sites in the project area. Harlan Hefner, the owner of 16309 John Marshall Highway, located at the intersection with Thoroughfare Road (see Figure 13, p. 47), stated that he also recovered artifacts on his property. These artifacts reportedly include railroad spikes relating to the railroad station that he described as being on his property before being moved to the north side of John Marshall Highway approximately 560 feet (170.7 m) to the west (Photo 5, p. 49). He also described a well on his property at 16309 John Marshall Highway on the south side, opposite the intersection with Thoroughfare Road (Hefner, personal communication 2022). Given the dense undergrowth on this portion of the parcel and other existing conditions, neither Dovetail staff nor the landowner could identify the well (Photo 6, p. 49). Given these features on this property, and the extensive historical research provided by Mr. Hefner to Dovetail, this parcel and others containing architectural resources have high potential for associated archaeological sites.

Four cemeteries were noted during the pedestrian survey and a fifth could not be accessed. None of these have been defined archaeologically. Figure 13 and Figure 14 (pp. 47–48) depict the cemeteries using architectural resource numbers. These include Primas Cemetery (076-5140), Fletcher-Allen Cemetery (076-6017), Scott Cemetery (076-6048), Johnson Cemetery (076-6049), and Potter's Field (076-6053). The Primas (076-5140), Johnson (076-6049), and Fletcher-Allen (076-6017) cemeteries include graves from the twentieth century that all appear intact (Photo 7, p. 50). Potter’s Field (076-6053) includes approximately 28 graves, most unmarked (Photo 8, p. 50). While the cemetery is enclosed by a fence, the cemetery boundaries may extend beyond the fence boundary and/or the parcel boundary (Photo 9, p. 51). The Scott Cemetery (076-6048) does not have intact gravestones, and permission to visit this parcel was not granted. In lieu of boundaries for the cemetery itself, Figure 13 (p. 47) depicts the boundaries of the parcel associated with this resource. While some of these cemeteries listed above have intact headstones and fences, archaeological examination of each cemetery to confirm their boundaries is recommended in consultation with the descendant community.

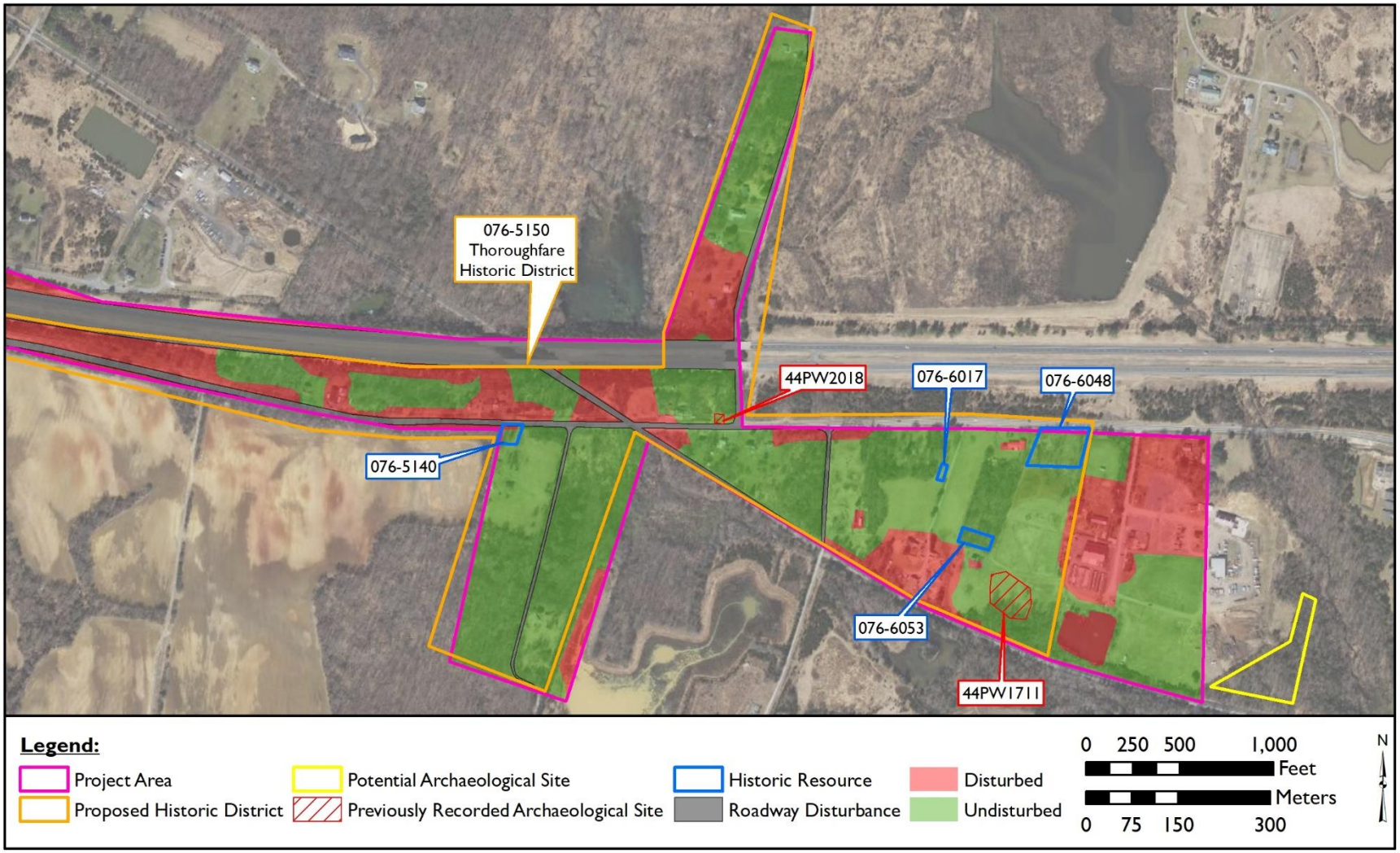

Figure 13: Archaeological Assessment Results of Eastern Half of the Project Area (Esri 2022a).

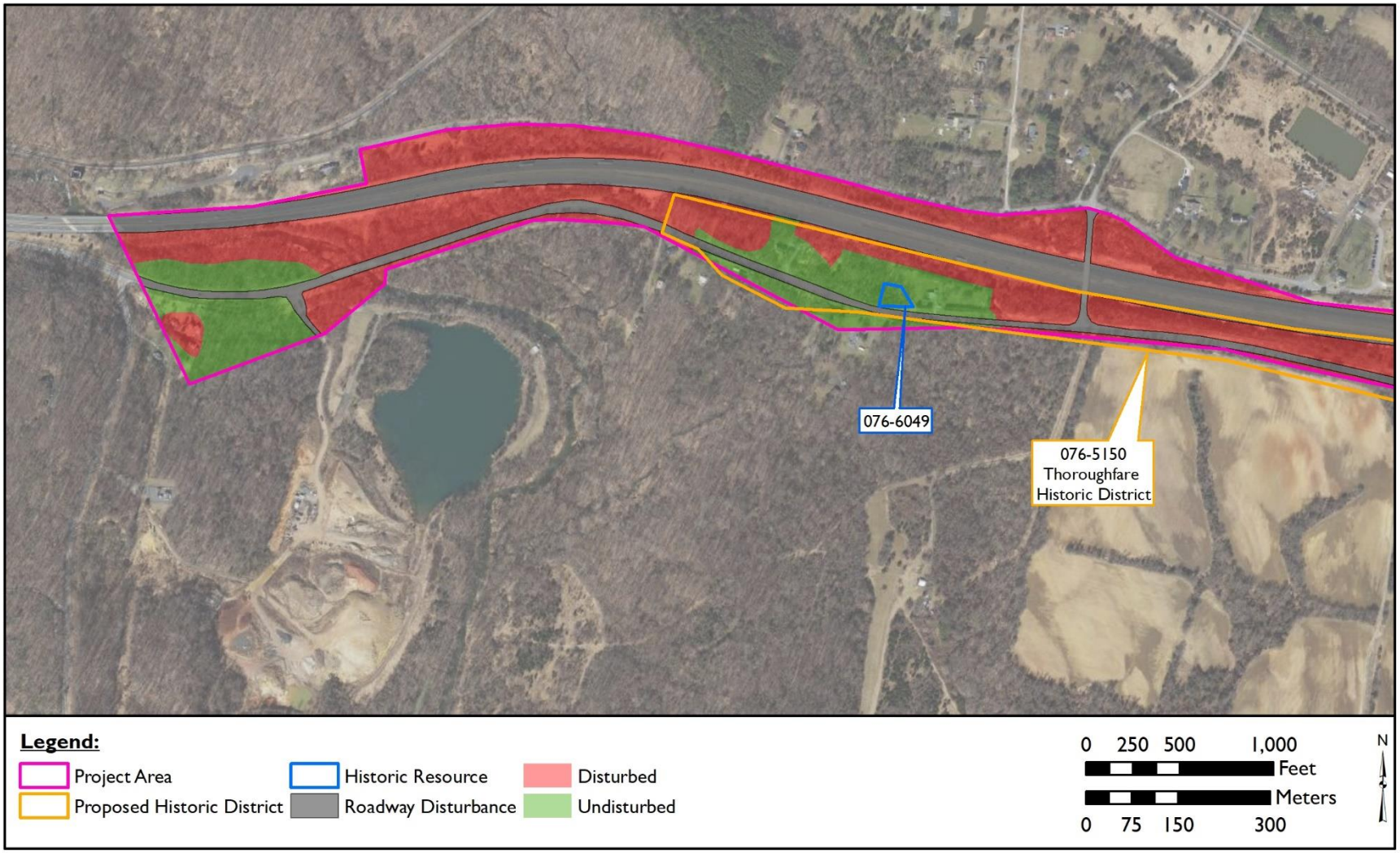

Figure 14: Archaeological Assessment Results of Western Half of the Project Area (Esri 2022b).

Photo 5: Potential Area of Former Railroad Station, 16309 John Marshall Highway, Looking South.

Photo 6: Undergrowth in Vicinity of Well (Not Visible), John Marshall Highway, Looking Southwest.

Photo 7: Twentieth-Century Graves, Johnson Cemetery, Looking North.

Photo 8: Likely Graves Marked with Stakes, Potter's Field, Looking West.

Photo 9: Southern Area of Potter's Field, Facing South.

While east of the limits of the current project area and potential historic district, oral historic evidence of a potential cemetery, as well as potential archaeological remains of a house site, in the southeastern and undeveloped portions of the property owned by the Farm Brewery at Broad Run were described to Dovetail staff (Photo 10, p. 52; see Figure 13, p. 47) (Frank Washington, personal communication 2021). Given the intact nature of these soils as map-projected by Soil Survey Staff (2021) (see Figure 4, p. 12), the fact this area overlooks North Fork, and descriptions of the area as containing burials, it is the opinion of the consultant that this portion of parcel 7298-02-3116 should be investigated archaeologically in advance of

development and in collaboration with the descendant community with property owner permission.

Photo 10: Undeveloped Area Southeast of Project Area, Facing West.

The high number of previously recorded archaeological sites (72 within 1 mile [1.6 km]) and architectural resources (50 within 0.5 miles [0.8 km]) in close proximity to the project area, as well as the prime farmland within the project area (see the Soil section in the chapter entitled "Environmental Setting," pg. 9), suggests a high probability of encountering additional archaeological sites within the project area. The relatively level and habitable nature of the project area, and its proximity to the North Fork of Broad Run, contributes to the presence of these known resources and, in turn, contributes to the potential for the project area to contain archaeological sites from both the precontact and historic periods.

In addition to the strong potential for further archaeological sites, known connections between previously identified resources represent strong research potential. For example, archaeological site 44PW1711, architectural resource 076-0594 (16123 John Marshall Highway), and cemetery 076-6053 (Potter's Field) are all associated with each other. As such, while none of the archaeological sites have been recorded or systematically evaluated, the large number of resources, both extant and no longer extant, and strong associations between them, offers potential insight into late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century African American and Native American lifeways, burial practices, settlement patterns, consumption practices and similar research, which could make such resources eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Such resources and communities are rarely studied throughout Virginia. However, further investigations would be necessary in order to identify sites and provide eligibility recommendations under this or other NRHP criteria.

Based on the background research and pedestrian survey, Dovetail recommends that approximately 94.6 acres (38.3 ha) of the 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area appears to have the potential to contain intact archaeological remains (see Figure 13–Figure 14, pp. 47–48). Based on the presence of largely undisturbed agriculturally productive soils and level or gently sloping topography in the vicinity of freshwater streams, as well as the high number of known historic resources in the project area, Dovetail recommends that further study **of approximately 94.6 acres (38.3 ha) may identify unrecorded archaeological sites**. Such work should include a formal delineation of the five cemeteries (Primas Cemetery [076-5140], Fletcher-Allen Cemetery [076-6017], Scott Cemetery [076-6048], Johnson Cemetery [076-6049], and Potter's Field [076-6053]) with a minimum buffer of 25 feet (7.6 m). If further archaeological work occurs elsewhere within the project area, portions that overlap with the boundaries of the Battles of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610) and Buckland Mills (031-5152) should be the subject of a metal detector survey.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Prince William County Office of Historic Preservation, Dovetail conducted a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance of the Thoroughfare project area as part of a Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project. The full Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project includes the completion of oral histories and genealogical and associated property research of Thoroughfare community members, an architectural reconnaissance-level survey of resources within the Thoroughfare Historic District (076-5150), and the production of a PIF of the Thoroughfare Historic District. The results of the Thoroughfare Historic District recordation project will be used to identify contributing and non-contributing resources within the historic district, identify potential boundaries for a future local historic overlay district, and prepare a NRHP and VLR nomination form. The approximately 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area is located in northwestern Prince William County, Virginia. The archaeological assessment study was intended to determine the location, nature, and, if possible, extent of any cultural features visible on the surface and to identify areas with the potential to contain archaeological sites. In addition, areas which do not warrant archaeological investigations due to inundation or disturbances were noted.

The archaeological assessment included a pedestrian survey of the project area. The work resulted in the definition of locations suitable for subsurface archaeological survey within the project area based on the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources. The presence of agriculturally productive soils and level or gently sloping topography in the vicinity of freshwater make the area relatively well suited to long-term occupation. In addition, three previously identified sites (44PW1711, 44PW1794, and 44PW2018) are within or adjacent to the project area; these three sites are all twentieth-century dwellings that have not been evaluated for the NRHP. The high number (n=50) of recorded architectural resources within 0.5 miles (0.8 km), including five cemeteries and two Civil War battlefields within the project area, suggests a high probability of encountering additional archaeological sites within the project area.

Based on the background research and pedestrian survey, Dovetail recommends that approximately 94.6 acres (38.3 ha) of the 220.5-acre (89.2-ha) project area appears to have the potential to contain intact archaeological remains (see Figure 13–Figure 14, pp. 47–48). Based on the presence of largely undisturbed agriculturally productive soils and level or gently sloping topography in the vicinity of freshwater streams, as well as the high number of known historic resources in the project area, Dovetail recommends that further study **of approximately 94.6 acres (38.3 ha) has the potential to identify archaeological sites**. This area may require a Phase IB archaeological survey. Such work should include a formal delineation of the five cemeteries (Primas Cemetery [076-5140], Fletcher-Allen Cemetery [076-6017], Scott Cemetery [076-6048], Johnson Cemetery [076-6049], and Potter's Field [076-6053]) with a minimum buffer of 25 feet (7.6 m). If further archaeological work occurs elsewhere in the project area, portions that overlap with the boundaries of the Battles of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5610) and Buckland Mills (031-5152) should be the subject of a metal detector survey. Finally, while the southeastern and undeveloped portions of the property owned by the Farm Brewery at Broad Run (parcel 7298-02-3116) is east of the limits of the current project area and potential historic district, this area contains intact soils, overlooks a

stream, and has historic and oral historic evidence of a potential cemetery and/or house site. As such, investigation of this area in advance of development and in collaboration with the descendant community and property owner is also recommended.

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APPENDIX A: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR QUALIFICATIONS

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DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
WWW.DOVETAILCRG.COM

MICHAEL CARMODY, MA, RPA

Vice President/Principal Investigator

YEARS EXPERIENCE

With this firm: 16

With other firms: 12

EDUCATION

MA/Anthropology, 1999

BA/Anthropology, 1990

BA/Archeology, 1990

REGISTRATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archeologist

Secretary of Interior Standards Qualified as Archeologist

PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/COMMITTEES

Vice President/Fredericksburg Main Street (2018–present)

Design Chair/Fredericksburg Main Street Committee (2015–2017)

Co-Chair/Council of Virginia Archaeologists Award's Committee (2010–present)

Fredericksburg Riverfront Park Committee (2012–2017)

Native Peoples of the Rappahannock Fall Zone. Paper presented at the Council of Virginia Archaeologists and Archaeological Society of Virginia Annual Meeting (2009)

Tools of Contact. In Stone Tool Tradition of the Contact Era, edited by Charles Cobb (2003)

Through the Looking Glass: Standards and Guidelines and the Archaeological Record. Paper presented at the Mid Atlantic Archaeological Conference Annual Meeting (2009)

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Carmody, Vice President of Dovetail, has 28 years of experience in archeology and Cultural Resources Management (CRM). He has directed a wide array of archeological investigations in the region including archeological assessments, Phase I–III investigations, and agency and consulting party consultations. He has extensive experience in complying with federal, state, and local regulations, and has successfully worked with State Historic Preservation Offices to develop work plans and create Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and Programmatic Agreements (PA) for cultural resources management projects.

SAMPLE PROJECTS

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/Division U Monitoring, Washington, DC (DC Water). In support of DC Water/Apex, served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for the archeological monitoring of the installation of the Division U water project. Included extensive coordination with agencies and construction crews on schedules and findings.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/Shepherd Park, Washington, D.C. (Baker). In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, led Phase I archeology survey of 2.35 acres for new city park.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/Anacostia Streetcar Extension, Washington, D.C. (DDOT/HDR). Led the Phase I archeological survey and GIS assessment of the Anacostia Streetcar project area. Project involved geoarcheological studies and archival research to augment field findings.

Project Manager/The Foreign Mission Center (Former Walter Reed Army Medical Center), Washington, D.C. (USA/Gannett Fleming). In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, led Phase I archeology survey for the Foreign Mission building project and worked closely with agencies to assure compliance.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/Oregon Avenue Widening, Washington, D.C. (DDOT/Volkert). In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, led Phase I archeology survey for the DDOT project. Included extensive coordination with many agencies on project results and schedules.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/AT&T Cable Line Replacement, Potomac River Crossing, Washington D.C., Charles County, MD, and King George, VA (Titan Engineering). In compliance with Section 106, completed a Phase IA survey of a proposed AT&T fiber optic line replacement.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/I-395 High Occupancy Toll Upgrades, Arlington, Alexandria, Prince William, and Stafford Counties, Virginia (VDOT/Parsons). Served as Principal Investigator for the upgrade to I-95 for the high occupancy toll lanes.

Principal Investigator and Project Manager/Phase I Survey of 2811 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia (2811 King Street, LLC). Directed archeological survey of a 1.3-acre parcel within the City of Alexandria for a retirement home project.

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DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
WWW.DOVETAILCRG.COM

PATRICK JOHNSON, PHD, RPA

Project Archaeologist

YEARS EXPERIENCE

With this firm: 1

With other firms: 3

EDUCATION

PhD/Anthropology, 2018

MA/Anthropology, 2012

BA/Anthropology and Museum Studies, 2008

REGISTRATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Secretary of Interior Standards Qualified as Archaeologist and Historian

PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/COMMITTEES

Yamasee Authority, Retribution, and Ritual Speech in Eighteenth-Century Florida. Under review for publication in *Ethnohistory.*

Member, Southeastern Archaeology Conference Sexual Harassment Task Force (2017–present)

Co-chaired "Breaking Down Material Assumptions of Identity" and presented "Authority via Mobility: Interpreting Yamasee Ceramics" at Society for American Archaeology Conference, Washington, D.C. (2018)

Co-chaired "Tribal Consultation and Stewardship" and "Running a Small Field Project" panels at Southeastern Archaeology Conference, November 2017, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Chair, Southeastern Archaeology Conference Student Affairs Committee (2016-2017)

Co-chaired "Emblems of Authority: Signs and Socio-Political Capital in Native North America" and presented "Metaphors, Ritual Speech, and Emblems of Authority in the Eighteenth-Century Southeast" at American Anthropological Association conference in Washington, D.C. (2014)

Apalachee Identity on the Gulf Coast Frontier. *Native South* 6: 110-141 (2013)

EXPERIENCE

Dr. Johnson has over worked on Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Virginia, and Wisconsin. He has directed archaeological surveys and excavations on prehistoric and historic sites, with a focus on the material culture of Virginia Indians and other Native Americans. At Dovetail, Dr. Johnson serves as a Project Archaeologist and assists in fieldwork, managing projects, and preparing technical reports in accordance with various state historic preservation offices' guidelines and requirements. In addition to his CRM experience, Dr. Johnson has supervised archaeological work in academic settings, authored scholarly articles and reviews, and presented numerous professional papers at major regional and national conferences.

SAMPLE PROJECTS

Project Archaeologist/Accokeek Assemblage, Stafford County, Virginia (DR Horton). Lead author and field archaeologist for a 1,200-acre Phase I archaeological study.

Project Archaeologist/Evergreen Mills Rd., Loudoun County, Virginia (EEE Consulting). Lead author and field archaeologist for a Phase I cultural resource study.

Project Manager/Gambrill Road, Fairfax County, Virginia (Dominion Engineers). Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I archaeological study.

Project Archaeologist/Big Meadows Fire Ring, Page County, Virginia (NPS). Phase I archaeological study for the National Park Service.

Project Archaeologist/Bishop's Gate. Loudon County, Virginia (Potomac BK, LLC). Phase I archaeological study for a private developer.

Project Archaeologist/Sudley Road, Prince William County, Virginia (ECS Mid Atlantic, LLC). Phase I archaeological study for a private developer.

Project Archaeologist/South Post, Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia (Fort Pickett). Phase II archaeological studies of five prehistoric sites.

Project Archaeologist/Archaeological Survey of 151 Acres, Maneuver Training Center, Fort Picket, Nottoway County, Virginia (Fort Pickett). Phase I archaeological study.

Project Archaeologist/Archaeological Evaluation of Five Sites at Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia (Fort Pickett). Phase II archaeological studies of prehistoric and historic sites.

Project Archaeologist/Pocahontas Trail (Route 60) Reconstruction, James City County, Virginia (VDOT). Phase I cultural resource study for the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Project Archaeologist/Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Coastal Resources on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation, King William County, Virginia (Pamunkey Indian Tribe). Phase I archaeological study and evaluations for the Pamunkey Indian tribe.