REDACTED

EXPANDED PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE ASSESSMENT

Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park

Prince William County, Virginia

OCTOBER 29, 2024

Dewberry

SUBMITTED BY

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Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment

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ABSTRACT

Prince William County proposes to convert three forested areas known as Doves Landing Park, Sinclair Mill, and Long Branch Preserve into a ±500-acre cohesive passive-recreation park known as the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park (the Project). The proposed project is located immediately south of Doves Lane and north of the Occoquan River in northern Virginia, about 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) south of Manassas. Long Branch Preserve was previously designed and constructed into a passive-recreation park. Prince William County seeks to develop the Doves Landing Park and Sinclair Mill properties to join Long Branch Preserve as a single, cohesive passive-recreation park. As part of the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park development, Prince William County will continue to maintain the existing trail network within the Doves Landing Park property. In addition, the county will construct new roadways, new ADA trails, driveways, and parking lots to support an expanded trail system, which will link with the existing trails within Long Branch Preserve. Proposed designs for the Park remain in development and as such, this expanded Phase IA assigned the entirety of the ±328-acre Doves Landing Park and Sinclair Mill properties as the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Two prior cultural resource assessments of the Project area reviewed known cultural resources within one mile of the Project area and provided a brief archaeological site probability assessment based on environmental conditions and a historic map review (Circa 2020; WSSI 2021). This Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment, prepared by Dewberry Engineers Inc. (Dewberry), provides quantitative and field-verified support for the identification of areas of archaeological potential as well as areas to be excluded from archaeological fieldwork due to low archaeological potential or evidence of prior disturbance. Dewberry employed a GIS Model using environmental parameters to quantify the APE's archaeological potential.

This Expanded Phase IA consisted of background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, and photo-documentation of the APE, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, and recommendations for a Phase IB testing plan. Evaluation of the research material identified portions of the APE with high, moderate, and low sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological resources and high and low sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. The pedestrian reconnaissance of the APE identified six historic archaeological features: the Godwin Farmstead, the Molair Family Cemetery, the Maddox/Sinclair Mill (DHR ID 076-0222), potential Civil War Earthworks, the Levine Log Cabin, and the Levine Family Cemetery. No subsurface investigations of the APE were conducted during the Phase IA site assessment. No pre-European contact (pre-contact) cultural material was observed during the site visit.

The pre-contact sensitivity analysis assessed for environmental and topographic variables correlated with pre-contact habitation patterns within the GIS Model. These variables included distance to potable water, distance to known pre-contact archaeological sites, degree of prior soil disturbance, soil drainage class, and ground slope. Given the APE's proximity to fresh water, 67 acres within the ±328-acre APE are classified as high sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology, while 93 acres are designated as having moderate sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology. The majority of the APE (168 acres) is designated with low pre-contact sensitivity. Historic archaeological sensitivity, determined through a combination of environmental variables, topography and historic maps/aerials in the GIS Model, identified 20 acres of high historic archaeological sensitivity within the APE, reflecting locations of former historic structures from the nineteenth- through twentieth-century maps. The remaining 308 acres of the APE have low historic archaeological sensitivity.

When park development plans are finalized, a Phase IB testing plan would be developed to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity model. Subsurface testing would be conducted only in the areas of proposed ground disturbance coinciding with areas of archaeological sensitivity. Dewberry recommends a shovel testing program along a 15-meter (50-foot) and 30-meter (100-foot) interval grid within high- and moderate-sensitivity areas, respectively. Areas with low archaeological sensitivity will be observed via systematic pedestrian reconnaissance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Prince William County proposes to convert three forested areas known as Doves Landing Park, Sinclair Mill, and Long Branch Preserve into a ±500-acre cohesive passive-recreation park known as the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park (the Project). The proposed project is located immediately south of Doves Lane and north of the Occoquan River in northern Virginia, about 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) south of Manassas (**Figure 1**).

Two prior cultural resource site assessments of the Project area reviewed known cultural resources within one mile of the Project area as well as provided a brief archaeological site probability assessment based on environmental conditions and a historic map review (Circa 2020; WSSI 2021). This Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment, prepared by Dewberry Engineers Inc. (Dewberry), provides quantitative and field-verified support for the identification of areas of archaeological potential as well as areas that can be excluded from archaeological fieldwork due to low archaeological potential and evidence of prior disturbance. Dewberry has employed a GIS model that outlines specific parameters used to develop the archaeological potential assessment. Dewberry is providing this Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment for due diligence purposes and potential future permitting needs. This report represents the first step in ascertaining the potential presence or absence of cultural resources.

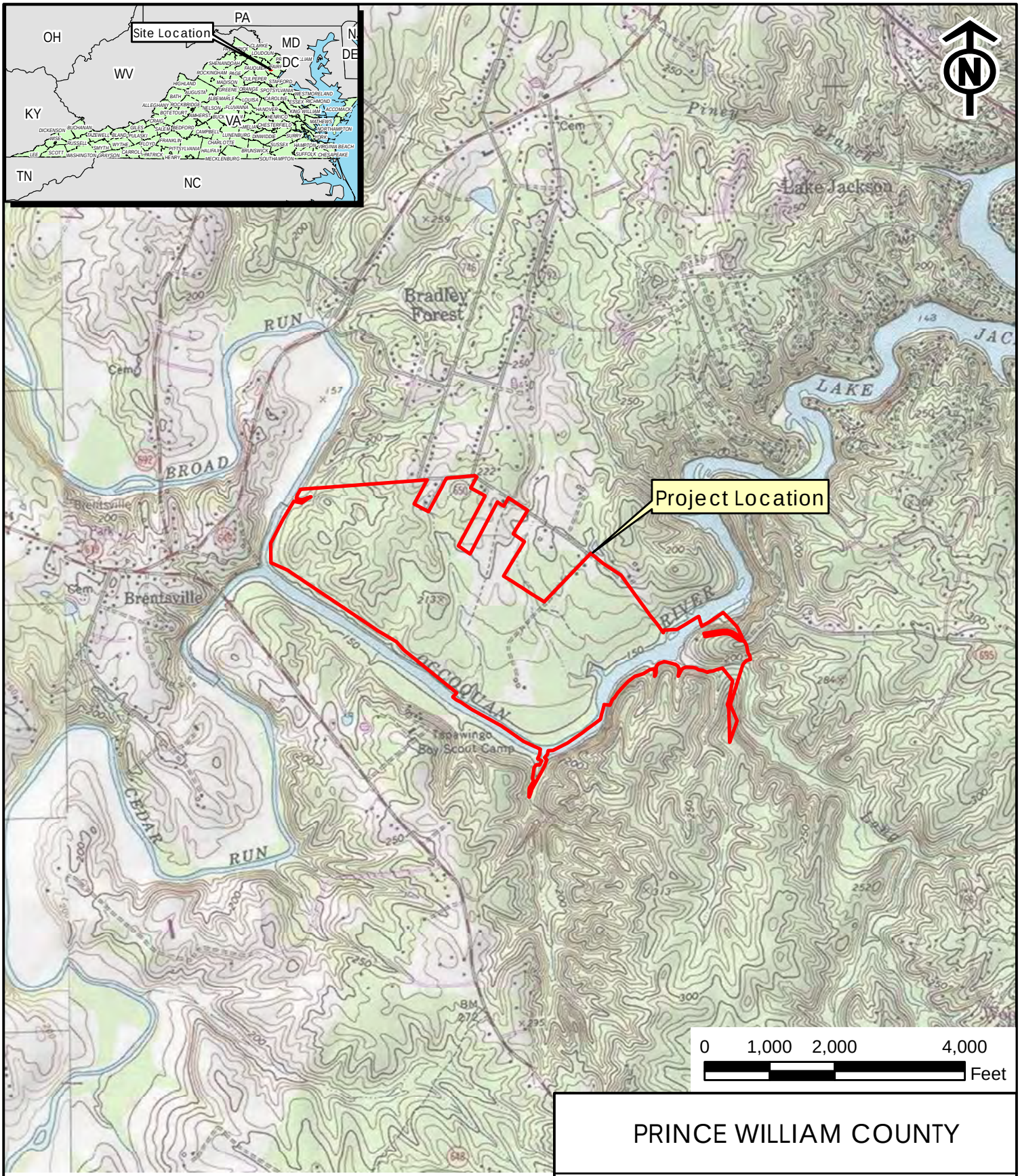
This Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716; NPS 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resource's (DHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (2017).

1.1 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects

The goal of Prince William County is to create a single, cohesive passive-recreation park consisting of three forested parcels known as Doves Landing Park, Sinclair Mill, and Long Branch Preserve. Prince William County first acquired 235 acres of Doves Landing Park through two court actions in 1993 and 1997. In 2013, the county developed a Master Plan for the property and constructed a single gravel parking lot and five miles of trails for hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians. In 2020, Prince William County acquired an additional 73 acres of undeveloped land immediately east of Doves Landing Park, increasing the park size to 308 acres. The Doves Landing Park parcels have since been combined into a single parcel owned by Prince William County (Prince William County 2013a).

In 2021, through a proffer agreement with the Preserve at Long Branch residential development, Prince William County obtained an adjoining 20-acre area known as Sinclair Mill, as well as Long Branch Preserve, a 168-acre area following Long Branch to the southeast. As part of the proffer, the developers constructed a two-mile trail network and parking lot within Long Branch Preserve. Prince William County seeks to develop the Doves Landing Park and Sinclair Mill properties to join Long Branch Preserve as a single, cohesive passive-recreation park. Because Long Branch Preserve has already been designed and constructed, only Doves Landing Park and Sinclair Mill are included in this Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment.

As part of the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park development, Prince William County will continue to maintain the existing trail network within 235 acres of the Doves Landing Park property. In addition, Prince William County will construct new roadways, new ADA trails, driveways, and parking lots to support an expanded trail system through the remaining 73 acres of Doves Landing Park as well as the 20-acre Sinclair Mill property. The new trail network will link with the existing trail network within Long Branch Preserve. In 2022, Prince William County developed an updated Master Plan for the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park that outlines development considerations, resource management, and implementation recommendations (Prince William County 2022).



PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

PROJECT LOCATION

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

DATE: October 2024

LEGEND

Project Area

Source: U.S.G.S. Topographic Quadrangles: Independent Hill, VA

Dewberry

FIGURE 1

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1.1.1 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16[d] as:

> The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

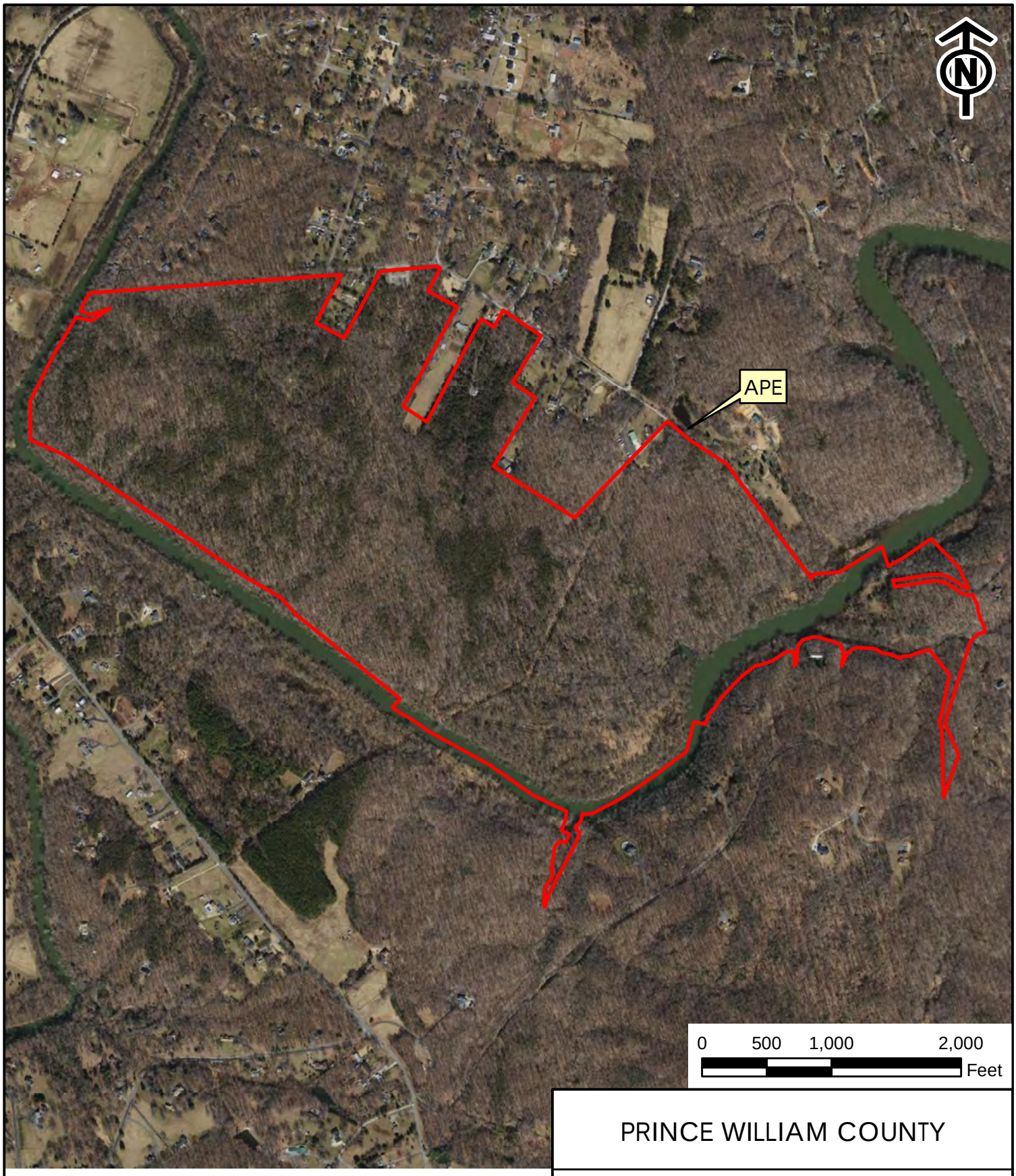
The APE was established to correspond to the entirety of the Project area and follows DHR *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (2017).

1.1.2 Archaeological APE

The Archaeological APE is defined as the limits of potential ground disturbance (**Figure 2**). As Project plans are still in development, the APE consists of the Doves Landing Park and Sinclair Mill areas, totaling approximately 328 acres (see **Figure 2**). The Archaeological APE contains primarily forested, undeveloped land fronting Broad Run, the Occoquan River, and Long Branch. The forest cover within the APE consists of primarily Acidic Oak Hickory Forest. Mixed Hardwood Forest and Piedmont Floodplain Forest types are also present. The APE contains little development. A gravel driveway extends into the Sinclair Mill property from Sinclair Mill Road. A north–south-oriented transmission line corridor crosses the APE, and a cell tower is located within the APE just off of Doves Lane and accessed by a gravel driveway. The APE is roughly bounded by Broad Run to the west, the Occoquan River to the south and southeast, Long Branch to the east, and Doves Lane and residential development to the north (see **Figure 2**).

1.2 Project Personnel and Schedule

Research design, GIS archaeological sensitivity analysis, and report preparation for the project were performed by Michael Navarro, RPA. Background research was performed by Mr. Navarro and William Miller, Cultural Resource Specialist. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the Project area was performed by Mr. Navarro on August 29, 2024. Report graphics were completed by Ashton Mook, GIS Professional; technical editing and formatting were provided by Dewberry Technical Writer Lindsay Tumulty. Dewberry's Cultural Resources Discipline Lead Zachary Davis, RPA, served as Project Manager and completed the project's Quality Assurance review.



LEGEND

APE

Source: Nearmap Imagery Online Service, ESRI

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 2

Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\2_Area_of_Potential_Effects_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

2. METHODOLOGY

This Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment has been designed to provide quantitative support for the identification of areas of archaeological potential as well as areas that can be excluded from Phase IB archaeological fieldwork due to low or no archaeological potential and/or evidence of prior disturbance. The site assessment included background research not limited to review of the previous cultural resource site assessments (Circa 2020; WSSI 2021), development of a GIS predictive model for archaeological potential, pedestrian reconnaissance, and a protocol for Phase IB archaeological testing. The purpose of the background research was to review the background information and results of the previous cultural resources report and develop a site-specific land use history of the APE. The archaeological potential assessment utilized ESRI ArcView GIS software to model a combination of environmental variables and historic maps in order to identify areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity within the APE and contributed to the testing strategy. The testing protocol involved designing a Phase IB survey to identify pre-European contact (pre-contact) and/or historic-period archaeological resources within the APE.

2.1 Archaeological Survey

2.1.1 Background Research

Background research conducted in August 2024 began with a review of the 2020 *Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Historic Sinclair Mill Preservation Area, Prince William County, Virginia*, by Circa~ Cultural Resource Management (Circa) and the 2021 *Cultural Resources Site Assessment, Doves Landing Property (±328.1 acres), Prince William County, Virginia*, by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI). This review was conducted in order to examine the previous reports' results as well as confirm that the background information incorporated into the reports is consistent with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia (2017). Supplementary background research consisted of an updated review of archaeological site files, known historic properties, and cultural resource reports using DHR's online Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS). VCRIS was consulted to identify known archaeological sites within one mile of the APE in order to characterize which archaeological resources may be expected within the area. This research included a review of state-sponsored surveys and site records available through VCRIS. Additional research was undertaken online and in person through the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia, the Prince William Public Libraries, genealogical resources, and local deeds and plat maps. Prior historic-period land use was also researched through a review of historic maps, local histories, and primary and secondary sources. Online historic aerial photography from Historic Prince William Inc. and National Environmental Title Research (NETR) was reviewed.

Past archaeological studies have identified a certain degree of correlation between specific environmental elements and the location of human activities across a landscape (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. 2008; Thunderbird 2018; Dutton 2019; TRC 2021). As a result, a comprehensive analysis of the environmental elements can be used to predict locations more likely to preserve pre-contact and historic archaeological remains. Prediction of pre-contact site potential is based upon the geographic setting, pre-contact settlement models within the Middle Atlantic region, and general knowledge derived from previous archaeological research. Environmental variables presented in WSSI's cultural resource site assessment were verified by Dewberry and contributed to the GIS Model to identify areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity within the APE (2021). The GIS Model and sensitivity assessment are presented in Chapter 7.

2.1.2 GIS Model

A GIS Model was developed to identify areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity within the APE. The model utilized ESRI ArcView GIS software to display a shapefile of the APE. Recent aerial imagery derived from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) Online GIS Clearinghouse was used as a basemap. The model evaluated the APE with respect to archaeological sensitivity variables including distance to water, distance to known archaeological sites, slope, level of disturbance, soil drainage, and mapped historic structures.

To ascertain proximity to water sources and known archaeological sites, the GIS Model reviewed the USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle Independent Hill, VA (USGS 2022), and DHR Online GIS feature data accessed through VCRIS. The model also included soil data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey and estimated level of past disturbance as determined through historic aerial imagery. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) LASer (LAS) data derived from the publicly accessible 2012 USGS-Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Lidar: Virginia Northern Counties (North) project were reviewed for elevation, slope, unmapped drainages or access roads, and landscape features (OCM Partners 2012). The model also evaluated potential historic development through a review of georeferenced historic maps of the area.

The predictive model identified areas of high, moderate, and low pre-contact or historic archaeological sensitivity within the APE. Ultimately, areas assessed as having high or moderate archaeological sensitivity for pre-contact or historic resources were isolated for subsurface testing. Low-archaeological sensitivity areas were isolated for systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. Subsurface testing outside of areas of high archaeological sensitivity is subjected to 10% verification per DHR guidelines (DHR 2017). The GIS Model was then used to construct a Phase IB testing plan following the sensitivity assessment. The GIS Model, sensitivity assessment, and Phase IB testing plan are presented in Chapter 7.

2.1.3 Pedestrian Reconnaissance

Dewberry personnel conducted pedestrian reconnaissance of the APE on August 29, 2024. The reconnaissance documented existing conditions including current vegetation, areas of evident disturbance, slope, standing water, and/or surface features. This information further refined the subsurface survey by eliminating testing areas due to standing water, high slope, or clear ground disturbance. Photo-recordation of the APE was also conducted during the pedestrian reconnaissance. Cultural resources, when encountered, were photo-recorded and mapped using a mapping-grade Trimble Geo7x GPS unit, which can generate field data at sub-meter accuracy. Post-processing of the data can generate sub-foot accuracy. Chapter 5 presents a brief summary of the site visit.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1 Physiography

The APE is located within the Outer Piedmont section of the Piedmont Physiographic Province (VDCR 2021). The Piedmont Physiographic Province consists of a rolling upland bounded on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the east by the Fall Line, a geographic transition from the hard bedrock of the Piedmont to the softer sediments of the Coastal Plain. The Fall Line transition occurs east of the APE, at the Potomac River. The dominant topography of the Piedmont includes rounded hills and valleys with northeast–southwest-trending ridges. The relief is low, with average elevations ranging from 300 to 1,500 feet above sea level (asl). Relief within the APE is relatively high; elevations range from 230 feet asl at Sinclair Mill Road to 145 feet asl at the east and west limits of Doves Landing Park. The APE features rolling hills with steep, cliff-like slopes ranging from 10% to 67% in the steepest areas along the Occoquan River. Elevations are generally highest at the northern limit of the APE and lowest at the southern and eastern APE limits near the Occoquan River and Broad Run, respectively.

3.2 Hydrology

The APE is located in the Potomac-Shenandoah Watershed and is drained by Broad Run, the Occoquan River, and Long Branch (VDCR n.d.). Broad Run forms the western border of the APE and joins with Cedar Run immediately southwest of the APE to form the Occoquan River. The Occoquan forms the southern and southeastern borders of the APE. Long Branch forms part of the southeastern limit of the APE and merges with the Occoquan River within the southeastern extent of the APE. The Occoquan River continues northeast to drain into Lake Jackson and then merges with Bull Run. After merging with Bull Run, the Occoquan turns southeast and flows down into the Potomac River. The Potomac is a major navigable river separating Virginia and Maryland and flows south and southeast into the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

3.3 Geology

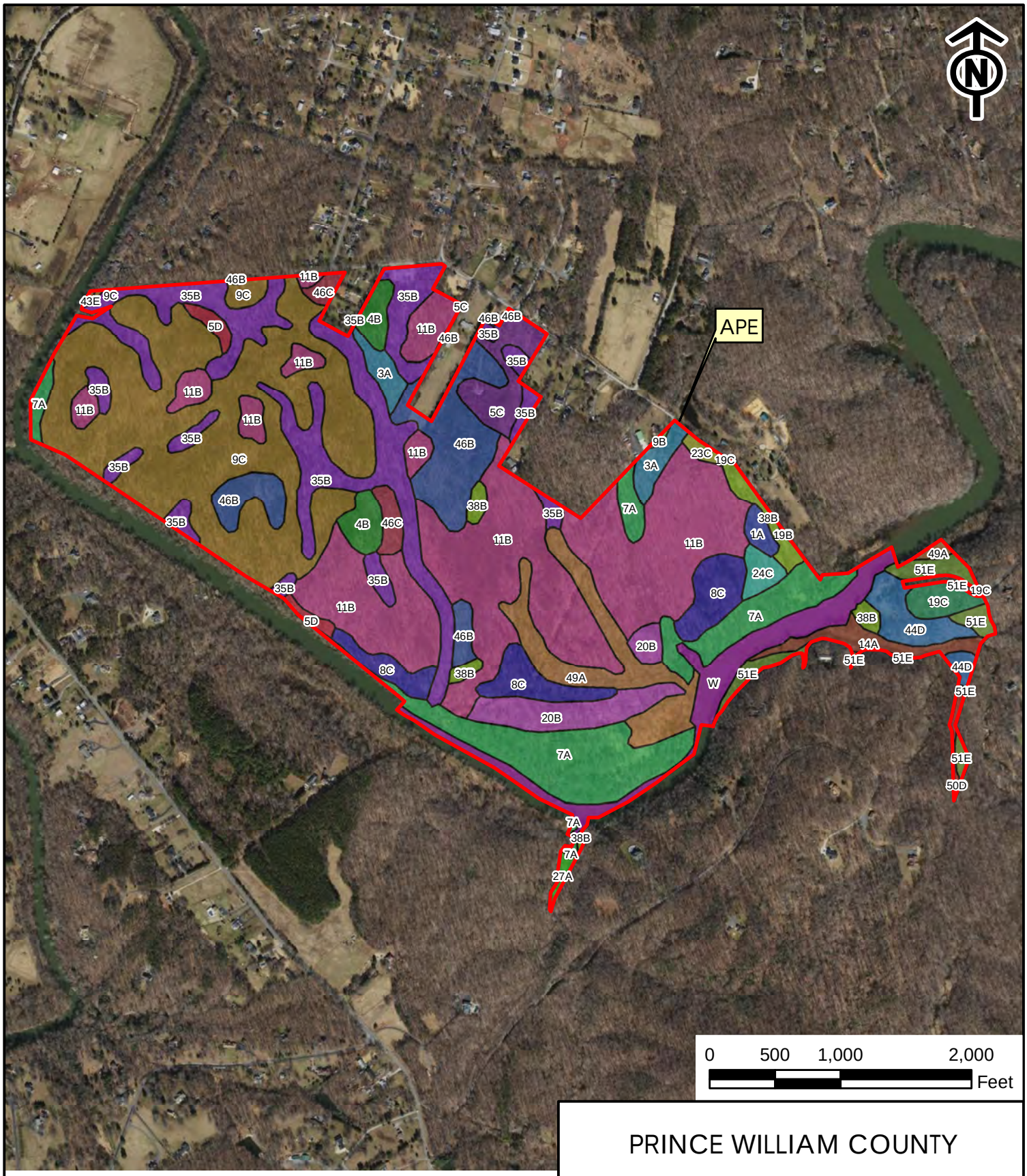
The Doves Landing Park portion of the APE falls within the Culpeper Basin, a north–south-trending structural trough filled with sedimentary and igneous rocks of the Mesozoic age. This portion of the APE is underlain by shallow bedrock of the Poolesville Member consisting of Triassic-age sandstone, pebbly sandstone, siltstone, and minor shale. The Sinclair Mill portion of the APE is underlain by the Lake Jackson pluton, or Middle Ordovician-age fine- to medium-grained metatonalite. A fractured fault line separates the two bedrock types within the APE, running roughly below the Occoquan River (Froelich 1989; Virginia Energy 1993; Lyttle et al 2017).

Surficial geology of the APE consists of Holocene- to Tertiary-age residual materials developed from igneous and metamorphic rock. These sediments formed from disintegration of bedrock and include the upper soil profile down to bedrock. Depending on the bedrock source, residual materials are fine- to coarse-grained and poorly sorted. Surficial geological sediments within the APE are generally less than 10 feet thick and are patchy in distribution (Soller et al 2009).

3.4 Soils

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, there are 22 soil types within the APE (**Figure 3**; **Table 1**). Most of the APE (23.7%) contains Calverton silt loam (11B). These soils are moderately well drained and generally have slopes from zero to seven percent. The next most common soil type within the APE (20.1%) consists of variations of Brentsville sandy loam (9B, 9C). Brentsville soils are well drained and feature slopes of zero to seven percent in the 9B variant and seven through 15 percent in the 9C variant. The third most abundant soil type within the APE (12.1%) consists of Manassas silt loam (35B). Manassas soils are moderately well drained and have slopes ranging between two and seven percent. Together, these soil types constitute 55.9 percent of the APE.

The remaining 19 soil types within the APE each account for less than 10 percent of the APE. With three exceptions, these soil types are well drained. Six of the 19 remaining soil types have slopes greater than 15 percent. The full list of soils within the APE is provided in **Table 1**.



LEGEND

Soils

11B	1A	35B	46B	51E	9B		
14A	20B	38B	46C	5C	9C		
19B	23C	3A	49A	5D	W		
19C	24C	43E	4B	7A	APE		
	27A	44D	50D	8C			

Source: World Imagery Online Service, ESRI. NRCS & USDA Web Soil Survey, 2024.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

SOILS WITHIN THE APE

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DATE: October 2024

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FIGURE 3

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Table 1: Mapped Soils Within the Direct APE

SOIL TYPE	HORIZON	DEPTH (IN)	COLOR	TEXTURE	SLOPE	DRAINAGE
Aden silt loam (1A)	Oi	0-1	Black	Humus	0-2%	Poorly Drained
	Ap	1-9	Light Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Btg	9-15	Light Gray	Silty Clay Loam		
	Bt1	15-32	Strong Brown	Clay		
	Bt2	32-59	Reddish Brown	Silty Clay Loam		
	C	59-79	Gray-Red-Brown	Silt Loam		
Albano silt loam (3A)	Oe	0-0.25	Black	Humus	0-4%	Poorly Drained
	A	0.25-2	Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam		
	Eg	2-10	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Btg1	10-15	Light Brownish Gray	Silty Clay Loam		
	Btg2	15-23	Gray	Silty Clay		
	Btg3	23-35	Gray	Silty Clay		
	BCtg	35-39	Olive Gray	Silty Clay Loam		
	2C	39-46	Gray-Brown-Red	Clay Loam		
Arcola silt loam (4B)	Ap	0-9	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam	2-7%	Well Drained
	Bt	9-22	Reddish Brown	Gravelly Silt Loam		
	Ct	22-28	Reddish Brown	Very Gravelly Silt Loam		
	Cr	28-48	Red	Weathered Siltstone		
Arcola-Nestoria complex (5C, 5D)	See Arcola silt loam	See Arcola silt loam	See Arcola silt loam	See Arcola silt loam	7-15% (5C), 15-25% (5C)	Well Drained
Bermudan silt loam (7A)	Ap	0-8	Dark Reddish Brown	Silt Loam	0-2%	Well Drained
	Bw1	8-30	Dark Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bw2	30-50	Reddish Brown	Silty Clay Loam		
	C	50-65	Reddish Brown	Sand and Gravel		
Braddock loam (8C)	Ap	0-9	Yellowish Brown	Loam	7-15%	Well Drained
	Bt1	9-13	Yellowish Red	Clay Loam		
	Bt2	13-38	Red	Clay		
	Bt3	38-48	Red	Gravelly Clay Loam		
	2C	48-85	Mottled	Saprolite		
Brentsville sandy loam (9B, 9C)	A	0-2	Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Loam	2-7% (9B), 7-15% (9C)	Well Drained
	E	2-11	Reddish Brown	Sandy Loam		
	Bt	11-26	Reddish Brown	Sandy Loam		
	C	26-34	Dusky Red	Sandy Loam		
Calverton silt loam (11B)	A	0-2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	0-7%	Moderately Well Drained
	E	2-10	Very Pale Yellow	Silt Loam		
	Bt	10-19	Brownish Yellow	Silty Clay Loam		
	Bx	19-29	Brownish Yellow	Silt Loam		
	2Bt	29-55	Red	Silty Clay		
	Cr	55-65	Red	Weathered Shale		
Codorus loam (14A)	Ap	0-9	Brown	Silt Loam	0-2%	Moderately Well Drained
	Bw1	9-18	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bw2	18-30	Brown	Loam		
	C1	30-54	Light Yellowish Brown	Loam		
	C2	54-65	Light Yellowish Brown	Loam		
Elioak loam (19B, 19C)	Ap	0-6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	2-7% (19B), 7-15% (19C)	Well Drained
	E	6-10	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		
	BE	10-15	Yellowish Red	Silt Loam		

SOIL TYPE	HORIZON	DEPTH (IN)	COLOR	TEXTURE	SLOPE	DRAINAGE
	Bt1	15-33	Red	Silty Clay Loam		
	Bt2	33-42	Red	Silty Clay Loam		
	C	42-65	Red	Silt Loam		
Elinsboro sandy loam (20B)	Ap1	0-5	Brown	Silt Loam	2-7%	Well Drained
	Ap2	5-28	Brown	Loam		
	Bt1	28-51	Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bt2	51-74	Strong Brown	Silt Loam		
	BCt	74-114	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Loam		
	CB	114-173	Reddish Yellow	Sandy Loam		
	C	173-180	Strong Brown	Sandy Loam		
Gaila sandy loam (23C)	Oi	0-2	Black	Humus	7-15%	Well Drained
	A	2-9	Brown	Sandy Loam		
	Bt	9-17	Strong Brown	Sandy Clay Loam		
	C1	17-45	Mottled Yellow	Sandy Loam		
	C2	45-74	Mottled Yellow	Loamy Sand		
Glenelg-Buckhall complex (24C)	Ap1	0-6	Brown	Loam	7-15%	Well Drained
	Ap2	6-10	Brown	Clay Loam		
	Bt1	10-18	Strong Brown	Clay Loam		
	Bt2	18-25	Strong Brown	Clay Loam		
	Bt3	25-30	Yellowish Brown	Clay Loam		
	BCt	30-42	Yellowish Red Brown	Loam		
	CBt	42-54	Yellowish Red Brown	Loam		
	C	54-76	Strong Brown	Sandy Loam		
Hatboro-Codorus complex (27A)	A	0-9	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	0-2%	Poorly Drained
	Bg1	9-27	Gray	Silt Loam		
	Bg2	27-44	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Cg1	44-56	Light Brownish Gray	Sandy Clay Loam		
	Cg2	56-70	Gray	Gravelly Sandy Loam		
	Cg3	70-78	Light Brownish Gray	Gravelly Sand		
Manassas silt loam (35B)	Ap	0-10	Dark Reddish Brown	Silt Loam	2-7%	Moderately Well Drained
	AB	10-16	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bt1	16-24	Dark Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bt2	24-30	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	BC	30-40	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	B	40-60	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
Meadowville loam (38B)	A	0-2	Dark Brown	Loam	0-5%	Well Drained
	E	2-14	Brown	Loam		
	Bt1	14-28	Strong Brown	Loam		
	Bt2	28-46	Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay Loam		
	2Bt3	46-52	Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay Loam		
	3C	52-76	Brownish Yellow	Sandy Loam		
Nestoria gravelly silt loam (43E)	Ap	0-8	Reddish Brown	Gravelly Silt Loam	25-50%	Well Drained
	Bt	8-14	Reddish Brown	Very Gravelly Silt Loam		
	C	14-18	Reddish Brown	Very Gravelly Silt Loam		
	Cr	18-30	Reddish Brown	Fractured Siltstone		
Occoquan sandy loam (44D)	Oi	0-2	Black	Humus	7-25%	Well Drained
	A	2-4	Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Loam		
	E	4-11	Pale Brown	Sandy Loam		
	Bt	11-19	Strong Brown	Loam		

SOIL TYPE	HORIZON	DEPTH (IN)	COLOR	TEXTURE	SLOPE	DRAINAGE
	C	19-55	Multicolored	Saprolite		
Panorama silt loam (46B, 46C)	Ap	0-10	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam	2-7% (46B), 7-15% (46C)	Well Drained
	Bt1	10-19	Reddish Brown	Silty Clay Loam		
	2Bt2	19-29	Weak Red	Silty Clay Loam		
	2Bt3	29-38	Weak Red	Clay Loam		
	2BC	38-55	Weak Red	Silty Clay Loam		
	2Cr	55-60	Weak Red	Weathered Siltstone		
Rowland silt loam (49A)	Ap	0-10	Dark Reddish Brown	Silt Loam	0-2%	Moderately Well Drained
	BA	10-16	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bw	16-28	Reddish Brown	Silt Loam		
	C1	28-44	Weak Red	Silty Clay Loam		
	C2	44-65	Weak Red	Sand and Gravel		
Spriggs silt loam (50D)	A	0-2	Brown	Silt Loam	15-25%	Well Drained
	E	2-8	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		
	Bt	8-18	Strong Brown	Clay Loam		
	C	18-32	Yellowish Red	Gravelly Loam		
	Cr	32-48	Black, Brown, Gray	Weathered Gneiss		
Stumptown very flaggy loam (51E)	O	0-1	Black	Humus	25-50%	Well Drained
	A	1-3	Dark Grayish Brown	Very Flaggy Loam		
	E	3-13	Light Yellowish Brown	Very Flaggy Loam		
	Bt	13-21	Brownish Yellow	Flaggy Clay Loam		
	C	21-28	Multicolored	Flaggy Sandy Loam		

Source: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey and USDA Soil Series.

3.5 Climate, Flora, and Fauna

Prince William County is located in northern Virginia; its climate is characterized as cold in the winter and hot and humid in the summer. The highest average daily temperatures occur in July and August, and the lowest average daily temperatures occur in January and February. Rainfall is generally greatest in June and lowest in February. Hurricanes pass inland occasionally between June and November and bring extremely heavy rains and flooding. The length of the growing season is about 182 days (Nelms and Richardson 1990; Prince William County 2013b).

At the time of European Contact with indigenous peoples, the Piedmont of Virginia was characterized by predominantly oak-pine forests, with oak-hickory forests in locations associated with more nutrient rich soils (Braun 1959:259). The oak-pine forest region identified by Braun was typically dominated by loblolly and longleaf pines, white, red, post, black, and southern red oaks, and white and pignut hickories (1959:259). At the time of European Contact, the principal mammal species in the Piedmont of Virginia included white-tailed deer, bobcat, black bear, beaver, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, opossum, woodchuck, muskrat, raccoon, mink, and red and gray fox. There were also bird species including wild turkey, woodcock, ruffled grouse, and mourning dove, along with a wide variety of fish and freshwater shellfish available in the local waterways (Thunderbird 2021).

4. CULTURAL CONTEXTS

4.1 Pre-Contact Overview

Archaeologists typically organize the pre-contact occupation of Virginia into three broad time periods: the Paleo-Indian, the Archaic, and the Woodland (Egghart 2020a; Egloff and Woodward 2006). These periods establish a heuristic framework for the human occupation of the area prior to European colonization. There is debate regarding the timing of the earliest human populations within North and South America. Most contemporary scholars believe that Paleo-Indian groups began slowly expanding into the area during a period from 21,700 to 34,000 years ago. Sites consistent with this interpretation, with components dating to over 12,000 years ago, have been found on both American continents. The Archaic and Woodland periods are generally further divided into the Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods. The pre-contact chronology in Virginia ends around 1607 A.D. with the earliest records of European contact with indigenous peoples.

4.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period (17,000-10,000 BP)

The Paleo-Indian Period is often differentiated into two phases—Pre-Clovis and Clovis. The Pre-Clovis Phase occurs before 13,000 BP[1] and is associated with the earliest human occupations in the Western Hemisphere. During this period, glaciers covered the Northern U.S., while Virginia was characterized by expanding oak-hickory forests south of Richmond and cooler boreal forests and grassy environments to the north. The Appalachian Mountains contained open, tundra-like environments; the Shenandoah Valley may have supported grasslands, conifer forests, and occasional deciduous trees. Unlike today, the continental shelf was exposed for much of the Paleo-Indian, creating a wide, sandy plan dotted with tidal pools and waterways. The Chesapeake Bay likely resembled a deep river valley prior to sea level rise around 10,000 BP. The animals consisted of megafauna species such as wooly mammoths, mastodons, horses, camelids, bison, musk oxen, elk, ground sloths, moose, deer, caribou, short-face bears, and dire wolves. The environment also supported smaller mammals and a variety of nuts and berries (Boyd 2020; Edwards and Merrill 1977; Turner 1989; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The Clovis Phase of the Paleo-Indian Period is defined by the appearance of a distinctive stone tool technology circa 13,100 BP. The tool consisted of a long, fluted point and is found at sites throughout North America. These points were generally constructed of high-quality crypto-crystalline materials, suggesting that Clovis populations deliberately exploited particular lithic sources. Stone tools other than Clovis points associated with this time include simple flake knives and scrapers, long narrow blades, and leaf-shaped tools (Turner 1989; Egloff and Woodward 2006). Higher relative concentrations of Paleo-Indian points in the southern Virginia counties of Mecklenburg and Dinwiddie mark the rough northern boundary of the warmer oak-hickory forest, indicating possible Paleo-Indian reliance on this ecotone. Paleo-Indian sites are relatively rare in Prince William County; just three Paleo-Indian sites are recorded within Prince William County in VCRIS (VCRIS 2024; Turner 1989:79).

Possibly reflecting low population levels, Paleo-Indian peoples in Virginia organized into macro-bands numbering 175 to 475 individuals that moved to exploit natural resources. Turner suggests at least three macro-bands were operating in Virginia during the Clovis Phase (1989:79). Studies have documented recurring use of high-quality lithic sources and wide-range foraging from a central “base camp” location. Several examples of Paleo-Indian short-term occupation sites are found in Virginia, including Cactus Hill, Nottoway Archaeological Site, and the Thunderbird Site. The Cactus Hill site, located in Sussex County, contains highly significant Clovis levels. In addition, more recent work has identified intact pre-Clovis occupation levels at Cactus Hill and provided the earliest Paleo-Indian absolute dates circa 17,650 BP (Boyd 2020).

4.1.2 Archaic Period

By 10,000 BP, the climate had warmed, and regional vegetation was slowly changing. The open forest or tundra of the Paleo-Indian Period was gradually replaced by oak-hickory forest. Deciduous trees, including

[1] Before the present, with the present defined as 1950 A.D. given that most archaeological dates are established by radiocarbon dating and 1950 represents the beginning of the Atomic Era and the prolific release of radioactive material into the atmosphere.

pine, oak, and hickory species, migrated from the south. Human population sizes increased throughout the Archaic Period. The technology and culture of the Archaic period groups appear to have evolved in response to increasing population density and environmental changes (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

4.1.2.1 Early Archaic Period (10,000-8500 BP)

Early Archaic period peoples appeared to follow a mobile seasonal round similar to that of Paleo-Indian populations until around 9000 BP. An increasingly productive oak-hickory forest coupled with rising sea levels created vibrant marshlands and coastlines. These new environments influenced subsistence strategies, which incorporated smaller mammals, birds, fish, and abundant fruit, acorns, and hickory nuts. Population density began to increase. Fluted point technology was replaced by a preference for side- and corner-notched bifaces, along with bifurcated notched-stem points. Typical points of the period include Hardaway, Charleston Corner-Notched, Palmer, Amos, Kirk, Warren, Big Sandy, Kessell, and Kirk Stemmed. Tools were more frequently constructed of lower-quality local stone such as quartzite, suggesting that lithic sources were not as important in settlement patterns as in the Paleo-Indian (Barber 2020; Custer 1990; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Early Archaic populations are believed to have been mobile hunter-gatherers organized into egalitarian bands of 25 to 50 people with strong economic and social emphases on hunting and lithic production. These smaller bands may have gathered into macro-bands on a seasonal or ceremonial basis. Archaeological sites from this period are generally small ephemeral assemblages with chipped stone tools reflecting temporary camp sites. In addition to projectile points, such lithic deposits include bifacial knives, end scrapers, and spokeshaves for working bone. Sites dating to this period are often dispersed and small. The few large Early Archaic sites are typically associated with specific resource locations including rivers, terraces, streams, and lithic sources. These sites have been interpreted as multiple sequential short-term occupations as opposed to a single long-term occupation (Barber 2020; Custer 1985).

4.1.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (8500-4500 BP)

The Middle Archaic is associated with an increase in base and temporary campsites as well as more efficient exploitation of the eastern woodland environment. The oak-hickory forest provided exploitable resources including walnuts, hickory nuts, acorns, berries, and seeds and supported a variety of bird and small mammal species. The Middle Archaic is marked by changes in material culture and technology reflective of environmental changes. A wider variety of lower-quality lithic materials and a broader tool kit are associated with this time. Distinct tool types identified for the Middle Archaic include the atlatl, bifurcated-base spear points, stemmed points, and corner-notched and side-notched points. LeCroy-, Stanley-, Neville-, Merrimack-, Morrow Mountain-, Halifax-, and Brewerton-type points are associated with the Middle Archaic. Other lithic tools often recovered from Middle Archaic sites in Virginia include mortars and pestles, chipped stone axes, net sinkers, and other spear points (Custer 1990:26, 34-36; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

In general, the Middle Archaic is poorly understood as relatively few sites dating to this period have been identified within Virginia. Nevertheless, based on available site data, Custer has suggested that there were three major site types within the Middle Archaic settlement system in the Mid-Atlantic. These sites included large macro-band base camps where multi-family groups gathered for periods of time, smaller micro-band camps associated with fissioned family units, and resource procurement sites where specific resources were exploited and obtained (Custer 1985:34; Egghart 2020b).

4.1.2.3 Late Archaic Period (4500-3200 BP)

The Late Archaic Period is defined by an increase in sedentism, long-distance trade networks, intensification of resource exploitation, and general rapid cultural change at varying rates across space and time. Much of this change is thought to be related to stabilizing environmental factors; interior river valleys and the Chesapeake Bay fully developed during the Late Archaic. Evidence for fire-cracked rock and shell middens near estuaries and drainages indicates increased coastal populations. Larger, semi-sedentary camps appear along waterways throughout Virginia's lowlands and indicate increased sedentism. Long-distance trade networks and more intensive food resource exploitation also appear. A marked increase in site frequency suggests population growth and exploitation of new environments. This activity may include

intentional manipulation of the local environment through fire. Several projectile point types associated with the latter part of the Middle Archaic persist into the Late Archaic, such as Savannah River and Bare Island stemmed points. Additional diagnostic point types include the Fishtail, Piscataway, Perkiomen, Small Savannah River, Savannah River Narrow, Poplar Island, Lamoka, and Halifax types (Egghard 2020c).

Late Archaic period sites reflect an intensified exploitation of a more localized territory. However, settlement was not uniform across Virginia. In the Piedmont, riverine settlement was preferred, while Savannah River components are intensely concentrated along the Fall Line. Late Archaic sites indicate that a greater variety of resources were used and that new technologies were developed to increase the efficiency of food gathering and processing. Broader forms of ground stone tools including axes, adzes, manos, and metates appear, potentially reflecting an early cultivation of sunflowers, gourds, sumpweed/marsh elder, maygrass, lambsquarter/goosefoot, and amaranth. Steatite vessels appear across the Piedmont, indicating a preference for this material in long-distance trade. Net sinkers and other fishing tools also appear during this time. Food processing tools have been found in pit features at base camp sites, indicating the increasing importance of these sites and the growing reliance on plant food within the diet (Klein and Klatka 1991; Egloff and Woodward 2006; Egghart 2020c).

4.1.3 Woodland Period

The Woodland Period is generally associated with two major developments—the widespread use of ceramic technology and the adoption of cultivating agricultural practices. Each of these developments is associated with increasing sedentism and the growing importance of base camps and defined territorial boundaries. The period terminates with the onset of European settlement in the Mid-Atlantic.

4.1.3.1 Early Woodland Period (3200-2500 BP)

Widespread early use of pottery is associated with the Early Woodland Period. The adoption of ceramic technology, which is heavy and would pose limitations for mobility, is associated with the increasing importance of base camps. Ceramic technology seems to have been imported into Virginia from peoples along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. In these areas, the earliest pottery dates to at least 4500 BP. Early pottery vessels imitated earlier soapstone vessels (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Ceramics in this period were tempered by steatite, grog, or more rarely fabric/grog-and-sand. Diagnostic ceramics from this period include Bushnell Ware, consisting of coiled pottery with a smooth surface crafted of compacted paste and tempered with schist, rog, fiber, steatite, shell, and bone. Bushnell Ware is roughly dated to 2950 BP. Marcey Creek Ware, a coil-constructed ceramic tempered with steatite, is also distinctive of the Early Woodland, dating to between 3200 and 2800 BP. Marcey Creek-type vessels generally consist of rectangular or oval shallow bowls with flat bases and protruding basal heels, lug handles, and straight sides. Croaker Landing Ware, dating between 3200 and 2800 BP, was first identified in York County and consists of both plain and cord-marked types tempered with subangular clay particles. The vessels are reminiscent of carved soapstone vessels (Egloff and Potter 1982).

The Early Woodland saw a reduction in biface production when compared to the Late Archaic. In addition, Early Woodland sites demonstrate a shift towards locally sourced toolstone. Cutting lithics were produced more expediently without the use of bifacial sharpening. Some Broadspear-derived bifaces continue to appear, along with a host of ground stone tools first developed in the Late Archaic. Calvert, Piscataway, Small Stemmed, Badin, Small Savannah River, Fishtail, and Susquehanna points are among the diagnostic lithics of the Early Woodland. Settlement pattern studies suggest a continued preference for riverine settings and increased preference for floodplains. The Fall Line appears to have been an important travelway, as well as the Potomac, James, and Roanoke Rivers (Dent 1995:229; Egghart 2020d).

4.1.3.2 Middle Woodland Period (1500-1100 BP)

Until recently, the Middle Woodland Period in Virginia was poorly understood. Populations appear to have increased by the beginning of the period. A reliance on semi-sedentary camps within a foraging buffer-zone located on waterways also became more common. However, sedentism was not fully adopted, and seasonal migration was likely emphasized. The first smoking pipes, possibly suggesting the use of tobacco, date to the Middle Woodland. Stone weights for spear throwers, some ornamentally carved, and a variety

of axes and adzes have also been recovered from sites dating to this period. The bow and arrow slowly replaced the spear by the end of the Middle Woodland. Typical projectile points associated with the Piedmont Middle Woodland include Potts, Rossville, Teardrop, Vernon, Piscataway, Yadkin, Madison, Levanna, Jacks Reef, and Fox Creek (Egloff and Woodward 2006; Nash 2020).

Within portions of the northern Shenandoah Valley, this period is associated with the Stone Mound Burial culture. Sites associated with this phenomenon have been found on bluffs overlooking the floodplain. These sites are defined by low stone mounds containing individuals buried with great ceremony. Cultures such as these indicate an increasing pattern of hierarchy and class structure. Specialized pendants have been found at Middle Woodland sites in Virginia, indicating an increasing awareness of status and identity within a group (Egloff and Woodward 2006). Overall, Outer Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties tend to contain more Middle Woodland components than do upland settings (Nash 2020; VCRIS 2024).

4.1.3.3 Late Woodland Period (1100 BP-1600 AD)

The Late Woodland Period is the best known pre-contact period within Virginia as it terminated with the beginnings of European settlement, roughly 1600 AD. Circa 1100 BP, permanent villages that were occupied year-round began to replace the semi-sedentary base camps of the Middle Woodland Period. Settled village life was supported in part by the adoption of agriculture and a growing reliance on cultigens including maize and squash. Late Woodland groups also continued to rely on wild food resources to supplement agricultural products.

In southwestern Virginia, the imported Mississippian Culture appeared; the Mound Builder Culture in the Shenandoah continued to thrive, and the Coastal Plain developed into a unique culture. Rank and status became increasingly important, marked by cyclical fluctuations in mortuary ceremonialism and long-distance trade of exotic artifacts. Exotic items were associated with high-status individuals; increasingly elaborate burial patterns indicated both a social acceptance of status and a focus on the afterlife (Hantman and Gold 2002; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Sites dating to the Late Woodland are generally found on slightly elevated fertile terraces along rivers and streams. At the onset of the period, settlements consisted of simple farmsteads. Over time, the farmsteads were replaced by stockaded village sites. These villages were often large and were sometimes surrounded by a wall of posts. When soil lost productivity or the supply of firewood had been depleted, the village sites were typically moved and re-established in the near vicinity (McCann 1983).

4.1.4 Contact Period

Prince William County straddles the Fall Line, an important geographic transition from the Piedmont to Coastal Plain, which runs in a north-south orientation through the east of Prince William County. During the Contact Period, the area that is now Prince William County was inhabited by the Doeg people roughly east of the Fall Line and the Manahoac people west of the Fall Line. The Occoquan River takes its name from a Doeg word meaning “at the end of the water” (Friends of the Occoquan n.d.). The Doeg and Manahoac were surrounded by and linked to major Virginia and Maryland polities, including the Piscataway and Susquehannock to the northeast and the Monacan Confederation to the southwest. The Doeg in the Contact Period were a coastal Algonquin-speaking group who probably spoke a language similar to Piscataway and were closely allied to them. The Manahoac, like other Piedmont tribes, spoke a Siouan language, potentially the Tutelo-Saponi language, and were allied with the Monacan Confederation. Early ethnographic accounts indicate that both tribes inhabited dispersed, independent villages along the Occoquan and Rappahannock Rivers. The Manahoac may also have constructed burial mounds along the shores of the Rappahannock (Egloff and Woodward 2006; VDOE n.d.; Powers 2022:4).

In 1608, English explorer and colonist John Smith traveled up the Potomac River and interacted with Doeg villages on the west shore of the Potomac. Smith also learned of the Manahoac, though he did not travel west of the Fall Line. English settlement of Prince William County lagged behind that of the Tidewater and James River (Egloff and Woodward 2006; Powers 2022).

In the 1650s, English colonists began to settle in the Northern Neck region, including the lands that would become Prince William County. These colonists interacted violently with the Doeg, who soon moved farther north in Virginia or into Maryland and resided with the Susquehannock. In 1675, several Doeg stole livestock from an English colonist in Virginia after not receiving payment for trade. This action began a cycle of revenge attacks that culminated in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. After the rebellion, both the Doeg and the Manahoac almost disappeared from the historic record. The last mention of the Doeg comes in 1724, when they are recorded as living on the Mattaponi River in Caroline County, having vacated their former territory (Moore 1991). By this time, the Manahoac had also likely fled Prince William County and assimilated with the Monacan farther south and west (Harrison 1924; Egloff and Woodward 2006; Powers 2022).

4.2 Historic Overview

4.2.1 Prince William County

Prince William County was established in 1731 from portions of Stafford County and King George County. Although it was formally established in the mid-eighteenth century, European occupation of the county dates to the early-seventeenth century. Prince William County is bounded on the north by Loudoun and Fairfax Counties; on the west by Fauquier County; on the south by Stafford County; and on the east by the Potomac River. As of 2020, the county had a population of 482,204, up from 402,002 in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

4.2.1.1 Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

While John Smith's explorers were the first English to visit present-day Prince William County in 1608, there is evidence to suggest that the Spanish arrived earlier (Prince William County Historical Commission 1982). In 1570, the Father Segura Mission was established near Aquia Creek in present-day Stafford County. The mission was short lived, and the Jesuits were killed by Native Americans in 1571 (Thomas 1984). Several European ships entered the Chesapeake between 1500 and 1600. In 1588, a Spanish vessel explored the Chesapeake Bay's tributaries in search of English settlements. John Smith led an English ship to the falls of the Potomac in 1608, noting the Algonquian villages along the river. The growth of the European population and expansion of European settlement led to the Anglo-Indian wars of 1609-1614 between the European settlement of Jamestown and several Algonquian-speaking groups ruled by Powhatan, the paramount chief, or mamanatowick (Wolfe 2020). This conflict, along with the later Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, led to the destruction of the Chesapeake civilizations Smith had first observed in 1608.

In 1648, Northumberland County was formed, originally encompassing the entire Northern Neck and Potomac Valley. In 1653, Thomas Burbage received the first land patent in present-day Prince William County. This patent included 3,000 acres between the Occoquan River and Neabsco Creek near present-day Woodbridge, Virginia (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). European settlers arriving in the Northern Neck tended to cluster along major waterways, such as the Potomac and Rappahannock, but soon required additional counties as density increased. The new Potomac counties of Westmoreland (1653), Stafford (1664), Rappahannock (1656), Richmond (1692), and King George (1721) were soon established (Harrison 1924).

Stafford County soon saw its population spread inward, creating tensions between the political center on the Potomac and the hinterland (Harrison 1924). Residents voted to split the county in two on July 9, 1730, and formed Prince William County. The county was named in honor of Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and the youngest son of King George II (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). When it was formed, Prince William County included the lands of present-day Fairfax, Arlington, Alexandria, Loudoun, Fauquier, and Rappahannock counties (Harrison 1924). By 1758, Prince William County was restricted to its present bounds. At the time of its formation, the new county contained a mix of large plantations on the Potomac River and dispersed, smaller farms in the hinterland, with no major settlements outside of Dumfries (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). Nearly the entire county was devoted to the production and shipping of tobacco exclusively to England.

The Town of Dumfries was formally established on 60 acres of land at the head of the harbor of Quantico Creek and received its charter on May 11, 1749, making it the oldest continuously chartered town in Virginia. Waterways were the primary mode of transportation, with farmers using rolling roads to transport their crops

to warehouses located on waterways. Dumfries merchants exported tobacco to England and imported manufactured goods and provisions. In 1730, the Virginia Assembly passed an act requiring the inspecting and grading of tobacco at public warehouses prior to exportation, and shortly after, a public tobacco warehouse was established on Quantico Creek. Previously, trading vessels would stop at multiple private wharves along Quantico Creek to pick up tobacco. Now the ships would dock near the public warehouses and conduct business at the town's port. Throughout the mid-eighteenth century, the port on Quantico Creek was very busy in terms of its shipping trade.

4.2.1.2 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

At its peak, Colonial Dumfries boasted a deep-water harbor just one block off the King's Highway with a busy wharf, grist mills and sawmills, a brick kiln, tobacco warehouses, and social attractions like a racetrack, cock pits, taverns, schools and theaters, and varied craft shops. By 1763, the tonnage of Dumfries' imports and exports equaled those of New York and Philadelphia. However, the rapid clear-cutting of land for tobacco along Quantico Creek led to increased silting of the harbor, and by 1800, Dumfries was no longer viable as a commercial port (Lansing 1974).

The economic pressures of the tobacco bust in the late seventeenth century and England's 1773 order that colonial governors must cease granting lands to anyone besides veterans of the French and Indian War led to increasing tensions between the Virginia Colony and the Crown. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves (Prince William Historic Preservation Foundation 2019). During the Revolutionary War, Prince William County provided food and prime lumber (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). In addition, local foundries manufactured cannon balls, pig iron, and other supplies. Little fighting occurred within the County, although there was heavy troop movement through the County for both forces, and the County largely escaped the massive destruction leveled against Richmond (Prince William Historic Preservation Foundation 2019).

4.2.1.3 Early National Period (1790-1829)

During the Early National Period, the population of Prince William County reached 11,000, primarily clustered along the Potomac. The African American population, including freedmen and indentured servants, accounted for 43.4 percent of the total population. Haymarket emerged as a large population center in 1799, with Occoquan following in 1804 and Brentsville in 1822 (Townsend 2011).

By the early nineteenth century, the tobacco economy was in its final decline. Depleted soils, economic hardship, and epidemics drove the county population westward along the Occoquan River, Broad Run, and Cedar Run, seeking cheap, fertile land. Sawmills and grist mills sprang up along waterways to serve these farmers. As the population in the county's interior grew, the port town and county seat of Dumfries became an inconvenient location for government. As mentioned above, Dumfries had also famously declined during the late eighteenth century as silt clogged the Quantico River. In 1820, the county seat was moved from Dumfries to Brentsville (Berkley 1924).

4.2.1.4 Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The railroad era began in Virginia around 1811, and in 1851, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A), which ran from Alexandria through the Manassas area to Gordonsville, reached Manassas (Townsend 2011). In 1831, Thomas Philips and others had a franchise for a horse-drawn railroad from the mouth of Catoctin Creek, across Loudoun to a connection with the Ashby's Gap turnpike at Upperville; in 1832, Richard Henderson and others formed another for similar convenience from Leesburg to the nearest point on the Potomac (Harrison 1924). The Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad (RF&P) was chartered in 1834, with plans to operate a steam railroad from Richmond through Fredericksburg to a suitable location on the Potomac River. Two railroads, the Manassas Gap and the O&A, intersected within Prince William County, and the area became known as Manassas Junction.

4.2.1.5 Civil War (1861-1865)

Manassas Junction brought a new form of shipping and travel to the area. It also became a crucial stratagem for cutting off supplies to either side throughout the War and was strategically important to both the Union and the Confederacy as a supply depot and for military transportation. The first threat to the

railroad junction was the Battle at Blackburn's Ford after Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. Although the Battle at Blackburn's Ford was short-lived, it was a prelude to the First Manassas battle three days later. The First Battle of Manassas at Bull Run was the first major land battle of Union and Confederate armies in Virginia after the Confederate takeover of Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The Union objective was to seize the Manassas Junction Railroad (Prince William Historic Preservation Foundation 2019).

Three decisive Civil War battles and numerous smaller actions took place within Prince William County. The First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), on July 21, 1861, resulted in a stunning defeat for the North. Confederate batteries along Prince William County's shoreline subsequently blockaded the Potomac River from mid-October 1861 to early March of 1862. The Confederate guns were a serious detriment to northern shipping and the Union Navy. In late August 1862, General Robert E. Lee divided his forces and sent Stonewall Jackson on a circuitous march into Prince William County in an effort to draw the Union army under General John Pope to battle on ground more favorable to the Confederates. After capturing Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction early on August 27, Jackson's forces repulsed a New Jersey brigade at Bull Run Bridge near Union Mills and fought a rear-guard action at Bristoe Station (Battle of Kettle Run) on the same day. Another small engagement at Thoroughfare Gap on August 28 enabled Lee to reunite his forces and ultimately led to a decisive victory over Pope's army in the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29 through 30. Wade Hampton and J.E.B. Stuart led major cavalry incursions behind Union lines and into Prince William County in December of 1862 as Lee confronted General Ambrose Burnside at Fredericksburg. Partisan leader John Singleton Mosby also frequented Prince William County on various raids from early 1863 to the War's end. On October 14, 1863, a portion of Lee's army under General A.P. Hill suffered a bloody repulse at Bristoe Station. This engagement and the associated "Buckland Races" on October 19, 1863, effectively ended Lee's last major offensive campaign of the War (Townsend 2011).

4.2.1.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Following the War, the population of the County dropped from 12,733 in 1800 to 7,504 in 1870 and did not reach 12,000 again until 1920 (Ratcliffe 1978). Agriculture was reduced due to lack of labor and war-related destruction (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). By 1900, technological advances allowed the recovery of sulfuric acid from pyrite ore found throughout Prince William County (Lonsdale 1927). Manufacturers of glass, soap, bleach, textiles, paper, dye, medicine, sugar, rubber, starch, fertilizer, and leather used sulfuric acid, which was also important for refining precious metals (Parker 1986 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). Timbering also became an important part of Prince William's economy. Intensive timbering of the Prince William Forest park tract began in the 1870s when the railroads opened the area to wider markets (Parker 1986 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). At the end of the nineteenth century, a call for another courthouse was made due to the inconvenient distance between Brentsville and the nearest railroad station (Harrison 1924). The new courthouse was located in the newly founded Manassas, which was more convenient at the junction of two railroads. After the courthouse was removed in 1894, Brentsville lost substance. The hotel burned, the taverns lost business, and many moved elsewhere (Klein et. al. 2001). Thus, at the end of the nineteenth century, the Brentsville vicinity returned to its agricultural beginnings.

4.2.1.7 World War I to World War II (1917-1946)

During the mid-twentieth century, Prince William County remained primarily agrarian. Small towns and villages held the majority of the county's population (Brown 1994 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001). During World War I, a shipyard was established at the mouth of Quantico Creek. In addition, the Quantico Marine Corps base opened. The base created a local market for goods during the 1920s and provided local employment opportunities. The population fluctuated during and between the two world wars, though the post-World War II suburban boom brought people back to Prince William County as governmental services grew. Automobile travel from Prince William County to Washington, D.C., was realistic for more families, allowing the first commuting workers to settle in the county. These facilities drew both full- and part-time laborers from residents of the County (Parker 1986 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001).

4.2.1.8 The New Dominion (1946-Present)

Between 1950 and 1960, the population of Prince William County more than doubled, increasing from 22,650 to 50,164. The population doubled again by 1970 to 111,102 (Brown 1994 cited by Klein et. al. 2001). Prince William County has become a primarily residential community for commuting workers. The

highway construction of the 1950s through 1970s ran Interstate 95 through eastern Prince William County and further tied the county to the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Region. Today, Prince William County remains primarily a suburban, commuting county with strong roots in agriculture.

4.2.2 Local History

Examination of the local history of the Town of Brentsville and the land comprising the APE reveals a historic narrative that fits within the general historic framework presented above. This section will discuss the local history of the Brentsville area, especially within the APE, which can characterize which archaeological resources may exist in the APE.

The Town of Brentsville was originally founded as a religious farming community in the late seventeenth century. The Brents of Lark Stoke in Gloucestershire, England, had escaped religious persecution in 1637 to settle in Maryland on the land grant of their cousin, the Lord Baltimore. Dissent grew between Baltimore and Brent. Between 1647 and 1651, Giles Brent and his sisters, Margaret and Mary, fled Maryland and migrated to what is now Stafford County, Virginia, near Aquia Creek (Harrison 1924; Kelly 1979; Writer's Program 1941).

On January 10, 1686 or 1687, the proprietor Lord Culpepper issued a land grant for 30,000 acres of today's western Prince William County and eastern Fauquier County to George Brent, the nephew of Giles Brent, and his three partners, Nicholas Hayward, Robert Bristow, and Richard Foote. A planned settlement known as Brent Town was established, potentially where Brentsville exists today. Hayward's personal advertisements from 1687 report offerings of 100-acre farms and 1-acre lots in the town. In 1688, Brent Town Road was laid out from the Potomac Path along a branch of Aquia Creek to the Brent Town site. Brent Town, also known as Brenton, soon struggled. The turbulent tobacco economy likely took its toll on the settlement, as did vulnerability to Native American raids. Violence was common enough that Governor Francis Nicholson camped the Potomac Rangers militia at Brenton in 1692 and again in 1694. The residents of Brenton finally abandoned the settlement in 1694. Following Brenton's desertion, the 30,000-acre patent was apportioned into four, 7,500-acre tracts between the four partners and their heirs (Harrison 1924).

By the 1720s, historic patent records indicate that Cedar Run, Broad Run, and the Occoquan River above the falls had been largely re-colonized. Around 1731, George Brent's grandson and heir, George Brent of Stafford County, requested a survey of the Brent Town Tract in order to formally delineate the four, 7,500-acre tracts. The resulting 1737 *Plat of Brent Town* by John Savage shows the tract divided between the four partners. The APE fell within Bristow's portion, which contained scattered settlements along major waterways. The APE remained unoccupied. Section 4.3 provides further discussion and georeferencing of the 1737 map (Savage 1737; Bristow 1688-1750: 80B as cited by Klein et. al. 2001; Puglisi 1989: 4494 as cited by Klein et. al. 2001).

Following the Revolutionary War, Bristow's property was confiscated by the Commonwealth of Virginia due to his participation in Bacon's Rebellion, as well as his son Robert's loyalty to England during the Revolutionary War. For the next thirty years, Bristow's 7,500-acre tract, including the APE, remained in litigation. In the 1806 *Commonwealth vs. Bristow*, the Court of Appeals ruled that the Commonwealth had the right of ownership and profits of the Bristow property. The Bristow family lost their Virginia estates, including what would become the APE. Their existing tenants would then have leased or purchased land directly from the Commonwealth (Savage 1737; Call 1840; Ratcliffe 1978:5).

By 1823, about 4,790 acres of the former Bristow tract were leased. These leases consisted of mostly farms or plantations producing tobacco. While the Commonwealth drew income from these leases, the tobacco market was notoriously unstable and eventually proved too much for state management. In 1824, the General Assembly divided the Bristow tract into 100-acre parcels and sold the land at auction. Some of the first land advertisements in 1831 describe 6,494 acres for sale, most of the former 7,500-acre Bristow tract. The land was in poor condition. In 1835, Joseph Martin's *Gazetteer* reported the land's condition:

> [The landscape is] ravaged of all its timber and for the most part 'plowed down to be barren' by an unmerciful course of cultivation, under a numerous tenancy, for upwards of 70 years (Sinclair 2011).

In 1820, the county seat was moved from Dumfries to Brentsville. Brentsville was resettled as a planned community on or near the original Brent Town site. The primary draw to the area was convenience, as the county's population had largely moved to the interior by the 1820s. By 1836, Brentsville boasted nineteen dwellings, three stores, two taverns, one church, one school, and one "house of entertainment." Residents of the APE would have visited Brentsville often to receive news, trade, and potentially attend school or worship. By 1834, historic roads surrounding the APE largely resembled major routes of the modern transportation system. A branch of Dumfries Road forded the Occoquan within the APE near the Maddox/Sinclair Mill site, crossed through the Doves Landing Park portion of the APE, and forded Broad Run just west of the APE. A road also forded Cedar Run where Bristow Road (SR 619) crosses today south of the APE (Topographic Engineers 1862; Davis et al 1983; Klein et al 2001; Sinclair 2011).

An 1820 map is the first to show the Maddox Mill on the site of the later Sinclair Mill within the APE. The Maddox family first arrived in the Brentsville area in the 1740s or 1750s and quickly became prominent landowners. Around 1825, local business magnate John Maddox owned several tracts of land in the area and maintained interests in the local tavern and blacksmith shop. John Maddox also owed significant debts, including to a local businessman named John Brown. In 1825, Maddox entered into a deed of trust with Mordecai B. Sinclair in which Maddox's assets, including 480 acres "on Broad Run," would be sold by Sinclair to satisfy the debt owed to Brown. This tract of land on Broad Run likely included the APE. In 1829, M.B. Sinclair posted an advertisement for the sale of about 400 acres on Broad Run. In the advertisement, Sinclair notes that John Maddox and his wife Ann still resided on the land. Therefore, the Maddox Mill was probably operated by the Maddox family as late as 1829. The Maddox Mill may have replaced an earlier, circa 1730-1740 mill on or near the site known as Filkin's Mill, though detailed historic records of Filkin's Mill were not located (Prince William County Circuit Court 1825; Alexandria Gazette 1829; DHR 1987; McLearen 1991; Meyering 2006; Prince William County 2022).

Around 1829, M.B. Sinclair purchased the land he held in a deed of trust, including much of the APE and the Maddox Mill. The land was then worked by M.B. Sinclair's son, J.M. Sinclair. The Maddox Mill became known as the Sinclair Mill, which first appeared in the historic record in 1855 when the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac Railroad (RF&P) considered the location for an Occoquan River crossing. Beginning in 1877, J.M. Sinclair was listed in the county business directory as the owner and operator of the Sinclair Mill, which ground corn and flour (US Census 1870; Turner 1999; Master Plan 2022).

In the spring of 1861, the 4th Virginia Cavalry was organized at Brentsville. Although no major fighting occurred in the APE during the Civil War, the region felt the full devastation of war. Following the first Battle of Bull Run in July of 1861, Confederate troops from South Carolina were stationed in the Brentsville area. Their letters describe Broad Run as muddy and not fit for drinking, and they complained of scarce food and disease. Confederate forces would continue to occupy the Brentsville region, including the APE, through the winter of 1861-1862 (Spencer 2007). During this occupation, pickets from the 8th Louisiana Regiment Company A "Creole Guards" may have been stationed at Sinclair's Mill within the APE. A plat of one of the Sinclair Mill parcels dated December 14, 1959, depicts a Civil War trench within the APE potentially linked to the Creole Guards (Circa 2020).

By Spring 1862, Confederate forces had abandoned the Brentsville area to reinforce Richmond, and Union forces under Major General Joseph Hooker occupied the town. Following the Union defeat at Second Bull Run, Federal forces returned to Washington, and Confederate scouts again entered Brentsville. By early 1863, the Union had reasserted control, and it would hold Brentsville until the end of the war. Confederate sympathizers began a guerrilla campaign in the surrounding countryside, adding to the devastation. First-hand accounts of the war detail the destruction caused by the changing occupations. Farms and homes lay abandoned, fields were overgrown with pine saplings, and just a handful of formerly enslaved workers remained in town. The Brentsville Courthouse was partially demolished during the Union occupation and its records burned. Following the War, the County government returned to Brentsville until the county seat was moved to Manassas in 1893 (Davis et al 1863; Spencer 2007).

During and after the War, the Sinclair Mill continued to operate, and the land remained in the Sinclair family. Several mill operators are recorded, some of whom may have had stake in the business. For example, Charles Keys is recorded in the Alexandra Gazette in 1887 as the proprietor of Sinclair's Mill. Keys suffered

a severe accident that year when he was caught in the mill machinery. In 1900, John S. Bell lived on the property, along with his brother George W. Bell, who operated a general store at Sinclair's Mill. The 1987 site form records that George W. Bell rebuilt the Sinclair Mill circa 1900. By 1917, the mill was known as the Ratcliffe & Sinclair Mill in the county business directory (Alexandria Gazette 1887; US Census 1900; Manassas Journal 1911; Turner 1999).

In 1937, Meyer N. Levine and his wife, Elaine Hartley, purchased four parcels comprising the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE from the Sinclair family and G. Raymond Ratcliffe. The mill likely ceased operation around this time, or earlier in 1927 when Lake Jackson was established and began flooding. Mill structures would remain on the property until the 1950s. Elaine Hartley Levine was a professional portrait painter and painted the official portrait of Representative Mary Norton, the first female representative in the US House of Representatives. Levine also completed portraits of Chief Justice T. Marshal and Rear Admiral Lewis B. Combs. The Levine family constructed a log cabin home on the property in the late 1930s. The cabin burned in 1974, and subsequently, the extant 1978 dwelling was added. Both Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine are buried on the Sinclair Mill property within the APE (DHR 1987; Circa 2020; Prince William County 2022).

By the late twentieth century, the majority of the APE had reforested and was vacant. Prince William County acquired most of the Doves Landing Park portion of the APE in the 1990s, while the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE passed to Elaine Hartley's children Dorothy Weintraub, Beverly Hastings, and Mark Levine in 1995. In 2012, the Sinclair Mill property passed to Daniel M. Weintraub. Between 2020 and 2024, the Sinclair Mill property was proffered to Prince William County. The four parcels comprising the Sinclair Mill property were combined, and the parcel's borders were revised to the present bounds. Doves Landing Park has been utilized as a passive-recreation park since 2013, while the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE has been largely vacant during the twenty-first century (Circa 2020; Prince William County 2022).

4.3 Mapped Historic Development in the APE

Historic cartographic research included a review of Savage's 1737 *Plat of Brent Town, Prince William County, Virginia,* Fry and Jefferson's 1755 *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia Containing the Whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina*, Wood's 1820 *Prince William County, surveyed and drawn under the direction of John Wood*, a United States Corps of Topographical Engineers map from 1862 entitled *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington,* Brown's 1901 *Map of Prince William County, Virginia,* USGS 15-minute topographic Quantico quads dating to 1927 and 1943, and 7.5-minute topo Independent Hill quads dating to 1956 and 1966. Historic aerial imagery beginning in 1937 was sourced from Historic Prince William and the NETR online resource, historicaerials.com (Historic Prince William 1937; NETR 2024).

As part of the cartographic analysis, historic maps were georeferenced using ArcGIS software to situate the APE in the context of mapped historic development. Historic maps generally reflect the surveying technology and methods of the time of recordation. Reconciling historic techniques, whose accuracy may not have been as advanced as that of present-day geospatial technology, with modern coordinates can result in ambiguity given the discrepancy between surveying methods. This locational uncertainty is particularly relevant when examining the earliest historic maps from the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The following cartographic analysis was conducted with an awareness and recognition of the potential ambiguity in georeferencing of the earliest maps.

The earliest map upon which the APE was georeferenced dates to 1737 (**Figure 4**). The map entitled *Plat of Brent Town, Prince William County, Virginia*, from John Savage was one of the first well-surveyed and scaled maps of the APE. Overall, the map depicts a sparsely populated hinterland with distributed domestic buildings, likely farms, located along major waterways. The APE appears north of the Occoquan River and east of Broad Run. A structure belonging to V. Barton appears northwest of the APE, on the north bank of an oxbow of Broad Run, while a structure labeled "Bar. Bartons" appears southwest of the APE on the west bank of Cedar Run. No structures are shown directly within the APE. A later 1755 map from Fry and Jefferson entitled *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia Containing the Whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina* similarly shows no development within the APE (Savage 1737; Fry and Jefferson 1755).

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1737

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 3000' DATE: October 2024

LEGEND

APE

Source: 1737 John Savage, Plat of Brent Town, Prince William County, Virginia

Dewberry

FIGURE 4

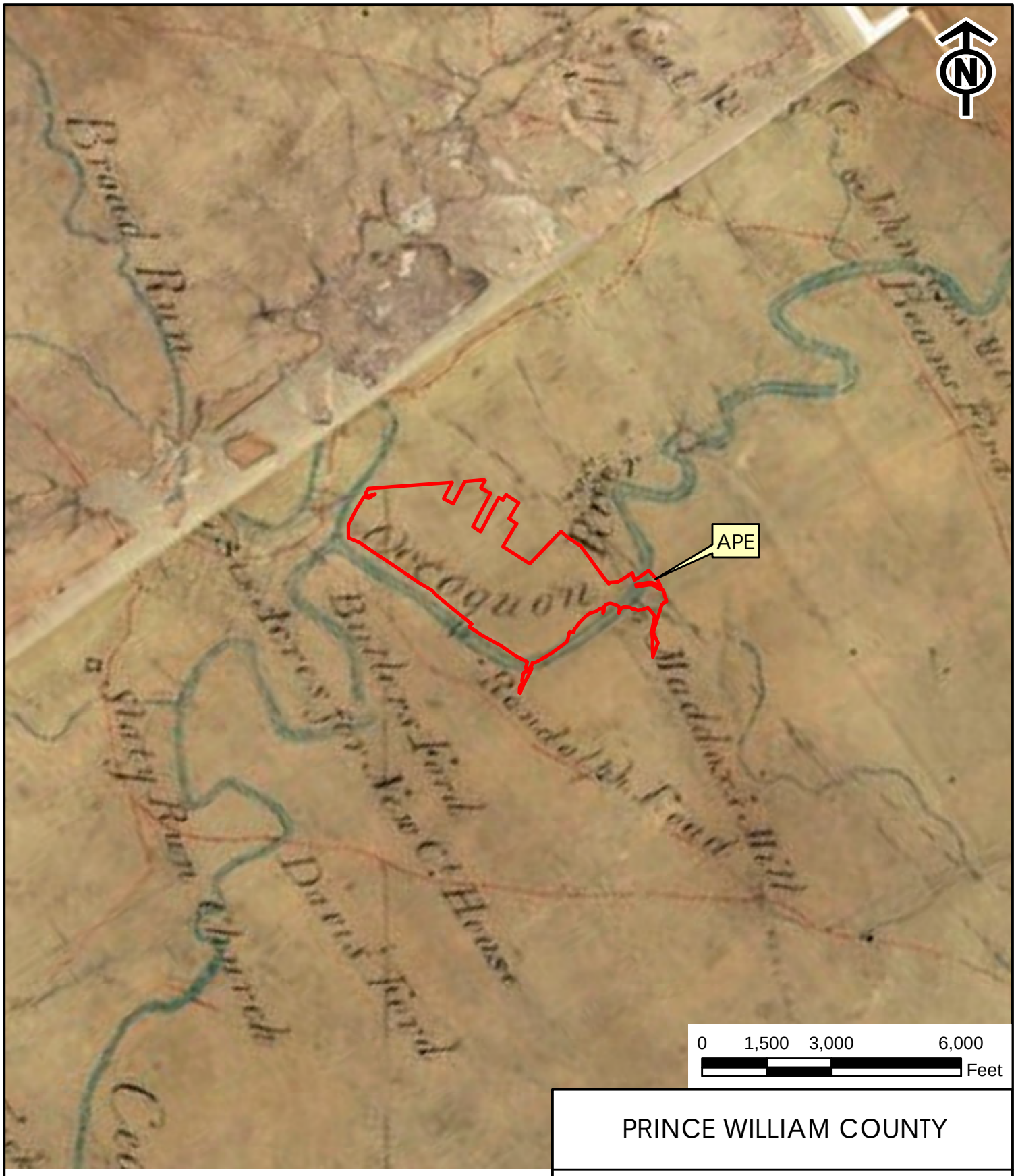
Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\4_APEin1737_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

Wood's 1820 *Prince William County surveyed and drawn under the direction of John Wood* shows the APE north of the Occoquan River and northeast of the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run (**Figure 5**). Several roads now appear surrounding the APE. Early Brentsville is shown west of the APE as "Six Acres for new C. House." A ford crossing Cedar Run just southwest of the APE is labeled "Butlers Ford," while a road following the south bank of the Occoquan south of the APE is labeled "Randolph Road." The Maddox Mill appears for the first time within the APE, roughly between Long Branch and the Occoquan River. As previously discussed, the Maddox Mill was a predecessor to the Sinclair Mill and occupied the same location. No additional development is shown within the APE (Wood 1820).

The 1862 Civil War-era *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington* shows additional detail and land use within and around the APE (**Figure 6**). More development appears around the APE. Brentsville is now shown, as well as a network of roads leading to the county seat. Several farms appear around the APE. Sinclair's Mill is shown, as well as an east–west-oriented road south of the mill that fords the Occoquan. The map is inconsistently scaled and shows the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE farther north than its actual location. As such, the mill appears outside the APE and farther from the river than its known location. Most of the Doves Landing Park portion of the APE is depicted as cultivated fields. A structure belonging to Goodwin appears within the west half of the Doves Landing Park portion of the APE. This structure likely represents the Godwin Farmstead, the remains of which are located within Doves Landing Park and are noted in the 2022 Master Plan. A road is also shown passing south of the Goodwin Farmstead and fording Broad Run (Topographical Engineers 1862; Prince William County 2022).

The APE next appears in 1901 on Brown's *Map of Prince William County, Virginia* (**Figure 7**). This map is also inconsistently scaled and was approximately georeferenced. More development is apparent within the APE, even if the surrounding landscape has changed little. Brentsville appears, as well as fords over Broad Run, Cedar Run, and the Occoquan south of Sinclair's Mill. The mill appears in its correct location at the confluence of Long Branch and the Occoquan River. Sinclair's Mill is also accessed by two roads, one that approaches from the south and fords Long Branch and one from the northeast where Sinclair Mill Road now runs. Within the Doves Landing portion of the APE, the Godwin Farmstead no longer appears. Instead, a structure belonging to F. Borabaugh is shown roughly at the location of the Godwin Farmstead. New structures belonging to L. Molair and R. Molair appear within the northeast limit of the APE, just south of a historic road, likely the predecessor to Doves Lane. Structures belonging to D. Bell and Z. Bell appear on the north side of this road outside the APE. The Bell name is notable, as George W. Bell is reported to be an operator of the Maddox/Sinclair Mill at the beginning of the twentieth century (Brown 1901).

USGS historic 15-minute maps for the Quantico quad were reviewed. The 1927 Quantico quad shows few changes to the landscape around or within the APE (**Figure 8**). The Maddox/Sinclair Mill is shown within the APE. Brentsville is not within the map extent, though a road network similar to that of 1901 surrounds the APE. A predecessor to Doves Lane borders the northeast extent of the APE and fords both Broad Run and the Occoquan near Sinclair's Mill. Roads accessing Sinclair's Mill from the northeast and south appear unimproved. A single structure appears within the APE where the Goodwin Farmstead was first shown in 1862. In addition, a new building appears directly on the north bank of the Occoquan, within the southeast extent of the APE. One additional structure appears within the northeast limit of the APE, south of Doves Lane. The Doves Landing portion of the APE was partly cleared, while the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE was entirely forested (USGS 1927).



LEGEND

APE

Source: 1820 map of Prince William County by John Wood

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1820

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

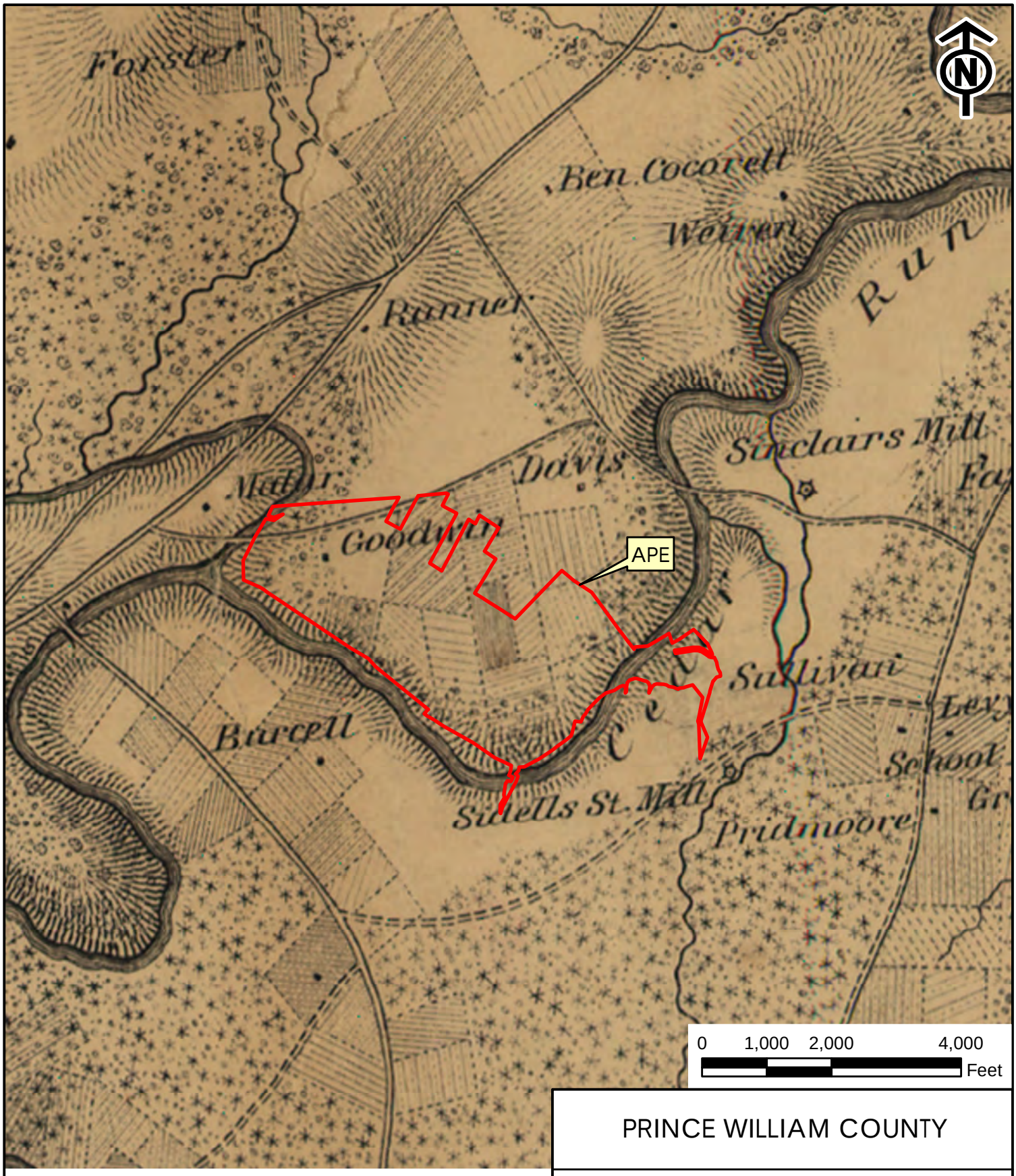
SCALE: 1" = 3000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 5

Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\5_APEin1820_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd



LEGEND

APE

Source: 1862 McDowell Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1862

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

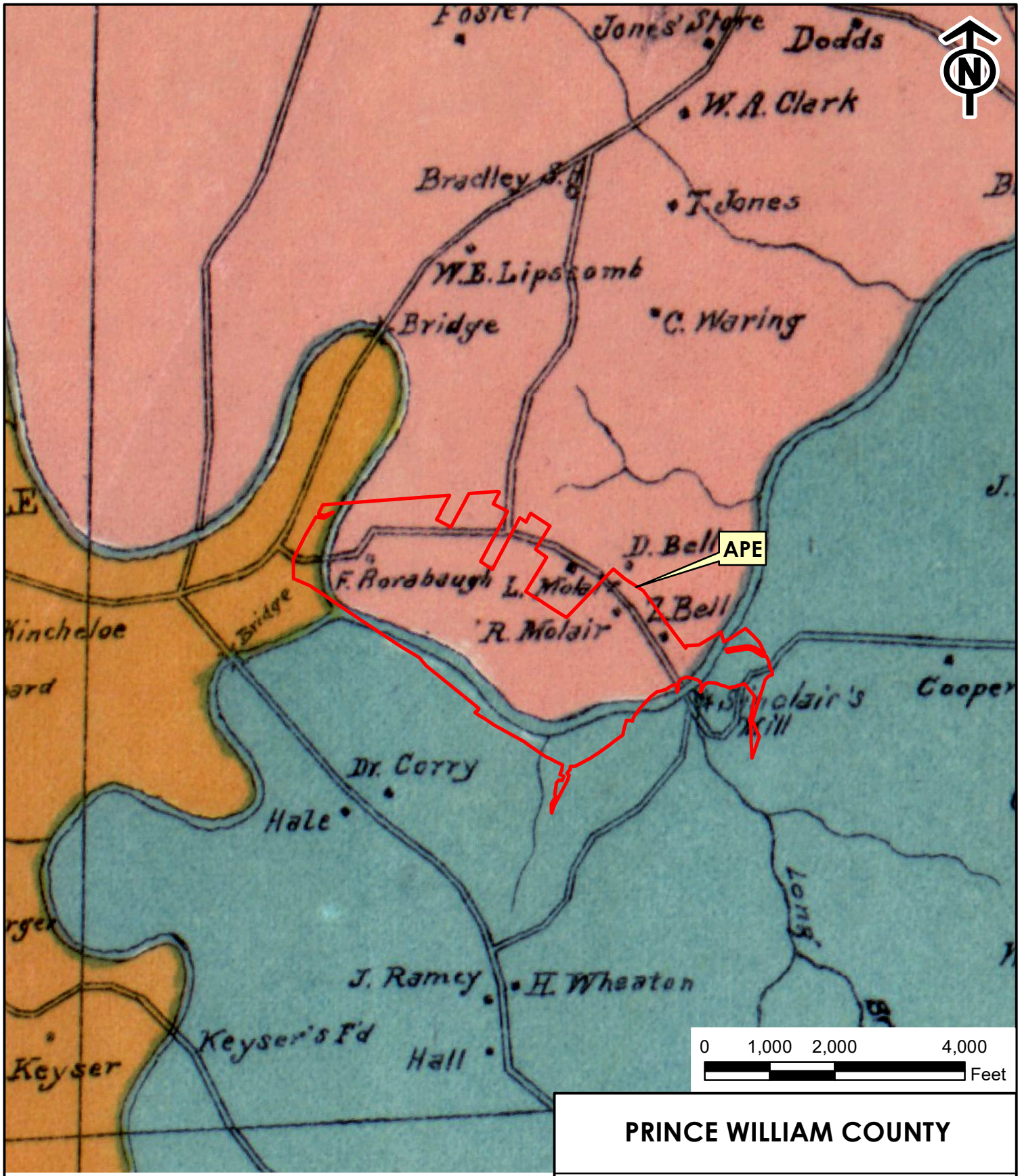
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 6

Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\6_APEin1862_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd



LEGEND

APE

Source: 1901 Brown Map of Prince William County, Virginia compiled from U.S. Geological Survey and other data

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1901

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

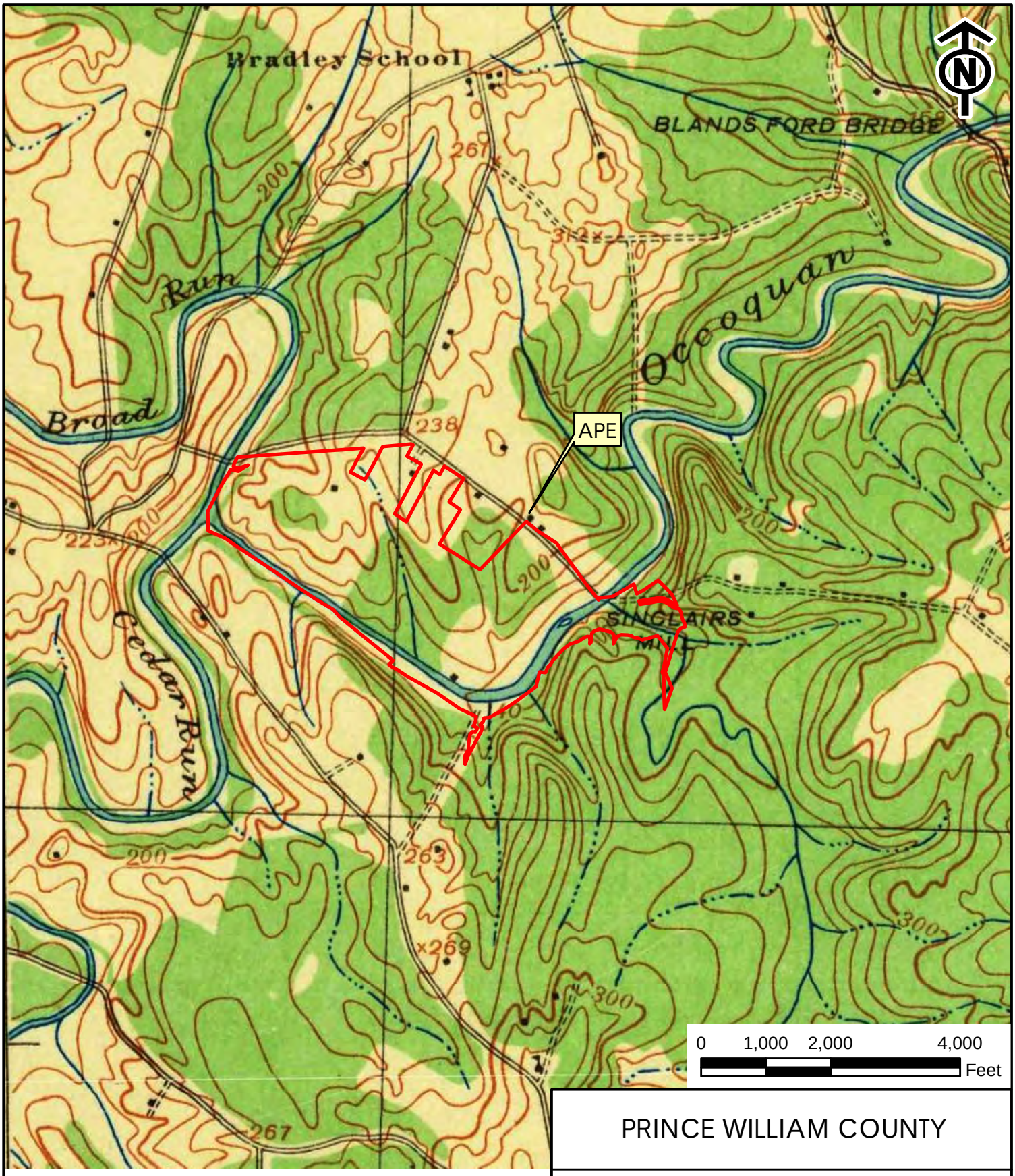
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 7

Path: Q:\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\7_APEin1901_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd



LEGEND

APE

Source: U.S.G.S. Topographic Quadrangles: Quantico 1927

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1927

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

DATE: October 2024

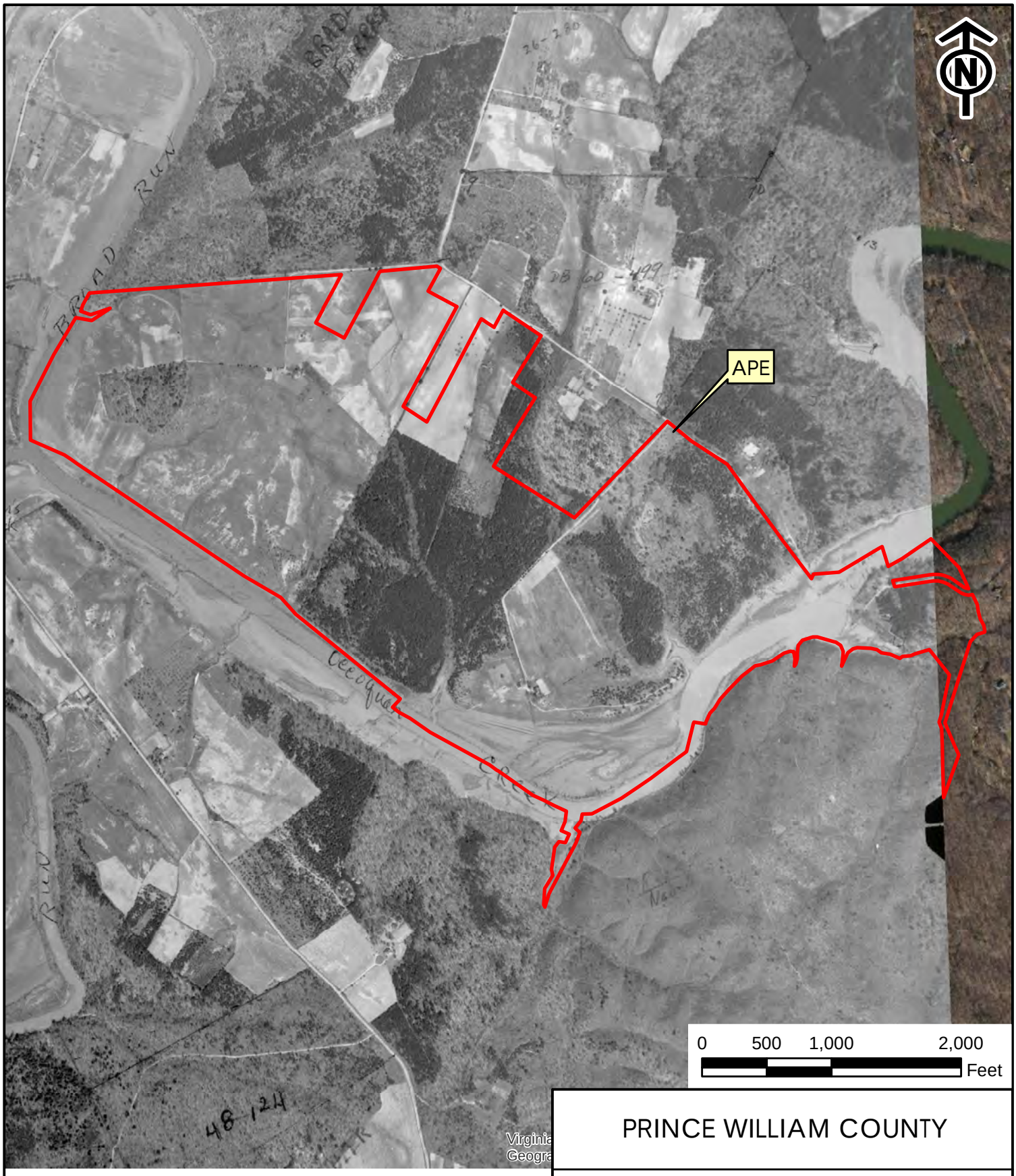
Dewberry

FIGURE 8

Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\8_APEin1927_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

Beginning in 1937, single-frame aerial photographs of the APE are available from Historic Prince William (**Figure 9**). Much of the APE was cleared and cultivated in 1937. A small cluster of farm buildings surrounded by fields appears roughly in the location of the Godwin Farmstead. The buildings are linked to present-day Doves Lane by an unimproved road traveling north. An additional unimproved road travels southwest from the buildings towards Broad Run. Within the southeast extent of the APE, another farmstead appears where a building was shown on the 1927 USGS map. A long, curving driveway links these buildings to present-day Doves Lane, while a separate unimproved path curves east of the buildings and ends at a narrow inlet on the Occoquan River. A dwelling is also shown within the central-northeast limit of the APE, off a driveway extending from present-day Doves Lane. Sinclair Mill Road is visible traveling down to the confluence of the Occoquan and Long Branch; however, no ford over the Occoquan is shown, as Lake Jackson had inundated the area for 10 years in 1937. A dwelling was located within the APE, just north of Sinclair Mill Road, likely the Levine Log Cabin, but no mill buildings are discernable, suggesting that the mill was no longer in operation when the Levine family purchased the property (Historic Prince William 1937).

Aerial imagery from the NETR beginning in 1952 shows little change within the APE. The Godwin Farmstead, the farmstead in the southeast extent of the APE, and the Levine home appear in the imagery, as does the dwelling within the northeast extent of the APE south of Doves Lane. The APE has generally reforested. A transmission corridor is now visible, traveling north-south through the Doves Landing portion of the APE. By 1962, the APE is densely forested. The Godwin Farmstead and farmstead within the southeast extent of the APE appear abandoned. Little change is apparent within the Sinclair Mill property. By 1980, the APE appears much as it does today. More of the central portion of the Doves Landing Park property was cultivated field, but overall, the entire APE was forested. Few structures now fall within the APE, thought a new dwelling and cleared area are located at the end of Sinclair Mill Road. Little change occurs within the APE between 1980 and today, despite increasing suburban development in the surrounding landscape (NETR 2024).



PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

THE APE IN 1937

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DATE: October 2024

LEGEND

APE

Source: 1937 Aerial Imagery by Historic Prince William Inc.

Dewberry

FIGURE 9

Path: \\dewberry.dewberryroot.local\Offices\Parsippany\Projects-ENV\50182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\9_APEin1937_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

5. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS AND KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

A search of VCRIS and County records revealed six previously conducted cultural resource investigations within one mile of the APE, including two within the APE (**Figure 10**). In 1984, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. (MAAR), completed *Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Cedar Run, Prince William County, Virginia.* The report, produced on behalf of the Prince William County Historical Commission, presents archaeological investigations of the Cedar Run branch feeding the Occoquan River. In order to effectively survey the corridor, MAAR employed an archaeological predictive model based on prior research in Prince William County and targeted areas of high to medium potential for pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface testing. The survey established 20 new pre-contact sites and three new historic sites along the Cedar Run drainage. Due to limitations of the survey, including a lack of access to the Quantico Marine Corps Base, MAAR extrapolates that around 48 total pre-contact sites could exist within the Cedar Run drainage (MAAR 1984).

In 1985, the James Madison University Archaeological Research Center (JMU-ARC) conducted the *Phase I Evaluation of Three Streams in Prince William County: Broad Run, Bull Run, and Quantico Creek.* The goal of the study was to gather data in order to develop a pre-contact site predictive model. Researchers surveyed a representative sample of each stream, totaling 15 percent of each stream area. This survey area did not include the APE. Ultimately, a total of 128 archaeological components were identified. JMU-ARC concluded that pre-contact site development was densest in the Coastal Plain portion of Prince William County where the Occoquan River joins the Potomac. Pre-contact sites were less frequently found within the deeply dissected Piedmont floodplains of the Occoquan River, an environment shared by the APE. Where present, Piedmont sites generally consisted of widespread, low-density lithic scatters and were typically found on the ends of high upland ridges in close proximity to a major stream. JMU-ARC concludes that the Piedmont interior of the Occoquan River was primarily utilized for seasonal resource procurement and not year-round habitation (JMU-ARC 1985).

In 1991, the Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center (VCU-ARC) completed the *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Wetland Mitigation Bank on Broad Run, Prince William County, Virginia*, on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). The project area consisted of a five-acre strip of land on the west bank of Broad Run located west of the APE. Shovel testing identified two recent metal fragments and one pre-contact quartz flake from the A-horizon. Radial testing failed to identify additional pre-contact artifacts; the flake was considered an isolated find. As such, no archaeological sites were identified within the proposed wetland area, and VCU-ARC recommended no further archaeological work (VCU-ARC 1991).

The Mary Washington College Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) conducted the *Historical Research and Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Brentsville Historic Centre, Prince William County, Virginia*, in 2001. The Brentsville Historic Centre, also known as the Brentsville Courthouse Complex, consists of a 28-acre historic complex including civic buildings and dwellings dating from 1822 through 1928. Brentsville served as the county seat prior to 1893 and retains much of its nineteenth century character. Archaeological survey of the property included shovel testing, pedestrian reconnaissance, and excavation of eleven 2-by-2-foot test units. CHP applied an archaeological predictive model and tested their modeling strategy, correctly identifying the sloped and low-lying floodplain portions of the property as low probability and recovering few artifacts. Ultimately, the Phase I archaeological survey established two new historic archaeological sites: 44PW1246, or the Brentsville Historic Center, and 44PW1247, the Cultural Features Site.

FIGURE 10 REDACTED

Review of Prince William County records revealed two previously conducted cultural resource reports within the APE that are not included in VCRIS. In 2020, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (Circa), completed the *Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Historic Sinclair Mill Preservation Area, Prince William County, Virginia.* The brief report was conducted on behalf of Branca Development, LLC, and included the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE. Circa conducted background research including a deed history of the parcels and a historic map review, as well as a site walkover and interview with the former landowner. Circa identified intact cultural resources and archaeological features within the APE, including the Maddox/Sinclair Mill Site (DHR ID 076-0222), a potential Civil War earthwork and picket post, a potential gold mine, a historic road and ford, the circa 1937 Levine Log Cabin ruins, and the Levine Family Cemetery. Circa photo-recorded and briefly described these resources within the report. Known cultural resources within Sinclair Mill are further detailed in Section 5.2. Circa's report is included as **Appendix A** (Circa 2020).

In 2021, WSSI completed the *Cultural Resources Site Assessment, Doves Landing Property (±328.1 acres), Prince William County, Virginia.* WSSI conducted background research of the APE, including known cultural resources within or within one mile of the APE and developed an archaeological site probability model based on environmental factors and historic mapping. This model provides a broad sense of archaeological sensitivity within the APE and was not field verified. WSSI concludes that the APE has a high probability for pre-contact and historic archaeological resources. WSSI's report is included as **Appendix B** (WSSI 2021).

5.2 Known Archaeological Sites and Cultural Resources

This section presents a review of known archaeological sites within one mile of the APE based on VCRIS records (see **Figure 10; Table 2**). In addition, this section summarizes known cultural resources within the APE following prior cultural resource surveys by Circa and WSSI as well as county records (Circa 2020; WSSI 2021; Prince William County 2022). As previously described, Circa and WSSI conducted brief cultural resource reviews of the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE and the entire APE, respectively. In particular, Circa's assessment of cultural resources within the Sinclair Mill property included descriptions and photographs of visible archaeological resources within the APE.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the APE

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	CHRONOLOGY/ DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE (FEET)	NRHPELIGIBILITY/STATUS
44PW0246	N/A	Historic (1875-1924)	3,565 SW	Unevaluated
44PW0247	N/A	Pre-Contact Camp	3,489 SW	Unevaluated
44PW0248	N/A	Late Woodland Camp (1000-1606), Historic	2,018 SW	Unevaluated
44PW0249	N/A	Middle Archaic Camp (6500-3001 BCE)	365 W	DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible
44PW0431	N/A	Pre-Contact, Historic (1800-1999)	3,902 W	Unevaluated
44PW0432	N/A	Early Archaic (8500-6501 BCE)	3,788 W	Unevaluated
44PW0433	N/A	Pre-Contact	3,834 W	Unevaluated
44PW0434	N/A	Pre-Contact	5,011 W	Unevaluated
44PW0435	N/A	Pre-Contact, Historic	5,032 W	Unevaluated
44PW0436	N/A	Pre-Contact	4,900 NW	Unevaluated
44PW1246	Brentsville Historic Center	Pre-Contact, Historic (1800-1899)	3,071 W	Unevaluated
44PW1247	Brentsville Historic Center 2	Historic (1800-1999)	2,975 W	Unevaluated
44PW2026	N/A	Historic (1866-1945)	2,750 SE	Unevaluated

Site 44PW0246, located approximately 3,565 feet southwest of the APE, consists of a low-density historic artifact scatter located atop a high knoll north of Cedar Run (see **Figure 10**). The site was first identified in 1984 during the MAAR survey of Cedar Run. Investigators surface-collected fragments of white earthenware, porcelain, pearlware, milk glass, and brick dating to the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. No subsurface artifacts or features were identified. Site 44PW0246 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP. Site 44PW0247 was also identified in 1984 during the MAAR survey. Site 44PW0247 is located about 3,489 feet southwest of the APE, on an uneven knoll above the confluence of two seasonal drainages emptying into Cedar Run. Artifacts recovered through shovel testing included an unknown number of quartz flakes. Site 44PW0247 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (MAAR 1984; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW0248 was also part of the 1984 MAAR survey and is located about 2,018 feet southwest of the APE, on a high terrace east of Cedar Run (see **Figure 10**). The site consists of a multicomponent Late Woodland Period and historic artifact scatter. Despite partial disturbance of the site due to clearing for housing, artifacts were recovered from surface collection and subsurface testing. Artifacts recovered from Site 44PW0248 included quartz/quartzite flakes, quartz cores, a quartz Clarkesville projectile point, dark manganese stained redware, and olive-green bottle glass. An unknown portion of the site has since been destroyed by the housing development noted in 1984. Site 44PW0248 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (MAAR 1984, DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW0249, first recorded during the MAAR survey in 1984, represents a Middle Archaic Period camp site located 365 feet west of the APE, on a bluff overlooking the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run (see **Figure 10**). Surface collection in 1984 identified quartz and rhyolite flakes, a unifacially modified quartz flake, quartz debitage, and a quartz projectile point fragment initially identified as a Halifax point. The majority of the artifacts were found within a disturbed road cut crossing the high bluff. Bedrock outcroppings were also noted near the artifact scatter. In 1997, the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research (W&MCAR) reviewed documentation and artifacts from the site and refined the site's temporal association from the Late to the Middle Archaic. Site 44PW0249 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2020 (MAAR 1984; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW0431 was first identified during the 1985 JMU-ARC survey of Broad Run, Bull Run, and the Quantico River (see **Figure 10**). Site 44PW0431 is located about 3,902 feet west of the APE, on a high ridge overlooking Broad Run, and consists of a multicomponent pre-contact and historic period artifact scatter. JMU-ARC conducted systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the ridge and excavated 28 test pits. Pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site included mostly quartz and quartzite debitage, flakes, and one quartz stemmed projectile point of an unknown type. Historic artifacts included one cut nail and cut nail hook, glass, and undecorated creamware. The historic component of the site was roughly dated to the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Site 44PW0431 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (JMU-ARC 1985; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW0432 was also identified during the 1985 JMU-ARC survey and consists of an Early Archaic Period lithic scatter located about 3,788 feet west of the APE (see **Figure 10**). Site 44PW0432 is situated atop a rise southwest of Broad Run, near a spring feeding the creek. Surface collection and excavation of four test pits yielded two quartz flakes and a partial chert serrated projectile point, potentially a Kirk type. Site 44PW0432 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Site 44PW0433 is another pre-contact lithic scatter identified by JMU-ARC in 1985. The site is located about 3,834 feet west of the APE and is situated on a terrace just above a spring. Site 44PW0433 contained three quartz and three quartzite flakes identified through surface collection and excavation of 17 shovel test pits. Site 44PW0433 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (JMU-ARC 1985; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW0434 is located about 5,011 feet west of the APE, atop a bench spanning two upland ridges and near an artificial pond (see **Figure 10**). The site was first identified during the JMU-ARC survey in 1985 and contained a widespread pre-contact flake scatter with one tested cobble. Site 44PW0434 was disturbed during damming of a nearby spring to create the small pond. The full extent of the site is unknown and

could contain undisturbed components. Artifacts at Site 44PW0434 were collected by surface survey. Site 44PW0434 is unevaluated for listing in the NHRP.

Nearby, Site 44PW0435 was identified in 1985 during the JMU-ARC survey and is located about 5,032 feet west of the APE. The site consists of a multicomponent pre-contact and historic period artifact scatter located atop a long ridge overlooking a seasonal drainage feeding Broad Run. JMU-ARC excavated a single transect of 19 shovel test pits and conducted a surface survey of the site. The survey recovered a widespread lithic scatter consisting of 10 quartz and quartzite flakes, one tested quartzite cobble, and one corner-notched quartz projectile point of an unknown type. Historic artifacts recovered from the site included glass slag, glass shards, and three creamware sherds. Site 44PW0435 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (JMU-ARC 1985; DHR n.d.)

Site 44PW0436 was first identified in 1985 during the JMU-ARC survey and is located about 4,900 feet northwest of the APE (see **Figure 10**). The site consists of a low-density pre-contact lithic scatter located on the end of a steep ridge overlooking Kettle Run to the northwest. A natural spring is located about 100 feet to the east, while Broad Run is located 600 feet to the east. JMU-ARC excavated 15 shovel test pits and conducted a surface survey, collecting two quartz flakes. Site 44PW0436 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (JMU-ARC 1985; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW1246, or the Brentsville Historic Center, is a pre-contact and nineteenth century multicomponent site located 3,071 feet west of the APE, at the Brentsville Courthouse Complex (see **Figure 10**). The Brentsville Historic Center Site was established in 2001 during the CHP cultural resources survey of the Brentsville Courthouse Complex. The site includes four standing structures: the 1822-1894 Prince William County Courthouse and jail (c. 1822), the Union Church (c. 1875), and the one-room schoolhouse (c. 1928). Below-ground features include the 1820s foundations of the Clerk's Office and the Tavern/Inn. In 2013, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Inc. (Dovetail), conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation at the Brentsville jail within Site 44PW1246. The architectural resource associated with the Brentsville Courthouse Complex, the Brentsville Historic District (DHR ID 076-0338), is listed in the NRHP. Site 44PW1246 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (CHP 2001; DHR n.d.).

Site 44PW1247, or Brentsville Historic Center 2, is located northwest of Site 44PW1246 and about 2,975 feet west of the APE (see **Figure 10**). The Brentsville Historic Center 2 site was established during the 2001 CHP survey and consists of an upland ridge with historic excavations into the bedrock outcroppings on the ridge slopes. Local history held that these excavations were Civil War entrenchments. CHP conducted shovel testing along the ridge top and located nineteenth through twentieth century glass, nails, and some pre-contact flakes. In addition, a more recent wire nail was recovered. CHP also mapped the reported entrenchments. CHP concluded that the cultural excavations more likely represent mining pits for bedrock gravel and likely date to the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Site 44PW1247 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (CHP 2001; DHR n.d.).

The final site within one mile of the APE, Site 44PW2026, consists of a historic site dating to 1880 through 1930 and is located 2,750 feet southeast of the APE (see **Figure 10**). The site was first identified by Circa in 2016 during Phase I cultural resources survey of the Estate Homes Property, also known as the Long Branch Preserve. Circa's 2016 report was not available for review. Site 44PW2026 is a 20-foot by 10-foot rectangular stone foundation feature located on a southeastern-facing slope with a possible chimney fall on the east elevation. Circa investigated the site with Phase I shovel testing and mapped an artifact concentration around the feature. Artifacts recovered from the site included stoneware sherds, clear glass, aqua bottle glass, one hurricane lamp globe fragment, and two wire nails. Site 44PW2026 is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP (DHR n.d.).

The following cultural resources are located within the APE, particularly within the Sinclair Mill portion of the APE. Only one resource, the Maddox/Sinclair Mill Site, is recorded in VCRIS (DHR ID 076-0222). Information included in this review was derived from cultural resource surveys of the APE by Circa and WSSI, as well as the 2022 Master Plan of the Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park (Circa 2020; WSSI 2021; Prince William County 2022).

The Maddox/Sinclair Mill, known as the Sinclair Mill Site (DHR ID 076-0222) in VCRIS, was first identified in 1987 during a Phase I survey by Frazier and Associates (the survey name is unknown). The 1987 site form indicates that Frazer and Associates were unable to visit the Maddox/Sinclair Mill, and they instead summarized hand-written notes collected in 1980. Circa's site visit revealed that the Maddox/Sinclair Mill Site is located at the base of a steep slope on the southern bank of the Occoquan River, just northeast of the confluence with Long Branch. Circa examined the partially submerged stone remains of the mill foundation along with a mill race, a bypass pond, and remains of a mill dam. The stone foundations measure approximately 20 by 30 feet and surround a water-filled depression. The mill race, beginning just east of the foundations, consists of a 600-foot-long linear trench running along the east bank of Long Branch at the base of a steep slope. The bypass pond is located just south of the mill race and north of Long Branch. Circa noted a flue connecting the mill race to the bypass pond. The dam remains span Long Branch and are located at the eastern termination of the mill race. Circa provides photographs of the mill remains in their report (see **Appendix A**) (DHR 1987; Circa 2020; Prince William County 2022).

A reported gold mine within the APE is located just east of the mill race and at the base of a steep slope. The resource consists of a filled-in shaft. Local history attributes the shaft to George W. Bell and holds that the feature was a gold mine in operation prior to 1849. According to the 2022 Master Plan, the shaft may have been confused for the Greenwood Mine, a gold prospecting operation in Independent Hill circa 1900-1907. A photograph of the shaft is provided in Circa's 2020 report (see **Appendix A**). A known historic road and ford were also noted on the property. The historic road trace is described by Circa as running "east to west from the highlands to the low area by the river." In addition, the road trace is reported to be around 20 to 30 feet south of the present driveway within the APE. The road trace reaches a former ford of the Occoquan River that was inundated by the creation of Lake Jackson. This ford is not well located. Historic mapping shows a historic road linking Sinclair Mill Road and Dove Lane as early as 1862; mapping shows that the ford was located roughly northwest of the Maddox/Sinclair Mill Site (DHR ID 076-0222) (see Section 4.3) (Circa 2020; Prince William County 2022).

The remains of the circa 1937 Levine Log Cabin, including a brick chimney, were noted by Circa just west of the extant 1978 dwelling at the end of the gravel driveway. According to Circa, the cabin was constructed by Meyer N. Levine and his wife Elaine H., who purchased the Sinclair Mill property in 1937. This structure appears on historic aerial imagery dating to 1937 and 1952 (see **Figure 9**). The building burned in 1974, leaving the chimney, foundation, and landscape elements including a well, a stone-and-mortar retaining wall, stone steps, and a concrete landing on the Occoquan River (see **Appendix A**). Circa also provides several historic photos from the landowner's collection showing the 1930s log cabin as well as buildings, a barn/stable, a general store (possibly the Bell store), and other structures previously located near the Maddox/Sinclair Mill Site (DHR ID 076-0222). Finally, Circa recorded the Levine Family Cemetery south of the Sinclair Mill Road right-of-way and near the historic road trace. The cemetery features cast memorial markers for Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine along with family and pets (Circa 2020).

A potential Civil War earthwork and picket post is located within the APE, along the eastern limit of the Sinclair Mill property, just south of Sinclair Mill Road. As previously mentioned, the resource is shown on a 1959 plat map of the property but does not correspond with known Civil War battlefields as mapped by VCRIS. Photographs provided by Circa show a long, linear trench or picket line (see **Appendix A**) (Circa 2020).

Two known historic archaeological features are included in the Doves Landing Park portion of the APE. These features are recorded in county records but not listed in VCRIS. First, the foundations of a historic farmstead associated with the Goodwin/Godwin family are located within the central-northern extent of the Doves Landing Park property. This farmstead first appears in historic mapping as far back as 1862 (see **Figure 6**). The Master Plan describes the Godwin Foundations as a historic farm complex with two cut stone foundations, a well, and a cemetery. Second, historic burials are reported near the northeast limit of the Doves Landing Park property along Doves Lane (Prince William County 2022).

6. PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE

Dewberry's RPA-certified archaeologist conducted a site visit of the APE on August 29, 2024. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to document existing conditions within the APE, as well as to identify potential evidence of past ground disturbance or possible archaeological resources. Photographs were taken during the site visit to document existing conditions (**Figure 11**). Cultural resources within the APE, including above-ground indicators of buried archaeological resources, were photo-recorded and mapped with a mapping-grade Trimble Geo7x GPS device. The mapping results are presented in **Figure 11**.

The APE consists of two distinct properties known as Doves Landing Park and the Sinclair Mill property. The following discussion is organized by the two properties, as well as the cultural resources identified within them. Cultural resources previously identified within and near the APE are summarized in Section 5.2.

6.1 Doves Landing Park

Doves Landing Park consists of an approximately 308-acre densely wooded property flanked on three sides by Broad Run and the Occoquan River and bordered to the north by residential properties and Doves Lane (see **Figure 2**). Doves Landing Park is open to the public and hosts several hiking trails, which total more than 3.73 miles. Public access begins at a gravel parking lot on the south side of Doves Lane near its intersection with Shawnee Lane (**Photograph 1**). Trails within Doves Landing Park consist of narrow, unpaved earth hiking trails (**Photograph 2**). Trails are marked by colored blazes on trees as well as a handful of navigation signs at Y-intersections. The majority of Doves Landing Park includes well-maintained county-owned trails (orange, pink, white, blue, and yellow blazes), while about 73 acres of the park east of a north–south-oriented transmission line are considered "undeveloped" and host informal, community trails (no blazes). The park's trail network mainly follows upland ridges and crosses several seasonal drainages; the Orange trail, which covers 2.59 miles, loops nearly the entire property and provides access to the Broad Run and Occoquan River waterfronts.

Foliage within Doves Landing Park is fairly uniform and consists of dense, mixed hardwood forest with variable undergrowth. Tree species observed include mostly mature oak trees along with some hickory, ash, elm, and isolated eastern hemlock trees. Understory growth includes thorny brambles, holly, saplings, and grasses and is denser in low-lying areas (**Photograph 3**). Vegetation within the Occoquan River floodplain differs from that in the upland areas of the park and includes American beech, pawpaw, and cedar trees towering over a dense understory of grasses, shrubs, and saplings (**Photograph 4**). Topographically, Doves Landing Park is defined by rolling hills cut by steep, narrow drainages with cliff-like slopes leading down to the Broad Run and Occoquan River floodplains. Overall, the vegetation and topography are consistent across the park.

Prior disturbance within Doves Landing Park includes a north–south-oriented transmission line that enters the park from the southwest and turns north to cross Doves Lane (**Photograph 5**). A cell tower also appears within the park, just south of Doves Lane, and is accessed by a gated gravel drive (**Photograph 6**). Besides these intrusions and the public parking lot, Doves Landing Park is largely undeveloped, is forested, and shows few indications of prior land disturbance.

6.1.1 The Godwin Farmstead

The Godwin Farmstead, located on a high knoll within the central-western area of Doves Landing Park, consists of two stone-and-mortar foundation remains, a potential cemetery, a well, and a road trace (**Photograph 7;** see **Figure 12**). The archaeological feature is located roughly where structures belonging to Goodwin and F. Borabaugh are located on maps dating to 1862 and 1901, as well as later historic maps and aerial imagery dating to 1937 (see **Figures 6** through **9**).

FIGURE 11 REDACTED

Photograph 1: Gravel Parking Lot for Doves Landing Park. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 2: Orange Trail within the APE. View south (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 3: Typical Forest and Understory Within the APE. View north (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 4: Floodplain Foliage Within the APE. View east (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 5: Transmission Corridor Crossing the APE. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

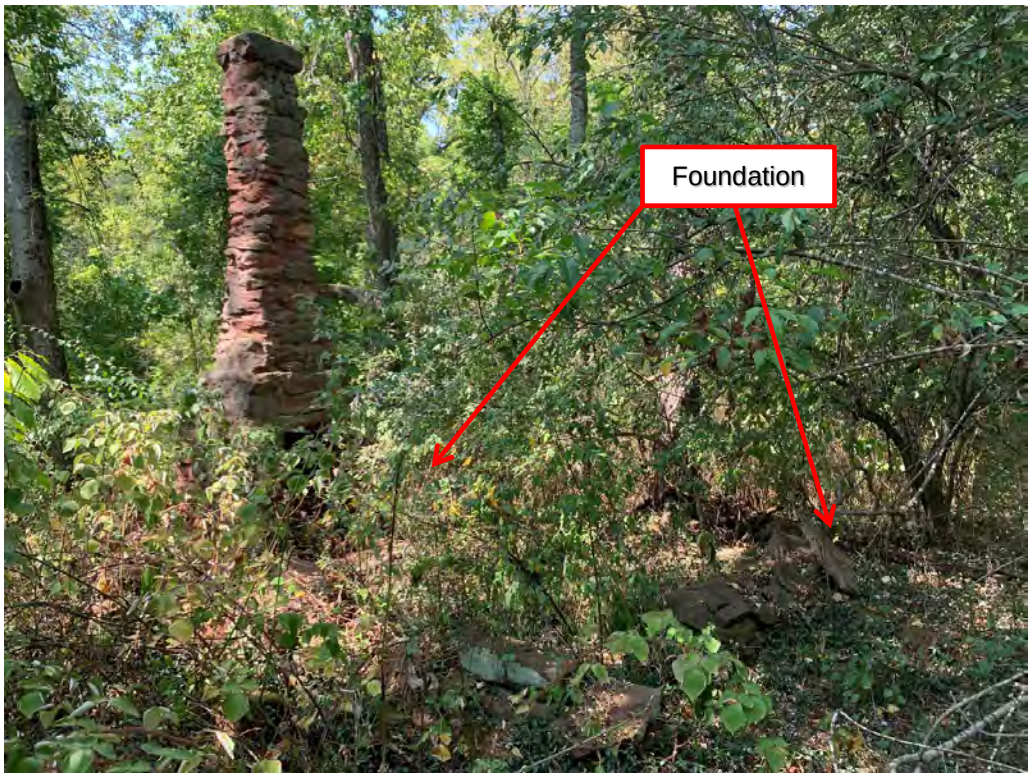
Photograph 6: Cell Tower Within the APE. View south (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 7: The Godwin Farmstead Site. Note standing chimney and dense undergrowth. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

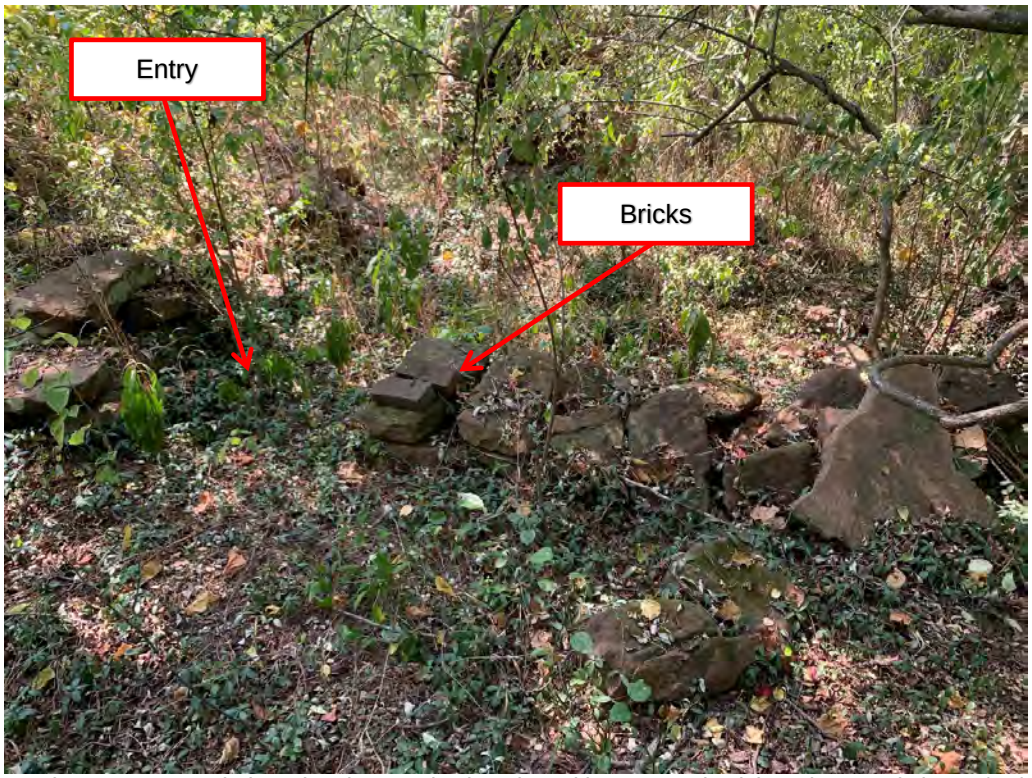
The Godwin Farmstead is densely overgrown with wine raspberry vines, yellow ironweed, and Virginia wild rye. The westernmost foundation remains consist of a standing stone-and-mortar chimney set within a rectangular cut stone foundation measuring about 11 feet north to south and eight feet east to west (**Photograph 8**). A doorway is set into the north elevation. The stone used to construct the foundations appears to be local sandstone; scattered bricks found at the foundation show hand-pressed maker's marks (**Photograph 9**). The chimney itself contains cast iron furnishings within the hearth, including an *in situ* leaf spring pot hanger and square bolts scattered in the ash deposit. Historic glass was also observed in the ash pile within the hearth (**Photograph 10**). Based on the cast iron furnishings and local stone, the foundation may date to the earliest historic record of the Godwin Farmstead circa 1862.

A second stone foundation is located about 50 feet southeast of the west foundation and consists of a rectangular cellar pit with cut stone walls measuring about 14 feet north to south and eight feet east to west (**Photograph 11**). A brick chimney fall is located just northwest of the north elevation, while a pile of broken concrete and brick is located north of the chimney (**Photograph 12**). The east foundation contains more brick, non-local stone, and larger stone blocks than the west foundation, but no artifacts that could confirm the east foundation's temporal association were visible.

Both foundations are situated about 30 feet southwest of a potential cemetery and well location. The potential cemetery was identified as a roughly rectangular area lined by isolated remains of a low, cut stone wall. Periwinkle overgrowth and a large cedar tree are located within this stone wall; this vegetation is often associated with small family cemeteries. Several longitudinal, north–south-oriented depressions were also found within the wall remains and may represent grave shafts. No headstones, footstones, or other confirmations of human burials were identified (**Photograph 13**).



Photograph 8: West Foundation Within the Godwin Farmstead. Note chimney and rectangular foundation. View west (MN 8/29/2024).

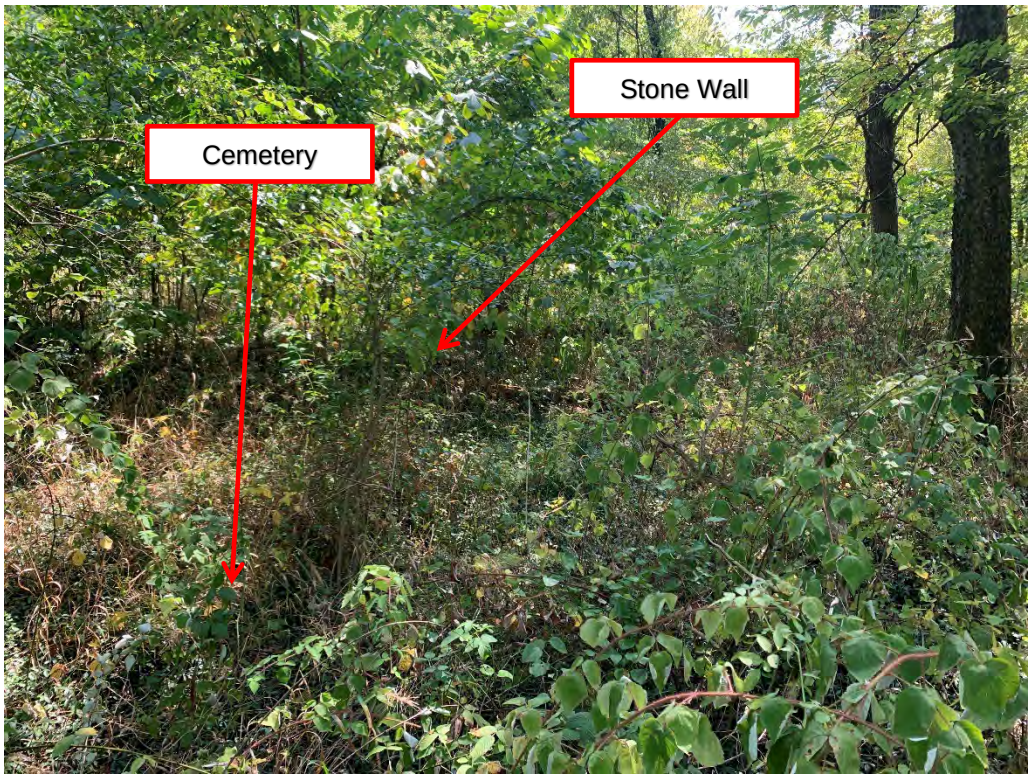


Photograph 9: West Foundation Showing North Elevation with Entry and Bricks. View south (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 10: Chimney Interior with Cast Iron Furnishings. View south (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 11: East Foundation Within the Godwin Farmstead. View east (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 12: Chimney Fall Near East Foundation. View north (MN 8/29/2024).



Photograph 13: Possible Cemetery Location Within Godwin Farmstead. View southeast (MN 8/29/2024).

A potential well shaft was identified immediately northwest of the potential cemetery. The well location consists of a concrete pad with a recent steel plate bolted into the concrete. Recent orange hazard fencing was piled nearby (**Photograph 14**). The steel plate may have been installed as recently as 2013 when the property was converted to a public park in order to protect hikers from the open well shaft. A cast-concrete basin with a horseshoe embedded in the upper lip is located immediately northwest of the steel plate (**Photograph 15**). This feature appears to represent a horse watering trough with a hitch ring and reinforces the identification of the steel plate as a well shaft. A road trace passes from northeast to southwest just north of the well shaft and corresponds with the historic road seen in the 1937 aerial imagery (see **Figure 9**).

Overall, the Godwin Farmstead contains features that correspond with the small, family farmstead in this location observed on historic maps and aerial imagery from 1862 through 1962. Further investigation, including a Phase IB shovel testing program and systematic surface survey, would be required to establish a more accurate temporal association and fully map the archaeological feature.

Photograph 14: Potential Covered Well Shaft. Note orange fencing. View north (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 15: Horse Trough Near Well Shaft. View northwest (MN 8/29/2024).

6.1.2 Molair Family Cemetery

Dewberry's site visit of the Doves Landing Park property located a small family cemetery within the APE. The cemetery is located about 250 feet east of the cell tower within the APE, just south of a private property fronting Doves Lane (**Photograph 17**). The cemetery is situated on a low ridge and contains five headstones encircled by a largely collapsed wire fence. The cemetery contains the following individuals:

- John Molair (b. 1820, d. 1877)
- John Molair Jr. (b. 1867, d. 1872)
- Frances Molair (b. 1833, d. 1915)
- Maggie Molair (b. 1859, d. 1940)
- Josephine, Wife of A.J. Hookman (b. 1865, d. 1919)

Of the five headstones within the cemetery, four have been replaced with recent granite headstones. Only one headstone, that of Josephine Hookman, appears original to the burial date. The Hookman burial also contains a marble footstone. The burials are oriented east-west, with the headstones at the east ends of the graves and parallel to one another. Vegetation within the cemetery consists of mature oak trees and yucca plants, which were not observed elsewhere within the project area. The Molair Family Cemetery is likely related to structures labeled "L. Molair" and "R. Molair" seen on historic mapping in this area in 1901.

Photograph 16: Molair Family Cemetery Within the APE. View west (MN 8/29/2024).

Finally, a road trace was observed about 1,000 feet east of the cemetery, traveling south from a private driveway off of Doves Lane. Based on historic aerial imagery, this road trace led to a historic farmstead within the southeast extent of the Doves Landing Park APE, which first appears in historic mapping in 1927 (see **Figure 8**). No above-ground historic remains were observed at the former farmstead site, which was located partially within the disturbed transmission corridor. During the site visit of the Doves Landing Park property, Dewberry did not observe pre-contact cultural material or features.

6.2 Sinclair Mill Property

The Sinclair Mill property consists of an approximately 20-acre triangular property located at the confluence of the Occoquan River and Long Branch at the termination of Sinclair Mill Road. The property is accessed by a private, gravel drive which continues southwest from Sinclair Mill Road (**Photograph 17**). The gravel drive terminates at an abandoned dwelling overlooking a wide, overgrown lawn and the Occoquan River beyond (**Photograph 18**). According to county property records, the dwelling within the Sinclair Mill property (known as 8708 Sinclair Mill Road) was constructed in 1978 and is therefore not 50 years of age and not a historic property (Prince William County 2024). Topographically, the Sinclair Mill property gently slopes downhill from Sinclair Mill Road towards the west, southwest, and south. These slopes terminate in sudden, cliff-like grades that bottom out in the Long Branch and/or Occoquan floodplains. Most of the Sinclair Mill property is covered in open, mixed hardwood forest with vegetation similar to that of the Doves Landing Property. The low-lying floodplain areas contain more undergrowth, while the broad floodplain just southwest of the overgrown lawn is overgrown with kudzu and wetland grasses. No trails or other county park infrastructure have been constructed within the Sinclair Mill property.

Photograph 17: Gravel Drive Extending from Sinclair Mill Road. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 18: Circa 1978 Dwelling Overlooking Lawn to South. View east (MN 8/29/2024).

6.2.1 Maddox/Sinclair Mill (DHR ID 076-0222)

The Maddox/Sinclair Mill site spans the southern extent of the Sinclair Mill property and contains five distinct features: the mill foundations, a mill race, a bypass pond, dam remains, and the "gold mine" shaft (see **Figure 12**). The entire mill complex is situated within low-lying floodplains of the Occoquan River and Long Branch. Beginning at the west end of the mill complex, the mill foundation was completely submerged by the Occoquan during Dewberry's site visit (**Photograph 19**). The cut stone foundation recorded by Circa in 2020 was not visible during the site visit (Circa 2020; see **Appendix A**). In addition, much of the mill foundation is covered in dense kudzu. A mill race extends southeast from the mill foundation to Long Branch (**Photograph 20**). A bypass pond is located about halfway between the Occoquan and Long Branch on the south side of the mill race; a flue connects the bypass pond to the mill race (**Photograph 21**).

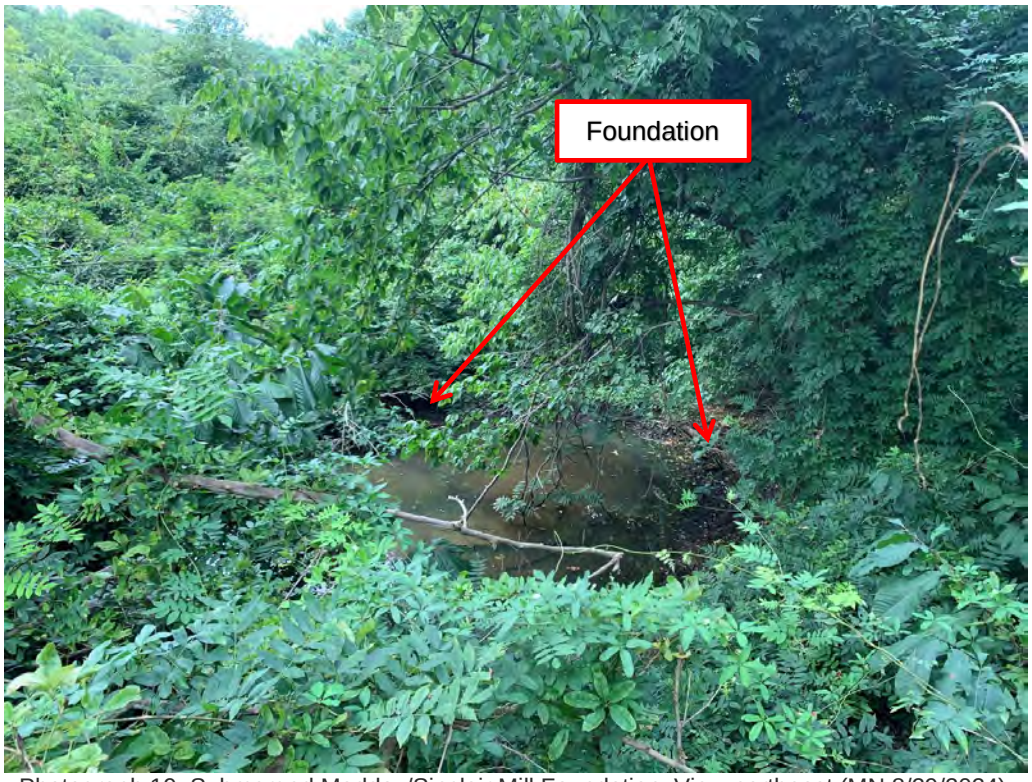
The mill race terminates at the dam remains, which are visible on the south side of Long Branch outside the APE (**Photograph 22**). Investigators noted two pit features cut into the steep hillside just north of the dam remains; the easternmost feature was previously recorded as a "gold mine" associated with George W. Bell (**Photograph 23**) (Circa 2020). Rather than a mine, both pit features appear to be borrow pits for raw material used in construction of the dam, mill race, and/or mill. No above-ground remnants of a mine shaft were found, nor were artifacts indicating mining activity. Rather, the convenient location of the pits and their wide, bowl shape indicate intensive excavation for stone, clay, and/or sand, which would have been necessary for the multiple phases of construction required to build and maintain the mill complex. As such, both pit features, including the "gold mine," are included in the Maddox/Sinclair Mill site.

6.2.2 Levine Log Cabin

The Levine Log Cabin, constructed by Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine in the 1930s, consists of a cut stone chimney and concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation. The former log cabin dwelling burned in 1974. The foundation is located about 50 feet (15 meters) west of the circa 1978 dwelling. The chimney is mortared cut stone and appears to have been built with non-local stone (**Photograph 24**). The CMU foundation consist of a roughly square foundation attached to the northwest elevation of the chimney and recessed into the hillside (**Photograph 25**). The CMU foundation includes a hearth and kitchen area set into the north corner of the building, entry stairs on the north elevation, an entry on the south elevation, and cut stone steps leading out of the building and down the slope to a concrete landing on the Occoquan River (**Photograph 26**). The Levine Log Cabin foundation is densely overgrown but relatively intact. A concrete well cap is located a few yards south of the chimney within the open, overgrown lawn overlooked by the abandoned dwelling.

6.2.3 Levine Family Cemetery

The Levine Family Cemetery is located uphill of the circa 1978 dwelling, log cabin, and mill complex, atop a high ridge about 84 feet south of the private drive extending from Sinclair Mill Road (see **Figure 12**). The cemetery is also located directly adjacent to a road trace that appears to represent the historic Sinclair Mill Road, which once continued through the property and forded the Occoquan near the mill foundation (**Photograph 27**). The cemetery is marked by four recent steel posts, one at each corner, and contains at least two burials, those of Meyer Nathan Levine and Elaine Hartley Levine. Meyer N. Levine was interred in 1974 and Elaine Hartley Levine in 2002. Field stones and concrete pet burial markers are also present, indicating potential additional human and animal burials.



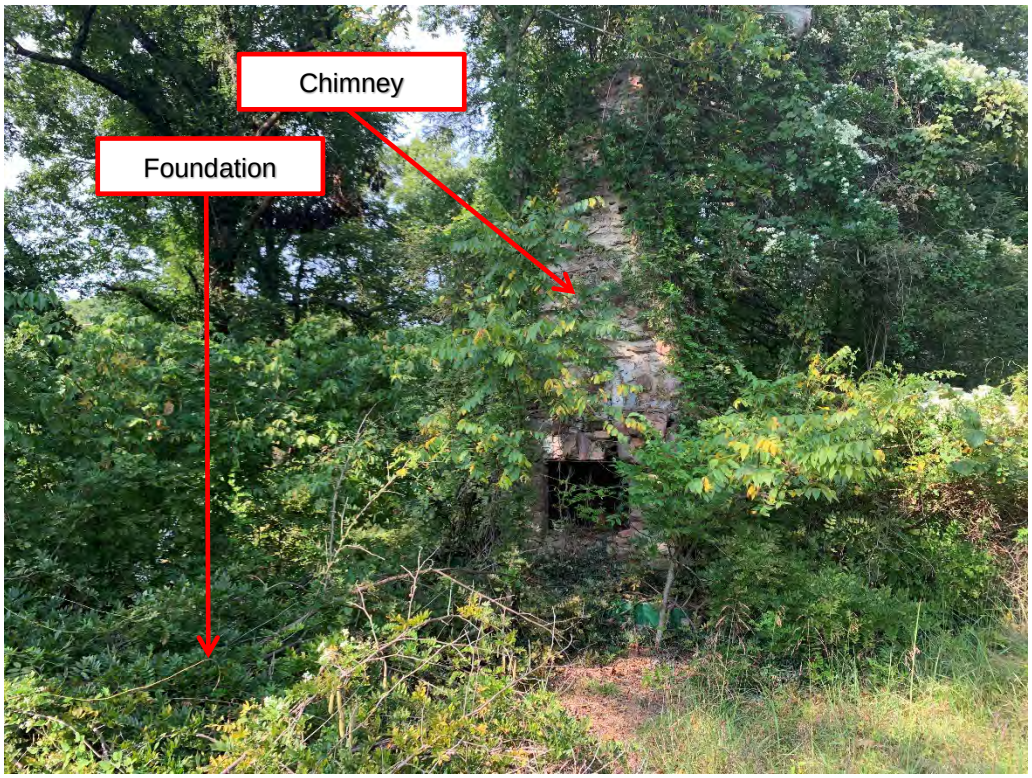
Photograph 19: Submerged Maddox/Sinclair Mill Foundation. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 20: Mill Race Extending East from Mill Foundation. View west (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 21: Bypass Pond South of Mill Race. View southwest (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 22: Dam Remains at West End of Mill Race. View south (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 23: One of Two Likely Borrow Pits North of Mill Race. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).



Photograph 24: Chimney and Foundation of Levine Log Cabin. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

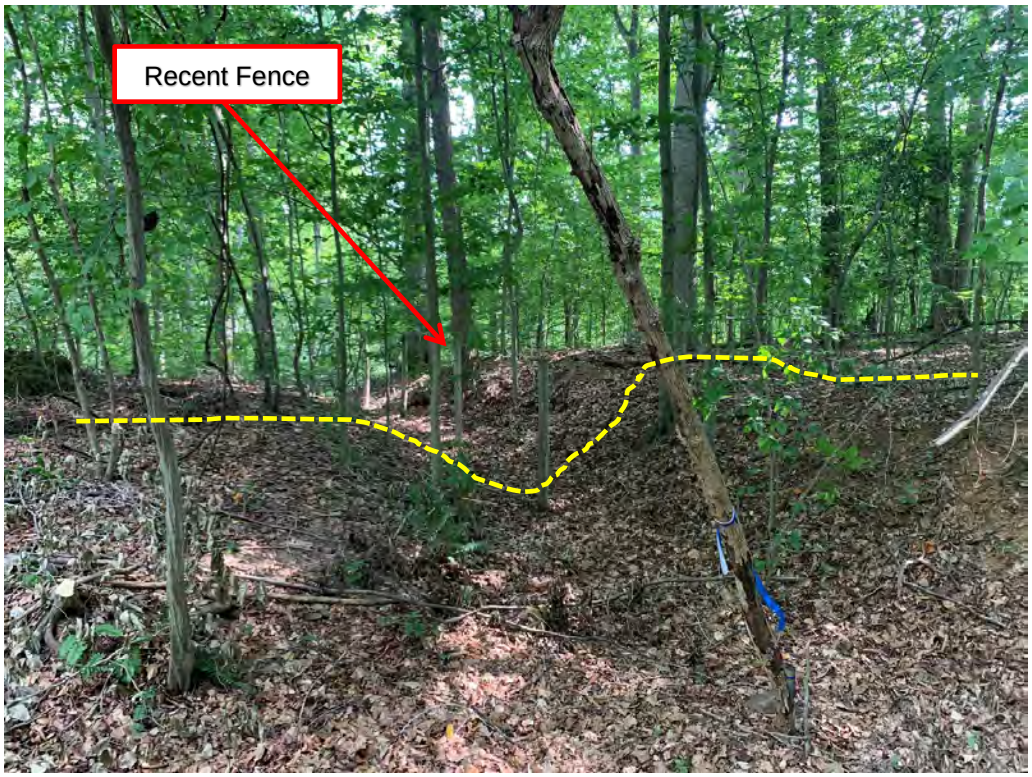
Photograph 25: Levine Log Cabin Foundation. View northwest (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 26: Steps Leading Down to Occoquan River. View northeast (MN 8/29/2024).

Photograph 27: Levine Family Cemetery Within the APE. View southwest (MN 8/29/2024).

6.2.4 Civil War Earthworks

The final above-ground cultural resource observed within the Sinclair Mill property consists of a potential Civil War earthworks/picket line located just south of the property's gate at the termination of Sinclair Mill Road and partially outside the APE (see **Figure 12**). The earthworks consist of a roughly north–south-oriented longitudinal trench and west-facing embankment continuing south from Sinclair Mill Road and leading into a steep drainage swale emptying into Long Branch (**Photograph 28**). The entrenchment and embankment are consistent in form and size to a Civil War-era picket line. In addition, the position of such a line across the landscape would have provided an advantageous location from which to guard the historic Sinclair Mill Road where it forded the Occoquan and continued uphill towards the northeast. Additional archaeological work in the form of Phase IB shovel testing would be required to identify potential artifacts that could definitively link the earthworks to the Civil War, or possibly either the Confederate or Union army. Circa cites local history to tie the earthworks to the Confederate 8th Louisiana Regiment Company A "Creole Guards" (Circa 2020; see **Appendix A**).



Photograph 28: Civil War Earthwork/Picket Post Line at APE Limit. View southeast (MN 8/29/2024).

6.3 Summary and Conclusions

Dewberry conducted a site visit of the APE on August 29, 2024. Six historic archaeological features were identified within the APE, including five previously unrecorded archaeological features and one previously identified historic site, the Maddox/Sinclair Mill (DHR ID 076-0222). These six archaeological features were photographed and mapped during the pedestrian reconnaissance. No pre-contact cultural material was identified. No subsurface archaeological testing was conducted as part of the Phase IA site assessment.

Further archaeological testing in the form of Phase IB shovel testing and systematic pedestrian reconnaissance is recommended in order to fully delineate the vertical and horizontal extents of the features, establish accurate time periods for the features, and gather data to create archaeological site forms and submit them to the DHR. Additional historic and/or pre-contact sites that were not visible during the site visit may also be identified during Phase IB testing. The site visit and the exact locations of historic features across the APE helped inform and refine the GIS Model for archaeological sensitivity presented in Chapter 7.

7. RESEARCH DESIGN

7.1 GIS Model

Dewberry developed a GIS Model to predict areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity within the APE and guide the Phase IB testing. The model utilized ESRI ArcView GIS software to overlay a number of environmental variables associated with human occupation trends. The archaeological model includes such variables as distance to water, distance to known archaeological sites, slope, level of disturbance, soil drainage, and mapped historic development.

LiDAR data derived from the publicly accessible USGS-FEMA Lidar: Virginia Northern Counties (North) project were used to examine elevation, slope, and the presence of unmapped drainages and/or access roads in the APE (OCM Partners 2012). In addition, the LiDAR overlay provided a detailed ground surface hillshade map, which was examined for signs of additional sensitivity such as foundation footprints.

7.2 Pre-Contact Sensitivity

Past cultural resource studies have correlated several environmental and topographic variables with known pre-contact occupation. In assessing the pre-contact sensitivity of an area, these variables, including proximity to potable water, well-drained soils, and degree of slope, are considered. The favorability factors, presented in **Table 3** below, have been adapted from previous Phase I research in Virginia (Klein 1995; Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. 2008; Thunderbird 2018; Dutton 2019; TRC 2021), in addition to a comprehensive study of archaeological predictive models used in the Delaware Valley and broader Middle Atlantic regions (Stewart 2019).

Table 3: Pre-Contact Archaeological Sensitivity Variables

VARIABLES	DISTANCE/DEGREE		SENSITIVITY RANKING
Potable Water	Perennial Stream	Intermittent Stream	N/A
	≤500 ft	≤ 250 ft	High
	500ft-1,000 ft	250ft-500 ft	Moderate
	≥1,000 ft	≥ 500 ft	Low
	Location within Floodplain[1]		Low
Known Archaeological Sites	≤1,000ft		High
	>1,000ft		Low
Degree of Disturbance	Extensive		Low-None
	Moderate		Moderate-Low
	Minimal/None/Unknown		High
Presence of Well-Drained Soils	N/A		High
Slope	≤ 15 percent		High
	> 15 percent		Low

[1] If a project area is situated within a floodplain, there exists the potential that past alluvial processes have resulted in deeply buried soils. Such soils may hold intact and sealed pre-contact archaeological deposits.

The Pre-Contact Sensitivity Variables above have been adapted based on application of the GIS Model for Phase I research in Virginia (Dewberry 2023a, 2023b, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). The potable water variable is differentiated between perennial streams, such as creeks and rivers with flowing water throughout the year, and intermittent streams, including brooks or drainages that flow seasonally. Application of the GIS Model and subsequent ground-truthing in Piedmont counties have yielded relatively few pre-contact sites along intermittent streams when compared to perennial streams (Dewberry 2023b, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). If found, sites along intermittent streams are located in closer proximity to the drainage than sites along rivers and creeks. Pre-contact sites in Virginia also tend to be located within 1,000 feet of other known pre-contact sites, in areas of well-drained soils, and generally on landforms with less than a 15 percent slope.

When applying the Pre-Contact Sensitivity Variables to the GIS Model, locations that have a high ranking for at least three of the five factors and were not moderately or extensively disturbed are considered to possess high sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological resources. Areas with at least three high rankings that show evidence of moderate to extensive disturbance would be considered to possess moderate to low

archaeological sensitivity. Locations that have a high ranking for at least one of the factors are considered to possess moderate sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological resources; locations with one to two low rankings are considered to possess moderate to low sensitivity. Those locations that have a low ranking for at least three of the five factors are considered to possess low sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological resources. If a location is assessed as having experienced extensive past disturbance, that location is considered to possess either low or no pre-contact archaeological sensitivity; a determination of no archaeological sensitivity would rely upon additional low rankings within the model or an indication that past disturbance had extended to a depth below potential pre-contact deposits.

Employing the GIS Model, a location with well-drained soils and minimal slope in an area within which archaeological sites have not been identified, and at a relatively long distance from potable water, would be assessed as having low pre-contact sensitivity. However, if an area is located within 150 meters (500 feet) of a river, is located within 300 meters (1,000 feet) of a known archaeological site, has experienced minimal or no disturbance, and contains well-drained soils and minimal slope, this area would be assessed as having high sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological resources.

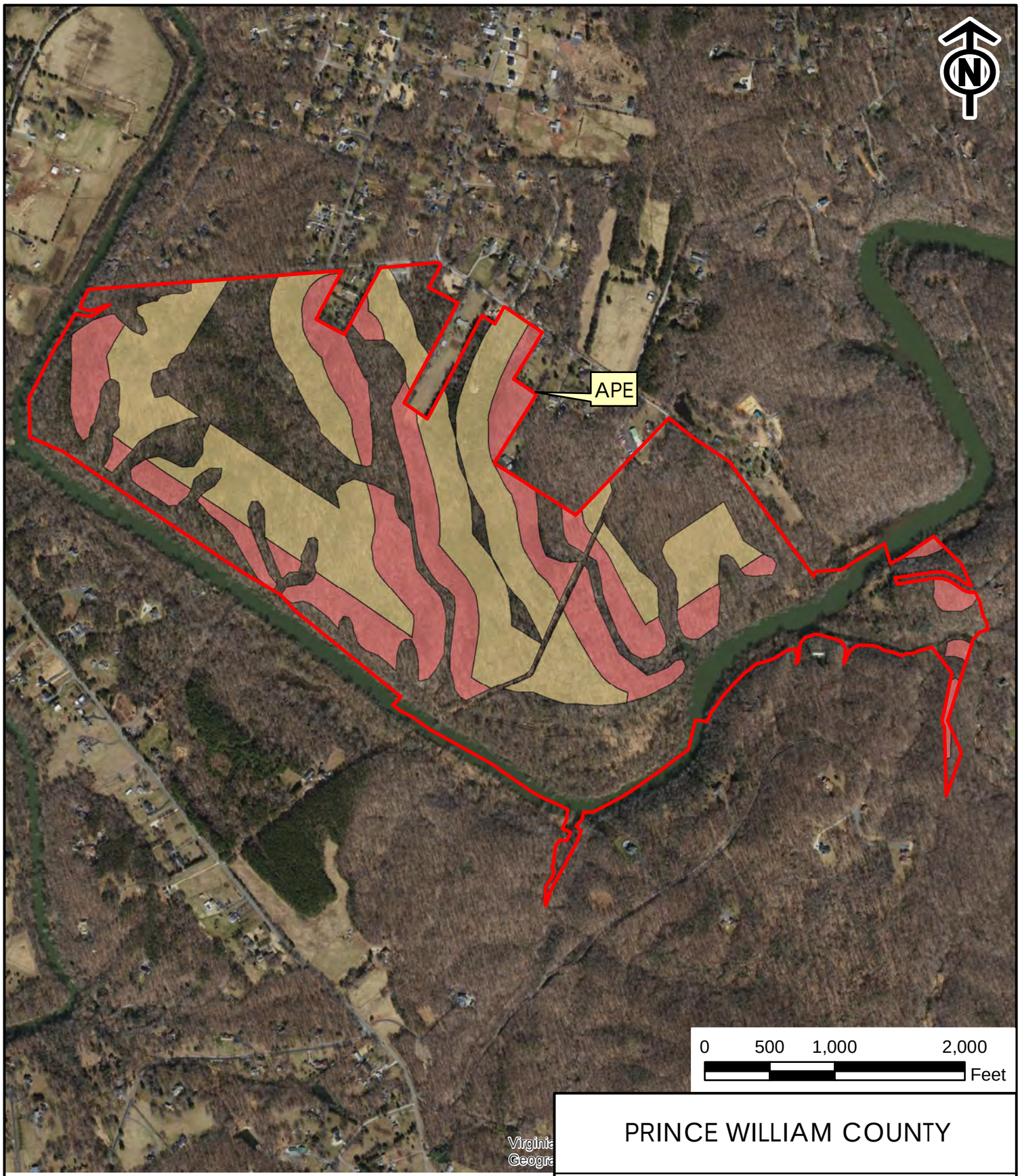
It should be noted, however, that this model presents a generalized framework of sensitivity and that the particular environmental and historical settings of an area should be factored into the pre-contact sensitivity assessment. For example, if multiple pre-contact sites within a region have been documented in areas with poorly drained soils, substantial slope, and/or a greater distance from potable water, these commonalities would suggest a local pre-contact settlement pattern contra the expectations of the generalized model. Thus, in addition to the generalized model presented above, the pre-contact sensitivity of an area should also be evaluated in terms of local settlement patterns.

7.3 Pre-Contact Sensitivity Assessment

The pre-contact sensitivity assessment categorized areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity in the APE. Pre-contact high-sensitivity areas totaled about 67 acres, while 93 acres were designated with moderate sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology. A total of 168 acres of the APE were found to have low sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology (**Figure 12**).

With respect to potable water, the high-sensitivity areas are within 500 feet of the Occoquan River, Broad Run, or Long Branch and/or within 250 feet of an intermittent stream. With respect to soils, the high-sensitivity areas are located in places with well-drained soils. With respect to slope, high-pre-contact-sensitivity areas display less than 15 percent slopes. Disturbance in the APE consists of a north–south-oriented transmission corridor crossing the Doves Landing Park property, the Doves Landing Park gravel parking lot, and domestic areas within the Sinclair Mill property and fronting Doves Lane. High-sensitivity areas are located in undisturbed portions of the APE. One pre-contact archaeological site was identified within 1,000 feet of the APE (VCRIS 2024). This site, 44PW0249, is located west of the APE, across the Broad Run/Cedar Run confluence. Portions of the APE within 1,000 feet of Site 44PW0249 with favorable environmental factors are assessed as having high sensitivity. Areas of moderate pre-contact archaeological sensitivity are generally located between 500 feet and 1,000 feet from a perennial stream, between 250 and 500 feet from an intermittent stream, in places with well-drained soils, more than 1,000 feet from a known archaeological site, and in areas with a less than 15 percent slope. Finally, low-sensitivity areas are generally located more than 1,000 feet from a perennial stream or 500 feet from an intermittent stream, in areas with poorly drained soils, and/or within areas with a slope greater than 15 percent, regardless of distance to water or disturbance. Low-sensitivity areas in the APE also include the FEMA-designated floodplain along the Occoquan River, a mapped wetland constituting the southernmost extent of the Doves Landing Park property, previously disturbed areas, and drainages feeding the Occoquan River.

When examining local pre-contact site formation patterns, sites with pre-contact components within one mile of the APE generally fit the sensitivity model presented above. Pre-contact sites within one mile of the APE are almost always located on well-drained ridge tops, knolls, or terraces in close proximity to perennial waterways. In addition, several sites within one mile of the APE are located near bedrock outcrops and/or natural springs. No nearby sites were found within poorly drained areas or floodplains, indicating a lack of sensitivity in those parts of the APE.



LEGEND

- APE
- High Prehistoric Sensitivity
- Moderate Prehistoric Sensitivity
- Unshaded Areas Possess Low Sensitivity

Source: Nearmap Imagery Online Service, ESRI

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 12

Path: Q:\150182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\12_Pre-ContactArchaeologicalSensitivity_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

7.4 Historic Sensitivity

Historic sources, particularly historical maps, and regional histories strongly inform upon the post-contact/historic period archaeological sensitivity (hereafter referred to as historic archaeological sensitivity) of an area. These sources indicate the location of historic residences, commercial establishments, historic roadways, and transportation routes. A mapped building or a historical reference to a structure or occupation in a particular location suggests that deposits associated with that occupation may exist if the area has not been extensively disturbed. Landscape features can also inform upon the potential presence of historic resources with certain environmental characteristics such as proximity to water, proximity to infrastructure, and arable land favoring the development of particular sites.

As with pre-contact archaeological sensitivity, variables were developed to evaluate historic archaeological sensitivity. These variables include proximity to mapped or known historic structures, proximity to historic roadways, proximity to known historic period archaeological sites, and degree of past disturbance. However, proximity to a mapped or known historic structure is weighted more heavily than the other variables. Therefore, an area that has experienced minimal or no past disturbance and is close to a known historic occupation would possess high historic archaeological sensitivity. An area located along a historic roadway or at a historic intersection lacking indication of a historic occupation might be considered to possess moderate to low historic archaeological sensitivity, depending on the history of development and settlement within the region. The variables used to formulate historic archaeological sensitivity for the APE are listed below in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Historic Archaeological Sensitivity Variables

VARIABLES	DISTANCE/DEGREE	SENSITIVITY RANKING
Mapped Historic Structure	N/A	High
Proximity to Historic Roadway	≤150 ft	High
Potable Water	≤500 ft	High
	500-1,000 ft	Moderate
	≥1,000 ft	Low
Known Archaeological Sites	≤1,000 ft	High
	>1,000 ft	Low
Slope	≤ 15 percent	High
	> 15 percent	Low
Presence of Well-Drained Soils	N/A	High
Degree of Disturbance	Extensive	Low-None
	Moderate	Moderate-Low
	Minimal/None/Unknown	High

Applying the Historic Sensitivity Variables to the GIS Model, areas with at least three high rankings, including proximity to a mapped or known historic resource, that show evidence of moderate to extensive disturbance would be considered to possess moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Locations that have a high ranking for one to two of the factors, with at least one of these factors being proximity to a mapped historic resource and/or roadway or proximity to known historic archaeological sites, and have not been extensively disturbed are considered to possess moderate sensitivity for historic archaeological resources; locations with one to two low rankings are considered to possess low sensitivity. Those locations with a low ranking for at least four of the seven factors are considered to possess low sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. If a location is assessed as having experienced extensive past disturbance, that location is considered to possess either low or no historic archaeological sensitivity; a determination of no archaeological sensitivity would rely upon additional low rankings within the model or an indication that past disturbance had extended to a depth below potential historic deposits.

Again, it should be noted that the GIS Model remains a heuristic tool. The particular environmental and historical settings of an area should be factored into the historic archaeological sensitivity assessment. For example, a historic residence that predated the installation of municipal water and sewer lines was most likely associated with water and sewage shaft features. Such features would have extended at least several feet below the historic ground surface. As such, even if that area experienced disturbance following the historic occupation, the shaft features may remain extant. In this example, given the historic development

of the area, the location of the historic structure might be considered to possess moderate historic archaeological sensitivity.

7.5 Historic Sensitivity Assessment

Using the GIS Model presented above, Dewberry evaluated the historic sensitivity of the APE. Regarding environmental factors and disturbance, the findings with respect to pre-contact sensitivity also held for historic archaeological sensitivity. With respect to historic development, including historic roadways and mapped historic structures, the earliest mapped development within the APE consisted of structures observed on the 1820 Wood map. Over time, these elements gradually disappeared from the APE.

When the APE was assessed, high historic archaeological sensitivity was assigned to portions of the APE where historic structures were mapped and seen in aerial imagery from 1820 through 1962 (**Figure 13**). These determinations followed the review of mapped historic structures presented in Section 4.3 (see **Figures 4** through **9**). High sensitivity was also assigned to the locations of historic archaeological features identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance. A total of 20 acres of the 328-acre APE were assigned high historic archaeological sensitivity. The remaining 308 acres of the APE were assessed as having low historic archaeological sensitivity. No parts of the APE were assessed as having moderate historic archaeological sensitivity.

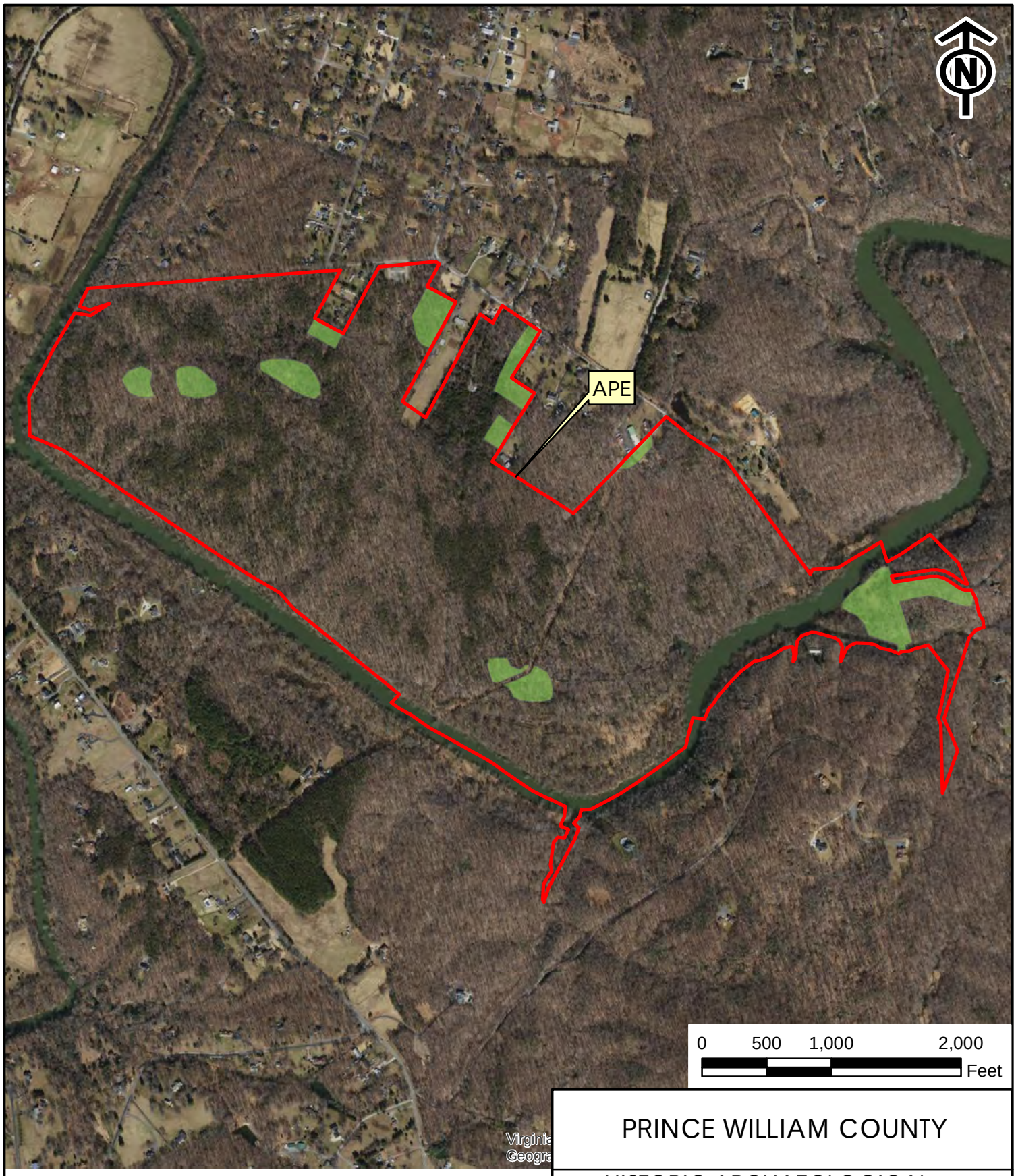
7.6 Sensitivity Conclusions and Phase IB Testing Plan

Dewberry has developed a pre-contact and historic archaeological sensitivity assessment of the APE. Overall, 67 acres of the 328-acre APE were assessed as having high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity, and 93 acres with moderate pre-contact sensitivity. A total of 20 acres of the APE were assessed as having high historic sensitivity. High- and moderate-pre-contact and/or historic sensitivity areas were isolated for subsurface testing, while low-sensitivity areas were targeted for systematic pedestrian reconnaissance.

The archaeological sensitivity model would be evaluated through a subsurface investigation of areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. This Phase IB archaeological survey would assess areas of archaeological sensitivity intersected by areas of proposed development as depicted in Prince William County's proposed development plans for Doves Landing Park. Subsurface testing would be conducted only in the areas of proposed ground disturbance coinciding with areas of archaeological sensitivity. As design plans for the park are yet to be finalized, the Phase IB survey plan would be established once areas of ground disturbance are confirmed according to the park plans.

Once the park development plans are established and ground disturbances are known, a Phase IB testing plan would be developed within the GIS Model with the goal of testing the APE for previously unknown archaeological resources. Field methods in the Phase IB plan are based on conventional archaeological methods used throughout the Middle Atlantic region and the general requirements of the DHR (DHR 2017). The field methodology and sampling strategy is designed to identify the presence/absence of archaeological resources within the APE. As such, the methodology is designed to identify and describe previously unknown archaeological resources; delineate vertical and horizontal disturbances; and obtain sufficient information regarding the stratigraphic and overall archaeological integrity of identified archaeological resources.

Field methods outlined in the testing plan consist of both shovel testing and systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. In areas of high pre-contact and/or high historic archaeological sensitivity, the research plan calls for subsurface shovel testing consisting of linear transects of 15-inch-diameter cylindrical holes plotted on a 50-foot (15-meter) interval grid. In areas of moderate pre-contact archaeological sensitivity, the plan proposes subsurface shovel testing on a 100-foot (30-meter) interval grid due to the reduced sensitivity. Subsurface testing of the moderate-sensitivity areas will also serve to verify the accuracy of the GIS Model. Shovel tests will be completed by hand and extend at least four inches (10 centimeters) into sterile subsoil or where terminated by a rock, root, or compact impasse. Excavated soil from shovel tests will be passed through a ¼-inch mesh screen to ensure uniform recovery of cultural material. In areas of low pre-contact and/or low historic archaeological sensitivity, investigators will conduct systematic



LEGEND

- APE
- High Historic Sensitivity
- Unshaded Areas Possess Low Sensitivity

Source: Nearmap Imagery Online Service, ESRI

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resources Site Assessment,
Doves Landing Natural/Cultural Resource Park, etc.
Prince William County, Virginia

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DATE: October 2024

Dewberry

FIGURE 13

Path: Q:\150182170\GIS\Mxd\Cultural Resources\13_HistoricArchaeologicalSensitivity_DovesLanding_PrinceWilliamCountyVA.mxd

pedestrian reconnaissance, paying particular attention to exposed soils such as those of tree falls and eroded areas. Radial tests will be conducted around grid-based shovel tests containing pre-contact material and/or significant historic deposits without adjacent positive shovel tests. Radial tests will be placed along cardinal directions where possible at about 25 feet, or exactly 7.5 meters, from the positive test. Radial tests will be placed at closer intervals, if necessary, in order to delineate significant cultural deposits. Radial testing will be conducted to determine the potential isolation and/or vertical and horizontal extents of exposed cultural deposits. Following the Phase IB survey, curation and laboratory procedures will follow DHR guidelines. Recovered artifacts will be washed, inventoried, catalogued, and labeled according to DHR guidelines (DHR 2017).

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Archaeology

Dewberry has conducted an Expanded Phase IA Cultural Resource Site Assessment to determine areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity within the APE, as well as areas not sensitive for archaeological resources that can be excluded from Phase IB archaeological fieldwork. As a result of the background research, including a review of historic and current environmental conditions, historic maps, and regional histories, the APE was found to possess areas of high historic and high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity.

During the pre-contact sensitivity analysis, environmental and topographic variables that correlate with pre-contact habitation patterns were displayed within the GIS Model. These variables included distance to potable water, distance to known pre-contact archaeological sites, degree of prior soil disturbance, soil drainage class, and ground slope. Local pre-contact settlement patterns were also included in the analysis. After considering these variables, a total of 67 acres of the 328-acre APE were found to have high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity, while 93 acres were designated as having moderate sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology. A total of 168 acres were designated as having low pre-contact sensitivity due to adverse environmental conditions such as steep slope (>15 percent) and/or poorly drained soils.

Historic archaeological sensitivity was determined primarily by the same environmental conditions considered during the pre-contact sensitivity analysis, as well as the results of the pedestrian reconnaissance, research into regional histories, deed and plat maps, and georeferenced historic maps and aerial photographs displayed within the GIS Model. This process resulted in 20 acres of high historic archaeological sensitivity within the APE. High historic sensitivity was assigned where former structures were seen within the APE on historic maps from 1820 through 1927 and historic aerial photography after 1937. High sensitivity was also assigned to the six historic archaeological features identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance, including the previously identified Maddox/Sinclair Mill (DHR ID 076-0222). The remaining 308 acres of the APE were designated as having low historic archaeological sensitivity. No areas of moderate historic sensitivity were identified.

The archaeological sensitivity model would be evaluated through a subsurface investigation of areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. This Phase IB archaeological survey would assess areas of archaeological sensitivity intersected by areas of proposed development as depicted in Prince William County's proposed development plans for Doves Landing Park. Subsurface testing would be conducted only in the areas of proposed ground disturbance coinciding with areas of archaeological sensitivity. As design plans for the park are yet to be finalized, the Phase IB survey plan would be established once areas of ground disturbance are confirmed according to the park plans.

Once ground disturbance areas are established, the Phase IB testing plan would include a shovel testing program along a 15-meter (50-foot) and 30-meter (100-foot) interval grid within high- and moderate-sensitivity areas, respectively. Areas with low archaeological sensitivity will be observed via systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. The Phase IB survey will also include preparation of DHR archaeological site forms for the six historic archaeological features identified within the APE. Phase IB testing will follow conventional archaeological methods used throughout the Middle Atlantic region and the general requirements of the DHR (DHR 2017).

Refinement of the APE to include just those areas with proposed Project ground disturbance can help reduce the acreage requiring subsurface testing and enable better assessment of potential Project effects to the six previously identified historic archaeological features within the APE.

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APPENDIX A: Circa 2020

Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Historic Sinclair Mill Preservation Area, Prince William County, Virginia

ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES ON THE HISTORIC SINCLAIR MILL PRESERVATION AREA
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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March 2020

Introduction

A review and walkover of the project area accompanied by the landowner Mr. Daniel Weintraub identified intact cultural resources and archaeological features associated with a mill, road and ford, gold mine, Civil War earthwork and picket post, a 1930s log cabin, and a modern cemetery. These resources date from the 1820s to present and represent the different families who lived and worked at the site over time. The inclusions of these resources within a park setting would enhance and preserve these resources for the Prince William County residents to enjoy, research, and learn from in the future.

The Maddox/Sinclair Mill property consists of four parcels, GPIN #7793-74-9115, #7793-84-2716, #7793-84-7507, and #7793-84-5647. These parcels can be traced through Prince William County real estate records from the present to 1930 (Table 1).

According to anecdotal and historic map evidence, prior to the 20th century, the Sinclair family owned the property. In the 1930s, both Sinclair and G. Raymond Ratcliffe are noted as owning portions of the property. They secured a loan for the property from Charles Alpaugh in 1930 and Mr. Ratcliffe acquired additional acreage in the mid to late 1930s. Both men sold the property to Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine in 1937. The Levines retained the property until Elaine Levine's death in 2002.

In her will, written in Montgomery County, Maryland, Elaine Levine left her real estate to her children Dorothy Weintraub, Beverly Hastings, and Mark Levine. Her will noted four parcels (Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4 noted on Table 1). Although, there was not a map with the will that showed the numbered parcels, a description of the parcels indicated that the project area contains a portion of these parcels. In 2012, Dorothy sold her portion to Daniel Weintraub, a grandson of Elaine Levine. He, along with Beverly Hastings and Mark Levine, is listed in the Prince William County real estate records as the current owners of the four parcels that make up the project area.

Table 1. Deed Research for Sinclair Mill Property.

Grantor	Grantee	Instrument #	Book/Page	Date	Parcels included
Dorothy Weintraub	Daniel M. Weintraub	201210150099084		10/12/2012	Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4
Elaine Hartley Gorchoff	Dorothy Weintraub, Beverly Hastings, and Mark Levine	W10863 (Montgomery County, Maryland will		8/2/1995	Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4
Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine	Elaine Hartley Levine		738/782	5/23/1974	Parcel 1, 3, and 4
Meyer N. and Elain H. Levine	Julian H. Dymacek and Reid T. Putney		251/139	12/14/1959	Parcel 2
Brown and Hooff, Inc.	Meyer N. and Elaine H. Levine		130/144	2/5/1948	Parcel 2
Ruth Round Hooff, widow of A. A. Hooff	Brown and Hooff, Inc.		116/51	5/21/1945	Parcel 2
Estelle G. Hynson, widow	Meyer N. and Elaine Hartley Levine		118/354	3/9/1945	Parcel 1
Robert A. Hutchinson, trustee and G. A. Sinclair and G. Raymond Ratcliffe, trustees	M. H. and Elaine Hartley Levine		99/345	10/9/1937	Parcel 2

Grantor	Grantee	Instrument #	Book/Page	Date	Parcels included
G. Raymond and Lillian S. Ratcliffe	M. H. and Elaine Hartley Levine		99/300	9/1/1937	Parcel 2
Lake Jackson Hills, Inc.	G. Raymond Ratcliffe		99/152	6/8/1937	Parcel 4
J. Jenkyn Davies, Special Commissioner	A. A. Hooff		86/26	4/15/1935	Parcel 2
Lake Jackson Hills, Inc.	Robert A. Hutchinson trustee		92/481	10/3/1933	Parcel 2
Charles W. Alpaugh, et. Al.	G. A. Sinclair and G. Raymond Ratcliffe		88/248	9/10/1930	Parcel 2

According to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) V-CRIS system, Site 076-0222 (Sinclair Mill) is located within the project area (Figure 1). The Sinclair Mill site was first identified during a Phase I survey by Frazier and Associates in 1987. The V-CRIS form did not indicate what project the survey was associated with. The site form summarizes hand-written notes by Frances Jones written in 1980 (see Attachment A). The form notes that the original mill was built by the Sinclair family circa 1850 and that it was built on an older mill site. The form further notes that there are no structures remaining above ground at the site and that the site has remained vacant since the 1950s. This is consistent with historic quad mapping that shows the Sinclair Mill in the 1920s but does not label the site in 1944 or 1951 (Figures 2, 3, and 4). No determination of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places was made at the time of the survey and according to the VDHR V-CRIS form, no further survey work has occurred at the site to date. In addition, a partial list of water-powered mills in Prince William County compiled in 1976 also notes that the Sinclair Mill was constructed on an earlier mill site (from Sinclair Mill historic file at Prince William County library). However, it notes that this mill, known as the Maddox Mill, was located approximately one mile below the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run. This is consistent with an 1820 map that shows Maddox Mill in the same location as the later Sinclair Mill (Figure 5). According to the 1976 list, there was nothing left of the original Maddox Mill and the Sinclair Mill was dismantled by the time the list was made. In the 1999 list of business operated and reported in local newspapers, Ronald Ray Turner noted the following:

> *Sinclair Mill – Limstrong / Brentsville, 3irts., A corn and flour mill in the 1877-1878, 1880-1881, 1884-1885, 1893-1894 and 1897-1898 Virginia business directories with the owner in 1877 -1885 listed as J. M. or J. W. Sinclair.*

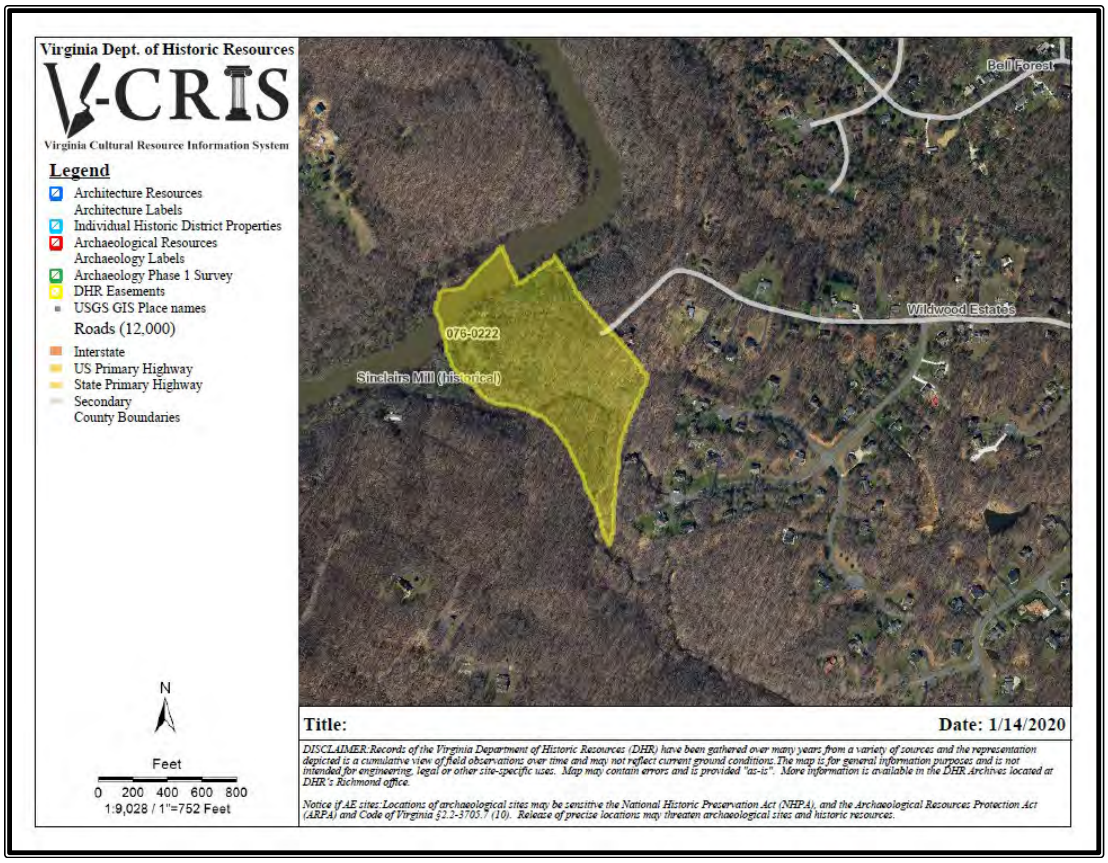


Figure 1. VDHR V-CRIS map showing project area in yellow.

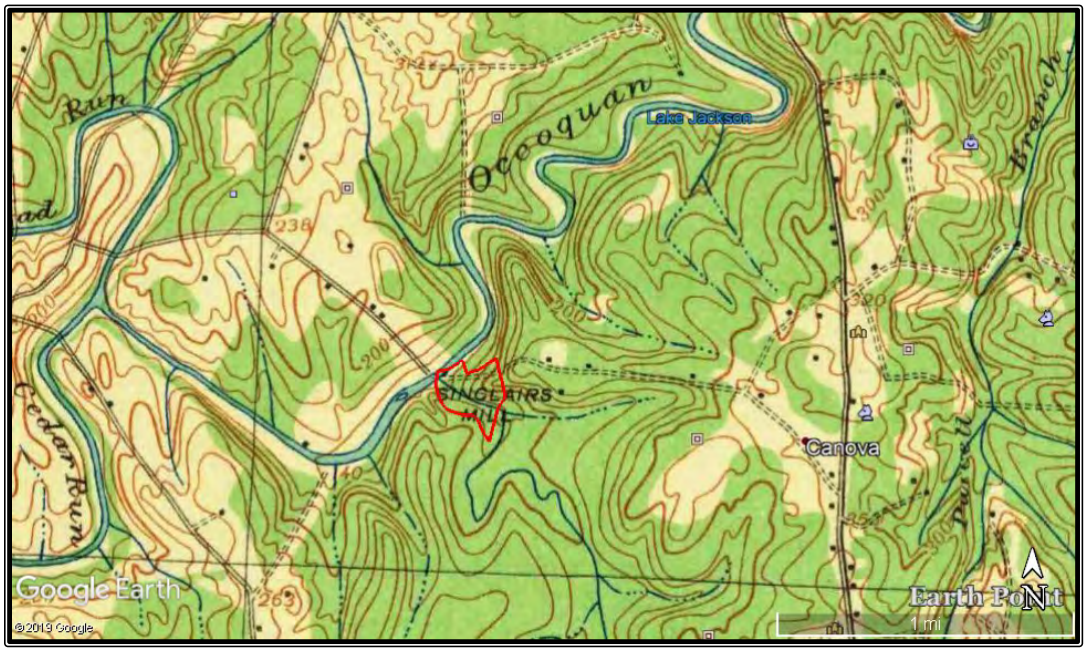


Figure 2. Detail of 1927 Quantico quadrangle map, with project area outlined in red.

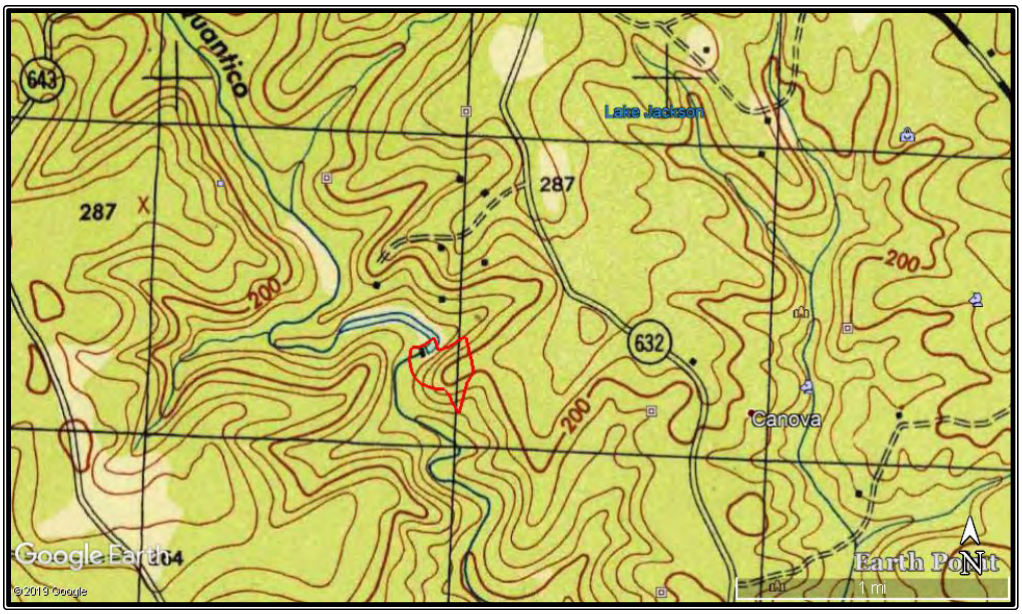


Figure 3. Detail of 1944 Quantico quadrangle map, with project area outlined in red.

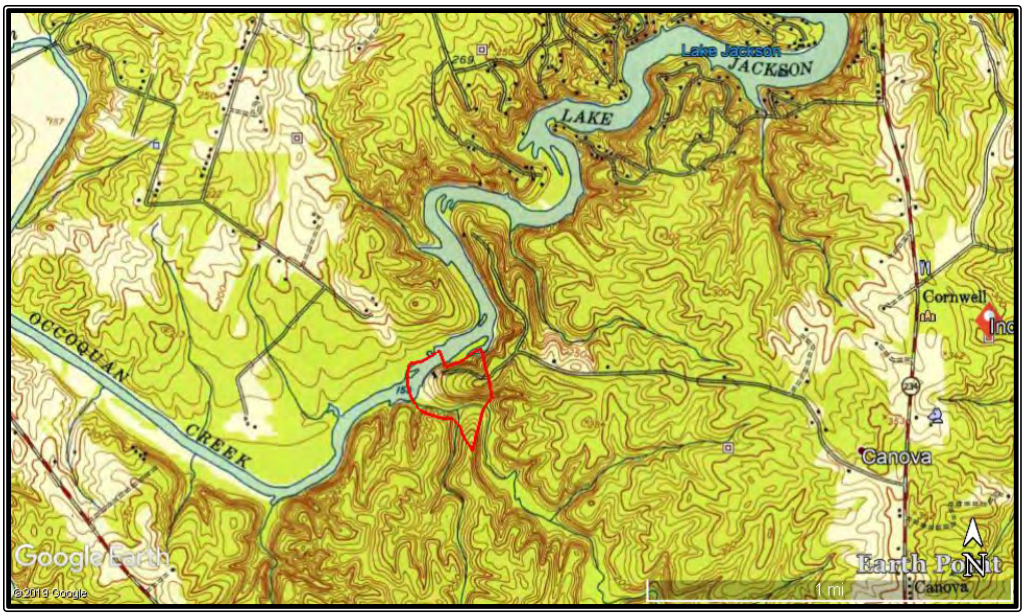


Figure 4. Detail of 1951 Independent Hill quadrangle map, with project area outlined in red.

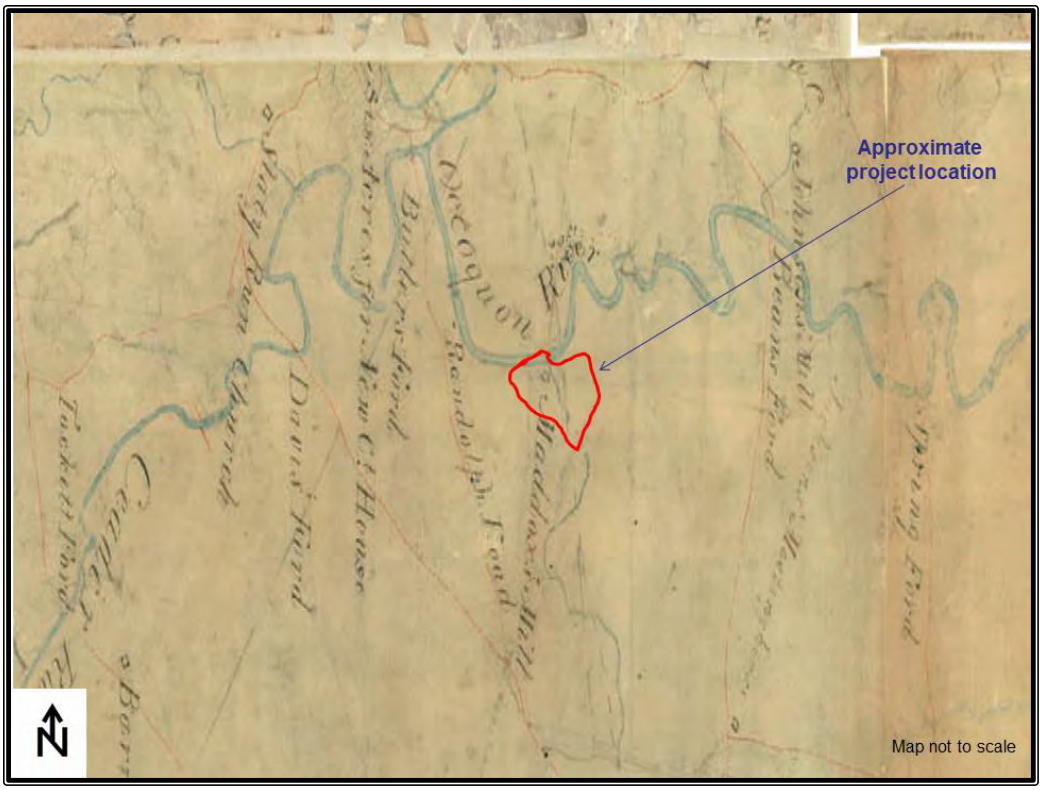


Figure 5. Detail of *Pr. William County*. Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of John Wood, 1820.

Maddox/Sinclair Mill

The Maddox/Sinclair Mill complex is located at the base of a long sloping hill on the southern bank of the Occoquan River just to the northeast of the confluence of Long Branch. Present at the site are the stone remains of the mill foundation, a mill race, a bypass pond, and a mill dam. The stone foundation remains of the mill are roughly 20 feet by 30 feet and consist of a depression filled with water (Plates 1 and 2). The water level of the impoundment for Lake Jackson was drawn down for several weeks. Plates 3, 4 and 5 show the foundation and mill site during the low water level. The mill race consists of a long linear trench roughly 600 feet long of various heights and widths that runs along the eastern side of Long Branch at the base of a steep slope (Plates 6, 7, and 12). The bypass pond consists of a depression located between the mill race and Long Branch. A flue was noted along the western side of the mill race that leads to the bypass pond (Plates 8 - 11). The landowner indicated that the wheel to the mill at one time was within the bypass pond. The remains of a dam were noted along the eastern bank of Long Branch just above the beginning of the mill race (Plate 13). The mill dam in the creek was washed out by flooding events. The site could be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Plate 1. View of the mill site, looking east.

Plate 2. View of the stone mill foundations, looking south.

Plate 3. View of the mill site and stone foundations with low water level, looking west.

Plate 4. View of the mill site and stone foundations during low water level, looking northwest.

Plate 5. View of the mill site during low water level, looking north.

Plate 6. View of the mill race near the mill foundations, looking north.

Plate 7. View of the mill race, looking south.

Plate 8. View of the bypass pond, looking northwest.

Plate 9. View of the bypass pond showing the outfall from the mill race, looking east.

Plate 10. View of the bypass pond during low water level, looking east.

Plate 11. View of the bypass pond showing the outfall from the mill race during low water level, looking east.

Plate 12. View of the mill race near its southern end, looking north.

Plate 13. View of the dam remains at Long Branch, looking northwest.

Civil War Earthwork/Picket Post

A plat associated with the 1959 deed for the property shows a gully and Civil War trench on the property (Figure 6). The project area does not fall within any Civil War battlefields as mapped in the VDHR V-CRIS system and no evidence of major fighting during the Civil War has been noted within the project area (Plate 13). The following was noted in the History of Lake Jackson:

> *During the Civil War, Bland's Ford was hardly impacted. Bradley, located a mile north of Bland's Ford, was used as a military camp with a field hospital in June 1861, and pickets from the Company (8th Louisiana "Creole Guards" were stationed at Bland's Ford, as well as at Sinclair's Mill and Brentsville).*

The 8th Louisiana Regiment organized on June 15, 1861 at Camp Moore in Louisiana with approximately 889 men. The regiment included 10 companies (A – J). Company A was known as the Creole Guards. The regiment arrived in Manassas on July 17, 1861. They wintered in northern Virginia and in the spring joined General Stonewall Jackson's army in the Shenandoah Valley. When the regiment arrived in Virginia, by Special Order No. 81 of the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, they were assigned to garrison duty at Camp Pickens in Manassas. Six companies, approximately 508 men, were held in reserve during the First Battle of Manassas. After the battle, the entire regiment moved to Winchester.

Plate 13. View of the earthwork/picket post, looking northeast.

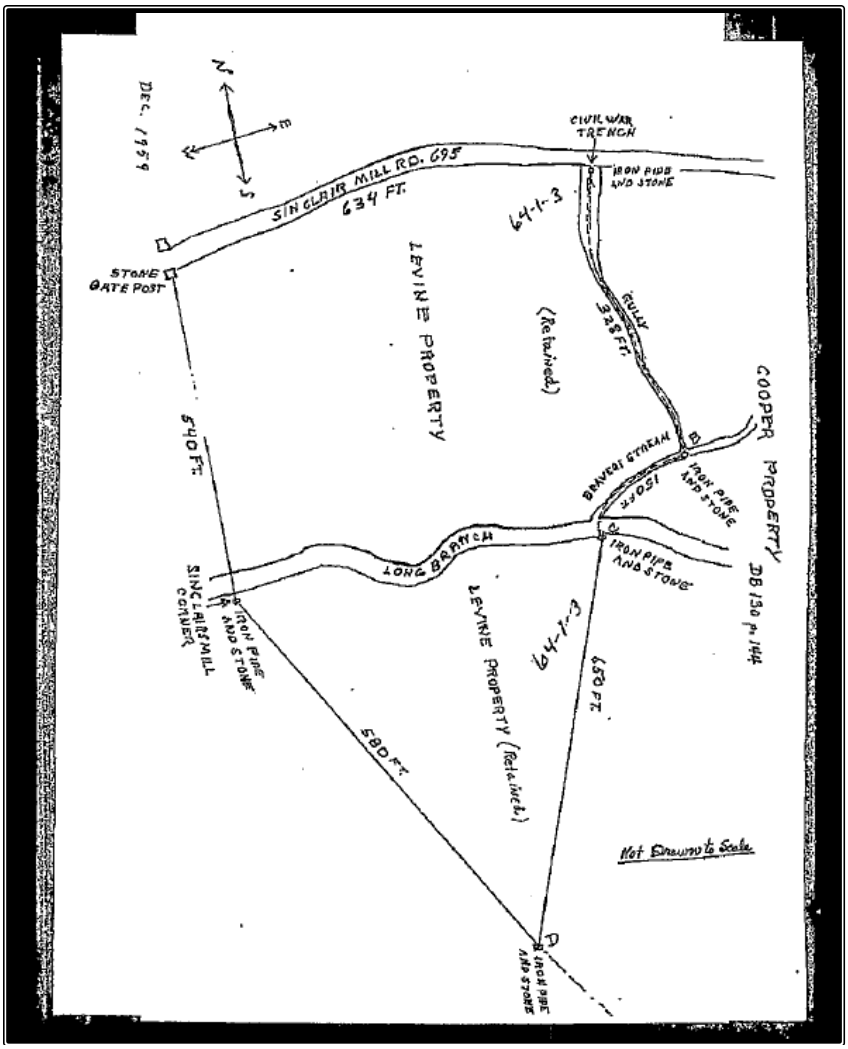


Figure 6. Copy of plat associated with December 14, 1959 deed for a portion of the project area.

Gold Mine

A gold mine was noted just to the east of the mill race at the base of a steep slope. According to the landowner, the mine consists of a filled-in shaft of unknown depth (Plate 14). The mine was attributed to Bell and was said to be in operation prior to 1849. A skeleton is reported to be buried in the shaft (personal conversation, Daniel Weintraub).

Sinclair Mill Road/Ford

The original Sinclair Mill Road and ford are noted on the property running east to west from the highlands to the low area by the river (Plates 15, 16, and 17). The original roadbed was noted roughly 20 to 30 feet to the south of the present road alignment. The ford crossing the Occoquan River was inundated by the creation of Lake Jackson (Plate 18, 19, and 20).

Plate 14. View of the mine shaft, looking east.

Plate 15. View of the present-day Sinclair Mill Road, looking east.

Plate 16. View of the location of the old Sinclair Mill roadbed, looking east.

Plate 17. View of the old Sinclair Mill roadbed, looking east.

Plate 18. View of the area where the ford used to be located, looking east.

Plate 19. Looking at the old roadbed on the north side of the river from the project area, looking north.

Plate 20. View of the ford area during low water level, looking sout.

1930s Log Cabin

In 1937, Meyer N. and his wife Elaine Hartley Levine purchased the project area and constructed a log cabin on the property. The structure burned in 1974 and the chimney and other foundation and landscapes elements remain on the site today. Plates 21 - 31 show what the structure originally looked like, while Plates 32 – 44 show the remains of what exist presently at the site. Plates 45 - 48 show several buildings, a barn/stable, a general store, and another structure that are no longer extant above ground near the mill complex. Figure 7 shows the 1937 aerial of the property from the Prince William County website.

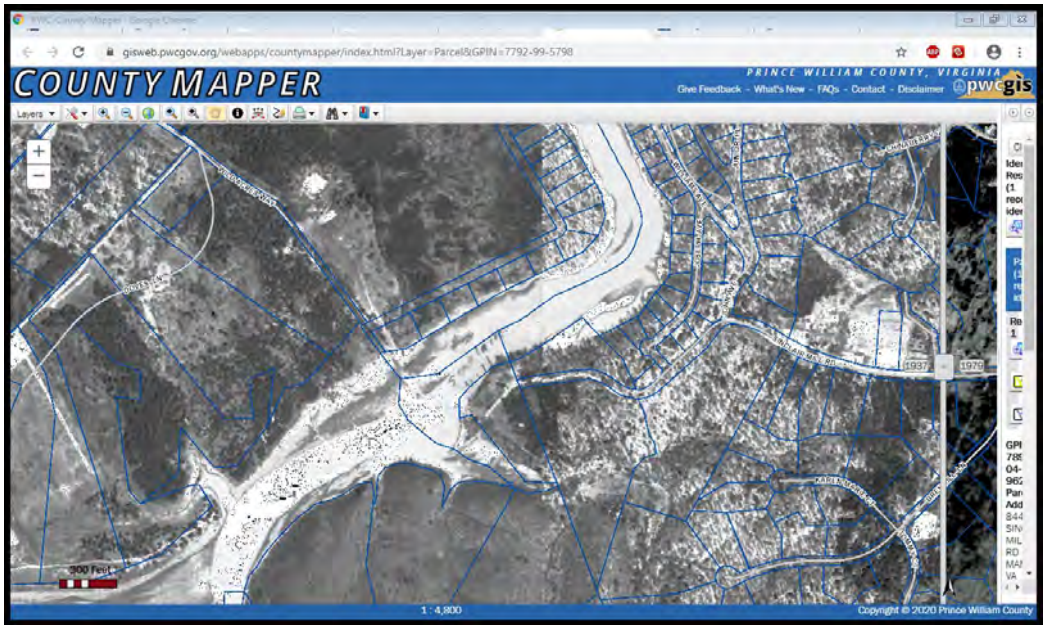


Figure 7. Detail of 1937 aerial photograph of the project area, from Prince William County mapper.

Plate 21. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 22. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 23. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 24. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 25. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 26. Historic photograph of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 27. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 28. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 29. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 30. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 31. Historic photo of the Levine house (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 32. View of the stone chimney, looking northwest.

Plate 33. View of the stone chimney and foundation, looking southwest.

Plate 34. View of the stone chimney, looking east.

Plate 35. View of the ruins, looking east.

Plate 36. View of the well and iris, looking east.

Plate 37. View of the landing, looking north.

Plate 38. View of the landing, looking south.

Plate 39. View of the landing, looking west.

Plate 40. View of the landing, looking east.

Plate 41. View of the landing, looking southeast.

Plate 42. View of retaining wall at the landing, looking east.

Plate 43. View of ruins, looking east.

Plate 44. View of the ruins, looking east.

Plate 45. View of the former structures located near the mill site (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 46. Detail view of barn/stable (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 47. View of a structure that once stood at the site (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 48. View of a structure that once stood at the site (photo in landowner's collection).

Elaine Hartley Levine was a well-known local portrait artist who was a graduate of the Corcoran School. Elaine kept the Hartley name as her professional name, well ahead of the current trend now typical of professional woman. In 1935, on the brink of her career, she was invited to paint the portrait of Representative Mary Norton's chairman portrait, the first woman representative in the United States House of Representatives (Plate 49).

Plate 49. 'Mayor of District' views herself in Oils," from *Washington Herald*, June 7, 1935.

Elaine Hartley was a prolific painter and among her subjects were various members of Congress, Chief Justice T. Marshal, and Rear Admiral Lewis B. Combs, whose portrait is on display at the United States Navy Seebees Museum. She also painted a large mural that hangs in the Arabian Embassy. Daniel Weintraub shared numerous photographs of subjects his grandmother painted over time (Plates 50 – 53). The log cabin ruins are associated with this talented artist and her fascinating story of a pioneer in the early conflicts and strides in the women's rights movement as she balanced her working and family life while mingling with the political forces in Washington, D.C.

Cemetery

A 20th century family cemetery was noted to the south of the current Sinclair Mill Road nearer the old Sinclair Mill roadbed. The site consists of cast memorial markers for both humans and pets (Plates 54 – 57).

Plate 50. View of Elaine Hartley painting Mary Norman (photo in landowner's collection).

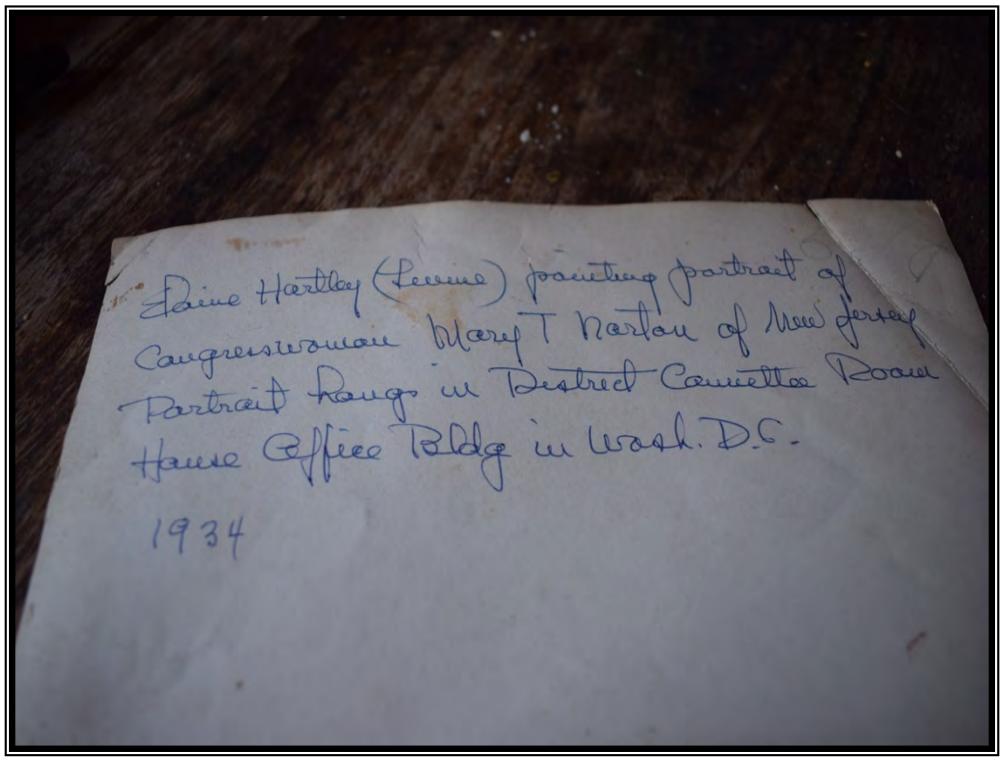


Plate 51. View of the back of the photo (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 52. View of Elaine Hartley painting (photo in landowner's collection).

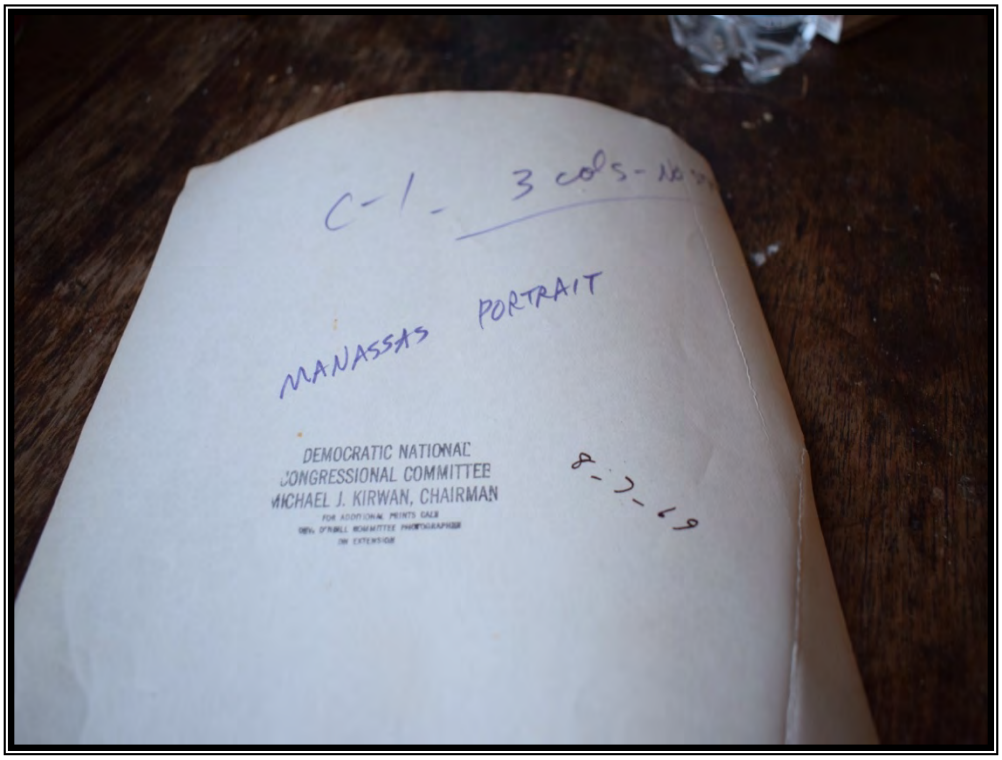


Plate 53. View of back of photo (photo in landowner's collection).

Plate 54. View of cemetery, looking east.

Plate 55. View of markers.

Plate 56. View of marker.

Plate 57. View of marker.

References

Prince William County Library
No date Historic file for Sinclair Mill

Turner, Ronal Ray
1999 *Prince William County Virginia 1805-1955 Businesses.*
Self-published.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
No date V-CRIS site date.

Washington Herald
June 7, 1935. Mary Teresa Norton Papers, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries.

Weintraub, Daniel
Jan 2020 Personal Conversation.

Attachment A: Handwritten notes on file at the Prince William County library

needs folder

Occoquan 1-14-80

Sinclair Mill Site ~~Broad Run~~ ERC.

fed from a smaller stream Long Branch

nothing there now. neither in the 1950s.
Mrs. Devine owns the property
had a log house she built back there.
ERC has a pre-Civil War plat.

mill was rebuilt by George W. Bell <
before end of 19th century.
owned mill + house
may have been last to operate mills

prob closed c WW1.

was an older mill on an old site
at least 1850. Sinclair fam. owned it.

##

APPENDIX B: WSSI 2021 *Cultural Resources Site Assessment, Doves Landing Property (±328.1 Acres), Prince William County, Virginia*

Cultural Resources Site Assessment
Doves Landing Property (±328.1 acres)
Prince William County, Virginia
WSSI #31858.01

INTRODUCTION

This transmittal presents an evaluation of previously recorded cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the Doves Landing property, the potential for locating cultural resources within the project area, and an assessment of the likelihood that cultural resources work may be required by local, state, and federal agencies associated with the development of the project area. The project area is located immediately south of Doves Lane and north of Broad Run, situated along a generally northeast-southwest-trending landform and within the floodplain of the Occoquan River (Exhibits 1 and 2). Drainage for the property is generally to the south into the Occoquan River, which flows into Lake Jackson to the northeast of the study area and eventually the Potomac River approximately 13 miles to the east. The vegetation within the project area consists of deciduous and evergreen forest (Exhibit 3).

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES IN OR NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

The following inventory of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the project area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHR) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

According to V-CRIS, the project area has not been previously subjected to archeological investigation. No archeological sites have been previously recorded within the project area; however, one architectural resource (DHR Resource 076-0222) has been previously recorded within the eastern project area, east of the Occoquan River. DHR Resource 076-0222 (Sinclair Mill Site) is recorded as a mill originally built circa 1850 and replaced at the end of the 19th century; according to the DHR Architectural Survey Form the resource is no longer extant. Additionally, one archeological site (44PW0249) is located immediately across Broad Run, approximately 500 feet west of the Doves Landing project area. The site is recorded as a Middle Archaic prehistoric basecamp and has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by DHR staff. Relevant resource forms are included in Appendix I.

In addition to the resources discussed above, five archeological sites and 12 architectural resources have been previously recorded within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area (Tables 1 and 2).

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

DHR SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44PW0246	Artifact Scatter	19th Century: 4th Quarter, 20th Century: 1st Quarter	Not Evaluated
44PW0247	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44PW0248	Camp, Base	Late Woodland	Not Evaluated
44PW0249	Camp, Base	Middle Archaic	Eligible
44PW1246	Unknown; County Courthouse, Jail, School, Tavern/Inn	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th Century	Not Evaluated
44PW1247	Civil War Entrenchments or Mining Pits	19th Century, 20th Century	Not Evaluated

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

DHR RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
076-0021*ǂ¡	Brentsville Courthouse and Jail	Courthouse	1822	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
076-0222	**Sinclair Mill Site**	**Mill**	**19th Century**	**No Longer Extant**
076-0025*	Hatcher's Memmorial Baptist Church	Church/Chapel	1847	Not Evaluated
076-0031*ǂ	The Brent House, White House	Single Dwelling	Ca 1822	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
076-0228	Steel Truss Bridge across Cedar Run	Bridge	1925	Not Evaluated
076-0247*	The Cottage in the Yard	Single Dwelling	Ca 1822	Not Evaluated
076-0249	Roanoke Truss Bridge # 6041	Bridge	1930	Not Eligible
076-0278*	Brentsville Schoolhouse	School	Ca 1928	Not Evaluated
076-0317	St. James Episcopal Cemetery	Cemetery	Ca 1847	Not Evaluated
076-0336	Keys Family Cemetery	Cemetery	Ca 1890	Not Evaluated
076-0338*	Brentsville Historic District	Historic District	Ca 1822	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
076-5461	Bridge #6049, Brentsville Rd (Rt 649) over Broad Run	Bridge	Ca 1957	Not Eligible

Resource in bold within the project area
***Resource associated with the Brentsville Historic District**
ǂResource associated with Civil War Properties in Prince William County,
¡Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Of the archeological sites recorded within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area, only one (44PW0249) is eligible for listing in the NRHP; the site was discussed above. Of the architectural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area, three (DHR Resources 076-0021, 076-0031, and 076-0338) are listed in the NRHP and the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). The Brentsville Courthouse and Jail (DHR Resource 076-0021) and the Brent House/White House (DHR Resource 076-0031) are

located within the Brentsville Historic District (DHR Resource 076-0338). All three resources date to circa 1822 and are located approximately 3,000 feet to the west of the project area. Three other resources (DHR Resources 076-0025, 076-0278, and 076-0278) are considered contributing resources to the Brentsville Historic District and should also be considered eligible; these three resources have not been individually evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE PROBABILITY

The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the project area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection. This has not been field verified.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief in close proximity to water. The study area is considered to have a high probability of containing prehistoric resources, based on the generally low-relief topography within portions of the project area and the proximity of the property to the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run and the Occoquan River.

Typically, if prehistoric sites are present within the project area on the ridge tops or uplands, they are likely to be confined to the plow zone and are not likely to require work beyond the recordation done at the Phase I level, as plowing disturbs the context of Native American artifacts reducing the information potential of a particular site. However, in our opinion, as the proposed development is associated with improvements to and expansion of a Prince William County park, the threshold for additional work for prehistoric sites in these settings would likely be lower, compared to other commercial and residential development projects. Prehistoric sites found outside of an upland setting (e.g., floodplain) or in unplowed contexts would require additional work if preserved deposits are identified.

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

No dwellings are shown within the project area or immediate vicinity on the 1820 Wood Map; however, Maddox's Mill is shown within or near the eastern project area (Exhibit 4). The 1862 McDowell Map shows the dwellings of Goodwin and Davis along the south side of an unnamed road following the general alignment of modern-day Doves Lane, and Sinclair's Mill is shown in the eastern project area east of Cedar Run (Exhibit 5). The 1901 Brown Map shows the dwellings of F. Borobaugh, L. Molair, and R. Molair just south of modern-day Doves Lane; Sinclair's Mill continues to be shown (Exhibit 6). Aerial imagery from 1937 shows the project area as a mix of plowed and fallow fields, forested, or within what appears to be early successional growth (Exhibit 7). A farmstead

is visible within the southeastern project area in 1937, and dwellings are apparent adjacent to the northern project area along Doves Lane (Exhibit 7). The farmstead within the project area continues to be shown on subsequent United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as late as 1998 (see Exhibit 2). Two buildings are shown within the far eastern project area on the 1941 Independent Hill, VA quadrangle (Exhibit 8) and continue to be shown until 1969, after which time one building is shown in this area and continues to be shown as late as 1998 (see Exhibit 2). Another building appears within the northern project area along the east side of an unimproved road on the 1956 USGS quadrangle (Exhibit 9). A second building appears in this area on the 1984 USGS quadrangle (Exhibit 10); another building is shown in the northwestern project area on this map but appears to be erroneously mapped, based on aerial imagery. Based on this map review, in our opinion the project area has a high probability of containing 19th- and 20th-century archeological resources.

Nineteenth-century sites, if present within the project area, will likely require additional archeological work. This is particularly true of enslaved African American or tenant dwellings as these site types have been less intensively studied. Typically, 20th-century sites are not likely to be considered significant unless they contain unique, intact cultural materials that would contribute new research information. However, in our opinion, as the proposed development is associated with improvements to and expansion of a Prince William County park, the threshold for additional work for 20th-century sites would likely be lower compared to other commercial and residential development projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If impacts to Waters of the United States are planned in association with the development of the project area, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) ***can*** require you conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation that is subject to review by the DHR to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Action of 1966 (as amended) in conjunction with obtaining a Clean Water Act Permit. A Phase I cultural resources investigation ***could*** also be required in association with any project that involves federal funding, loans, permits, and/or licenses; under this scenario, the federal agency associated with the undertaking (HUD, FCC, FHA, etc.) ***can*** require a Phase I cultural resources investigation that is subject to review by the DHR to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Prince William County ***will likely*** require a Phase I cultural resources investigation at the locations of any ground disturbance associated with development of the park, at a minimum. However, as the proposed development is associated with improvements to and expansion of a Prince William County park, it is also possible the County will require a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the entire property to establish an inventory of cultural resources within County-owned parkland. Therefore, we recommend coordination with Prince William County staff to determine the level of effort that will be required regarding cultural resource studies in association with the proposed project.

L:\31000s\31800\31858.01\Admin\03-ARCH\Report\2021-24-11_HIST_DovesLanding.docx

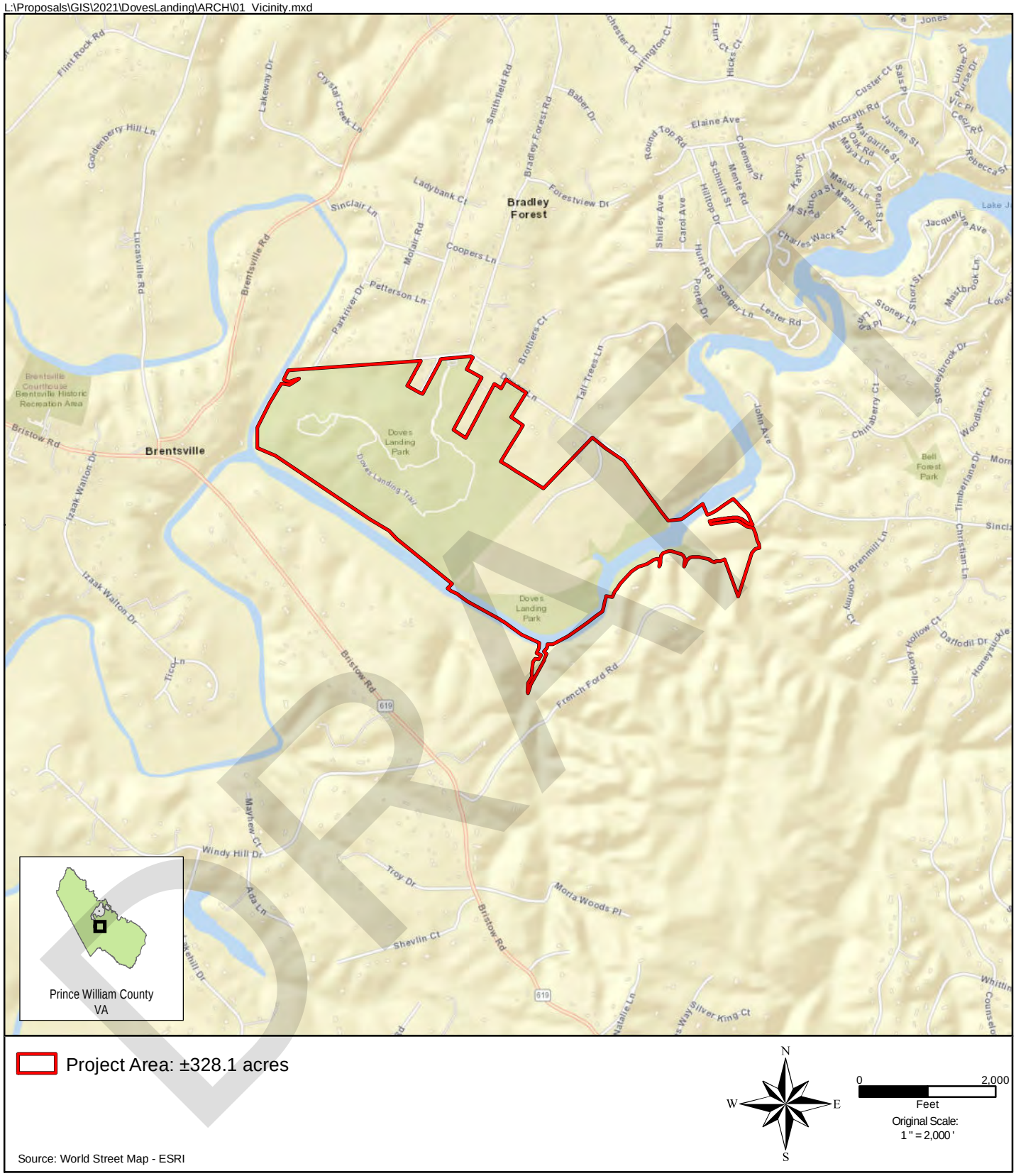


Exhibit 1: Vicinity Map

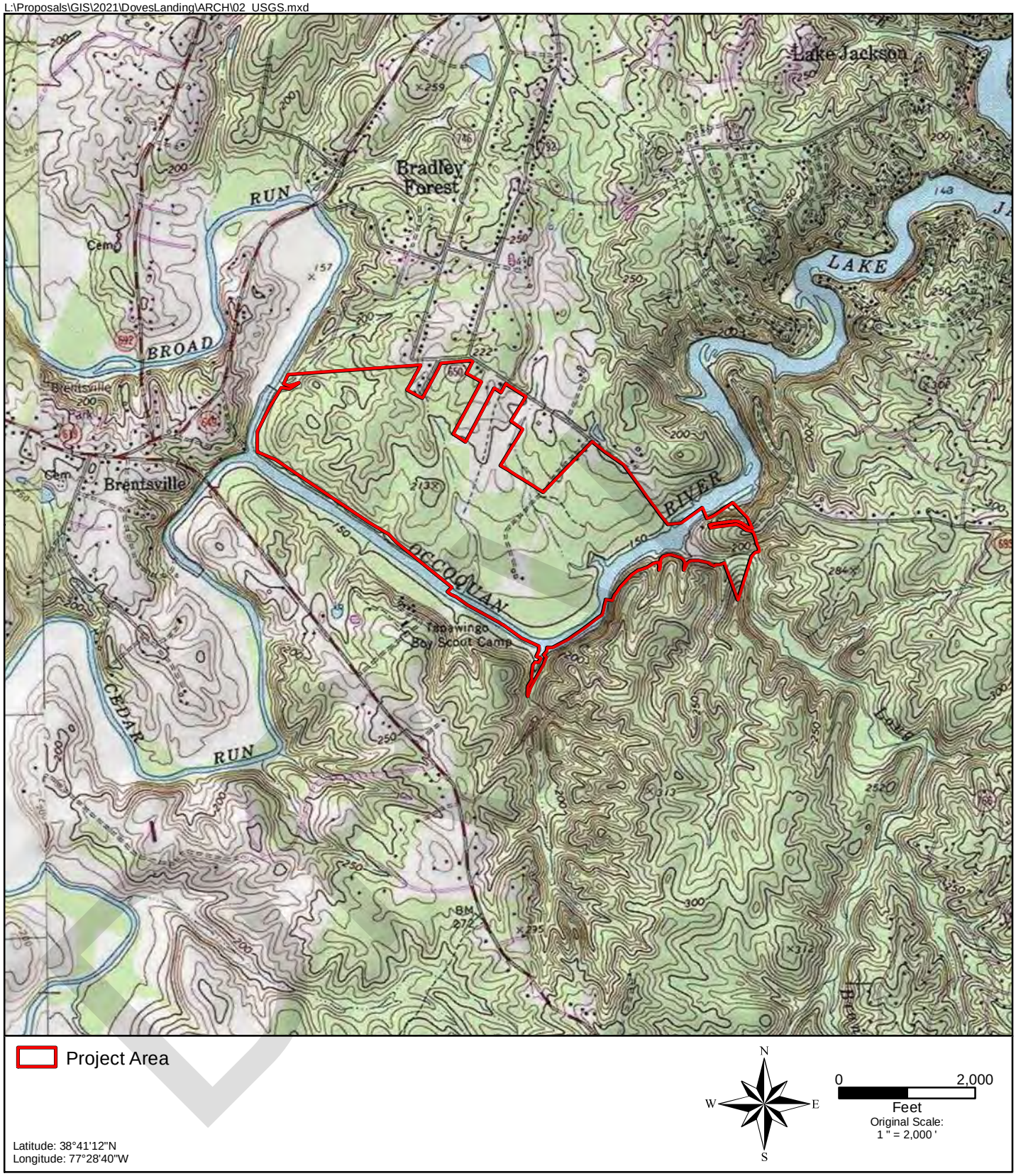


Exhibit 2: 1998 USGS Independent Hill, VA Quadrangle

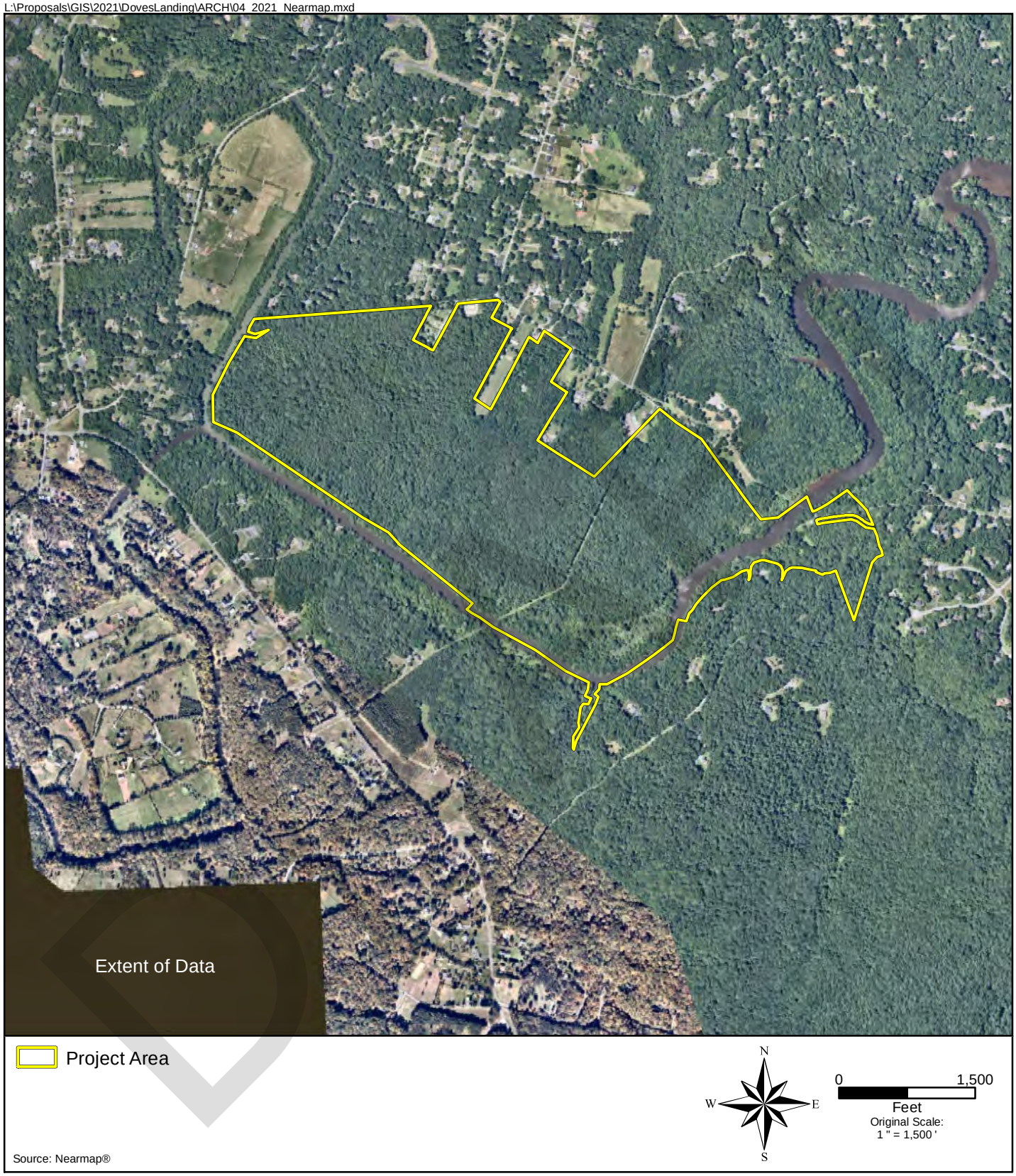


Exhibit 3: June 2021 Natural Color Imagery

L:\Proposals\GIS\2021\DovesLanding\ARCH\07_1820_Wood.mxd

Source: Wood, John. *Prince William County. Surveyed and drawn under the direction of John Wood*.1820. Map. Board of Public Works. Library of Virginia.

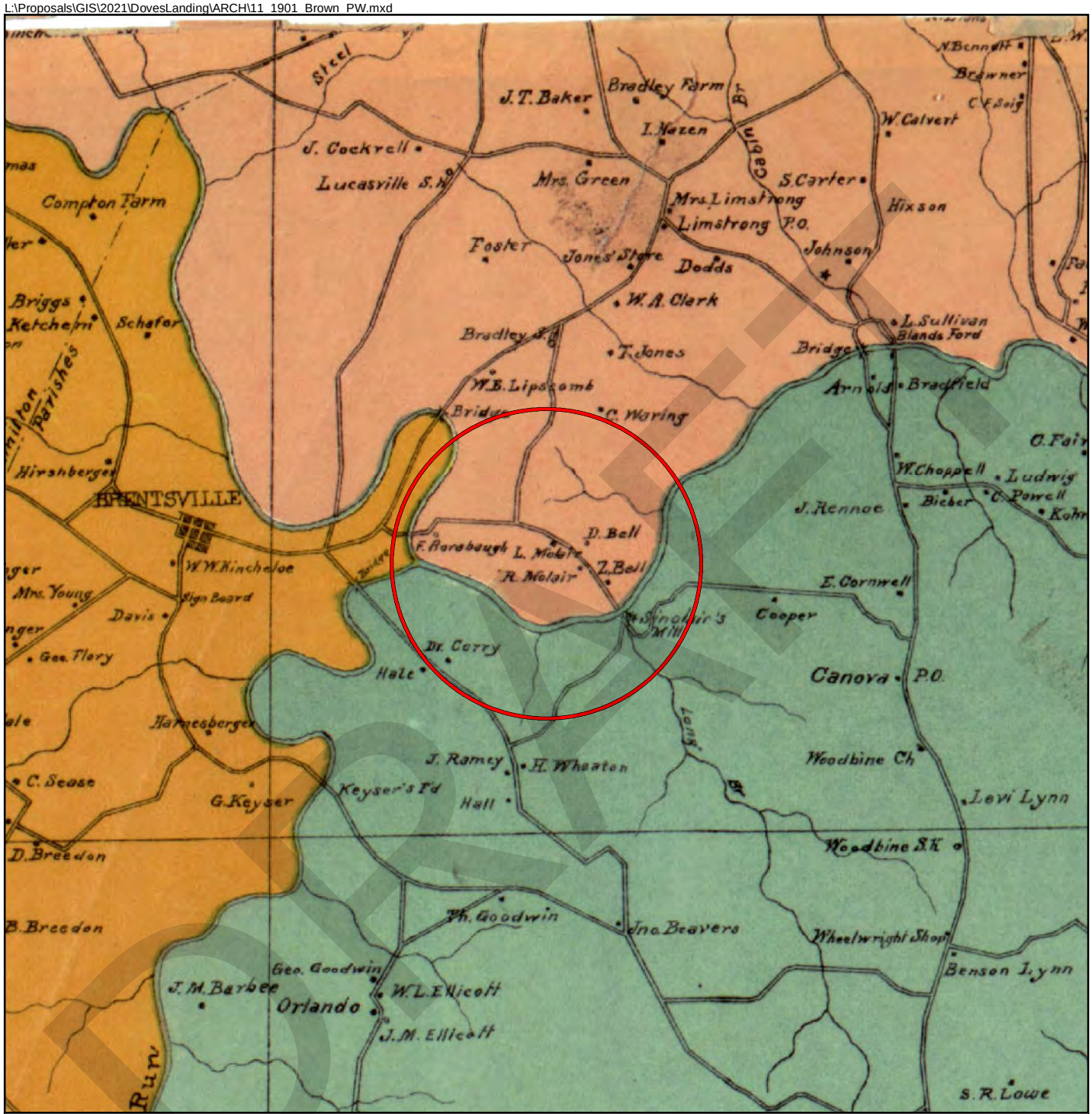
Exhibit 4: 1820 John Wood Map, Prince William County, VA

L:\Proposals\GIS\2021\DovesLanding\ARCH\08_1862_McDowell.mxd

Source: United States Corps Of Topographical Engineers, Irvin McDowell, and J Schedler. *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington*. [Washington, D.C.?: s.n, 1862] Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/91685687/.

Exhibit 5: 1862 McDowell Map, Northeast Virginia and Washington, D.C.

L:\Proposals\GIS\2021\DovesLanding\ARCH\11_1901_Brown_PW.mxd



Source: Brown, Wm. H. *Map of Prince William County, Virginia: compiled from U.S. Geological Survey and other data and corrected with the assistance of reliable residents of the county.* Wash. D.C.: A. B. Graham Photo. Lith, 1901. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/2006700181/.

Exhibit 6: 1901 Brown Map, Prince William County, VA

L:\Proposals\GIS\2021\DovesLanding\ARCH\13_1937_Prince_William.mxd

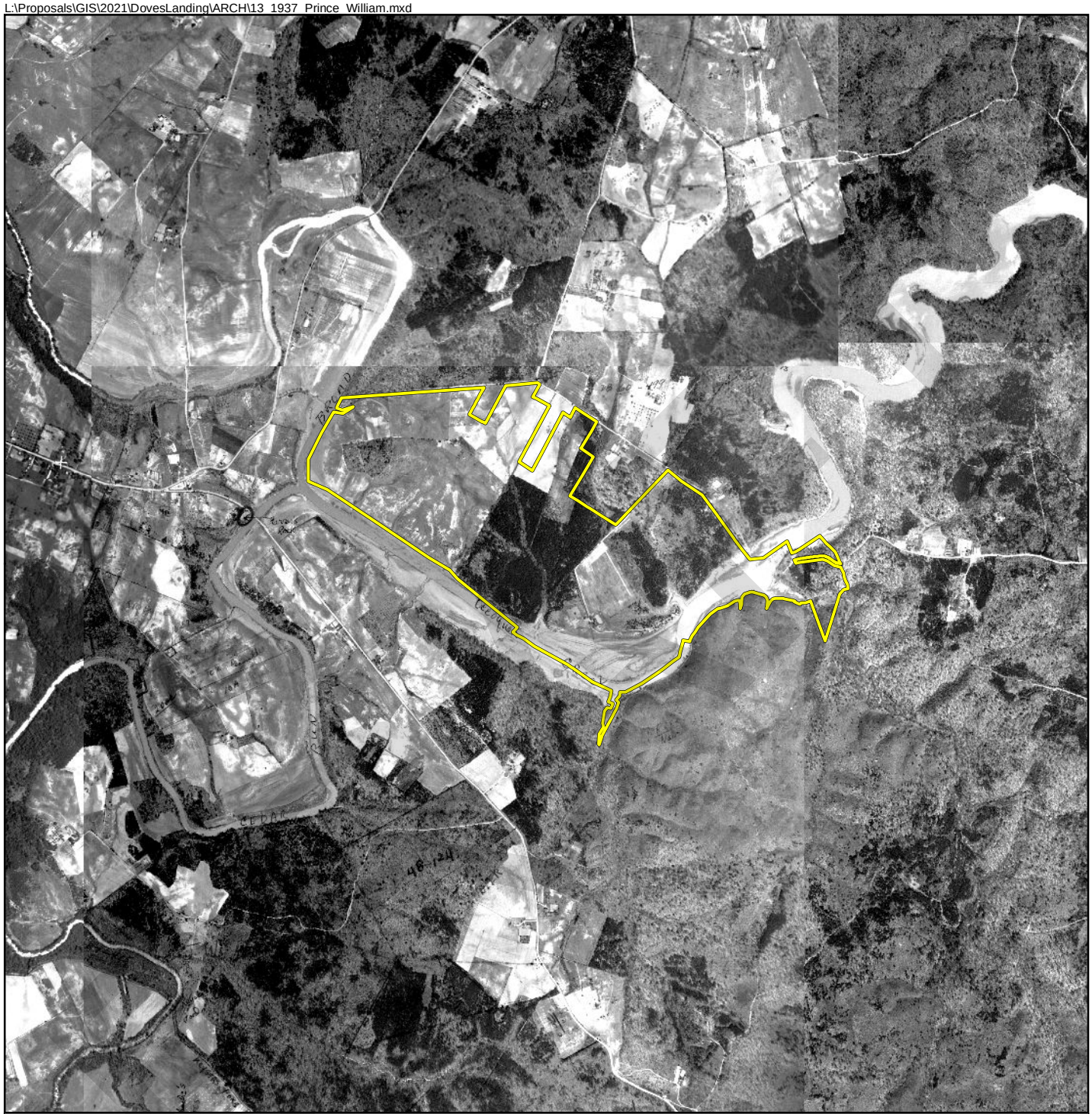


Exhibit 7: Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery

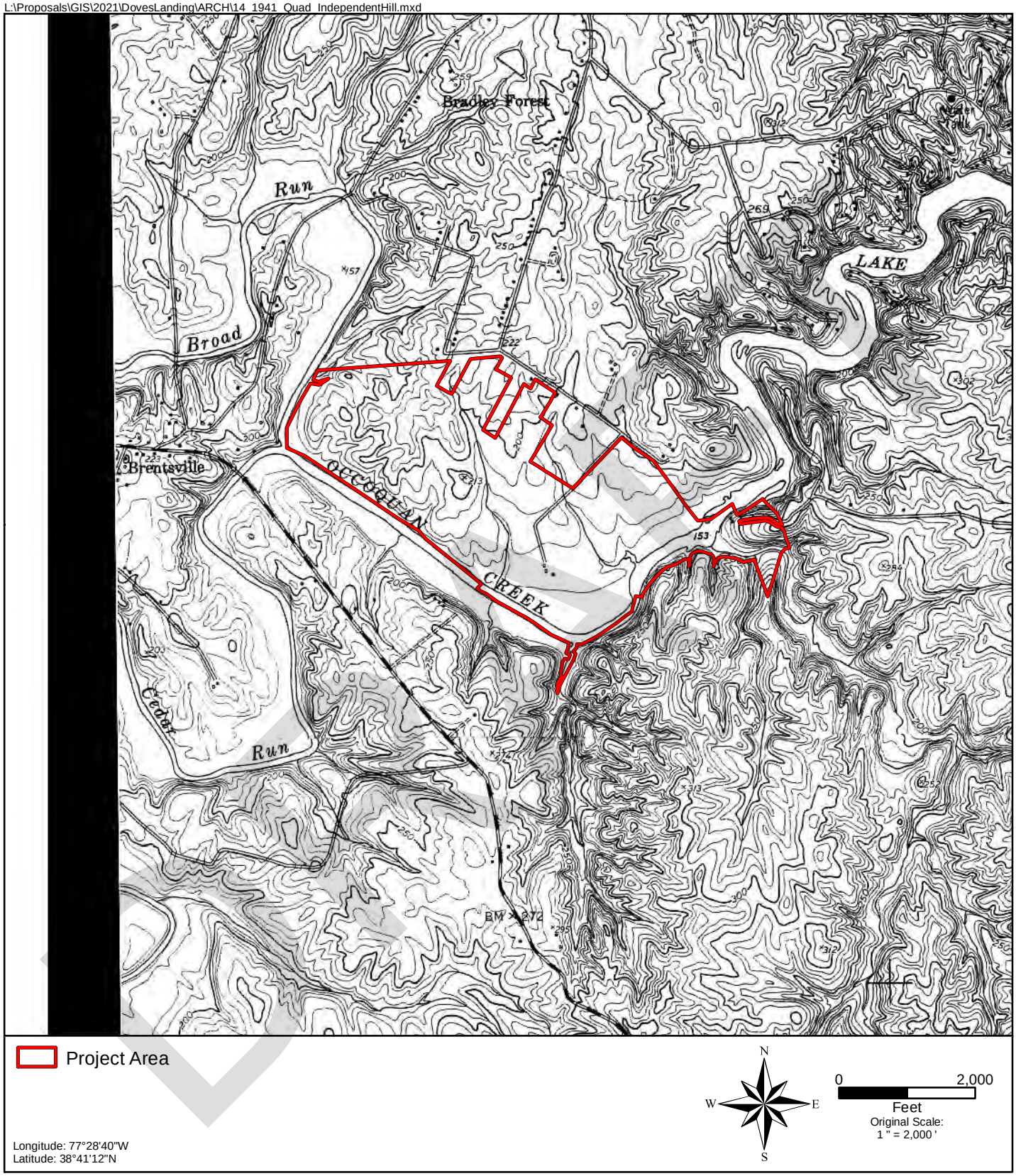


Exhibit 8: 1941 USGS Independent Hill, VA Quadrangle

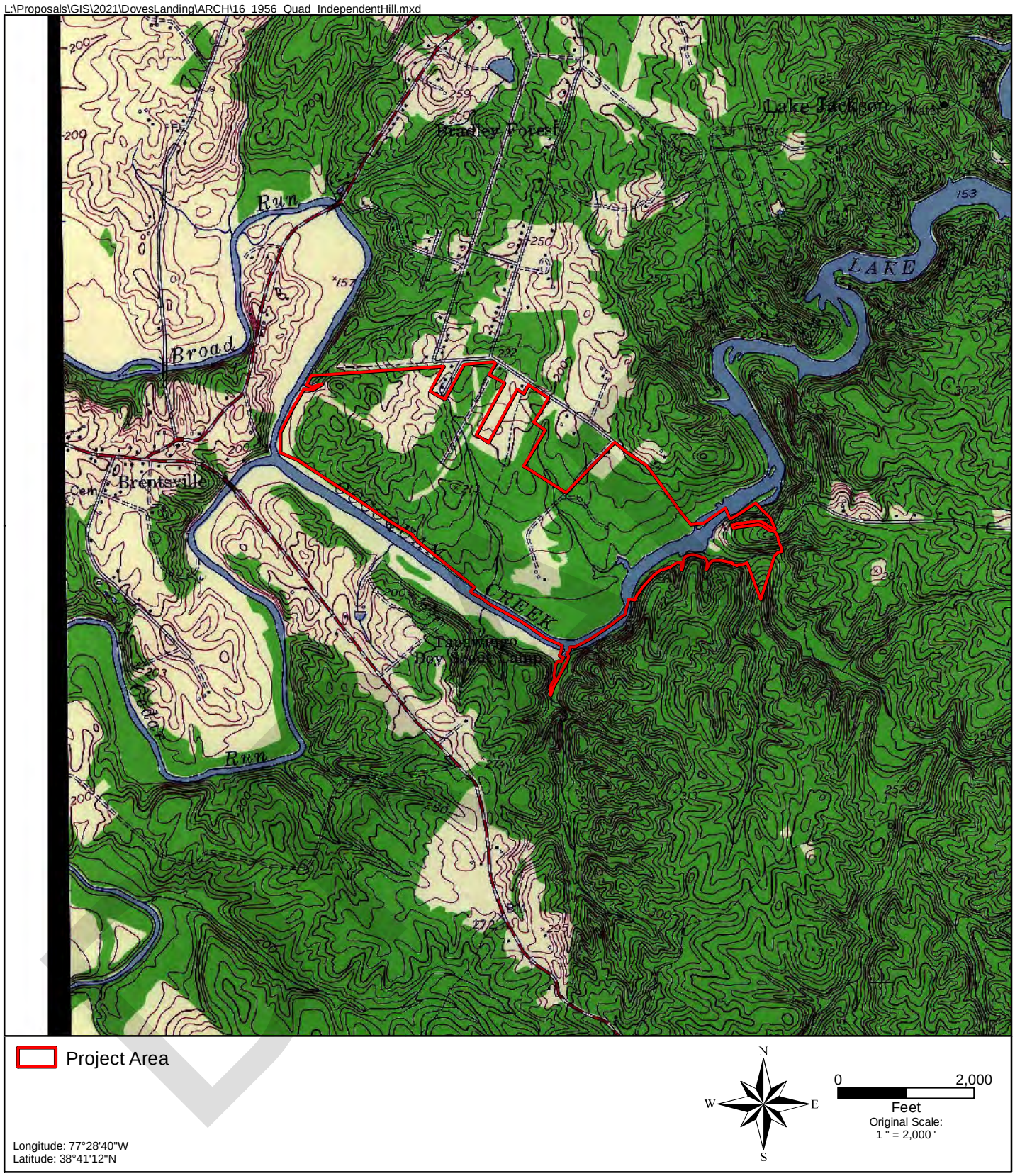


Exhibit 9: 1956 USGS Independent Hill, VA Quadrangle

L:\Proposals\GIS\2021\DovesLanding\ARCH\20_1984_Quad_IndependentHill.mxd

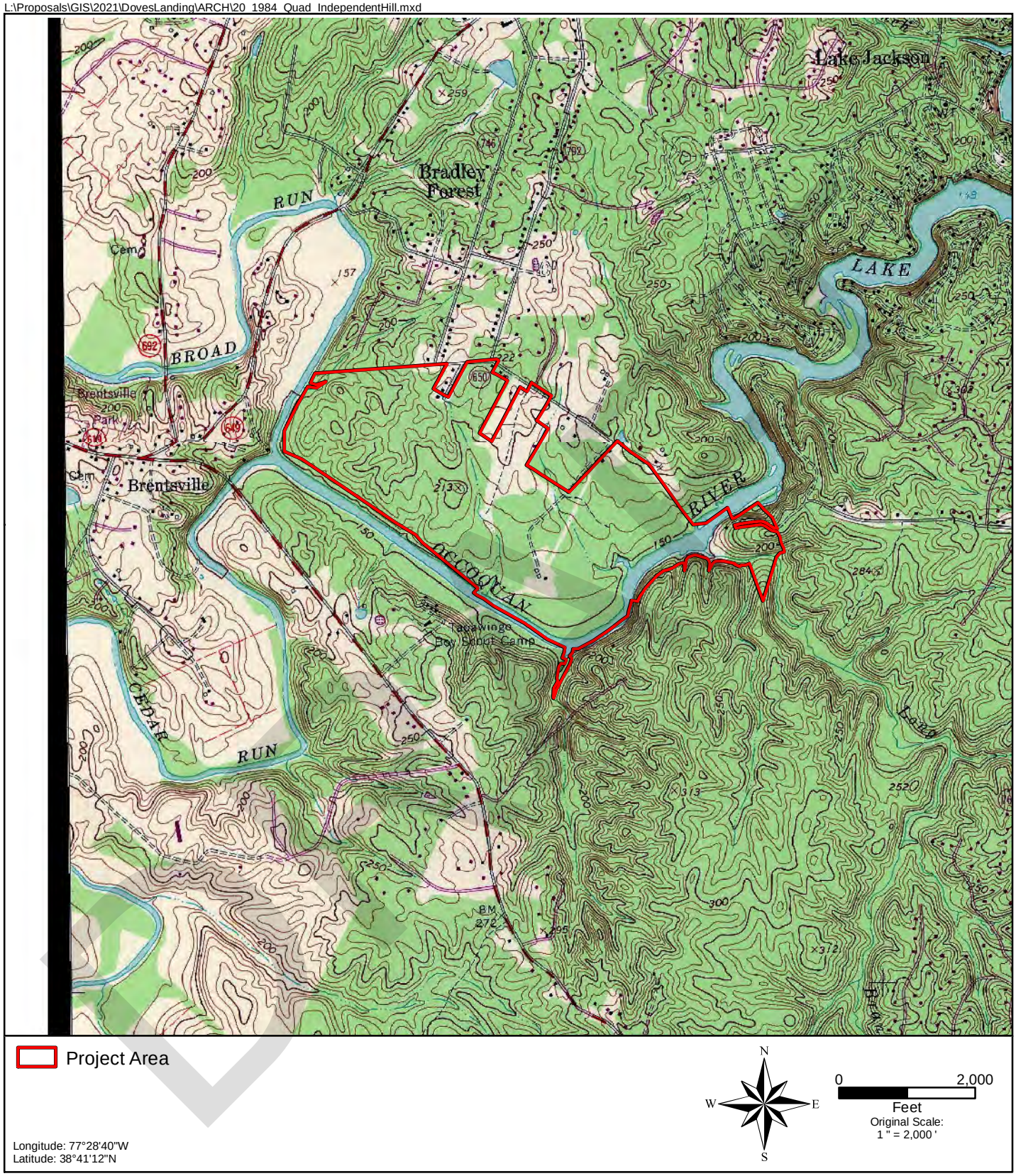


Exhibit 10: 1984 USGS Independent Hill, VA Quadrangle

Appendix I
Cultural Resource Forms

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Historic	Sinclair Mill Site

Property Evaluation Status

The Primary Resource is no longer extant.

Property Addresses

Current - 8708 Sinclair Mill Road Route 695

County/Independent City(s): Prince William (County)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 20112, 20181
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*
USGS Quad(s): INDEPENDENT HILL

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural
Acreage: *No Data*
Site Description:

Located on the south bank of the Occoquan River, just south of Lake Jackson, on a parcel that lies off the western end of Sinclair Mill Road.

Property Event Type:

Destroyed

Surveyor Assessment:

According to some notes taken by Frances Jones on January 14, 1980, there is nothing left on the site, and there has not been anything on the site since the 1950's. The original mill was built by the Sinclair family, circa 1850, and was replaced at the end of the 19th century by George W. Bell. Mr. Bell also had a house on the site which has been replaced by a new log house. In 1980, Mrs. Devine owned the property. She still may be the owner.

Surveyor Recommendation: *No Data*

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Resource Type: Mill
NR Resource Type: Building
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction:
Date Source: *No Data*
Historic Time Period: *No Data*
Historic Context(s): Industry/Processing/Extraction
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Demolished
Threats to Resource: Demolition
Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

1987: The site is quite a distance from the end of Sinclair Mill Road. The property is fenced and the gate is locked, so the surveyor was unable to visit the site.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Frazier Assoc.-Bill Polhill
Organization/Company: Frazier Associates
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: 6/1/1987
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

Frances Jones's notes recorded 1/14/80.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Property Notes:

No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: November 24, 2021

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 6500 - 3001 B.C.E
Site Type(s): Camp, base
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: INDEPENDENT HILL
County/Independent City: Prince William (County)
Physiographic Province: No Data
Elevation: No Data
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: No Data
Slope: No Data
Acreage: No Data
Landform: Other
Ownership Status: No Data
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Camp, base
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Middle Archaic Period
Start Year: -6500
End Year: -3001
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44PW0249
Staff Name: Archaeology Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 12/31/2020
Staff Comment 2020-4616

Event Type: Other

Project Staff/Notes:
No artifacts reported to support original Late Archaic temporal designation.
Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: WMCAR
Survey Date: 5/6/1997
Survey Description:
Artifacts were recovered through surface collection along the top of the bluff above the rock out-croppings, particularly along a road cut used by recreational vehicles to reach the confluence of Broad and Cedar Runs which empty into Occoquan Creek.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Road	*No Data*	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: No Data
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Surface Testing
Specimens Collected: No
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
Quartz flakes, rhyolite flake, quartz unifacially modified flake, quartz debitage, and a quartz Halifax (?) projectile point fragment.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: No Data
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: No Data
Survey Report Information:
An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Cedar Run, Prince William County, Virginia by Anthony F. Opperman and James G. Harrison III; on file at the VHLCRCA, Yorktown.
Survey Report Repository: VDHR
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: MAI
Survey Date: 6/14/1984
Survey Description:
No Data

Threats to Resource: No Data
Site Conditions: No Data
Survey Strategies: No Data
Specimens Collected: No Data
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No Data
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
No Data
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: No Data
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: No Data
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: No Data
Survey Report Information:
No Data
Survey Report Repository: No Data
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

OCTOBER 2024

Dewberry