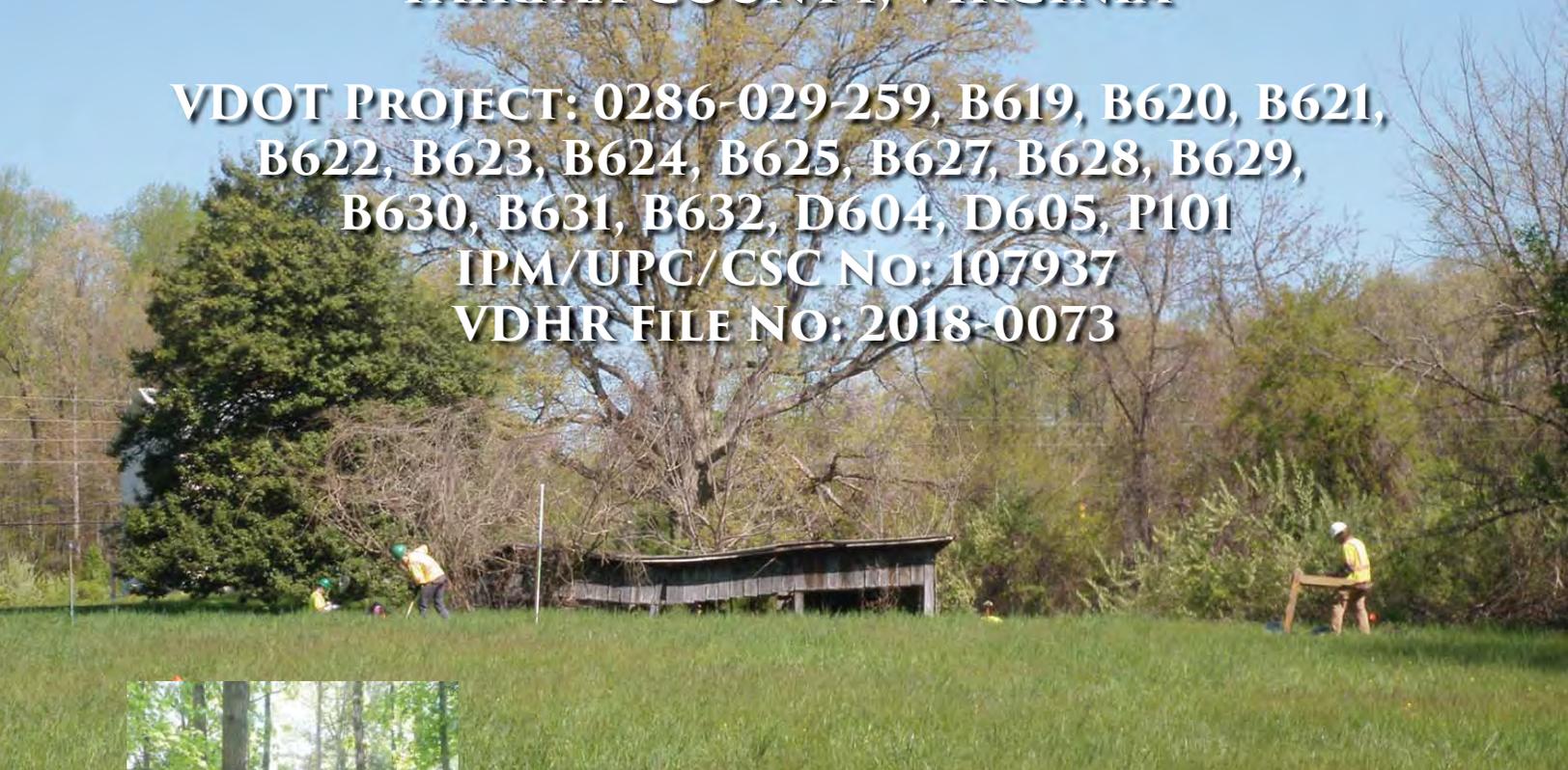


# CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE FAIRFAX COUNTY PARKWAY (ROUTE 286) WIDENING PROJECT FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VDOT PROJECT: 0286-029-259, B619, B620, B621,  
B622, B623, B624, B625, B627, B628, B629,  
B630, B631, B632, D604, D605, P101  
IPM/UPC/CSC No: 107937  
VDHR FILE No: 2018-0073



PREPARED FOR  
**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
NOVA DISTRICT**  
FAIRFAX, VA

PREPARED BY  
**COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP, INC.**  
ALEXANDRIA, VA



**FINAL REPORT  
AUGUST 2018**



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE  
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Prepared for

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Final Report

August 2018



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## ABSTRACT

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is planning to undertake a 5.6-mile long project to widen the Fairfax County Parkway (Route 286) between Interstate 66 (I-66) and Ox Road (Route 123) from four lanes to six lanes, including grade-separated interchanges in the vicinity of Popes Creek Road Intersection and a portion of Shirley Gate Road Extension. On behalf of the VDOT, Commonwealth Heritage Group conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) for this project that included limited historic background research, a reconnaissance architectural survey, and an archaeological survey.

The archaeological survey included a walkover survey and the excavation of 1,888 STs at 50-ft intervals and 245 radial STs at 25-ft intervals within the direct effects or Archaeology APE. Sixty-seven STs and 84 radial STs were positive for prehistoric and historic artifacts. Eighteen previously identified sites were revisited and shovel tested (44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, 44FX2054, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX2702, 44FX2755, 44FX3098, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, and Popes Head Creek #7). Additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0659, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX3098, 44FX3419 and 44FX3420. Popes Head Creek #7 is a prehistoric site reported in the Fairfax County Park Authority's (FCPA's) Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch (CRMPB) files, but no other information on the site was provided to Commonwealth. Because no artifacts and subsurface features were identified during the current survey and the lack of any information about artifacts previously identified by FCPA, Commonwealth did not assign a VDHR trinomial state site number to the site. Six new prehistoric sites were encountered during the archaeological survey (Sites 44FX3856, 44FX3857, 44FX3858, 44FX3859, 44FX3860, 44FX3861). Metal detection was conducted on the portions of the Archaeology APE within Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0659, and 44FX2755, and adjacent to Site 44FX2311, as well as within other possible camp locations at Popes Head Creek.

Sites 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, 44FX2054, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX2702, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, 44FX3856, 44FX3857, 44FX3858, 44FX3859, 44FX3860, and 44FX3861 lack integrity and research potential. Site 44FX3098 lacks research potential. Commonwealth recommends that these sites are not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The portions of Sites 44FX0234 and 44FX2755 that fall within the Archaeology APE lacks integrity and Commonwealth recommends that they do not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the sites. The proposed undertaking is not anticipated to impact potentially significant archaeological deposits at these sites.

The architectural survey included reconnaissance level documentation of 46 resources. One of these, Winfield Farm (029-0945), was previously determined not eligible. There was a previously documented, but unevaluated resource as well, Legato School (029-0129). Forty-four previously undocumented resources were identified as part of this survey. Commonwealth recommends no changes in the eligibility status of the resource previously determined not eligible. Commonwealth recommends the previously unevaluated, and unidentified resources as not eligible for the NRHP.

Commonwealth evaluated the APE vicinity as a potential historic district or smaller historic districts. Within the APE, the buildings are from a variety of periods, styles, and associations. They represent early nineteenth century residential dwellings, early to late twentieth century residential buildings, and mid-twentieth century through early twenty-first century commercial buildings. There are no shared linkages of association, design, and history between the buildings over fifty years of age within the APE.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is planning to undertake a 5.6-mile long project to widen the Fairfax County Parkway (Route 286) between Interstate 66 (I-66) and Ox Road (Route 123) from four lanes to six lanes, including grade-separated interchanges in the vicinity of Popes Creek Road Intersection and a portion of Shirley Gate Road Extension. The project also includes Shared Use Paths (SUPs) and does not preclude future High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) additions or conversion. On behalf of the VDOT, Commonwealth Heritage Group conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) for this project that included limited historic background research, a reconnaissance architectural survey, and an archaeological survey.

The 737.6-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeology is the area with potential for direct effects encompassing a corridor centered on the existing Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 1). It mainly includes all areas within 100 feet (ft) from the edge of the existing pavement to either side of the Fairfax County Parkway and relevant intersections and interchanges. The Archaeology APE also includes the proposed Shirley Gate Extension on new Right-of-Way (ROW) from Fairfax County Parkway to the future Fairfax County Park Access Road entrance, as shown in the Fairfax County Department of Transportation (FCDOT) Shirley Gate Road Extended Corridor Planning Study (dated 19 July 2016), as well as revised plans dated 30 May 2018. The archaeological survey included walkover, shovel test, and metal detection surveys.

The APE for architecture is the area with potential for indirect effects and encompasses all above-ground resources (dwellings, buildings, bridges, districts, and battlefields) in those areas extending 300 ft to either side of Fairfax County Parkway and included intersections (Figure 2). At the location of cross streets, the Architectural APE extends 200 feet in either direction from the Fairfax County Parkway to cover areas where intersection improvements may be planned.

A portion of the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill Battlefield (VDHR Resource 029-0162) and 19 previously recorded sites fall within the Archaeology APE (Figure 1). Previously identified sites include 44FX0659, 44FX3098, 44FX2702, 44FX2305, Popes Head Creek #7 (from Fairfax County Park Authority's [FCPA's] Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch [CRMPB] files), 44FX2310, 44FX2021, 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0661, 44FX0440, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, 44FX0446, 44FX2755, 44FX0447, and 44FX2054. Site 44FX2021 has been determined by VDHR to be not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and was destroyed by the previous construction of Fairfax County Parkway. The other 18 sites have not been evaluated by VDHR. The other 18 sites were revisited and shovel tested to determine the level of preservation and to provide updated management recommendations.

The archaeological survey also included a reconnaissance level metal detection survey of the portions of the Archaeology APE determined to have potential for Civil War-related resources. These included portions of the Archaeology APE that fall within or are adjacent to Site 44FX0659 (earthworks associated with VDHR Resource 029-0162, the Chantilly/Ox Hill

Battlefield), the portion of the APE adjacent to Site 44FX2311 and within other possible camp locations at Popes Creek, and at Site 44FX0234 and 44FX2755 associated with a Federal camp and fortification defending Fairfax Station.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological or architectural resources within the APE, and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The survey was designed to comply with VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Sarah G. Traum conducted the architectural fieldwork between on 16 and 17 April and 20 June 2018. Erin Godwin, Charles Simpson, Jonathan Fleming, Ben Snyder, Kara Jonas, and Matt Kinsey under the direction of Cynthia V. Goode and William B. Arnold conducted the fieldwork for the archaeological survey between 11 April and 22 May as well as between 25 and 29 June 2018. Cynthia Goode, Charles Goode, and Sarah G. Traum prepared the report. Sarah Ruch and Rob Schultz prepared the graphics. Joseph F. Balicki served as project manager.

## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE lies in the Piedmont Physiographic Province, which is characterized by gently rolling hills overlying sedimentary rock metamorphosed in the Late Precambrian and Early Paleozoic periods (Zen and Walker 2000:14). The APE is located in the Potomac River basin, part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. It crosses a number of streams including Piney Branch, Popes Head Creek, and several of Popes Head Creek's smaller tributaries.

Upland soils in the Archaeology APE include Glenelg, Hattontown, and Orange silt loams, Fairfax, Meadowville, and Wheaton loams, Urban land, and soils belonging to the Wheaton-Meadowville, Wheaton-Glenelg, Wheaton-Fairfax, Urban land-Wheaton, Hattontown-Orange, and Kingstowne-Beltsville complexes (Web Soil Survey 2018). The Wheaton and Fairfax soil series consists of very deep to deep well-drained soils formed from residuum weathered from schist and gneiss found on nearly level and sloping uplands. The Glenelg soil series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed from residuum weathered from micaceous schist found on nearly level and very steep dissected uplands. The Hattontown soil series consists of very deep, well-drained to moderately well-drained soils formed from residuum weathered from diabase and basalt found on upland interfluves. The Meadowville soil series consists of very deep, well-drained to moderately well-drained soils found on undulating to rolling uplands. The similar Orange soil series consists of deep, somewhat poorly-drained to moderately well-drained drained soils found on upland interfluves. Both were formed in local alluvium and/or underlying residuum weathered from basic and acid rocks. The Beltsville soil series consists of very deep, moderately well-drained soils formed from silty eolian over loamy fluvio-marine deposits found on upland interfluves. The Kingstowne soil series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed from marine sediments found on upland interfluves. The Kingstowne-Beltsville complex consists of Coastal Plain soils and its irregular for them to be found in the Piedmont.

Floodplain and drainageway soils in the Archaeology APE include Codorus and Hatboro soils and Sumerduck loams. The Codorus soil series consists of very deep, moderately well-drained and somewhat poorly-drained soils. The similar Hatboro soil series consists of very deep, poorly-drained soils. Both were formed from materials weathered from mostly metamorphic and crystalline rocks and are found on floodplains. The Sumerduck soil series consists of very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly-drained soils formed from alluvium from schist, phyllite, metamonzonite, and gneiss found in drainageways. Slopes within the Archaeology APE range from 0 to 45 percent.



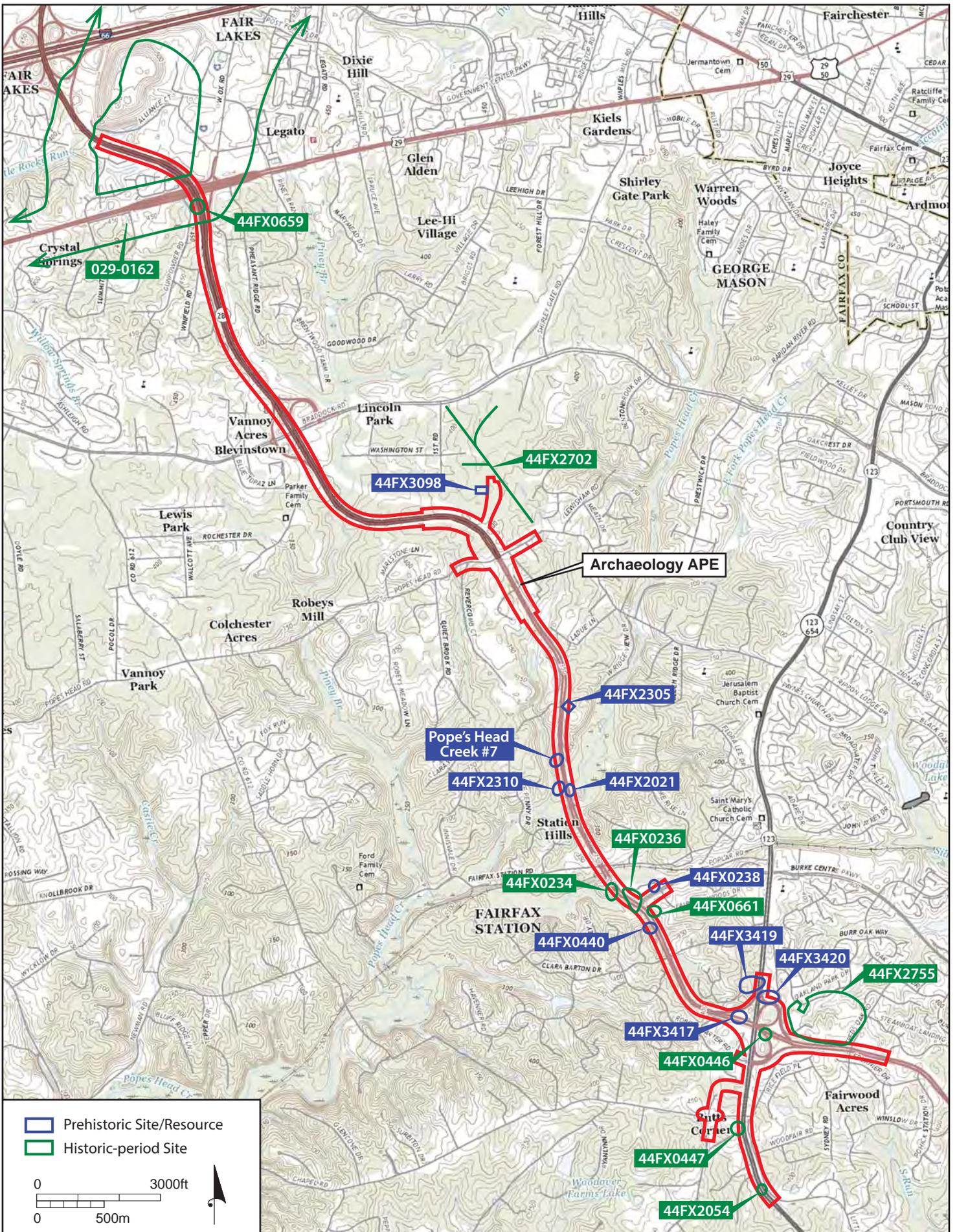


Figure 1. The location of the Archaeology APE and previously recorded archaeological sites on a detail of the 2016 USGS Fairfax, VA. and Manassas, VA. 7.5-minute quadrangles (USGS 2016a, 2016b).



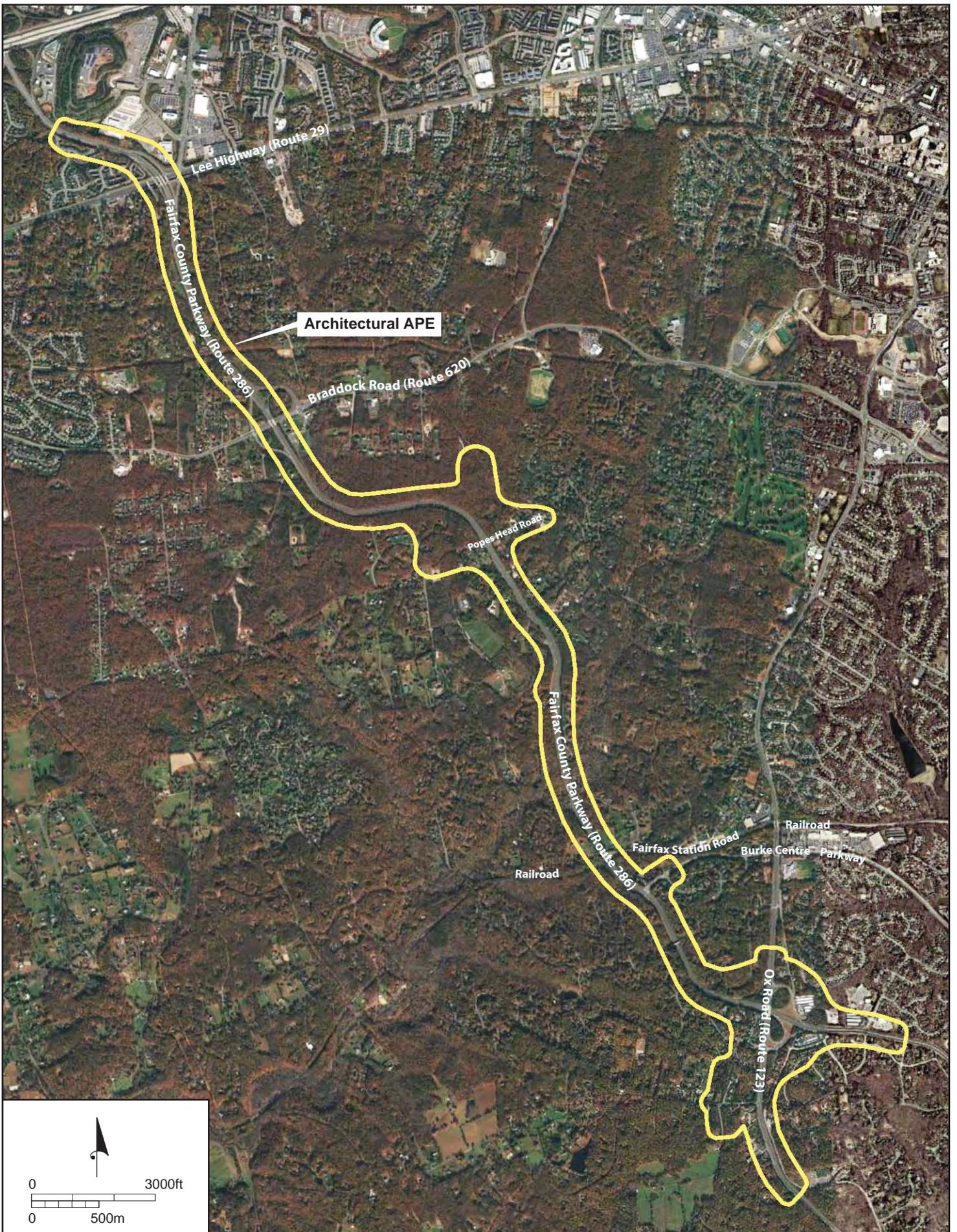


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the Architectural APE for the Fairfax Parkway report.



## 2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 2.1 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE APE

A portion of the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill Battlefield (VDHR Resource 029-0162) and 19 previously recorded sites fall within the Archaeology APE (Figure 1, Table 1). Previously identified sites include 44FX0659, 44FX3098, 44FX2702, 44FX2305, Popes Head Creek #7 (from FCPACRMPB files), 44FX2310, 44FX2021, 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0661, 44FX0440, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, 44FX0446, 44FX2755, 44FX0447, and 44FX2054. Site 44FX2021 has been evaluated and VDHR determined that it was ineligible for the NRHP. None of the other sites have been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

**Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites that intersect with the APE.**

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
44FX0234	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Earthworks	Possible Confederate trench 100 meters (m) long with breastworks on the eastern side	Not Evaluated
44FX0236	Early Woodland	Camp	Piscataway point, quartz debitage and bifaces	Not Evaluated
	Unknown historic-period	Possible dwelling	None noted; ornamental plants observed	
44FX0238	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	1 quartz core	Not Evaluated
44FX0440	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz outcrop surrounded by quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX0446	2nd half 19th to 2nd half 20th century	Dwelling	Possible cellar pit with a few brick fragments	Not Evaluated
44FX0447	2nd half 19th to 4th quarter 20th century	Dwelling	Scatter of 20th-century building materials including tiles, shingles, and brick	Not Evaluated
44FX0659	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Earthworks	Large pit overlooking the Battle of Chantilly, stoneware sherds	Not Evaluated
44FX0661	3rd and 4th quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Barn	Rectangular area cut into hillside, plow blade, horseshoe, cut nails	Not Evaluated
44FX2021	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz and rhyolite debitage	Determined Not Eligible by VDHR in 1993
44FX2054	Indeterminate prehistoric	Not listed	Quartz flake	Not Evaluated
	2nd half 19th century	Dwelling, trash pit	Pearlware and stoneware sherds, dark green bottle glass, oyster shell	
44FX2305	Middle to Late	Camp	Savannah River points, Holmes	Not Evaluated

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
	Archaic, Middle Woodland		points, Piscataway points, unidentified ceramics, and quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, hornfels, and chert debitage, FCR and hammerstones	
44FX2310	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	5 quartz flakes	Not Evaluated
44FX2702	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Road	No artifacts	Not Evaluated
44FX2755	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Military camp	Ferrous metal fragments and cut nails	Not Evaluated
44FX3098	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	15 quartz debitage and one quartz core	Not Evaluated
44FX3417	Early to Middle Archaic, Early Woodland to Middle Woodland	Camp	Palmer, Normanskill, Halifax, Potts, Lamoka, and unidentified lanceolate, lobate, and corner-notched points, quartz and rhyolite debitage, one blue shell-edged pearlware sherd	Not Evaluated
44FX3419	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz cores, scrapers, and debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3420	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Unidentified quartz point, scraper, and debitage	Not Evaluated
Popes Head Creek #7 (067-4P6)	Indeterminate prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Not Evaluated

Eight of the sites are prehistoric temporary campsites dating to an indeterminate time period. Site 44FX0238 was identified by Mike Johnson in 1980 and consisted of one “softball-size quartz core with three distinct primary flake scars.” This site has likely been destroyed by residential construction. Site 44FX0440 was identified in 1980 as a surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts around a quartz outcrop. The site was revisited in 1982 after construction had occurred and the outcrop had been left in place but the surrounding area had been disturbed. Site 44FX2021 was identified by William and Mary’s Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1993 and contained lithic debitage, it was totally destroyed by the construction of the Fairfax County Parkway and has been determined not eligible for listing to the NRHP by VDHR. Site 44FX2310 was identified by Fairfax County Archaeologist Mike Johnson in 1993 as a few quartz flakes observed along trails and around trees. Site 44FX3098 was recorded in 2005 by URS Corporation (URS), while under contract with the Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch (CRMPB) of the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA), during a Phase I survey for Patriot Park. This survey also included a fairly large portion of this project's APE, along the east side of the Fairfax County Parkway from just south of Braddock Road to approximately 550 ft north of Popes Head Creek Road. Fifteen quartz debitage and one quartz core were recovered

(Crowl 2005:29). Sites 44FX3419 and 44FX3420 were reported to FCPA's CRMPB in 1993 by an informant who collected the artifacts during construction of the Fairfax County Parkway/Route 123 interchange. Popes Head Creek #7 is a prehistoric site reported in FCPA's CRMPB files, but no other information on the site was provided to Commonwealth. It has been partially destroyed by construction of the Fairfax County Parkway. Site 44FX2054 is a multi-component site containing a prehistoric component dating to an indeterminate time period. It was identified in 1993 by an Archeological Society of Virginia member after he observed historic artifacts and one quartz flake in a bulldozed section of land along Ox Road.

Three of the sites have diagnostic prehistoric artifacts. Site 44FX0236 is an Early Woodland site containing quartz debitage and bifaces, and a Piscataway point that was identified by Mike Johnson in 1980. Karell Archaeological Services conducted a Phase II on the site in 1982, and it has been mostly destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. Historic artifacts were also recovered and ornamental plants were observed that were thought to be associated with a historic-period dwelling or dwellings. Site 44FX2305 is a multi-component prehistoric site dating to the Middle to Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. It is associated with nearby Site 44FX0660, which was identified by Karell Archaeological Services. WMCAR conducted a Phase III data recovery of 44FX0660 in 1992 for the mitigation of effects to the site associated with the proposed Route 29 Springfield Bypass project (later Fairfax County Parkway). Artifacts recovered included Savannah River points, Holmes points, Piscataway points, unidentified ceramics, and quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, "metavolcanic" (hornfels), and chert debitage, FCR and hammerstones. They found that they were testing an area just west of Site 44FX0660 (Pullins 1993:1,4), and so it was designated as a separate site (44FX2305). Site 44FX2305 has been almost completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and residential construction. Site 44FX3417 was also reported to FCPA's CRMPB in 1993 by the informant who identified Sites 44FX3419 and 44FX3420. He collected Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland projectile points during construction of the Fairfax County Parkway/Route 123 interchange. The site forms for 44FX3417, 44FX3419, and 44FX3420 report that the sites were not discovered previously because Phase I testing was not conducted on the revised road alignment. Site 44FX3417 has likely been completely destroyed by construction of the interchange.

Three of the sites are associated with the Civil War including the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill (VDHR Resource 029-0162). The battle took place on 1 September 1862 after the Union defeat at the Second Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, during the retreat of Federal troops east toward Washington, D.C. The APE is located within the battle's Study Area as defined by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), but is outside its Core Area which centers around West Ox Road (Route 608) between I-66 and Lee Jackson Memorial Highway (Route 50). The ABPP has determined that the battlefield's landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance and because of this no Potential National Register Boundaries have been designated. Site 44FX0234 was identified by Mike Johnson in 1980. It is a possible Confederate trench 100-meters (m) long with breastworks on the eastern side. Site 44FX0659 was identified by Karell Archaeological Services in 1982 as an earthwork likely occupied by Confederate forces during the Battle of Chantilly. It contained two possible artillery emplacements. It has likely been completely destroyed by construction of the Fairfax County

Parkway/Route 29 interchange. Site 44FX2755 was recorded by John Milner Associates (currently Commonwealth) in 2001 after avocational metal detectorists reported finding Civil War military camp-related artifacts in the area. They are believed to be associated with Federal forces defending Fairfax Station and the Orange and Alexandria (O&A) Railroad. Thunderbird Archaeology conducted a survey within the site in 2016 and recovered a number of ferrous metal fragments and cut nails but no definitive Civil War artifacts.

Four of the sites are from the historic period. Sites 44FX0446 and 44FX0447 were identified in 1980. Site 44FX0446 was identified as a possible 10-by-15-m cellar hole with a few nearby brick fragments but there was no other visible structural remains. The site has likely been completely destroyed by construction of the Fairfax County Parkway/Route 123 interchange. Site 44FX0447 consisted of a scatter of twentieth-century building materials that were believed to be associated with a former dwelling at that location. The site has likely been completely destroyed by the construction of a private home in 2011. Site 44FX0661 is a rectangular area cut into a hillside that was likely the site of a barn dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. It was identified by Karell Archaeological Services in 1982, and contained a plow blade, a horseshoe, and cut nails. This site has likely been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the adjacent housing development. Site 44FX2702 is the remains of an early road identified in 2001 by John Milner Associates. It connected Braddock Road with Popes Head Road. Site 44FX2054 is a multi-component site identified in 1993 by an Archeological Society of Virginia member after he observed historic artifacts in a bulldozed section of land along Ox Road. It has likely been completely destroyed by later construction improvements to Ox Road.

## **2.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT**

The pre-Contact Native American cultural sequence for the Piedmont Province of Fairfax County, Virginia generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (11,500-9500 B.C.), Early Archaic (9500-7500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (7500-3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to 1607 or Contact).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were highly mobile Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 11,500 cal B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene. Research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources influenced their annual settlement round. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point. Several archaeological sites including Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania, Cactus Hill in southern Virginia, and SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville have yielded evidence that implies an earlier occupation, possibly as early as 14,000 B.C. (Adovasio et al. 1990; McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997; McDonald 2000).

Climate change continued during the Archaic Period. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts occurs during the Early Archaic from the Clovis point to notched projectile-point forms. The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the atlatl (spear thrower). Early Archaic settlement patterns were very similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period but by the Middle Archaic climate change and a shift away from reliance on high-quality lithic materials and towards more expedient materials prompted the greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. The Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region is a period of intensification marked by the appearance of large settlements, increased and extended interaction networks, and greater regional integration.

The Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland were similar to the Late Archaic, with a continued focus on riverine and estuarine environments (Gardner 1982). During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas.

At the start of the Late Woodland period, around A.D. 1000, horticultural practices were adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. Hunting, fishing, and gathering though were still important subsistence activities. With the adoption of horticulture, groups were able to store surplus crops thus triggering the establishment of small permanent hamlets and larger villages. Settlements are typically protected by a stockade and the appearance of these fortifications has been attributed to an increase in warfare among Middle Atlantic groups during the Late Woodland period.

The increase in inter-group hostility and the need to protect food surpluses may correspond with shifting climatic conditions. Between A.D. 1300 and 1800 a shift to the colder conditions of the “Little Ice Age” occurred and these climatic changes may have resulted in a decrease in agricultural productivity (Stewart 1993:165; Rountree et al. 2007:3). The response may have been increased competition for available resources.

Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place. A stylistic shift from notched to triangular projectile points occurs during the Late Woodland period, indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow.

The dramatic increase in the number large villages and hamlets containing deep cultural deposits and numerous storage pits suggest that Late Woodland populations were not only sedentary, but also were expanding territorially and in population. The introduction of maize and the availability of food surpluses, population growth, and the establishment of permanent villages were all factors that contribute to the development of more complex sociopolitical structures during this time period. Thus, the middle Late Woodland period is characterized by ranked societies that eventually develop into the complex tribes and chiefdoms encountered by the Europeans in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The presence of these complex tribes or chiefdoms in different recognized territories across the region restricted the movement

of any one group into another's area. Groups such as the Algonquian-speaking Powhatan on the inner Coastal Plain were constricted by the Monacan, a Siouan-speaking group west of the Fall Line, while the Piscataway were present on the western shore above the Potomac River, and Susquehannock groups were situated to the north (Dent 1995:251).

### **2.3 HISTORIC-PERIOD RESOURCES INVESTIGATED DURING SURVEY**

Nine historic-period archaeological sites within the Archaeology APE were investigated during the survey (Figure 1). These include Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, 44FX2054, 44FX2702, and 44FX2755. These are all previously recorded sites.

Site 44FX0659 was previously identified as an earthwork likely occupied by Confederate forces during the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill. This assessment seems unlikely. The site is located along Lee Highway (Route 29), which was the Warrenton Turnpike during the Civil War. This was the road taken by Federal forces as they retreated from Centreville to Fairfax Court House (City of Fairfax) following their loss at the Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run. The route had been in Federal control before this battle. After that battle, it was used as an avenue of retreat by General Samuel P. Heintzelman's Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. The general had set up headquarters along the road to the east of Site 44FX0659, in the area of Piney Branch, on 1 September 1862, the day of the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill (Snedden 1862) (Figure 3). Confederate forces were attacking the retreating Federals by making a flanking movement northwards via the Little River Turnpike (current Lee Jackson Memorial Highway, Route 50), and engaging them along the current West Ox Road (Route 608) between Chantilly and Germantown. Therefore, the site's position during the battle would have been in Federal and not Confederate control. If the site is associated with the battle it was likely manned by Federal troops. Its situated on a rise between Piney Branch to the east and Little Rocky Run to the west, and would have been a key defensive position guarding Warrenton Turnpike for whoever and whenever it was occupied during the war (Figure 3).

Site 44FX2702 is the remains of an early road that connected Braddock Road with Popes Head Road. It is shown on an 1862 map of the area (Figure 3). A later 1915 map shows the road as a dirt track that forks into three roads within the northern portion of the Archaeology APE for the Shirley Gate Extension (Figure 4). It is also shown on the 1944 USGS map of the area. By 1951, it is no longer depicted on USGS maps of the area (Figure 5).

Site 44FX0234 was identified as a possible Confederate trench with breastworks on the eastern side. The trench is situated on a narrow ridge between two stream channels overlooking the rail line (Figures 5-7). This was likely a fortification for defending the O&A Railroad during the Civil War. When it was identified it was likely assumed to be associated with Confederate forces because the feature faces east.

Site 44FX0236 is a multi-component site containing Early Woodland prehistoric and historic-period components. The historic-period component was identified based on the recovery of unspecified historic artifacts and the observation of ornamental plants thought to be associated with a dwelling. Site 44FX0661, located directly southeast of Site 44FX0236, was identified as a

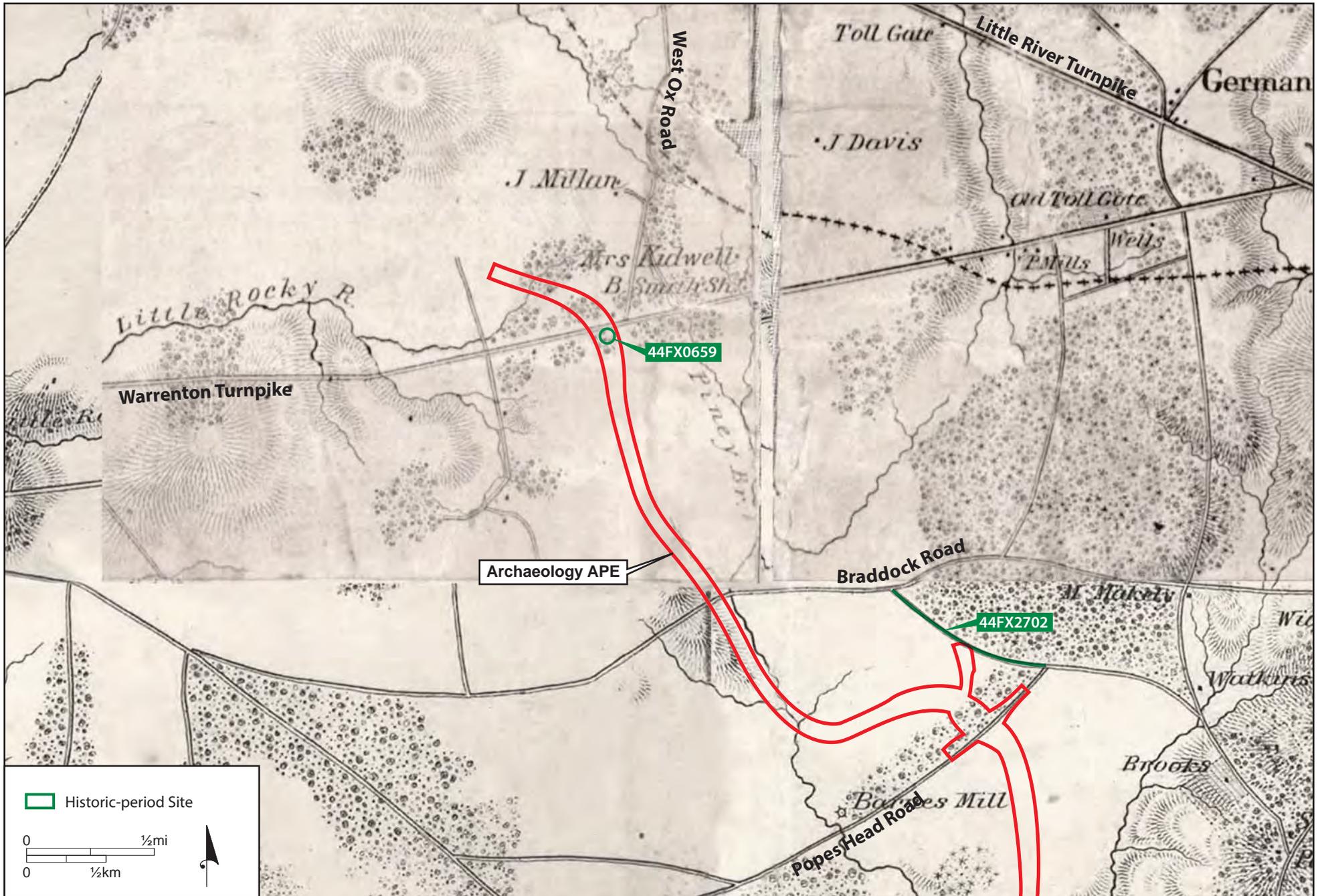


Figure 3. The location of the northern Archaeology APE vicinity and Sites 44FX0659 and 44FX2702 on a detail of the 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington (McDowell 1862).



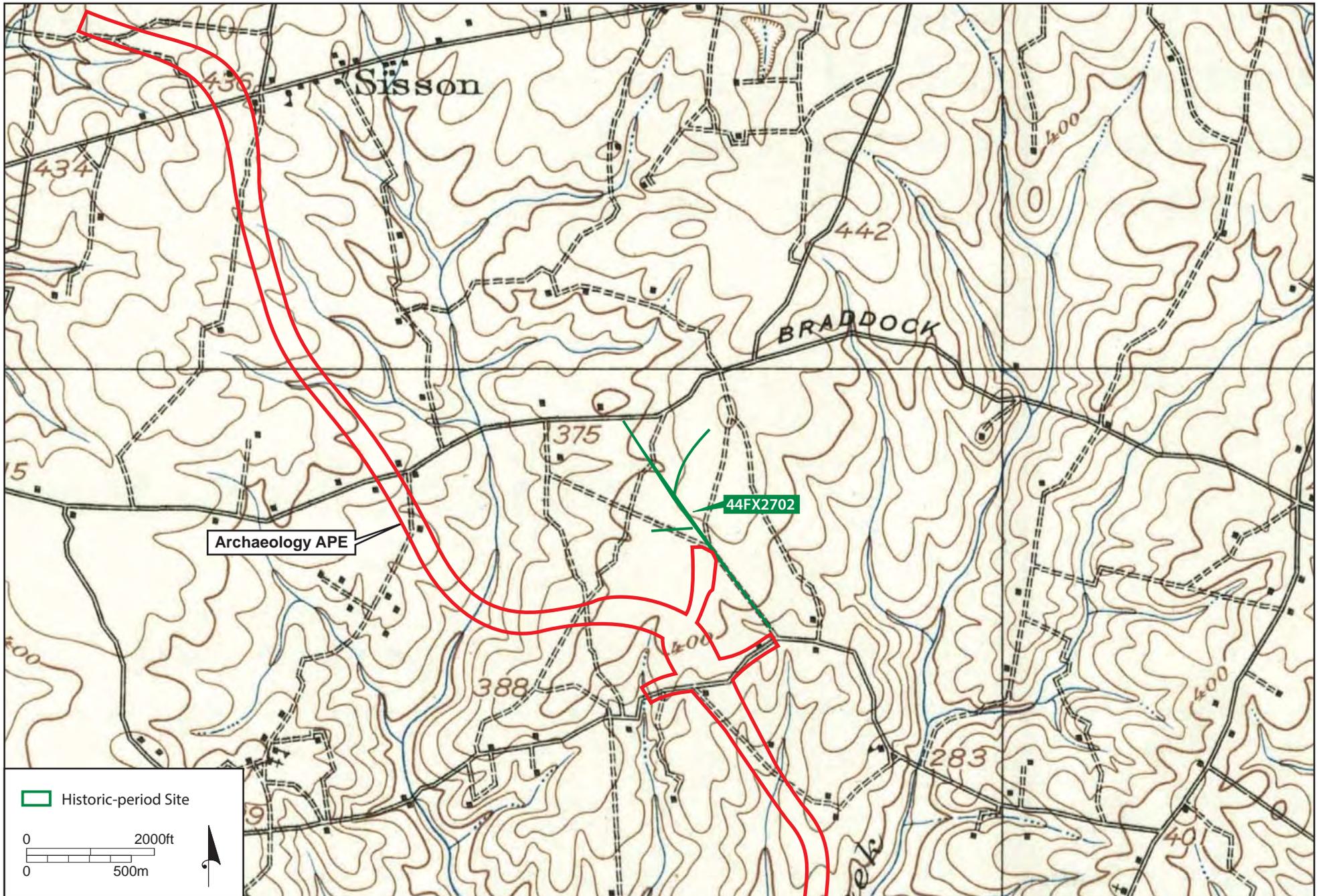


Figure 4. The location of the northern Archaeology APE and Site 44FX2702 on a detail of the 1915 USGS *Fairfax, VA*. 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1915).



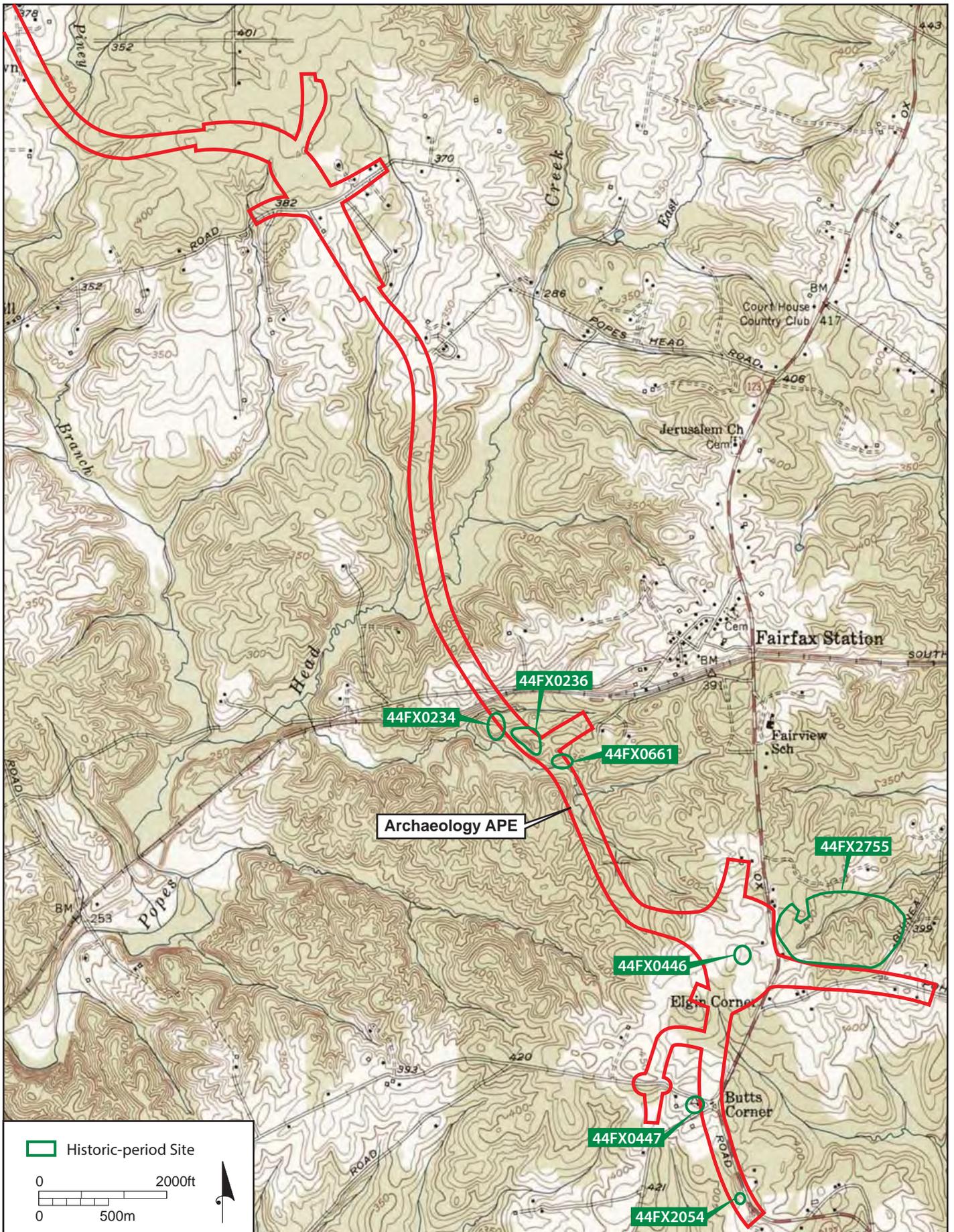


Figure 5. The location of the southern Archaeology APE and previously recorded historic-period sites on a detail of the 1951 USGS Fairfax, VA. 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1951).



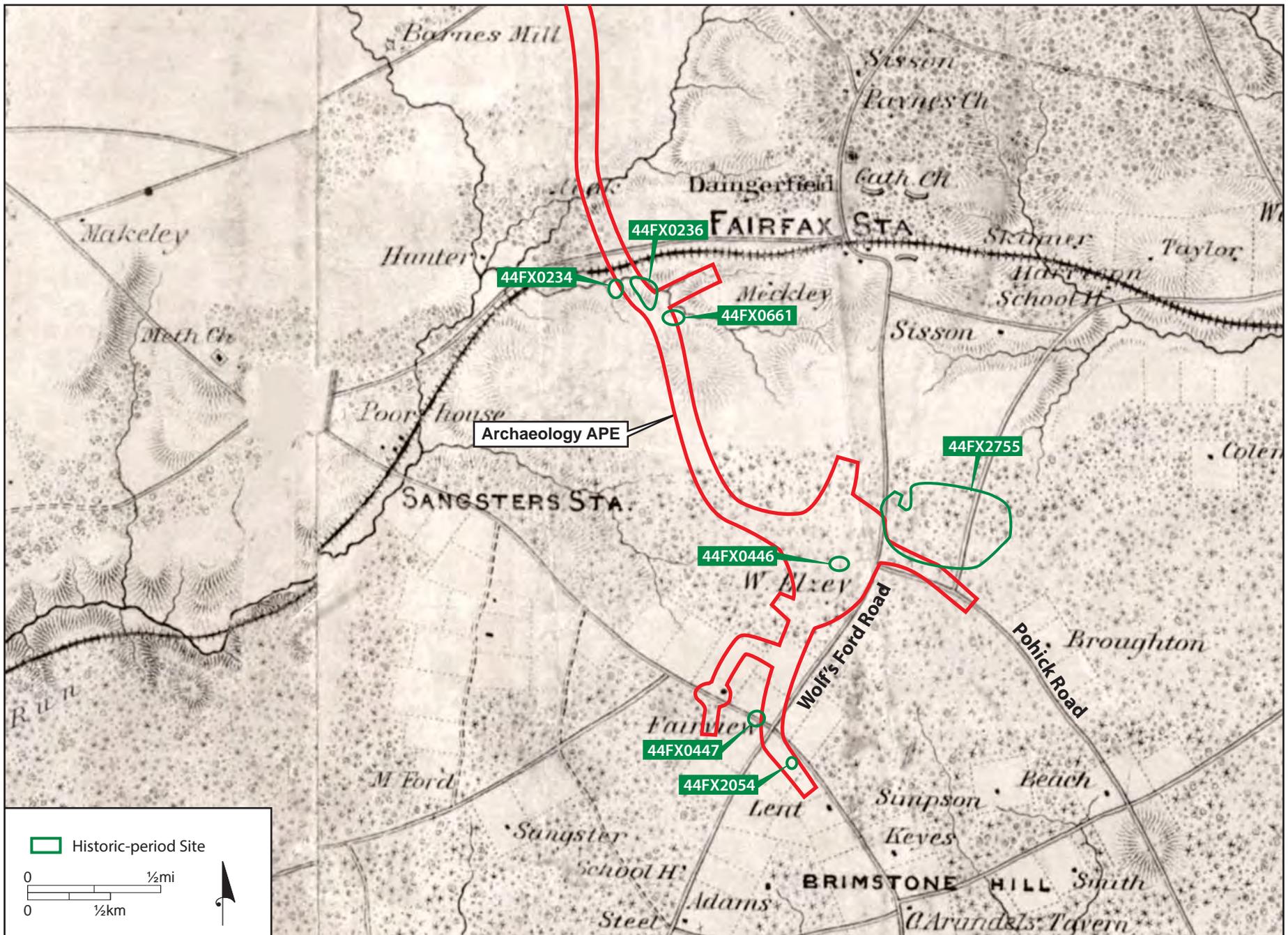


Figure 6. The location of the southern Archaeology APE vicinity and previously recorded historic-period sites on a detail of the 1862 *Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington* (McDowell 1862).



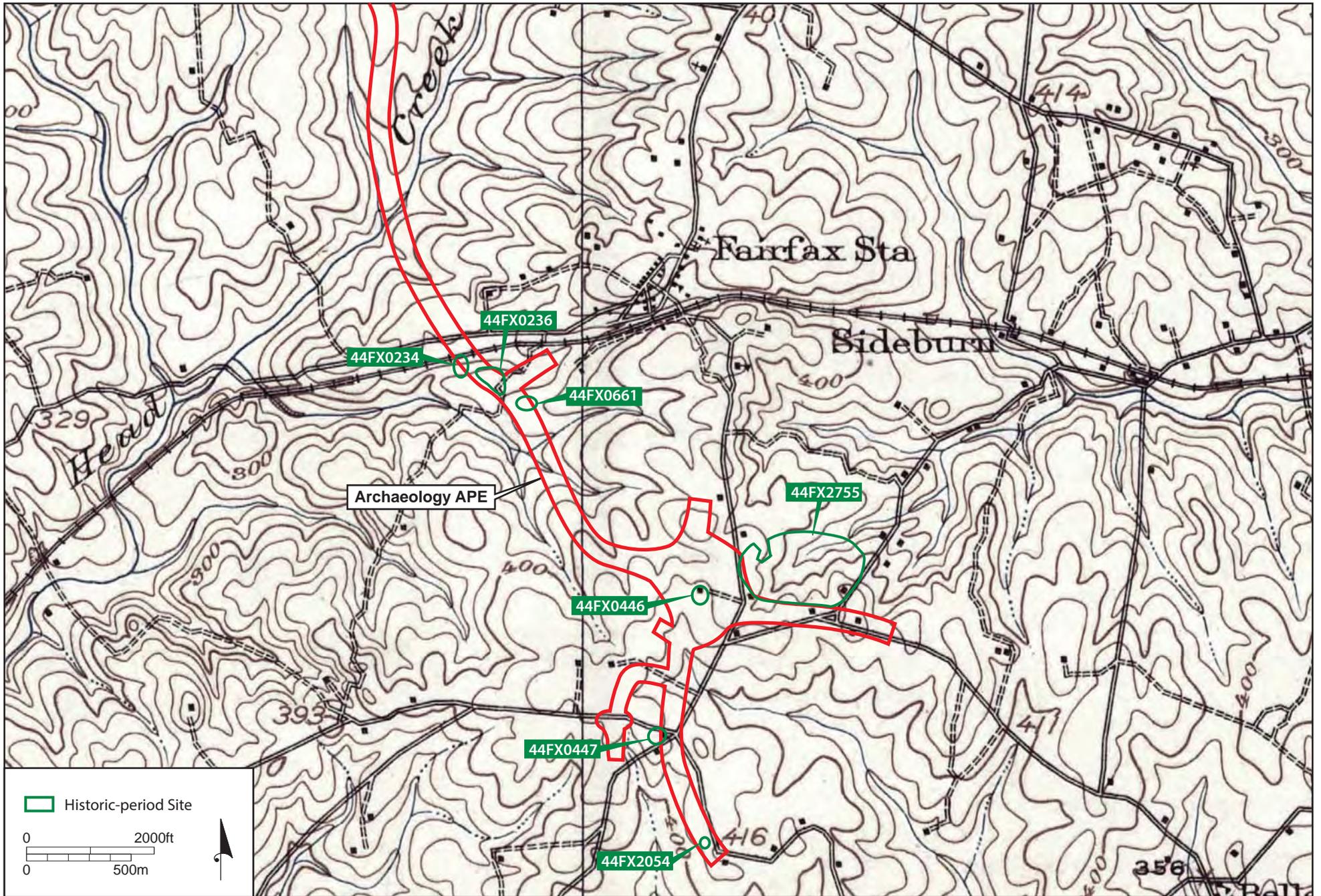


Figure 7. The location of the southern Archaeology APE and previously recorded historic-period sites on a detail of the 1915 USGS Fairfax, VA. 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1915).



rectangular area cut into a hillside that was likely the site of a barn. The 1862 map of the area shows no structures in this area, but a structure attributed to Meckley is located a short distance to the east (Figure 6). Sites 44FX0236 and 44FX0661 may have been associated with this farmhouse. This was the residence of Wesley Makely, who was a 23-year-old railroad worker in 1860 that owned two slaves, four horses, 10 cattle, and 13 hogs (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1277). His father, Jacob D. Makely and his brother Metrah Makely owned large farms nearby (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1275). The Makelys were originally from New York and were reported to be "Union men" during the Civil War (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1276). However, Wesley, despite being born in New York, served in the Confederate Army as a Captain of Company D, 18th Cavalry (Ancestry.com 2018). He was captured 18 July 1863 in Hancock, Maryland and was then sent to various prison camps including Johnson's Island, Ohio, Point Lookout, Maryland, and Fort Delaware, Delaware. After the war, he and his wife lived in Alexandria where he worked as a merchant. A house is shown in the same location on the 1915 and 1951 USGS maps of the area (Figures 7 and 4). It's not known if this was the same structure as the Makely farmhouse. The 1915 map shows a dirt road cutting through this portion of the Archaeology APE. Historic aerial photographs also show no structures in this area (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). By 1994, a residential development was built at the location of these sites.

Site 44FX0446 was identified as a possible cellar hole associated with a dwelling. The 1862 map of the area does not show any structures at this site's location (Figure 6). The 1915 USGS map does show a structure within the location of the site (Figure 7). By 1951, that structure is no longer present and a new structure is shown to the northeast (Figure 5). A 1949 historic aerial photograph shows the driveway depicted in the 1915 map lined with trees leading to the site of the former farm house (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). The more recent house is shown to the northeast. Later historic aerial photographs show that by 1994 construction began on the Fairfax County Parkway/Ox Road interchange causing the complete modification of the landscape. The site's location is now within the current roadway of the Fairfax County Parkway's southeast bound lanes and the off ramp from those lanes to Ox Road (Figure 1).

Site 44FX2755 is believed to be a military camp associated with Federal forces defending Fairfax Station and the O&A Railroad during the Civil War. The site is situated at the head of a stream channel which feeds a tributary of Sideburn Branch, at the headwaters of Pohick Creek (Figures 5-7). During the Civil War, it was located at the intersection of Wolf's Ford Road and Pohick Road. Wolf's Ford Road ran from Fairfax Station to the southwest and across the Occoquan River at Wolf Run Shoals. Pohick Road ran to the southeast to the Pohick Bay area and to other major thoroughfares (Figure 6). The site's location would have been a key strategic position for defending Fairfax Station and the railroad to the north.

Site 44FX0447 was identified as a scatter of twentieth-century building materials that were believed to be associated with a former dwelling at that location. The 1862 map of the area does not show any structures at this site's location (Figure 6). The 1915 and 1951 USGS maps do show a structure within the location of the site, at the western portion of the intersection (Figure 7). This intersection was known as Sangster's Crossroads and later as Butts Corner. The 1949 historic aerial photograph shows the structure was a farm house with a number of outbuildings to

the west (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). Later historic aerial photographs show that the house was destroyed sometime between 1964 and 1979.

Site 44FX2054 is a multi-component site containing a prehistoric component dating to an unknown time period and a historic-period component. The historic-period component was identified as a dwelling and trash pit based on historic artifacts that were observed in a bulldozed section of land along Ox Road. The 1862, 1915, and 1951 maps of the area show no structures at this location (Figures 5-7). However, a structure is shown to the southeast of the site's location in all three of these maps. There is also no structure shown at this location on any of the reviewed historic aerial photographs (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). In 1993 when the site was discovered, construction began on improvements to this section of Ox Road and the site now falls completely within the current roadway.

#### 2.4 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE VICINITY

Forty-five previously recorded sites are located within one quarter mile of the Archaeology APE (Table 2). These include 25 prehistoric sites, 18 historic-period sites, and two multi-component sites. The prehistoric sites and components include three Middle Archaic, one Late Archaic, and one Early Woodland camp, and 12 camps, 9 lithic workshops or reduction sites, and two quarry from unknown time periods. The historic-period sites and components include three farmsteads, five dwellings, eight Civil War-related sites, four cemeteries, one dam and one trash pit dating to the nineteenth century, and one water tower and one stone wall and associated cast iron gate dating to the twentieth century. The farmsteads and dwellings date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to the late twentieth century. The Civil War-related sites include three camps (44FX0199, 44FX0439, and 44FX2689), one camp/earthworks (44FX0198), two sets of earthworks (44FX0235 and 44FX0808), one road or cart path used during the war (44FX2721), and the O&A Railroad's Fairfax Station (44FX2775), which was an important transportation link guarded by federal forces for most of the war.

**Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-quarter of a mile of the APE.**

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
44FX0093	Indeterminate prehistoric	Quarry	50 quartz debitage	Determined Not Eligible by VDHR in 1997
44FX0169	1st quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Farmstead	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX0198	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Military camp, earthworks	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX0199	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 20th century	Military camp, water tower	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX0225	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic workshop	2 quartz cores and 9 quartz flakes	Not Evaluated

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
44FX0235	Indeterminate prehistoric	Quarry	Quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
	2nd and 3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Earthworks	None collected or observed	
44FX0237	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	3 quartz flakes	Not Evaluated
44FX0433	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20th century	House or barn	Brick foundation	Not Evaluated
44FX0439	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Farmstead, military camp	Ammunition, buckles, mule shoe	Not Evaluated
44FX0443	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic workshop	Quartz and quartzite debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX0444	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic workshop, camp	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX0445	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic workshop	Unidentified triangular point fragment, quartz and quartzite debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX0541	Early Woodland	Camp	150 artifacts including slate Holmes-like point, unidentified quartz corner-notched point, biface, scrapers	Not Evaluated
44FX0542	Middle Archaic	Camp	Quartz points, tools, debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX0660	Late Archaic	Camp	Holmes points, quartz, quartzite, and hornfels debitage	Unknown Federal Agency Determined Eligible in 1984
44FX0808	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Earthworks	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX0809	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX0810	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20th century	Farmstead	Whiteware and porcelain sherds	Not Evaluated
44FX1066	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz biface and debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX1176	Unknown historic-period	African-American Cemetery	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX1183	2nd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Cemetery	3 headstones	Not Evaluated
44FX1277	1st to 3rd quarter 20th century	African-American Cemetery	5 marked and at least 30 unmarked graves	Not Evaluated

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
44FX1666	Unknown historic-period	Cemetery	None	Not Evaluated
44FX1730	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	Quartz debitage and core fragments	Determined Not Eligible by VHDR in 1997
44FX1731	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	6 quartz debitage	Determined Not Eligible by VDHR in 1997
44FX1732	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	123 quartz debitage, point distal fragment, core, low-quality soapstone	Determined Not Eligible by VDHR in 1997
44FX1997	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Dam	None	Not Evaluated
44FX2225	Middle Archaic	Camp	Side-notched point, trinagular point, biface, spokeshaves, quartz and quartzite debitage, fire-cracked rock	Not Evaluated
44FX2265	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp, lithic workshop	10 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX2306	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	3 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX2308	1st quarter 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Stone wall and cast iron gate	None collected or observed	Not Evaluated
44FX2311	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	5 quartz debitage and fire-cracked rock	Not Evaluated
	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Military camp, earthworks	None collected or observed	
44FX2659	Indeterminate prehistoric	Camp	4 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX2689	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Military camp	None collected or noted	Not Evaluated
44FX2721	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Road	None collected or observed	Not Evaluated
44FX2775	3rd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Railroad	Fairfax Station of Orange & Alexandria Railroad; None collected or observed	Not Evaluated
44FX3099	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	30 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3100	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	4 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP status
44FX3101	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	6 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3102	1st to 3rd quarter 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dwelling	Artifacts collected but not described	Not Evaluated
44FX3103	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	8 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3104	Indeterminate prehistoric	Lithic reduction site	10 quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3418	Middle Archaic	Camp	Possible Morrow Mountain point, bifaces, scrapers, quartz debitage	Not Evaluated
44FX3733	4th quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dwelling	Whiteware, bottle glass, wire nails, brick	Not Evaluated
44FX3789	2nd quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> century and 1st half of 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Dwelling, farmstead	Cut nails	Not Evaluated

## 2.5 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE AND IN THE VICINITY

There are three previously identified architectural resources within the APE and 18 within one-half mile of the APE (Table 3). One of these resources has been listed on the NRHP (029-0064); one determined eligible by DHR staff (029-0017), and one has been determined potentially eligible (253-6056). Another resource was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP by DHR staff (029-0945).

One of these resources is listed a Civil War battlefield: Battle of Chantilly / Battle of Ox Hill (029-0162). The area of this battlefield within the APE lacks integrity and the landscape has been extensively altered by modern development. In their 2009 analysis of this battlefield, the ABPP did not define a POTNR (Potential National Register boundary) for this battlefield because most of the battlefield landscape has been destroyed (ABPP 2009:31).

One of the resources, Legato School (029-0129) has been moved to a location outside the APE. The remaining fourteen resources within the APE have not been evaluated for their NRHP status.

**Table 3. Previously identified architectural resources within one-half mile of the APE.**

DHR ID #	Resource name and/or address	NRHP status	Within APE
029-0017	Hope Park	DHR Board: Determined Eligible (06/1976)	
029-0064	Hope Park Mill and Miller's House	NRHP Listed (1976)	

<b>DHR ID #</b>	<b>Resource name and/or address</b>	<b>NRHP status</b>	<b>Within APE</b>
029-0129	Legato School	Unevaluated	X <sup>1</sup>
029-0162	Battle of Chantilly / Battle of Ox Hill	Unevaluated	X
029-0945	Winfield Farm / Hopewell House for Independent Living	DHR Staff: Not Eligible (3/1994)	X
029-5609	House, 6400 Stoney Road	Unevaluated	
029-5610	House, 6525 Little Ox Road	Unevaluated	
029-5734	Iones Family Cemetery	Unevaluated	
029-5743	Arundell Family Burying Ground	Unevaluated	
029-6018	Depot, 11200 Fairfax Station Road	Unevaluated	
029-6056	House, 12410 Braddock Road	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible (2/2018)	
029-6286	House, 5100 Summit Drive	Unevaluated	
029-6287	House, 12709 Lee Highway	Unevaluated	
029-6288	Commercial Building, 12716 Lee Highway	Unevaluated	
029-6289	Girls Probation Home, 12720 Lee Highway (	Unevaluated	
029-6290	Pleasant Acres Motel, 12723 Lee Highway	Unevaluated	
029-6291	House, 12728 Lee Highway	Unevaluated	
029-6292	House, 12729 Lee Highway	Unevaluated	

<sup>1</sup> The original location of Legato School was within the APE, near the intersection of Lee Highway (Route 29) and Pheasant Ridge Road. This is the location previously mapped in VCRIS. Around 1972 the school was moved to its present location at 4100 Chain Bridge Road (on the grounds of the Fairfax County Courthouse and outside the APE) and restored for use as a museum.

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## 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological or historic architectural resources within the APE, and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The survey was designed to comply with VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

### 3.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of the background research was to identify previously recorded archeological sites and historic architectural resources in the APE and its vicinity and to develop the appropriate cultural contexts for resources that might be encountered during the field investigation. Research included reviewing VDHR archaeological and historic architecture site forms, archaeological reports, primary and secondary historic sources, and historic maps. Research was undertaken at the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library, and at VDHR using the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) and the Library of Congress using their online resources.

### 3.2 FIELD METHODS

Field methods for the architectural survey included reconnaissance survey with digital photography of 46 architectural resources within the APE for architecture (viewshed).

Field methods for the archaeological survey included an initial walkover and the excavation of shovel tests (STs) within the APE and metal detection of selected portions of the APE. Shovel testing was conducted at 50-ft intervals. The ST number consists of the transect number followed by the individual ST number (e.g., ST 1-2). Judgmentally placed STs (e.g. ST J-2) were excavated outside of transects in areas confined by topography or other landscape features so that the APE was thoroughly tested. Positive STs were further tested with radial STs 25-ft to the north, south, east or west until a negative ST was encountered. Radial STs are labeled with the cardinal direction and distance from the positive ST (e.g., ST 1-2 S25).

The STs were approximately 45-centimeters (cm) (1.5-ft) in diameter and were excavated 10-cm (0.3-ft) into sterile subsoil or to a depth of approximately 3 ft. The STs were excavated and screened by natural soil horizon. Soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. STs were recorded on a standardized form recording transect number, ST number, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description.

Commonwealth conducted a reconnaissance level metal detector survey of the portions of the APE determined to have potential for Civil War-related resources. Some of these locations were heavily vegetated; thus metal detecting conditions were not always optimal. The metal detection was undertaken in all areas where it was feasible. The survey included metal detection by two operators with a combined experience of over 14 years using a White's MXT and a Fisher ProTech. Metal detection was conducted in overlapping transects where possible. All signals were investigated. Modern trash was noted and discarded. The locations of positive metal

detector hits, STs, and other pertinent features were recorded using a GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. Digital photographic images were taken during the survey.

### **3.3 LABORATORY METHODS**

The artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to Commonwealth's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. The artifacts were washed. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored in an acid-free box labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, Commonwealth identified the recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the artifact catalog. Commonwealth will temporarily store the artifacts until the end to the project when they will be delivered to the proper facility for permanent curation. The associated field notes and maps will be deposited with the collection.

### **3.5 EXPECTED RESULTS**

At least 15 of the 18 previously recorded sites that fall within the Archaeology APE appear to have either been destroyed or severely impacted by the previous construction of the Fairfax County Parkway and residential developments. Site 44FX2021 was determined not eligible for listing to the NRHP by VDHR and it was totally destroyed by the construction of the Fairfax County Parkway. Sites 44FX0238, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, and 44FX3417 have likely been destroyed. Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0440, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, and Popes Head Creek #7 have likely been severely impacted by construction.

Sites 44FX2702, 44FX2755, and 44FX3098 appear to have been impacted less by previous construction. Site 44FX2702 is a nineteenth and early twentieth-century road trace located at the northern end of the Shirley Gate Extension ROW. It is visible on recent aerial photographs. Site 44FX3098, a prehistoric site of an unknown time period, is also near the northern end of the Shirley Gate Extension ROW. It was identified by URS based on the recovery of 15 quartz debitage and one quartz core, and no artifact concentrations or features were found. URS recommended that the site was not likely to yield significant information and was recommended ineligible for listing to the NRHP (Crowl 2005:42). Site 44FX2755, a possible military camp, was recorded based on information from avocational metal detectorists. It has likely been impacted by the previous construction of office and industrial parks and when a recent archaeological survey was conducted within the site no Civil War-related artifacts were recovered.

The majority of the APE is located within an upland setting. Prehistoric sites expected in this setting would likely consist of a small limited-use site, temporary camp, quarry, and lithic workshop. Potentially significant prehistoric sites expected within the APE would likely contain datable artifacts, features such as hearths, postholes, trash pits, storage pits, and/or stone chipping clusters, and would retain some degree of artifact patterning.

Historic sites expected will likely consist of domestic occupations, such as farmsteads and dwellings of enslaved African Americans, or of Civil War-related occupations. A potentially

significant historic-period site would contain stratified deposits, diagnostic artifacts, localized activity areas, structural remains, trash pits, wells, privies, or other subsurface features, and would retain some degree of artifact patterning.



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## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

#### 4.1.1 OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 1,888 STs at 50-ft intervals and 245 radial STs at 25-ft intervals within the APE (Figures 8-21). Sixty-seven STs and 84 radial STs were positive for prehistoric and historic artifacts. Eighteen previously identified sites were revisited and shovel tested (44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, 44FX2054, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX2702, 44FX2755, 44FX3098, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, and Popes Head Creek #7). Additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0659, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX3098, 44FX3419 and 44FX3420. Six new prehistoric sites were encountered during the archaeological survey (Sites 44FX3856, 44FX3857, 44FX3858, 44FX3859, 44FX3860, 44FX3861).

None of the newly identified sites are considered eligible to the NRHP. The six new sites are all indeterminate prehistoric camp sites. Site 44FX3856 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing four pieces of quartz debitage. Site 44FX3857 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing quartz debitage, cores and core fragments, one quartz biface fragment, and one rhyolite flake. Site 44FX3858 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing quartz debitage, one rhyolite flake, and one quartz core fragment. Site 44FX3859 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing quartz debitage, one quartz core fragment, and one jasper utilized flake. Site 44FX3860 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing quartz and rhyolite debitage. Site 44FX3861 is an indeterminate prehistoric camp site containing quartz debitage. An additional 14 STs, two metal detector hits, and one surface find contained historic or prehistoric artifacts that were considered isolated finds. An overview of the entire Archaeology APE is given below, followed by specific site results in a separate section.

Figure 8 shows the northernmost portion of the Archaeology APE. Eighty-one STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway (Route 286) between Lee Highway (Route 29) and the northern end of the Archaeology APE. These included 49 STs excavated on the southwest side and 32 STs excavated on the northeast side of Fairfax County Parkway. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, Sumerduck loam, Meadowville loam, Codorus and Hatboro floodplain soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, retention ponds and drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical ST profile showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam of approximately 0.35 ft over a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam with degrading siltstone (Figure 22, ST 1.3). No artifacts were recovered from this portion of the Archaeology APE.

Figures 9 and 10 show the portion of the Archaeology APE between Lee Highway and Braddock Road (Route 620). Two hundred and twenty-seven STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway between Lee Highway and Braddock Road. These included 155 regular STs and four radial STs excavated on the west side and 68 regular STs excavated on the east side of

Fairfax County Parkway. One previously identified site (Site 44FX0659) was located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, Sumerduck loam, Meadowville loam, Hattontown loam, Codorus and Hatboro floodplain soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including a paved walking path, areas with built up roadside berms, retention ponds and drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam of approximately 0.4 ft over a B horizon of 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty clay loam. Two STs were positive for historic artifacts (Table 4). These were considered isolated finds.

Figures 11, 12, and 13 show the portion of the Archaeology APE between Braddock Road and Popes Head Road (Route 654). Five-hundred and ninety-four STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway between Braddock Road and Popes Head. These included 331 regular and 26 radial STs excavated on the southwest side and 290 regular and 20 radial STs excavated on the northeast side of Fairfax County Parkway. Three new sites identified during this survey (Sites 44FX3859, 44FX3860, and 44FX3861) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Hattontown silt loam, Orange silt loam, Hattontown-Orange and Hattontown-Elbert complex soils, Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, Glenelg silt loam, Sumerduck loam, Codorus and Hatboro soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam of approximately 0.5 ft over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam. Fourteen STs were positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts. Ten of these STs fell in newly identified Sites 44FX3859, 44FX3860, and 44FX3861. Four of these STs (17-42, 17-45, 17-46, and 33-35) contained prehistoric artifacts that were considered isolated finds (Table 4). Most of these isolated finds were fragments of quartz with no visible flake scars, striking platform, or bulb of percussion. These quartz fragments could be natural shatter, given the large amounts of subsurface quartz in the region, and the lack of characteristic traits that are distinctive of lithic reduction.

Figure 13 shows the Shirley Gate Extension portion of the Archaeology APE. One-hundred and eighty-two STs were excavated along the Shirley Gate Extension on the north side of Fairfax County Parkway. These included 168 regular and 14 radial STs. Two previously identified sites (Sites 44FX2702 and 44FX3098) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Orange silt loam. This portion of the Archaeology APE was relatively undisturbed. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam of approximately 0.5 ft over a B horizon of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam. Three STs within Site 44FX3098 were positive for prehistoric artifacts.

Figure 13 shows the portion of the Archaeology APE extending along Popes Head Road. One hundred and thirty-three STs were excavated on both sides of Popes Head Road. These included 81 regular STs excavated on the west side and 52 regular STs excavated on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Orange silt loam, Meadowville loam, Hattontown-Orange complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, and Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, and urban land. Disturbances were noted within the



Figure 8. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Site 44FX0659, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests and metal detector hits.



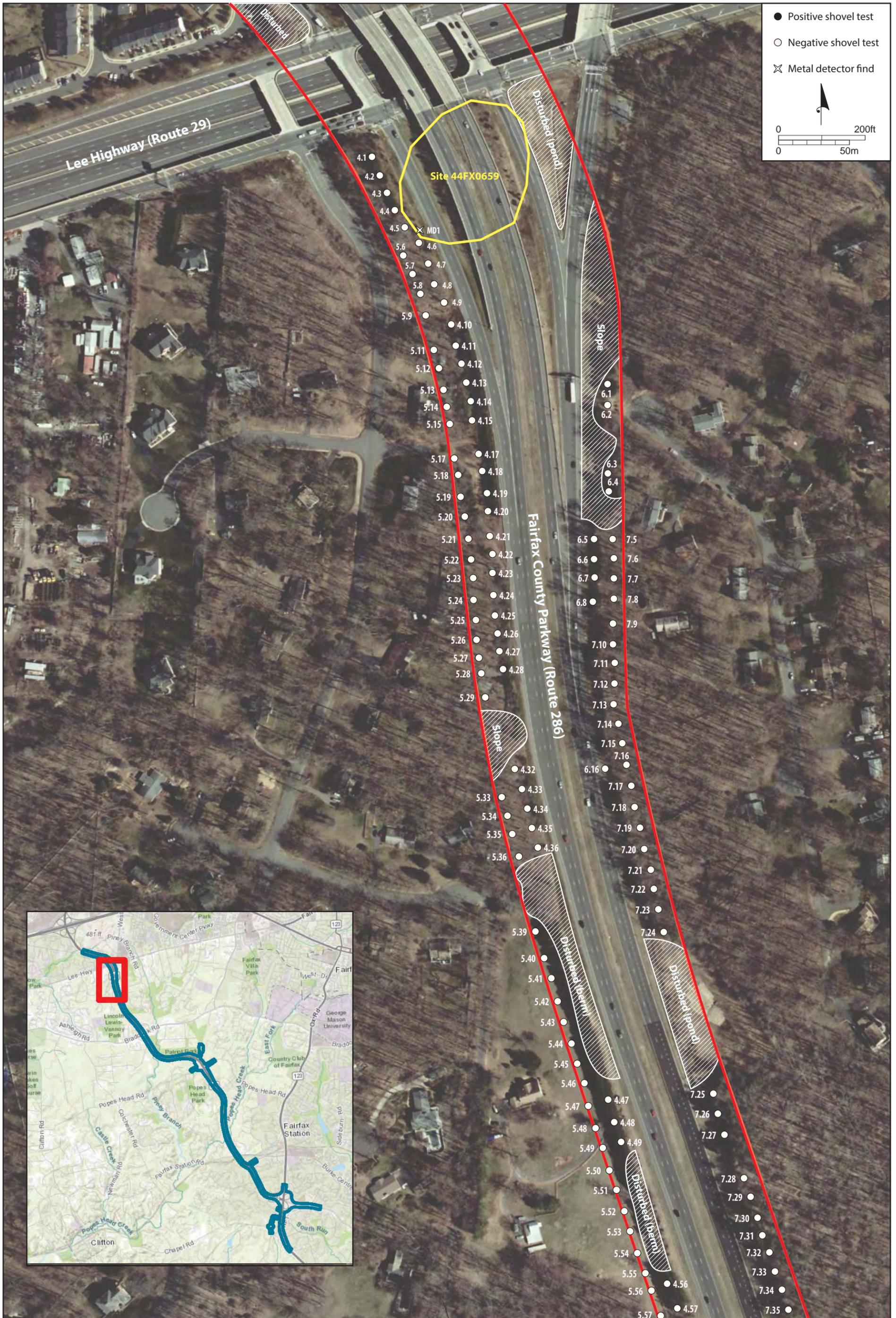
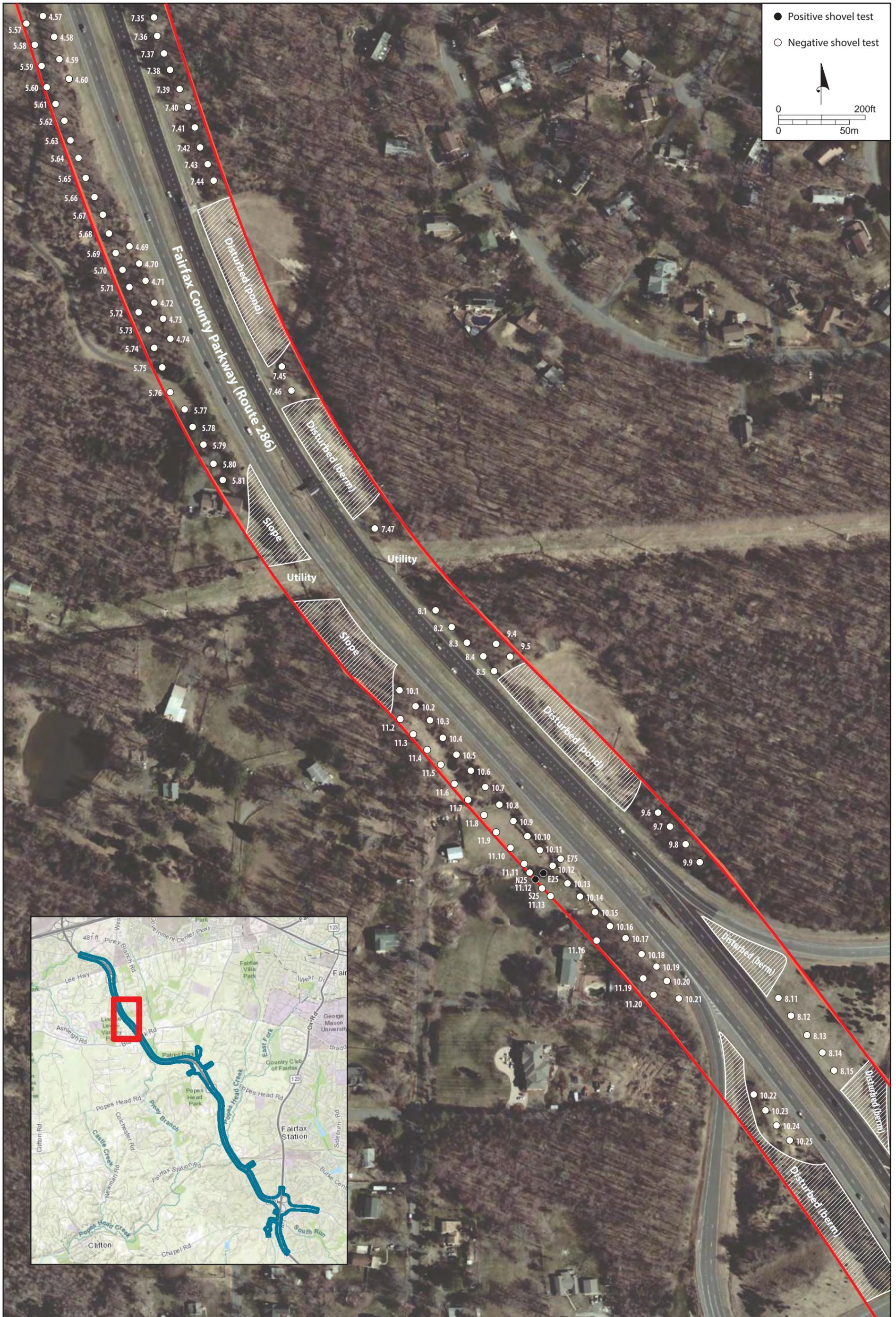


Figure 9. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Site 44FX0659, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests and metal detector hits.







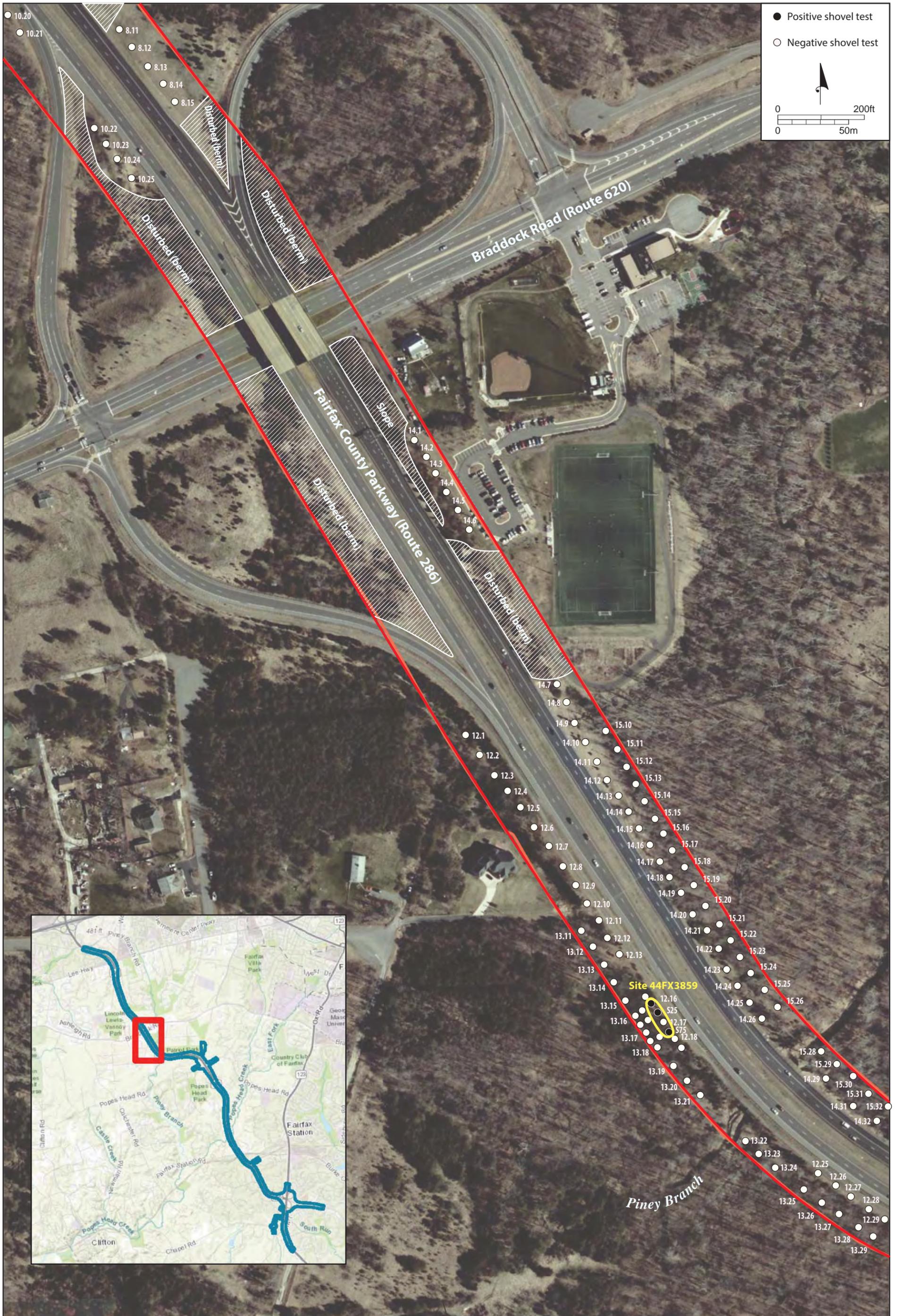


Figure 11. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, newly identified Site 44FX3859, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



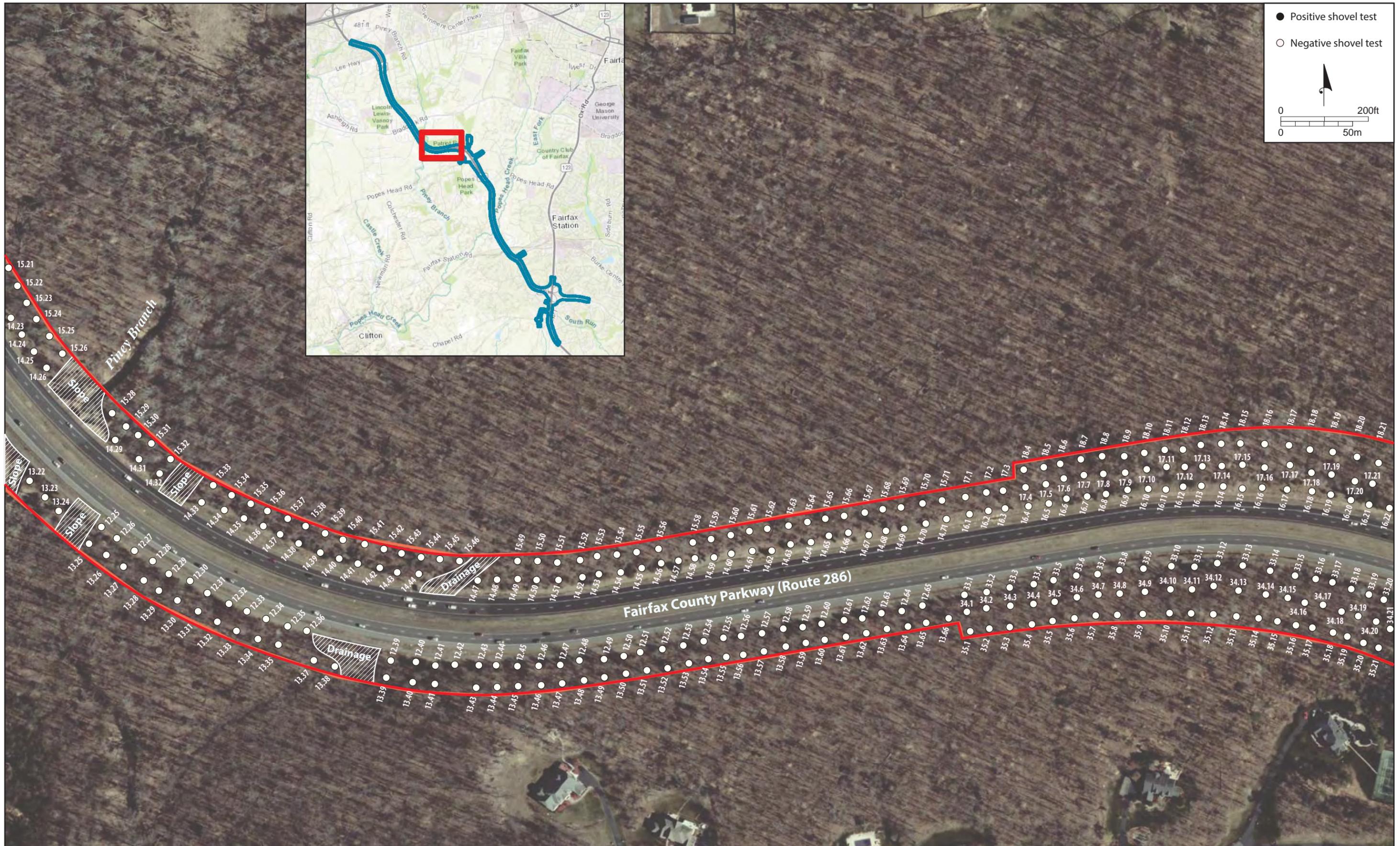


Figure 12. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



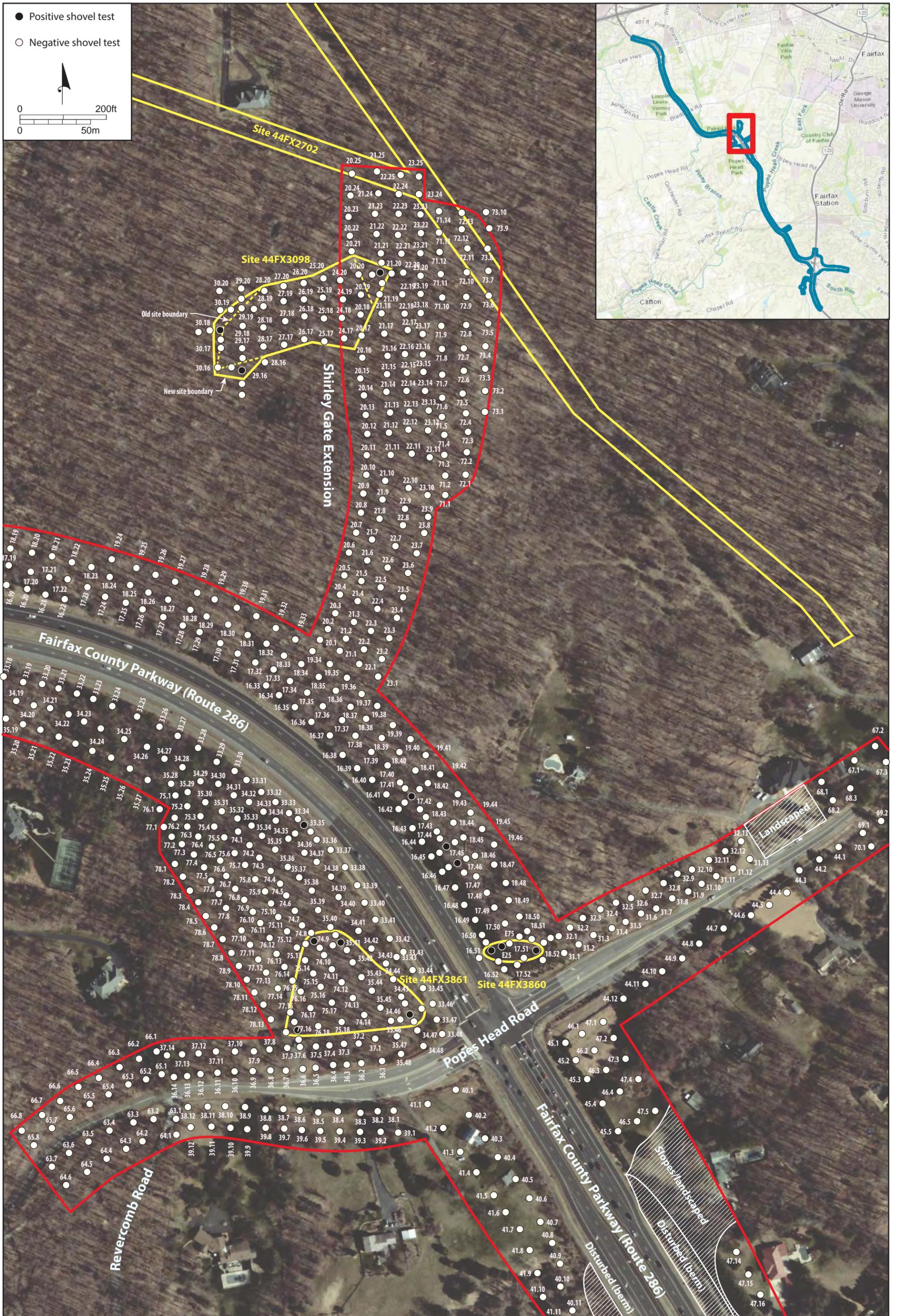


Figure 13. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX2702 and 44FX3098, newly identified Sites 44FX3860 and 44FX3861, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



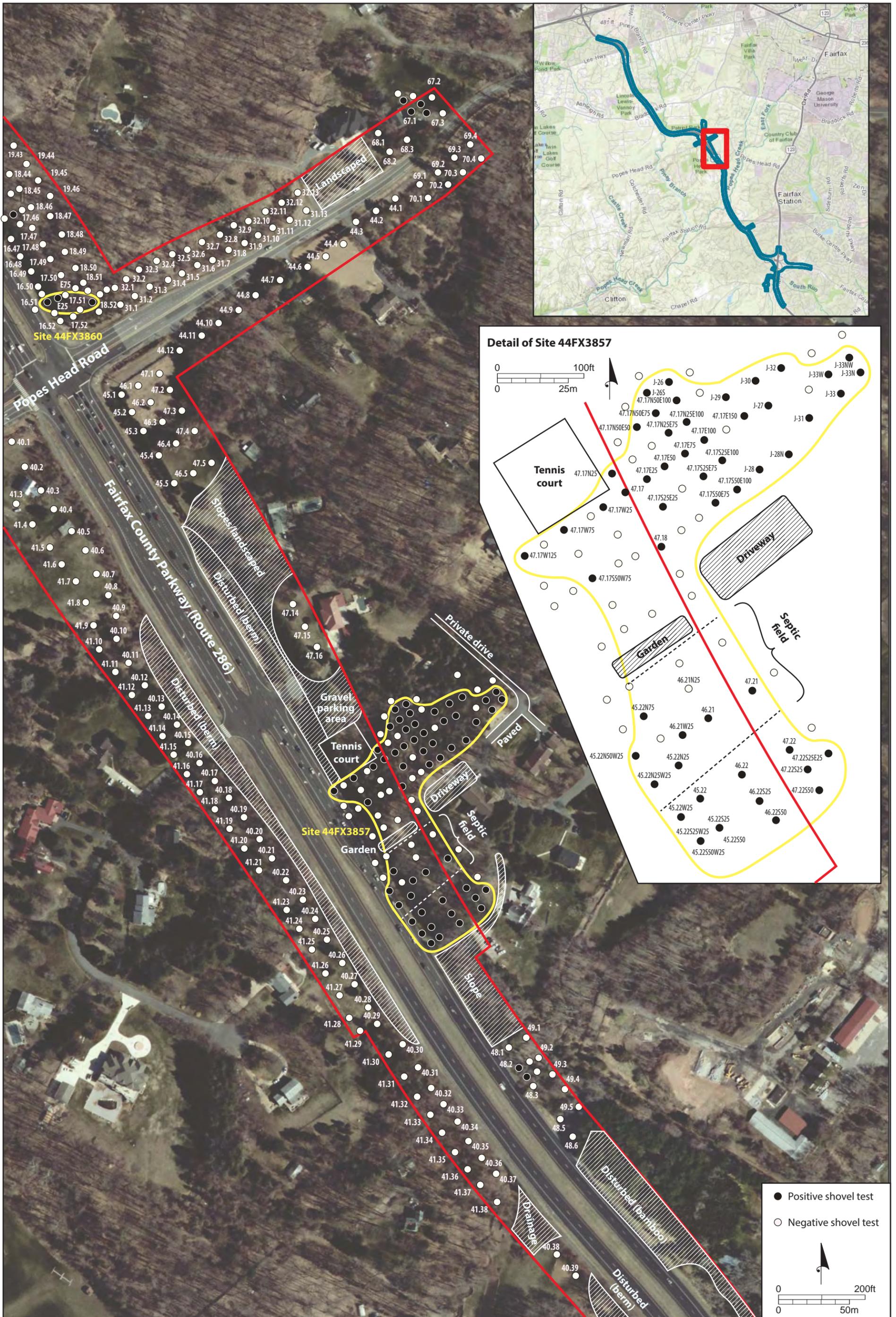


Figure 14. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, newly identified Sites 44FX3857, 44FX3860 and 44FX3861, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



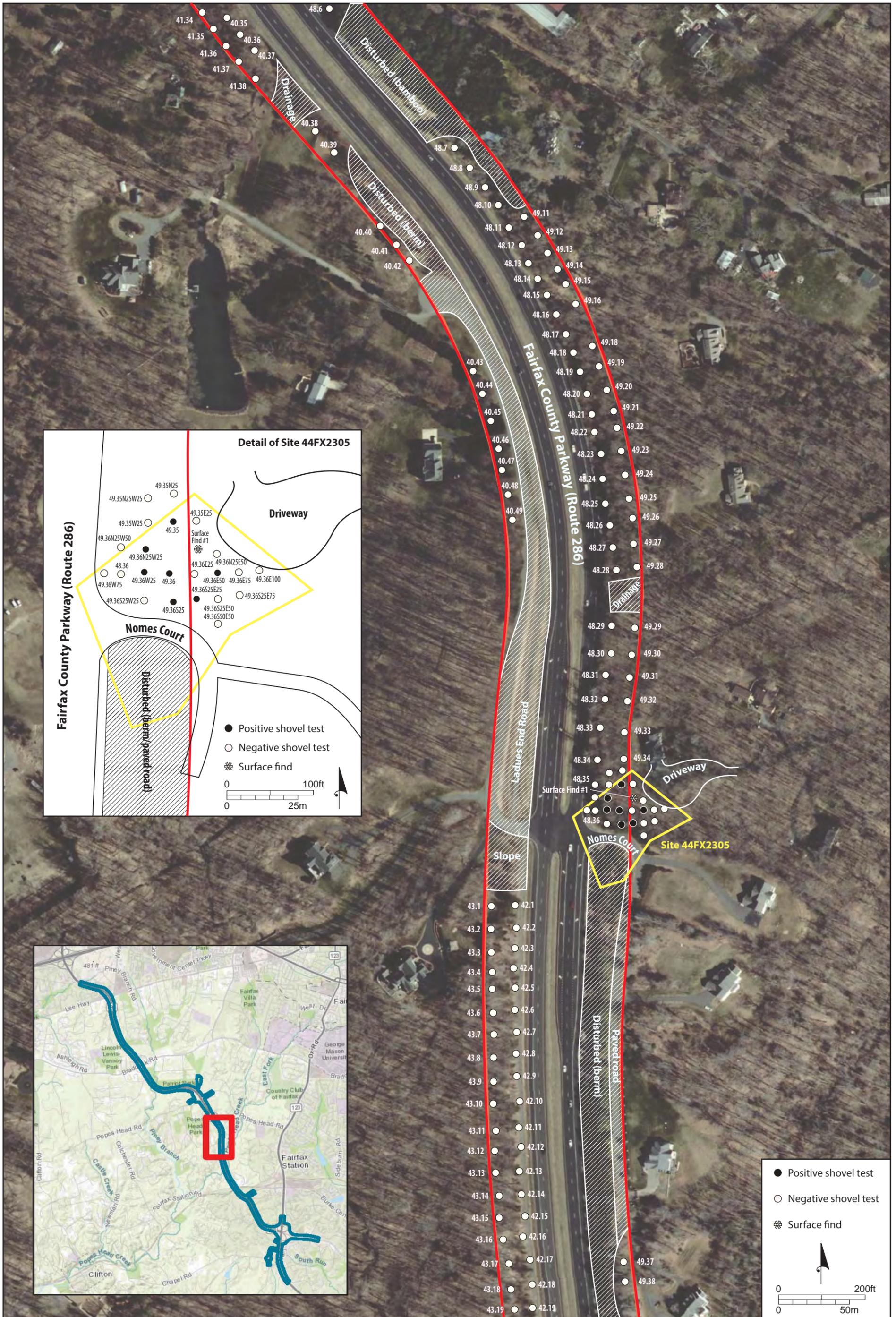


Figure 15. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Site 44FX2305, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



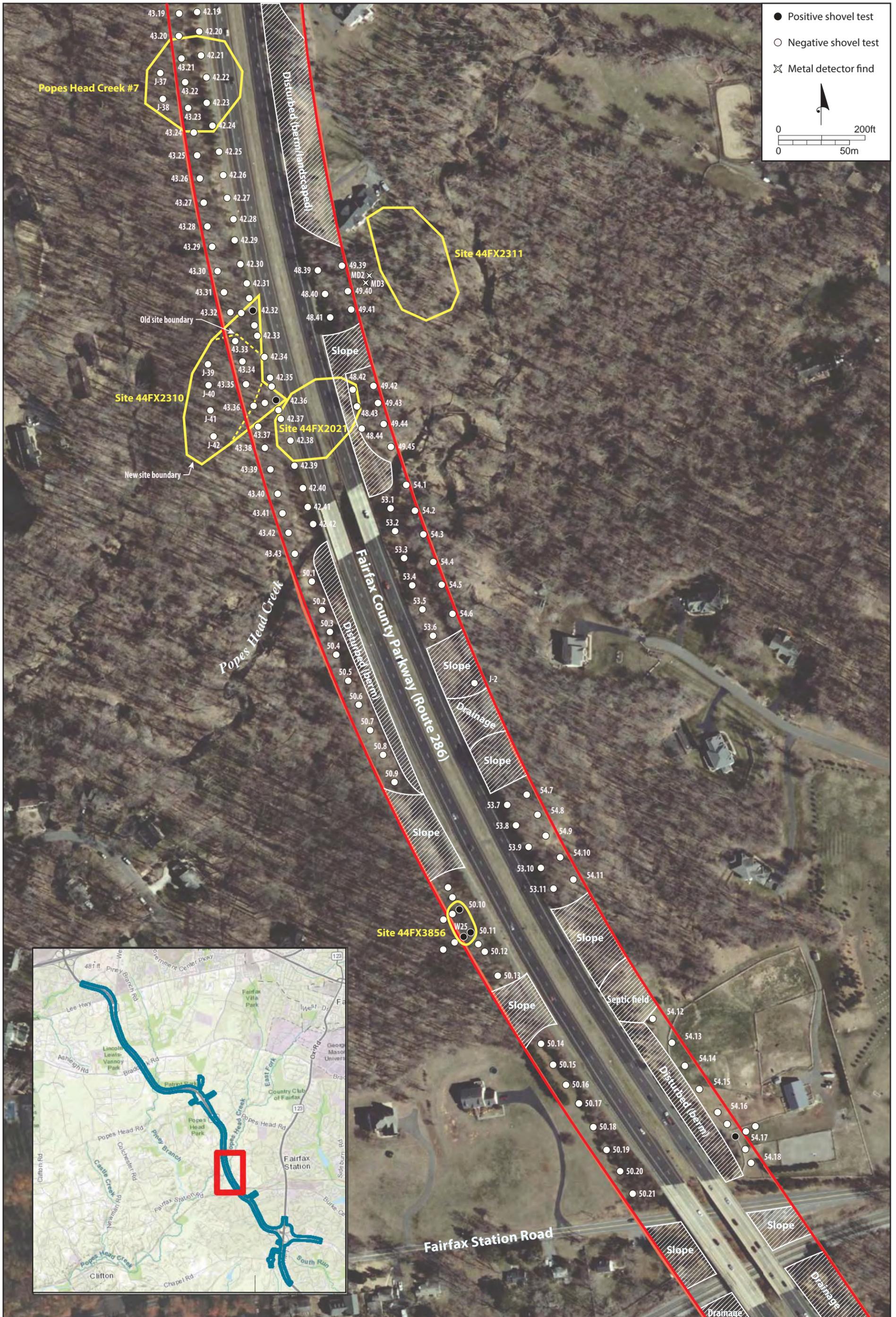


Figure 16. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX2021, 44FX2310, and Popes Head Creek #7, newly identified Site 44FX3856, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests and metal detector hits.



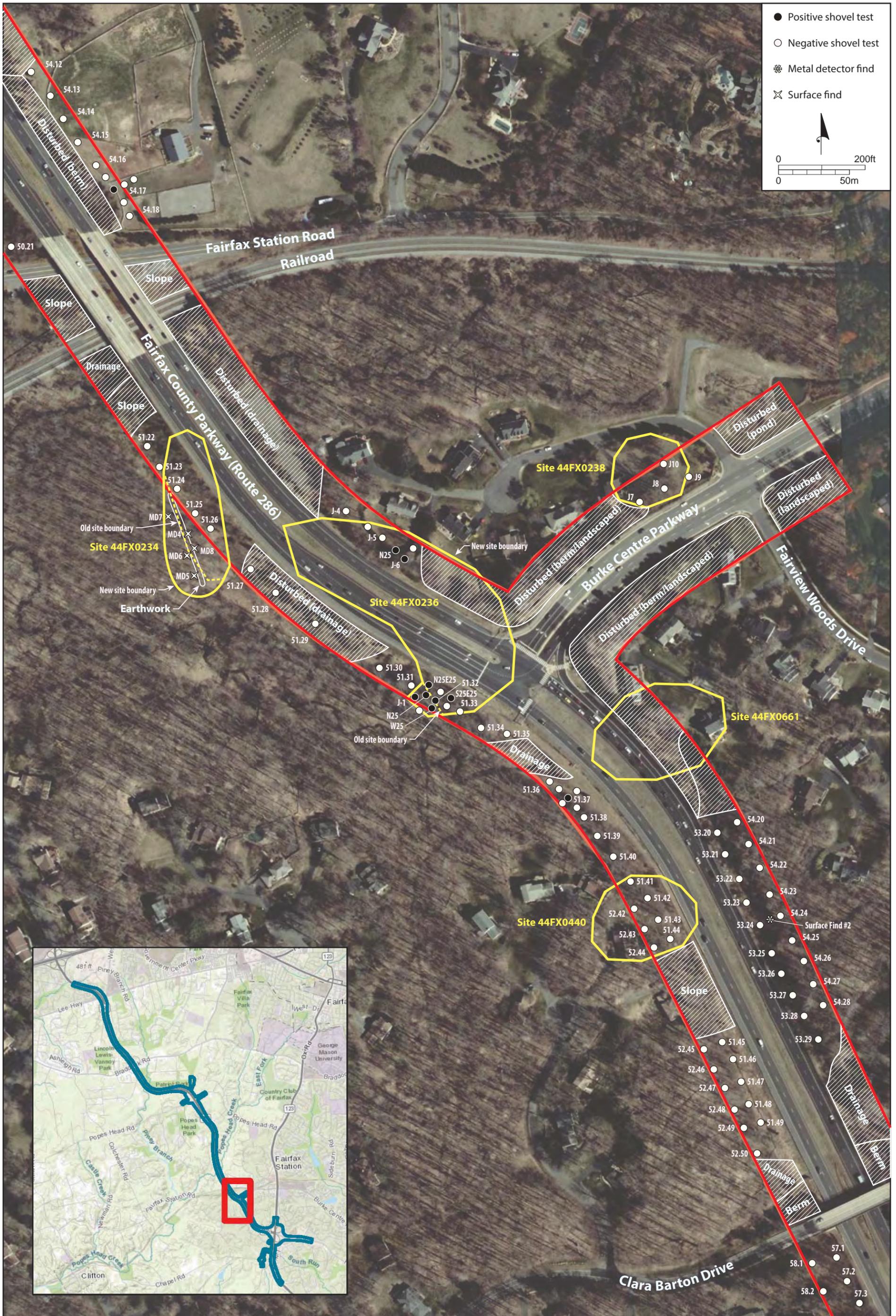


Figure 17. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, and 44FX0661, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests and metal detector hits.



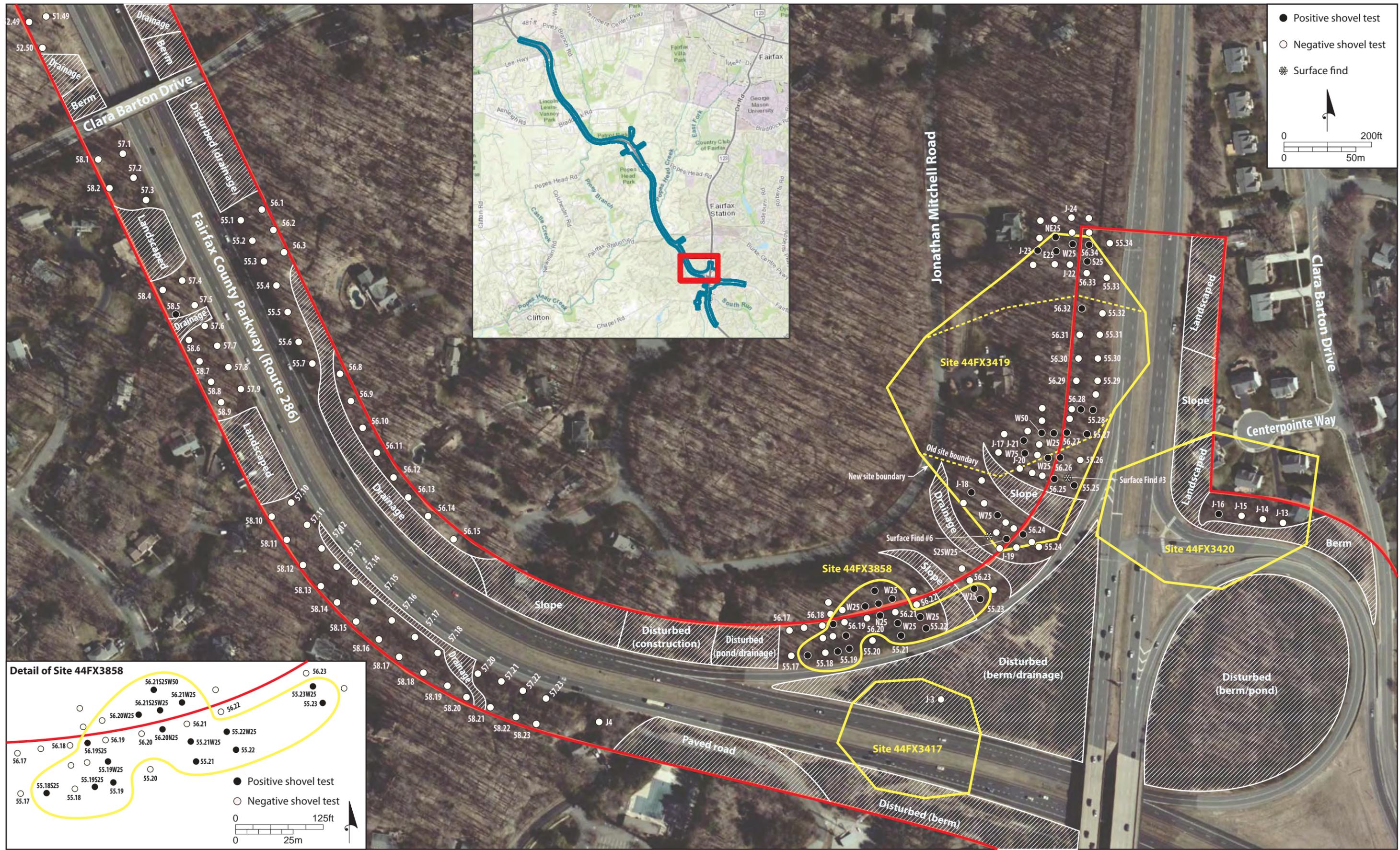


Figure 18. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX3417, 44FX3419, and 44FX3420, newly identified Site 44FX3858, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.





Figure 19. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX0446, 44FX2755, and 44FX3420, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



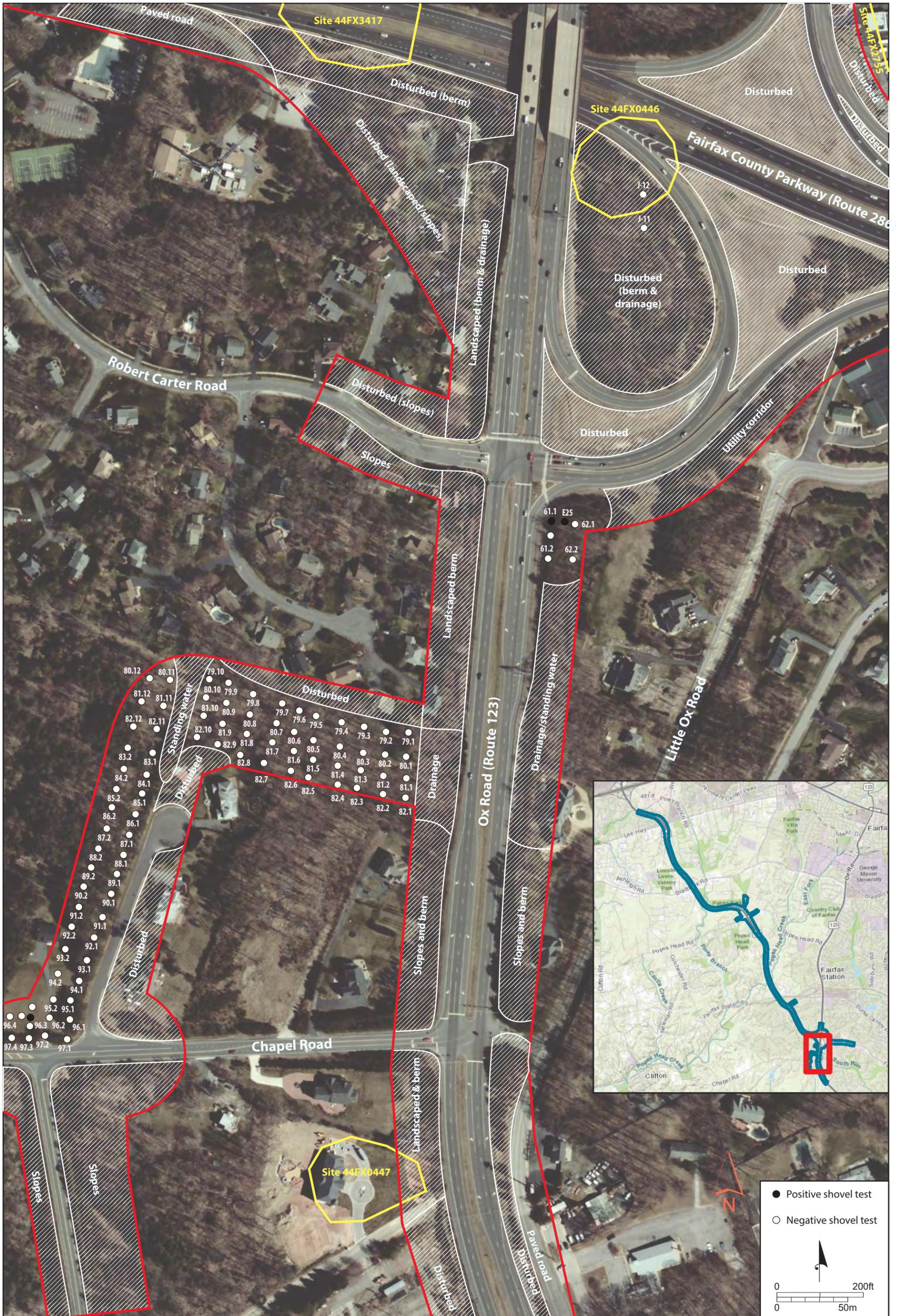


Figure 20. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX0446, and 44FX0447, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.





Figure 21. Aerial photograph showing the Archaeology APE, previously identified Sites 44FX0447, and 44FX2054, existing conditions, and the location of shovel tests.



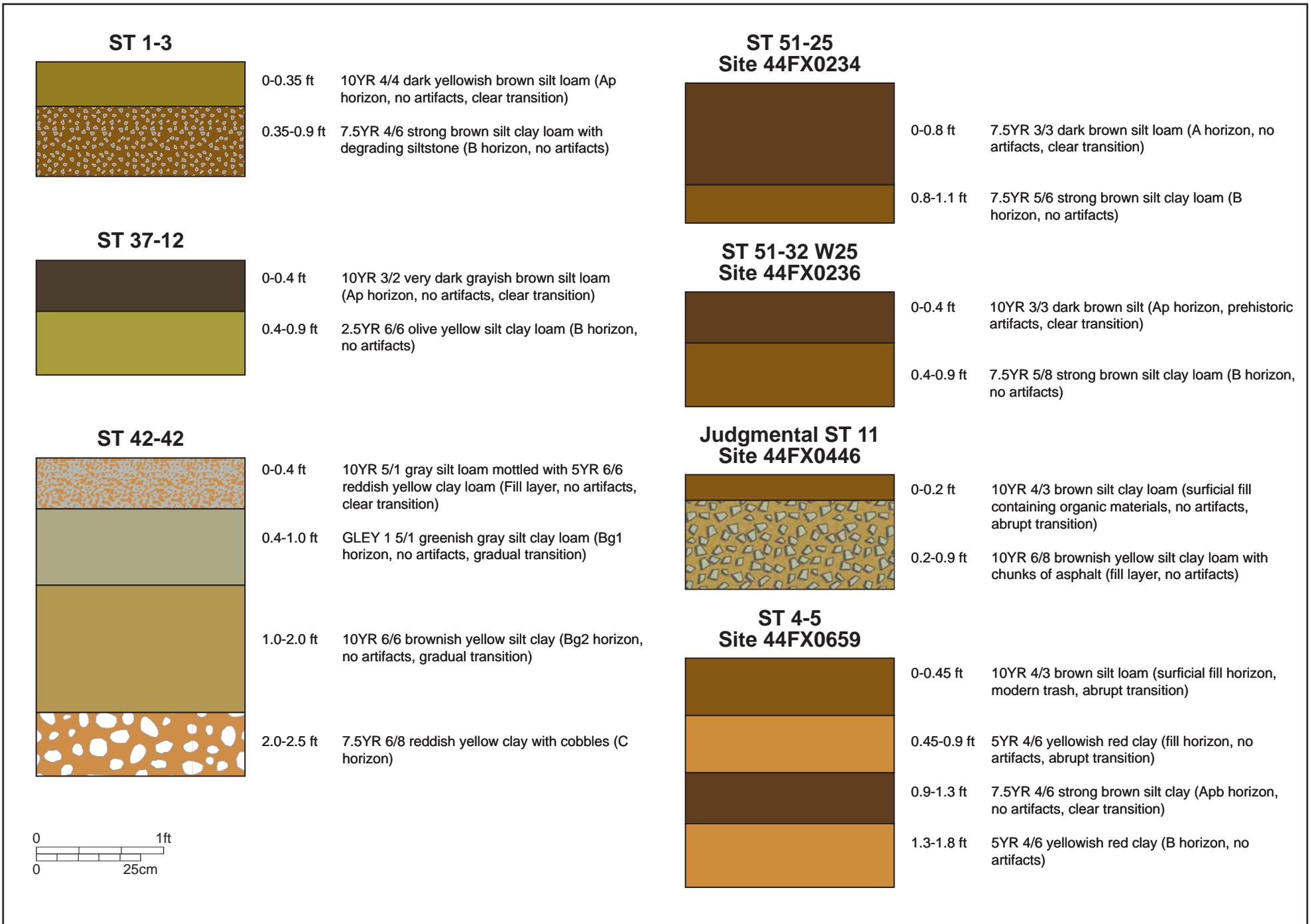


Figure 22. Representative shovel test profiles from portions of the Archaeology APE and Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0446, and 44FX0659.



**Table 4. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing and metal detection that were considered isolated finds.**

ST	Debitage	Other	Ceramic	Glass	Metal
11-12			1 Ironstone Hotel Ware Sherd		
11-12 E25 radial				1 Cobalt Blue Bottle Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type	
17-42	2 Quartz Flakes				
17-45	1 Quartz Flake				
17-46		1 Quartz Core Fragment			
33-35	1 Quartz Flake				
48-2	1 Quartz Flake 1 Quartz Shatter				
48-2 S25 radial			1 Blue-Painted Pearlware Sherd		
51-37	1 Quartz Shatter	1 Quartz Core Fragment			
54-17	1 Quartz Flake				
58-5				1 Clear Bottle Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type	
61-1	1 Quartz Flake				
61-1 S25 radial	1 Quartz Flake				
96-3		1 Unidentified Stone		2 Amber Bottle Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type	
				1 Olive Green Bottle Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type	
Surface Find 2		1 Quartz Biface Fragment			

ST	Debitage	Other	Ceramic	Glass	Metal
MD 2					1 Hand-wrought Rosehead Nail
MD 3					1 Iron Pin
	<b>19 total</b>	<b>11 total</b>	<b>2 total</b>	<b>100 total</b>	<b>64 total</b>

Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam of approximately 0.4 ft over a B horizon of 2.5YR 6/6 olive yellow silty clay loam (Figure 22, ST 37-12). One ST (67-1) contained modern debris from the nearby house that was noted in the field and discarded, including automotive battery elements, aluminum foil, crown top bottle caps, Pepsi bottles, unidentified bottle glass, and a nickel dating to 1971.

Figures 14, 15, and 16 show the portion of the Archaeology APE extending along Fairfax County Parkway between Popes Head Road and where Fairfax County Parkway crosses over Popes Head Creek. Three-hundred and ninety-eight STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway between Popes Head Road and Popes Head Creek. These included 177 regular and six radial STs excavated on the west side and 129 regular and 86 radial STs excavated on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway. Four previously identified sites (Sites 44FX2021, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, and Popes Head Creek #7) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Site 44FX2021 was determined to be not eligible to the NRHP. One new site identified during this survey (Site 44FX3857) was located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Meadowville loam, Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex soils, Codorus and Hatboro soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, drainage channels, paved roads, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical floodplain ST showed a Fill layer of 10YR 5/1 gray silt loam mottled with 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay loam of approximately 0.4 ft over a Bg1 horizon of GLEY 1 5/1 greenish gray silty clay loam of approximately 0.6 ft over a Bg2 horizon of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt clay of approximately 1 ft over a C horizon of 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay with cobbles (Figure 22, ST 42-42). Sixty-three STs were positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts. Sixty-one of these STs fell in previously identified Sites 44FX2305, 44FX2310, and newly identified Site 44FX3857. Two of these STs (48-2, and 48-2 S25) were considered isolated finds, and contained one quartz flake and one blue-painted pearlware sherd (Table 4).

Popes Head Creek #7 is a prehistoric site reported in FCPA's CRMPB files, but no other information on the site was provided to Commonwealth. This site is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 1,200 ft south of its intersection with Ladues End Road and 1,000 ft north of where it crosses Popes Head Creek (Figure 16). The site is approximately 225 ft long by 225 ft wide. This site was tested with nine STs, which were all negative for artifacts. Soils at the site primarily consisted of Glenelg silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 7.5YR 5/3 brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the

Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. Portions of the site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were located. Because no artifacts and subsurface features were identified during the current survey and the lack of any information about artifacts previously identified by the FCPA CRMPB, Commonwealth did not assign a VDHR trinomial state site number to the site.

Metal detection was conducted on the portion of the Archaeology APE adjacent to Site 44FX2311 and within other possible camp locations at Popes Head Creek (Figure 16). Figure 17 also shows the portion of Archaeology APE along both sides of Burke Centre Parkway (Route 643). Three operators with a combined 14 years of experience spent two hours conducting metal detection in and around this portion of the Archaeology APE. There was low cover of vegetation allowing for full coverage of the area. Metal detectorists covered the site in 25 ft close interval transects running parallel and perpendicular to ST transects. All positive hits were investigated. Detectorists located 33 pieces of modern trash including wire, wire nails, architectural debris, food wrappers, and aluminum cans. One handwrought rosehead nail and one possibly modern pin were recovered near ST 49-40 (MDs 2 and 3), these are considered isolated finds. No other artifacts were recovered. Nearby landowners reported giving relic hunters access to their properties. It is likely that this area has been extensively visited by relic hunters, and this may account for the lack of recovery of any artifacts.

Figures 16 and 17 show the portion of the Archaeology APE extending along Fairfax County Parkway between where it crosses Popes Head Creek to Clara Barton Drive. One-hundred and thirty-five STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway between Popes Head Creek and Clara Barton Drive. These included 58 regular and 14 radial STs excavated on the west side and 56 regular and seven radial STs excavated on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway. Five previously identified sites (Site 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, and 44FX0661) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. One new site identified during this survey (Site 44FX3856) was located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, Urban land-Wheaton complex soils, Codorus and Hatboro soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, retention ponds and drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam of approximately 0.4 ft over a B horizon of 10YR 7/4 very pale brown silty clay loam. Thirteen STs were positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts. Eleven of these STs fell in previously identified Site 44FX0236 and newly identified Site 44FX3856. Two of these STs (51-37, and 54-17) were considered isolated finds, and contained one quartz flake, one piece of quartz shatter, and one possible quartz core fragment (Table 4). One surface find, a quartz biface fragment was recovered from near ST 53-24, and this is also considered an isolated find (Table 4).

Figures 18, 19, and 20 show the portion of the Archaeology APE extending along Fairfax County Parkway between Clara Barton Drive and Ox Road (Route 123). One hundred and sixty-six STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway between Clara Barton Drive and Ox Road. These included 45 regular STs excavated on the west/southwest side and 63

regular and 58 radial STs excavated on the east/northeast side of Fairfax County Parkway. Three previously identified sites (Site 44FX0447, 44FX3417, and 44FX3419) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Fairfax silt loam, Meadowville loam, Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Wheaton-Fairfax complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, Kingstown-Beltsville complex soils, Codorus and Hatboro soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, and drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. Forty STs were positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts. Thirty-nine of these STs fell in previously identified Site 44FX3419 and newly identified Site 44FX3858, and are described in the following sections. One of these STs (58-5) was considered an isolated find, and contained one clear bottle glass fragment (Table 4).

Figures 19, 20 and 21 show the portion of the Archaeology APE from east of Ox Road to the easternmost end of the Archaeology APE. One hundred and thirty-nine STs were excavated on both sides of Fairfax County Parkway east of Ox Road. These included 18 STs excavated on the north side and 121 STs excavated on the south side of Fairfax County Parkway. Four previously identified sites (Sites 44FX0446, 44FX2054, 44FX2755, and 44FX3420) were located in this portion of the Archaeology APE. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Urban land-Wheaton complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, Wheaton-Fairfax complex, Kingstown-Beltsville complex, Codorus and Hatboro soils, and urban land. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, retention ponds, and drainage channels, and developed areas with landscaping and impervious surfaces. Four STs were positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts, one of which is located in Site 44FX3420, and the other three STs (61-1, 61-1 E25, and 96-3) are considered isolated finds. They contained historic and prehistoric artifacts (Table 4).

#### *4.1.2 SITE 44FX0234*

Site 44FX0234 was reported by Mike Johnson in 1980 as a possible Confederate trench that ran 100 meters (328 ft) long, with breastworks on the eastern side. This site is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 600 ft north of its intersection with Burke Centre Parkway (Route 643) (Figure 17). The site was recorded as being approximately 400 ft long and 125 ft wide. At the time of this survey, the earthwork is approximately 250 ft long. It runs across the top of a ridge and extends almost all the way down the southwestern face of the slope. The breastworks on the eastern side of the earthwork stand on average 0.5 to 1 ft higher than the western side (Figure 23 and 24). The entire earthwork has been eroded so that only a small depression approximately 1 ft deep remains. The northeastern end of the earthwork has been partially destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities, a steep roadside berm, and drainage features. Based on the measurements of the earthwork taken in 1980, around 75 ft of it was destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway.

Site 44FX0234 was tested with four STs, all of which were negative for artifacts. Soils at this site consisted of Glenelg silt loam, with slopes ranging from 7 to 45 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/6 strong



Figure 23. Photograph of metal detection in progress at Site 44FX0234, facing south.



Figure 24. Photograph of possible Civil War trench, facing north.



brown silty clay loam (Figure 22, ST 51-25). Disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE, including a steeply sloping roadside berm and roadside drainages.

Metal detection was conducted on Site 44FX0234. Three operators with a combined 14 years of experience spent four hours conducting metal detection in and around this site. There was low vegetative cover allowing for full coverage of the site, except for some overgrowth on the disturbed area at the northeastern end. Metal detectorists covered the site in six close interval transects that ran parallel to the earthwork. All positive hits were investigated. Detectorists located 40 pieces of modern trash including shotgun shells, food wrappers, and modern hardware. Several modern hollow tip rifle bullets were collected, along with a modern tent or tarp tack (MD 4 to MD 8), that possibly indicated this location had been recently used by hunters (Table 5). No other artifacts were recovered.

**Table 5. Artifacts recovered from metal detection at Site 44FX0234.**

Provenience	Metal
MD 4	1 Modern Bullet
MD 5	1 Iron Tack
MD 6	1 Modern Bullet
MD 7	1 Modern Bullet
MD 8	1 Modern Bullet
<b>total</b>	<b>5 total</b>

When the Commonwealth team initially arrived at the site to conduct shovel testing, an amateur detectorist was observed metal detecting to the south of the site in the wetland area. This encounter suggests that the site has likely been visited by amateur metal detectorists in the past and this may account for why no artifacts associated with the site were recovered during the metal detector and shovel test surveys.

The original site boundary excluded the southwest end of the earthwork, so the boundaries of Site 44FX0234 were slightly expanded to the southwest to include the entire location of the earthwork trench as recorded with GPS during this survey. None of the artifacts recovered during the current survey are diagnostic and no subsurface features were located. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE lacks integrity because it has already been impacted by previous construction. It does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX0234. No further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.3 SITE 44FX0236

Site 44FX0236 was identified by Mike Johnson in 1980 as an Early Woodland site containing quartz debitage, quartz bifaces, and a Piscataway point. Karell Archaeological Services conducted a Phase II on the site in 1982, and since then it has been mostly destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. Karell also recovered some historic artifacts and observed ornamental plants that were thought to be associated with a historic-period dwelling or dwellings.

Site 44FX0236 is located in the center of Fairfax County Parkway just north of its intersection with Burke Centre Parkway (Route 643), with small portions of the site extending out on both the east and west sides from Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 17). The site is approximately 225 ft wide by 600 ft long. This site was tested with six STs and nine radial STs, eight of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts (Figure 25). Six STs on the southwest side contained prehistoric and historic artifacts, including 10 quartz flakes, six pieces of quartz shatter, five plain pearlware plate or flatware fragments, one blue hand-painted pearlware flatware fragment, and two unidentified mending ceramic sherds that could possibly be creamware (Table 6). Two STs on the northeast side contained prehistoric artifacts, including 11 quartz flakes and six pieces of quartz shatter (Table 6).

Soils at Site 44FX0236 primarily consisted of urban land with some small amounts of Wheaton complex and Glenelg silt loam, with slopes ranging from 0 to 45 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam (Figure 22, ST 51-32 W25). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, landscaped backyards, and impervious paved surfaces. Most of the site has already been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. The boundaries of Site 44FX0236 were slightly expanded to the southwest to include the positive STs from this survey. The artifacts were all surface deposits recovered from the plow zone. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Due to disturbances, the site no longer possesses integrity or is capable of yielding information relevant to the significance of the site. Because of the lack of subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

**Table 6. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX0236.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Historic Ceramic
51-32 (West Side)			1 Plain Pearlware Sherd
51-32 N25 radial (West Side)			1 Blue Painted Pearlware Sherd
51-32 N25 E25 radial (West Side)			1 Plain Pearlware Sherd
51-32 W25 radial (West Side)	1 Quartz Flake		
51-32 S25 E25 radial (West Side)	1 Quartz Flake		
Judgmental ST 1 (West Side)	8 Quartz Flakes	6 Quartz Shatter	3 Plain Pearlware Sherds
			2 Unidentified Ceramic Sherds
Judgmental ST 6 (East Side)	2 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter	
Judgmental ST 6 N25 radial (East Side)	9 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter	
	<b>21 total</b>	<b>12 total</b>	<b>8 total</b>

#### 4.1.4 SITE 44FX0238

Site 44FX0238 was identified by Mike Johnson in 1980 and consisted of one “softball-size quartz core with three distinct primary flake scars.” This site is located on the north side of Burke



Figure 25. Overview of work in progress at the portion of Site 44FX0236 to the west of Fairfax County Parkway, facing northeast.



Figure 26. Overview of work in progress at Site 44FX0238, showing roadside berm and edge of landscaped housing development, facing north.



Centre Parkway (Route 643) approximately 300 ft east of its intersection with Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 17). The site is approximately 200 ft long by 150 ft wide. This site was tested with four STs, which were all negative for artifacts (Figure 26). Soils at Site 44FX0238 primarily consisted of urban land with some small amounts of Wheaton complex. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam over a B horizon of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay loam. Disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, landscaped backyards, and utility corridors. Most of the site has already been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Due to disturbances, the site no longer possesses integrity or is capable of yielding information relevant to the significance of the site. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

#### *4.1.5 SITE 44FX0440*

Site 44FX0440 was identified in 1980 as a surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts around a quartz outcrop. The site was revisited in 1982 after construction had occurred and the outcrop had been left in place but the surrounding area had been disturbed. Site 44FX0440 is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 450 ft south of its intersection with Burke Centre Parkway (Route 643) (Figure 17). The site is approximately 200 ft wide by 250 ft long and is located on the side and top of a steeply sloping ridge with numerous quartz cobbles and small boulders outcropping at the ground surface. This site was tested with seven STs, all of which were negative for artifacts. The quartz outcrops were also observed for any possible artifacts and none were found.

Soils at Site 44FX0440 primarily consisted of Glenelg silt loam with some Codorus and Hatboro soils, with slopes ranging from 0 to 45 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam with quartz pebbles and cobbles over a B horizon of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay loam with quartz pebbles and cobbles. Disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, roadside drainages, and landscaped backyards. A portion of the site has already been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. Because of this previous disturbance it lacks integrity. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the previous disturbances to the site, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

#### *4.1.6 SITE 44FX0446*

Site 44FX0446 was identified as a possible 10-by-15-m (32.8-by-49.2 ft) cellar hole with a few nearby brick fragments, but there were no other visible structural remains. Site 44FX0446 is located within the southeastern cloverleaf of the Fairfax County Parkway/Ox Road intersection (Figure 20). The site is approximately 200 ft wide by 200 ft long. This site was tested with one ST, which showed disturbed soils (Figure 27). A typical ST showed a surficial fill containing organic materials of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam over a fill layer of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay loam with chunks of asphalt (Figure 22, Judgmental ST 11). Extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a steeply sloping roadside berm, and drainage features. Soils at Site 44FX0446 primarily consisted of Wheaton loam and

urban land, with slopes ranging from 2 to 25 percent. Evidence of the possible cellar feature was not observed. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the exit ramp leading to Ox Road. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

#### *4.1.7 SITE 44FX0447*

Site 44FX0447 consisted of a scatter of twentieth-century building materials that were believed to be associated with a former dwelling at that location. Site 44FX0447 is located west of Ox Road approximately 2,400 ft south of its intersection with Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 20). The site is approximately 150 ft wide by 250 ft long. This site was tested with a pedestrian walkover survey. Extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a steeply sloping roadside berm, and landscaped front yard (Figure 28). Soils at Site 44FX0447 primarily consisted of Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of a nearby house. Aerial photos from 2011 to 2014 show disturbance activities related to the construction of the house including clearing the site of vegetation and preparing the construction site by altering the ground surface with cutting and filling (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

#### *4.1.8 SITE 44FX0659*

Site 44FX0659 was identified by Karell Archaeological Services in 1982 as an earthwork likely occupied by Confederate forces during the Battle of Chantilly. It contained two possible artillery emplacements. Site 44FX0659 is located in the center of Fairfax County Parkway just south of Lee Highway (Figure 8 and 9). The site is approximately 300 ft long by 350 ft wide. This site has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 29). The portion of the site that extends out on the west side of Route 286 consisted of a built up roadside berm. Two STs were placed just outside the berm on the site's western edge.

Soils at Site 44FX0659 primarily consisted of urban land, with a small amount of Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils on the western edge, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms and impervious surfaces. A typical ST showed a surficial fill horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam containing modern trash (Figure 22, ST 4-5). This was over a second fill horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay over an Apb horizon of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt clay. This covered a B horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay. No artifacts were recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX0659.

Metal detection was conducted on Site 44FX0659. Three operators spent one hour conducting metal detection in and around this site. There was moderate vegetative cover allowing for almost full coverage of the site, and all positive hits were investigated. Detectorists located 25 pieces of



Figure 27. Overview of work in progress at Site 44FX0446, showing disturbed area within cloverleaf, facing north.



Figure 28. Overview of location of Site 44FX0447, showing area disturbed by house construction, facing north.





Figure 29. Overview of location of Site 44FX0659, showing area disturbed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, facing north.



Figure 30. Overview of Site 44FX2305, showing wooded area to the north of Nomes Court, with paved driveway visible on the far left, facing south.



modern trash including aluminum cans, barbed wire, food wrappers, and modern hardware. Large push piles were noted to the south of Site 44FX0659. One cast iron cooking vessel fragment (MD 1) was collected from the surficial fill layer (Table 7). No other artifacts were recovered.

**Table 7. Artifacts recovered from metal detection at Site 44FX0659.**

Provenience	Metal
MD 1	1 Cast Iron Cooking Vessel Fragment
	<b>1 total</b>

This site has already been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities and berms. Therefore, it lacks integrity. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is needed.

#### 4.1.9 SITE 44FX0661

Site 44FX0661 was previously recorded as a rectangular area cut into a hillside that was likely the location of a barn dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. It was identified by Karell Archaeological Services in 1982, and contained a plow blade, a horseshoe, and cut nails. Site 44FX0661 is located on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 100 ft south of its intersection with Burke Centre Parkway (Route 643) (Figure 17). The site is approximately 200 ft wide and 300 ft long. This site was tested with a pedestrian survey, and extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a built up roadside berm, landscaping, and a drainage channel. Soils at Site 44FX0661 primarily consisted of Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils and Codorus and Hatboro soils, with slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The rectangular feature observed in 1982 is no longer extant. The site has been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and no further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.10 SITE 44FX2054

Site 44FX2054 is a small historic site that was identified by an ASV volunteer in 1993, which contained salt-glazed stoneware, olive green bottle glass, shell edge and transfer printed pearlware, oyster and clam shells, and one quartz debitage. Site 44FX2054 is located in the center of Ox Road approximately 4,300 ft south of its intersection with of Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 21). The site is approximately 100 ft wide and 100 ft long. Soils at Site 44FX2054 primarily consisted of urban land. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of Ox Road. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.11 SITE 44FX2305

Site 44FX2305 is a multi-component prehistoric site dating to the Middle to Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. It is associated with nearby Site 44FX0660, which was identified by Karell Archaeological Services. WMCAR conducted a Phase III data recovery of the western activity area of the site in 1992 for the mitigation of effects associated with the proposed Route 29 Springfield Bypass project (later Fairfax County Parkway). Artifacts recovered included Savannah River points, Holmes points, Piscataway points, unidentified ceramics, and quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, hornfels, and chert debitage, FCR and hammerstones. The diagnostic artifacts dated to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods and were recovered from a plow zone. Site 44FX2305 has been almost completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and residential construction.

Site 44FX2305 is located on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway just north of Nomes Court (Figure 15). The site is approximately 300 ft long by 300 ft wide (Figure 30). This site was tested with three STs and 17 radial STs, seven of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface at a single location. Artifacts recovered from this site included 11 quartz flakes, 5 hornfels flakes, two pieces of quartz shatter, two quartz core fragments, and one possible Selby Bay Side-Notched projectile point manufactured from hornfels (Table 8).

**Table 8. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX2305.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Tools	Other
Surface Find 1	5 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
49-35		1 Quartz Shatter		
49-36	2 Quartz Flakes			1 Quartz Core Fragment
	1 Hornfels Flake			
49-36 E50 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
49-36 N25 W25 radial	1 Hornfels Flake		1 Hornfels Selby Bay Side-Notched Point	
49-36 S25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
	2 Hornfels Flakes			
49-36 S25 E25 radial	1 Quartz Flake			1 Quartz Core Fragment
49-36 W25 radial	1 Hornfels Flake			
	<b>16 total</b>	<b>2 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>	<b>2 total</b>

Soils at Site 44FX2305 primarily consisted of urban land on the western and southern sides of the site, and Glenelg silt loam on the eastern side, with slopes ranging from 2 to 25 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 49-36 N25 W25). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, a landscaped back yard on the north side of the site, and a paved driveway and

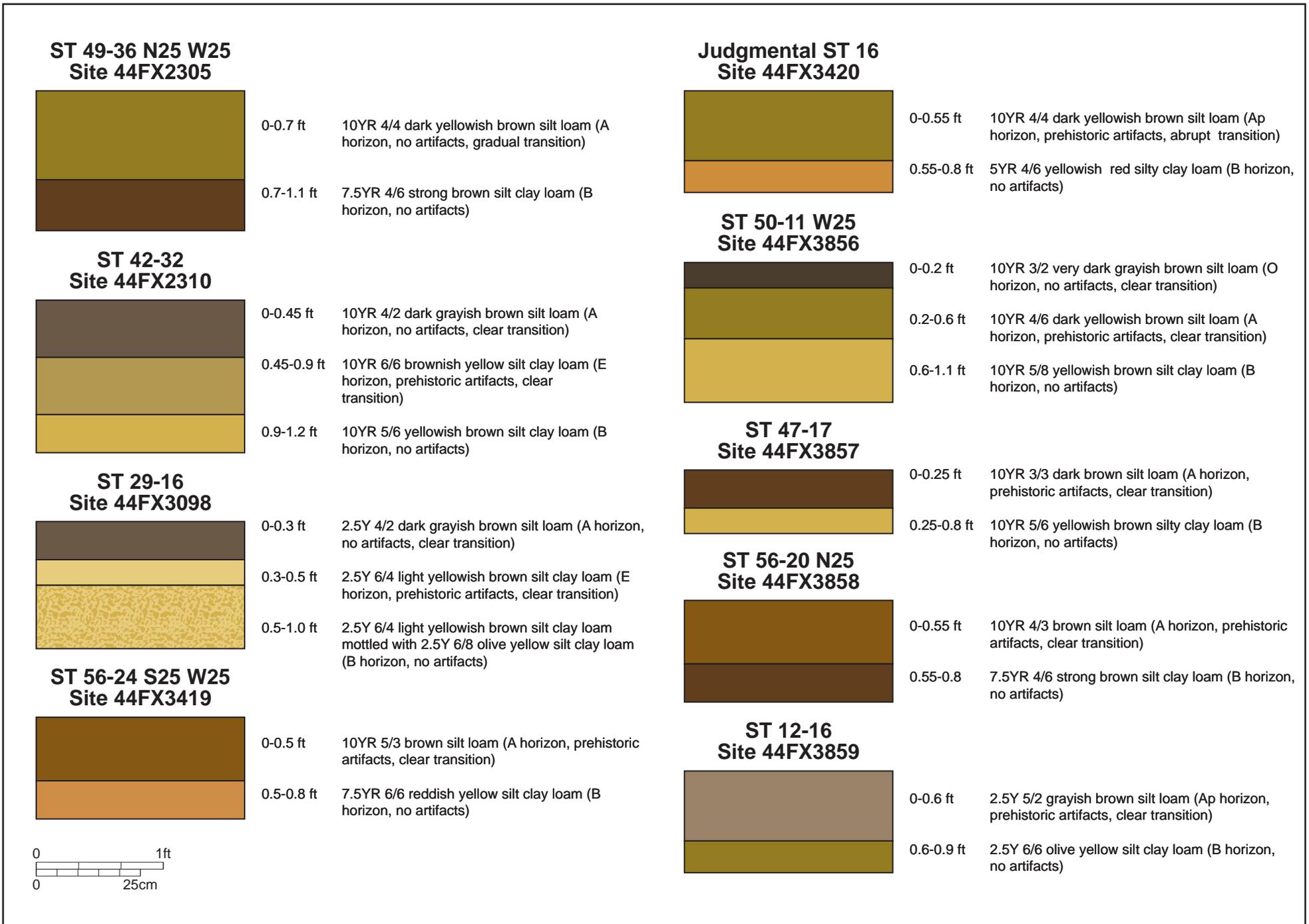


Figure 31. Representative shovel test profiles from Sites 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX3098, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, 44FX3856, 44FX3857, 44FX3858, 44FX3859.



landscaped garden on the northeast side of the site. Portions of the site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and Nomes Court.

The only diagnostic artifact recovered from Site 44FX2305 during this survey was a weathered and likely unfinished hornfels point that is possibly a Selby Bay side-notched point, which dates to the Early Woodland period. Artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon or plow zone and consisted of surface deposits. No subsurface features were located. Site 44FX2305 has already had a Phase III excavation conducted in 1992 to mitigate the previous construction of Fairfax County Parkway. The Phase III recommendations suggested that the portion of the site within the road right-of-way did not require any further work. Because of the lack of subsurface features, and the previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.12 SITE 44FX2310

Site 44FX2310 was identified by Fairfax County Archaeologist Mike Johnson in 1993 as a few quartz flakes observed along trails and around trees. It is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 400 ft north of where it crosses Popes Head Creek (Figure 16). The site is approximately 200 ft wide by 400 ft long. This site was tested with 13 STs and six radial STs, two of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this site included three quartz flakes, and one piece of quartz shatter (Table 9).

**Table 9. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX2310.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)
42-32	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter
42-36	1 Quartz Flake	
	<b>3 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>

Soils at Site 44FX2310 primarily consisted of Glenelg silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam over an E horizon of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam that covers a B horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 42-32). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. Portions of the site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. The boundaries of Site 44FX2310 were slightly expanded to the northwest and the southwest to include the positive STs from this survey. Artifacts recovered consisted of surface deposits. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. It is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, and the previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.13 SITE 44FX2702

Site 44FX2702 is the remains of an early road identified in 2001 by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) (currently Commonwealth). It connected Braddock Road with Popes Head Road. Site 44FX2702 intersects with the Shirley Gate Extension portion of the Archaeology APE approximately 1,000 ft west of Popes Creek Road and approximately 700 ft north of Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 13). This site is a historic road trace with several sections, overall it is approximately 50 ft wide, and extends over 4,000 ft to meet up with Braddock Road to the north. Soils at this site consist of Orange silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. This site was tested with six STs, all of which were negative for artifacts.

The historic road trace forks into three segments just north of the Shirley Gate Extension Archaeology APE and Site 44FX3098. The road trace is shown on an 1862 map of the area (Figure 3). Maps from the first half of the twentieth century show the road in a different configuration that forks into two segments at the northern end of the Archaeology APE, one to the west and the other to the east (USGS 1915 and 1944) (Figures 4 and 5). A central fork is not depicted and may be a later construction.

When used as originally laid out, as a secondary connector road, this road trace would have contributed to the transportation network around Fairfax Station and the surrounding community. This road trace is not used for its original purpose and has lost integrity of materials due to abandonment. It is uncertain whether it retains its original alignment. This road trace lacks sufficient integrity to be considered individually eligible. The site has little archaeological research potential. The site is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX2702. No further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.14 SITE 44FX2755

Site 44FX2755 was recorded by JMA (currently Commonwealth) in 2001 after avocational metal detectorists reported finding Civil War military camp-related artifacts in the area. They are believed to be associated with Federal forces defending Fairfax Station and the O&A Railroad. Thunderbird Archaeology conducted a survey within the site in 2016 and recovered a number of ferrous metal fragments and cut nails, but no definitive Civil War artifacts.

Site 44FX2755 is located on the north side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 700 ft east of its intersection with Ox Road (Figure 19). The site is approximately 2,000 ft long by 1,200 ft wide and is located on a ridge. It has been partially destroyed on the north end by the construction of a housing development, on the west end by the construction of a storage facility and parking lots, in the center by the installation of a power grid station, and on the east end by the construction of another storage facility and a wastewater management facility. Only a small portion of this very large site intersects with the Archaeology APE along its southern edge, in between the storage facility and the power grid station (Figure 32). This portion of the site was tested with 7 STs, all of which were negative for artifacts. Soils at Site 44FX2755 consisted of Glenelg silt loam and urban land with slopes ranging from 7 to 15 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 7.5YR 4/2 brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 6/4 light brown silty clay loam. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE had been impacted by the construction



Figure 32. Overview of southwest portion of Site 44FX2755 showing wooded area adjacent to storage facility, facing east.



Figure 33. Overview of location of Site 44FX3417, showing area disturbed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, facing east.



of Fairfax County Parkway to the south, and contained an active transient camp in the eastern end and a modern junkyard in the western end.

Metal detection was conducted on Site 44FX2755. Three operators spent two hours conducting metal detection in and around this site. There was moderate to thick vegetative cover allowing for low coverage of the west end of the site and moderate coverage of the east end of the site. Metal detectorists covered the site in four close interval transects that ran parallel to ST transects. All positive hits were investigated. Detectorists located 18 pieces of modern trash including pipes, wires, car parts, food wrappers, and aluminum cans. No artifacts were recovered. A modern junkyard containing several old cars and other machinery and miscellaneous items was located within the portion of the site within the Archaeology APE.

No artifacts were recovered, no subsurface features were located, and numerous previous disturbances were present. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX2755. No further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.15 SITE 44FX3098

Site 44FX3098 was recorded in 2005 as an indeterminate prehistoric lithic reduction site by URS during a Phase I survey for Patriot Park, during which fifteen pieces of quartz debitage and one quartz core were recovered (Crowl 2005:29). URS did not find any diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features, and recommended Site 44FX3098 as ineligible to the NRHP. Site 44FX3098 is located in the Shirley Gate Extension portion of the Archaeology APE, approximately 1,600 ft north of the intersection of Fairfax County Parkway and Popes Creek Road (Figure 13). The site is approximately 450 ft long by 200 ft wide. This site was tested with 44 STs, three of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this site included three quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter (Table 10).

**Table 10. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3098.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)
21-20	1 Quartz Flake	
29-16	1 Quartz Flake	
30-18	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter
	<b>3 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>

Soils at Site 44FX3098 primarily consisted of Orange silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam over an E horizon of 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam that covered a B horizon of 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 29-16). The site boundaries of 44FX3098 have been adjusted to include the positive STs from this survey.

A small amount of cultural material was recovered from only three STs. None of the artifacts recovered from Site 44FX3098 during the current survey were diagnostic and no subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. It is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

#### *4.1.16 SITE 44FX3417*

Site 44FX3417 was reported to FCPA's CRMPB in 1993 by an informant who collected the artifacts during construction of the Fairfax County Parkway/Ox Road interchange. He collected Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland projectile points during construction of the interchange. The site forms for 44FX3417, 44FX3419, and 44FX3420 report that the sites were not discovered previously because Phase I testing was not conducted on the revised road alignment.

Site 44FX3417 is located in the center of Fairfax County Parkway, approximately 250 ft west of where it crosses under Ox Road (Figure 18). The site is approximately 250 ft wide by 300 ft long. Soils at the site primarily consisted of urban land with small amounts of Wheaton loam and Wheaton-Fairfax complex soils, with slopes ranging from 2 to 25 percent. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway that included the installation of a very high roadside berm on the south side (Figure 33), and a large berm in the cloverleaf created by the northern exit ramp from Ox Road. One ST (Judgmental 3) was placed in the cloverleaf portion of Site 44FX3417, and disturbed soils were encountered. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located.

This site has already been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside berms. Therefore, it lacks integrity. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is necessary.

#### *4.1.17 SITE 44FX3419*

Site 44FX3419 was reported to FCPA's CRMPB in 1993 by the same informant who identified Sites 44FX3417 and 44FX3420. Site 44FX3419 is located on the west side of Ox Road approximately 500 ft north of its intersection with Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 18). The site is approximately 600 ft long by 300 ft wide and is located on the top of a ridge. Site 44FX3419 was tested with 29 STs and 35 radial STs, 23 of which were positive for prehistoric and historic artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface at two locations. Artifacts included 46 quartz flakes, 20 pieces of quartz shatter, one quartz core fragment, one horseshoe, one plain pearlware sherd, and one possible mocha-dendritic decorated pearlware sherd (Table 11).

**Table 11. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3419.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Other	Historic
Surface Find 3	9 Quartz Flakes	6 Quartz Shatter		
Surface Find 6				1 Horseshoe
55-25	1 Quartz Flake			
55-27				1 Mocha-Dendritic Pearlware Sherd
55-28	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
55-28 W25 radial	6 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
56-24	1 Quartz Flake			
56-24 S25 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
56-24 W75 radial	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
56-25	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
56-26	5 Quartz Flakes			1 Plain Pearlware Sherd
56-26 W25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes			
56-26 W75 radial	1 Quartz Flake	2 Quartz Shatter		
56-27		2 Quartz Shatter	1 Quartz Core Fragment	
56-27 W25 radial		1 Quartz Shatter		
56-27 W50 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
56-32	1 Quartz Flake			
56-34	2 Quartz Flakes			
56-34 S25 radial		2 Quartz Shatter		
56-34 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 18	1 Quartz Flake			
Judgmental 21	2 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 23	1 Quartz Flake			
Judgmental 23 E25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 23 N25 E25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
	<b>46 total</b>	<b>20 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>	<b>3 total</b>

Soils at Site 44FX3419 primarily consisted of Glenelg silt loam and slopes ranged from 2 to 15 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 56.24 S25 W25). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. The site boundaries of 44FX3419 have been adjusted to the north and south to include the positive STs from this survey. This site is separated from Site 44FX3858 by two steep slopes and a creek or drainage channel.

None of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site were diagnostic. The plain pearlware sherd (1790-1830) and the possible mocha-dendritic decorated pearlware sherd (1790-1850) date

to the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Both were very small body sherds that had likely been fragmented by post-depositional plowing or road construction activities. The horseshoe was located some distance away from the sherds, on the edge of the modern drainage, and is likely not associated with them. No other historic artifacts were identified during the survey. Because of the small number of diagnostic historic artifacts, and the lack of prehistoric or historic subsurface features, the portion of the site within the Archaeology APE does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX3419. No further work is recommended.

#### 4.1.18 SITE 44FX3420

Site 44FX3420 was reported to FCPA's CRMPB in 1993 by the same informant who identified Site 44FX3417 and 44FX3419. Site 44FX3420 is located on the east side of Ox Road just north of the northeastern cloverleaf and exit ramp leading to and from Fairfax County Parkway (Figure 18). The site is approximately 350 ft wide by 450 ft long. Soils at the site primarily consisted of urban land with small amounts of Wheaton complex and Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, with slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam over a B horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay loam (Figure 31, Judgmental ST 16). Disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE including impervious paved surfaces, areas with built up roadside berms roadside drainages, and landscaped backyards. Most of the site has been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the exit ramp to and from Ox Road to the south, and the construction of a housing development to the north. A small wooded strip in between the exit ramp and the housing development was tested with four STs, one of which contained prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts included three quartz flakes (Table 12).

A small amount of cultural material was recovered from only a single ST. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

**Table 12. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3420.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)
Judgmental ST 16	3 Quartz Flakes
	<b>3 total</b>

#### 4.1.19 SITE 44FX3856

Site 44FX3856 is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 800 ft south of where it crosses Popes Head Creek (Figure 16). This site was identified during the current survey with two positive STs and one positive radial ST (Figure 34). The site is located on top of a ridge surrounded by steep slopes on all sides. Soils in this area consisted of Glenelg



Figure 34. Overview of work in progress at Site 44FX3856, facing northeast.



silt loam, with slopes ranging from 7 to 15 percent. Steep slopes and disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. A typical ST showed a shallow O horizon of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam over an A horizon of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam that covered a B horizon of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 50.11 W25). Three STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, including two quartz flakes and two pieces of quartz shatter (Table 13). Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of a roadside berm.

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3856 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

**Table 13. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3856.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)
50-10	1 Quartz Flake	
50-11		1 Quartz Shatter
50-11 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter
	<b>2 total</b>	<b>2 total</b>

#### 4.1.20 SITE 44FX3857

Site 44FX3857 is located on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 1,000 ft south of its intersection with Popes Creek Road (Figure 14). This site was identified during the current survey with 15 positive STs and 40 positive radial STs. The site is located in a wooded area in between two houses. Soils in this area consisted of Wheaton-Glenelg complex soils, with slopes ranging from 7 to 15 percent. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within and around the site including areas with a raised tennis court, a raised garden bed, a paved driveway, a septic field, and areas with built up roadside berms. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam over a B horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 47-17). Fifty-five STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, which included 195 quartz flakes, 79 pieces of quartz shatter, three quartz core fragments, one quartz core, one quartz biface fragment, one rhyolite flake, five flowerpot fragments, one shard of clear bottle glass, and one shard of milk glass (Table 14). Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, the installation of roadside utilities, and the construction of backyard amenities and utilities. Positive radial STs continued well outside of the Archaeology APE towards the northeast, so a pedestrian survey of the surrounding area was undertaken. This showed that the site likely extends another 300 ft northwest to the end of the landform and a paved private road. On the other side of the paved private road is a slope leading down to a tributary of Popes Head Creek.

**Table 14. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3857.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Other	Historic
45-22	1 Quartz Flake	3 Quartz Shatter	1 Quartz Core	
45-22 N25 radial	5 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 N25 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 N50 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 N75 radial	1 Rhyolite Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 S25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 S25 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	3 Quartz Shatter		
45-22 S50 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
45-22 S50 W25 radial		4 Quartz Shatter		1 Clear Bottle Glass, Unidentified Manufacture Type
45-22 W25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter		
46-21	3 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
46-21 W25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes			
46-22	5 Quartz Flakes	4 Quartz Shatter		
46-22 S25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	2 Quartz Shatter		
46-22 S50 radial	9 Quartz Flakes	8 Quartz Shatter		
47-17	1 Quartz Flake			
47-17 E25 radial	9 Quartz Flakes			
47-17 E50 radial	5 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter	1 Quartz Core Fragment	
47-17 E75 radial	17 Quartz Flakes	6 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 E100 radial	4 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter	1 Quartz Core Fragment	
47-17 E150 radial	7 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 N25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 N25 E75 radial	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 N25 E100 radial	3 Quartz Flakes			
47-17 N50 E50 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
47-17 N50 E75 radial	3 Quartz Flakes		1 Quartz Core Fragment	
47-17 N50 E100 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 S25 E25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	3 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 S25 E75 radial	4 Quartz Flakes	4 Quartz Shatter		
47-17 S25 E100 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
47-17 S50 E75 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
47-17 S50 E100 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
47-17 S50 W75 radial	1 Quartz Flake			
47-17 W25 radial			1 Quartz Biface Fragment	
47-17 W75 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Other	Historic
47-17 W125 radial	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
47-18	1 Quartz Flake	2 Quartz Shatter		
47-21	2 Quartz Flakes			
47-22	6 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter		1 Milk Glass Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type
47-22 S25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes			
47-22 S25 E25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
47-22 S50 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 26	4 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 26 S25 radial	12 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 27	3 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 28	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 28 N25 radial	4 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 29	3 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 30	4 Quartz Flakes			
Judgmental 31	1 Quartz Flake			5 Terra Cotta Pot Fragments
Judgmental 32	10 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 33	12 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 33 N25 radial	8 Quartz Flakes	4 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 33 N25 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter		
Judgmental 33 W25 radial	5 Quartz Flakes			
	<b>196 total</b>	<b>79 total</b>	<b>5 total</b>	<b>7 total</b>

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3857 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities. The recent construction of a raised tennis court on the north side of the site has also destroyed a portion of the site. The center of the site has been impacted by other backyard features including a raised garden bed, geothermal line, septic field, and other backyard landscaping. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, the site has little research potential and is

recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.21 SITE 44FX3858

Site 44FX3858 is located on the north side of Fairfax County Parkway approximately 250 ft west of its intersection with Ox Road (Figure 18). This site was identified during the current survey with four positive STs and 12 positive radial STs. The site is approximately 500 ft long by 125 ft wide. The site is located in a wooded area in between the exit ramp from Ox Road and Jonathan Mitchell Road. Soils in this area primarily consisted of Glenelg silt loam with some Fairfax loam and Codorus and Hatboro soils. Slopes ranged from 2 to 25 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam (Figure 31, ST 56-20 N25). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within and around the site including areas with built up roadside berms, and a VDOT storm water management feature and associated drainages to the west of the site. This site is separated from Site 44FX3419 by two steep slopes and a drainage channel.

Sixteen STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, which included 27 quartz flakes, one rhyolite flake, one quartz core fragment, and 28 pieces of quartz shatter (Table 15). Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of the ramp from Ox Road to Fairfax County Parkway. Positive radial STs continued well outside of the Archaeology APE, so a pedestrian survey was undertaken that showed the site extends outside of the Archaeology APE 200 ft to the north and likely conforms to the edge of the landform located just south of Jonathan Mitchell Road.

**Table 15. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3858.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Debitage (Shatter)	Other
55-18 S25 radial	1 Quartz Flake		
55-19	1 Quartz Flake	3 Quartz Shatter	
55-19 S25 radial	4 Quartz Flakes		1 Quartz Core Fragment
55-19 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter	
55-21	3 Quartz Flakes		
55-21 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	2 Quartz Shatter	
	1 Rhyolite Flake		
55-22	1 Quartz Flake	1 Quartz Shatter	
55-22 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake		
55-23	1 Quartz Flake		
55-23 W25 radial		2 Quartz Shatter	
56-19 S25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter	
56-20 N25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	3 Quartz Shatter	
56-20 W25 radial	3 Quartz Flakes	1 Quartz Shatter	
56-21 S25 W25 radial	1 Quartz Flake	9 Quartz Shatter	
56-21 S25 W50		3 Quartz Shatter	
56-21 W25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes		
	<b>28 total</b>	<b>28 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3858 to Ox Road and Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadways and the installation of a roadside berm and drainage features. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.22 SITE 44FX3859

Site 44FX3859 is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway just north of the crossing with Piney Branch Creek (Figure 11). This site was identified during the current survey with one positive ST and two positive radial STs. The site is located up a steep slope from the creek on top of a ridge. Soils in this area consisted of Orange silt loam and urban land, with slopes ranging from 7 to 15 percent. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. A typical ST showed an Ap horizon of 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown silt loam over a B horizon of 2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow silty clay loam. Three STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, including three quartz flakes, one quartz core, and one jasper utilized flake (Table 16). The jasper flake is utilized on two edges, one straight edge has been retouched, and the other edge has been notched. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities.

**Table 16. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3859.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)	Tools	Other
12-16	1 Quartz Flake	1 Jasper Utilized Flake	
12-16 S25 radial	1 Quartz Flake		
12-16 S75 radial	1 Quartz Flake		1 Quartz Core
	<b>3 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3859 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.23 SITE 44FX3860

Site 44FX3860 is located on the east side of Fairfax County Parkway just north of its intersection with Popes Creek Road (Figure 13). This site was identified during the current survey with two positive STs and one positive radial ST. The site is located on a ridge top surrounded by gentle slopes to the north and east, and steep roadside berms to the south and west. Soils in the area

consisted of Orange silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. A typical ST showed an A horizon of 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam over a B horizon of 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam. Three STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, including seven quartz flakes, and two rhyolite flakes (Table 17). Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities.

**Table 17. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3860.**

ST	Debitage (Flakes)
16-51	5 Quartz Flakes
16-51 E25 radial	2 Quartz Flakes
18-52	2 Rhyolite Flakes
	<b>7 total</b>

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3860 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities, and a steeply sloping roadside berm. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.1.24 SITE 44FX3861

Site 44FX3861 is located on the west side of Fairfax County Parkway just north of its intersection with Popes Creek Road (Figure 13). This site was identified during the current survey with four positive STs. The site is located on a ridge top surrounded by gentle slopes. Soils in the area consisted of Glenelg silt loam, with slopes ranging from 2 to 7 percent. Soils encountered in STs consisted of an A horizon of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam. Four STs were positive for prehistoric artifacts, including seven quartz flakes, two quartz shatter, and one piece of unidentified clear bottle glass (Table 18).

**Table 18. Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 44FX3861.**

ST	Debitage	Historic
34-46	3 Quartz Flakes	
35-41	1 Quartz Flake	
74-9	1 Quartz Flake	

ST	Debitage	Historic
77-16	2 Quartz Flakes	1 Clear Bottle Fragment, Unidentified Manufacture Type
	2 Quartz Shatter	
	<b>8 total</b>	<b>1 total</b>

No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Sites 44FX3860 and 44FX3861 suggest that they may be related and demonstrates how they likely have been impacted by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, which bisects the landform containing the sites. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, Site 44FX3861 has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

#### 4.2 RESULTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The field investigation included the reconnaissance level documentation of 46 architectural resources, and within the APE for architecture (viewshed) (Table 19, Figures 35-38).

**Table 19. Architectural resources documented during the field investigation.**

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-0129	Legato School, 4110 Chain Bridge Road	Ca. 1877 frame one-room school, moved to present location in 1972	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends not eligible due to loss of integrity of location and setting
029-0945	Winfield Farm, Hopewell House for Independent Living 5250 Winfield Road	Two-story log house with a ca. 1815 two-story core with other log structures added on ca. 1938	VDHR Staff: not eligible (3/1994)	Commonwealth recommends no change in the VLR/NRHP status
029-6302	12408 Castner Ct.	1968 one-story, L-plan, stretcher bond Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6303	12409 Castner Ct.	1966 two-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling
029-6304	4923 Gunpowder Rd.	1966 split foyer, stretcher bond brick, Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6305	5001 Gunpowder Rd.	1966 split foyer, stretcher bond brick, Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6306	5003 Gunpowder Rd.	1969 stretcher bond brick Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6307	5005 Gunpowder Rd.	1969 stretcher bond Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6308	5007 Gunpowder Rd.	1969 split foyer, stretcher bond Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6309	12408 Caisson Rd.	1973 stretcher bond Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6310	12406 Caisson Rd	1973 Minimal Traditional house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling
029-6311	12407 Caisson Rd	1972 split foyer, stretcher bond brick Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6312	11520 Popes Head Road	1935 stucco-covered Minimal Traditional house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling
029-6313	11523 Popes Head Road	1972 stretcher bond brick mansard roof variation of a Neo-Eclectic house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a mansard roof variation of a Neo-Eclectic dwelling
029-6314	11604 Popes Head Road	1943 one-and-one-half story vernacular house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a vernacular dwelling and it has lost integrity of design and materials
029-6315	11607 Popes Head Road	1939 Cape Cod dwelling with wrap-around porch	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling and it has lost integrity of design and materials
029-6316	11625 Popes Head Road	1925 two-story tall vernacular dwelling	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a vernacular dwelling
029-6317	11700 Popes Head Road	1955 L-plan Minimal Traditional dwelling	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional style dwelling
029-6318	11801 Popes Head Road	1961 one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling with multiple additions	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional style dwelling and has lost integrity of design and materials

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6319	5464 Ladues End Lane	1925 two-story, T-plan vernacular dwelling	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a vernacular dwelling and has lost integrity of design and materials
029-6320	5445 Ladue Lane	1933 Dutch Colonial Revival house with multiple additions	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling and has lost integrity of design s
029-6321	5444 Ladue Lane	1940 Cape Cod dwelling with attached garage	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling and has lost integrity of materials
029-6322	Popes Head Road Nike Missile site, 5414 Ladue Lane	1955 NIKE Missile control and radar site	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of design due to demolition of some associated buildings and construction of additional buildings
029-6323	12115 Braddock Road	1922 two-story tall, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a vernacular dwelling and has lost integrity of materials
029-6324	11506 Four Penny Lane	1973 stretcher bond brick, L-plan Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6325	11505 Four Penny Lane	1973 stretcher bond brick Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6326	11511 Four Penny Lane	1973 stretcher bond brick Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6327	5923 One Penny Dr.	1968 2-story tall, center hall Colonial Revival house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling
029-6328	5925 One Penny Dr.	1969 2-story tall, center hall Colonial Revival house with two-story tall portico	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling
029-6329	11510 Two Penny Lane	1966 2-story tall, gambrel roof Colonial Revival house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling
029-6330	11405 Fairfax Station Road	1956 1.5-story tall Colonial Revival style house with gabled wall dormers	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling and has lost integrity of materials
029-6331	11407 Fairfax Station Road	1956 stretcher bond Minimal Traditional style house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional style dwelling
029-6332	11409 Fairfax Station Road	1957 stretcher bond Minimal Traditional style house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling and has lost integrity of materials

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6333	10900 Clara Barton Drive	1966 concrete mixing plant	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of an industrial complex and has lost integrity of design
029-6334	Bell Pump and Well, 6100 Little Ox Rd.	1945 vinyl-clad Minimal Traditional house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional style dwelling and has lost integrity of materials
029-6335	WPXW / TV-66, 6191 Old Arrington Lane	1968 frame commercial style building and TV transmission tower	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a commercial style building and has lost integrity of materials
029-6336	11111 Chapel Road	1939 1.5-story tall vernacular house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular house and has lost integrity of materials
029-6337	Image Works Landscaping, 6401 Little Ox Road	1960 1.5-story tall former service station	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a commercial style building and has lost integrity of materials and setting
029-6338	BJ Pool and Spa, 6413 Little Ox Road.	1969 one-story tall former convenience store, now a commercial building	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a commercial style building
029-6339	Church of the Living God, 6415 Little Ox Road	1970 stretcher bond brick, temple-fronted church	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century temple-front church

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Property Name Property Address</b>	<b>Property Description</b>	<b>VLR/NRHP Status</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6340	10950 Woodfair Road	1959 stretcher bond brick Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource as not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6341	10951 Woodfair Road	1973 stretcher bond clad split foyer Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6342	6431 Little Ox Road	1973 stretcher bond clad split foyer Ranch house	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling
029-6343	6435 Little Ox Road	1957 vernacular dwelling with saddle-notch log wing	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular dwelling
029-6344	Former Orange and Alexandria Railroad, VRE Manassas Line	Double track railroad line, built over 1852 alignment	Previously unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of materials and design

For the Battle of Chantilly (029-0162), the portion that lies within the APE is within the Battle of Chantilly Study Area as defined by the ABPP in 2009. The area within the APE lies outside the core area and the ABPP recommended no POTNR (Potential National Register boundary) for this battlefield as it has been extensively altered by modern development. The area of the battlefield study area within the APE is characterized by mid-twentieth century through early twenty-first century commercial and residential development. This VCRS documentation for this resource was last updated in 2014, less than five years ago, and so this resource was not documented as part of this survey.

Commonwealth recommends no change in the eligibility status for the resource previously determined not eligible. For the previously recorded but unevaluated resource, Commonwealth recommends it as not eligible due to its loss of integrity.

#### Legato School (029-0129)

This one-story, frame building is a former one-room school (Figure 39). It currently serves as a museum. The school stands on a stone-clad foundation. The exterior is weatherboard and the front gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal and features partial cornice returns. The

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windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. The double leaf front doors are topped with a multi-light transom.

This resource was built ca. 1877 as a one-room schoolhouse. It was last used as a school in 1937 due to overcrowding. The building was then converted to residential use until 1972. In that year Fairfax County purchased the building and moved it to the City of Fairfax and restored it for use as a museum. This relocation of the building has removed its integrity of location. The present location in a governmental complex is vastly different than the original setting.

#### House, 12408 Castner Court (029-6302)

This one-story tall dwelling has an L-plan that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 40). The eastern two bays project forward from the core of the house. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features a wide, stretcher bond chimney rising through the front roof slope. The windows abut the eaves and are mostly one-over-one, double-hung sash with a bay window on the façade. The double-hung windows on the façade have decorative panels underneath. The western bay of the façade contains an integral two-car garage that is accessed by an overhead, vehicular door.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1968. It is not a significant example of a Ranch style dwelling, as it has typical details, such as the L-plan form, stretcher bond exterior, and wide, brick chimney.

#### House, 4923 Gunpowder Road (029-6304)

This two-story tall, split foyer Ranch dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 41). It has a stretcher bond brick exterior, with vertical board siding in the gable ends. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins with a picture window on the facade. The windows abut the eaves and have rowlock sills. On the south gable end is a carport, supported on square wood posts. A shed roof porch supported with square wood posts is on the north gable end on the lower level. An exterior, stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the northern gable end.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1969. It is not a significant example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the two-story tall, rectangular form, side-gabled roof, and a stretcher bond exterior.

#### House, 12409 Castner Court (029-6303)

This two-story tall dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 42). It has a stretcher bond brick exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stoop with cast metal railing leads to the front entry, which is flanked by pilasters and topped with a broken pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. There are two projecting bay windows on the first floor of the façade.

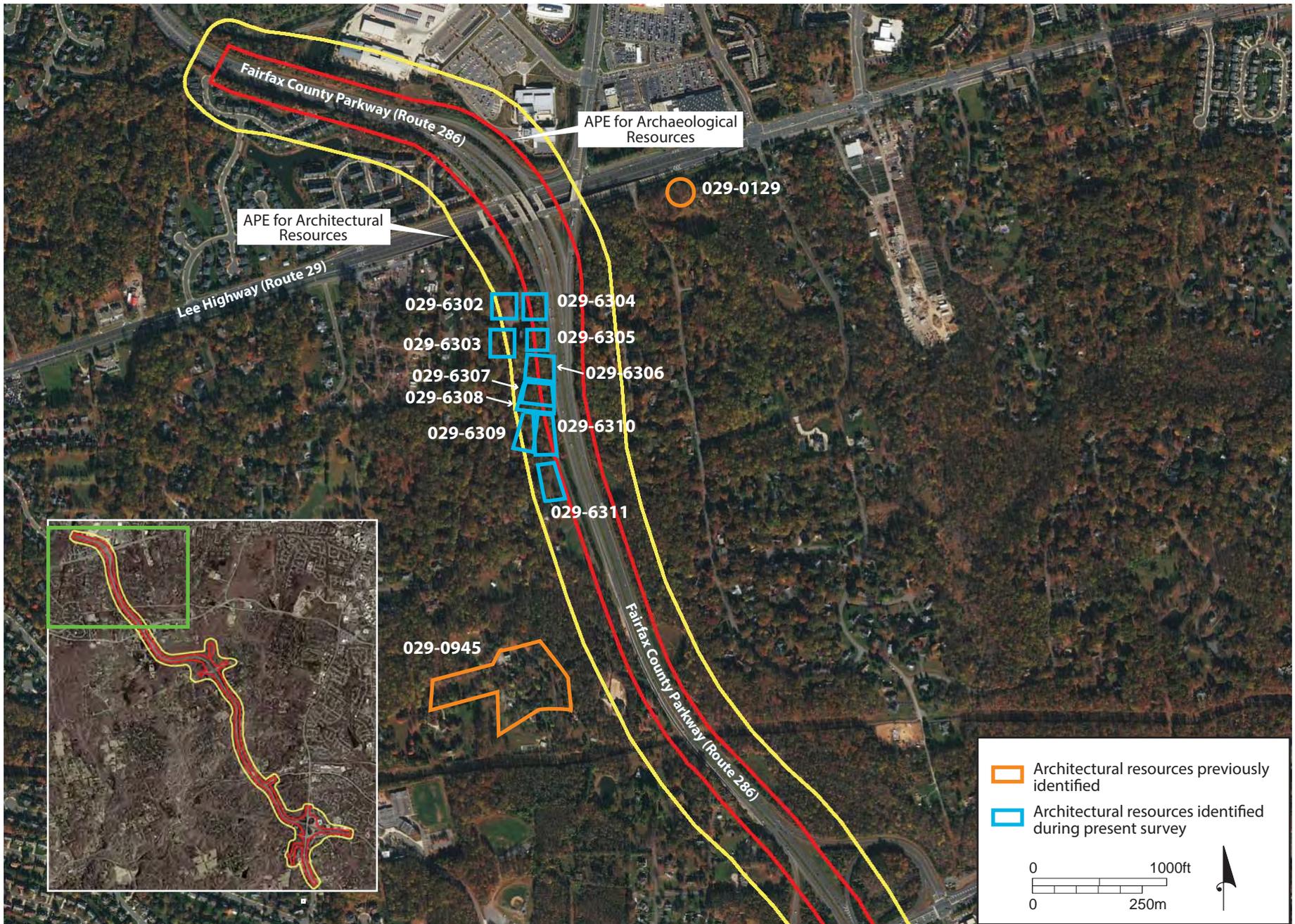


Figure 35. Aerial photograph showing the APE for Architectural Resources and the architectural resources identified during the survey.



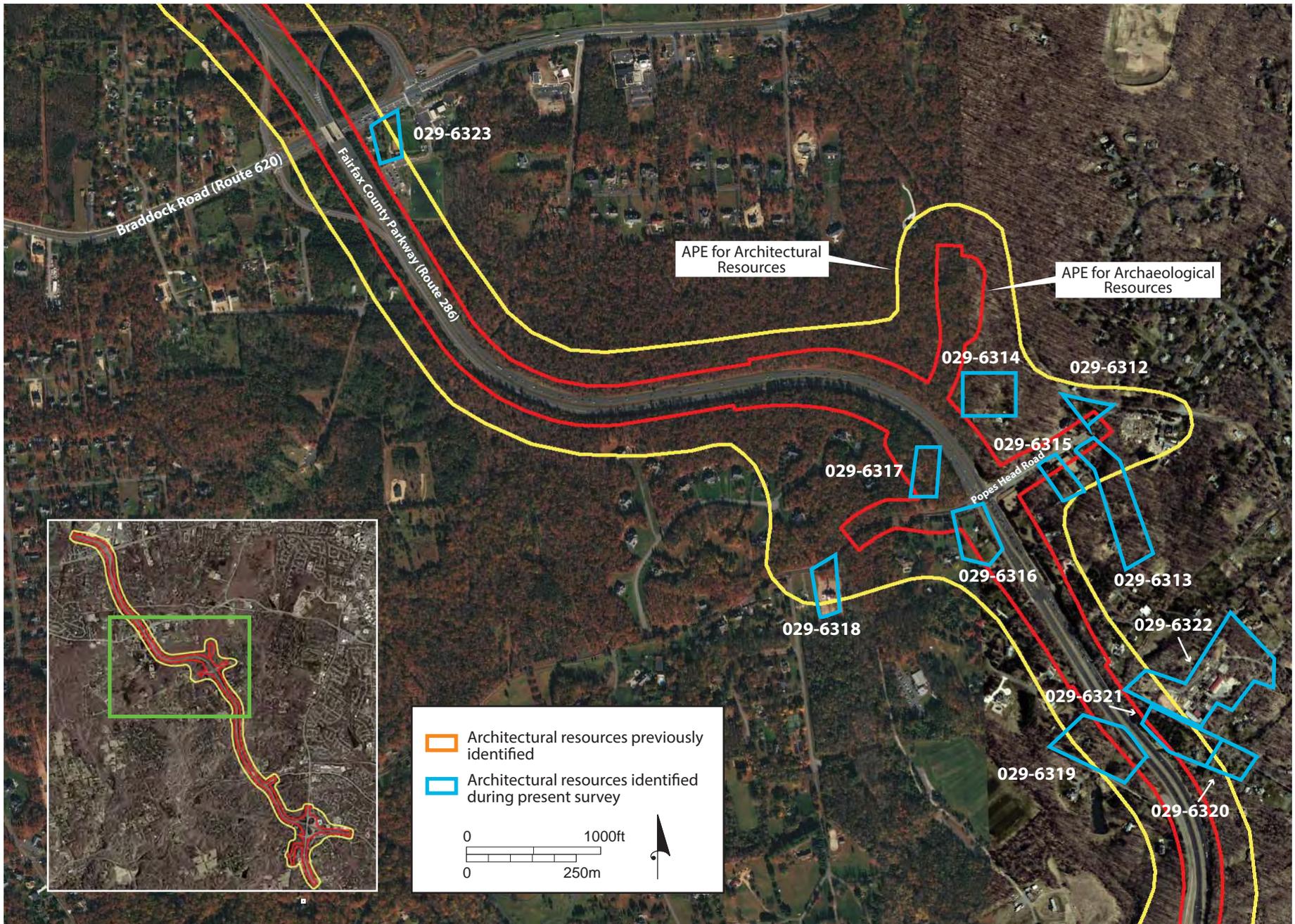


Figure 36. Aerial photograph showing the APE for Architectural Resources and the architectural resources identified during the survey.



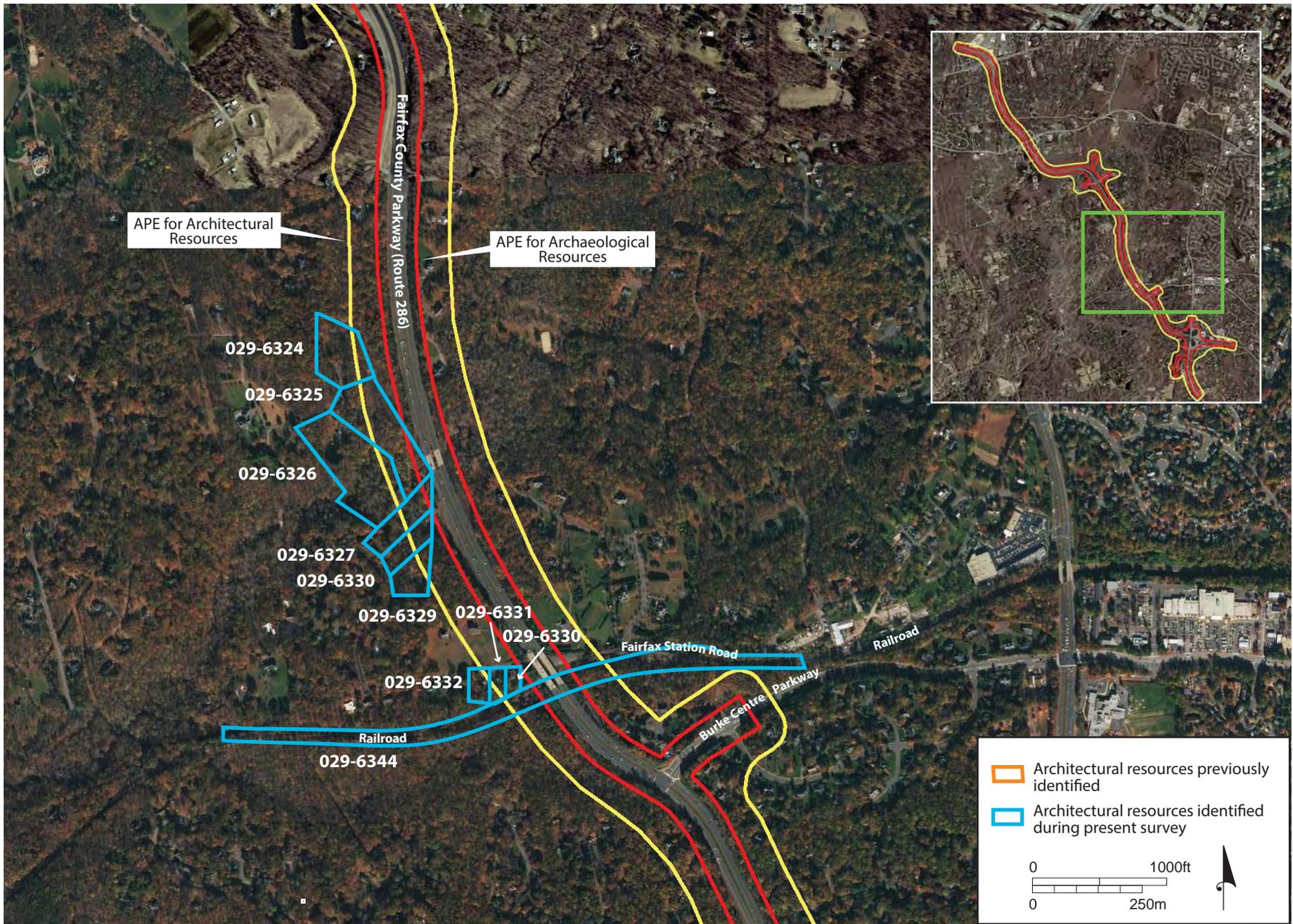


Figure 37. Aerial photograph showing the APE for Architectural Resources and the architectural resources identified during the survey.



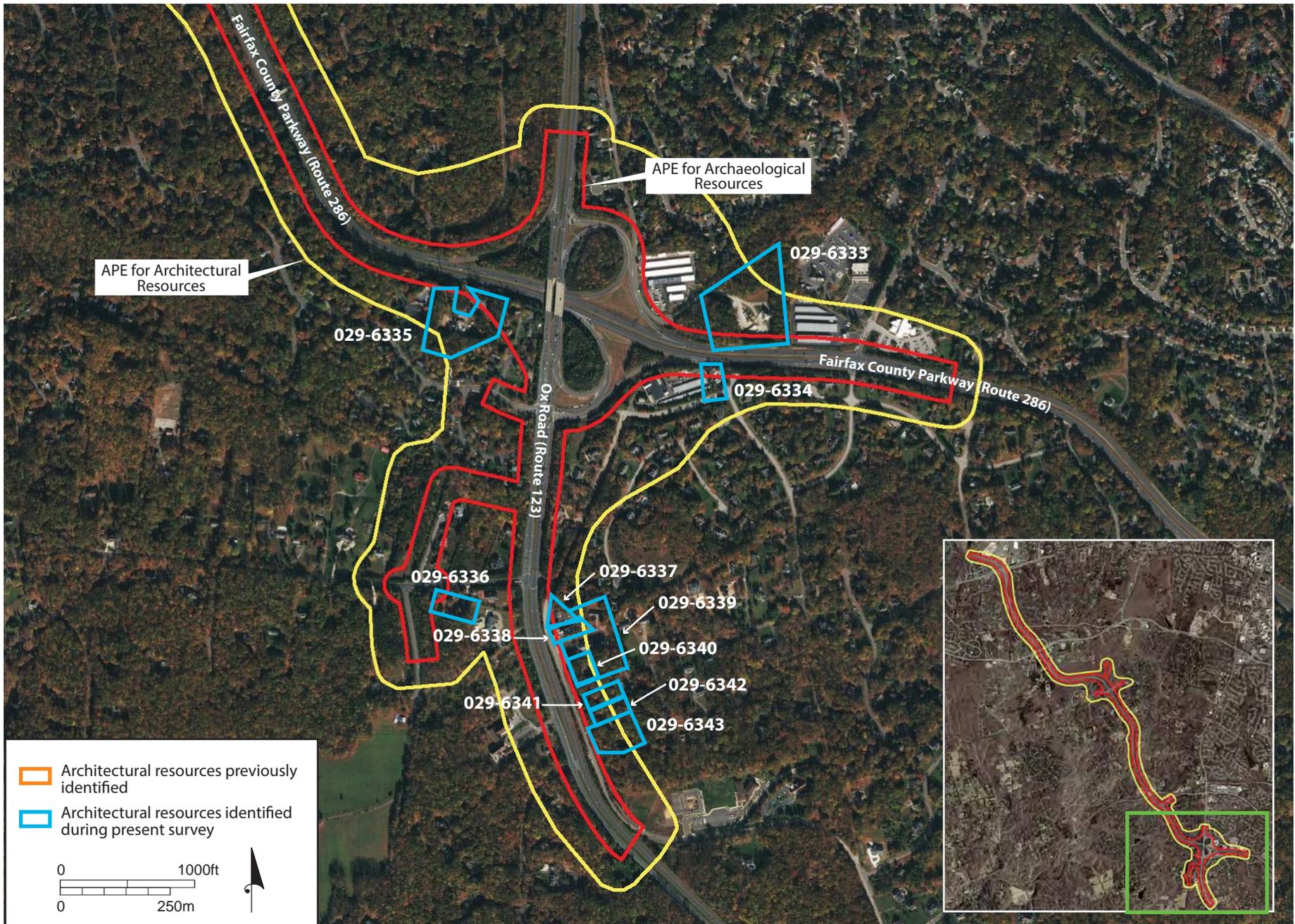


Figure 38. Aerial photograph showing the APE for Architectural Resources and the architectural resources identified during the survey.





Figure 39. Former location of the Legato School (029-0129) at the intersection of Lee Highway (Route 29) and Pheasant Ridge Road, view to west.



Figure 40. 12408 Castner Court (029-6302), house, view to northeast.





Figure 41. 4923 Gunpowder Road (029-6304), house, view to northeast.



Figure 42. 12409 Castner Court (029-6303), house, view to southwest.



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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1966. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style as it has typical exterior details, such as the two-story tall form, symmetrical façade, brick exterior, and broken pediment over the front entry.

House, 5001 Gunpowder Road (029-6305)

This two-story tall, split foyer Ranch dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 43). It has a stretcher bond brick exterior. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung as pairs or triples. The windows on the upper floor abut the eaves. A concrete stoop leads to the front door, which is flanked by sidelights and topped with a broken pediment. A stretcher bond chimney rises up the south elevation. A wooden deck is on the rear elevation, off the upper level. A one-story tall, hipped roof frame two car garage is attached to the north elevation. This garage has a vinyl sided exterior and asphalt shingled hipped roof.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1970. It is not a significant example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the two-story tall, rectangular form, hipped roof, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 5003 Gunpowder Road (029-6306)

This one-story tall Ranch house measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 44). The ground slopes down to the north, leaving the basement exposed on the north elevation of the house. The house has a stretcher bond exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a wide brick chimney on the rear roof slope. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. A picture window is on the façade. The windows also abut the eaves. A shed roof porch supported on square wood posts shelters two of the center bays, including the front door, and is reached by a wooden deck. The southern bay of the façade is a two-car garage with a metal, overhead vehicular door.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1969. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the rectangular form, low-pitched side-gable roof, wide interior chimney, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 5005 Gunpowder Road (029-6307)

This one-story tall Ranch house has an angled plan, with a sun room set at an obtuse angle from the four-bay wide core (Figure 45). The house has a stretcher bond exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a wide brick chimney on the front roof slope. The windows are casement windows, hung in pairs or triples, with panels below. The windows also abut the eaves. On the northern end of the core is a sun porch, enclosed with large casement windows. On the south end of the core is a two-car garage, with two, metal, overhead, vehicular doors.

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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1969. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the low-pitched side-gable roof, wide interior chimney, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 5007 Gunpowder Road (029-6308)

This two-story tall, split foyer Ranch dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 46). It has a stretcher bond brick exterior. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung as pairs or triples. The windows on the upper floor abut the eaves. A concrete stoop with cast metal railings leads to the front door, which is flanked by sidelights and topped with a tall transom. A stretcher bond chimney rises up the south elevation. A one-car garage is built into the lower level of the north elevation.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1969. It is not a significant example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the two-story tall, rectangular form, hipped roof, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 12408 Caisson Road (029-6309)

This one-story tall Ranch house measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 47). The house has a stretcher bond exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. A picture window is also found on the façade. The windows also abut the eaves. A gabled porch shelters the two central bays and the front entry. The porch is supported by cast metal supports. A two-car garage, opening to the west, fills the western two bays of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1973. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the low-pitched side-gable roof, entry porch with cast metal supports, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 12406 Caisson Road (029-6310)

This one-and-one-half-story tall Minimal Traditional style house measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 48). The house has an aluminum sided exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A concrete stoop leads to the front entry. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash. An exterior brick chimney rises up the western gable end. Attached to the eastern gable end is a side-gabled, two-car garage that share the exterior details of the core.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1973. It is not a significant example of the Minimal Traditional style, as it has typical details, such as the one-and-one-half story form, few exterior details, and rectangular plan.

House, 12407 Caisson Road (029-6311)

This two-story tall, split foyer Ranch dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 49). The lower level and part of the façade are stretcher bond brick while most of the upper level, including the projecting bay, are clad with aluminum siding. The

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side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung as pairs. The windows on the upper floor abut the eaves. The front door is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. A stretcher bond chimney rises up the east elevation. A side-gabled, two-car garage is attached to the east gable end of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1972. It is not a significant example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch style, as it has typical details, such as the two-story tall, rectangular form, side-gable roof, projecting upper bay, and a stretcher bond and aluminum sided exterior.

#### Winfield Farm, 5250 Winfield IRoad (029-0945)

The main building on this property is a log building (Figure 50). The core is a 2-story, 2-bay wide exposed chestnut log structure. There are two log additions, one on the east elevation of the core is two-stories tall, and 3-bay wide, while the rear ell is a 1.5-stories tall with gabled dormer windows on the roof slope. These log additions were added to the core in the 1930s and were relocated here from other Northern Virginia locations. A two-story tall frame addition is on the east gable end.

In March 1994 DHR Staff determined that this resource was not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria C with local significance. There have been no changes to the exterior of this resource since that determination that would alter that decision.

#### House, 12115 Braddock Road (029-6323)

This two-story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 51). It has a vinyl-sided exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal. A hipped roof porch wraps around the front and west elevations of the house. This porch is supported by square wood posts on rough ashlar pillars. The porch entry on the northwest corner is under a projecting triangular roof section. A brick chimney rises through the front roof slope. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A one-story, shed-roof ell extends across the rear elevation. A wooden deck is found on the southeast corner of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1925. It is not a significant example of an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling, as it has typical details, such as the two-story, rectangular form with full-width front porch. The house has also lost integrity of materials due to the application of vinyl siding.

#### House, 11520 Popes Head Road (029-6312)

This one-story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular plan measuring three bays wide and one bay deep with a three bay deep rear ell (Figure 52). The exterior is stucco and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins. The windows feature stuccoed rectangular surrounds. A large wooden deck is on the rear elevation.

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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1935. It is an example of the Minimal Traditional style with a simple, rectangular plan, cross-gabled roof, and few exterior stylistic details.

House, 11523 Popes Head Road (029-6313)

This two-story tall dwelling has a rectangular core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 53). The first floor has a stretcher bond brick exterior. The second floor is a tall, asphalt-shingle clad mansard roof. There are shed roof dormers on every side of this roof. The windows are one-over one, double-hung sash with applied muntins. A stretcher bond brick chimney that rises up the east elevation. A side-gabled ell on the east elevation of the core has a two-car garage.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1972. It is an example of the Mansard form of the Neo-Eclectic style with a two-story form, a tall mansard roof with gabled dormers, and a stretcher bond exterior.

House, 11604 Popes Head Road (029-6314)

This one-and-one-half story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 54). It has a vinyl sided exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features large, shed-roof dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. The windows are mostly one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash, with some hung in pairs or triples. A bay window is on the north side of the façade. A wooden deck with wooden matchstick railing extends across the façade. A one-story tall, shed roof ell is on the south gable end.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1943. It is an example of a vernacular dwelling with a one-and-one-half story, rectangular form and large shed roof dormers. This house has lost integrity of design and materials through the application of vinyl siding and changes to the fenestration pattern.

House, 11607 Popes Head Road (029-6315)

This one-and-one-half story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 55). It has a vinyl sided exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features two gabled dormers on the front roof slope. A hipped roof porch wraps around the façade and west elevation of the house. A cross-gable on this porch marks the location of the front entry. The porch is supported by square wood posts and has a wood matchstick railing. This porch is partially enclosed. A one-bay wide, side-gabled ell extends from the east gable end. The windows are mostly one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash, with a bay window on the enclosed portion of the front porch. A brick chimney rises through the center of the roof ridge.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1939. It is an example of the Cape Cod variation of the Colonial Revival style with a one-and-one-half story, rectangular form with gabled dormers on the front roof slope. This house has lost integrity of design and materials through the application of vinyl siding and changes to the fenestration pattern.



Figure 43. 5001 Gunpowder Road (029-6305), house, view to southeast.



Figure 44. 5003 Gunpowder Road (029-6306), house, façade.





Figure 45. 5005 Gunpowder Road (029-6307), house, façade.



Figure 46. 5007 Gunpowder Road (029-6308), house, view to northeast.





Figure 47. 12408 Caisson Road (029-6309), house, view to northeast.

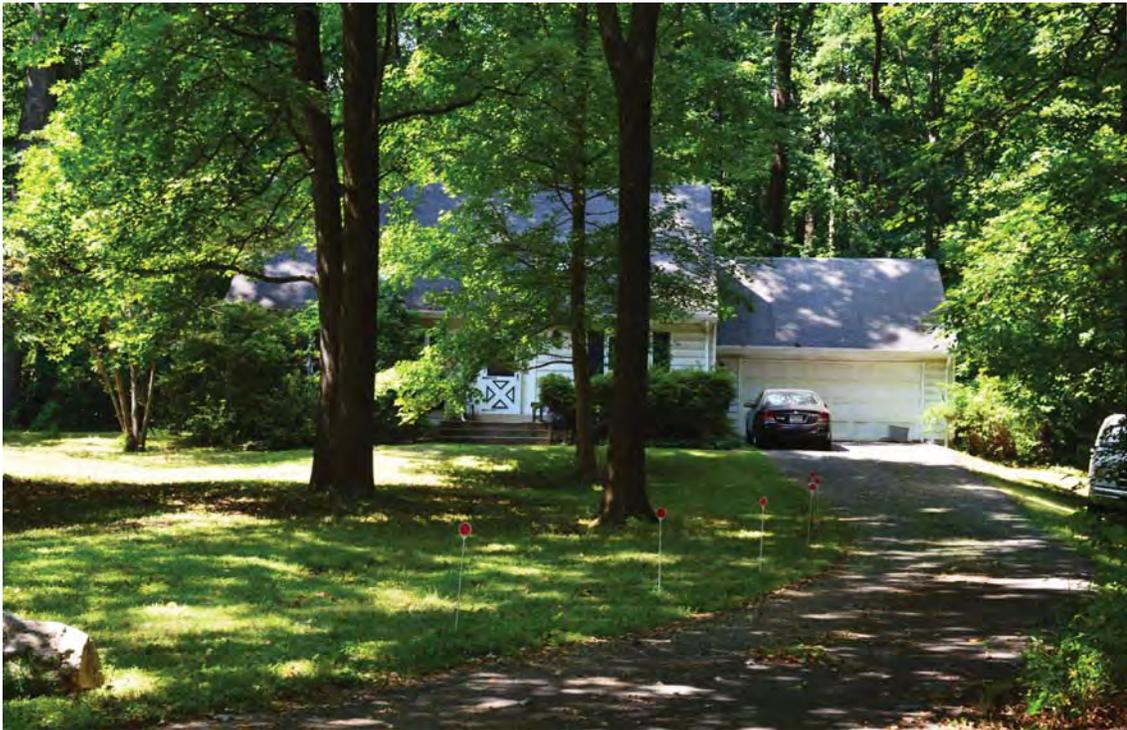


Figure 48. 12406 Caisson Road (029-6310), house, façade.





Figure 49. 12407 Caisson Road (029-6311), house, façade.



Figure 50. Winfield Farm, 5250 Winfield Road (029-0945), main house, view to southwest.





Figure 51. 12115 Braddock Road (029-6323), house, view to southwest.



Figure 52. 11520 Popes Head Road (029-6312), house, facade.





Figure 53. 11523 Popes Head Road (029-6313), house, façade.



Figure 54. 11604 Popes Head Road (029-6314), house, view to northeast.





Figure 55. 11607 Popes Head Road (029-6315), house, façade.



Figure 56. 11625 Popes Head Road (029-6316), house, view to southeast.



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House, 11625 Popes Head Road (029-6316)

This two-story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and one bay deep (Figure 56). It has an asbestos shingle sided exterior. The side gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal and has two central, stretcher bond brick chimneys. A hipped roof porch, supported on square wood posts, extends across the façade. The windows are two-over-two, horizontally divided, double-hung wooden sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1925. It is an example of an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling with a simple, rectangular form, full-width front porch and few exterior details.

House, 11700 Popes Head Road (029-6317)

This one-story tall frame dwelling has an L-plan form that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 57). The house stands on a tall, parged foundation. The exterior is clad with aluminum siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features close eaves. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises through the center of the roof ridge. The windows are mostly one-over-one, double-hung wooden sash with a picture window on the façade. A large, concrete deck is located within the ell on the façade and leads to the front door.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1955. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional style house with simple, cross gabled form and few exterior details.

House, 11801 Popes Head Road (029-6318)

This one-story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures five bays wide with a side-gabled roof (Figure 58). There is a two-bay wide, front-gabled addition on the west elevation of this core. Another two-bay wide, side-gabled addition is on the east elevation of the core. The exterior of the house is vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The south elevation of the western addition has stone veneer. A gabled entry porch with square wood posts shelters the main entry into this addition. The windows are casement windows, with some hung in pairs. A projecting bay window is on the north elevation of the core. A stone veneer chimney rises through the north roof slope.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1961. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional style house with simple, one-story tall rectangular core. This house has lost integrity of design and materials due to the large additions made to the east and west of the core, the application of vinyl siding, and changes to the fenestration pattern.

Former Popes Head Road NIKE Missile Site, 5414 Ladue Lane (029-6322)

The 12-acre parcel includes three buildings, a warehouses and two storage barns (Figure 59). These buildings are linked by wide gravel driveways. There are also several machinery and materials storage areas around the property.

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The warehouse was built for use by the NIKE missile site and is a one-story tall building has a rectangular form and measures seven bays wide and three bays deep. It is built of concrete blocks and has a low-pitched side-gabled roof. Some of the windows are boarded over, the others are metal frame multi-light sash.

According to local histories, this facility was built in 1955 as one of three NIKE missile facilities in Fairfax County. The other two were at Lorton and Great Falls. These NIKE missile facilities were designed to fire at any approaching Soviet bombers. Each facility had two components: one parcel housing eight to twelve missiles in underground concrete storage areas, and another parcel approximately one mile away that housed the radar and missile control electronics. This property was the radar and control site component. The area where the associated missiles were stored is now a park, located west of Fairfax County Parkway and adjacent to Quiet Brook Road.

This facility was in use until 1961. Fairfax County purchased the property in 1984 for use by construction and maintenance crews. Two additional buildings were built here after Fairfax County acquired the property. One of the buildings on the property was built for the use of the NIKE missile complex. It is one-story tall, built of concrete block painted light green (which is typical of NIKE facilities), and with a low-pitched side-gable roof. Other buildings have been demolished that were part of the NIKE missile complex, including the two radar towers and one other control building.

This property has lost integrity of design and setting due to the demolition several buildings associated with the NIKE missile complex and from the construction of new buildings since the site was used as a NIKE missile complex.

#### House, 5444 Ladue Lane (029-6321)

This one-and-one-half story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 60). A one-bay wide, side-gabled ell is set back from the façade on the east gable end. A one-car garage, also with a side-gabled roof, extends from the east elevation of this ell. The exterior of the house is clad with vinyl siding and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are two gabled dormers on the front roof slope of the core, and one dormer on the front roof slope of the east wing. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the east gable end of the core. A wooden deck leads to the front door, which is within a gabled vestibule. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with some hung in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1940. It is an example of a Cape Cod variation of the Colonial Revival style with typical features of a one-and-one-half story tall, side-gabled form with gabled dormers. This house has lost integrity of materials due to the application of vinyl siding to the exterior.

#### House, 5445 Ladue Lane (029-6320)

This two-story tall frame dwelling has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and three bays wide (Figure 61). The house is clad with weatherboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The core has a front gambrel roof and a full-width inset porch on the façade. This porch is supported by square wood columns and has a wooden matchstick railing. Gabled dormers are

found on the north and south roof slopes of the core. Along the west elevation is a large addition that is comprised of three adjoining gabled ells of differing heights, ranging from one story tall in the south and two stories tall on the north. The windows of the house are mostly one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins. Some of the windows are hung in pairs and triples. The addition also features half-round windows. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises through the center roof slope, while a weatherboard-clad chimney rises through the roof of the southern addition.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1933. It is an example of a Dutch Colonial Revival house with a front gambrel form, inset front porch with square posts, and gabled dormers. The house has lost integrity of design due to the construction of a large addition to the west and south elevations of the house. This addition is of a larger scale than the original core of the house.

House, 5464 Ladues End Lane (029-6319)

This two-story tall, T-plan frame dwelling stands on a parged foundation (Figure 62). The house measures three bays wide and two bays deep. The land around the house slopes down to the south, leaving the foundation exposed on the southwest corner of the house. The exterior of the house is clad with aluminum siding. The cross gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal. There are two corbelled cap chimneys rising through the roof ridge. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash, some of which are hung in pairs. The shed roof porch within the ell on the northwest corner of the house has been enclosed.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1925. It is an example of an early twentieth century vernacular house, with a T-plan, two-story tall form, and few architectural details. This house has lost integrity of design and materials due to the application of aluminum siding and the enclosure of porches.

House, 11506 Four Penny Lane (029-6324)

This one-story tall house has an L-plan that measures three bays wide and five bays deep (Figure 63). The south elevation of the west wing is faces with rubble stone veneer and the remainder of the exterior is clad with stretcher bond brick. The cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide, stretcher bond chimney rises through the ridge of the south wing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The windows abut the eaves, and some are hung in pairs. The southern two bays of the south wing are recessed and include a one car garage.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1973. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century Ranch house. It has features typical of this style such as an L-plan, wide central chimney, and a brick and stone veneer exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Ranch dwelling.

House, 11505 Four Penny Lane (029-6325)

This one-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 64). The northern two bays of the façade are recessed and includes a one-car garage. The

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exterior is stretcher bond brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide, stretcher bond chimney rises through the roof ridge. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A picture window is also on the façade. The windows about the eaves. A flight of brick stairs with cast metal railing leads to the front door. A large, frame addition adjoins the rear elevation. This addition is set at a lower level than the core of the house. The addition has an L-plan. The exterior of the addition is vinyl sided and the side-gabled roof is asphalt shingled. This entry drive is gated. The lot is very wooded and the house is heavily screened from view along the public right-of-way.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1973. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century Ranch house. It has features typical of this style such as a rectangular plan, wide central chimney, and a brick veneer exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Ranch dwelling.

House, 11511 Four Penny Lane (029-6326)

This one-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 65). The northern two bays of the façade are recessed and includes a one-car garage. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide, stone veneer chimney rises through the roof ridge. A gabled entry porch with encased columns shelters the front entry. The ground slopes down to the west and lower level of rear elevation is exposed. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A picture window is also on the façade. The windows about the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1973. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century Ranch house. It has features typical of this style such as a rectangular plan, wide central chimney, and a brick veneer exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Ranch dwelling.

House, 5923 One Penny Lane (029-6327)

This two-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 66). A two-car garage is attached to the northern gable end. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features gabled dormers on the front roof slope. The roof on the garage features a central, decorative cupola. A stretcher bond chimney rises up the south gable end. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The windows have applied muntins and some are hung in pairs. The front door is flanked by pilasters and is topped with a triangular pediment. The ground slopes down to the east and lower level of rear elevation is exposed.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1968. It is an example of a Colonial Revival house. It has features typical of this style such as a symmetrical two-story tall façade, stretcher bond brick exterior, and triangular pediment over the front door. This house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival dwelling.



Figure 57. 11700 Popes Head Road (029-6317), house and outbuilding, view to northwest.



Figure 58. 11801 Popes Head Road (029-6318), house, view to northeast.





Figure 59. 5414 Ladue Lane (029-6322), former Popes Head Road Nike Missile site, warehouse, view to northwest.



Figure 60. 5444 Ladue Lane (029-6321), house, façade.





Figure 61. 5445 Ladue Lane (029-6320), house, façade.



Figure 62. 5464 Ladues End Lane (029-6319), house, view to southeast.





Figure 63. 11506 Four Penny Lane (029-6324), house, view to northeast.



Figure 64. 11505 Four Penny Lane (029-6325), house, façade.





Figure 65. 11511 Four Penny Lane (029-6326), house, view to southwest.



Figure 66. 5923 One Penny Lane (029-6327), house, façade.



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House, 5925 One Penny Lane (029-6328)

This two-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 67). A two-car garage is attached to the northern gable end. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof on the garage features a central cross gable. A stretcher bond chimney rises up the south gable end. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The windows have applied muntins and some are hung in pairs. A two-story tall portico, supported on encased columns, is centered on the façade. The ground slopes down to the east and lower level of rear elevation is exposed.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1969. It is an example of a Colonial Revival house. It has features typical of this style such as a symmetrical two-story tall façade, stretcher bond brick exterior, and two story tall gabled porch. This house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival dwelling.

House, 11510 Two Penny Lane (029-6329)

This two-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 68). A three-car garage is attached to the southern elevation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features gabled dormers on the lower roof slopes. The garage is of frame construction and has a vinyl sided exterior. Its side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The windows have applied muntins and some are hung in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1966. It is an example of a Colonial Revival house. It has features typical of the mid-twentieth century gambrel roof variation of this style including the second floor being contained by the gambrel roof, gabled dormers, a symmetrical façade, and a stretcher bond exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival dwelling.

House, 11405 Fairfax Station Road (029-6330)

This one-and-one-half story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 69). The house stands on a parged foundation that is exposed on the southeast corner of the house due to the sloping lot. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding and the façade features a low panel of stretcher bond brick veneer. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features two, gabled wall dormers on the front roof slope. The front door is through a gabled vestibule. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A one-story, one-bay deep side-gabled ell extends from the west gable end of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1956. It is an example of a Colonial Revival house. It has features typical of this style including symmetrical façade, gabled wall dormers, and gabled entry vestibule. This house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival dwelling. It has also lost integrity of materials through the application of vinyl siding.

House, 11407 Fairfax Station Road (029-6331)

This one story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 70). The exterior is clad with stretcher bond brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with

asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the west gable end. The windows are two-over-two, horizontally divided, double-hung sash. A shed roofed garage is attached to the west gable end. This garage is clad with T-111 panels.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1956. It is an example of a Minimal Traditional house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, stretcher bond brick exterior, and few exterior architectural details. This house is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling.

House, 11409 Fairfax Station Road (029-6332)

This one story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 71). The exterior is clad with vinyl siding, with a brick veneer panel along bottom of the façade. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the west gable end. The windows one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash, with a triple window on the façade. A gabled porch supported on square posts shelters the front entry. A shed roof carport extends from the western gable end. This carport has square wooden supports.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1956. It is an example of a Minimal Traditional house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, brick veneer panel on the façade, and few exterior architectural details. This house is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling. The application of vinyl siding has also reduced the integrity of materials.

Former Orange & Alexandria Railroad, now VRE Manassas (029-6344)

This segment of the railroad corridor runs roughly east-west. It is double-tracked with a gravel berm (Figure 72). There is an overpass for the Fairfax County Parkway crossing the railroad corridor, but no other crossings within the survey area.

This railroad alignment dates to the early 1850s when it was constructed as part of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Alexandria and Gordonsville. This segment of the railroad line maintains roughly the same alignment as originally. The present alignment lacks integrity of design and materials due to the double-tracking and replacement of materials to maintain the functionality of the railroad. This railroad segment may be associated with significant historical events, including the Civil War, but the impaired integrity leads to a recommendation of not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A. The design and workmanship of this railroad are not significant, and this resource is recommended not eligible under Criteria C. It is not known to be associated with significant persons and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Virginia Concrete Plant, 10900 Clara Barton Drive (029-6333)

The main component of this resource is a tall mixer unit (Figure 73). This unit has multiple components included within a single unit. A cylindrical cement storage silo is on the north side. The mixer unit itself is north of this storage silo. A long conveyor extends from the storage bins on the ground to the top of the mixer unit. The exterior of the overall mixer unit is corrugated metal and the roofs are generally hipped corrugated metal.

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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this resource was built in 1967. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century concrete mixing plant. This plant includes a tall mixer unit with a long conveyor. This is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century concrete plant. It has also lost integrity of design through changes in machinery configurations and components.

House, 6100 Little Ox Road (029-6334)

This one story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 74). The house has a vinyl sided exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond chimney rises through the center of the roof ridge. A shed roof porch with square wood posts shelters the front entry. A shed roof porch, also with square wood posts, extends partially across the east gable end. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash, with some hung in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1945. It is an example of a Minimal Traditional house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, asymmetrical façade, and few exterior architectural details. This house is not a significant example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling. It has also lost integrity of materials through the application of vinyl siding.

WPXW TV Station, 6191 Old Arrington Road (029-6335)

This one story tall building has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 75). It has a T-111 exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gabled entry hood supported on triangular supports shelters the front entry. A short flight of wooden steps and a long access ramp, both with matchstick railings, lead to the front entry. The windows are vinyl casement sash, with some hung in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1968. This is a mid-twentieth century commercial building and is not a significant example of a commercial building. It also has lost integrity of materials due to the application of T-111 siding to the exterior.

House, 11111 Chapel Road (029-6336)

This one-and-one-half story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 76). The house stands on a parged foundation that is exposed on the southwest corner of the house due to the sloping lot. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gabled porch, with square wooden posts, shelters the front entry. This porch has been expanded into a wooden deck, with lattice railing, that wraps around the east, north, and west elevations of the house. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A one-story, one-bay deep shed roof ell extends from the rear elevation of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1939. It is an example of a vernacular dwelling. It has features typical of this style including simple, rectangular, one-and-one-half story form, gabled entry porch and few architectural details. This

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house is not a significant example of an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling. It has also lost integrity of materials through the application of vinyl siding.

Image Works Landscaping, 6401 Little Ox Road (029-6337)

This one-and-one-half story tall building has a rectangular plan (Figure 77). The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a large, gabled dormer on the front roof slope. The northern two bays of the façade have tall, metal, overhead vehicular doors. The south bay of the façade is a band of plate glass windows and entry door that wraps around the southwest corner of the building. The windows on in the attic are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this structure was built in 1960 as a service station; it now houses a landscaping business. This building is an example of the commercial style. It is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century service station. It has also lost integrity of materials due to the application of vinyl siding and it has also lost integrity of setting due to its conversion from a service station.

BJ Pool and Spa, 6413 Little Ox Road (029-6338)

This one story tall house has a rectangular plan (Figure 78). The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are small, inset porches on the north and south corners of the façade. There is a band of metal-framed plate glass windows, with double-leaf plate glass doors, stretching across the façade.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this structure was built in 1969. This building was built as a convenience store and now houses a pool supplies store. This building is an example of the commercial style. This building has features of a standard building form for convenience stores including a cross gabled roof with inset porches on the corners and plate glass windows along the façade. This is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century convenience store.

Church of the Living God, 6413 Little Ox Road (029-6339)

This church has two main components: the sanctuary and an educational wing adjoining it to the south (Figure 79). Both components are gable front in form and are connected by a gabled hyphen. The church shares exterior details including stretcher bond brick exterior, asphalt shingled roof, and gabled entry porches with square, aluminum-encased posts. The sanctuary wing is five bays deep, with each bay divided by brick wall buttresses. The windows in the sanctuary wing are multi-light, double-hung sash with keystone lintels. The main entry is through a pair of double doors, topped with a multi-light transom with a keystone lintel. An aluminum siding clad steeple rises from the west end of the roof and diminishes in size in two stages. A brick chimney rises up the rear gable end.

The education wing is shorter than the sanctuary wing. It measures one bay wide and five bays deep. The windows are two-over-two, horizontally divided windows with rowlock sills. An aluminum siding clad steeple rises from the west end of the roof and diminishes in size in two stages.

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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this church was built in 1970. It is an example of a mid-twentieth century temple-fronted church. It has features typical of this building form including wide, gabled portico, central double door entrance, and steeple rising from the western end of the roof. This church is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century church.

House, 10950 Woodfair Road (029-6340)

This one-and-one-half story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures five bays wide and three bays deep (Figure 80). The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a vertical board panel on the upper portion of the western section of the façade. A flight of brick-clad stairs with cast metal railing leads to the front door. A stretcher bond brick exterior chimney rises up the west gable end. The windows are sliding sash with rowlock sills.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1959. It is an example of a Ranch house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, side-gabled roof, and stretcher bond brick exterior, with vertical board panel on the façade. This house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival dwelling.

House, 10951 Woodfair Road (029-6341)

This two-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 81). The façade and lower level are stretcher bond brick, the west, south, and east elevations of the second floor are clad with vinyl siding. The side gable roof has close eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the east gable end. A side-gabled carport, supported by square wooden posts, is on the west gable end. A flight of concrete steps with cast metal railing leads to the front door. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1973. It is an example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, side-gabled roof, asymmetrical façade, and stretcher bond brick exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Ranch style house.

House, 6431 Little Ox Road (029-6342)

This two-story tall house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 82). The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The side gable roof has close eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the south gable end. A flight of concrete steps with cast metal railing leads to the front door. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins and rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung in pairs and triples. A side-gabled, two story tall addition is on the south gable end. The lower level of this addition has a two car garage, while the upper level is living space. A two-story frame porch is on the south elevation of this addition. This porch features square wooden supports and a wooden matchstick railing. A side-gabled carport, supported by square wooden posts, is on the west gable end. A side-gabled carport, with square posts, is on the north gable end of the core.

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According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1973. It is an example of the split foyer variation of the Ranch house. It has features typical of this style including rectangular plan, side-gabled roof, asymmetrical façade, and stretcher bond brick exterior. This house is not a significant example of a Ranch style house.

House, 6435 Little Ox Road (029-6343)

This one story tall house is comprised of three sections, each two bays wide (Figure 83). The north section is exposed log with saddle notches and chinking between the logs. This section has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. The middle section of the house is two bays wide and has a weatherboard exterior. This section's side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southern section is also one story tall and measures three bays wide. The section has a vinyl sided exterior and a side-gabled, asphalt shingled roof. The windows of the house are one-over-one, double-hung sash. There is a fixed, multilight window on the north section, and some of the windows on the south section are hung in pairs. A concrete block chimney rises up the north gable end.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this dwelling was built in 1957. It is an example of a vernacular dwelling. A log section, which appears to have been relocated here and added to the frame sections comprising the remainder of the house. These sections have rectangular plans and few architectural details. This house is not a significant example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular house and has lost integrity of design through the application of vinyl siding to the non-log portions of the house.



Figure 67. 5925 One Penny Lane (029-6328), house, façade.



Figure 68. 11510 Two Penny Lane (029-6329), house, view to northeast.





Figure 69. 11405 Fairfax Station Road (029-6330), house, view to southwest.



Figure 70. 11407 Fairfax Station Road (029-6331), house, façade.





Figure 71. 11409 Fairfax Station Road (029-6332), house, façade.



Figure 72. Former Orange and Alexandria Railroad alignment, now the VRE Manassas Line (029-6344), view east from Fairfax County Parkway.





Figure 73. 10900 Clara Barton Drive (029-6333), Virginia Concrete Plant, view to north.



Figure 74. 6100 Little Ox Road (029-6334), house, view to northwest.





Figure 75. 6191 Old Arrington Road (029-6335), television station, view to south.



Figure 76. 11111 Chapel Road (029-6336), house, façade.





Figure 77. 6401 Little Ox Road (029-6337), commercial building, view to northeast.



Figure 78. 6413 Little Ox Road (029-6338), commercial building, façade.





Figure 79. 6415 Little Ox Road (029-6339), Church of the Living God, view to southeast.



Figure 80. 10950 Woodfair Road (029-6340), house, façade.





Figure 81. 10951 Woodfair Road (029-6341), house, façade.



Figure 82. 6431 Little Ox Road (029-6342), house, view to northeast.





Figure 83. 6435 Little Ox Road (029-6343), house, façade.



## 5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey included a walkover survey and the excavation of 1,888 STs at 50-ft intervals and 245 radial STs at 25-ft intervals within the direct effects or Archaeology APE. Sixty-seven STs and 84 radial STs were positive for prehistoric and historic artifacts. Eighteen previously identified sites were revisited and shovel tested (44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0238, 44FX0440, 44FX0446, 44FX0447, 44FX0659, 44FX0661, 44FX2054, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX2702, 44FX2755, 44FX3098, 44FX3417, 44FX3419, 44FX3420, and Popes Head Creek #7). Additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0236, 44FX0659, 44FX2305, 44FX2310, 44FX3098, 44FX3419 and 44FX3420. Popes Head Creek #7 is a prehistoric site reported in the FCPA's CRMPB files, but no other information on the site was provided to Commonwealth. Because no artifacts and subsurface features were identified during the current survey and the lack of any information about artifacts previously identified by the FCPA's CRMPB, Commonwealth did not assign a VDHR trinomial state site number to the site.

Six new prehistoric sites were encountered during the archaeological survey (Sites 44FX3856, 44FX3857, 44FX3858, 44FX3859, 44FX3860, 44FX3861). Metal detection was conducted on the portions of the Archaeology APE within Sites 44FX0234, 44FX0659, and 44FX2755, and adjacent to Site 44FX2311, as well as within other possible camp locations at Popes Head Creek. This resulted in the recovery of a cast iron cooking vessel fragment at Site 44FX0659 and four modern bullets and an iron tack from Site 44FX0234. Commonwealth's NRHP-eligibility recommendations for these sites is included in Table 20.

**Table 20. Archaeological resource National Register eligibility recommendations.**

VDHR ID	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
44FX0234	3rd quarter 19th century-Civil War	Earthwork; trench	Portion of site within APE lacks integrity. Commonwealth recommends that it does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site and proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources.
44FX0236	Early Woodland	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX0238	Unknown prehistoric	Lithic reduction	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX0440	Unknown prehistoric	Quarry; Lithic reduction	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX0446	1st half 20th century	Dwelling; single dwelling	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility Recommendation</b>
44FX0447	1st through 3rd quarter 20th century	Dwelling; single dwelling	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX0659	3rd quarter 19th century-Civil War	Earthwork; artillery emplacement	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX0661	2nd half 19th century	Barn	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX2054	2nd half 19th century	Dwelling, trash pit	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX2305	Middle-Late Archaic; Middle Woodland	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX2310	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX2702	19th through 20th century	Road Trace	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX2755	3rd quarter 19th century-Civil War	Military encampment	Portion of site within APE lacks integrity. Commonwealth recommends that it does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site and proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources.
44FX3098	Unknown prehistoric	Lithic reduction	Site lacks research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3417	Early-Middle Archaic; Early-Middle Woodland	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3419	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3420	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3856	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3857	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

VDHR ID	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
44FX3858	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3859	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3860	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.
44FX3861	Unknown prehistoric	Camp	Site lacks integrity and research potential. Commonwealth recommends it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

Site 44FX0234 is a previously recorded Civil War military trench. Only modern artifacts were recovered during testing. The entire earthwork has been eroded so that only a small depression approximately 1 ft deep remains. The northeastern end of the earthwork has been partially destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities, a steep roadside berm, and drainage features. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE lacks integrity because it has already been impacted by previous construction. It does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX0234. No further work is recommended.

Previously recorded Site 44FX0236 was identified as an Early Woodland site. It has been mostly destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. Previous investigations also recovered some historic artifacts and observed ornamental plants that were thought to be associated with a historic-period dwelling or dwellings. This site was tested with six STs and nine radial STs, eight of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered including 21 quartz flakes, 12 pieces of quartz shatter, five plain pearlware plate or flatware fragments, one blue hand-painted pearlware flatware fragment, and two unidentified mending ceramic sherds that could possibly be creamware. The artifacts were all surface deposits recovered from the plow zone. No subsurface features were located. Despite the presence of diagnostic historic artifacts, only about 10% of the original site location remains intact, and the rest has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. The small portion of intact soils remaining on the south side is located on the very edge of the steeply sloping landform and has been further impacted by changes to the local drainage patterns. The portion of the site on the north side has been completely destroyed by the construction of the housing development. Due to these extensive disturbances, the site no longer possesses integrity or is capable of yielding information relevant to the significance of the site. Because of the lack of subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX0238 was previously identified based on the recovery of one large quartz core. This site was tested with four STs, which were all negative for artifacts. Disturbances were noted

within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, landscaped backyards, and utility corridors. Most of the site has already been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. Due to disturbances, the site no longer possesses integrity or is capable of yielding information relevant to the significance of the site. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX0440 was previously recorded as a surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts around a quartz outcrop. This site was tested with seven STs, all of which were negative for artifacts. The quartz outcrops in the area were also observed for any possible artifacts and none were found. Disturbances were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, roadside drainages, and landscaped backyards. A portion of the site has already been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. Because of this previous disturbance it lacks integrity. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the previous disturbances to the site, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX0446 was previously recorded as a possible cellar hole. It is located within the southeastern cloverleaf of the Fairfax County Parkway/Ox Road intersection. Extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a steeply sloping roadside berm, and drainage features. Evidence of the possible cellar feature was not observed. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the exit ramp leading to Ox Road. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX0447 was previously identified as a scatter of twentieth-century building materials that were believed to be associated with a former dwelling at that location. During the current investigations, this site was tested with a pedestrian walkover survey. Extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a steeply sloping roadside berm, and landscaped front yard. The site has been completely destroyed by the construction of a nearby house. Aerial photos from 2011 to 2014 show disturbance activities related to the construction of the house including clearing the site of vegetation and preparing the construction site by altering the ground surface with cutting and filling (Historic Aerials by NETR 2018). No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX0659 was previously recorded as a Civil War earthwork. It is located in the center of Fairfax County Parkway just south of Lee Highway and has been completely destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway. Soils were disturbed and consisted of modern fill

deposits over a B horizon. No artifacts were recovered from shovel testing. One cast iron cooking vessel fragment was collected a fill deposit. The site lacks integrity. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is needed.

Site 44FX0661 was previously recorded as a rectangular area cut into a hillside that was likely the location of a barn dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. During the current survey, the site was tested with a pedestrian survey, and extensive disturbance was observed within the Archaeology APE, including a built up roadside berm, landscaping, and a drainage channel. The rectangular feature observed in 1982 is no longer extant. The site has been destroyed by the construction of a housing development. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and no further work is recommended.

Site 44FX2054 is a small previously recorded historic site where salt-glazed stoneware, olive green bottle glass, shell edge and transfer printed pearlware, oyster and clam shells, and one quartz debitage were recovered. It is located in the center of Ox Road and has been completely destroyed. No artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site lacks integrity and does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX2305 is a previously recorded multi-component prehistoric site dating to the Middle to Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. During the current survey, the site was tested with three STs and 17 radial STs, seven of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface at a single location. Artifacts recovered from this site included 11 quartz flakes, 5 hornfels flakes, two pieces of quartz shatter, two quartz core fragments, and one hornfels point that is possibly a Selby Bay Side-Notched projectile point (Early Woodland period). Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms, a landscaped back yard on the north side of the site, and a paved driveway and landscaped garden on the northeast side of the site. Portions of the site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and Nomes Court. Artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon or plow zone and consisted of surface deposits. No subsurface features were located. Because of the lack of subsurface features, and the previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX2310 is a previously recorded site identified by the recovery of a few quartz flakes observed along trails and around trees. During the current survey, the site was tested with 13 STs and six radial STs, two of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this site included three quartz flakes, and one piece of quartz shatter. Steep slopes and disturbed areas were noted within the Archaeology APE including areas with built up roadside berms. Portions of the site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway.

Artifacts recovered consisted of surface deposits. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. It is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, and the previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX2702 is a previously recorded road trace that when in use connected Braddock Road with Popes Head Road. When used as originally laid out, as a secondary connector road, this road trace would have functioned as a part of the transportation network around Fairfax Station and the surrounding community. This road trace is not used for its original purpose and has lost integrity of materials due to abandonment. It is uncertain whether it retains its original alignment. This road trace lacks sufficient integrity to be considered individually eligible. The site has little archaeological research potential. The site is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX2702. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX2755 is a previously recorded as the possible location of a encampment occupied by Federal forces defending Fairfax Station and the O&A Railroad during the Civil War. Only a small portion of this very large site intersects with the Archaeology APE along its southern edge, in between a storage facility and a power grid station. This portion of the site was tested with 7 STs, all of which were negative for artifacts. Metal detection was conducted across the APE, and all positive hits were associated with a modern junkyard. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE had been impacted by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway to the south, and contained a modern junkyard. No artifacts were recovered, no subsurface features were located, and numerous previous disturbances were present. The portion of the site within the Archaeology APE does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX2755. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX3098 was previously recorded as an indeterminate prehistoric lithic reduction site by URS during a Phase I survey for Patriot Park, during which fifteen pieces of quartz debitage and one quartz core were recovered (Crowl 2005:29). URS did not find any diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features, and recommended the site as ineligible to the NRHP. During the current survey, the site was tested with 44 STs, three of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this site included three quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter. Because only a small amount of non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered, it is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3417 was previously recorded as a prehistoric site where Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland projectile points were recovered. It is located in the center of Fairfax County Parkway, approximately 250 ft west of where it crosses under Ox Road. The site

has been completely destroyed by the construction of the parkway that included the installation of a very high roadside berm on the south side, and a large berm in the cloverleaf created by the northern exit ramp from Ox Road. Therefore, it lacks integrity. Because of the lack of artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is necessary.

Site 44FX3419 was previously recorded as a prehistoric site occupied during an unknown time period. It was tested with 29 STs and 35 radial STs, 23 of which were positive for prehistoric and historic artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface at two locations. Artifacts included 46 quartz flakes, 20 pieces of quartz shatter, one quartz core fragment, one horseshoe, one plain pearlware sherd, and one possible mocha-dendritic decorated pearlware sherd. None of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site were diagnostic. The pearlware sherds date to the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Both were very small body sherds that had likely been fragmented by post-depositional plowing or road construction activities. The horseshoe was located some distance away from the sherds, on the edge of the modern drainage, and is likely not associated with them. No other historic artifacts were identified during the survey. Because of the small number of diagnostic historic artifacts, and the lack of prehistoric or historic subsurface features, the portion of the site within the Archaeology APE does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The proposed undertaking will not impact significant resources associated with Site 44FX3419. No further work is recommended.

Site 44FX3420 was previously recorded as a prehistoric site occupied during an unknown time period. Most of the site has been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the exit ramp to and from Ox Road to the south, and the construction of a housing development to the north. A small wooded strip in between the exit ramp and the housing development was tested with four STs, one of which contained prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts included three quartz flakes. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site still cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, and the extensive previous disturbances to the site, it has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3856 was identified during the current survey with two positive STs and one positive radial ST. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered including two quartz flakes and two pieces of quartz shatter. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of a roadside berm. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3856 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3857 was identified during the current survey with 15 positive STs and 40 positive radial STs. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered which included 195 quartz flakes, 79 pieces of quartz shatter, three quartz core fragments, one quartz core, one quartz biface fragment, one rhyolite flake, five flowerpot fragments, one shard of clear bottle glass, and one shard of milk glass. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, the installation of roadside utilities, and the construction of backyard amenities and utilities. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3857 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities. The recent construction of a raised tennis court on the north side of the site has also destroyed a portion of the site. The center of the site has been impacted by other backyard features including a raised garden bed, geothermal line, septic field, and other backyard landscaping. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3858 was identified during the current survey with four positive STs and 12 positive radial STs. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered which included 27 quartz flakes, one rhyolite flake, one quartz core fragment, and 28 pieces of quartz shatter. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of the ramp from Ox Road to Fairfax County Parkway. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3858 to Ox Road and Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadways and the installation of a roadside berm and drainage features. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3859 was identified during the current survey with one positive ST and two positive radial STs. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered which included three quartz flakes, one quartz core, and one jasper utilized flake. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3859 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3860 was identified during the current survey with two positive STs and one positive radial ST. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered which included seven quartz flakes, and two

rhyolite flakes. Portions of this site have been destroyed by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway and the installation of roadside utilities. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Site 44FX3860 to Fairfax County Parkway suggests that it has already been impacted by the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities, and a steeply sloping roadside berm. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, this site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

Site 44FX3861 was identified during the current survey with four positive STs. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered which included seven quartz flakes, two quartz shatter, and one piece of unidentified clear bottle glass. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. The site is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. The proximity of Sites 44FX3860 and 44FX3861 suggest that they may be related and demonstrates how they likely have been impacted by the construction of Fairfax County Parkway, which bisects the landform containing the sites. Because of the previous impacts to the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, Site 44FX3861 has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the NRHP. This site does not warrant further investigation.

The architectural survey included reconnaissance level documentation of 46 resources. One of these, Winfield Farm (029-0945) was previously determined not eligible. There was a previously documented, but unevaluated resource as well, Legato School (029-0129). Forty-four previously undocumented resources were identified as part of this survey. Commonwealth recommends no changes in the eligibility status of the resource previously determined not eligible (Table 21). Commonwealth recommends the previously unevaluated, and unidentified resources as not eligible for the NRHP.

Commonwealth evaluated the APE vicinity as a potential historic district or smaller historic districts. Within the APE, the buildings are from a variety of periods, styles, and associations. They represent early nineteenth century residential dwellings, early to late twentieth century residential buildings, and mid-twentieth century through early twenty-first century commercial buildings. There are no shared linkages of association, design, and history between the buildings over fifty years of age within the APE.

**Table 21. Cultural resource National Register and management recommendations.**

VDHR ID	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-0129	Building has been moved from original location and reconstructed. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-0945	Previously determined not eligible for the NRHP by DHR Staff. Commonwealth recommends no change in the NRHP eligibility status.

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6302	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6303	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6303	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6304	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6305	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6307	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6308	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6309	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6310	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6311	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6312	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6313	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6314	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6315	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6316	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6317	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6318	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6319	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6320	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6321	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6322	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6323	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6324	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

<b>VDHR ID</b>	<b>Commonwealth Recommendations</b>
029-6325	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6326	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6327	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6328	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6329	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6330	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6331	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6332	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6333	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6334	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6335	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6336	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6337	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6338	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6339	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6340	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6341	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6342	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6343	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6344	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.



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**Appendices Available for Review upon Request**

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