



# FAIRFAX COUNTY

APPLICATION FILED: June 15, 2001  
APPLICATION AMENDED: September 24, 2001  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: March 18, 2002  
@ 5:00 P.M.

V I R G I N I A

March 4, 2002

## STAFF REPORT ADDENDUM

APPLICATION RZ 2001-SU-033

### SULLY DISTRICT

**APPLICANT:** Stanley-Martin Homebuilding, L.L.C.

**PRESENT ZONING:** R-1, HC, WS, HD

**REQUESTED ZONING:** PDH-8, HC, WS, HD

**PARCEL(S):** 54-4 ((1)) 13 - 17  
54-4 ((3)) 1 - 3

**ACREAGE:** 7.81 acres

**DENSITY:** 6.02 du/ac

**OPEN SPACE:** 26%

**PLAN MAP:** Residential, 5-8 du/ac

**PROPOSAL:** Request to rezone 7.81 acres from the R-1, HC, WS, HD Districts to the to PDH-8, HC, WS, HD to develop forty-seven (47) single family detached dwelling units at a density of 6.02 dwelling units per acre and 26% open space.

### STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Staff recommends approval of RZ 2001-SU-033 subject to the execution of proffers consistent with those contained in Attachment 1.

Staff recommends approval of a waiver of the 600 foot maximum length requirement for private streets.

It should be noted that it is not the intent of the staff to recommend that the Board, in adopting any conditions proffered by the owner, relieve the applicant/owner from compliance with the provisions of any applicable ordinances, regulations, or adopted standards.

It should be noted that the content of this report reflects the analysis and recommendation of staff; it does not reflect the position of the Board of Supervisors.

For information, contact the Zoning Evaluation Division, Department of Planning and Zoning, 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 801, Fairfax, Virginia 22035-5505, (703) 324-1290.



Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Reasonable accommodation is available upon 7 days advance notice. For additional information on ADA call (703) 324-1334.

**REZONING APPLICATION /  
RZ 2001-SU-033**

**FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
FDP 2001-SU-033**

FILED 06/15/01  
AMENDED 09/24/01

STANLEY MARTIN HOMEBUILDING LLC  
TO REZONE: 7.81 ACRES OF LAND; DISTRICT - SULLY  
PROPOSED: REZONE FROM THE R-1 DISTRICT TO THE PDH-8  
DISTRICT TO PERMIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
LOCATED: NORTH SIDE OF WHARTON LANE AT ITS INTERSECTION  
WITH MT. GILEAD ROAD  
ZONING: R-1  
TO: PDH-8  
OVERLAY DISTRICT(S): HC WS HD

MAP REF  
054-4- /01/ /0013- .0014- .0015- .0016- .0017  
054-4- /03/ /0001- .0002- .0003-

FILED 06/15/01  
AMENDED 09/24/01

STANLEY MARTIN HOMEBUILDING LLC  
FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
PROPOSED: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
APPROX. 7.81 ACRES OF LAND; DISTRICT - SULLY  
LOCATED: NORTH SIDE OF WHARTON LANE AT ITS INTERSECTION  
WITH MOUNT GILEAD ROAD  
ZONING: PDH-8  
OVERLAY DISTRICT(S): HC WS HD

MAP REF  
054-4- /01/ /0013- .0014- .0015- .0016- .0017  
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RZ 2001-SU-033**

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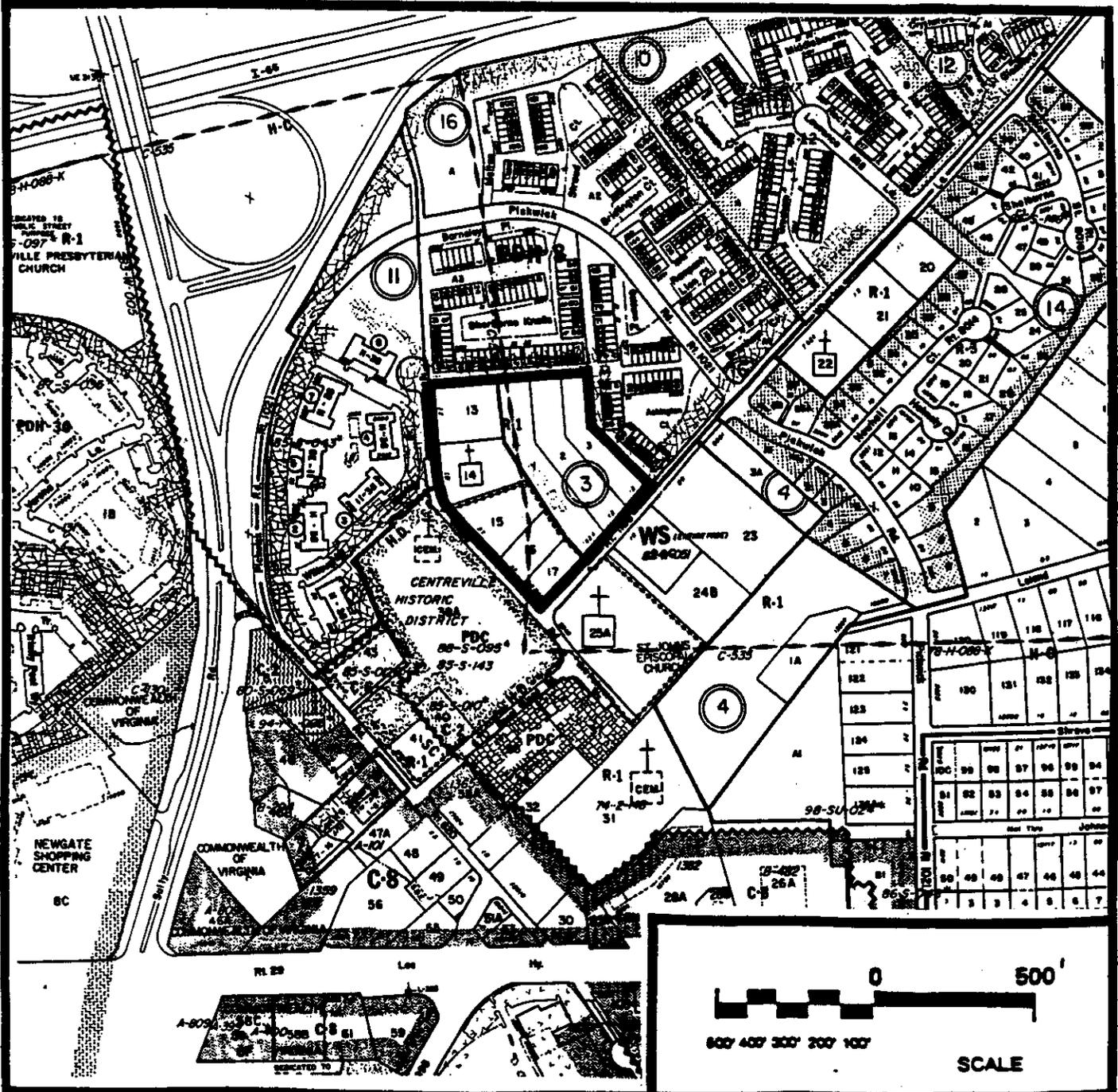
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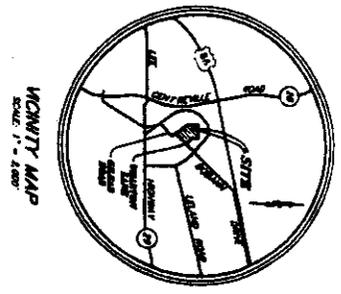
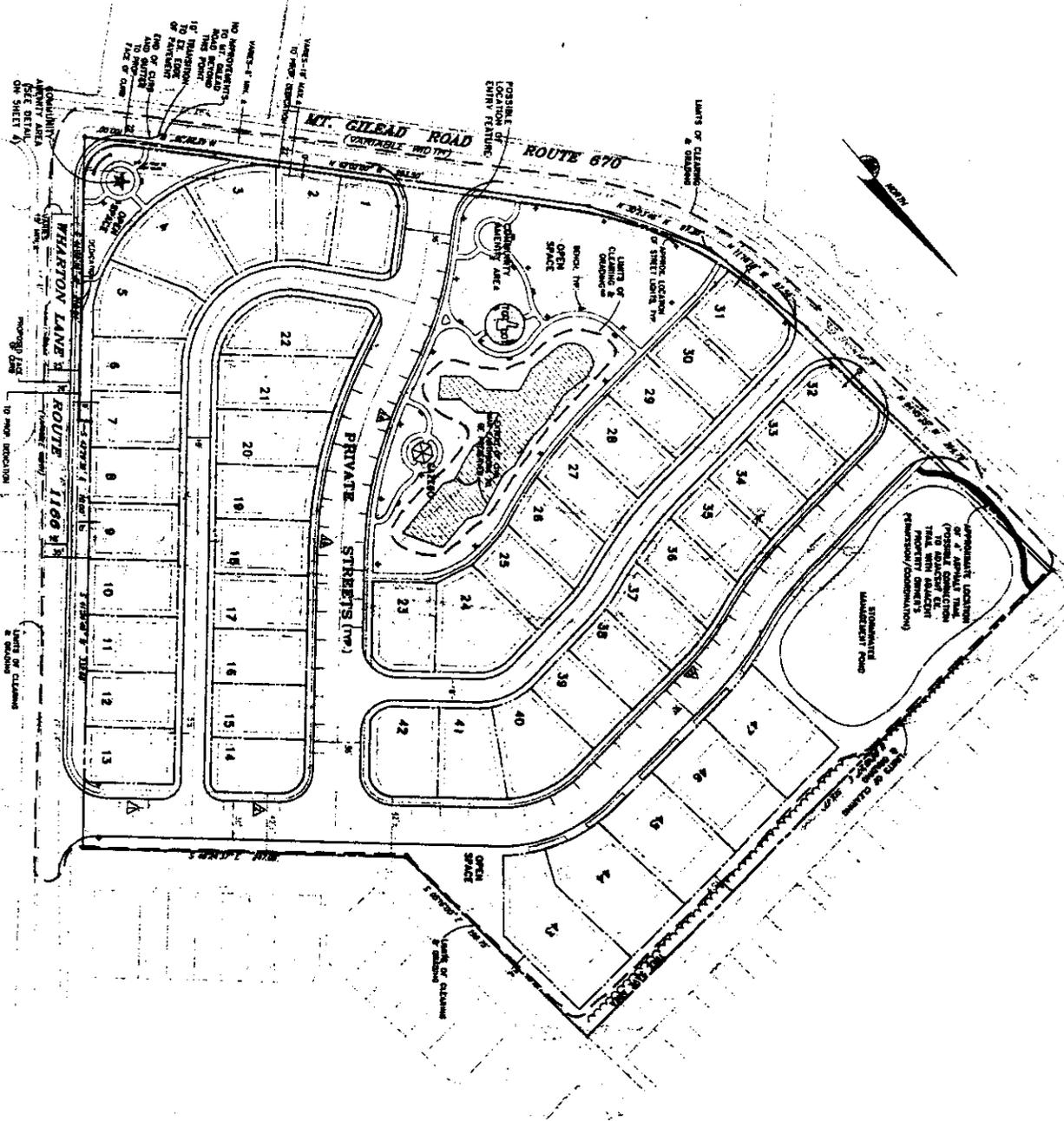
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 054-4- /03/ /0001- .0002- .0003-





**SITE TABULATION:**

EXISTING ZONE: R-1  
 PROPOSED ZONE: PDH-8  
 GROSS SITE AREA (G.S.A.): 7,807.82 AC ± OR 340,100 S.F. ±  
 ALLOWABLE DENSITY: 8 DU/AC  
 PROPOSED DENSITY: 9.02 DU/AC ±  
 PROPOSED NUMBER OF UNITS: 47 SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNITS  
 MINIMUM LOT SIZE: NO REQUIREMENT  
 MAXIMUM LOT SIZE PROVIDED: 2,000 S.F.± REAR LOAD GARAGE  
 AVERAGE LOT SIZE PROVIDED: 3,000 S.F.± FRONT LOAD GARAGE  
 MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT: 1,200 S.F.± REAR LOAD GARAGE  
 TAND SERVICES: 35' WALK (FROM THE R-1 ZONE)  
 SEE THE TYPICAL SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNIT PLAN ON SHEET 3 FOR TAND SERVICES AND THE BUILDING RESTRICTION LINES.

REQUIRED OPEN SPACE (25% OF G.S.A.): 1,951 AC ±  
 PROPOSED OPEN SPACE (28% OF G.S.A.): 2,203 AC ±  
 PARKING REQUIRED: 94 SP.  
 PARKING PROVIDED: 156 SP. ±

ASSURES TWO PARKING SPACES IN EACH GARAGE, TWO PARKING SPACES IN EACH FRONT YARD FOR LOTS 13 THRU 17 ONLY AND 32 SURFACE PARKING SPACES. PLEASE REFER TO THE PROPECTS FOR LIMITED CLEARING AND GRADING AT THE OVER THE EARTHWORKS AS DIRECTED BY THE FARMERS COUNTY PARK AUTHORITY. SEE SHEET 3 FOR GENERAL NOTES AND DETAILS.

REVISED OCTOBER 26, 2001

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
08/20/01	BC	REVISIONS
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 2A, 2B, 2C
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I, 3J, 3K, 3L, 3M, 3N, 3O, 3P, 3Q, 3R, 3S, 3T, 3U, 3V, 3W, 3X, 3Y, 3Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H, 4I, 4J, 4K, 4L, 4M, 4N, 4O, 4P, 4Q, 4R, 4S, 4T, 4U, 4V, 4W, 4X, 4Y, 4Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F, 5G, 5H, 5I, 5J, 5K, 5L, 5M, 5N, 5O, 5P, 5Q, 5R, 5S, 5T, 5U, 5V, 5W, 5X, 5Y, 5Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, 6F, 6G, 6H, 6I, 6J, 6K, 6L, 6M, 6N, 6O, 6P, 6Q, 6R, 6S, 6T, 6U, 6V, 6W, 6X, 6Y, 6Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G, 7H, 7I, 7J, 7K, 7L, 7M, 7N, 7O, 7P, 7Q, 7R, 7S, 7T, 7U, 7V, 7W, 7X, 7Y, 7Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 8F, 8G, 8H, 8I, 8J, 8K, 8L, 8M, 8N, 8O, 8P, 8Q, 8R, 8S, 8T, 8U, 8V, 8W, 8X, 8Y, 8Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, 9F, 9G, 9H, 9I, 9J, 9K, 9L, 9M, 9N, 9O, 9P, 9Q, 9R, 9S, 9T, 9U, 9V, 9W, 9X, 9Y, 9Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 10H, 10I, 10J, 10K, 10L, 10M, 10N, 10O, 10P, 10Q, 10R, 10S, 10T, 10U, 10V, 10W, 10X, 10Y, 10Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 11E, 11F, 11G, 11H, 11I, 11J, 11K, 11L, 11M, 11N, 11O, 11P, 11Q, 11R, 11S, 11T, 11U, 11V, 11W, 11X, 11Y, 11Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12E, 12F, 12G, 12H, 12I, 12J, 12K, 12L, 12M, 12N, 12O, 12P, 12Q, 12R, 12S, 12T, 12U, 12V, 12W, 12X, 12Y, 12Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J, 13K, 13L, 13M, 13N, 13O, 13P, 13Q, 13R, 13S, 13T, 13U, 13V, 13W, 13X, 13Y, 13Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D, 14E, 14F, 14G, 14H, 14I, 14J, 14K, 14L, 14M, 14N, 14O, 14P, 14Q, 14R, 14S, 14T, 14U, 14V, 14W, 14X, 14Y, 14Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, 15H, 15I, 15J, 15K, 15L, 15M, 15N, 15O, 15P, 15Q, 15R, 15S, 15T, 15U, 15V, 15W, 15X, 15Y, 15Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D, 16E, 16F, 16G, 16H, 16I, 16J, 16K, 16L, 16M, 16N, 16O, 16P, 16Q, 16R, 16S, 16T, 16U, 16V, 16W, 16X, 16Y, 16Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 17A, 17B, 17C, 17D, 17E, 17F, 17G, 17H, 17I, 17J, 17K, 17L, 17M, 17N, 17O, 17P, 17Q, 17R, 17S, 17T, 17U, 17V, 17W, 17X, 17Y, 17Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D, 18E, 18F, 18G, 18H, 18I, 18J, 18K, 18L, 18M, 18N, 18O, 18P, 18Q, 18R, 18S, 18T, 18U, 18V, 18W, 18X, 18Y, 18Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 19E, 19F, 19G, 19H, 19I, 19J, 19K, 19L, 19M, 19N, 19O, 19P, 19Q, 19R, 19S, 19T, 19U, 19V, 19W, 19X, 19Y, 19Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 20A, 20B, 20C, 20D, 20E, 20F, 20G, 20H, 20I, 20J, 20K, 20L, 20M, 20N, 20O, 20P, 20Q, 20R, 20S, 20T, 20U, 20V, 20W, 20X, 20Y, 20Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D, 21E, 21F, 21G, 21H, 21I, 21J, 21K, 21L, 21M, 21N, 21O, 21P, 21Q, 21R, 21S, 21T, 21U, 21V, 21W, 21X, 21Y, 21Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 22F, 22G, 22H, 22I, 22J, 22K, 22L, 22M, 22N, 22O, 22P, 22Q, 22R, 22S, 22T, 22U, 22V, 22W, 22X, 22Y, 22Z
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08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 24E, 24F, 24G, 24H, 24I, 24J, 24K, 24L, 24M, 24N, 24O, 24P, 24Q, 24R, 24S, 24T, 24U, 24V, 24W, 24X, 24Y, 24Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F, 25G, 25H, 25I, 25J, 25K, 25L, 25M, 25N, 25O, 25P, 25Q, 25R, 25S, 25T, 25U, 25V, 25W, 25X, 25Y, 25Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, 26G, 26H, 26I, 26J, 26K, 26L, 26M, 26N, 26O, 26P, 26Q, 26R, 26S, 26T, 26U, 26V, 26W, 26X, 26Y, 26Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 27A, 27B, 27C, 27D, 27E, 27F, 27G, 27H, 27I, 27J, 27K, 27L, 27M, 27N, 27O, 27P, 27Q, 27R, 27S, 27T, 27U, 27V, 27W, 27X, 27Y, 27Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 28A, 28B, 28C, 28D, 28E, 28F, 28G, 28H, 28I, 28J, 28K, 28L, 28M, 28N, 28O, 28P, 28Q, 28R, 28S, 28T, 28U, 28V, 28W, 28X, 28Y, 28Z
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08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E, 30F, 30G, 30H, 30I, 30J, 30K, 30L, 30M, 30N, 30O, 30P, 30Q, 30R, 30S, 30T, 30U, 30V, 30W, 30X, 30Y, 30Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 31A, 31B, 31C, 31D, 31E, 31F, 31G, 31H, 31I, 31J, 31K, 31L, 31M, 31N, 31O, 31P, 31Q, 31R, 31S, 31T, 31U, 31V, 31W, 31X, 31Y, 31Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 32A, 32B, 32C, 32D, 32E, 32F, 32G, 32H, 32I, 32J, 32K, 32L, 32M, 32N, 32O, 32P, 32Q, 32R, 32S, 32T, 32U, 32V, 32W, 32X, 32Y, 32Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 33A, 33B, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, 33I, 33J, 33K, 33L, 33M, 33N, 33O, 33P, 33Q, 33R, 33S, 33T, 33U, 33V, 33W, 33X, 33Y, 33Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 34A, 34B, 34C, 34D, 34E, 34F, 34G, 34H, 34I, 34J, 34K, 34L, 34M, 34N, 34O, 34P, 34Q, 34R, 34S, 34T, 34U, 34V, 34W, 34X, 34Y, 34Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 35A, 35B, 35C, 35D, 35E, 35F, 35G, 35H, 35I, 35J, 35K, 35L, 35M, 35N, 35O, 35P, 35Q, 35R, 35S, 35T, 35U, 35V, 35W, 35X, 35Y, 35Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D, 36E, 36F, 36G, 36H, 36I, 36J, 36K, 36L, 36M, 36N, 36O, 36P, 36Q, 36R, 36S, 36T, 36U, 36V, 36W, 36X, 36Y, 36Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 37A, 37B, 37C, 37D, 37E, 37F, 37G, 37H, 37I, 37J, 37K, 37L, 37M, 37N, 37O, 37P, 37Q, 37R, 37S, 37T, 37U, 37V, 37W, 37X, 37Y, 37Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 38E, 38F, 38G, 38H, 38I, 38J, 38K, 38L, 38M, 38N, 38O, 38P, 38Q, 38R, 38S, 38T, 38U, 38V, 38W, 38X, 38Y, 38Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, 39E, 39F, 39G, 39H, 39I, 39J, 39K, 39L, 39M, 39N, 39O, 39P, 39Q, 39R, 39S, 39T, 39U, 39V, 39W, 39X, 39Y, 39Z
08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 40E, 40F, 40G, 40H, 40I, 40J, 40K, 40L, 40M, 40N, 40O, 40P, 40Q, 40R, 40S, 40T, 40U, 40V, 40W, 40X, 40Y, 40Z
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08/20/01	BC	REVISED SHEET 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D, 42E, 42F, 42G, 42H, 42I, 42J, 42K, 42L, 42M, 42N, 42O, 42P, 42Q, 42R, 42S, 42T, 42U, 42V, 42W, 42X, 42Y, 42Z

CONCEPTUAL/FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
**THE VILLAGE AT MOUNT GILEAD**



**BC Consultants**  
 Planners • Engineers • Surveyors • Landscape Architects  
 12000 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22033  
 (703)449-8100 (703)449-8100 (Fax)  
 www.bccons.com

# REZONING APPLICATION /

# FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## RZ 2001-SU-033

## FDP 2001-SU-033

FILED 06/15/01  
AMENDED 09/24/01

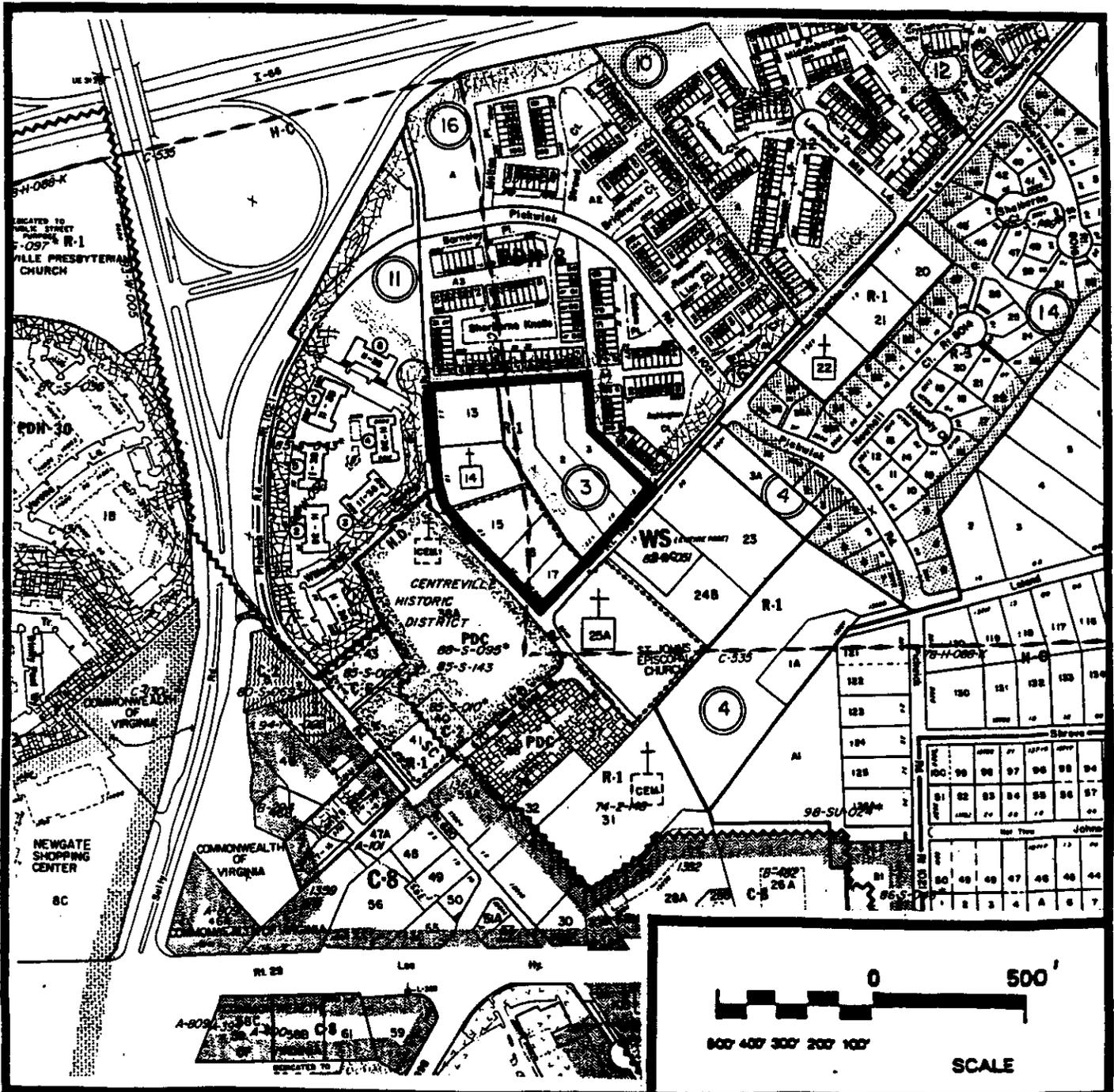
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## **BACKGROUND**

The applicant, Stanley-Martin Homebuilding L.L.C., requests to rezone eight (8) parcels (Tax Maps 54-4 ((1)) 13-17 and Tax Maps 54-4 ((3)) 1-3), consisting of 7.81 acres from the R-1 (Residential, One Dwelling Unit Per Acre), HC (Highway Corridor Overlay), WS (Water Supply Protection Overlay) and HD (Historic Overlay) Districts to the PDH-8 (Planned Development Housing, Eight Dwelling Units Per Acre), HC, WS and HD Districts. The Conceptual/Final Development Plan (CDP/FDP) reflects the development of forty-seven (47) single family detached (SFD) dwelling units at a density of 6.02 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) and 26% open space. In addition, the applicant requests a waiver of the 600 foot maximum length requirement for private streets. A copy of the revised proffers and affidavit are contained in Attachments 1 and 2, respectively.

The Conceptual/Final Development Plan and waiver for the maximum length for private streets received favorable recommendations from the Planning Commission on December 12, 2001. RZ 2001-SU-033 was scheduled for the Board of Supervisors public hearing on January 7, 2002; however, prior to the public hearing several citizens raised concerns that the proposed open space/Civil War earthworks preservation area did not include all the Civil War earthworks located on the site. Staff was provided a Phase I Archeological report by the applicant (Attachment 3) which was conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. that indicated potential earthworks may be located south of the open space/Civil War earthworks preservation area in an area proposed to be developed. The report identified three potential Civil War earthworks and recommended preservation/site avoidance or a Phase II Archeological report on the area proposed to be disturbed. The three areas identified as potential Civil War earthworks were the main northern trench oriented east/west, the northern mound adjacent to the main northern trench and oriented north/south and the southern mound (Test Unit 4) oriented north/south and located south of the northern mound. The first two potential Civil War earthworks were to be preserved in the open space area and are identified on the CDP as "Extent of Civil War Earthworks to be preserved." These two earthworks and surrounding open space are proffered to be dedicated to the Park Authority. The third potential Civil War earthwork (southern mound) would be cleared for the development of dwelling units and the private street. The public hearing was deferred to allow staff time to review the Phase I Archeological report and determine if the development plans should be revised. Staff subsequently requested the applicant to submit a Phase II Archeological report to determine if the area being disturbed included Civil War earthworks, campsite or other features that should be preserved.

## **DISCUSSION**

The applicant submitted a Phase II Archeological report conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (Attachment 4). The Phase II Archeological report concludes that the southern mound (Test Unit 4) construction dates to the post-Civil War period and is not a Civil War earthwork. This conclusion is based on the presence of post-Civil War artifacts

located within the fill levels. The report also examined artifacts of the suspected Civil War campsite and concluded that the artifacts do not support the interpretation of a campsite or provide evidence of a structure. The Park Authority and the Resource Management Division have reviewed the report and agree with its findings and conclusions. (Attachment 5) The main northern trench oriented east/west was constructed during the Civil War and will be preserved. The Park Authority recommends that a Phase II Archeological report on the mound located south of the main northern trench should be conducted to determine if it is a Civil War earthwork or if it was created in the post-Civil War period. If the mound is determined not to be a Civil War earthwork it should be removed and preserved as open space. The applicant revised the proffers to address the Park Authority's request; there are no other changes to the proffers or Conceptual/Final Development Plan.

The Fairfax County Architectural Review Board (ARB) approved the application at its November 8, 2001, meeting. In accordance with Par. 2 of Sect. 7-204 of the Zoning Ordinance, the ARB reviewed the potential impacts of the development on the historical and architectural significance of the Centreville Historic District and concluded that the development was compatible with the historic district in terms of intensity, density, scale and did not adversely change the visual characteristic of the district. Prior to issuance of a building permit the applicant is required to submit to the ARB detailed architectural elevations for the dwelling units located in the historic district for their approval. In staff's opinion, the application provides for the preservation of the Civil War earthworks as recommended by the Comprehensive Plan and the Centreville Historic Overlay District.

The Phase II Archeological report confirms that no Civil War earthworks are being disturbed and staff did not request a revision to the Conceptual/Final Development Plan. The Policy Plan provides guidance for historic preservation under Heritage Resources Objectives 3 and 5. Objective 3 encourages the preservation and protection of significant historical resources as part of the park system. Objective 5 encourages the provision of interpretative facilities to increase the public awareness of the heritage resources. The applicant proffered to dedicate the Civil War earthworks and surrounding open space to the Park Authority. In addition, the applicant proffered to construct an interpretive trail and install historic markers for the earthworks. In staff's opinion, the applicant has satisfied Objectives 3 and 5 of the Plan and staff reaffirms the analysis of the application as contained in the staff report dated November 28, 2001.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusions**

The Phase II Archeological report indicates there is no disturbance of Civil War earthworks proposed by the development. The development preserves the remnants of Civil War fortifications as recommended by the Comprehensive Plan and Centreville Historic Overlay District. In staff's opinion there is no need to revise the open space or modify the Conceptual/Final Development Plan. Staff concludes that the subject application is in harmony with the Comprehensive Plan and in conformance with the applicable Zoning Ordinance provisions with the execution of the proffers.

**Recommendations**

Staff recommends approval of RZ 2001-SU-033 subject to the execution of proffers consistent with those contained in Attachment 1.

Staff recommends approval of a waiver of the 600 foot maximum length requirement for private streets.

It should be noted that it is not the intent of the staff to recommend that the Board, in adopting any conditions proffered by the owner, relieve the applicant/owner from compliance with the provisions of any applicable ordinances, regulations, or adopted standards.

It should be noted that the content of this report reflects the analysis and recommendation of staff; it does not reflect the position of the Board of Supervisors.

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Revised Proffers
2. Affidavit
3. Phase I Archeological Report
4. Phase II Archeological Report
5. Park Authority Analysis



**PROFFERS****RZ 2001-SU-033****STANLEY-MARTIN HOMEBUILDING, L.L.C.****February 28, 2002 ~~December 11, 2001~~**

Pursuant to Section 15-2.2303A of the 1950 Code of Virginia, as amended, the undersigned applicant and owners, for themselves and their successors or assigns (hereinafter referred to as "Applicant"), hereby proffer the following conditions provided the Subject Property is rezoned as proffered herein.

1. **Conceptual/Final Development Plan.** Development of the property shall be in conformance with the plan entitled "The Village at Mount Gilead" ("CDP/FDP"), consisting of seven (7) sheets prepared by The BC Consultants, Inc., revised as of October 26, 2001. The CDP portion of the CDP/FDP shall constitute the entire plan relative to the points of access, the total number of units, type of units and general location of residential lots and common open space areas, location of earthworks and buffering. A privacy yard, having a minimum of two hundred (200) square feet, shall be provided on each lot. The minimum yards for the lots shall be in accordance with the illustrative on Sheet 3. In addition, the houses shall front on Mt. Gilead Road, Wharton Lane, internal private streets or open space. No house driveways shall connect directly to Mt. Gilead Road or Wharton Lane. All house driveways shall connect directly to private streets or alleyways. The Applicant shall have the option to request Final Development Plan Amendments ("FDPAs") from the Planning Commission for portions of the plan in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 16-402 of the Zoning Ordinance.
2. **Minor Deviations.** Pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Section 16-403 of the Zoning Ordinance, minor modifications from the FDP may be permitted where it is determined by the Zoning Administrator that such are in substantial conformance with the approved FDP. The Applicant shall have the right to make minor adjustments to the lot lines of the proposed lots at the time of subdivision plan submission based upon final house locations and building footprints, provided such changes are in substantial conformance with the FDP and do not increase the number of units or decrease the amount of open space, peripheral setbacks, access or parking spaces, without requiring approval of an amended FDP.
3. **Energy Saver.** All homes on the property shall meet the thermal guidelines of the Virginia Power Energy Saver Program for energy-efficient homes or its equivalent, as determined by the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services ("DPWES") for either electric or gas energy systems, as applicable.
4. **Tree Preservation.** The Applicant shall conform to the limits of clearing and grading shown on the CDP/FDP, subject to modifications for the necessary installation of trails, utility lines and stormwater management facilities as approved by DPWES. If any trails, utility lines, or stormwater management facilities are required to be located within the area

protected by the limits of clearing and grading, they shall be located and installed in the least disruptive manner feasible, considering cost and engineering, as determined by DPWES, and subject to County Urban Forester approval. All areas of tree save depicted on the CDP/FDP shall be protected by tree protection fencing in the form of four (4) foot high, 14-gauge welded wire, attached to six (6) foot steel posts driven eighteen (18) inches into the ground and placed no further than ten (10) feet apart. Prominent signs shall be placed on the fencing stating "TREE SAVE AREA - DO NOT DISTURB" to prevent construction personnel from encroaching on these areas. This fencing type shall be shown on the Phase I and II erosion and sediment control sheets. The tree protection fencing shall be made clearly visible to all construction personnel, and shall be installed immediately after root pruning has taken place and prior to any clearing and grading activities on the site, including the demolition of any existing structures. The installation of tree protection fencing shall be performed under the supervision of a certified arborist. Prior to the commencement of any clearing, grading or demolition activities, the Applicant's certified arborist shall verify in writing to the Urban Forestry Division that the tree protection fencing has been properly installed.

5. **Recreational Facilities.** At the time of subdivision plan approval, pursuant to Section 6-110 of the Zoning Ordinance, the Applicant shall contribute the sum of \$955 per approved dwelling unit for the total number of dwelling units on the record plat, to the Fairfax County Park Authority ("Park Authority") for use on recreational facilities in the general vicinity of the Subject Property, subject, however, to a credit for expenditures for the tot lot, gazebo, trails, sidewalks (excluding sidewalks required by the Public Facilities Manual) and benches.
6. **Road Dedication/Construction.** At the time of subdivision plan approval, or upon demand by Fairfax County, whichever occurs first, right-of-way along the Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane frontages of the site, necessary for public street purposes and as shown on the CDP/FDP, shall be dedicated and conveyed to the Board of Supervisors ("Board") in fee simple. The Applicant shall also construct road widening with curb gutter and sidewalk along the Wharton Lane frontage of the Subject Property as shown on the CDP/FDP. The Applicant shall provide a minimum eighteen (18) foot wide pavement section for Mt. Gilead Road. Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane shall be kept open at all times to traffic by the public during construction.
7. **Density Credit.** All density and intensity of use attributable to land areas dedicated and conveyed to the Board pursuant to these proffers shall be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 4 of Section 2-308 of the Zoning Ordinance and density hereby reserved to be applied to the residue of the Subject Property.
8. **Homeowners' Association.** The Applicant shall establish a Homeowners' Association ("HOA") for the proposed development to own, manage and maintain the open space areas and all other community-owned land and improvements.

9. **Private Streets.** All private streets shall be constructed with materials and depth of pavement standards consistent with the Public Facilities Manual (“PFM”), street standard TS-5A, as determined by DPWES. The HOA shall be responsible for the maintenance of all private streets within the development. The HOA documents shall expressly state that the HOA shall be responsible for the maintenance of the private streets serving the development.
10. **Centreville Area Road Fund Contribution.** At the time of subdivision plan approval for each section, the Applicant shall contribute One Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-Eight Dollars and No Cents (\$1,778.00) per dwelling unit shown on said approved subdivision plan for said section to the Board. Said funds shall be utilized as determined by the Board for road improvements within the Centreville area that will benefit the residents of the immediate area. Said contribution amounts shall be adjusted by increases to the Construction Cost Index from the *Engineering News Record* from the date of Board approval of this rezoning application to the date of subdivision plan approval.
11. **Stormwater Management Pond Landscaping.** In order to restore a natural appearance to the proposed stormwater management pond, the landscape plan submitted as part of the first submission and all subsequent submissions of the subdivision and construction plans shall show the maximum feasible amount of landscaping that will be allowed in the planting areas of the pond, in keeping with the planting policies of Fairfax County and the Applicant shall install said landscaping in accordance with said plan.
12. **Archeological Survey.** Prior to any land disturbing activities, the Applicant shall conduct a Phase I archeological survey of the property which shall be submitted to the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Protection Group. Ninety (90) days prior to the beginning of on-site development activities, the Applicant shall grant permission to the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Protection Group and his agents, at their own risk and expense, to enter the Subject Property to perform any necessary tests or studies, to monitor the property at the time of initial clearing and grading and to recover artifacts, provided that such testing, studies, and removal do not unreasonably interfere with or delay the Applicant’s construction schedule. If based on the Phase I survey, the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Protection Group concludes that a Phase II and/or Phase III archeological study is warranted in certain areas of the site, the Applicant shall either avoid disturbance of these areas (except as provided in Proffer No. 13 below) or retain a qualified archaeological consultant, who shall be approved by the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Protection Group, to perform such study(ies). Access to the property shall be provided to the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Protection Group for a period of four (4) months from the date of notification as established above. This time period may be extended if mutually agreed to by the Applicant and the Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resources Protection Group.

13. **Earthwork Preservation.**

- a. The Civil War earthworks area shown on the CDP/FDP as “Extent of Earthworks to be preserved” (the “Earthworks Area”) shall be preserved. However, prior to subdivision plan approval, the Applicant shall conduct a Phase II archeological survey on the mounds within the Earthworks Area that extend southward from the main trench to determine whether these mounds are of civil war origin. If the Phase II survey determines that these mounds are not of civil war origin, they shall be removed by the Applicant, subject to procedures approved in advance by the Park Authority. In which case, the Earthworks Area shall be reconfigured to delete the area which includes these mounds.
- b. The limits of the clearing line around the Earthworks ~~this~~ Area shall be strictly protected during construction with tree protection fencing as specified in Proffer No. 4 hereinabove. Prominent signs shall be placed on the fencing stating “HISTORIC EARTHWORKS AREA - DO NOT DISTURB” to prevent construction personnel from encroaching on these Earthworks Areas. The limits of clearing and grading shall be strictly adhered to and there shall be no permitted encroachments for trails, utility lines or stormwater management facilities. However, provisions for draining the trench portion of the earthworks may be undertaken if prior approval is obtained from the Park Authority and DPWES. An arborist does not need to verify the placement of the earthworks preservation fence; however, the Applicant shall notify the Park Authority five (5) days in advance of any clearing and grading activities to permit the Park Authority to inspect the earthworks preservation fence and ensure its proper location. Selective clearing of trees, underbrush, etc., shall be conducted within the Earthworks Area as determined in consultation with the Park Authority, and subject to Park Authority prior approval. After removal of said vegetation, the earthworks shall be stabilized with a vegetative ground cover approved by the Park Authority. A modified split rail fence shall be provided around the Earthworks Area after completion of this work, subject to Park Authority approval. After said selective clearing is accomplished and the ground cover work is completed, the Applicant shall dedicate in fee simple to the Park Authority, the open space area bounded by Lots 23 through 31, Mt. Gilead Road and the private street. The Park Authority shall thereafter maintain the open space area except that the HOA shall perform the maintenance on the gazebo. In addition, an easement shall be recorded over this entire open space area containing the earthworks that permits the public the right to access the site to view the earthworks. The form of the easements shall be subject to approval by the County Attorney. The Applicant shall install historic markers for the earthworks in a location, design and text to be coordinated with the Park Authority. Future homeowners shall be notified of the HOA’s maintenance responsibilities for the gazebo within the HOA documents, which will be made available by the Applicant for review prior to entering into a contract of sale.

14. **Architectural Treatment.** The building elevations for the proposed dwelling units shall be generally in character with the illustrative elevations shown on Sheet 6 of the CDP/FDP, or of a comparable quality, as determined by DPWES. However, with regard to units fronting on Wharton Lane (Units 4 to 13), no more than three (3) of these units shall have brick or fieldstone front walls above the first floor elevation. With regard to units fronting on Mt. Gilead Road (Units 1, 2 and 3 ), no more than one (1) of these units shall have a brick or fieldstone front wall above the first floor elevation. The other units fronting on Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane shall have siding front walls above the first floor elevation. The units with brick or fieldstone front walls above the first floor elevation referenced above, will not be placed side by side. This commitment does not preclude brick or fieldstone below the first floor level or use of brick or fieldstone to support front porch columns on units having siding front walls above the first floor elevation. Fences are precluded in the front yards of all units fronting on Mt. Gilead Road or Wharton Lane. This proffer is subject to the caveat that architectural treatments within the Historic District are subject to final review and approval by the Fairfax County Architectural Review Board ("ARB") prior to issuance of building permits. The ARB ruling at that time could modify the architectural treatments provided herein.
15. **Landscaping.** Landscaping for the site shall be in substantial conformance with the Landscape Plan (Sheet 2 of the CDP/FDP) and the landscaping shown within the amenity areas (Sheets 4 and 5 of the CDP/FDP) including the size and quantity of landscaping, subject to minor adjustments approved by DPWES.
16. **Affordable Dwelling Units.** At the time of subdivision plan approval, the Applicant shall contribute to the Fairfax County Housing Trust Fund a sum equal to one half of one percent (.5%) of the projected sales price of the homes to be built on-site, as determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development and DPWES in consultation with the Applicant to assist the County in its goal to provide affordable dwellings elsewhere in the County.
17. **Blasting.** There shall be no blasting on Saturdays or Sundays. In the event blasting is necessary on other days, before any blasting occurs on the Subject Property, the Applicant shall:
  - a. Insure that the Fairfax County Fire Marshal has reviewed the blasting plans prior to blasting;
  - b. Follow all safety recommendations, including the use of blasting mats, made by the Fire Marshal;
  - c. To determine the pre-blast conditions of nearby structures, and subject to receiving permission from the applicable property owners, the Applicant shall retain professional inspection consultants to perform a pre-blast survey of each house or residential building, to the extent that any of these structures are located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the blast site and perform a pre-blast survey of St. John's Church, its Historic Chapel and the Church's cemetery. The Church shall be given

a copy of such survey by the Applicant. In addition, the Applicant shall retain qualified inspection consultants approved by DPWES to do pre-blast and post-blast surveys of wells located within five hundred (500) feet of the blasting site where access is granted by the property owner to implement this proffer (the "Inspected Wells"). The qualified inspectors shall check the flow rate for each of the Inspected Wells immediately before and immediately after blasting and conduct a pre-blast assessment of bacterial contamination, followed by a post-blast bacterial assessment two (2) months after blasting within five hundred (500) feet of the Inspected Wells. The results of these surveys shall be set forth in written survey summaries prepared by the inspection consultants for each house, St. John's Church, its Historic Chapel and its cemetery, and the Inspected Wells, all as described above;

- d. The Applicant's inspection consultants will be required to give a minimum of five (5) days written notice of the scheduling of each pre-blast survey;
- e. Require that the professional inspection consultants place seismographic instruments prior to blasting to monitor the shock waves. These seismographic instruments will be placed at St. John's Church, its Historic Chapel and its cemetery, and at other appropriate locations as determined by said consultants. The Applicant shall provide seismographic monitoring records to the Fire Marshal and to St. John's Church;
- f. Signs shall be placed at the property lines of the site prior to blasting advising of blasting activities;
- g. Notify in writing, St. John's Church, as well as residents within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the blast site, ten (10) days prior to blasting;
- h. Have the same professional inspection consultants who prepared the written pre-blast survey prepare a written post-blast survey of St. John's Church, its Historic Chapel and its cemetery, to determine each item's status. The Church shall be given a copy of such survey by the Applicant;
- i. Upon receipt by the Applicant of a claim of actual damage resulting from said blasting, the Applicant shall respond within five (5) days by meeting at the site of the alleged damage to confer with the property owner. Any verified claims for damage due to blasting shall be expeditiously resolved. With regard to verified claims, the Applicant shall have its professional inspection consultants prepare a written analysis of the damages and a proposed repair scheme within thirty (30) days of the meeting at the site. The property owner shall be given a copy of such report. If allowed by County or State regulations, the Applicant shall repair any damage to, or at its sole discretion, may replace any Inspected Well(s) determined by the inspector to have been damaged as a result of blasting on the property, or the Applicant shall pay for hook-up of public water to serve any house whose well has been damaged by blasting on the property;

- j. The Applicant shall require in its contracts with blasting subcontractors that they maintain liability insurance for property damages, in a minimum amount of \$3 million per incidence of damage, to cover the costs of repairing any damages to St. John's Church, its Historic Chapel and its cemetery and that the blasting subcontractors are bonded. However, this provision shall not relieve the Applicant from potential liability; and
  - k. The Applicant shall implement control measures as needed to prevent the unreasonable spreading of dust and other small debris beyond the boundaries of the property.
18. **Wells/Fuel Tanks.** The Applicant shall cap and abandon all wells on-site and remove and properly abandon fuel tanks (home heating oil) on-site in accordance with Health Department regulations.
19. **Geotechnical Study.** Prior to subdivision plan approval, if required by DPWES and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Facilities Manual, the Applicant shall submit a geotechnical study of the application property to the Geotechnical Review Board and shall incorporate appropriate engineering practices as recommended by the Geotechnical Review Board and DPWES into the design to alleviate potential structural problems, to the satisfaction of DPWES.
20. **Garages.** All houses shall have two (2) car garages. Garages will be used only for purposes which will not interfere with the intended purposes of the garages, which are the parking of vehicles and the location of certain utilities. A restrictive covenant to that effect, approved by the County Attorney and running to the HOA and Fairfax County, shall be recorded among the land records of Fairfax County in conjunction with or prior to the recordation of the Deed of Dedication and Subdivision and within the HOA documents. Prior to entering into a contract of sale, prospective purchasers shall be notified by the Applicant in writing of this covenant requirement.
21. **Signs.** No temporary signs (including "popsicle" style paper or cardboard signs) which are prohibited by Article 12 of the Zoning Ordinance or Chapter 7 of Title 33.1 or Chapter 8 of Title 46.2 of the Code of Virginia shall be placed on- or off-site by the Applicant or at the Applicant's direction to assist in the initial sale of homes on the property. The Applicant shall direct its agents and employees involved in marketing and/or home sales for the property to adhere to this proffer.
22. **Construction.**
- a. The Applicant will install appropriate signage on Wharton Lane and at the intersection of Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane warning of construction activity. All construction vehicles will be parked on-site during construction.
  - b. Construction activity will be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Construction activity will be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Applicant's site superintendent will work with St. John's Church to prevent excessive outside noise on Saturdays that might conflict with weddings at the Historic Chapel. No construction activities will be permitted on Sundays. This proffer applies to the original construction only and not to future additions and renovations by homeowners.

- c. The Applicant will inspect Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane on a regular basis as required by DPWES to ensure that mud, rocks, nails and other construction debris is removed and the Applicant shall wash those roads as required by VDOT and DPWES. The Applicant will also construct a vehicle dirt rack at the entrance to the property as required by DPWES and subject to approval by VDOT.
23. **Trail.** The Applicant shall construct a trail adjacent to the stormwater management pond as shown on the CDP/FDP. This trail shall be a four (4) foot wide sidewalk or a six (6) foot wide asphalt trail, as determined by DPWES. The Applicant shall also extend the proposed trail on Mt. Gilead Road off-site to the north to connect to the existing trail in Englewood Mews that is immediately to the north of the common property line, provided the necessary easement is granted by the owner of that property at no cost to the Applicant. The Applicant shall actively seek such permission. If the Applicant has not been able to obtain said easement, he will provide documentation of his efforts to DPWES prior to site plan approval. In that event, the Applicant shall provide an escrowed fund to cover the cost of said off-site extension, if determined appropriate by DPWES.
24. **Purchase Notification.** Prior to entering into a contract of sale on the initial sale of each house, prospective purchasers shall be notified in writing by the Applicant of the St. John's Church proposal to seek Fairfax County approval for expansion of the Church through the legislative process, and the Church's intention to continue utilizing the church bell on Sundays and other special occasions. This notification shall also be provided in the HOA documents for this subdivision.
25. **Roof Elevation.** The highest roof elevation on the Subject Property shall be lower than the highest elevation of the roof of the existing Historic Chapel at St. John's Church as specified in the profile (Cross Section B) prepared by The BC Consultants entitled "The Village at Mt. Gilead" and dated August 7, 2001. Roof elevations shall be verified when each dwelling is framed and roof trusses are in place. Verification shall be performed by a civil engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Verification shall be submitted to the Zoning Administration Division of Fairfax County. The close-in of each dwelling shall not occur until the verification for that particular dwelling has been submitted to Zoning Administration.
26. **Staging Area.** The development staging area and the construction trailer for the site shall be located on the rear half of the site away from Wharton Lane. Construction parking shall not occur on Wharton Lane. The Applicant shall provide provisions in contracts with subcontractors that prohibit subcontractors from parking on Wharton Lane.

27. **Alley Signs.** The Applicant shall place signs in the alleys that state that parking is not permitted at any time in the alleys. A restrictive covenant to that effect, approved by the County Attorney and running to the HOA and Fairfax County, shall be recorded among the land records of Fairfax County in conjunction with or prior to the recordation of the Deed of Dedication and Subdivision. Prior to entering into a contract of sale, prospective purchasers shall be notified by the Applicant in writing of this covenant requirement. The Applicant shall also erect and maintain a sign at the entrance to the alley that connects directly to Mt. Gilead Road (i.e. the alley between Units 31 and 33) stating that this alley is not a through street and its use is limited to residents only.
28. **Counterparts.** These proffers may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be deemed an original, and all of which taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

[SIGNATURES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE]

**APPLICANT/CONTRACT PURCHASER OF TAX  
MAP 54-4 ((1)) PARCELS 13 AND 14; TAX MAP 54-4  
((3)) PARCELS 2 AND 3; OWNER OF TAX MAP 54-4  
((1)) PARCELS 15, 16 AND 17; AND TAX MAP 54-4  
((3)) PARCEL 1**

**STANLEY-MARTIN HOMEBUILDING, L.L.C.**

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven B. Alloy, Managing Member

**OWNERS OF TAX MAP 54-4 ((1)) PARCEL 13**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Laura R. Marcy

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alvin N. Marcy

**OWNERS OF TAX MAP 54-4 ((1)) PARCEL 14**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard A. Burgess, III

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen J.C. Burgess

**OWNER OF TAX MAP 54-4 ((3)) PARCEL 2**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Donald D. Smith

**OWNER OF TAX MAP 54-4 ((3)) PARCEL 3**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Margaret G. Covington

## REZONING AFFIDAVIT

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

I, Robert A. Lawrence, Esq., Agent, do hereby state that I am an  
(enter name of applicant or authorized agent)

(check one)       applicant  
                          applicant's authorized agent listed in Par. 1(a) below

2001-97d

in Application No.(s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number(s), e.g. RZ 88-V-001)

and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following information is true:

1(a). The following constitutes a listing of the names and addresses of all **APPLICANTS, TITLE OWNERS, CONTRACT PURCHASERS, and LESSEES** of the land described in the application, and, if any of the foregoing is a **TRUSTEE\***, each **BENEFICIARY** of such trust, and all **ATTORNEYS** and **REAL ESTATE BROKERS**, and all **AGENTS** who have acted on behalf of any of the foregoing with respect to the application:

**(NOTE: All relationships to the application listed above in BOLD print must be disclosed. Multiple relationships may be listed together, e.g., Attorney/Agent, Contract Purchaser/Lessee, Applicant/Title Owner, etc. For a multiparcel application, list the Tax Map Number(s) of the parcel(s) for each owner(s) in the Relationship column.)**

NAME (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)	ADDRESS (enter number, street, city, state, and zip code)	RELATIONSHIP(S) (enter applicable relationships listed in <b>BOLD</b> above)
Stanley-Martin Homebuilding, L.L.C. Agents: Steven B. Alloy Robert E. Statz James Reeve	1881 Campus Commons Drive Reston, VA 20191	<b>Applicant/Contract Purchaser of Tax Map 54-4 ((1)) Parcels 13 &amp; 14; Contract Purchaser by Assignment of Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcels 2 &amp; 3; Owner of Tax Map 54-4 ((1)) Parcels 15, 16 &amp; 17; and Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcel 1</b>
Eastwood Properties, Inc. Agent: Richard L. Labbe	10300 Eaton Place, #120 Fairfax, VA 22030	<b>Contract Assignor of Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcels 2 &amp; 3</b>
Laura R. Marcy Alvin N. Marcy	5611 Mt. Gilead Road Centreville, VA 20120	<b>Owners of Tax Map 54-4 ((1)) Parcel 13</b>

(check if applicable)       There are more relationships to be listed and Par. 1(a) is continued on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(a)" form.

\* List as follows: Name of trustee, Trustee for (name of trust, if applicable), for the benefit of: (state name of each beneficiary).

Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(a)

DATE: February 27, 2002  
 (enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-97d

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
 (enter County-assigned application number (s))

**(NOTE:** All relationships to the application are to be disclosed. Multiple relationships may be listed together, e.g., **Attorney/Agent, Contract Purchaser/Lessee, Applicant/Title Owner**, etc. For a multiparcel application, list the Tax Map Number(s) of the parcel(s) for each owner(s) in the Relationship column.

NAME (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)	ADDRESS (enter number, street, city, state, and zip code)	RELATIONSHIP(S) (enter applicable relationships listed in <b>BOLD</b> above)
Richard A. Burgess, III Karen J.C. Burgess	5619 Mt. Gilead Road Centreville, VA 20120	<b>Owners of Tax Map 54-4 ((1)) Parcel 14</b>
John E. Hall, Trustee for John E. Hall Living Trust for the Benefit of: Mary K. Parnass Ramona Burch	8360 Greensboro Drive, Unit 714 McLean, VA 22102	<b>Former Owner of Tax Map 54-4 ((1)) Parcels 15, 16 &amp; 17; and Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcel 1</b>
Donald D. Smith and Phyllis W. Smith (deceased)	3180 Landing Parkway Charleston, SC 29420	<b>Owners of Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcel 2</b>
Margaret G. Covington	9503 Fox Chase Drive Nokesville, VA 20181	<b>Owner of Tax Map 54-4 ((3)) Parcel 3</b>
The BC Consultants, Inc. Agents: Peter L. Rinek Dennis D. Dixon Jonathan Bondi	12600 Fair Lakes Circle, #100 Fairfax, VA 22033	<b>Engineers/Agents</b>
Long & Foster Realtors Agent: Ashley Leigh	43775 Mink Meadows Street South Riding, VA 20152	<b>Broker/Agent</b>
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Incorporated Agents: Kimberly A. Snyder William M. Gardner	126 East High Street Woodstock, VA 22664	<b>Archeological Consultants/Agents</b>

(check if applicable)  There are more relationships to be listed and Par. 1(a) is continued further on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(a)" form.

Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(a)

DATE: February 27, 2002  
 (enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-97d

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
 (enter County-assigned application number (s))

**(NOTE):** All relationships to the application are to be disclosed. Multiple relationships may be listed together, e.g., **Attorney/Agent, Contract Purchaser/Lessee, Applicant/Title Owner**, etc. For a multiparcel application, list the Tax Map Number(s) of the parcel(s) for each owner(s) in the Relationship column.

NAME (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)	ADDRESS (enter number, street, city, state, and zip code)	RELATIONSHIP(S) (enter applicable relationships listed in <b>BOLD</b> above)
Reed Smith LLP (formerly dba Reed Smith Hazel & Thomas LLP)	3110 Fairview Park Drive, #1400 Falls Church, VA 22042	<b>Attorneys/Agents</b>
Agents: Robert A. Lawrence Grayson P. Hanes J. Howard Middleton, Jr. Benjamin F. Tompkins Jo Anne S. Bitner Timothy L. Gorzycki Danielle M. Stager		<b>Former Attorney/Agent</b>

(check if applicable)  There are more relationships to be listed and Par. 1(a) is continued further on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(a)" form.

REZONING AFFIDAVIT

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-974

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number(s))

1(b). The following constitutes a listing\*\* of the SHAREHOLDERS of all corporations disclosed in this affidavit who own 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and where such corporation has 10 or less shareholders, a listing of all of the shareholders, and if the corporation is an owner of the subject land, all of the OFFICERS and DIRECTORS of such corporation:

(NOTE: Include SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, and REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS herein.)

CORPORATION INFORMATION

NAME & ADDRESS OF CORPORATION: (enter complete name, number, street, city, state, and zip code)  
STANLEY-MARTIN HOMEBUILDING, L.L.C.  
1881 Campus Commons Drive, #101  
Reston, VA 20191

DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATION: (check one statement)

- There are 10 or less shareholders, and all of the shareholders are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, and all of the shareholders owning 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, but no shareholder owns 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and no shareholders are listed below.

MEMBERS:

NAMES OF ~~SHAREHOLDERS~~: (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)

Martin K. Alloy  
Steven B. Alloy

NAMES OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS: (enter first name, middle initial, last name & title, e.g. President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.)

Martin K. Alloy - Chairman/Treasurer	Ronald Jones - Vice President
Steven B. Alloy - President	Robert E. Statz - VP, Land Acquisitions
Catherine A. Baum - Exec. VP/Secretary	Sharon L. De Falco - Asst. Secretary

(check if applicable)  There is more corporation information and Par. 1(b) is continued on a "Rezoning Attachment 1(b)" form.

\*\* All listings which include partnerships, corporations, or trusts, to include the names of beneficiaries, must be broken down successively until: (a) only individual persons are listed or (b) the listing for a corporation having more than 10 shareholders has no shareholder owning 10% or more of any class of stock. *In the case of an APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE of the land that is a partnership, corporation, or trust, such successive breakdown must include a listing and further breakdown of all of its partners, of its shareholders as required above, and of beneficiaries of any trusts. Such successive breakdown must also include breakdowns of any partnership, corporation, or trust owning 10% or more of the APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE of the land. Limited liability companies and real estate investment trusts and their equivalents are treated as corporations, with members being deemed the equivalent of shareholders; managing members shall also be listed.* Use footnote numbers to designate partnerships or corporations, which have further listings on an attachment page, and reference the same footnote numbers on the attachment page.

Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(b)

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-97d

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number (s))

**NAME & ADDRESS OF CORPORATION:** (enter complete name, number, street, city, state, and zip code)  
**THE BC CONSULTANTS, INC.**  
12600 Fair Lakes Circle, #100  
Fairfax, VA 22033

**DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATION:** (check one statement)

- There are 10 or less shareholders, and all of the shareholders are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, and all of the shareholders owning 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, but no shareholder owns 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and no shareholders are listed below.

**NAMES OF THE SHAREHOLDER:** (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)

James H. Scanlon  
Daniel Collier

---

**NAMES OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS:** (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g. President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.)

---

**NAME & ADDRESS OF CORPORATION:** (enter complete name, number, street, city, state, and zip code)  
**LONG & FOSTER REALTORS**  
43775 Mink Meadows Street  
South Riding, VA 20151

**DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATION:** (check one statement)

- There are 10 or less shareholders, and all of the shareholders are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, and all of the shareholders owning 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, but no shareholder owns 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and no shareholders are listed below.

**NAMES OF THE SHAREHOLDERS:** (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)

West Foster - Sole Proprietor

---

**NAMES OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS:** (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g. President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.)

(check if applicable)  There is more corporation information and Par. 1(b) is continued further on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(b)" form.

## Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(b)

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)2001-97dfor Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number (s))

NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF CORPORATION: (enter complete name, number, street, city, state, and zip code)

**EASTWOOD PROPERTIES, INC.**  
**10300 Eaton Place, #120**  
**Fairfax, VA 22030**DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATION: (check one statement)

- There are 10 or less shareholders, and all of the shareholders are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, and all of the shareholders owning 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, but no shareholder owns 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and no shareholders are listed below.

NAMES OF THE SHAREHOLDER: (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)

**Richard L. Labbe - Sole Shareholder**


---

NAMES OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS: (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g. President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.)

NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF CORPORATION: (enter complete name, number, street, city, state, and zip code)

**THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**  
**126 East High Street**  
**Woodstock, VA 22664**DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATION: (check one statement)

- There are 10 or less shareholders, and all of the shareholders are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, and all of the shareholders owning 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation are listed below.
- There are more than 10 shareholders, but no shareholder owns 10% or more of any class of stock issued by said corporation, and no shareholders are listed below.

NAMES OF THE SHAREHOLDERS: (enter first name, middle initial, and last name)

**Joan M. Walker** **Kimberly A. Snyder**  
**William M. Gardner**


---

NAMES OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS: (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g. President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.)
(check if applicable)  There is more corporation information and Par. 1(b) is continued further on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(b)" form.

## REZONING AFFIDAVIT

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-979

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number(s))

I(c). The following constitutes a listing\*\* of all of the PARTNERS, both GENERAL and LIMITED, in any partnership disclosed in this affidavit:

## PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

PARTNERSHIP NAME &amp; ADDRESS: (enter complete name, number, street, city, state and zip code)

REED SMITH LLP (formerly dba REED SMITH HAZEL & THOMAS LLP)  
3110 Fairview Park Drive, #1400  
Falls Church, VA 22042(check if applicable)  The above-listed partnership has no limited partners.

NAMES AND TITLE OF THE PARTNERS (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g. General Partner, Limited Partner, or General and Limited Partner)

GENERAL PARTNERS:

Aaronson, Joel P.	Boehner, Russell J.	Clark, II, Peter S.	Dermody, Debra H.
Abbott, Kevin C.	Bolden, A. Scott	Cobetto, Jack B.	Dicello, Francis P.
Alfandary, Peter R.	Bonessa, Dennis R.	Colen, Frederick H.	DiFiore, Gerard S.
Allen, Thomas L.	Booker, Daniel I.	Coltman, Larry	Dilling, Robert M.
Auten, David C.	Bookman, Mark	Condo, Kathy K.	DiNome, John A.
Bagliebter, William M.	Borrowdale, Peter E.	Connors, Eugene K.	Duman, Thomas J.
Banzhaf, Michael A.	Brown, George	Convery, III, J. Ferd	Dumville, S. Miles
Barry, Kevin A.	Browne, Michael L.	Cottingham, Robert B.	Duronio, Carolyn D.
Basinski, Anthony J.	Burroughs, Jr., Benton	Cramer, John McN.	Erickson, John R.
Begley, Sara A.	Cameron, Douglas E.	Cranston, Michael	Esser, Carl E.
Bentz, James W.	Carder, Elizabeth B.	D'Agostino, L. James	Evans, David C.
Bernstein, Leonard A.	Casey, Bernard J.	Dare, R. Mark	Fagelson, Ian B.
Bevan, III, William	Christian, Douglas Y.	Davis, Peter R.	Fagelson, Karen C.
Binis, Barbara R.	Christman, Bruce L.	Demase, Lawrence A.	First, Mark L.
Birnbaum, Lloyd C.	Clark, George R.	DeNinno, David L.	Fisher, Solomon

(check if applicable)  There is more partnership information and Par. I(c) is continued on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. I(c)" form.

\*\* All listings which include partnerships, corporations, or trusts, to include the names of beneficiaries, must be broken down successively until: (a) only individual persons are listed or (b) the listing for a corporation having more than 10 shareholders has no shareholder owning 10% or more of any class of stock. *In the case of an APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE of the land that is a partnership, corporation, or trust, such successive breakdown must include a listing and further breakdown of all of its partners, of its shareholders as required above, and of beneficiaries of any trusts. Such successive breakdown must also include breakdowns of any partnership, corporation, or trust owning 10% or more of the APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER or LESSEE of the land. Limited liability companies and real estate investment trusts and their equivalents are treated as corporations, with members being deemed the equivalent of shareholders; managing members shall also be listed.* Use footnote numbers to designate partnerships or corporations, which have further listings on an attachment page, and reference the same footnote numbers on the attachment page.

## Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(c)

DATE: February 27, 2002

(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-974

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033

(enter County-assigned application number (s))

PARTNERSHIP NAME &amp; ADDRESS: (enter complete name &amp; number, street, city, state &amp; zip code)

REED SMITH LLP, dba REED SMITH HAZEL &amp; THOMAS LLP (cont'd list of partners)

3110 Fairview Park Drive, #1400

Falls Church, VA 22042

(check if applicable)  The above-listed partnership has no limited partners.

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE PARTNERS: (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g., General Partner, Limited Partner, or General and Limited Partner)

**GENERAL PARTNERS:**

Flatley, Lawrence E.	Honigberg, Carol C.	Luchini, Joseph S.	Post, Peter D.
Folk, Thomas R.	Horvitz, Selwyn A.	Lynch, Michael C.	Preston, Thomas P.
Fontana, Mark A.	Howell, Ben Burke	Lyons, III, Stephen M.	Prorok, Robert F.
Foster, Timothy G.	innamorato, Don A.	Mahone, Glenn R.	Quinn, John E.
Fox, Thomas C.	Jones, Craig W.	Marger, Joseph W.	Radley, Lawrence
Frank, Ronald W.	Jordan, Gregory B.	Marks, Jan A.	Railton, W. Scott
Fritton, Karl A.	Katz, Carol S.	Marston, David W.	Reed, W. Frankiin
Gallagher, Jr., Daniel P.	Kauffman, Robert A.	Marston, Jr., Walter A.	Reichner, Henry F.
Gallatin, James P.	Kearney, James K.	McAllister, David J.	Restivo, Jr., James J.
Gentile, Jr., Pasquale D.	Kearney, Kerry A.	McGarrigle, Thomas J.	Richter, Stephen William
Glanton, Richard H.	Kiel, Gerald H.	McGough, Jr., W. Thomas	Rieser, Jr., Joseph A.
Goldrosen, Donald N.	Kiernan, Peter J.	McGuan, Kathleen H.	Rissetto, Christopher L.
Goldschmidt, Jr., John W.	King, Robert A.	McKenna, J. Frank	Ritchey, Patrick W.
Golub, Daniel H.	Klein, Murray J.	McLaughlin, J. Sherman	Robinson, William M.
Grady, Kelly A.	Kneeder, H. Lane	McNichol, Jr., William J.	Rosenbaum, Joseph I.
Gross, Dodi Walker	Koiaski, Kenneth M.	Mehfoud, Kathleen S.	Rosenthal, Jeffrey M.
Gryko, Wit J.	Kosch, James A.	Melodia, Mark S.	Rudolf, Joseph C.
Guadagnino, Frank T.	Kozlov, Herbert	Metro, Joseph W.	Sabourin, Jr., John J.
Hackett, Mary J.	Krebs-Markrich, Julia	Miller, Edward S.	Sachse, Kimberly L.
Haggerty, James R.	Kury, Franklin L.	Miller, Robert J.	Schaffer, Eric A.
Hanes, Grayson P.	Lacy, D. Patrick	Moorhouse, Richard L.	Schatz, Gordon B.
Harmon, John C.	Lasher, Lori L.	Morris, Robert K.	Scheineson, Marc J.
Hartman, Ronald G.	Lawrence, Robert A.	Munsch, Martha H.	Scott, Michael T.
Hatheway, Jr., Gordon W.	LeBlond, John F.	Myers, Donald J.	Sedlack, Joseph M.
Hayes, David S.	LeDonne, Eugene	Napolitano, Perry A.	Seifer, E. W.
Heard, David J.	Leech, Frederick C.	Naugle, Louis A.	Shmulewitz, Aaron A.
Heffler, Curt L.	Levin, Jonathan L.	Nicholas, Robert A.	Short, Carolyn P.
Heidelberg, Louis M.	Lindley, Daniel F.	Nogay, Arlie R.	Shurlow, Nancy J.
Hill, Robert J.	Linge, H. Kennedy	Peck, Jr., Daniel F.	Simons, Robert P.
Hitt, Leo N.	Loepere, Carol C.	Perfido, Ruth S.	Singer, Paul M.
Hoeg, III, A. Everett	London, Alan E.	Picco, Steven J.	Smith, II, John F.
Hoffman, Robert B.	Lovett, Robert G.	Plevy, Arthur L.	Smith, William J.
Hofstetter, Jonathan M.	Lowenstein, Michael E.	Pollack, Michael B.	Sneirson, Marilyn

(check if applicable)  There is more partnership information and Par. 1(c) is continued further on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(c)" form.

Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(c)

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number (s))

2001-974

**PARTNERSHIP NAME & ADDRESS:** (enter complete name & number, street, city, state & zip code)  
**REED SMITH LLP, dba REED SMITH HAZEL & THOMAS LLP (cont'd list of partners)**  
3110 Fairview Park Drive, #1400  
Falls Church, VA 22042

(check if applicable)  The above-listed partnership has no limited partners.

**NAMES AND TITLES OF THE PARTNERS:** (enter first name, middle initial, last name, and title, e.g.,  
General Partner, Limited Partner, or General and Limited Partner)

**GENERAL PARTNERS:**

- |                        |                        |                         |                     |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Snyder, Michael A.     | Tabachnick, Gene A.    | Ummer, James W.         | Winter, Nelson W.   |
| Spaulding, Douglas K.  | Thallner, Jr., Karl A. | Unkovic, John C.        | Wood, John N.       |
| Speed, Nick P.         | Thomas, William G.     | Vitsas, John L.         | Young, Jonathan     |
| Springer, Claudia Z.   | Tillman, Eugene        | von Waldow, Arnd N.     | Zimmerman, Scott F. |
| Stewart, II, George L. | Todd, Thomas           | Walters, Christopher K. |                     |
| Stoner, II, Edward N.  | Tompkins, Benjamin F.  | Whitman, Bradford F.    |                     |
| Stroyd, Jr., Arthur H. | Trevelise, Andrew J.   | Wickouski, M. Stephanie |                     |
| Swayze, David S.       | Trice, II, Harley N.   | Wilson, Stephanie       |                     |

(check if applicable)  There is more partnership information and Par. 1(c) is continued further on a  
"Rezoning Attachment to Par. 1(c)" form.

REZONING AFFIDAVIT

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-979

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number(s))

1(d). One of the following boxes must be checked:

In addition to the names listed in Paragraphs 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c) above, the following is a listing of any and all other individuals who own in the aggregate (directly and as a shareholder, partner, and beneficiary of a trust) 10% or more of the **APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE** of the land:

Other than the names listed in Paragraphs 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c) above, no individual owns in the aggregate (directly and as a shareholder, partner, and beneficiary of a trust) 10% or more of the **APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE** of the land.

2. That no member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, or any member of his or her immediate household owns or has any financial interest in the subject land either individually, by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, or through an interest in a partnership owning such land.

**EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:** (NOTE: If answer is none, enter "NONE" on the line below.)

NONE

(check if applicable)  There are more interests to be listed and Par. 2 is continued on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 2" form.

REZONING AFFIDAVIT

DATE: February 27, 2002  
(enter date affidavit is notarized)

2001-97d

for Application No. (s): RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033  
(enter County-assigned application number(s))

3. That within the twelve-month period prior to the filing of this application, no member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, or any member of his or her immediate household, either directly or by way of partnership in which any of them is a partner, employee, agent, or attorney, or through a partner of any of them, or through a corporation in which any of them is an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney or holds 10% or more of the outstanding bonds or shares of stock of a particular class, has, or has had any business or financial relationship, other than any ordinary depositor or customer relationship with or by a retail establishment, public utility, or bank, including any gift or donation having a value of \$200 or more, with any of those listed in Par. 1 above. **EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS: (NOTE: If answer is none, either "NONE" on line below.)**

NONE

**(NOTE: Business or financial relationships of the type described in this paragraph that arise after the filing of this application and before each public hearing must be disclosed prior to the public hearings. See Par. 4 below.)**

(check if applicable)  There are more disclosures to be listed and Par. 3 is continued on a "Rezoning Attachment to Par. 3" form.

4. That the information contained in this affidavit is complete, that all partnerships, corporations, and trusts owning 10% or more of the APPLICANT, TITLE OWNER, CONTRACT PURCHASER, or LESSEE of the land have been listed and broken down, and that prior to each and every public hearing on this matter, I will reexamine this affidavit and provide any changed or supplemental information, including business or financial relationships of the type described in Paragraph 3 above, that arise on or after the date of this application.

WITNESS the following signature:

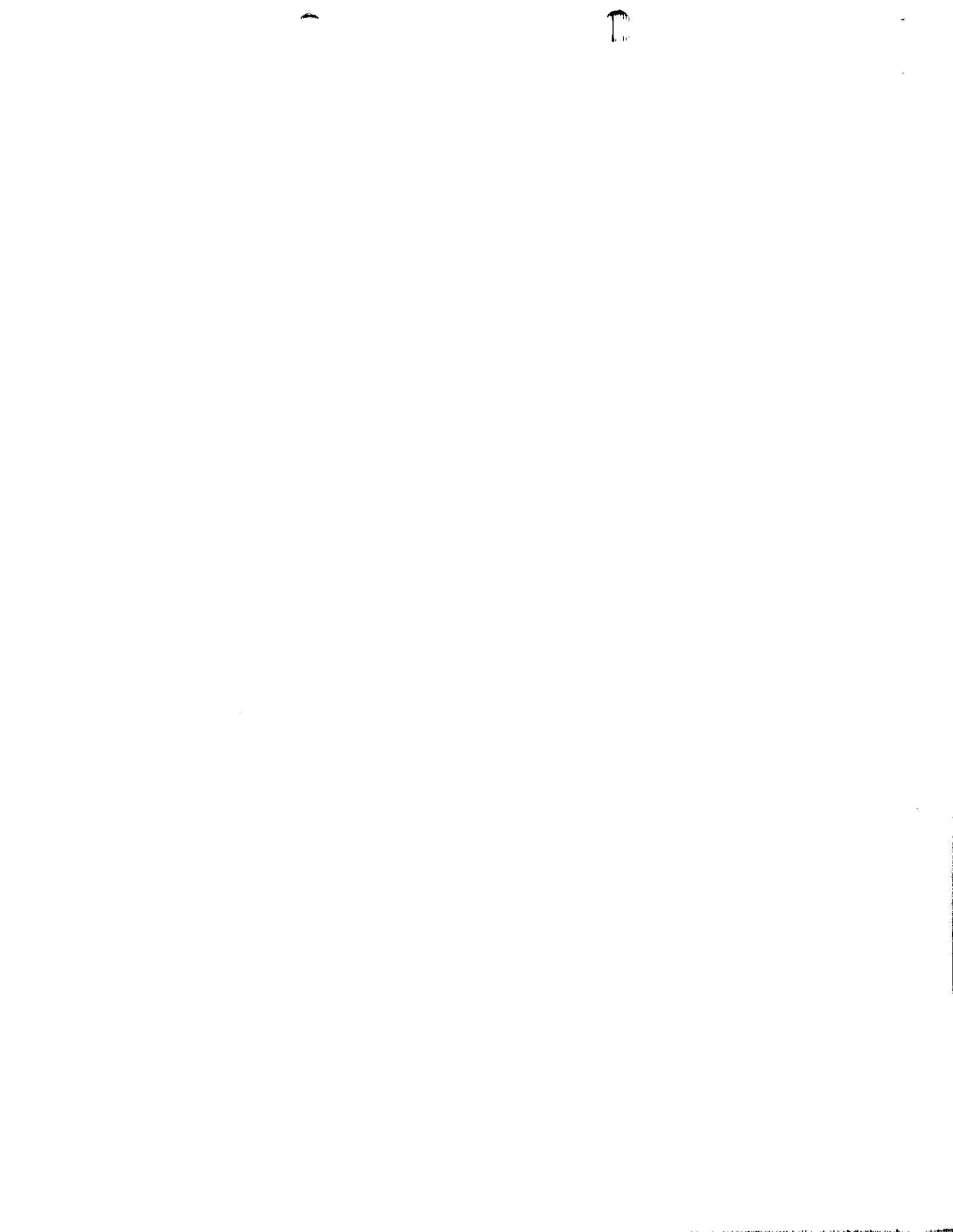
(check one)  Applicant Robert A. Lawrence  Applicant's Authorized Agent

Robert A. Lawrence, Esq., Agent  
(type or print first name, middle initial, last name, and title of signee)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February 20 02, in the State/Comm. of Virginia, County/City of Fairfax

Charola L. Stalham  
Notary Public

My commission expires: March 31, 2003



---

**THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**

---

ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

126 EAST HIGH STREET  
WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA 22664

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EMAIL: [taawood@shentel.net](mailto:taawood@shentel.net)

---

**PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE  
5.48 ACRE VILLAGE AT MT. GILEAD,  
CENTREVILLE, VIRGINIA**

By

William M. Gardner, Gwen Hurst and Charles Goode

September 2001

Prepared for:  
Stanley Martin Companies, Inc.  
Suite 101  
1881 Campus Commons Drive  
Reston, Virginia 20191

Prepared by:  
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.  
126 East High Street  
Woodstock, Virginia 22664



## ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological investigation of the 5.48 acre parcel at Centreville, Virginia which is slated for development as the Village of Mt. Gilead. The survey was carried out by the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia, for Wetlands Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Chantilly, Virginia. Two archeological sites were found within the parcel.

Site 44FX2611 is a multi-component site which yielded both prehistoric and historic period artifacts. The prehistoric component at the site represents transient use of the area during an unknown prehistoric time period. No additional archeological work is recommended for the prehistoric component. The historic period component consists of one large Civil War earthwork with two smaller fortifications to the south. Shovel testing around these earthworks identified a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts related both to the Civil War occupation at the site and possibly to Mount Gilead. The historic component at the site is considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Phase II investigations or site impact avoidance is recommended.

Site 44FX2613 is a transient camp which dates to an unknown prehistoric time period. This site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological investigation of the 5.48 acre Village at Mount Gilead located in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia (Figure 1). Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Wetlands Studies and Solution, Inc., of Chantilly, Virginia.

William M. Gardner, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator on this project. Kimberly Snyder, M.A., wrote much of the report. Charles Goode was Field Supervisor. David Carroll, Charles Connolly, Sonja Ingram, Craig Jones and Kelly Buck acted as Field Technicians. Joan M. Walker, Ph.D., edited the report. The background research and the glass analysis was conducted by Gwen J. Hurst. C. Lanier Rodgers, Heather Cline and Joshua Teates served as Laboratory Technicians. Leslie Mitchell Watson prepared the illustrations.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in their 1992 "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies and the Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" as well as the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area lies within the Piedmont Uplands near its junction with the Triassic Lowlands and consists of a central wooded lot surrounded to the north and south by suburban homes and yards. It is bordered on the south by Wharton Lane, on the west by Mt. Gilead Road, and on the east and north by private property. St. Johns Episcopal Church lies across Wharton Lane. An historic house known as Mt. Gilead lies just on the other side of Mt. Gilead Road, within a Fairfax County Park (Plate 1).

A drainage cut runs south to north along the eastern edge of the project area and is a designated wetland area. The southern half of the project area, including the central wooded lot, is situated on a broad upland flat which gently descends from south to north from 370 feet to 360 feet above sea level. The northern half directly north of the wooded



**FIGURE 1**  
**Portion of U.S.G.S. 1990 Manassas, VA 7.5' Quadrangle**  
**Showing the Location of the Project Area**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

lot descends more sharply down to the drainage and the wetland area from 360 feet to 344 feet above sea level.

Three homes are present within the project area (Figure 1). Structure 29-461 is located in the northwestern corner and consists of a two story brick house with a concrete foundation constructed circa 1930 (Plate 2). This residence has a large wood frame shed behind it to the southeast. Immediately to the south of Structure 29-461, on Mt. Gilead Road is a one story brick ranch house and garage (Plate 3). This structure is located in the west central portion of the project area north of the central wooded lot. The third structure within the project area is located at the corners of Wharton Road and Mt. Gilead Road and is a one-story brick residence with a concrete foundation (Plate 4). Several corrugated metal sheds are located in the rear yard to the east.

Vegetation around the existing suburban homes consists of maintained lawns with dispersed trees 30 years old or younger. Vegetation in the central wooded lot consists of 30-year old trees made up of maple, yellow poplar, white oak and loblolly pine. American holly and thick stands of honeysuckle and blackberry make up the under story. A number of boxwood bushes were also noted and are situated mainly along the southern portion of the wooded lot near the rear yard of the one-story brick home at the corner of Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Road.

## **PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

Little paleoenvironmental work has taken place in the project area. Generalizing from discussions by Carbone (1976), Delcourt and Delcourt (1986), Gardner (1982, 1987) and Johnson (1986), although the project area was never directly affected by the Pleistocene glaciation, the climatic change was severe enough to alter the floral and faunal communities. At the time for which the first human artifacts can be documented for the region, circa 9500-9000 BC, the floral communities were in a rapid state of transition, shifting from an open conifer dominated parkland dotted with mosaics of coniferous and deciduous communities to a deciduous domination accompanied by a reduction of open and edge areas.

Continued warming during the Holocene led initially to a deciduous domination in the uplands, particularly that of an oak-hickory forest. By the hot and dry Xerothermic of circa 4000-2000 BC, a mixed southern hardwood-conifer community had developed in the area. Following the return to cooler and wetter conditions (with various short-term perturbations), the interfingering of the oak-hickory and southeastern oak-pine community became characteristic. In terms of the faunal communities, extinctions and extirpations marked the end of the Pleistocene, while changes in the structure and distribution of communities characterize the Holocene.

Euroamerican utilization of the area, which began in the first quarter to the middle of the 18th century, centered on widespread deforestation and cultivation, resulting in the subsequent erosion of the top soil, much of which would have worked its way into the streams as the uplands deflated. During the 19th century the continued land abuse, with

the on-going logging and cultivation practices, would have perpetuated this cycle. While erosion and deflation continues to varying degrees as modern-day construction projects proceed, large developments have provided a certain stability to the landscape as land use patterns have shifted from agricultural to residential and maintained parkland flourishes.

## CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Prehistoric Overview

Johnson (1986) divides the prehistoric chronology and adaptive patterns for the area into the following (modified here slightly from the original):

Paleoindians or First Virginians	Foraging	circa 9500-8000 B.C.
Hunter-Gather I	Foraging	circa 8000-6500 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer II	Foraging	circa 6500-4000 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer III	Foraging	circa 4000-3000 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer IV	Collecting	circa 3000 B.C.-A.D. 800
Early Agriculturalist	Collecting-Gardening	circa A.D. 800-1500/1600

The earliest period of human occupation (Paleoindian) is characterized by fluted and Dalton, or Dalton-Hardaway points. Fluted points have been found in the county as isolated finds. The other styles have not been found in Fairfax. During Hunter-Gatherer I through the first part of Hunter-Gatherer IV (circa 6700-1000 B.C.; also referred to as the Archaic period by other researchers), utilization of the area increased. For the Piedmont, in general, this begins with the Bifurcate phase (c.f. Johnson 1983) and continues uninterrupted through the Early Agriculturalist period, although there is a general reduction of artifacts for the latter period (c.f. Bazuin 1983 and McLearen and Hoge 1988).

A major jump in human presence can be documented for the Hunter-Gatherer IV, at circa 2500 B.C., by the presence of such projectile points as the Savannah River Stemmed (c.f. Gardner 1982, 1987; Johnson 1986). After 1800 B.C., a stylistic division is evident in stemmed versus notched variants (e.g. Susquehanna Broadspear and Holmes). By and large, corner notched forms manufactured from rhyolite are confined to the Potomac above the Fall Line and west of the Blue Ridge. The stemmed Holmes form occurs south and east of this line.

Ceramics, which mark the last part of Hunter-Gatherer IV, are introduced or invented along the Potomac circa 1200-1000 B.C. (the beginning of what is also referred to as the Early Woodland period), but are uncommon then and during all subsequent periods in the Piedmont in areas away from the major rivers. Early ceramic series include Marcey Creek and Accokeek. Point styles vary, but include the Holmes point and other stemmed variants descending from Savannah River Stemmed points, as well as Orient Fish Tail and Hellgrammite points which come out of Susquehanna Broadspears. The next series is marked by the appearance of net impressed ceramics. The local variant of this has been placed into Culpeper ware, more or less a cognate of Albemarle Net Marked and Popes Creek Net Marked. Shell tempered Mockley ware shows up in the Coastal Plain

circa A.D. 200. This type appears in the riverine Piedmont, but is rare. A definitive type or ware is relatively unknown for the Piedmont for the post-A.D. 200 period, although a sandstone tempered ceramic referred to as Culpeper ware (Larry Moore, personal communication 1993) was found at three small Piedmont sites. These ceramics are net and cord marked and Moore and his colleagues liken them to the Mockley rather than to the Albemarle or Popes Creek series. Point styles associated with these phases of the Hunter-Gatherer IV include the Rossville/Piscataway contracting stemmed genre and, later, small stemmed and notched points.

By A.D. 900 (the beginning of the Late Woodland period), refined crushed rock tempered ceramics in the Albemarle/Shephard ware category show up, but are, again, mostly confined to the riverine Piedmont. In the latter part of the Early Agriculturalist, limestone tempered and shell tempered pottery successively dominate the Piedmont along the Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy and to Great Falls and upriver. The earlier rock tempered pottery present in this zone evolved at the Fall Zone into Potomac Creek ceramics, the historic period ceramic series of the Piscataway Indians. The slightly earlier and also contemporary Townsend/ Rappahannock series ceramics are generally confined to the Coastal Plain and are replaced by Potomac Creek ware. Triangular points are the norm for this entire period.

In early historic times, the Doeg Indians inhabited part of eastern Fairfax County (Moore 1991). Indians were no longer resident even along the Potomac in most of what is now Fairfax County at the time of Euroamerican settlement.

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major river or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands. The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and the Indians spent longer periods of time along the estuarine Potomac, although not necessarily along the Potomac in the Piedmont because the fish runs could not get above Great Falls (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears sometime after 1000 BC, for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-A.D. 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine area through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

### **Historic Overview**

The project area is located on the east side of Mount Gilead Road in the Centreville District of Fairfax County, Virginia, approximately one-half mile northwest of the town of Centreville. Fairfax County was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in May 1742 from the northern part of Prince William County (Hening 1819:207-208). In 1757,

Loudoun County was created from the western part of Fairfax County (Hening 1820:148-149), and the project area was then located in Loudoun County from 1757 until 1798. In 1798, the Loudoun County line was moved eastward, and this portion of Loudoun County reverted to Fairfax County. The parent counties of Fairfax were Northumberland (1648-1653), Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730), and Prince William (1730/31).

Adjacent to the project area, on the east side of Mount Gilead Road, is a dwelling house known as Mount Gilead. Mount Gilead was established as a plantation, or farmstead, in about 1786 (Site 44FX1097 and Structure 29-26), and is one of the Virginia colonial houses in Fairfax County having a rudimentary full-length porch. On the south side of the project area fronting Wharton Lane is St. John's Episcopal Church and cemetery (Structure 29-33). St. John's Church was established at this location in 1851. After being used as a military hospital during the Civil War, St. John's was destroyed during the war and was rebuilt shortly thereafter.

The first English adventurer to initiate the colonization of Virginia was Sir Walter Raleigh who obtained a license in 1584 from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" including a right to a deed to all the land within two hundred leagues of any settlement he made on these lands. "After some unsuccessful attempts to settle a colony on Chesapeake bay" Sir Raleigh granted Thomas Smith and others the liberty to trade to "his new country." Sir Walter Raleigh was attained, or lost all his civil rights, in 1603. King James I of England thereafter granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London," the right to establish a new settlement in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America (Tucker 1969). Reaffirmed by James I by an "Ancient Charter" dated 23 May 1609, the boundaries of the charter the new colony were:

"...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas..." (Hening 1823:88).

From 1608, when the first colonists settled at James Cittie, or James Town, on the James River, until 1670, the Blue Ridge Mountains were the extreme known limits of Virginia. The identities of the first explorers into the region west of the Blue Ridge Mountains--trappers, hunters, and/or adventurers--are unknown. An exploration party sent out by Virginia Governor Berkeley in 1670 explored as far as the east bank of New River. In 1716, Governor Spotswood led an exploration party across the Blue Ridge to the summit of the Allegheny mountains. South Branch, further west into the Alleghenies, was explored in about 1725 and, by the late 1730s, there were settlers along the major water courses in what is now West Virginia (Maxwell and Swisher 1990:13-15).

Fairfax County is located in that part of the Northern Neck proprietary granted by King Charles II in 1648/49 to loyal Scots followers during his period of exile following the execution of his father, King Charles I of England. The entire proprietary of the Northern Neck, comprised of all lands in the Virginia colony north of the Rappahannock River, was acquired by the marriage of Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax in 1690, to Katherine Culpeper of London England. Katherine Culpeper inherited 5/6th of the Northern Neck proprietary from her father, Lord Culpeper at his death in 1689. In 1690, Lord Fairfax appointed agents to rent the Northern Neck properties for nominal quit rents per acre. The limit and extent of the Northern Neck were unknown until surveys known as the "Fairfax Surveys" in the 1730s established the official boundaries (Kilmer and Sweig 1975).

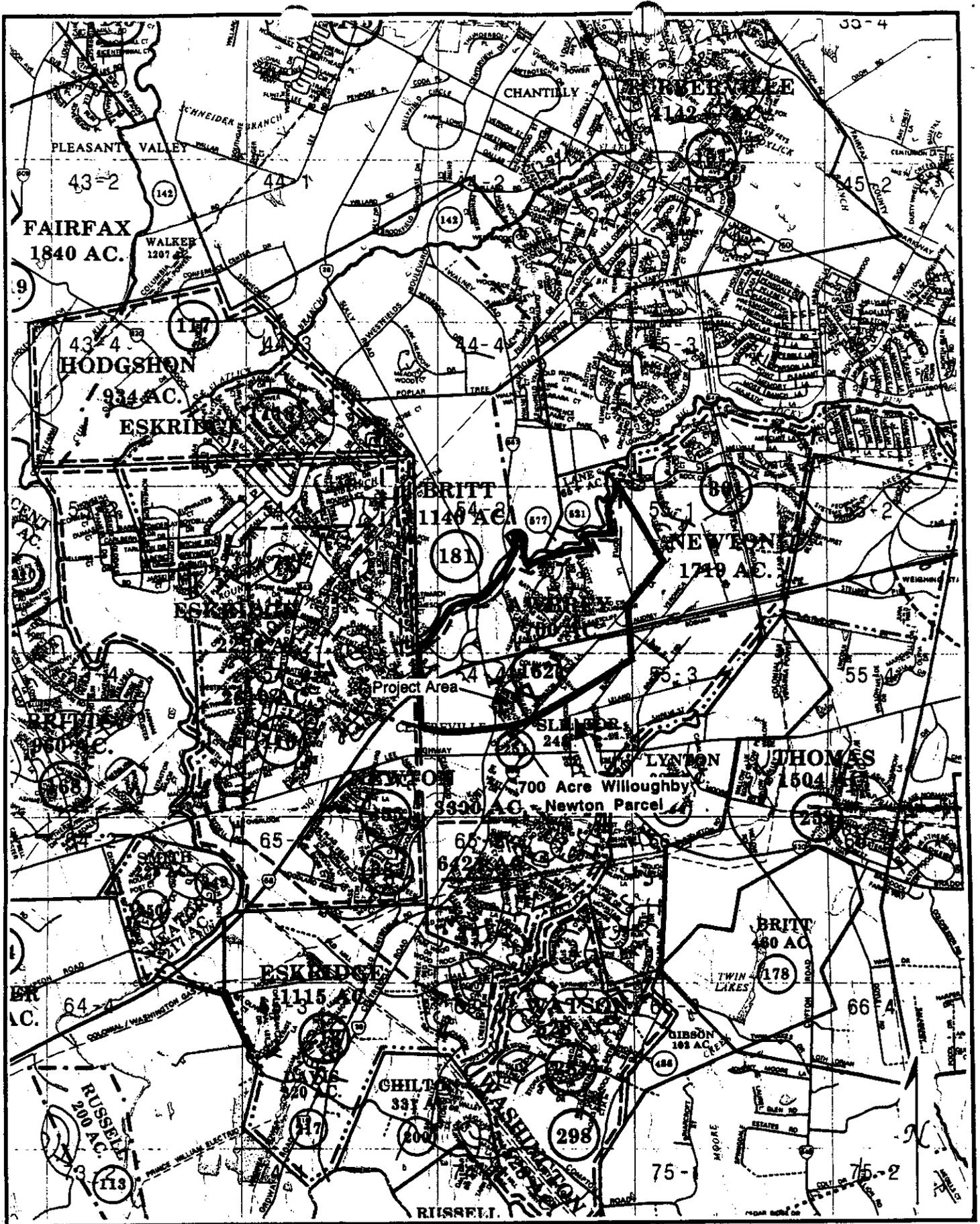
Currently, the project area is located within a Northern Neck Land Grant of 700 acres located between Cub Run and Rocky Cedar Run obtained by Francis Awbrey on 25 January 1727/28. This parcel was sold in 1732 to Colonel John Tayloe, operator of the Tayloe Iron Works on Neabsco Creek, and was subsequently deeded to Captain Willoughby Newton of Westmoreland County in 1740. The initial 700 acres was included in a subsequent 3,600 acre land grant obtained by Willoughby Newton in 1743. Willoughby's holdings were further enlarged in 1749 to encompass a total of 6,421 acres in this area of Fairfax County (Figure 2).

During the period that Captain Newton (1702-1767) held the Northern Neck Land grants, he resided on his plantation in Westmoreland County. After establishing a quarter on the "Land Bought of Col. Tayloe," other portions of this lands were leased for three lives (99 years) to tenants, and deeded and willed to his children. By terms of Willoughby Newton's will in 1767, the land grant purchased from Colonel Tayloe (Mount Gilead), which had been occupied by Demsey Carroll and John Goddard, was inherited by Willoughby Newton's daughter, Catherine Lane (Mitchell 1988:115-116, 223-226; Smith 1973:6-7).

A settlement that had been in existence at Newgate [later Centreville] since at least 1743, had expanded into a bustling village in the 1760s. The village was known by the name of Newgate by it's ordinary, or tavern, established in the settlement by William Carr in circa 1768 (Smith 1973:19, 31).

In 1794, by an Act of the Virginia Assembly, the town of Centreville located southeast of Newgate, was established on 70 acres of land owned by John Alexander Presley Lane, George Ralls, Mary Lane and Francis Adams. Centreville became a "locally known center for yearly rental of slaves that took place in January" (Smith 1973:19, 31, 39). Main Street in Centreville, also known as Braddock Road, was established during the French-Indian Wars in 1752 (Virginia State Structure Form 29-26).

Catherine Lane, daughter of Willoughby Newton, and her husband John Lane, deeded the Mount Gilead property to Catherine's brother-in-law, James H. Lane in 1769. The property passed in 1785 from James Lane to his son-in-law, Joel Beach, who is thought to have built the Mount Gilead residence in about 1783, operating the dwelling as an



**FIGURE 2**  
 Portion of Mitchell's 1990 Map of Patents and Northern Neck Grants in Fairfax County,  
 Virginia Showing a Portion of Willoughby Newton's 1749 Land Holdings  
 Scale: 1" - 4000'  
 (Map Accompanies Mitchel 1998)

ordinary known as the Black Horse Ordinary until 1789 (Smith 1973:64). Between 1789 and 1811, Mount Gilead was owned and occupied by Francis Adams, one of the founding trustees of the town of Centreville, his wife Ann Peake-Adams, and eight children (Smith 1973:23, 65).

"In 1803, Adams was the proprietor of four small dwellings...and a blacksmith shop on Lots # 15 and # 17 [in Centreville]; a large dwelling house and store with separate outbuildings on Lot # 19; and a combination 'tan and currying' house and dwelling on Lots # 21 and part of # 106" (Smith 1973:40).

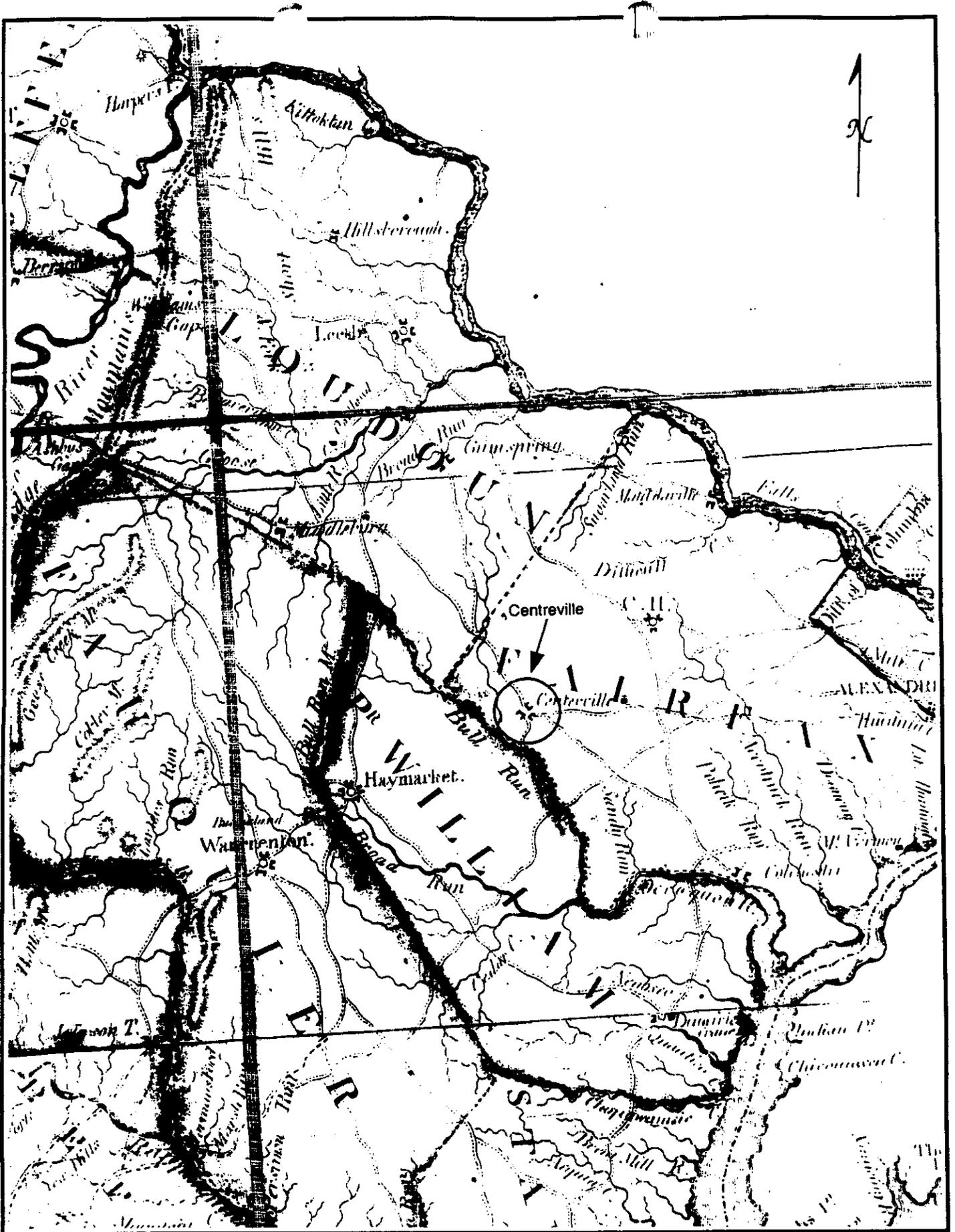
The dwelling and store on Lot #19 in Centreville was occupied by Charles Tyler in 1803 (ibid.).

In the early 19th century, the need for road improvements became paramount for the transportation of crops, ground wheat, and livestock from the interior of Fairfax County to the markets and shipping ports in Alexandria and Colchester. In 1808, the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company was incorporated and, in 1812, began building a road which eventually ran near the project area (Cooling 1971:24). This turnpike, portions of which ultimately became Route 29, branched from the Little River Turnpike and ran to Warrenton through Centreville; by 1815, it had crossed Bull Run and opened up this area for market (Cooling 1971:24). A second turnpike, which ultimately became Route 28, was open by 1824.

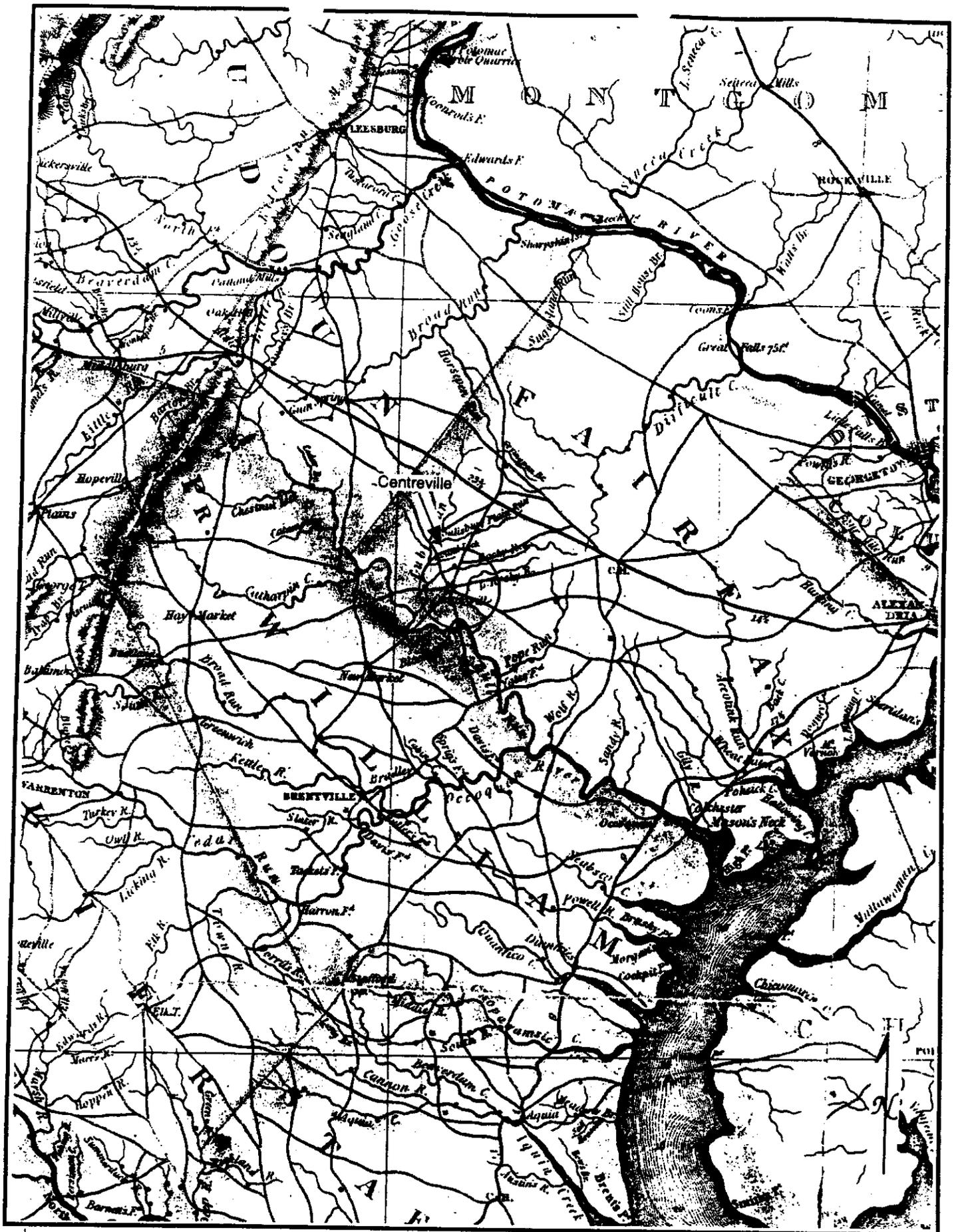
James Madison's *Map of Virginia* in 1807 (Figure 3), shows the town of Centreville symbolized by three buildings at the crossroads of three roads. One of the roads led from Middleburg southeast to the town of Colchester on the Occoquan River; the second ran from Centreville northeast to the town of Alexandria on the Potomac River, and a short road ran southeast from Centreville, crossing Bull Run to the Carter estate in Prince William County. By contrast, in 1859, the town of Centreville is shown as a village with seven crossroads (Figure 4).

Francis Adams died testate in Fairfax County in 1811, leaving a life interest in his Mount Gilead estate to his widow, and then to his son, George Adams. George Adams (1784-1816) married Anna Marie Lane in 1812 and, with his mother, moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, shortly after his marriage. The occupants of Mount Gilead between 1815 and 1837 are unknown, and it is presumed that the residence was leased during this period (ibid:65). A complete chain-of-title to the Mount Gilead property appears on page 109 in *Centreville, Virginia. Its History and Architecture* written by Eugenia B. Smith and published in 1973.

Fairfax County had six recognized villages and "post offices" within the boundaries in 1835: Centreville, Dronesille [sic; Dranesville] Post Office, Fairfax Court-House Post Office, Mount Vernon, Pleasant Valley, and Prospect Hill. The village of Centreville had a population of 220 with thirty dwelling houses, a church and a common school, mercantile stores and a number of tradesmen including tanners, blacksmiths and carpenters; however, it had been, for some time, "declining" (Martin 1836:168).



**FIGURE 3**  
**Portion of James Madison's 1807 Map of Virginia Showing the Town of Centreville**



**FIGURE 4**  
Portion of Boye's 1859 Map of the State of Virginia Showing the Town of Centreville  
(Stephenson 1981:36)

Mount Gilead was purchased by Alexander Grigsby in 1837 from Anna Adams, the widow of George Adams, and from Francis Adams, both of Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1837. At the time of the purchase, Mount Gilead was occupied by Malcom McNeal Jamesson (Jameson), who subsequently purchased the property from Alexander Grigsby in 1842 (Smith 1973:65, 109). Alexander Spotswood Grigsby was a well known Centreville land speculator. In 1849 he formed a partnership with Robert M. Whaley, becoming a slave trader and running the slave market at Centreville until the Civil War (Netherton et al. 1992:262; Smith 1973:43).

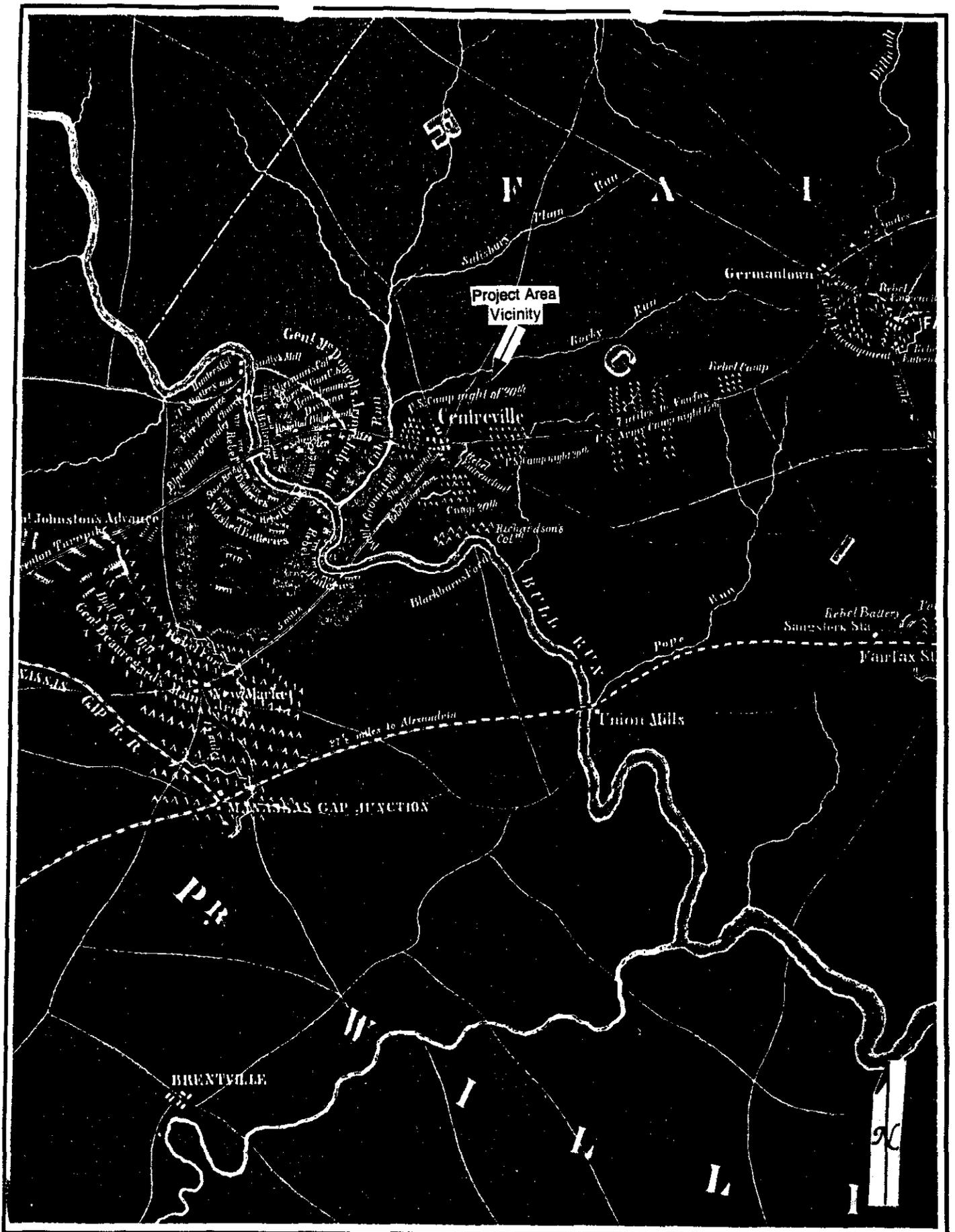
Virginia seceded from the Union on 17 April 1861, forming a provisional Confederate government and formally seceding from the Union on 23 May 1861 by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55). The succession vote included a unanimous vote of 105 votes from Centreville for the ratification of the ordinance of succession (Smith 1973:51).

By the early part of May of 1861, northeastern Virginia had been impacted by scouting parties and army surveyors of both the northern and southern states. In June of 1861, Centreville was first occupied by a Confederate infantry regiment under Colonel Maxcy Gregg from South Carolina, and by the 23rd of June an advance party of the Confederate Army of the Potomac, consisting of a brigade of three regiments under Colonel (later General) Philip St. George Cocke, had been placed by Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard at Centreville (Scott 1880:947).

The First Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, was fought southwest of Centreville on the south side of Bull Run in Prince William County on the 18th and 21st of July 1861 between the forces of Confederate Generals Beauregard and Joseph Johnston and General Irvin McDowell, commander of the United States forces.

In mid-July 1861, General McDowell's Union army was encamped at Centreville, northwest of Manassas Junction, and on the north side of Bull Run in Fairfax County, Virginia (Figure 5). A small detail of Union soldiers was sent on 18 July 1861 to reconnoiter the area around Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run. Blackburn's Ford is located approximately six miles north of Manassas Junction. The Union detail met the Confederate army under the command of James Longstreet at Blackburn's Ford and at Mitchell's Ford, a short distance above Blackburn's Ford. During the skirmish in which the Confederates succeeded in turning the Union troops back, the Union army sustained losses of 19 men and 38 wounded casualties. The Confederate troops sustained the loss of 15 men and 53 wounded casualties (Bowman 1983:59).

On the morning of 21 July 1861, McDowell's Union troops were positioned around Sudley Ford on the north side of Bull Run, facing the Confederate army encamped around Manassas Gap Junction (Figure 5). The Union army advanced at the Stone Bridge across Bull Run, intending to strike the left flank of the Confederate army (Figure 6). Confederate Captain Nathan Evans' small brigade of cavalry, posted on the extreme left of the Stone Bridge, engaged the Union army, holding the southern position until about noon before falling back to Henry House Hill on the Carter Pittsylvania plantation in Prince William County. Reinforced by Generals Beauregard and Johnston's troops, the



**FIGURE 5**  
 Portion of V. P. Corbett's 1861 Map of the Seat of War Showing the  
 Battles of July 18th & 21st and the Project Area Vicinity

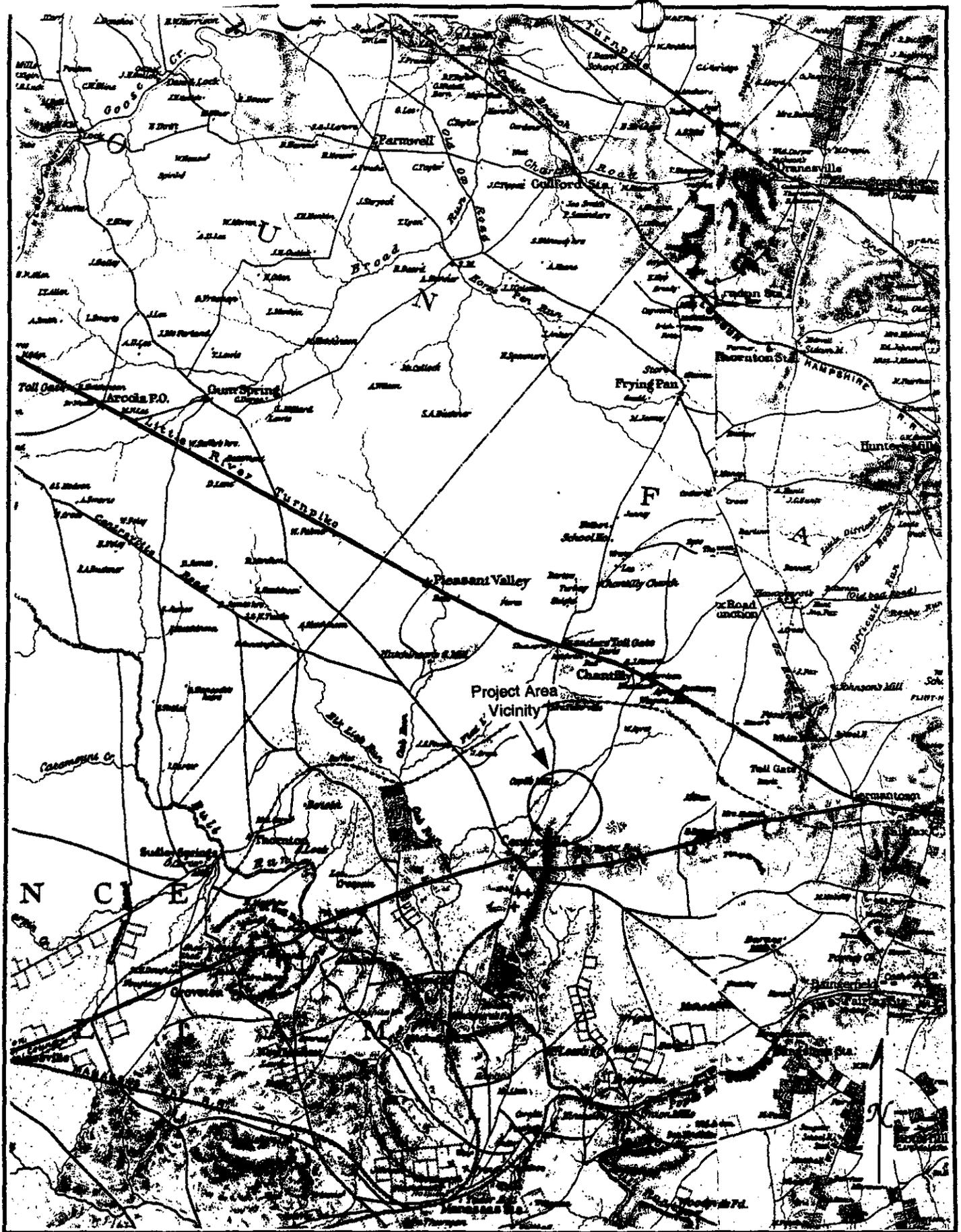


FIGURE 6  
 Portion of McDowells 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity  
 of Washington Showing the Project Area Vicinity  
 (Davis et al. 1983:VII)

Confederates succeeded in driving the Union Army back. In the withdrawal of McDowell's troops, the retreating Union troops panicked when the main road of retreat was blocked by an overturned wagon, scattering the troops in their hasty retreat towards Washington, D.C. (Bowman 1983:60).

The defeated Union troops retreated through Centreville to Alexandria, where the wounded were brought for several days after the battle, and ultimately to Washington. Captain Robert C. Hill, a Confederate from the Army of the Potomac's 1st Corps, followed the enemy's retreat to Centreville and reported in the evening that "the Yankees had gone & had left the streets blocked & jammed with abandoned artillery" (Alexander 1989:58).

Notes written on (Confederate) Solomon Bamberger's *Map of Battles* on the 21st of July (Figure 7) shows a line of defense on the west of side of Centreville extending south and southeast of the road from Manassas to Centreville. The note above the "Very High Hills" to the northeast of Centreville reads:

"Miles reserve made a stand on these hills on the evening of the 21st but as the routed army approached the wing broke and pushed on to Alexandria."

The first note to the west of the line of defense below the road to Manassas reads:

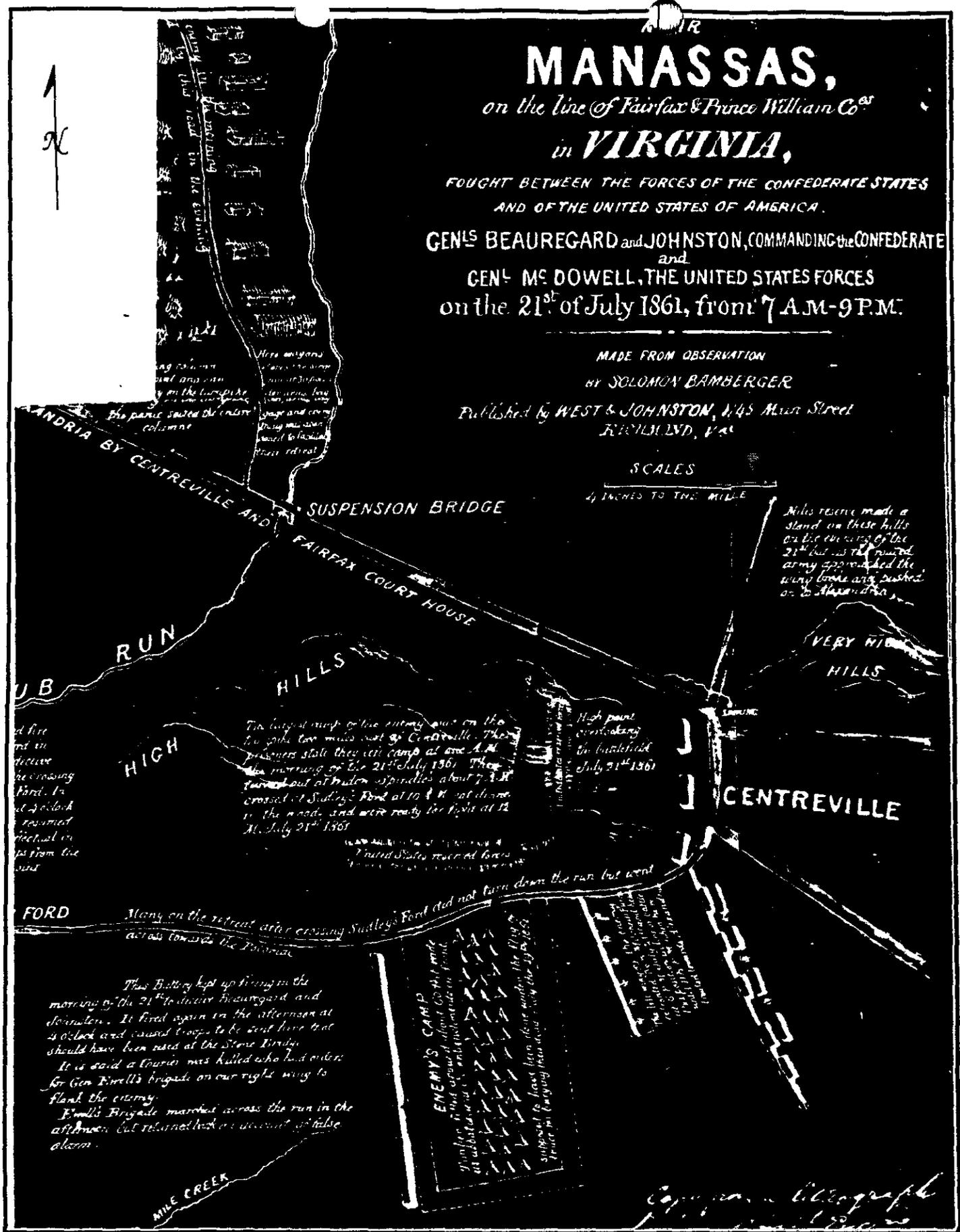
"The left wing of the enemy retreated from Mitchell's Farm at 6 P.M. July 21st and held this position in line of battle until 11 1/2 P.M. when he retreated towards Alexandria"

and the second note to the west of the line of defense below the road to Manassas reads:

"Enemy's Camp. Timber filled around about 60 feet wide as abbatis and the entrenchments in front supposed to have been done under the flag of truce for burying their dead July the 19th 1861."

Corbetts *Map Of The Seat Of War Showing The Battles of July 18th & 21st 1861* (see Figure 5) shows the Union Army camps of General McDowell surrounding the town of Centreville with a hospital in Centreville identified as the "Stone Hospital." The "Stone Hospital" is identified as the Centreville Methodist Episcopal Church (Structure 29-6), the only stone building in Centreville at the time:

"...The Centreville Methodist Episcopal Church...is the building in Centreville most closely connected with the events of the Civil War. Its service as a hospital for Union soldiers after the battles fought near Bull Run in July, 1861, and August, 1862, is recorded in the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* as well as in contemporary newspapers, including the *New York Times*. Saint John's Episcopal Church [to the south of the current project area] and all of the larger homes existing in Centreville in 1861 and 1862 probably served as



**FIGURE 7**  
Portion of Bamberger's Maps of Battles on Bull Run Near Manassas,  
Virginia Showing the Centreville Vicinity  
Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile

hospitals, but written and photographic documents testify to the central role played by the Stone Church:" (Smith 1973:93)

Gaining the Confederacy its first victory at the 1st Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, General Beauregard reorganized the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The 4th and 5th Brigades of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the 1st, 7th, 11th and 17th Virginia Regiments commanded by General James Longstreet, and the 18th, 19th, 28th and 49th Virginia commanded by General Cocke, were assigned to winter quarters at Centreville (Scott 1880:999-1000; Bell 1985:8). General Beauregard maintained his headquarters at Centreville during the winter of 1861/1862 as well (Alexander 1987:72). The Grigsby House, also known as "Four Chimney House" (44FX1096), located at the west end of Main Street, was apparently occupied by Generals Beauregard and Alexander. General Edward Alexander was the signal tower engineer in charge of the Confederate Signal Corps (ibid.).

"General Johnston probably chose Mount Gilead as his personal quarters. It was only a short walk across the field to the Grigsby House, and by living apart the general could escape from the bustle of general headquarters" (Smith 1973:56).

The construction of additional camps at Centreville began on October 7, 1861, when construction materials were requested by General Johnston. Although Secretary of War Benjamin indicated that ten sawmills would be sent to provide the lumber, none arrived (Cooling 1971:57). The Confederate soldiers then began to construct living quarters using materials requisitioned from the countryside. Large quantities of wood were needed to house about 40,000 men and large portions of Fairfax and Prince William Counties, including the Centreville area were stripped bare (ibid.). Following the Battle of Leesburg (Balls Bluff) on 21 October 1861, and making no mention of wooden quarters, Private Richard Simpson (3rd South Carolina), wrote the folks back home:

"I have visited the batteries, looked at the fortifications at and around Centreville, looked abroad with admiration & delight at the vast sea of tents spread abroad over the extensive open plain spreading west from Centreville for 2 to 3 miles, & feel that our army are lying there in perfect security against any army at Washington" (Everson and Simpson 1994:94). The South Carolina campsite (44FX1790) is located west of Centreville on an unnamed branch of Cub Run, however it has been identified by relic hunters as occupied by the 4th, 5th and 9th South Carolina regiments.

A photograph (Smith 1973:89), taken from the west side of St. John's Episcopal Church facing Mt. Gilead Road in Centreville during the winter of 1861/62, shows log cabins with shingle roofs built by the Confederate troops in front of the church. Although the photograph taken by Matthew Brady is rather hazy, the project area on the north side of St. John's Church appears to be covered with scrub brush and second growth trees.

Disease exacted a heavy toll on the Confederates in Centreville during the winter of 1861-1862 and Centreville was not generally felt to be a comfortable stopover:

T

"...I think that more of us will die from too much Centreville on the brain, than from all other causes whatever. I don't say that the town is any more dull and sensationless than many others that we...both have probably passed through; but it seems so to us. I doubt if an incident or adventure ever took place within its dreary limits, unless the necessity of passing through or of staying all night, of some benighted traveler in such a God-forsaken collection of boards might be regarded in that light. Society of the softer sex, there is none. A blacksmith shop, a few stores kept by men who swindle the careless soldier at extremely cheap rates, and the ghost of a hotel so unredeemingly dismal, that a night spent in a snow bank would be preferable to entering its portals, these and a few other houses, built upon an almost perpendicular street constitute the town" (Cooling 1971:59).

The road between Centreville and Manassas Junction was in poor condition and in the fall of 1861, Johnston began construction of what became known as the Centreville Military Railroad, the world's first military railroad (Cooling 1971:59). This railroad, a spur which ran between Centreville and Manassas Junction to transport supplies, was finished in February of 1862; the railroad at Manassas was soon used to evacuate federal troops and supplies at the beginning of March when Johnston ordered a withdrawal of forces from Northern Virginia north of the Rappahannock River (Cooling 1971:61).

Other winter work details were the extension of fortifications on Artillery Hill known as Fort #3 at the southwest corner of the Warrenton Turnpike and the road to Manassas (Route 28), the erection of Fort Johnston (Fort #2), built on the south side of Lee Highway as it enters Centreville from the east. Trenches led from Fort Johnston to Fort #1 located on Rocky Run northeast of Centreville (Smith 1973:51, 52, 55, 56, 58).

By 1 January 1862, a line of Confederate works, known as the "old Rebel Works", are shown extending west and south of the project area (Figure 6). The fortifications at Centreville have been termed "the direct Verdun-Metz challenge to the Union defenses of Washington"; the earthworks extended for five miles with 13 batteries for 71 guns. The earthworks ultimately stretched from Cub Run southward to the junction of Little Rocky Run and Bull Run (Cooling 1971:55).

The earthworks were never attacked because:

"...the natural strength of the [Centreville] plateau, moated all around by the valleys and streams which carved them... But they were twice manned for battle after the winter of 1861-62 and then by Union armies. Pope occupied them strongly with troops and batteries for several days after Second Manassas while getting his forces back to Washington: and in October 1863. Meade made use of them at the climax of the Bristoe campaign. In neither case would Lee risk a repulse by assaulting the works which had originally been built to safeguard a Confederate encampment" (Smith 1973:56).

A map of the remains of the earthworks, or trenches, still remaining on the project area in 1970 is shown on Figure 8.

The Confederate Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from Northern Virginia in early March of 1862, and moved south to defend Richmond against an easterly advance of the Union Army under General McDowell from Fort Monroe at the mouth of the James River, leaving Manassas Junction a devastated wreck. Shortly after the Confederates withdrew, Union troops are claimed to have entered Centreville and to have taken possession of General Johnston's headquarters at Mount Gilead. They stayed for several days, photographing and observing the Confederate fortifications, and then returned to Alexandria (Smith 1973:59).

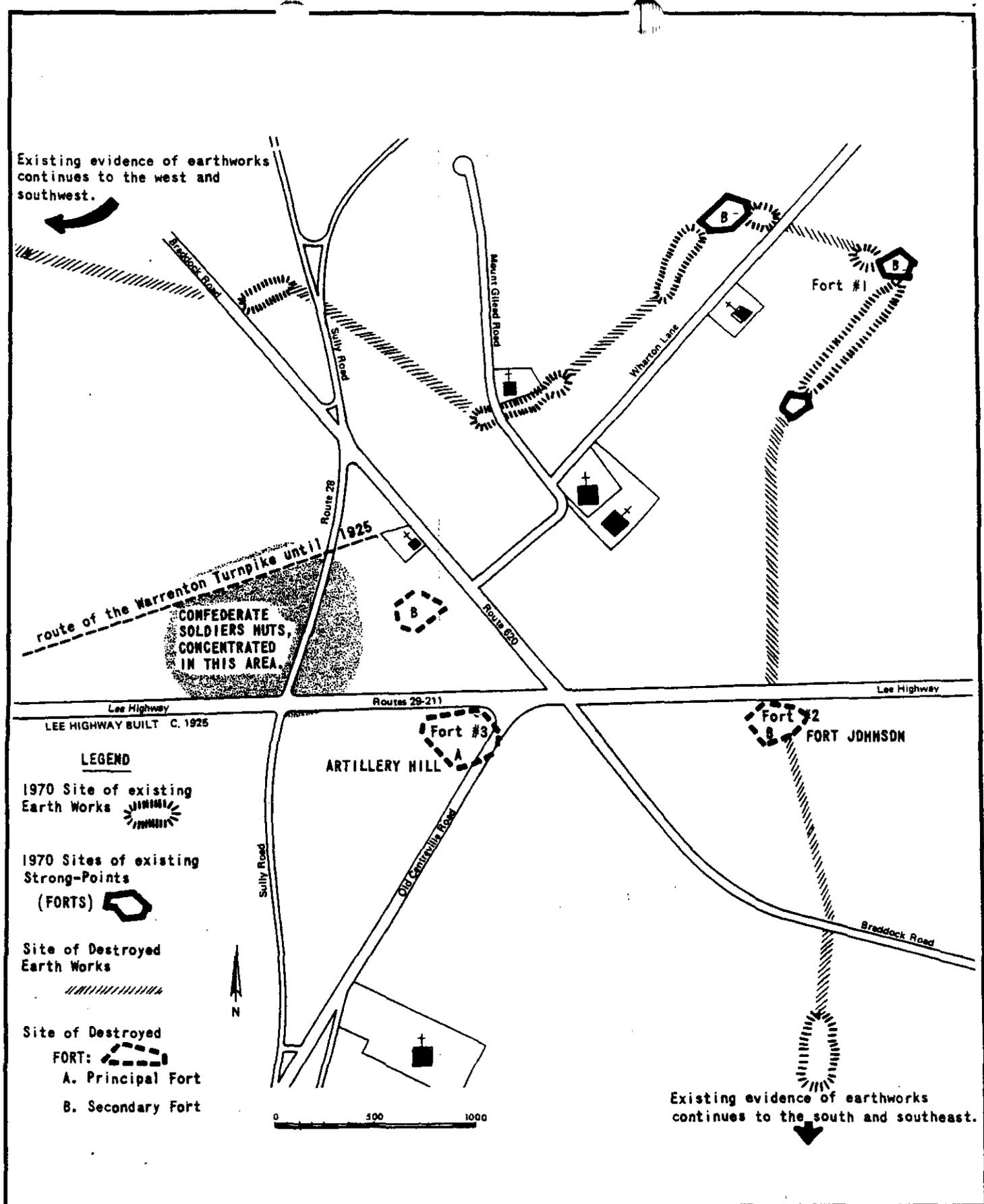
In preparation for the 2nd Battle of Manassas, the major battles being on the 28th and 29th of August 1862, Union General John Pope, appointed commander of the Army of Virginia in June of 1862, consolidated his troops at Centreville during the later part of August (Bowman 1985:111; McClellan 1989:420). On the 28th of August, Confederate General Jackson's CSA forces engaged the Union army in a fierce battle at Grovetown, northwest of Manassas Junction and New Market in Prince William County. Believing that Jackson was retreating west towards the Shenandoah Valley, General Pope ordered his men to attack Jackson on the 29th of August to cut off Jackson's retreat. Unaware that General Jackson had been reinforced by the arrival of troops under General Longstreet, General Pope's left flank was routed by Longstreet's troops, "causing a [Federal] retreat over the Bull Run" (Bowman 1983:111). After Pope's defeat, federal troops "huddled around Centreville in defeat" (Cooling 1971:69).

Although no major battles occurred at Centreville, the general area was intermittently occupied throughout the remainder of the Civil War with Union troops until they were withdrawn to Alexandria at the end of the war in 1865. Ann Frobels, residing near Alexandria throughout the war, noted in her diary on 12 November 1862 that the "cannons are again roaring in the direction of Centerville [sic] and Manassas." Her entry for 25 March 1863 states that: "The movement of the [Union] Army now is all towards Centerville [sic], where they say their mud works of defence are of immense strength", and about noon of 2 April 1863 "the cannons commenced roaring-roaring towards Centerville [sic] and continued until sun set" (Frobels 1992:128, 168,171).

Centreville was a place of desolation after the Civil War. In 1865, the landscape around Centreville was described as:

"...even more of a desert. Once a village of rare beauty, perched upon a gentle slope of a high ridge and commanding a view of the fertile valleys for many miles war swept, it and its ruins lie about, invested with all the saddening influences of perfect desolation" (Smith 1973:59).

In 1870, Centreville was found "yet bearing marks painfully visible of the storm which had swept over it" during the Civil War with the Civil War breastworks, forts and embasures appearing much as they did in 1864. Otherwise the economic conditions



**FIGURE 8**  
 Map Showing the Confederate Defenses of Centreville, 1861-1862, as They Existed in 1970, Based on Information Furnished by Rev. William Peterson of Saint John's Episcopal Church, Centreville Showing the Remains of Earthworks or Trenches Located Within the Project Area in 1970 (Smith 1973:52)

appear to have been improving and the town contained dwellings, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two wheelwright shops, a shoemaker shop, a harness shop, two day schools, two Sabbath schools, a Lyceum and a Temperance Division (Smith 1973: 59).

The residence of Malcom M. Jamesson, who had purchased the Mount Gilead property and the project area in 1842, is shown on Hopkins' map of the Centreville District in 1879 just outside the village of Centreville (Figure 9). Malcom Jamesson died in 1884, and his will, probated in 1898, left the property to his eldest daughter, Penelope Jamesson. A reservation in Malcom Jamesson's will excluded a family burying grounds northeast of the house as a resting place for his family (Smith:39, 65, 109). Other maps of Fairfax County in 1886 show Centreville as a small village with residences fronting Braddock Road (Figure 10).

Population from the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area began overflowing into Fairfax County beginning in the early 1890s. Although previously described as improving and flourishing in 1870, by 1914, the Washington Star Rambler thought it "stagnant and drowsy" and stated that "if ever a village was killed in the war it was Centreville....A dozen houses compose the hamlet." (Smith 1973:59-60). In 1912, the residents of Centreville were served by the town post office and no rural delivery stops for the project area are shown on the 1912 Postal Delivery Route map (Figure 11).

Penelope Jamesson, daughter of Malcolm Jamesson, and the heir to Mount Gilead, died intestate (without a will) in 1904. The title to Mount Gilead was conveyed to Jamesson heirs by the surname of Macrae, and in 1932, the property left the Jamesson family and has been owned up to 1967 by seven private individuals (Smith 1973:109).

Areas closest to Washington became increasingly suburban as the popularity of automobile transportation and trucking increased during the nationwide economic reorganization of the 1930s. The majority of the railroad lines flourished from their inception in the 1850s through World War I, and were partly revitalized during World War II; however, by 1950 most of the railroad lines had discontinued passenger service. Construction on Interstate 66, north of the project area, was begun in 1962 in conjunction with the establishment of Dulles Airport (Netherton et al. 1978:266, 460, 487, 601, 801).

U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangles from 1951 and 1966 show one structure in the southwest corner of the project area (Figures 12 and 13). This structure was built between 1912 and 1951. The structure continues to be shown on current topographic maps. A structure is also shown in the northwest corner of the project area on maps from 1951 to the present (Figures 12-14). This structure, recorded as Structure 29-461, was built in the 1930s.

Highway improvements between Washington, D.C., and the suburban areas for the increasing use of automobile passengers and trucking, as well as the construction of Dulles Airport to the northwest of the project area between 1959 and 1961, have contributed to the loss of Centreville's rural aspect. Recent growth continues at an overwhelming pace, in keeping with the rapid suburban development of the entire Washington metropolitan area (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 1990:9-10).

# CENTREVILLE DIST.

## NO. 1.

Fairfax Co.

Scale One Inch to the Mile



FIGURE 9  
Portion of Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Showing  
the Residence of Malcom M. Jamesson

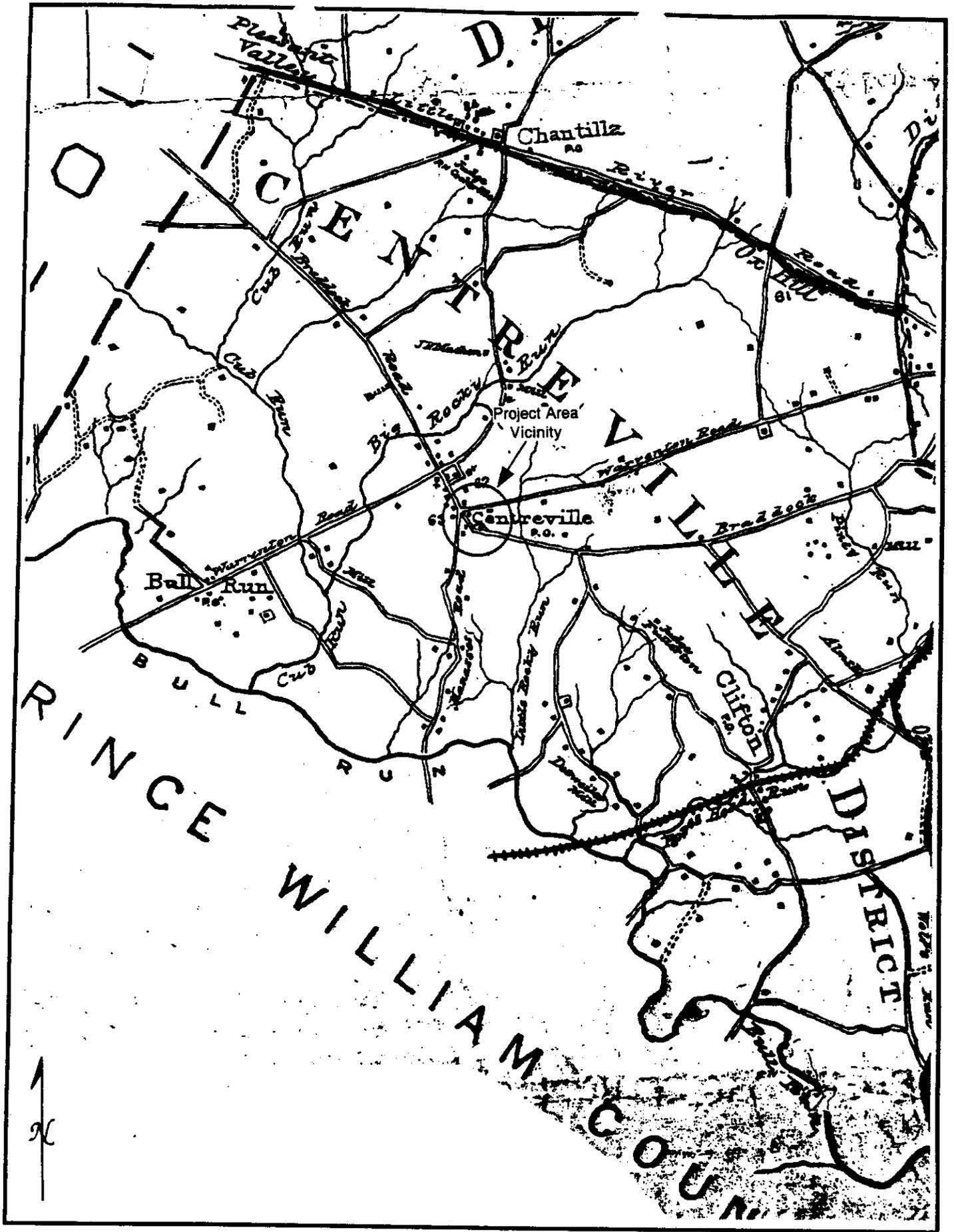
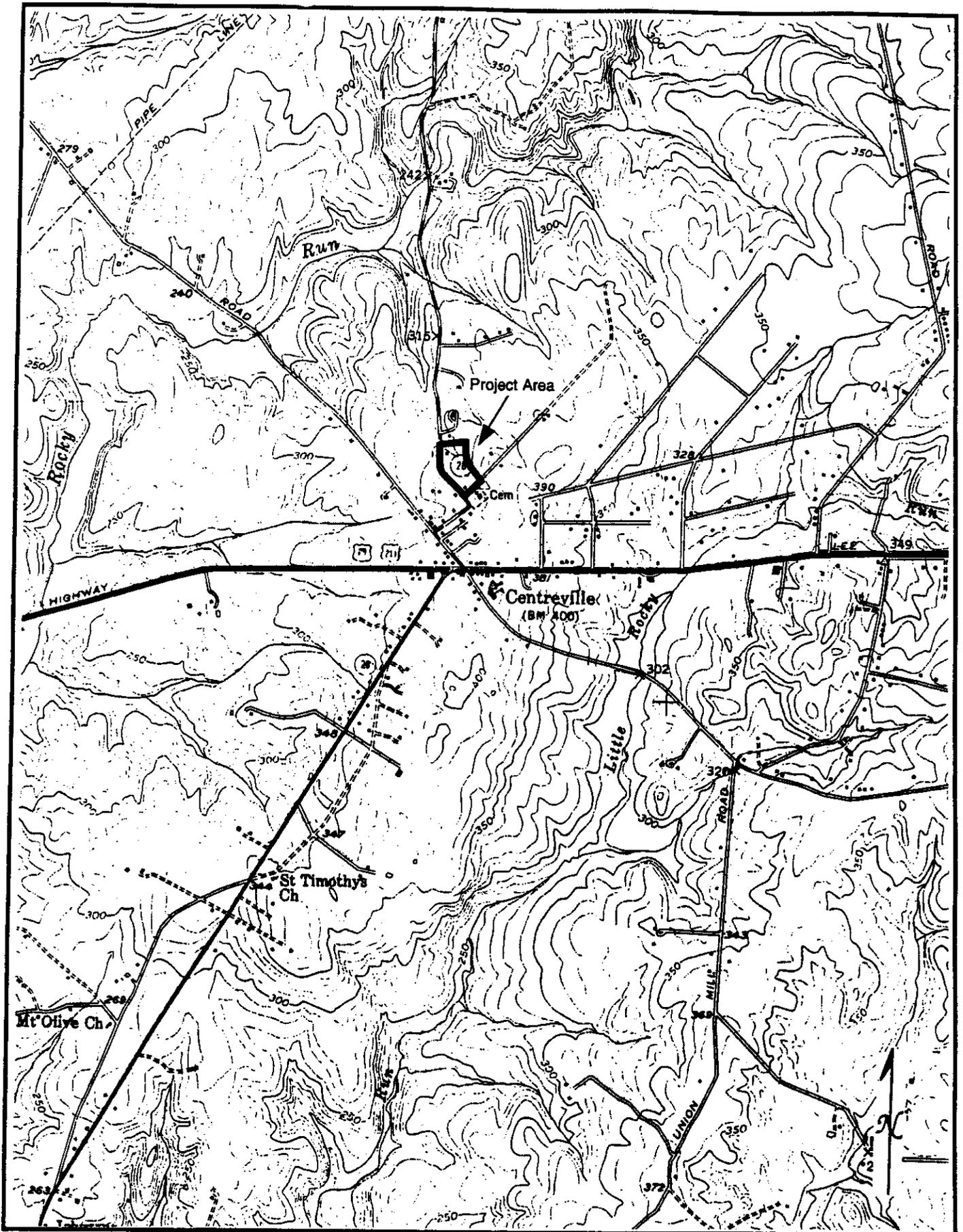
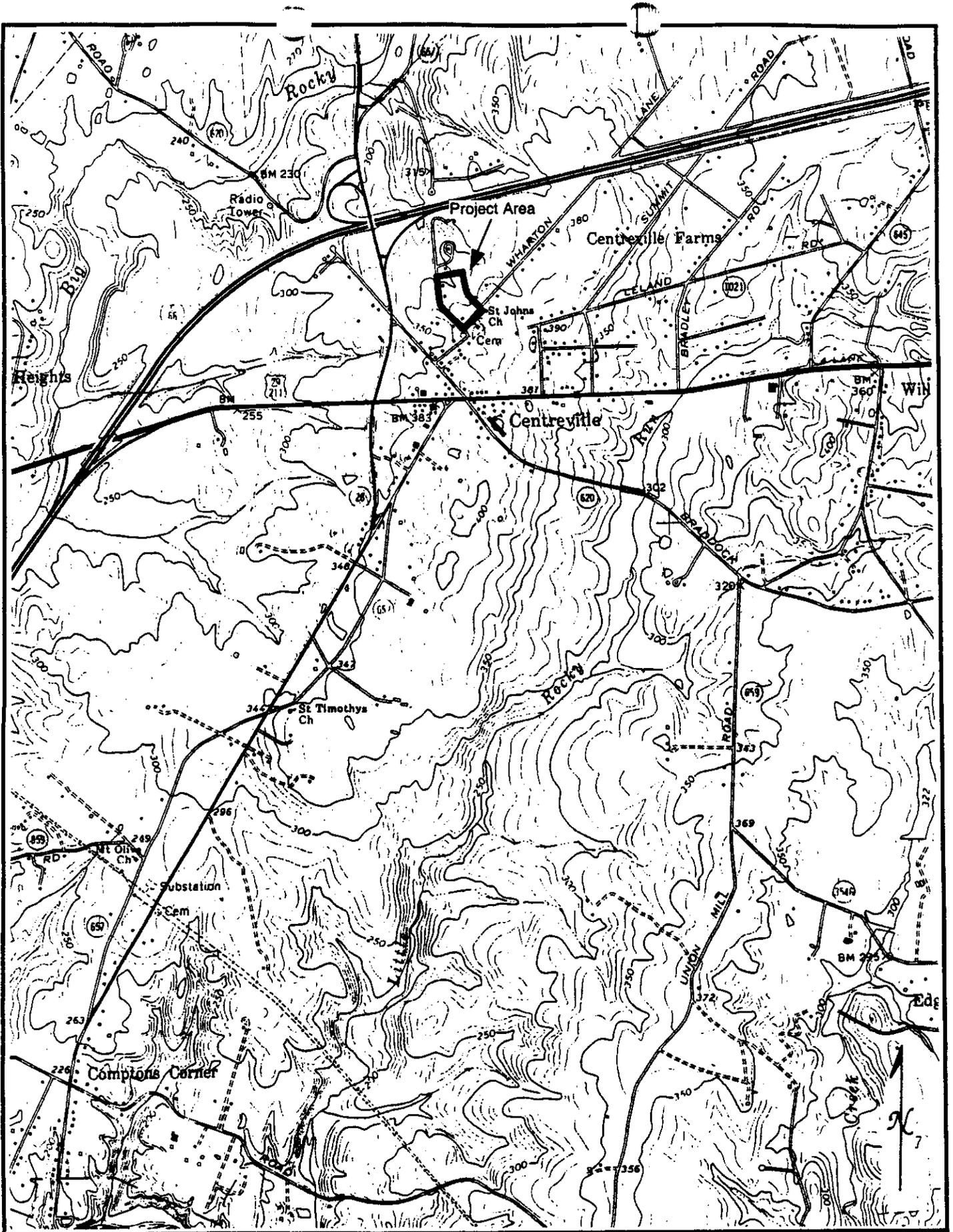


FIGURE 10  
Portion of Shipman's 1886 Map of Fairfax County, Virginia  
Showing the Project Area Vicinity

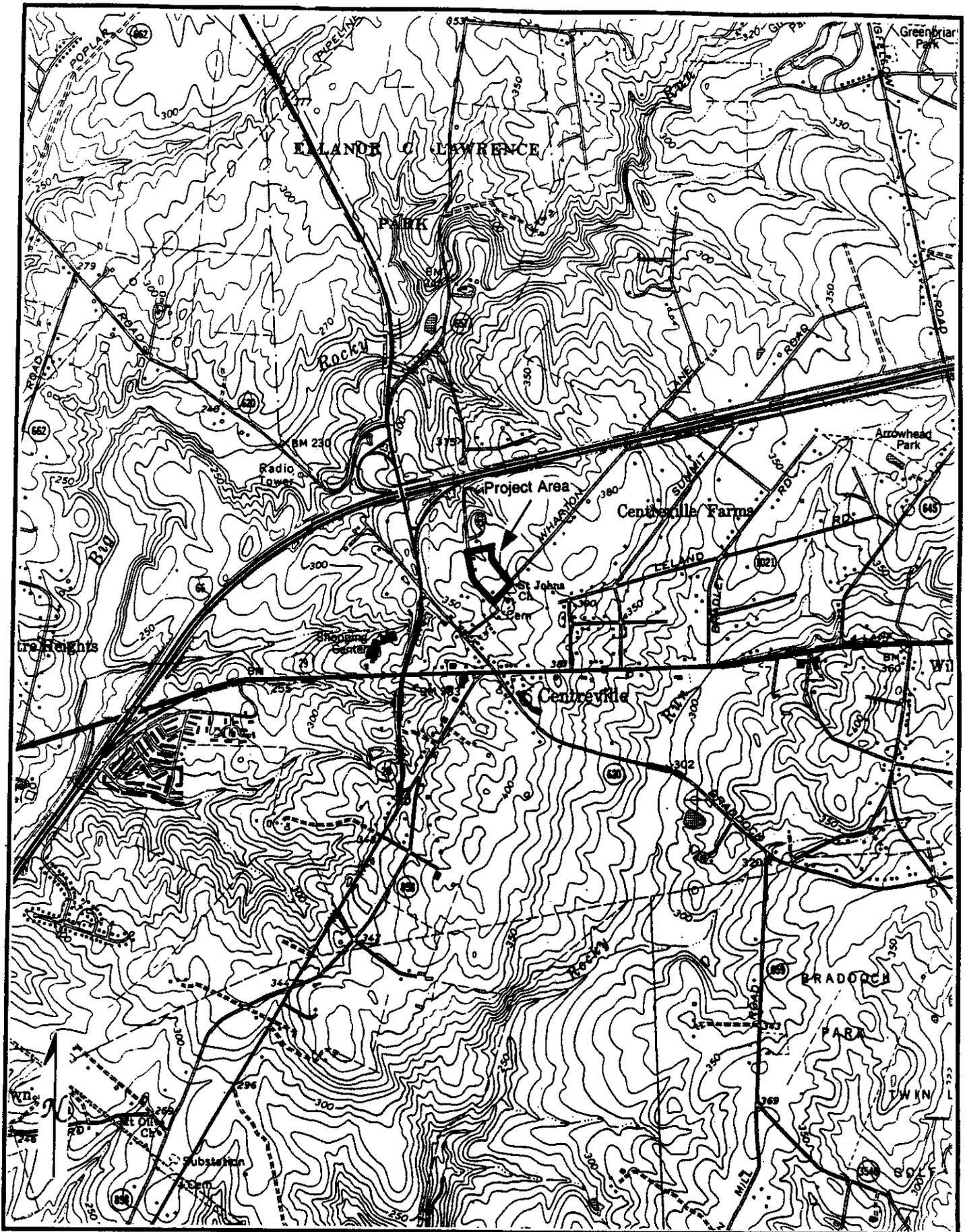




**FIGURE 12**  
**Portion of U.S.G.S. 1951 Manassas, VA 7.5' Quadrangle**  
**Showing the Location of the Project Area**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**



**FIGURE 13**  
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1966 Manassas, VA 7.5' Quadrangle  
 Showing the Location of the Project Area  
 Scale: 1" = 2000'



**FIGURE 14**  
**Portion of U.S.G.S. 1966 (photorevised 1983) Manassas, VA 7.5'**  
**Quadrangle Showing the Project Area**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

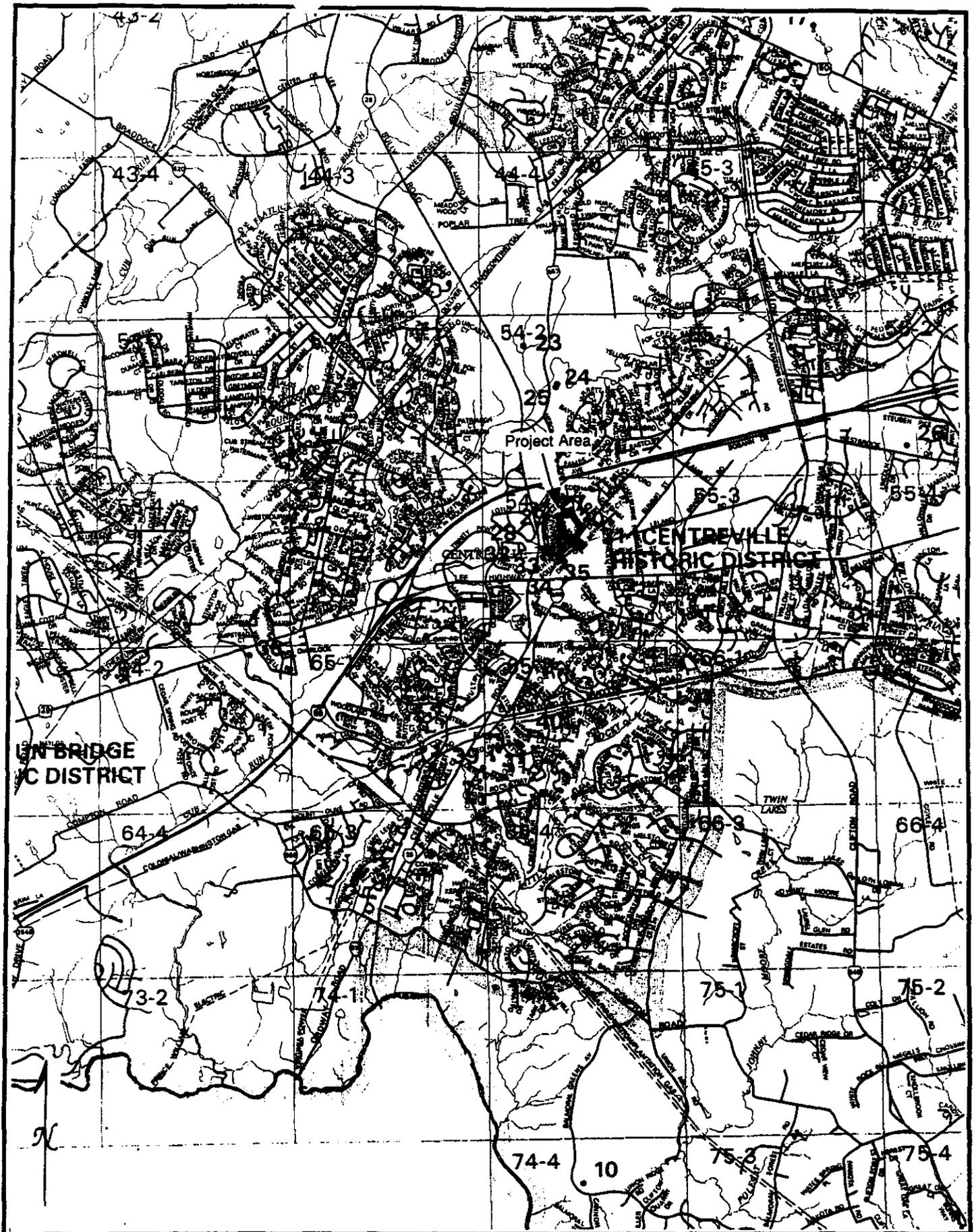
No previous archeological surveys have been conducted within the project area and no archeological sites have been previously recorded on the property, although one recorded standing structure (Structure 29-461) is present in the northwestern corner. A total of fifty-six archeological sites, three of which have duplicate architectural site numbers, and twenty architectural sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the current project area and are shown on the following tables. The majority of the sites have been surveyed and identified by Fairfax County archeologists.

The project area is also within the Centreville Historic District which includes eight significant pre-Civil War dwellings, and an earthwork associated with the Civil War (Figure 15). These sites by map code numbers include Mount Gilead (30), the Carter House (28), the Havener House (29), Civil War Earthworks (30), St. Johns Episcopal Church (31), the Centreville Methodist Church (32), the site of the Mohler House (33), and the Harrison House (34). The Mohler House, according to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR Site No. 29-175), was demolished in June of 1969.

The project site is part of the Mount Gilead estate and is associated with the Mount Gilead dwelling (44FX1097; Structure 29-26), located on the west side of Mt. Gilead Road west of the project area. The dwelling is a one and one-half story wood frame house built in about 1786. The project area is also associated with military occupation of Centreville during the Civil War. Adjacent to the south side of the project area are St. John's Episcopal Church and cemetery (44FX1226; 29-33). St. John's Church, a Gothic Revival wood frame structure built in 1867, is located on the site of an earlier church built in 1851.

Civil War sites within the vicinity include two earthworks (44FX711 and 44FX764), a Civil War fort (44FX2456), a pickett [sic] site (44FX727), a pickett [sic] camp (44FX728), and troop camps, including a "possible" Michigan Camp site (44FX1019), a Georgia Camp (44FX1092), a South Carolina Camp (44FX1790), a Louisiana Camp (44FX1791), and a Pennsylvania camp (44FX1983). Site number 44FX1225 was reported by an informant as a Confederate camp; however, an archeological evaluation of the site found that it was a post-1914 historic site. Buckley's Tanyard (44FX2333), excavated under Fairfax County archeologist Larry Moore in the mid-1990s, found that the tanning pits, which had been destroyed during the Civil War, had been filled in with Civil War artifacts. Pre-Civil War dwellings and churches all have a Civil War component, the churches as hospitals and burying grounds and the dwellings as quarters for Confederate and Union officers.

In addition to the Fairfax County archeological surveys, two archeological surveys have been conducted by the College of William and Mary within the vicinity of Centreville for the widening of Interstate 66 in 1993. A Phase I archaeological survey of the corridor for proposed storm water management ponds along I-66 found one prehistoric site (44FX1984). This site is represented by an assemblage of recovered prehistoric lithic material east of Big Rocky Run with good soil integrity. Avoidance or a Phase II



**FIGURE 15**  
**Portion of the 2000-2001 Fairfax County, Virginia Historic Sites Inventory Showing**  
**the Project Area Located Within the Centreville Historic District**  
**Scale: 1" = 4000'**

evaluation of the site was recommended (Metz and Huston 1993). A subsequent Phase II evaluation of site 44FX1965 associated with the Route I-66 widening and the Route 28 Interchange was accomplished in the fall of 1993. Site 44FX1965 was a multi-component site consisting primarily of 18th century historic domestic deposits having an ephemeral prehistoric component. The site was occupied in the second through the fourth quarters of the 18th century by Thomas Brown, a tenant of Willoughby Newton. Historic artifacts recovered from the site included faunal remains, architecture related artifacts, ceramics and glass dating to the 18th century (Metz and Downing 1993).

**TABLE 1**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**  
**WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE**  
**MOUNT GILEAD PROPERTY**

<b>44FX Site Name</b> <b>(Fairfax County)</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	
53	Mohler House	See Structure File 29-175
92	None	Prehistoric, not determined
711	None	Civil War earth works
727	Braddock Road Park Site A	Prehistoric, not determined Historic, Civil War picket
728	Braddock Road Park Site B	Historic, Civil War picket camp
764	None	Civil War U-shaped earthwork
765	No information	
766	None	Historic structure remains, 20th century
1018	None	Historic farm outbuildings, pre-1878
1019	None	Possible Michigan Civil War camp
1020	Witchoski # 1	Prehistoric, Hunter-Gather I
1021	None	Prehistoric, Hunter-Gatherer III
1022	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter, not determined
1069	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter, not determined
1070	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter, not determined
1090	Adams Tenant Houses	Historic, ca. 1790-1880 stone foundations
1091	Adams Blacksmith Shop	Historic, ca. 1790-1850, stone foundations
1092	Georgia Camp	Civil War campsite
1097	Mt. Gilead	See Structure File 29-26
1098	Four Chimney/ Grigsby House	House foundations ca. 1787-1900.
1116	Centreville Earthworks NW	Civil War earthworks (2)
1119	None	Prehistoric and historic, not determined
1120	None	Prehistoric, not determined

1121	Bell Site	Prehistoric, Hunter-Gatherer III, IV Historic, Civil War and post-Civil War
1224	Royal Oaks	Historic house site/estate, ca. 1765-1960
1225		Confederate campsite, ca. 1861-1865
1226	St. Johns Episcopal Church and Cemetery	See Structure File 29-33
1373	Orchard Hill	Dwelling 1740? and cemetery
1398	No information	
1519	None	Prehistoric, not determined
1556	Rocky Run	Prehistoric lithic scatter, not determined
1599	Fort and Earthworks	Historic fortifications and earthworks
1663	Unnamed cemetery	Possible grave site of former slave
1781	Sully Site	Historic domestic; late 18th-late 19th century
1789	No information.	
1790	South Carolina Camp	South Carolina campsite
1791	Louisiana Camp	Louisiana campsite
1800	Bradley Road Civil War Camp	
1965	Site # 1	Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic domestic, 18-19th century
1966	Site # 2	Historic domestic, 19th century
1983	Pa. National Guard Camp	Civil War cam.
1984	Sote BRR-A	Prehistoric, not determined
1985	Centreville Lot 50	Remains of house, 19th-20th century
1986	Centreville Lot 51A	19th-20th century domestic
1987	Centreville Lot 53	Early 19th-early 20th remnants of original Old Centreville Road.
1988	Taylor Site	19th century farmstead domestic and well
2171	None	Prehistoric camp, not determined
2172	None	Prehistoric camp, not determined
2215	Doyle Lane 1	Historic domestic, early-late 19th century
2333	Buckley's Tanyard	Tannery, 1800-1865
2334	Adams-Jamesson Tanyard	Tannery, 1800-1870
2388	No information	
2417	Stringfellow Rd. #1	Prehistoric, not determined
2418	Stringfellow Rd. #2	Prehistoric, not determined
2456	Walney Glen Fort	Civil War fortification

**TABLE 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL SITES**  
**WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE**  
**MOUNT GILEAD PROPERTY**

Number	Site Name	Description
29-6	Centreville Methodist Church	Church, one story stone, 1855, rebuilt 1870
29-26	Mount Gilead	Dwelling, 1/12 story wood frame, ca. 1786
29-32	Royal Oaks	Dwelling, 2 story
29-33	St. John's Episcopal Church	Church, Gothic Revival, wood frame, 1851, rebuilt 1867
29-63	Havener House	Dwelling, 2 story wood frame, ca. 1790
29-86	Eldon Ehinger House	Dwelling, 2 story stone, 1935
29-88	Carter House	Dwelling, 1 story stone, pre-1800
29-89	Chambliss' Law Office	Dwelling, 2 story wood frame, ca. 1870
29-107	Harrison House	Dwelling, 2 1/2 story wood frame, ca. 1840
29-175	Mohler House.	Dwelling, 2 story wood frame, ca. 1830
29-421	Custom Designers, Inc.	Dwelling, 1 1/2 story bungalow, ca. 1930
29-422	None	Dwelling, 2 story wood frame, ca. 1900
29-457	None	Dwelling, 1 1/2 story stone, ca. 1925
29-458	None	Dwelling, 1 story wood frame, ca. 1940
29-459	None	Dwelling, 1 story wood frame, ca. 1930s
29-461	None	Dwelling, 1 1/2 story wood frame, ca. 1930
29-561	None	Dwelling, stone, 1937. Moved to site 1986
29-563	None	Dwelling, 1 story, 1940-1960
29-958	Bridge #1069	Concrete, 1932 bridge

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Field**

The Phase I field methodology included both surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of any archeological sites within the project area. The surface reconnaissance consisted of a walkover of the project area with an examination of all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. During the surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the project area were evaluated in order to determine whether or not there was a good probability that the area might contain an archeological site.

All moderate to high probability areas were then shovel tested. Because of the high probability for the recovery of Civil War remains, especially in the central wooded lot, shovel test pits were excavated every 25 feet (7.5 meters). Shovel tests were excavated every 50 feet (15 meters) around the three modern homes situated within the project area because their presence is believed to have impacted any cultural remains located around them. When artifacts were recovered from shovel tests that were not impacted by the construction of these houses, additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 feet (7.5 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern.

Low probability areas were those locations which were sloping, previously disturbed or poorly drained. Low probability areas were examined by surface reconnaissance only and were not tested.

Shovel test pits (STPs) measured at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations.

### **Laboratory**

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South 1977; Miller 1992 and Magid 1990. All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and

lithic material. In addition, the debitage was specifically studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The results of the investigation are discussed below, moving from north to south.

### Northern Half

The northern half of the project area consisted of a broad ridge flat which slopes sharply down to a drainage which runs southeast from the northwestern corner and along the eastern boundary (Figure 16). The area around the drainage was poorly drained.

Two 20<sup>th</sup> century houses were present within the northern half of the project area (Figure 16). The vegetation in the area of the structures was composed of mowed lawns with various cultivars and scattered trees. A wooded area lay between the two houses and the poorly drained area along the northern border was wooded as well.

The northernmost structure has been recorded as Structure 29-461. This structure was built in the 1930s in the vernacular style (Plate 1). It is a two story brick structure with Colonial Revival details and fluted vestigial columns built on a concrete foundation. A shed was located to the rear of the house. The structure is not shown on a 1912 map but does appear on a subsequent 1951 map.

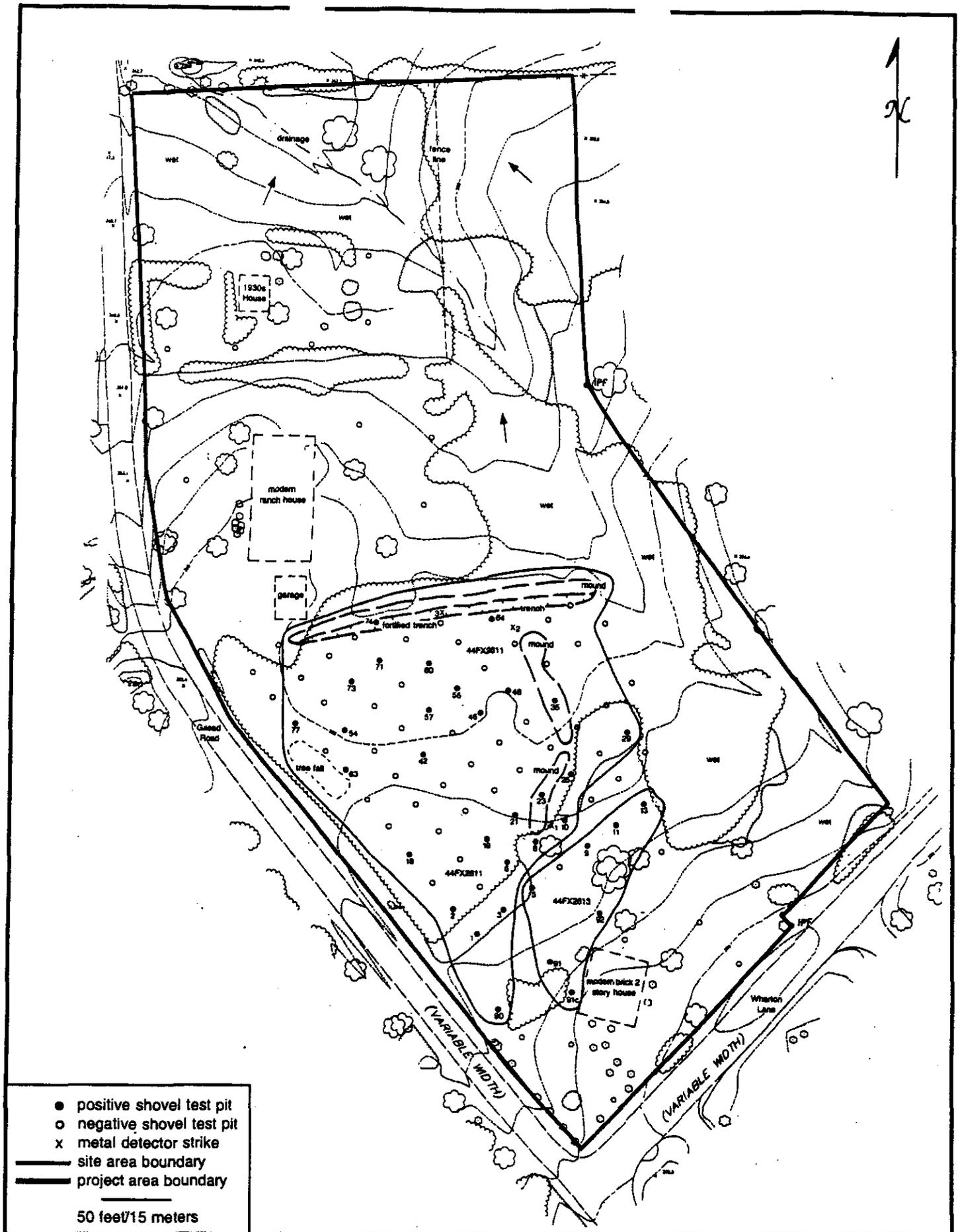
Six shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot (15 meter) intervals in the yard area of the house (Figure 16). The soils in the shovel tests in the front yard near Mt. Gilead Road showed evidence of disturbance. The shovel tests within the rear yard area consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 84 exhibits an example of this profile (Figure 17):

Ap horizon: 0-12 inches (0-30.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown sandy loam

B horizon: 12-14.4 inches (30.5-36.6 cm) below surface – [10YR 6/4] brownish yellow compact sandy clay

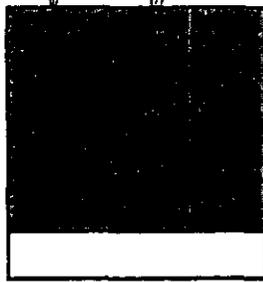
None of the shovel tests yielded artifacts.

South of the 1930s house was a modern ranch style house (Figure 16). This one story structure was built of brick and had a concrete foundation (Plate 2). A large office/garage lay to the south of the house as did a shed. This structure first appears on a 1966 map of the area but is not shown on the 1951 quadrangle, indicating a construction date between these two times (see Figures 12 and 13).



**FIGURE 16**  
**Project Map Showing 44FX2611 and 44FX2613, Excavations**  
**and Metal Detector Strikes Within the Project Area**

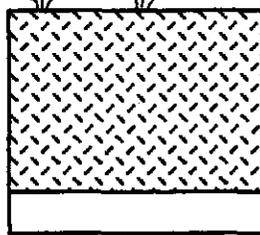
**North Half  
STP 84**



Ap horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam

B horizon: 10YR 6/4 brownish yellow compact sandy clay

**North Half  
STP 87**



Fill 1 horizon: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with 75% gravel

B horizon: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

1 foot/.34 meters

**FIGURE 17**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from Northern Half of the Project Area**

Earthen push piles were present in the southern portion of the yard area of the house and industrial refuse, including construction debris, was spread throughout the yard area.

Four shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot (15 meter) intervals within the yard area of the ranch house (Figure 16). The soil profiles in the units nearest the house showed evidence of disturbance. A representative soil profile is seen in STP 87 (Figure 17):

Fill horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty loam with 75% gravel  
B horizon: 9.6-12 inches (24.4-30.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

### **Southern Half**

The southern half of the project area consisted of a broad upland flat which descends gradually from south to north (see Figure 16). The northern portion was wooded with circa 30 year old trees. The species included maple, tulip poplar, white oak and loblolly pine. The under story was comprised of young hollies with thick stands of vine species such as honeysuckle and blackberry.

A modern house was located in the southern part of the area, near the junction of Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane (Figure 16). This 1 1/2 story structure was of brick construction with a concrete foundation. Corrugated metal sheds were present in the yard area.

The area along Mt Gilead Road adjacent to the wooded area had been disturbed, probably by the road construction.

Testing within the southern portion of the project area produced two archeological sites; these are discussed below.

#### **44FX2611**

This site is located in the northern portion of the wooded lot (Figure 16). A surface reconnaissance of the area identified the remains of Confederate Civil War fortifications in this location.

The largest earthwork consists of an extensive 225 foot (68.6 meter) long embankment which runs east to west; it is located along the northern border of the southern half of the project area and the back yard of the modern ranch style house to the north (Figure 16 and Plates 5 and 6). This Civil War feature begins just south of the garage and shed associated with the ranch house and runs east, ending at the designated wetland area and the eastern edge of the project area. This earthwork does not continue east outside the project area but it did originally tie into the remains of earthworks to the west located in

the northeast corner of the Mount Gilead property (Plate 7). The earthwork was cut out by the construction of Mt. Gilead Road and the driveway to the ranch house.

The earthwork is approximately 15 feet (4.6 meters) wide and includes a trench along with a mounded earthen fortification built up along its northern edge. The depth of the trench is approximately four feet (1.2 meters) and is poorly drained and covered with vegetation. At the time Phase I testing took place it was partially marked and designated as a wetland area.

Two smaller fortifications were also identified during the walkover reconnaissance of this area. These are located just south of the larger east-west trench which was described previously (Figure 16). These fortifications consist of approximately three-foot (.91 meter) high mounds of earth. The first begins directly south of the large trench and runs 85 feet (26 meters) towards the southeast (Plate 8). Where this first, smaller fortification ends the second begins and runs 65 feet (19.8 meters) towards the southwest (Plate 9). Both of these smaller fortifications are approximately 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 meters) wide and covered with vegetation.

Shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot (7.6 meter) intervals within the site because of the presence of the earthworks and the high probability for Civil War artifacts (Figure 16). Twenty-eight of the shovel tests yielded artifacts.

These artifacts include:

- STP 1 – 1 liquor bottle sherd, probably freeblown or contact mold, 1 chilled iron mold bottle sherd (1880-1930)
- STP 2 - .7 grams brick fragments, .2 grams plaster (?) fragments
- STP 3 – 1 freeblown liquor bottle sherd (pre-1860), 1 post-1940 bottle sherd, 1 unidentified bottle sherd, 3 quartz flakes
- STP 6 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- STP 8 – 23.2 grams oyster shell fragments
- STP 10 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 1 clear manganese bottle or tableware sherd (1880-1915), 1 cut nail with unidentified head (post-1790), 1 machine headed cut nail (post-1830)
- STP 13 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+)
- STP 18 – 2 creamware sherds (1762-1820)
- STP 19 - .2 grams brick fragments
- STP 21 – 1 pearlware sherd (1780-1830)
- STP 23 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 2 post-1940 bottle sherds, 1 wrought nail fragment
- STP 25 – 1 square/rectangular freeblown bottle sherd (pre-1860)
- STP 29 – 1 amber bottle sherd
- STP 35 – 1 pearlware sherd (1780-1830), 1 contact mold liquor bottle sherd (1810-1880), 2 freeblown liquor bottle sherds (pre-1860), 3 post-1940 bottle sherds, 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- STP 42 – 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

STP 46 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 1 unidentified cast iron fragment  
 STP 48 – 1 quartz flake  
 STP 54 – 1 pearlware sherd (1780-1830)  
 STP 55 – 1 refined white earthenware sherd  
 STP 57 – 1 refined white earthenware sherd, 1 quartz flake  
 STP 60 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+)  
 STP 63 – 1 freeblown liquor bottle sherd (pre-1860), 1.1 grams brick fragments  
 STP 64 – 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 1 post-1940 bottle sherd  
 STP 71 – 1 refined white earthenware sherd, 2 liquor bottle sherds, probably  
                     freeblown or contact mold, 1 quartz flake  
 STP 73 – 2 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), 1 cut nail with unidentified head  
                     (post-1790)  
 STP 74 – 2 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+)  
 STP 77 – 1 contact mold bottle sherd (1810-1880), .4 grams brick fragments  
 STP 90 – 1 freeblown liquor bottle sherd (pre-1860), 1 quartz flake

With the exception of the artifacts from STPs 23 and 35, the remainder of the artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. The artifacts from STP 23 and 35 were recovered from fill horizons as they were excavated within the Civil War earthworks.

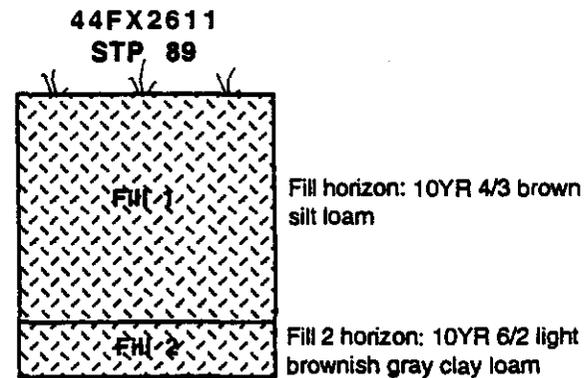
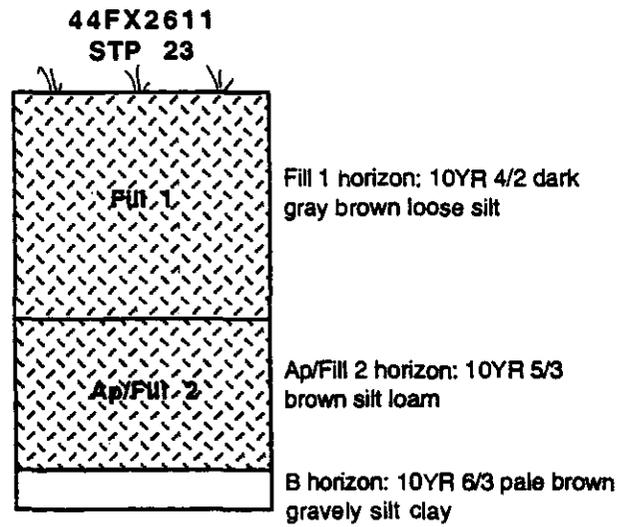
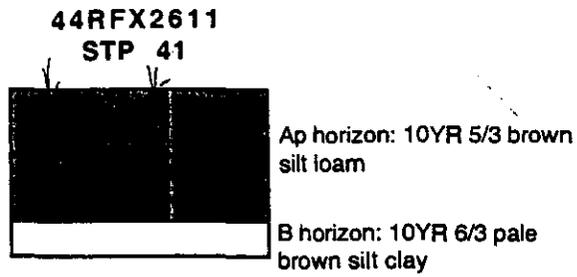
Because of the presence of Civil War earthworks in an area where Civil War activities are so well documented, the large trench, smaller fortifications and the area around these features were surveyed using a metal detector. This produced three metal detector strikes (Figure 15). A wrought spike, a post-1830 cut nail fragment and a stoneware sherd were recovered near the smaller fortifications and a cast iron pot fragment was recovered within the large trench.

The typical soil profile observed in the shovel tests within the site consisted of a plow zone overlying subsoil. A representative example of the soil profiles encountered in the wooded lot and the site is shown below in STP 41 (Figure 18):

Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam  
 B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 6/3] pale brown  
                     silt clay

Shovel tests were also excavated on top of the smaller fortifications and the mound fortification associated with the large trench in order to assess their ages and to investigate possible construction methods. The soil profile observed for both of the smaller fortifications consisted of a fill level overlying a buried plow zone or another fill level. Both these horizons overlay subsoil.

A representative example of the soil profiles from the shovel tests on top of the smaller fortifications is shown below in STP 23 (Figure 18):



1 foot/.34 meters

**FIGURE 18**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from 44FX2611**

Fill 1 horizon: 0-12 inches (0-30.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark gray brown loose silt  
Apb/Fill 2 horizon: 12-21.6 inches (30.5-54.9 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam  
B horizon: 21.6-24 inches (54.9-61 cm) below surface – [10YR 6/3] pale brown gravely silt clay

STP 89 was excavated on top of the mound fortification associated with the large trench. Two fill horizons were observed, but the depth to encounter the B horizon was never reached. The soil profile from this shovel test is shown below (Figure 18):

Fill 1 horizon: 0-13.2 inches (0-33.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam  
Fill 2 horizon: 13.2-16.8 inches (33.5-42.7 cm) below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brown gray clay loam

The site measures 310 by 250 feet including STP 90 which lies to the west of a modern house in the southern portion of the project area (94.5 by 76.2 meters).

#### *Summary and Recommendations*

Surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing and metal detecting within the wooded lot revealed the presence of a multi-component site, 44FX2611. The historic component at the site contained Civil War earthworks with the largest trench trending east to west. Two additional smaller trenches, which ran roughly perpendicular to the larger trench, were also present. The trenches were constructed in order to defend Mount Gilead (Structure 29-26), located directly outside of the project area across Mt. Gilead Road to the west. Mount Gilead was used as a headquarters by General Joseph E. Johnston during the winter of 1861-1862, when large numbers of Confederate troops established winter headquarters in the Centreville area. These fortifications were part of an extensive system of trenches, earthworks and fortifications constructed throughout the Centreville area by Confederate forces during the Civil War.

The historic period artifacts associated with the trenches ranged in age from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present. The earlier artifacts included pearlware and creamware sherds and a wrought nail. These likely represent refuse from Mount Gilead which is located nearby. These artifacts tend to be more prevalent in shovel tests nearer Mount Gilead. Although it is possible that some of the freeblown and contact mold bottle sherds are also related to Mount Gilead, most of these artifacts are probably related to the Civil War activities in the area. Civil War campsites are generally characterized by large quantities of bottle glass including freeblown and those which were blown in a contact mold. The whiteware sherds and the cut nails could have derived from the Civil War occupation, from Mount Gilead or later occupations. The late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century materials likely derived from the modern houses which lie nearby.

In addition to the historic period artifacts, several quartz flakes were also recovered from the site. These are likely related to 44FX2613 which is a prehistoric site immediately adjacent to 44FX2611. The two sites were recorded separately as the prehistoric artifacts within 44FX2613 are not temporally related to the main occupation at 44FX2611 and they occurred within a spatially discrete area. STP 90, although spatially contiguous to 44FX2613, was included within 44FX2611 because of the presence of a freeblown bottle sherd.

The prehistoric component at 44FX2611 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Few prehistoric artifacts were found and all artifacts occurred in plowed contexts. No additional archeological work is recommended for this component.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century historic component including the Civil War fortifications, is considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This component has the potential to provide significant research information about Civil War fortifications and camps. Phase II investigations or site avoidance is recommended.

#### **44FX2613**

This site is located near a springhead that forms the drainage cut and the wetland area that runs along the eastern edge of the project area (Figure 16).

This site was identified by seven shovel tests in an area measuring 50 by 140 feet (15 by 42.7 meters). The soils at this site consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. STP 3 presents an example of the profile (Figure 19):

Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown sandy loam

B horizon: 9.6-14.4 inches (24.4-36.6 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

The recovered artifacts include:

STP 5 – 2 quartz chunks, 2 quartz flakes

STP 9 – 3 quartz flakes, 4 post-1940 bottle sherds

STP 11 – 1 quartz flake, 2 redware sherds, 5 post-1940 bottle sherds

STP 13 – 1 quartz flake, 1 whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), 2 post-1940 bottle sherds

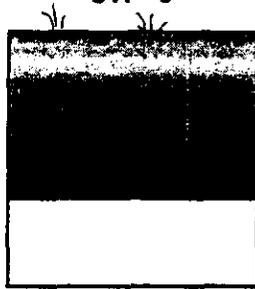
STP 91 – 4 quartz flakes, 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

STP 91c – 1 quartz flake, 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

STP 92 – 1 quartz flake

All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

44FX2613  
STP 3



Ap horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown  
sandy loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish  
brown sandy clay loam

1 foot/.34 meters

**FIGURE 19**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44FX2613 Within the Southern Half of the Project Area**

### *Summary and Recommendations*

Shovel testing within the southern portion of the project area revealed a prehistoric site. This site interpreted as a small, short term, exploitative camp and represents transient use of the area by prehistoric populations. The site could not be dated as no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The historic period artifacts are considered to be modern refuse associated with a house which is nearby.

Site 44FX2613 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Artifact yield was low and all artifacts were found within plowed contexts. No temporal diagnostics were recovered. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Testing was also conducted in the vicinity of a modern house within the southern portion of the project area (Figure 15). This testing was designed to determine if the archeological sites to the north continued into this area.

The testing revealed that portions of the area around the house had been disturbed. Testing within the undisturbed areas revealed a plow zone over subsoil similar to soil profiles seen elsewhere in the project area. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests.

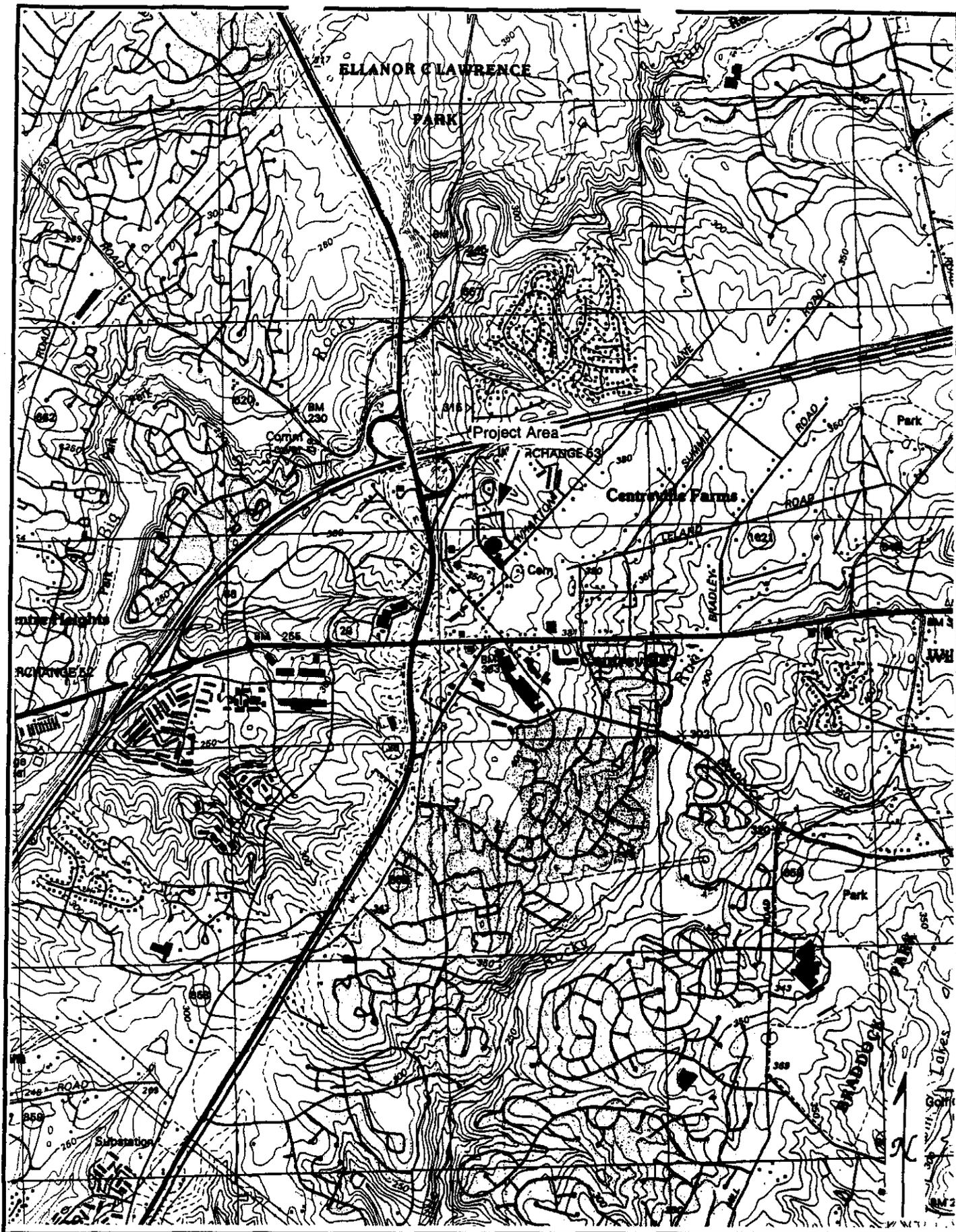
### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of a 5.48 acre parcel within Centreville, Virginia which was slated for development as the Village of Mt. Gilead. Two archeological sites were found within the parcel. Figure 20 shows the locations of the sites.

Site 44FX2611 is a multi-component site which yielded both prehistoric and historic period artifacts. The prehistoric component at the site represents transient use of the area during an unknown prehistoric time period. Few artifacts were recovered and those that were found were within the plow zone. No additional archeological work is recommended for the prehistoric component.

The historic period component consists of one large Civil War earthwork with two smaller fortifications to the south. Shovel testing around these earthworks identified a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts related both to the Civil War occupation at the site and possibly to Mount Gilead. The historic component at the site is considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Phase II investigations or site impact avoidance is recommended.

Site 44FX2613 is a transient camp which dates to an unknown prehistoric time period. Artifact yield was low and all artifacts were found within the plow zone. This site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.



**FIGURE 20**  
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1990 Manassas, VA 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the  
 Locations of 44FX2611 and 44FX2613 Within the Project Area  
 Scale: 1" = 2000'

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**PLATES**



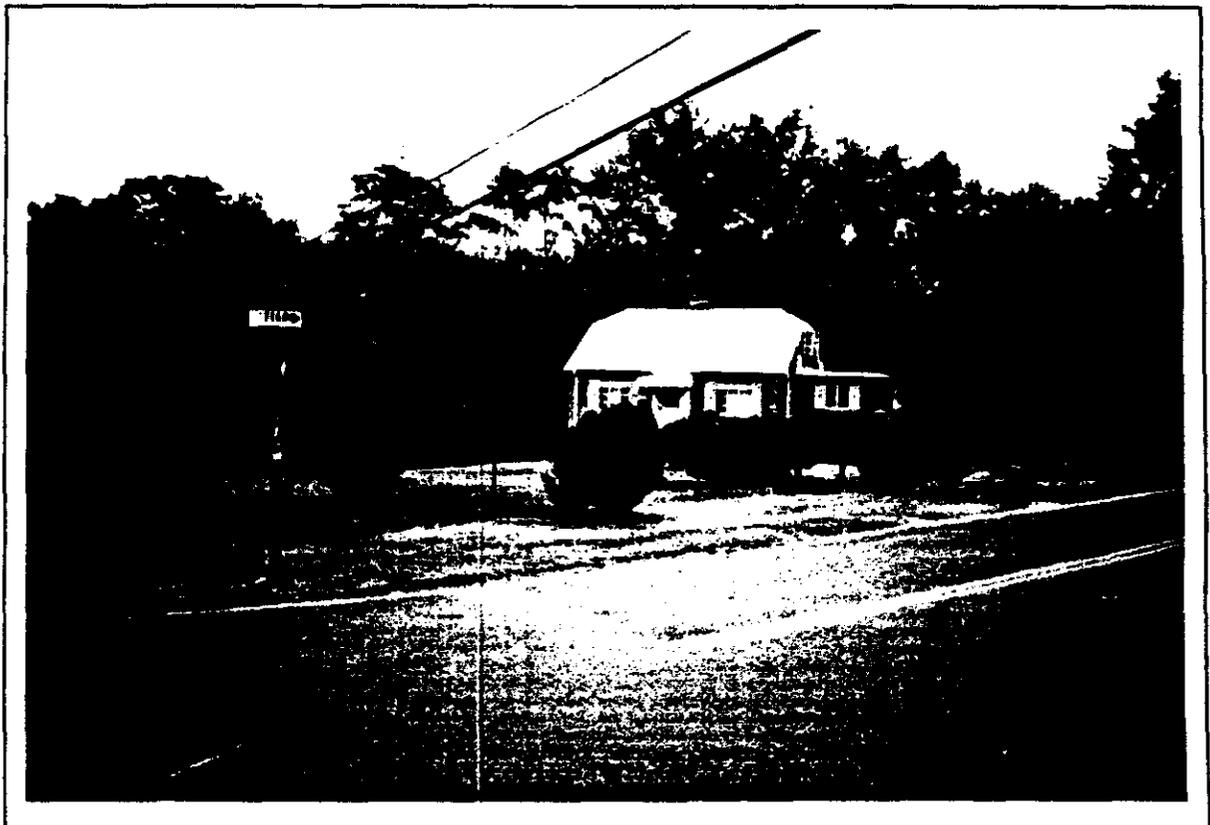
**PLATE 1**  
**View of Mt. Gilead**



**PLATE 2**  
**View of Structure 29-461 Within Project Area**



**PLATE 3**  
**View of Ranch House Within Project Area**



**PLATE 4**  
**View of House at Intersection of Mt. Gilead Road and Wharton Lane**



**PLATE 7**  
**View of Earthwork at Mt. Gilead**



**PLATE 8**  
**View of Central Earthwork in 44FX2611**



**PLATE 9**  
**View of Southern Earthwork in 44FX2611**

**APPENDIX I**  
**Artifact Inventory**

**44FX2611**

**STP 1, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd,
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

Miscellaneous

- .4 grams brick fragments

**STP 2, Ap horizon**

Miscellaneous

- .7 grams brick fragments
- .2 grams plaster (?) fragments

**STP 3, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 very pale aqua bottle sherd, degraded

Prehistoric

- 2 quartz flakes, partial
- 1 quartz flake, with cortex

**STP 6, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

**STP 8, Ap horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 23.2 grams oyster shell fragments

**STP 10, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear manganese bottle or tableware sherd (1880-1915)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

**STP 18, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 19, Ap horizon**

Miscellaneous

.3 grams brick fragments

**STP 21, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 23, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment

**STP 25, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

**STP 29, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 amber bottle sherd

**STP 35, Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 puce cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

3 honey amber cylindrical beer bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, embossed [No Dep]"OSIT", duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Metal

2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

**STP 42, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

**STP 46, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

1 unidentified cast iron fragment

**STP 48, Ap horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 54, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 55, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated

**STP 57, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 60, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

**STP 63, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Miscellaneous

1.1 grams brick fragments

**STP 64, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977;  
1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine  
(1940-present)

**STP 71, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware spall

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, 6 mm long, 7 mm wide

**STP 73, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware (?) sherd, unidentified brown decoration

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

**STP 74, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome finger painted
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 77, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 dark amber cylindrical oval bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Miscellaneous

- .4 grams brick fragments

**STP 90, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial

**MD 1**

Metal

- 1 wrought spike (?) fragment, bent on end

**MD 2**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed and cobalt decorated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

**MD 3**

Metal

- 1 cast iron pot fragment

**44EX2613**

**STP 5, Ap horizon**

Prehistoric

- 2 quartz chunks
- 2 quartz flakes, partial

**STP 9, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 clear oval bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Prehistoric

- 3 quartz flakes, partial

**STP 11, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware spall
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Glass

- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 2 clear oval bottle sherds, unidentified embossing, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 13, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue and brown decoration

Glass

- 2 amber oval bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 91, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Prehistoric

- 4 quartz flakes, partial

**STP 91c, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 92, Ap horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

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## INTRODUCTION

This transmittal constitutes a management summary detailing the results of a Phase II archeological investigation of a portion 44FX2611, located within Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia.

The site was discovered during a Phase I archeological investigation of a 5.48 acre parcel which is proposed, in part, for development as the Village of Mt. Gilead (Figure 1). This investigation resulted in the discovery of two archeological sites, 44FX2611, an historic period site, and 44FX2613, a prehistoric site. The Phase II study of 44FX2611 was only at the southeastern third of the site (Figure 2). This focus was for two reasons. First, to ascertain if a more or less linear pile of earth running northwest toward the southeast, was part of a Civil War period embankment or not and to determine if Civil War period encampments were present associated with the embankment.

Site 44FX2611 yielded both prehistoric and historic period artifacts. The prehistoric component at the site represented transient use of the area during an unknown prehistoric time period. Few artifacts were recovered and those that were found were within the plow zone. No additional archeological work was recommended for the prehistoric component.

The major historic period component consisted of one large Civil War earthwork (trench) with two smaller segments of fortifications to the south. The trench(es) were constructed in order to defend Mount Gilead (Structure 29-26), located directly outside of the project area across Mt. Gilead Road to the west. Mount Gilead was used as a headquarters by General Joseph E. Johnston during the winter of 1861-1862, when large numbers of Confederate troops established winter headquarters in the Centreville area. These fortifications were part of an extensive system of trenches, earthworks and fortifications constructed throughout the Centreville area by Confederate forces during the Civil War.

The largest earthwork consists of an extensive 225 foot (68.6 meter) long embankment which runs east to west. This earthwork does not continue east outside the project area but it did originally tie into the remains of earthworks to the west located in the northeast corner of the Mount Gilead property. The earthwork was cut out by the construction of Mt. Gilead Road and the driveway to the ranch house.

The earthwork is approximately 15 feet (4.6 meters) wide and includes a trench along with a mounded earthen fortification built up along its northern edge. The depth of the

trench is approximately four feet (1.2 meters) and is poorly drained and covered with vegetation. At the time Phase I testing took place it was partially marked and designated as a wetland area.

Two smaller of what appeared to be fortifications or fortification segments were also identified during the Phase I investigation. These are located just south of the larger east-west trench which was described previously. These fortifications consist of approximately three-foot (.91 meter) high mounds of earth. The first begins directly south of the large trench and runs 85 feet (26 meters) towards the southeast. Where this first, smaller fortification ends the second begins and runs 65 feet (19.8 meters) towards the southwest. Both of these smaller fortifications are approximately 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 meters) wide and covered with vegetation.

Shovel testing around these earthworks identified a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts which were initially thought to derive from the Civil War occupation at the site and from Mount Gilead. The historic component at the site was considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Phase II investigations or site impact avoidance were recommended.

Site 44FX2613 was a transient camp which dated to an unknown prehistoric time period. Artifact yield was low and all artifacts were found within the plow zone. This site was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

## **RESULTS OF THE PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS**

### **Fieldwork**

The Phase II investigations were confined to the southern portion of the site below the first earthwork segment, as the northern portion of the site including the larger earthwork and the first earthwork segment would be avoided by the proposed construction.

The initial step in the Phase II investigations was the excavation of shovel tests at 12.5 foot intervals in the area which would sustain disturbance from the proposed construction. A total of 84 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase II investigation. Two of these were within the lower earthwork segment.

In general, the soils in the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. Those units which were excavated within the earthwork segment exhibited fill zones which overlay subsoil.

Artifacts were recovered from 50 of the shovel tests. These artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), whiteware (1820-1900+), refined white earthenware and stoneware sherds as well as bottle glass, windowpane sherds, nails, ferrous metal fragments, brick fragments and oyster shell fragments. Quartz flakes were also recovered.

The bottle glass within the shovel tests ranged in age from the 19<sup>th</sup> century up until the present day. The windowpane sherds included both pre 1864 types and post Civil War types.

The next step in the Phase II investigation was the excavation of six three-by-three foot test units. Five of these were placed in the areas of greatest artifact concentration as delineated in the shovel testing. The sixth unit was placed within the lower fortification segment.

The soil profiles in the test units outside of the earthwork segment consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. Some units contained a buried plow zone and Test Unit 2 exhibited some disturbance. Test Unit 4, which was excavated within the earthwork, exhibited two fill horizons which overlay a buried plow zone and then subsoil. A relic collector's hole was observed in the east wall of this unit.

The artifacts from the test units were similar to those recovered from the shovel tests consisting of both 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century cultural materials. Twentieth century artifacts were recovered from the fill zones and the Apb horizon within Test Unit 4, indicating later disturbance of the earthwork indicating, in the absence of intrusion, post-Civil War construction. Given the fragmented condition of these so-called walls, this is quite possible.

#### Site Discussion

An examination of the artifact distribution indicates that the artifact yield in both the shovel tests and the test units was greatest in the southern portion of the site, particularly in the southwest corner. This excludes the artifacts in the fill zones of the earthwork which have been displaced during the construction of the earthworks.

An examination of the types of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts found reveals that the assemblage is more characteristic of a domestic site than a Civil War campsite. Civil War campsites generally contain large quantities of bottles from alcoholic beverages, bitters, condiments and medicines. Many, if not most, of the bottles are manufactured from blackglass, amber or green glass with some aqua and clear medicinal bottles. In contrast to this, the bottles from 44FX2611 were primarily aqua and clear glass with some blackglass and other colors such as citron which may be alcoholic beverage containers. In addition, because of the scarcity of certain minerals and because bottle glass was at a premium, a significantly greater number of colors is generally found at Civil war sites.

The following presents the bottle glass colors present at 44FX2611 and other Civil War sites:

**44FX2611**

Blackglass	5.55%
Aqua	27.78%
Pale Green	2.78%
Amber	16.67%
Clear	13.89%
Citron	25.00%
Green	5.55%
Peacock	0
Olive Amber	2.78%
Honey Amber	0
Clear Magnesia	0
Puce	0
Orange Amber	0
Olive Green	0

**44PW971**

Blackglass	10.17%
Aqua	31.64%
Pale Green	3.39%
Amber	8.47%
Clear	4.50%
Citron	4.50%
Green	5.08%
Peacock	0
Olive Amber	11.3%
Honey Amber	15.82%
Clear Magnesia	0
Puce	3.95%
Orange Amber	0
Olive Green	1.13%

**44PW1094**

Blackglass	7.69%
Aqua	7.69%
Pale Green	0
Amber	48.08%
Clear	0
Citron	28.85%
Green	0
Peacock	1.92%
Olive Amber	5.77%

Honey Amber	0
Clear Magnesia	0
Puce	0
Orange Amber	0
Olive Green	0

44PW1095

Blackglass	11.63%
Aqua	30.21%
Pale Green	.48%
Amber	3.39%
Clear	.97%
Citron	5.49%
Green	6.30%
Peacock	1.62%
Olive Amber	28.27%
Honey Amber	4.52%
Clear Magnesia	2.10%
Puce	.32%
Orange Amber	1.13%
Olive Green	3.55%

44PW1096

Blackglass	37.50%
Aqua	9.38%
Pale Green	0
Amber	0
Clear	0
Citron	9.38%
Green	28.13%
Peacock	3.13%
Olive Amber	3.13%
Honey Amber	0
Clear Magnesia	9.38%
Puce	0
Orange Amber	0
Olive Green	0

Civil War campsites are generally characterized by a higher ratio of bottle glass than ceramics. The following table shows the ratio of bottle glass to ceramics at a number of Civil War campsites, including 44FX2611:

44FX2611	.6:1
44PW515	15:1
44PW971	9:1
44PW1094	4:1

44PW1095 3:1  
44PW1096 3.7:1

As can be seen from this table, 44FX2611 does not fit the pattern seen in other Civil War campsites.

The types of bottle glass found can also be an indicator of Civil War sites. The following presents percentages of the types of bottle glass found at other Civil War sites and 44FX2611.

**44FX2611**

Liquor	27.08%
Bitters	0
Whiskey	0
Spirits	0
Mineral Water/Cider	0
Champagne/Wine/Brandy	0
Condiment	0
Medicinal	0
Tobacco/Snuff	0
Ink	0

**44PW971**

Liquor	32.00%
Bitters	0
Whiskey	1.71%
Spirits	.57%
Mineral Water/Cider	.57%
Champagne/Wine/Brandy	0
Condiment	5.71%
Medicinal	6.29%
Tobacco/Snuff	0
Ink	1.14%

**44PW1094**

Liquor	88.46%
Bitters	0
Whiskey	0
Spirits	0
Mineral Water/Cider	0
Champagne/Wine/Brandy	0
Condiment	1.28%
Medicinal	0
Tobacco/Snuff	0
Ink	0

**44PW1095**

Liquor	46.61%
Bitters	0
Whiskey	3.52%
Spirits	.25%
Mineral Water/Cider	0
Champagne/Wine/Brandy	6.91%
Condiment	1.51%
Medicinal	2.01%
Tobacco/Snuff	0
Ink	1.76%

**44PW1096**

Liquor	47.46%
Bitters	0
Whiskey	0
Spirits	0
Mineral Water/Cider	0
Champagne/Wine/Brandy	23.73%
Condiment	0
Medicinal	1.69%
Tobacco/Snuff	0
Ink	0

To certain extent, the rank of the occupants of the Civil War campsites will affect the types of bottles found. For example, officer's quarters would have more champagne/brandy/wine bottles and ink bottle sherds. However, the comparisons with other Civil War sites indicates that 44F2611 is lacking in the variety and types of bottles normally found.

The following presents a breakdown of the ceramic types found at Civil War campsites.

**44FX2611**

Creamware	17.20%
Pearlware	34.40%
Whiteware	19.35%
Ironstone	0
Stoneware	4.30%
Redware	2.15%
American Rockingham/Bennington	4.30%
Porcelain	1.07%
Yellowware	0

## 44PW515

Creamware	0
Pearlware	0
Whiteware	20.00%
Ironstone	0
Stoneware	70.00%
Redware	0
American Rockingham/Bennington	0
Porcelain	0
Yellowware	10.00%

## 44PW971

Creamware	0
Pearlware	5.26%
Whiteware	15.79%
Ironstone	0
Stoneware	47.37%
Redware	15.78%
American Rockingham/Bennington	0
Porcelain	0
Yellowware	0

## 44PW1094

Creamware	0
Pearlware	0
Whiteware	0
Ironstone	0
Stoneware	5.00%
Redware	95.00%
American Rockingham/Bennington	0
Porcelain	0
Yellowware	0%

## 44PW1095

Creamware	0
Pearlware	0
Whiteware	18.55%
Ironstone	.36%
Stoneware	29.82%
Redware	25.09%
American Rockingham/Bennington	.36%
Porcelain	.36%
Yellowware	0

44PW1096	
Creamware	0
Pearlware	0
Whiteware	31.25%
Ironstone	0
Stoneware	43.75%
Redware	3.45%
American Rockingham/Bennington	0
Porcelain	0
Yellowware	0

As can be seen from the above, the ceramic types generally are too early and not the types characteristically found at Civil war encampments.

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Phase I investigations conducted at 44FX2611 revealed the site to be multi-component, containing both prehistoric and historic period artifacts. The prehistoric component was not felt to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the conclusion of the Phase I and no additional archeological work was recommended.

The historic period component consisted of the remains of two segments of Civil War earthworks or entrenchments and a potential Civil War campsite. This component was thought to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and Phase II work was recommended to determine this eligibility.

A Phase II investigation was conducted at 44FX2611 in February of 2002. Although the historic period component was thought to be a possible Civil War campsite at the conclusion of the Phase I, an examination of the artifact assemblage and comparisons with other Civil War sites appear to indicate that the component is domestic. It may have been ancillary structure associated with Mt. Gilead or the artifacts may simply represent refuse from that structure. No concentrations of artifacts which would indicate a structure were noted.

This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the same types of artifacts are recovered from the fill zones associated with the construction of the entrenchments, indicating that the artifacts were present prior to the construction of the earthworks. This is not to say that some of the artifacts did not result from Civil War activity; it is certain that at least some of the bottle glass did. As a whole, however, the artifacts are indicative of a domestic occupation.

The presence of post-Civil War artifacts in some of the fill levels of Test Unit 4 indicates post-1861/1865 construction of this embankment. The artifacts from the area tested during this partial Phase II of the site appear to belong to pre-Civil War occupation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The basic question this study was designed to resolve was whether the apparent embankment was Civil War period in construction or whether it was later. Except for its position, the evidence appears to support post-Civil War. In addition it, most of the artifacts are pre-Civil War and likely result from discard at the nearby Mt. Gilead residence. The long perfectly formed and relatively undisturbed northern wall and trench is most definitely Civil War period and construction. Most of the northern section of the site, then, would be National Register eligible. Because of this, the northern section should be preserved and all impact avoided. If the remainder of the northern section of the site is to be impacted, a Phase II study is recommended.

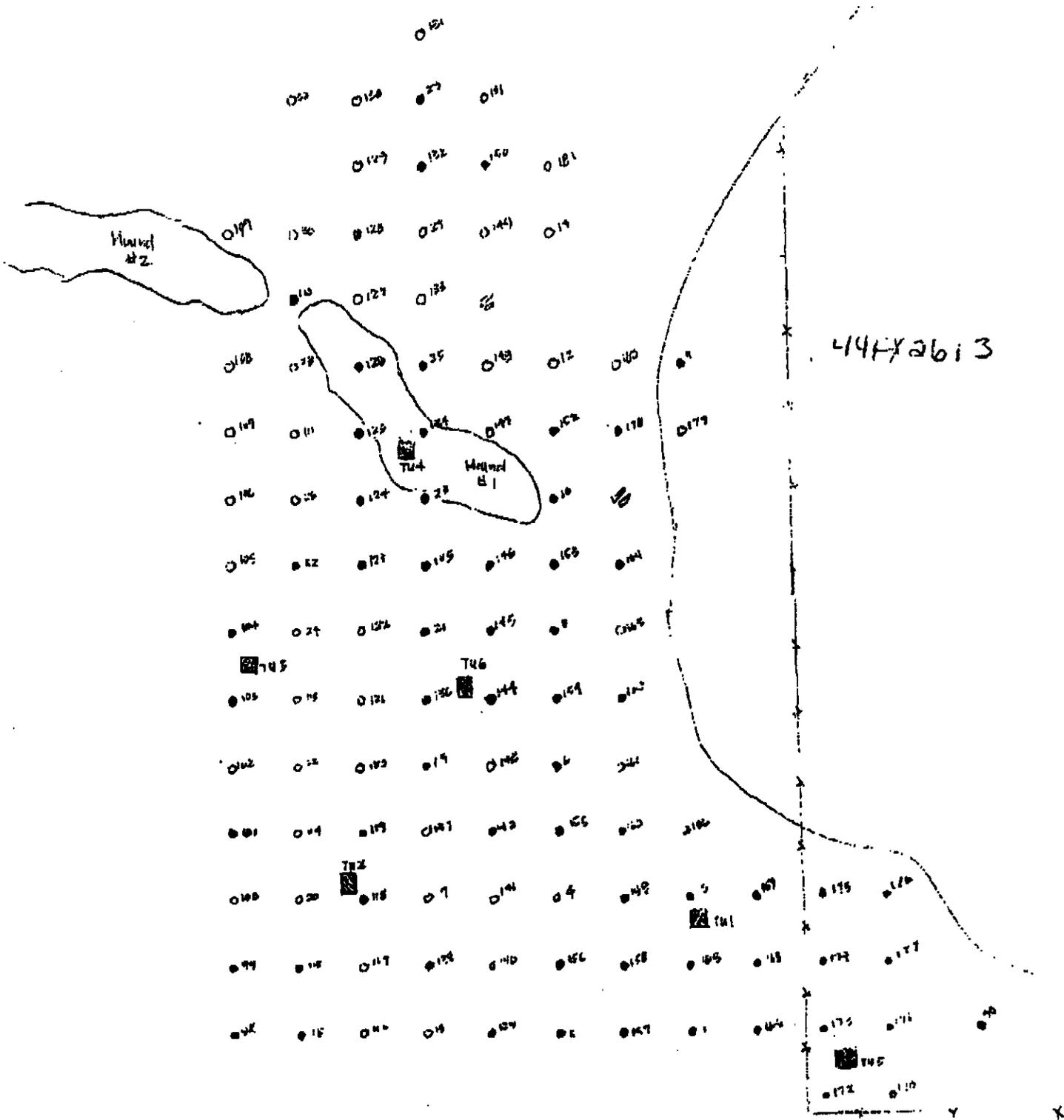


MTGLC40 ph2

# Figure 2

1/27/20

CHINA TEST UNITS




**FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK AUTHORITY**
**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Barbara A. Byron, Director  
 Zoning Evaluation Division  
 Department of Planning and Zoning

**FROM:** *LS* Lynn S. Tadlock, Director *Kirk Holley For*  
 Planning and Development Division

**DATE:** February 28, 2002

**ADDENDUM:** RZ/FDP 2001-SU-033,  
 The Village at Mount Gilead  
 Loc: 54-4((1))13,14,15,16,17;

FCPA previously provided comments on this application regarding preservation of significant Civil War earthworks located on the site. Based on review of the Phase I Archeological Report for the site, FCPA requested a Phase II investigation to help determine the origin and significance of all of the existing earthworks and a potential Civil War campsite.

The applicant has provided a Phase II report as requested (produced by Thunderbird, Inc.). The report evaluates artifacts at the suspected Civil War campsite and concludes that the artifacts do not support such an interpretation. Evaluation of the southern half of the earthen mound running south of the main Civil War trench also revealed that the mound dates to the post Civil War period. FCPA agrees with the report's findings and conclusions.

The Phase II report did not evaluate the northern section of the earthen mound that runs southward of the main Civil War trench. The applicant should evaluate the significance of this portion of the mound. If the northern section of the mound is not associated with the Civil War period, the applicant should remove the entire mound and return the area to natural grade prior to dedicating it to the Park Authority.

The long east-west oriented trench is definitely from the Civil War period and may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This trench should be preserved with sufficient buffer to protect the site. Since the historically significant east-west oriented trench will be stabilized and dedicated to the Park Authority, FCPA can support approval of this application.

**cc:** Kirk Holley, Manager, Planning and Land Management Branch  
 James Grandfield, Supervisor, Planning and Land Manager Branch  
 Richard Sacchi, Resource Management Division, FCPA  
 Allen Scully, Plan Review Team, Planning and Land Management Branch  
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