



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF
THE CHAIN BRIDGE ROAD SIDEWALK
PROJECT AREA, CITY OF FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA**

by

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Prepared for

**City of Fairfax
and
Rinker Design Associates, P.C.**

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

March 2016

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March 2016



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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Rinker Design Associates, P.C. (Rinker), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area in November 2015. The approximately 1,100-foot (335.3-m) project area, located in the City of Fairfax, Virginia, runs generally north-south along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Route 123) from the intersection with Rust Hill Place, just south of the Accotink Creek bridge, to a driveway approximately 225 feet (68.6 m) north of the intersection with North Street. The study area encompasses an area of approximately 0.4 acres (0.16 ha).

The architectural investigation of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area involved a field survey of all above-ground resources over 50 years in age located within the architectural project area, which is defined as the project footprint plus the area where alterations to a resource's setting and feeling may occur. Eight previously recorded resources were identified within the architectural project area, two of which are no longer extant. The current survey did not identify any newly recorded above-ground resources within the architectural project area. **Dovetail recommends the single-family dwelling at 3936 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0018) as requiring additional documentation and research to determine eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criteria A, B and C. Two additional resources (151-5453 and 151-5466) are no longer extant and are recommended not eligible. Dovetail recommends that the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003) remains listed on the NRHP and that the Moore-McCandlish House (151-151-0012; 151-0003-0017) at 3950 Chain Bridge Road remains eligible under Criterion C. Dovetail further recommends the following single-family dwellings are eligible for the NRHP: 3920 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0019; Criterion B), 3906 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0020; Criterion C), and 3820 Chain Bridge Road (151-151-0003-0021; Criterion C). The resources were not evaluated under Criterion D.**

The Phase I archaeological survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance to identify areas within the project area that had the potential for intact deposits, as well as to determine which areas did not warrant subsurface testing as a result of disturbance, excessive slope, or buried utilities. Subsurface investigations of the intact portions of the project area were conducted to identify historic resources over 50 years in age and make recommendations on their (NRHP) criteria eligibility. In addition, a metal detector survey was conducted due to the possibility that Civil War deposits might exist in the area. A total of 23 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated along a single transect running the length of the project area. One new archaeological site was identified (44FX3777), and artifacts were recovered from within the boundaries of a previously recorded site (44FX3237). No intact features or buried surfaces were identified at either of these sites, and artifact density was relatively low. In addition to the two archaeological sites, one Isolated Find (ISF) location was identified. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological survey, **Dovetail recommends that none of these artifact recovery locations are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and/or contribute to the eligibility of larger sites in the area.**

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail), conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey on behalf of Rinker Design Associates, P.C. (Rinker) for the 0.4-acre (0.16-ha) Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area located in the City of Fairfax, Virginia (Figure 1, p. 2). The project area runs generally north-south along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Route 123) between North Street and the Accotink Creek bridge. The proposed construction project involves the installation of new sections of sidewalk, replacement of an existing section of sidewalk, and associated construction activities. The project is being partially funded through federal monies and is being conducted under the auspice of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). Due to federal and VDOT involvement, a cultural resource survey was completed to satisfy compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and to comply with the Department of Transportation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The archaeological fieldwork was completed in November 2015 and was directed by Project Archaeologist Joe Blondino, assisted by Field Director Earl Proper, Crew Chief Morgan MacKenzie, and Field Technician Stephen Mohs. The architectural history fieldwork was completed in December 2015 and was conducted by M. Chris Manning. Kerri S. Barile served as the Principal Investigator. Dr. Barile and Ms. Manning meet or exceed the standards established for archaeologists and architectural historians by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

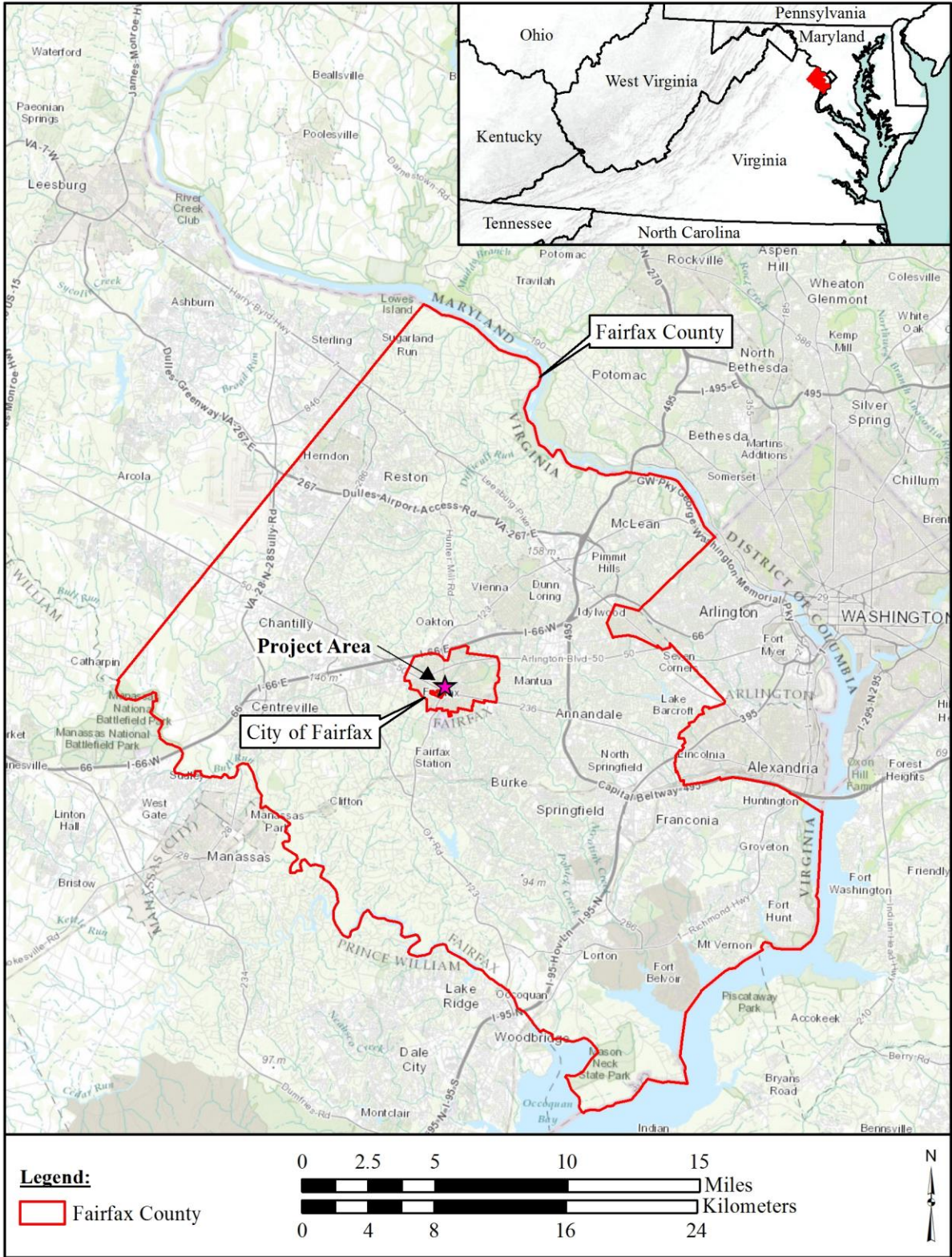


Figure 1: Location of Project Area within Fairfax County and the City of Fairfax, Virginia (Esri 2015a).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project area is located near the center of Fairfax County, Virginia, just north of the downtown core of the City of Fairfax. More specifically, the study corridor extends along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Route 123) from the intersection with Rust Hill Place, just south of the Accotink Creek bridge, to a driveway approximately 225 feet (68.6 m) north of the intersection with North Street (Figure 2, p. 4). The study area encompasses an area of approximately 0.4 acres (0.16 ha). The proposed construction project involves the installation of a sidewalk in the northern portion of the project area and upgrades to the existing sidewalk in the southern portion of the project area. In addition, existing brick walls along the project corridor will be moved slightly to the west to create room to accommodate the new sections of sidewalk.

The boundaries of the project area extend 10–15 feet (3.0–4.6 m) west from the edge of pavement along the west side of Chain Bridge Road. In addition, the study corridor extends a short distance up three driveways crossed by the study corridor in order to encompass alterations that may be necessary to ensure adequate access to those driveways from Chain Bridge Road.

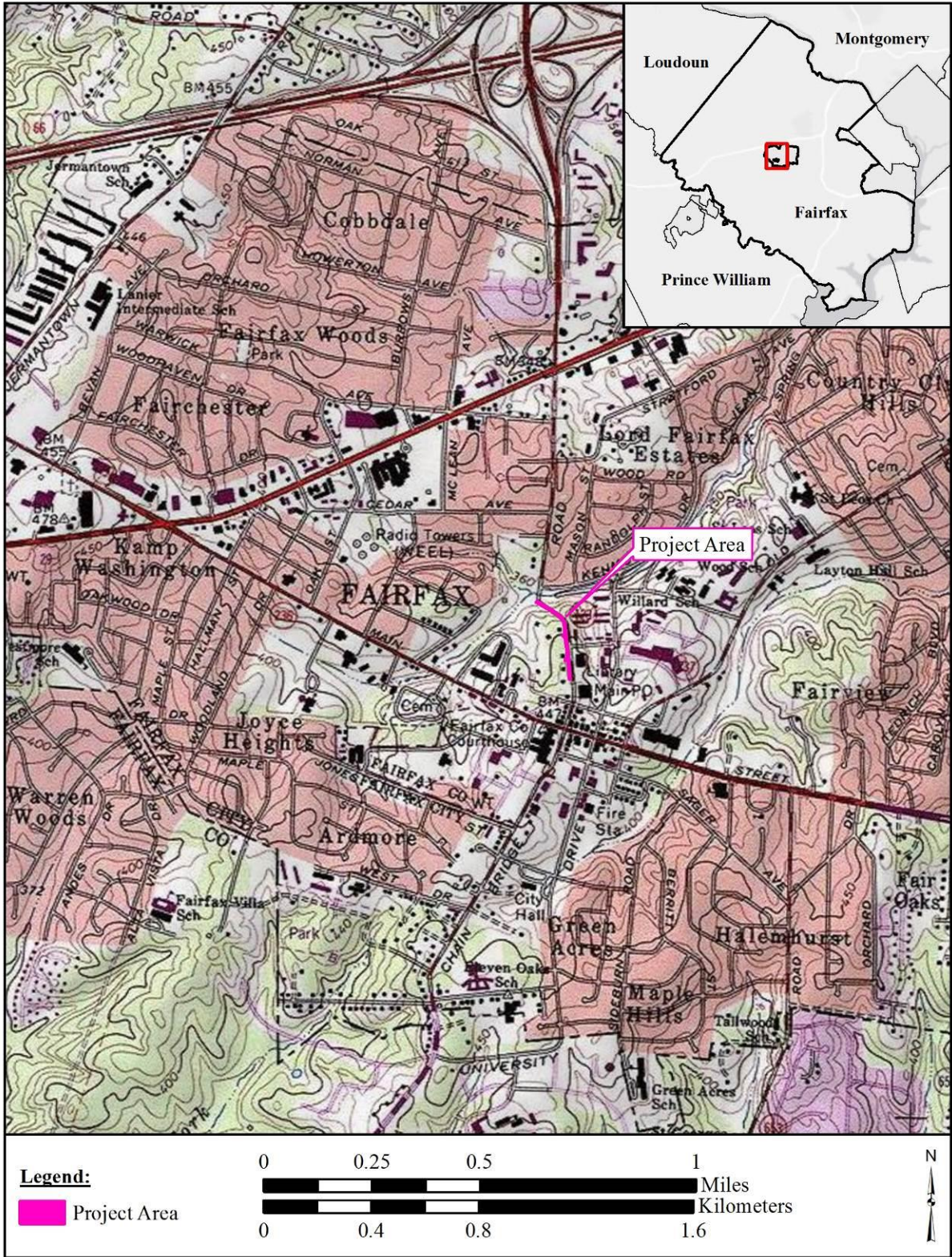


Figure 2: Location of Project Area in the City of Fairfax (Esri 2015b)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located within the City of Fairfax, near the center of Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax County, which lies within both the Northern Virginia cultural area and the Piedmont physiographic province, is divided into three major geologic and physiographic regions that extend from east to west, respectively, across the area: Coastal Plain, Piedmont Uplands, and Triassic Basin. The current project area lies specifically within the Piedmont Uplands sector of the Piedmont Physiographic region, along the Central Fork of Accotink Creek, just east of the confluence of the Accotink and Tusico Branches (Fairfax County Soil Ratings [FCRS] 2009). The surrounding landscape, encompassing the areas north of the City of Fairfax, remained primarily agricultural in terms of both character and use for much of its history. Beginning in the last half of the twentieth century, however, development associated with the growth of the Washington, D.C. metro area has gradually enveloped the region. This development has been primarily residential and commercial in nature, though limited industrial uses have also manifested.

Geology

Fairfax County encompasses approximately 410 square miles (1,062 sq km) in Northeastern Virginia, within the Potomac River watershed. The City of Fairfax, covering 6.3 square miles (16.3 sq km) near the County's center, lies between the Coastal Plain physiographic zone, which extends eastward to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean, and the Piedmont zone stretching westward to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Upper Piedmont of Fairfax County is characterized primarily by upland areas bisected by drainages. The Potomac watershed extends eastward across the northern portion of the county, while the Occoquan watershed, which drains into the Potomac, extends across the southern portion. The project area, located in the central portion of the county and northern sector of the city, lies within an upland setting crosscut by several small drainages, and within a phylite bedrock zone marked by prevalent outcroppings of quartz.

Hydrology

Accotink Creek flows west to east across the extreme northern edge of the project area and drains the entire study corridor. After meandering to the southeast, Accotink Creek empties into the Potomac River southeast of Pohick, Virginia. The Potomac River joins the Chesapeake Bay between Scotland, Maryland and Reedville, Virginia.

Soils

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Moreover, the wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. As a consequence, numerous archaeologists have cited the correlation between the distribution of level to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils

and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial fertility and the threat posed by erosion and flooding, among other attributes. Soil Classes 1 and 2 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses. Of course, soil productivity must be considered in relation to the productivity of the surrounding soils as well. Soils within the project area are summarized below in Table 1.

Within the project corridor, the Class 2 Glenelg soils represent the most likely setting for short-term prehistoric sites (Table 1). Historic sites may also be present. However, the tendency of these soils to erode may disturb or destroy archaeological resources. The Class 4 Wheaton soils, which also tend to erode, are less likely to have archaeological sites present. The presence of Urban land in just under 50 percent of the project area indicates significant disturbance as Urban land is associated with areas of roads, commercial buildings, industries, schools, churches, parking lots, streets, and shopping centers. (Soil Survey Staff 2015).

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2015).

Soil Name	Class	Slope	Percentage of Project Area	Characteristics
Wheaton-Glenelg complex	4e, 2e	2–7%	36.6%	Well drained, tendency to erode
Urban land	8s	N/A	32.4%	Disturbed by construction
Urban land-Wheaton complex	8s, 4e	2–25%	31.0%	Urban land disturbed by construction; Wheaton well drained, tendency to erode

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Virginia's Native American prehistory typically is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Virginia's Native American history. The seventeenth- through twentieth-century historical overview follows the Virginia Department of Historic Resources guidelines (DHR 2011). The cultural context provides the historic social and environmental information required for evaluation of any archaeological resources present within the project area.

Prehistoric Period

Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 B.P.)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries imply that humans occupied the Americas, including Virginia, prior to the appearance of Clovis fluted points in the archaeological record. Both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County suggest the possibility of human occupation of Virginia well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from sandy strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:165).

Fieldworkers excavated through levels containing Paleoindian cherts and fluted points, where McAvoy's team encountered artifacts and charcoal separated from the Paleoindian level by 3–4 inches (7.6–10.2 cm) of sterile sands. Subsequent fieldwork confirmed the presence of artifact-bearing strata located between 3 and 8 inches (7.6 and 20.3 cm) below the fluted-point levels. The artifacts recovered from the sub-fluted-point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit relied on by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extensively finished chert knives, scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly-refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, compose the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata. Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists recognize the possibility that 15,000-year old sites have been overlooked for years.

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Most large Paleoindian period sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry related (Meltzer 1988:21). Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jasper, chalcedony) (Gardner 1974, 1989; Goodyear 1979). The Paleo tool kit included scrapers, graters, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989). The Williamson site, a chert quarry located in Dinwiddie County, is one of the best preserved Paleoindian quarry and campsites in the country (Barber and Hubbard 1997:132).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

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

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period are more numerous, suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the first half of the Late Archaic as “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is “a

time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection.” The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes also characterize of Late Archaic assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, and axes, are seen during this period with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Holmes points appear near the end of the Late Archaic period (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations could exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has led archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185).

Transitional period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic periods, likely reflecting an increase in population. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional period includes soapstone vessels and broadspears. Broadspears associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, and Perkiomen projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

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

Woodland period include teardrop points sometimes classified as the Rossville and Piscataway types (Dent 1995; Mounier and Martin 1994).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of “interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies” (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 B.P., and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland period also sees the introduction of the triangular Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland period include the quartz-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped and crushed rock-tempered Albemarle pottery (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland period.

Contact Period

The Contact and Early Historic period refers to the time frame during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Native adaptations to the changing social and political environment of the Piedmont are poorly understood. The Piedmont was occupied by several Siouan–speaking groups during the late prehistoric and Contact periods (Mouer 1983). The associated material culture is characterized by sand– and grit–tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this era. Depopulation related to European born disease and changing trade dynamics are often cited as the two primary agents of cultural change during this period.

Historic Period

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

Early exploration of the area in and around the modern-day City of Fairfax ostensibly began with Captain John Smith's treks up the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay from 1607–1609 (Geddes 1967:7). The history of Fairfax County's development however, is more deeply rooted in the numerous land transactions that occurred during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Such transactions were not only the basis for the delineation of modern-day county and city boundaries within the Commonwealth of Virginia, but also helped define the area's evolving land use and development patterns from the earliest eras of settlement through the present.

Fairfax County was carved out of a 5.2 million-acre (2.1 million-ha) plat of land granted by King Charles II to two investors in the Virginia Company, John and Thomas Culpeper, in 1649 (Geddes 1967:9; Poland 1978:7). The Culpepers deeded the majority of this land to Thomas Fairfax, Sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, at the end of the seventeenth century. In 1702, Robert "King" Carter was employed as land agent and proprietor for Lord Fairfax, charged with managing his property in the area of the colonies, known as the Northern Neck.

Prior to 1649, the entire Northern Neck had been designated by the Assembly as one large county called Northumberland. As the population grew and spread towards the north and west, new counties were created. In 1653, a large portion of northern Northumberland was excised and re-established as Westmoreland County. In 1664, Stafford County was, in turn, carved from the northern portion of Westmoreland. In each case, the new county encompassed the entire area between its southern border and the Potomac River. Modern Fairfax County was, at various times, part of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and, from 1664 to 1730, Stafford Counties (Netherton and Sweig 1978).

In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the northern portion of Prince William County, and in 1757, the western two-thirds of Fairfax County was sectioned off and re-designated as Loudoun County. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the area now In 1789, a portion of Fairfax County was granted to the federal government to establish Alexandria County within the District of Columbia. The latter was returned to Virginia in 1846, slightly reduced in size by virtue of the independent city of Alexandria's secession in 1870, and then later in 1920 renamed Arlington County. In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the northern portion of Prince William County.

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

Following in the Virginia tradition, Fairfax County relied on tobacco cultivation and the associated slave trade as a primary source of income throughout the eighteenth century. By necessity, new trade roads were established and controlled to facilitate transportation of goods from inland plantations to wharfs and storehouses along the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

Trade in early Colonial Virginia consisted primarily of large sea-going vessels transporting goods to and from England. Belmont Bay, Occoquan Bay, and the mouth of Pohick Creek were deep enough to accommodate the larger ships running goods from tobacco warehouses and ports in the Mason Neck area prior to siltation. Early Occoquan merchants relied on the Potomac Path, later called the King's Highway, which ran along ridge tops between Pohick Run and Bull Run, to move goods from inland plantations. As industry demands grew the need for a more extensive road network spurred the creation of Ox Road around 1729; later one of the region's most important north-south thoroughfares (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

In 1757, the western two-thirds of Fairfax County was sectioned off and re-designated as Loudoun County. Alexandria served as the Fairfax county seat from 1752 to 1789. In 1789, a portion of Fairfax County was ceded to the federal government as part of the District of Columbia. Subsequently, the General Assembly ordered that the county seat be moved from Alexandria to the geographical center of Fairfax County and a new courthouse built.

from tobacco warehouses and ports in the Mason Neck area prior to siltation. Early Occoquan merchants relied on the Potomac Path, later called the King's Highway, which ran along ridge tops between Pohick Run and Bull Run, to move goods from inland plantations. As industry demands grew the need for a more extensive road network spurred the creation of Ox Road; later one of the region's most important north-south thoroughfares (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

In 1798, a location for the new courthouse was finally selected: the intersection of Ox Road and the proposed Little River Turnpike, near Earp's ordinary, one of the few buildings that existed near the crossroads at that time (EHT Tracerics 2004:23). The new courthouse was completed in 1800. A small village soon grew up around the courthouse, and in 1805 was incorporated as the Town of Providence, although it continued to be referred to by many as Fairfax Court House.

As the century turned and the grain, vegetable, flax, and livestock needs of the cities of the eastern seaboard took over the economic hold that tobacco had kept for nearly a century, old family estates broke up, giving way to smaller farmsteads and relied less on slaves. This transition and the fall of the plantation lifestyle led to economic recession and agricultural stagnation. During the agricultural collapse in Fairfax County, buying and selling of slaves in and out of the county became a viable economic strategy (Netherton and Sweig 1978:263). These trends, as well as the turmoil and trade embargoes of the War of 1812, brought about significant change; the decennial censuses from 1790 to 1840 showed a decline in population. For the first time since its settlement, Fairfax County oriented itself to the west, instead of towards its transatlantic past (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

Lured by cheap farmland and a longer growing season, New York and New England natives migrated south to Fairfax County from the 1830s to the 1850s. Although years of tobacco

cultivation had exhausted the soils in this area and limited the land's growing potential, the newly-arrived agriculturalists used modern nutrient science and farming techniques to re-establish agriculture as a viable and sustainable element of Fairfax County's economy (Netherton and Netherton 1992; Netherton and Sweig 1978:258–263). As the nearby urban cores of Washington, D.C. and Alexandria, Virginia, expanded (combined population of 90,000 in 1860), the proximity of fresh agricultural goods rendered the agricultural industry in Fairfax County profitable again (Netherton and Netherton 1992:13). Movement of agricultural goods was possible due to the growing road, rail, and canal systems of northern Virginia.

Northern Virginia's turnpike era lasted from 1795 to the early 1850s and resulted in building a trunk network of roads for the region. The first turnpike in the nation, Little River Turnpike Company, was established in 1795 to combat the deteriorating condition of the road beds. Tolls were collected on the turnpike until 1896, when Virginia's network of highways was expanded to include the turnpike (Geddes 1967:19–23). This road construction set in place the creation of the main Potomac River bridges: Chain Bridge (initial construction in 1797 and rebuilt multiple times); the "Long Bridge" (1809, currently named the Fourteenth Street Bridge); and the Aqueduct Bridge (1843, replaced by the current Key Bridge in 1923). These roads and bridges directed the growth and development of the City of Fairfax until the 1950s (Netherton and Netherton 1992:8).

In 1802, work was completed on the Pawtomack Canal, the first element of a greater network to the west centered on canal and river movement along the Potomac. Although hailed as the foremost engineering achievement in North America at the time (Netherton and Netherton 1992:9), the project did not ensure financial success for its backers. Its end came in 1828 when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was organized to build a canal on the Maryland side of the river, capable of operating at extremely high and low water levels—a downfall of the Pawtomack Canal (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

Northern Virginia efforts to compete in the railroad boom of the mid-nineteenth century failed. Earlier efforts in Maryland (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, circa 1828) had connected Winchester, Virginia and Baltimore, Maryland. Fairfax County entered the competitive railroad industry in 1852 with the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad, intended to link Washington, D.C. and the coal fields in the west (Netherton and Netherton 1992). This effort came too late and competition from across the river kept expansion minimal.

In 1850, a group of businessmen charted the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGRR). The planned route would connect Tudor Hall in Prince William County to the Town of Strasburg in the Shenandoah Valley, linking with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A) at Tudor Hall to complete the line between Manassas and Alexandria (Johnson 2004). In 1853, the decision was made to establish an independent line from Alexandria to Gainesville, with the planned route passing through Fairfax Courthouse (now the City of Fairfax). Work began on the new line the following year; however, due to increasing expenses, labor shortages, and the ever-present talk of secession and possible war, work was halted on the route in 1858, with no track ever being laid (Johnson 2004).

Civil War (1861–1865)

Due to its close proximity to the nation’s capital and strategic location between the massing powers of both north and south, Fairfax County played an important role during the American Civil War. Two significant engagements took place within the county's boundaries, including the Battle of Dranesville (December 1861) and the Battle of Chantilly (September 1862, also known as Ox Hill).

The Battle of Dranesville (site located at the intersection of Route 7 and Reston Avenue) was a psychological victory for the Union, coming after two disappointing engagements at Bull Run and Ball’s Bluff. During the brief conflict, lasting only the day of December 20th, 1861, Union infantry led by Brigadier General Edward Ord engaged Confederate infantry troops at the small crossroads town and inflicted a disproportionate number of casualties. Brigadier General J.E.B. Stuart’s Confederate troops lost 194 men, while the federal losses totaled just 71 (Besch and Bako 1993; National Park Service 2002a).

The Battle of Chantilly (site located north of Interstate 66 and south of Route 50) occurred in the immediate shadow of the Second Battle of Bull Run on September 1, 1862, with an inconclusive result. As Union troops retreated from Bull Run, Confederate Major General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson ordered his troops to engage two federal divisions led by Major Generals Philip Kearny and Isaac Stevens. Both Union generals were killed during the fighting, forcing Major General George McClellan to assume command of the Federal troops positioned around the nation’s capital. The 1,300 casualties incurred by Union forces were nearly double that of the 800 Confederate soldiers killed during the engagement (National Park Service 2002b).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917)

Fairfax County’s quick reconstruction following the Civil War was due in part to the availability of rebuilding supplies. Stockpiles of military supplies were salvaged or auctioned off at reduced rates, making the reconstruction of physical infrastructure relatively inexpensive compared to other counties in the state. In addition, an influx of new citizens came from the North and Midwest (similar to the population boom of the 1830s–1840s), bringing “new energy, capital, and enterprise” (Netherton and Netherton 1992:9). This mixture of population worked to prevent extremism and keep politics within moderate bounds.

Agricultural production after the Civil War boomed as the need for agricultural goods and services grew to supply the growing population of Washington, D.C. As this urbanization intensified, agriculturalists of Fairfax found a new and expanding market for their fresh vegetables, fruit, and hay. Fairfax also emerged as a leader in the dairy industry, as a growing number of the county's dairy operations developed “milk routes” and services for catering to the row houses of cities throughout the mid-Atlantic (Netherton and Netherton 1992:10).

In 1874, the General Assembly changed the name of the Fairfax County seat from Providence to Fairfax at the request of county residents (EHT Traceries 2004:38).

The Twentieth Century (1917–present)

By 1906, a sophisticated trolley system was in place, stretching from the inner neighborhoods of Washington, D.C. to Vienna and the Town of Fairfax. This electric rail system enabled residents of Falls Church, Vienna, and Fairfax to commute back and forth to their jobs in Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria (Netherton and Netherton 1992:22). This pattern of expansion allowed urban residents to purchase land and build homes in surrounding suburban areas, and escape to the county's still-largely rural environs. Similar patterns of growth and suburbanization along expanding trolley systems manifested in major urban centers up and down the east coast.

The expansion and upgrading of utilities during the 1920s facilitated large subdivision developments and the increasing urbanization of certain areas of Fairfax County (Netherton and Netherton 1992). In 1928, newly enacted ordinances required a county engineer's approval of all subdivision plats, minimum street widths, and the construction of connector roads. These early planning tools, combined with expanded services offered by utility companies, helped Fairfax County earn consistently high ratings on quality of life surveys conducted during this period (Netherton and Netherton 1992:25).

The depression of the 1930s only moderately affected the population of the greater Washington, D.C. region. The area proved less vulnerable to the effects of the economic downturn than other regions due to its limited dependency on industry and strong basis in governmental and growing service-based sectors. The 'New Deal' projects of the Roosevelt Administration increased the size of the civil servant corps in the surrounding area and provided a significant number of jobs (Netherton and Netherton 1992:24). A Chamber of Commerce publication released in 1928 offered a rosy picture of Fairfax County's future prospects (Netherton and Netherton 1992:25):

To a great extent the future of Fairfax County is written in the future of the United States and its National Capital ... There is no question that the Nation's Capital will grow in population and size as the United States increases in wealth, population, and world importance. As the southwestern arc of Greater Washington, Fairfax County is destined to develop into one of Washington's most charming environs.

The symbiotic relationship that emerged between Fairfax County and the District of Columbia during the early-twentieth century continues today. Fairfax is now home to numerous communities populated by government workers and commuters, and host to a growing number of government contractors and technology firms. Such physical and economic growth also spurred changes in the political landscape. In 1961, the Town of Fairfax became an independent city under a charter granted by the Virginia General Assembly (EHT Traceries 2004:50; Netherton and Sweig 1978).

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PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The goals of the survey were to identify any archaeological and/or architectural resources within the project area on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey methodologies employed were selected based on several determining factors, including the scope of the proposed project (i.e., the project's potential to affect significant resources, should they be present), the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological and/or architectural resources, and local field conditions.

Architectural Survey

The architectural survey was conducted to evaluate any historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts over 50 years in age located within the architectural project area—defined as the project footprint plus the area where alterations to a resource's setting and feeling may occur—that had not been previously evaluated for the NRHP or that had been evaluated more than five years ago. Each resource was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; and Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The resources were not evaluated under Criterion D.

The project area was first reviewed through an architectural and historical background literature and records search at the DHR. The project area was then visually inspected through vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance to identify buildings, objects, structures, and districts that meet the NRHP age criteria. Once identified, each resource was evaluated for architectural significance and historic and physical integrity. The resources were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The information obtained during the survey was then used to generate a new DHR Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) form and to make recommendations on each resource's NRHP potential.

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological testing was conducted within the sidewalk project area to delineate artifact concentrations, search for subsurface features, and generally assess the potential impact of the proposed project on said resources. An initial pedestrian survey was conducted to identify disturbed portions of the project area and any cultural features or artifact deposits having surface visibility. Following the pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, comprising the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), was completed within the project area.

As part of this phase, STPs were excavated at 50-foot (15.2-m) intervals across all testable portions of the site. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of known disturbance, excessive slope or standing water. Shovel test pits measured approximately 15 inches (38 cm) in diameter and were excavated to penetrate at least 4 inches (10 cm) into sterile subsoil

wherever possible. Shovel test radials were excavated at 25-foot (7.6 m) intervals in cardinal directions from shovel tests that produced cultural materials.

All soils excavated from STPs were passed through 0.25 inch (0.64 cm) hardware mesh cloth. A sequential alphanumeric designation was assigned to both the individual STPs (e.g., STP A1, A2, etc.) and all natural stratum encountered within each shovel test pit (e.g., L1) to ensure accurate and consistent recordation of horizontal and vertical locational data, and to facilitate the delineation of strata relationships across the site. All recovered artifacts were bagged by stratum and each bag was labeled with the following information: corresponding numeric shovel test designation, level, excavator, date, and material recovered were recorded on field tags for each level. Field staff also recorded information in field notes regarding the weather, soil conditions, and any observed disturbances.

The location of each shovel test was plotted using detailed topographic maps. Details of each shovel test were recorded on appropriate project field forms, and photographs were taken to document the general project area. Any newly identified or previously recorded archaeological sites were thoroughly documented and plotted on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic maps and appropriate project maps for planning purposes.

Due to the possibility of Civil War deposits being located in the area, a metal detector survey was conducted of the entire project corridor following the completion of shovel testing. The metal detector survey followed the shovel testing transect and followed the centeline of the STP transect. The metal detector survey utilized a Whites 5900/Di PRO SL and a Tesoro Cibola VLF Discriminator. All metal detector targets were excavated.

Laboratory Analysis

Any archaeological specimens collected during the Phase I survey were transported to the Dovetail laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, each bag was cross-referenced with the field log to confirm provenience information and contents. Stable objects were washed with tap water and a soft brush with special attention paid to edges of ceramics and glass to better aid in identification. After washing, the artifacts were grouped by provenience and placed on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts were cataloged for analysis. Specific characteristics were described using currently accepted terminology and were entered into an Excel database. After cataloging, diagnostic artifacts were pulled and directly marked with their provenience information or accession number.

Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Adams (2002), Bartoviks and Adams (1980), Greer (1970), Nelson (1968), Noël Hume (1991), Pittman et al. (1987), and South (1977). Non-tool prehistoric lithics were identified using Andrefsky (1998), Odell (2004), and Whittaker (1994). Hafted bifaces and prehistoric ceramics, if recovered, were assigned types using standard regional typologies (i.e., Coe 1964; Custer 1989; Ritchie 1971).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, Dovetail staff searched site file maps and records stored at the DHR, and examined all relevant Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) maps to assess the project area's potential to contain significant archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties. The CWSAC maps did not indicate any major Civil War battles in the project area's immediate vicinity, although Federal troops were garrisoned at Fairfax during the war. The records search at the DHR revealed that while several cultural resource surveys had been previously-conducted in this general area, resulting in the recordation of a number of architectural and archaeological resources, no formal survey had yet been conducted specifically within the current project area.

Previous Surveys Near Project Area

According to information found in V-CRIS and the DHR project files in Richmond, several cultural resource surveys have been conducted over the past 20 years within the current project area's general vicinity.

Previous Architectural Surveys

Dovetail's review of the DHR's project files indicated that several architectural surveys had been previously conducted in the current project area's general vicinity. In 1988, the City of Fairfax contracted with consultant Emma Jane Saxe to pursue a Phase I/Reconnaissance-level survey of sectors lying outside the boundaries of the existing Fairfax Historic District (151-0003) (Saxe 1988). During the course of that survey, Saxe documented 23 individual architectural properties in a largely residential area situated north-northwest of the Accotink Creek bridge on the west side of Chain Bridge Road, encompassing portions of Cedar Avenue and several intersecting cross-streets. The properties surveyed within this specific area of articulating residential neighborhoods, tentatively designated the "Cedar Avenue Historic District," ranged in age from 1870 through the mid-twentieth century and comprised an eclectic mix of architectural styles, including Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalows, and vernacular designs.

In 1990, several graduate students from the University of Virginia, led by Sue Cotellessa and Sandy Stallman, were asked by a local preservation group, Historic Fairfax City, Inc. (HFCI), to conduct a follow-up evaluation of the Cedar Avenue Historic District area delineated by Saxe in 1988, and to make recommendations regarding boundary delineations. In their summary report submitted in 1990, Cotellessa and Stallman provided documentation on several additional properties surveyed in the prescribed project area and proposed a slightly revised boundary configuration for the potential Fairfax Triangle Historic District (151-0013), encompassing an area bounded on the north by sections of Lee Highway (Route 50) and by Warwick Avenue on the north (Cotellessa and Stallman 1990).

In 2004, EHT Tracerics, Inc. (Tracerics) completed a historic property survey update of the City of Fairfax, surveying 551 properties at the reconnaissance level. They also prepared a

draft NRHP nomination that amended the period of significance and expanded the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District to reflect the changing needs of the county seat from the early 1800s to the middle of the twentieth century (EHT Traceries 2004). In their report, Traceries recommended that the draft nomination they prepared: “should be thoroughly edited and supplemented with photographic documentation prior to submittal to VDHR and the National Register of Historic Places. Intensive-level survey of the most significant buildings, particularly those related to the City’s founding as the county seat, should be performed. A Preliminary Information Form (PIF) should be prepared for streetcar-related subdivisions to determine the significance and boundaries of this area.” (EHT Traceries 2004:7) Although these recommendations were made, it does not appear that the process was completed, as the current boundaries and period of significance for the City of Fairfax Historic District remain listed at the DHR as they were when the district was officially listed in 1987. In addition, none of the recommendations presented in the report on individual properties went before the DHR Evaluation Team. As such, their recommendations were not formally adopted into the DHR records.

In 2011, Dovetail conducted a Phase I survey in advance of the replacement of the Route 123 bridge over Accotink Creek in the City of Fairfax, Virginia (Maroney et al. 2011). The survey identified seven previously recorded properties as well as seven previously unrecorded architectural resources. One resource, the Fairfax Triangle Residential Historic District (151-0013), was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. The remaining resources were recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2015, Dovetail conducted a Phase I architectural survey along the I-66 corridor in Fairfax and Prince William Counties and the City of Fairfax (Lesiuk et al. 2015). The survey identified 272 resources, of which 132 had been previously recorded, including five resources previously determined potentially eligible or eligible by DHR or listed in the NRHP (one found to be no longer extant), 100 resources previously determined not eligible (37 found to be no longer extant), and 27 resources with no determination. Dovetail identified and surveyed an additional 140 properties within the project area, all recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP.

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Background research indicated that several archaeological investigations had been previously conducted in and around the City of Fairfax, Virginia. The two earliest efforts, completed between the late 1980s (Richardson 1988) and the early 1990s (Lilly and Cassedy 1994), centered around what was thought to be the site of Earp's Ordinary, in the city’s historic downtown sector. Historical research completed in connection with these archaeological investigations revealed it to be the site of the historic Ratcliffe-Logan-Allison House (Lilly and Cassedy 1994:24). The first excavations in 1988 produced a range of artifacts dating from the early-nineteenth through the twentieth century. During the second study, conducted by Tellus Consultants in 1990, researchers found evidence of buried brick surfaces and a possible outbuilding on the property (Lilly and Cassedy 1994).

In 1994, archaeologists with Garrow and Associates, Inc., conducted a general assessment of known and potential archaeological resources in the Fairfax area, summarizing their findings

in a report entitled, *Archaeological Assessment, Predictive Model, & Management Plan for the City of Fairfax, Virginia* (Lilly and Cassedy 1994). In 1996, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc., recorded nine prehistoric and one historic archaeological sites during a Phase I archaeological survey of a 70-acre (28.3 ha) property called the Farr Tract, located northeast of the City of Fairfax, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Old Lee Highway intersection. Minimal quantities of quartz debitage and several biface and core fragments were recovered from the surveyed prehistoric sites, while the lone historic site encountered produced a scattering of late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century period artifacts (Anderson and Hurst 1996:i).

Just over a decade later, in 2007, staff from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) completed a Civil War-focused thematic survey in the City of Fairfax, utilizing archival research, interviews with local Civil War enthusiasts, and a reconnaissance survey of selected locations to identify Civil War-era archaeological resources in the targeted area. The team identified the locations of 93 Civil War-associated sites during the course of their work, including 25 newly recorded and three previously recorded archaeological sites, and four isolated finds (Moore et al. 2008).

Dovetail has conducted two archaeological surveys in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area. In 2010, Dovetail carried out a Phase I archaeological survey for the Accotink Creek Bridge Replacement Project along Chain Bridge Road, just north of the current project area. The entire area was found to be disturbed, and no archaeological sites were identified (Maroney et al. 2011). In 2015, Dovetail conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for proposed improvements along I-66, including the interchange with Chain Bridge Road. Five previously recorded sites and two newly identified sites were found to be in the Fairfax County section of the project area. However, none of these sites were located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area (Hatch et al. 2015).

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

A total of 463 previously recorded architectural resources are located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 5 in Appendix A, p. 61), eight of which are within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Of the total number of resources, five had been previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and NRHP (151-0002, 151-0003, 151-0038, 151-0039, and 151-5003), four had been determined NRHP -eligible or potentially eligible (151-0004, 151-0007, 151-0012, and 151-0013), and 51 had been determined not eligible by DHR staff. The remaining 403 properties have not been formally evaluated with regard to eligibility.

Almost all of the current project area is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003). The district encompasses 48 buildings, 32 of which are contributing resources that represent the historical development of the town from 1800 to the 1930s. The district was listed in the VLR in 1986 and in the NRHP in 1987 and is significant in the areas of commerce and politics/government for its association with the major events in the history of the county seat and in the area of architecture for its architectural resources, which include the Fairfax County Courthouse, numerous commercial buildings, a church complex, and four dwellings (Saxe 1987). Five resources located within the City of Fairfax

Historic District lay within or in close proximity to the current project area's boundaries and were revisited during the current investigation.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

One previously recorded archaeological site is crossed by the project study corridor. Site 44FX3237 was originally identified on the basis of two positive shovel test pits and three metal detector targets, which yielded five cut nails, two post-Civil War wire nails, a nineteenth century whiteware fragment, a piece of bottle glass, a piece of copper, and two unidentified iron fragments. The site seems to be composed of a low-density scatter of domestic refuse, although it is possible that it could be related to a Civil War occupation of the landform given that Federal troops were very likely on the property in March 1863 and remained in the general vicinity through 1864 (Moore et al. 2008).

In addition to site 44FX3237, 50 other previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area. General data on the sites is summarized below and in Table 2, and more detailed discussions of the more significant sites is offered.

Of the total of 51 sites recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the current project area, 38 are historic, 11 are prehistoric, and two contain both historic and prehistoric components. The temporal distribution of previously recorded sites provides information on the expected attributes of potential archaeological sites within the project area.

A total of 65 separate temporal components are represented by the 38 historic period sites; one dating to the first half of the eighteenth century, one to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, four to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, two to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, 15 to the third quarter of the nineteenth century, three to the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, six to the second half of the nineteenth century, 14 general nineteenth century, four first quarter of the twentieth century, 14 general twentieth century, and one site dated only to the general historic period.

Fifteen occupational component types were also recorded at the 38 historic sites. These include 17 single dwellings, three military quarters, 16 military camps, two military field hospitals, one fort, one earthwork, one railroad bed, one school, one tavern/inn, one farmstead, one office building, three camps, three cemeteries, two trash scatters and one site classified only as "other." Site 44FX3240 is associated with architectural resource 029-0074 (Aspen Grove). One of the historic sites (44FX3245) is currently listed on the NRHP. Six of the historic sites have been determined not eligible for the NRHP and the remainder have not been evaluated.

Prehistoric site, 44FX3303, was recorded as a lithic workshop with unknown temporal affiliation. DHR determined it potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2008. Site 44FX0592, with both a prehistoric and historic component, was recorded as a lithic workshop and quarry known as Joyce's Quarry with a prehistoric temporal affiliation of Early Woodland due to the presence of a Halifax-Vernon like projectile point in the artifact assemblage. The historic component was recorded as a single dwelling dated to the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. Site 44FX0592 was determined not eligible for the NRHP

in 2008. The remainder of the prehistoric sites have also been determined not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area. Sites in bold type were not listed on Dovetail’s 2011 report (Maroney et al. 2011).

DHR ID	Type	Temporal Period	NRHP Eligibility
44FX0592	Lithic workshop Joyce’s Quarry; Quarry; Dwelling, single	Early Woodland; Nineteenth Century, Fourth Quarter	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2008
44FX0947	Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX1065/ 151-0002	Dwelling, single; Military quarters	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX1174	Cemetery	Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX1175	Cemetery	Nineteenth Century, Second Half; Twentieth Century	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2001
44FX1979	Other	Prehistoric/Unknown; Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX2003	Unknown	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2001
44FX2092	Camp; Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44FX2093	Camp; Dwelling, single	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX2094	Earthworks; Railroad bed	Nineteenth Century, Second Half; Twentieth Century, First Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX2173	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2174	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2175	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2176	Other	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2177	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2178	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2179	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2180	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2181	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2182	Dwelling, single	Eighteenth Century, Second Half; Nineteenth Century	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1997
44FX2411	Office building	Nineteenth Century, Second Half	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Type	Temporal Period	NRHP Eligibility
44FX2612	Dwelling, single	Eighteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3170	Trash scatter	Nineteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Twentieth Century, First Half	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2007
44FX3225	Other	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3232	Dwelling, single; Military quarters	Eighteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3233	Military field hospital; Tavern/Inn	Eighteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3234	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Second Half; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3235	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century Second Quarter, Nineteenth Century, Second Half; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3236	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3237	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3238	Dwelling, single; Fort	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3239	Camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3240/ 029-0074	Dwelling, single; Military camp, Union troops	Eighteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3241	Dwelling, single; Military camp; Military field hospital	Nineteenth Century, Second and Third Quarters	Not Evaluated
44FX3242	Military camp, Union Cavalry	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3243	Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3245/ 151-0038	School	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	NRHP Listing 1992
44FX3283	Farmstead Tallwood; Military camp	Eighteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3284	Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3285	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3286	Artifact scatter; Dwelling, single, Military quarters	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3287	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44FX3288	Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3289	Dwelling, single; Military camp	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century, First Half	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Type	Temporal Period	NRHP Eligibility
44FX3290	Military camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3301	Civil War Camp; Dwelling, single	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter; Twentieth Century, First Half	Not Evaluated
44FX3303	Lithic workshop	Prehistoric/Unknown	Potentially Eligible: DHR Staff 2008
44FX3304	Dwelling, single	Nineteenth Century, Fourth Quarter; Twentieth Century	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2008
44FX3305	Trash scatter	Nineteenth Century, Second Half	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2008
44FX3338	Camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated
44FX3339	Camp	Nineteenth Century, Third Quarter	Not Evaluated

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RESULTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The architectural investigation of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalks project area involved a field survey of all above-ground resources over 50 years in age located within the architectural project area. As defined for this project, the architectural project area is the project footprint plus the area where alterations to a resource's setting and feeling may occur. Eight previously recorded resources were identified within or in close proximity to the architectural project area; however, because all of these resources were surveyed more than five years ago, they were resurveyed as part of the current project (Table 3, p. 28; Figure 3, p. 29). No newly recorded resources were identified within the architectural project area.

Most of the current project area is located within the boundaries of the *City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003)*. The district encompasses 48 buildings, 32 of which are contributing resources that represent the historical development of the town from 1800 to the 1930s. The district was listed in the VLR in 1986 and in the NRHP in 1987 under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and politics/government for its association with the major events in the history of the county seat, and under Criterion C for its architectural resources, which include the Fairfax County Courthouse (151-0003-0001), numerous commercial buildings, a church complex, and four dwellings (Photo 1, p. 30) (Saxe 1987). Although some of the buildings have been altered or modified to varying degrees, most retain sufficient integrity and still collectively contribute to and reflect the district's historic character and shared historical associations. Given the area's importance to the larger narrative of the development of the City of Fairfax and greater Fairfax County in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and the generally good condition and continuing integrity of many of its buildings, **it is recommended that the City of Fairfax Historic District remains listed on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.** This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The *Moore-McCandlish House (151-0012; 151-0003-0017)*, located at 3950 Chain Bridge Road at the south end of the current project area, is a two-and-a-half-story, single-family dwelling constructed circa 1820 in a vernacular form with some Classical Revival elements that appear to have been added in the late-nineteenth century (Photo 2, p. 30). The resource is named after former owner R. Walton Moore, congressman and counselor of the State Department under Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the McCandlish family, who donated the house to the city in 1979 (City of Fairfax 2011; Hodge 1983).

Table 3: Summary of Previously Identified Architectural Resources and Recommendations.

DHR ID	Name and Address	Type	Previous Recommendation	Current Recommendation
151-0003	City of Fairfax Historic District	ca. 1800-1930s, mixed-use historic district	VLR Listed 10/14/1986; NRHP Listed 10/27/1987	Remains Listed under Criteria A & C
151-0012; 151-0003-0017	Moore-McCandlish House, 3950 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1820 2.5-story, 5-bay, frame dwelling	DHR: Eligible 1/10/1984	Remains Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0018	House, 3936 Chain Bridge Road	1948, wood-frame, Adirondack Company kit dwelling	Not Individually Evaluated	Not Eligible; Remains a Non-Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0019	House, 3920 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1884, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling	Not Individually Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion B; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0020	Robey House, 3906 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1928, 2.5-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling	Not Individually Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0021	McCandlish House, 3820 Chain Bridge Road	1916, 2.5-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling	Not Individually Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-5453	Fairfax City Regional Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1960, brick library building	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant
151-5466	Post Office, 3951 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1940, one-story post office	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant

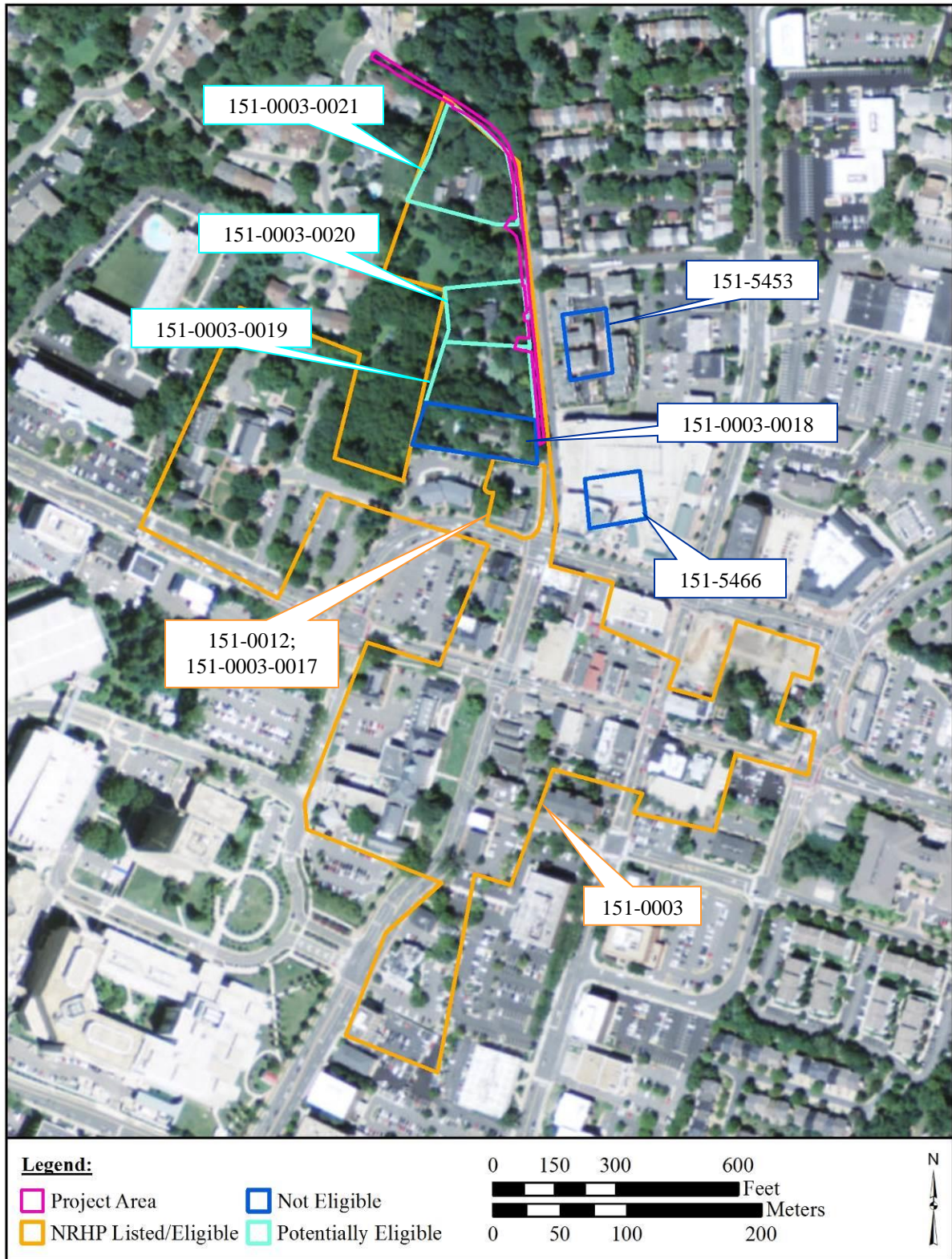


Figure 3: Resources Located Within the Architectural Project Area Recorded During the Current Survey.



Photo 1: The 1930s Addition to the Fairfax County Courthouse and Jail (151-0003-0001) in the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003), Looking West.



Photo 2: The Circa-1820 Moore-McCandlish House (151-0012; 151-0003-0017) at 3950 Chain Bridge Road, Looking Southwest.

The foundation under much of the house is not visible, obscured by a skirted porch and deck; however, on the north ell, a foundation of unglazed brick can be seen and on the rear, or west, ell, a foundation of rough-cut stone topped by several courses of glazed brick is visible, suggesting that this ell was a slightly later addition. The house's wood-framed structural system is clad in wood siding with corner boards. The house has a complex plan and roofline, with a five-bay, side-gabled main block, narrow gabled ell to the west, smaller gabled ell projecting from the south elevation of the west ell, and a small gabled ell on the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in slate and all gables have full cornice returns. Two brick interior-end chimneys with corbelled caps are located at the ridge of the house's main block. Two additional interior brick chimneys are located at the northwest corner of the building and three gabled dormers are located on the east-facing façade. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a single-leaf door with simple wood surround. On the east elevation of the north ell is a secondary entrance. Both entrances are accessed via a single-story, wrap-around porch, which spans the façade and continues around the north elevation where it transitions into an uncovered deck of recent construction. The porch has a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns resting on a tongue-and-groove wood deck perched on a foundation of square brick piers and is embellished by a geometric wood balustrade that appears to be of later construction. A third entrance is located on the west elevation of the rear ell. Two cellar entrances are located on the south elevation. Window fenestration is irregularly spaced and includes primarily two-over-two, six-over-six, nine-over-nine, and nine-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash units with simple wood trim.

A single-story, wood-framed well house with poured-concrete or parged foundation and shed roof is located just northwest of the primary resource. The south elevation is clad in horizontal wood siding, while on the east, west, and north elevations, the bottom half of the building is clad in tongue-in-groove vertical wood siding while the upper half consists of narrow wood strips spaced an inch or two (2.5 or 5 cm) apart to provide ventilation. The east elevation of the well house abuts the west elevation of an adjacent brick cold-storage building. Identified as a smokehouse in a previous survey, this low, rectangular, single-story building was more likely used for cold storage, given its low profile and adjacency to the well house. The building's brick foundation and walls, laid in common bond, are topped by a front-gabled roof clad in wood shingles. A low doorway is located on the east elevation.

The Moore-McCandlish House was previously surveyed in 1983 and determined eligible for the NRHP by DHR the following year. Although the building has undergone some alterations in recent years, most notably the addition of a rear deck and the construction of a large parking lot on the north half of the parcel, the house retains considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The presence of two of its historic accessory buildings—the well house and the cold-storage building—add to the property's integrity. Therefore, it is **recommended that the Moore-McCandlish House remains eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C**. It has no known association with a significant event or person and is not associated with any broad patterns in history; therefore, it is **not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D. Additionally, the Moore-McCandlish House is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003). It was constructed during the district's period of significance and is representative of architectural trends in the

area. For this reason, the resource **remains a contributing element to the City of Fairfax Historic District.**

The *House at 3936 Chain Bridge Road* (151-0003-0018) is a one-story, single-family dwelling constructed in 1948. According to one source, Ed and Nancy Prichard built the house from a kit sold by the Adirondack Company for \$3,500 (The Connection 2003). Historic aerial imagery from 1949 suggests that the original building was a small, gable-front dwelling that faced east. Since its construction, the house has been highly modified, with multiple additions, a variety of replacement materials, and a primary entrance that now faces south. The foundation is poured concrete and the wood-frame structural system is clad in T1-11 siding, with aluminum or vinyl siding in the gables. The house displays a complex, cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney is located near the west end. The primary entrance is located on the façade (south elevation) and is accessed via an uncovered brick patio. Six secondary entrances are found elsewhere on the building. Windows include two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash units with horizontal-muntins, some with large, single-pane transoms. A large wood deck is located on the northwest corner of the house.

A wood-framed, two-car carport with gabled roof, poured-concrete pad, T1-11 siding, and square wood posts is situated in the northeast corner of the lot. A single-story outbuilding located just northwest of the primary resource appears to be used as a combination storage shed and playhouse. This ell-plan building has a poured concrete foundation, wood-framed structural system clad in T1-11 siding, and cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. A large below-ground pool is located in the western portion of the lot.

The house at 3936 Chain Bridge Road appears to be highly modified, with minimal integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, Tracerics stated that the resource may be representative of a kit house sold by the Adirondack Company in the mid-twentieth century (EHT Tracerics 2004). At present, there remains insufficient data by which to evaluate this resource; therefore, **additional information is required prior to any assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, or C.** This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D. Although the house at 3936 Chain Bridge Road is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003), it was constructed outside the district's approved period of significance, as stated in the 1987 NRHP nomination form and formal determination of eligibility on file at the DHR. Although it was recommended to be a contributing resource to the City of Fairfax Historic District in the 2004 survey (EHT Tracerics 2004), which recommended an expansion of the district's period of significance, this expansion has not been confirmed by DHR or the Keeper of the Register, thus the original period of significance remains in effect. Until this process is complete, it is **recommended that the house at 3936 Chain Bridge Road should continue to be considered a non-contributing element to the City of Fairfax Historic District.**

The *House (151-0003-0019) at 3920 Chain Bridge Road*, historically known as the Donohoe House and currently referred to as the Fabio House, is a circa-1884, two-story, single-family dwelling with Classical Revival elements (Photo 3, p. 33). According to one source, Stephen Donohoe (1850–1921) and his second wife, Susan (Moore) Donohoe, built the house as newlyweds in 1883–1884 (The Connection 2003). Mr. Donohoe was a journalist who

founded and edited several prominent newspapers, including the *Fairfax Herald* (Tarter 2015). He also served as a captain in the Spanish-American War and later served one term in the Virginia Senate.



Photo 3: The House at 3920 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0019), Looking Northwest.

The three-bay dwelling has a large ell projecting from the west side of the main block. The building has a brick foundation and a wood-frame structural system clad in horizontal wood siding with wood corner boards and is topped by a cross-hipped roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located at the roof peak of the main block. The primary entrance is centered on the façade (east elevation) and consists of a single-leaf door topped by a simple two-light transom. Window fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two and two-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash with vertical muntins flanked by louvered wood shutters. Other fenestration types are found elsewhere on the building. The front entrance is accessed via a 3/4-width porch with a hipped roof supported by four Tuscan columns resting on a wood deck with brick foundation. Numerous additions to the building are evident. A prominent, two-story, hipped-roof addition is located on the north side and a single-story addition with hipped roof is located at the juncture of this addition and the building's main block. A one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof addition also projects from the west side of the dwelling, and a one-story, shed-roof, partially enclosed porch has been added to the addition's west elevation. A mid-twentieth-century, second-story sunroom addition on the southwest corner of the building is supported on the lower level by paired Tuscan columns on brick piers, creating a porte cochère.

The house has three associated secondary resources—a well house, a garage, and a shed—all located in the west portion of the property. The circa-1900, one-story well house with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof has a poured-concrete foundation and a wood structural

system clad in horizontal wood siding. A circa-1920, one-story, three-bay garage that may have originally served as a carriage house is located at the northwest corner of the primary resource. The west portion of the rectangular building reveals a clay-tile foundation, although the foundation under the east half of the building is not visible and may have been constructed earlier. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal with cornice returns. Although a previous survey identified the date of construction for the building as circa 1950, physical evidence suggests that the building dates to the early-twentieth century. The third outbuilding dates to circa 1900 and may have originally served as a summer kitchen. The one-story building has a brick foundation, wood-framed structural system clad in horizontal wood siding, and a gable-front roof sheathed in standing-seam metal, with a projecting roofline over the east elevation that creates a small portico. Although a previous survey identified the date of construction for the building as circa 1950, physical evidence suggests that the building dates to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century.

The house at 3920 Chain Bridge Road was previously surveyed in 1966, and again in 2004 as part of the City of Fairfax Historic District, however, no individual determination of eligibility was provided at that time. Since its construction circa 1884, the resource has been highly modified, with multiple large additions on the south, west, and north elevations and a variety of replacement materials. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the house at 3920 Chain Bridge Road is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C**. However, due to its association with prominent local figure Stephen Donohoe, the property is **recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B**. It is not associated with any broad patterns in history, and thus is **not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D. The house at 3920 Chain Bridge Road is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003). It was constructed during the district's period of significance and is representative of architectural trends in the area. For this reason, the resource **remains a contributing element to the City of Fairfax Historic District**.

The House at 3906 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0020), constructed circa 1928 by local attorney George Robey and historically referred to as the Robey House, is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling with flanking one-story wings constructed in the Colonial Revival style (Photo 4, p. 35). The building has a brick foundation, an unknown structural system clad in brick or brick veneer laid in English bond, and a side-gabled roof covered with slate. Three gabled roof dormers are located on the east elevation, while two similar roof dormers can be found on the west elevation. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the façade and consists of a single-leaf door flanked by four-light sidelights. The entrance is protected by a semi-circular portico with brick and concrete deck and Tuscan columns supporting a flat roof with geometric metal roof balustrade. Window fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters. Located on the south side of the dwelling's main block is a one-story, side-gabled wing clad in brick or brick veneer, while a one-story, flat-roofed, screened-in porch with geometric roof balustrade is located on the north elevation of the dwelling's main block. A two-story, gabled-roof ell extends from the south elevation of the main block, followed by a one-and-a-half-story,

attached garage with saltbox roof. A secondary porch is located on the south elevation of the two-story wing. All ells and wings appear to be original.



Photo 4: The House at 3906 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0020), Looking West.

The house at 3906 Chain Bridge Road was previously surveyed in 1966, and again in 2004 as part of the City of Fairfax Historic District; however, no individual determination of eligibility was provided at that time. Since its construction, the resource has undergone few alterations and retains a high level of integrity. The resource represents an excellent example of an early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival dwelling and is **recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C**. It has no known association with a significant event or person and is not associated with any broad patterns in history; thus, the resource is **not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D. The house at 3906 Chain Bridge Road is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003). It was constructed during the district's period of significance and is representative of architectural trends in the area. For this reason, the resource **remains a contributing element to the City of Fairfax Historic District**.

The *House at 3820 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0021)*, also known as the McCandlish House, is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling constructed in 1916 in the Colonial Revival style (Photo 5, p. 36). The building has a brick foundation, an unknown structural system clad in brick or brick veneer, and a side-gabled roof covered with slate. An exterior brick chimney is located at each gable end of the main block. The primary entrance is centered on the façade (east elevation) and consists of a single-leaf door flanked by single-light sidelights embellished with Tuscan pilasters. The entrance is protected by a full-width,

shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns. Window fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash flanked by wood shutters that display a thistle-shaped cutout in the upper portion. A large, wood-framed, Palladian window is located on the rear, or west, elevation, above a secondary entrance. Projecting from the west side of the dwelling's main block is a two-story, gable-roofed, brick ell that appears to be original to the building. A two-story wing located at the southeast corner of the main block contains an enclosed sunroom on each level. Attached to the north elevation of the main block is a one-story wing containing a screened-in porch. A one-story addition containing a two-car garage projects from the west elevation of the rear ell, with a small hyphen addition connecting the garage to the house.



Photo 5: The House at 3820 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0021), Looking West.

Three secondary resources are associated with this property. A circa-1916, one-story, brick pump house with side-gabled roof clad in slate is located west of the primary resource. A partially enclosed walkway connects the pump house to the garage addition. A circa-1920, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay garage that may have originally served as a carriage house is located west of the primary resource and immediately south of the pump house. The building has either a poured concrete or concrete-parged foundation, a frame structural system clad in horizontal wood siding, and a side-gabled roof covered in slate and embellished with a small cupola. A previous survey identified an additional secondary resource—a one-story, two-bay, wood-framed cottage—on the property. Historic aerial imagery indicates that this building was extant as early as 1949 but was demolished sometime between 2002 and 2005.

The house at 3820 Chain Bridge Road was previously surveyed in 1966 and again in 2004 as part of the City of Fairfax Historic District; however, no individual determination of eligibility was provided at that time. Since its construction, the resource has some alterations, most notably the addition of an attached garage at the rear of the dwelling sometime around

2002, but otherwise retains a high level of integrity. The resource represents an excellent example of an early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival dwelling; therefore, it is **recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C**. It has no known association with a significant event or person and is not associated with any broad patterns in history; thus, the resource is **not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D. The house at 3820 Chain Bridge Road is located within the boundaries of the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003). It was constructed during the district's period of significance and is representative of architectural trends in the area. For this reason, the resource **remains a contributing element to the City of Fairfax Historic District**.

The *Fairfax City Regional Library (151-5453)* was a circa-1960 brick building formerly located at 3915 Chain Bridge Road. It was surveyed in 2004 but not formally evaluated for the NRHP. This resource was demolished around 2010; therefore, it is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The *Post Office (151-5466)* formerly located at 3951 Chain Bridge Road was a one-story, circa-1940 building. It was surveyed in 2004 but not formally evaluated for the NRHP. This resource was demolished around 2005; therefore, it is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C**. This resource was not evaluated under Criterion D.

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RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The archaeological survey of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area included pedestrian inspection of the entire archaeological project area and subsurface survey of undisturbed portions of the project area. Subsurface survey was not conducted in paved or clearly disturbed areas, on slopes greater than 15 percent, or in locations where marked buried utilities were present.

The project area consists mainly of a narrow strip of land along the west side of Chain Bridge Road between Accotink Creek and downtown Fairfax. The southern portion of the study corridor crosses the yards of homes along Chain Bridge Road and lies adjacent to existing sidewalk (Photo 6; Photo 7 and Photo 8, p. 40). In the northern portion of the project area, the yards of additional homes are separated from the rather steep slope down to Chain Bridge Road by brick walls or wooden fences (Photo 9 and Photo 10, p. 41). In these areas, a decision was made to test only the outsides of the walls/fences—that is, the strip lying between the wall/fence and Chain Bridge Road. This decision was based on the fact that this side of the wall in most places offered a wider corridor for testing and would not require the field crew to work within the yards of occupied homes (Photo 11, p. 42). In addition, the outsides of the walls/fences had not been visibly altered by landscaping and therefore had greater potential to contain intact deposits. The far northern end of the project area at the intersection with Rust Hill Place was heavily disturbed by existing infrastructure (Photo 12, p. 42).



Photo 6: Facing North Across Front Yard at 3906 Chain Bridge Road Showing Subsurface Utilities.



Photo 7: Facing North Along Existing Sidewalk from Near STP A-9.



Photo 8: Project Area and 3820 Chain Bridge Road from East Side of Road.



Photo 9: Facing North from Near STP A-16.



Photo 10: Large Curve Near Northern End of Project Area from East Side of Chain Bridge Road.



Photo 11: Facing South Along Inside of Brick Wall at 3820 Chain Bridge Road. Note stake in foreground showing limit of proposed disturbance.



Photo 12: Facing South Along Chain Bridge Road from Northern End of Project Area at Rust Hill Place.

Subsurface Survey

The subsurface survey consisted of a single transect of STPs excavated along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Figure 4, p. 44). A total of 23 STPs was excavated along this transect, while another two STPs were left unexcavated. STP A-2 was unexcavated due to its proximity to marked buried utilities and an electrical junction box, and STP A-12 was unexcavated because it fell in the center of a paved driveway. Offsetting the shovel test was not feasible in either case due to the offset distance that would have been required.

The average depth of shovel tests was 1.1 feet (33.5 cm) with a maximum depth of 1.7 feet (51.8 cm). The average depth of A-horizon soils was 0.55 feet (16.8 cm) with a maximum of 1.3 feet (39.6 cm). Although the soil profiles varied slightly across the tested area, soils in the STPs generally consisted of a brown to dark brown (10YR 4/3 to 7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam to silty loam A horizon overlying a yellowish brown to yellowish red (10YR 5/8 to 5YR 4/6) sandy clay to silty clay subsoil (Figure 5–Figure 6, p. 45). No buried surfaces or features were identified in any of the STPs.

The subsurface survey identified one new archaeological site (44FX3777) and recovered artifacts from previously recorded site 44FX3237. Both are discussed below. One isolated find (ISF) was also recovered. ISF 1 consisted of a single fragment of whiteware from STP A-19 (Figure 4, p. 44). This artifact likely represents casual discard unrelated to a larger site or activity area and, as such, **ISF 1 is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion.**

Previously Recorded Site 44FX3237

Site Description

Site 44FX3237 was originally recorded during a thematic survey of Civil War resources located within the City of Fairfax conducted by WMCAR (Moore et al. 2008). The easternmost edge of the site, as mapped, extends into the current project area (Figure 4, p. 44). The WMCAR survey involved limited Phase I-level archaeological testing at locations determined through historical records and local informants to have the potential to contain Civil War deposits. Testing at the site by WMCAR produced a total of 12 artifacts recovered from two positive shovel test pits and three metal detector targets. The artifacts included five cut nails, two post-Civil War wire nails, a nineteenth-century whiteware fragment, a piece of bottle glass, a piece of copper, and two unidentified iron fragments. Although no military objects were recovered, the investigators were able to conduct only a cursory metal detector survey and considered it likely that additional artifacts, possibly including military objects, may be identifiable through more systematic metal detecting. Given that troops were very likely on the property in March 1863 and remained in the general vicinity through 1864, the WMCAR investigators felt that there was a high probability that Civil War deposits exist within the bounds of site 44FX3237 (Moore et al. 2008).

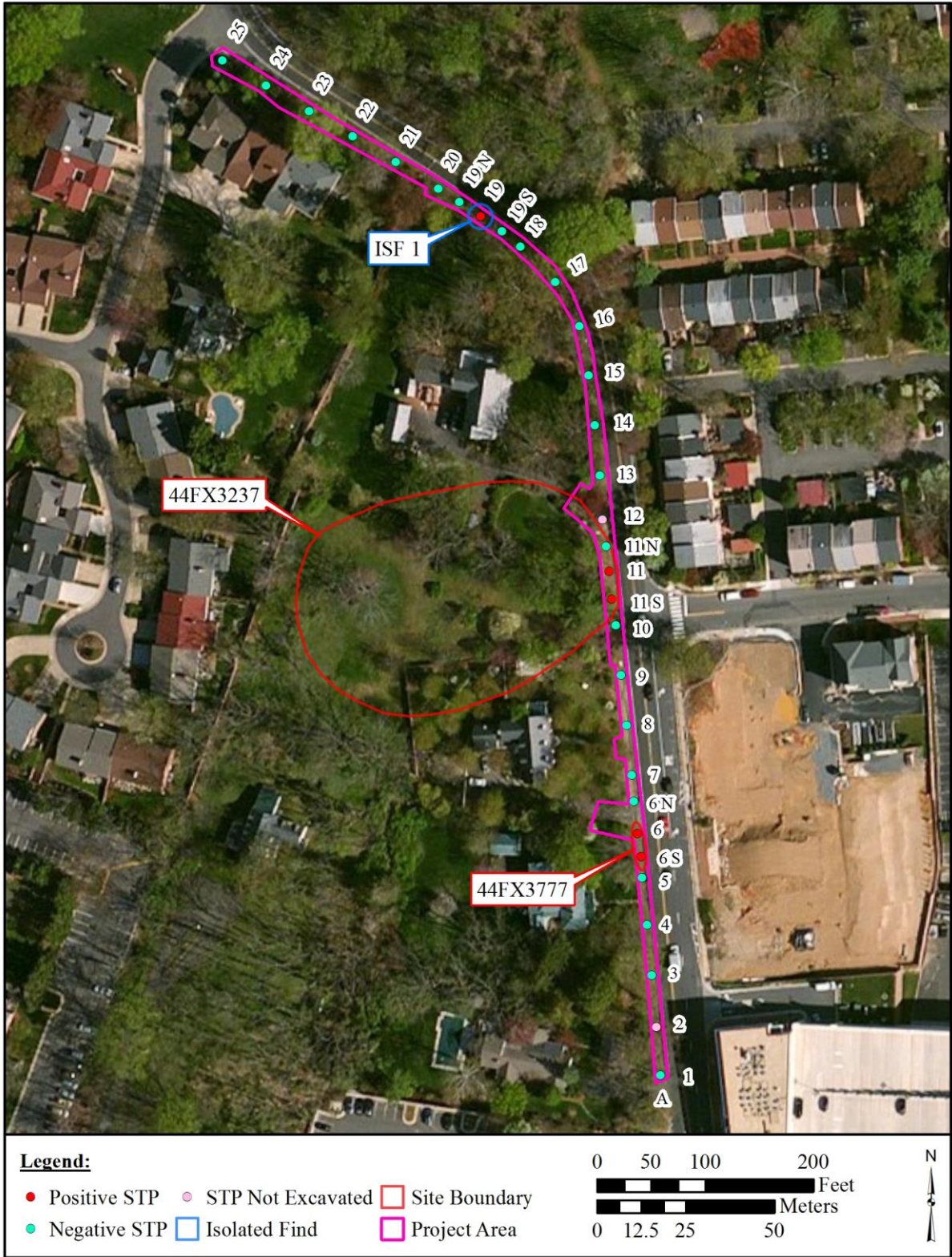


Figure 4: STP and Artifact Recovery Locations (Esri 2015c).

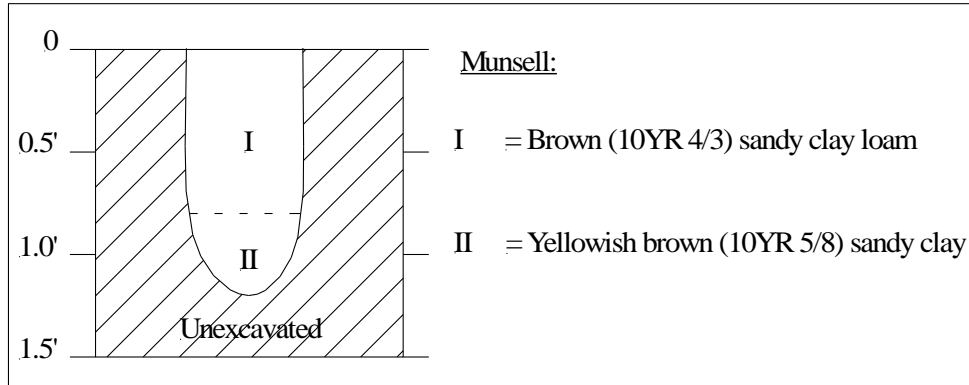


Figure 5: Profile of STP A-5.

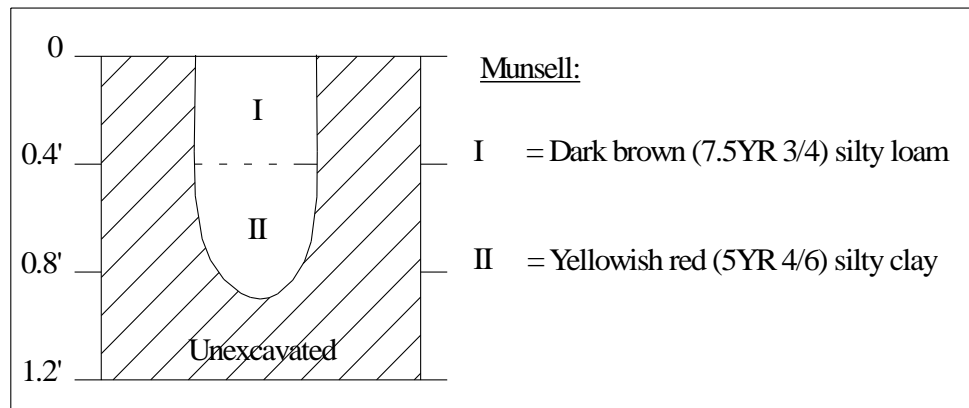


Figure 6: Profile of STP A-15.

Four artifacts were recovered from within the current project area and the boundaries of site 44FX3237 during the present survey. The artifact assemblage comprised a United States “Buffalo” nickel, a whiteware rim sherd, and two fragments of aqua window glass recovered from two STPs. Metal detecting at the site produced only modern refuse which was discarded in the field. The date on the Buffalo nickel was not discernible, but this style of coin was produced from 1913–1938. The window glass and whiteware are difficult to date precisely, although they are likely nineteenth century. The small artifact assemblage recovered during the present survey unfortunately contributes little to the interpretation of site 44FX3237, and, while it remains possible that there is a military component at the site, there is no definitive evidence for Civil War activity in this location

Evaluation and Significance

The significance of that part of site 44FX3237 which lies within the project area was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. Subsurface testing at the site revealed no features or buried surfaces and a relatively small and low-density artifact deposit. It is therefore unlikely that further excavation in the portion of the site lying within the project area will yield significant data about the history of the parcel or the area (Criterion D). There

are also no significant associations between these deposits and a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There are no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). As such, Dovetail **recommends that the portion of site 44FX3237 which lies within the project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site.**

Site 44FX3777

Site Description

Site 44FX3777 was identified based on one positive STP and a positive radial located along the existing sidewalk in front of the standing house at 3920 Chain Bridge Road (Figure 4, p. 44). The assemblage recovered from the site comprised one fragment of American gray stoneware with blue decoration, a piece of pearlware, a cut nail shaft, and a fragment of aqua window glass. The assemblage suggests a nineteenth century date to the deposit. As a result of the narrow, linear nature of the project study corridor, it was not possible to fully delineate the boundaries of the site. It is likely that the artifact deposit constituting the site is related to the standing house (151-0003-0019), which was reportedly built around 1880 (see page 33 for additional architectural details). Historic maps show no earlier building in this location. However, given the presence of pearlware, it is also possible that the site is related to an earlier occupation of the property and may be associated with a Civil War encampment, although the small artifact assemblage and narrow testing corridor allows only for speculation in this regard.

Also present at the site are two large blocks of red sandstone protruding slightly into the drainage culvert from under the existing sidewalk (Photo 13, p. 47). The stone is typical of the sedimentary rocks found in the Culpeper Triassic Basin, the eastern edge of which lies less than 5 miles (8 km) west of the City of Fairfax (Johnson and Froelich 1982). The blocks are in a direct line with the modern walkway to the front door of the house and likely represent an early step or path to the house from Chain Bridge Road. They likely have no direct association with the artifact deposit at the site.

Evaluation and Significance

The significance of site 44FX3777 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. Subsurface testing at the site revealed no features or buried surfaces and a relatively small and low-density artifact deposit. It is therefore unlikely that further excavation in the portion of the site lying within the project area will yield significant data about the history of the parcel or the area (Criterion D). There are also no significant associations between these deposits and a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There are no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). As such, Dovetail **recommends that site 44FX3777 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.**

Metal Detector Survey

Due to the possibility that Civil War deposits might be present, the entire length of the study corridor was subjected to metal detector survey (Photo 14, p. 48). The metal detector survey followed the shovel testing transect and, where possible, covered an area of approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) on either side of the centerline of the STP transect. The survey utilized two different instruments in order to minimize the possibility of operator error or instrument bias and ensure that all metal targets were located. The instruments used were a Whites 5900/Di PRO SL and a Tesoro Cibola VLF Discriminator. All metal detector targets were excavated. However, none were collected, as all of them proved to be modern roadside refuse or construction materials related to modern property boundary fences.



Photo 13: Original Step/Stoop Under Modern Sidewalk at 3920 Chain Bridge Road, Facing West.



Photo 14: Metal Detector Survey Using the Tesoro Cibola, Facing North.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Dovetail conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk project area on behalf of Rinker. The approximately 1100-foot (335.3-m) project area runs generally north-south along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Route 123) from the intersection with Rust Hill Place, just south of the Accotink Creek bridge, to a driveway approximately 225 feet (68.6 m) north of the intersection with North Street. The study area encompasses an area of approximately 0.4 acres (0.16 ha). The survey was conducted to identify historic resources over 50 years in age which might be impacted by the proposed project and make recommendations on their NRHP eligibility.

The architectural survey identified eight above-ground resources that meet the age requirement within the project area (Table 4, p. 50). All eight resources had been previously recorded and include a historic district, a post office, a library, and five single-family dwellings. It is recommended that the City of Fairfax Historic District (151-0003) **remains listed on the NRHP** and that the Moore-McCandlish House (151-151-0012; 151-0003-0017) at 3950 Chain Bridge Road **remains eligible under Criterion C**. Three single-family dwellings are **also recommended potentially eligible**: 3920 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0019; Criterion B), 3906 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0020; Criterion C), and 3820 Chain Bridge Road (151-151-0003-0021; Criterion C) It is also **recommended that these three resources remain contributing elements** to the City of Fairfax Historic District. The House at 3936 Chain Bridge Road (151-0003-0018) is **recommended as requiring additional documentation and research to determine eligibility for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B or C, and it is also recommended that this resource remains a non-contributing element** to the City of Fairfax Historic District. Two additional resources—the Fairfax City Regional Library (151-5453) and the Post Office (151-5466) at 3951 Chain Bridge Road—are no longer extant and are likewise **recommended not eligible**. The resources were not evaluated under Criterion D.

The Phase I archaeological survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance to identify areas within the project area which had the potential for intact deposits, as well as to determine which areas did not warrant subsurface testing as a result of disturbance, excessive slope, or buried utilities. Subsurface investigations involved the excavation of 23 STPs along a single transect running the length of the project area. In addition, a metal detector survey was conducted due to the possibility that Civil War deposits might exist in the area. One new archaeological site was identified (44FX3777), and artifacts were recovered from within the boundaries of a previously recorded site (44FX3237). No intact features or buried surfaces were identified at either of these sites, and artifact density was relatively low. In addition to the two archaeological sites, one ISF location was identified. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological survey, Dovetail **recommends that these artifact recovery locations are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and/or contribute to the eligibility of larger sites in the area.**

Table 4: Summary of Identified Cultural Resources and Recommendations.

DHR ID	Name and Address	Type	Recommendation
151-0003	City of Fairfax Historic District	ca. 1800-1930s, mixed-use historic district	Remains Listed under Criteria A & C
151-0012; 151-0003-0017	Moore-McCandlish House, 3950 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1820m 2.5-story, 5-bay, frame dwelling	Remains Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0018	Prichard House, 3936 Chain Bridge Road	1948, wood-frame, Adirondack Company kit dwelling	Additional Documentation Required to Determine Eligibility; Remains a Non-Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0019	Donohoe House, 3920 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1884, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion B; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0020	Robey House, 3906 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1928, 2.5-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-0003-0021	McCandlish House, 3820 Chain Bridge Road	1916, 2.5-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C; Remains a Contributing Element to the City of Fairfax Historic District
151-5453	Fairfax City Regional Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1960, brick library building	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant
151-5466	Post Office, 3951 Chain Bridge Road	ca. 1940, one-story post office	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant
44FX3237	West side of Chain Bridge Road, opposite intersection with Whitehead Street	nineteenth century archaeological site	No Eligible Portion Lies Within Project Area
44FX3777	3920 Chain Bridge Road	nineteenth century archaeological site	Not Eligible

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**APPENDIX A: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1 MILE (1.6
KM) OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STUDY AREA**

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Table 5: Previously Recorded Architectural Properties within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area.

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
029-0195	George Mason University Historic District	Not Evaluated
029-0950	Bent Rusted Metal Column	Not Evaluated
029-5235	House, 10510 Oak Place	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
029-5236	House, 10512 Oak Place	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
029-5237	House, 10514 Oak Place	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
029-5238	House, 10516 Oak Place	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
029-5470	Washington and Virginia Railway Company, Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Electric Railway Railroad	Not Evaluated
151-0001	Dr. Draper House, 10364-10370 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-0002	Earp's Ordinary, Ratcliffe-Allison House, 10386 Main Street	NRHP Listing 02/16/1973; VLR Listing 01/16/1973
151-0003	City of Fairfax Historic District	NRHP Listing 10/27/1987; VLR Listing 10/14/1986
151-0004	Oliver House, Joshua Coffey Gunnel House, 4023 Chain Bridge Road	DHR Board Det. Eligible 12/16/1982
151-0005	Keith-Ford House, Antonia Ford House, 3977 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-0006	Truro Rectory, Route 236	Not Evaluated
151-0007	Old Town Hall, 3995 University Drive	DHR Board Det. Eligible 10/18/1983
151-0012; 151-0003-0017	Moore-McCandlish House, 3950 Chain Bridge Road	DHR Board Det. Eligible 01/17/1984
151-0013	Fairfax Triangle Residential Historic District, Cedar Avenue Historic District	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
151-0023	Draper House, Sisson House, 4219 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-0026	Mill Manager's House, 10645 Main Street	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-0028	Single Dwelling, 10615 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-0030	Single Dwelling, 3706 Howsen Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-0033	Fairfax City Cemetery, 10561 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-0038	Fairfax Public School, Fairfax Elementary School Annex, 10209 Main Street	NRHP Listing 10/21/1992; VLR Listing 04/22/1992
151-0039	29 Diner, Tastee 29 Diner, 10536 Fairfax Boulevard/ Lee Highway/Route 29	NRHP Listing 06/17/1992; VLR Listing 10/29/1992
151-0040	Confederate Dead Memorial, Fairfax Cemetery, 10561 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-0041	House, 10172 Main Street	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-0043; 151-0003-0049	Barn, 3936 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-0044; 151-0003-0050	Commercial Building, 3940 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-0045; 151-0003-0051	Commercial Building, 3834A- 3836 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-0046; 151-0003-0052	Baptist Church, 10382 Main Street	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5001	Eleven Oaks School, 10515 School Street	Not Evaluated
151-5002	Newman House, 10519 School Street	Not Evaluated
151-5003	Wilcoxon Place, Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway/Route 237	NRHP Listing 02/23/2001; VLR Listing 12/06/2000
151-5004	House, 3500 Chain Bridge Road	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5005	House, 10507 Oak Place	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5013	Fairfax Residency Office Building, 3565 Chain Bridge Road	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5014	Everly Funeral Home, 10565 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5015; 151-5509-0001	Commercial Building, 10629-10633 Main Street	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5016; 151-5509-0003	House, 10649 Main Street	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5017	Fairfax House, 4020 Yorktown Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5018	Fairfax House, 4021 Yorktown Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5019	Fairfax House, 4022 Yorktown Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5020; 44FX3301	House, 10606 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5022	Powell/Ostrander House, 4101 Orchard Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5023	Single Dwelling, 10221 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5024	Single Dwelling, 10219 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5025	Single Dwelling, 10217 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5026	Single Dwelling, 10215 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5027	Single Dwelling, 10213 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5028	Single Dwelling, 10211 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5029	Single Dwelling, 10209 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5030	Single Dwelling, 10207 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5031	Single Dwelling, 10205 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5032	Single Dwelling, 10203 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5033	Single Dwelling, 10201 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5034	Single Dwelling, 4104 Roberts Road	Not Evaluated
151-5035	Single Dwelling, 4106 Roberts Road	Not Evaluated
151-5036	Single Dwelling, 4147 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5037	Single Dwelling, 10202 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5038	Single Dwelling, 10204 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5039	Single Dwelling, 10206 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5040	Single Dwelling, 10208 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5041	Single Dwelling, 10210 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5042	Single Dwelling, 10212 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5043	Single Dwelling, 10214 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5044	Single Dwelling, 10216 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5045	Single Dwelling, 10218 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5046	Single Dwelling, 10219 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5047	Single Dwelling, 10217 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5048	Single Dwelling, 10215 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5049	Single Dwelling, 10213 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5050	Single Dwelling, 10211 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5051	Single Dwelling, 10209 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5052	Single Dwelling, 10207 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5053	Single Dwelling, 10205 Rodgers Road	Not Evaluated
151-5054	Single Dwelling, 4137 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5055	Single Dwelling, 4135 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5056	Single Dwelling, 4131 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5057	Single Dwelling, 4129 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5058	Single Dwelling, 4127 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5059	Single Dwelling, 4125 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5060	Single Dwelling, 4119 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5061	Single Dwelling, 4117 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5062	Single Dwelling, 4118 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5063	Single Dwelling, 4120 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5064	Single Dwelling, 4122 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5065	Single Dwelling, 4124 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5066	Single Dwelling, 4126 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5067	Single Dwelling, 4128 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5068	Single Dwelling, 4130 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5069	Single Dwelling, 4132 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5070	Single Dwelling, 4134 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5071	Single Dwelling, 4136 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5072	Single Dwelling, 4138 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5073	Single Dwelling, 4140 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5074	Single Dwelling, 4142 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5075	Single Dwelling, 4144 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5076	Single Dwelling, 4146 Locust Lane	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5077	Single Dwelling, 4110 Roberts Road	Not Evaluated
151-5078	Single Dwelling, 4125 Addison Road	Not Evaluated
151-5079	Single Dwelling, 4126 Addison Road	Not Evaluated
151-5080	Single Dwelling, 4128 Addison Road	Not Evaluated
151-5081	Single Dwelling, 4149 Addison Road	Not Evaluated
151-5082	Single Dwelling, 10208 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5083	Single Dwelling, 10206 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5084	Single Dwelling, 10204 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5085	Single Dwelling, 10202 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5086	Single Dwelling, 10200 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5087	Single Dwelling, 10201 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5088	Single Dwelling, 10203 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5089	Single Dwelling, 10205 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5090	Single Dwelling, 10207 Addison Court	Not Evaluated
151-5091	Single Dwelling, 4150 Addison Road	Not Evaluated
151-5092	Single Dwelling, 4202 Collier Road	Not Evaluated
151-5093	Single Dwelling, 4204 Collier Road	Not Evaluated
151-5094	Single Dwelling, 10216 Forest Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5095	Single Dwelling, 10218 Forest Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5096	Single Dwelling, 4245 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5097	Single Dwelling, 4243 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5098	Single Dwelling, 4241 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5099	Single Dwelling, 4239 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5100	Single Dwelling, 4237 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5101	Single Dwelling, 4235 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5102	Single Dwelling, 4233 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5103	Single Dwelling, 4231 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5104	Single Dwelling, 4229 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5105	Single Dwelling, 4227 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5106	Single Dwelling, 4225 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5107	Single Dwelling, 4224 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5108	Single Dwelling, 4228 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5109	Single Dwelling, 10302 Cleveland Street	Not Evaluated
151-5110	Single Dwelling, 10303 Cleveland Street	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5111	Single Dwelling, 10301 Cleveland Street	Not Evaluated
151-5112	Single Dwelling, 4234 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5113	Single Dwelling, 4238 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5114	Single Dwelling, 4240 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5115	Single Dwelling, 4242 Berritt Street	Not Evaluated
151-5123	Single Dwelling, 4015 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5124	Single Dwelling, 4008 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5125	Single Dwelling, 4010 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5126	Single Dwelling, 4012 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5127	Single Dwelling, 4014 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5128	Single Dwelling, 4016 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5129	Single Dwelling, 4020 Stonewall Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5130	Single Dwelling, 9911 Stoughton Road	Not Evaluated
151-5155	Single Dwelling, 3949 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5156	Single Dwelling, 3947 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5157	Single Dwelling, 3945 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5158	Single Dwelling, 3943 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5159	Single Dwelling, 3941 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5160	Single Dwelling, 3939 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5161	Single Dwelling, 3937 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5162	Single Dwelling, 3935 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5163	Single Dwelling, 3933 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5164	Single Dwelling, 3929 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5165	Single Dwelling, 3927 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5166	Single Dwelling, 3923 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5167	Single Dwelling, 3939 Providence Place	Not Evaluated
151-5168	Single Dwelling, 3937 Providence Place	Not Evaluated
151-5169	Single Dwelling, 3935 Providence Place	Not Evaluated
151-5170	Single Dwelling, 3933 Providence Place	Not Evaluated
151-5171	Single Dwelling, 3934 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5172	Single Dwelling, 3938 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5173	Single Dwelling, 3940 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5174	Single Dwelling, 3942 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5175	Single Dwelling, 3944 Fairview Drive	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5176	Single Dwelling, 3601 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5177	Single Dwelling, 3603 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5178	Single Dwelling, 3605 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5179	Single Dwelling, 3607 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5180	Single Dwelling, 3609 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5181	Single Dwelling, 3611 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5182	Single Dwelling, 3613 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5183	Single Dwelling, 3615 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5184	Single Dwelling, 9924 Colony Road	Not Evaluated
151-5185	Single Dwelling, 9925 Colony Road	Not Evaluated
151-5187	Single Dwelling, 9920 Colony Road	Not Evaluated
151-5188	Single Dwelling, 3614 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5189	Single Dwelling, 3612 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5190	Single Dwelling, 3610 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5191	Single Dwelling, 3608 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5192	Single Dwelling, 3606 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5193	Single Dwelling, 3604 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5194	Single Dwelling, 3602 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5195	Single Dwelling, 3600 Embassy Lane	Not Evaluated
151-5228	Commercial Building, 10530 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5229	Grocery Store, 10930 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5230	Gas Station, 10550 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5231	Twin Dwelling, 3700-3702 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5232	Twin Dwelling, 3704-3706 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5233	Single Dwelling, 3708 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5234	Single Dwelling, 3710 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5235	Single Dwelling, 3712 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5236	Twin Dwelling, 3716-3718 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5237	Single Dwelling, 3720 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5238	Single Dwelling, 3703 Farr Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5239	Single Dwelling, 10557 Warwick Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5240	Single Dwelling, 10560 Warwick Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5241	Single Dwelling, 10550 Warwick Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5242	Single Dwelling, 10540 Warwick Avenue	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5243	Single Dwelling, 3705 Howsen Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5244	Single Dwelling, 3707 Howsen Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5245	Single Dwelling, 10555 Warwick Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5246	Single Dwelling, 10655 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5247	Paul VI High School, 10675 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5248	Single Dwelling, 10805 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5249	Commercial Building, 10822 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5250	Commercial Building, 10824 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5251	Commercial Building, 10826 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5252	Breezeway Motel, 10829 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5253	Commercial Building, 10960 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5254	Commercial Building, 10967 Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5255	Single Dwelling, 3912 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5256	Single Dwelling, 3906 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5257	Single Dwelling, 3904 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5258	Single Dwelling, 3900 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5259	Single Dwelling, 10624 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5260	Single Dwelling, 10632 Springmann Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5261	Single Dwelling, 10620 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5262	Single Dwelling, 10619 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5263	Single Dwelling, 10621 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5264	Single Dwelling, 3905 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5265	Single Dwelling, 10618 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5266	Single Dwelling, 10616 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5267	Single Dwelling, 10614 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5268	Single Dwelling, 10604 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5269	Single Dwelling, 10602 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5270	Single Dwelling, 10609 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5271	Single Dwelling, 10617 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5272	Single Dwelling, 10619 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5273	Single Dwelling, 3915 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5294	House, 4115 Lamarre Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5295	House, 4113 Lamarre Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5296	House, 10721 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5297	House, 10719 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5298	Single Dwelling, 10725 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5299	House, 10723 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5300	House, 10721 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5301	House, 10719 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5302	House, 10717 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5303	House, 10715 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5304	House, 10716 Jones Street	Not Evaluated
151-5305	Single Dwelling, 10715 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5306	Single Dwelling, 10713 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5307	Single Dwelling, 10711 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5308	Single Dwelling, 10710 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5309	Single Dwelling, 10712 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5310	Single Dwelling, 10714 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5311	Single Dwelling, 10716 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5312	Single Dwelling, 10718 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5313	Single Dwelling, 10720 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5314	Single Dwelling, 10722 Joyce Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5315	Twin Dwelling, 10701 Ashby Place and 4210 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5316	Twin Dwelling, 4220-4226 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5317	Twin Dwelling, 4228-4230 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5318	Twin Dwelling, 4234-4236 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5319	Twin Dwelling, 4238-4240 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5320	Twin Dwelling, 4243-4245 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5321	Twin Dwelling, 4248-4256 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5322	Twin Dwelling, 4255-4257 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5323	Twin Dwelling, 4251-5253 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5324	Twin Dwelling, 4247-5249 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5325	Twin Dwelling, 4243-5245 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5326	Twin Dwelling, 4239-4241 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5327	Twin Dwelling, 4235-4237 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5328	Twin Dwelling, 4231-4233 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5329	Twin Dwelling, 4227-4229 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5330	Twin Dwelling, 4223-4225 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5331	Twin Dwelling, 4219-4221 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5332	Twin Dwelling, 4215-4217 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5333	Twin Dwelling, 4211-4213 Allison Circle	Not Evaluated
151-5334	Twin Dwelling, 4209 Allison Circle and 10645 Ashby Place	Not Evaluated
151-5335	Single Dwelling, 3611 Randolph Street	Not Evaluated
151-5336	Single Dwelling, 10304 Ford Road	Not Evaluated
151-5337	Single Dwelling, 3709 Randolph Street	Not Evaluated
151-5338	Single Dwelling, 3612 Mason Street	Not Evaluated
151-5339	Single Dwelling, 3610 Mason Street	Not Evaluated
151-5340	Single Dwelling, 3608 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5341	Single Dwelling, 3704 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5342	Single Dwelling, 3708 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5343	Single Dwelling, 3612 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5344	Single Dwelling, 10302 Ford Road	Not Evaluated
151-5345	Single Dwelling, 3703 Randolph Street	Not Evaluated
151-5346	Single Dwelling, 3707 Randolph Street	Not Evaluated
151-5347	Single Dwelling, 3711 Randolph Street	Not Evaluated
151-5348	Single Dwelling, 3616 Mason Street	Not Evaluated
151-5349	Single Dwelling, 3614 Mason Street	Not Evaluated
151-5350	Single Dwelling, 10322 Wood Road	Not Evaluated
151-5351	Single Dwelling, 3603 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5352	Single Dwelling, 3605 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5353	Single Dwelling, 3702 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5354	Single Dwelling, 3706 University Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5355	Single Dwelling, 10201 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5356	Single Dwelling, 10203 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5357	Single Dwelling, 10205 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5358	Single Dwelling, 10207 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5359	Single Dwelling, 10209 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5360	Single Dwelling, 10211 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5361	Single Dwelling, 10213 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5362	Single Dwelling, 10217 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5363	Single Dwelling, 10219 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5364	Single Dwelling, 10225 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5365	Single Dwelling, 10227 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5366	Single Dwelling, 10226 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5367	Single Dwelling, 10222 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5368	Single Dwelling, 10220 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5369	Single Dwelling, 10218 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5370	Single Dwelling, 10216 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5371	Single Dwelling, 10214 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5372	Single Dwelling, 10212 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5373	Single Dwelling, 10210 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5374	Single Dwelling, 10208 Stratford Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5375	Single Dwelling, 10605 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5376	Single Dwelling, 10603 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5377	Single Dwelling, 3500 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5378	Single Dwelling, 3502 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5379	Single Dwelling, 3504 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5380	Single Dwelling, 3508 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5381	Single Dwelling, 3510 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5382	Single Dwelling, 3512 Perry Street	Not Evaluated
151-5383	Single Dwelling, 10600 Howerton Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5384	Single Dwelling, 10606 Howerton Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5385	Single Dwelling, 3515 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5386	Single Dwelling, 3511 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5387	Single Dwelling, 3509 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5388	Single Dwelling, 3507 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5389	Single Dwelling, 3505 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5390	Single Dwelling, 3503 Burrows Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5391	Single Dwelling, 10607 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5392	Single Dwelling, 10608 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5393	Single Dwelling, 10606 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5394	Single Dwelling, 10604 Norman Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5395	Single Dwelling, 10701 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5396	Single Dwelling, 10703 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5397	Single Dwelling, 10707 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5398	Single Dwelling, 10709 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5399	Single Dwelling, 10711 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5400	Single Dwelling, 10713 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5401	Single Dwelling, 10715 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5402	Single Dwelling, 10717 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5403	Single Dwelling, 10719 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5404	Single Dwelling, 10721 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5405	Single Dwelling, 10804 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5406	Single Dwelling, 10800 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5407	Single Dwelling, 10720 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5408	Single Dwelling, 10718 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5409	Single Dwelling, 10716 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5410	Single Dwelling, 10710 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5411	Single Dwelling, 10708 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5412	Single Dwelling, 10704 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5413	Single Dwelling, 10702 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5414	Single Dwelling, 10700 Orchard Street	Not Evaluated
151-5434	Single Dwelling, 10925 Fairchester Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5435	Single Dwelling, 4320 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5436	Single Dwelling, 4310 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5437	Single Dwelling, 4294 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5438	Single Dwelling, 4283 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5439	Assadi Property, 4235 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5440	Single Dwelling, 4300 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5441	Single Dwelling, 3665 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5442	Single Dwelling, 3675 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5443	Single Dwelling, 3681 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5444	Manassas Gap Railroad	Not Evaluated
151-5445	Single Dwelling, 3685 Old Lee Highway	Not Evaluated
151-5450	Single Dwelling, 10513 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5451	Single Dwelling, 10514 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5452	Single Dwelling, 3617 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5453	Fairfax City Regional Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5454	Brault Palmer Grove Zimmerman White & Steinhilber, 10533 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5455	Fairfax Building, 10555 Main Street	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5456	International Christian Ministries, 10523 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5457	Cafe Italia II Restaurant, 10515 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5458	Wachovia Bank, 10501 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5459	Single Dwelling, 10530 Page Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5460	Office Building, 3987 University Drive, Weight Watchers, 10421-10425 North Street	Not Evaluated
151-5461	Office, 4085 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5462	Office, 4101 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5463	Office, 4103 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5464	Office, 4117 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5465	Single Dwelling, 4131 Chain Bridge Road, The Hill	Not Evaluated
151-5466	Post Office, 3951 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5467	Single Dwelling, 10315 Sager Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5468	Trolley Bed, 10500 Orchard Street, Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Electric Railway	Not Evaluated
151-5469	Commercial Building, 10610 Main Street, Freedom Bail Bonds	Not Evaluated
151-5470	Single Dwelling, 10609 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5471	Carriage House, 10608 Oliver Street	Not Evaluated
151-5472	Single Dwelling, 3902 Railroad Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5473	Single Dwelling, 3900 Railroad Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5474	Garage, 10606 Oliver Street, The Virginia Press	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5475	Church, 10830 Main Street, Fairfax Baptist Church	Not Evaluated
151-5476	McKeever Services Corporation, Single Dwelling, 10856 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5477	Commercial Building, 10900 Main Street, Weber Tire Co., Inc.	Not Evaluated
151-5478	Single Dwelling, 10533 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5479	Single Dwelling, 10535 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5480	Single Dwelling, 10605 Cedar Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5481	Single Dwelling, 10810 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5482	Single Dwelling, 10812 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5483	Single Dwelling, 10814 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5484	Single Dwelling, 10816 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5485	Single Dwelling, 10818 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5486	Single Dwelling, 10820 Maple Street	Not Evaluated
151-5487	Single Dwelling, 10822 Maple Street	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5488	Single Dwelling, 10913 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5489	Single Dwelling, 10911 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5490	Single Dwelling, 10909 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5491	Single Dwelling, 10907 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5492	Single Dwelling, 10905 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5493	Single Dwelling, 10902 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5494	Single Dwelling, 10904 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5495	Single Dwelling, 10906 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5496	Single Dwelling, 10908 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5497	Single Dwelling, 10910 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5498	Single Dwelling, 10912 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5499	Single Dwelling, 10914 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5500	Single Dwelling, 10903 Byrd Drive	Not Evaluated
151-5501	Single Dwelling, 10085 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5502	Single Dwelling, 10109 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5503	Single Dwelling, 10119 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5504	Service Station, 9919 Main Street	Not Evaluated
151-5505	Single Dwelling, 3807 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5506	Single Dwelling, 3809 Keith Avenue	Not Evaluated
151-5507	Single Dwelling, 10600 Moore Street	Not Evaluated
151-5509	Main Street Historic District	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
151-5510	Legato School, 4100 Chain Bridge Road	Not Evaluated
151-5512; 151-0013	House, 3899 Rust Hill Place	Not Evaluated
151-5513; 44FX3240	Montague Farms, Aspen Grove	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 1986
151-5514	Commercial Building, 3575 Chain Bridge Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2012
151-5515	Commercial Building, 10412 Fairfax Boulevard	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2012
151-5516	Commercial Building, 10342 Fairfax Boulevard	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2012
151-5518	Cobbdale Historic District	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5519	Mosby Woods Historic District	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5523	House, 3504 Chain Bridge Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5525	House, 4009 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5526	House, 4000 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5527	House, 4011 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5528	House, 4013 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015

DHR ID	Property Name and Address	Eligibility
151-5529	House, 4015 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5530	House, 4017 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5531	House, 4018 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5532	House, 4019 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5533	House, 4021 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5534	House, 4022 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5535	House, 4023 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5536	House, 4024 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5537	House, 4025 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5538	House, 4026 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5539	House, 4027 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5540	House, 4028 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5541	House, 4029 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5542	House, 4030 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5543	House, 4031 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5544	House, 4032 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5545	House, 4033 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5546	House, 4034 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5547	House, 4035 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5548	House, 4036 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5549	House, 4037 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5550	House, 4038 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5551	House, 4039 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5552	House, 4040 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5553	House, 4041 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5554	House, 4043 Roberts Road	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5555	House, 10200 Sager Avenue	Not Eligible: DHR Staff 2015
151-5556	Oak Knoll Apartments	Not Evaluated

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST RECORD

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STP	Radial	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
A-01		I	0	0.4	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam		
A-01		II	0.4	0.7	10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam		
A-01		III	0.7	1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay		
A-02					Not Excavated		utilities and junction box
A-03		I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown silty sand		
A-03		II	0.6	1	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay		excavation ceased @ metal plate obstruction
A-04		I	0	0.5	10YR 5/3 brown silty sand		
A-04		II	0.5	1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-05		I	0	0.8	10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay		
A-05		II	0.8	1.2	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay		
A-06	North	I	0	1.3	10YR 4/3 brown with 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow silty sand		
A-06	North	II	1.3	1.7	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow with 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-06	South	I	0	0.4	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam		
A-06	South	II	0.4	0.9	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam	1 whiteware	
A-06	South	III	0.9	1.3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay		
A-06		I	0	0.3	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam		
A-06		II	0.3	0.8	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam	1 historic ceramic, 1 nail	
A-06		III	0.8	1.1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay		1 brick fragment and 1 oyster shell discarded
A-07		I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay		
A-07		II	0.6	1	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay		
A-08		I	0	0.8	10YR 5/3 brown silty sand		
A-08		II	0.8	1.2	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-09		I	0	0.7	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand		
A-09		II	0.7	1.4	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-10		I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown silty sand		
A-10		II	0.6	1	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-11	North	I	0	1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand clay		
A-11	North	II	1	1.4	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-11	South	I	0	0.6	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam		
A-11	South	II	0.6	1	7.5YR 5/4 brown clay loam		
A-11	South	III	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay	2 window glass	
A-11		I	0	0.5	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam	1 historic ceramic, 1 buffalo nickel	
A-11		II	0.5	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A-12					Not Excavated		driveway
A-13		I	0	0.4	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand		
A-13		II	0.4	1	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-14		I	0	0.7	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand		
A-14		II	0.7	1.1	5YR 5/8 yellowish red silty sand clay		

STP	Radial	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
A-15		I	0	0.4	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam		
A-15		II	0.4	0.9	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A-16		I	0	0.8	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand		
A-16		II	0.8	1.2	5YR 5/8 yellowish red silty sand clay		
A-17		I	0	0.4	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand		
A-17		II	0.4	0.6	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow silty sandy clay		
A-17		III	0.6	1	5YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy clay		
A-18		I	0	0.3	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam		
A-18		II	0.3	0.6	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay		
A-18		III	0.6	1	10YR 5/9 yellowish brown clay		
A-19	North	I	0	0.3	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam		
A-19	North	II	0.3	0.8	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay		
A-19	South	I	0	0.3	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam		
A-19	South	II	0.3	0.8	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay		
A-19	South	III	0.8	1.2	10YR 5/9 yellowish brown clay		
A-19		I	0	1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	1 historic ceramic	
A-19		II	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt		no organic A; Recently filled in gully?; young tree and shrubs
A-20		I	0	0.2	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with lenses of 5YR 5/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A-20		II	0.2	1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam		
A-20		III	1	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
A-21		I	0	0.5	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam		
A-21		II	0.5	1	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay		
A-22		I	0	0.3	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam		
A-22		II	0.3	0.7	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam		
A-22		III	0.7	1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
A-23		I	0	0.4	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam		terminated -- root impass; drainage
A-24		I	0	0.5	10YR 7/3 very pale brown silty loam		terminated -- highly disturbed; less than 10 ft from road and junction box
A-25		I	0	0.3	10YR 7/3 very pale brown silty loam		terminated -- highly disturbed; less than 10 ft from road and junction box

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Site	STP	Strat	Lvl	Object	Part	Material	Ware	Decoration	Color	Condition	Comments	Count
44FX3237	A-11	I	1	Coin	Whole	Copper Alloy				Weathered	U.S. Buffalo Nickel (1913-1938)	1
44FX3237	A-11	I	1	Indeterminate	Rim Fragment	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain				1
44FX3237	A-11 South	I/II	1	Window Glass		Glass			Aqua			2
44FX3777	A-6	II	1	Hollowware	Body/Rim Fragment	Stoneware	American Stoneware	Painted	Blue		handle termination	1
44FX3777	A-6	II	1	Nail	Shaft	Iron Alloy					Cut	1
44FX3777	A-6	II	1	Window Glass		Glass			Aqua			1
44FX3777	A-6 South	II	1	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Plain				1
ISF-1	A-19	I	1	Tableware, General	Base Fragment	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain				1

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APPENDIX D: SITE FORMS

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Snapshot

Date Generated: January 05, 2016

Site Name: Pritchard Farm
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1800 - 1899
Site Type(s): Dwelling, single, Military camp
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: WM55

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FAIRFAX
County/Independent City: Fairfax (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 400
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 2.800
Landform: Ridge Finger
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Civil War, Early National Period, Reconstruction and Growth
Start Year: 1800
End Year: 1899
Comments: No Data

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Site 44FX3237 contains evidence of historic occupation during the nineteenth century. The site consists of a post-occupational plowzone scatter of domestic artifacts.

Component 3

Category: Military/Defense
Site Type: Military camp
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Site 44FX3237 was identified as a potential Civil War archaeological site based on documentary research indicating that the site lies on the Mount Vineyard plantation as well as the site's close proximity to the W.

P. Gunnell house, where Mosby captured General Stoughton in 1863.

The fact that no military items were recovered within Site 44FX3237 during the study is likely more a consequence of the relatively short period of time that was possible for metal detecting across the relatively large (ca. 2.75 acres) property.

Given indications that the site is relatively intact and the strong documentary evidence that links the Gunnell House to Union occupation of Fairfax Court House, it is likely that a more intensive metal detector survey would identify deposits of military artifacts representing one or more of the units that occupied the vicinity in 1863 and 1864.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted a thematic survey of Civil War archaeological sites within the City of Fairfax, Virginia from August 9, 2006 through March 7, 2008. The investigation was performed for the City of Fairfax under a cost-share agreement with the City and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The goal of the project was to identify as many Civil War archaeological resources as possible through archival research, interviews with local Civil War collectors, and reconnaissance survey of selected locations with a potential for containing unrecorded Civil War archaeological resources. In total, 93 Civil War locations were identified within the City during the study. Field inspection of 62 locations resulted in the identification of 25 newly recorded and three previously recorded archaeological sites, as well as four isolated finds.

Site 44FX3237 was identified as the location of a potential Civil War archaeological site based on its close proximity to the W.P. Gunnell house, where Mosby captured General Stoughton in 1863.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: WMCAR, W. Moore
Survey Date: 3/9/2007

Survey Description:

WMCAR Cost-share (2007): UTM coordinates are referenced to NAD 27. Survey involved surface inspection as well as shovel testing along a single transect augmented by metal detector survey along transects spaced approximately 75 ft. apart.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	3/9/9999 12:00:00 AM	Vacant Lot - possibly fallow field surrounded by urban development

Threats to Resource: Development
Site Conditions: Intact Cultural Level, Site Condition Unknown
Survey Strategies: Historic Map Projection, Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Both shovel tests excavated within the site as well as three metal detector targets were positive, producing a total of 12 artifacts and 129.3 g of handmade brick. Artifacts recovered include five cut nails, two wire nails, one nineteenth-century whiteware ceramic sherd, one ultramarine bottle glass fragment, one copper fragment, and two iron fragments.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: WMCAR
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: WMCAR
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Moore, William, David Lewes, Courtney J. Birkett, Carl G. Carlson-Drexler
2008 Comprehensive Report: Thematic Survey of Civil War Archaeological Resources in the City of Fairfax, Virginia. A report prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Stephens City, and City of Fairfax, by William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Survey Report Repository: DHR/WMCAR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-485

Significance Statement: The archaeological deposits identified within 44FX3237 have the potential to address domestic and possibly Civil War Defense/Military research themes for the City of Fairfax during the Early National (1789-1830) through Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917) periods. Therefore, 44FX3237 is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and/or D; Criteria B and C are not applicable.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Legacy
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : B, C
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: Birth Place or Grave, Cemetery, Commemorative Property, Moved Property, Reconstructed Property, Religious Property, Significance of less than Fifty Years

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 05, 2016

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: CB-1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FAIRFAX
County/Independent City: Fairfax (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 405
Aspect: Facing East
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 2 - 6
Acreage: 0.010
Landform: Knoll
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Early National Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Artifact assemblage is small, but suggests a date in the first half of the 19th century.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Kerri Barile- Principal Investigator

Project Review File Number:

No Data

Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

Organization/Company:

Dovetail CRG

Investigator:

Joe Blondino

Survey Date:

11/20/2015

Survey Description:

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted along the west side of Chain Bridge Road (Route 123) in the City of Fairfax prior to the proposed construction of a new sidewalk. A single transect of shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated at 50-foot intervals in all areas where conditions allowed subsurface testing. Radial STPs were dug at half-intervals (25 feet) to the north and south of all artifact bearing STPs. East and west radials were not excavated due to the narrow width of the study corridor. Following shovel testing, metal detecting was conducted across the entire study corridor using two different metal detectors. All metal detector targets were excavated.

Current Land Use

Dwelling, single

Date of Use

11/20/2015 12:00:00 AM

Comments

Site is located in front yard of currently occupied home.

Threats to Resource:

Transportation Expansion

Site Conditions:

Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies:

Historic Map Projection, Metal Detection, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected:

Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

- 1 American blue-on-gray stoneware body fragment
- 1 pearlware body fragment
- 1 aqua window glass fragment
- 1 cut nail shaft

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, VA

Permanent Curation Repository:

City of Fairfax, Virginia

Field Notes:

Yes

Field Notes Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, VA

Photographic Media:

Digital

Survey Reports:

Yes

Survey Report Information:

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Chain Bridge Road Sidewalk Project Area, City of Fairfax, Virginia by Joseph R. Blondino, M. Chris Manning, and Earl E. Proper (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Survey Report Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

No Data

Significance Statement:

The narrow study corridor surveyed during the investigation did not allow for a determination of the boundaries of the full extent of the site. However, that portion of the site crossed by the study corridor contained a relatively low-density artifact deposit, and no features or buried surfaces were observed.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data