

APPROVED MINUTES

March 10, 2022

THE FAIRFAX COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

Virtual Meeting- Using Webex Fairfax County Platform 6:30 p.m. meeting start

Members Present:

Christopher Daniel, Chairman
Jason Zellman, Vice Chairman
Michele Aubry, Treasurer
John A. Burns, FAIA *
Samantha Huang
Steve Kulinski
Elise Murray
Kaye Orr
Joseph Plumpe, ASLA

Members Absent:

Susan Notkins, AIA

Staff Present:

Laura Arseneau,
Branch Chief
Denice Dressel,
*Principal Heritage Resources
Planner*
Grace Davenport,
Heritage Resources Planner
Ryan Johnson,
Recording Secretary

**Arrived after the commencement of
meeting.*

Mr. Daniel opened the March 10, 2022 meeting of the Architectural Review Board (ARB) at 6:31 p.m. using the Webex Fairfax County Platform. Mr. Daniel started the meeting with emergency motions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 SPECIAL MOTIONS (Summary)

1. A quorum of the ARB must be participating remotely;
2. A vote to ensure that each member of the ARB may be adequately heard and that all members can hear each other;
3. A vote to verify that the usual FOIA procedures cannot be implemented safely or practically;
4. A vote to verify that every item on the agenda is either related to the emergency or necessary to assure continuity in government, or both; and
5. Public comment time limitations.

COVID-19 SPECIAL MOTIONS (Motions)

Mr. Daniel so moved:

To conduct this meeting wholly electronically and to effectuate both the emergency procedures authorized by FOIA the ARB needs to make certain findings and determinations for the record. It's a bit cumbersome, so I ask you in advance for your patience.

1. Audibility of Members' Voices

First, because each member of this ARB is participating in this meeting from a separate location, we must verify that a quorum of members is participating, and that each member's voice is clear, audible, and at an appropriate volume for all of the other members. Accordingly, I am going to conduct a roll call, and ask each ARB member participating in this meeting to state your name and the location from which you are participating. I ask that each of you pay close attention to ensure that you can hear each of your colleagues. Following this roll call, we will vote to establish that every member can hear every other member.

(Mr. Daniel continued with a roll call of Members, in accordance with above instructions):

- **Ms. Aubry- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Mr. Burns- no response, not present (**joins later**)**
- **Ms. Huang- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Mr. Kulinski- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Ms. Murray- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Ms. Notkins- no response, not present, unexcused**
- **Ms. Orr- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Mr. Plumpe- aye, private residence, can hear**
- **Mr. Zellman- aye, office, can hear**
- **Mr. Daniel- aye, office, can hear**

Mr. Daniel passed the virtual gavel to Mr. Zellman so that he could be heard to make the requisite motion.

Mr. Daniel moved that every member that is present can be clearly heard. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kulinski, and passed unanimously.

2. Quorum of ARB members-

Mr. Daniel so moved:

As determined by the roll call, 8 members of the ARB are present and therefore satisfy the ARB quorum minimum. The ARB by-laws state that a minimum of 6 members are required to determine a quorum.

The motion was seconded by Ms. Orr, and passed unanimously.

3. Need for an Electronic Meeting

Mr. Daniel so moved:

Third, having established that each member's voice may be heard by every other member, we must next establish the nature of the emergency that compels these emergency procedures, the fact that we are meeting electronically, what type of electronic communication is being used, and how we have arranged for public access to this meeting. Therefore, I move that the State of Emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic makes it unsafe for this ARB to physically assemble and unsafe for the public to physically attend any such meeting, and that as such,

FOIA's usual procedures, which require the physical assembly of the ARB and the physical presence of the public, cannot be implemented safely or practically. I further move that the ARB may conduct this meeting electronically through Webex, a county virtual meeting platform and available for access through the ARB county website or through phone at: 1-844-621-3956 with Access code: 2339 748 6611. It is so moved.

The motion was seconded by Ms. Huang, and passed unanimously.

4. Need to dispense with FOIA's Usual Procedures to Assure Continuity in Government/Continue Operations

Mr. Daniel so moved:

Finally, it is next required that all of the matters addressed on today's agenda are statutorily required or necessary to continue operations and the discharge of this Board's lawful purposes, duties, and responsibilities. It is so moved.

The motion was seconded by Ms. Orr, and passed unanimously.

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Mr. Daniel stated that The ARB needs to determine how long each member of the public will be able to speak during the public comment periods. The public will be allowed to comment after the consent agenda items and after each action item, as is standard ARB practice.

- **Mr. Daniel moved, and was seconded by Ms. Orr, that each member of public will have 3 minutes to speak about consent and action items. The motion passed unanimously.**

Mr. Zellman handed the virtual gavel back to Mr. Daniel.

****Mr. Burns joined the meeting at 6:38 p.m.****

VIRTUAL MEETING WEBEX INFORMATION- Staff (Denice Dressel)

- Ms. Dressel informed all attendees that the meeting is being recorded, and it will be posted online within 10 days. She directed attendees to email her during the meeting, use the Q&A box or chat function in the Webex Platform for inquiries and staff would monitor accordingly, and that attendees that are experiencing technical issues to please call Webex Technical Assistance at 1-866-799-3293.

READING OF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND INTENT OF HOD'S

Mr. Daniel read the opening Statement of Purpose.

****Mr. Daniel reminded presenters of a general 8-minute maximum presentation time for new items, and 3-minute presentation time for revised or follow-up items, and no time limitations for workshops.****

Mr. Daniel noted that he may have to depart the meeting early due to a family issue.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA- Chair

- **Mr. Zellman moved, and was seconded by Mr. Kulinski, to adopt the agenda as submitted by staff. The motion passed unanimously.**

INTRODUCTION/RECOGNITION OF GUESTS (Based on Webex attendees' list)

Agata Fallon, Fairfax County
James Newbold
Barbara Ward
Marissa Eyon
Xiao Guo
Michael Weaver
V Lethanh
Roger Marcy, Fairfax County
James Hart
Dennis Hogge
Sean Porter
Stan Orndorff
Patrick Kelly
Mark and Larissa Priest
Cheryl-Ann Repetti (History Commission)
Jimmy Jackson

CONSENT CALENDAR ACTION ITEM: NONE

ITEM FOR ACTION:

- 1. ARB 22-HOL-01 Hollin Hills Historic Overlay District (HOL HOD) - Design Guidelines -**
The Hollin Hills HOD was approved by the Board of Supervisors on March 8, 2022. The Hollin Hills HOD consists of 492 parcels located within tax map grids 93-1, 93-3, 93-4, and 102-1. The proposal is to adopt Design Guidelines for the Hollin Hills Historic District previously presented to the ARB at its February 2022 meeting. Laura Arseneau, DPD Staff, represents the application.
Mount Vernon District.
 - **Presentation/Discussion**
 - Mr. Burns read a disclosure statement prepared by the County Attorney's office regarding his participation within the Hollin Hills HOD ARB items. See Attachment 1 for the text of this statement as submitted to the ARB Recording Secretary.
 - Ms. Arseneau presented:
 - Board of Supervisors approved the Hollin Hills HOD on March 8, 2022. The Planning Commission recommended approval of the Hollin Hills HOD on Feb 23, 2022. The Hollin Hills HOD design guidelines were discussed as a workshop item at the Feb 10, 2022 ARB meeting.
 - There was a grandfathering clause approved by the BOS with regard to the HOD. Its purpose was to ensure that any building permits or plans submitted and accepted for review in queue before March 8, 2022, are honored, provided that the permits/plans are approved within 12 months,

the permits/plans remain valid, building permits are issued within 6 months of the approval, and the project is built in conformance with that approval.

- Ms. Arseneau presented additional information about the draft design guidelines:
 - Staff has addressed all comments on the draft guidelines received to date, on such topics as references to the Hollin Hills Design Review Committee, removal of language referring to “proposed” or “potential” HOD, blur out images of addresses and license plates, update ARB/HC member listings, update reference to contributing (464) and non-contributing (38) numbers.
- Mr. Daniel asked members of the public for comments:
 - Mr. Patrick Kelly: President of Hollin Hills civic association. Appreciates the staff work and Sup. Storck’s support of the HOD.
 - Ms. Barbara Ward: Resident of Hollin Hills. Chair of Design Review Committee (DRC). Ms. Ward commented that although Hollin Hills is now a HOD, harmony must still be kept with the covenants. The DRC administers the covenants. The Hollin Hills DRC procedures occur before the County building permit process. Ms. Ward commented that she believes the process will be a smooth transition. The next few months will be a learning experience and looks forward to working with the ARB.
 - Mark and Larissa Priest: Residents. Voiced support for HOD. Path of least destruction to maintain integrity of community.
- Mr. Daniel asked ARB Members for comments:
 - Ms. Aubry: Thanked Ms. Arseneau and all of the staff for their efforts. Had minor editorial comments. Supportive of HOD and no comments on the designations.
 - Mr. Burns: No further comments on design guidelines.
 - Ms. Huang: Supportive of HOD and no further comments on guidelines.
 - Mr. Kulinski: No further comments.
 - Ms. Murray: No further comments.
 - Ms. Orr: Thanked Ms. Arseneau and supportive of the guidelines.
 - Mr. Plumpe: Thanked Ms. Arseneau and supportive of the guidelines.
 - Mr. Zellman: Thanked everyone involved.
 - Mr. Daniel: Thanked all staff and echoed Ms. Ward’s comments regarding the ARB’s willingness to work with homeowners and the Hollin Hills review committee.

Mr. Burns moved, and was seconded by Ms. Orr, that the ARB approve action item ARB 22-HOL-01 Hollin Hills Historic Overlay District - Design Guidelines, to adopt Design Guidelines for the newly created Hollin Hills Historic Overlay District, as submitted and presented at the March 10, 2022, ARB meeting. Upon review of the materials, the proposal is found to meet the requirements of Zoning Ordinance 3101-HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICTS.

- Mr. Daniel and Ms. Arseneau thanked Ms. Vonesh and Ms. Hughes with EHT Traceries.

ITEMS FOR WORKSHOP SESSION:

2. **ARB 22-CRM-01WS – Difficult Run Pump Station Grit Mitigation and Pump Station Upgrades**, located at 9950 Colvin Run Rd., Great Falls, in the Colvin Run Mill HOD, tax map number 0191 01 0002B. The project proposes modifications to an existing pre-cast diversion gate structure associated with the Difficult Run Pump Station. James Newbold and Xiaolun Guo, Hazen and Sawyer, represent the application. **Dranesville District**.

- Presentation/Discussion
 - Ms. Fallon introduced the topic as a project proposing modifications to an existing diversion structure- approx. 500 ft. from the pump station itself. She stated that this is one of the more important, larger structures responsible for diverting sewage flow for a large portion of the northern part of the County.
 - Mr. Newbold presented:
 - Exiting at-grade structure- proposing additional precast concrete risers to bring structure above floodplain- 10 feet above grade.
 - 11.5 feet length x 9 feet width
 - Cast-in-place structure with handrails on the top
 - 0.5 mile from Colvin Run Mill. Difficult Run Trail runs past the project area.
 - Diversion structure is about 400 feet from trail
 - 200 feet from Leesburg Pike
 - Photos were shown showing the access road and surrounding trees (the area approaching the structure is cleared out vegetation)
 - Ms. Fallon mentioned the road widening and utility work being done in the vicinity is unrelated.
 - Stated that the project meets the intent of the district design guidelines.
 - Mr. Daniel asked ARB Members for comments:
 - Ms. Aubry: Mostly concerned with archaeology. No comments.
 - Mr. Burns: Asked whether 100 yr. floodplain would be 10 feet above existing structure. The response was the 10 yr. floodplain would be 8.5 feet above the existing structure, and the proposal is to go 18 inches above that (for a total height above grade of 10 feet). Ms. Fallon mentioned in September of last year, the whole area was flooded. Mr. Burns also asked about the necessity of the mechanical/electrical upgrades- why does the project need to be completed now. The response was to properly divert sewage into the pump station and to keep floodwaters from mixing with sewage.
 - Ms. Huang: No concerns with this project.
 - Mr. Kulinski: Asked would the structure be entirely pre-cast concrete and had questions about design treatments. The structure will be a solid mass sitting in the landscape.
 - Ms. Fallon responded it will be the simplest, smallest structure- 11' x 9'. It is close to the bridge over Rt. 7 which has the same simple concrete design.

- Mr. Kulinski understands the utilitarian function, but there should maybe be screens or treatments (such as stripes) to the concrete. Ms. Fallon would support vegetative fencing. Ms. Fallon stated because of safety concerns, it would not be idea to visually attract people to the site. Mr. Kulinski asked how close to the structure do you have to put screening. The response was that you would want enough space to put a work truck access aisle. Ms. Fallon stated that staff will look into screening and planting with the goal of screening the structure as much as possible.
- Ms. Murray: Wonders if architectural treatments would attract vandalism. Supportive of utilitarian design.
- Ms. Orr: It can be both industrial and beautiful, versus just solving the problem.
- Mr. Plumpe: Asked about the silt fences shown on the photos. Ms. Fallon responded it was the Rt.7 widening project- unrelated. Also asked about access to the site. The response is that the vegetation will grow back and goal is to have this screened and only accessed by tire tracks.
- Mr. Zellman: No comments.
- Mr. Daniel: This is not a decorative utilitarian facility. It should be understated as to not draw attention.
- Mr. Burns stated it terms of making it attractive: Maybe configure the access to the site so that the stairs don't attract those who may think its an observation deck. Ms. Fallon responded about rotating the stairs so they are not as visible from the access point.
- Mr. Burns also suggested maybe a darker color for the project.
- Mr. Plumpe: Agreed with Mr. Burns comments regarding the re-orientation of the stairs.

3. ARB 22-PCH-01WS – Monument Sign, located at Pohick Church, 9301 Richmond Hwy, Lorton, in the Pohick Church HOD, tax map number 1081 01 0027. The project proposes a new monument sign for the historic Pohick Church. Marissa Eyon, FASTSIGNS of Springfield, represents the application. **Mount Vernon District.**

- Presentation/Discussion
 - Ms. Eyon presented:
 - Customer wanted to increase visibility for the church by adding new signage. The existing church is colonial architecture style and the applicant stated that they reviewed the design guidelines for Pohick Church HOD with the applicant as part of the design consultation. The proposed sign will be located on the left side of the property where there is an open space used for community events and electrical access. The location is 45 feet from the property (street) line.
 - Design: Freestanding monument sign. Up-lit. Brick-colored mimic material (high-density urethane- very similar to concrete). The colors would match the existing church. 4 inches thick. Same material used at St.

Christopher's Episcopal Church. Black face, gold lettering. Easily interchangeable. Black background.

- Mr. Daniel asked ARB Members for comments:
 - Ms. Aubry asked is this an additional sign or replacement of an existing sign. The response was that this was a new sign- on private property and under ARB jurisdiction. The existing sign is in VDOT territory. Not under the purview of Fairfax County. Ms. Aubry mentioned that the proposed location is far from the actual church site and there may be concerns about the sign being so far from the church site. The response was all of the corners near the church were in VDOT right-of-way, so this proposed location is the preferred alternative. Ms. Aubry also commented on the lack of landscaping shown at the base of the sign in the design renderings. The response was that the customer would ask church about incorporating more landscaping into the design.
 - Mr. Burns mentioned the only visible letters would be "Pohick Church". Size and compatibility is fine. Just seems far from the church it is advertising.
 - Ms. Huang: Asked would the brick color match the church. The response was yes. Also asked what was the height of "Pohick Church" lettering. The response was 8 inches.
 - Mr. Kulinski: The sign and podium will be effective from both high-speed and low-speed and pique curiosity. Curious to see how the mock brick product looks and feels. Landscaping would do this project some good.
 - Ms. Murray: Has some concerns about the materials, but thinks its an elegant design.
 - Ms. Orr: Stated the colors of the sign seem different from the church but may be just computer graphics.
 - Mr. Plumpe: Would prefer real brick, but as long as colors are subtle, could support the application. Asked is the back of sign visible to people traveling in other location. The response was no. Mr. Plumpe recommended that indigenous and native landscaping should be added. The details of the lighting and placement, and light color and temperature information should be here for action item. Asked whether the sign had a breakaway design in the event a car accident occurred. The response was its far enough from the road where it does not need that design.
 - Mr. Zellman: Would like to see real materials. No other comment.
 - Mr. Daniel: Would prefer brick. Asked if there are cues from the brick that could be incorporated into the sign. High-density urethane has a 15 yr. warranty, but the brick on the church has been there many years. Mr. Daniel asked why lighting submission was not made with the workshop. Applicant will need to incorporate lighting details into future applications.
 - Mr. Burns asked about adding "Next turn" language to sign directing to church. Applicant responded it would be unnecessary in this context.

PRESENTATION

Mr. Daniel stated ht

4. **ARB 14-CTV-03** – Presentation of modifications to the site plan and change of use for a previously approved new construction of an office building located at 14001 Braddock Road in the Centreville HOD, tax map number 0544 01 0008. The site plan and building permit was issued to the property owner with an expired ARB approval. In addition, the approved site plan was revised to accommodate a change of use from the ARB-approved office building to a childcare center. Jimmy Jackson, Kingstone LLC, represents the project. **Sully District.**

****See Attachment 2 for redacted archaeological study related to this agenda item.****

Presentation/Discussion

- Ms. Arseneau presented:
 - Ms. Arseneau prefaced this agenda item as a courtesy informational presentation regarding an example of a project where the ARB process did not occur as intended. In summary, plans and permits were processed by the County without proper Heritage Resources and/or ARB consideration.
 - Background:
 - Property Zoned C-2; north of Old Stone Church and Havener House. In 1981, rezoned to commercial with a proffer limiting building height to 35’.
 - In March and June 2008- ARB approved applications for new office building and related site plan
 - March 11, 2010- ARB approved one-year extension to both 2008 approvals with an expiration date of March 2011.
 - June 12, 2014- ARB approved new submission of same plan (2010 version had since expired)
 - December 2014- first site plan approved
 - April 26, 2016- revision to site plan to change office building into daycare building and reduce parking area. Not routed to ARB for review.
 - November 2019- building permit submitted
 - August 2021- building permit issued (without ARB review of proposal)
- Staff stated that the 2016 approval was in general conformance with the ARB 2014 approval.
- Mr. Daniel asked ARB Members for comments:
 - Ms. Aubry asked whether the construction company would have an archaeological monitor, and whether there was a wayside (metal marker with information) installed.
 - Mr. Jackson stated that an archaeological study was done, and nothing of value was found.
 - There was an archaeological monitor- no one found anything.
 - Greg Budnik- who did the site plans, had already had the archaeological study completed.

- Mr. Jackson stated one of the proffered conditions was to install a wayside marker along the creek – the site of the Old Warrenton Turnpike. Agrees to install. Ms. Aubry mentioned working with DPD staff to develop signage language.
- Mr. Burns stated that he was previously involved with the ARB review of this site and there were a lot of design constraints. Disappointed no one from the County permitting issuing office is here to speak to the process. Mr. Burns asked if there is recourse.
 - Ms. Arseneau mentioned that she will check with County Attorney's office as to recourse. Applicant is here as courtesy.
- Ms. Huang: No further comments.
- Mr. Kulinski: It appears first floor is significantly above grade. Concerned about accessibility. Severe drop-off from finished first floor. Mr. Jackson responded the fill has been filled about 6 inches above waterproofing. Mr. Jackson stated the sidewalk is about 18" higher than roadway.
- Ms. Murray: Asked if the archaeologists were professionals. She emphasized that the rezoning condition required the construction company to have professional archaeological monitors, not merely metal detector operators. Mr. Jackson confirmed that Ms. Murray's information was correct.
 - Asked about recourse for 2014 approval. Ms. Arseneau reiterated that she will check with the County Attorney's office and report back.
- Ms. Orr: Was not involved initially, but this is disturbing that the checks in the process were not adhered to.
- Mr. Plumpe: Disturbing set of events.
- Mr. Zellman: Agreed with Chairman's decision on not taking after-the-fact approvals as action items. This is not the first time something was processed by the permitting departments and not built in conformance with ARB approvals.
- Mr. Daniel: Was not here for the initial ARB review and appreciates the opportunity to have this discussion. Echoes Mr. Zellman's concern regarding process issues.
 - Sean Porter (speaking on behalf of the developer/construction company/design company): building will remain in general accordance with the 2008 approval. The height will be brought in conformance with the grade elevation and building height and circulation issues have been addressed. The playground and landscaping have changed since 2008, but the use has not significantly changed.
- Mr. Daniel mentioned the archaeological monitoring issue needs to be followed through.
- Ms. Arseneau mentioned that there was not an administrative approval. The items were previously all brought to the ARB before the process check errors occurred in 2016.

- Mr. Kulinski asked if there was an issue with the proposed sign. Ms. Arseneau mentioned that it will be coming to ARB for review.
- Ms. Murray stated that the Centreville HOD is of great concern to the current Chair of the History Commission. Recommend the History Commission be consulted with regard to issues going forward (such as the wayside marker).
- Mr. Daniel stated there is no action the ARB is going to take.

BOARD AND STAFF ITEMS:

- **Review and action on approval of previous month's minutes: February 2022**
 - **Mr. Kulinski moved, and was seconded by Mr. Zellman, to approve the meeting minutes for the February 10, 2022 ARB Meeting, and authorize payment to the Recording Secretary. The motion passed unanimously.**
- **Treasurer's Report:** Staff \$18,795.19
- **Administrative:**
 - Training Allowance: Ms. Dressel stated there is a \$300 allowance.
 - Mr. Burns mentioned that all of his trainings have been virtual recently. There is an extra \$600 available.
- **Discussion/Update Reports:**
 - Holmes Run Acres HOD Update
 - Staff will be working with the community for a preference poll over the next month or two. Next community meeting is March 16, 2022. Ms. Vonesh will be present regarding design guidelines.
 - Rezoning Cases
 - Original Mount Vernon HS: Presented as workshop item before the ARB in December 2021. Will be coming back to ARB in April 2022.
 - Section 106 Cases – George Washington Memorial Pkwy improvements
 - The question is if the ARB wants to be a consulting party.
 - Ms. Aubry mentioned all of 2018 approvals- SPHO, etc. They are in design-build, and questioned whether it would be prudent for the ARB to get involved this late in the process.
 - Mr. Burns mentioned the Park Service is already involved- these upgrades will allow people to move faster. Control/enforcement of vehicle speeds need to occur.
 - Reston Master Plan
 - Ms. Dressel stated that Mr. Daniel has been on this task force. Mr. Daniel has been working to incorporate the Reston Architectural Survey into the Reston Task Force. Over the next few weeks, the task force will be presenting their findings at community meetings. Public hearings are tentatively scheduled for Fall 2022.
- **Correspondence, Announcements: (Staff)**

- None.
- **Old Business**
 - Courthouse arcade repairs: No updates.
 - Bylaws update- BOS date- May 10, 2022
- **New/other business:**
 - Ms. Arseneau mentioned that she is trying to hire a limited-term person to replace Kyra Davis. If you know anyone, please spread the word.
 - 2022-2023 CLG and Cost Share grant cycle – Request for ARB support for proposed mid-century modern architectural survey.
 - Ms. Dressel read the letter regarding this matter. Told ARB members to look at the chart to see if there is anything missing. ARB pledge could be \$7500, which matches the History Commission pledge of \$7500. Staff has already made a request and been approved by DPD for \$15000. Both grant applications are due April 1, 2022. The Cost-Share grant is the more likely grant source. The CLG is less likely.
 - Mr. Daniel asked for comments:
 - Mr. Burns stated his support, and could be liaison and help. However, he had a question about how that would affect the budget and expenses
 - Ms. Aubry stated that the ARB budget is smaller than History Commission and there needs to be a smaller, proportionate figure.
 - Mr. Zellman stated that the Recording Secretary is the major recurring expense.

Mr. Zellman made a motion, and Mr. Burns seconded, that the ARB grant \$7500 to the Cost Share Grant Cycle to support a countywide mid-century modern architectural survey. Mr. Daniel made a friendly amendment that the ARB also direct the Chair to write a corresponding letter of support. The friendly amendment was accepted by Mr. Zellman, and also by Mr. Burns, as the original seconder. The motion, as amended, passed unanimously.

- Mr. Daniel mentioned there is a possibility of public in-person ARB meetings.
 - Staff mentioned they are monitoring updates, and will provide information to the ARB as soon as possible. The Herrity Building is now open to the public Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Mr. Daniel made a motion to adjourn at 9:40 p.m.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1: Disclosure Statement- Mr. John Burns

Attachment 2: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. Office Building,

Project, Fairfax County, Virginia (redacted version).

The ARB Administrator will stamp and sign copies of approved drawings or other application documents following the meeting at which approvals are granted, or at such time as drawings amended to reflect ARB actions are received by the administrator. Applicants may be required to submit additional copies of approved drawings or other application documents. Applicants may request copies of meeting minutes within 2 weeks of the meeting at which the ARB approved the minutes. Stamped drawings, letters from administrator documenting ARB action or copies of relevant minutes are required prior to projects being approved by county review and permitting agencies.

For further information contact, Denice Dressel, Principal Heritage Resources Planner, Architectural Review Board Administrator, Fairfax County Department of Planning and Development (DPD), at 703/324-1380.

Johnson, Ryan

From: Burns, John [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 10:07 PM
To: Dressel, Denice; Johnson, Ryan
Subject: Text of My "Required Declaration"

Denice,

For the March 10th ARB minutes, this is the text of the required declaration I made tonight:

I, John Burns, under Virginia Code Sec. 2.2-3112(B)(1) and 2.2-3115(H), declare my personal interest in transactions brought before the Architectural Review Board involving the Hollin Hills HOD and specifically state the following:

- (i) Consideration and approval of the Hollin Hills Design Guidelines involves the Hollin Hills Historic Overlay District;
- (ii) The nature of my personal interest is that I own and reside in a home that is valued at over \$5,000 and is located in the Hollin Hills HOD;
- (iii) I am a member of a group of three or more persons who are members of which are affected by the transaction; and
- (iv) I am able to participate in the transaction fairly, objectively, and in the public interest.

I believe I said numbers instead of the letter designations in front of each item.

Thanks.

John

John A. Burns, FAIA, FAPT, LEED® AP
Chief Appeals Officer, Cultural Resources
Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7508
Washington, DC 20240
[REDACTED]

The National Park Service cares for special places
saved by the American people so that all may
experience our heritage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. Office Building Project, Fairfax County, Virginia

VDHR File No. 2008-0532



Prepared for:
GJB Engineering, Inc.

Prepared by:
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. Office Building Project, Fairfax County, Virginia

VDHR File No. 2008-0532
WMCAR Project No. 06-13

PREPARED FOR:

GJB Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 1214
Newington, Virginia 22122

PREPARED BY:

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
The College of William and Mary
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Williamsburg, Virginia 23187-8795
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AUTHOR:

William H. Moore

PROJECT DIRECTOR:

Joe B. Jones

APRIL 24, 2008

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office building project in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia, on May 30–31, 2006. This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed project area, including preliminary determinations of potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for any identified archaeological resources.

A total of 17 shovel tests were excavated systematically during the present study, of which 6 (35%) were positive for artifacts. In addition, six metal detector targets were positive for diagnostic historic artifacts. These efforts resulted in the identification and preliminary boundary determination of previously recorded Site 44FX1661. All of the historic artifacts recovered during the survey are associated with this site. No additional sites were identified within the project area during the survey.

Site 44FX1661 was first identified by Mike Johnson of the Fairfax County Archaeology program during a preliminary survey of the property in November 2005 (VDHR site files). Although this previous survey established the presence of Site 44FX1661, it was not of sufficient intensity or coverage to provide information necessary for the current project concerning the nature, extent, and integrity of the archaeological resources.

Results of the present survey indicate that Site 44FX1661 is confined mostly to the wooded area at the center of the project area, and that the likely

maximum site dimensions measure approximately 66 x 100 ft. (20 x 30 m). Six of the eight shovel tests excavated within the site were positive, yielding a total of 35 historic artifacts and 4.9 g of handmade brick from post-occupational plow zone deposits. As a whole, the assemblage of diagnostic artifacts recovered during the survey confirm that the primary historic component of Site 44FX1661 dates from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries. No subsurface features or intact cultural deposits were identified during the survey.

Given the location of Site 44FX1661 near historic Braddock Road and within the historic community of Centreville, coupled with the low-lying, sloped topographic setting, it is likely that the scattered artifact deposits within the site represent a relatively ephemeral occupation, or peripheral scatter of material from a nearby historic domestic site, perhaps located on top of the landform outside of the project area. In any case, the survey results suggest a lack of archaeological integrity. For this reason, Site 44FX1661 is considered unlikely to have the potential to provide significant archaeological information relating to domestic, subsistence/agriculture, or settlement pattern themes during the Early National (1789–1830) through Civil War (1861–1865) time periods in Northern Virginia. *As such, Site 44FX1661 is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are considered not applicable. In the opinion of the consultant, no further work is necessary.*

CONTENTS

	<i>Management Summary</i>	<i>ii</i>
	<i>Contents</i>	<i>iii</i>
	<i>Figures</i>	<i>iii</i>
	<i>Tables</i>	<i>iii</i>
1:	Project Background	1
2:	Survey Strategy and Cultural Contexts	3
3:	Survey Results, Research Summary, and Recommendations	21
	Referenced Cited	27
	Appendix A: Artifact Inventory	
	Appendix B: Archaeological Site Inventory Form	

FIGURES

1	Project area location	2
2	Project area and environs	2
3	Previously identified archaeological resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area	4
4	Plat of Centreville showing projected location of Wapping store/tavern lot	13
5	“Rebel position at Centreville...March 11, 1862”	15
6	Vicinity of project area on an 1863 map of Union Army at Centreville	17
7	Archaeological resources identified during survey	22
8	Site plan showing locations of shovel tests and metal detector targets	23
9	Representative profile, Shovel Test 11	24
10	View of eastern portion of project area in 1863 photograph of Union occupation	25

TABLES

1	Summary of previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area	5
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1: Project Background

INTRODUCTION

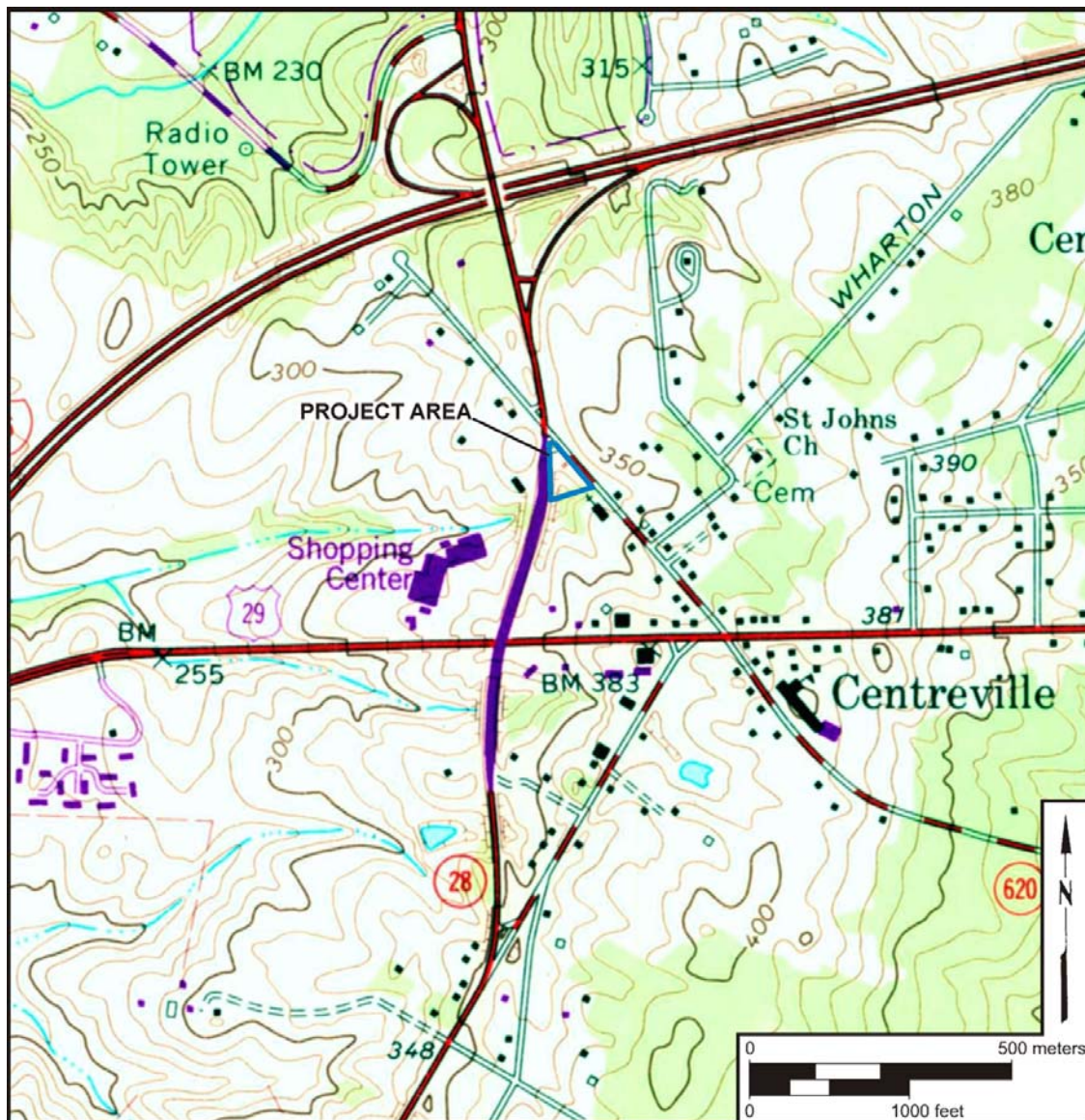
The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office building project in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia, on May 30–31, 2006 (Figure 1). This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the project area.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Project Director Joe B. Jones. Project Archaeologist Will Moore was responsible for organization and implementation of the archaeological field program and preparation of the final report. Mr. Moore was assisted in the field by Albert Cheung, Shelli Lander, Brown Mims III, and Bethany Young. Deborah L. Davenport supervised laboratory processing and historic artifact analysis. David Lewes produced the final report, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. All project-related documentation and artifacts are temporarily stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under WMCAR project number 06-13.

DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT AREA

The proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office project is located in Fairfax County, Virginia, within the community of Centreville. The planned project involves new construction of an office building along the periphery of the Centreville Historic District. The area of potential effect (APE) for the project covers approximately 0.3 ha (0.8 acre) and is defined roughly as the area bounded by Braddock Road to the east, an unnamed tributary of Big Rocky Run to the south, and the Route 28 soundwall maintenance easement to the north and west (Figure 2).

The project area lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. More specifically, it is situated on the southern slope of a broad, heavily dissected ridge system that lies between Big Rocky Run to the north and an unnamed tributary to the south. The landscape within the relatively small parcel consists mostly of immature hardwood forest with a dense understory. From the northern edge of the project area, which is situated along the ridge top, the topography slopes gently south to the unnamed drainage. Soils within the project area consist of Penn shaly silt loams, which are shallow, excessively drained soils, developed from pinkish-red sandstone and shale (Porter et al. 1963).



2: Survey Strategy and Cultural Contexts

The survey expectations set forth in this chapter were generated from inspection of archival/cartographic resources, archaeological site records, and past reports of professional archaeological work relevant to the project area archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and WMCAR. A discussion of the objectives and methods used to complete the archaeological survey of the proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office building project is presented also. The results of the background show a relatively low potential for locating prehistoric resources and a moderate to high potential for locating historic resources within the project area.

Background Research

The review of archaeological site files on VDHR's Data Sharing System (DSS) augmented by a visit to the VDHR Archives indicated that one previously recorded site (44FX1661) is located within the project area itself and 54 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 1; Figure 3). Many of the previously recorded historic sites document the Civil War occupation of Centreville and its visible impact on the surrounding landscape. The fact that there are so many sites recorded in such a small area is due in large part to the historical significance of this crossroads town, but also to the stewardship of Fairfax County in the face of remarkable urban development, which has essentially transformed Centreville into a suburb of Washington, D.C.

Twelve of the previously recorded sites contain prehistoric components, of which nearly all consist of small scatters of non-diagnostic lithic mate-

rial identified by Fairfax County staff archaeologists. Sites 44FX1020 and 44FX1021 represent Archaic period camp sites. Site 44FX0092, identified approximately 1 mi. (1.6 km) to the southeast of the project area, consists of a prehistoric quarry of undetermined age.

Forty-three previously recorded sites contain historic components. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

by the Mount Gilead plantation. It was identified by Susan Henry of the Fairfax County Environmental and Heritage Resources Branch in 1986. It is composed of a standing plantation house (built in 1783), family cemetery, Civil War earthworks, and the remains of a kitchen, office, and other outbuildings. The main plantation house served as headquarters for Joseph Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces encamped at Centreville during the winter of 1861 to 1862. Site 44FX1226 is the location of St. Johns Episcopal Church and Cemetery. The cemetery was in use between 1850–1974. This site was recorded by Terry Middleton of Fairfax County in 1987. In 1993, staff from the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch excavated six unmarked burials in the St. Johns cemetery in advance of improvements to the church (Moore et. al. 1995). The graves contained the remains of three adult females and three adult males, two of which were soldiers who died during the Civil War. [REDACTED] was identified by a local informant, Brian Conley. It consists of

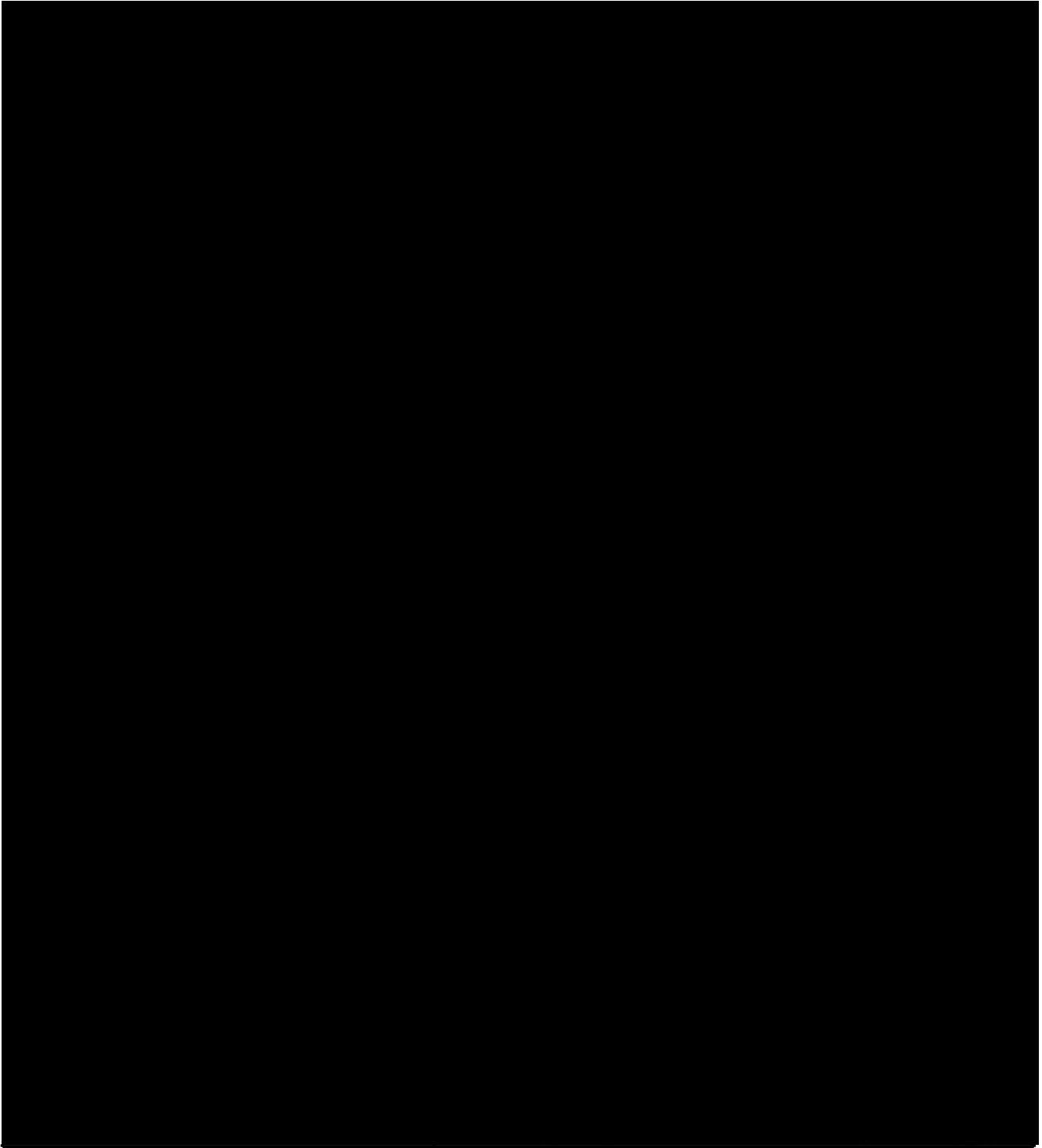


Figure 3. Previously identified archaeological resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area (USGS 1983).

Since archaeological sites may be at risk for looting and vandalism if this information is shared, these data are generally exempt from the Virginia Freedom of Information Act §2.2-3705.7

SITE	SITE NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	RECORDED BY/DATE
[REDACTED]				

FHRB=Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch; FXAS=Fairfax County Archaeological Survey; JMU ARC = James Madison University, Archaeological Research Center

Table 1 (part 1 of 2). Summary of previously identified archaeological sites within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the project area.

Since archaeological sites may be at risk for looting and vandalism if this information is shared, these data are generally exempt from the Virginia Freedom of Information Act §2.2-3705.7

SITE	SITE NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	RECORDED BY/DATE

FHRB=Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch; FXPA=Fairfax County Park Authority; FXAS=Fairfax County Archaeological Survey;
NVC-ASV=Northern Virginia Chapter-Archaeological Society of Virginia; TAA=Thunderbird Archaeological Associates;
WMAPC=William and Mary Archaeological Project Center; WMCAR=William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

Table 1 (Part 2 of 2). Summary of previously identified archaeological sites within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the project area.

house remains, a well, and at least one unmarked grave, the latter reputedly that of a former slave who was buried ca. 1900.

Six archaeological sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the Old Centreville Historic District, all of which were identified by the Fairfax County Environmental and Heritage Resources Branch in 1986. Site 44FX1661, the only previously recorded site within the project area, was identified by Mike Johnson during a preliminary survey of the property in November 2005 (VDHR site files). Johnson's survey involved the excavation of two 1-x-1-ft. shovel tests, which resulted in the identification of a subsurface scatter of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic artifacts, including sherds of refined earthenware and fragments of wine bottle glass. Site 44FX0053 consists of the foundation and remains of the Mohler House, ca. 1830, which was demolished in 1969. Site 44FX1090 is the location of the Adams' tenant houses, consisting of foundation remains dating to ca. 1790 to 1880. Also dating to this period are the Adams' blacksmith shop foundations (Site 44FX1091), which date to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

A cultural resource protection plan has been developed for Fairfax County that includes a framework for organizing prehistoric archaeological data. The traditional Paleoindian, Archaic, and Wood-

land periods have been revised into chronological “study units” that reflect perceived local adaptation to the cultural and natural environments (Chittenden et al. 1988). The Paleoindian period dates from the first arrival around 10,000–8000 B.C. This is followed by four Hunter-Gatherer periods, between 8000 B.C. and A.D. 800, which are each distinguished by diagnostic tool kits reflecting various modifications in subsistence patterns, and marked by an overall shift towards a more stable and restricted site distribution. These modifications within a basic foraging economy correspond to gradual changes in the floral and faunal environment as the climate gradually approached its present state. By A.D. 800, the presence of ceramics, signs of agriculture, and other evidence of a more settled way of life all mark the beginning of the Early Agriculturalist period (A.D. 800–1500) (Chittenden et al. 1988; Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation [VDRPT] 2002:49–50).

According to VDHR site file records, Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan, and cultural resource management surveys of nearby Route 28 (Sully Road) and I-66, prehistoric sites are typically situated atop well-drained knolls or uplands near major drainages, likely representing small, subsistence-related, limited-activity procurement camps. There is also the possibility for seasonal reoccupation during the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland periods (6,000 B.C.–A.D 900), analogous to the Hunter-Gatherer IV through Early Agriculturalists phases in the local chronology (Chittenden et al. 1988; Egloff and Woodward 1992:14, 23–25; Higgins and McDaid 1993:5). The majority of these sites consisted of small, discrete light lithic scatters occasionally accompanied by Middle through Late Archaic/Early Woodland hafted bifaces (see Table 1). Given the distance of the project area from the nearest major drainage, in excess of 500 m (1,641 ft.), and the poorly draining nature of the area soils, there is a low potential for the identification of Middle through Late Archaic/Early Woodland period pre-

historic resources (Hunter-Gatherer III through IV phases) within the project area. Despite the relatively high density of previously recorded prehistoric sites in the area, the landscape within the project area suggests a low potential for the occurrence of such sites when compared against the elevated ridgetop settings of most previously recorded sites.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

This overview includes a brief background history of Fairfax County and the town of Centreville to provide historical context for investigation of the project area and a general model of site distribution based on this background research. Much of the following context is based on previous research conducted for several surveys of nearby areas (Higgins and McDaid 1993; Huston et al. 1992; Jones 1990; Metz and Huston 1993). The original research was conducted at the Earl Gregg Swem Library on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, at the Library of Virginia in Richmond, at the VDHR in Richmond, and at the Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning of Fairfax County in Falls Church, Virginia. Cartographic sources in the Virginia State Library, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Davis et al. 1983), *The Cartography of Northern Virginia: A History* (Stephenson 1981), and *Virginia in Maps: Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth, and Development* (Stephenson and McKee 2000) were also consulted, along with other cultural resource management reports and various secondary sources dealing with Fairfax County and its history.

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

After the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in May of 1607, the English adventurer Captain John Smith explored much of the Chesapeake Bay. When Captain Smith “discovered” current Prince William and Fairfax counties, the land was occupied by the Nanticoke Indians.

These people were also referred to as Toag, Taux, and the Doeg (Blanton and Downing 1990:9).

Throughout the first half of the seventeenth century, the Anglo-American settlement slowly expanded out from their original occupations in the lower Tidewater. Tobacco, the basis of the Virginia Colony economy, required huge amounts of arable land. Tobacco put such a strain on the soil that only three consecutive crops could be grown on a plot before a marked decline became apparent. This led to a great demand for new land (Puglisi 1989:4492). The constant need for land drove the Anglo-Virginians farther from the lower Tidewater and eventually into the area of current Fairfax and Prince William counties. The first land patents for Fairfax County were issued in the 1650s, although it is unclear if the lands were settled that early (Chittenden et al. 1988; VDRPT 2002:55).

Waterfront property was highly valued by seventeenth-century tobacco planters because it provided an easy means for shipping. By 1658, the riverfront property between Chipawansic and Anacostia islands had been patented (Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1941:15), and “by 1655 all the land on the northwest shore of the Occoquan up to the falls had been claimed” (Sweig 1978:12). “The Dogues, who were unfriendly to the Virginia Colony and until 1660 were an effective deterrent against expansion of the Virginia Colony into modern Fairfax County, apparently had become militarily weak by that time” (Harrison 1964:42). They disappeared from the County by 1664 (Johnson 1987:14).

The mid-seventeenth century proved to be tumultuous for subjects of the English crown. The English Civil War and the period of the Commonwealth had little direct effect on Northumberland County, which in the 1640s contained both Prince William County and Fairfax County (Doran 1987:8), though the shifts in power did have consequences for the patenting of land by new settlers. While in exile, the Stuart king Charles II granted the Northern Neck of Virginia to seven of his loyal cavaliers as a proprietary colony. These

proprietors then granted land to freeholders through their land agent. In 1719, Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax, had through marriage and inheritance gained control over all seven shares of the Northern Neck Proprietary (Sweig 1978:6). Such a cumbersome system led to slow development in the region (Geier 1989:10). “The slow rate of settlement was due both to confusion over who held legal right to the Northern Neck and to the proprietor having less than competent agents who had allowed the quit-rents to fall in arrears” (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:9).

The land grant system also led to conflict with the colonial government in Williamsburg. Tension between the royal governors and the proprietors over the boundaries of the grant was not relieved until 1747, when a boundary was agreed upon that contained 5,282,000 acres of the Northern Neck (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:14). The most famous and successful land agent of the Northern Neck proprietors was Robert Carter of Corotoman. While acting as land agent, Carter was able to patent vast holdings, including land in present Prince William and Fairfax counties. In 1724, Carter, using the names of various family members, patented the Bull Run tract of 41,660 acres, the Middle Bull Run tract of 2,823 acres, and the Lower Bull Run tract of 6,730 acres (WPA 1941:25).

Reviews of both primary and secondary sources revealed that much of the region encompassing the project area remained largely uninhabited well into the eighteenth century. Settlements at this time continued to be largely clustered near the Potomac River and its major tributaries, which provided the richest soils for tobacco production and the most efficient means of transporting the crop to market (Chittenden et al. 1988; Herrman 1673; VDRPT 2002:55). The lack of major waterways in the immediate vicinity of the project area discouraged seventeenth-century settlement. By the early part of the eighteenth century, Orinoco tobacco, which grew well in Piedmont soils, was in high demand (Puglisi 1989:4493). The market

demand for tobacco continued to push the frontier out from the Tidewater, through the Piedmont, and finally over the mountains.

Westward movement led to the formation of new counties as the size of older ones rendered administration unwieldy. On March 26, 1731, Prince William County was formed “on the heads of King George and Stafford” counties (WPA 1941:28). The county was much larger than at present. The counties of Fauquier, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Alexandria (now Arlington) were all created out of the original Prince William County in 1742 (Doran 1987:23; Ewell 1931:5). Just prior to its formation, settlements in Fairfax County were typically farmsteads of 200 to 500 acres, occupied and worked by the owner and perhaps a few indentured servants (Puglisi 1989:4487; VDRPT 2002:55). Water travel was the preferred mode of transportation in eighteenth-century Fairfax County, evidenced by the establishment of the first towns of Belhaven (now Alexandria) in 1749 and Colchester in 1753 as port communities (Netherton et al. 1978).

During the 1720s, the first English settlers arrived in the vicinity of the Centreville highland. A rolling road coursed through the area soon after the 350-acre Griffin patent was seated and cultivated. By the 1750s, Griffin’s rolling road was known locally as Braddock Road (Smith 1973:3–5).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

The late eighteenth century, turbulent for most of the continent, saw little change in Fairfax County. The only manifestation of the Seven Years’ War in Fairfax County was the passage of General Braddock’s Army, which traveled through the county on its way west (WPA 1941:31). After passing through Prince William County, Braddock stopped in Fairfax County and met with five colonial governors at the Belvoir plantation to “discuss the funding and provisioning of the British regulars as they worked their way north to Fort Duquesne” (Netherton et al. 1978:696). The

Revolution also had little impact. “No stirring campaign or major military battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in Fairfax County. In a practical day-to-day sense the lives of the common people were disturbed little by the war” (Sweig 1978:83). But Fairfax did contribute to the Revolutionary effort, since both George Washington and George Mason were from Fairfax County and led in the military and political arenas of the Revolution, respectively.

The first published maps showing portions of the project area date to the mid-eighteenth century and the formation of Fairfax County. The scale of most maps dating to this period is quite large, usually spanning the commonwealth as well as portions of adjacent states in the Chesapeake region (see Fry and Jefferson 1751; Warner 1747; Stephenson 1981:Plates 7 and 11). Even Daniel Jennings’ (ca. 1745–1748) map of newly formed Fairfax County, considered by Stephenson (1981:Plate 8) to be the first published map of the county, provides very few fine details of the project area and the surrounding county. Late eighteenth-century examples, including the maps of Henry (1770) and Thomas Jefferson (1786) continue to identify the area as sparsely populated and underdeveloped (Stephenson 1981:Plates 15, 17). Through the second half of the eighteenth century, a village developed on the present site of the town of Centreville. From the 1770s onward, this crossroads village, which included a mill, parish chapel, store and tavern, was known as Newgate (Smith 1973:12). In the last decade of the 18th century, merchants in the city of Alexandria began to look to toll roads or “turnpikes” as a means of enlarging their sphere of commercial influence. They proposed the construction of a road connecting Alexandria with the Rappahannock River at a point below the town of Warrenton (Mitchell 1955:25).

The residents of Newgate, long the beneficiaries of their community’s position as a way station, assumed that the new road would follow the established route to the west and proposed the for-

mation of a new town. In 1792, the Virginia Assembly granted a charter for a new town to be called “Centerville” to be laid out on 70 acres of land. Initially, the residents of Centreville were optimistic about the town’s economic future. Tanneries were operated in the vicinity of the project area and the community was known locally as a center for the trading of slaves. In 1797 and again in 1799, locals petitioned the General Assembly to move the District Court from Dumfries to Centreville though Haymarket was eventually chosen.

Early National Period (1789–1830)

During the early nineteenth century, the economy of Fairfax County began to diversify, due in part to the steady development of the neighboring city of Washington. Although Alexandria served as the commercial and cultural center of the region, the political center of the county was located in the city of Fairfax, then called Providence (Artemel 1978:172). The emphasis of the county’s agriculture shifted increasingly toward the cultivation of corn and wheat and the raising of livestock (Artemel 1978:177, 187; Granger and McIlhany 1987:9). Sawmills and wool and cotton mills also appeared in Fairfax County during the early nineteenth century. Textile mills manufactured cloth and blankets that were well regarded throughout the region (Artemel 1978:185; Granger and McIlhany 1987:9). With the elimination of the substantially self-sufficient, large tobacco plantations, a diversified and skilled labor force developed to serve the local rural economy. Mercantile stores were established, and blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagonmakers, and other tradesmen frequently established businesses at convenient crossroads to serve the local farms (Artemel 1978:189).

The project area falls within a ca. 1800 design for the Centreville community, which called for the establishment of 128 lots within a grid pattern of three parallel roads and seven perpendicular cross streets. Although the plan was never fully realized, a number of taverns and stores, as well as

a tanyard, granary, and blacksmith shop were established in Centreville by mid-century (Fairfax County 2006). As suggested by research recently conducted by Debbie Robison (2008), one of the 128 tracts in the ca. 1800 plat of Centreville likely contained the structure known as “Wapping” that served as a store and subsequent tavern during the mid-eighteenth through nineteenth centuries near the northern end of the current project area (Figure 4). This suggests the possibility of archaeological remains of Wapping in the northern portion of the project area, though this map-projected location is also likely to have been affected by landscape modification and construction of Sully Road.

In 1808, a school known as the “Centreville Academy” was founded with the hope that students would come from surrounding areas in need of room and board. Unfortunately, not long after Centreville was chartered, the main route chosen for the new Little River Turnpike bypassed Centreville due to the undesirably steep terrain in the vicinity of the town. While a branch of the turnpike system known as the Warrenton Turnpike was put through Centreville by 1828, the Warrenton Turnpike was never as popular as the Little River Turnpike. Land surveys from the 1940s suggest that the old path of Warrenton Turnpike passed very close to the southern limits of the project area, although topographic maps of the project vicinity suggest that the road likely passed immediately south of the project area instead (Fairfax County Records 1940; USGS 1915).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

Major improvements to the county’s infrastructure continued as a network of secondary roadways emerged to facilitate travel to these local markets and services. Villages at the intersection of secondary roads developed, including Falls Church, Dranesville, and Centreville (VDRPT 2002:56). Some early nineteenth-century roadways in the immediate area include the Centreville Pike (Route 657), Little River Turnpike (Route 50), and the Warrenton (Fauquier) to Alexandria Turn-

pike (Chittenden et al. 1988; Granger and McIlhany 1987:8–9). Rail service came to Fairfax County in the 1850s, when the Alexandria and Orange Railroad (now the Southern Railroad/Virginia Railway Express [VRE]) and the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire line (later the Washington and Old Dominion line) were completed (Granger and McIlhany 1987:9; VDRPT 2002:57).

When the first railroads were built in the area in the 1850s, the routes chosen were far from Centreville. Consequently, after an initial land boom, Centreville became something of a backwater. When the Civil War began, the town’s population was less than it had been in 1800 (Mitchell 1955:25).

Civil War (1861–1865)

From the inception of the federal government’s plan to move through secessionist Virginia against the Confederate capitol at Richmond, Centreville was seen as an important location by military strategists on both sides. Centreville was situated on a commanding highland and close to the “junction of three important roads: the Warrenton Turnpike, Braddock Road, and the road to Chantilly” (Hennesy 1989:12). Prior to the first battle of Manassas, Confederate troops had fortified the promontory on the Centreville highlands, known for the rest of the war as “Artillery Hill” (Hanson 1953:36).

During the late spring of 1861, the defenses atop Artillery Hill consisted of a small enclosed fort that commanded the “highways to the west and south and also dominated their intersection with the five other roads.” The fortification served as a “strong point” to cover the removal of Confederate forces from Fairfax to a line south of Bull Run in anticipation of the Union assault (Hanson 1953:36). Union troops were encamped in the vicinity of Centreville three days before the first battle of Manassas. After the skirmish at Blackburn’s Ford on the evening of July 18, 1861, northern soldiers withdrew to Centreville and a

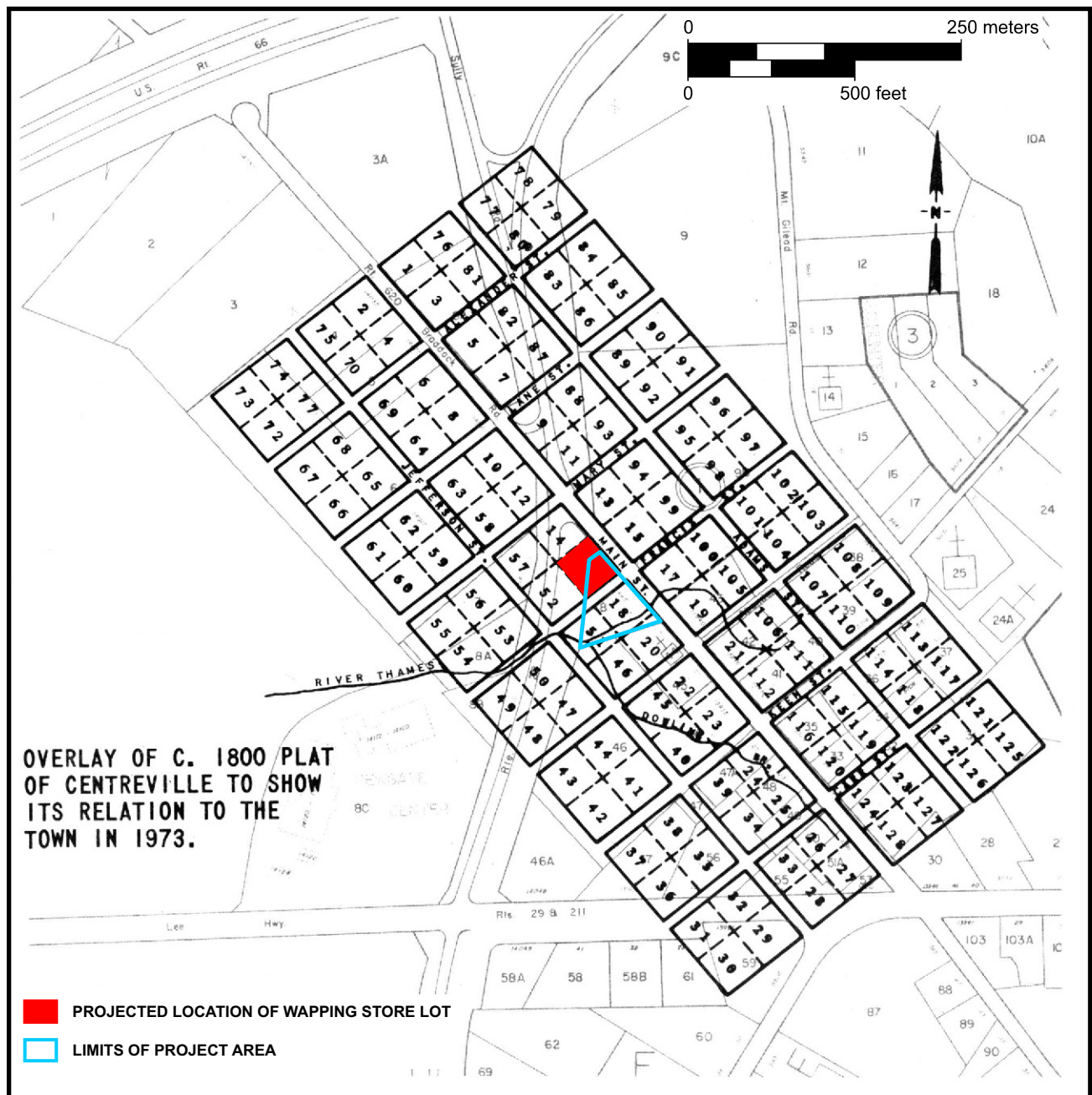


Figure 4. Plat of Centreville showing projected location of Wapping store/tavern lot (Library of Virginia ca. 1800; location of Wapping after Robison 2008).

field hospital was established at the Old Stone House (Hanson 1953:7).

The town served as a staging area for the Union movement against Manassas in the early morning hours of July 21. The Union reserves were left just south of the town during the battle (Smith 1973:50). Later that afternoon as the defeated Union forces withdrew, General Irvin McDowell had considered rallying his troops at the high ground at Centreville. The confusion that reigned among the retreating Unions precluded any attempt at a defensive stand. The three Union brigades of reserve troops that had been left at Centreville served as a rear guard covering the retreat toward Washington (Hanson 1953:7).

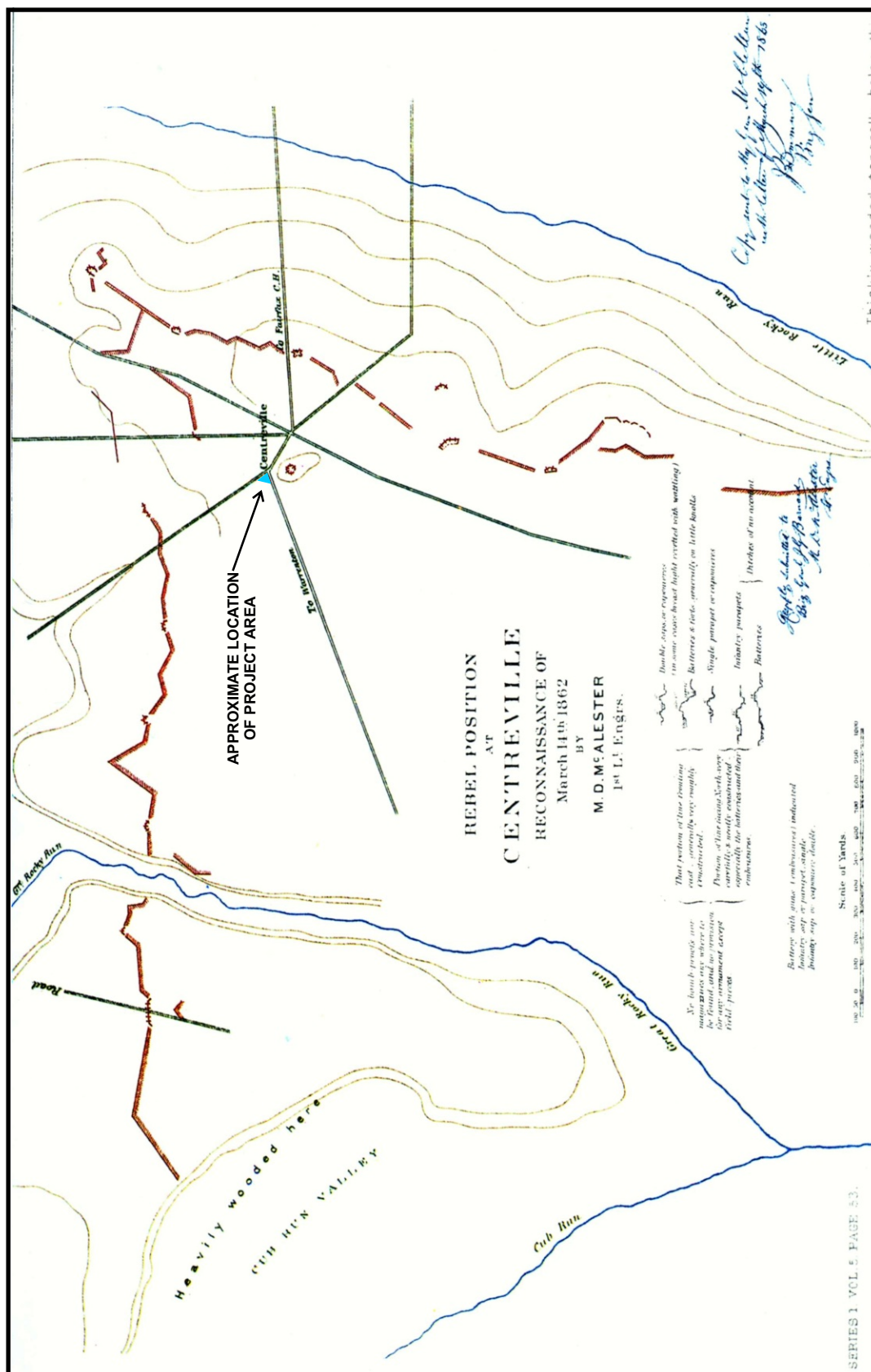
Following the battle, Confederate commander Joseph E. Johnston moved immediately to reoccupy Centreville, sending in four brigades. Other troops were deployed at Leesburg and near Bristow, while the main force of the army was established at Fairfax Courthouse (Johnston 1959 [1874]:66,77). In mid-October 1861, Johnston withdrew from Fairfax. He had decided that in light of the growing strength and maneuverability of General George McClellan's Union force across the Potomac, Centreville provided "a position much stronger in front, as well as less easily and safely turned" (Johnston 1959 [1874]:77). Confederate engineers began fortifying the Centreville highland with forts, breastworks, rifle pits, and batteries (Smith 1973:55).

By all accounts, the men of Johnston's Army of the Potomac lived in tents until the very end of December, when the troops at Centreville finally received orders to begin building huts. For some the waiting had seemed endless. George Caperton of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry, who lay ill and probably freezing in a tent, recorded forlornly on Christmas Day, "Very sick. Unable to go about. A dull & gloomy Christmas I must spend. We are awaiting orders to go into winter quarters. Night has come but no orders" (Caperton 1861). Two days later, on December 27, a correspondent for the Richmond Dispatch reported that the "whole army

is engaged in building log houses" (OR 5:1014). Some of the brigades were to remain at Centreville while others were to be settled along Bull Run less than two miles to the south. The cavalry, noted the reporter, was to "fall back a little" from its forward position and construct "houses and stables" at Centreville (OR 5:1014).

Once the construction of winter huts had been completed, life at the Centreville encampment appears to have been relatively enjoyable, and the soldiers' accounts from Centreville would form a stark contrast with the memoirs of those who manned the trenches around Petersburg during the winter of 1864 to 1865. Richmonder Edward Reeve of the 1st Virginia Cavalry recalled the winter of 1861 to 1862 at Centreville as "the most pleasant of the war" largely owing to "abundant food and visits to Richmond" (Wallace 1985:24). Beginning in early December 1861, Johnston's troops were issued 15 days rations at a time in the event that the army had to be rapidly withdrawn south of the Rappahannock (Johnston 1874:83). The men of the 1st Virginia Cavalry were so undated with food sent from home that they began to stockpile their regular rations. The brigade commander (presumably J. E. B. Stuart) upbraided the regiment "for its extravagance and assured them that the provisions would be much needed before the close of the war" (Wallace 1985:23).

On February 20, 1862, General Johnston was ordered to meet with President Jefferson Davis in Richmond. The president ordered him to vacate Centreville as soon as possible (Johnston 1874:96). By March 9, Confederate forces had completely evacuated their winter encampment. On March 10, Union General Philip Kearny marched his brigade of New Jersey troops into Centreville and reported that "the last detachment of the enemy left late last night, blowing up the bridge at Cub and Bull Run" (OR 5:537). In March and April 1862, officers of the Union Corps of Engineers conducted a survey of the Confederate works at Centreville (Davis et al. 1983:Plate X:7) (Figure 5).



On August 31, 1862, the fortifications at Centreville were occupied by General John Pope's Union army following their defeat at the second battle of Manassas. During the weeks prior to the battle both Union and Confederate forces had marched through the village as "Stonewall" Jackson's with his II Corps had succeeded in outwitting and outmaneuvering Pope (Hanson 1953:129–132). The abandoned works at Centreville had been built with the purpose of resisting assaults from the east and north. Pope's beaten troops quickly supplemented them in the hope of repulsing any Confederate attack from the west (Hanson 1953:133). The Union's precautionary measure was not unfounded but the attack came to the west of Centreville. On September 1, Lee sent Jackson to turn the Union flank at Chantilly. In a short but hotly fought engagement the two sides fought into the night before the Union forces withdrew under cover of darkness. The following day, Pope led his army into the defenses around Washington and was soon relieved of command (Boatner 1959:105).

The fortifications were occupied by Union troops again in October, 1863 (Figure 6). Following a battle at Bristoe Station on October 14, the Union Army of the Potomac, then under the command of General Meade, retreated and reformed a defensive line behind Bull Run that included the fortifications at Centreville (Henderson 1987: Chapter 13). Through the remainder of the war, contingents of Union and Confederate troops no doubt passed through Centreville, but the defensive works appear never to have been occupied again nor was there any significant military activity that may have significantly contributed to the archaeological resources at Site 44FX1661.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

The economic disruption caused by the Civil War was mitigated in Fairfax County by the postwar influx of immigrants from the northern states. Often these newcomers reoccupied town lots and the farmsteads on their perimeters as tenants or

new owners. Their implementation of progressive agricultural techniques, coupled with the growth of local organizations dedicated to the advancement of agricultural practice, contributed greatly to the county's relative prosperity. In addition, Quaker immigrants from New York helped pioneer the rise of the dairy industry in the county (Reed 1978:407–410; VDRPT 2002:58). Northern participation in the economy of Fairfax County was not limited to agricultural pursuits. As early as the 1870s, lime kilns, plow manufacturing, and canning operations in the county were being financed by northern interests (Brzezinski and Ting 1982:15).

Centreville itself was much the worse for wear in the decades that followed the Civil War. Many of its traditional families moved elsewhere and the town suffered a continual decline in inhabitants and businesses. However, at least one visitor to the town in the 1870 described a small number of stores, blacksmith shops, and other local crafts and trades in operation in Centreville (Netherton and Netherton 1986:79). It is likely that, if these craftsmen and tradesmen were not Northerners who had moved into the area following the war, many of their customers were. Because of the project area's location relatively near the edge of the original town, there is a moderate to high probability that archaeological resources associated with post-Civil War craft and/or trade shops could be located within the project area.

World War I to the Present

In the 1920s, support grew for a transcontinental road that would facilitate convenient automobile travel from coast to coast. In response to this demand, the Lee Highway Association was created and named in honor of Robert E. Lee for his efforts to re-unite the country following the Civil War. Portions of the Warrenton Turnpike were incorporated into the new road, although the alignment was constructed so as to eliminate the section that ran near the project area and through town. When the section of the new highway from

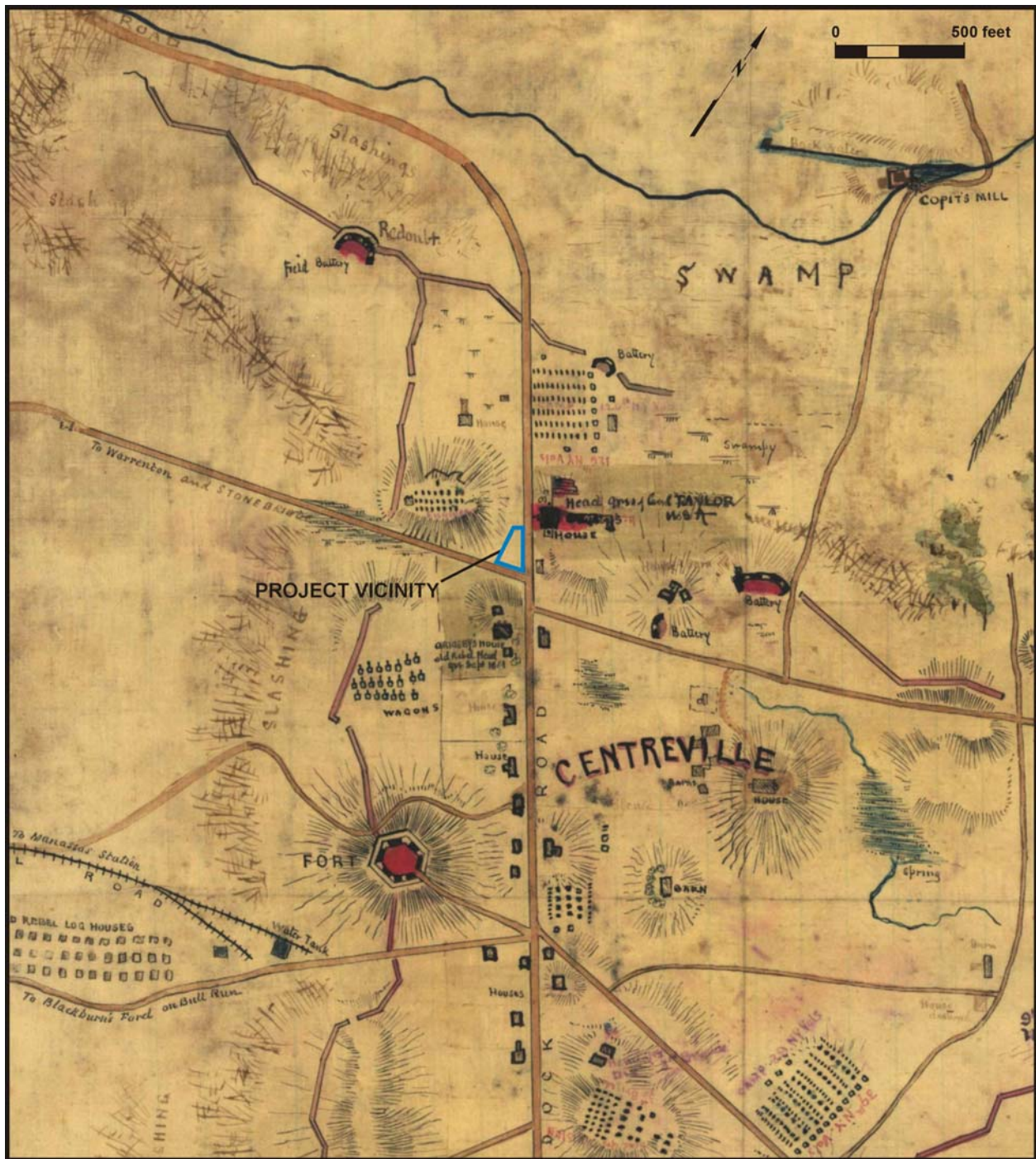


Figure 6. Vicinity of project area on an 1863 map of Union Army at Centreville (Sneden 1863).

Centreville to Fairfax was opened in 1925, land values in Centreville rose dramatically, creating a boon for the local economy (Fairfax County 2006).

Throughout the twentieth century, the increasing industrialization and commercialization of the local economy caused most of the county's land, previously put to agricultural use, to be converted to urban uses (Netherton et al. 1978:568). The period of greatest change in the history of Fairfax County has been the last half of the twentieth century. Washington, D.C. has expanded, transforming Fairfax County and its towns into part of the larger Washington metropolitan area.

In summary, for the vast majority of its history, the portion of Fairfax County that includes the project area was a sparsely settled area of small, widely scattered farmsteads. The area was thrust into prominence when Civil War battles were fought nearby, and then faded again into obscurity. The picture has changed only within the last 40 or 50 years, as much of this once rural county has been transformed into a densely occupied suburban landscape.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The planned project involves new construction of an office building along the periphery of the Centreville Historic District. The area of potential effect (APE) for the project covers approximately 0.3 ha (0.8-acre) and is defined roughly as the area bounded by Braddock Road to the east, an unnamed tributary of Big Rocky Run to the south, and the Route 28 soundwall maintenance easement to the north and west.

The fieldwork was accomplished through systematic pedestrian survey of the project area, including both surface examination and shovel testing. Given the historic importance of the surrounding area and the potential for locating important archaeological resources within the project area, shovel testing was undertaken at intervals of not more than 33 ft. (10 m) in undisturbed areas with slopes of 15 percent or less that were not wa-

terlogged. Additional radial shovel tests were excavated at half intervals or less around selected positive shovel tests as necessary to delineate the limits of subsurface artifact scatters. Shovel testing was augmented by systematic metal detecting along 10-m transects, and excavation of a representative sample of targets. Targets positive for diagnostic historic artifacts were collected and mapped in relation to the shovel test grid. Soil profiles were recorded for representative shovel tests.

All relevant survey information, including shovel test locations, surface-inspected areas, disturbed areas, and site locations, was recorded on project plans via shovel test locations. The soil from each test was screened through 0.25-in. (0.64-cm) wire mesh, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture descriptive terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992).

All recovered artifacts were returned to the WMCAR laboratory for washing, identification, and cataloging. All artifacts were prepared for curation according to the standards of the VDHR. An inventory was produced using a standard descriptive typology for artifacts (Appendix A). The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system that operates using Microsoft Access relational database software. With this system, artifacts are coded on standard data sheets for entry into a data file. Using this file, overall inventories and particularistic data reports can be generated for inclusion in reports or for routine analysis.

DEFINITIONS

Identification surveys require simultaneous consideration of both human behavioral patterns and cultural resource management concerns. Technically, a strict definition of archaeological resources would require that all traces of human activity be designated as a site, a clearly impractical situation. Therefore, this field survey utilized two designations for the archaeological resources encountered

during the survey—site and location. Although somewhat arbitrary in construct and application, these definitions represent a workable though not infallible compromise.

An archaeological site is defined as any apparent location of human activity not limited to the simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard of artifacts. A site has sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data. In contrast, a location is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or the recovery of artifacts that are clearly redeposited, or the result of casual or single-episode discard. Examples of locations are an isolated projectile point find or a very low density scatter of nonstructural historic

artifacts. Locations are also defined as isolated finds of lithic material of questionable cultural origin, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage. In addition, areas containing archaeological material less than 50 years old are also recorded as locations.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgement in the field and consideration of a number of variables. Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource.

3: Survey Results, Research Summary, and Recommendations

During the archaeological survey of the proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office building project, a total of 17 systematic shovel tests were excavated, 6 (35%) of which were positive for artifacts. These efforts resulted in the identification and preliminary boundary determination of one previously recorded site (44FX1661) within the proposed project area (Figure 7).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IDENTIFIED DURING SURVEY

Site 44FX1661 consists of a subsurface scatter of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic artifacts identified approximately 30 ft. (9 m) west of existing Braddock Road. This portion of the existing road closely follows the path of historic Braddock Road, which was originally known as Walter Griffin's Rowling Road during the first half of the eighteenth century. At this time, tobacco production was the basis of the economy and hogsheads of tobacco were rolled along this route to the river port (OCPFC 1984:3).

Site 44FX1661 was first identified by Mike Johnson of the Fairfax County Archaeology program during a preliminary survey of the property in November, 2005 (VDHR site files). The Fairfax County survey involved the excavation of two 1-x-1-ft. shovel tests, which resulted in the identification of a subsurface scatter of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic artifacts, including sherds of refined earthenware and fragments of wine bottle glass. Though this previous survey established the presence of Site 44FX1661, it was not of sufficient intensity or coverage to

provide information necessary for the current project concerning the nature, extent, and integrity of the archaeological resources.

Results of the present survey indicate that Site 44FX1661 is confined mostly to the wooded area at the center of the project area, and that the likely maximum site dimensions measure approximately 66 x 100 ft. (20 x 30 m). Six of the eight shovel tests excavated within the site were positive, producing a total of 35 historic artifacts and 4.9 g of handmade brick (Figure 8). Diagnostic artifacts include 13 pearlware ceramic sherds, six whiteware ceramic sherds, three American grey stoneware sherds, two window glass fragments, one wine bottle glass fragment, and one wrought nail fragment. The metal detector survey resulted in the recovery of 10 wire nails, two tin can fragments, one hinge fragment, one wrought nail, and one cut nail from within the site. As a whole, the assemblage of diagnostic artifacts recovered during the survey confirm that the primary historic component of Site 44FX1661 dates from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries.

It is possible that the secondary artifact deposits identified within Site 44FX1661 are peripheral to Wapping, a store and subsequent tavern by the same name that may have occupied the hilltop along the northern boundary of the project area during the mid-eighteenth through nineteenth centuries (Robison 2008). Documentary research by local historian Debbie Robison (2008) suggests that the store was open along Braddock Road by 1763 and operated until the tavern business began in 1783. According to land records, the tavern probably remained open until at least 1831.

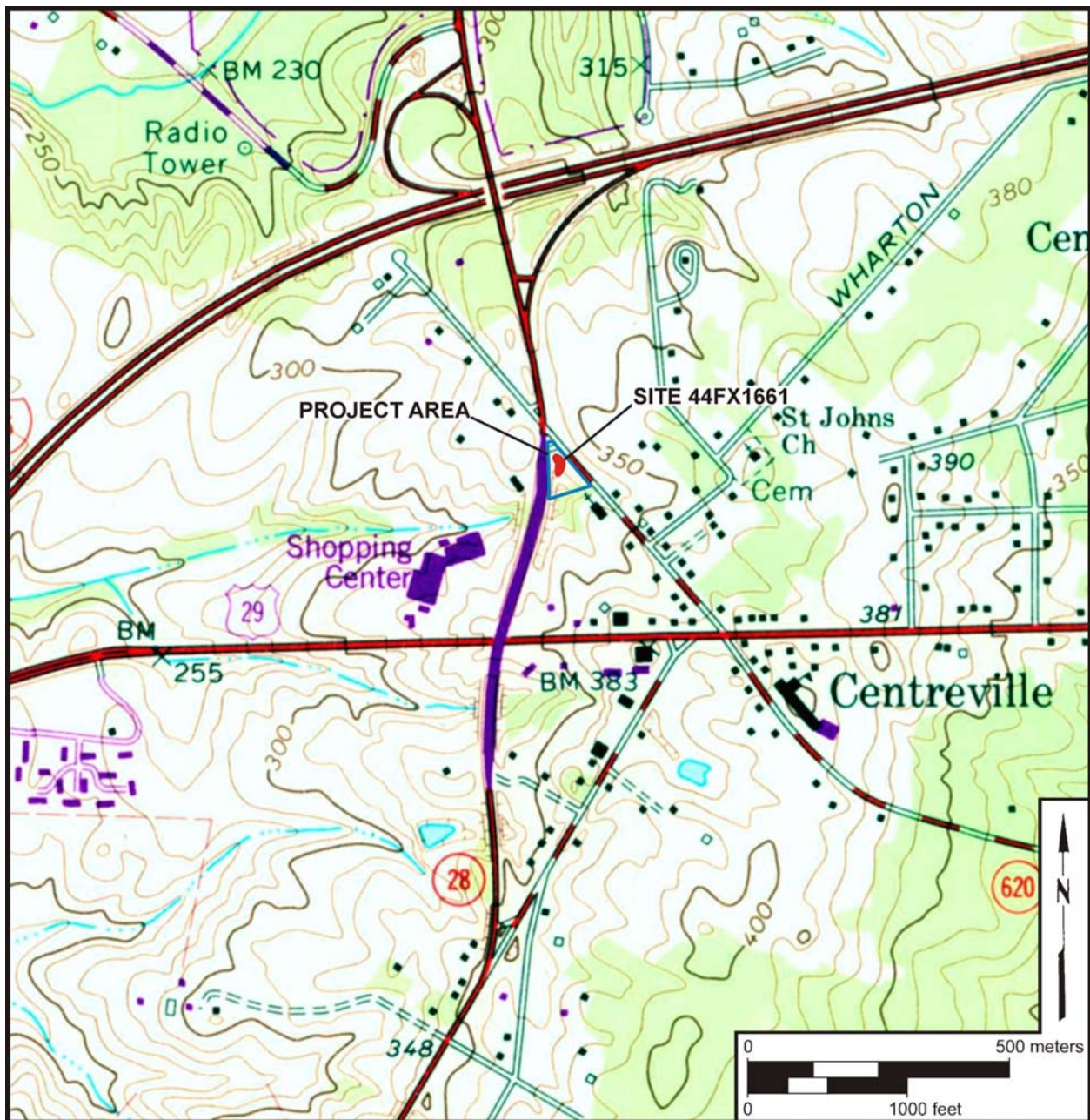


Figure 7. Archaeological resources identified during survey (USGS 1983).

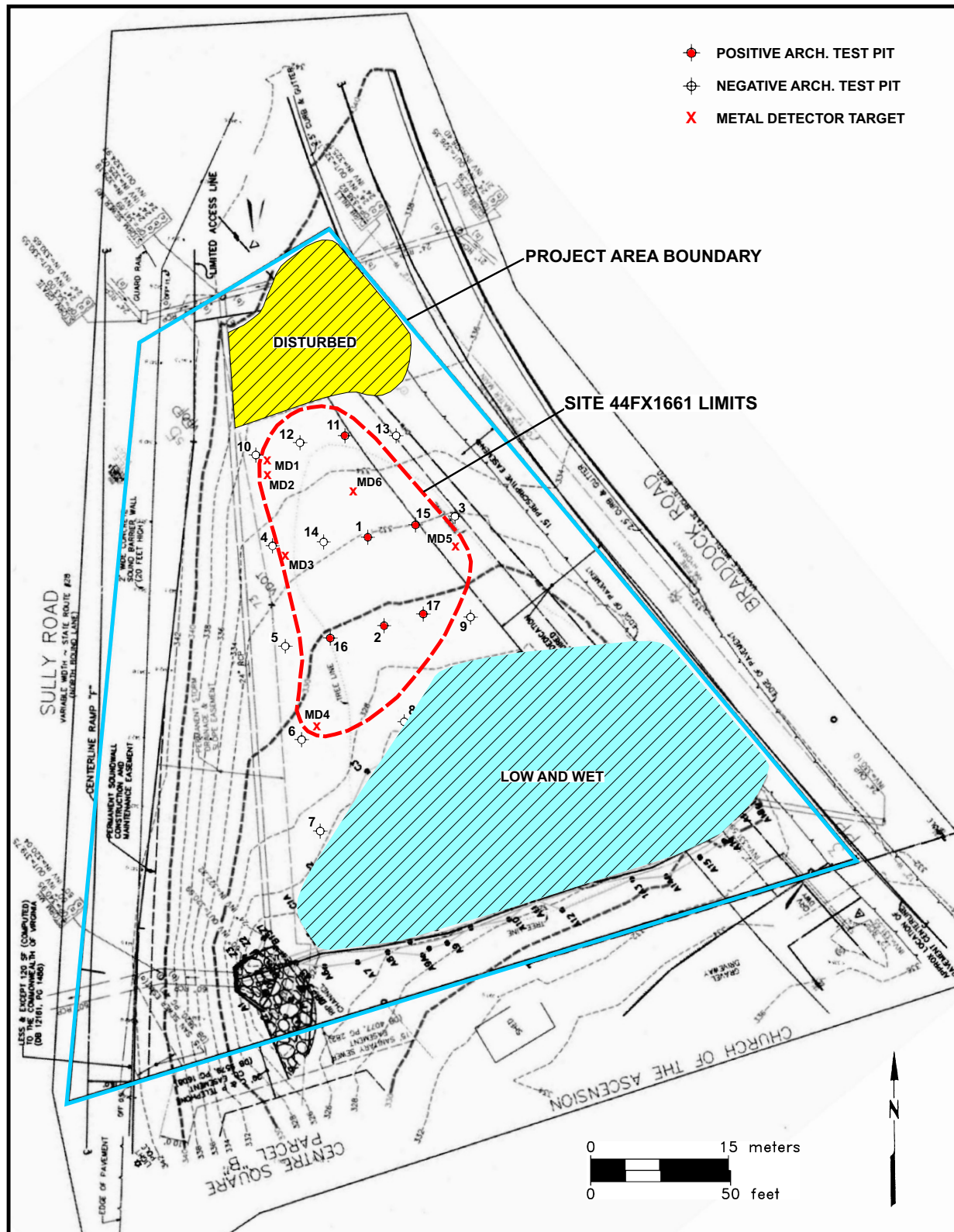
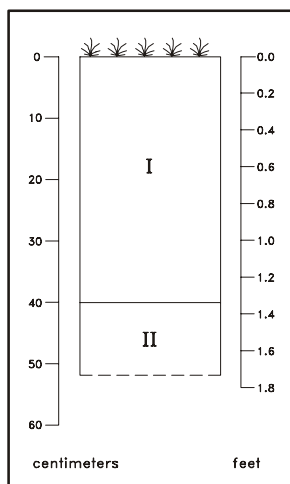


Figure 8. Site plan showing locations of shovel tests and metal detector targets.



I - Reddish brown (5YR5/3) silty clay loam (plowzone)
II - Bedrock

Figure 9. Representative profile, Shovel Test 11.

Surface inspection along the northern boundary of the project area indicated clearly that the landscape within this portion of the property has been heavily modified by construction of the Sully/I66 interchange and other modern use of the property. No intact archaeological deposits associated with the store or tavern were identified, and any remnants of these structures that may have been located within the project area have been compromised.

Soil stratigraphy within the site generally consists of one stratum of reddish brown (5YR5/3) silty clay loam, which extends 0.66–1.71 ft. (20–52 cm) to bedrock (Figure 9). Based on the recovery of modern twentieth-century material such as bottle glass, wire nails, and plastic in association with the historic material from Stratum I, Stratum I is interpreted as a post-occupational plow zone. No subsurface features or intact cultural deposits were identified during the survey.

A 1940 plat of the property suggests that the old path of Warrenton Turnpike passed very close to the southern limits of the project area, although topographic maps of the project vicinity suggest

that the road may have passed immediately south of the project area instead (Fairfax County Records Liber W-13:260A; USGS 1915). No evidence of the historic road was identified within the project area during the archaeological survey. If the old road did in fact pass through the project area, all recognizable remnants have been compromised, most likely due to the construction of the Sully Road/I66 interchange and associated alterations to the streambed that currently flows along the project's southern boundary.

SURVEY EFFECTIVENESS

The primary purpose of this survey was to provide GJB Engineering, Inc. with a statement of the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed office building project area. The effectiveness of any such survey is contingent upon and limited by the methods employed. The major limitation of the survey was that most of the project area had limited surface visibility, and subsurface testing was necessary. In an effort to control the biases inherent in shovel testing, fill from shovel tests was screened through 0.64-cm wire mesh. It is felt that the survey has met its intended goals and that no significant archaeological resources were overlooked within the proposed project area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey results are generally consistent with the expectations generated by background research for this project. One previously recorded site (44FX1661) is located within the project area. Another 54 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mi (1.6-km) radius, documenting prehistoric occupation of the surrounding area as early as 8,000 B.C. and historic occupation since the late eighteenth century. The absence of prehistoric sites within the project area is not surprising given the relatively distant location from any major drainage.



Figure 10. View of eastern portion of project area in 1863 photograph of Union occupation (Barnard 1862).

A total of 17 systematic shovel tests were excavated during the present study, resulting in the identification and preliminary boundary determination of one previously recorded archaeological site (44FX1661).

Site 44FX1661 consists of a low-density post-occupational plow zone scatter of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic artifacts. Site 44FX1661 measures 66 x 100 ft. (20 x 30 m) in size and is confined to the wooded area at the center of the project area. Only 35 artifacts were recovered in the course of the close-interval shovel testing and metal detector survey. No subsurface features or intact cultural deposits were identified during the survey.

Historic photographs and maps of Centreville provide remarkably specific documentary evidence

of the landscape within Site 44FX1661 at the time of the Civil War. In George Barnard's 1862 photograph of the Old Stone Church, Union troops are shown guarding the entrance to Centreville's main street (Braddock Road) (Figure 10). The original structure was burned during the second battle of Bull Run (OCPFC 1984:10). Assuming the present stone church, which was rebuilt in 1870, is in approximately the same location, the soldiers in the photograph would have been standing along what is now the southern portion of the project area. The photograph illustrates the barren countryside, which was stripped of lumber by the Confederate Army for the construction of log huts during the winter of 1861. There is also no sign of any temporary or permanent structures within the project area.

Sneden's detailed map of Centreville during the Union's reoccupation of the town in 1863, likewise, shows no evidence of any structures or encampments within Site 44FX1661 (see Figure 5). Based on this evidence it is unlikely Site 44FX1661 represents historic domestic occupation of the project for any prolonged duration prior to or during the Civil War. Given the close proximity of Site 44FX1661 to historic Braddock Road and the historic community of Centreville combined with the low-lying, sloped topographic setting, it is likely that the scattered artifact deposits within the site represent a peripheral scatter of secondary deposits of material from a nearby historic domestic or commercial site such as Wapping that may have

been located on top of the landform along the project's northern boundary. In any case, the survey results suggest a lack of archaeological integrity. For this reason, Site 44FX1661 is considered unlikely to have the potential to provide significant archaeological information relating to domestic, subsistence/agriculture, or settlement pattern themes during the Early National (1789–1830) through Civil War (1861–1865) time periods in Northern Virginia (VDHR 2001). *As such, Site 44FX1661 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are not considered applicable. In the opinion of the consultant, no further work is necessary.*

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Appendix A:
Artifact Inventory

GJB Engineering Office Survey Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
MD 001	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
							Provenience MD 001 Total: 1
MD 002	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	or wire fragment?			1
							Provenience MD 002 Total: 1
MD 003	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				9
							Provenience MD 003 Total: 9
MD 004	Metal Containers	Can	Ferrous				2
							Provenience MD 004 Total: 2
MD 005	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	?			1
							Provenience MD 005 Total: 1
MD 006	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous	or hinge fragment			1
							Provenience MD 006 Total: 1
ST 001	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: flow blue				1
ST 001	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: printed blue				1
ST 001	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	19th c.	Green-blue		1
							Provenience ST 001 Total: 3
ST 002	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				1
ST 002	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	20th c.?	Green		1
							Provenience ST 002 Total: 2
ST 011	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	ST: American grey				3
ST 011	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: sprig-painted poly		Rim		1
ST 011	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	indet. pearl/whiteware			1
ST 011	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware:		Blue		3
ST 011	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable ceramic ware	Earthenware	clear glazed, pipe fragment?			1
ST 011	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Plastic	discarded	Yellow		1
ST 011	Shell	Mollusk		oyster		4.4	
ST 011	Window Glass	Pane glass	19th century				1
							Provenience ST 011 Total: 11
ST 015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				7
ST 015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	shell	Blue		1
ST 015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted		Green		3
ST 015	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1.4	
							Provenience ST 015 Total: 11
ST 016	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze; 18th/19th c.			1
ST 016	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				1
ST 016	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3.5	
ST 016	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	late 18th/19th c.	Dark Green		1

Project Total: 49

Appendix B:
Archaeological Site Inventory Form

City/County: Fairfax (County)

Report Generated on: 4/24/2008

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44FX1661

DHR Site Number: 44FX1661

Other DHR Number:

Resource Name: Mailk

Temporary Designation: 054-4H36

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Indeterminate

Indeterminate

Temporal Designation

18th Century: 4th quarter

19th Century: 1st half

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Domestic

Example: Trash scatter

Comments/Remarks:

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): MANASSAS

Restrict UTM Data? Yes

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4302010/289040/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH
-----	------	------	-------

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH
-----	------	------	-------

Physiographic Province: Piedmont

Aspect: Facing south

Drainage:

Nearest Water Source:

Potomac/Shenandoah River

Unnamed tributary of Big

Rocky Run

Elevation (in feet): 330.00

Slope: 2-6%

Distance to Water(in feet):

20

Site Soils:

77C2 - Penn shaly silt loam

Adjacent Soils:

14B+ Manassas silt loam

Landform: terrace

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 66 feet by 100 feet

Acreage: 0.15

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection

Subsurface Testing

Surface Testing

Metal Detection

Site Condition: 50-74% of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

Phase I survey involving two 1X1-foot square shovel test pits dug to bedrock (9" in STP #1 and 12" in STP #2). Soil was screened through 1/4" mesh and dry sorted. All artifacts were recovered. UTM is NAD 83.

WMCAR survey in 2006 involved excavation of 17 systematic shovel tests augmented by systematic metal detector survey within the project area for the proposed GJB Engineering, Inc. office building.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2006/05/30

Comments/Remarks:

The landscape within the relatively small parcel consists mostly of immature hardwood forest with a dense understory.

Land Use: Landscape **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2005/11/03

Comments/Remarks:

Site is scheduled for development.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** Fx. Co. Archeology
WMCAR

Assemblage Description:

STP #1: 1 quartz shatter, 1 blue transfer printed pearlware(?), 1 annular white-bodied earthenware, 2 mended white ironstone (?), 2 pieces of sandstone

STP #2: 4 pearlware, 1 creamware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 soft brick fragment, 2 dark green wine bottle sherds, 1 clear container glass sherd, 1 piece of slag, one cut or wrought nail fragment, 1 quartz shatter

Six of the eight shovel tests excavated within the site were positive, producing a total of 35 historic artifacts and 4.9 g of handmade brick. Diagnostic artifacts include 13 pearlware ceramic sherds, six whiteware ceramic sherds, three American grey stoneware sherds, two window glass fragments, one wine bottle glass fragment, and one wrought nail fragment. The metal detector survey resulted in the recovery of 10 wire nails, two tin can fragments, one hinge fragment, one wrought nail, and one cut nail from within the site. As a whole, the assemblage of diagnostic artifacts recovered during the survey confirm that the primary historic component of Site 44FX1661 dates from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** WMCAR

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? No **Depository:**
DHR Library Reference Number:
Reference for reports and publications:

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** WMCAR
DHR Library Reference Number:
Reference for reports and publications:
Moore, William H.
2008 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed GJB Engineering Office Building Project, Fairfax County, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
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CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2005/11/03

Organization and Person:

Organization: **First:** Mike **Last:** Johnson

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Recommend Phase II; artifacts date to early Centreville. Fx. Co. Archeology, 2855 Annandale Rd, Falls Church, VA 22042. 703-534-3881
x409

Cultural Resource Management Event: Other **Date:** 2006/05/30

Organization and Person:

Organization: WMCAR **First:** Will **Last:** Moore

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed GJB Engineering office building project in the Town of Centreville in Fairfax County, Virginia, on May 30-31, 2006. This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed project area, including preliminary determinations of potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for any identified archaeological resources.

A total of 17 systematic shovel tests were excavated during the present study, of which 6 (35%) were positive for artifacts. In addition, six metal detector targets were positive for diagnostic historic artifacts. These efforts resulted in the identification and preliminary boundary determination of previously recorded Site 44FX1661. All of the historic artifacts recovered during the survey are associated with this site. No additional sites were identified within the project area during the survey.

Results of the present survey indicate that Site 44FX1661 is confined mostly to the wooded area at the center of the project area, and that the likely maximum site dimensions measure approximately 66 x 100 ft. (20 x 30 m). Six of the eight shovel tests excavated within the site were positive, producing a total of 35 historic artifacts and

4.9 g of handmade brick from post-occupational plow zone deposits. As a whole, the assemblage of diagnostic artifacts recovered during the survey confirm that the primary historic component of Site 44FX1661 dates from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries. No subsurface features or intact cultural deposits were identified during the survey.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: Mr. **First:** Daniel **Last:** Saunders

Suffix:

Title:

Company/

Agency:

Address: 616 Druid Hills Rd

City: Tampa **State:** Florida **Zip:** 33617

Notes:

Contact is Ned Malik, 703-626-5662

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency: