

Attachment H – Cultural Resources: Phase I Assessment and Correspondence

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources letter dated July 22,
2022
 - Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Travis A. Voyles
Acting Secretary of Natural
and Historic Resources

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

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July 22, 2022

J. Hope Smith
Dutton + Associates, LLC
1115 Crowder Dr.
Midlothian, VA 23113

RE: Waller Solar Project
Lancaster County, Virginia
DHR File No. 2021-0216

Dear Dr. Smith:

We have received for review the *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±733-Hectare (±1,811.5-Acre) Waller Solar Project Area*, prepared by Dutton + Associated (D+A) on behalf of Waller Solar I, LLC. We provide the following comments in support of an application to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for a Permit-by-Rule to construct and operate a small solar project Lancaster County, Virginia.

Archaeology

The report documents a cultural resources survey of approximately 1,811.5 acres. During the course of the survey, five (5) new archaeological sites (44LA0184-44LA0188 *inclusive*) were identified.

Site 44LA0184 is a large multi-component. The prehistoric component appears to date to the Woodland period and contains lithic artifacts and pottery. The historic component indicates a period of use from the early-nineteenth through the twentieth century. Due to the density of artifacts and the multiple overlapping temporal components, D+A recommends that Site **44LA0184** is *potentially eligible* for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). D+A recommends avoidance or additional phase II testing if the site cannot be avoided. Site 44LA0185 is an early-nineteenth century dwelling with a standing brick chimney, a well, and a series of pits of unknown function. Due to the early date, the presence of intact surface features, and the relatively low degree of disturbance, this site has the potential to provide new or significant data pertaining to the history of the region. D+A recommends that Site **44LA0185** is *potentially eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP. D+A recommends avoidance or additional phase II testing if the site cannot be avoided. Sites 44LA0186, 44LA0187, and 44LA0188 consist of twentieth-century domestic sites that have been disturbed by intentional demolition or timber harvesting. No significant intact deposits were identified. D+A recommends that Sites **44LA0186, 44LA0187, and 44LA0188** are *not eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for these sites.

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DHR concurs with these recommendations regarding eligibility and treatment. Additionally, DHR recommends a 25 ft. avoidance buffer around sites 44LA0184 and 44LA0185. Details of the site avoidance should be included as part of the mitigation plan in the PBR application, and the avoidance areas should be clearly marked on the construction plans.

Architecture

The architectural component of the report identified one hundred fourteen (114) resources; which includes thirty-six (36) previously recorded resources and seventy-eight (78) newly identified resources within the 0.5-mile study area. Of the surveyed resources, seven (7) are eligible or considered eligible for listing in Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is D+A's opinion that the project will not have a direct impact on any NRHP-eligible architectural resources.


D+A recommends a moderate impact to the VLR/NRHP-eligible Epping Forest (DHR ID #051-0008), which warrants mitigation, and DHR concurs. We understand that a robust landscape plan has been developed that includes retention of existing vegetation bordering the project area as well as introduction of a robust supplemental landscape buffer where existing vegetation does not exist. DHR will first need to review and comment on the referenced landscape plan, along with renderings showing mature buffer growth superimposed into the viewsheds that currently have no buffer in order to understand the full impact to #051-0008. Mitigation discussion will be appropriate after the planting plan is reviewed and impacts are fully understood.

D+A recommends a minimal impact for three (3) resources: Edgely (DHR ID #051-0041), Lebanon Baptist Church (DHR ID #051-0059) and Lively School (DHR ID #051-0096). DHR concurs that there will be a minimal impact to DHR ID #s 051-0041, 051-0059, and 051-0096 with the condition that planting plans are submitted to DHR for review and comment with renderings showing mature growth superimposed into the viewsheds that currently have no buffer.

Please see the attached, updated table for impact and eligibility recommendations.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at 804-482-8091 or via email, jennifer.bellville-marrion@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,



Jenny Bellville-Marrion, Project Review Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

c. Chris Egghart, DEQ

Architecture Eligibility and Impact Recommendations

DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	D+A Eligibility	DHR Eligibility	D+A Impact	DHR Impact
051-0008	Epping Forest, 677 Moratico Road	D+A: Eligible	Eligible	Moderate	Moderate
051-0020	Oakley, Moratico Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-0041	Edgely, 9279 Courthouse Road	D+A: Eligible	Eligible	Minimal	Minimal with Condition of Buffer Installation and Submittal to DHR
051-0046	Holyoke, 694 Morattico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-0059	Lebanon Baptist Church, 20 Alfonso Road	D+A: Potentially Eligible	Potentially Eligible	Minimal	Minimal with Condition of Buffer Installation and Submittal to DHR
051-0092	House, 448 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-0096	Lively School, Mary Ball Road	D+A: Potentially eligible	Potentially Eligible	Minimal	Minimal with Condition of Buffer Installation (and Maintained) and Submittal to DHR
051-0117	Farm, 1600 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-0235	Cemetery, Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5019	Wake Forest, 9914 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5021	Commercial Building, 15 Alfonso Road	D+A: Potentially Eligible	Potentially Eligible	No Impact	No Impact
051-5022	House, 130 Alfonso Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5023	House, 2318 Lara Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5033	House, 750 Alfonso Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5053	House, 1096 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5054	Beulah Baptist Church, 4448 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5055	Theater, 5313 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Potentially Eligible	Treat as Eligible for the	No Impact	No Impact

TABLE KEY:	Warrants Mitigation	Needs Attention	DHR does not concur
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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	D+A Eligibility	DHR Eligibility	D+A Impact	DHR Impact
			Purposes of this Project		
051-5056	Commercial Building, 5277 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5058	House, 5179 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5059	Farm, 4944 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5060	House, 4769 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5063	House, 791 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5064	Nuttsville Post Office, Morattico Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5065	House, 1729 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5066	House, 1786 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5067	House, Field Trail Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5068	School, Field Trail Road	D+A: Potentially Eligible	Treat as Eligible for the Purposes of this Project	No Impact	No Impact
051-5091	Service Station, Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5208	House, 9590 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5212	House, 5236 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5213	Barn, Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5214	House, 4935 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5215	House, Mary Ball Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5216	Osceola, 4091 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5217	House, 4308 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5219	House, 5294 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Demolished	Demolished	N/A	N/A
051-5294	House, 404 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5295	House, 550 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5296	House, 551 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5297	Farm, 985 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A

TABLE KEY:	Warrants Mitigation	Needs Attention	DHR does not concur
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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	D+A Eligibility	DHR Eligibility	D+A Impact	DHR Impact
051-5298	House, 1224 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5299	House, 1497 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5300	House, 7616 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5301	House, 8665 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5302	House, 8607 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5303	House, 8641 Courthouse Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5304	House, 3401 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5305	House, 3373 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5306	House, 3349 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5307	House, 3127 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5308	House, 3042 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5309	House, 1822 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5310	House, 1737 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5311	House, 1712 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5312	House, 78 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5313	House, 75 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5314	House, 101 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5315	House, 223 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5316	House, 240 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5317	House, 496 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5318	House, 870 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5319	House, 986 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5320	House, 1013 Alfonso Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5321	Commercial Building, 4071 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5322	House, 3840 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A

TABLE KEY:	Warrants Mitigation	Needs Attention	DHR does not concur
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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	D+A Eligibility	DHR Eligibility	D+A Impact	DHR Impact
051-5323	House, 3772 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5324	Church of Deliverance, 3734 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5325	House, 707 Peirces Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5326	House,	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5327	Lancaster Auto & Marine, 4016 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5328	House, 23 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5329	House, 49 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5330	House, 89 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5331	House, 103 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5332	House, 117 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5333	House, 145 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5334	House, 192 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5335	House, 268 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5336	Commercial Building, Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5337	House, 1210 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5338	House, 991 Peirces Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5339	House, 973 Peirces Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5340	House, 845 Peirces Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5341	The Oaks, 1362 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5342	1647 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5343	Kenner Farms, 4307 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5344	House, 4368 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5345	House, 4754 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5346	House, 4810 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5347	House, 4843 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A

TABLE KEY:	Warrants Mitigation	Needs Attention	DHR does not concur
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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	D+A Eligibility	DHR Eligibility	D+A Impact	DHR Impact
051-5348	House, 4795 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5349	House, 4717 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5350	House, 4956 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5351	House, 4980 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5352	House, 5007 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5353	House, 5045 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5354	House, 5069 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5355	Commercial Building, 5218 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5356	Living Lively, 5266 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5357	Commercial Building, 5278 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5358	Calico Jack's Trading Co., 5299 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Individually Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5359	U.S. Postal Service, 5316 Mary Ball Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5360	House, 1819 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5361	House, 1950 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5362	House, 1959 Moratico Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5363	House, 165 Nuttsville Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5364	House, 272 Nuttsville Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5365	House, 383 Nuttsville Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5366	House, 501 Nuttsville Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5367	House, Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5368	Church, 3401 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5369	House, 3451 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5370	House, 3543 Lara Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A
051-5371	House, Giese Road	D+A: Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A	N/A

TABLE KEY:	Warrants Mitigation	Needs Attention	DHR does not concur
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REPORT >

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±733-Hectare (±1,811.5-Acre) Waller Solar Project Area

LOCATION > Lancaster County, Virginia

DATE > June 2022

PREPARED FOR >
Waller Solar I, LLC



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

PROJECT REVIEW # >
2021-0216

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE ±733-HECTARE (±1,811.5-
ACRE) WALLER SOLAR WALLER SOLAR PROJECT AREA**

LANCASTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
WALLER SOLAR I, LLC

PREPARED BY:
DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
HOPE SMITH, PH.D.

JUNE 2022

ABSTRACT

From February 8 through May 31, 2022, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey (Phase I) of the ±733-hectare (±1,811.5-acre) Waller Solar project area in Lancaster County, Virginia. This Phase I was conducted to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by the project and to assess their potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This effort involved both architectural and archaeological survey. The project area consists of contiguous and discontinuous parcels in northern Lancaster County between County Road 3 (Mary Ball Road) and County Road 201 (Courthouse Road).

Archaeological survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire study area, the excavation of 1,715 shovel test pits and the systematic pedestrian survey at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals of 169 acres of plowed fields.

A total of five archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Sites 44LA0186, 44LA0187, and 44LA0188 are twentieth-century domestic sites that have been so disturbed by intentional demolition or timber harvesting that no intact significant deposits remain. These sites have no potential to offer new or significant data pertaining to history and are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*Site 44LA0184 is a large multi-component site identified during pedestrian survey. The prehistoric component appears to date to the Woodland period and contains lithics and pottery. The historic component shows a long period of use from the early-nineteenth through the twentieth century. Due to the density of artifacts and the multiple overlapping temporal components, **D+A recommends that Site 44LA0184 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Avoidance or further study is recommended.***

*Site 44LA0185 is an early-nineteenth century dwelling with a standing brick chimney, a well, and a series of pits of unknown function. Due to this early date, the presence of intact surface features, and the relatively low degree of disturbance compared to the rest of the property, this site has the potential to provide new or significant data pertaining to the history of the region. **D+A recommends that Site 44LA0185 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and avoidance or further study is recommended.***

*Except for the agricultural fields in the southwestern tract, the entire study area has been subjected to intensive rotational timber harvesting, and archaeological survey revealed pushpiles, ruts, and damaged soil stratigraphy with cut and redeposited topsoil throughout. **D+A recommends no further archaeological work for the remainder of the limits of disturbance.***

This archaeological survey confirmed the expectations put forth by the predictive model. Five archaeological sites were identified in areas that were categorized as having high or moderate potential for archaeological resources. Most of the areas with potential for prehistoric sites that were presented in the Phase IA assessment were removed from the limits of disturbance, but a site with prehistoric components was identified in one of the remaining moderate potential areas. The remaining sites were map-projected historic domestic sites. The map projected sites that were not identified were in areas of severe logging disturbance.

The architectural resources survey for the Waller Solar project resulted in the identification and recordation of one-hundred-fourteen (114) architectural resources greater than 50 years of age (constructed in 1972 or earlier) located within the survey area. Of the surveyed resources, thirty-six (36) were previously recorded (VDHR# 051-0008, 051-0020, 051-0041, 051-0046, 051-0059, 051-0092, 051-0096, 051-0117, 051-0235, 051-5019, 051-5021/5023, 051-5033, 051-5053/5056, 051-5058/5060, 051-5063/5068, 051-5091, 051-5208, 051-5212/5217, and 051-5219) and seventy-eight (78) were newly recorded during this Phase I Survey (VDHR# 051-5294/5371). Nine (9) of the previously recorded resources were found to have been demolished since they were last surveyed (VDHR# 051-0020, 051-5022, 051-5023, 051-5033, 051-5064, 051-5067, 051-5212, 051-5215, and 051-5219). The extant resources surveyed as part of this effort include a wide variety of single-family homes, farms, commercial buildings, churches, and schools from the late-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century.

Of the surveyed resources, seven (7) are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or will be treated as such for the purposes of this effort. These include a diverse set of resources that represent architecturally and/or historically significant qualities and characteristics. Epping Forest (VDHR# 051-0008) is significant as one of the earliest examples of plantation architecture in the region as well as its association to prominent individuals in the history of Lancaster County, including Mary Ball Washington, the mother of President George Washington, who was born and raised on the property. Edgeley (VDHR# 051-0046) is also significant for its distinctive and rare representation of Colonial architecture, while the Lebanon Baptist Church (VDHR# 051-0059) represents an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century rural Vernacular church with Greek Revival influences. The Lively School (VDHR# 051-0096) is significant for its association with the expansion and improvement of educational facilities throughout rural parts of the state in the early-twentieth century, and the unnamed school on Field Trail Road (VDHR# 051-5056) is a rare surviving example of a rural schoolhouse built prior to standardization of school designs in the early-twentieth century. The final two NRHP-eligible resources are significant for their association and representation of the growth of commerce in rural Lancaster County in the early-twentieth century and include a crossroads community store in the Alfonso community (VDHR# 051-5021) and an early-theater, just one of three known to exist from this period in the county, in the town of Lively (VDHR# 051-5055). The rest of the surveyed resources represent more typical examples of rural development from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century in the region. None appear to reflect any unique or significant design or historical associations, and as such, are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or collectively.

Each of the seven NRHP-eligible resources within the survey area were subject to an assessment of impacts according to VDHR's impact characterization scale. None of the resources are located directly within the limits of the project area or crossed by proposed interconnect corridors and **therefore it is D+A's opinion that the project will not have a direct impact on any NRHP-eligible architectural resources.** Viewshed analysis was also conducted from each of the properties to determine if the project will result in any change in setting or viewshed that would pose indirect or visual impacts. This assessment found that because the project area extends across a large landscape characterized by a mix of open field and woodland, a variety of areas to be developed as part of the project may be seen from several of the resources. However, the existing development and vegetation patterns in the area generally inhibit wide and/or unobstructed views of large swaths of the project area from any of the resources. Some resources have no visibility of the

project area due to distance and existing vegetation. Where the project area is expected to be visible, the project site plan has incorporated a variety of measures to reduce visibility including setbacks and a robust landscape plan mandated by the County of Lancaster's solar ordinance and by the issued Special Exception Permit. Where existing vegetation exists around the perimeter of improvement areas a buffer of existing vegetation will be retained and where existing vegetation does not exist, a supplemental landscape screening buffer will be planted. With the project setbacks and landscaping, the project is not anticipated to introduce any substantial change in setting or viewshed to the majority of NRHP-eligible resources, with the exception of one. This resource, Epping Forest (VDHR# 051-0008) is located immediately adjacent to the project area and there are currently unobstructed views from the house towards a portion of the project area. While a robust landscaping screening plan is proposed to reduce visibility of the project components, the overall project will still result in the introduction of features that are out of character with its historic setting and viewshed. Therefore, **it is D+A's opinion that the project will result in no impact to three resources, a minimal impact to three resources, and a moderate impact to one NRHP-eligible resource.** Below is a summary of NRHP-eligible resources and recommendations of impacts.

NRHP-eligible architectural resources with recommendations of project impacts

<i>VDHR#</i>	<i>Resource Name/Address</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>NRHP Eligibility</i>	<i>Project Impacts</i>
<i>051-0008</i>	<i>Epping Forest, 677 Moratico Road</i>	<i>c.1780</i>	<i>D+A: Eligible</i>	<i>Moderate Impact</i>
<i>051-0041</i>	<i>Edgely, 9279 Courthouse Road</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>D+A: Eligible</i>	<i>Minimal Impact</i>
<i>051-0059</i>	<i>Lebanon Baptist Church, 20 Alfonso Road</i>	<i>1842</i>	<i>D+A: Potentially Eligible</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<i>051-0096</i>	<i>Lively School, Mary Ball Road</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>D+A: Potentially Eligible</i>	<i>Minimal Impact</i>
<i>051-5021</i>	<i>Commercial Building, 15 Alfonso Road</i>	<i>c.1900</i>	<i>D+A: Potentially Eligible</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<i>051-5055</i>	<i>Theater, 5313 Mary Ball Road</i>	<i>c.1915</i>	<i>D+A: Potentially Eligible</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<i>051-5068</i>	<i>School, Field Trail Road</i>	<i>c.1900</i>	<i>D+A: Potentially Eligible</i>	<i>Minimal Impact</i>

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1. INTRODUCTION

In June 2022, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) completed a Phase I architectural resource survey (Phase I) of the Waller Solar Project Area in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Field survey was conducted from February 8 through May 31. The effort was intended to provide documentation and assessment of cultural resources within the project survey area to make recommendations as to whether they may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and assess those that are considered NRHP-eligible for project impacts. The effort was conducted in support of an application to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for a Permit By Rule (PBR).

All research, fieldwork, and recording conducted as part of these investigations conforms to the guidance specified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017) and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) *Solar Permit by Rule Guidance* (2012) for complying with the provisions of §10.1-1197.6 B 7 of the *Code of Virginia*. Principal investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. J. Hope Smith, Ph.D., served as the Principal Investigator, prepared the research design, oversaw archaeological resource investigations, and co-authored the report. Katie Gill, Delaney Hunter, Rebecca Mattson, Justin Morey, and Larson Rife served as field crew. Architectural investigations were conducted under the direction of Senior Architectural Historian Robert J. Taylor, Jr., M.A. who also co-authored the report. Research Historian Dara Friedberg M.S. conducted background research and prepared the historic context. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and research materials are on file at D+A's office in Midlothian, Virginia.

The project area consists of contiguous and discontinuous parcels in northern Lancaster County between County Road 3 (Mary Ball Road) and County Road 201 (Courthouse Road), in the community of Alfonso (Figures 1-1 through 1-3). Proposed interconnect alignments are illustrated in this report, but they were not accessed during the field assessment.

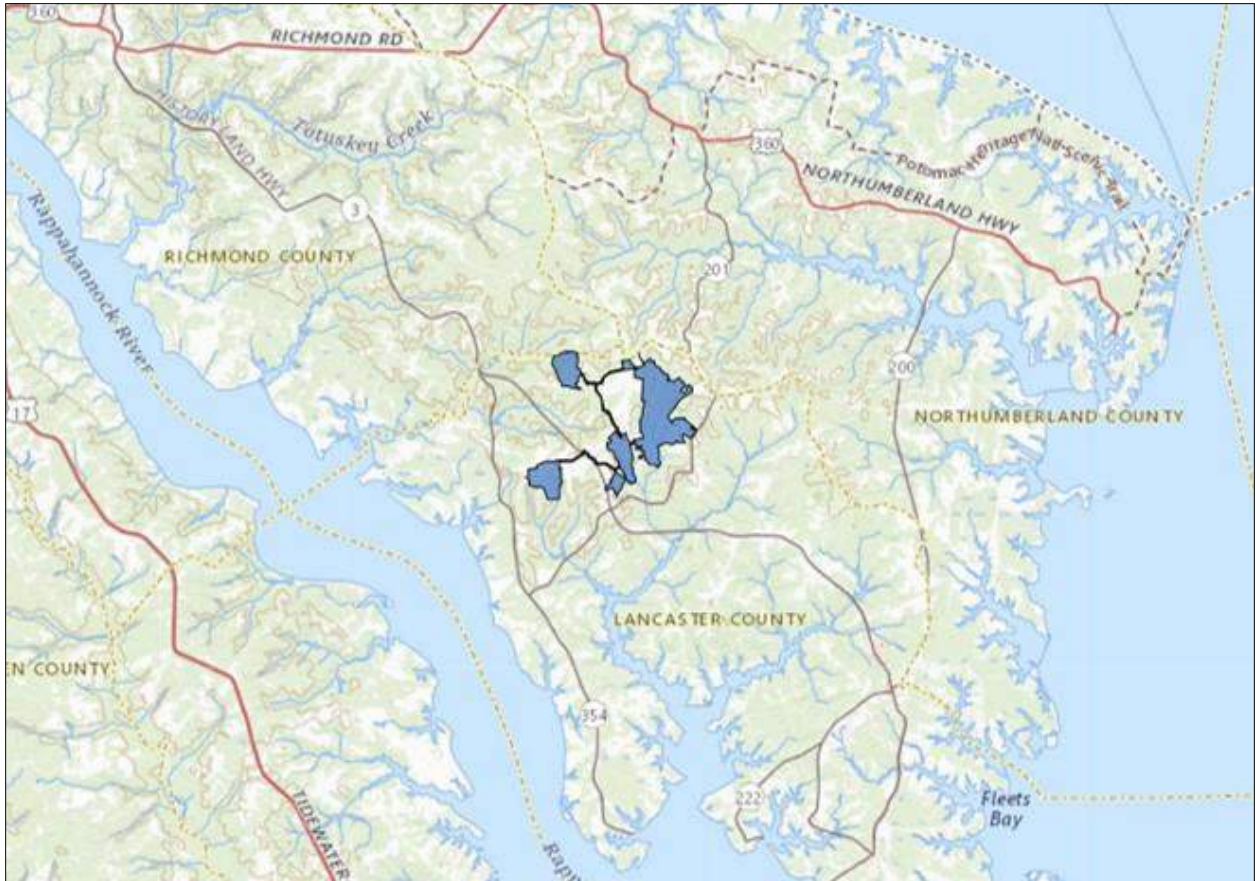


Figure 1-1: Overview of location of project area (blue). Source: The National Map 2021

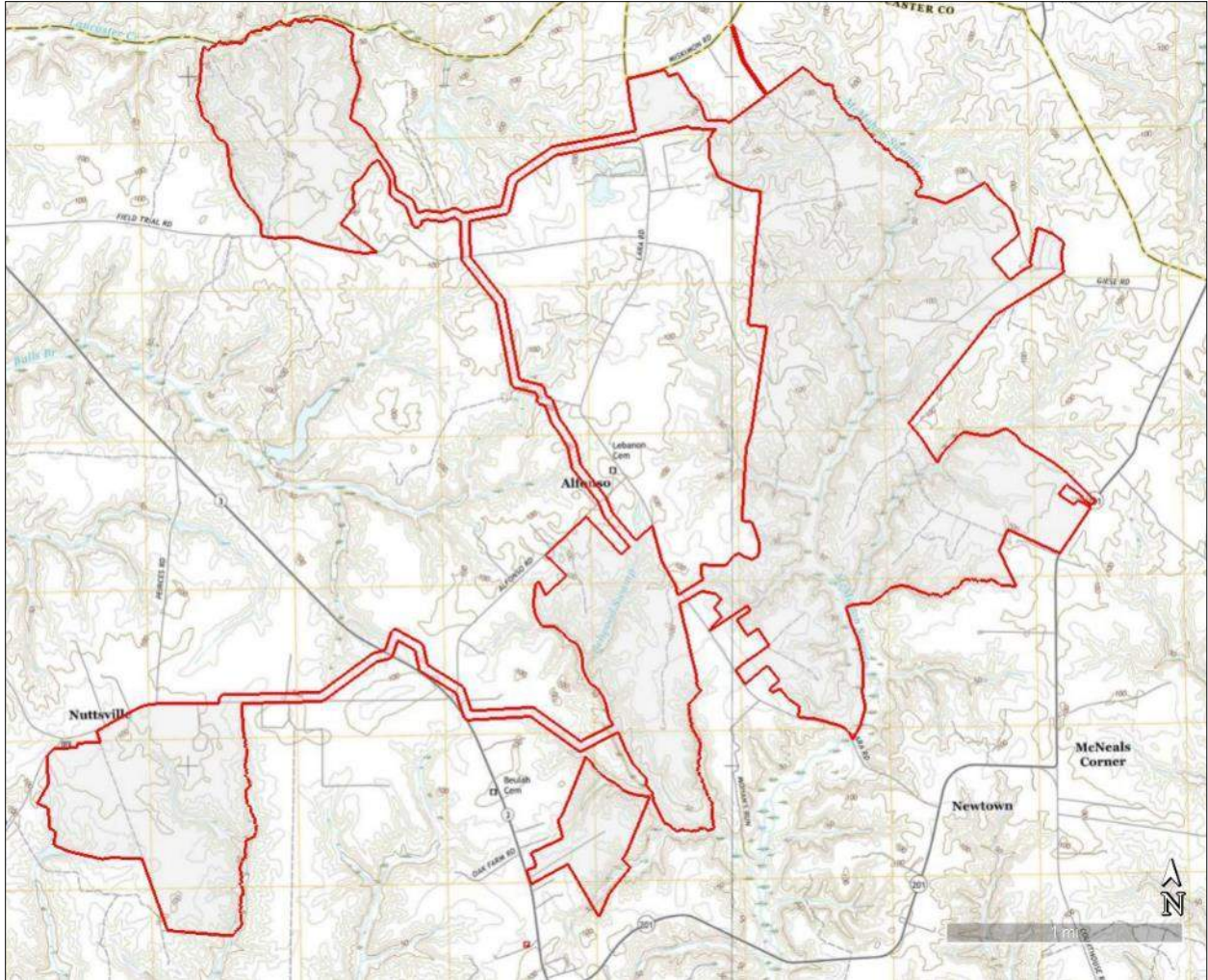


Figure 1-2: Project area on 2016 USGS 7.5" *Lively* and *Lancaster* topographic quadrangles.

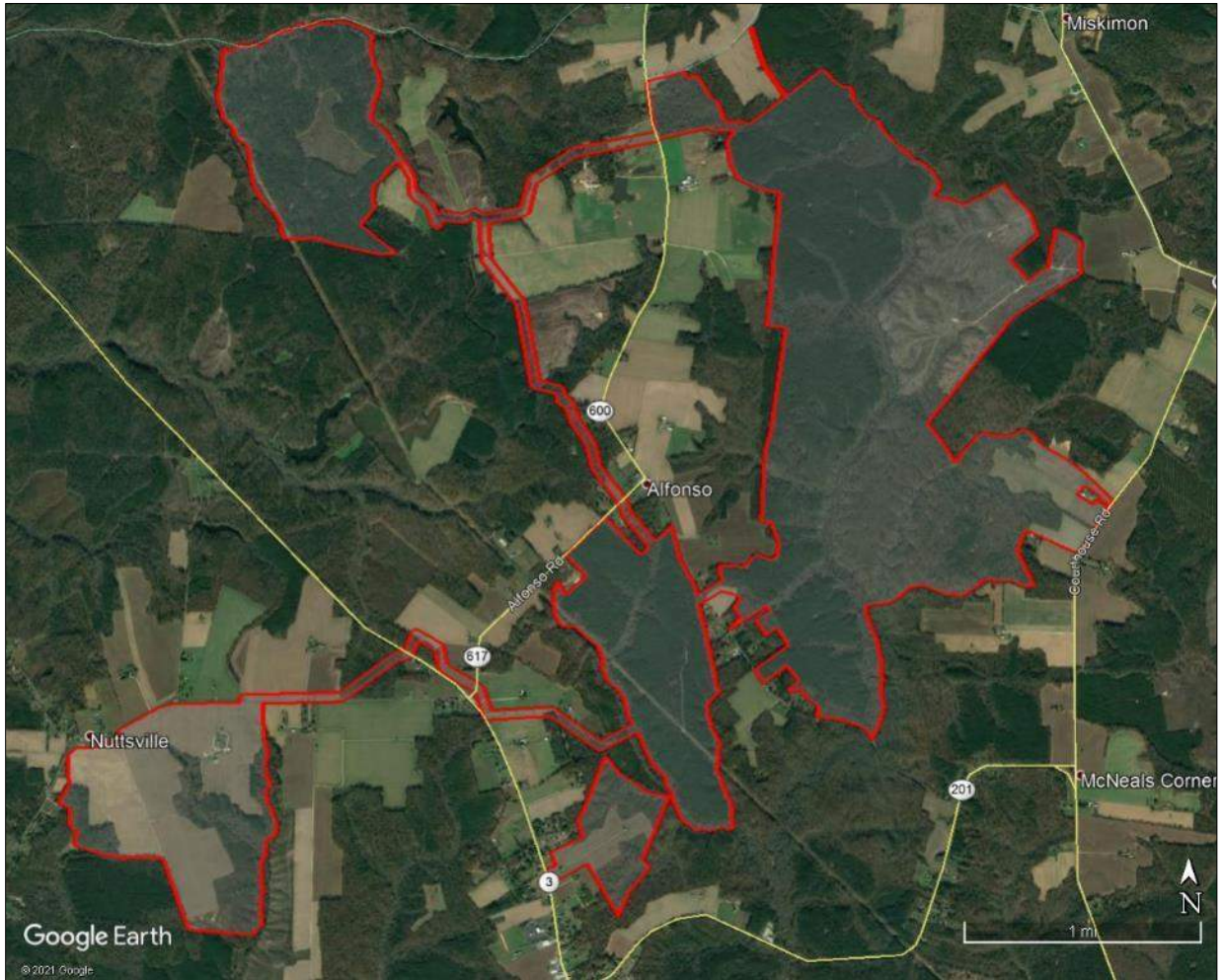


Figure 1-3: Aerial view of project area, shown in red. Source: Google Earth 2021

2. SURVEY AREA

For the purposes of this project, the survey area was established to define the area in which the project may result in impacts to NRHP-eligible cultural resources. Impacts considered include “direct”, in which project construction, components, or other aspects may physically alter a cultural resource. “Indirect” impacts are those which may introduce features, qualities, or other characteristics into the setting of a cultural resource. In the case of solar projects, direct impacts are typically introduced by the location of proposed arrays, access roads, fence lines, and utility easements. Indirect impacts are typically limited to the introduction of visual features.

As such, the archaeological survey area includes the footprint of the project property, workspaces, access roads, and/or any other areas where ground-disturbing activities directly related to the project may take place. These limits of disturbance, referred to in this report as the archaeology study area, are defined within the larger lease area, referred to as the project area. The survey strategy was guided by, and conducted in accordance with, the testing strategy outlined in the *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the ±1,118.7-Hectare (±2,764.3-Acre) Waller Solar Project Area* (D+A 2021) and subsequent coordination with the VDHR and DEQ.

The architectural survey area includes the project area property, as well as the geographic area around the project within which the associated project components may be seen. The default viewshed survey area for solar project according to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Permit by Rule (PBR) for Solar Energy Projects is one-half mile, unless topography, vegetation, or other aspects of the landscape warrant a more refined distance. In the case of the Waller Solar project, the survey area was refined to account for the landscape of the surrounding area. While much of the project area occupies open agricultural fields, they are bordered by thick swaths of woodland that inhibit views from beyond. In other areas, there are pockets of dense development that interrupt distant views outward. As such, the survey area was reduced in areas with at least 500 feet of native woodland bordering the project area, as well as in pockets of development to exclude those areas set beyond multiple rows of lots and buildings. A map of the defined survey area for archaeological and architectural resources is illustrated in Figure 2-1.

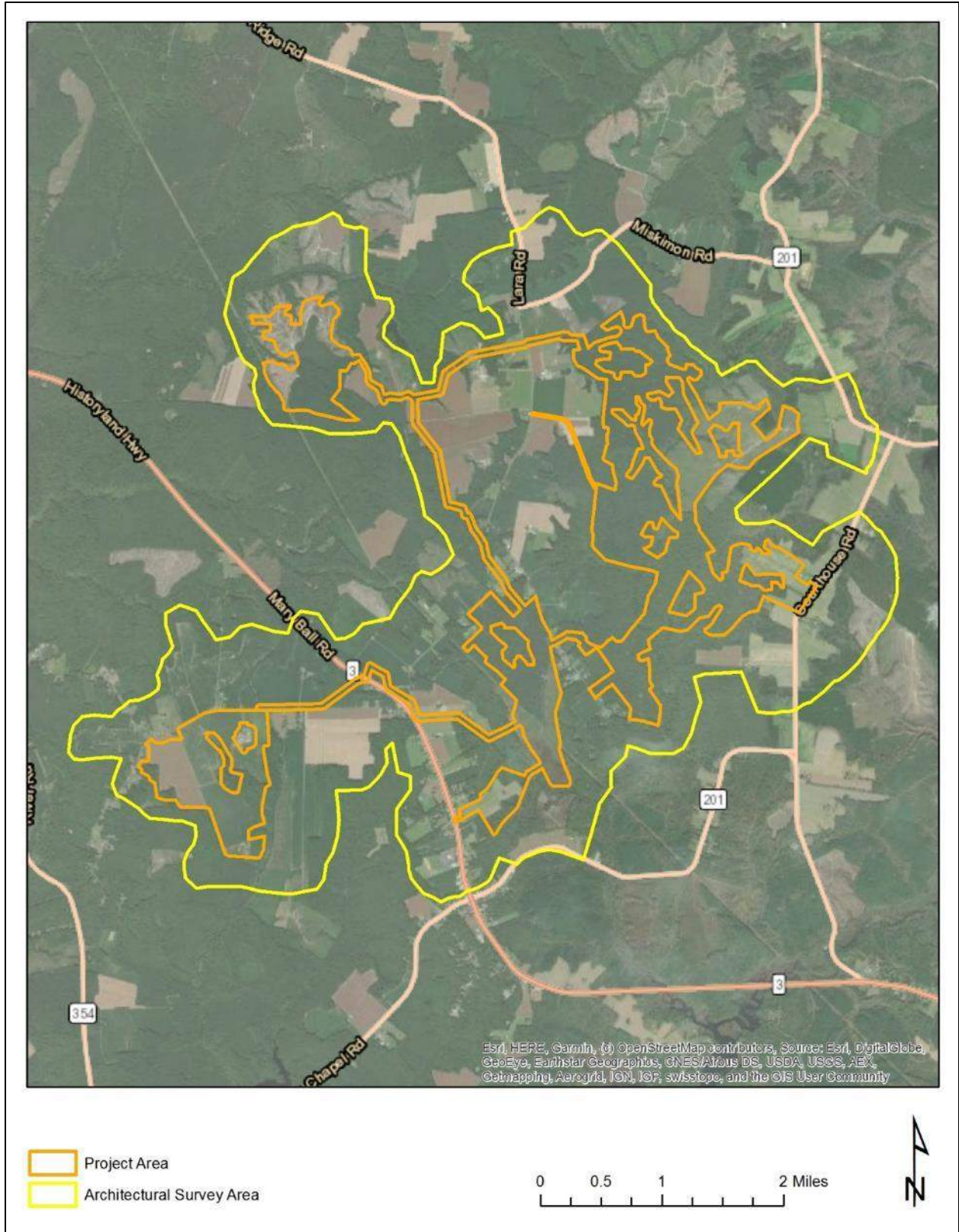


Figure 2-1: Waller Solar Project Area with archaeological (orange) and architectural (yellow) survey areas.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the Waller Solar project area was undertaken in order to confirm the existing condition of the property, note any surface evidence of cultural activity, recommend and implement an appropriate survey methodology for the property based upon the results of the background research and field reconnaissance, and identify the presence or absence of cultural resources on the property. The background research, field reconnaissance, and field survey methodologies are summarized below.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In May 2022, D+A conducted background research with the goal of identifying all previously recorded historic properties located within and in the vicinity of the project area in accordance with VDHR's guidance document titled *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017). Background research was conducted at the VDHR and on the internet and including the following sources:

- VDHR V-CRIS site files; and
- National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, maps and related documentation.

As part of this Phase I study, D+A checked resource data at each of the above sources to verify accuracy and ensure the information was up to date at the time of the survey. In further preparation for the Phase I survey, D+A conducted additional review of the following documents and sources for information relative to unrecorded historic property locations in the project area:

- County Tax Assessors records;
- USDA Historic Aerial Imagery;
- U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps;
- Previous historic resource survey documents; and
- Local historical society archives.

The additional review conducted in support of the Phase I survey was designed to identify all properties greater than 50 years of age located within the project area. Historic properties include architectural resources, historic and cultural landscapes, battlefields, and historic districts.

CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

Information from the literature review and background search was used in conjunction with additional research to develop a cultural and historical context to place the project area and any identified historic resources within their appropriate context for evaluations of historical significance. This context was developed through review of previous cultural resource studies, published and unpublished manuscripts, historic maps, aerial photographs, local histories, and a variety of internet sources.

For the purposes of this effort, a comprehensive cultural context of Lancaster County was prepared summarizing general historical trends, settlement patterns, and development with a focus on the vicinity of the project area. Further analysis and context development was undertaken for the defined survey area so that newly recorded resources could be effectively evaluated.

FIELD SURVEY

Architectural Resources

The background research conducted in support of the Phase I reconnaissance survey was designed to identify properties greater than 50 years of age located within the survey area. A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken to identify and document all buildings, objects, structures, sites, and districts within the survey area that were constructed in 1972 or earlier and meet (or will soon) the 50-year threshold for NRHP-consideration. Construction dates for resources were established through a combination of archival research, property records search, map analysis, and field inspection. Properties that have been subject to previous Phase I survey within the last five years or determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the VDHR within the last ten years were not subject to survey as part of this effort.

For each surveyed resource, field forms were completed with information from site observations including a physical description of the resource with information such as relationship to adjacent buildings and structures, general condition, surrounding setting, description of exterior materials, identifiable architectural or structural treatments, and retention of historic physical integrity. Site plans depicting the built environment around each property were sketched. Each identified resource was then marked on both USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle maps and current aerial photographs. Representative digital photographs were taken to document each property's existing conditions, setting, and secondary resources.

All field survey identification and documentation were conducted from public ROW and included exterior features only. No interior inspections were conducted as part of this effort. In cases where a resource was not visible or accessible from the public ROW, the property was noted as such. All field documentation was organized and labeled with a unique identification number. Previously recorded resources subject to survey were numbered using their existing VDHR ID# while newly recorded resources were assigned a field recorder number.

All buildings and structures surveyed as part of this study were documented in accordance with VDHR's standards and guidelines and evaluated to determine potential significance in accordance with NRHP criteria. Concentrations of historic resources within or adjacent to the survey area were assessed in terms of their potential for inclusion in historic districts. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for an accurate assessment of NRHP Historic District eligibility.

From each resource deemed to be eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, a viewshed assessment was conducted from the property towards the project area. This assessment included a visual inspection and photograph of the intervening landscape and vegetation to make

a recommendation as to the likelihood that any improvements related to the project may introduce an adverse impact to the resource.

Archaeological Resources

At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources.

The client provided D+A with the planned limits of disturbance within the project area prior to the Phase I survey. The limits of disturbance shows planned avoidance of wetlands associated with the bodies of water which run through the project area. Areas of planned disturbance were assessed in accordance with the Phase IA probability map and tested accordingly.

Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted in accordance with the testing strategy, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The shovel test interval may be extended in areas where soils and topography indicate that the potential for archaeological deposits to be present was considered low. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.

For any archaeological resources identified during the survey, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetational variation, sources of disturbance, and all surface and subsurface investigations. GPS coordinates for all identified site locations were recorded and sufficient information was included on maps to permit easy relocation of sites. Notes were taken on surface and vegetational conditions, soil characteristics, dimensions and construction of features evident, and the amount and distribution of cultural materials present. All subsurface archaeological excavations were backfilled and returned to pre-survey conditions.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All artifacts recovered in the course of the survey were provenienced in the field and recorded. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the D+A laboratory facilities where they were cleaned, sorted, and identified. After processing, all artifacts were inventoried using

Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory of prehistoric and historic artifacts is included as an appendix to this report.

Identification of diagnostic artifacts was made by consulting existing comparative collections and available regional literature regarding artifact types. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. All artifacts were placed in polyethylene re-sealable storage bags and placed in acid free boxes suitable for permanent curation. At the conclusion of the survey, arrangements will be made with the client regarding final deposition of the artifacts.

REPORT AND RECORD PREPARATION

Information from field survey was used in conjunction with background research and context development to assess each identified cultural resource for potential NRHP-eligibility. A results section was prepared that summarizes the field findings, assessment of significance and NRHP-eligibility. The results of the study are accompanied by maps and photographs as appropriate and were synthesized and summarized in this report along with the research design, archives search, and cultural contexts. All research material and documentation generated by this project are on file at D+A's office in Midlothian, Virginia. VDHR site forms (Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) were completed for all cultural resources, 50 years of age or older, identified during the survey. Site forms for archaeological sites are include as an appendix to this report.

QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The D+A personnel who directed and conducted this survey meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). All work was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), and VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017).

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Waller Solar project area is situated in the Coastal Plains physiographic region in Virginia (Figure 3-1). The project area consists of five contiguous and discontinuous tracts of land situated between Mary Ball Road (Route 3), Courthouse Road (Route 615), and White Chapel Road (Route 201). The area consists of primarily cultivated fields and forested tracts. Runoff from the project area drains into a series of swamps and streams that flow into the Western Branch of the Corrotoman River.

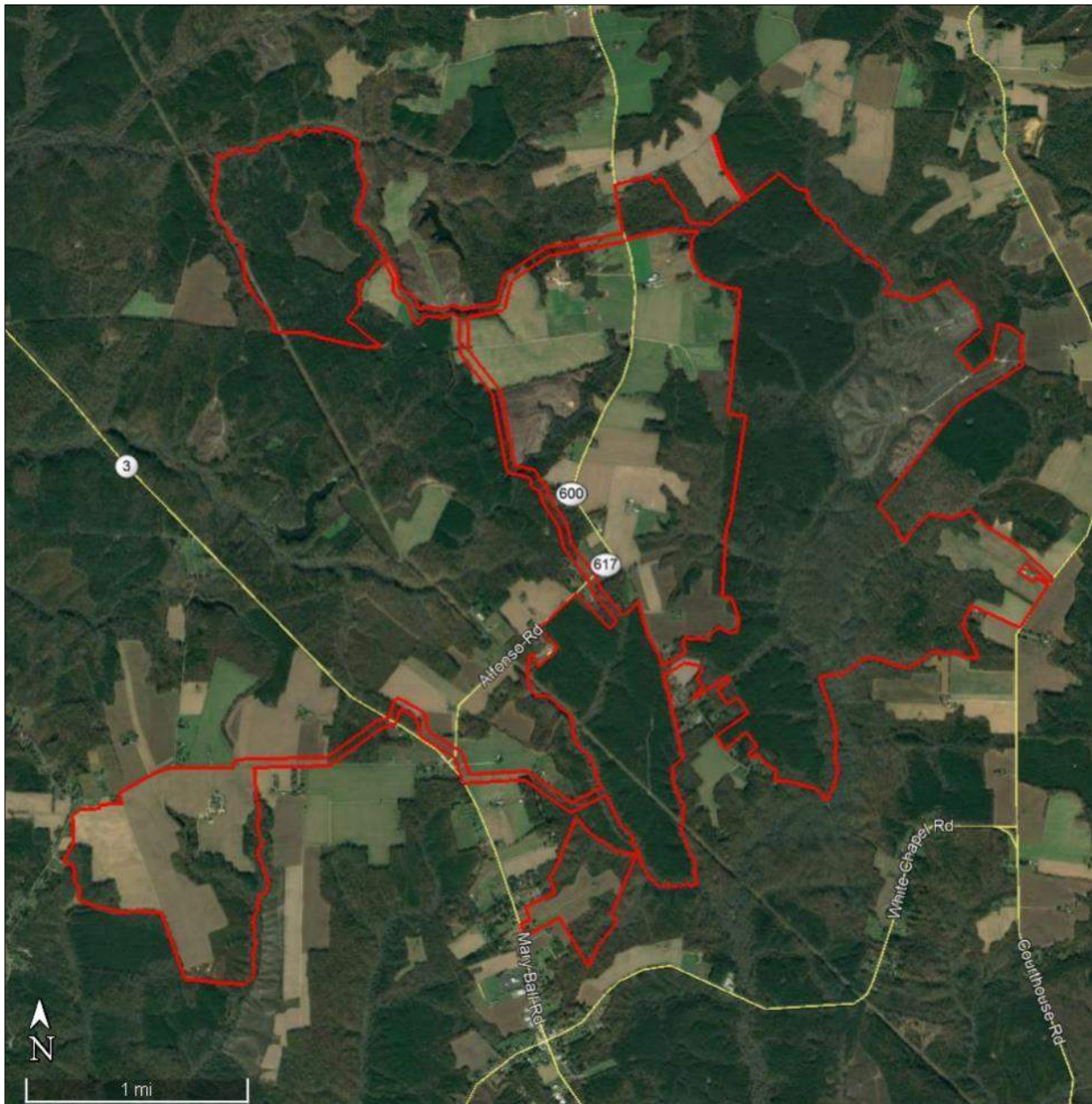


Figure 4-1: Aerial view of the Waller Project Area (red). Source: Google Earth 2021.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project area topography is characterized by a series of irregular ridges and finger ridges that are steeply dissected by drainages and tributaries leading into McMahon Swamp in the largest parcel, Belwood Swamp in the central parcels, Lancaster Creek in the northwestern parcel, and Little Branch in the southwestern parcel. The project area is located in the Coastal Lowlands subprovince of the Coastal Plain. This geologic region is generally characterized by low-relief terrain, although the topography of the Northern Neck, including the project area, tends to exhibit more relief than other parts of the subprovince. The entire project area is underlain by the Windsor Formation, a lower Pleistocene or upper Pliocene formation of unconsolidated marine sediments.

HYDROLOGY

All of the streams and swamps in the project area, detailed above, drain into the Western Branch of the Corrotoman River, which empties into the Rappahannock River, which flows into the Chesapeake Bay, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

The pedology of the project area is characterized by fine sandy loams formed from loamy marine deposits (Figure 4-2; Table 4-1). The most prominent soil types within the project area are Sassafras sandy loam and loamy sand (39.7% of the total soils), steep sandy land (31.2%), and sloping sandy land (11%). The steep sandy land is present along the sides of the drainages and draws and slopes at an average grade of 30%. The steep sandy land and the sloping sandy land are both excessively drained, and together make up about 42% of the project area. Only 8.2% of the total area is poorly drained. The remainder is well drained or moderately well drained.

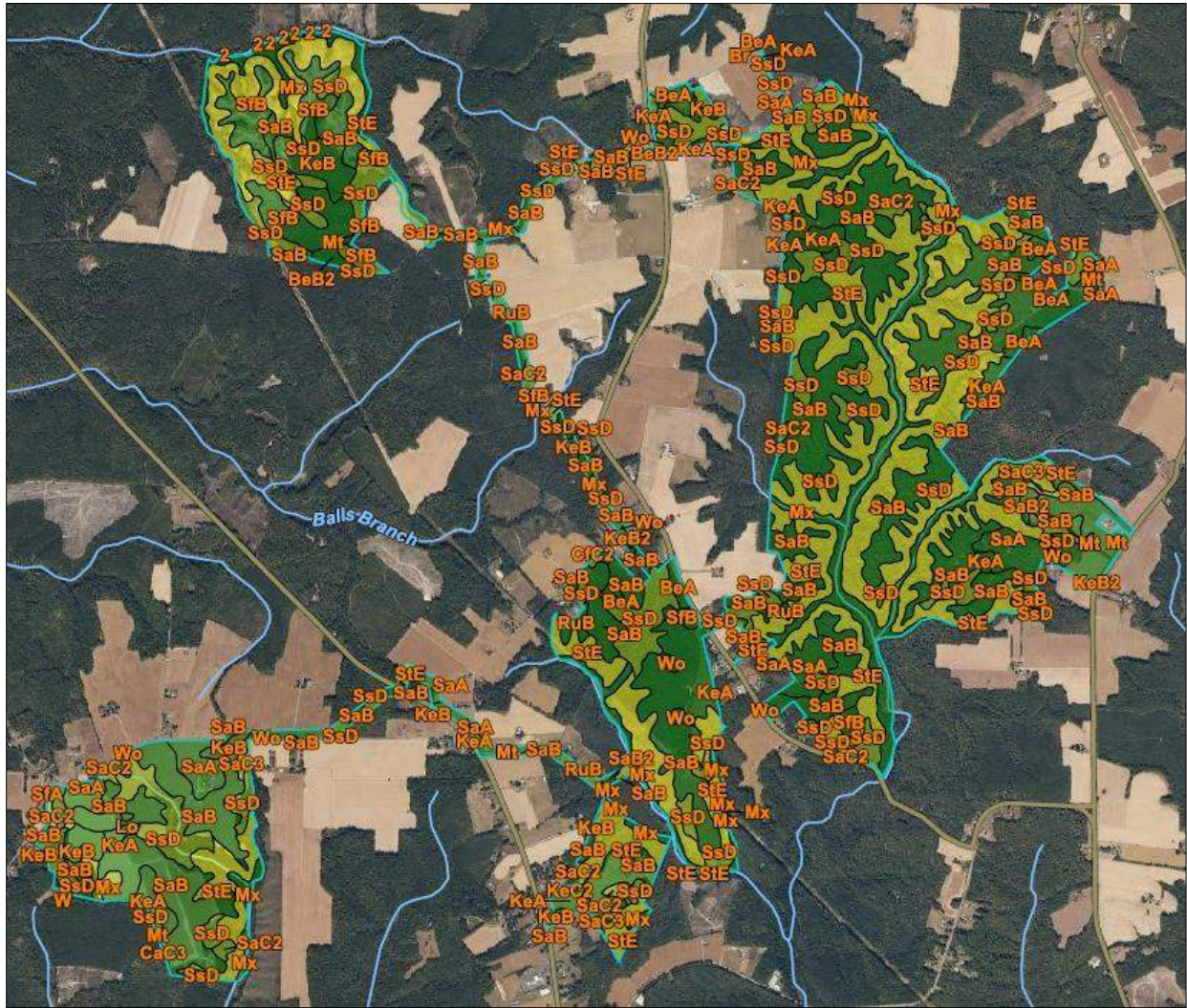


Figure 4-2: Soil Survey map of the project area, showing soil types and representative slope. Source: USDA

Table 4-1: Soil types and representative slope within project area. Source: USDA

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeA	Beltsville very fine sandy loam, nearly level	1.0	32.0	1.2%
BeB2	Beltsville very fine sandy loam, gently sloping, eroded	4.0	7.5	0.3%
Br	Bertie silt loam	1.0	0.2	0.0%
CaC3	Caroline clay loam, sloping, severely eroded	8.0	0.0	0.0%
CfC2	Caroline very fine sandy loam, sloping, eroded	8.0	2.2	0.1%
KeA	Kempsville fine sandy loam, nearly level	1.0	57.4	2.1%
KeB	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gently sloping	4.0	57.1	2.1%
KeB2	Kempsville fine sandy loam, gently sloping, eroded	4.0	1.5	0.1%
KeC2	Kempsville fine sandy loam, sloping, eroded	8.0	1.7	0.1%
Lo	Local alluvial land	1.0	0.9	0.0%
Mt	Mattapex silt loam	1.0	7.7	0.3%
Mx	Mixed alluvial land	1.0	186.6	6.8%
RuB	Rumford loamy sand, gently sloping	4.0	7.3	0.3%
SaA	Suffolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	131.0	4.7%
SaB	Sassafras fine sandy loam, gently sloping	4.0	930.2	33.6%
SaB2	Sassafras fine sandy loam, gently sloping, eroded	4.0	9.6	0.3%
SaC2	Sassafras fine sandy loam, sloping, eroded	8.0	18.8	0.7%
SaC3	Sassafras fine sandy loam, sloping, severely eroded	8.0	7.4	0.3%
SfA	Sassafras loamy fine sand, thick surface, nearly level	1.0	0.0	0.0%
SfB	Sassafras loamy fine sand, thick surface, gently sloping	4.0	106.0	3.8%
SsD	Sloping sandy land	11.0	339.0	12.3%
StE	Steep sandy land	30.0	846.1	30.6%
W	Water		0.1	0.0%
Wo	Woodstown fine sandy loam	1.0	13.4	0.5%

Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			2,763.6	100.0%
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Bibb and Levy soils	1.0	0.7	0.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			0.7	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2,764.4	100.0%

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5. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This section includes a summary of all the cultural resource management events that have taken place within the project area registered at VDHR through May 2022. It also lists all previously identified architectural resources and archaeological sites located within the project area, as well as within one mile of the project area. The majority of the project area lies to the northeast of State Route 3, with two parcels being cut by this road and one parcel lying to its southwest. Additionally, parts of the project area are bounded by State Routes 600 and 201.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS RELEVANT TO THE SITE

Research at the VDHR reveals that one survey was conducted within one mile of the project area (Figure 5-1). This Phase I survey covered a small parcel to the west of the project area; it took place in the mid-late 1990s and was associated with proposed improvements to State Route 683.



Figure 5-1: Previous surveys (gray) conducted within 1.0 mile (green dash) of the project area (orange).
Source: V-CRIS

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE MILE

There are two previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the project area, none of which are located within the project area (Figure 5-2, Table 5-1). Of these sites, there are three single dwellings, two churches, a post office, and a single dwelling with an associated cemetery. Collectively, these sites range in date from the mid-eighteenth century to the twentieth century. VDHR has not formally evaluated any of these sites for inclusion in the NRHP.

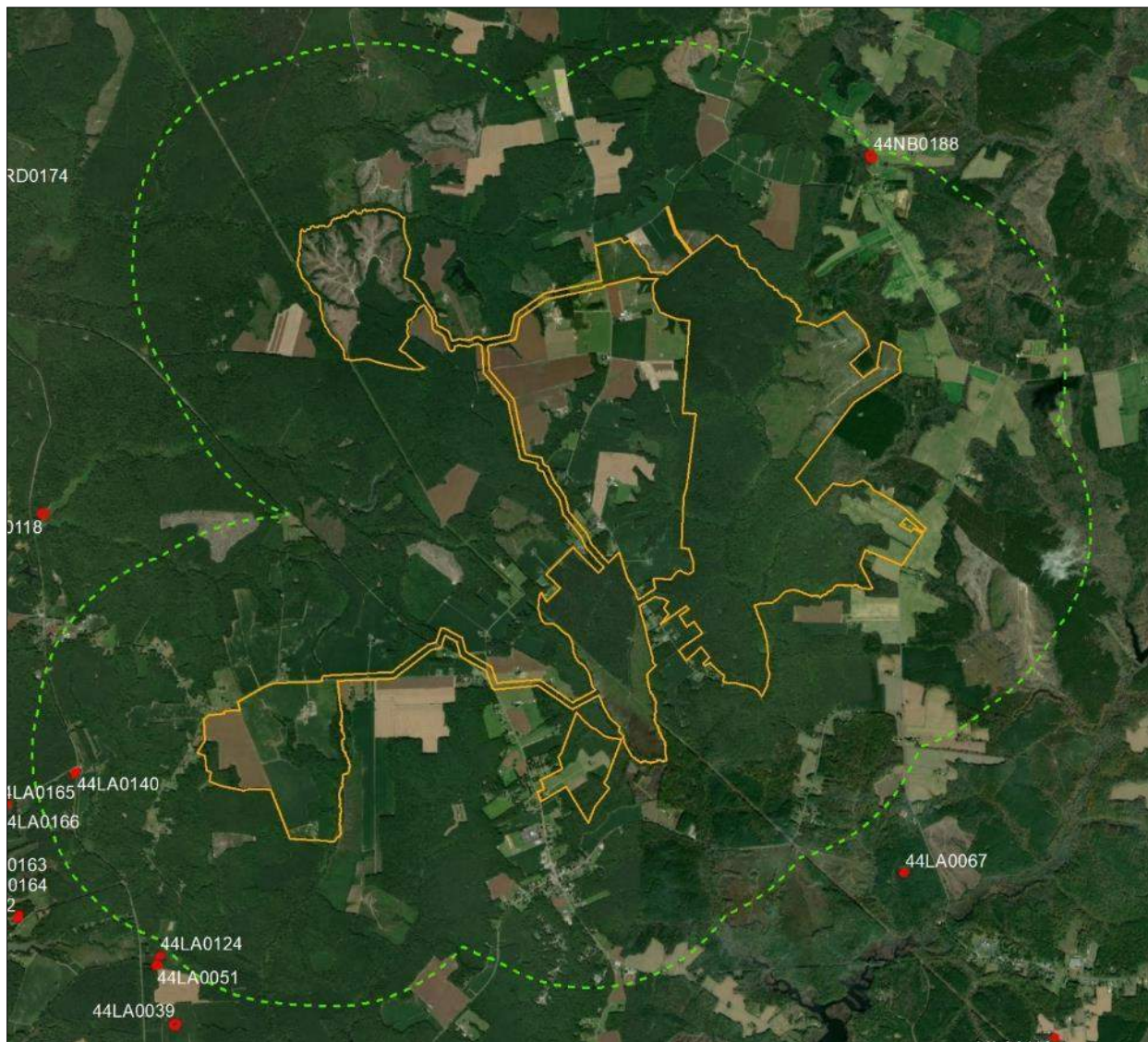


Figure 5-2: Map detailing all archaeological resources (red) within 1.0 mile (green dash) of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 5-1: Previously identified archaeological sites located within 1.0 mile of the project area.

VDHR ID#	Site Type	Cultural Designation	Time Period	NRHP Status
44LA0140	Post office	Indeterminate	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44NB0188	Church	Indeterminate	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899)	Not Evaluated

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE

Review of VDHR records identifies 52 previously recorded architectural resources located within one mile of the project area; two of these resources are located within the project area (Figure 5-3, Table 5-2). Included among the previously recorded resources are 38 single dwellings, two churches, two service stations, two schools, two commercial buildings, two barns, a theater, a post office, a cemetery, and a mill. The resources range in date from the mid-eighteenth century to the early-twentieth century. VDHR has determined three resources to be eligible and two resources to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining resources have not been formally evaluated.

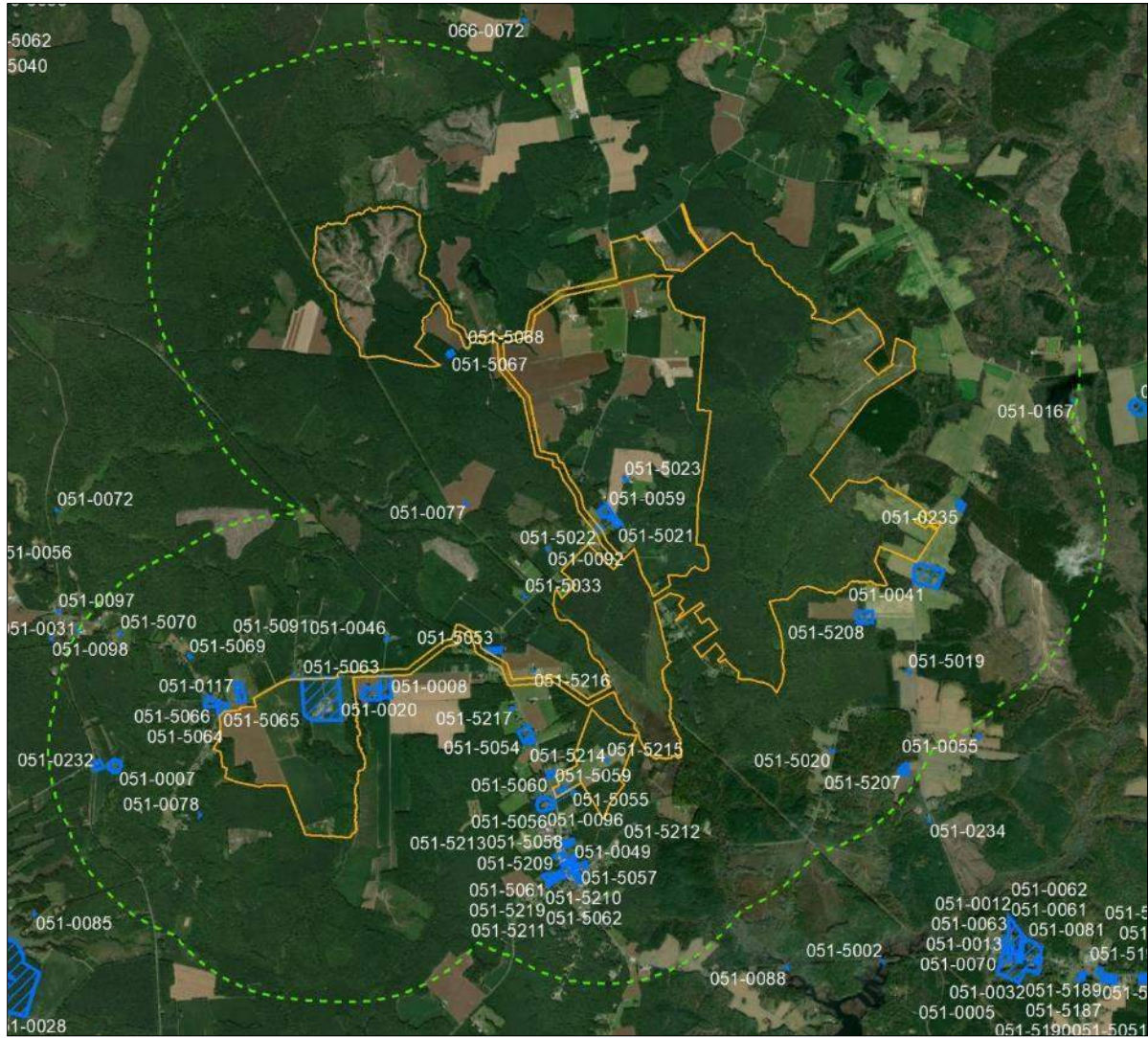


Figure 5-3: Map detailing all architectural resources (blue hatched) within 1.0 mile (green dash) of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 5-2: Previously identified architectural sites located within 1.0 mile of the project area. Resources highlighted in orange have been listed in the NRHP or have been determined eligible for listing, and resources in bold are present within the project area.

VDHR ID#	Property Names	Type	Year	NRHP Status
051-0007	Edgehill (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1770Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
051-0008	Epping Forest (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1780Ca	DHR Staff: Eligible
051-0020	Chinn House (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1750Ca	DHR Staff: Eligible/ Demolished (2010)
051-0041	Downing House, Judge Samuel (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1844	DHR Staff: Eligible
051-0046	Holyoak (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1770Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
051-0049	Lively Oaks (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1820Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0059	Lebanon Baptist Church and Cemetery (Historic)	Church/Chapel	1842	Not Evaluated
051-0077	Dunaway Place (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1810Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0078	Ingleside (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1840Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0092	House, Route 617 (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1870Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0096	Lively School (Historic)	School	1928	Not Evaluated
051-0117	Farm, Route 622 (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1870Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0167	Eubank House (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1840Ca	Not Evaluated
051-0232	Edgehill Roller Mill (Historic)	Mill	1920	Not Evaluated
051-0235	Edgely Cemetery (Historic)	Cemetery	1895	Not Evaluated
051-5019	Wake Forest (Historic)	Single Dwelling	1925	Not Evaluated
051-5020	House, White Chapel Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5021	Commercial Building, 27 Alfonso Road (Function/Location)	Commercial Building	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5022	House, Alfonso Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1912	Not Evaluated
051-5023	House, Lara Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5033	House, 1525 Alfonso Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1905	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Property Names	Type	Year	NRHP Status
051-5053	House, Alfonso Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1880	Not Evaluated
051-5054	Beulah Baptist Church (Historic/Current)	Church/Chapel	1895	Not Evaluated
051-5055	Theater, Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Theater	1915	Not Evaluated
051-5056	Commercial Building, 5277 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Commercial Building	1920	Not Evaluated
051-5057	House, 5381 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1880	Not Evaluated
051-5058	House, Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1905	Not Evaluated
051-5059	Barn, Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Barn	1920	Not Evaluated
051-5060	House, 4769 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5061	House, 2982 White Chapel Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5062	House, 2762 White Chapel Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5063	House, Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5064	Commercial Building, Morattico Road (Current)	Post Office	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5065	House, 1729 Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5066	House, Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5067	House, Field Trail Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1840Ca	Not Evaluated
051-5068	School, Field Trail Road (Function/Location)	School	1900Ca	Not Evaluated
051-5069	House, Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5070	House, 2566 Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890Ca	Not Evaluated
051-5091	Service Station, 1252 Morattico Road (Function/Location)	Service Station	1920	Not Evaluated
051-5207	House, 10486 Courthouse Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1904Ca	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Property Names	Type	Year	NRHP Status
051-5208	House, Courthouse Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5209	House, White Chapel Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5210	House, 2906 White Chapel Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5211	Service Station, 5360 Mary Ball Road (Historic)	Service Station	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5212	House, 5236 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
051-5213	Barn, 5218 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Barn	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5214	House, Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5215	House, Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated/ Demolished
051-5216	Osceola (Current)	Single Dwelling	1870Ca	Not Evaluated
051-5217	House, 4308 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1890	Not Evaluated
051-5219	House, 5294 Mary Ball Road (Function/Location)	Single Dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated

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6. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional prehistoric and historic themes relevant to Virginia and Lancaster County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in prehistory and history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2017).

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (PRIOR TO 8000 B.C.)

Recent archaeological findings in Virginia have found the first Paleoindians are projected to have arrived in the southeast of North America between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Two of the earliest archaeological sites associated with Paleoindian occupation in Virginia is the Cactus Hill site (VDHR #44SX0202) located along the Nottoway River in Sussex County and the Thunderbird Site (VDHR #44WR0011) in Warren County. These early populations coincided with the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below their present-day level (Anderson et al. 1996:3). The Laurentide Ice Sheet covered much of northern North America, lowering temperatures in the region and creating an ideal environment for a boreal forest (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Paleoindians apparently survived in this environment through opportunistic hunting and gathering of smaller mammals, fish, and wild plants (Anderson 2001). Seasonably mobile, these Paleoindians utilized different food sources at different times of the year, an extensive subsistence pattern that required a large territory.

Accordingly, the Paleoindians may have maintained a central base camp located either in a diverse ecozone where flora and fauna were easily procured or near lithic sources that contained cryptocrystalline stone. Wider ranging satellite camps would have then have been seasonally occupied to exploit other natural resources, be they lithic material, flora, or fauna (Anderson et al 1996; Daniel 1996; Binford 1980). Most Paleoindian sites are small and scattered, suggesting that the groups lived in small familial bands distributed across the landscape. The lack of status items among their archaeological remains suggests that these groups recognized little differentiation in status, and probably employed an egalitarian social structure. Ethnographic analogies suggest that Paleoindians might have maintained this rough equality by shunning aspiring leaders, and methods of property redistribution.

The Paleoindians relied upon durable and easily-shaped cryptocrystalline materials such as chert and jasper for their tools. They fashioned these rocks into a variety of instruments, among which were scrapers, graters, and adzes. Paleoindian projectile points tended to be fluted and bifacially sharpened. Due to time and rising sea levels, many Paleoindian material culture finds are limited to isolated projectile points. Researchers differentiate the Paleoindian Period into three smaller periods reflecting changes in the morphology of projectile points. These periods include the Early

Paleoindian (9500-9000 B.C.), the Middle Paleoindian (9000-8500 B.C.), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 B.C.).

During the Early Paleoindian, Paleoindians produced large fluted Clovis points, a style widespread throughout North America, which could be affixed to a spear shaft. Sites from this period are found throughout the eastern seaboard in very low densities. Regions depicting greater concentrations of these sites are in Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, the northern Piedmont of North Carolina, and southern Virginia (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1996; Ward and Davis 1999).

The Middle Paleoindian saw a modification of Clovis points, such as the disappearance of the fluting in some cases and the addition of “ears” at the base of the point. The appearance of these new types, such as the Cumberland, Simpson, Clovis variants, and Suwanee points, might reflect changes in subsistence patterns as the result of rising global temperatures. During this time, it is theorized that American Indians began to radiate out from their previous range of occupation to exploit resources from more distant environments (Anderson 1990; Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31).

Changes to the projectile points intensified during the final centuries of the Paleoindian Period resulting in an increased number of changes in projectile point morphology. The Dalton and Hardaway types and other variants allowed late Paleoindian peoples to hunt new species.

The Paleoindian’s scattered settlement pattern and simple culture contribute to the limited number of associated sites in the region, fewer than 75 sites have been identified in present-day Virginia and only 25 have been positively identified in the entire Chesapeake (Turner 1989; Dent 1995). Those Paleoindian sites that have been located tend to be quarry sites, which groups frequently visited and areas where several bands gathered (Meltzer 1988; McAvoy 1992). Many sites were likely destroyed when warming global temperatures melted the glaciers and inundated the low-lying Paleoindian settlements.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8000 TO 1200 B.C.)

Dramatic climatic changes beginning about 10,000 years ago prompted a reconfiguration of prehistoric people’s subsistence strategies and social organization. Specifically, global temperatures began rising with the dawn of the Holocene geological period, simultaneously shrinking the glaciers and raising sea levels. In North America, the Laurentide Ice Sheet gradually receded northward, making the southeastern portion of the modern-day United States warmer and drier. The boreal forest of the Pleistocene era slowly gave way to a mixed conifer and northern hardwood forest. The area began to assume its modern-day climate and floral and faunal species. This warming also resulted in dramatic hydrological changes for coastal Virginia. As the sea level gradually climbed, the land was flooded; as a result, the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River flooded to form the Chesapeake Bay.

These climatic changes created new food sources for prehistoric people. The warmer, drier climate led to a greater biodiversity, especially floral, as spruce and fir forests gave way to nut- and fruit-bearing trees (Aaron 2009:17). This allowed humans to rely more heavily on gathering wild plants, nuts, and berries. Indeed, archaeologists have discovered tools, such as nutting stones and pestles,

for processing vegetable materials. The creation of the Chesapeake Bay, furthermore allowed Archaic people to exploit seafood, such as anadromous fish and shellfish. The appearance of shell middens during the period testifies to the importance of mollusks to the Archaic diet (Dent 1995).

To exploit these new resources, Archaic people likely intensified their seasonal movement, splitting their time between a semi-permanent base camp and smaller, dispersed hunting and gathering camps. Bands of as many as 30 people may have gathered in the base camp for part of the year, and then dispersed into “microbands,” composed of a single family or two, in other seasons (Griffin 1952; Anderson and Hanson 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). The range of band movement would have occurred over relatively large regions. These larger base camps are theorized to have been located along rich environmental areas near the Fall Line or along main rivers.

New subsistence patterns also required new technologies and the adaption of existing technologies to be suitable to existing game. “The spear thrower [called an atlatl] added range and power to the hunter’s arm. The axe enabled people to fell trees. The mortar and pestle made it easy to pound and grind nuts, seeds, and roots” (quoted in Aaron 2009:18). With new technologies, smaller game could be more easily hunted and plants could be processed more effectively. The resulting products of these technologies differentiate the Archaic Period into three smaller periods. The period also saw innovations in projectile point manufacturing. In a further divergence with the Paleoindians who relied heavily on cryptocrystalline lithics, Archaic people utilized more materials, such as quartzite and quartz.

The Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.) is characterized by projectile points with corner and side-notches, rather than hafting the points to a wood shaft by fluting as the Paleoindians did. The resulting points, such as the Kirk Stemmed and Notched, Palmer Corner-Notched, Fort Nottoway, Kessell, Charleston, and Amos, are thus readily distinguishable from Paleoindian points (Custer 1990). Early Archaic people hunted caribous, elk, moose, deer, and bear (Egloff and Woodward 1992:12). Additionally, there appears to be an increase in population at this time.

The Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.) is defined primarily by the appearance of stemmed projectile points which were fitted into a hold in the spear shaft. Therefore, points such as the LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford are diagnostic of Middle Archaic assemblages. Some evidence also points to the use of grinding technology to make atlatls, or spear throwers, in this period. Mortar and pestles also began to appear during the Middle Archaic, as did axes. The ability to more easily clear forests, resulted in a change in hunting as deer, bear, turkey, and other animals came to the cleared land to eat the new, low-lying growth (Egloff and Woodward 1992:14-15).

Researchers have also pointed out that contexts from this period contain a larger amount of “expedient” stone tools, owing in part to the rapid environmental changes of the Climatic Optimum, which dates from 6000 to 2000 B.C. (Wendland and Bryson 1974; Claggett and Cable 1982; Ward and Davis 1999). These tools were makeshift and less formal, allowing their owners to use them for a wider variety of activities than tools designed for specific uses. The greater density and disbursement of archaeological sites from this period indicates a consistent rise in American Indian populations.

By the Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), a more congenial climate and more abundant food sources led to dramatic population increases, there are estimates of tens of thousands of Virginia Indians during this time (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20). To be certain, this apparent increase might be exaggerated because Late Archaic people had a richer material culture than previous peoples and hence left more archaeological evidence of their existence (Klein and Klatka 1991). Nonetheless, the greater number of Late Archaic sites relative to earlier periods suggests that the human population did in fact expand over the course of the Archaic Period. According to Barber et al. (1992), Late Archaic sites were more than twice as numerous as Middle Archaic sites. As humans occupied the land more densely, they also became more sedentary and less mobile, perhaps owing to the greater reliance on plant-based food resources compared to hunting and fishing. Late Archaic people settled along fertile flood plains (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20).

American Indians from this region may also have begun to domesticate plants such as goosefoot, squash, and gourds (Yarnell 1976:268; Chapman and Shea 1981:70). They also used squash and gourds for food storage, in addition to earthen pits (Egloff and Woodward 1992:22). The projectile point technology of the Late Archaic Period is dominated by stemmed and notched point forms, many with broad blades, likely used as projectiles or knives. These points diminish in size towards the latter portion of this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

It should also be noted that prehistoric sites that consist of lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, and an absence of ceramic artifacts likely date to the Archaic Period. These sites are described in the records as "Prehistoric/Unknown," however they are most likely to date to this period despite not having a specific temporal designation.

WOODLAND PERIOD (1200 B.C. TO 1600 A.D.)

The American Indians of the Woodland Period began to maintain a greater reliance on horticulture and agriculture based on the cultivation of maize, imported from Mesoamerica via the Mississippi Valley, as well as squash, beans, and other crops. This increased sedentism and the nucleating of societies (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Populations during this time began to consolidate into villages near rivers and floodplains with fertile soil, favorable terrain, and access to fauna. Satellite procurement camps are far less frequent than in the Archaic Period.

The Woodland Period is defined foremost by the development of a ceramic technology for storing and cooking food. Although Archaic people had carved out vessels from soft soapstone, prehistoric Americans did not begin shaping ceramic vessels until around 1200 B.C. The earliest pottery produced on the coastal plain, the Marcey Creek Plain, and other types, in fact resembled those soapstone vessels, suggesting that they were used for similar purposes. Woodland peoples, however, modified the square- or oval-shape soapstone inspired vessels. They began decorating the pieces with cord and tempering them with soapstone and other types of grit to make them stronger. Examples include Selden Island ceramics (tempered with soapstone) and Accokeek pieces (which used sand and grit for tempering). Anthropologists divide the period up into smaller periods based on changing projectile points and ceramics, as well as settlement patterns.

The beginning of the Early Woodland (1200 B.C.-A.D. 300) is defined by the appearance of ceramics from prehistoric archaeological context. Ceremonialism associated with the burial of the dead also appears at about 500 B.C. with stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters in the

Shenandoah Valley (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). Early Woodland settlements in the Piedmont region of Virginia are located along rivers as well as in interior areas and there is evidence to suggest the Piedmont areas developed a more sedentary lifestyle during this time (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Many Early Woodland sites in the Piedmont are permanent or semi-permanent villages that are large and intensively occupied. This corresponds with the domestication of weedy plants such as the goosefoot and sunflower along intentionally cleared riverine areas.

During the Middle Woodland (A.D. 300-1000), there is an increase in sites along major trunk streams and estuaries as people move away from smaller tributary areas and begin to organize into larger groups (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland diet becomes more complex as people begin to exploit nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds in addition to fish, deer, waterfowl, and turkey. Corn by this time had transformed into the large ears familiar today. The bow and arrow replaced spears for hunting (Egloff and Woodward 1992:25). With more specialized crafts and increased trade came status. Evidence of rank societies emerges more clearly with the spreading of religious and ritual behavior including symbols and regional styles apparent in ceramic styles and other sociotechnic and ideotechnic artifacts.

Variance in ceramic manufacture is a hallmark of the Middle Woodland Period. Pope's Creek ceramics are associated with the beginning of this period, and Mockley ceramics with the later. Pope's Creek ceramics are tempered with medium to coarse sand, with occasional quartz inclusions, and interior scoring has also been recorded (Stephenson 1963:94; McLearen and Mouer 1989). The majority of Pope's Creek ceramics have net-impressed surfaces (Egloff and Potter 1982:99; McLearen and Mouer 1989:5). Shell-tempered Mockley ceramics first appeared around 200 A.D. in Virginia to southern Delaware. There was a variation in surface treatments for Mockley that included plain, cord-marked, and net-impressed (Egloff and Potter 1982:103; Potter 1993:62). The presence of Mockley ceramics may be a sign of Algonquian migration into the region (Strickland et al. 2016:14).

By the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1606), the use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The arrival and cultivation of beans joined corn and squash as the three major crops (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Virginia Indians became more settled and developed strong identities to their local settings. They began to organize into villages and small hamlets with more substantial housing that may have been placed in rows around a plaza (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). These villages were highly nucleated and occasionally fortified with palisades. The fortifications demonstrate inter-group conflict.

Most of the coastal Virginia Indians, with the exception of the Meherrins and the Nottoways, were Algonquian-speaking people. The majority of this population of approximately 14,000 to 21,000 were brought under the rule of Wahunsunacock (Chief Powhatan), who formed the Powhatan chiefdom by the early seventeenth century (Egloff and Woodward 2000:43).

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

On April 26, 1607, three ships commanded by Capt. Christopher Newport and sponsored by the proprietary London Company section of the Virginia Company made their first landfall in North America at Cape Henry, in the northeastern part of present-day Virginia Beach (City of). The crew landed just temporarily and soon left the cape to seek a site further inland which would be more sheltered from ships of competing European countries. They sailed roughly 50 miles up the James River to where they established a fort at Jamestown in May 1607. Life at Jamestown was initially harsh, with the settlers suffering from starvation, disease, and attack by natives peoples.

When Capt. John Smith explored the Chesapeake region, he found a land populated by Algonquin Indians. Though technically under the authority of Wahunsunacock, the tribes north of the Rappahannock River had a great deal of independence (Harper 1992:12).

Smith found the Rappahannock River to be densely populated (Strickland et al. 2016:13). The Northern Neck was largely inhabited by nine groups: Wicocomocos, Lower Cuttatawomens, Cekakawons (Chicacoans), Moraughtacunds, Rappahannocks, Onawmanients (Matchotics), Pissasecks, Upper Cuttatawomens, and Patawomekes (THR&PA1997:4). It appears that the project area was in the general vicinity of lands of the Moraughtacund and the Lower Cuttatawomens (Figure 6-1). On his map of Virginia, Smith depicted several Indian villages lining the Rappahannock River (Figure 6-2). The population of the Moraughtacund is estimated to be 340, while the Cuttatawomens were believed to have 30 warriors (Strickland et al. 2016:19; Hendren 1895:13).

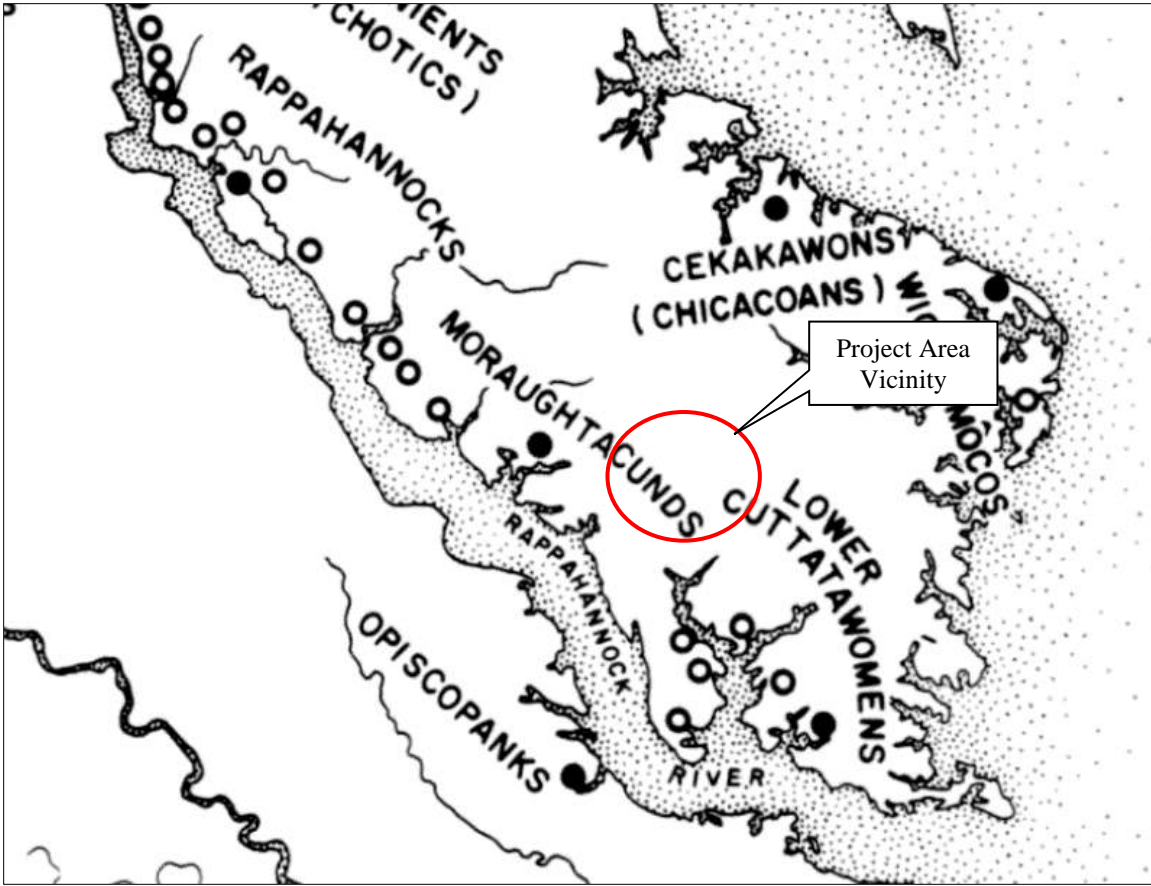


Figure 6-1: Virginia Indian groups and villages on the peninsula in relation to the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Potter 1993:10

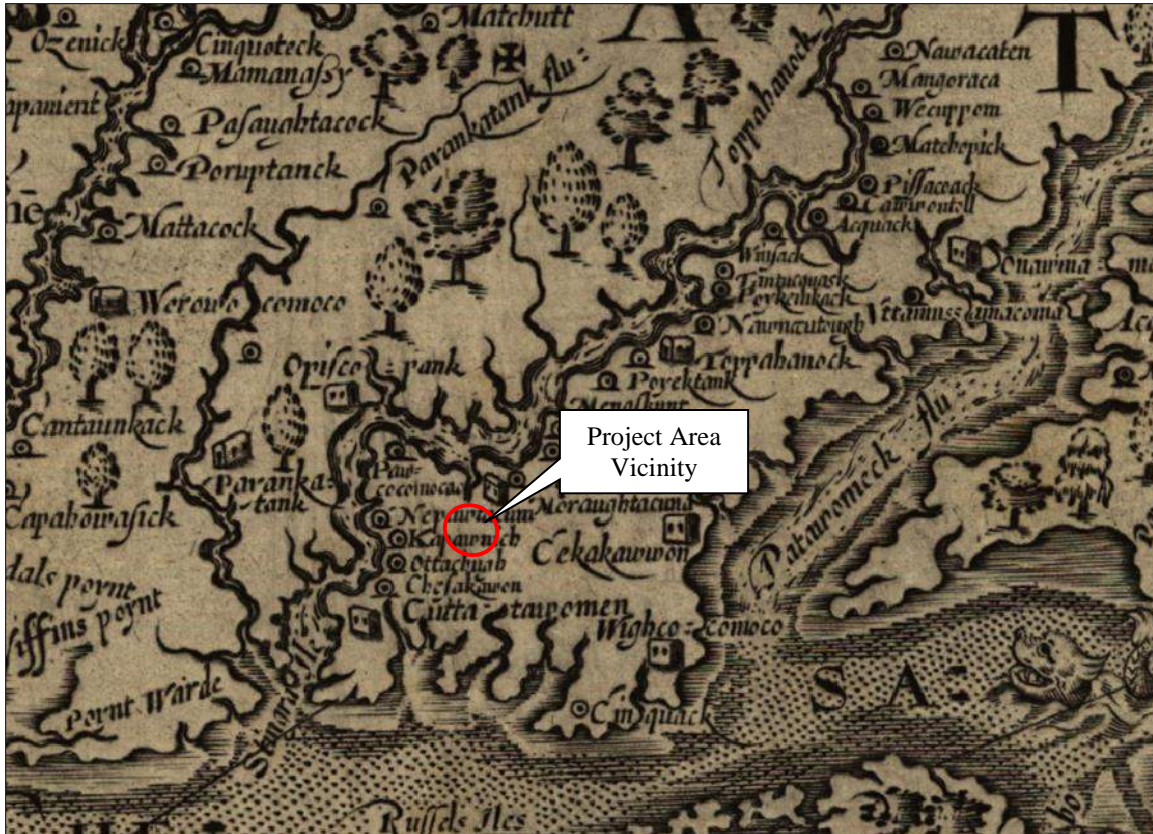


Figure 6-2: Detail of *Virginia, Discovered and Described* [sic], 1624 by John Smith, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Library of Congress

The Virginia Company's search for an income producing product in the colony came to fruition with John Rolfe's successful experimentation with tobacco in the early 1610s. The crop became the dominant crop of the colony and determined the pattern of nearly every aspect of life, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations (Kulikoff 1986; Moore 1976). The introduction of this 'cash crop' was the impetus for European expansion throughout the colony. Increased growth of the labor intensive crop led to more land hungry planters and increased use of indentured servants followed by enslaved workers.

Initial settlement in the colony was limited to land south of the York River leaving land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers in the hands of Virginia Indians (Gouger 1976:52). European settlement of the Northern Neck, however, began circa 1644. At this time, it was not considered to be part of Virginia.

Being remote from Jamestown and intent on 'self-determination,' these pioneers did not for several years acknowledge any government; indeed, Capt. Edward Hill wrote letters from 'Chicacoan' which spoke of 'returning to Virginia.' Under such conditions, 'Coan,' as the name was soon abbreviated, became a nuisance both to Maryland and Virginia, and eventually and necessarily had to be 'reduced' by the Virginia government (quoted in Gouger 1976:53).

By the early 1640s, colonists were patenting land located along the Rappahannock River and one of the earliest grants was a 1,300-acre tract to John Carter (THR&PA 1997:7-8). Early patentees

along the Corrotoman River included John Mangor, Ellyas Edmonds, and John Edwards (Higgins and Underwood 1999:5). As more people settled along colony's major waterways, Virginia's General Assembly created Northumberland County in 1648. The new county included all land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers (Gouger 1976:53). This creation was despite the Restrictive Act of 1646 which ceded Virginia Indian rights to land between the James and York rivers in exchange for both peninsulas north of the York River. To preserve the 1646 treaty though the "District of Chicacoan" was created and prospective English settlers were prohibited from settling in the area until after September 1649. Therefore, the earliest settlers on the Northern Neck were Protestant colonists from Catholic Maryland, not Virginia. After the ban expired, however, Virginians quickly claimed the land, primarily owing to the overworked land in other regions (THR&PA 1997:9-10). Cheap land, a distant government, and the cultivation of tobacco were all powerful reasons why nearly all waterfront property was taken along the Northern Neck between 1648 and 1660 (Norris 1983:42). The Northern Neck soon underwent another big change.

With England in chaos and Charles II in exile in France, he granted to seven of his most loyal supporters all of the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers (Netherton et al. 2004:1). Known as the Northern Neck Proprietary, he gave the new owners of about three million acres of land the ability to collect rent from settlers on said land. This came as a blow to all those who had worked to get the land on which they lived and for those who had previously been given this land; in 1669, seven of the original patentees were reinstated (Harper 1992:30; Higgins and Underwood 1999:5).

With growth along the Northern Neck, Lancaster County was created from Northumberland and York counties in 1651. The new county was later subdivided, in 1656 when Rappahannock County was formed and in 1669 with the formation of Middlesex County (THR&PA1997:14). Lancaster County's economy depended on the cultivation of tobacco. Though both Oronoco and the sweet-scented varieties grew in the county, only the more valuable sweet-scented variety grew along the banks of the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. The more wooded or swampy land farther inland was less valuable, likely including much of the project area (Higgins and Underwood 1999:6). A 1670 map of the colony illustrates the settlement along the major rivers (Figure 6-3). By 1680, all of the land in Lancaster County had been patented (THR&PA1997:18).

In 1680, 1706, and 1715, Virginia's General Assembly passed legislation for the creation of port towns along the colony's waterways. Queenstown (VDHR #051-0030) was conceived as one of these port towns. It was in Queenstown that the county's second courthouse was constructed; the location of the first courthouse is unknown (THR&PA1997:23, 26).

As the population of the colony increased between 1680 and 1720, from 70,000 to 100,000 residents, the population of Lancaster County also increased. A large part of this was the importation of laborers, namely African-American slaves. As an agrarian colony, Virginia's economy relied on agriculture, particularly tobacco. The wealthy planters would come to own large portions of the county for their plantations. For example, Robert "King" Carter inherited his father's property along Corrotoman River and settled in the area near the end of the seventeenth century (THR&PA 1997:19, 26). Joseph Ball acquired land and established Forest Plantation in the general vicinity of the project area circa 1677; this is also known as Epping Plantation (V-CRIS #051-0008). Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington was born at Forest Plantation (THR&PA 1997:53). Ball purchased the nearby estate of Oakley in 1693 (V-CRIS #051-0020).

With increased population, parishes were divided and churches constructed. East of present-day Lively, St. Mary's White Chapel was founded in 1669; the present building was erected in 1740 (Valdrighi 2000).

Among the obstacles facing settlers was that of transportation. As Virginia had several navigable rivers, waterways provided the initial and largest source of transportation. As such, Europeans settled along the rivers first and then moved inland. Overland transportation focused on American Indian footpaths. Over time these paths would link isolated farms and villages. With the importance of tobacco in the colony, the paths were eventually widened to accommodate hogsheads of tobacco taken to markets and became known as "rolling roads." Present-day Route 3 is likely an example of one such road (Harper 1992:36).

As population increased west and inland, by 1738 county residents were dissatisfied with the inconvenient location of the courthouse. In 1741, a third courthouse was built at the headwaters of the Corrotoman River in what is now Lancaster. Like most courthouse sites, a small town grew around the county seat (VHLCS 1983).

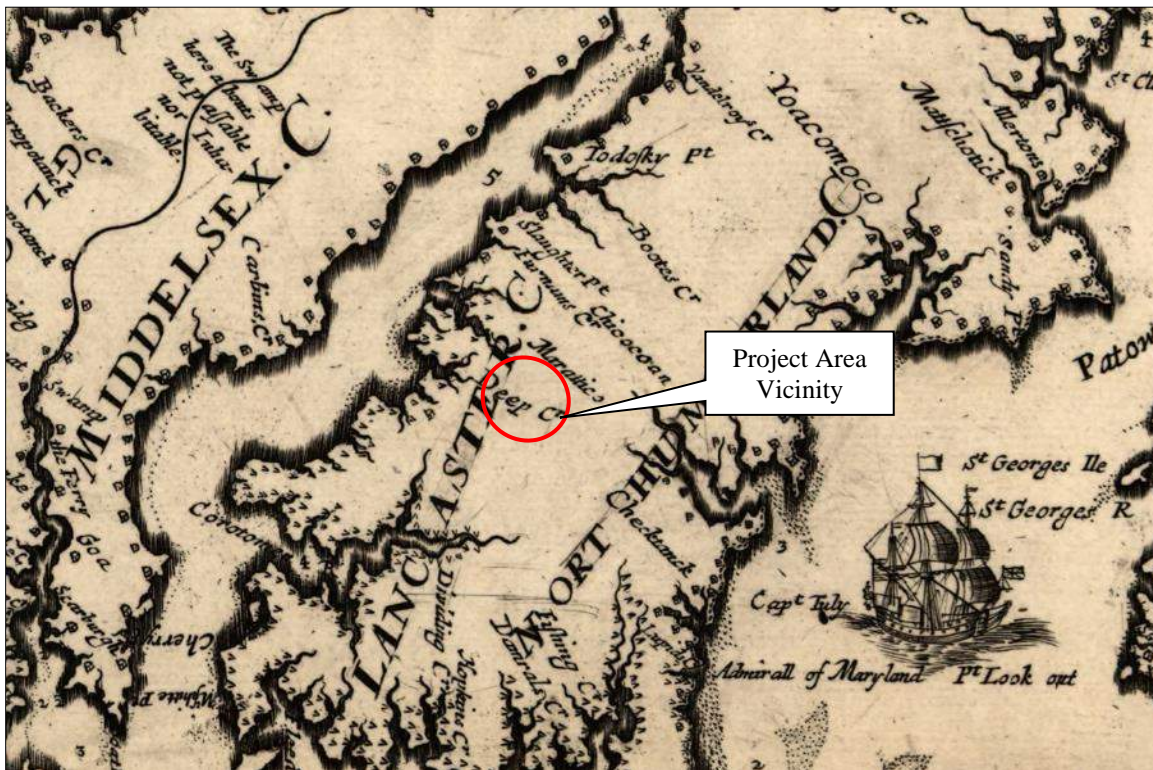


Figure 6-3: Detail of *Virginia and Maryland as it is planted and inhabited this present year 1670* depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

Large tracts of land throughout the county and state were cleared by slaves to increase the amount of tobacco produced. By the mid-eighteenth century, the prime agricultural land throughout the Tidewater had been settled leaving land that was generally of poorer quality. The colony's population continued to grow and population pressed westward into the interior lands of the region

leading to the formation of a larger network of roads. Roads and ferries were improved making travel easier and were necessary in connecting the Northern Neck to other sections of Virginia. Plantations played a major role in the development of the region during this period as specific families began to dominate the local economy, leaving the other members of the society with minimal opportunity for monetary or political advancement (Stantec 2014). These large plantations continued to line the Rappahannock River with small or middling farmers farther inland (Figure 6-4). However, the population of Lancaster County began to shift with an increasing number white laborers. This population was, of course, augmented by the ever increasing enslaved African-American population (THR&PA1997:29).

The extensive early cultivation of tobacco throughout the Tidewater Region of Virginia resulted in depleted soils and poor crops by the mid-eighteenth century. Tidewater planters found it difficult to compete with the higher-quality tobacco being produced on the newly opened lands of the Piedmont. Diversification became more important as the once-dominant tobacco crop continued its decline in response to a fickle market and soil depletion. As more grains were cultivated, the mills opened along the county's waterways connected by a nascent road network. In addition to mills, these roads would lead to the county seat, ferries, taverns, and stores (Higgin and Underwood 1999:7). One ordinary was operated by Job Carter at the county seat (VHLCS 1983).

While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade. At the end of the Seven Years' War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). One of these was the Stamp Act of 1765-66 against which Westmoreland's Richard Henry Lee wrote in the Leedstown Resolves (Wolf 2011:14). Tensions throughout the colonies quickly began to mount culminating in the American Revolution.

In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict. The following year, a Committee on Safety was formed, to warn landowners of invasion, as well as a Committee of Correspondence, to keep an open line between Virginia and the other colonies. In that year, troops were also raised (Harper 1992:52). Though no battles were fought in Lancaster County, residents were affected by the interruption in international agricultural trade markets (THR&PA 1997:31).

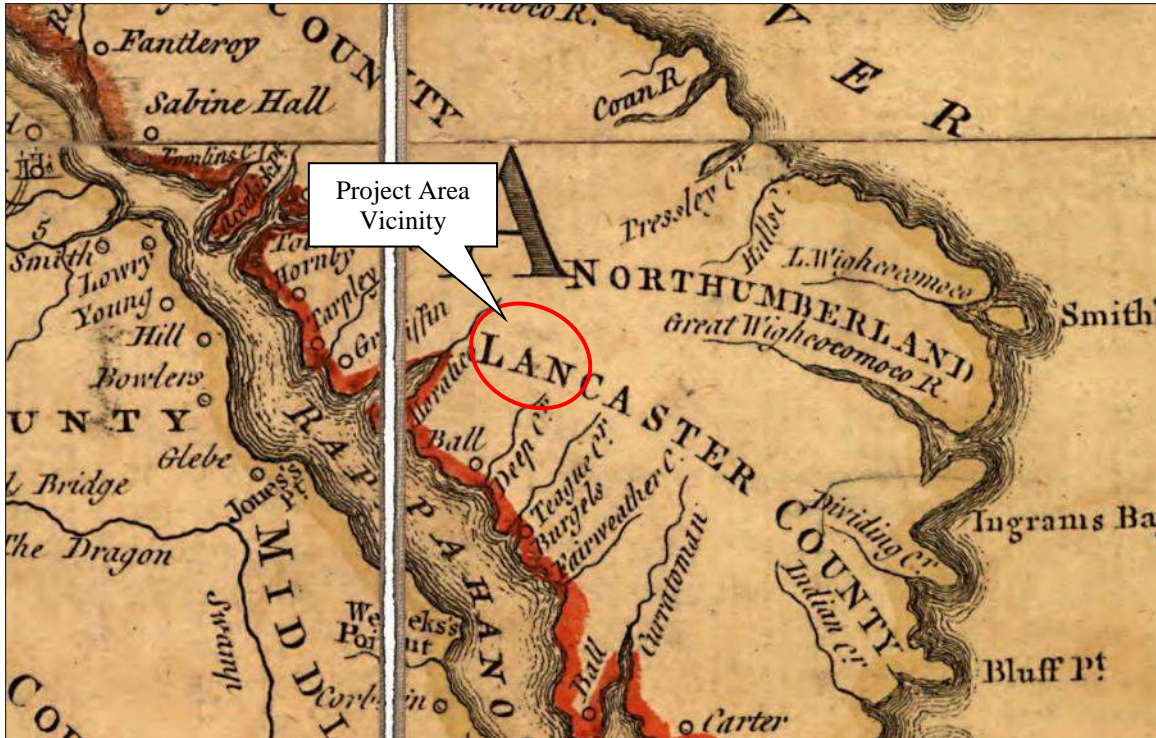


Figure 6-4: Detail of A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia by Fry and Jefferson in 1775 depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

Between 1790 and 1820 as many as 250,000 Virginians continued the migration westward and moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 slaves with them. A decrease in population occurred throughout this period into the Antebellum Period. Between the first federal census in 1790 to 1840, Lancaster County's population fell by 18 percent from 5,638 residents to 4,628 (USCB). The enslaved population in the county in 1790 was 3,226 (THR&PA 1997:31). Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads. Despite out-migration from the Tidewater and a decrease in the average size of farms, slavery remained integral to the socioeconomic system. Wealthy planters were able to control the most fertile lands and maintain their slave forces' viability, while economic fluctuations forced many small farmers into tenancy (Stantec 2014). The larger part of Lancaster County's population was involved in agriculture with only four percent working in the manufacturing industry, commerce, or trade in 1820 (THR&PA 1997:32).

In 1812, the young United States declared war on Great Britain for imposing trade restrictions and impressing American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy. In the Northern Neck, the War of 1812 was a naval war and threatened the Potomac coastline. In the summer of 1814, the British sailed up the Potomac River and Coan River. At this point they proceeded overland, burning homes, mills, and supplies. These same British would continue sailing up the Potomac and burn Washington, D.C.. In November 1814, the British sailed up the Rappahannock River stopping and plundering as they saw fit (Harper 1992:66).

The continuous cultivation of the cash crop tobacco had led to severe soil depletion. Coupled with the collapse of the tobacco market this precipitated a shift in the economy of the region. Farmers continued the trend of agricultural diversification (English and VHLCS 1975). Wheat and corn became staple crops in Lancaster County. Due to its remote location and poor overland transportation, Lancaster County farmers and planters relied rivers to get their goods to markets in Baltimore and Norfolk. Grains and other crops, cordwood, lumber, and oysters were hauled by boat throughout the Chesapeake Bay region and general merchants imported goods to sell. This trade was enhanced with the coming of steamboats which appeared in 1815. In addition to the transport of goods, steamboats easily provided passenger service to cities (THR&PA 1997:31-32).

However, even as the waterways were the important means of travel, improvements were being made to overland transportation routes. An 1827 map of Virginia broadly depicts the roadways crossing Lancaster County and the project area (Figure 6-5).

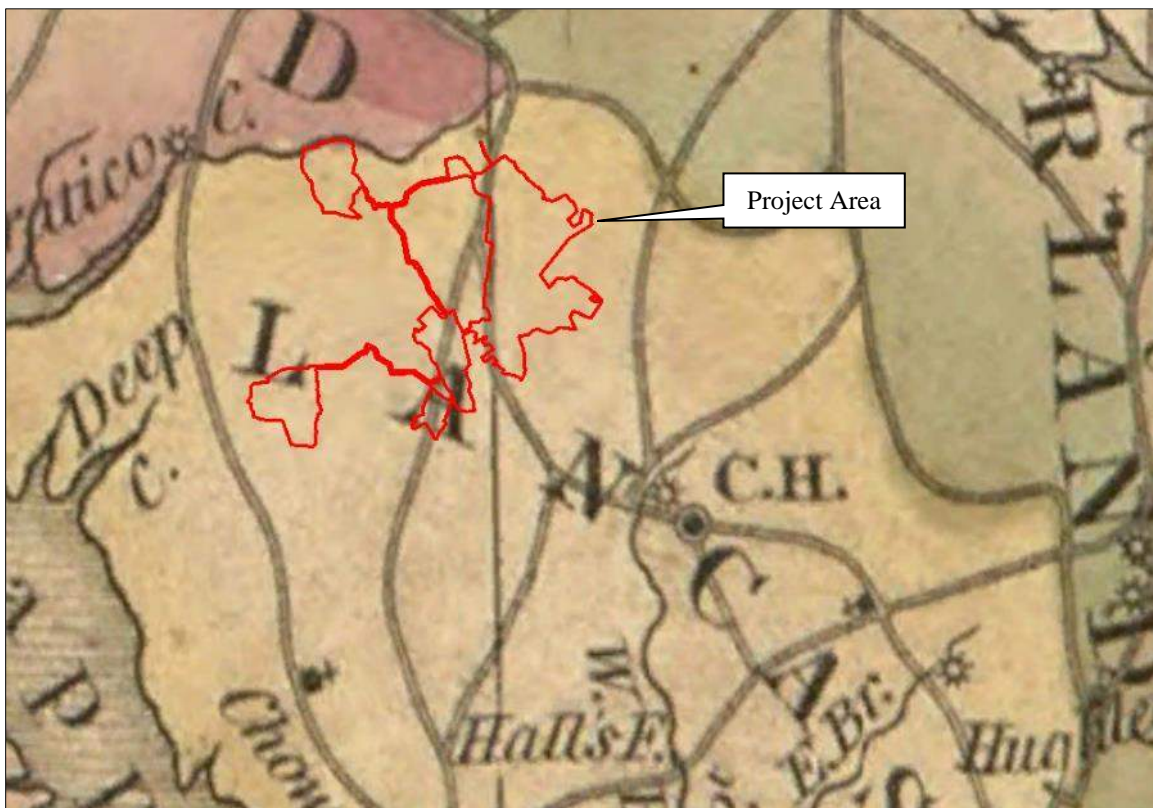


Figure 6-5: Detail of A map of the state of Virginia, by Böye in 1827, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

The revitalization of soils from more sophisticated farming techniques, such as crop rotation, helped to revitalize the agriculturally based economy of the region. The science of agriculture had increased crop production. In his series of essays entitled *Arator*, Caroline County's John Taylor demonstrated the benefits of four-field crop rotation, in which soils could be improved significantly by rotating corn, wheat, fertilizer, and clover. Similarly, in the early 1820s, Edmund Ruffin publicized the effectiveness of marl in reducing soil acidity, a technique that could triple

the productivity of Tidewater soils. Marl was cheap in the region and the results of its addition were rapidly improved productivity of regional soils. Other agricultural improvements included contour plowing to reduce erosion, cast iron plows, threshing machines, and corn shellers (Kaplan 1993:87-88). In the Antebellum Period, these practices had become accepted and widely used and by 1860 Virginia was in the best condition agriculturally of her history according to historian Avery O. Craven (Agee 1969:3). As Lancaster County continued to transition from the labor intensive tobacco cultivation, the number of slaves also declined. This may account for the continued drop in overall population (THR&PA 1997:33).

Although the population had dropped, the rehabilitated soil led to Lancaster County's agricultural economy stabilizing and a building boom. The use of fertilizers, especially Peruvian guano, led the Northern Neck to become a major grain producing region. Willoughby Newton addressed the Rappahannock Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1853 stating that

“...in no part of the world has [agricultural] improvement been more rapid, or its results more profitable, than in the favored region which we inhabit. Wheat, which was formerly considered so precarious a crop that its culture was almost abandoned, has now...become our greatest staple....So rapid has been the improvement, and so great the increased profits of agriculture, that it may be safely affirmed, that in the short space of seven years, the value of the landed property of Eastern Virginia has been fully doubled... (quoted in THR&PA 1997:33).

As the county flourished, new homes were constructed. The estate Ingleside was built c.1840 (V-CRIS #051-0078). In 1844, Samuel Downing built Edgley on property originally known as Payne's Farm Yard. The Downing's were a prominent family within state politics (V-CRIS #051-0041). Lancaster had become known as a post village by mid-century where there were a few stores and dwellings. By the late 1850s, the county had outgrown its eighteenth century courthouse and a new building was constructed in 1860 (VHLCs 1983). Additionally, Lebanon Baptist Church (VDHR #051-0059) constructed in 1842 (THR&PA 1997).

Lancaster County remained agricultural. According to the 1850 agricultural census, Indian corn was the county's primary crop with 120,530 bushels, followed by rye (61,000 bushels) and wheat (24,424 bushels). Other crops notable products included oats, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beeswax and honey, butter, and orchard produce (THR&PA1997:33-34). Milling and fishing were significant local industries and other industries included tanning, shoemaking, coach making and wheelwright (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8; THR&PA1997:34).

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

With the majority of Virginia counties in support of the Confederacy, the state seceded from the Union and Richmond soon became the capital of the Confederate States of America. With the waterways of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay as a connection between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, the Bay became a war zone. The Union protected the Bay with the “Potomac Flotilla” which consisted of steamers and gunboats patrolling the waterway (THR&PA 1997:37-38). Likewise, the Advisory Council of the State of Virginia urged that “prompt steps be taken to encourage the formation of home guards in all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and its navigable tributaries...” (quoted in THR&PA1997:38).

With its location on the Rappahannock River and Chesapeake Bay, Lancaster County was frequently raided and ravaged by Union troops leading local volunteers to protect their land and resources (THR&PA1997:38; Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). A local landowner recalled that federals had “consumed my bacon, corn and fodder, and, when they left, carried with them nearly all my servants, my horses, wagons, buggies and harness, and left me in a very helpless and destitute condition” (quoted in Higgins and Underwood 1999:8).

Troop movements of both northern and southern soldiers occurred along Lancaster County’s roads and according to contemporary accounts, part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry occupied several of the area farms and plantations after the defeat of General Burnside at Fredericksburg in December 1862 (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

Though not the site of battles, the Civil War affected the region severely. Farms had been ravaged and real estate values dropped significantly. Emancipation eliminated the slave labor that many farmers relied upon in order to turn profit. While many newly freed slaves left to reconnect familial ties that had been severed by slavery or in search of higher paying jobs in urban centers, many stayed where they were familiar with and worked for whatever wages that could be paid. With the devastated economy, however, the majority of plantation owners turned to sharecropping (Harper 1992:89). Owners advanced sharecroppers food and shelter and necessities for planting in exchange for labor. At the end of the season the proceeds from crops were divided between the two entities, with owners receiving the bulk (VMH&C n.d.). Many former slaves built cabins at the edges of farms and those who were lucky were able to eventually buy their own small farms. Lancaster County’s cash crops included potatoes, tomatoes, peas, and other vegetables (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). Following the war the canning industry began in the county to can local produce (Harper 1992:89-90). County residents also raised a variety of livestock and, as fewer crops were grown, more emphasis was placed on animal husbandry (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8).

The waterways also provided a good alternative to earning a living and the economy grew from the bountiful fish, crabs, and oysters harvested from local waters (THR&PA 1997:32). Processing industries related to these creatures began to dominate the area, particularly at Irvington. With the Northern Neck’s isolation from the rest of Virginia, it continued to rely on Baltimore as its major market and many of the steamboat wharves had general stores, canning factories, and seafood-related businesses associated with them. Such landings included Westland, Millenbeck, Monaskon, Ocran, Merry Point, Morattico, and Weems and two regular lines by the 1890s were the Rappahannock Steamboat Line and the Weems Steamboat Line. In addition to goods, the boats transported visitors beginning a tourism industry in the county as hotels and resorts opened. The steamboat industry would decline by the turn of the twentieth century (THR&PA 1997:43-44).

Just as there was some development along the shores, crossroads began to grow inland. Examples of early crossroads include Irvington, Kilmarnock, White Stone, and Lively, near the project area (THR&PA1997:105). The number of crossroads would grow over time and, in addition to Lively, 1917 topographic maps illustrate Nuttsville, and Alfonso near the project area (Figure 6-6). By that time Edgely Church (1888) and Bush School had been constructed (V-CRIS #051-0235).

As the county began to recover, its population grew from 5,355 residents in 1870 to 9,752 in 1910 (USCB). The county, and the Northern Neck, promoted the region to encourage immigration with a booklet entitled *The Northern Neck of Virginia as a Home for Immigrants* (VHLCS 1983). As population increased, so too did reliance on water resources; in 1913 alone, approximately 400,000 bushels of oysters were shucked from Carter’s Creek. As the resources, particularly oysters, became depleted, citizens and local governments petitioned for laws leading to the creation of the Commission of Fisheries. With fewer oysters to harvest, the local fishing industry turned to menhaden fish (THR&PA 1997:46-47).

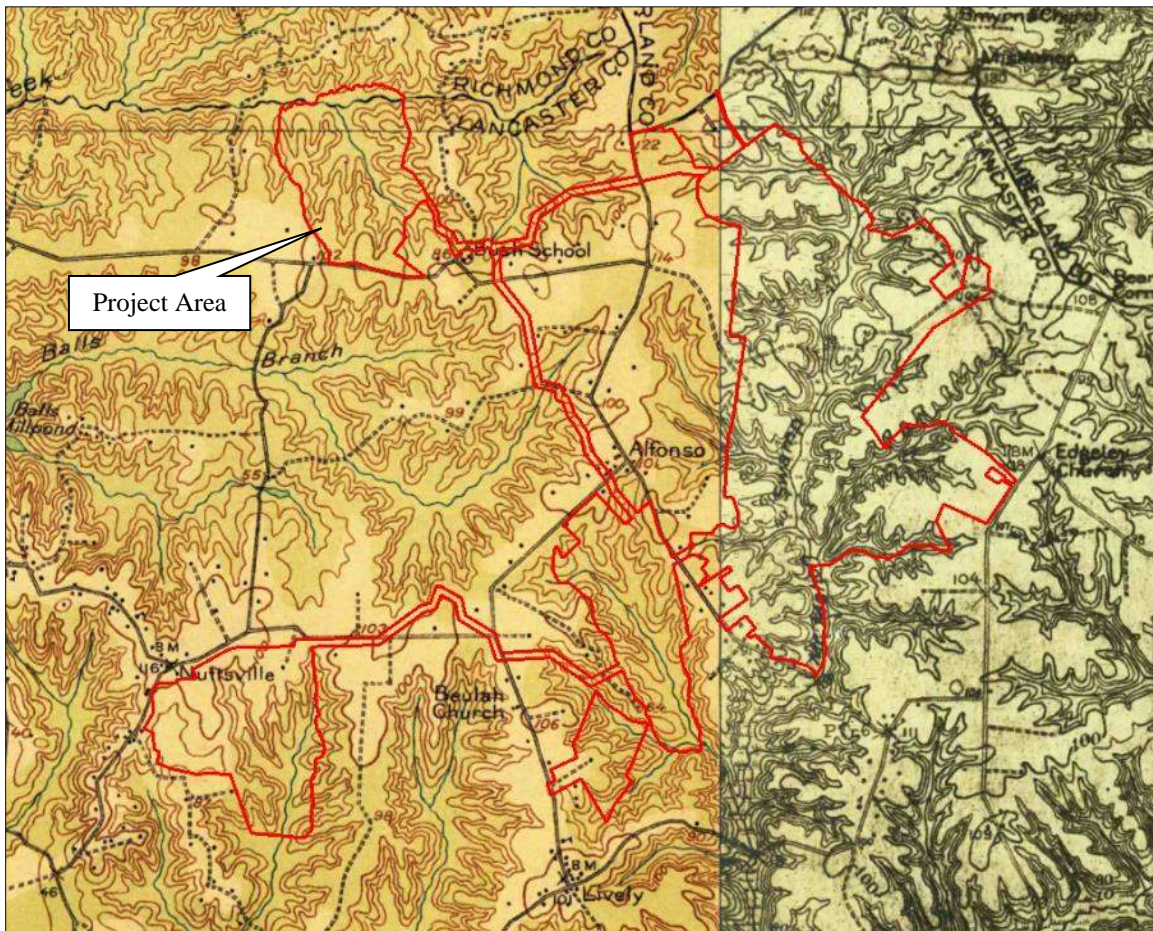


Figure 6-6: Detail of the 1917 topographic maps, *Heathsville* and *Morattico*, depicting the project area.
Source: USGS

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

At this time, the region was still characterized as agricultural with small and large farmsteads concentrated along roads. Even up to World War II and beyond, there were really very few “towns” or even villages in the Northern Neck region.

As the automobile became more important throughout the nation, roads were improved upon. During its 1918 session, Virginia’s General Assembly approved the establishment of the first state highway system. Included in the new highway system was Route 3. In 1927, the Northern Neck was connected to the Middle Peninsula via Downing Bridge, replacing the ferries that had

previously connected the regions (Harper 1992:132). Instrumental in the establishment of the bridge was Thomas J. Downing of Edgley (V-CRIS #051-0041). As the automobile and trucking increased in importance, roads were improved, and bridges built, the steamboat industry fell by the wayside and began to suspend services. On the flip side, more stores, gas stations, and hotels opened along the roadways as the tourism industry grew. With increased movement provided by the automobile, and some loss of the county's industrial economic stability, Lancaster County's population declined for this period by 11 percent from 9,757 residents in 1920 to 8,640 in 1950 (THR&PA 1997:48).

Even with regulations in place, the oyster industry continued to play a strong role in the county's economy aiding the agricultural industry which also remained strong. Corn and wheat remained important crops as was, for a time, watermelons. The cultivation of soybeans would also grow (THR&PA 1997:51). To help process the grains, more mills were erected including Edgehill Roller Mill which was constructed circa 1920 within one mile of the project area (V-CRIS #051-0232). In addition to crops and water resources, timber was important to the economy (THR&PA 1997:51). International market changes also led some to turn more towards dairy, grain, beef cattle, or poultry (Higgins and Underwood 1999:10).

The two world wars and Great Depression affected Virginia greatly in very different ways. The wars' demanded sacrifices from the Commonwealth's residents while they also prepared the way for new opportunities, particularly in manufacturing and in areas that had military establishments. The depression had a wholly negative impact throughout Virginia, though its somewhat balanced economy delayed and lessened the worst of the impact (Heineman et al. 2007:311). On top of the Depression, the county was devastated by a hurricane in 1933 causing significant damage on both sides of the Rappahannock River destroying crops, factories, buildings, and resorts. The storm also brought an end to the declining steamboat industry (THR&PA 1997:51).

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

As the twentieth century progressed, much of Virginia transitioned from an agricultural society to an urban one. More and more farmland was subdivided and developed, particularly surrounding larger cities and the earlier suburban movement grew with such force the Commonwealth's landscape would forever be altered. Though visible through much of the Commonwealth, the suburban development was most notable in northern, central, and southeastern Virginia. In contrast, the Northern Neck retained its rural nature. While the population of Lancaster County grew, it was much more slowly than other regions from 8,640 residents in 1950 to 11,567 in 2000 (USCB).

Lancaster County's economy remained consistent based on agriculture, followed by forestry, fishery, and manufacturing. Major farm products included corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, milk, chicken, and eggs. Important products from the sea included menhaden, alewives, crabs, croakers, and oysters. The county was one of the leaders, after Northumberland County, in Virginia per pound in catching fish. However, by the mid- to late twentieth century, oyster beds had depleted to the point that the oyster industry was no longer a major source of income (THR&PA 1997:51).

In addition to agriculture and the seafood industry, the tourism and recreation industries grew with improved roads and the county's location on the Chesapeake Bay. Changes in the county led to

the creation and growth crossroads towns. White Stone, incorporated in 1954, became the largest community followed by Irvington, incorporated in 1955. Topographic maps depict the crossroad villages of Nuttsville, Lively, Alfonso, Lancaster, Newtown, McNeal's Corner, Beanes Corner, and Miskimon (in Northumberland County) in the general vicinity of the project area. As such, more buildings line the roadways within and near the project area (Figures 6-7 through 6-11). In addition to buildings within the project area there is a mixture of agricultural fields and forested land. A sign of progress within the county is evident in the transmission line crossing the project area by the 1960s. As an acknowledgement of the county's past, the restored nearby 1821 Lancaster Jail became the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library in 1953 (THR&PA 1997:52-53).



Figure 6-7: Detail of a 1967 aerial depicting the project area. Source: USGS

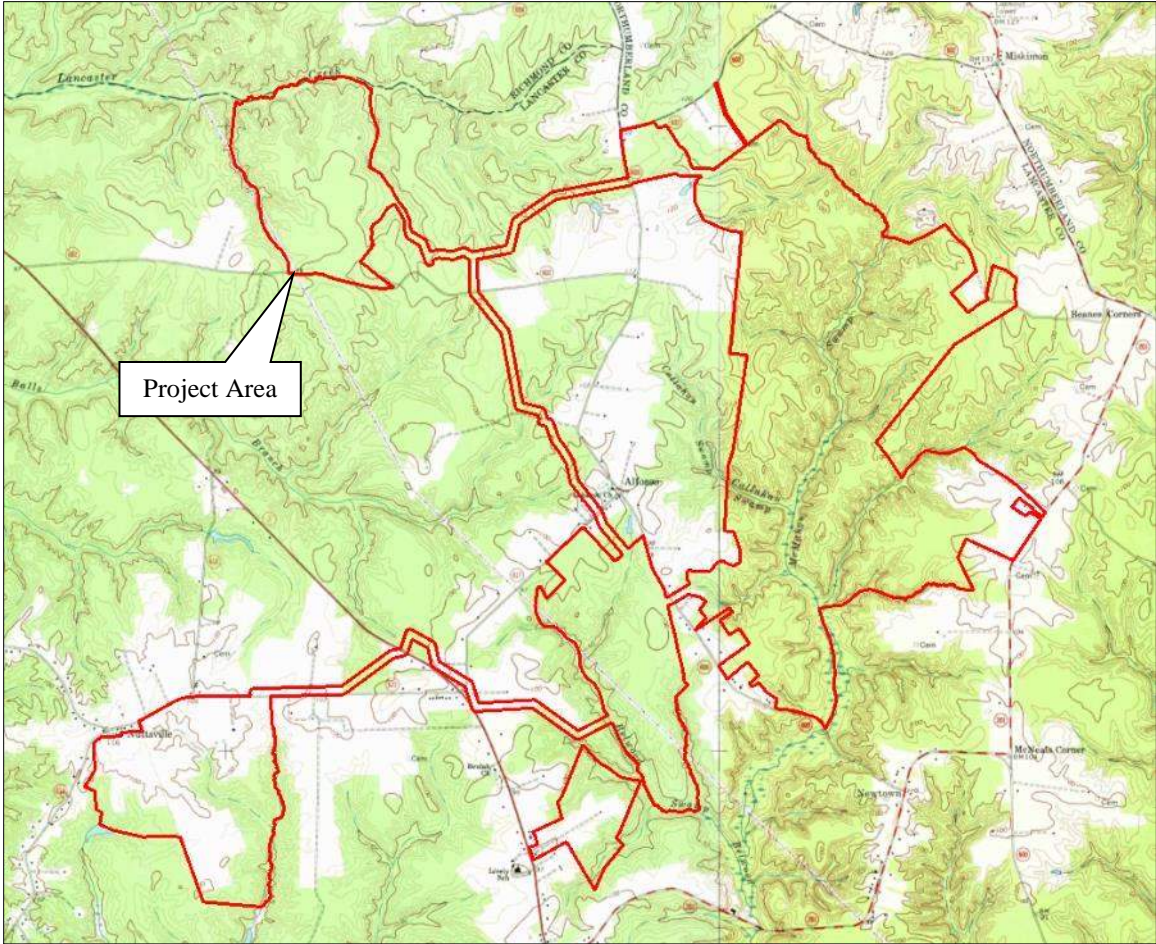


Figure 6-8: Detail of the 1968 *Lively* and *Lancaster* topographic maps depicting the project area. Source: USGS

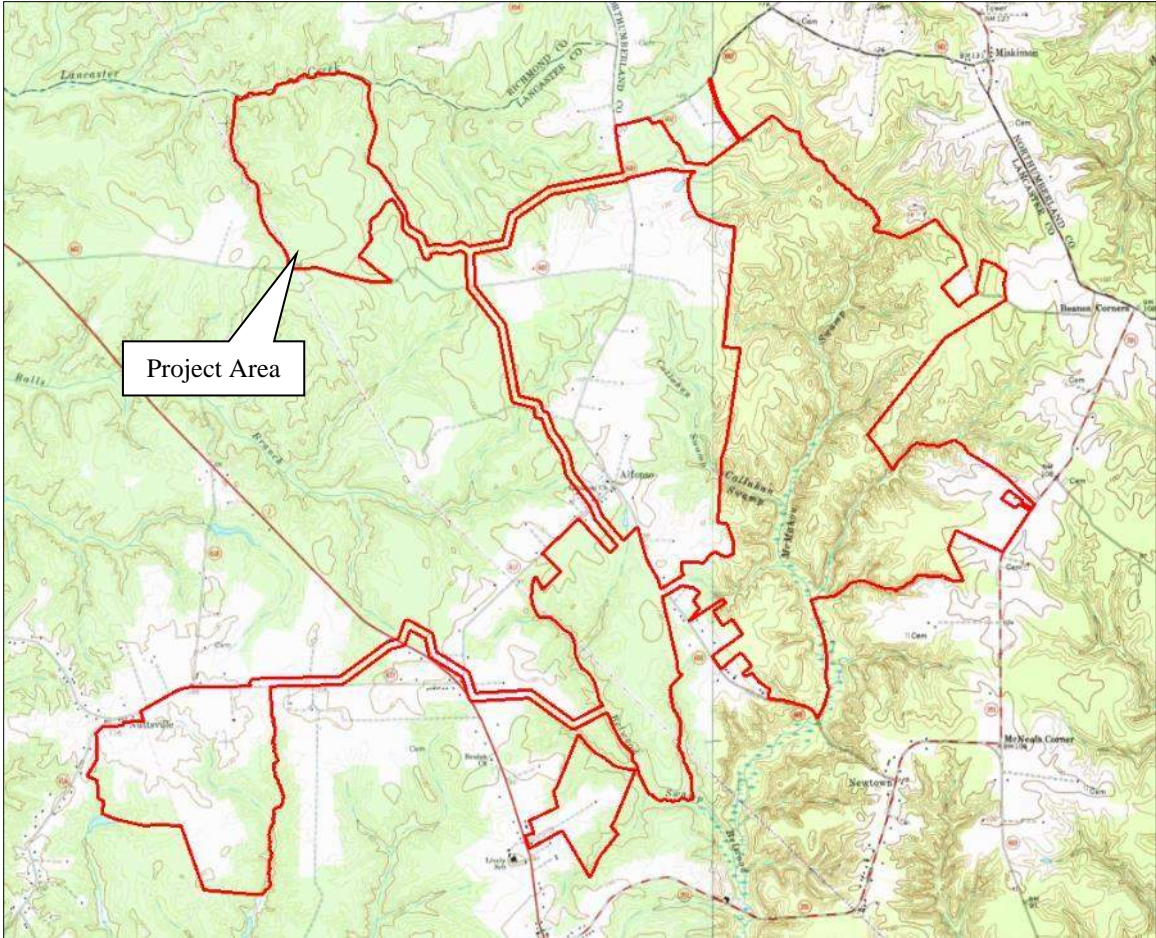


Figure 6-9: Detail of the 1983 *Lively* and 1987 *Lancaster* topographic maps depicting the project area.
Source: USGS

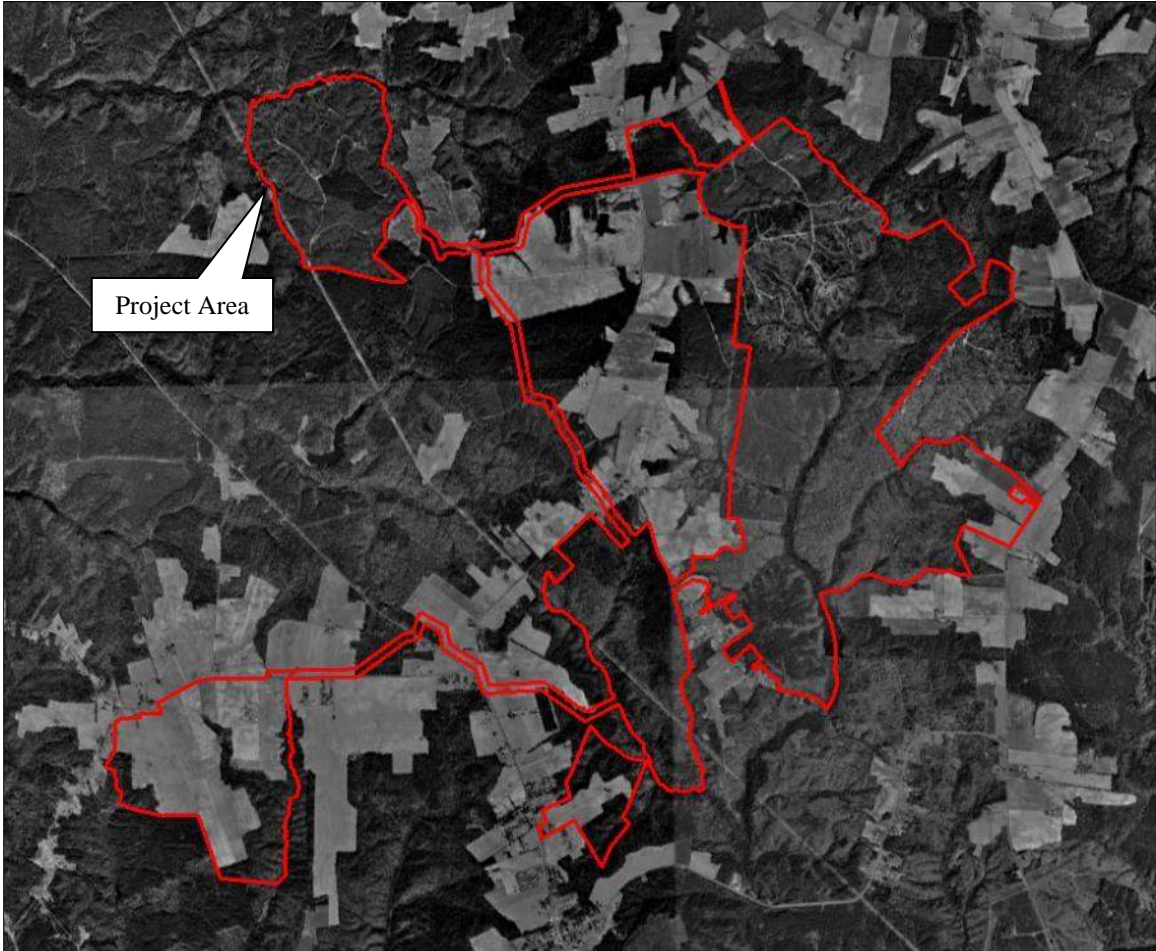


Figure 6-10: Detail of a 1994 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Google Earth

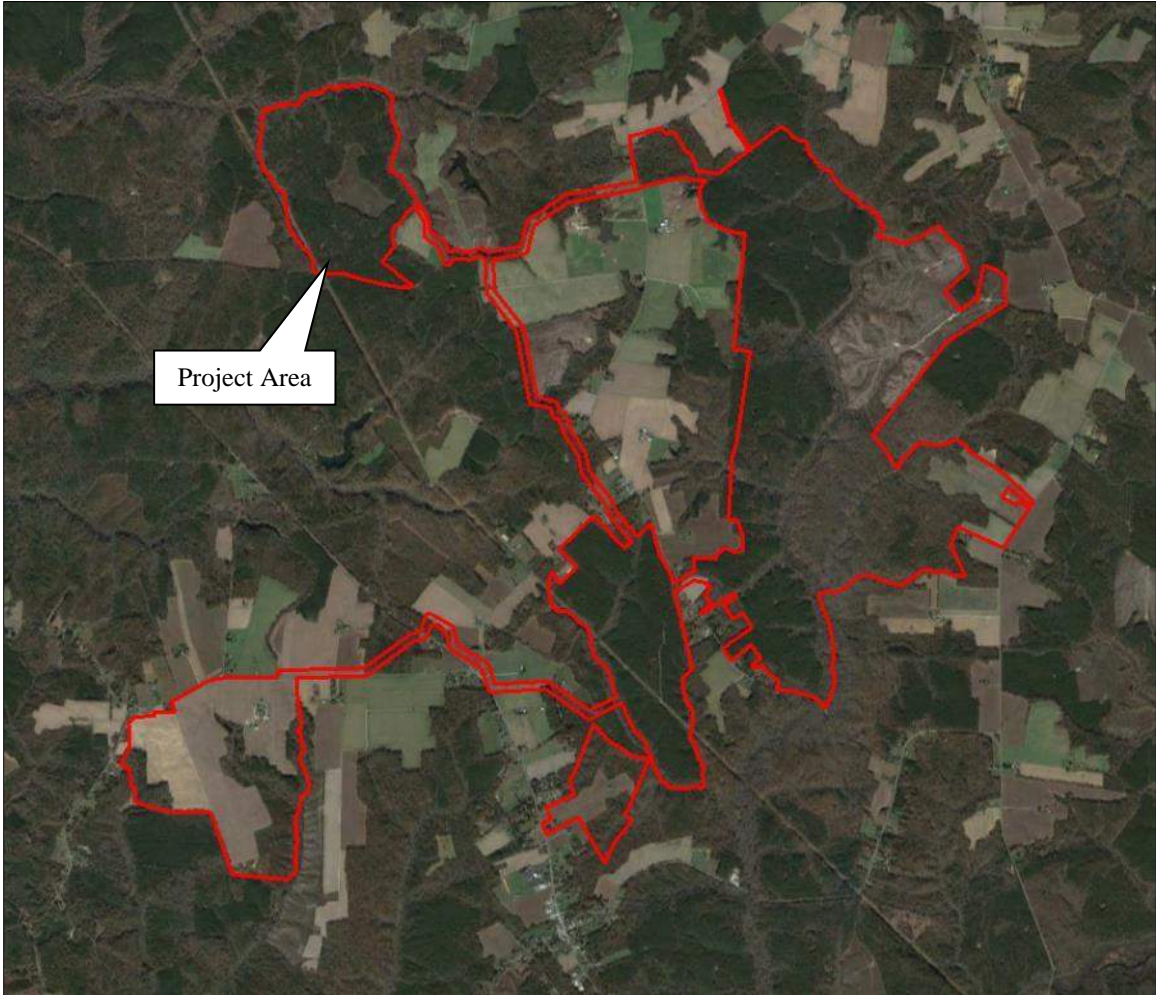


Figure 6-11: Detail of a 2014 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Google Earth

7. EXPECTED RESULTS

Prior to initiation of fieldwork, D+A submitted a Phase IA cultural resources assessment and testing plan to VDHR for approval. The results of that assessment and testing strategy are presented below.

Analysis of historic maps from the early-twentieth century showed that the area was sparsely populated, with only eight buildings scattered across the parcels along roadways. Two of these resources appear to be still standing, and several additional mid-twentieth century dwellings were noted within the project area. A house ruin with a standing chimney was observed along the western side of the Miskimon tract in the location of one of the structures on the historic map.

A cemetery was projected to be on the northern edge of the larger tract, based on the 1987 Lancaster USGS topographic map. Although definitive evidence was not noted, clusters of daffodils were observed in the approximate location of the mapped cemetery. This area should be investigated more closely during the full Phase I.

The project area is crossed by a network of swamps and streams that drain into the Corrotoman River. These natural resources would have been attractive to prehistoric hunters and gatherers, but the terrain within the project was not likely to have supported large, permanent settlements. The primary prehistoric resources that may be present are small, temporary procurement camps located above the wetlands. Most of the drainage divides within the project area are extremely steep and excessively drained, and there are relatively few of the types of low, flat finger ridges and terraces where prehistoric sites are typically found. Logging throughout most of the project area has further reduced the likelihood of prehistoric sites. One exception is a wide strip of mature hardwood forest in the center of the project area.

In general, this project area exhibits relatively low potential for archaeological sites, especially considering the damage caused by years of rotational timber harvesting. The few level, well-drained terraces and finger ridges that correspond with intact soils are considered to have high potential for prehistoric resources, and the areas that correspond with the locations of structures on the 1917 maps are considered high potential for historic sites that should be tested at 100% coverage. Areas that would normally have been considered high potential but have been damaged by logging, and areas that overlook swamps and drainages but only appear to contain small level terraces and ridge fingers are considered moderate potential: a 25% sample of these areas should be tested. The remainder of the project area has low potential for archaeological resources. A 10% sample should be taken of these areas, comprised of historic field edges, small terraces not visible on topographic maps, or other areas that exhibit potential during field survey.

The table and maps below show areas of archaeological potential within the project area.

Potential	Reason	STP Sample	Total Area	STP Area
High	Undisturbed map-projected sites; level, well drained and less-disturbed finger ridges overlooking drainage confluences	100%	12.2 Hectares 30.2 Acres	12.2 Hectares 30.2 Acres
Moderate	Map projected sites in disturbed, clearcut areas, narrow terraces, and finger ridges; finger ridges overlooking minor streams	25%, chosen based on field conditions, pedestrian survey of remainder	52.6 Hectares 130 Acres	13.2 Hectares 32.5 Acres
Low	Previously-logged areas along minor drainages, areas with no site predictors	10%, chosen based on field conditions, pedestrian survey of remainder	778.2 Hectares 1,923 Acres	77.8 Hectares 192 Acres
No Subsurface Testing	Wetlands, water-saturated soils, slopes greater than 15%	Pedestrian survey where possible	275.7 681.3	No Subsurface Testing
Total			1,118.7 Hectares 2,764.3 Acres	103.1 Hectares 254.7 Acres

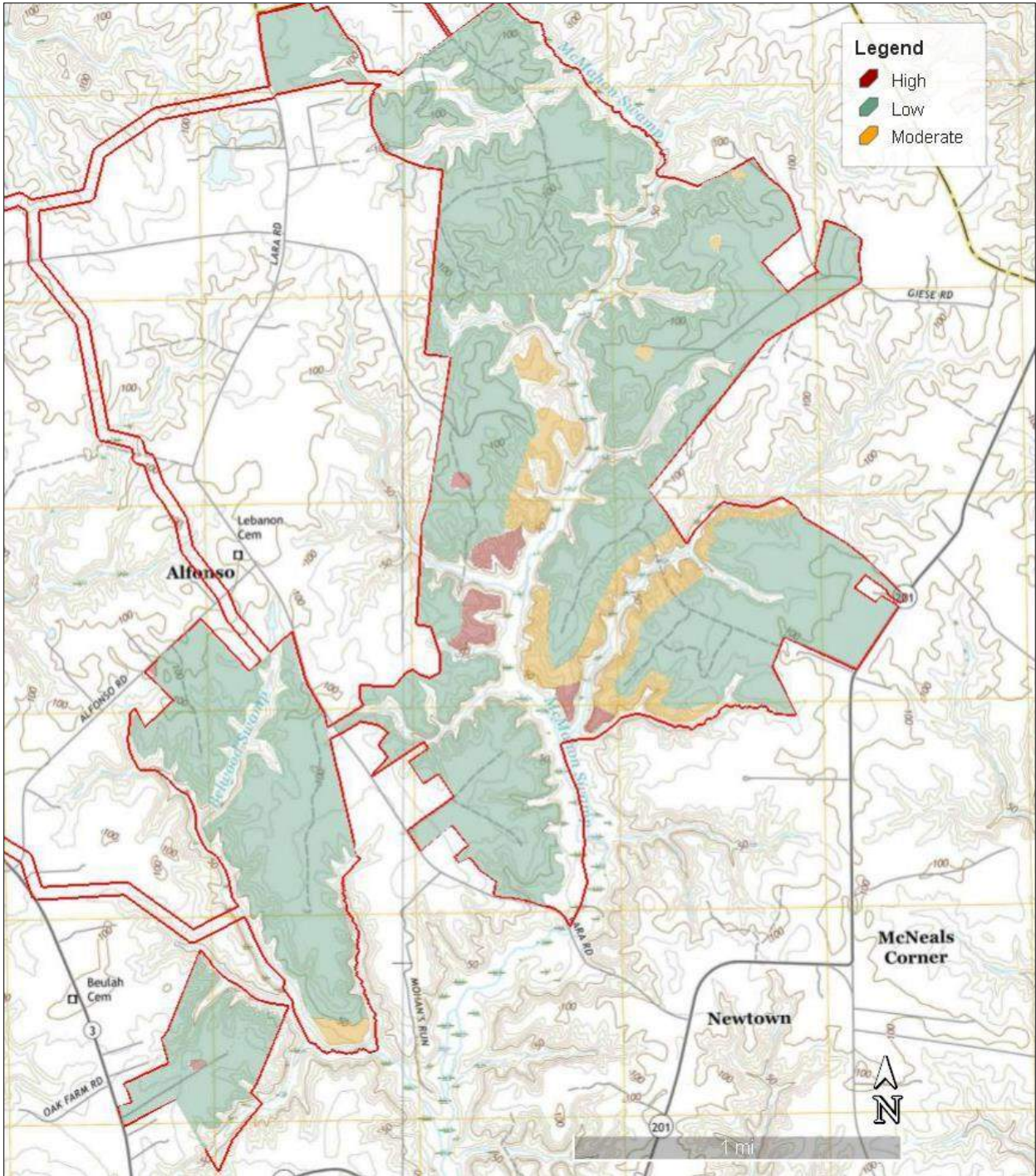


Figure 7-1: Probability map of east side of project area.

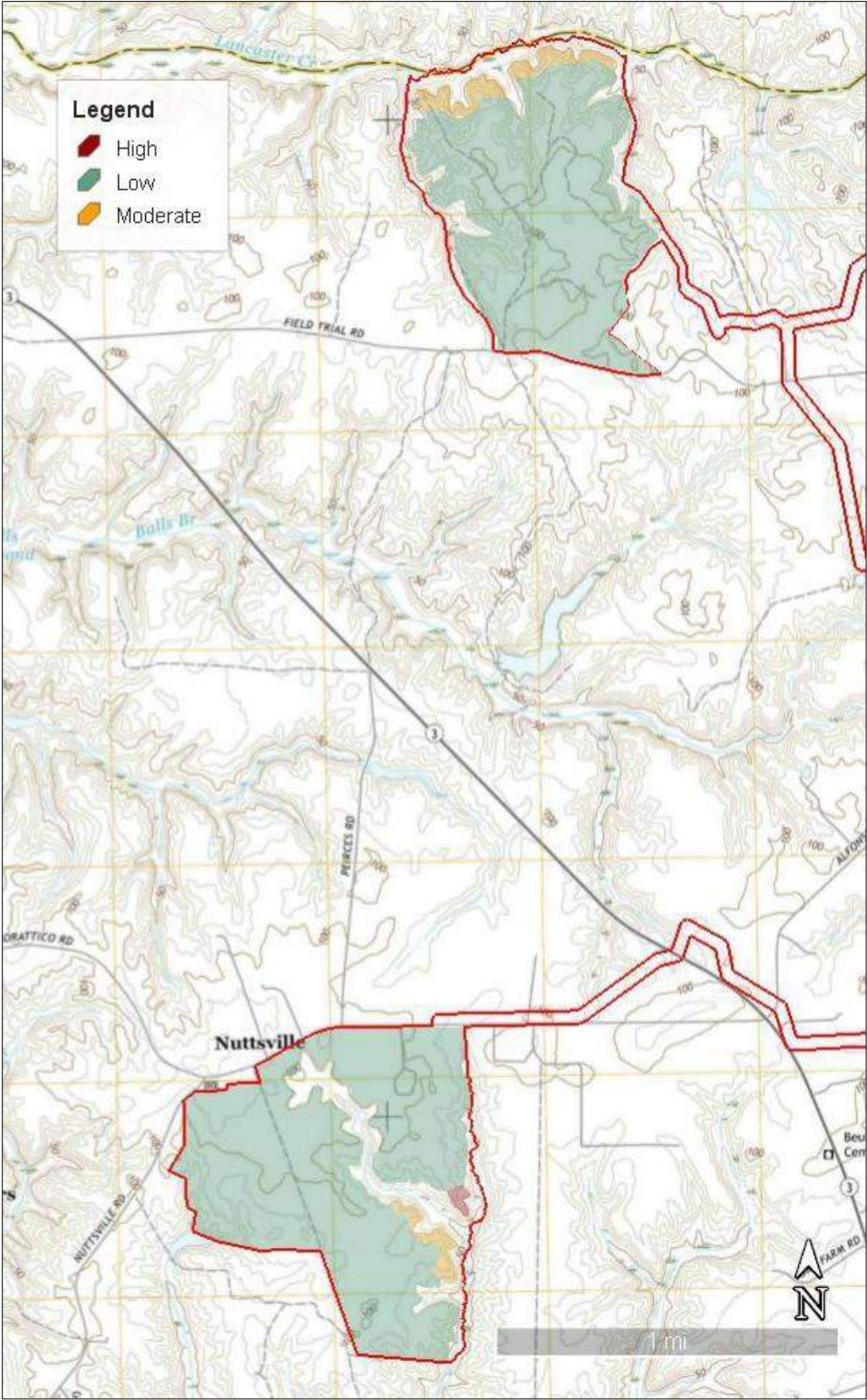


Figure 7-2: Probability map of west side of project area.

This testing strategy was accepted with one amendment: the plowed fields on the southwest side of the project area near Nuttsville were upgraded to moderate potential, based on the more intact soils and the proximity to water sources. Prior to the initiation of the Phase I survey, D+A was provided with the final planned limits of disturbance. Most of the wetlands were cut out of the limits of disturbance, causing a reduction in acreage and removing the cemetery and much of the high and moderate potential finger ridges along the wetlands from the study area.

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8. ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY RESULTS

Due to its large size, the area of planned disturbance was divided into nine survey areas, labeled A through J (excluding I) based on terrain, soil disturbance, and parcel boundaries. Areas A through H consisted of the proposed solar fields, while Area J covered the proposed transmission line interconnects. The archaeological survey, including pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, and results is detailed by area below.

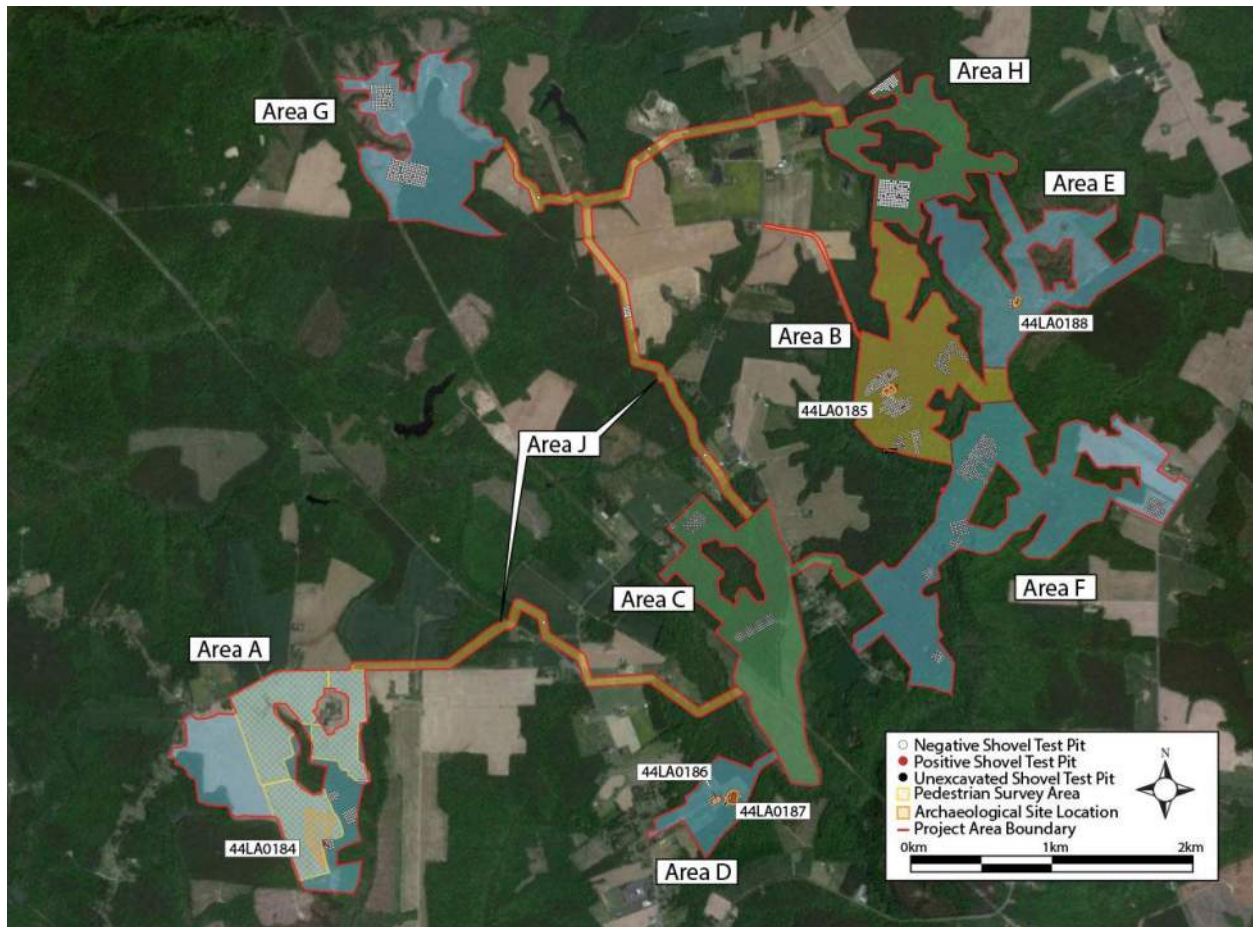


Figure 8-1: Overview map of area of disturbance showing archaeological study area, sub-areas, and sites.

AREA A

This area consists of the entirety of the Nuttsville tract. It is bounded to the north by Morratico Road and on the remaining sides by arbitrary parcel boundaries. Little Branch runs along the eastern boundary, and one of its tributaries flows south through the center of the tract. A farm complex, cut out of the study area, faces Morratico Road on the northeast side, and farm roads provide access to the center of the property.

Terrain consists of two broad, level ridges bounded by tributaries of Little Branch. These landforms terminate in numerous finger ridges overlooking the wetlands. Terrain slopes steeply down to the water, with no level terrace or floodplains. The property is divided into agricultural

fields and forests depending on terrain, with the most level ground in use for growing crops (Figure 8-2; Figure 8-3).



Figure 8-2: Vegetation and terrain in soybean fields. Area A1, facing south.



Figure 8-3: Vegetation at edges of fields. Area A4, facing east.

Area A was divided into seven sub-areas labeled A1 through A7 (Figure 8-4). These areas were divided based on topography, vegetation, and access. Areas A1, A2, and A3 had been recently plowed and were pedestrian surveyed, while areas A4, A5, A6, and A7 were wooded and subsequently surveyed with grids of shovel tests. These areas are discussed below in greater detail.

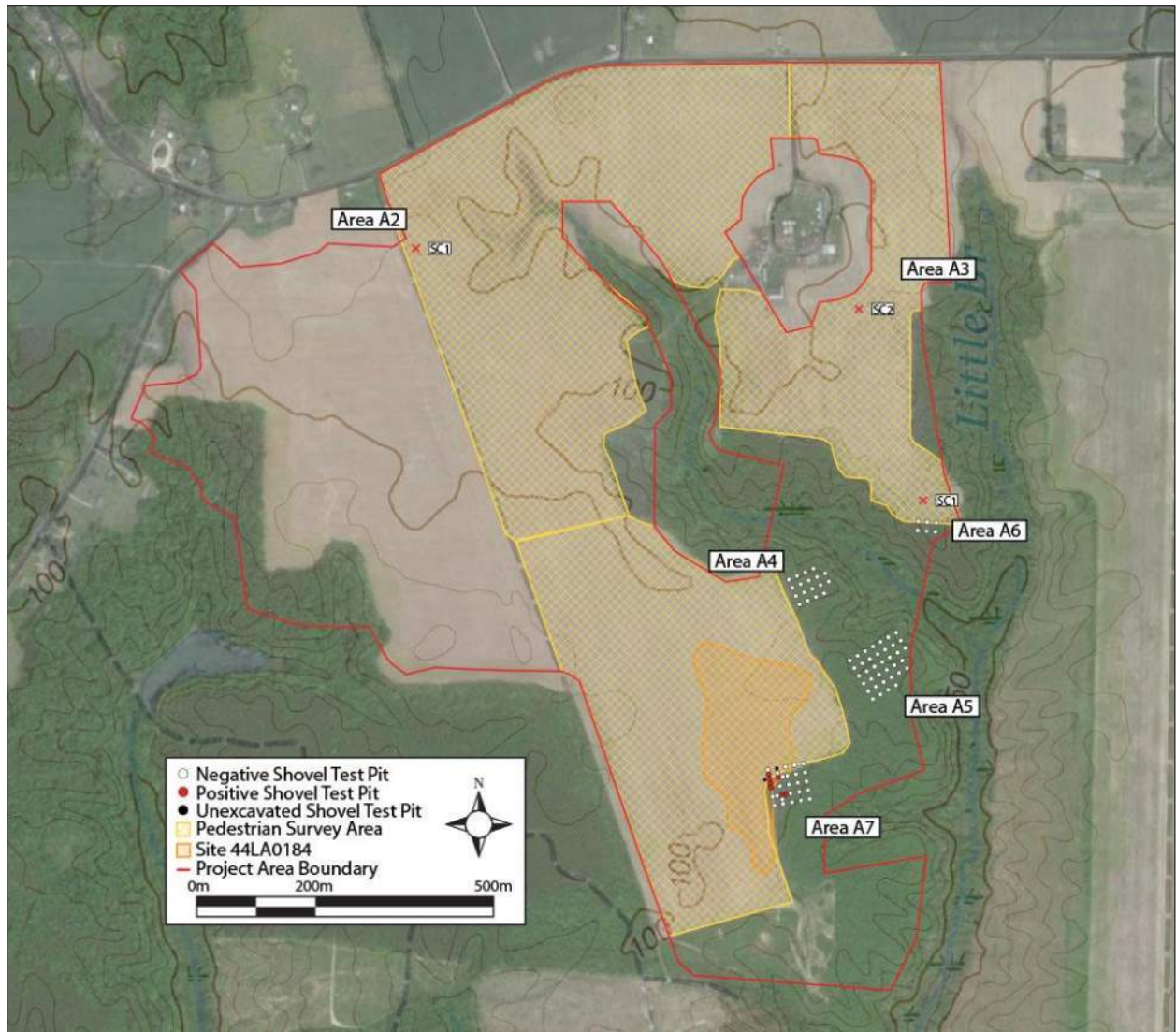


Figure 8-4: Aerial map with topographic overlay showing testing and sites in Area A.

Areas A1, A2, and A3 consisted of recently plowed soybean fields, with little to no new growth (Figure 8-5). Surface disturbance appeared to be limited to regular plowing. These areas were pedestrian surveyed in transects running north-south at a 7.5-meter (25-foot) interval. Artifacts observed on the ground surface were flagged, and the perimeter of the concentrations of artifacts formed the boundaries of the sites. Area A1 contains Site 44LA0184, which is discussed below in greater detail.



Figure 8-5: Ground surface visibility in pedestrian survey areas.

Area A4 consisted of a grid placed on a finger ridge overlooking the wetland on the east side of the southern field. This area was designated as moderate probability due to the nearby drainage. Vegetation consisted of young deciduous forest with viny undergrowth throughout (Figure 8-6). Surface disturbance appeared to be primarily from treefall.



Figure 8-6: Slope and vegetation in Area A4 facing south

This area was surveyed with 14 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in four transects labeled A through D. No cultural material was recovered, and no historic surface features were observed.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 15 to 29 cm. Soil profiles in this area are the same as in Area A5 below.

Area A5 consisted of a grid of shovel tests placed on the south edge of a finger ridge overlooking the wetland on the southeastern side of the field. Vegetation, surface disturbance, and probability in this area were all similar to those of Area A4 above (Figure 8-7). Area A5 was surveyed with 37 shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in six transects labeled A through F. No cultural material was recovered, and no historic surface features were observed.



Figure 8-7: Vegetation in Area A5, facing south.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 13 to 36 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area A5 consisted of 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sandy loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-8).

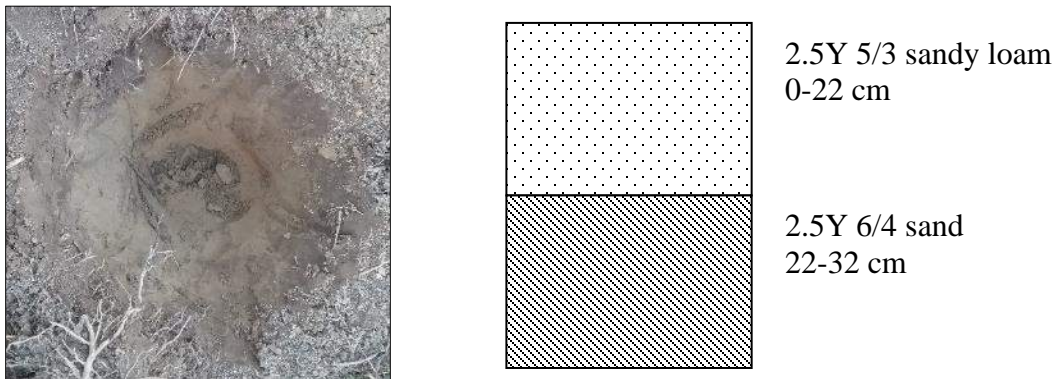


Figure 8-8: Soil profile of Shovel Test C3 in Area A5

Area A6 is located in the southeastern tip of the eastern field of Area A on a small finger ridge formed at the confluence of two tributaries of Little Branch. Slope down to the nearby drainage is steep. Vegetation in this area consisted of mature planted pine with no undergrowth (Figure 8-9). Surface disturbance in this area appears to have been caused by logging activities though it is

minimal. This area was originally marked for high probability, but after adjustments to the project boundaries and accounting for slope, only a small grid could fit onto this landform.



Figure 8-9: Overview of Area A6, facing south.

Area A6 was surveyed in three transects of shovel tests laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals, labeled A through C. Only six shovel tests were excavated. No cultural material was recovered, and no historic surface features were observed.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 26 to 35 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area A6 consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-10).

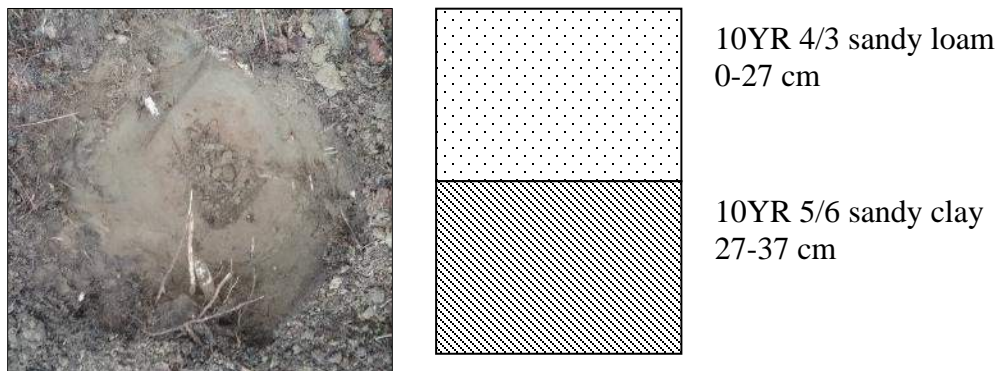


Figure 8-10: Soil profile in Shovel Test B2 in Area A6.

Area A7 was located within the tree line on the southeastern edge of the southwestern field, south of Area A5. Vegetation consisted of relatively young hardwoods interspersed with viny undergrowth (Figure 8-11). This area was designated as low probability and was surveyed to examine the extent that the boundaries of Site 44LA0184 extend into the tree line. This area was heavily disturbed, with large pushpiles, ruts, and with twentieth century bricks and bottles found on the surface (Figure 8-12).



Figure 8-11: Vegetation in Area A7, facing south.



Figure 8-12: Bottles on the surface in area A7 between shovel tests A2 and B2

A grid consisting of 31 shovel tests in was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in five transects labeled A through E. One shovel test could not be excavated due to disturbance in the form of a large pushpile. Three shovel tests in the main grid contained cultural material, and four of the radials excavated around these positives also contained artifacts.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 23 cm to 42 cm. Soil profiles in this area were the same as in Area A6 above.

SITE 44LA0184

Site 44LA0184 is located in the center of Area A1, discussed above. It was found with systematic pedestrian survey and consists of a low rise in the center of the agricultural field that makes up Area A1 (Figure 8-13 through Figure 8-15). This rise is at the crux of two finger ridges, where the landform slopes gently down to a tributary of Little Branch; other slopes are prohibitively steep. This site extends into Area A7, though disturbance there is significant. In Area A7 there is a

pushpile with modern bricks visible and scattered colorless glass bottles throughout, but these were the only surface features found in both Area A1 and A7.



Figure 8-13: Site 44LA0184 in Area A1, facing north.



Figure 8-14: Site 44LA0184 in Area A1, facing south.

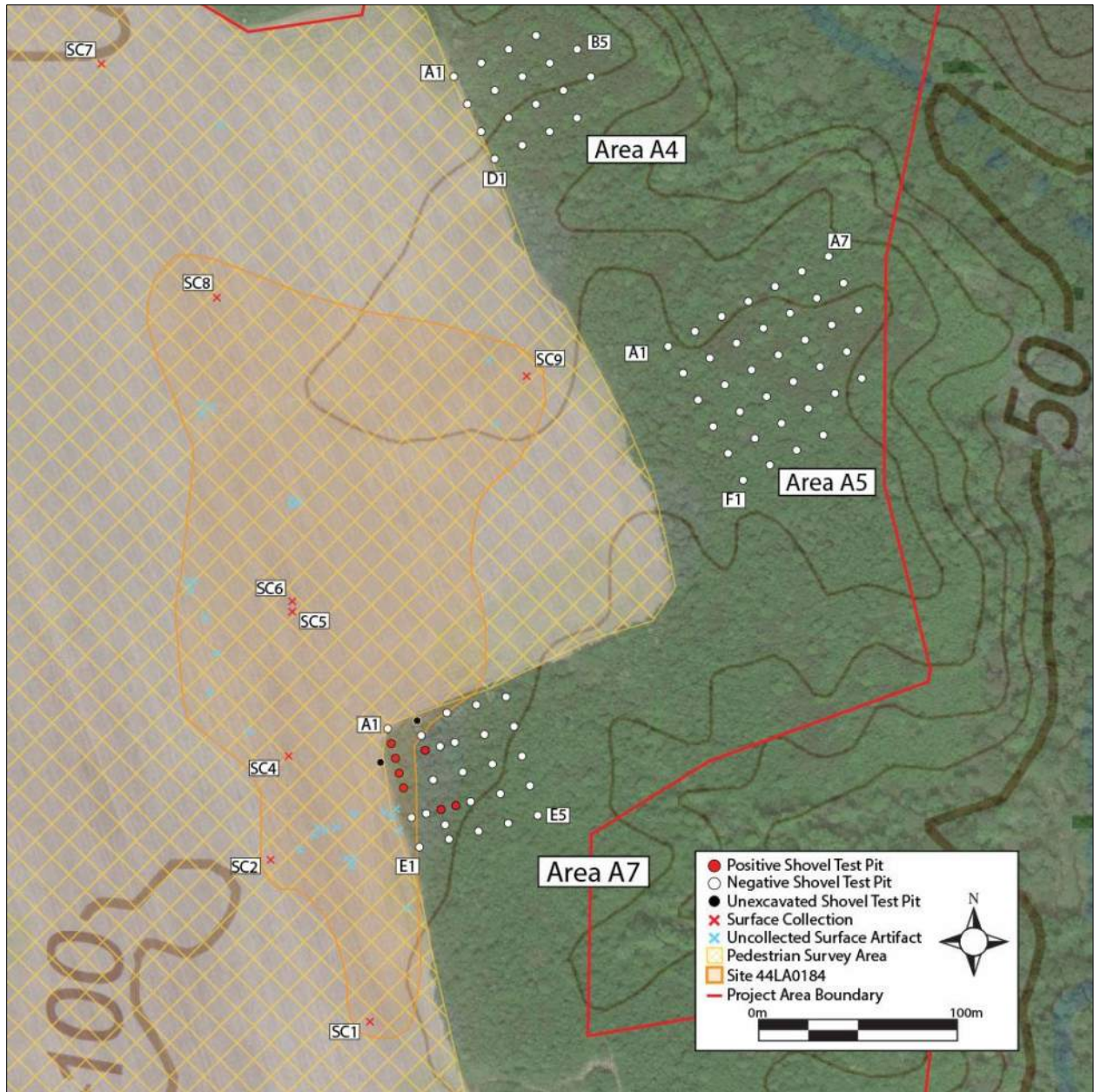


Figure 8-15: Satellite map with topographic overlay showing Site 44LA0184.

The majority of the artifacts documented in Site 44LA0184 were not collected. These materials included both prehistoric and historic materials. Prehistoric artifacts included pottery fragments, lithic debitage, and projectile points. Historic artifacts covered a broad temporal range and included clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, coarse redware, dark green bottle glass, hard paste porcelain, whiteware, Rockingham ware, Bristol glazed stoneware, a Prosser button, and a milk glass lid liner (Figure 8-16). Due to the density of artifacts and the multiple overlapping temporal components, this site is recommended for further study.



Figure 8-16: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44LA0184.

AREA B

This area is located on the west side of the center of the Miskimon tract. It is bounded to the south by Callahan Swamp, to the east by McMahon Swamp, and to the south and north by slopes and drainages. Terrain consists of a wide, irregular ridge formed by the confluence of these two swamps. The sides of the ridge terminate in numerous small finger ridges divided by steep drainages that flow down into the swamps. Vegetation across this area consisted of mature planted pine on the tops of the landforms and mature hardwoods in the drainages (Figure 8-17).



Figure 8-17: Slope on the south end of Area B, facing northwest at Grid B2

Area B was divided into four sub-areas labeled B1, B2, B3, and B4 based on topography, probability of archaeological deposits, and access (Figure 8-18). These sub-areas are discussed in greater detail below.

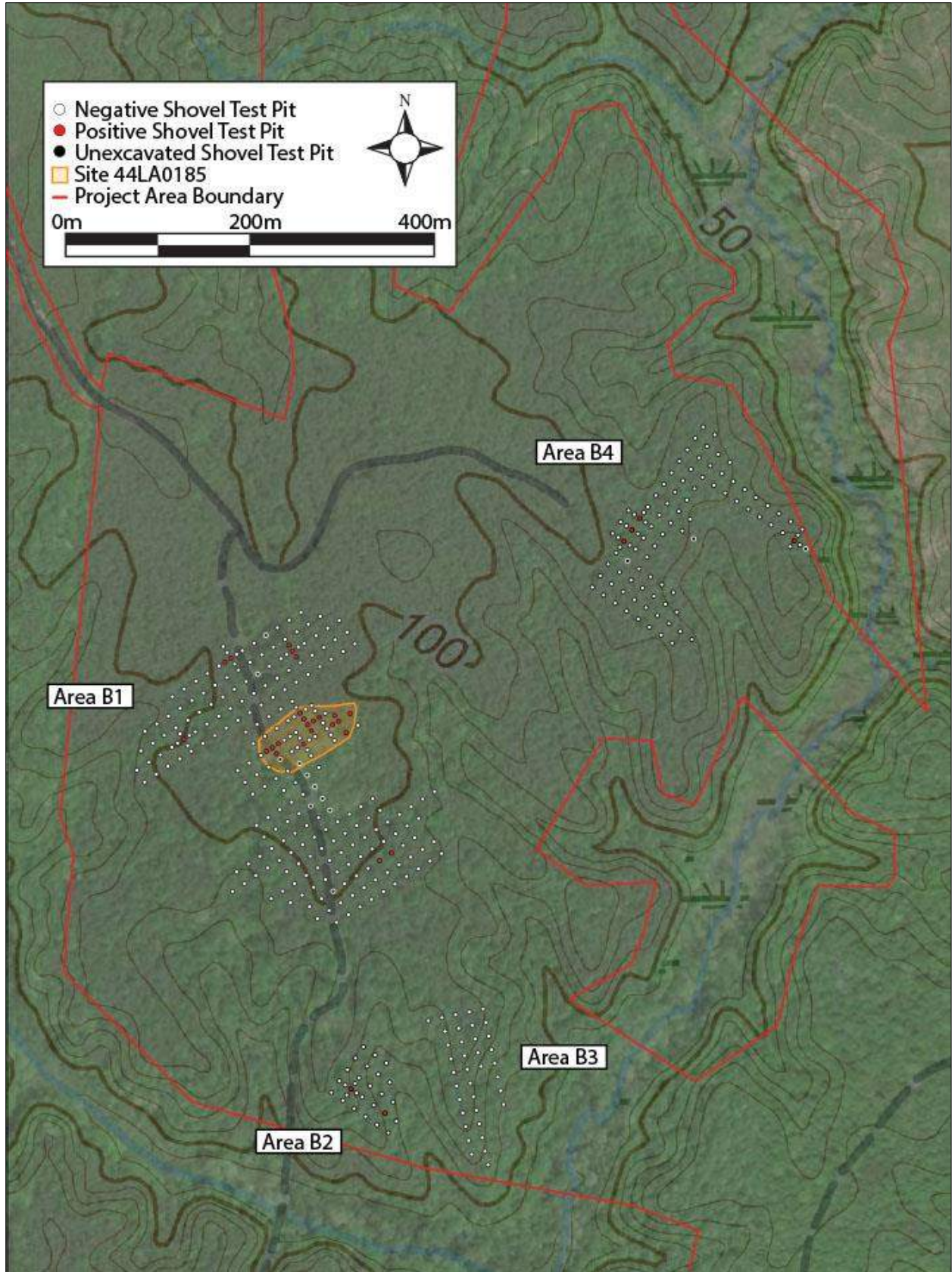


Figure 8-18: Aerial map with topographic overlay showing testing in Area B.

This sub-area involves both high and low probability spaces. Vegetation here is primarily planted pine with briary undergrowth, though there is a pocket of mature hardwoods, daffodils, and dense English ivy growth around the standing chimney (Figure 8-19).



Figure 8-19: Vegetation around house site at Area B1, showing vinca major and English ivy, looking north from Shovel Test D3.

Area B1 began as a small grid of shovel tests in six transects labeled A through F laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals with the purpose of locating site boundaries around a standing chimney (Figure 8-20; Figure 8-21). Several pit features were found outside of the grid, however, and the baseline was extended (Figure 8-22). After the extension, the grid consisted of 21 transects labeled (-E) through Q (excluding I). A total of 250 shovel tests were excavated, including 23 which were positive for cultural material. A total of ten shovel tests could not be excavated due to slope or disturbance. These features and positive shovel tests constitute Site 44LA0185, which is discussed in greater detail below.

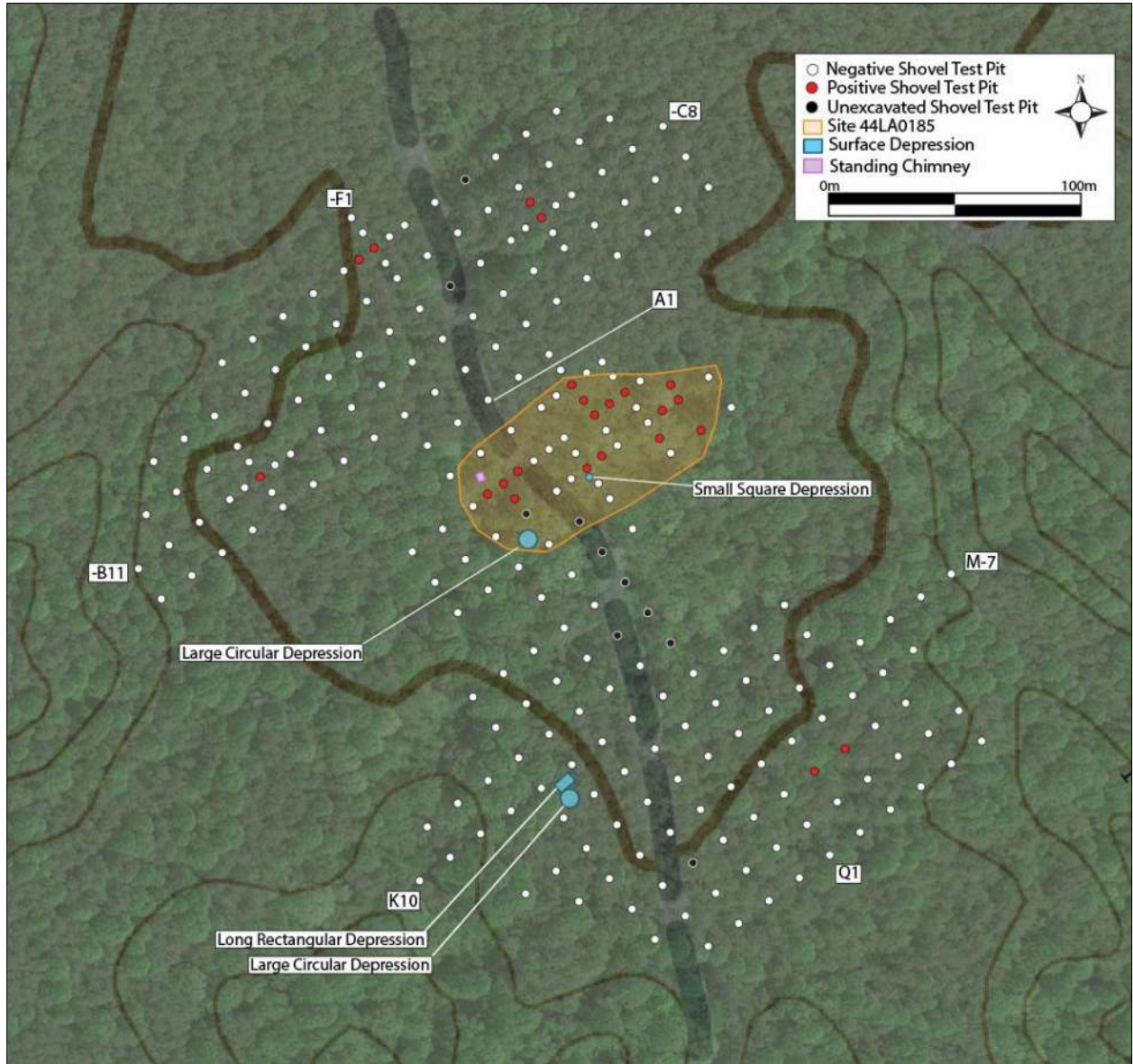


Figure 8-20: Detail map showing subsurface testing in Area B1.



Figure 8-21: Overview of road trace, chimney and site, facing southeast.



Figure 8-22: Large pit feature, facing southwest.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depths of plowzone ranged from 16 to 45 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area B1 consisted of 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-23).

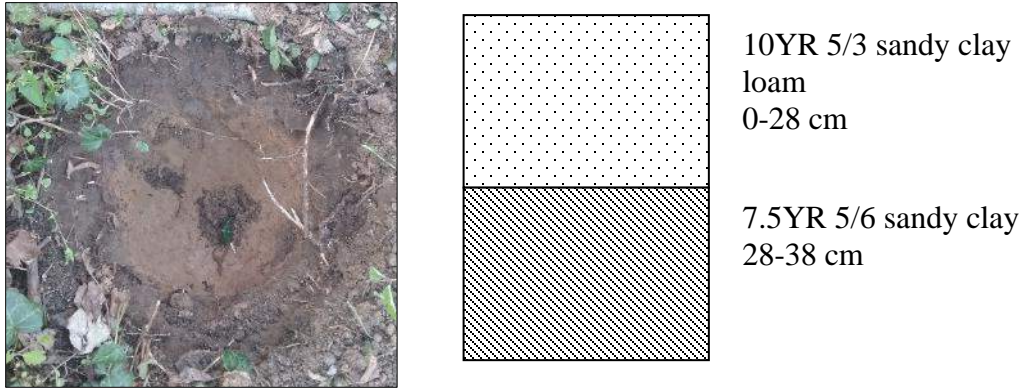


Figure 8-23: Soil profile of Shovel Test D3 in Area B1.

In Area B2 a total of 28 shovel tests were laid out in a grid of five transects at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through E (Figure 8-24). Two of these were positive for cultural material. Vegetation in this area consisted of mature and sapling deciduous trees with moderate woody undergrowth, and surface disturbance appears minimal. This area has been designated as moderate probability.

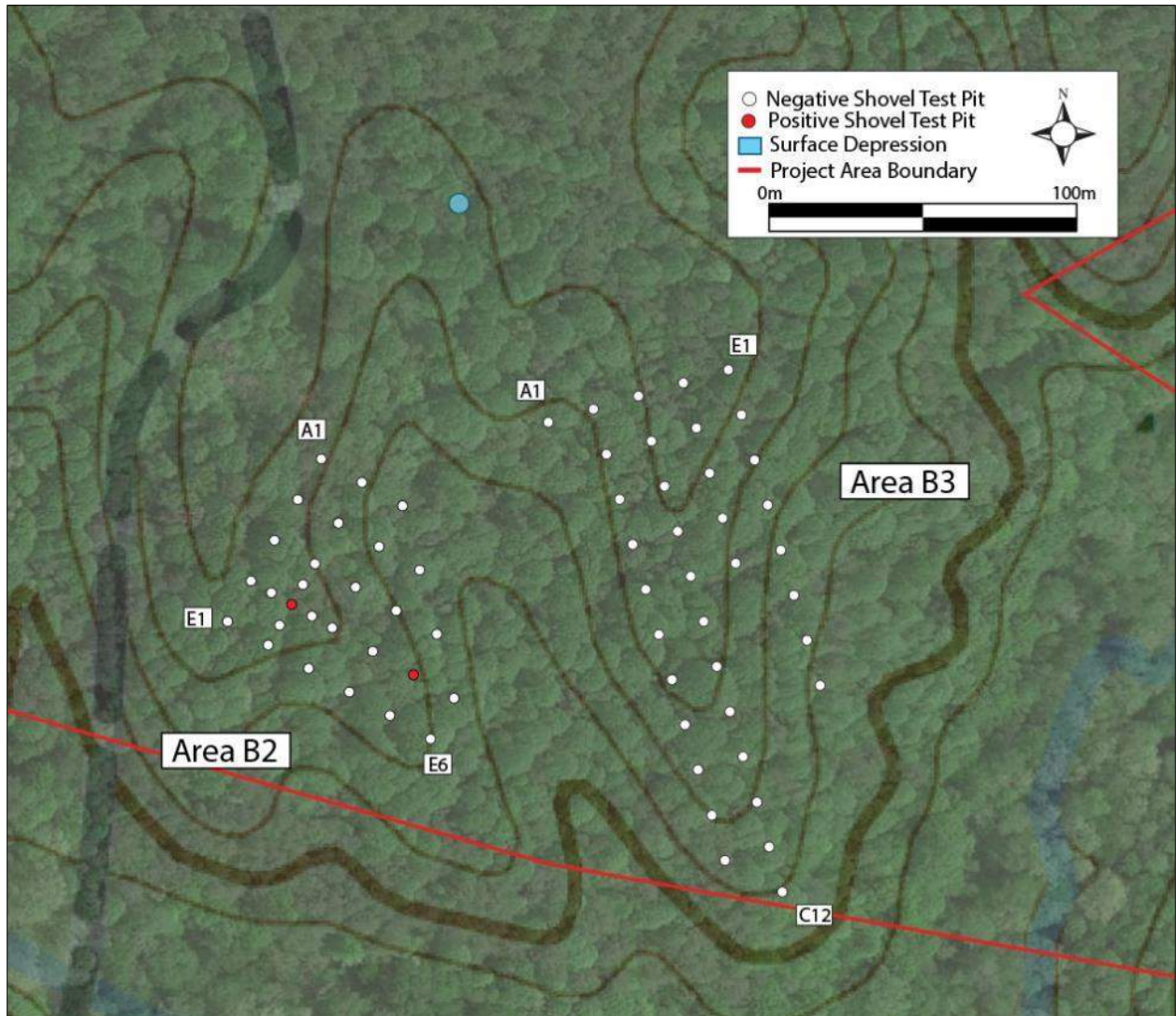


Figure 8-24: Detail map showing subsurface testing in Area B2 and B3.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depths of plowzone ranged from 24 to over 80 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area B2 consisted of 2.5YR 4/4 olive brown loamy sand plowzone (A p horizon) over 2.5YR 5/4 light olive brown sand subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-25).

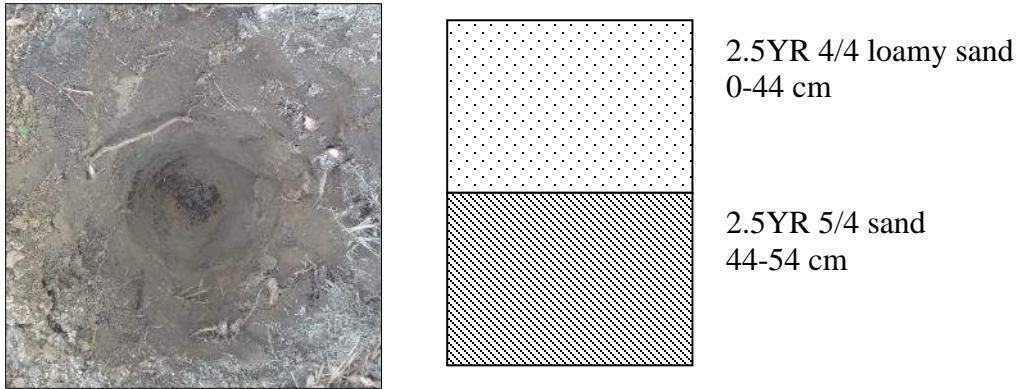


Figure 8-25: Soil profile of Shovel Test D3 in Area B2.

In Area B3 a total of 37 shovel tests were laid out in a grid of five transects at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through E. No cultural material was found, and no historic features were observed. Vegetation and disturbance in this area were the same as in Area B2 above (Figure 8-26). This area has also been designated as moderate probability.



Figure 8-26: Slope and vegetation in Area B3, facing southeast.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depths of plowzone ranged from 29 to 50 cm. Soil profiles in this area are the same as in Area B2 above.

Area B4 was surveyed in a grid of fifteen transects at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through P, excluding I (Figure 8-27). A total of 94 shovel tests were excavated. Four shovel tests could not be excavated due to slope, and two were positive for cultural material.

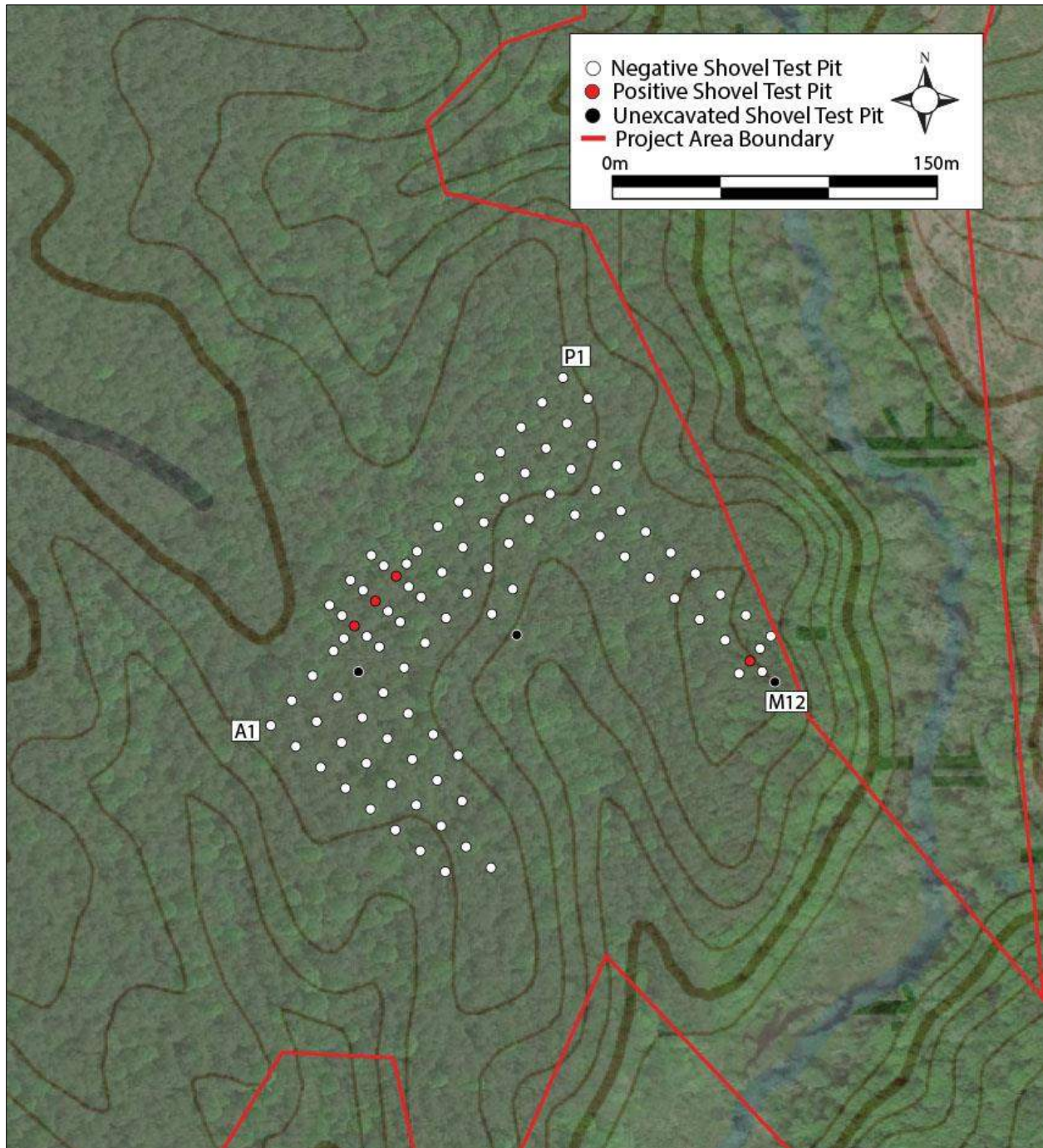


Figure 8-27: Detail map showing subsurface testing in Area B4.

Vegetation in this area was a mix of pine and hardwood, with viny and woody undergrowth. Pine was more prevalent in the southern part of the grid, with deciduous trees more prevalent in the northern part of the grid (Figure 8-28; Figure 8-29). Significant disturbance was visible on the

surface in the primarily pine part of the grid, in the form of deep tire ruts, pushpiles, and tree root balls. This area has also been designated as moderate probability.



Figure 8-28: Slope and vegetation in Area B4, facing southwest.



Figure 8-29: Deep tire ruts in Area B4, facing west.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 20 to 35 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area B4 consisted of 2.5YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-30).

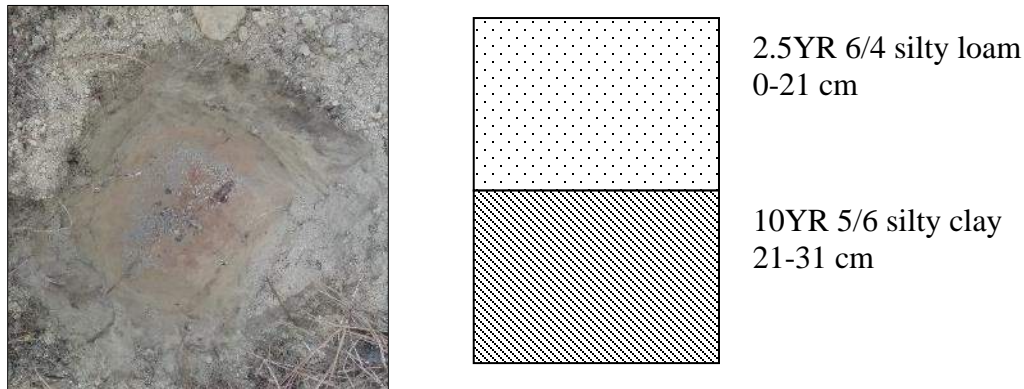


Figure 8-30: Soil profile of Shovel Test A2 in Area B4.

SITE 44LA0185

Site 44LA0185 is located in Area B1 (discussed above). It consists of one standing chimney and chimney fall on a low rise in the middle of a long ridge north of the Callahan Swamp (Figure 8-31 through Figure 8-33). The bricks used to construct these chimneys was handmade and measured 21.5 cm by 11 cm by 5.5 cm (9.5 in by 4.5 in by 2.25 in). Nearby are four potentially cultural depressions. Two of these are large and circular, south of the standing chimney, approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) across (Figure 8-34; Figure 8-35). One of these depressions is smaller and square, with stones on the surface at the edges, approximately 2 meters (6 feet) across, including the stones (Figure 8-36). This square depression is likely a well and is located across the dirt road from the standing chimney. Finally, one depression is large and rectangular, located south of the standing chimney (Figure 8-37). This depression is approximately 3 meters by 2 meters (10 feet by 6 feet), and oriented southwest-northeast.

The potential for a burial at this site was mentioned by a neighboring landowner, who had flagged a flat stone lying on the ground. During the archaeological survey, this feature was identified and determined to be architectural in nature. It consisted of a flat, square red stone lying flush with the ground surface and located immediately south of where the southern wall of the dwelling would have stood (Figure 8-38). Although daffodils and other ornamentals cover the site, there is no associated depression or periwinkle around the stone (Figure 8-39; Figure 8-40).



Figure 8-31: Standing chimney in Site 44LA0185 and vegetation around it.



Figure 8-32: Chimney fall near standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-33: Inside of the standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-34: Large circular depression in Site 44LA0185, just south of the standing chimney.



Figure 8-35: Large circular depression in the southern part of Area B1 and Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-36: Small rectangular depression across the road from the standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-37: Large rectangular depression in the southern part of Area B1 and Site 44LA0185, facing southwest.



Figure 8-38: Flat red stone feature near standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-39: Daffodils near standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.



Figure 8-40: Ground cover near the standing chimney in Site 44LA0185.

A total of 33 artifacts were recovered from 16 shovel tests excavated around the structural features. These artifacts were dominated by architectural materials, including handmade brick, window glass, and cut nails. Domestic materials included creamware, whiteware, ironstone, oyster shell, and a milk glass lid liner (Figure 8-41).



Figure 8-41: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44LA0185.

The brickwork on the standing chimney suggests that it was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Due to this early date, the presence of intact surface features, and the relatively low degree of disturbance compared to the rest of the property, this site has the potential to provide new or significant data pertaining the history of the region. Therefore, it is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and avoidance or further study is recommended.

AREA C

This area consists of the entirety of the Alphonso tract (Figure 8-42). The roughly triangular tract is bounded to the northwest by Alfonso Road and to the southwest and southeast by Bellwood Swamp. Terrain consists of a long, narrow ridge formed by drainages of the swamp. This ridge is separated from the northern portion of the tract by a steep drainage. Terrain to the north of this drainage consists of a single irregular knoll and associated draws and finger ridges. A transmission line ROW extends northwest to southeast across the southern side of the tract, and a logging road provides access to the southern landform. The property was clearcut in the 1990s, the southern half of the tract was clearcut again in the 2020s.

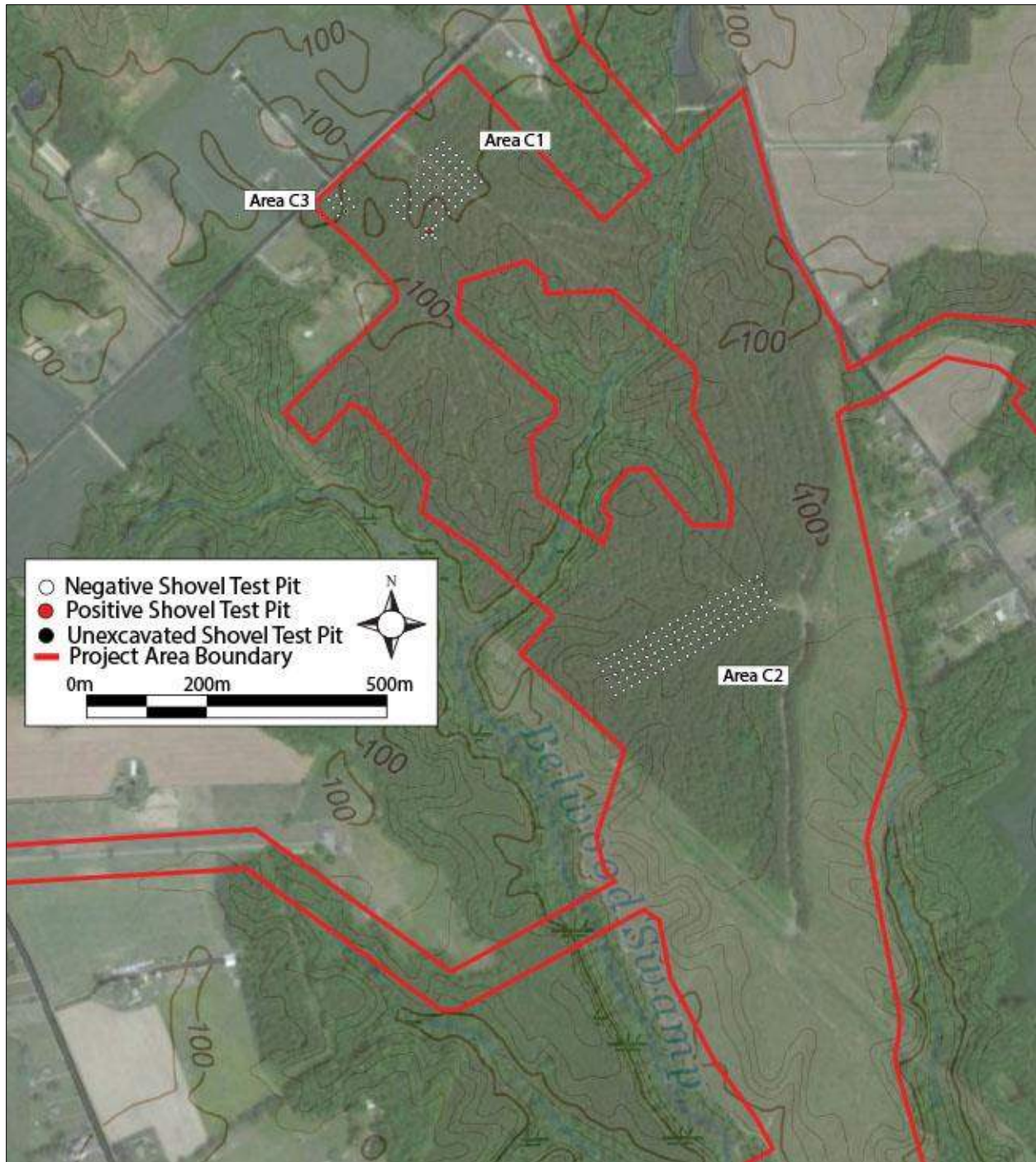


Figure 8-42: Aerial map with topographic overlay showing subsurface testing in Area C.

Area C was divided into three sub-areas, labeled C1, C2, and C3. All three of these areas were located in a planted pine forest with densely overgrown vines, holly, and briars (Figure 8-43). All three sub-areas had heavy disturbance visible on the surface, with deep ruts and pushpiles throughout.



Figure 8-43: Vegetation in Area C1, typical of Area C, facing west from Shovel Test D4.

In Area C1 a grid of 63 shovel tests in seven transects was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through G; one of these could not be excavated due to very dense briar thickets (Figure 8-44).

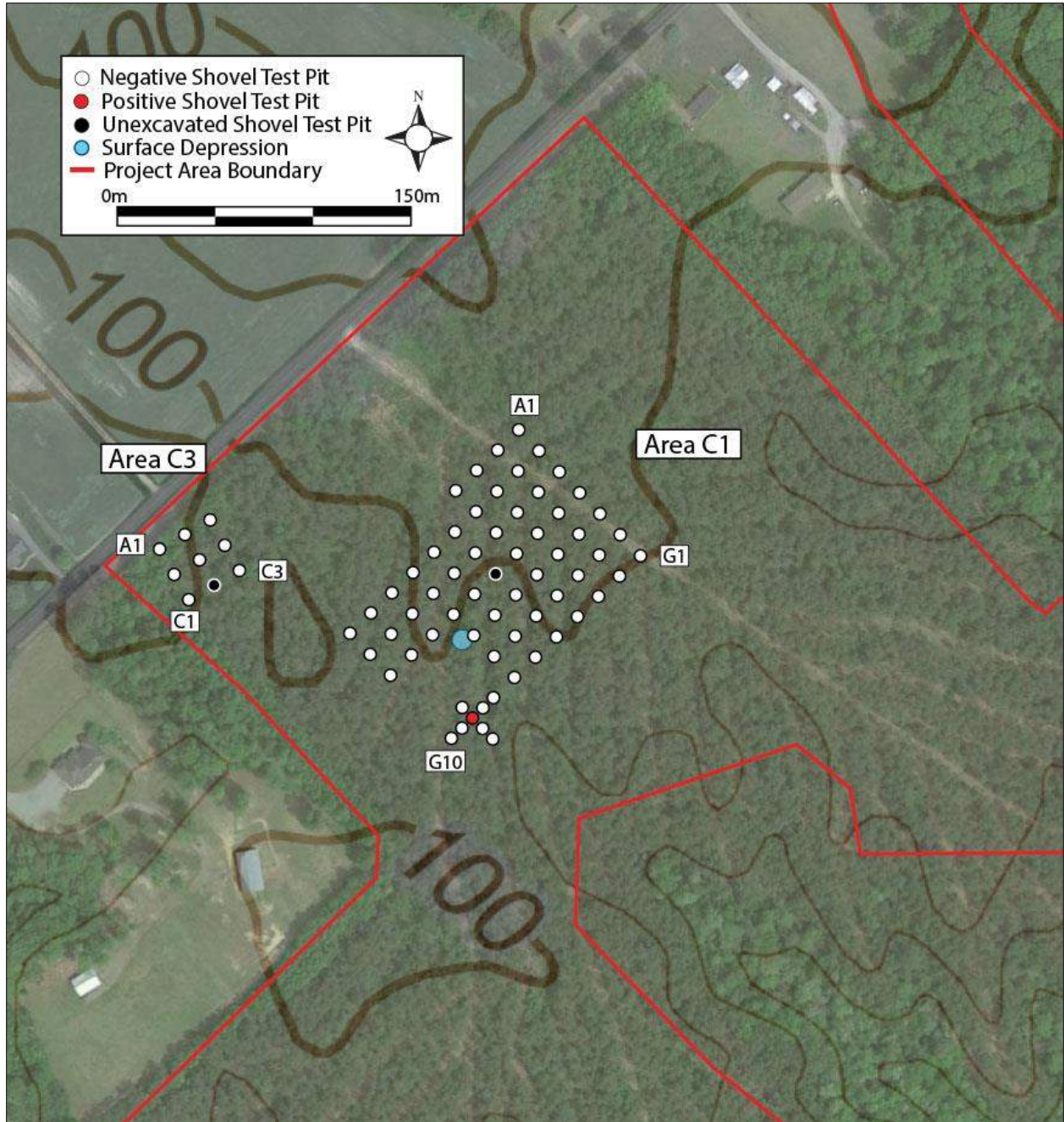


Figure 8-44: Satellite map with topographic overview showing subsurface testing in Area C1 and C3.

Only one brick fragment was found next to a large pit near the center of the grid, though no other cultural material was present (Figure 8-45). This area was designated as low potential for archaeological resources.



Figure 8-45: Pit, likely associated with logging disturbance, near Shovel Test D7, facing south.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 17 to 49 cm. Soil profiles in this area are the same as those in Area B4 above.

In Area C2 a grid of 105 shovel tests in 17 transects laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through V. One of these could not be excavated due to dense vegetation (Figure 8-46). No cultural material was recovered, and no historic features were observed. This area was designated as low probability.

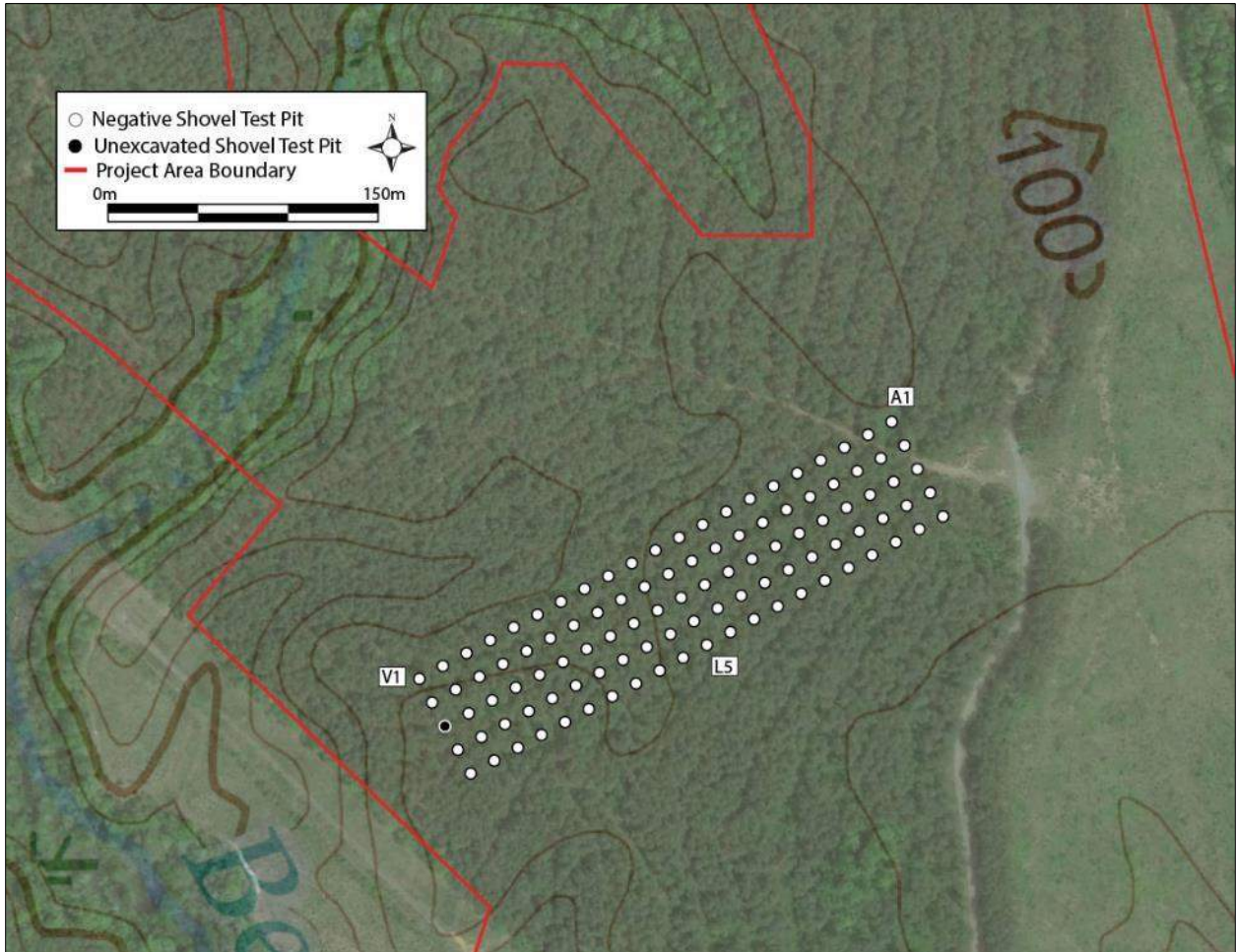


Figure 8-46: Satellite map with topographic overlay showing subsurface testing in Area C2

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depths of plowzone ranged from 11 to 32 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area C2 consisted of 2.5YR 4/3 olive brown silty loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-47).

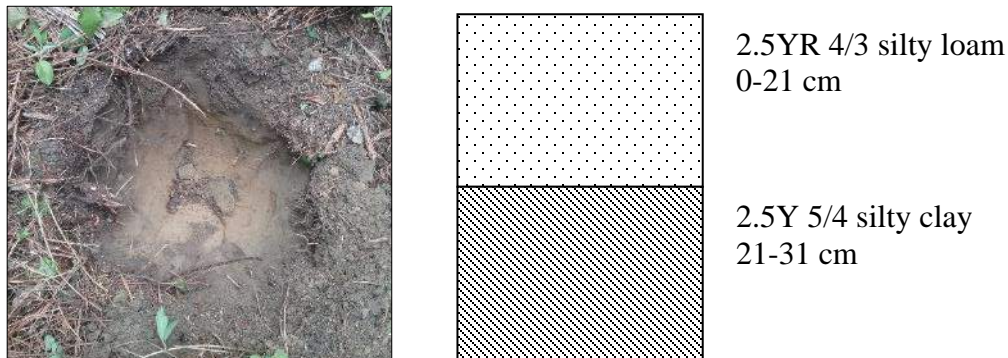


Figure 8-47: Soil profile of Shovel Test E3 in Area C2.

In Area C3 a grid of nine shovel tests in three transects laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals labeled A through C. One of these could not be excavated due to pushpile disturbance (Figure 8-48). No cultural material was recovered, and no historic features were observed. This area was designated as high potential for the presence of historic resources due to a house marked on the 1917 UGS topographic map. This building appears to have been present for a short period of time in the twentieth century: it is no longer present on the 1948 topographic map. No evidence of this structure was observed in the field, and it appears that repeated timber harvesting has erased any trace of its presence.



Figure 8-48: Vegetation and large pushpile in Area C3, facing north.

Depths of plowzone ranged from 30 to 36 cm, despite high levels of disturbance in this area. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area C3 consisted of 2.5Y 5/6 light orange brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-49).

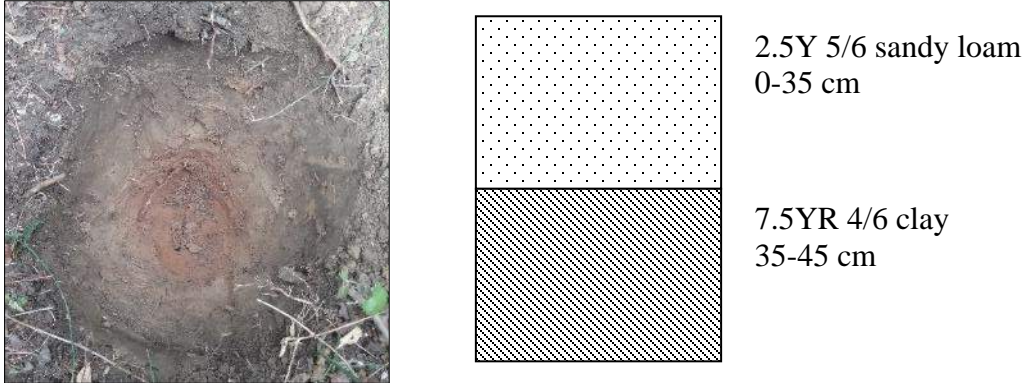


Figure 8-49: Soil profile of Shovel Test B1 in Area C3

AREA D

This area consists of the entirety of the rectangular tract just southwest of the Alphonso tract. It is bounded to the west by Mary Ball Road and by Belwood Swamp to the east. Terrain consists of one long, broad ridge formed by drainages of the swamp. The top of the landform slopes steeply down towards the swamp and drainages. A short transmission line ROW extends west to east across the swamp to connect this area to Area C. A driveway and long farm road provide access down the center of the landform from Mary Ball Road. Almost all of this tract is cattle pasture, though the edges of the landform are wooded with deciduous forest. This tract was surveyed in two areas labeled D1 and D2, which were defined based on site probability (Figure 8-50).



Figure 8-50: Vegetation and overview of Area D1, facing southwest.

Area D1 was high probability because of a house marked on a historic map at that location. A grid of 32 shovel tests in six transects labeled A through F were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals (Figure 8-51). Three of these were positive for cultural material and were defined as Site 44LA0186. This site is discussed in detail below.

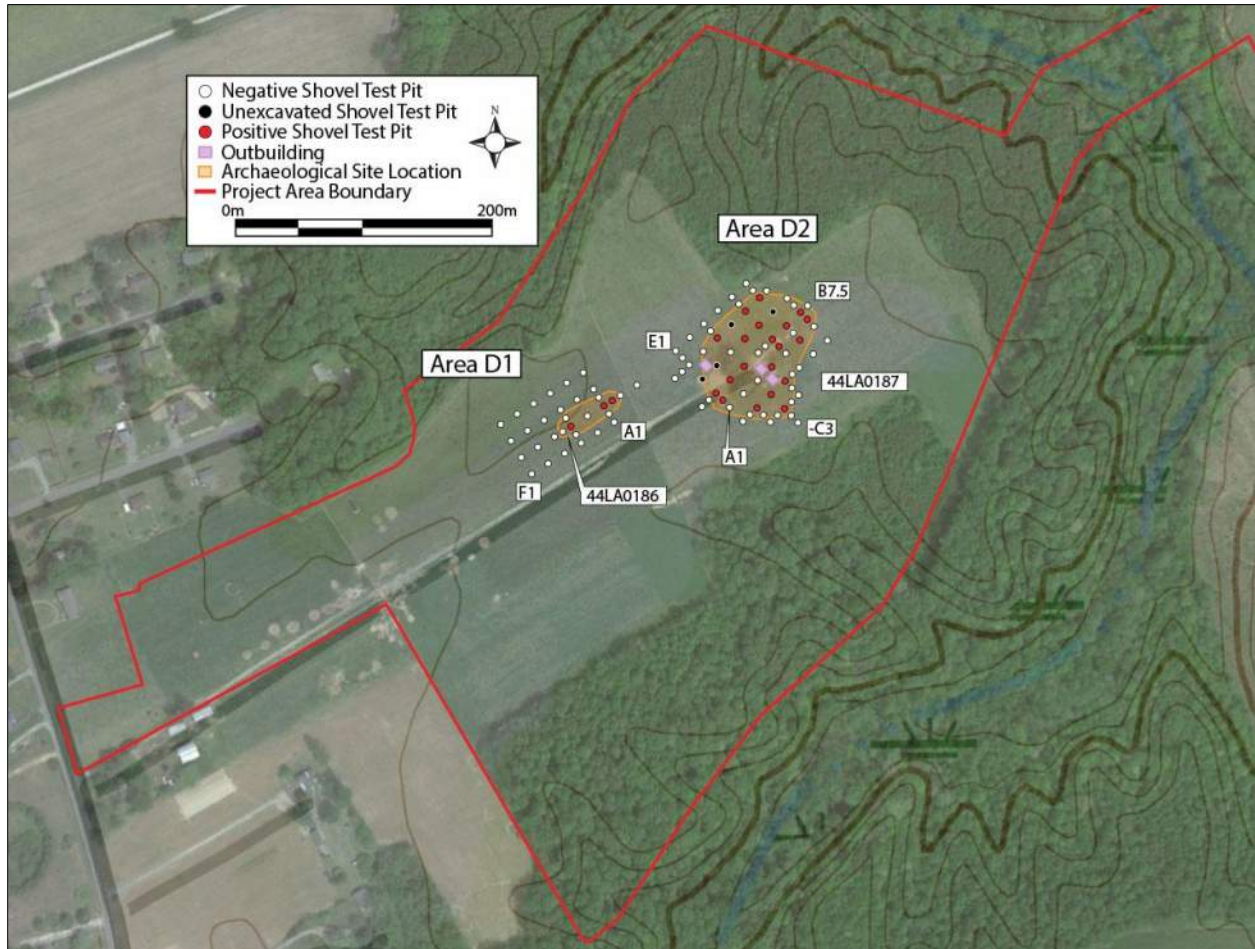


Figure 8-51: Satellite map with topographic overlay showing subsurface testing in Area D.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 24 to 42 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area D1 consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-52).

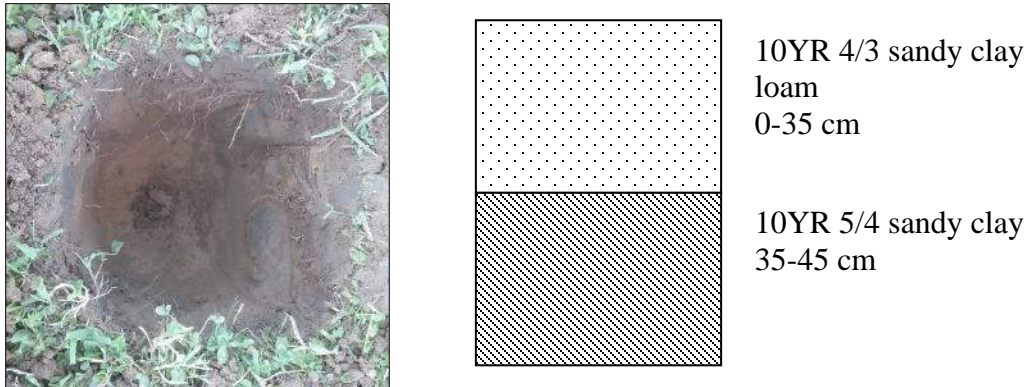


Figure 8-52: Soil profile of Shovel Test C2 in Area D1.

Area D2 was generally low probability but a grid was placed in an area where a structure had been standing until the late 2010s. Several mature trees and three outbuildings still stood there (Figure 8-53 through Figure 8-55). A grid of 66 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in five transects labeled A through E. Twenty of these were positive for cultural material, though much of it was modern. These positives were designated Site 44LA0187, discussed below.



Figure 8-53: Overview of Area D2, facing north.



Figure 8-54: Standing structures in Area D2, facing northeast.



Figure 8-55: Standing structure in Area D2, facing north.

Soils in the transects were variable depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area, though soil composition was similar in the majority of the shovel tests. Depths of plowzone ranged from 20 to 37 cm. Soil profiles in this area were the same as those in Area D1 above.

SITE 44LA0186

Site 44LA0186 is located in Area D1 (discussed above) and consists of three positive shovel tests with two sherds of whiteware and a sherd of white salt glaze stoneware (Figure 8-56). This site was identified in an area designated high probability because of dwelling marked on the 1917 USGS map; however, according to the landowner, the abandoned dwelling had been burned down a few years previously and buried to clear the land for a cattle pasture. Due to this high level of disturbance, this site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 8-56: Artifacts recovered from Site 44LA0186.

SITE 44LA0187

Site 44LA0187 is located a cattle pasture in Area D2 (discussed above) and consists of a concentration of 65 artifacts around two outbuildings. These materials date to the turn of the twentieth century and include architectural artifacts such as brick, mortar, wire nails, and window glass; and domestic artifacts such as whiteware, American stoneware, milk glass lid liners, and vessel glass (Figure 8-57). A dwelling is visible in this area on satellite images up until 2021. Due

to its recent date, the level of disturbance, and its lack of association with significant persons or events, this site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 8-57: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44LA0187.

AREA E

This area consists of the entirety of the northeast portion of the Miskimon tract. This quadrant of this area is bounded primarily by the McMahon Swamp and its drainages to the west and south, as well as by arbitrary parcel boundaries to the north and east. Terrain consists of two long ridges and their associated finger ridges formed by drainages of the swamp (Figure 8-58).

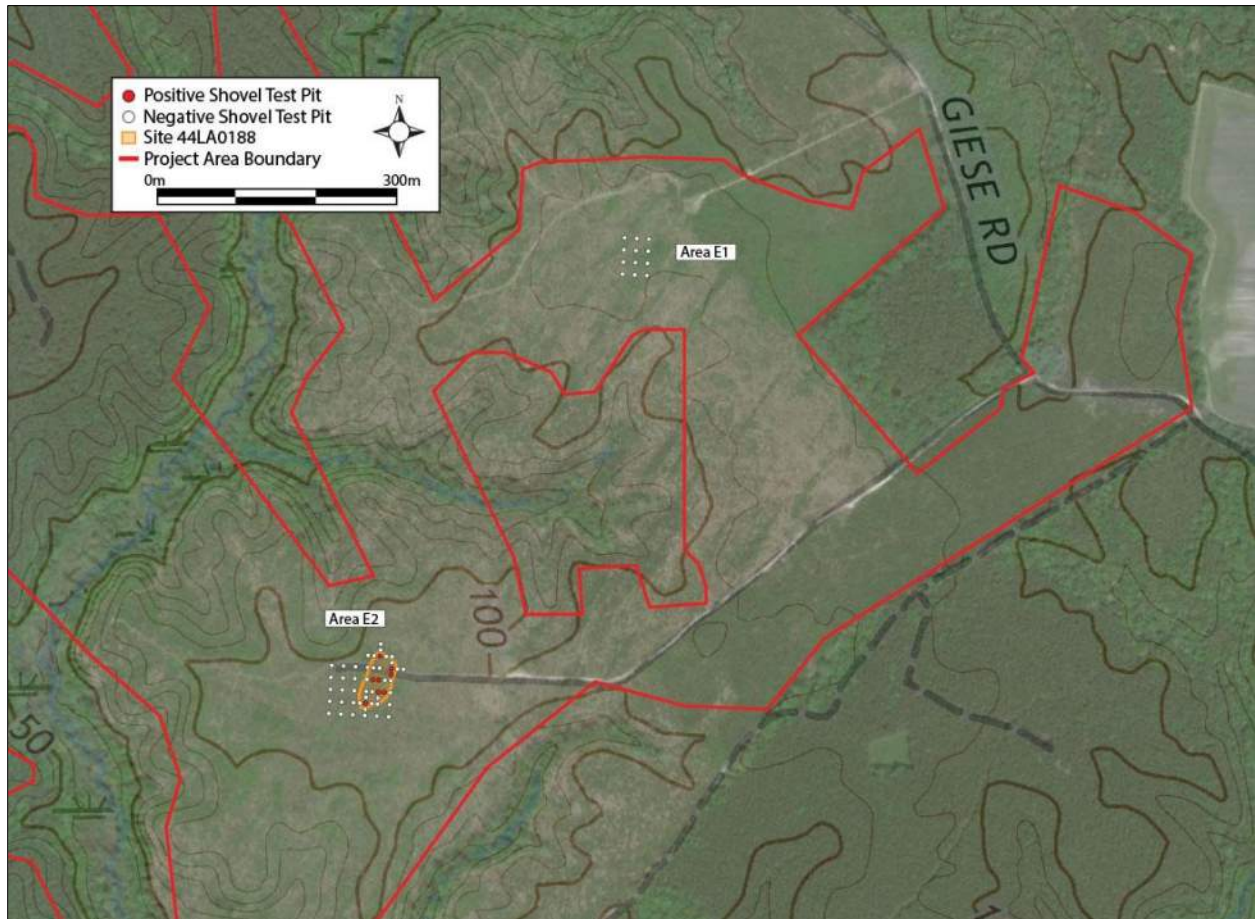


Figure 8-58: Overview of Area E on satellite map with topographic overlay.

Area E was surveyed in two sub-areas labeled E1 and E2. Vegetation in these sub-areas is consistent with recent logging activity, consisting of pine and tulip poplar saplings with tall grasses and briar thickets throughout (Figure 8-59 through Figure 8-61). Logging roads provide access to both sub-areas. Both sub-areas have been heavily disturbed by logging, though both areas had a moderate probability for site presence. Historic maps have indicated that houses were in both these locations.



Figure 8-59: Vegetation in Area E1.



Figure 8-60: Vegetation and pushpile disturbance in Area E1.



Figure 8-61: Vegetation in Area E2, facing south.

Area E1 is located in the center of the northern of these two ridges. Twelve shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in a grid of four transects labeled A through D (Figure 8-62). No cultural material was recovered, and no historic features were observed. Timber harvesting has occurred at regular intervals in this area since at least the 1960s, according to aerial imagery, and the disturbance in this area is severe. It is likely that the logging disturbance erased any evidence of this structure.

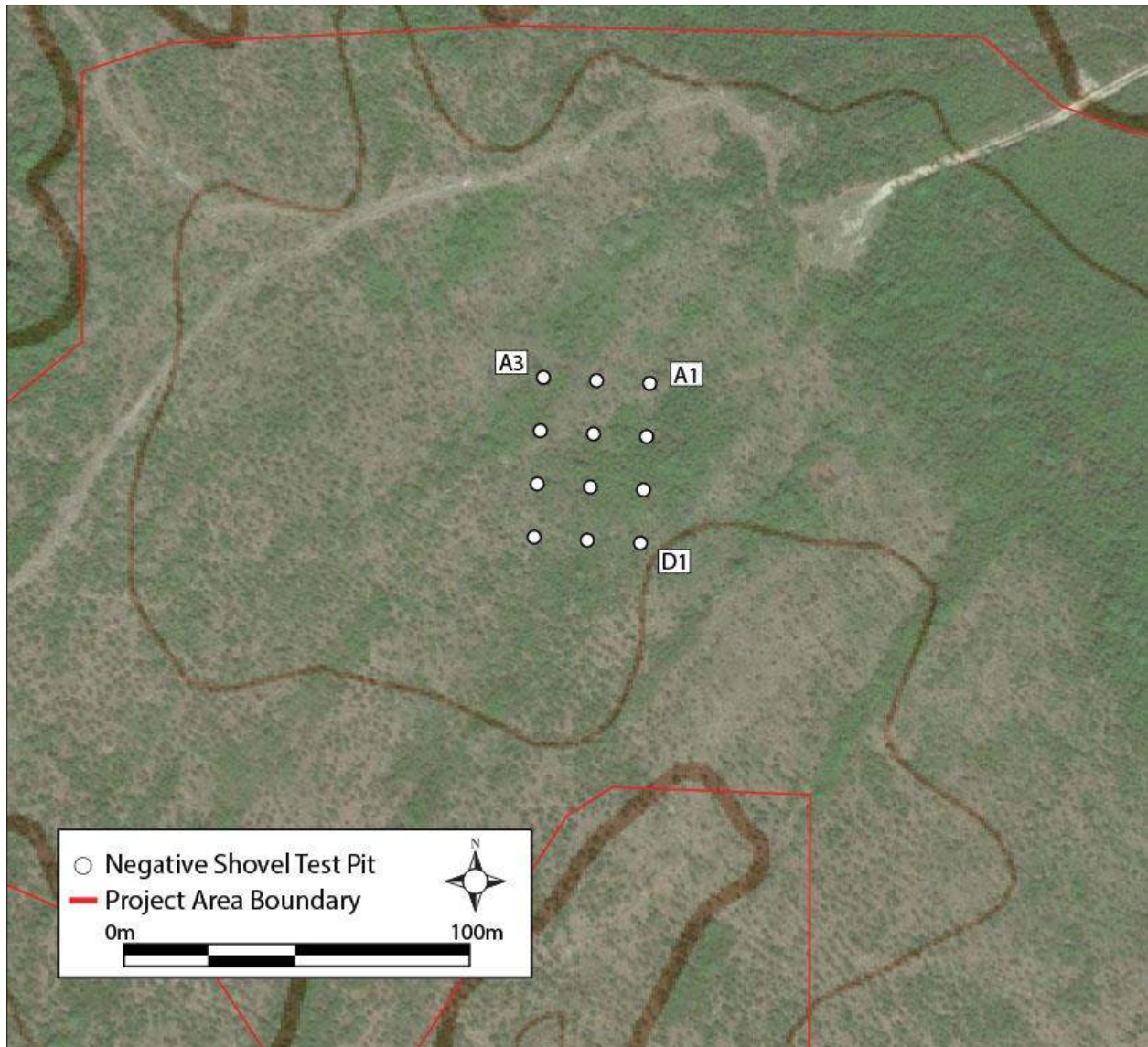


Figure 8-62: Detail of Area E map showing testing in E1.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 24 cm to 52 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area E1 consisted of 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty clay loam topsoil (A horizon) over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-63).

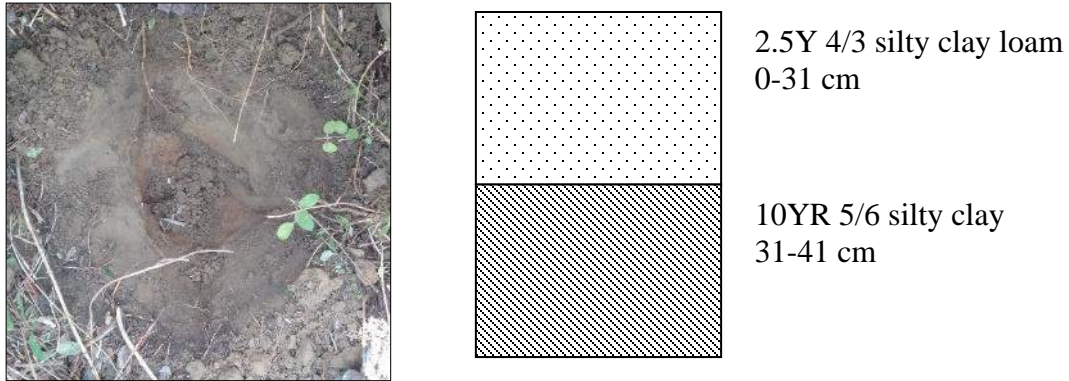


Figure 8-63: Soil profile of Shovel Test B2 in Area E1.

Area E2 is located near the center of the southern of the two ridges that make up the overall Area E. A grid of 51 shovel tests was laid in at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in six transects labeled (-A) through E. Eight of these were positive for cultural material including nails and a stoneware sherd (Figure 8-64).

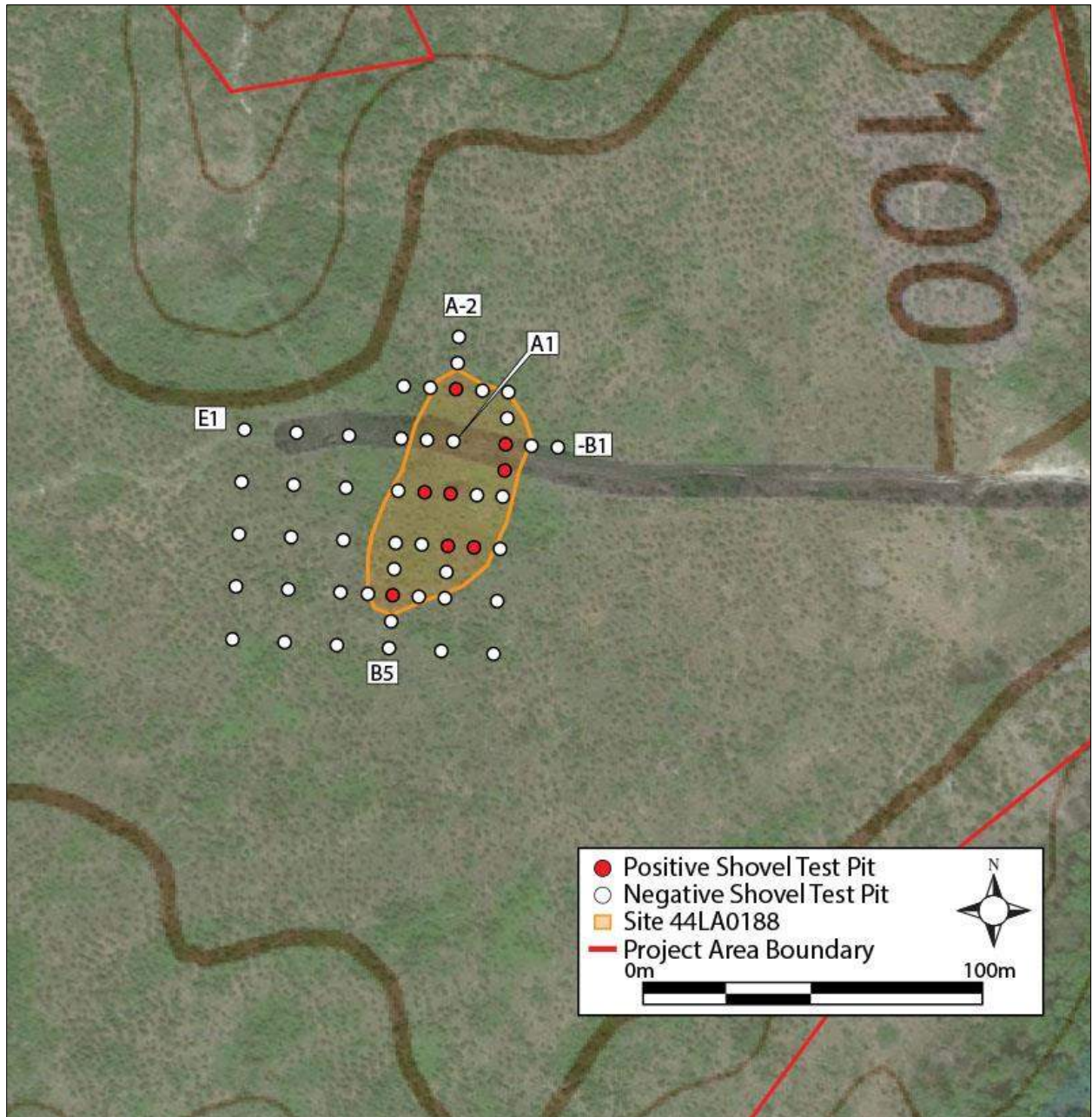


Figure 8-64: Detail of testing and site in Area E2

In the middle of the grid is the remains of a brick structure with a cluster of young cedar trees growing out of it (Figure 8-65; Figure 8-66). This feature is surrounded by daffodils, ivy, and autumn olive shrubs in addition to the young pine and tulip poplars seen throughout both E areas. Despite the cultural material found and the historic feature observed, this site has been heavily disturbed by logging activity. The disturbance is visible on the surface in the forms of deep ruts and tall pushpiles throughout this grid. The feature and artifact concentration were designated Site 44LA0188, which is detailed below.



Figure 8-65: Overview of cedar trees growing out of a brick structure in Area E2, facing south.



Figure 8-66: Cedar trees growing out of brick structure in Area E2, facing E.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 17 cm to 41 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area E2 consisted of 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay loam plowzone (A p horizon) over 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-67).

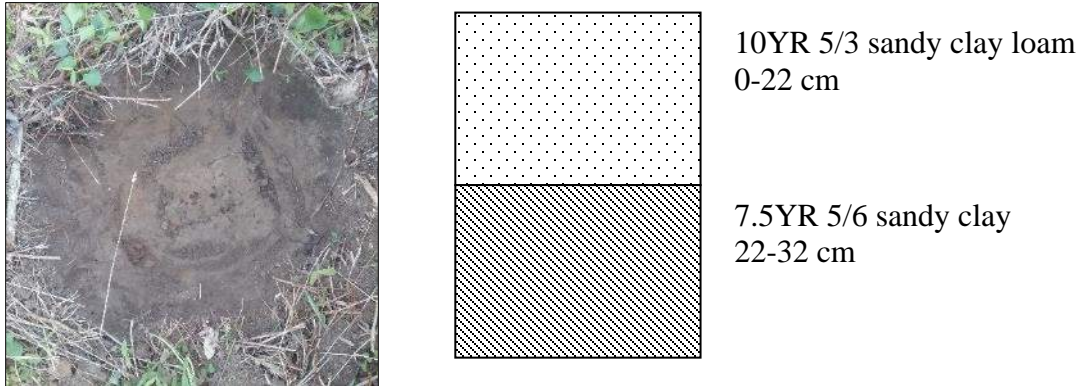


Figure 8-67: Soil profile of Shovel Test C5 in Area E2.

SITE 44LA0188

Site 44LA0188 is located in Area E2 (discussed above). This site consisted of a collapsed brick foundation and eight positive shovel tests. A total of nine artifacts were recovered, including iron fragments, window glass, a cut nail, blue hand-painted whiteware, and gray stoneware (Figure 8-68). This site is heavily disturbed, and ruts and tall pushpiles were noted across the site. Due to the small quantity of material, the degree of disturbance, and the lack of association with significant persons or events, this site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 8-68: Representative artifacts recovered from Site 44LA0188.

AREA F

Area F consists of the southern half of the Miskimon tract. It is bordered on the south by Lara Road and on the east by Courthouse Road. The terrain in this area is comprised of four large landforms and their associated finger ridges and is cut by the McMahan Swamp. The tops of the landforms slope steeply into drainages and the swamp. Logging roads provide access to each landform.

This area was surveyed in six sub-areas labeled F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, and F6 (Figure 8-69). These sub-areas were delineated according to terrain, access, and probability of site presence. Much of this section of the Miskimon tract has been logged in the past, and several sub-areas are located in planted pine.

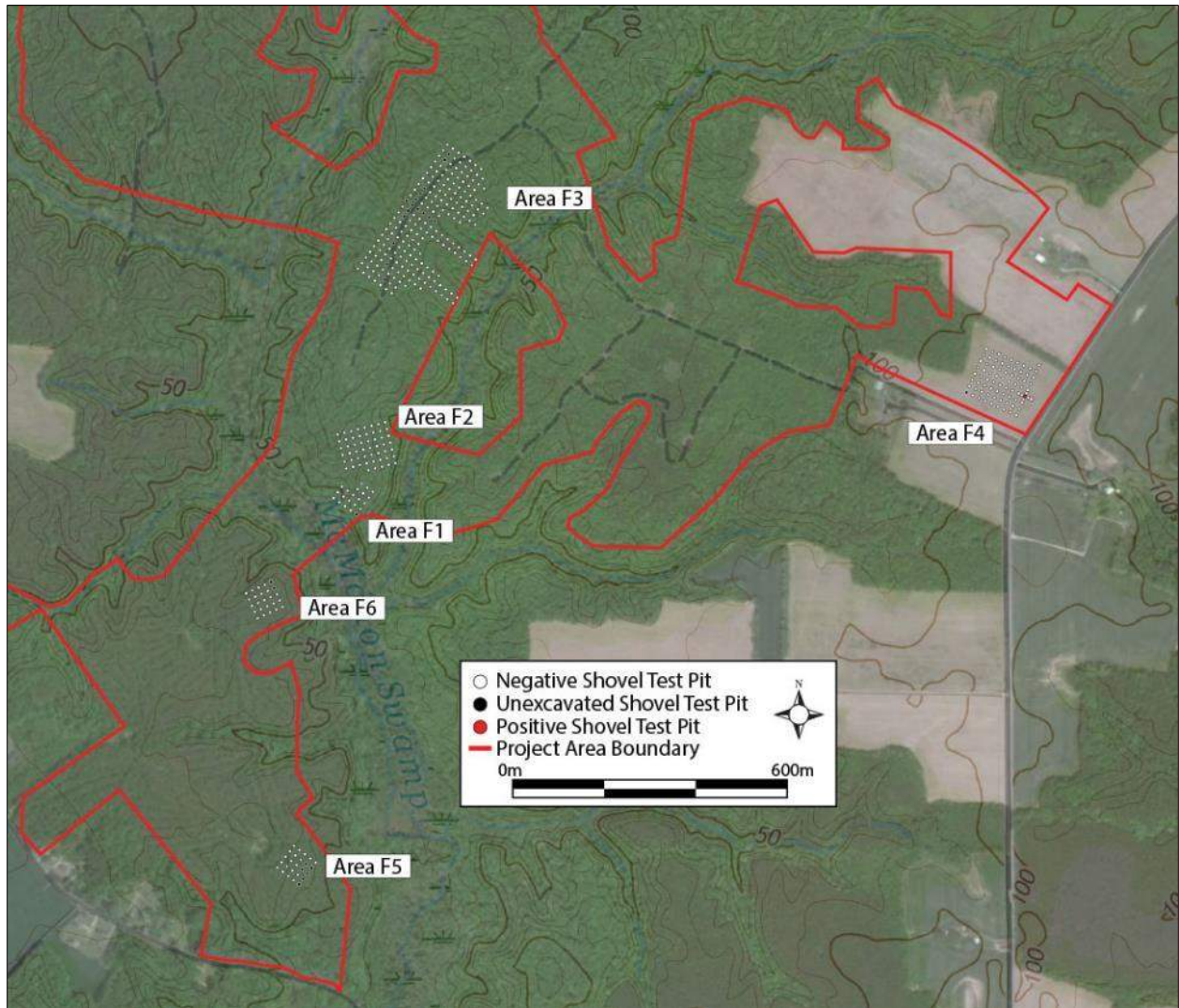


Figure 8-69: Overview of Area F on satellite map with topographic overlay.

Area F1 was projected to have a high probability of cultural resource presence, at the tip of a long landform overlooking the McMahon Swamp on the southwest and a tributary of the swamp on the southeast. Vegetation in this area is primarily young hardwoods with ferns making up most of the understory (Figure 8-70). Disturbance appears minimal on the surface.



Figure 8-70: Vegetation and slope in Area F1, facing south.

A grid of 21 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in five transects labeled A through E (Figure 8-70). One of these was left unexcavated due to slope. No cultural material was recovered, and no historic features were observed.

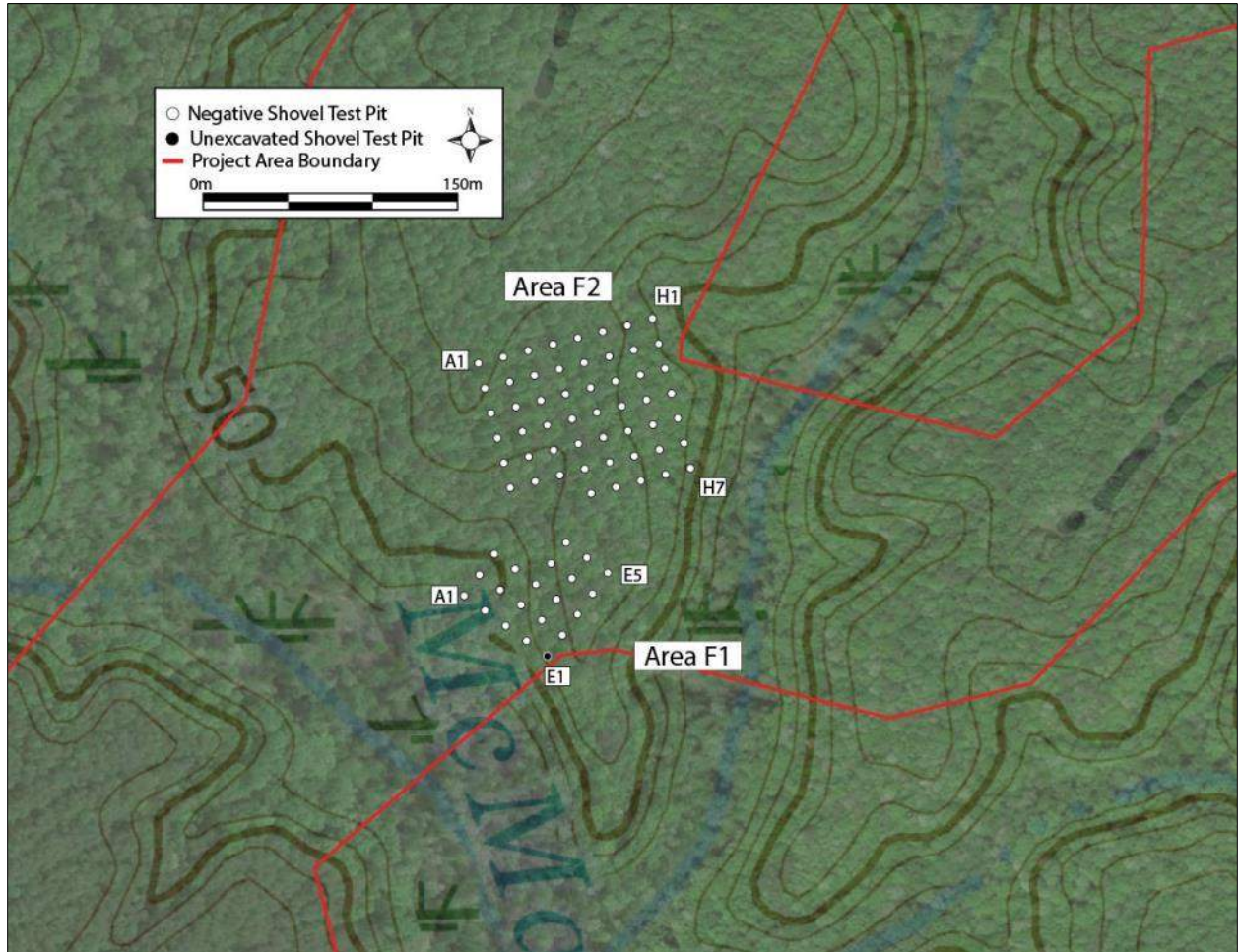


Figure 8-71: Detail of map showing testing in Area F1 and F2.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 15 cm to 60 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area F1 consisted of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sand topsoil (A horizon) over 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-71).

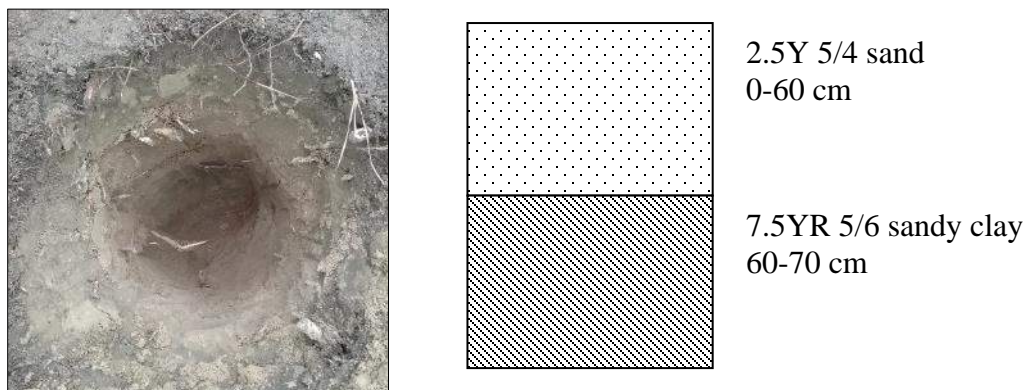


Figure 8-72: Soil profile of Shovel Test D4 in Area F1.

Area F2 is immediately north of Area F1 and projected to have a moderate probability of cultural resource presence. Vegetation in this area is the same as in Area F1, but there is more surface disturbance, primarily in the form of deep tire ruts (Figure 8-73). A grid of 53 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in eight transects labeled A through H. No cultural material was recovered, and no historic features were observed.



Figure 8-73: Vegetation in Area F2, facing south.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 16 cm to 43 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area F2 were the same as those in Area F1 above.

Area F3 is located in the middle of the same landform as Areas F1 and F2. This area was designated as low probability for the presence of cultural material. Vegetation in this area is the same as that in Areas F1 and F2, though with increased surface disturbance (Figure 8-74; Figure 8-75).



Figure 8-74: Disturbance and vegetation in Area F3, facing northeast.



Figure 8-75: Slope in Area F3, facing southeast.

A grid of 216 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 23 transects labeled A through X (excluding I) (Figure 8-76). Sixteen shovel tests were left unexcavated due to road disturbance or slope. No cultural material was recovered, and no historical features were observed.

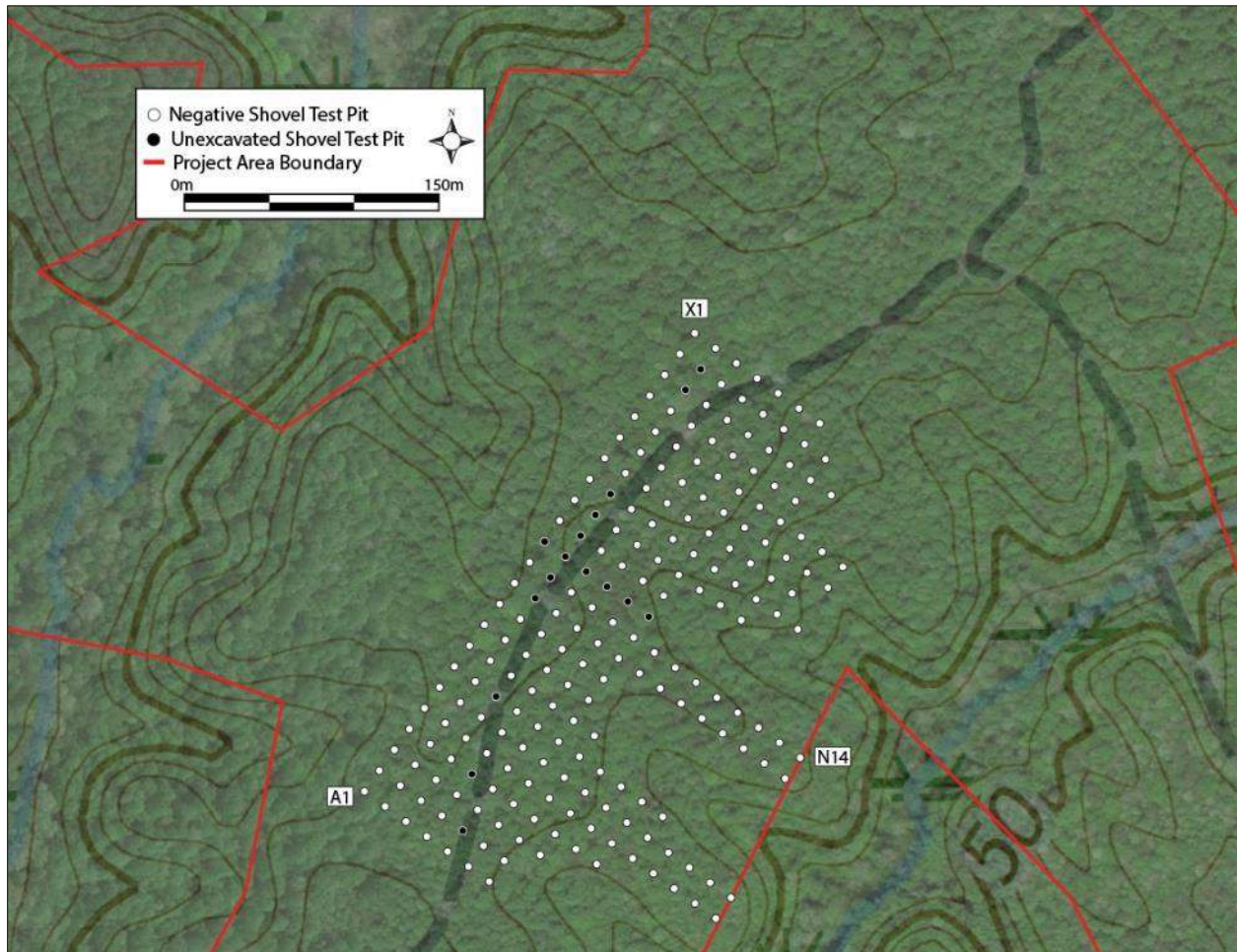


Figure 8-76: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area F3.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 16 cm to 60 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area F3 consisted of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-77).

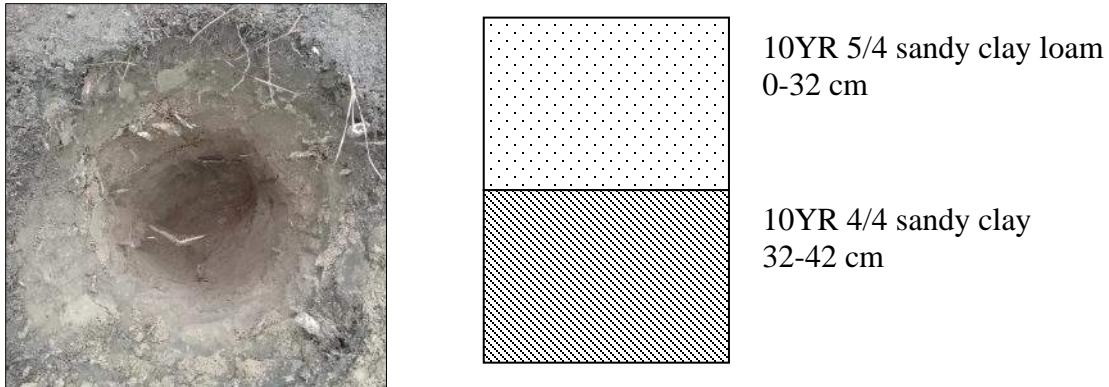


Figure 8-77: Soil profile of Shovel Test J5 in Area F3.

Area F4 is located in an agricultural field at the eastern edge of the project on Courthouse Road. This area was designated as low probability for the presence of cultural material. Vegetation in this area is short grasses growing out of a ground cover of dead corn stalks (Figure 8-79). Disturbance appears to be primarily from plowing.



Figure 8-78: Overview of Area F4, facing east.

A grid of 78 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in nine transects labeled A through J (excluding I) (Figure 8-79). One of these was positive for cultural material, an iron fragment.

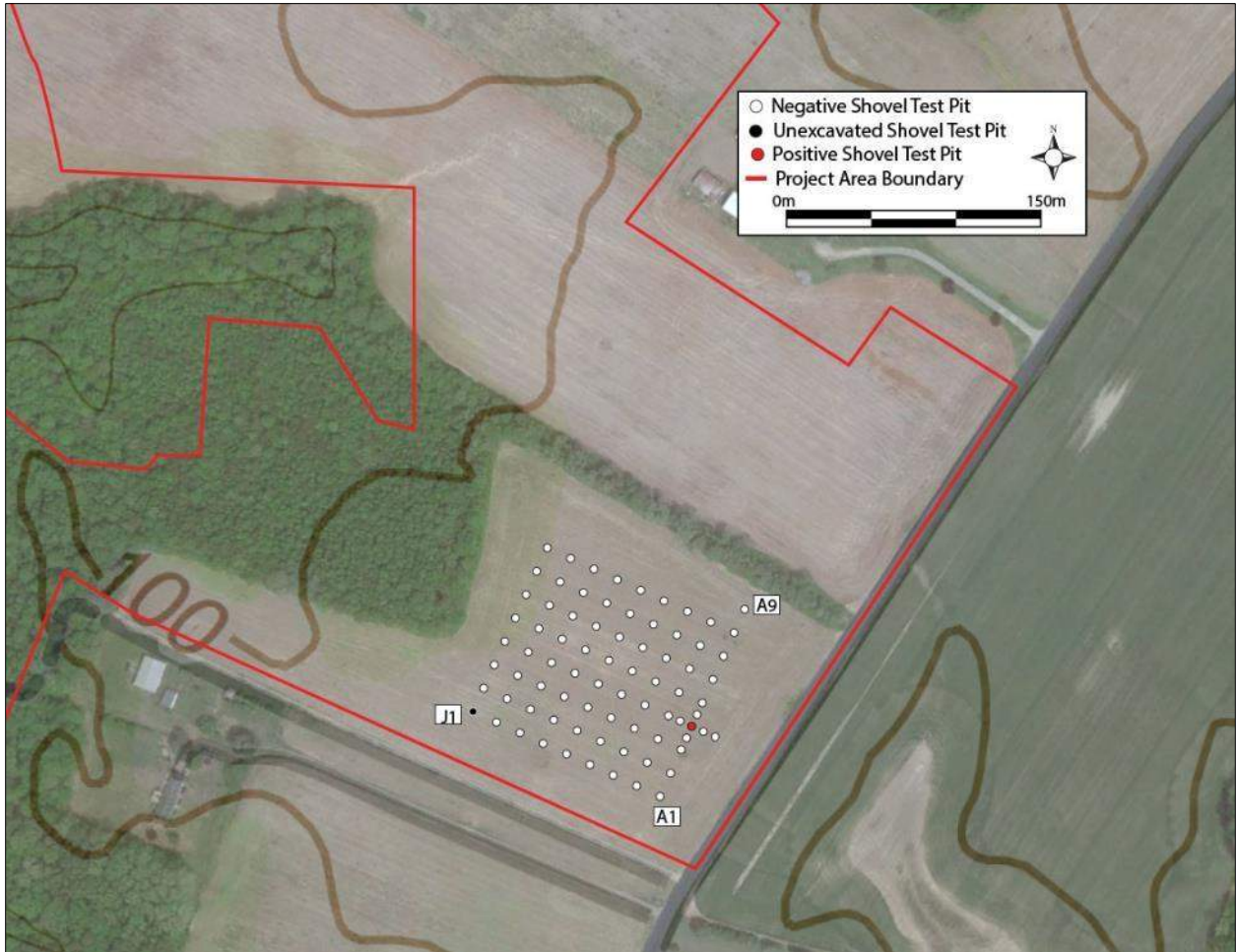


Figure 8-79: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area F4.

Soils in the transects were similar in composition and depth, consistent with agricultural activity. Depth of plowzone ranged from 24 cm to 34 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area F4 consisted of 7.5YR 5/3 brown loamy clay plowzone (A p horizon) over 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-80).

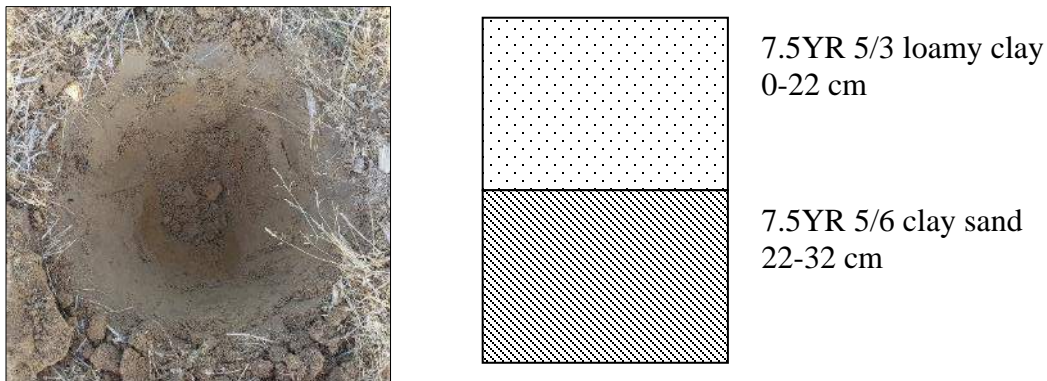


Figure 8-80: Soil profile of Shovel Test F3 in Area F4.

Area F5 is located in the southernmost part of the overall Area F section of the tract, just northwest of the McMahon Swamp. This area has been heavily disturbed by logging activity, even on the slopes, in the form of deep tire ruts and pushpiles. Vegetation is thick, primarily mature planted pine with deciduous saplings, vines, and briars filling in the understory (Figure 8-81; Figure 8-82).



Figure 8-81: Slope and vegetation in Area F5.



Figure 8-82: Disturbance in Area F5.

A grid of 25 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in five transects labeled A through E (Figure 8-83). Six shovel tests were unexcavated due to slope. No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.

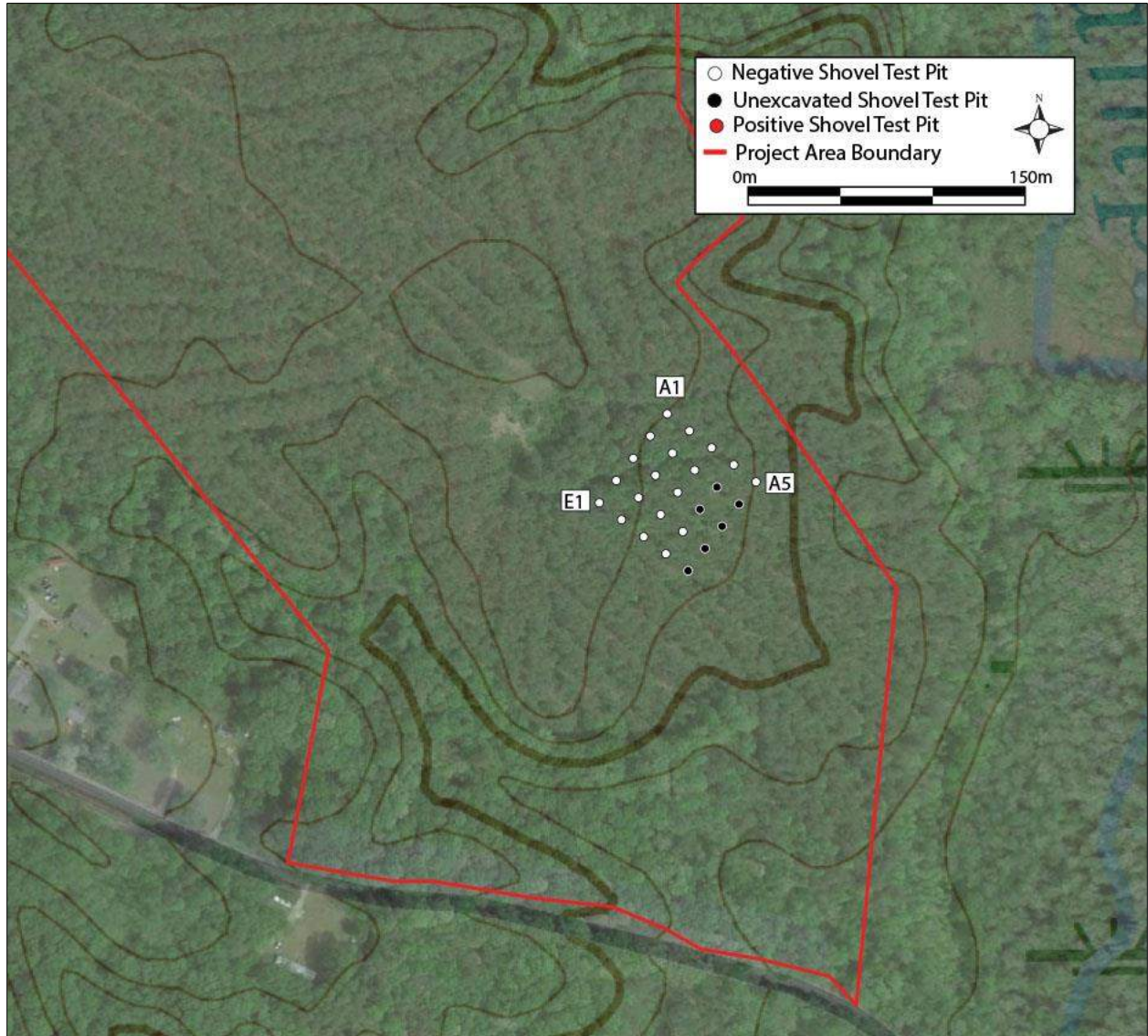


Figure 8-83: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area F5.

Soils in the transects were variable in composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 23 cm to 41 cm. Soil profiles in this area were the same as in Area F3 above.

Area F6 is located just north of Area F5, across the McMahan Swamp from Area F1. This area has the same vegetation and level of disturbance as Area F5 above (Figure 8-84; Figure 8-85).



Figure 8-84: Slope and vegetation in Area F6.



Figure 8-85: Vegetation in Area F6, facing east.

A grid of 25 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in five transects labeled A through E. Two shovel tests were left unexcavated due to slope (Figure 8-86). No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.

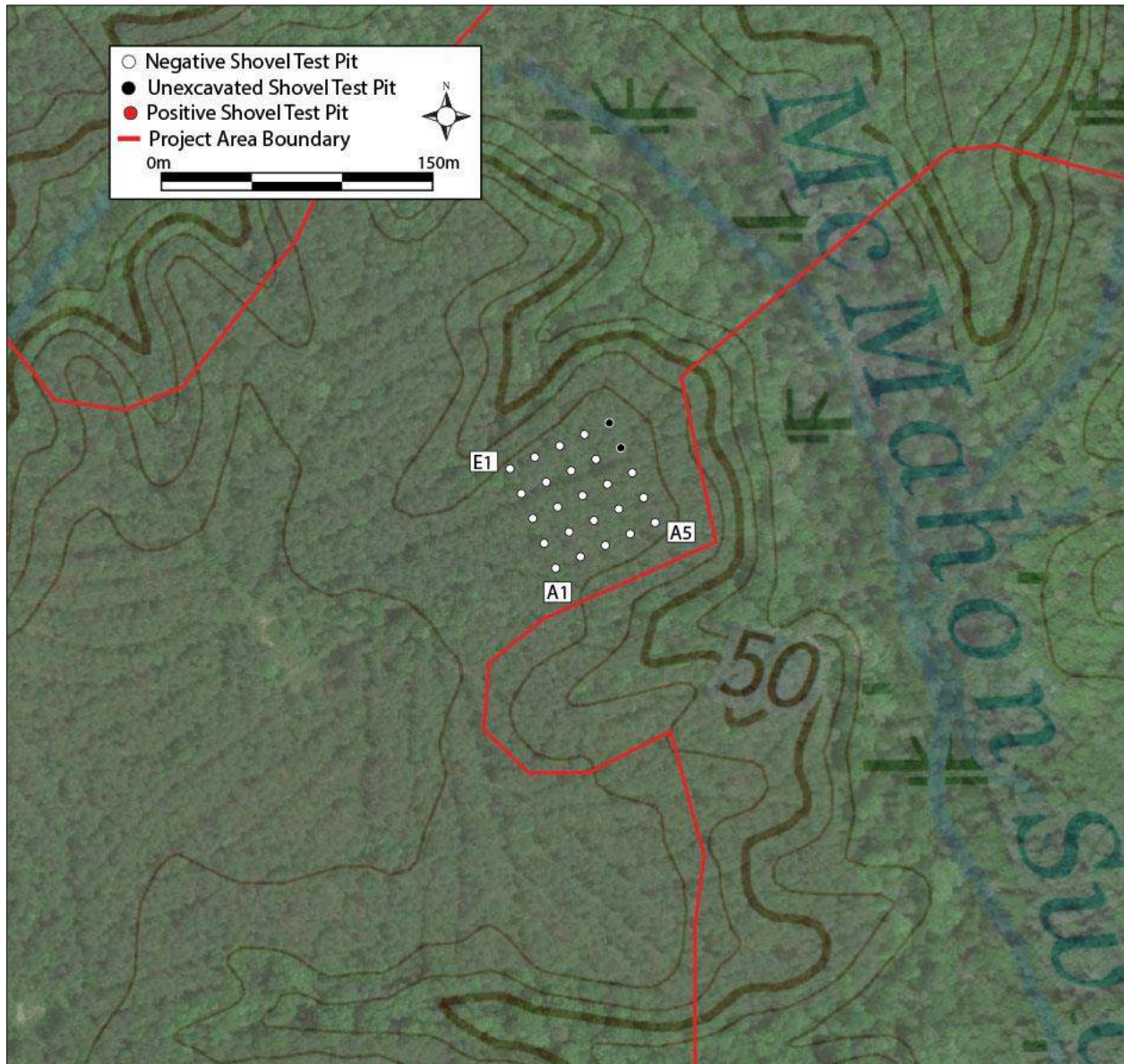


Figure 8-86: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area F6.

Soils in the transects were variable in composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 19 cm to 31 cm. Soil profiles in this area were the same as in Area F3 above.

AREA G

Area G consists of the entirety of the Lancaster tract. It is bounded on the south by Field Trial Road and on the north by Lancaster Creek and the Lancaster County border. One large, broad landform and its associated drainages takes up the whole of Area G. The western half of this

landform has been logged recently, with slash throughout and tall grasses and saplings comprising the vegetation. The eastern half is primarily pine forest. Logging roads provide access to this area (Figure 8-87).



Figure 8-87: Road in Area G1.

This area was projected as low probability for presence of cultural material and surveyed in two areas labeled G1 and G2 (Figure 8-88). These areas were delineated according to access, vegetation, and terrain.

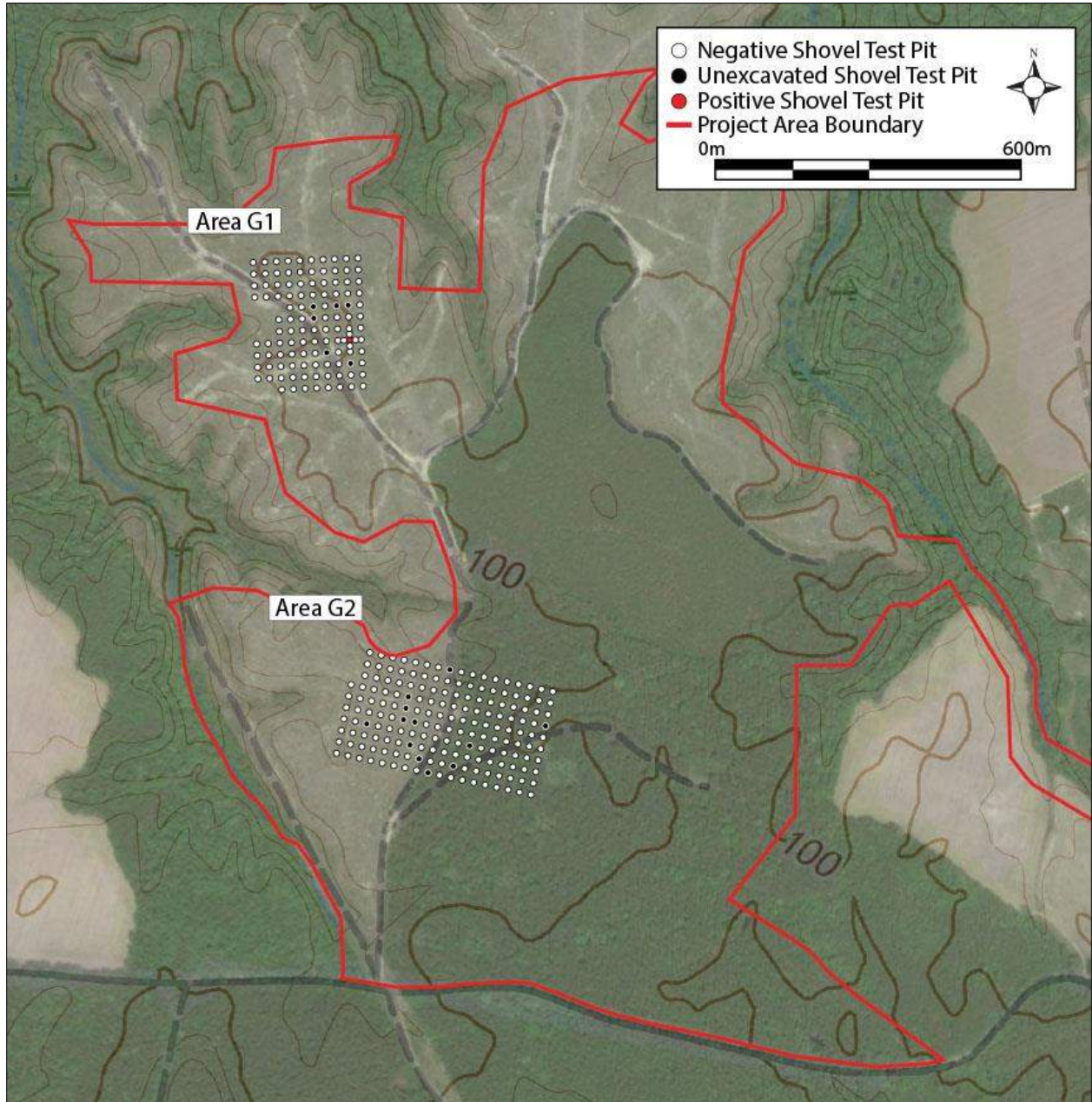


Figure 8-88: Overview of Area G on satellite map with topographic overlay.

Area G1 is located in the northwestern part of the landform that makes up this tract. This sub-area is entirely in recently logged slash and tall grasses, with severe disturbance in the form of large pushpiles throughout (Figure 8-89).



Figure 8-89: Overview of Area G1, facing south.

A grid of 115 shovel tests was laid out in 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in twelve transects labeled A through M (excluding I) (Figure 8-90). One of these was positive for cultural material with one nail. Six shovel tests were left unexcavated due to disturbance by pushpiles or the nearby logging road.

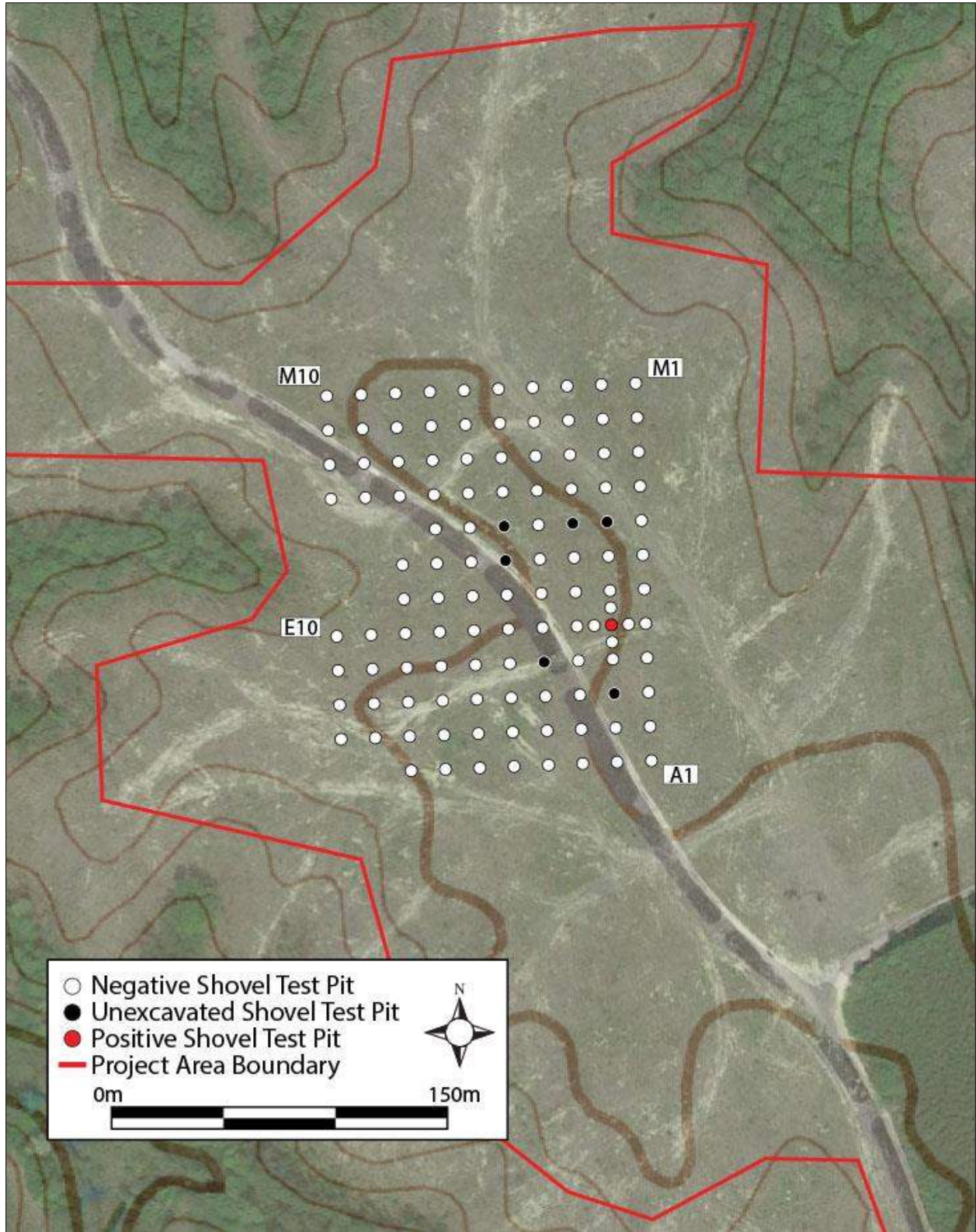


Figure 8-90: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area G1.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 10 cm to 41 cm. A typical profile

representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area G1 consisted of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam topsoil (A horizon) over 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-91).

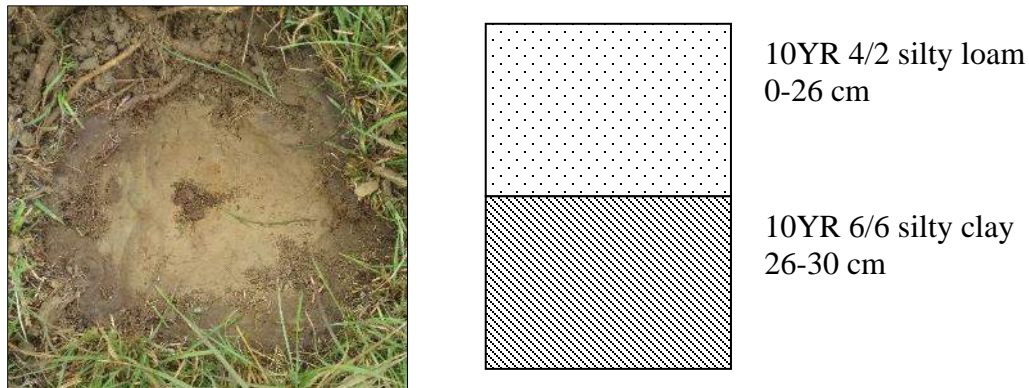


Figure 8-91: Soil profile of Shovel Test C3 in Area G1.

Area G2 is located in the southern part of the tract. This grid covers both recently logged terrain and planted pine forest (Figure 8-92; Figure 8-93). Disturbance in this area is the same as in Area G1 above.



Figure 8-92: Disturbance and vegetation in the eastern part of Area G2, facing southwest.



Figure 8-93: The road through Area G2, facing north.

A grid of 177 shovel tests was laid out in 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 18 transects labeled A through S (excluding I) (Figure 8-94). Twelve shovel tests were left unexcavated due to disturbance by pushpiles or the logging road that runs through the area.

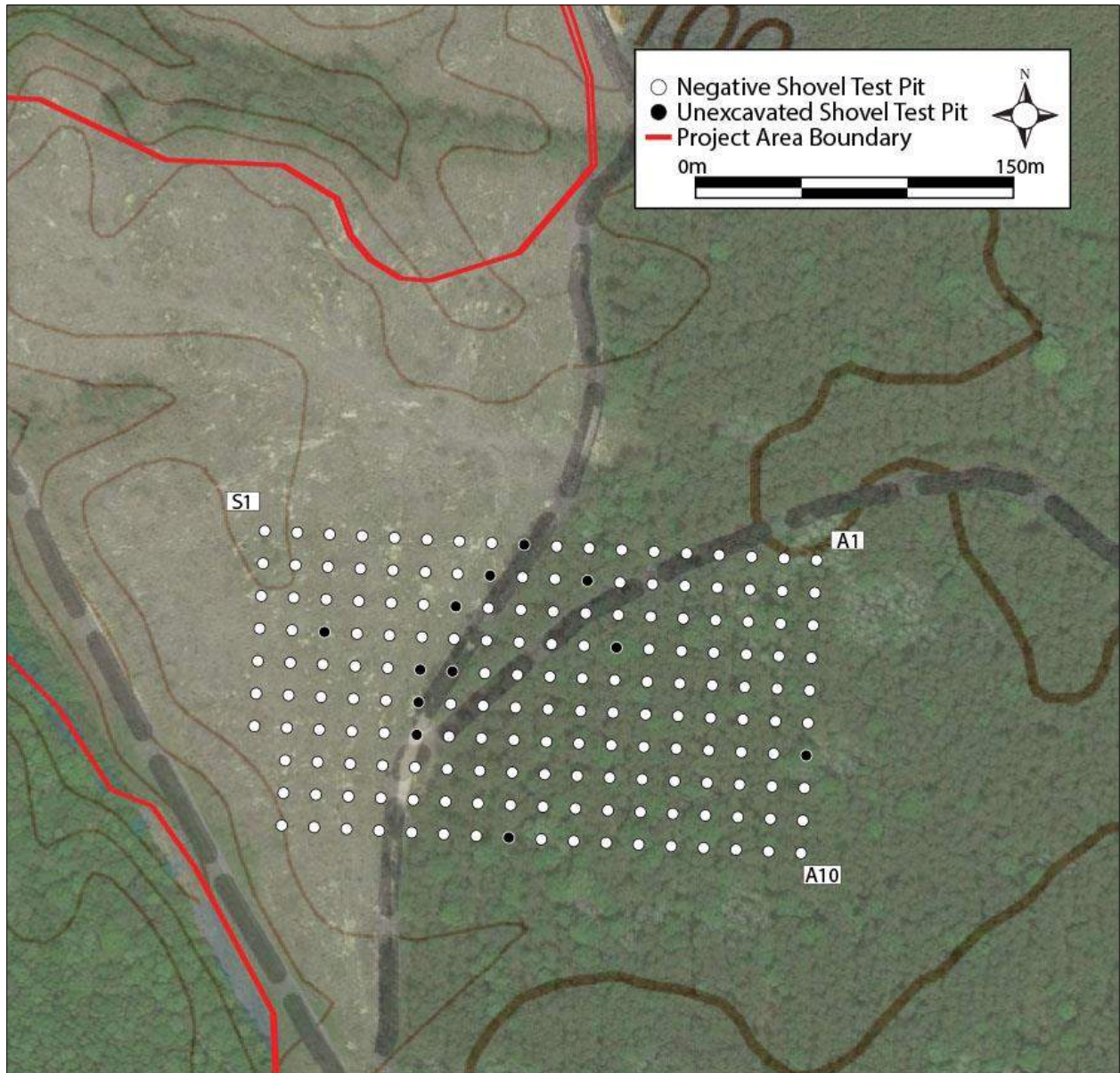


Figure 8-94: Detail of map showing subsurface testing in Area G2.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 15 cm to 44 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area G2 consisted of 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sandy loam topsoil (A horizon) over 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-95).

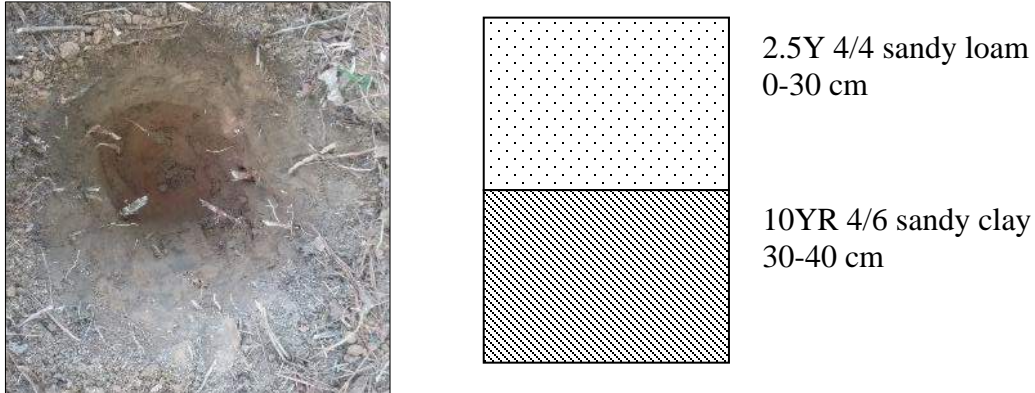


Figure 8-95: Soil profile of Shovel Test A3 in Area G2.

AREA H

Area H consists of the northern portion of the Miskimon tract. It is separated from the other areas within this tract by the McMahan Swamp, which follows the southern boundary of this area. The terrain in Area H is characterized by three large, irregular landforms, associated finger ridges, and drainages into the McMahan Swamp. Apart from the wetlands and slope, this entire area has been logged in the past. Much of the vegetation consists of planted pine. Logging roads provide access to all landforms. This area was projected as low probability for presence of cultural material and surveyed in two sub-areas labeled H1 and H2 (Figure 8-96). These areas were delineated according to access, vegetation, and terrain.

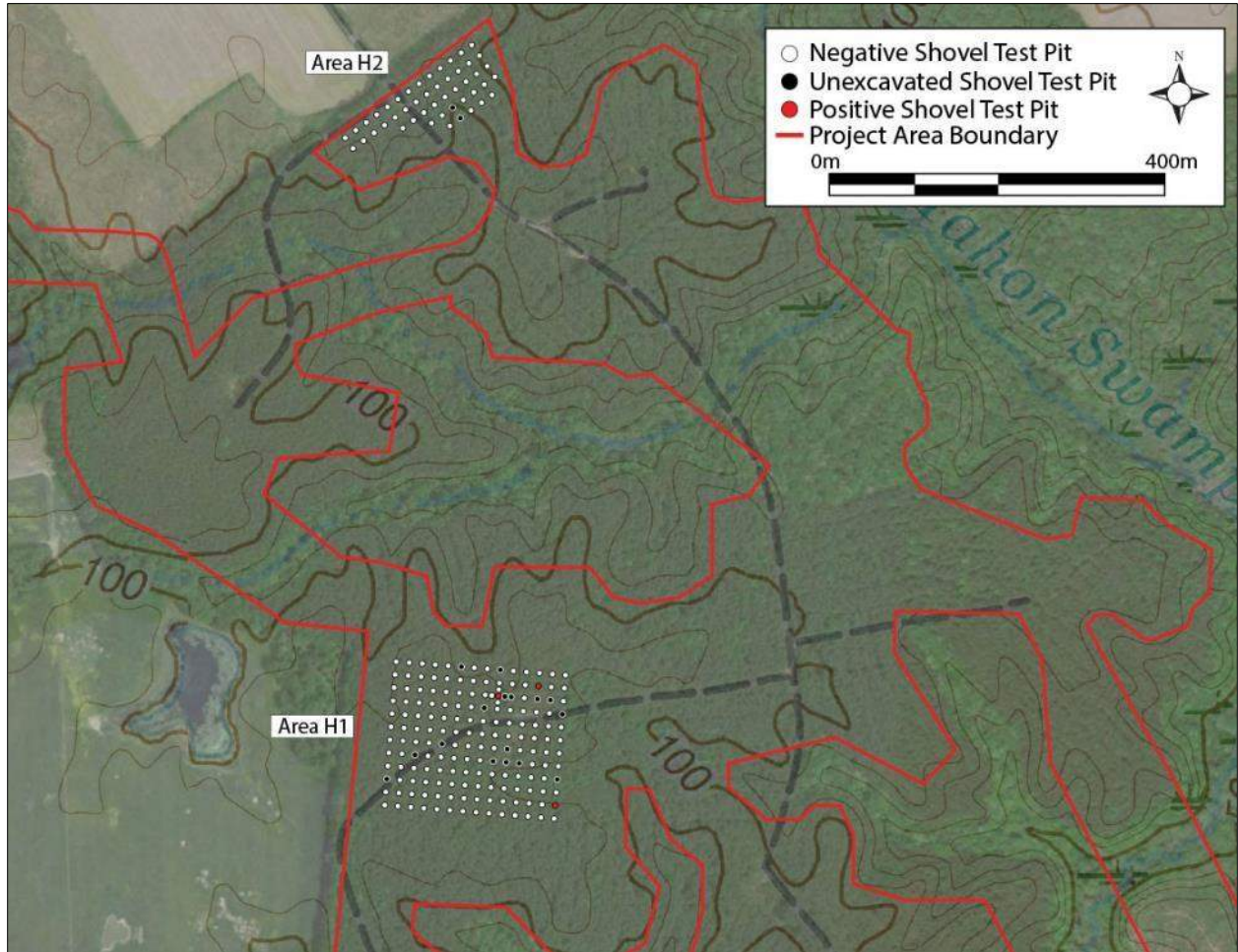


Figure 8-96: Overview of Area H on satellite map with topographic overlay.

Area H1 is located on the western boundary of this tract. Vegetation consisted of mature planted pine, and large pushpiles throughout the area gave evidence of past logging disturbance (Figure 8-97).



Figure 8-97: Pushpiles and vegetation in Area H1, facing northwest.

A grid of 172 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) transects in fourteen transects labeled A through O (excluding I) (Figure 8-98). One of these was positive for cultural material, which was one nail. Sixteen shovel tests could not be excavated due to disturbance.

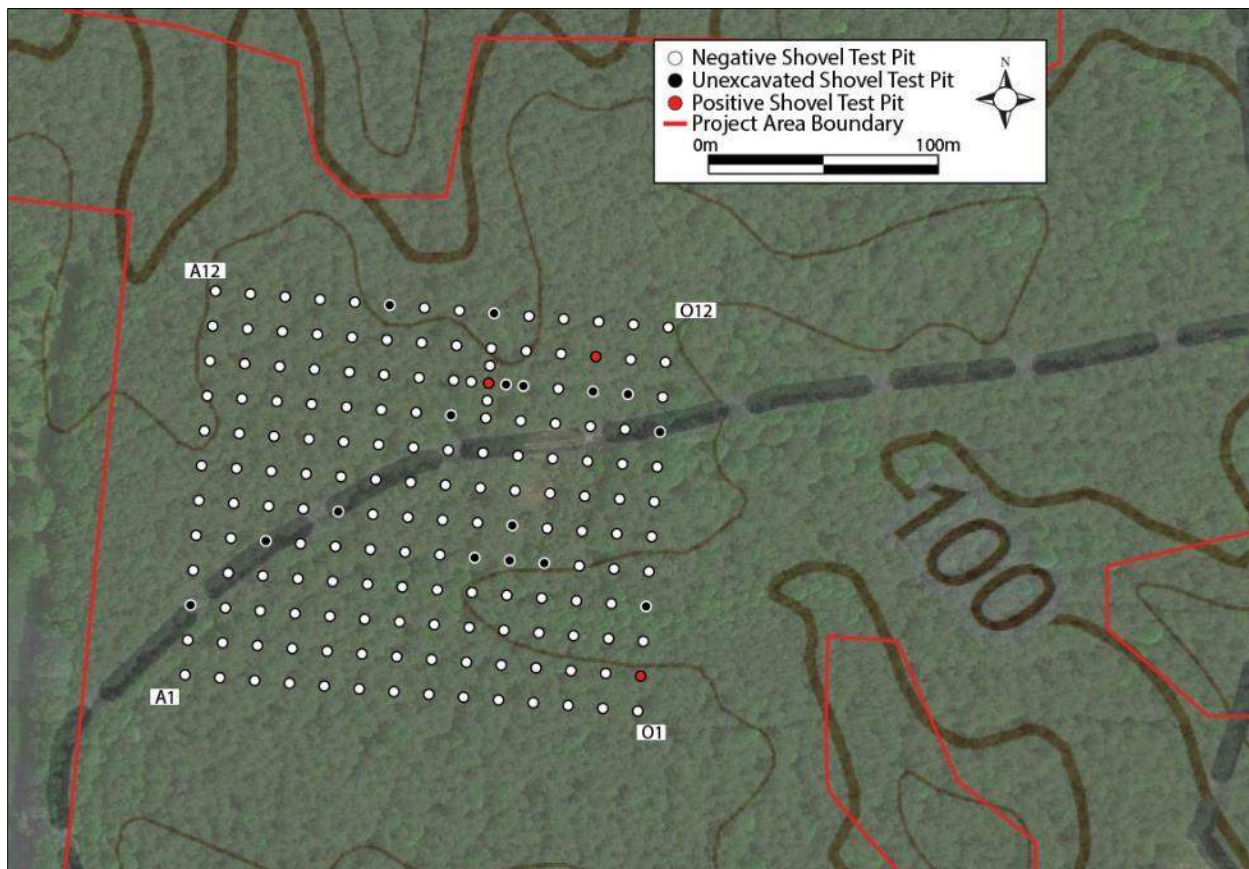


Figure 8-98: Detail map of Area H1.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 10 cm to 60 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area H1 consisted of 7.5YR 5/3 brown sandy loam topsoil (A horizon) over 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-99).

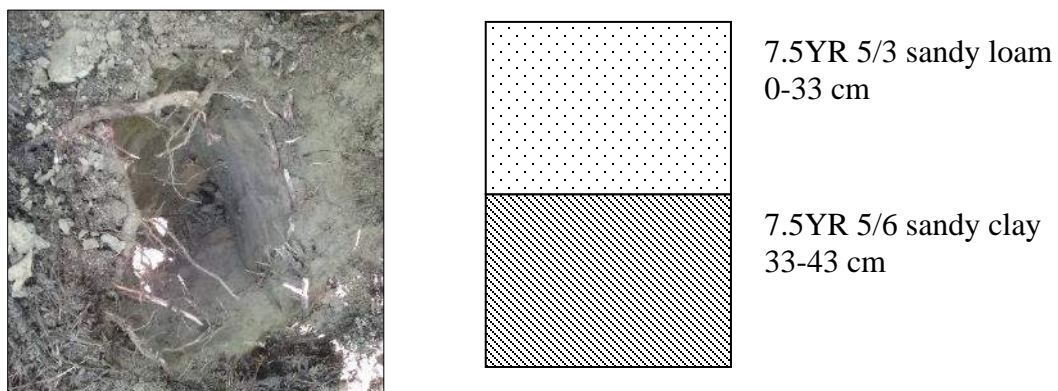


Figure 8-99: Soil profile of Shovel Test D3 in Area H1.

Area H2 is located in the northern part of this tract. As in Area H1, vegetation consisted of mature pines with an undergrowth of saplings, and pushpiles throughout the area indicated the level of logging disturbance (Figure 8-100).



Figure 8-100: Vegetation and disturbance in Area H2, facing south.

A grid of 47 shovel tests was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in thirteen transects labeled A through N (excluding I), two of which could not be excavated due to logging disturbance (Figure 8-101). No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.

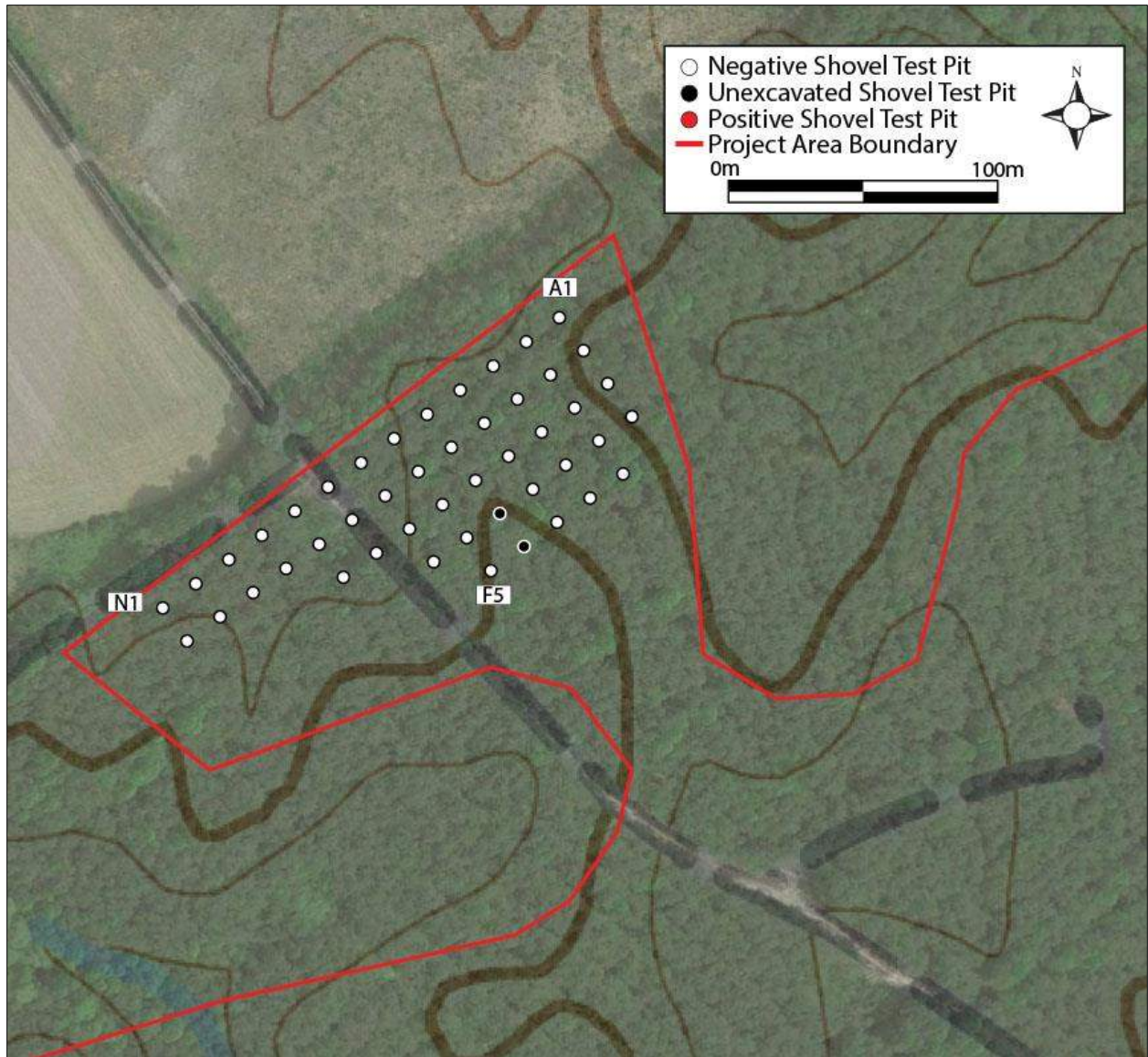


Figure 8-101: Detail of map showing testing in Area H2.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of topsoil ranged from 25 cm to 70 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area H2 consisted of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty loam topsoil (A horizon) over 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-102).

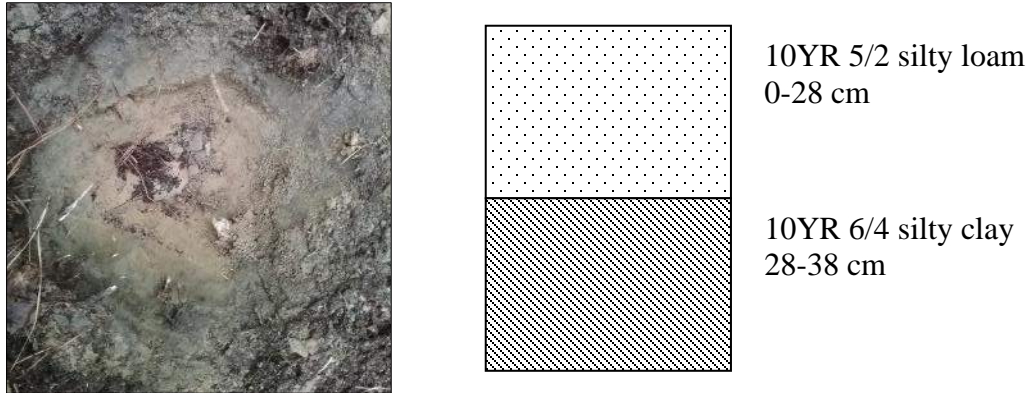


Figure 8-102: Soil profile of Shovel Test E3 in Area H2.

AREA J

Area J consists of the 60-meter (200-foot) ROW that connects the separate tracts. The three main branches of the ROW were tested based on access and probability of site presence. Five sections of the ROW were determined to have moderate potential for cultural resources due to the presence of level terrain in close proximity to minor drainages and a lack of surface disturbance. These areas were labeled J1, J2, J3, J4, and J5 (Figure 8-103).

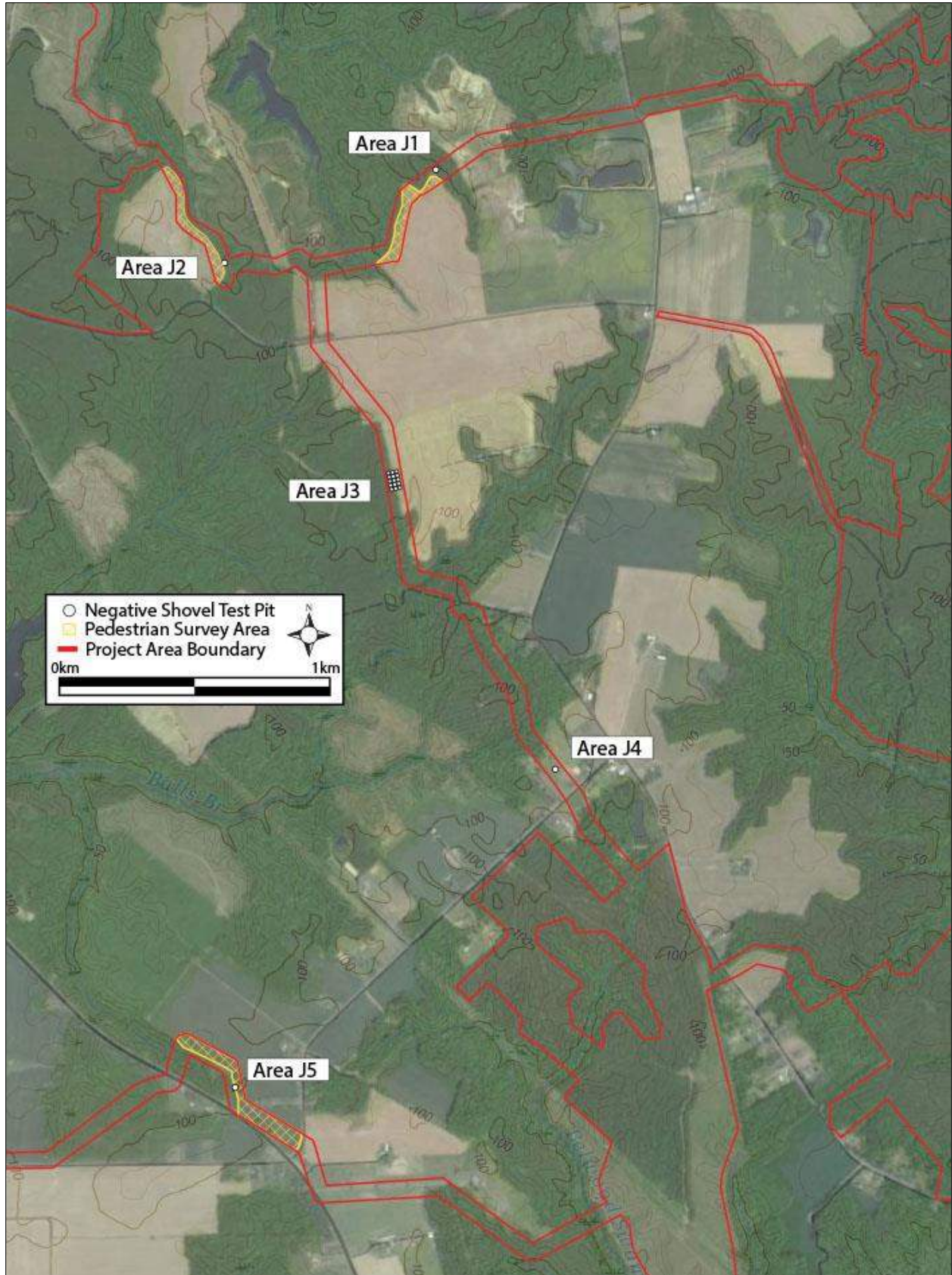


Figure 8-103: Overview of testing in interconnects.

Area J1 is located in an agricultural field in the eastern half of the ROW branch that runs west to east north of Field Trail Road (Figure 8-104). Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted along the ROW for the length of the field, as surface visibility was high (Figure 8-105). No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.



Figure 8-104: Overview of Area J1, facing west.



Figure 8-105: Surface exposure in Area J1.

To the east of Area J1, the ground has been heavily disturbed by logging and earth moving, and systematic survey was not conducted (Figure 8-106; Figure 8-1067).



Figure 8-106: Disturbance in recently logged section of the northern ROW branch and east of Area J1, facing northeast.



Figure 8-107: Disturbance and standing water at the edge of the recently logged section of the northern ROW and east of Area J1, facing east.

Area J2 is located in an agricultural field in the western half of the ROW branch that runs west to east north of Field Trail Road. Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted along the ROW for the length of the field, as surface visibility was high (Figure 8-108). No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.



Figure 8-108: Surface exposure in Area J2.

Area J3 is located in the center of the branch of the ROW that runs north to south, in an agricultural field south of Field Trail Road and on the edge of a landform that overlooks a drainage (Figure 8-109; Figure 8-110). The ground surface was not visible in this field, and it was the only one of these five sub-areas with a shovel test grid.



Figure 8-109: Overview of Area J3, facing north from Shovel Test C1.



Figure 8-110: Overview of Area J3, facing south from Shovel Test A1.

A grid of fifteen shovel tests was laid out in 15-meter (50-foot) intervals and three transects labeled A through C. Transect A was located just inside the tree line, transects B and C were located in the wheat field (Figure 8-111).

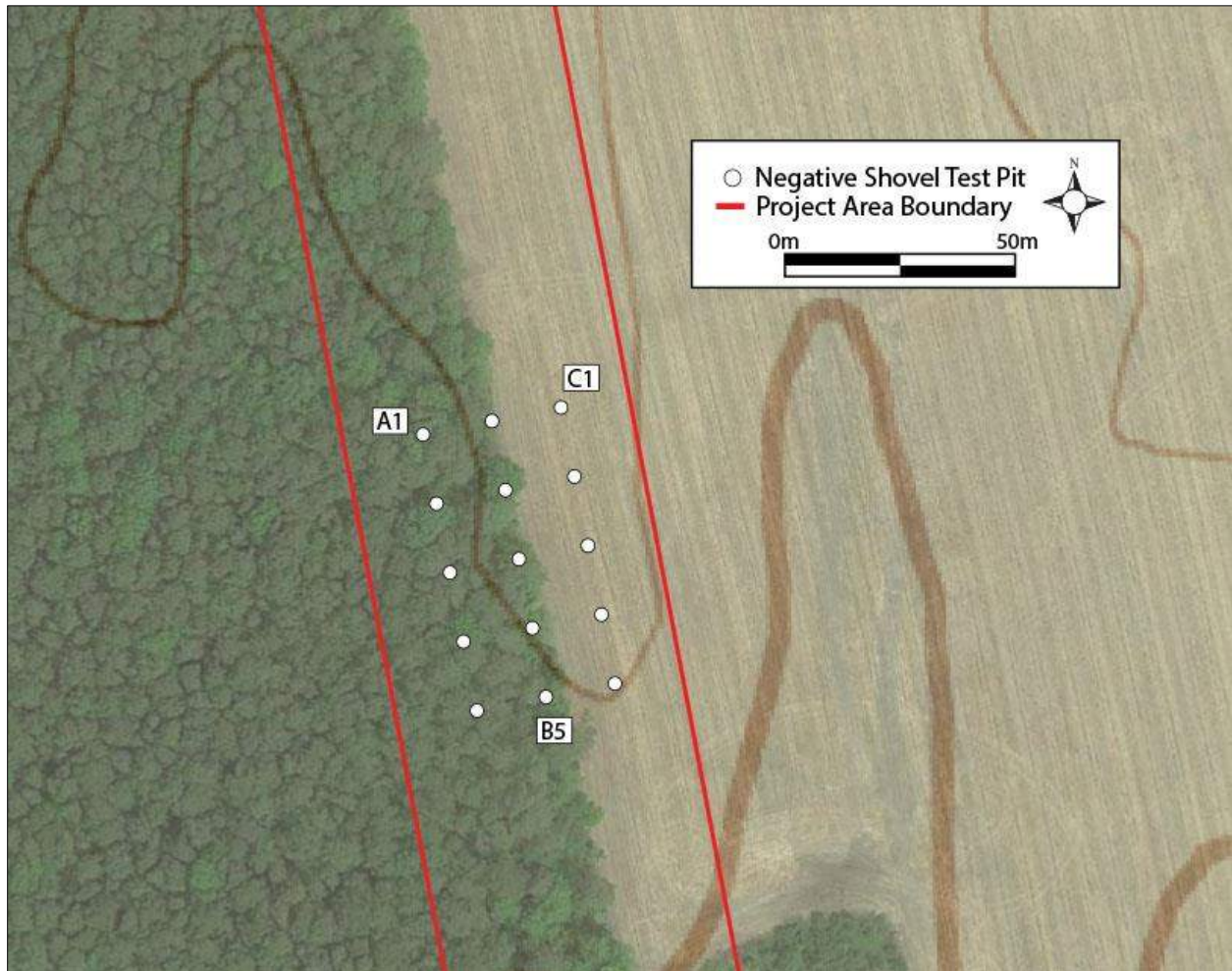


Figure 8-111: Detail of map showing shovel test grid in Area J3.

Soils in the transects were variable in both composition and depth, confirming the level of disturbance across the area. Depth of plowzone ranged from 16 cm to 46 cm. A typical profile representative of the natural stratigraphy in Area J3 consisted of 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loamy sand plowzone (Ap horizon) over 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay sand subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 8-112).

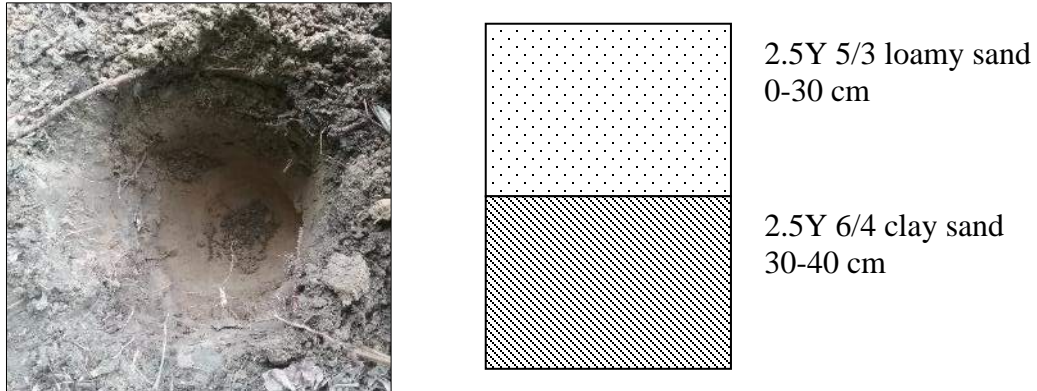


Figure 8-112: Soil profile of Shovel Test B3 in Area J3.

Area J4 is located in the southern part of the ROW that runs north to south and covers an area where historic maps indicate a house once stood. No shovel tests could be excavated, however, as the property owner refused permission to dig (Figure 8-113; Figure 8-114). Field technicians photographed the area instead. No historical features were observed.



Figure 8-113: Overview of Area J4, facing north.



Figure 8-114: Disturbance and vegetation in logged area north of Area J4, facing north.

Area J5 is located in an agricultural field in the western part of the ROW branch that runs west to east across Mary Ball Road and Alphonso Road (Figure 8-115; Figure 8-116). Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted along the ROW for the length of the field, as surface visibility was high. No cultural material was found, and no historical features were observed.



Figure 8-115: Overview of Area J5, facing north.



Figure 8-116: Surface exposure in Area J5.

9. ARCHITECTURAL FIELD RESULTS

The architectural resources survey for the Waller Solar project resulted in the identification and recordation of one-hundred-fourteen (114) architectural resources greater than 50 years of age (constructed in 1972 or earlier) located within the survey area. Of the surveyed resources, thirty-six (36) were previously recorded (VDHR# 051-0008, 051-0020, 051-0041, 051-0046, 051-0059, 051-0092, 051-0096, 051-0117, 051-0235, 051-5019, 051-5021/5023, 051-5033, 051-5053/5056, 051-5058/5060, 051-5063/5068, 051-5091, 051-5208, 051-5212/5217, and 051-5219) and seventy-eight (78) were newly recorded during this Phase I Survey (VDHR# 051-5294/5371). Nine (9) of the previously recorded resources were found to have been demolished since they were last surveyed (VDHR# 051-0020, 051-5022, 051-5023, 051-5033, 051-5064, 051-5067, 051-5212, 051-5215, and 051-5219). VCRIS site file forms were prepared or updated for each previously and newly recorded resource.

The resources surveyed as part of this effort include a wide variety of single-family homes, farms, commercial buildings, churches, and schools from the late-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century.

The survey area occupies a mostly rural area of central Lancaster County, just northwest of Lancaster Courthouse. Several smaller communities and crossroads villages within proximity of the survey area include Lively, Alfonso, and Nuttsville. The landscape of the survey area is mostly flat with only gentle topographic relief where shallow drainages flow into a network of creeks and swamps that meander into the Corrotoman River. It is currently a mix of open agricultural field, native woodland, and planted timber. Homes and farms tend to be set near the network of roads that cross through the area and clustered towards intersections where the small crossroads communities have developed. Mary Ball Road (State Road 3) is the primary east-west corridor through the area and the region overall. Alfonso Road (County Road 617), Lara Road (County Road 600), and Morattico Road (County Road 622) are other secondary roads that cross through the survey area. The region in which the survey area is located has been developed since the late-seventeenth/early-eighteenth century due to the presence of State Road 3 that served as an early corridor up the Northern Neck at that time. The earliest extant resource in the survey area is "Epping Forest" (VDHR# 051-0008) which dates from the 1780s in its current form, although the property was developed and improved as early as early as 1703. The adjacent property "Oakley" (VDHR# 051-0020) was built circa 1750, however, the home and all associated outbuildings have since been demolished. Just one other extant property, "Holyoke" (VDHR# 051-0046) is believed to date from the eighteenth century, having been built in 1778. Three properties built in the first-half of the nineteenth century have been recorded in the survey area including "Edgeley" (VDHR# 051-0046) built in 1844, the Lebanon Baptist Church (VDHR# 051-0059) built in 1842, and an unnamed home of Field Trail Road (VDHR# 051-5067) built c.1840, although that home has since been demolished. Although the Civil War resulted in a brief pause in development, the late-nineteenth century witnessed a resurgence of farming in the area with twelve properties built during that period (VDHR# 051-0235, 051-5053, 051-5054, 051-5064, 051-5065, 051-5208, 051-5214, 051-5215, 051-5217, 051-5297, 051-5341, and 051-5343). Growth continued through the early-twentieth century with an additional 40 properties, including several schools and commercial buildings in addition to homes, built prior to World War II (VDHR# 051-0096, 051-5019, 051-5022, 051-5023, 051-5033, 051-5055, 051-5056, 051-5058, 051-5059, 051-5060, 051-5063, 051-

5066, 051-5091, 051-5212, 051-5213, 051-5216, 051-5219, 051-5294, 051-5295, 051-5299, 051-5300, 051-5312, 051-5313, 051-5314, 051-5315, 051-5318, 051-5325, 051-5328, 051-5329, 051-5333, 051-5337, 051-5340, 051-5347, 051-5355, 051-5358, 051-5361, 051-5365, 051-5367, 051-5368, and 051-5371). The rest of the development in the survey area is from the second-half of the twentieth century or more recently.

Of the surveyed resources, seven (7) are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or will be treated as such for the purposes of this effort. These include a diverse set of resources that represent architecturally and/or historically significant qualities and characteristics. Epping Forest (VDHR# 051-0008) is significant as one of the earliest examples of plantation architecture in the region as well as its association to prominent individuals in the history of Lancaster County, including Mary Ball Washington, the mother of President George Washington, who was born and raised on the property. Edgeley (VDHR# 051-0046) is also significant for its distinctive and rare representation of Colonial architecture, while the Lebanon Baptist Church (VDHR# 051-0059) represents an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century rural Vernacular church with Greek Revival influences. The Lively School (VDHR# 051-0096) is significant for its association with the expansion and improvement of educational facilities throughout rural parts of the state in the early-twentieth century, and the unnamed school on Field Trail Road (VDHR# 051-5056) is a rare surviving example of a rural schoolhouse built prior to standardization of school designs in the early-twentieth century. The final two NRHP-eligible resources are significant for their association and representation of the growth of commerce in rural Lancaster County in the early-twentieth century and include a crossroads community store in the Alfonso community (VDHR# 051- 5021) and an early-theater, just one of three known to exist from this period in the county, in the town of Lively (VDHR# 051-5055). The rest of the surveyed resources represent more typical examples of rural development from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century in the region. None appear to reflect any unique or significant design or historical associations, and as such, are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or collectively.

Provided in the following pages are a table of all surveyed resources (Table 9-1), a map with the location of each resource surveyed (Figures 9-1 and 9-2), and descriptive narratives and photographs of each of the identified historic resource. Resource narratives include a physical description, discussion of history, integrity, and NRHP-eligibility, as well as assessment of project impacts for those resources considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 9-1: Architectural Resources within the survey area. Bold font denotes resource is NRHP-Eligible and orange highlight denotes resource is located directly within or crossed by the project area.

VDHR#	Property Name / Address	Year Built	NRHP Status
051-0008	Epping Forest, 677 Moratico Road	c.1780	D+A: Eligible
051-0020	Oakley, Moratico Road	c.1750	D+A: Demolished
051-0041	Edgely, 9279 Courthouse Road	1844	D+A: Eligible
051-0046	Holyoke, 694 Morattico Road	1778	D+A: Not Eligible
051-0059	Lebanon Baptist Church, 20 Alfonso Road	1842	D+A: Potentially Eligible
051-0092	House, 448 Alfonso Road	c.1870	D+A: Not Eligible
051-0096	Lively School, Mary Ball Road	1928	D+A: Potentially eligible
051-0117	Farm, 1600 Moratico Road	c.1870	D+A: Not Eligible
051-0235	Cemetery, Courthouse Road	1888	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5019	Wake Forest, 9914 Courthouse Road	1925	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5021	Commercial Building, 15 Alfonso Road	c.1900	D+A: Potentially Eligible

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

VDHR#	Property Name / Address	Year Built	NRHP Status
051-5022	House, 130 Alfonso Road	1912	D+A: Demolished
051-5023	House, 2318 Lara Road	c.1900	D+A: Demolished
051-5033	House, 750 Alfonso Road	1905	D+A: Demolished
051-5053	House, 1096 Alfonso Road	1880	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5054	Beulah Baptist Church, 4448 Mary Ball Road	1895	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5055	Theater, 5313 Mary Ball Road	c.1915	D+A: Potentially Eligible
051-5056	Commercial Building, 5277 Mary Ball Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5058	House, 5179 Mary Ball Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5059	Farm, 4944 Mary Ball Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5060	House, 4769 Mary Ball Road	1904	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5063	House, 791 Moratico Road	1900	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5064	Nuttsville Post Office, Morattico Road	c.1890	D+A: Demolished
051-5065	House, 1729 Moratico Road	c.1890	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5066	House, 1786 Moratico Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5067	House, Field Trail Road	c.1840	D+A: Demolished
051-5068	School, Field Trail Road	c.1900	D+A: Potentially Eligible
051-5091	Service Station, Moratico Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5208	House, 9590 Courthouse Road	1890	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5212	House, 5236 Mary Ball Road	c.1900	D+A: Demolished
051-5213	Barn, Mary Ball Road	c.1900	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5214	House, 4935 Mary Ball Road	1898	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5215	House, Mary Ball Road	c.1890	D+A: Demolished
051-5216	Osceola, 4091 Mary Ball Road	1904	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5217	House, 4308 Mary Ball Road	1890	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5219	House, 5294 Mary Ball Road	c.1900	D+A: Demolished
051-5294	House, 404 Lara Road	1933	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5295	House, 550 Lara Road	1905	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5296	House, 551 Lara Road	1945	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5297	Farm, 985 Lara Road	1875	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5298	House, 1224 Lara Road	1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5299	House, 1497 Lara Road	1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5300	House, 7616 Courthouse Road	1936	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5301	House, 8665 Courthouse Road	c.1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5302	House, 8607 Courthouse Road	1970	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5303	House, 8641 Courthouse Road	1964	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5304	House, 3401 Lara Road	c.1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5305	House, 3373 Lara Road	1957	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5306	House, 3349 Lara Road	1959	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5307	House, 3127 Lara Road	1950	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5308	House, 3042 Lara Road	1966	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5309	House, 1822 Lara Road	1970	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5310	House, 1737 Lara Road	1968	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5311	House, 1712 Lara Road	1971	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5312	House, 78 Alfonso Road	1903	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5313	House, 75 Alfonso Road	1937	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5314	House, 101 Alfonso Road	1938	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5315	House, 223 Alfonso Road	c.1910	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5316	House, 240 Alfonso Road	1953	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5317	House, 496 Alfonso Road	1953	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5318	House, 870 Alfonso Road	1947	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5319	House, 986 Alfonso Road	1951	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5320	House, 1013 Alfonso Road	1970	D+A: Not Eligible

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VDHR#	Property Name / Address	Year Built	NRHP Status
051-5321	Commercial Building, 4071 Mary Ball Road	1954	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5322	House, 3840 Mary Ball Road	1951	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5323	House, 3772 Mary Ball Road	1956	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5324	Church of Deliverance, 3734 Mary Ball Road	1964	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5325	House, 707 Peirces Road	1938	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5326	House,	1965	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5327	Lancaster Auto & Marine, 4016 Mary Ball Road	c.1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5328	House, 23 Moratico Road	1935	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5329	House, 49 Moratico Road	1943	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5330	House, 89 Moratico Road	1957	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5331	House, 103 Moratico Road	1955	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5332	House, 117 Moratico Road	1953	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5333	House, 145 Moratico Road	1944	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5334	House, 192 Moratico Road	1961	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5335	House, 268 Moratico Road	1955	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5336	Commercial Building, Moratico Road	c.1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5337	House, 1210 Moratico Road	1935	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5338	House, 991 Peirces Road	1947	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5339	House, 973 Peirces Road	1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5340	House, 845 Peirces Road	1904	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5341	The Oaks, 1362 Moratico Road	1884	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5342	1647 Moratico Road	1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5343	Kenner Farms, 4307 Mary Ball Road	c.1870	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5344	House, 4368 Mary Ball Road	1954	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5345	House, 4754 Mary Ball Road	1963	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5346	House, 4810 Mary Ball Road	1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5347	House, 4843 Mary Ball Road	c.1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5348	House, 4795 Mary Ball Road	1963	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5349	House, 4717 Mary Ball Road	1971	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5350	House, 4956 Mary Ball Road	c.1970	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5351	House, 4980 Mary Ball Road	1972	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5352	House, 5007 Mary Ball Road	1957	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5353	House, 5045 Mary Ball Road	c.1950	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5354	House, 5069 Mary Ball Road	1956	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5355	Commercial Building, 5218 Mary Ball Road	c.1930	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5356	Living Lively, 5266 Mary Ball Road	1955	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5357	Commercial Building, 5278 Mary Ball Road	1947	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5358	Calico Jack's Trading Co., 5299 Mary Ball Road	c.1920	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5359	U.S. Postal Service, 5316 Mary Ball Road	c.1950	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5360	House, 1819 Moratico Road	1950	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5361	House, 1950 Moratico Road	c.1930	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5362	House, 1959 Moratico Road	1946	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5363	House, 165 Nuttsville Road	1970	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5364	House, 272 Nuttsville Road	1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5365	House, 383 Nuttsville Road	1940	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5366	House, 501 Nuttsville Road	1954	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5367	House, Lara Road	c.1900	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5368	Church, 3401 Lara Road	1923	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5369	House, 3451 Lara Road	1972	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5370	House, 3543 Lara Road	c.1960	D+A: Not Eligible
051-5371	House, Giese Road	c.1930	D+A: Not Eligible

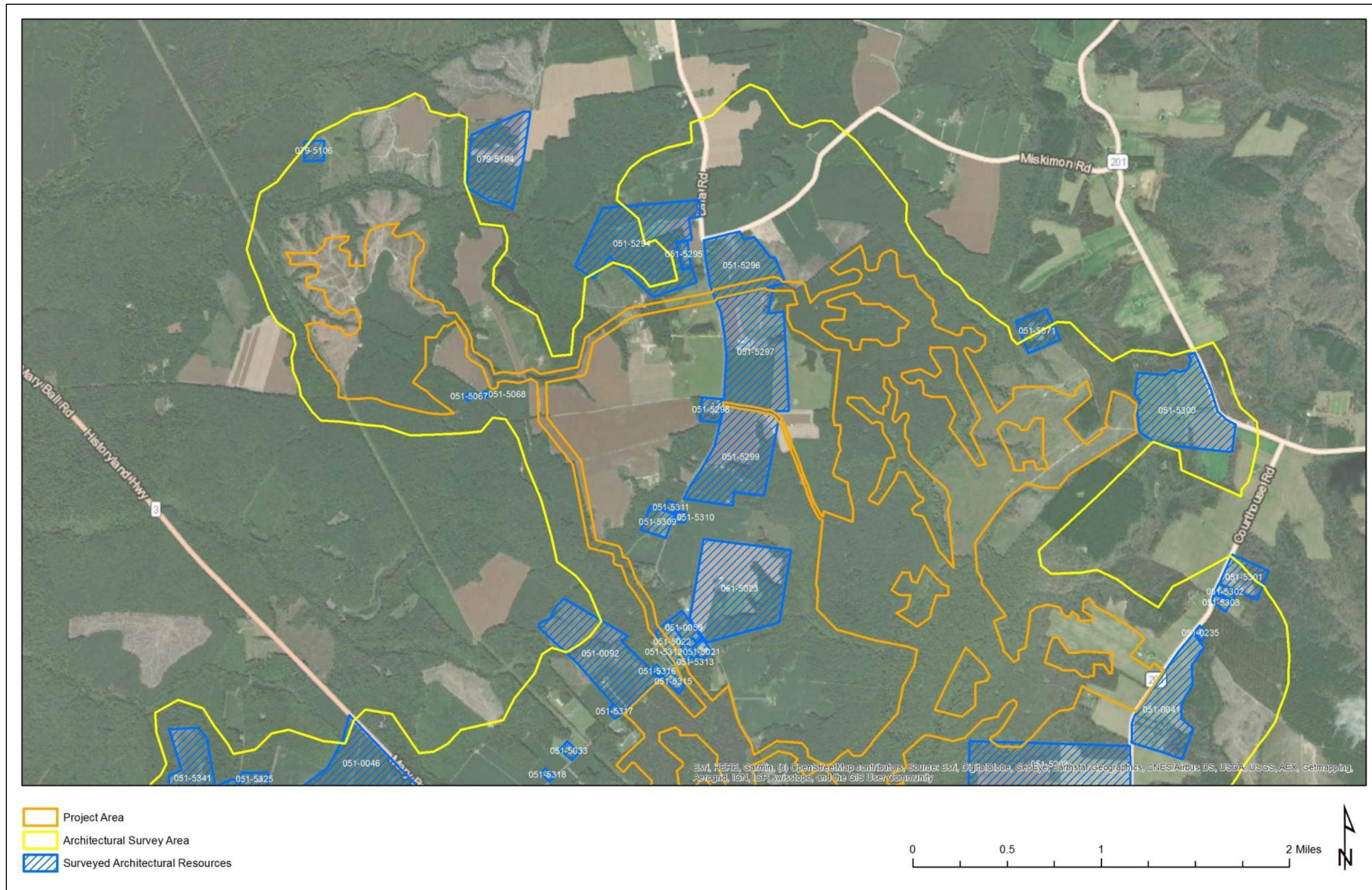


Figure 9-1: Location of surveyed architectural resources in relation to the project area (Northern Portion).

