

TO: FHWA
FROM: John Muse
DATE: 1/22/2013

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CE)

Date CE level document approved by VA FHWA Division: 12/19/2012

FHWA Contact: John Simkins

Route: 701

Route Type: Secondary

Project Type: Construction

State Project Number: 0701-076-S65, C501, P101, R201

Federal Project Number: HSIP-076-9(027)

UPC: 99403

From: 1,232 feet west of Parnell Court

To: 86 feet east of Meander Creek Lane

County/City: Prince William County

District / Residency: Northern Virginia/Prince William

Project in STIP: Yes

Project in Long Range Plan: Yes No N/A Project Outside of MPO Area

Project Description: Prince William County is proposing to reconstruct a portion of Logmill Road just west of Hickory Grove, beginning 1,232 feet west of Parnell Court and ending 86 feet east of Meander Creek Lane. The proposed project will increase the existing sight distance by improving the vertical geometry of the roadway. Since 2000 this section of roadway has had at least 38 documented accidents involving 6 fatalities. The proposed project will improve the vertical geometry of the roadway, meeting AASHTO standards, and improving the safety of this section of Logmill Road.

CE Category 23 CFR 771.117: (d)(1)

Description of CE Category: Modernization of highway by resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, adding shoulders, or adding auxiliary lanes (e.g. parking, weaving, turning, climbing).

USGS Map Attached Yes

Logical Termini and Independent Utility:

Yes N/A (For Non-highway construction only, explain in comments below)

Comments: The improvements are justifiable and are a reasonable expenditure of funds even if no additional transportation improvements are made. Therefore, the project has independent utility. The project termini are rational end points to meet the purpose and need along this section of roadway and allow for appropriate transitions back to existing grades and is considered logical.

Typical Section: The proposed cross-section is as follows: Logmill Road - 4 foot shoulder on both sides, 2 twelve foot through lanes, one in each direction, and a variable 0 foot to 12 foot right turn lane. Parnell

Court – Variable shoulders on each side, 0-4 feet paved and 0- 4 feet graded, a variable 11 foot to 16 foot lane in each direction, and a variable 0-6 foot median.

Structures: The existing drainage systems along Logmill Road consist of 4 culvert crossings and several roadside ditches which collect and convey roadway and off-site runoff. The project will replace these existing culverts with appropriately sized culverts and one of the existing culverts is being replaced by a ditch relocation. Stormwater management (SWM) is proposed in two bioretention basins on the southern side of Logmill Road between Parnell Court and Meander Creek Lane in addition to grass swales in other locations(see the attached plans).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC	PRESENT		IMPACTS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Minority/Low Income Populations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disproportionate Impacts to Minority/Low Income Populations: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Existing or Planned Public Recreational Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, U.S Census 2010 and Prince William County Comprehensive Plan				
Community Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County Mapper				
Consistent with Local Land Use: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Source: Prince William County Mapper				
Existing or Planned Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County Comprehensive Plan				
<p>Comments: The Prince William County Human Rights Commission met on September 13, 2012 to review any impacts that the proposed road improvements will have on minority or low income populations. The commission did not find any adverse impacts for the proposed improvements (Human Rights Commission letter dated 9/14/2012). Based on the 2010 US Census for the area no individual minority population is more than 5% of the total population and no individual minority population is greater than 1000 individuals. Low income/minority populations are present within the project area and will not be impacted by the proposed project. The impacts from the project are not predominantly borne by this population and the effect is not greater in magnitude for this population than for non-minority/non low-income populations</p> <p>The local land use is rural with a 10 acre minimum lot size. The proposed project will not change existing land use. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation confirmed that there were no existing or planned public recreational facilities on or adjacent to the proposed project on 8/21/2012. According to the Prince William County Comprehensive Plan (updated February 2010) no bicycle or pedestrian facilities are planned for Logmill Road.</p>				

SECTION 4(f) and SECTION 6(f)	YES	NO
Use of 4(f) Property: Acres of use:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Name of Resource: VDHR, PW County Archaeologist, USFWS & VDCR		
Type of Resource:		
Individually Eligible Historic Property:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contributing Element to Historic District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Public Recreation Area:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Park:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Wildlife/Waterfowl Refuge:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Planned Public Park, Recreation Area, Wildlife or Waterfowl Refuge:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: VDHR, Prince William County Mapper, VDCR, USFWS, & PW County Archaeologist		
<i>De Minimis:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Type of Use:		
Permanent:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Temporary:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Constructive:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Temporary Non 4(f) Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section 4(f) Evaluation Attached:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conversion of 6(f) Property:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Acres of Conversion:		
Source: VDHR, Prince William County Mapper, VDCR, USFWS, PW County Archaeologist the National Park Service Land & Water Conservation Fund List		
Comments: The proposed project will not require the "use" of any resources protected by Section 4(f). The SHPO concurred on November 15, 2012 that the project will have no effect on architectural or cultural resources. There are no existing or planned public parks, recreation areas, wildlife, or waterfowl refuges within the project footprint.		

*Note that a Constructive Use and a Temporary Non 4(f) Use do not apply with a De Minimis finding.

CULTURAL RESOURCES	COMPLETE	N/A
Source: Cultural Resources Survey of the Logmill Road Improvement Project, Prince William County, Virginia		
"No Effect" Pursuant to 1999 DHR Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phase I Architecture Conducted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phase II Architecture Conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phase I Archaeology Conducted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phase II Archaeology Conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section 106 Effect Determination: No Effect		
DHR Concurrence on Effect: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date: 10/10/2013		
MOA Attached: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Execution Date: / /		
Name of Historic Property: Locust Bottom/Rollingwood Farm (076-0088)		
Comments: A Phase I survey was conducted by William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research on October 10, 2012. They found no architectural or archaeological resources within the proposed project limits. One architectural resource (076-0088 – Locust Bottom/Rollingwood Farm) was found adjacent to the project site. Coordination with SHPO has been completed and SHPO found no effect on Section 106 resources. An addendum to the Phase I survey was conducted by William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research in August 2013. Coordination of the addendum with SHPO has been completed and SHPO determined that no historic properties will be affected by the project.		

	PRESENT	IMPACTS
--	----------------	----------------

NATURAL RESOURCES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Surface Water (Name: Unnamed tributaries to Chestnut Lick)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	± 432 linear ft.	
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers & 60 percent plans.				
Federal Threatened or Endangered Species:				
Terrestrial: None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic: None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants: None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service letter dated 09/14/2012				
100 Year Floodplain:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If "Yes" then identify the regulatory floodway zone: No regulatory floodway				
Source: FEMA Website, Zone A approximate, we conducted Detailed Floodplain Study				
Tidal Waters/Wetlands:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acres Type	
Wetlands: Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.01 Acres PFO Type	
If yes, there are no practicable alternatives to the construction in wetlands and the action will include all practicable measures to minimize harm to the impacted wetlands.				
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers				
Permits Required: Nationwide Permit 23 & 401 Certification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers				

Comments: Two unnamed tributaries to Chestnut Lick Branch (+/- 432 linear feet) will be impacted by the construction of new culverts with outfall protection and the relocation of a jurisdictional roadside ditch. Additionally, approximately 0.11 acres of wetlands will be permanently impacted for the proposed project. Mitigation will likely be required for the permanent stream and wetland impacts and will be addressed during the permitting process with the regulatory agencies. As the project is reconstruction of a roadway along the existing alignment avoidance opportunities were limited, all necessary permits will be obtained prior to construction.

An updated Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) search was conducted in October 2013 which showed that only two federally protected species were identified to have a potential to occur the County, however they do not occur within the limits of the project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred on 09/14/2012 that the project will have no impacts to threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, and that no Eagle Act Permit is required.

Strict Erosion and sediment controls will be utilized to mitigate any downstream secondary impacts associated with construction.

Executive Order 11988 requires that Federal Agencies shall take actions to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. In the attached Alternatives Analysis, it was determined that impacts to the floodplain are required for this project to fulfill the stated purpose and need. The alternative chosen involves the least amount of impacts to the natural environment and the adjacent property owners. Below is an explanation about the chosen alternative.

There is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapped Zone A floodplain around both unnamed tributaries to Chestnut Lick Branch at the Logmill Road crossings. A Zone A floodplain is an area with a 1% annual chance of flooding but no detailed analyses were performed and it is an approximate flood area. The current FEMA mapped Zone A along the two tributaries immediately upstream of Logmill Road as mapped is approximately 163,000 square feet.

Based on recent flown topography and in depth watershed information, a detailed floodplain study was conducted to establish a more accurate existing conditions floodplain boundary. Based on this detailed study the existing floodplain along the two tributaries upstream of Logmill Road is approximately 213,000 square feet. With no roadway alterations this floodplain is expected to remain the same. This 213,000 square feet area would be the actual area with a 1% chance of flooding and would be mapped as such given the study.

A proposed conditions model was created to determine how the proposed improvements to Logmill Road would impact the floodplain. This model showed the existing detailed floodplain decreasing to approximately 200,000 square feet.

Additionally, the change to the floodplain on Logmill Road will reduce the amount of road within the 100 year floodplain. Under the currently mapped Zone A floodplain, 512 Linear Feet of the roadway are within the floodplain; based on the existing condition detailed study 718 linear feet of the roadway is within the floodplain; and based on the proposed condition model the entire road is outside of the 100 year floodplain.

The actual rise in the floodplain based on the proposed condition model is approximately 3 feet, and a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) will be submitted to FEMA for approval after the County has approved the floodplain study.

AGRICULTURAL/OPEN SPACE	PRESENT		IMPACTS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Open Space Easements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Virginia Outdoors Foundation				
Agricultural/Forestal Districts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County GIS Mapper				
Comments: The Virginia Outdoors Foundation confirmed that there were no open space easements within the proposed project area. According to the Prince William County Mapper there are no Agricultural or Forests Districts located within the proposed project area.				

FARMLAND	YES	NO
NRCS Form CPA-106 Attached: Rating:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alternatives Analysis Required:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If Form CPA-106 is not attached check all that are applicable:		
Land already in Urban use:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Entire project in area <i>not</i> zoned agriculture:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NRCS responded within 45 days:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NRCS Determined no prime or unique farmland in the project area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Source: NRCS-USDA		
Comments: The NRCS determined that the proposed project "will be on lands committed to residential and transportation uses, and would not be considered prime farmland for agricultural purposes" (email dated September 7, 2012).		

INVASIVE SPECIES	PRESENT		
	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
Invasive Species in the project area:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VDCR indicated that the potential exists for some VDOT projects to further the establishment of invasive species.			
Comments: Based on site visits, invasive species are present within the project area. DCR has only general information about the distribution of invasive species. Many invasive plant species are adapted to take advantage of soil disturbances and poor soil conditions. Non-native invasive plants are found through Virginia. Therefore, the potential exists for some projects to further the establishment of invasive species. Minimizing soil disturbance and plantings with approved seed mixes will help to inhibit the establishment of invasive species. All seeds used will be tested in accordance with the Virginia Seed Law to ensure that there are not prohibited noxious weed seeds in the seed mixes.			

AIR QUALITY	Yes	No
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
This project is located in a CO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attainment Area <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Area		

CO Hotspot Analysis Required? (if "Yes", please attach analysis)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If "No", indicate which exemption it falls under:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exempt project under 40 CFR 93.126.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt project based on traffic volumes below thresholds in the current VDOT Project Level Air Quality Studies Agreement with FHWA/EPA.		

Ozone		
This project is located in an Ozone	<input type="checkbox"/> Attainment Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Area
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonattainment Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Action Compact Area
Only projects located in ozone nonattainment or maintenance areas must complete this box		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exempt from regional emissions requirements under 40 CFR 93.126 or 40 CFR 93.127.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Properly programmed in the CLRP and FY - TIP.		
<input type="checkbox"/> The project is not regionally significant and/or is not of a type that would normally be included in the regional transportation model.		
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is regionally significant; however the project was not modeled, or the scope of the project is not consistent with what was modeled in the currently conforming CLRP and TIP.		

Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Yes	No
This project is located in a PM _{2.5}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonattainment Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Area
	<input type="checkbox"/> Attainment Area (if checked, do not fill out box below)	
PM _{2.5} Hotspot Analysis Required? (If "Yes", Please Attach Analysis)		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Check all that apply;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Exempt project under 40 CFR 93.126, Table 2.		
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Not a project of air quality concern under 40 CFR 93.123(b)(1)(i) thru (v).		
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Properly programmed in the CLRP and FY - TIP.		
<input type="checkbox"/> D. This project is regionally significant; however the project was not modeled, or its scope is not consistent with what was modeled, in the currently conforming CLRP and TIP.		

If "B" is checked above, please indicate the following for highway projects;
 Design Year _____, Peak AADT _____, Peak Diesel Truck % _____

Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT)		
This project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is exempt with no meaningful potential MSAT effects	
	<input type="checkbox"/> is one with low potential MSAT effects (attach qualitative MSAT analysis)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> is one with high potential MSAT effects (attach quantitative MSAT analysis)	

Check all that apply;

Exempt project under 40 CFR 93.126, or qualifies as a CE under 23 CFR 771.117(c).

Project with no meaningful impact on traffic volumes or vehicle mix.

If a qualitative MSAT analysis is required, please indicate the following for highway projects;
 Design Year _____, Peak AADT _____

Source: VDOT Air Section

Comments: The proposed project is an exempt project under 40 CFR 93.126 as a safety project that will correct, improve, or eliminate a hazardous location or feature; increase sight distance; and is funded under the Highway Safety Improvement Program. In addition, the project does not add roadway capacity, will have no meaningful impact on traffic volumes or vehicle mix, and as such, will not adversely affect air quality.

NOISE	YES	NO
Type I Project:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Source: VDOT Noise Section		
Noise Analysis Attached:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barriers Under Consideration:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: VDOT Noise Section		
Comments: Vertical clearance project. However, the shift in the vertical alignment is not considered substantial. Project is considered Type III, therefore noise study NOT required.		

RIGHT OF WAY AND RELOCATIONS	YES	NO
Residential Relocations: If "Yes", number:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County GIS		
Commercial Relocations: If "Yes", number:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County GIS		
Non-profit Relocations: If "Yes", number:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County GIS		
Right of Way required: If "Yes", acreage amount: 6.37	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Source: According to the Prince William County Mapper there are no residential, commercial, or non-profit relocations associated with the proposed project. The project will require approximately 6.37 acres of permanent easements, 1.58 acres of utility easements, and 0.86 acres of temporary easements.		

	PRESENT		IMPACTS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Septic Systems, Wells, or Public Water Supplies:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health				
Hazardous Materials:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and US Environmental Protection Agency websites.				
Comments: According to the Virginia Department of Health there are three groundwater wells within a 1 mile radius of the project, with the nearest being approximately 2,225 feet from the western terminus of the project. Additional the Virginia Department of Health found no impacts to public drinking water sources/supplies due to the proposed project. The Prince William County Department of Health indicated that there are several septic systems and wells in the general vicinity of the project; all of these will be avoided. One septic system line on the south side of Logmill Road between Parnell Court and Meander Creek Lane will have fill placed on top of it. A review of the DEQ What's in my backyard website and the US EPA "Enviromapper" showed no hazardous material sites located within the vicinity of the project.				

CUMULATIVE AND INDIRECT IMPACTS	PRESENT		
	YES	NO	N/A
Present or reasonably foreseeable future projects (highway and non-highway) in the area:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact same resources as the proposed highway project (i.e. cumulative impacts):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indirect (Secondary) impacts:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Source: Prince William County Comprehensive Plan			
<p>Comments: According to the Prince William County Comprehensive Plan there are no current plans to improve Logmill Road outside of the proposed project or the adjacent rural roads. The subdivision located on Meander Creek has lots that are not fully built out and will be developed in the future. The immediate adjacent area of the project is zoned A-1 (Agricultural) and has a minimum lot size of 10 acres for single family home. The proposed project when combined with the development of the subdivision will not have a substantial cumulative impact on floodplains or the surrounding environment. The project has no impact to historic resources; does not contain documented hazardous materials on or adjacent; does not have impacts to threatened or endangered species; will not involve the taking or moving of any businesses or residences; does not involve impacts to minority/low income populations, community services or planned bicycle/pedestrian facilities; does not impact any parks or refuges; and should not propagate invasive species. Additionally, as the project only involves the realignment of the vertical geometry of the roadway and does not include additional vehicular traffic, lanes or capacity; no impacts to air quality are anticipated. No cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. The intensity of the impacts of the project are not considered significant when viewed in the context of impacts from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action and would not rise to a level that would cause significant cumulative or indirect impacts. The proposed project will improve safety, traffic flow, and would not induce population growth.</p>			

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	YES	NO
Substantial Controversy on Environmental Grounds:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source: Scoping letter responses		
Public Hearing: If "Yes", type of hearing:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other Public Involvement Activities: If "Yes", type of Involvement: Citizen Information Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Comments: A Citizen Information meeting was held on December 19, 2012, a second Citizen Information Meeting was held on August 8, 2013. Prince William County is planning to hold a formal public hearing when the CE document is finalized.</p>		

COORDINATION

The following agencies were contacted during development of this study:

State Agencies:

- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality – Air Permits
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality – Office of Environmental Impact Review
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality – Waste Permits
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality – Water Quality Permits
- Virginia Department of Forestry
- Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
- Virginia Department of Health – Office of Drinking Water Programs

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Virginia Department of Mines and Minerals
Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Virginia Outdoors Foundation

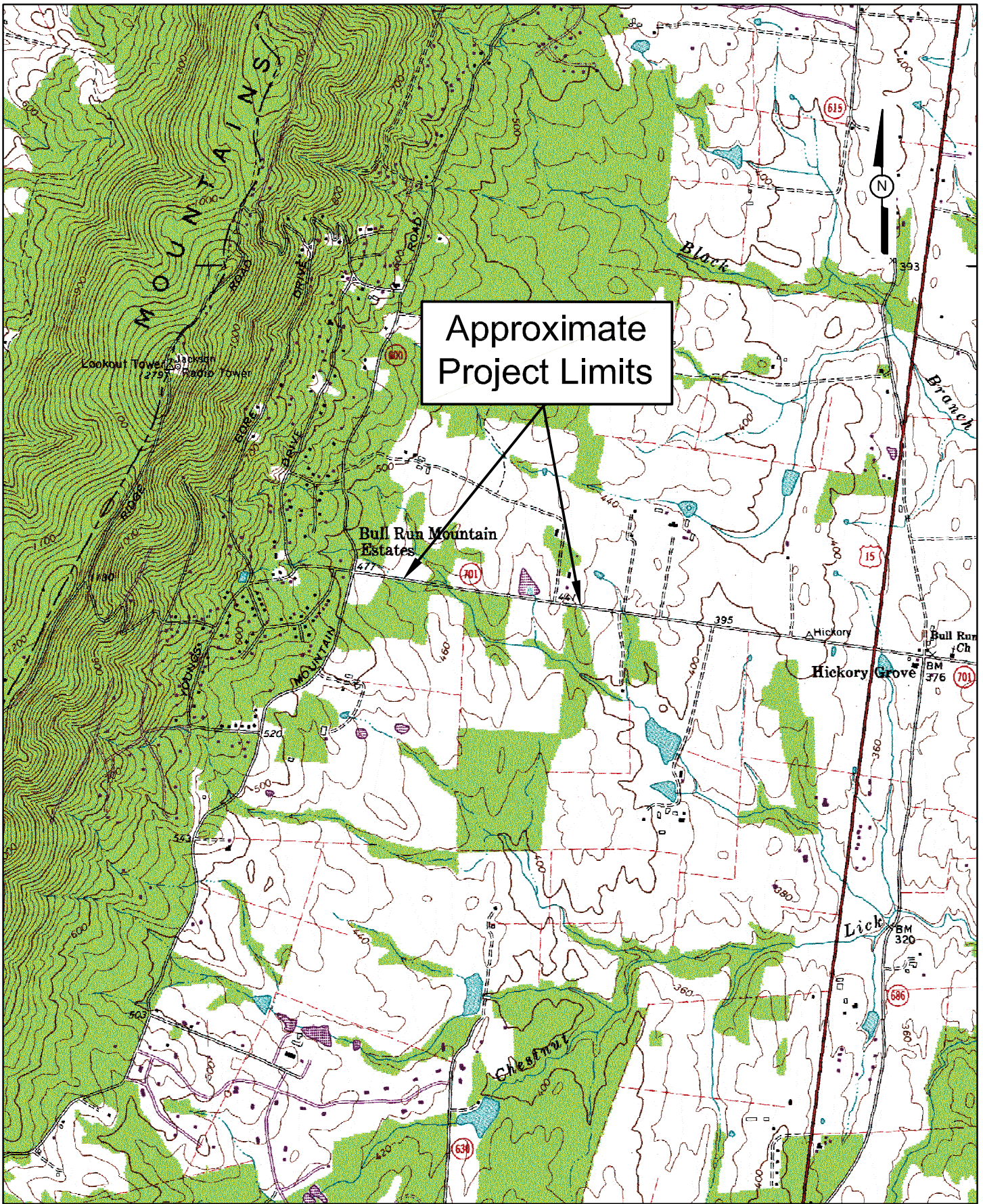
Local Entities:

Prince William County Board of Supervisors
Prince William County Department of Public Works
Prince William County Department of Social Services
Prince William County Human Rights Commission
Prince William County Office of Executive Management Organization
Prince William County Park Authority
Prince William County Planning Office

Other Coordination Entities:

Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Department of Agriculture – NRCS
US Environmental Protection Agency
US Fish and Wildlife Service

This project meets the criteria for a Categorical Exclusion pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.4 and 23 CFR 771.117 and will not result in significant impacts to the human or natural environment.



38°54'11.09" N, 77°39'6.19" Middleburg, VA USGS 7.5' Quad Map

SCALE: 1"=2000'



Dewberry

DATE July 2012	TITLE Site Topographic Map	SHEET NO. 1 of 1
PROJ. NO.	PROJECT Logmill Road Improvements HUC 02070010 - Middle Potomac - Anacostia - Occoquan	



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director


Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 15 November 2012

DHR File # 2012-1295

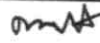
TO: Ms Kimberly Vanness Larkin
Dewberry

FROM:  Marc E. Holma, Architectural Historian (804) 482-6090
Office of Review and Compliance

PROJECT: Logmil Road Improvements Project
Prince William County

- This project will have an effect on historic resources. Based on the information provided, the effect will not be adverse.
- This project will have an adverse effect on historic properties. Further consultation with DHR is needed under Section 106 of the NHPA.
- Additional information is needed before we will be able to determine the effect of the project on historic resources. **Please see attached sheet.**
- No further identification efforts are warranted. No historic properties will be affected by the project. Should unidentified historic properties be discovered during implementation of the project, please notify DHR.
- We have previously reviewed this project. Attached is a copy of our correspondence.
- Other (Please see comments below)

COMMENTS: DHR concurs that 076-0142 and ~~076-0413~~ ⁰⁷⁶⁻⁰¹⁴³ are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

076-0143


Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Office
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

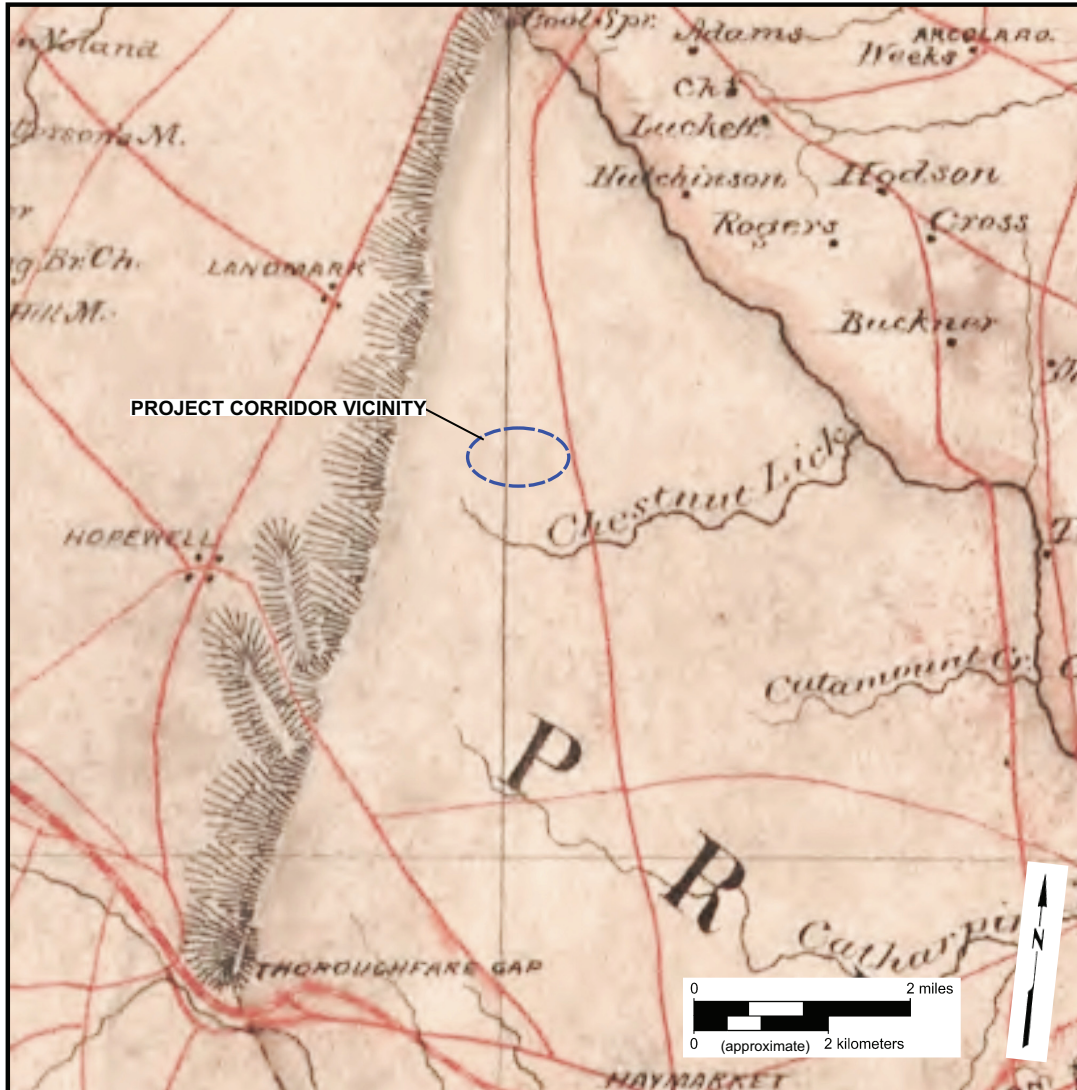
Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way 2nd
Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5428
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031
Fax: (540) 868-7033

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE LOGMILL ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VDHR File No. 2012-1295



PREPARED FOR:
Dewberry

PREPARED BY:
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

Cultural Resources Survey of the Logmill Road Improvement Project, Prince William County, Virginia

VDHR File No. 2012-1295
WMCAR Project No. 12-23

PREPARED FOR:

Dewberry
8401 Arlington Boulevard
Fairfax, Virginia 22031-4666
(703) 645-9737

PREPARED BY:

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
The College of William and Mary
P.O. Box 8795
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187-8795
(757) 221-2580

AUTHOR:

Elizabeth J. Monroe
Mary Ruffin Hanbury

PROJECT DIRECTOR:

Joe B. Jones

OCTOBER 10, 2012

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted a cultural resource survey of the proposed Logmill Road Improvement Project, Prince William County, Virginia, between August 15–17 and 29, 2012. The intent of the survey was to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of cultural resources within the project corridor, including preliminary determinations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Approximately 3 ha (7.5 acres) were surveyed. As a result of the cultural resources survey, two previously recorded architectural resources were identified; a third previously recorded resource has been destroyed.

Locust Bottom/Rollingwood Farm (076-0088). The historic core of this sprawling farm property is the Federal-style two-story, four-bay brick house with a raised basement, a brick water table, and molded brick at the cornice. The property includes a boxwood garden and numerous outbuildings, both domestic and agricultural, that date from the period of the house through the mid-twentieth century. The northern border of the property is immediately adjacent to Logmill Road. The eastern edge of the project corridor terminates approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi.) west of the northwest corner of the property, placing it within the area of potential effect for indirect effects. **The property was listed on the NRHP in February of 1991 and should be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, more work will be necessary.**

Robinson House/Locust Bottom Tenant House/Rollingwood Farm Tenant House (076-0142). This house, thought to date from before 1900 and documented in 1987, has been demolished and the site has been cleared. Due to a lack of architectural integrity, the property possesses no additional research potential beyond what has been documented by the current study. **Architectural Resource 076-0142 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D; no further work is necessary.**

Waterloo (076-0143). This 93.9-ha (232-acre) farm contains a ca. 1880 single dwelling as well as sheds, barns, silos, and tenant houses. The primary dwelling is a side-gabled, two-story, frame house with a one-story addition to the west, a garage addition to the east attached by a breezeway, and a telescoping rear ell with an enclosed shed-roofed addition to its east. It is an early house with a large complement of farm buildings. However, interior (per previous survey reports) and exterior alterations have impaired its integrity. Due to a lack of architectural integrity, the property possesses no additional research potential beyond what has been documented by the current study. **Architectural Resource 076-0143 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D; no further work is necessary.**

CONTENTS

<i>Management Summary</i>	ii
<i>Figures</i>	iii
<i>Tables</i>	iii
1: Project Background.....	1
2: Cultural Contexts, Background, and Research Strategy	2
3: Archaeological Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations	15
4: Architectural Survey Strategy, Results, and Recommendations	17
References Cited	25
Appendix A: Archaeological Field Plans	
Appendix B: DSS Architectural Inventory Forms	

FIGURES

1 Project corridor location.....	1
2 Project corridor and environs	2
3 Civil War-era map showing the vicinity of the project corridor.....	11
4 Detail of an early twentieth-century map of the project corridor vicinity.....	12
5 Historic topographic map of the project corridor	14
6 Typical stratigraphy within the project corridor as shown by Shovel Tests 21 and 47	16
7 Logmill Road project corridor, view to west	18
8 Previously identified architectural resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor.....	20
9 Architectural resources identified during survey.....	22

TABLES

1 Summary of previously identified architectural resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor	21
2 Summary of architectural resources identified during survey	23

1: Project Background

INTRODUCTION

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a cultural resources survey within the proposed Logmill Road improvements project corridor, Prince William County, Virginia, between August 15-17 and 29, 2012 (Figure 1). This investigation is intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources within the project corridor, including preliminary determinations of potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

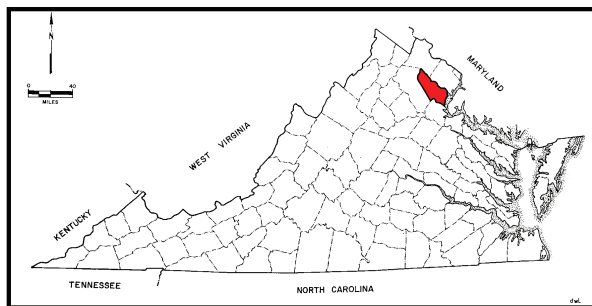


Figure 1. Project corridor location.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Director Joe B. Jones. Project Archaeologist Elizabeth J. Monroe was responsible for organization and implementation of the field survey and preparation of the final report. Dr. Monroe was assisted in the field by WMCAR staff members Jon Heck, Luran Kellam, Harry Schmitz, Leigh Sitler, and Tom Young. Architectural Historian Mary Ruffin

Hanbury conducted the architectural survey. The final report was produced by David Lewes and Leigh Sitler, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. All project-related documentation is stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under project number 12-23.

DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

The proposed Logmill Road project is located in western Prince William County, approximately 8.9 km (5.5 mi.) north of the Town of Haymarket, Virginia (Figure 2). The project involves improvements to a portion of Logmill Road from a point 366 m (1200 ft.) west of its intersection with Parnell Court, to a point 361 m (1185 ft.) to the east of that intersection. The proposed improvements will flatten out the roadway surface and remove dangerously hilly portions. The width of the project corridor is 23 m (75 ft.) to either side of the existing roadway, with the exception of the stretch between survey stations 116+00 and 119+00 where the southern edge of the project corridor extends 30 m (100 ft.) south of the existing roadway to accommodate a proposed stormwater management basin.

The project corridor is located in the Northern Virginia region. Specifically, it is located on rolling upland encompassing the drainage basins of unnamed tributaries to Chestnut Lick, itself a tributary of Bull Run. Elevations within the project corridor are about 134 m (440 ft.) above mean sea level. The area is a mosaic of rural/agri-

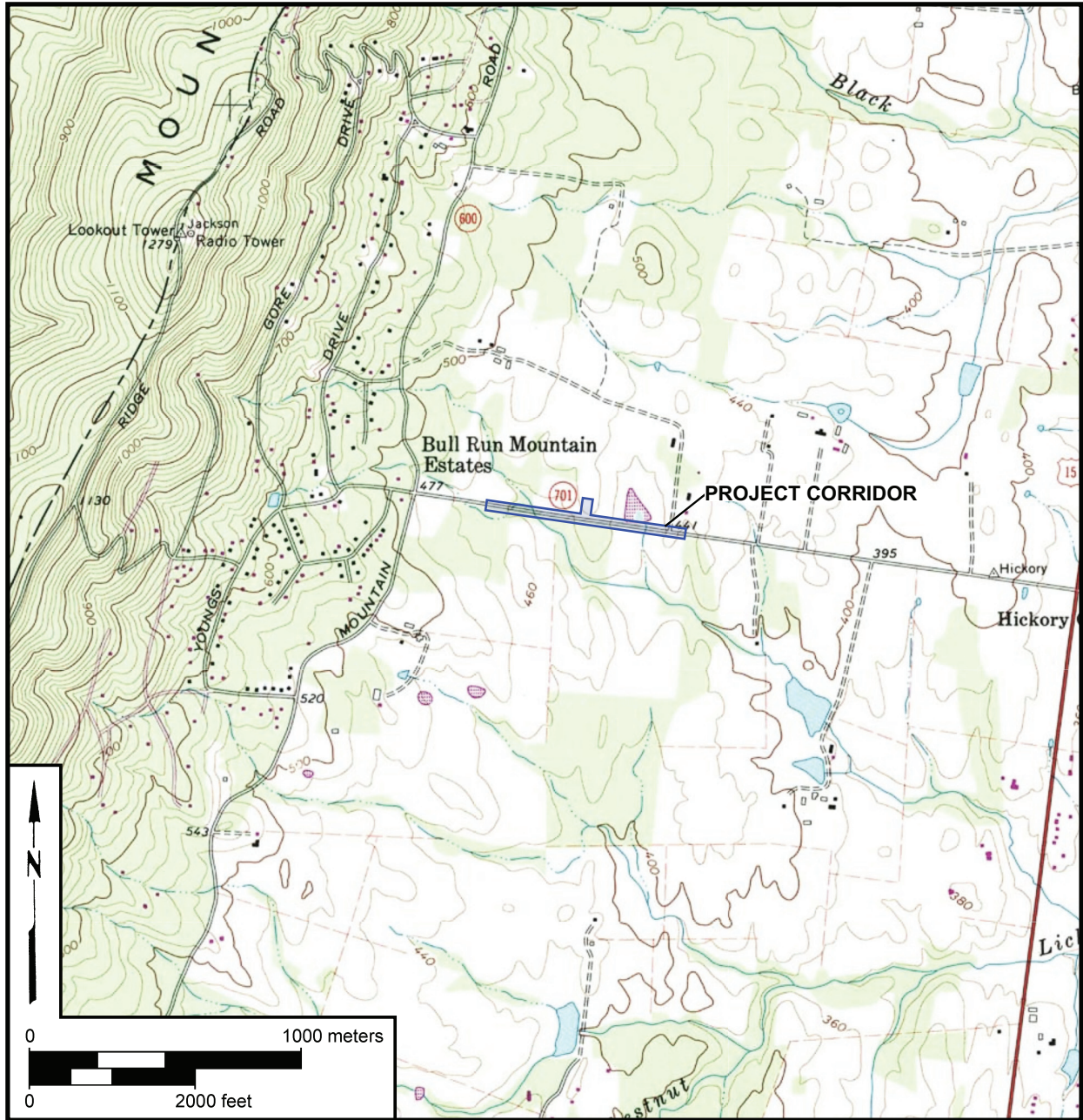


Figure 2. Project corridor and environs (U. S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1968).

cultural lands, forest, and widely-space residential lots. Generally, soils in the project corridor belong to the Legore-Oakhill complex and Hoadly loam associations, which consist of well- to moderately well-drained sediments found on slopes and crests (CSRL 2012). Wildlife typical of this forest cover

include gray squirrel, rabbit, white-tailed deer, eastern box turtle, black snake, blue jay, crow, barred owl, hawk, wild turkey, and migratory and resident waterfowl (Kricher and Morrison 1988).

2: Cultural Contexts, Background, and Research Strategy

INTRODUCTION

The survey expectations set forth in this chapter were generated from review and inspection of archival/cartographic resources, archaeological site records, and past reports of professional archaeological work relevant to the project corridor held by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the WMCAR. Site records for all sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor were reviewed to help generate archaeological expectations for the field survey. Analysis and review of histories of the immediate region at WMCAR and the Earl Gregg Swem Library of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg provided expectations regarding historical archaeological resources for the project corridor. VDHR site file inventory records also proved very useful for providing expectations regarding both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources for the project corridor. The review of archaeological site files via VDHR's Data Sharing System (DSS) indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the proposed project corridor.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Paleoindian Stage Resources (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

Paleoindian populations consisted of small, selectively mobile bands ranging across a somewhat fixed but large area (Gardner 1977:261; Turner 1989:77). These groups are traditionally characterized as mobile hunting bands exploiting large

game animals over a wide area. Work by some scholars (e.g. Gardener 1980) suggests that the retreating Pleistocene environment diminished the population numbers of such game animals prior to human occupation of this region. More recent work, emphasizes Paleoindian dietary reliance on plant food, small game, and even fish, in addition to meat from larger mammals (Dent 1995; Meltzer 1988). Archaeological research suggests that within such large, fixed areas these groups established small, temporary encampments near preferred resources located across the landscape. Certain sites have been interpreted as the focal point of a group's territory. Ephemeral hunting campsites were likely chosen based on their proximity to water sources and their potential for attracting game, thus stream crossings may represent higher probability locations for the discovery of Paleoindian sites (Gardner 1980). Locations where high-quality cryptocrystalline stone was available would also have been focal points for Paleoindian populations as it was preferred for stone tool manufacture.

The material culture hallmarks of this stage are fluted hafted bifaces, and, more generally, a tool kit often fashioned from a restricted range of cherts, jaspers, and silicified slates (Gardner 1980:14–15). Sites and isolated finds of this period are most often identified by the discovery of such fluted hafted bifaces. Records indicate that one fluted point isolated find has been discovered in Prince William County (McCary 2007). In the Piedmont region of Virginia, Paleoindian settlement models show a focus on major river drainages, with most sites representing short-term camp sites (Jirikowic and Carroll 2006).

Archaic Stage Resources (8000–1000 B.C.)

Populations of the Archaic stage are characterized by a subsistence strategy adapted to the warming Holocene environment and the emergence of new biotic communities. This strategy most likely focused on the exploitation of small and large game, aquatic resources including fish and shellfish, and a variety of berries, nuts, root, and other foodstuffs. In addition, these groups began to use a wider array of locally available resources such as quartz and quartzite for lithic tool production, in a variety of distinctive stone tool types. Diagnostic projectile points from tightly dated contexts on Archaic sites traditionally serve as a basis for subdividing the stage into three periods.

During the *Early Archaic period (8000–6500 B.C.)*, the lifeways of populations likely differed little from those of preceding Paleoindian groups (Custer 1990:26). Generally many of the same locations were utilized by groups from the two periods. Diagnostic projectile points for this period no longer include fluted points, as side- and corner-notched hafted bifaces such as Palmer and Kirk points, as well as, bifurcate notched-stem points come to define the Early Archaic. The majority of the Early Archaic sites previously recorded in Prince William County are interpreted as temporary campsites located near resources available in the landscape. This appears to reflect a general perpetuation of the settlement and exploitive patterns employed by Paleoindian populations. Given this continuation of previous patterns, the probability for the discovery of Early Archaic resources within the project corridor is considered low.

The *Middle Archaic period (6500–3000 B.C.)* is generally characterized by an increase in both the frequency and distribution of base and temporary camps within the region (Custer 1990:34). This pattern within the county may reflect a broader regional increase in the number of upland, interior sites relative to earlier periods as populations exploited a wider range of resources. Locations for hunting, plant processing and obtaining lithic

resources may have been occupied periodically as part of a more scheduled seasonal subsistence round. Additionally, unlike preceding periods when high-quality lithic material was sought, Middle Archaic tools were almost always made from locally available stone of lesser quality, such as quartz and quartzite (Custer 1990:36). A generalized foraging economy is indirectly reflected by the typical Middle Archaic toolkit, which is dominated by an array of informal tool types and preponderance of expedient lithic tools indicative of a highly varied resource base. Diagnostic artifacts for this period include Stanley/Nevelle stemmed points, and Halifax/Brewerton points. In addition to small, temporary camps, the settlement pattern includes larger base camps, often found in areas where available food sources were abundant, such as along major streams or upland swamps (Jirikowic and Carroll 2006).. Given the location of the project corridor an area of rolling upland and wetlands, the probability for the discovery of Middle Archaic resources is considered low to moderate.

The *Late Archaic period (3000–1000 B.C.)* is characterized throughout by a gradual shift in resource collecting away from foraging and towards resource procurement more focused in river flood plain areas. Major estuaries and their tributaries stabilized during this period after a long, postglacial rise in sea level such that concentrations of various resources, especially near-shore aquatic resources like shellfish beds, became available during this period. The Late Archaic settlement pattern generally consists of a series of larger, possibly semi-sedentary camps along major streams, from which aquatic and other highly concentrated resources could be gathered. However, contemporaneous short-term camps and resource procurement sites continued to be utilized in the interior in a variety of settings, including small valleys, ridges, hill slopes, and plateaus. Such camps suggest that inland procurement of terrestrial resources continued to be important to these populations (Klein and

Klatka 1991). Perhaps associated with the more localized adaptation to resources, there is a considerable increase in the diversity and specialization of tools and inorganic artifacts in the Late Archaic period relative to earlier periods. Late Archaic assemblages can include various types of ground stone tools (e.g., axes, adzes, manos, metates), steatite bowls, and specialized formal hafted tools. Diagnostic artifacts for this period include Savannah River and Holmes/Bare Island stemmed points, and steatite bowls. In general, populations in the Piedmont region declined in favor of lowland settings (Jirikowic and Carroll 2006). The location of the project corridor on a rolling upland ridge far from major river drainages suggests a low probability for the discovery of Late Archaic resources.

Woodland Stage Resources (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

Although Woodland groups continued to exploit the varied natural resources utilized during the Archaic, settlement and subsistence patterns that emphasized seasonal hunting and gathering gradually shifted to reflect an increasing reliance on horticulture. The Woodland stage is also distinguished by the introduction of the manufacture and usage of ceramic vessels. Broad, patterned changes in diagnostic characteristics of ceramic vessels over time serve as another set of archaeological indicators allowing archaeologists to subdivide the stage into three periods. This stage is also defined by increasing social change as populations shifted from band- to tribal-level organization, and at the end of this stage from tribal- to chiefdom-level in some areas.

The *Early Woodland period (1000–400 B.C.)* is characterized by a general continuation of the subsistence patterns of the Late Archaic, but distinguished by the production of ceramic vessels. Diagnostic ceramics for this period consist of sherds tempered with steatite, grog, or a mixture of the two, and more rarely, fabric- and

grog-and-sand-tempered sherds. Diagnostic hafted bifaces for the Early Woodland include Calvert and Rossville points (Dent 1995:229). The settlement pattern for the period reflects a trend toward sedentary villages, increasingly circumscribed by tribal territories separated by “buffer zones,” but whose populations carried on an active trade (Mouer 1991). Previously recorded sites with Early Woodland components in the uplands of Prince William County consist of small, short-term encampments and lithic scatters associated with tool maintenance. The probability of discovering Early Woodland resources within the project corridor is considered to be low.

Settlement patterns of the *Middle Woodland period (400 B.C.– A.D. 1000)* reflect a continuation of the increasing trend of population concentration in semi-sedentary camps located along the floodplains of rivers and major streams. Additionally, smaller sites associated with the collection of resources occur in inland locations. Middle Woodland populations were reliant on native plant and animal resources collected in a increasingly scheduled sequence of seasonal abundance. Diagnostic artifacts for the Middle Woodland period include Popes Creek sand-tempered and Mockley shell-tempered ceramics, as well as Fox Creek and Jack’s Reef Corner-notched hafted bifaces (Dent 1995:240). According to state site files, the number of sites identified as dating to the Middle Woodland in Prince William County is 15, compared to 47 Early Woodland sites and 37 Late Woodland sites; this drop in site density may be due to a lack of research in areas favored by Middle Woodland populations, or to an actual reduction in population. Most of the previously identified Middle Woodland sites in Prince William County are small, short-term campsites, and the broad, rolling upland setting of the project corridor suggests a low to moderate potential of encountering such Middle Woodland short-term encampments or lithic scatter sites within the project corridor.

The local *Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000 – 1600)* is typified by evidence that populations were becoming increasingly sedentary, with long-term villages becoming an important component of the settlement pattern in most areas, and the rise of agricultural practices within the subsistence patterns. In addition to agricultural production, the exploitation of floral and faunal resources within interior stream drainages continued to supply a element of the population's diet. While agricultural villages were established along the banks of rivers and major tributaries, small procurement camps associated with gathering and hunting were occupied on a repeated, short-term basis in the interior uplands. In addition, palisaded villages, sometimes surrounded by multiple lines of pales, may represent either fortified settlements or symbolically enclosed settlements that suggest a rise in warfare between groups and the development of hierarchical societies. Technological developments include the likely introduction of the bow and arrow during the Late Woodland, or perhaps late Middle Woodland. Diagnostic hafted bifaces include a variety of small, triangular point types that may have been hafted to serve as arrows (Dent 1995:248–254). Diagnostic ceramic ware types of the Late Woodland period include Potomac Creek quartz and sand-tempered wares, Roanoke shell-tempered wares and Townsend shell-tempered wares. Late Woodland ware types often have incised, smoothed, or fabric-impressed surface treatments. Late Woodland sites previously identified in the upland areas of Prince William County consist of small, short-term encampments, likely occupied for the purposes of gathering resources. The setting of much of the project corridor on a broad, rolling upland indicates a low probability that Late Woodland sites could occur within the project corridor.

PREVIOUS HISTORIC RESEARCH WITHIN THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

Background historical research for the proposed Logmill Road Improvements project corridor was based upon the results of previous WMCAR surveys in Prince William County. The original research was conducted at the Earl Gregg Swem Library on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, at the Library of Virginia in Richmond, and at the VDHR in Richmond. Cartographic sources in the Virginia State Library, The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (Davis et al. 1983), The Cartography of Northern Virginia: A History (Stephenson 1981), and Virginia in Maps: Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth, and Development (Stephenson and McKee 2000) were also consulted.

As noted above, no archaeological sites have been recorded within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

After the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in May of 1607, the English adventurer Captain John Smith explored much of the Chesapeake Bay. When Captain Smith explored the Potomac River valley, the Nanticoke Indians occupied the area comprising current Prince William and Fairfax counties. These people were also referred to as Toag, Taux, and the Doeg (Blanton and Downing 1990:9).

Throughout the first half of the seventeenth century, the Anglo-American settlement slowly expanded out from their original occupations in the lower Tidewater. Tobacco, the basis of the Virginia Colony economy, required huge amounts of arable land. Tobacco put such a strain on the soil that only three consecutive crops

could be grown on a plot before a marked decline became apparent. This led to a great demand for new land (Puglisi 1989:4492). The constant need for land drove the Anglo-Virginians farther from the lower Tidewater and eventually into the area of current Fairfax and Prince William counties. The first land patents for Fairfax County were issued in the 1650s, although it is unclear if the lands were settled that early (Chittenden et al. 1988; VDRPT 2002:55).

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

The mid-seventeenth century proved to be tumultuous for subjects of the English crown. The English Civil War and the period of the Commonwealth had little direct effect on Northumberland County, which in the 1640s contained both Prince William County and Fairfax County (Doran 1987:8), though the shifts in power did have consequences for the patenting of land by new settlers. While in exile, the Stuart king Charles II granted the Northern Neck of Virginia to seven of his loyal cavaliers as a proprietary colony. These proprietors then granted land to freeholders through their land agent. In 1719, Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax, had through marriage and inheritance gained control over all seven shares of the Northern Neck Proprietary (Sweig 1978:6). Such a cumbersome system led to slow development in the region (Geier 1989:10). “The slow rate of settlement was due both to confusion

over who held legal right to the Northern Neck and to the proprietor having less than competent agents who had allowed the quitrents to fall in arrears” (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:9).

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

Reviews of both primary and secondary sources revealed that much of the region encompassing the project corridor remained largely uninhabited well into the eighteenth century. Settlements at this time continued to be largely clustered near the Potomac River and its major tributaries, which provided the richest soils for tobacco production and the most efficient means of transporting the crop to market (Chittenden et al. 1988; Herrman 1673; VDRPT 2002:55). The lack of major waterways in the immediate vicinity of the project corridor discouraged seventeenth-century settlement. By the early part of the eighteenth century, Orinoco tobacco, which grew well in Piedmont soils, was in high demand (Puglisi 1989:4493). During the 1720s, the first English settlers arrived in the vicinity of the Centreville highland. A rolling road coursed through the area soon after the 350-acre Griffin patent was seated and cultivated. By the 1750s, Griffin’s rolling road was known

locally as Braddock Road (Smith 1973:3–5). The market demand for tobacco continued to push the frontier out from the Tidewater, through the Piedmont, and finally over the mountains.

Westward movement led to the formation of new counties as the size of older ones rendered administration unwieldy. Prince William County was chartered in 1730 and named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (Wieder 1998:13). The site of the first courthouse in Prince William County was established a year later on an estate owned by George Mason III (WPA 1941:76). Settlement followed the Tidewater model with the establishment of plantations and villages rather than towns. This settlement pattern was again driven by tobacco culture. Large plantations were situated along navigable rivers and streams and were autonomous entities. The few villages in the vicinity were established as courthouse complexes. There were some exceptions in the region. The site of Occoquan was marked as a prospective town in 1734 (WPA 1941:78), and Alexandria was established in 1749 as a center for tobacco warehouses and as a port. Dumfries was also chartered in 1749 as the first incorporated town in Prince William County. It evolved into a major seaport with ships loading American cargo for export to European markets (Wieder 1998:14).

The society established in the Tidewater of eastern Virginia did not remain there. English settlers took their ideas, traditions, and culture with them and began moving westward into the Piedmont and Valley regions. German pioneers from Pennsylvania, among others, who brought with them other cultural traditions, were also settling these regions (Morton et al. 2007:16).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

Prince William County continued to grow in the 1750s. Dumfries was an international port, and in 1762, it became the county seat (Blake and Bowden 1999:20). The late eighteenth century, turbulent for most of the continent, saw little

change in Prince William County. The only manifestation of the Seven Years' War in Prince William County was the passage of General Braddock's Army, which traveled through the county on its way west (WPA 1941:31). After passing through Prince William County, Braddock stopped in Fairfax County and met with five colonial governors at the Belvoir plantation to "discuss the funding and provisioning of the British regulars as they worked their way north to Fort Duquesne" (Netherton et al. 1978:696). The Revolution also had little impact on Prince William County. "No stirring campaign or major military battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in Prince William County. In a practical day-to-day sense the lives of the common people were disturbed little by the war" (Sweig 1978:83). Prince William County contributed many talented individuals to the effort, including Light Horse Harry Lee, who distinguished himself as an officer in the Continental Army and Virginia's first company of minutemen (Wieder 1998:15). The Marquis de Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne marched through the county in 1781 (WPA 1941:34).

The war ended after the Continental Army led by Washington and aided by French troops and ships defeated Cornwallis at Yorktown. A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Spain was signed in 1783, and Virginia began a relatively rapid economic recovery. Virginia became an important part of the new nation, poised to take a leading role on the national stage. With the establishment of the nation's capital in 1789, the entire Northern Virginia region became heavily influenced by its proximity (Morton et al. 2007:16).

In the last decade of the eighteenth century, merchants in the city of Alexandria began to look to toll roads or "turnpikes" as a means of enlarging their sphere of commercial influence. They proposed the construction of a road connecting Alexandria with the Rappahannock River at a point below the town of Warrenton (Mitchell

1955:25). Although agriculture and the tobacco culture continued to dominate land use in the county, a number of industries developed during this period. Occoquan had an iron furnace, forge, gristmill, saw mill, and iron works, and the Neabsco Creek Iron Works also were operating. A small gold mine was found near Independent Hill, and at one time, there were 50 water-operated grist, flour, and saw mills in the county (Prince William County Historical Commission [PWCHC] 1982:13).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

The Commonwealth of Virginia began to change at the turn of the eighteenth century. Trade prospered particularly after the War of 1812 and the removal of British trade restraints (Morton et al. 2007:17). As Virginia continued to prosper, the influence of the Tidewater culture expanded. Early Prince William County farmers had favored the use of English-speaking laborers, but as the Tidewater planters moved westward, they brought their slave-based culture with them. However, the county had a smaller slave population than the lower Tidewater counties (Sanford et al. 1993:38). The American Revolution and the ideals it espoused encouraged the manumission of slaves in Virginia. The General Assembly, wary of the increasing numbers of free blacks, passed legislation in 1806 forbidding free blacks from remaining in the state for more than one year after they gained their freedom. By 1810, 329 free African Americans lived in Prince William County, and by 1850, the number stood at 550 (Sanford et al. 1993:40).

Although the Prince William Landscape continued to be dominated by dispersed farms, a number of towns were created during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Buckland was laid out in 1796 followed by Haymarket in 1799. Occoquan was created in 1804, and Brentsville was established in 1822 (McCartney 1992a:18). While towns increased, the overall population of Prince William County

declined. Westward migration and disease were major reasons for the decrease (Blake and Bowden 1999:21). As the establishment of new settlements continued in the western part of the state immigrants settled along the main migration route through the Valley of Virginia. After the Revolution, rural Virginia experienced a “Great Rebuilding” as well. With an improvement of living standards, older houses were commonly expanded or replaced (VDHR 2011).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

Agriculture continued to be the major focus of life in Prince William County. Farmers had diversified into grain production, but depressed wheat prices in the 1820s and 1830s contributed to a general agricultural and economic depression. Agricultural improvements, such as crop rotation and fertilization with manures, helped improve crop yields. The use of animal-powered agricultural machinery was also introduced during this period. By 1850, wheat prices had improved, and farm economies prospered (Sanford et al. 1993:44).

The period of 1840 to 1860 was a particularly prosperous one for Prince William County. Most notably, the county got its first telegraph lines and both the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroad lines were completed in the 1850s. Grain farmers in the interior of the county utilized the grist mills in eastern Prince William County and Fairfax at Union Mills, which became an important stop on the Orange and Alexandria line upon its completion in 1851. Western Virginia was connected with eastern markets by railroad in 1856. The junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroad lines was finished in 1858 at a village called Tudor Hall, which was later renamed Manassas Junction (Wieder 1998:16). These two rail lines and Manassas Junction would be strategically important during the Civil War as supply lines and means of troop transportation at different times for both the Confederate and Union Armies. The American Civil War was the

first major conflict of the industrial era; the first to see extensive use of railroads and telegraphic communications (Griffith 1989:20).

By 1859, the county had a population of 8,050. This included 5,000 whites, 550 free blacks, and 2,500 slaves. National tensions over the slavery issue undoubtedly crept into the life of the Prince William County, particularly after John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in October 1859 (Salmon 1983:36). By 1860, the Nation and Prince William County could see the storm clouds of civil war gathering on the horizon. In response to the Republican victory in the presidential election, South Carolina held a state convention on December 20, 1860 and voted unanimously to secede from the Union. The country continued tearing itself apart over the next six weeks as Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas seceded (Goodwin 2005:293).

Civil War (1861–1865)

Virginia seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy on May 23, 1861. Virginia was the scene of approximately 70 percent of the battles fought in the Civil War, and more men fought and died in Virginia than in any other state (Salmon 1983:38–39). Due to its proximity to the capital, the Northern Virginia region was central to the conflicts of the Civil War. Union forces sought to protect it as the seat of government, and the Confederate troops sought to overthrow it. The battles fought in Prince William County were some of the most pivotal conflicts of the war. The project corridor is surrounded by locations of significant places and events relating to the battles of Manassas and Bristoe station. Careful examination of several Civil War-era maps indicate that no significant actions took place in, nor were field fortifications constructed within the proposed Logmill Road Improvement project corridor (Davis et al. 1983; Hotchkiss 1862). Maps of the period show the vicinity of the project corridor as nearly vacant (Figure 3). Because no

Civil War-era artifacts or sites were identified in the proposed APE, a more detailed treatment of Prince William County's role in the Civil War is not provided here.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917)

Industrialization and growth that began in Virginia prior to the Civil War, but stalled during that conflict, were renewed after the war. Virginia was readmitted into the Union in 1870 (Wieder 1998:18), and the slow recovery process began. Agriculture remained an important part of the economy, and corn, wheat, grain and dairy production replaced tobacco as the principal crop in many parts of Virginia. New technologies and improved transportation systems, especially railroads, resulted in making natural resources such as coal and timber extracted in western Virginia accessible to eastern markets (Salmon 1983:43). Many new towns were founded during this period of growth, and an urbanized, industrialized, and more modern Virginia began to emerge. Although African-Americans had gained emancipation out of the Civil War, during this period, a new system developed: segregation. Into all aspects of life, an inequality between whites and blacks developed so that the world of the whites was inaccessible to blacks. As a response, African-American communities developed their own associations, schools, churches, companies, etc., although they were never allowed to compete on equal footing with their white counterparts (Morton et al. 2007:23).

Logmill Road is portrayed on an early twentieth-century map of the County (Figure 4). The vicinity of the project corridor is characterized as rural with widely dispersed dwellings that are likely farm houses.

World War I to World War II (1917 to 1945)

Industrialization, the movement of people from the country to the city, and the growth of state

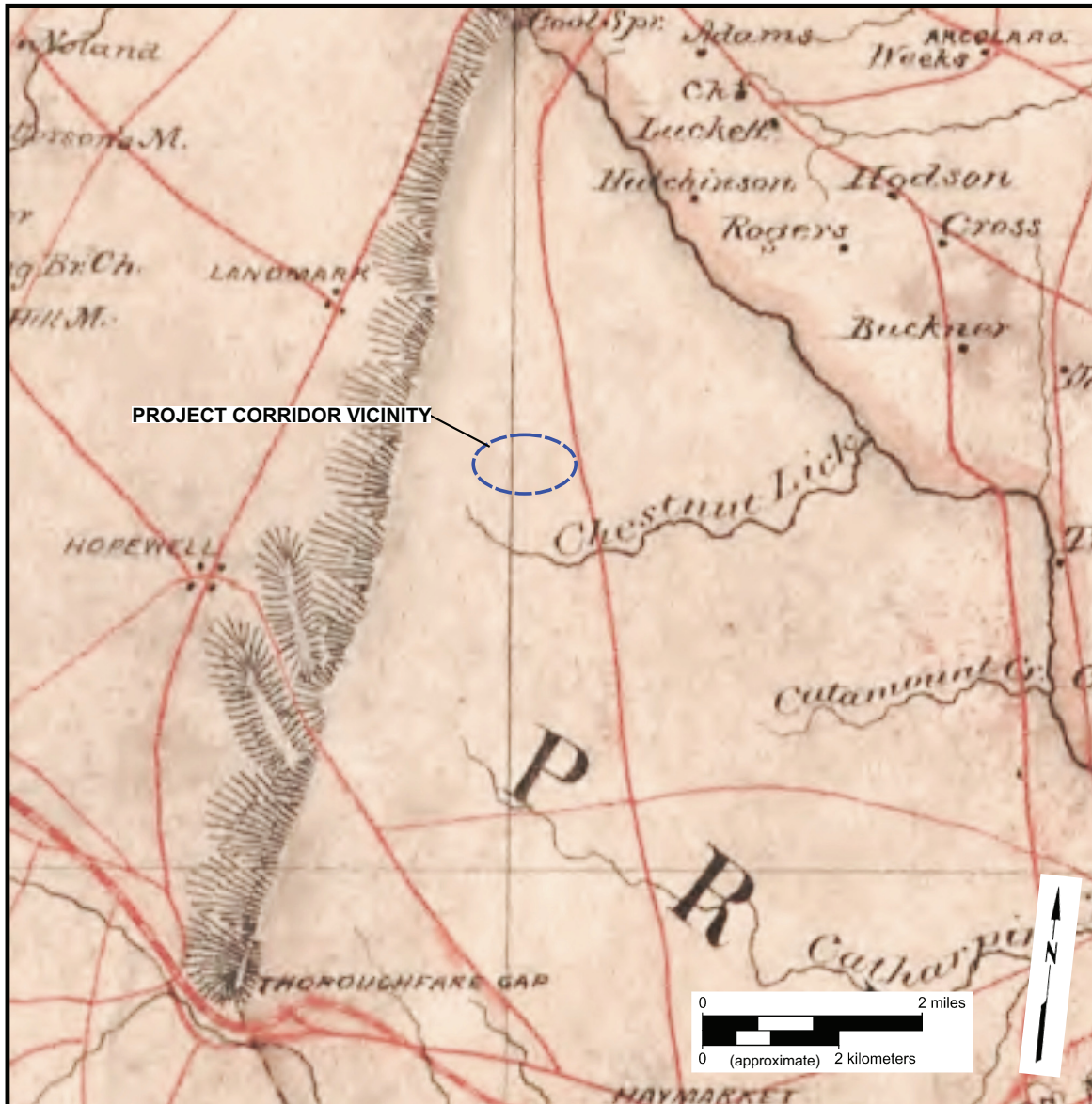


Figure 3. Civil War-era map showing the vicinity of the project corridor (Gilmer 1864).



Figure 4. Detail of an early twentieth-century map of the project corridor vicinity (Brown 1901).

and federal government are the principal factors in the history of the first half of the century in Virginia. A World War I munitions plant gave rise to a chemical industry in Hopewell and Richmond, and other industries such as coal mining and exporting, cigarette manufacturing, textile production, ship building, and paper making attracted laborers from the countryside (Salmon 1983:54).

World War I brought important changes to Prince William County. On April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany. That same day, the search began for the establishment of a major U.S. Marine Corps training center. Later that month, Quantico was selected, and by October of that year, the facility graduated its first trained officers. The presence of Quantico in Prince William County served as an economic boost (Wieder 1998:11. 19).

Just as the economy began to progress, growth was stalled again, not by the clash of arms, but by the crash of stocks. State and federal government grew in response to the Depression, and federally sponsored public works programs, which resulted in the creation of state parks and improvements to the state highway, also acted to check the decline in Virginia's population. By 1940, the Bull Run Power plant had ceased its operation. World War II and continued growth in the federal government after the war brought a new influx of people to the Washington D.C. area. It was only after the Depression and World War II that Northern

Virginia lost its primarily rural, agricultural character (Morton et al. 2007).

The New Dominion (1945–Present)

The federal government is the leading employer in Virginia (Salmon 1983:55), and industries that became established in the first half of the twentieth century – tobacco, textiles, coal, timber, paper, and agriculture – continue to play a significant role in the state's economy. Development in the state has been heavily influenced by development along transportation corridors, such as Interstate 95. Communities have developed in proximity to these corridors, and support facilities have developed along with them. Virginia's population is now predominantly urban rather than rural. In the 1970s and 1980s, Prince William County experienced a huge growth spurt as the "fastest growing small county in the country" It has become firmly established as a bedroom community for Washington D.C. (Wieder 1998:19). In the past 30 years, this trend has continued although residential development has slowed in recent years. The Route 15 corridor has seen increased development in the last half century, though a comparison of a mid-twentieth century topographic map (Figure 5) to a recent one shows only minor changes to the still largely rural character of the project corridor vicinity. Only in the last decade have large residential lots replace pasture lands along Logmill Road.

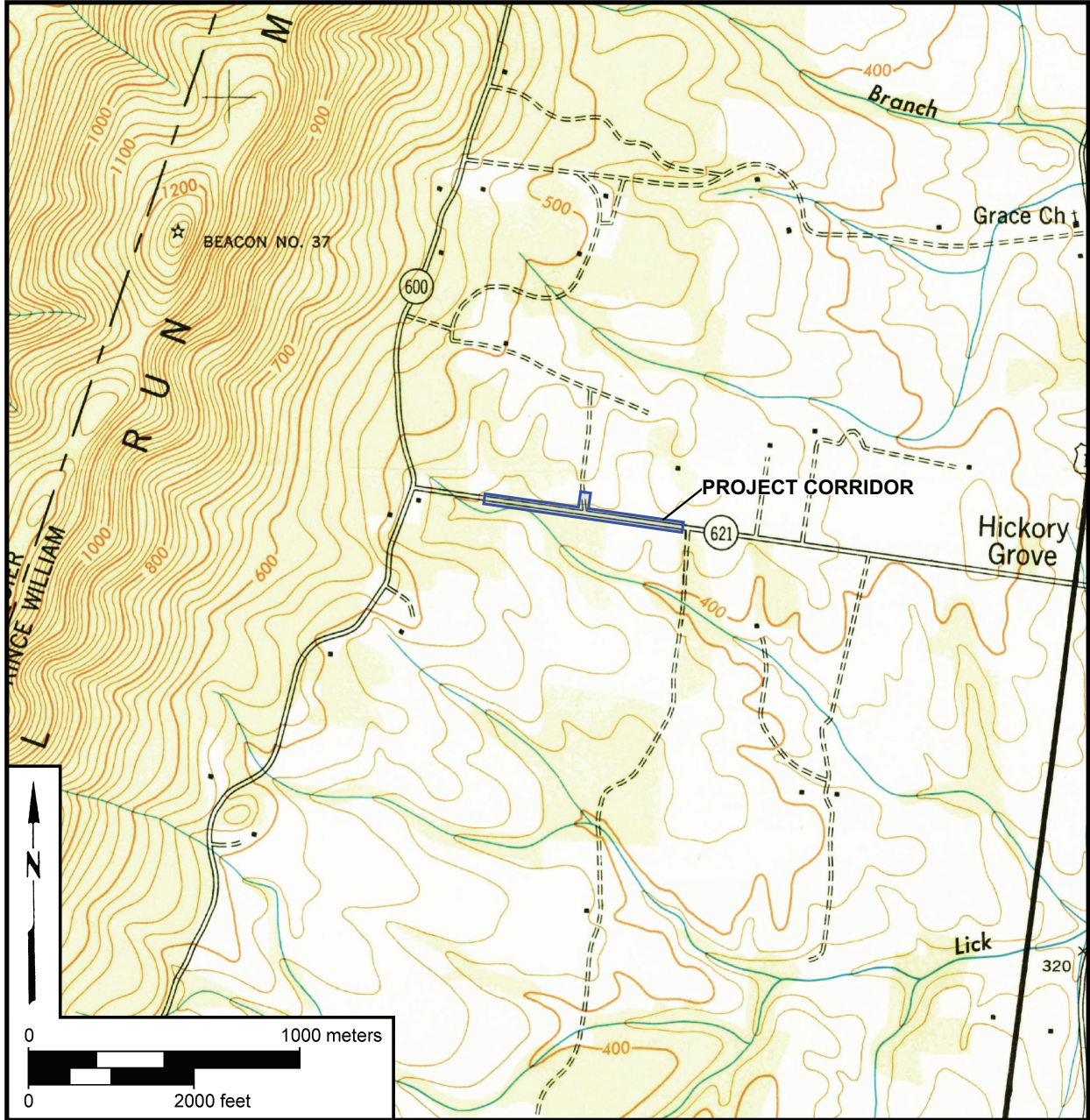


Figure 5. Historic topographic map of the project corridor (USGS 1946).

3: Archaeological Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Archaeological fieldwork for the project consisted of complete, systematic pedestrian survey involving both surface examination and shovel testing conducted at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals within the project corridor. Waterlogged and steeply sloped areas were not be systematically shovel tested, nor were areas where previous construction disturbance and/or fill deposition was evident. All surface exposures were also examined carefully for cultural material. The soil from each test was screened through 0.64-cm (0.25-inch) wire mesh, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture descriptive terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992). The locations of all shovel tests were recorded on project plans.

DEFINITIONS

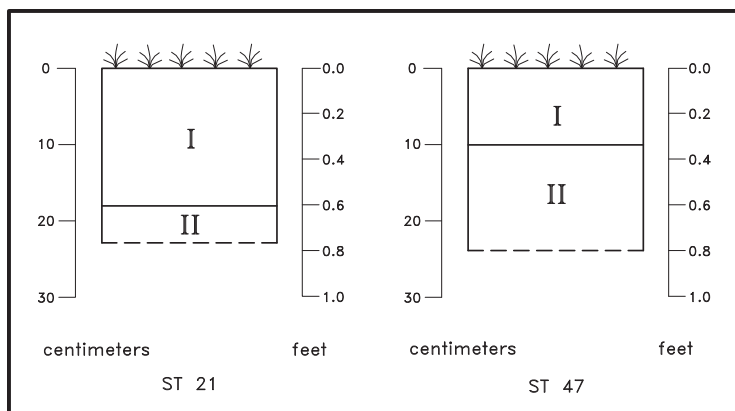
Compliance-driven archaeological surveys require simultaneous consideration of both human behavioral patterns and cultural resource management concerns. Technically, a strict definition of archaeological resources would require that all traces of human activity be designated as a site, a clearly impractical situation. Therefore, this field survey utilized two designations for the archaeological resources encountered during the survey—**site** and **location**. Although somewhat arbitrary in construct and application, these definitions represent a workable though not infallible compromise.

An archaeological **site** is defined as any apparent location of human activity not limited to the simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard of artifacts. A site has sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data. In contrast, a **location** is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or the recovery of artifacts that are clearly redeposited, or the result of casual or single-episode discard. Examples of locations are an isolated projectile point find or a very low density scatter of nonstructural historic artifacts. Locations are also defined as isolated finds of lithic material of questionable cultural origin, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage. In addition, areas containing archaeological material less than 50 years old are also recorded as locations.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The survey area consisted of approximately 3 ha (7.5 acres). None of the 100 shovel tests excavated within the project corridor were positive. As a result of these efforts, no archaeological sites



SHOVEL TEST 21

- I - Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty loam [18 cm]
- II - Reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) clay (subsoil)

SHOVEL TEST 47

- I - Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty loam [10 cm]
- II - Brown (7.5YR5/4) clay (subsoil)

Figure 6. Typical stratigraphy within the project corridor as shown by Shovel Tests 21 and 47.

or locations were identified within the project corridor.

Stratigraphy within the project corridor generally consists of a single stratum over subsoil (Figure 6). Stratum I ranged from 10 to 18 cm (0.33 to 0.59 ft.) in thick thickness, and is composed of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty loam. Subsoil consists of a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) to brown (7.5YR5/4) clay.

SURVEY EFFECTIVENESS

The primary purpose of this archaeological survey is to provide Dewberry with a statement of the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed Logmill Road Improvement project corridor in Prince William County, Virginia. The effectiveness of any such survey is contingent upon and limited by the methods employed. A limitation of the survey was that most of the project corridor had substantial ground cover,

and subsurface testing was therefore necessary. In order to ensure recovery of artifacts during shovel testing, fill from the shovel tests was screened through 0.25-inch (0.64-cm) wire mesh. Despite the limitations of the survey, it is felt that it has met its intended goals within the proposed project corridor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the archaeological survey of the Logmill Road Improvements project corridor indicate that no archaeological sites or locations are present within the project corridor. The lack of sites within the project corridor is likely due to a number of factors. The historic land use in the vicinity of the project corridor has, until recently, been primarily agricultural, from the earliest European settlement to modern times, and accordingly population density in this portion of Prince William County has been relatively low. Consequently, there is a low potential for historic sites. In addition, the narrowness of the survey corridor has reduced the potential for encountering archaeological resources of any period. The lack of prehistoric sites is likely related to the topographic setting of the project corridor, which consists of rolling topography, including areas of relatively steep grade, and areas of wetlands. Generally speaking, one would expect to find prehistoric sites on level, well-drained terraces near water (Mullin and Eddins 2003:28). Additionally, loci adjacent to important resources such as raw materials for making tools, seasonably available plant resources, or prime hunting locations, would have a high potential for containing prehistoric resources. Given the lack of such loci within the project corridor, the absence of prehistoric resources in the results of this survey is considered consistent with expectations.

4: Architectural Survey Strategy, Results, and Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

The APE for the architectural survey was defined as containing those properties within the project corridor and those properties within direct sight of the project corridor. The APE was also drawn with consideration for constructive use of properties as outlined in 23 CFR 771.135(p)(iii) of the Department of Transportation Act. All architectural resources 50 years of age or older, thus dating before 1962, were identified within the APE. As a result of these efforts, three primary resources were subjected to reconnaissance-level survey and documentation (Figure 7).

METHODS

Background research included the identification of previously recorded resources in the vicinity of the project corridor online through the DSS and archived at the VDHR in Richmond, review of historic and current maps, and review of secondary sources at the VDHR. The review of previously recorded resources garnered an overview of the type, style, and age of buildings within the vicinity of the project corridor. An understanding of this distribution can help in determining the frequency or rarity of building types or features and can demonstrate patterns of historic development. A comparison of historic maps with current USGS topographical maps and aerial views of the project corridor revealed the overall physical character of the historic community and its relationship with the outer environs of the county, as well as the extent to which the area has been impacted by modern development. Secondary

sources primarily consisted of architectural survey reports and cultural resources technical reports, both of which provided historic and thematic contexts that establish a framework in which to assess the significance of historic resources within the region.

Fieldwork was conducted on August 29, 2012, and followed the VDHR's "Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia" (VDHR 2011). The survey included completion of reconnaissance-level survey forms for each identified historic resource. The completion of each field survey form included the documentation of the estimated date of construction, original and current use, property type, architectural style, significant architectural features, construction materials, integrity, condition, and alterations. Exterior elevations and details of all primary and secondary resources were documented with digital photography. A sketch site plan was created for each property, illustrating the size and shape of the lot, the relationship of primary and secondary resources, hardtop features, major landscaping features, and the proximity of the resource to roadways. Based upon the initial review of previously recorded resources, maps and aerial views, and architectural survey and technical reports, expectations were moderate to high for identifying significant historic resources.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Background review of architectural files at the VDHR determined that seven architectural re-



Figure 7. Logmill project corridor, view to west.

sources have been previously identified within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor (Figure 8 and Table 1). All of the recorded resources consist of dwellings or farmsteads, ranging in date from the early eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The oldest structure, Architecture Resource 076-0144, consists of the ruins of a possible log house dating to ca. 1700. At the time it was recorded, the dwelling had been reduced to a stone foundation, and a stone and brick chimney. A modern outbuilding also stood on the property. The historic Locust Bottom plantation, discussed further below, dates to ca. 1790, and is listed on the NRHP. Architectural Resource 076-0003, known historically as Edge Hill, dates from ca. 1829 with an addition in 1912. The dwelling is a two-and-one-half story frame structure with a stone foundation and a gable metal roof. Architectural Resource 076-0093 is of similar vintage, dating from ca. 1835. Known as Ravenswood or the Francis Watson House, the dwelling is an L-shaped, two-story structure with a gable roof and stone foundation. The core is a log structure; a two-story frame addition dates to ca. 1900. In addition to the dwelling, the resource consists of a springhouse, meat house, lard house, and barn. Waterloo, described further below, dates from ca. 1880 with a twentieth-century addition, and includes three tenant houses, two barns, and outbuildings. Architectural Resource 076-0142, described further below, is a tenant house associated with Locust Bottom (076-0088); recorded initially in 1987 as being in poor repair, it has since been destroyed. Architectural Resource 076-0094, known historically as Dunblane, is the most recent dwelling recorded in the vicinity of the project corridor, dating to 1911. The current structure, a frame dwelling with a metal gable roof, is built on an older stone foundation.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two previously recorded architectural resources (076-0088 and 076-0143) were surveyed during

the current project; a third previously recorded resource was found to have been destroyed since it was originally recorded (076-0142).

Locust Bottom/Rollingwood Farm (076-0088). The historic core of this sprawling farm property is the federal-era house, which is located approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) south of Logmill Road. It is a two-story, four-bay brick house on a raised basement with a brick water table and molded brick at the cornice. The National Register nomination for the house describes it thus:

Rows of large boxwood line the path to the main entrance (southern elevation), which is reached through a one-story frame portico resting on stone piers. Rectangular columns support an undecorated frieze and a pediment that contains a diamond shaped panel. .. The brickwork consists of five-course common bond with a water table, jack arches over the windows on the first floor, end chimneys with corbelled caps, and a brick molded cornice above. On the west end wall there appears to be brick diapering in the form of a diamond pattern between the two attic windows. Two-over-two windows are present throughout the house and were most likely installed when the rear two-story wing was added in the late nineteenth century. ... The four-bay facade consists of two parlor windows, the main entrance, and the single window of the dining room. This arrangement is somewhat unusual for a Federal-style house in that the entrance is not symmetrically balanced by equal pairings of windows.

The one-and-one-half-story kitchen wing was probably built in 1811 and predates the main house by eight years as evidenced by the tax records for the property. It is attached to the east end of the house and has a steeply pitched metal roof with a corbelled brick end chimney (in poor condition) as well as a brick molded cornice... The rear or north elevation of the house reputedly had a large one-story porch across it at one time although there is no evidence of it today. The two-story wing rests on a stone foundation and has a shallow pitched-gable roof with a deep

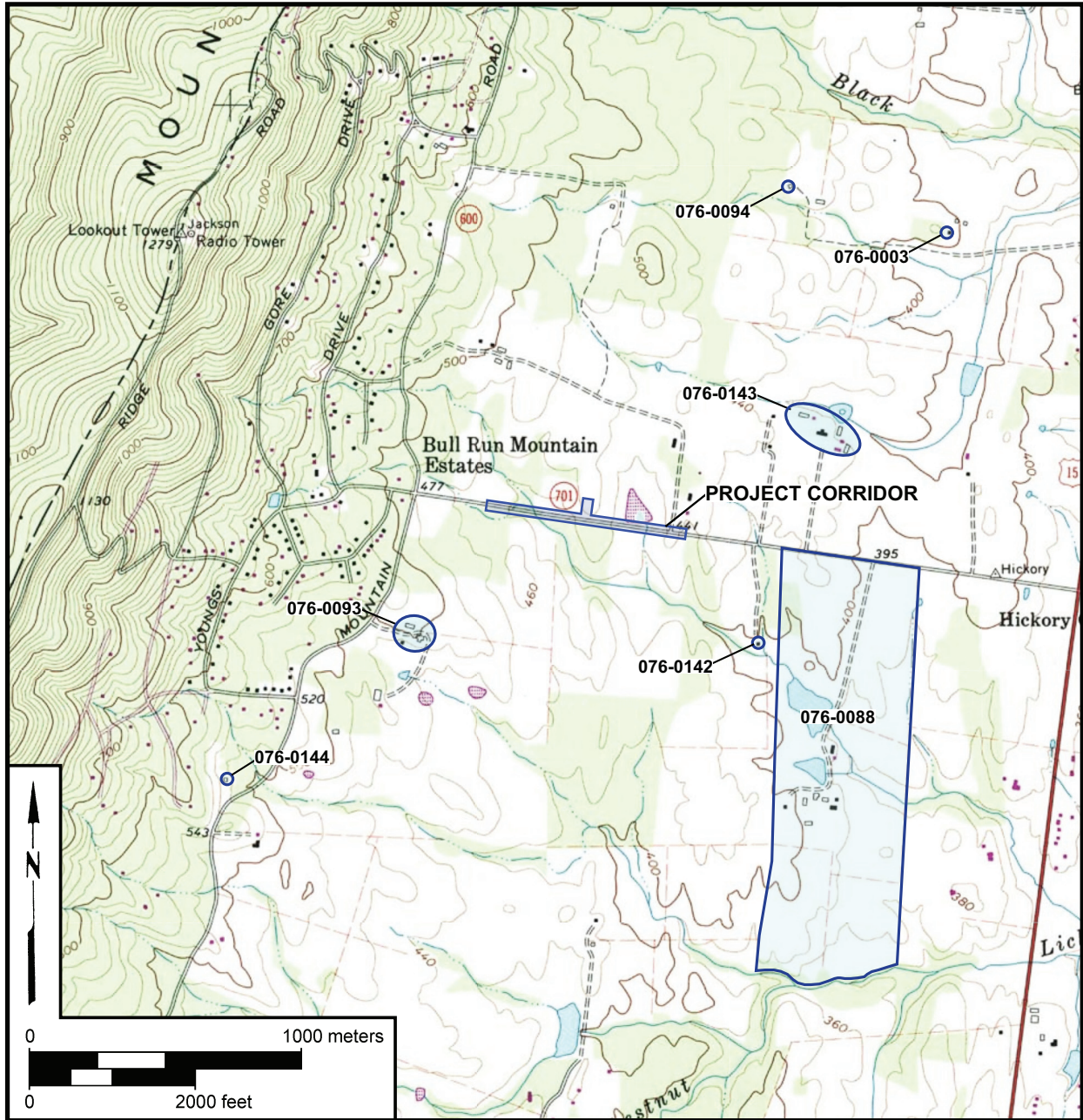


Figure 8. Previously identified architectural resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor (USGS 1968)

RESOURCE	PROPERTY NAME	DATE	RECORDED BY/DATE	OPINION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY
076-0003	Edge Hill	ca. 1829	Jones, NVPDC/1979	Not evaluated
076-0088	Locust Bottom	ca. 1790	Jones, NVPDC/1978	Listed, 1991
076-0093	Ravenswood/Francis Watson House	ca. 1835	Frazier, FA/1987	Not evaluated
076-0094	Dunblane	1911	Jones, NVPDC/1979	Not evaluated
076-0142	Locust Bottom Tenant House	pre-1900	Polhill, FA/1987	Not evaluated
076-0143	Waterloo	ca. 1880	Polhill, FA/1987	Not evaluated
076-0144	Ruins, poss. log house	ca. 1700	Jones, NVPDC/1979	Not evaluated

FA=Frazier Associates; NVPDC=Northern Virginia Planning District Commission

Table 1. Summary of previously identified architectural resources within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor

overhang and a wooden cornice. It is covered in bricktex siding, which in turn covers a metal artificial brick siding. The addition has a corner interior chimney with a corbelled cap. (NRHP Nomination form on file at VDHR Archives)

This description is generally accurate. However, subsequent to the original survey in 1979, frame additions to the kitchen described in the nomination and a porch on the north wing are all gone. The rear wall of the kitchen wing has failed entirely leaving interior rooms exposed. Brickwork shows structural cracks and windows are missing or boarded.

This property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. Despite damage and deterioration it continues to possess sufficient integrity for listing. The property as nominated extends northward to Logmill Road, and as such, the northern edge of the property lies within the APE for indirect effects. Specifically, the northwest corner of the parcel is located approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi.) east of the eastern terminus of the project APE for direct effects. The historic dwelling is located an addition 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) to the south beyond a stand of trees and a modern domestic complex. Architectural Resource 076-0088 should be avoided; if avoidance is not possible, additional work will be necessary.

Robinson House/Locust Bottom Tenant House/Rollingwood Farm Tenant House (076-0142). This house, thought to date from the late nineteenth century, was documented as part of a Reconnaissance Survey in 1987. The resource has subsequently been demolished and the site has been cleared. **This site of a demolished building is not known to be associated with notable events or individuals, lacks individual architectural distinction, and is not the best representative example of the type within the area, and possesses no additional research potential beyond what has been documented by the current study.** Therefore, Architectural Resource 076-0142 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D; no further work is necessary.

Waterloo (076-0143). This ca. 1880 hall-parlor plan house, though altered, remains at the core of a larger farm complex. It has changed little since it was recorded during a 1987 intensive survey when it was described thus,

The central block of the main house is a two story, 3 bay frame structure on a stone foundation, with a centered, Doric columned porch and gallery over the entrance, plain cornices and cornerboards, and a metal gable roof pierced by three gabled dormers, 1 brick end chimney, and 1 flu. The 1 story west wing has a gable roof with 2 dormers, and a brick end chimney, and 3 sets of French doors. A hyphen with an arched

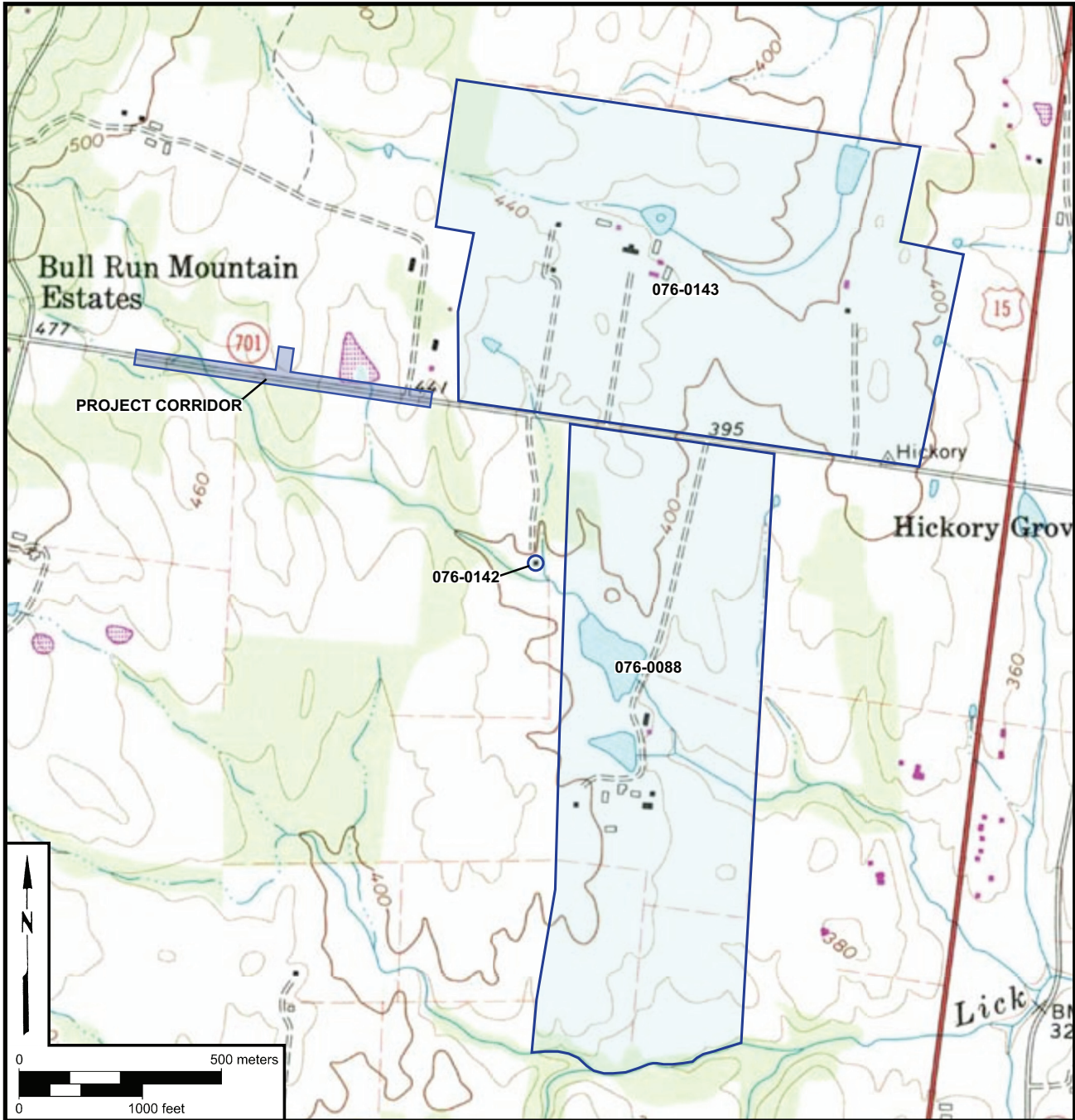


Figure 9. Architectural resources identified during survey (USGS 1968).

RESOURCE	PROPERTY NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	OPINION ON NRHP ELIGIBILITY
076-0088	Locust Bottom/Rollingwood Farm	ca. 1790	Single dwelling, outbuildings	Listed, 1991
076-0142	Robinson House/ Locust Bottom Tenant House/ Rollingwood Farm Tenant House	pre-1900	Single dwelling	Destroyed; not eligible
076-0143	Waterloo	ca. 1880	Single dwelling, outbuildings	Not eligible

Table 2. Summary of architectural resources recorded during survey.

opening connects the modern garage to the main block. A stepped, 2 story ell with an arched opening connects the modern garage to the main block. A stepped, 2 story ell with shaped bargeboards in the gables extends off the north-east corner of the main block. A 1 story, shed roof addition with a half stone, half cinderblock foundation extends across the east side of the ell. Windows are 6/6 sashes except in the dormers which have 2/3 casements. (Architectural Survey form on file at VDHR Archives)

The house has since been clad in vinyl siding.

This building is not known to be associated with notable events or individuals, lacks individual architectural distinction and is not the best representative example of the type within the area, and possesses no additional research potential beyond what has been documented by the current study. Therefore, Architectural Resource 076-0143 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D; no further work is necessary.

References Cited

- Blake, Jr., Jerrell, and Bradley Bowden
1999 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Two Proposed View-shed Buffer Corridors, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia*. ARPA Permit #98-MANA/NCR-001. Gray and Pape, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. Prepared for Virginia Power, Richmond, Virginia.
- Blanton, Dennis B., and Charles M. Downing
1990 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Commuter Rail Parking Lot and Layover Yard, Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia*. William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, Williamsburg, Virginia. Submitted to Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.
- Brown, William H.
1901 Map of Prince William County, Virginia: Compiled from U.S. Geological Survey and Other Data and Corrected with the Assistance of Reliable Residents of the County. A. B. Graham Photo. Lith., Washington, D.C.
- California Soil Resource Lab (CSRL)
2011 SoilWeb: An Online Soil Survey Browser. Natural Resources Conservation Service, interactive map interface used with GoogleEarth, <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu>, accessed August 2012.
- Chittenden, Betsy, Elizabeth S. David, Susan L. Henry, Michael F. Johnson, and Martha R. Williams
1988 *Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan*. Heritage Resources Branch, The Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, Falls Church, Virginia.
- Custer, Jay F.
1990 Early and Middle Archaic Cultures of Virginia: Culture Change and Continuity. In *Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges, pp. 1–60. Special Publication No. 22. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.
- Davis, George B., Leslie Perry, Joseph Churchly, and Calvin D. Cowles (editors)
1983 *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. Gramercy Books, New York. Originally published 1891–1895, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Dent, Richard J.
1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions*. Plenum Press, New York.
- Doran, Michael F.
1987 *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia 1634–1895*. Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia.
- Gardner, William M.
1977 Flint Run Paleoindian Complex and Implications for Eastern North American Prehistory. In *Amerinds and their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, edited by W. S. Newman and B. Salwen. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.
- 1980 Settlement-Subsistence Strategies in the Middle and South Atlantic Portions of the Eastern United States during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.

- Geier, Clarence R.
1989 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Horner Road/I.95 Interchange in Prince William County, Virginia*. James Madison University Archaeological Research Center, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Submitted to Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.
- Gilmer, Jeremy F.
1864 Map of Eastern and Central Virginia. Map on file at the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.
- Goodwin, Doris Kearns
2005 *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*. Simon and Shuster, New York.
- Griffith, Paddy
1989 [2001] *Battle Tactics of the Civil War*. Revised, Updated Edition. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Harrison, Fairfax
1964 *Landmarks of Old Prince William County, A Study of Origins in Northern Virginia in Two Volumes*. Chesapeake Book Company, Berryville, Virginia.
- Herrman, Augustin
1673 Virginia and Maryland as it is Planted and Inhabited this Present Year 1670. Copy on file, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Hotchkiss, Jedediah
1862 Sketch Showing Positions of Second Corps, A. N. Va., August 26th to September 2, 1862: embracing engagements at Bristoe Station Manassas Junction, Groveton or Second Manassas, and Ox Hill or Chantilly, Va. Map manuscript on file at Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
- Jirikowic, Christine and David Carroll
2006 *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 7 Acre Logmill Substation Property, Prince William County, Virginia*. Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., Gainesville, Virginia. Report submitted to NOVEC, Gainesville, Virginia.
- Johnson, Michael
1987 Searching for the Seventeenth Century on Fort Belvoir: A Preliminary Reconnaissance of the Barnes/Owsley Plantation Site (44FX1326). Ms. on file, Fairfax County, Heritage Resources Branch, The Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, Falls Church, Virginia.
- Kilmer, Kenton, and Donald Sweig
1975 *The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County: A Brief History*, The Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning Fairfax, Virginia.
- Klein, Michael J., and Thomas Klatka
1991 Late Archaic and Early Woodland Demography and Settlement Patterns. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges, pp. 139–184. Special Publication No. 23. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.
- Kollmorgen Instrument Corporation
1992 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation, Newburg, New York.
- Kricher, John C., and Gordon Morrison
1988 *A Field Guide to the Ecology of Eastern Forests*. Peterson Field Guides, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York.
- McCartney, Martha
1992 *Regional Historical Background*. In *Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory of a War-Torn Landscape: The Stuart's Hill Tract*, Manassas Battlefield National Park, Virginia, edited by L. J. Galke, pp. 12-40. Report by the University of Maryland-College Park, College Park, Maryland. On file at Manassas Battlefield National Park, Manassas, Virginia.

- McCary, Ben C.
2007 McCary Fluted Point Survey. Paleoindian Database of the Americas. <http://www.mccary-survey.com/pages/1/index.htm>.
- Meltzer, David J.
1988 Late Pleistocene Human Adaptations in Eastern North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 2:1–52.
- Mitchell, Laurence M.
1955 The Centreville Community, 1720–1860. *Historical Society of Fairfax, Virginia, Inc. Yearbook* 4:24–44.
- Morton, Marie B., Jerrell Blake, Jr., Allan Morton, and Meg Greene Malvasi
2007 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Development at the Monroe-Newton Property, Manassas, Prince William County, Virginia*. In consultation with Justin Patten, Prince William County Archaeologist. Prepared for Bildon, LLC by Paciulli, Simmons and Associates.
- Mouer, Daniel C.
1991 The Formative Transition in Virginia. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges, pp. 1–88. Special Publication Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.
- Mullin, John J., and John T. Eddins
2003 *Archaeological Survey, Route 774 Bridge Replacement, Augusta County, Virginia*. Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. Submitted to Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.
- Netherton, Nan, Donald Sweig, Janice Artemel, Patricia Hickin, and Patrick Reed, editors
1978 *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*. Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Prince William County Historical Commission (PWCHC)
1982 *Prince William: A Past to Preserve*. The Prince William County Historical Commission.
- Puglisi, Michael J.
1989 Settlement Patterns in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1700–1730. *Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine* XXIX(1):4487–4503.
- Salmon, Emily J., editor
1983 *A Hornbook of Virginia History*. Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.
- Sanford, Douglas W., Michael J. Klein, Todd Bonshire, Carter L. Hudgins, and Rick Smith
1993 *The Neabsco Mills Ironworks: A Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared by the Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.
- Smith, Eugenia B.
1973 *Centreville, Virginia: Its History and Architecture*. Fairfax County Office of Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Stephenson, Richard W.
1981 *The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating from 1608 to 1915*. Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County, Virginia.
- Stephenson, Richard W., and M. M. McKee (editors)
2000 *Virginia in Maps: Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth, and Development*. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.
- Sweig, Donald
1978 1649-1800. In *Fairfax County Virginia: A History*, edited by Nan Netherton et al., pp. 5-151. Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Turner, E. Randolph, III
1989 Paleoindian Settlement Patterns and Population Distribution in Virginia. In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: a Synthesis*, edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore Reinhart, pp. 71–94. Special Publication. Archaeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1946 Middleburg, Va. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Washington, D.C.
- 1968 Middleburg, Va. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Photorevised 1978. Photoinspected 1981. Reston, Virginia

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

- 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. Revised. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (VDRPT)

- 2002 *Cultural Resources-Technical Report, Associated with the Dulles Corridor Rapid Transit Project, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia: Evaluations*. Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, Richmond.

Wieder, Laurie C., editor

- 1998 *Prince William: A Past to Preserve*. The Prince William County Historical Commission.

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

- 1941 *Writers Project, Virginia, Prince William: The Story of its People and its Places*. Whetted and Shepparton, Richmond, Virginia.

Appendix 2:
Archaeological Field Plans

NOVEC #57198
310 14 3 002

24'x36" CMP
INV. IN ELEV. - 438.91'
28'x52" CMP
INV. IN ELEV. - 438.93'

NOVEC #57198
310 14 4 011
GUY
BUS STOP SIGN

GPIN # 7201-23-99152
THOMAS P JONES, JR & LAURIE S JONES
INST # 200810230101575
#2425 LOGMILL ROAD
LOT 8A-1 AVONDALE ESTATES

BEGIN PROJECT CONSTRUCTION
9999-076-565 RW-201,C-501
STA. 100-40.00

FOT 100-00.00

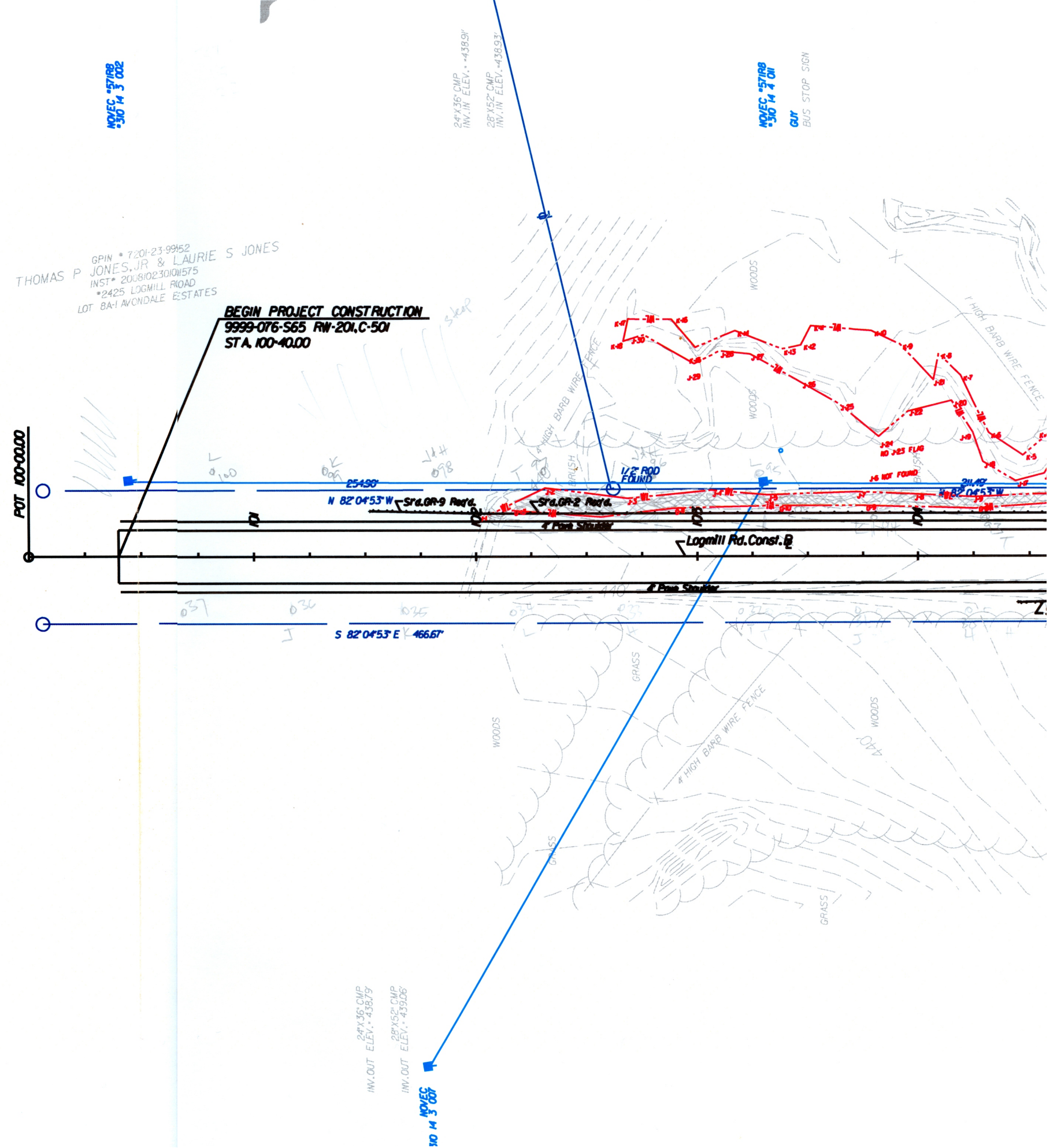
N 82°04'53" W 254.90'

S 82°04'53" E 466.67'

24'x36" CMP
INV. OUT ELEV. - 438.79'

28'x52" CMP
INV. OUT ELEV. - 439.06'

NOVEC
310 14 3 007



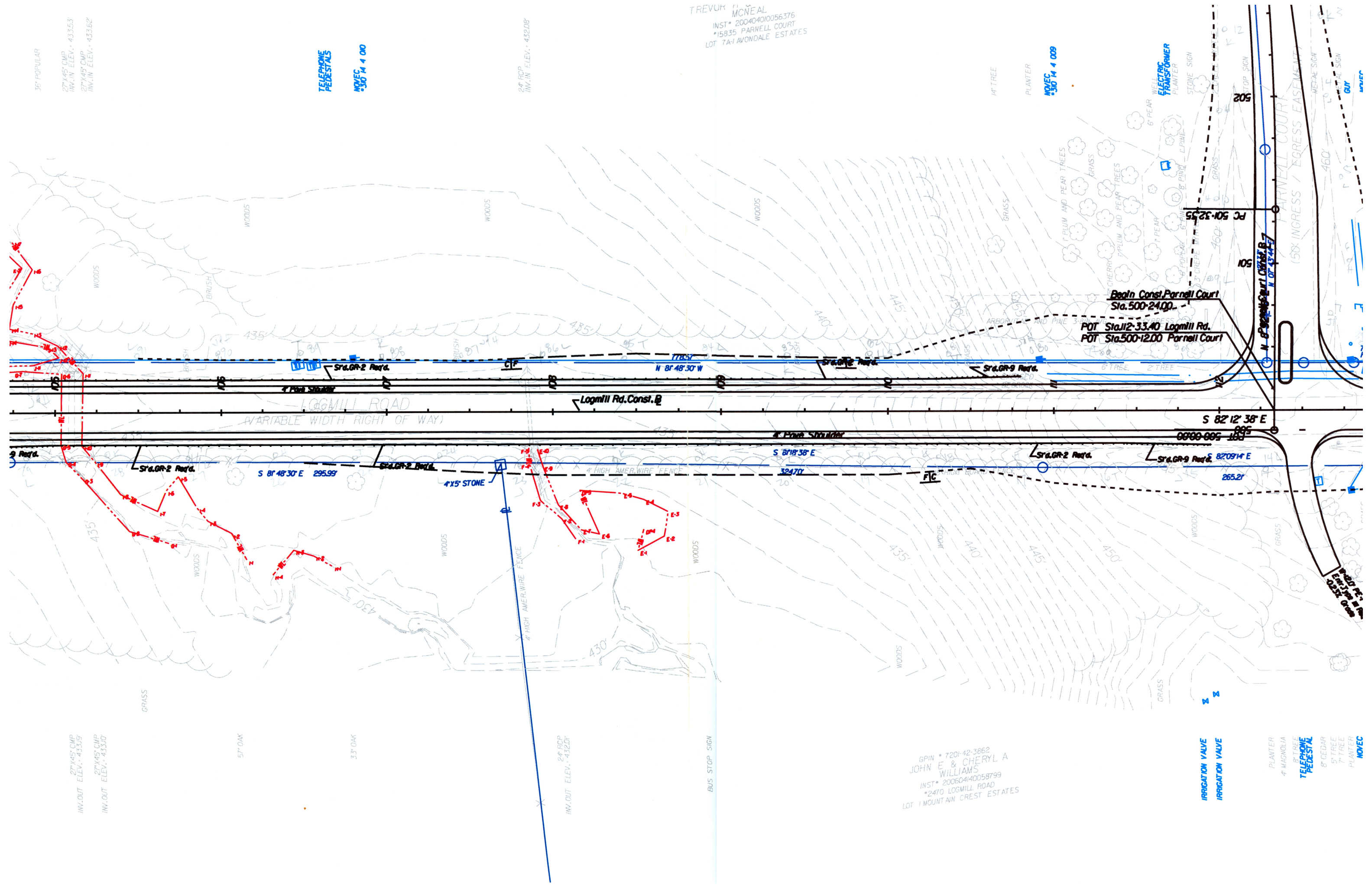
36" POPULAR
27'x45" CMP
INV. IN ELEV. - 433.53
27'x45" CMP
INV. IN ELEV. - 433.62

TELEPHONE
PEDESTALS
NOVEC
30' 14' 00

24" RCP
INV. IN ELEV. - 432.08

TREVOR MCNEAL
INST. 20040400056376
*15835 PARNELL COURT
LOT 7A-1 AVONDALE ESTATES

NOVEC
30' 14' 008



27'x45" CMP
INV. OUT ELEV. - 433.19
27'x45" CMP
INV. OUT ELEV. - 433.10

57' OAK

33' OAK

24" RCP
INV. OUT ELEV. - 432.01

BUS STOP SIGN

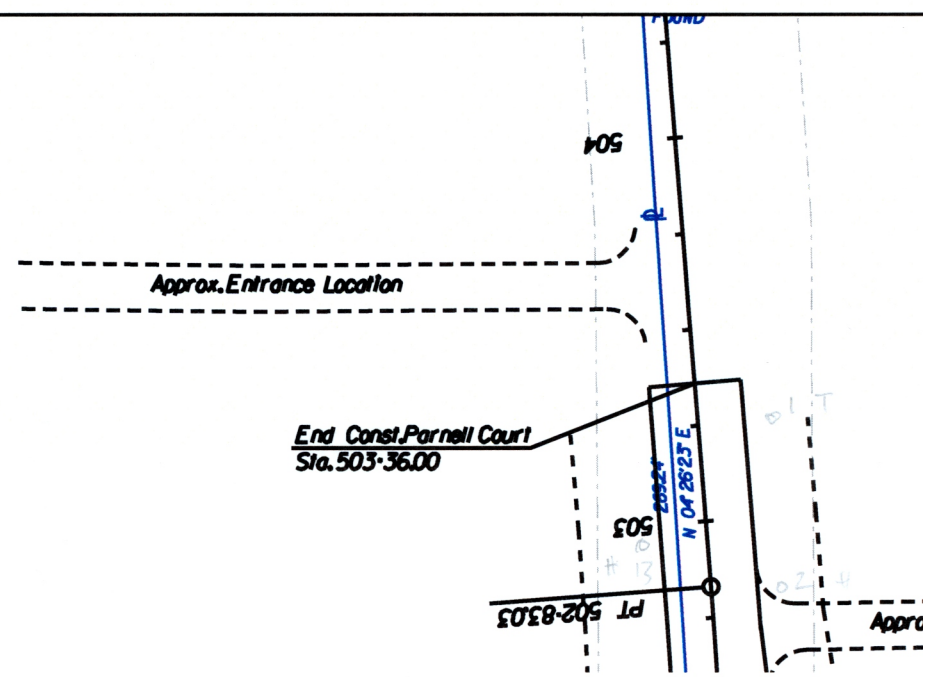
6PIN * 7201-42-3862
JOHN E & CHERYL A
WILLIAMS
INST. 200604140058799
*2470 LOGMILL ROAD
LOT 1 MOUNTAIN CREST ESTATES

IRRIGATION VALVE
IRRIGATION VALVE

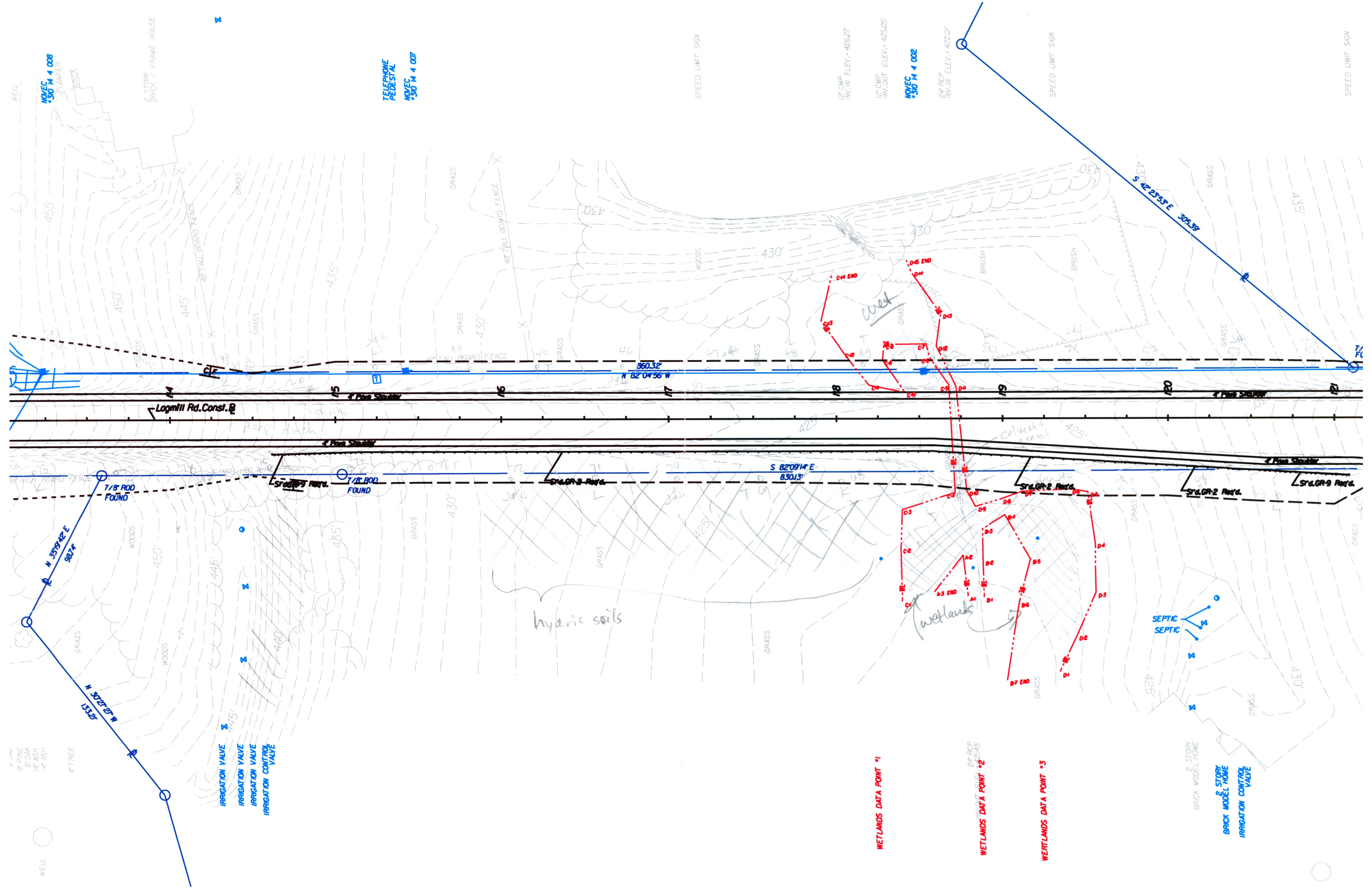
PLANTER
MAGNOLIA
8" TREE
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
5" CEDAR
7" TREE
PLANTER
NOVEC

Begin Const Parnell Court
Sta. 500-24.00
POT Sta. 12-33.40 Logmill Rd.
POT Sta. 500-12.00 Parnell Court

PC 501-32.55
PC 501-43.47
PARNELL COURT
158' INGRESS / EGRESS EASEMENT
STONE SIGN
ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
PLANTER
MULCH SIGN
AL SIGN
GUY
WATER



7201-43-0936



- 3" PIPE
- 8" PINE
- 6" OAK
- 14" ASH
- 14" ASH
- 4" TREE

IRRIGATION VALVE
IRRIGATION VALVE
IRRIGATION VALVE
IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE

WETLANDS DATA POINT #1

WETLANDS DATA POINT #2

WETLANDS DATA POINT #3

BRICK MODEL HOME
BRICK MODEL HOME
IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE

SEPTIC
SEPTIC

TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
MOVEC
30 14 4 007

12" CMP INV./IN ELEV. - 426.27'

12" CMP INV./OUT ELEV. - 425.05'

MOVEC
30 14 4 002

24" RCP INV./IN ELEV. - 422.01'

SPEED LIMIT SIGN

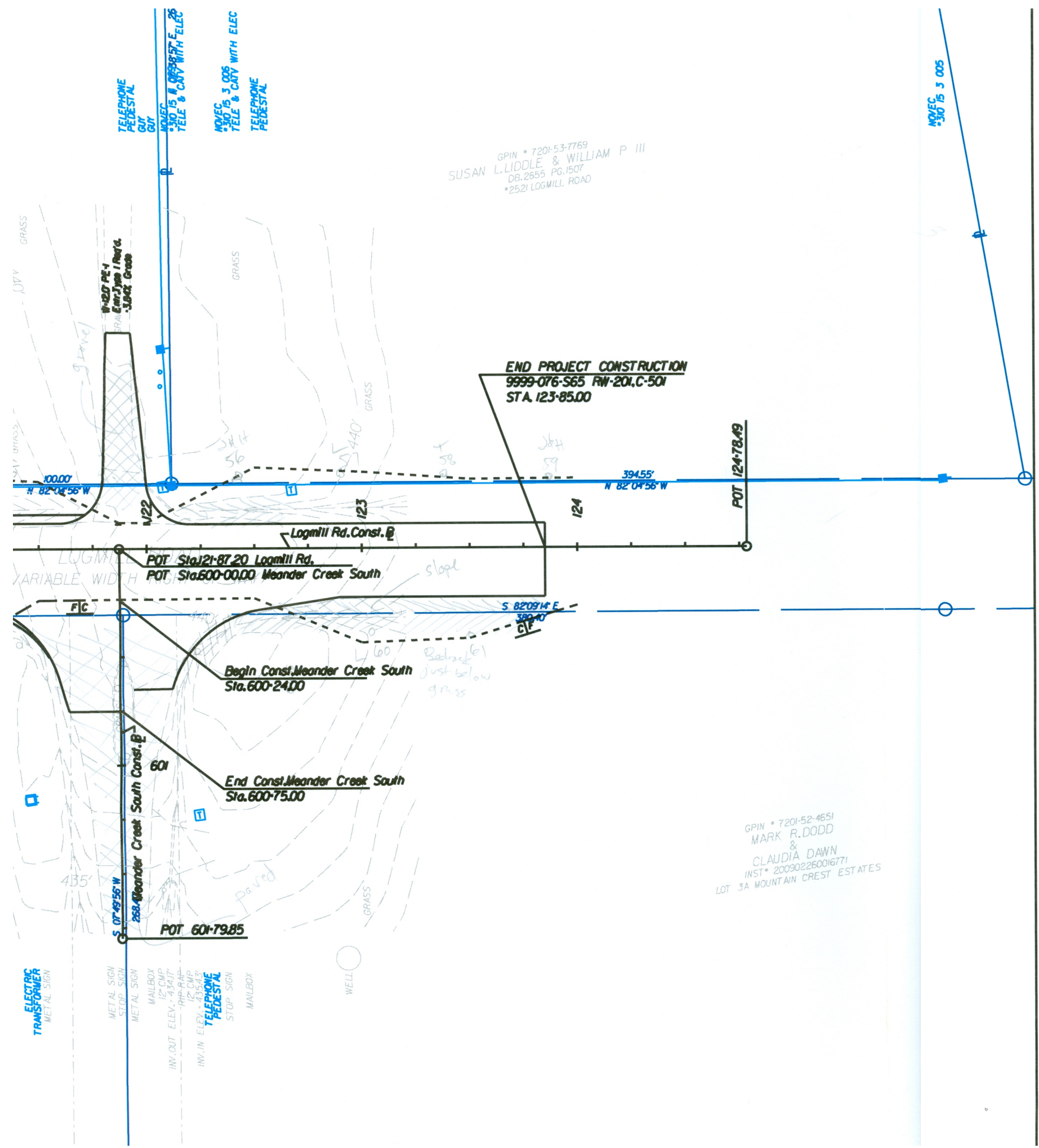
SPEED LIMIT SIGN

SPEED LIMIT SIGN

GPIN * 7201-53-7769
SUSAN L. LIDDLE & WILLIAM P. III
DB. 2655 PG. 1507
* 2521 LOGMILL ROAD

END PROJECT CONSTRUCTION
9999-076-S65 RW-201.C-501
STA. 123-85.00

GPIN * 7201-52-4651
MARK R. DODD
&
CLAUDIA DAWN
INST * 200902260016771
LOT 3A MOUNTAIN CREST ESTATES



Appendix B:
5 DD Architectural Survey Forms

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#: 076-5161

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Locust Bottom {Historic}
Rollingwood Farm {Current}
Date of Construction: ca 1790
Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

County/Independent City: Commonwealth of Virginia
Prince William
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Haymarket
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code: 22069
Address(s): 2520 Logmill Road {Current}
Route 701 {Alternate}
USGS Quadrangle Name: MIDDLEBURG
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
------------	-------------	----------------	-----------------

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage: 199.00
Surrounding area: Rural
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

1991 NRHP: Located on Logmill Road in the northwest section of Prince William County near the village of Haymarket.

The present farm is approximately 450 acres and this nomination is 199 acres. The nominated parcel includes the southern, eastern and much of the northern current legal boundaries of the property. The western boundary follows a line running due south from a point, on Logmill Road, that is 1200 feet west of the west side of the entrance lane to the farm. This boundary does not include several hundred additional acres that are within the current legal western boundary. The size of Locust Bottom has fluctuated throughout the years and there is no single historic size or parcel which has always been associated with the farm. The nominated parcel contains the lane, the house, outbuildings, and sufficient fields to maintain the integrity of the farm setting.

September 2012: The site appears largely unchanged.

Secondary Resource Summary:

1991 NRHP: Much of the original boxwood garden that surrounds the house remains, but is overgrown. There are numerous outbuildings on this 450-acre farm of which 199 acres are being nominated. Only part of the barn and the collapsed smokehouse are of the same vintage as the main house. The farm was originally entered from the south off the old road to Haymarket, now known as James Madison Highway or U.S. Route 15. That entrance was closed in the early twentieth century and access is now gained from the north off Logmill Road.

There is a row of large American boxwood lining the original front walk and large boxwoods around the house itself. Brick piers

National Register Eligibility Status

Property has been recommended Eligible for listing or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places

This Resource is associated with the Civil War Properties in Prince William County

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

flank the front of the house at the entrance of the original walk and on the west side of the house where a driveway comes through towards the portico and where a path comes through to the rear yard. The border of the rectangular rear yard is defined by a large boxwood hedge and similar boxwood form a circle around the middle of this space.

September 2012: Several outbuildings have been removed and some added. There are three domestic outbuildings, two barns, two silos, a milkhouse, two sheds, a garage, a machine shed, and a corncrib in addition to the road trace and pond.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Carriage House	Demolished
1	Road/Road Trace	Contributing
1	Smoke/Meat House	Demolished
1	Corncrib	Contributing
3	Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
2	Silo	Non-Contributing
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing
1	Pond	Contributing
1	Barn	Contributing
1	Barn	Demolished
1	Barn	Demolished
1	Barn,Dairy	Non-Contributing
1	Mobile Home/Trailer	Demolished
2	Shed	Non-Contributing
1	Dairy	Non-Contributing
1	Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Single Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1790 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	Yes
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	Federal/Adamesque	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	2.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Deteriorated
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>	Central Passage, Single Pile	<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Neglect

Architecture Summary, 1991 NRHP: Locust Bottom is a fine example of a Federal, four-bay, two-story brick farmhouse on a raised basement with a single-pile, modified center-hall plan and fine interior woodwork. Although the house is in need of repairs, it is in very original condition. It has end chimneys, a metal gable roof, a molded brick cornice, and a kitchen wing which predates the main house. The two-story rear frame addition was added in the late nineteenth century.

Rows of large boxwood line the path to the main entrance (southern elevation), which is reached through a one-story frame portico resting on stone piers. Rectangular columns support an undecorated frieze and a pediment that contains a diamond shaped panel. Many of the rectangular balusters are missing and the wooden floor is in poor condition. The main doorway has double two-panel doors that do not appear to be original to the house and are capped by a transom with four lights.

The brickwork consists of five-course common bond with a water table, jack arches over the windows on the first floor, end chimneys with corbelled caps, and a brick molded cornice above. On the west end wall there appears to be brick diapering in the form of a diamond pattern between the two attic windows.

Two-over-two windows are present throughout the house and were most likely installed when the rear two-story wing was added in the late nineteenth century. There are pintles on the window frames showing evidence of shutters or blinds that must have been on the house at an earlier date. The four-bay facade consists of two parlor windows, the main entrance, and the single window of the dining room. This arrangement is somewhat unusual for a Federal-style house in that the entrance is not symmetrically balanced by equal pairings of windows.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

The one-and-one-half-story kitchen wing was probably built in 1811 and predates the main house by eight years as evidenced by the tax records for the property. It is attached to the east end of the house and has a steeply pitched metal roof with a corbelled brick end chimney (in poor condition) as well as a brick molded cornice.

A one-story, frame, flat-roofed room with German siding, and a small screen porch were added in the early twentieth century to the south facade of the kitchen. A shed-roofed porch with an enclosed frame pantry was added on the north elevation at about the same time. The rear or north elevation of the house reputedly had a large one-story porch across it at one time although there is no evidence of it today. The two-story wing rests on a stone foundation and has a shallow pitched-gable roof with a deep overhang and a wooden cornice. It is covered in bricktex siding, which in turn covers a metal artificial brick siding. The addition has a corner interior chimney with a corbelled cap. There is a shed-roofed porch on the east side of the rear wing that connects to the kitchen porch.

The single-pile plan contains a central hall with a large parlor on the west and a dining room on the east. The open-string staircase on the west wall of the hall is slender and light with grained balusters and a delicately carved newel post. The unusual brackets have primitive scallop-like carving and there is a small storage area with a two-paneled door under the first three risers of the stair. There is a double set of exterior doors with a four-light transom at the end of the hall leading to the addition. The central hall and major first floor rooms contain beaded baseboards and chair rails as well as a beaded picture molding.

See National Register form for more detailed information.

September 2012: The house has large structural cracks in the kitchen wing. Windows are open, exposing the interior to the weather. The rear exterior wall of the kitchen wing has failed.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Shed,Machine	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1960 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

1991: The corrugated metal machinery shed directly opposite the house is a noncontributing structure dating from the 1960s.

September 2012: This outbuilding has been demolished.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Single Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1950 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No No trespassing
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story, hip-roofed, brick dwelling.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 2000 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gambrel-roofed, prefabricated, frame shed.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 2000 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a shed-roofed, corrugated metal shed.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Carriage House	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	9999	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

1991: West of the machine shed is a board-and-batten carriage house with a gable roof.

September 2012: The resource appears to have been demolished.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Garage	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1920	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

1991: Across the lane north of the corncrib is a garage/machine shop with a board-and-batten lean-to.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Chicken House/Poultry House	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	9999	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

1991: There are two long rectangular frame chicken sheds are located south of the machine shed.

September 2012: These chicken sheds have been demolished.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Silo	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1949 {Written Data}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: The silo is adjacent to a dairy barn built in 1949.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Silo	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1949 {Written Data}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: The silo is adjacent to a dairy barn built in 1949.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Secondary Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1920 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>	Bungalow	<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

1991: The tenant house, which is to the west of the complex of outbuildings, is a bungalow-like structure covered with asphalt siding.

September 2012 The resource appears largely unchanged.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Single Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1970 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story masonry dwelling with a hipped roof with several projecting hipped-roof bays.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Dairy	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1949 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

1991: A large dairy barn with two silos and a nearby milk house was constructed in 1949 by the present owner.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn,Dairy	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1949 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

1991: A large dairy barn was constructed in 1949 by the present owner.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	post 1800 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>			

Threats to Resource: None Known

1991: The framing on the corncrib has mortise-and-tenon construction and probably dates from the early nineteenth century as does the adjoining L-shaped horse barn, which is of similar construction.

September 2012: The barn appears largely unchanged.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Corncrib	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	post 1800 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>			

Threats to Resource: None Known

1991: North of the machine shed is a small board-and-batten corncrib which rests on stone piers. The framing on this structure has mortise-and-tenon construction and probably dates from the early nineteenth century as does the adjoining L-shaped horse barn, which is of similar construction.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Smoke/Meat House	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	9999	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Ruinous
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>			

Threats to Resource: Structural Failure

1991: The grounds are overgrown and a brick smokehouse with a collapsed hipped roof is located in the northeast corner of the rear yard of the house.

September 2012: This resource was not visible, and is assumed to have been demolished.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Silo	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1949 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Demolished
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>			

Threats to Resource: Demolition

1991: There is another silo to the south next to the site of a barn that has been demolished.

September 2012: This survey confirms that silo was demolished.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#: 076-5161

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Garage	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1930 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	N/A
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

1991: A small cinderblock garage is located in the side yard of the tenant house.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior end	Brick	other
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 1/1
Windows	Windows - Casement	Wood	other
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 3-bay	Wood	
Foundation		Stone	
Foundation		Brick	
Roof	Roof - Gable	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Brick	other
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 2/2
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6

Historic Time Period(s): M- Early National Period (1790-1829)

Historic Context(s): Architecture/Landscape
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Significance Statement

1991 NRHP: The main brick house at Locust Bottom was built by James Green, a gentleman planter, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and survives in its relatively unaltered state as one of the finest examples of a Federal plantation house in northern Prince William County. It and its accompanying resources, the majority of which are agriculture-related, represents an increasingly rare resource for this area--a large livestock farm in continuous use and possessing a wide range of support structures. The interior of the house retains a remarkable degree of original fabric including richly carved and molded Federal mantels and a central staircase with ornamental brackets and a carved newel post, all of which were the work of a highly skilled, but as yet unidentified, local master carpenter. The level of sophistication achieved in the overall design of the house and the finely appointed interiors reflects the gracious standard of living achieved by the gentleman farmer in Prince William County during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Locust Bottom is eligible under Criterion A for its association with agriculture in Prince William County. This property has been used for livestock and crop cultivation since 1810 and still retains contributing resources that reflect the variety of agricultural activities that have taken place over the past 180 years. Also significant is the integrity of the farm's setting. Located in an area experiencing development pressures, Locust Bottom is surrounded by open fields and still retains 450 acres, 199 of which are included in this nomination. Additionally, the main house is an excellent example of an early nineteenth century planters residence and reveals the success of its builder, James Green.

This farm complex is also eligible under criterion C for architectural significance derived from the high quality craftsmanship and integrity of the principal structure. The house is an important building in the county, both for its design and detailing and the rarity of properties of this date.

The nine contributing buildings are the main house, the shop, the carriage house, the two chicken houses, the brooder house, the milk house, the horse barn and the tenant house. The contributing site is the collapsing smokehouse that was too overgrown to photograph.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#: 076-5161

The contributing structure is the corncrib. The five non-contributing buildings are the brick rambler house, the veterinarian's office, the house trailer, the tenant's garage, the machinery shed, the milk house, and the dairy barn. The three silos are counted as noncontributing structures. All non-contributing resources are support structures for the farming operation and are less than fifty years of age.

See National Register form for more detailed information.

September 2012: Though greatly compromised by structural failures and neglect, the property retains significance and adequate integrity. Therefore, based on the current reconnaissance survey, the 1991 recommendation of Locust Bottom's National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C is still valid.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
2	Structure	Contributing
9	Structure	Non-contributing
1	Building	Contributing
1	Site	Contributing
3	Building	Non-contributing
Contributing: 4		Non-Contributing: 12

National Register Criteria: A- Associated with Broad Patterns of History
C- Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction

Period of Significance: 1810-1940
Level of Significance: local

NR Areas of Significance: Agriculture
Architecture

Property Retains Integrity of:

1)Association	Yes	5)Material	No
2)Design	Yes	6)Setting	Yes
3)Feeling	Yes	7)Workmanship	Yes
4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
4354	B&W 35mm Photos		November 1978	
4355	B&W 35mm Photos		November 1978	
4356	B&W 35mm Photos		December 1978	
4370	B&W 35mm Photos		1979	
	Digital Images	WMCAR	September 2012	M.R. Hanbury

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0088

Other DHR ID#:

076-5161

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive
Date of CRM Event: 1978
CRM Person: Frances Jones
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: VLR Listing
Date of CRM Event: December 13, 1988
CRM Person: VDHR
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 3,
Cultural Resource Management Event: NRHP Listing
Date of CRM Event: February 11, 1991
CRM Person: NPS
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 89001796
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 4,
Cultural Resource Management Event: NRHP Nomination
Date of CRM Event: June 1988
CRM Person: Frazier Associates
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
William T. Frazier and George W. Polhill, Jr.

CRM Event # 5,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: September 2012
CRM Person: WMCAR/Hanbury & Monroe
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2012-1295
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resources Survey of the Logmill Road Improvements Project, Prince William County, Virginia. Survey for Dewberry in advance of proposed improvements to Logmill Road.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0142

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Rollingwood Farm Tenant House
{Historic/Current}
Robinson House, 2418 Logmill Rd
{Historic/Location}
Locust Bottom Tenant House {Historic}

Date of Construction: pre 1900

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Location of Resource

County/Independent City: Commonwealth of Virginia
Prince William

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Haymarket

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 22069

Address(s): Route 701 {Alternate}
2418 Logmill Road {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: MIDDLEBURG

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD Zone Easting Northing

UTM Center coordinates :

UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private

Government Agency Owner:

Acreage:

Surrounding area: Rural

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

September 2012: Set back from Logmill Road, the site has high grass with a perimeter of trees. There is a small stand of trees and shrubs where the now-demolished house stood.

Secondary Resource Summary:

None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Single Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	pre 1900 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	Yes
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	Vernacular	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.5
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Poor
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>	Hall-Parlor	<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Neglect

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0142

Other DHR ID#:

Architecture Summary, 1987: 1 central brick flue, 1 end brick flue. 6/6 sashes. Vertical plank siding exposed where shingles have fallen off.

1 1/2 story with a hall parlor plan. South bay and dormers added in 1950s. Vertical plank siding covered with asbestos shingles at this time. North lean-to either original or an early addition. The house is currently neglected and in poor condition.

September 2012: Since the time of the 1987 survey, the house has been demolished.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	Chimneys, Cap, Corbeled
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Stone	Foundation - Rubble, Random
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 2-bay	Wood	
Roof	Roof - Gable	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Asbestos	other

Historic Time Period(s): P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)

Historic Context(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic

Significance Statement

1987: The structure has always been a tenant house for Rollingwood (Locust Bottom) Farm. Mr. Carol Robinson has lived here approximately 30 years.

September 2012: The house has been demolished thus has lost its architectural integrity.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
8810	B&W 35mm Photos		1987	
	Digital Image	WMCAR	September 2012	M.R. Hanbury

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Date of CRM Event: May 1987

CRM Person: Bill Polhill

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0142

Other DHR ID#:

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: September 2012
CRM Person: WMCAR/Hanbury & Monroe
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2012-1295
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resources Survey of the Logmill Road Improvements Project, Prince William County, Virginia. Survey for Dewberry in advance of proposed improvements to Logmill Road.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Waterloo {Historic}
Date of Construction: ca 1880

Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Prince William
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Haymarket
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 701 {Alternate}
Logmill Road {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: MIDDLEBURG
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
------------	-------------	----------------	-----------------

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?: No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Rural
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

1987: The lawn has mature trees and shrubs.

September 2012: The site is largely unchanged.

Secondary Resource Summary:

1987: The house is situated on a large farm with 3 tenant houses, 2 barns and several outbuildings.

September 2012: One of the three tenant houses has been demolished. Other outbuildings include five barns, two silos, a garage, five sheds, a domestic outbuilding, and entrance walls.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
2	Secondary Dwelling	Contributing
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing
3	Barn	Contributing
3	Shed	Contributing
2	Barn	Non-Contributing
1	Wall	Contributing
1	Outbuilding, Domestic	Non-Contributing
2	Silo	Contributing
1	Garage	Contributing

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

1	Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Contributing
2	Shed	Contributing
2	Shed	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1925 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a shed-roofed frame shed.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Garage	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1925 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story frame garage with a gable roof.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1965 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a large gable-roofed frame barn with a standing seam metal roof.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1935 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a multi-bay, shed-roofed frame vehicle shed with an elevated and enclosed central bay.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1915 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gable-roofed frame shed with a standing seam metal roof.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1930 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a shed-roofed, concrete block shed.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Shed	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 2005 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gambrel-roofed, prefabricated, frame shed.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1940 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gable-fronted, frame pole barn with shed-roofed additions at both eaves.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1940 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a large, gambrel-roofed, frame barn with a gable-roofed projecting wing.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Outbuilding,Domestic	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 2005 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story, gabled, frame outbuilding.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1950 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gable-roofed frame barn with shed-roofed additions and an attached vehicle shed.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Wall	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1900 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: These curving stone walls mark the vehicular entrance to the property.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Secondary Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1920 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story, side-gabled, frame tenant house.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Secondary Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1920 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a one-story, side-gabled, frame tenant house.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Single Dwelling	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1880 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	Yes
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	Colonial Revival	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	2.5
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>	Hall-Parlor	<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None

Architecture Summary, 1987: The central block of the main house is a two story, 3 bay frame structure on a stone foundation, with a centered, Doric columned porch and gallery over the entrance, plain cornices and cornerboards, and a metal gable roof pierced by three gabled dormers, 1 brick end chimney, and 1 flu. The 1 story west wing has a gable roof with 2 dormers, and a brick end chimney, and 3 sets of French doors. A hyphen with an arched opening connects the modern garage to the main block. A stepped, 2 story ell with an arched opening connects the modern garage to the main block. A stepped, 2 story ell with shaped bargeboards in the gables extends off the northeast corner of the main block. A 1 story, shed roof addition with a half stone, half cinderblock foundation extends across the east side of the ell. Windows are 6/6 sashes except in the dormers ewhich have 2/3 casements. Shutters are metal. The exterior is clad with German siding.

Interior Description: The main block appears to have a hall-parlor plan. Flooring is narrow oak, and the Colonial Revival raised panel Wainscot and open-string staircase with turned ballusters suggest a 20th century remodeling.

September 2012: The resource appears largely unchanged.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Barn	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1980 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No
<i>Architectural Style:</i>		<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None Known

September 2012: This is a gable-fronted frame barn.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 3-bay	Wood	other
Roof	Roof - Gable	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	other
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6
Chimneys	Chimneys - Exterior end	Brick	Chimneys, Cap, Corbeled
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Stone	Foundation - Ashlar, Uncoursed

Historic Time Period(s): P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)

Historic Context(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Significance Statement

September 2012: This late nineteenth century farm has evolved both in terms of the additions to the house itself and to the growing complement of agricultural and domestic outbuilding.

This property should not be considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. There is no known association with important people or events, it lacks architectural significance and integrity, and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
4355	B&W 35mm Photos		1987	
8815	B&W 35mm Photos		1987	
	Digital Images	WMCAR	September 2012	M.R. Hanbury

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 076-0143

Other DHR ID#:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive
Date of CRM Event: June 1987
CRM Person: Bill Polhill
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: September 2012
CRM Person: WMCAR/Hanbury & Monroe
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2012-1295
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resources Survey of the Logmill Road Improvements Project, Prince William County, Virginia. Survey for Dewberry in advance of proposed improvements to Logmill Road.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

October 19, 2012

Department of Historic Resources
Mr. Marc Holma, Architectural Historian
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: Section 106 Review
Logmill Road Improvement Project
Prince William County, Virginia
Funding – Federal: FHWA Highway Safety Improvement Program
Federal Action – NEPA Documentation Needed to Receive Federal Funds

Dear Mr. Holma,

The Prince William County Department of Transportation is proposing reconstruct a portion of Logmill Road just west of Hickory Grove, beginning 1,200 feet west of Parnell Court and ending 200 feet east of Meander Creek Lane. The proposed project will increase the existing sight distance by improving the vertical geometry of the roadway. Since 2000 this section of roadway has had at least 38 documented accidents involving 6 fatalities. The proposed project will improve the vertical geometry of the roadway, meeting AASHTO standards, and improving the safety of this section of Logmill Road. Prince William County is receiving federal funds from the Federal Highway Administration through their Highway Safety Improvement Program for the construction of the project, and thus National Environmental Policy Act documentation is required. Enclosed for your review you will find two copies of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and DSS architectural reconnaissance survey records including a CD for the proposed project. The findings of the report are discussed below.

Archaeology

No archaeological resource sites were found within the project corridor defined as an area approximately 75 feet from the edge of the existing roadway and including an area approximately 100 feet from the edge of the road in the vicinity of the proposed stormwater management facilities.

Architecture

Three Architectural Resources were identified within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Two of the resources, 076-0142 and 076-0413 are recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A-D; thus, no further work is necessary for these identified resources.

The third site, Locust Bottom/ Rollingwood Farm (076-0088) was listed on the NRHP in February 1991. The boundaries of the resource extend from the existing structures to the Logmill Road rights of way. The proposed project is located completely outside of the area identified as 076-0088 and thus no direct impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. However, secondary impacts to the historic site could be a result of the project as the northern corner of the property is located on Logmill Road.

The contributing elements to the historic site have been identified as the Carriage House, the Road/Road Trace, Smoke/Meat House, Corncrib, Single Dwelling, Pond, Barn, Secondary Dwelling, and Dairy. The closest contributing element to the proposed project is the pond which is just over 2000 feet away from the eastern terminus of the project. The closest structure that is a contributing element is approximately

3000 feet away from the eastern terminus of the project. Between the elements and the proposed construction are two tree lines and rolling hills.

The proposed project involves lowering the elevation of the two large hills (Attachment 1) which will make Logmill Road less visible from the vantage point of the contributing elements of the historic site. From the existing driveway there are several hills between it and the proposed project which completely blocks the view of the project (Attached Photolog). The northwestern corner of the property is just over 1000 feet from the eastern terminus of the proposed project. From the property there are two tree lines both about 250 feet wide between this corner and the proposed project terminus. The tree lines and the rolling hills completely block the project from the vantage point of the property. As such, the proposed project will have no effect on the historic property identified as 076-0088.

Effect

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(a) we have applied the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the project's APE. The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act define an adverse effect as an "alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register (36 CFR 800.16(i)). The effect is adverse when the alteration of a qualifying characteristic occurs in a "manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)).

Given the location of the proposed project and the previously recorded architectural site 076-0088, and the natural rolling hill conditions and tree lines there will be no effect from the proposed project on the historic property. Additionally, no further archaeological work is necessary within the project corridor, and there will be no effect on archaeological resources.

Please review the enclosed information and provide an opinion concerning the determination of effect on the project, and the need for further study.

Should you need any additional information or have any questions concerning this project feel free to contact me at klarkin@dewberry.com or 703.645.9737.

Sincerely,
Dewberry



Kimberly Vanness Larkin
Natural Resources Manager

cc: Gladis Arboleda, Prince William County
Steve Kuntz, Dewberry

Attachments



Photo #1: Photograph locations.



Photo #2: View looking from the Logmill Rd/Parnell Ct intersection; photo was taken standing on the pavement.

Date: September 20, 2012

Photo Orientation: Southeast



Photo #3: View looking from the eastern project terminus east toward the historic property. Please note the sign on top of the hill being close to the project terminus.

Date: September 20, 2012

Photo Orientation: Southeast



Photo #4: View looking from the corner of the historic property west along Logmill Road. Please note the orange sign on top of the hill in the picture background near the terminus of the project.

Date: September 20, 2012

Photo Orientation: Northwest



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10 October 2013 DHR File # 2012-1295

TO: Ms Kimberly Larkin
Dewberry

FROM: Marc E. Holma, Architectural Historian (804) 482-6090
Office of Review and Compliance

PROJECT: Supplemental Cultural Resources Assessment, Logmill Rd. Improvements
Prince William County

This project will have an effect on historic resources. Based on the information provided, the effect will not be adverse.

This project will have an adverse effect on historic properties. Further consultation with DHR is needed under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Additional information is needed before we will be able to determine the effect of the project on historic resources. Please see attached sheet.

X No further identification efforts are warranted. No historic properties will be affected by the project. Should unidentified historic properties be discovered during implementation of the project, please notify DHR.

We have previously reviewed this project. Attached is a copy of our correspondence.

Other (Please see comments below)

COMMENTS:

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way
2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
P.O. Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Shifflett, Scott

From: Sumalee_Hoskin@fws.gov
Sent: Friday, September 14, 2012 8:41 AM
To: Shifflett, Scott
Cc: Kimberly_Smith@fws.gov
Subject: Logmill Rd

Mr. Shifflett

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the referenced project review package submitted in accordance with our online project review process. The following comments are provided under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U. S.C. 1531-1544, 86 Stat. 884), as amended, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668c, 54 Stat. 250), as amended.

In the Species Conclusions Table dated August 24, 2012, provided in the project package, you concluded that the project would not likely adversely affect the federally listed threatened small whorled pogonia. Based on our review of the small whorled pogonia survey, project description, and location, the Service concurs with your determination. We concur with your determinations for the federally listed endangered dwarf wedgemussel, harperella, bald eagle, and critical habitat.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you,
Sumalee

Note: Our phone lines are not working properly. Please try 804 824 9720 or 9740 to reach me. My ext. is 128

Sumalee Hoskin
US Fish & Wildlife Service
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, VA 23061

Tel: 804-693-6694 ex. 128

Fax: 804-693-9032

Visit us at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/>

Larkin, Kimberly

From: Flint, Roger - NRCS, Warrenton, VA [Roger.Flint@va.usda.gov]
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2012 12:29 PM
To: Larkin, Kimberly
Cc: Jay Yankey
Subject: Log mill Rd. Project in Prince William County

Kim:

It appears that the Logmill Rd. project in Prince William County, Va. will be on lands committed to residential, and transportation uses and would not be considered prime farmland for agricultural purposes.

Please keep soil erosion to a minimum by seeding & mulching all disturbed areas as soon as possible. If I can be of further assistance , Please let me know, 540.347.3120 Ext#3.

Thanks.

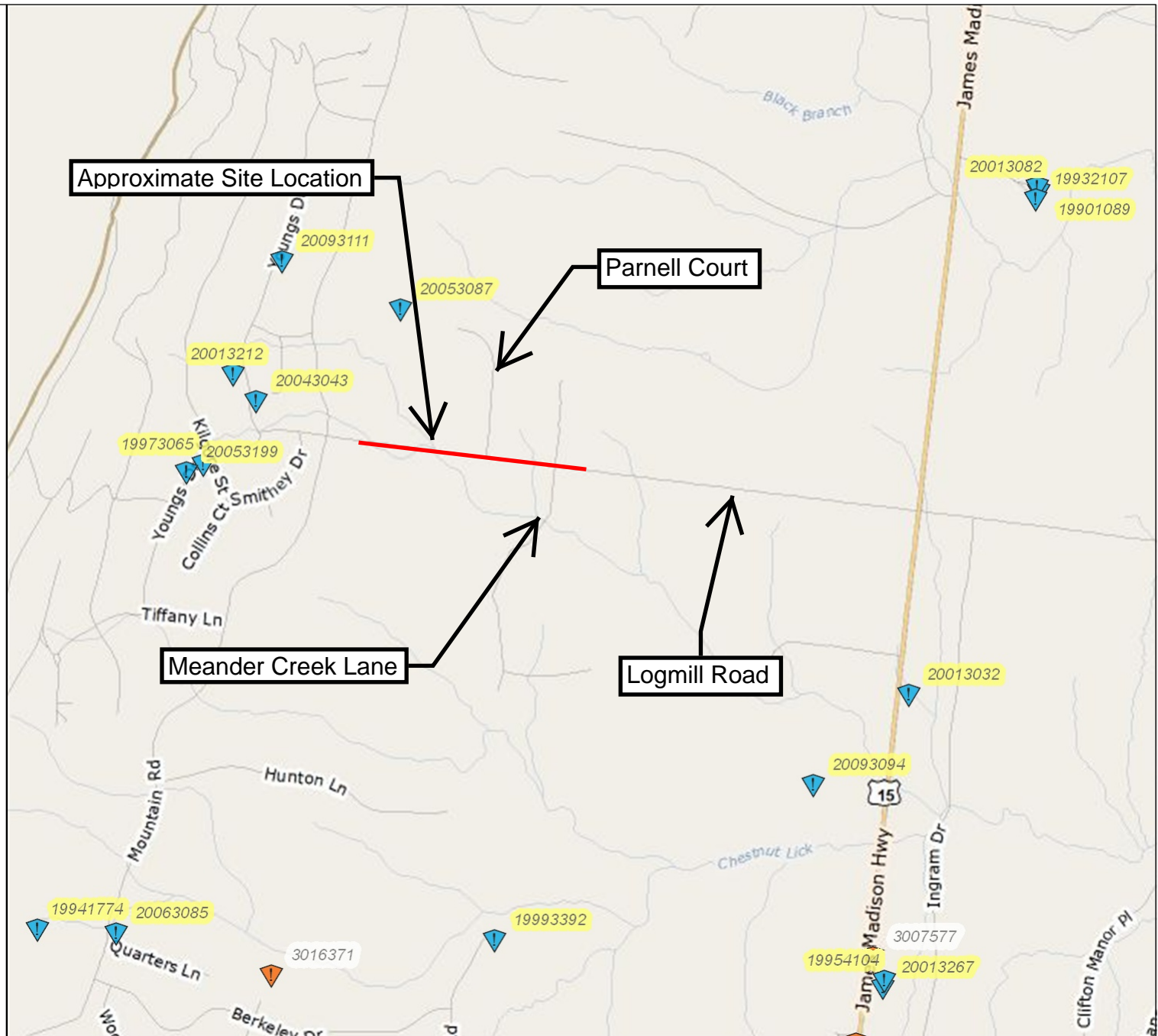
Roger Flint
District Conservationist
NRCS-USDA
Warrenton FSC

This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.

Map Export

Legend

-  Petroleum Releases (06/21/2012)
-  Petroleum Facilities (06/21/2012)
-  VRP Sites (2008)
-  RCRA Corrective Action (2011)
Solid Waste (2009)
-  Construction Demolition
-  Energy Recovery
-  Material Recovery
-  Compost Facility
-  Industrial Landfill
-  Miscellaneous
-  Inert Landfill
-  Sanitary Landfill
-  Transfer Station
-  Medical Waste



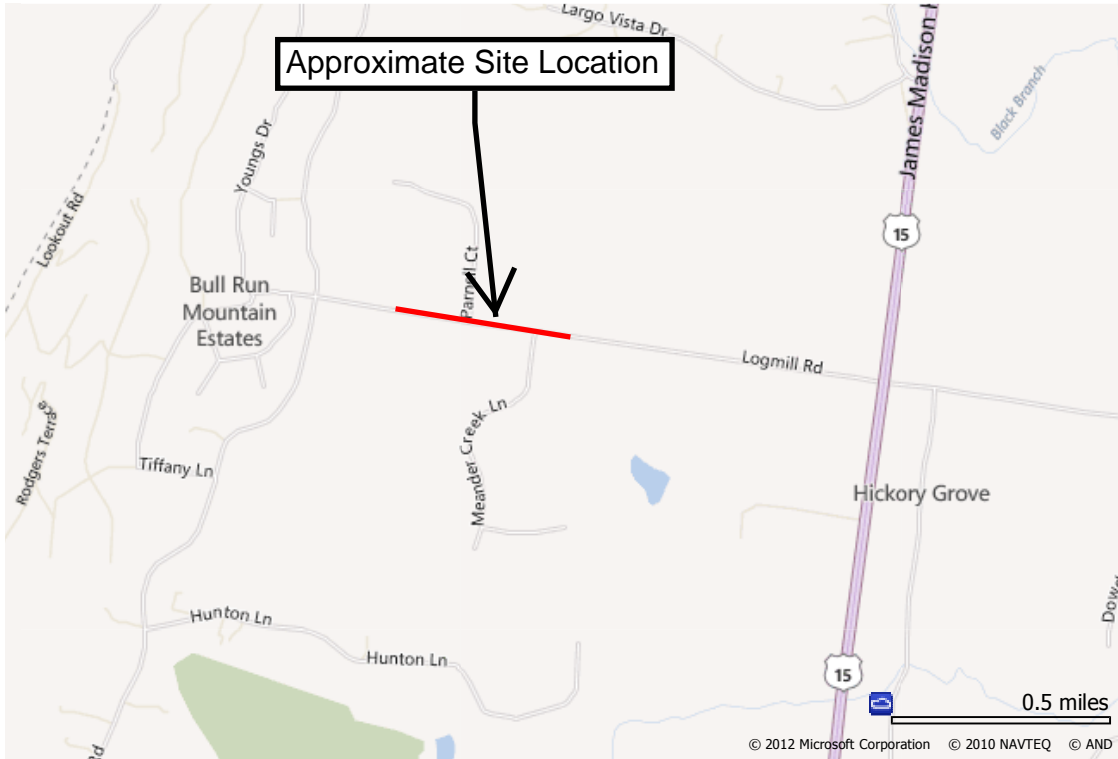
Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

Map Scale: 1:24,000



Logmill Road - EPA EnviroMapper



Media: Air

Single facility

Facility cluster

Larkin, Kimberly

From: Flint, Roger - NRCS, Warrenton, VA [Roger.Flint@va.usda.gov]
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2012 12:29 PM
To: Larkin, Kimberly
Cc: Jay Yankey
Subject: Log mill Rd. Project in Prince William County

Kim:

It appears that the Logmill Rd. project in Prince William County, Va. will be on lands committed to residential, and transportation uses and would not be considered prime farmland for agricultural purposes.

Please keep soil erosion to a minimum by seeding & mulching all disturbed areas as soon as possible. If I can be of further assistance , Please let me know, 540.347.3120 Ext#3.

Thanks.

Roger Flint
District Conservationist
NRCS-USDA
Warrenton FSC

This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.

Larkin, Kimberly

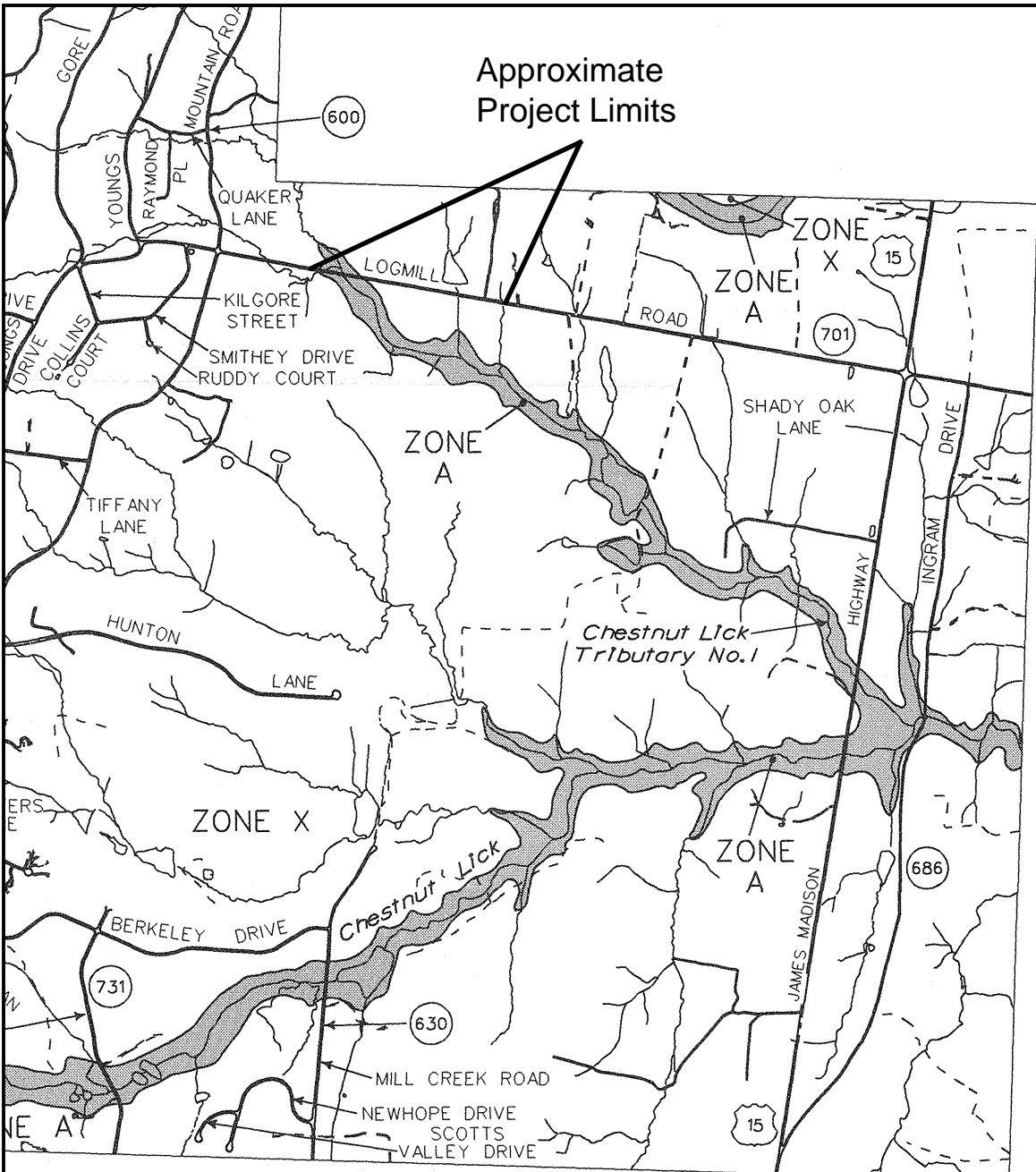
From: Morton, David (VOF) [dmorton@vofonline.org]
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2012 3:51 PM
To: Larkin, Kimberly
Cc: Kuhn, Joe (VOF)
Subject: Logmill Road Improvements

Ms. Larkin,

I have reviewed your proposed Logmill Road Improvement project in Prince William County. As of 8/20/2012 the Virginia Outdoors Foundation does not hold any open-space easements nor any other interests directly within the proposed project area as defined by your letter of 8/15/2012. Thank you for considering open-space easements. Please contact us again if the project area changes or if the improvement work does not commence within 18 months.

Thanks,
-Dave Morton

~~~~~  
Dave Morton, GISP  
GIS Coordinator  
Virginia Outdoors Foundation  
804.786.1112 voice  
804.514.7798 mobile



Approximate Project Limits



APPROXIMATE SCALE  
2000 0 2000 FEET

JOINS PANEL 0038

JOINS PANEL 0060

38° 52' 30"  
77° 37' 30"

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

**FIRM**  
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP  
**PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA  
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

PANEL 25 OF 330  
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS:

| COMMUNITY            | NUMBER | PANEL | SUFFIX |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| UNINCORPORATED AREAS | 5019   | 0025  | D      |

Notice to User: The MAP NUMBER shown below should be used when placing map orders; the COMMUNITY NUMBER shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER  
51153C0025 D

EFFECTIVE DATE:  
JANUARY 5, 1995



Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at [www.msc.fema.gov](http://www.msc.fema.gov)