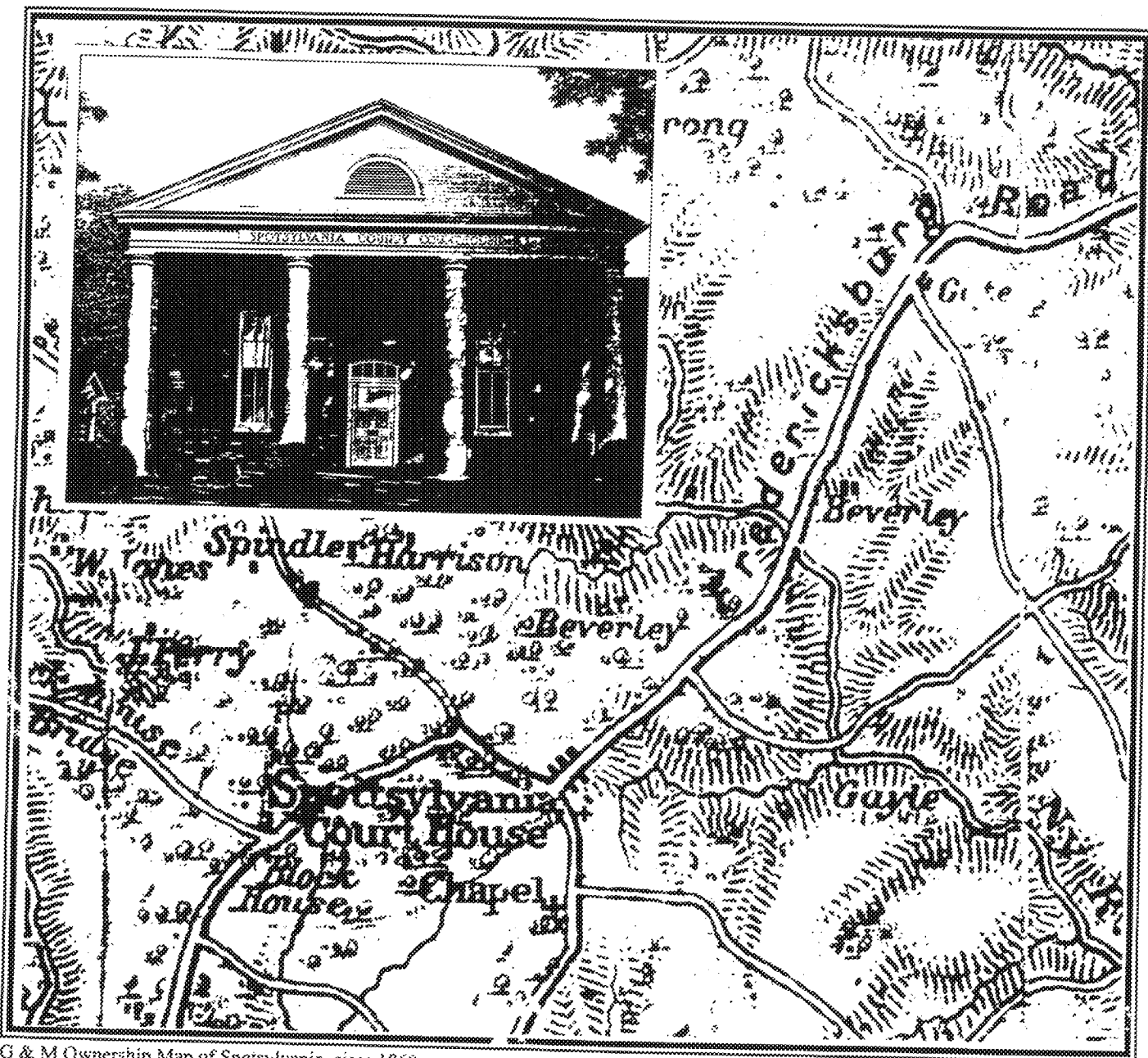


HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA



G & M Ownership Map of Spotsylvania, circa 1860.

Final Report

Prepared by Tracerics
for

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources and
Spotsylvania County, Virginia Department of Planning

September 1996

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(Contact: John W. Taylor, Long Range Planner 540/582-7146)

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ABSTRACT

The Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County was conducted between November 1995 and August 1996 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of Tracerics under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Spotsylvania County Planning Department. The on-site reconnaissance and intensive level surveys centered on the Primary Settlement and Transition Area of Spotsylvania County. It was expected that a minimum of 108 reconnaissance level surveys and 12 intensive level surveys would be completed within these areas. Many of the properties to be surveyed were assigned by the county and the state, however, a substantial number of these pre-identified resources were not located. Therefore, based on the needs of the developing county, Tracerics proceeded to identify and survey all resources that met the fifty-year-age requirement within the Spotsylvania USGS Map. The final compilation of data documented 124 properties to the Reconnaissance Level and 12 properties to an Intensive Level, nine of which were recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Traceries wishes to thank the Planning Department of Spotsylvania County, especially John W. Taylor. David Edwards, VDHR, also deserves recognition and praise for championing Traceries as we wrestled with the needs of the County and the State.

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Introduction

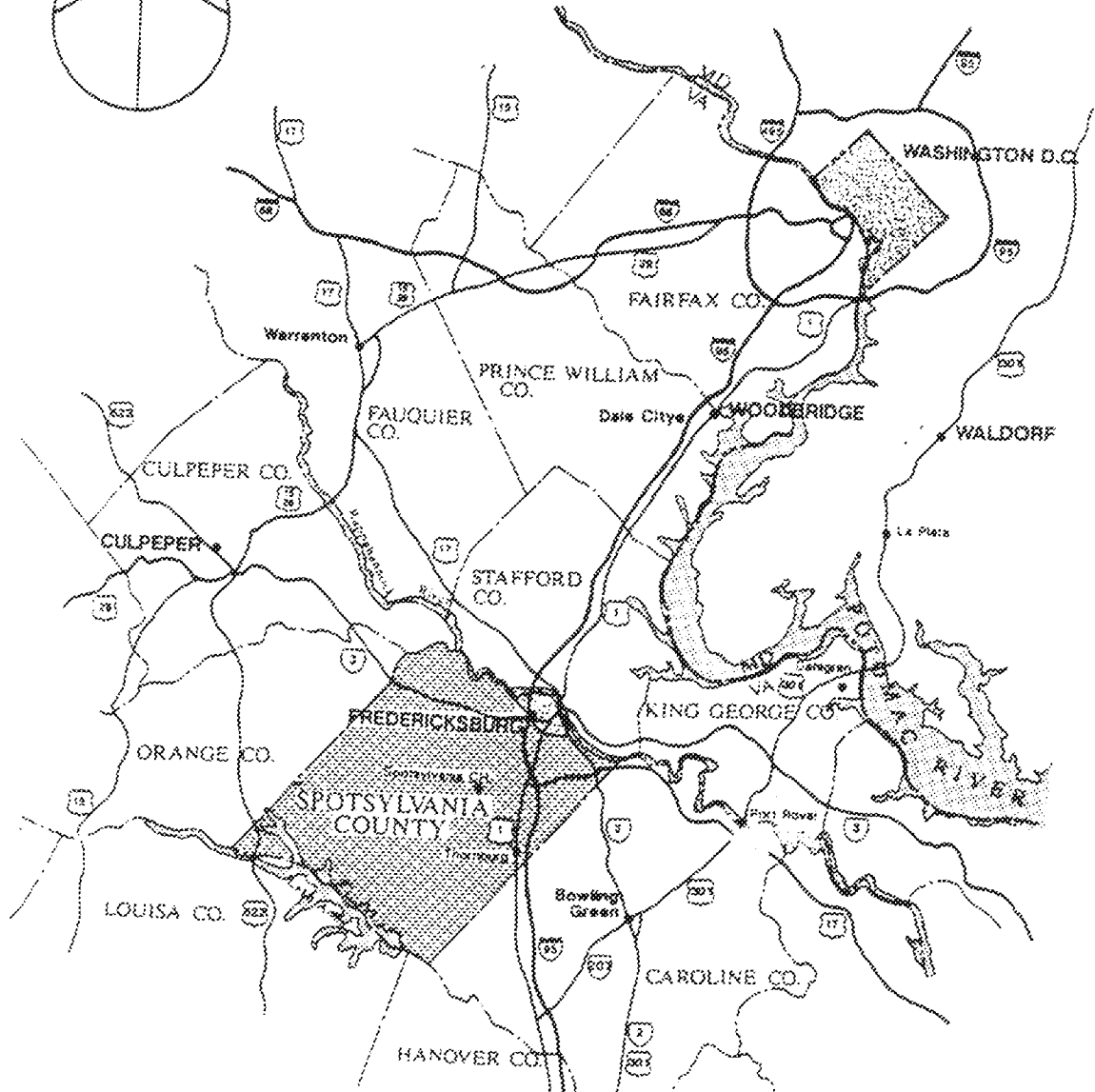
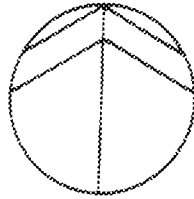
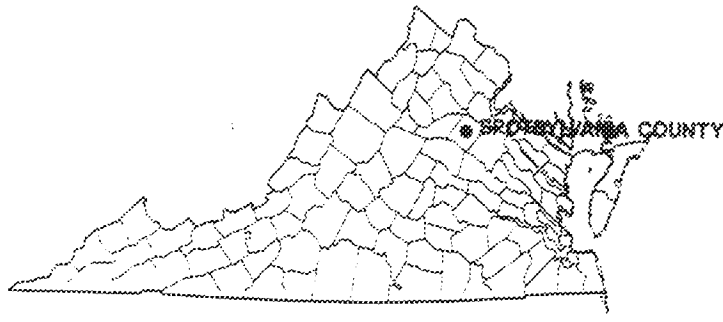
In December 1995, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in conjunction with Spotsylvania County contracted with Tracerics to conduct a Historical Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The project was funded jointly by Virginia and the County under the terms of the Historic Preservation Fund Matching Grant Program. The Spotsylvania County Department of Planning, under the direction of John W. Taylor, served as the County's liaison for the duration of the project, providing direction, information and review to the consultants. David A. Edwards served as the VDHR contract administrator. Tracerics, architectural historians and preservation consultants, served as the project consultant; Laura V. Trieschmann was Project Manager/Architectural Historian, and Andrea Bakewell Lowery and Sheryl Farber Jaslow served as Architectural Historians and Surveyors. Kathryn Gettings, also an architectural historian, provided final production assistance.

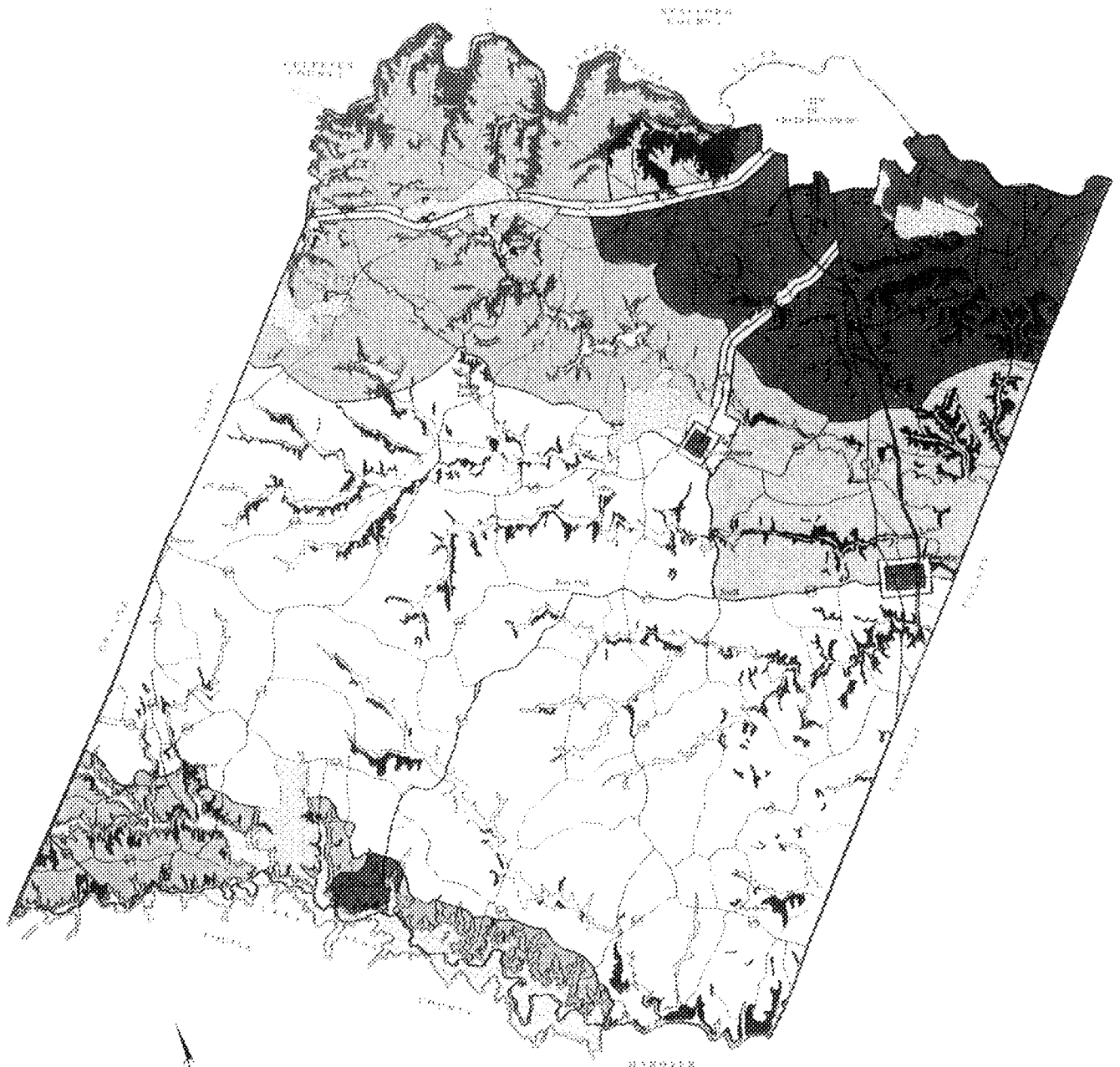
The project anticipated the survey of 120 previously identified properties within the Primary Settlement District and the Transition District; however, many of the resources had been razed or deteriorated beyond recognition, and were not located. Therefore, based on the needs of the developing county, Tracerics proceeded to identify and survey all resources that met the fifty-year-age requirement within the Spotsylvania USGS Map. It was expected that a minimum of 108 reconnaissance level and 12 intensive level surveys would be completed.

The final compilation of data documented 124 properties to the Reconnaissance Level and 12 properties to an Intensive Level; recorded the collected data using VDHR-IPS software; conducted a windshield survey of potential National Register eligible properties; prepared an Architectural Survey Report (including an historic context, brief historic overview of development, recommendations, and illustrations to VDHR standards); researched and prepared one Preliminary Information Form for a potential historic district, prepared and presented a scripted slide show on the survey project; and presented findings and recommendations at a public meeting in September 1996. The recommendations directed that the reconnaissance and intensive level surveys be continued, as well as recommended the designation of nine properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Primary Settlement District and the Transition District, the areas being studied in this architectural survey, are located in the northern-most corner of Spotsylvania County. The Primary Settlement District is bounded by Gordon Road, Smith Station Road, Massaponax Church Road, Route 3, and the city limits of Fredericksburg. This area represents the portion of the County that is already substantially developed. The Transition District, located primarily south of the Primary Settlement District, is bounded by Courthouse Road (Route 208), Morris Road (Route 606), and the Caroline County line.

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP





- (FIGURE)
- Group Boundaries
 - FEMA 100 Y. Floodplain
 - Primary Suburban Area
 - Suburban Area
 - Rural Development Area
 - Agriculture/Forestry Area
 - Large Area Rural Area
 - Historic/Archaeological Corridor

DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS
 1994 Spotsylvania County Comprehensive Plan

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic Periods referenced in this text are based on significant time frames established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These periods include:

- European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)
 - Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)
 - Early National Period (1789-1830)
 - Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
 - Civil War Period (1861-1865)
- Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)
- World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945)
 - The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

Historic Overview of Spotsylvania County

Spotsylvania County, containing 407 square miles, is located halfway between the state capital of Richmond and the nation's capital of Washington, D.C., in Piedmont Virginia. Considered to be one of the middle Virginia counties, Spotsylvania County is bounded by Orange County on the west, Louisa County and the North Anna River to the south, Caroline County to the east, and Culpeper and Stafford counties to the north along the Rappahanock River. Extending far beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, the original boundaries include portions of present-day Orange County.

Founded in 1721, the new county was named in honor of acting Colonial Governor of Virginia Alexander Spotswood, who made the greatest impact on the development and growth of the county. The county was originally dotted with frontier outposts intended to protect the established eastern colonies such as Williamsburg from Indian attack, as well as commence settlement. Colonization did not occur near these outposts and forts, however, and they were eventually abandoned. Through the efforts of Alexander Spotswood, the first permanent settlement was established in 1725 in Germanna. The community was largely made up of indentured servants, who worked in the ironworks founded by Spotswood in the early 1700s. Spotswood is also credited with commencing early development within the county with the establishment of the "Iron Mines Company." Further development, including transportation routes, industry and commerce, westward settlement, and shipping ports, all stemmed from the Germanna ironworks. At his death in 1740, Alexander Spotswood left behind, in the wilderness of Spotsylvania County, a nearly self-sufficient iron empire that set in motion the rise of America's iron and steel industry. Acquired in 1842 by the United States government, the iron furnace provided hundreds of cannons for the Mexican-American War.

The site of four major battles between 1862 and 1865, Spotsylvania County played a major role in the demise of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. All of the battles -- Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House -- had a direct bearing on the outcome of the war by drastically reducing the number of soldiers and officers, and finally allowing for an unobstructed path to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. In honor of those who fought and lost their lives in the Spotsylvania County battles, the National Park Service maintains more than 4,400 acres of Civil War battlefields throughout the county, thus, creating the largest military battlefield park in the world.

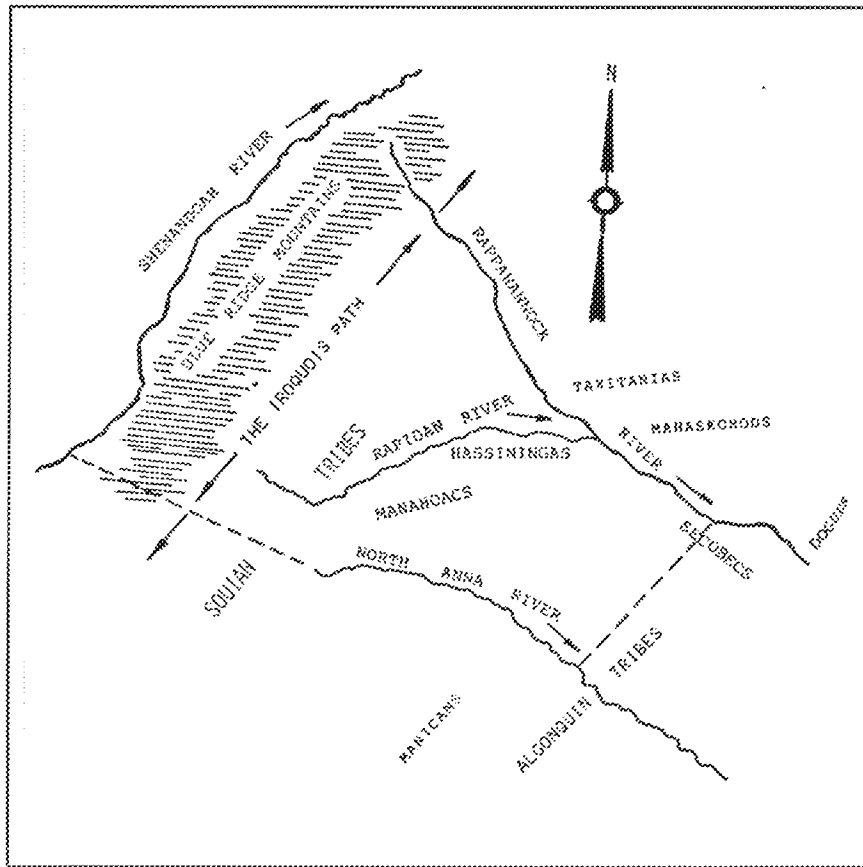


Figure 1: Indian Tribes in the Spotsylvania Area

European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)

During the early settlement years, the Fall Line of Virginia's major rivers -- the Potomac, Rappahannock, James, Appomattox, and Meherrin rivers -- served not only as a geologic and geographic partition, but also as an ethnic divide. East of the Fall Line in Tidewater Virginia were the Algonquin Indians, who predominately lead a pastoral life of hunting, fishing, and farming. West of the Fall Line were the nomadic and fierce Siouan Indians. The largest confederacies of the Siouans in Virginia were the Monacans, who occupied the James River

Valley, and the Manahoacs, who roamed the region from the North Anna River to the Potomac River. The wilderness area that was largely to become Spotsylvania County was under the domain of the Manahoac Indians.¹

By 1676, the Assembly of the Colony conceived a plan to protect the Virginians in the Tidewater area from hostile attacks by establishing a series of forts and friendly Indian settlements throughout the Piedmont area from Virginia's southern border to the Potomac River. The first and largest of the forts and trading posts was placed on land patented in 1671 by Lawrence Smith, an enterprising frontiersman and surveyor. One of the first tracts of land granted in the area, this 1671 patent contained a total of 4,972 acres in the northernmost corner of what would eventually become Spotsylvania County. Having commanded troops that suppressed Bacon's Rebellion, Smith won the favor of Governor Berkeley, who rewarded him with additional tracts of land in the Rappahannock Valley in 1676, thus making him the largest land holder south of the Rappahannock River. The additional 2,000 acre waterfront tract extended from the east side of Snow Creek, just east of the present county line, to a vale above the mouth of the Massaponax Creek.

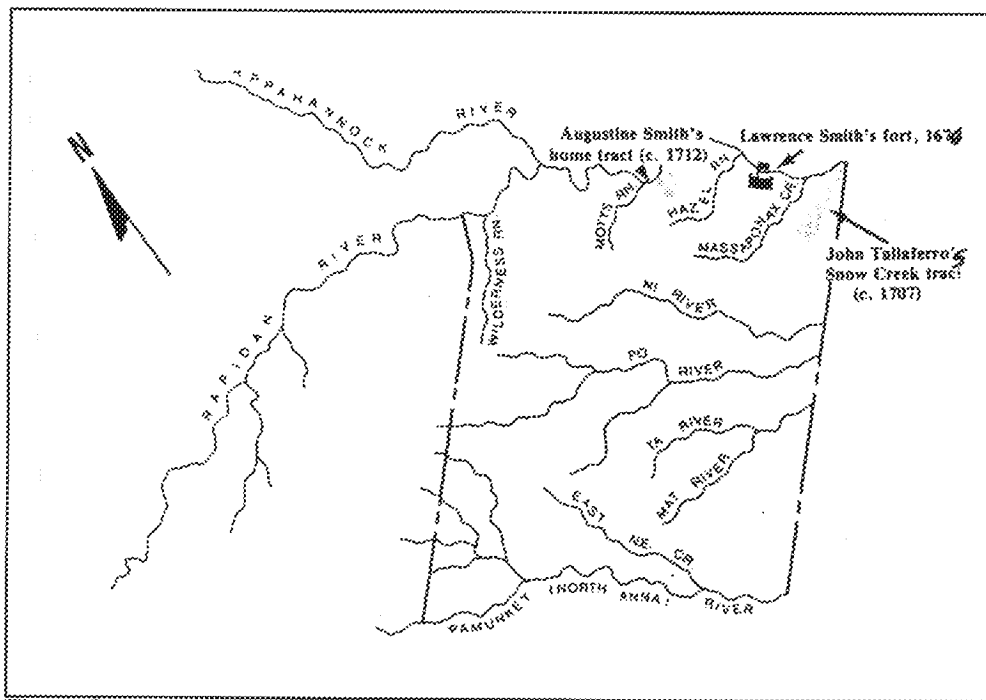


Figure 2: Early Riverfront Settlement

In 1678, Smith was authorized by the Assembly to settle the area "at or neare the place in

¹ James Roger Mansfield, *A History of Early Spotsylvania* (Orange, VA: Mary L. Mansfield, 1977), p. 1.

Rappahannock River where the fort was built in the year 1676.² The settlement was to be a seat one mile wide and one quarter mile deep "with at least fifty able and armed men in readiness upon all occasions on beate of drum"; and an additional 200 male settlers were to be recruited to live within the prescribed area. To attract recruits, the settlers were to be exempt from taxes for fifteen years and exempt from prosecution for twelve years. This attempt by the Assembly to create a settlement along the Rappahannock River occurred just one year prior to the commencement of an organized effort to establish towns in the colony of Virginia. At the urging of the Crown, the Assembly passed legislation in 1680 to create 20 port sites on vacant land throughout the colony. The results were not encouraging despite inducements and subsequent development legislation in 1690 and again in 1706. Lawrence Smith also had little or no success with his experimental settlement below the Rappahannock River. The sparse settlement, aided by the fact that the fear of hostile Indians in the area was no longer justified, prompted the House of Burgesses to order the fort closed in 1682.

As English settlers moved slowly up the North Anna and Mattaponi rivers, they were confronted by the Siouan and Manican Indian tribes. However, by 1684, the English and the Pamunkey Indians had formed an alliance and attacked the Manican and their cousins, the Manahoacs. The Pamunkey Indians seized control of the tribal government and reserved all the land between the Pamunkey (now known as the North Anna River) and Mattaponi rivers as hunting grounds; thereby detouring white settlement in the direction of Spotsylvania. Homesteaders, however, continued to infiltrate the Pamunkey lands to such an extent that King William County was formed in 1701 from territory south of the Mattaponi River.³ Granted patents by the colonial government in 1706, the Pamunkey Indians continue to remain in the area today on property endowed to the tribe as a whole. The Manican and Manahoacs Indians, while not completely annihilated by their enemies, had all but disappeared from the region by the latter part of the 17th century. The legacy of the Indians in the Spotsylvania area, however, is evident in the names of some of the principal streams, such as the Rappahannock, Massaponax, and Mattaponi rivers.

² Paula S. Felder, *Forgotten Companions, the First Settlers of Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburgh Town* (Fredericksburg, VA: Historic Publications of Fredericksburg, 1982), p. 4.

³ Mansfield, p. 2-4.

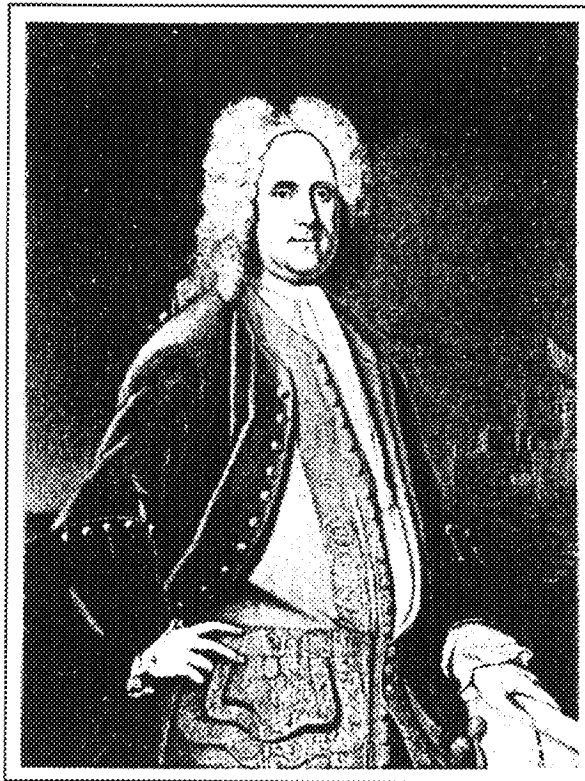


Figure 3: Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740)

Governor Alexander Spotswood

Colonel Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740) arrived in the colony of Virginia in 1710 to serve as Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor. Serving in this capacity until 1722, Spotswood's impact on many aspects of life was far-reaching. As the deputy in command, he had a vested interest in the development of the colony in which he governed and in the county he eventually created.

Deeply involved in western expansion and concerned with easing tensions between Virginia's colonists and Indian population, Spotswood envisioned the new county as one of two buffer zones which would serve as a protective barrier for the more heavily populated eastern region of the colony. The most advanced westward settlement of white people on the frontier at the time was established by Governor Spotswood in 1714. The immigrant settlement of Germanna, located in present-day Orange County, was the first known stable settlement in what was to eventually become Spotsylvania County. An act of April 28, 1714, stated that the Germans "had been settled on the Rapidan River at a place called Germanna, in the County of Essex, and had begun to build and make improvements to the great advantage of the colony and the security of the

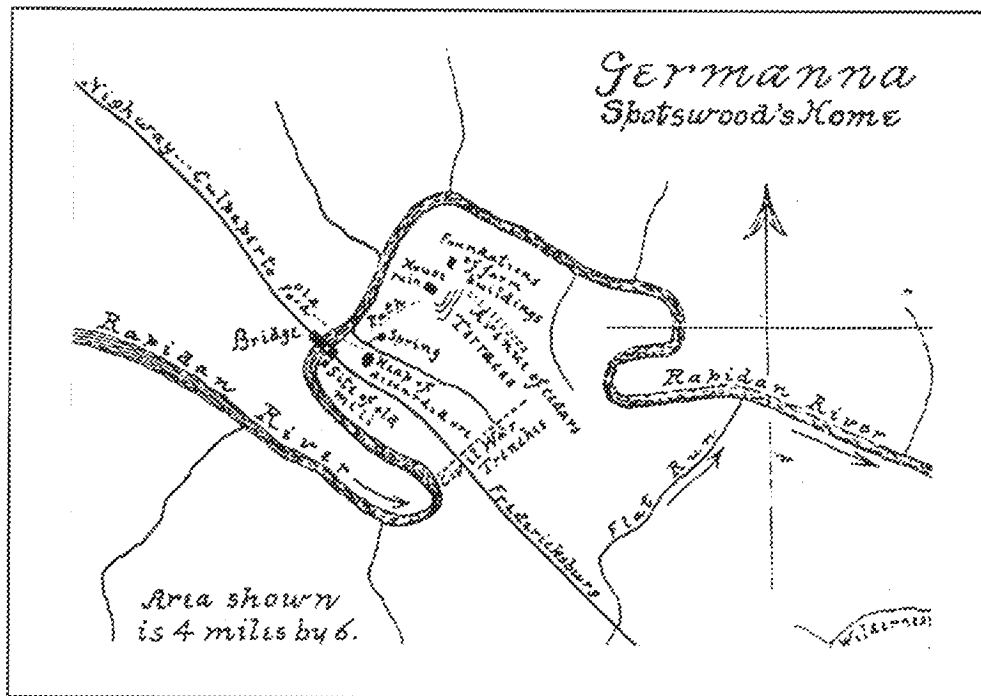


Figure 4: Map of Germanna by Charles Herbert Huffman, n.d.

frontiers from the intrusions of the Indians."⁴ Specifically brought to the area to develop Spotswood's land, the German settlement consisted of 12 indentured families with a total of 42 persons. In an attempt to further establish Germanna, Spotswood urged the Virginia Council to provide for the construction of a fort and for the clearing of a road leading to the community. Enacted in April 1714, the act also provided funding for the construction of a courthouse, gaol, stocks, pillory, and church. In 1717, Spotswood expanded his holdings by absorbing a second colony of German immigrants located on a 13,000 acre tract in the fork between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers that was originally held by Robert Beverley. Insisting he needed to satisfy the "seating requirements" for the area, Spotswood had the patent extended to 40,000 acres. An additional 3,065 acres adjoining the Germanna tract were acquired in 1719 under the name of Richard Hickman, a clerk in the office of William Cocke, secretary of the colony. These additional patents provided Spotswood with approximately 50,000 acres of land to develop and govern as he saw fit.⁵

⁴ W.W. Scott, *A History of Orange County, Virginia* (reprinted Berryville, VA: 1972), p. 80.

⁵ Felder, p. 10-11.

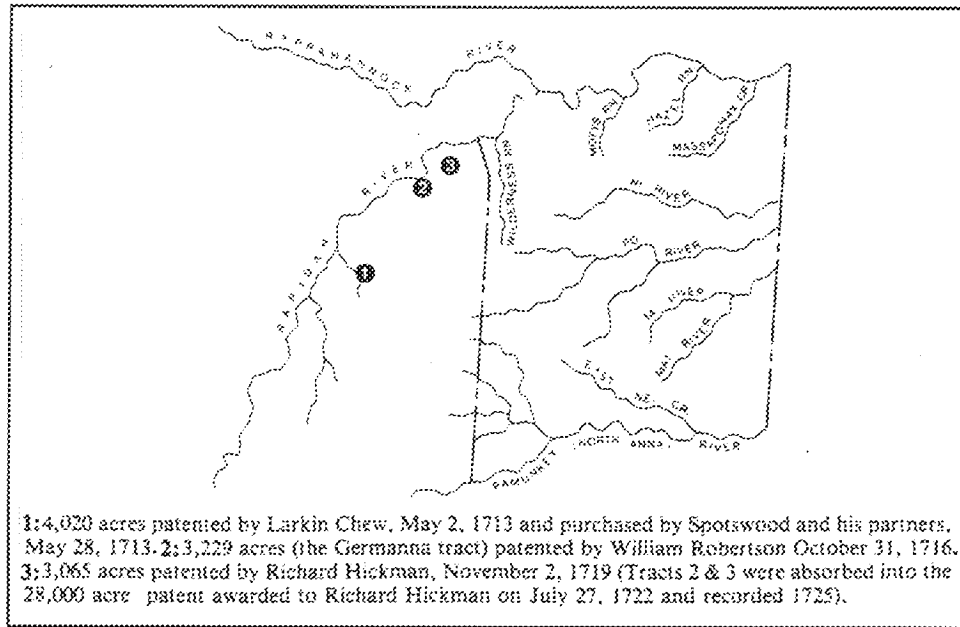


Figure 5: Alexander Spotswood's Early Land Acquisitions on the Rapidan River

Simultaneous to his land investments, Spotswood's many faceted interests began to culminate in the establishment of the quasi-governmental Virginia Indian Company by 1714. Not intended to be a monopolistic venture, the lack of subscriptions enabled Spotswood to take control and appoint himself governor of the company. Establishing the settlement known as Christanna, the Virginia Indian Company built a fort, warehouses, roads, and a school for Indian children. Despite the growth, the company drew hostile reaction from merchants and traders because it purchased goods from London through its own agents. Thus, the solicitor general ruled in 1717 that the company was in restraint of trade and consequently ordered that it be abolished.

Discovering an iron ore deposit on the south side of the Rapidan River in 1713, Spotswood took immediate action to covertly acquire several thousand acres in the vicinity of his discovery and managed to have a patent for 4,020 acres issued to someone else, only to purchase the land himself four weeks later. Together with Robert Beverley and two others, Spotswood formed the Iron Mine Company in 1715. On its 15,000 acre tract, which claimed the remaining unpatented riverfront land of present-day Spotsylvania, Spotswood began to construct the Tubal Furnace, which was to be the only plant producing pig iron in the colony in the early 18th century.⁶ A second mine under the direction of Spotswood, known as the Fredericksville Blast Furnace, opened in 1728 on Douglas Run in the southern part of Spotsylvania County. Together with the Tubal Furnace, Fredericksville proved to be a major source of income for Spotswood, who had a monopoly on the only official export facility in many miles of the Rappahannock River. At

⁶ The Tubal Furnace site was placed on the Virginia State Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

the time of Spotswood's death in 1740, the colonies were exporting more than 2500 tons of raw iron to England annually, most of which came from Virginia and Maryland.

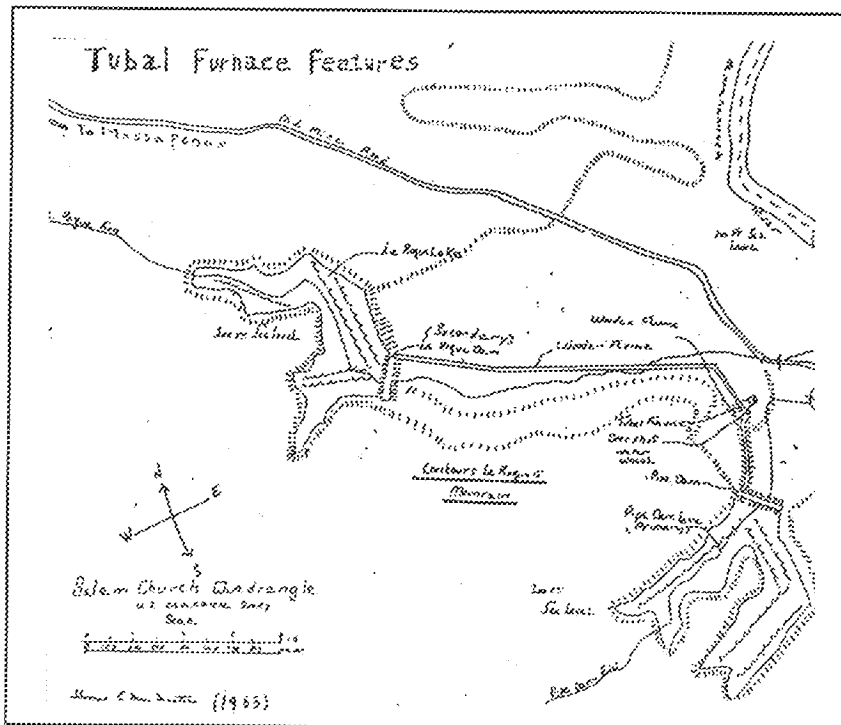


Figure 6: Map of Alexander Spotswood's Tubal Furnace Plant

Just prior to being replaced by Hugh Drysdale in October 1722, Spotswood had appointed the first justices to the Spotsylvania court, a clerk of the court, and a sheriff. He purchased the remaining interest in the Iron Mine Company and land from the heir of Robert Beverley. Additionally, he completed the purchase of the 2,000 acre Massaponax tract from a Smith heir, where he was already preparing shipping facilities to receive the output of the Tubal and Fredericksville Furnaces.⁷ Thus, by 1722, Spotswood owned more than 85,000 acres in what was to eventually become Spotsylvania County.

⁷ Felder, p. 14.

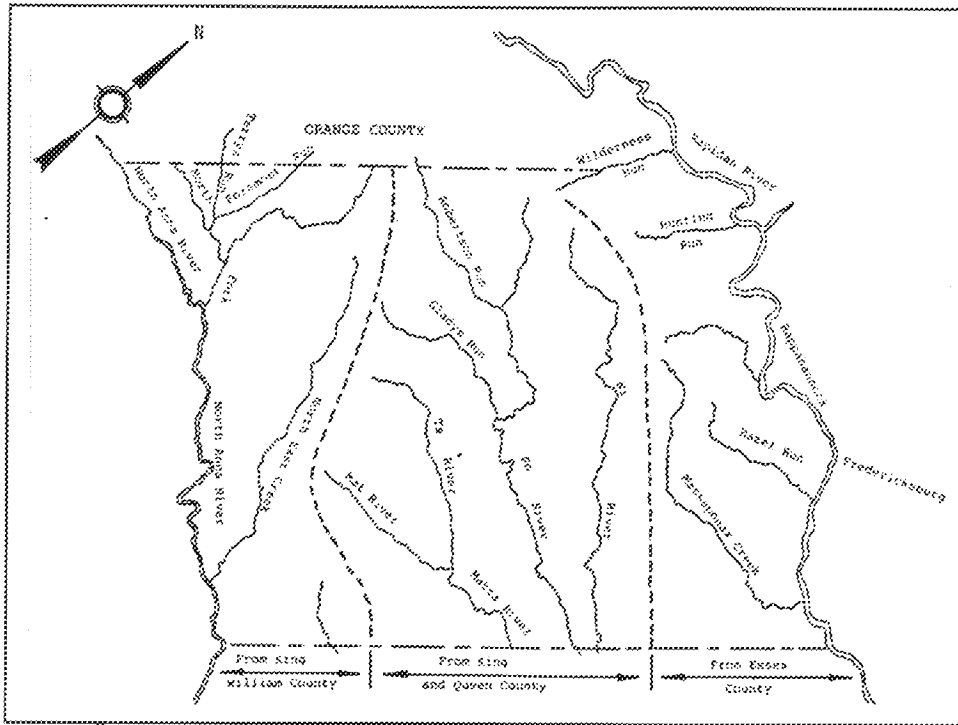


Figure 7: Map of Spotsylvania showing its creation from earlier existing counties.

Creation of Spotsylvania County in 1721

In 1720, the House of Burgesses redistricted "the frontiers of the colony" and enacted legislation for the formation of two new counties. It was resolved that a bill be prepared for erecting two counties of narrow extent, "the one to be bounded on the north by the Rappahannock River and the other on the south by the Roanoke River and to extend westward to the river on the other side of the Great Mountains, including the said Passes."⁸ Enacted on December 23, 1720, the northern county was dubbed Spotsylvania County, the Latin word for Spotswood, and the southern county was to be Brunswick County. The area now known as Spotsylvania County was originally part of King and Queen (1691-1721), Essex (1692-1721), and King William (1702-1721) counties.

"Therefore it is enacted, that Spotsylvania County bounds upon Snow Creek up to the mill, then by a southwest line to the North Anne [sic], thence up the said river as far as convenient, and thence by a line to be run over the high mountains to the river on the northeast side thereof, so as to include the northern passage through the said mountains, thence down the said river until it comes against the head of Rappahannock, thence by a

⁸ Felder, p. 12.

line to the head of Rappahannock River, and down that river to the mouth of Snow Creek, which tract of lands from the 1st of May 1721, shall become a county by the name of Spotsylvania County."⁹

The area which made up Spotsylvania County encompassed portions of three separate parishes: St. Mary's on the north side along the Rappahannock River; St. Stephen's in the center; and St. Margaret's on the south side along the North Anna River. Included under the same act that established the county in 1721, St. George's Parish was created with corresponding boundaries to the new county. The smaller German Protestant Parishes that had existed since 1714 were dissolved and funding was provided for the construction of a new church building and glebe. The new parish lopped off the extreme west end of St. Mary's Parish, and included the old Rappahannock Church, the predecessor of St. George's Church in Fredericksburg, that stood on Ely's Ford Road.

Nearly 100,000 acres of land had been granted by December 1720, much of it "near the mountains on the frontiers of Spotsylvania County."¹⁰ Of the ten applications submitted, the smallest was for 3,000 acres and the largest for 20,000 acres. Spotswood's name was not among the list of applicants, but associates Richard Hickman and William Robertson were named. Moreover, there were 27,000 additional acres in three large patents adjoining Spotswood's lands that were awarded to his associates and aides. Only 3,000 of the original 100,000 acres lay in present-day Spotsylvania; the other 88,500 acres were to the west along the Rapidan in the area of the governor's interest, which is now part of Orange County.

Since its formation in 1721, the Spotsylvania County courts have occupied six separate courthouse buildings on four different sites, used four private residences, and one school house to conduct its business. Recognizing Spotswood's preeminent role in the creation of the county, the Assembly directed that the appropriations for the construction of the first county facilities be placed in his hands. Free to choose the seat for the first county government, Spotswood selected a site on his own estate at Germanna and immediately directed for the construction of a prison. Without a courthouse, the justices convened for the first time in August 1722 in the home of Governor Spotswood. By April 1724, Spotswood formally dedicated the public buildings to the justices. Criticism of Spotswood's management of the public funds surfaced immediately afterwards despite having been complimented "for building so fine a Courthouse."¹¹ Technically, Spotswood had not complied with the instructions of the Assembly in overseeing the construction of a proper courthouse, since he had built only the prison, and had forced the county justices to

⁹ General Assembly, "Acts of Assembly," *Hening's Statutes at Large*, Vol. 4 (7th Geo. 1, 1720): p. 77.

¹⁰ Mansfield, p. 13.

¹¹ E. Lee Shepard, "'The Ease and Convenience of the People': Courthouse Locations in Spotsylvania County, 1720-1840," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 87 (July 1979): p. 281.

use his home for a courthouse. Further, agitation arose regarding the location of the county seat at Germanna, which caused "very great inconveniency to four-fifths of the Inhabitants of the County," thereby "creating great Delay in our Public affairs."¹² While no charges were ever entered against Spotswood, his control over county affairs was decreased in May 1726 when several of the Spotsylvania justices arranged for the county seat to be relocated. The House of Burgesses concluded that the county officials should be empowered to erect a new courthouse at any site in the county which they found most convenient.¹³

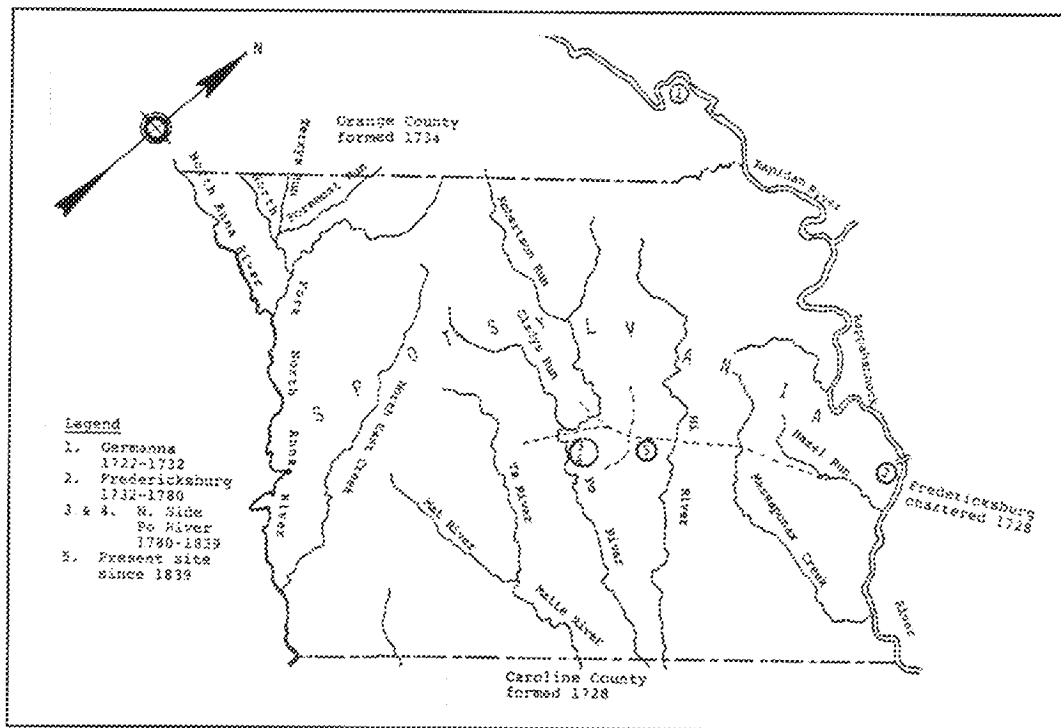


Figure 8: Map of the Courthouse sites of Spotsylvania County.

The population grew slowly but steadily on the eastern lands of the county, and when the tax levy was laid on October 1, 1723, there were just 670 tithables to be taxed.¹⁴ For the year 1723-1724, Spotsylvania County paid quit rents to the British government on 45,555 acres of farm land. By

¹² Spotsylvania County Will Book, 1722-1749, p. 67.

¹³ J.P. Kennedy and H.R. Mellwaine, editors, *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1619-1776*, Volume V, 1712-1726, (Richmond, VA: 1905-1915).

¹⁴ Felder, p. 20.

1730, the population of Spotsylvania County was more evenly distributed onto land west of Wilderness Run, with more than one-third of all the settlers in the county living there. Development and growth of St. George's Parish and the County of Spotsylvania during the early part of the 18th century were greatly affected by the fact that the Act of Establishment passed in 1721 remained unapproved by London. Unable to officially issue the patents approved by the Council until the legislation was approved, Spotswood moved in May 1722 to issue patents, thus securing his standing in the county despite having been removed from office. When released by Spotswood, the patents had been rearranged with the largest patent of 40,000 acres under the names of Thomas Jones, John Clayton, and Richard Hickman. In all, 18 patents were issued for Spotsylvania, including 9,000 acres of Spotswood's already patented property and 138,170 acres of new land, more than 40% of which was Spotswood's under the disguise of Clayton, Hickman, and Jones.

On February 18, 1724, the Board of Trade and Plantations in London issued their official ruling on the legislation and pending patents. While the Act of Establishment had passed without added regulations, stipulations were issued regarding pending patents. Patents predating the county's formation in 1721 had to pay quit rents as usual with no person whatsoever allowed to take up more than 1,000 acres, and all who had done so were not entitled to exemptions. The Council, however, repelled all of its February 1724 instructions, except for the collection of quit rents on the old patents, thus allowing Spotswood to retain his previously patented property in the newly formed County of Spotsylvania.

Much like the resentment regarding the site of the county government, growing indignation over the location of a permanent site for a church in St. George's Parish prompted the vestry to construct two churches by the fall of 1724. The court records contain several petitions for access roads to the "chapel now abuilding" in the south. These records show that the church, referred to as the Mattaponi Church, was on the northern side of the Ta River in the vicinity of what is now Route 738. The church in the north, called the Rappahannock Church, was a wood frame building erected on Massaponax Road near its intersection with Mine Road.¹⁵ Under the watchful eye of Alexander Spotswood, the village of Germanna simultaneously began the construction a separate church building. However, by 1732, as noted in the diary of William Byrd II while visiting Germanna, the chapel "had been lately burned by pious persons who wanted one nearer home."¹⁶ The Germanna Church was never rebuilt and many of the inhabitants of the area were forced to attend Fork Church on the north side of the Rapidan River near the present village of Lignum.

By 1731, the increase in population and the political atmosphere forced the vestry of St. George's Parish to petition for the division of the vast territory into two parishes. Passed in the House of

¹⁵ Felder, pp. 39-41.

¹⁶ Mansfield, p. 56.

Burgesses without objection, St. Mark's Parish was created in August 1731, dividing the county into two parishes:

"...from the mouth of Rapidan to the mouth of Wilderness Run; thence up the said Run to the Bridge; and thence southwest to Pamunkey River; the part below the said bounds to be known as St. George Parish, and all the other part above the said bounds to be known as St. Mark."¹⁷

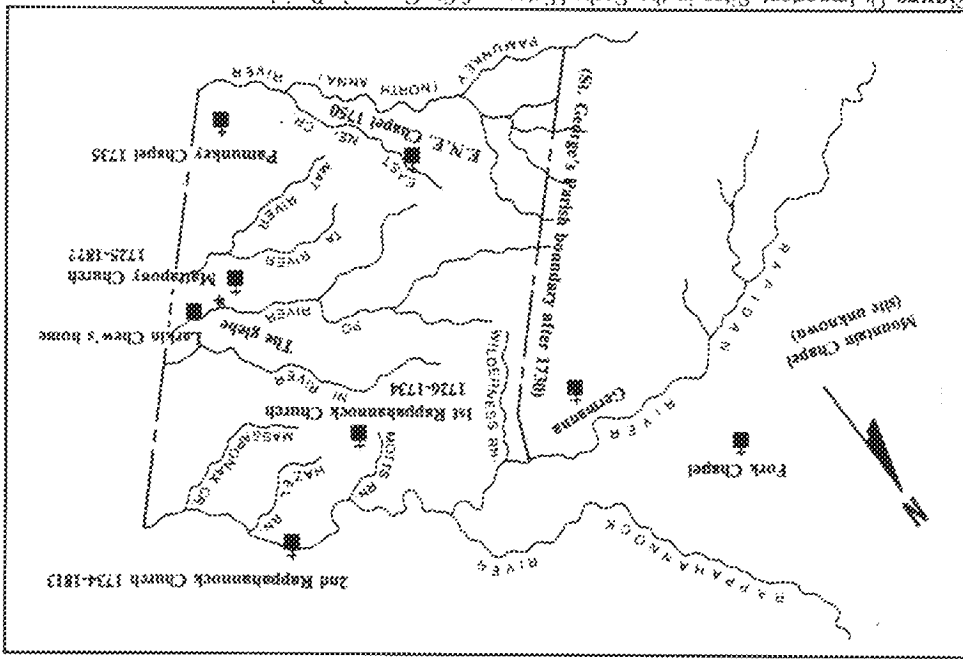


Figure 2: Important Sites in the Early History of St. George's Parish.

Despite the 1726 ruling from the Assembly to move the county seat, Spotsylvania justices remained in Germana until positive incentives for relocation surfaced in the 1730s. With more than half of the justices also serving as trustees for the newly established town of Fredericksburg, there was more than a passing interest in the growth and development of that municipality. Therefore, relocation of the county seat of government to Fredericksburg, established in 1728 on fifty acres originally designated as the "Lease Land Plantation," was amply justified. To rationalize the need for relocating, the justices cited the "want of accommodations" for those

¹⁷ Mansfield, p. 17.

attending court in Germanna, "which by reason of the fewness of the inhabitants for many miles round the said place, cannot be had."¹⁸

Therefore, on the first of August 1732, the Spotsylvania County Court convened at Fredericksburg in a building owned by Henry Willis. Plans for the construction of the first purpose-built county courthouse utilizing public funds began immediately. To the residents in the southern portion of the county, however, Fredericksburg was almost as inconvenient as Germanna had been. Additionally, the population of the large county was one-sixth of the total for the entire colony of Virginia, having been taxed in 1733-1734 on 551,289 acres.¹⁹

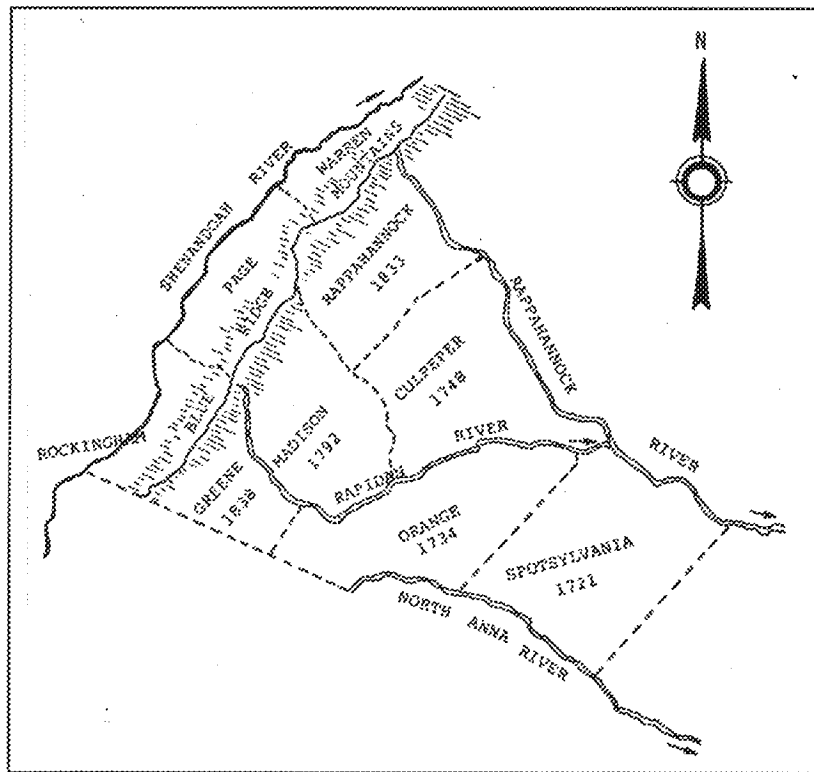


Figure 10: Map showing the extent of Spotsylvania County in 1721 and the counties eventually formed in this area.

Consequently, support for a division of the county surfaced. Thus, Governor Gooch appointed five justices from the western regions, but relieved them of the requirement of attending monthly courts in Fredericksburg. Within weeks the Assembly passed a bill for the creation of Orange County, thus ending Spotsylvania's role as a frontier county. The act cited the inconvenience of attending court "by reason of their great distance from the Courthouse, and other places, usually

¹⁸ J.P. Kennedy and H.R. McIlwaine, Volume VI, 1727-1740, pp. 124-125.

¹⁹ Mansfield, p. 13.

appointed for public meetings.²⁰ The dividing lines of St. George's-St. Mark's Parish served as the new county line between Spotsylvania and Orange counties, placing Germanna and the Spotswood Plantation in a new county. The creation of Orange County in 1734 proved to be Spotsylvania County's final and largest amputation.²¹

The decline in court activity after 1735 only added to the ongoing dissatisfaction with the Fredericksburg site, and thus, in July 1736, John Waller petitioned "for removing the courthouse of this county to the center thereof."²² The petition was certified by the court and forwarded to the House of Burgesses by Rice Curtis, Jr. and William Johnston, both residents of the southern portion of the county. The bill, which would repeal the 1732 act for the "removal of the court," was brought for a vote during the August session. The House of Burgesses divided and Speaker John Carter voted against the removal of the courthouse, forcing justices of the Spotsylvania court to begin construction of a permanent building on Lots 42 and 44 on Princess Anne Street in Fredericksburg.

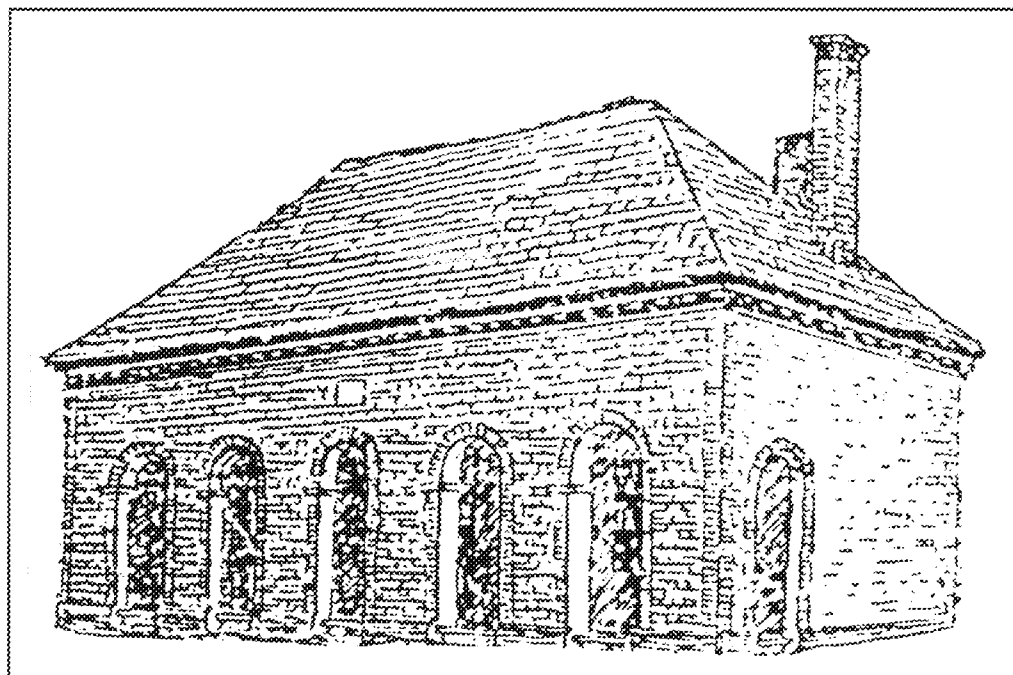


Figure 11. Drawing of the first courthouse in Fredericksburg, built 1736-1740.

Citing the "misrepresentation and artful Management" used to place the courts in Fredericksburg,

²⁰ Spotsylvania County Order Book, 1724-1730, pp. 332-333.

²¹ Mansfield, p. 17.

²² Felder, p. 88.

as well as the great inconvenience caused to a majority of the inhabitants, opponents kept the problem before the Assembly continuously for more than twenty years.²³

Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)

The Colonial Period saw the greatest real increase in the population of Spotsylvania County. While the county had only 1,395 tithables in 1740, there were almost 2,000 tithables by 1750, suggesting that the population may have exceeded 3,000 people.²⁴ The tithable population of the county began to decline in the following years, however. The loss, which was not great, presumably was associated with the opening of the Great Wagon Road from western Pennsylvania down through the Shenandoah Valley early in the decade.

Aggravated by drought and poor tobacco crops, the whole of the Commonwealth of Virginia suffered a severe economic depression throughout the 1750s. Thus, the price of the small tobacco crops began to increase as credit from English merchants ceased and money virtually disappeared from the county.²⁵ Many of the earlier commercial ventures within Spotsylvania County had been undertaken based on expectations about the potential of trade with the west. The canal, the plank road, and the narrow gauge railway proved to be unsuccessful attempts to establish competitive transportation links westward as the area was never able to sufficiently grow in population rapidly enough to fulfill the expectations envisioned for it as a potential market. In fact, it was the slowest growing region of Virginia.

In 1759, repeal of the "act for altering the place for holding courts in Spotsylvania County" succeeded in passing the House of Burgesses, despite divided opposition. The repeal was based less on the inconvenience and expense involved in court attendance than on the issue of royal prerogative. The Assembly declared that previous acts for moving courthouses from site to site were "derogatory to majesty's prerogative . . . by taking from the governor or commander in chief of this colony his power and authority of removing or adjourning the courts . . . to any other places in the said counties."²⁶ Despite the ability to relocate the county seat, the courthouse remained in Fredericksburg.

By 1772, considerable agitation again arose to have the seat of government more centrally located within the county. A petition from the county voters was sent to the House of Burgesses

²³ Kennedy and McIlwaine, Volume VII, 1724-1749, *passim*.

²⁴ Felder, p. 102.

²⁵ Felder, p. 147.

²⁶ Shepard, p. 285.

requesting that the governor relocate the county court. Believing the request was reasonable, the committee emphasized that the courthouse be "designed for the Administration of Justice, built at the Expense of the whole People of the County, and the usual Place for the Exercise of the Militia" should be placed where a majority of the inhabitants could have free and easy access to it. Governor Dunmore concluded however that removal of the county seat from Fredericksburg would be detrimental to the true interests of the inhabitants of Spotsylvania County, and thus, the last pre-Revolutionary attempt to relocate the courthouse ended in failure.²⁷

With diverging interests within the population by 1770, the Parish of St. George's divided once again. The division line, bisecting St. George's Parish from east to west along the Po River, created Berkeley Parish. The Revolutionary War and the break with England stripped both parishes of their power to tax the residents in order to pay ministers and personnel. Virginia was unable to dismiss the essential services performed by the church, and thus, the vestries were authorized to function as the Public Welfare Department. Under this guise, St. George's and Berkeley Parishes continued to levy its members in an effort to support the poor and ill. This proved particularly beneficial in the war ravaged economy of the 1770s and 1780s.²⁸

With the change in political leaders following the Revolutionary War, a new petition to relocate the county seat was presented in 1777 which placed full responsibility for the earlier failures on the former royal governor. Citing the tedious travel to the courts, the new petition requested that the seat of government be moved to a "central location" with no one in the county residing at a distance greater than sixteen miles from the court. The stipulation did not sit well with residents of Fredericksburg, as a majority of the county inhabitants lived well beyond the town limits.²⁹ Although a number of local merchants attempted to forestall relocating the county seat, an Act of Assembly was passed in 1778 which permitted Spotsylvania County to build the third courthouse "at some point near the center of the county." The site chosen was one-half mile north of the Po River, on both sides of the present Route 648, and was believed to be the approximate geographic center of the county. The courthouse, stocks, pillory, and gallows were built on the east side of the road, and the first court session was held on March 15, 1781.³⁰

²⁷ Shepard, p. 286.

²⁸ Felder, p. 154.

²⁹ Shepard, p. 287.

³⁰ Mansfield, p. 93.

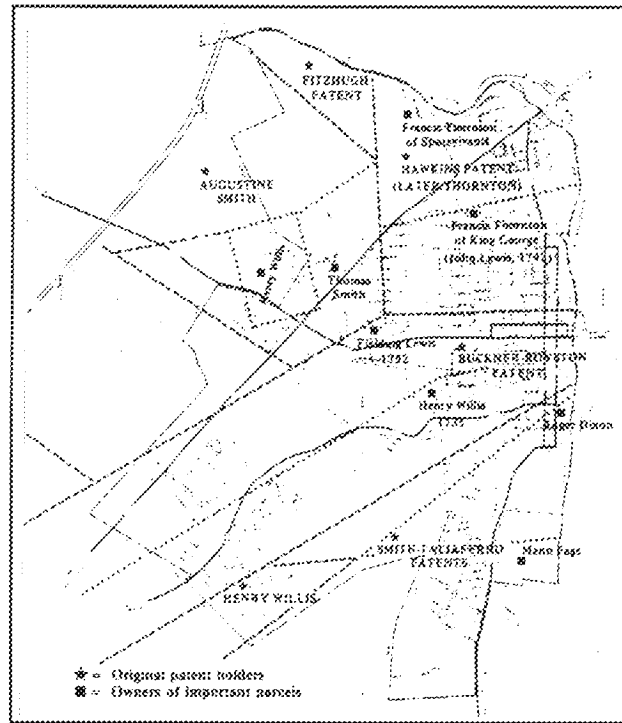


Figure 12: Modern Fredericksburg and early landowners in the area.

Finally admitting defeat in its attempt to retain the county seat of government, the town of Fredericksburg initiated a campaign to obtain incorporation. Removal of the county court to a site fourteen miles away indicated to the petitioners that "there remains no hope of preserving peace Property and perhaps Life but by incorporating the Town."³¹ The frequent number of "robberies, riots, and other breaches of the peace," required ready access to a local court; thus the Assembly, already moving to incorporate other Virginia towns, reluctantly acceded to the request to incorporate Fredericksburg in 1782.

According to Spotsylvania County tax records, the population by 1782 was 7,139, a total which did not include Fredericksburg. Although the area had been predominately improved by tobacco farms and plantations, the total number of African American slaves was only 1,835, while the number of whites had reached more than 5,300. The same tax records indicate that there were more than 2,960 buildings extant in Spotsylvania County, 469 of those being single dwelling houses.

³¹ Shepard, p. 288.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

While the plantation system and the industry of slavery had commenced in the early 17th century, the slave population in Spotsylvania County did not increase significantly until the later half of the century. A summary of the 1790 census, the first official census taken in the United States, indicates that the population of Spotsylvania County was 5,191 white persons and 5,933 African American slaves, with a total of 11,124.³² When compared to the population of 1783, the number of African American slaves had increased by 4,098 in 1790. The 1810 census indicated that there were 821 heads of households in Spotsylvania County with 4,478 white persons and 6,126 African American slaves. While the total population of the county had decreased in 1810 by 343 persons, the number of African Americans had increased by 193.³³ In 1820, the county population had decreased to just 11,178. Expectedly, the number of African Americans that year far outnumbered the whites by a ratio of 2 to 1. Moreover, the number of females, both white and African Americans, outnumbered the males 2 to 1.

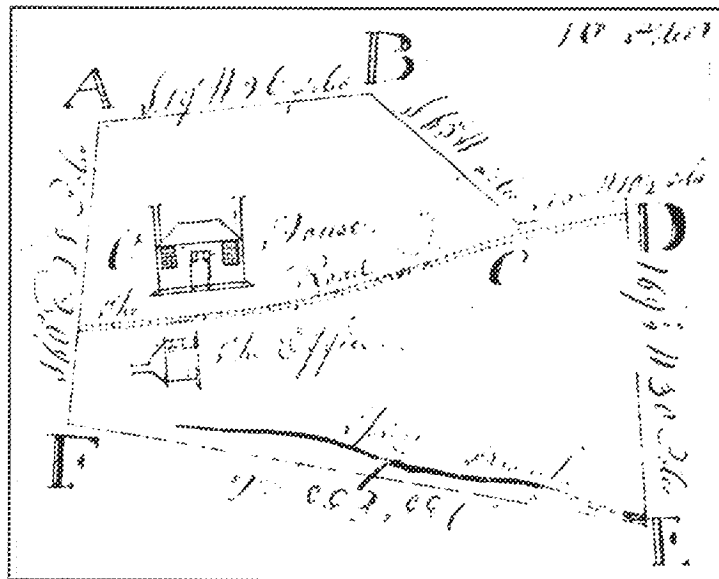


Figure 13: Plat from Deed of the Fourth Spotsylvania County Courthouse, built 1800.

By 1797, the condition of the third courthouse building prompted the levy of a tax designated toward the construction of a new courthouse facility. Erected in 1800, the new courthouse is believed to have been located close to the site of the previous courthouse, as there is no record

³² Record Group 29, "Records of the Bureau of the Census," 1790 Census (Spotsylvania County, Virginia).

³³ *Ibid.*, 1810 Census.

of the sale or purchase of any land by the county at that time. In July 1801, the old courthouse building was sold at an auction to the highest bidder, who had three months in which to remove the building from the site. The new courthouse building, the fourth county court structure erected, served the court's needs until 1838.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During this period of growth throughout the Union, Spotsylvania County continued to emerge slowly despite the increase in population and profits generated by the tobacco and mining industries. According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of Spotsylvania County in 1830 had risen to just more than 15,134 people. The number of white residents was 6,384, while the number of African American slaves totaled more than 8,850, the highest number to be documented in the history of the county. The early decades of the Antebellum Period, which was the zenith of the plantation system, saw a marked increase in the production and sale of tobacco in Spotsylvania County, an increase directly related to the number of African American slaves.

The increase in production throughout the region prompted the Commonwealth of Virginia to construct a transportation network of canals, turnpikes, railroads, and navigable rivers to provide farmers and merchants better access to the markets. These improvements, which bisected Spotsylvania County, finally succeeded in opening the West and Southwest to settlement, and roads and railroads began to challenge the dominance of waterways as the principal means of transportation. Adding to the revenue of the middle Virginia counties, particularly Spotsylvania County, were manufacturing activities and industrial production. No longer one of the leading producers of iron and lead, Spotsylvania County began to extract gold from local mines. Operating prior to 1835, the United States Gold Mine was the oldest operating gold mine in the county during the 19th century. Whitehall Mine, discovered in 1806 along present-day Shady Grove Corner, commenced with the production of gold in 1848.

Having agreed that a new courthouse site was definitely needed by the 1830s, the justices felt that the courthouse should, at the very least, be situated on the main road to Fredericksburg, and preferably several miles closer to the town where so many merchants, traders, artisans, and professionals resided. The hesitation of petitioning the Assembly again on the relocation of the court seat was intervened by the destruction in December 1837 of the courthouse by fire. At the first session of the court for 1838, a deed for the purchase of land from Lewis Rawlings to be used as the fourth site of the fifth courthouse building was presented. Due to the number of residents who objected to the relocation of the county seat of government, a public election was held "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people as to what point or place a majority of them prefer as the seat of government." In the election, the site at Rawlings' Tavern was the favorite. In an effort to prevent Rawlings from having a "monopoly in the entertainment of the public," the legislature stipulated that approval of a site would require that the landowner convey his entire tract to the county. Despite numerous attempts to defer the relocation of the county

seat, the justices ordered the advertisement for bids on construction plans for the new building, and by the fall of 1838, construction had begun.³⁴ From July 1838 until February 1839 when the new courthouse was completed, the courts met at Rawlings' Tavern.

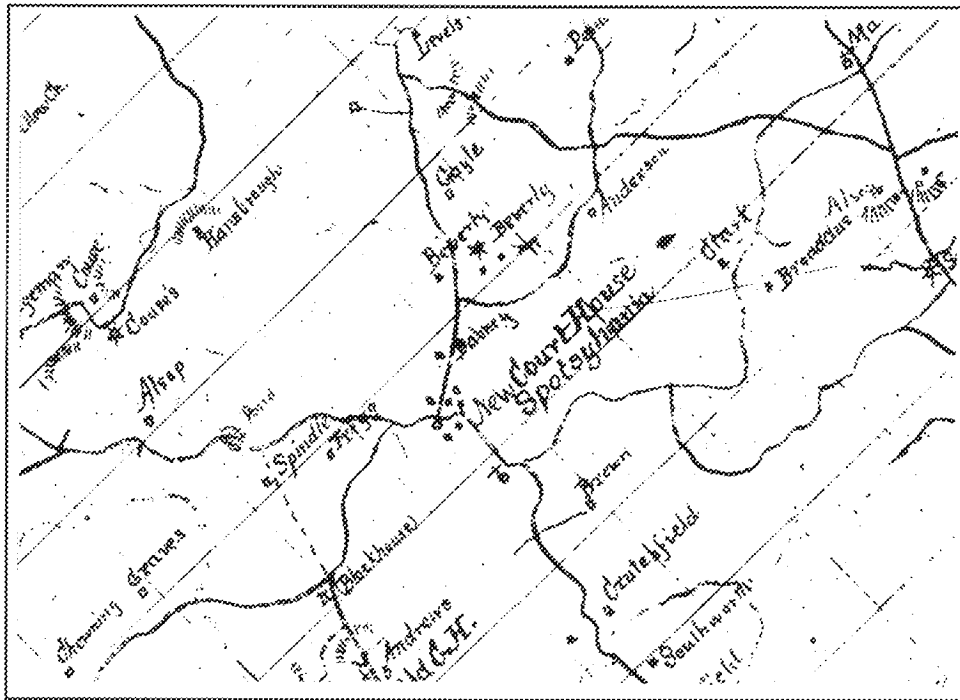


Figure 14: Map Showing 1839 Site of Courthouse, 186-

While Fredericksburg and its schools were growing, expansion of the school system was limited in Spotsylvania County. Despite the creation of a Board of School Commissioners in the early part of the 19th century, many landowners continued to employ private tutors, who commonly educated neighboring children. In 1837, the school commissioners reported that no public schools had yet been established in Spotsylvania County. In an effort to remedy this common problem throughout the state, the Commonwealth of Virginia required in 1846 that the courts appoint a public school superintendent and commissioners, and by 1860, required that each county create no less than three public schools. The growth of the educational system, however, throughout the Union during the middle part of the century was drastically affected by the pressures of the impending Civil War, and thus, Spotsylvania County did not act on either law until the 1870s.

³⁴ Shepard, p. 295.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

Having seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, Virginia became the first state to join the Confederate States of America following President Lincoln's call for volunteers. The Commonwealth was to be the site of numerous significant battles and campaigns that profoundly impacted the outcome of the Civil War, beginning with the First Battle of Manassas on June 21, 1861 and ending with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House in 1865. Spotsylvania County and the city of Fredericksburg were the sites of four major battles related to the Army of the Potomac's strategy to seize the Confederate Capital at Richmond, Virginia. And although the battles were victories for the South, fighting in Spotsylvania County proved to be a major factor leading to the demise of the Army of Northern Virginia.

At the head of the navigable waters of the Rappahannock River, Fredericksburg lay a scant 100 miles midway between Richmond and the National Capital at Washington, D.C. As the political, manufacturing, and military center of the South, Richmond became the symbol of secession to the North, and the key to military planning for both sides. A primary objective of the Union armies in the east for more than four years, Richmond was accessible from Washington, D.C. by two main avenues: the direct overland route southward through Spotsylvania County; and the approach by water down the Potomac River, across the Chesapeake Bay to the tip of the peninsula between the York and the James rivers, and then northwestward up the peninsula. However, by 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Robert E. Lee had moved into northern Virginia, taking advantage of the Union defeat at the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), in an effort to try to stop the "on to Richmond" moves before the Yankees could penetrate very deeply into Virginia.

By December 10, 1862, the Federal soldiers under the direction of General Burnside began to bombard Fredericksburg for the first time in the Civil War, and by December 11, had successfully constructed a bridge across the Rappahannock River into the city. With the river behind them and the Confederate troops in front with cannons and bayonets, the Army of the Potomac marched out across open fields to the artillery attack of the Confederate troops on December 12. Forced to withdraw, the Federal army was driven back to the vicinity of the Richmond Stage Road, and by the following day had retreated back across the Rappahannock River. The Battle of Fredericksburg, the first battle to be fought in the Spotsylvania County area, resulted in the loss of 12,653 Federal and 5,309 Confederate casualties.³⁵

After the Fredericksburg disaster, President Lincoln appointed General Joseph Hooker to succeed Burnside. Promising to deliver Richmond, General Hooker dispatched the majority of the Union infantry forty miles upstream to cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers beyond the

³⁵ Joseph P. Cullen, *Where A Hundred Thousand Fell: The Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse* (Washington, DC: National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No. 39, 1966), p. 21.

Confederate defenses on April 28, 1863. Fighting was to begin for a second time in Spotsylvania County at the large brick inn named Chancellorsville, which dominated the intersection of the Orange Turnpike with the Orange Plank, Ely's Ford, and River roads. The intersection was considered to be the most important juncture of the Wilderness, a dense forest of second-growth pine and scrub oak with numerous creeks, gullies, swamps, heavy tangle foot underbrush, and few farms or open spaces.

Having encountered virtually no opposition to this point, the Army of the Potomac halted at Chancellorsville and awaited the arrival of additional troops. This decision disheartened Federal officers and provided Confederate troops with time to fortify a prominent ridge covering the Turnpike and Plank Road.³⁶ Another fateful delay enabled the Confederates, now without Stonewall Jackson, to force the Yankees to withdraw from Chancellorsville entirely into a defensive position across the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers. The Army of the Potomac lost 17,287, just 33% of its total strength at the Battle of Chancellorsville, while the Confederate army lost 22% with a total of 12,821 casualties. Although the Confederates had driven Hooker out of Spotsylvania County, in truth, the Union was not thoroughly defeated as more than 40,000 troops had seen no action at all despite Lincoln's admonition to Hooker to use all of his men.

While another "on to Richmond" drive had been stopped, the death of Stonewall Jackson was a serious blow to the Confederacy. The Confederate leadership during the Chancellorsville campaign has been determined to represent the finest generalship of the Civil War, and without Jackson, the Army of Northern Virginia never again executed the bold and vigorous strategy that had characterized it.³⁷

One year later, on May 4, 1864, the leading division of the Army of the Potomac, now under the direction of Ulysses S. Grant, reached Germanna Ford, just 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, in the third attempt to reach Richmond. The reorganized and consolidated army totaled 118,000 men, vastly outnumbering the 62,000-man Army of Northern Virginia. Easily spotting the Federal advance, Lee immediately ordered his forces to march east and strike their opponents in the now familiar and foreboding Wilderness, where Grant's legions would be neutralized by the inhospitable terrain. Although anxious to confront Lee at the earliest opportunity, Grant preferred not to fight in the Wilderness; and thus, directed his columns to push southeast into open ground. With an entire Confederate corp approaching from the west on the Turnpike, the Battle of the Wilderness began on the west edge of a clearing called Saunders Field. Eventually, it became evident to both Lee and Grant that the two armies were now entrenched so strongly within the forest that attack by either side could be suicidal, hence ending the Battle of the Wilderness. Similar to the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the battle marked another tactical

³⁶ Cullen, p. 28-29; William Swinton, *Army of the Potomac* (New York, NY: Konecky and Konecky, 1995), p. 277-278.

³⁷ Cullen, p. 35.

Confederate victory in Spotsylvania County. The Federals lost more than 15,387 soldiers, while the Confederates lost 11,400.³⁸

On May 7, 1864, General Grant advanced to Richmond along Brock Road by way of the Spotsylvania Court House district, deducing that the tiny county seat would provide the inside track to Richmond. Hoping to arrive before Grant, Lee immediately sent a corp to the crossroads, and when the Union troops arrived, the fighting commenced along corresponding lines of earthworks east and west of Brock Road. Overnight, the Southern troops had concocted an U-shaped salient, or bulge, pointing north in the direction of the Federals. Referred to as the "Mule Shoe" because of its shape, the salient could be attacked not only in front but from both sides, and as a rule officers liked to avoid them. Lee, however, opted to retain the position trusting that his cannons could keep the "Mule Shoe" safe.

Although they eventually captured the salient, the Yankees were driven back to their trenches in hand-to-hand fighting that lasted more than eighteen hours and included what was said to be the most horrifying close-quarters combat ever witnessed on the continent. The fighting focused on a slight bend in the salient works west of its apex, known since that day as the "Bloody Angle."³⁹ Clearly, the Federals could not gain an advantage at Spotsylvania, and Grant broke the impasse on May 20 by detaching on a march south toward Guinea Station. Lee had no choice but to react to Grant's initiative by maneuvering his army between the Federals and Richmond.

Following the Emancipation Proclamation and the occupation of the Confederate states by Union forces, a significant number of African Americans remained in Spotsylvania County, laboring on farms and plantations, serving Confederate officers, or working as general laborers. Many, however, did leave Virginia for the North or worked for Union forces occupying the area during the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness. Playing a pivotal role at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, African American Union soldiers fought against white Confederate troops near the intersection of Catharpin and Plank roads. Designated as the 23rd Regiment, the United States Colored Infantry of the Army of the Potomac on May 15, 1864 came to the rescue of the Second Ohio Cavalry Regiment, which was being driven back by the four regiments of General Thomas Rosser at Alrich's Farm.⁴⁰ This was the first time African Americans had ever participated in a directed combat action in the Northern Virginia theater of operations.

³⁸ Cullen, p. 45.

³⁹ William D. Matter, *If It Takes All Summer: The Battle of Spotsylvania* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1988), p. 215.

⁴⁰ Matter, p. 291.

Losses during the two weeks at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House totaled more than 18,000 soldiers for the North and 10,000 for the South. However, Lee had suffered a disproportionate reduction among the highest levels of his command structure, having lost generals Stonewall Jackson, James Longstreet, A.P. Hill and J.E.B. Stuart.⁴¹ Finding replacements for private soldiers proved hard enough; developing a new officer cadre proved impossible. The essence of Lee's incomparable martial machine disappeared in the woods and fields of Spotsylvania County and the Army of Northern Virginia never regained its historic efficiency. Lee's tenacious, skillful generalship had denied Grant of a much sought-after decisive battlefield victory for the last time however. In the end, the Federals' constant hammering against the dwindling resources of the South, a process that began in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania and continuing at the North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, would drive the Confederacy into oblivion.



Figure 15: Civil War photo of Spotsylvania Courthouse.

With the threat of Union troops imminently moving through Spotsylvania County at the onset of the War, the court records had been wrapped in paper, packed in a wooden box, and buried behind the clerk's office, thus preserving them for future generations. Many of Virginia's counties, however, lost their records in the 1865 burning of Richmond, where records had been mistakenly sent for safe keeping.

⁴¹ Jackson had been killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville; Longstreet was seriously injured at the Battle of the Wilderness; Hill fell very ill after the Battle of the Wilderness; and Stuart was killed at Yellow Tavern just days after the Battle of the Wilderness.

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)

While reconstruction and growth were taking place throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, the County of Spotsylvania was dealing with the debris of the recent battles which remained a constant reminder of the tragic conflict that had swept over the area. Hundreds of Confederate troops had been put to rest in crudely marked and unmarked graves scattered over the four battlefields. Local women concerned about these unattended plots formed the Spotsylvania Memorial Association. Lead by Ann Boulware of La Vista, they established a Confederate Cemetery in August 1866 on five enclosed acres of land a half mile northeast of the courthouse. The Association identified and reburied nearly 600 soldiers in the new location, organizing the interments by state with only a few unknown markers.

Unlike Fredericksburg and the surrounding counties, Spotsylvania County experienced a significant decrease in population during the latter part of the 19th century. The United States Census for 1870 indicated there were 11,728 people residing in the county.⁴² Of those, 7,069 were white persons and 4,659 were free African Americans. Compared to the census of 1860, the total number of white persons in the county had decreased by only 647, while the number of African Americans had expectedly decreased by more than 3,700. Many freed slaves did, however, remain in the area establishing farms and community-based institutions. Independent African American churches and schools informally began in private homes until permanent structures could be erected.

The United States Census for 1880 indicates a slow increase in the overall population of the county to just more than 14,800, with the majority of the immigrants being African Americans. By 1890, however, the occupancy for the entire county had declined to 14,233, as indicated in county tax records. Strikingly, the population of African Americans totaled 6,077 in 1890, the highest number documented by the United States Census for the county between the years 1870 and 1950. By 1900, the growth of Spotsylvania County had again been drastically reduced to just more than 9,000 people.

The entire county was surveyed in 1879 and divided into four magisterial districts: Berkeley, Chancellor, Courtland, and Livingston. At that same time, the county courts appointed school commissioners for each of the districts in an effort to establish a public school system. The Civil War, the large number of private white schools, and the land owners' hostility toward a school tax significantly halted the growth of educational programs in Spotsylvania County until the late 1870s. In 1870, there were 28 private white schools in Spotsylvania County with a total of 464 pupils. Virginia public school records for 1871 show that Chancellor District had only eight white students; Livingston District had eight white and four African American students; Courtland District also had eight white, but only three African American students; and Berkeley District had

⁴² Record Group 29, United States Census Records, 1870.

five white and three African American students.⁴³ Not until 1879 did sentiment change in favor of creating a system of public schools under the direction of the state. Thus, a large portion of the schools that had existed as private were adopted into the public school system.⁴⁴

By 1883, the first public grade school in Spotsylvania County was established at Partlow. One year later, in 1884, the first African American public grade school was formed in Summit. Secondary schools were not established in Spotsylvania County until the beginning of the 20th century. In 1914, the first principal higher education building for white pupils, named Robert E. Lee High School, was constructed. In 1920, the student population had grown to more than fifty, and by 1933, the building was enlarged to eight rooms utilizing WPA funding. Additional high schools in the county include the four-room Margo High School (1914) in Livingston; the three-room Marye High School (1915) in Berkeley; and the four-room Belmont High School (1918) in Livingston. The first African American public high school in Spotsylvania County was begun between 1910-1912 by contractor Allie Fairchiles. Completed in 1922 at a cost of \$7,500, the two-story wood frame building was named in honor of prominent African American John J. Wright.

The 1839 courthouse building, used as a field hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, was seriously damaged during the Civil War, and by 1900, court sessions had to be held at Public School House Number 6. The condition of the building prompted officials to construct a new building in 1901, using ivory colored, fireproof bricks. At that time the brick surrounding wall, constructed with the old jail bricks, was removed and the bricks reused in the foundation of the new courthouse. The four large columns of the imposing portico were all that remained of the 1839 structure. Serving as the sixth court building for the County of Spotsylvania, the 1901 courthouse has continued to serve as the county seat for more than 75 years.

⁴³ Virginia School Reports, County School Board of Spotsylvania County, 1871, p. 152.

⁴⁴ Charles M. Snow, *Educational Trends in Spotsylvania County, 1721-1957* (Spotsylvania, VA: Private Collection made available by the County School Board of Spotsylvania County, March 1981), p. 47.

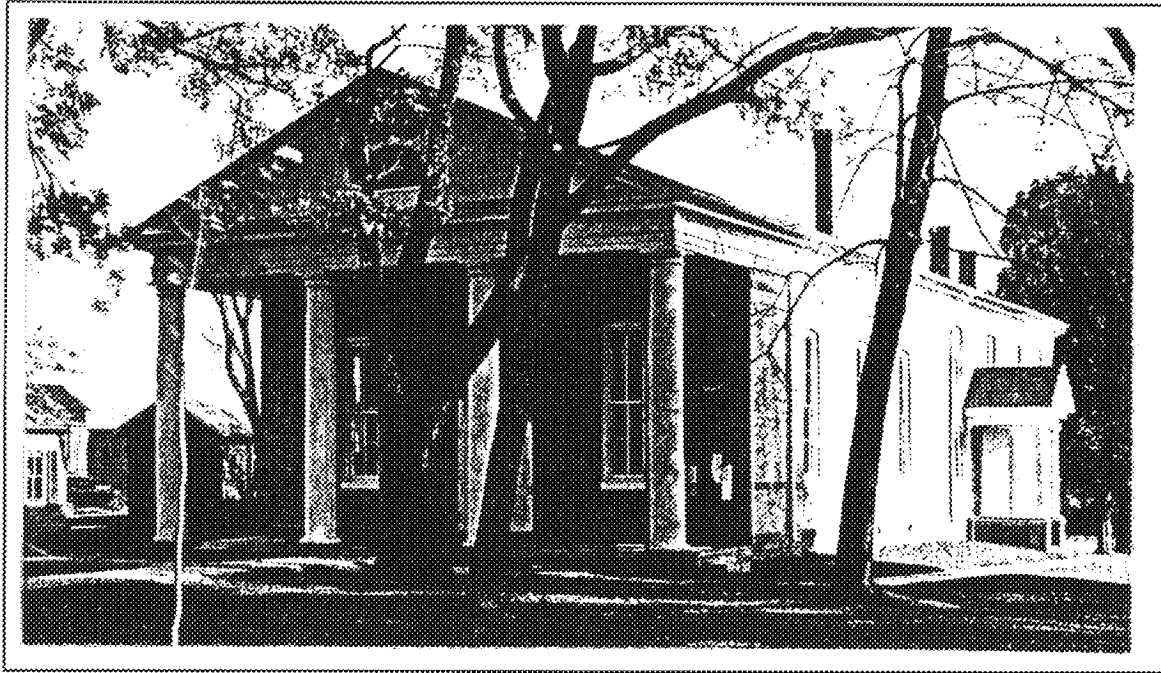


Figure 16: Spotsylvania County Courthouse, built 1901.

The expansion of Virginia as a commercial and industrial center continued after the Civil War. The late 19th century, in particular, became a time of enormous growth as new wealth was found in the mining of coal and mineral resources, the exploitation of forest products, the manufacturing of tobacco products, and the expansion of railroad and shipping lines. Spotsylvania County, specifically, began to extract and produce mineral resources such as gold, lead, and zinc. The Grindstone Mine, located on present-day Route 612, was known to have been producing gold with the potential for silver, pyrite, lead, and zinc ore as early as 1905. The Holladay Mine, which produced lead and zinc, was started in 1909 by the Bertha Mineral Company.

Although the rural county was directly affected by the loss of slave labor, the later part of the 19th century was the era of invention of farm machinery and food processing, which greatly shifted the production of grain and tobacco to dairy and vegetables. Many of the larger plantations, unable to economically endure the drastic changes of the period, were subdivided as agricultural land throughout Virginia was claimed for domestic and commercial uses. While many plantations continued to be maintained in Spotsylvania County despite this loss of acreage, the farms commonly grew crops for family and livestock consumption only.

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

As the county struggled with the Great Depression, the size and scope of the federal and state government programs began to expand and sponsor public works programs that improved highways and constructed parks. While encouraging growth, it directly affected the landscape of Virginia and its historic resources. This metamorphosis is clearly visible in Spotsylvania County with the opening of the Jefferson Davis Highway (US Route 1) in 1927, which created direct access between Washington and Richmond for the first time. The creation of the highway, while destroying the rural makeup of the eastern half of the county, stimulated the development of commercial enterprises such as stores, hotels, and gas stations. Additionally, industrial production began to grow in Spotsylvania County, thus creating jobs. One example was the opening of the Sylvania Plant in 1930 (later renamed the Food Machinery Corporation Plant), the world's largest cellophane manufacturing facility. Despite this development and growth, the number of inhabitants of the county did not increase at a tremendous rate. By 1930, the population had reached 10,056, only to fall within the next ten years to 9,905.

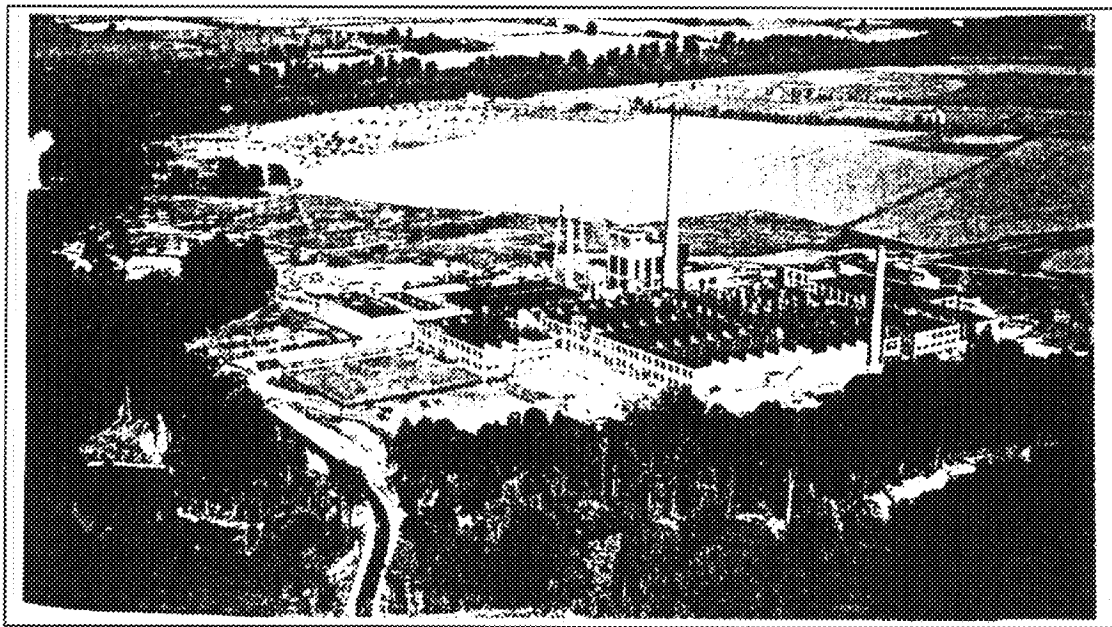


Figure 17: Sylvania Industrial Corporation Plant near Fredericksburg, VA, 1934.

Following the new trend to create national parks, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, created by the United States Congress in 1927, was established to commemorate the Civil War Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. With more than one hundred thousand American casualties between 1862 and 1864, Spotsylvania County is said to be "by far the bloodiest ground on the continent."⁴⁵ Operated by

⁴⁵ George D. Church, Acting Superintendent of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, to L. Kimball Payne, III, Spotsylvania County Administrator, letter dated May 5, 1994, p. 2.

the National Park Service, the park encompasses approximately 9,000 acres, making it the largest military park in the world.

The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

While Spotsylvania County's population remained relatively unchanged between 1850 and 1950, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Spotsylvania County in particular, began to experience a tremendous population growth beginning in 1945. By 1955, the state had more urban than rural dwellers, ranking fourteenth in population in the United States. Spotsylvania's strategic location midpoint between the national and state capitals marked it as a logical site for development. Envisioning this growth pattern, the county created its first subdivision ordinance in 1952. Thus, by the late 1950s, Spotsylvania County began to slowly develop from a farming community to a diverse mix of suburban and rural development. Historically, this development remained fairly localized along transportation routes. However, during the New Dominion Period, larger communities with elaborate support facilities began to evolve near highways. The village of Thornburg, for example, developed significantly as a commercial and industrial core due to its close proximity to Interstate-95, which bisected Spotsylvania County in 1964.

Marking a pivotal period of change following World War II, smaller schools throughout the county were consolidated into the two larger school buildings: Robert E. Lee School and John J. Wright High School. Destroyed by fire in the 1940s, both buildings were reconstructed in 1952. The Robert E. Lee School was actually opened as an elementary school, as a new Spotsylvania high school had been constructed on Route 208 in 1939. Both schools continued to serve white and African American pupils separately until 1968, when the school system of Spotsylvania County was integrated.

As Fredericksburg's largest suburb, the county population has increased 79.4% from 1980 to 1990. Of this residential population, more than 23% (6,782) commute each working day to the Metropolitan Washington area. Supporting the economic bases within the county is the 69% (20,356), who live and work in Spotsylvania. Predominantly composed of family households, the average age of residents is between 25 and 39 years of age. The demographic makeup of the county today is overwhelmingly white (86.3%) with 10.6% African American, 1% Asian and 1.4% Hispanic.

Despite the growth, which is centered around transportation routes, Spotsylvania County has largely remained rural -- more than 75% of the county is devoted to agriculture and forestry.⁴⁶ Unfortunately for the economy of the area, only 11% of the total land use is agricultural with just 18,071 acres actually used for crop production. This decline, however, has auspiciously been

⁴⁶ Spotsylvania County Planning Department, *Spotsylvania County Comprehensive Plan*, (Spotsylvania County Planning Department, 1994), p. 26.

balanced by the significant growth of tourism and the industrial and commercial bases. Spotsylvania County sits just below Northern Virginia, which is second only to California's Silicon Valley in terms of its concentration of high-tech business. The county is located at the center of this large geographic region known as "Silicon Crescent," which stretches from Baltimore to Washington, D.C. to Richmond and Norfolk.⁴⁷

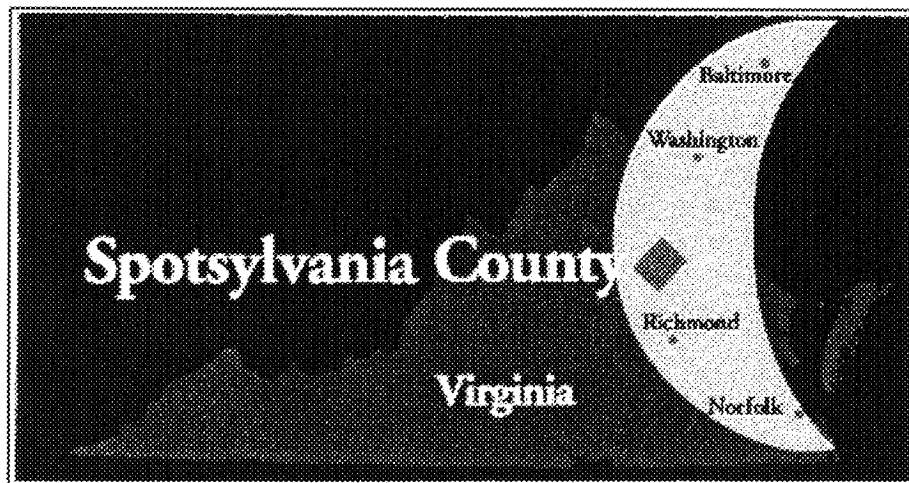


Figure 16: Map showing "Silicon Crescent."

Tracing its history back to 1721, Spotsylvania County has contributed to the historical assets of the Commonwealth of Virginia. As one of its fastest growing counties, Spotsylvania's population has increased from 16,424 in 1970 to more than 70,000 in 1994. Old and new rural villages and subdivisions have developed, while simultaneously preserving thousands of acres of farm and forest land between them. Additionally, the National Battlefield Park has protected the historic landscape of the county, while encouraging tourism to the largest military battlefield park in the world.

⁴⁷ "Fast Facts about Spotsylvania Virginia. Why our region is called the Silicon Crescent." on the internet: <http://www.ahoy.net.com/spotsylvania/spotsy.html>.

HISTORIC THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has developed eighteen historic themes that capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. Fourteen of the eighteen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within the survey area of Spotsylvania County. The most prevalent theme is the Architecture/Community Planning Theme, followed closely by the Domestic Theme. Resources relating to the Commerce/Trade, Religion, Funerary, Education, Social, Settlement Patterns, Recreation/Arts, Military/Defense, and Ethnicity/Immigration, Subsistence/Agriculture, Government/Law/Political, and Industry/Processing/Extraction themes were also identified, although only minimally. The remaining four themes -- Landscape; Transportation/Communication; Health Care/Medicine, and Technology/Engineering -- were not identified during this survey; however, they have been discussed in the preceding Historic Context of the county as a whole. Whenever possible, the resources were placed within the eighteen historic contexts established by VDHR to allow for a better understanding of the development impacts affecting the survey area.

1. THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings, Secondary Domestic Structures, and Motels

During the architectural survey of the Primary Settlement and the Transition areas of Spotsylvania County, 113 resources out of a total of 136 resources were documented as associated with the Domestic theme. This number includes five architecturally and historically significant dwellings and their associated outbuildings that have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The resource types identified in the survey area include 113 single-family dwellings and 255 associated outbuildings, such as sheds, barns, servant quarters, and garages. Intense development of domestic buildings in the survey area was confined to the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917). The greatest growth within the survey area occurred between 1890 and 1899, with 18% of the 113 domestic buildings being erected during this nine-year span. This increase in domestic buildings seems to occur during a significant decline in the population of Spotsylvania County; although a significant number of freed African Americans did remain in the area. Illustrating the survey area as a primary settlement community is the identification of only eleven farms out of the 136 properties documented.

The domestic structures in the survey area are typically two-stories to two-and-a-half-stories in height, constructed of wood frame on solid brick or parged concrete foundations. The roofs are primarily side-gable, sheathed in standing seam metal. The typical dwellings in the survey area are five-bays wide with a central-passage single-pile plan; however, a significant number of side-passage entry dwellings were documented. In total, 83 or 73% of the single-family dwellings have one-story porches on the facade. The architectural styles in the survey area range from the 18th century Colonial style to the Bungalow/Craftsman of the early 20th century. The dominant domestic style, which illustrates a common building form in rural Virginia, is the Queen Anne style, comprising 25 out of the 113 (or 22%) of the domestic properties surveyed. Colonial Revival, beginning in the 1880s and culminating in the 1920s, was identified 24 times in the on-site survey (21%).

Typically, the majority of the rural domestic buildings had associated outbuildings. Since most areas of Spotsylvania were developed in the late 19th century as farmland, many of the properties included historic sheds, barns, summer kitchens, and silos. Like the more suburban areas, rural communities throughout the nation during the twentieth century were predicated on the use of the automobiles, making garages an essential feature. A total of 35 garages were identified during the survey, only four of which were determined to be historically associated with the primary dwelling.

Unlike the garages, the outbuildings associated with the agricultural context of the survey area appear to be of a more historic nature. Of the 255 identified, a total of 88 outbuildings were documented as historic. Most notably were the one servant's quarter, six privies, nine silos, eleven animal shelters, ten smoke/meat houses, and forty-one barns. The utilitarian function of

the buildings dictated the predominantly frame-constructed, one- to two-story, front gable forms. The most prevalent outbuilding identified was the shed, with a total of 115, of which only 27 were ascertained to be historic.

While the style and forms of the dwellings will be discussed under the Domestic Theme, a more in-depth description and comparison will be examined in the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)

Although the process of patenting and settling the land did not generally begin until well into the 17th century, it is known that Virginia colonists constructed houses in four basic forms during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Hugh Morrison, in his authoritative study, *Early American Architecture*, defines four basic plans for these early dwellings: the one-room plan with an end chimney; the two-room plan with hall and parlor; the central-hall plan with end chimneys; and the most sophisticated, and most likely the last of these to be developed, the cross plan with a two-story front projection and a projecting stair tower to the rear.⁴⁸ Typically, these dwellings were crudely constructed of local materials without stylistic embellishments.

Before the railroads, the only means of efficiently transporting bulky goods of relatively low value, such as cut lumber, brick and quarried stone, was by water; thus, coastal towns and villages had access to a variety of domestic or imported construction materials, as did those inland farmers and villages located near canals or dependable navigable rivers. Elsewhere, the costs and difficulties of horse-and-wagon transportation greatly restricted all but the most affluent from utilizing materials found on or near the construction site. The eastern half of the country was covered with a seemingly endless supply of virgin forests, encouraging and enabling timber construction principals familiar to the English and French colonists. The buildings were constructed with massive framework of hewn timber (post-and-girt construction) which, in the New World, were generally covered by thinner strips of wood to make a watertight exterior.

The abundance of wood and the scarcity of brick manufacturers in the Americas made wood chimney construction the norm on the houses of all but the wealthiest residents of the colonies. By 1742, however, problems with fire in the town of Fredericksburg prompted the General Assembly of Virginia to pass a statute banning the construction of wooden chimneys in the town.

These traditions dominated early folk building in both New England, where frame, massed-plan (more than one room deep) houses became the norm, and the early settlements of the Tidewater

⁴⁸ Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture: From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), pp. 140-141.

South, where frame houses with a linear plan (one room deep) dominated. As settlement expanded, more distinctive traditions of wooden building techniques evolved, blending the linear plans of the Tidewater South with the use of horizontal log walls. This Midland tradition of log building dominated in Spotsylvania County during Virginia's European Settlement to Society Period. Undoubtedly some of the better houses in the county were constructed of brick, as this material was a common symbol of wealth in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Although not an uncommon occurrence in the Commonwealth of Virginia, no dwellings dating from the European Settlement to Society Period between 1607-1750 period were identified in this survey phase.

Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)

During the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789), the county began to experience the first of many increases in the population. According to Spotsylvania County tax records, the population by 1782 was 7,139, a total which did not include Fredericksburg. Predominately developed as tobacco farms and plantations, there were more than 2,960 buildings extant in Spotsylvania County, 469 of those being single-family dwelling houses.

In general, the dwellings erected during this period continued to be modest in size and ornamentation. Typically Georgian in style, the dwellings of the Middle Colonies were usually constructed of stone or brick with variations of the northern and southern architectural trends. The most common form of dwelling in Virginia during this period was the side-gable with a pent roof separating the first and second stories, a hooded main entry, and interior end chimneys. With the end of the Revolution, the country as a whole began to develop new building styles, such as the Federal and Early Classical styles, based on the changing European fashions.

A total of four domestic resources dating from 1760 to 1786 were identified in this survey. Given a date range of 1765 to 1780, Rosemont Plantation (88-59) was originally erected with a central-passage and single-pile plan, a form typically utilized in the Georgian period. Although renovated and enlarged by additions, the main block of the two-story dwelling is distinguishable. the plantation house has the rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and Classical detailing of the period. The plantation dwelling at Martin Manor (88-41), constructed in 1780-1790, has the more expansive five-part plan, incorporating hyphens between the main block of the dwelling and the dependencies.

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Figure 19: Rosemont (88-59)

Dating from the latter part of the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789) is the Colonial style dwelling at Salem Farm (88-252). The original portion of the building was constructed in 1780-1795 and exhibits the one-and-a-half-story hall-parlor plan common in Tidewater Virginia. Although significantly altered, the dwelling is set on its original Flemish bond brick and random-coursed stone foundation and retains the exterior end stone chimney with a brick stack.

The final example identified is Bloomsbury Farm at 9736 Courthouse Road (88-1). Built of hand-hewn logs, the oldest portion of the structure has been documented to have been erected between 1740 and 1750, although the architectural detailing and form of the main block of the building suggests late 19th century date. The Georgian style building is identified by its steeply pitched roof with no overhang; the massive exterior end brick chimneys laid in Flemish bond; and the central passage plan with a rear lean-to that was constructed at a later date. The farm consists of eighteen associated outbuildings, including barns, sheds, and a privy. Bloomsbury Farm's historical significance extends to the Civil War, when the dwelling was used as a military hospital for wounded troops following the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864. The property was also related to the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, having been the site of a related skirmish. A granite Civil War memorial marks the battle site to the rear of the main dwelling.

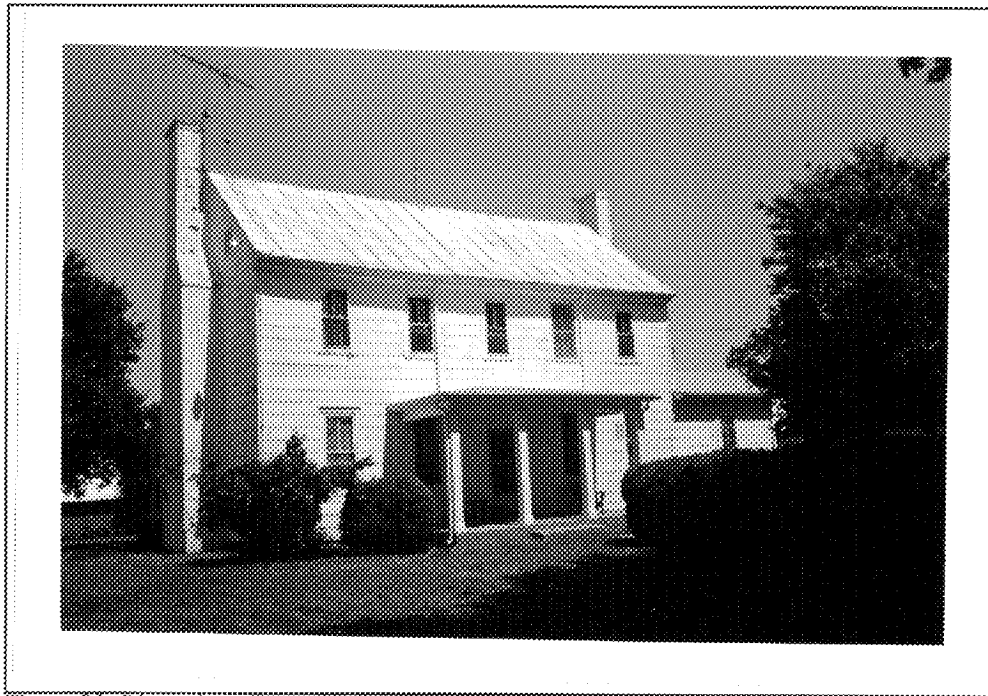


Figure 20: Bloomsbury Farm (88-1)

Early National Period (1789-1830)

As the flanking cities of Richmond and Fredericksburg began to grow, so did the agricultural setting of Spotsylvania County. By 1810, the U.S. census reported that the population of the rural county had reached 4,478 white persons and 6,126 African American slaves. The Federal style of architecture that developed during the Early National Period lent itself well to the domestic buildings commonly found in rural Virginia. The form was typically a simple box, two or more rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. Taking the complexity of the pre-Revolutionary plans, the 19th century Federal dwellings were designed by geometrical manipulation of the plan.⁴⁹ More frequently than in the preceding Georgian houses, however, the Federal era box of the south was embellished with projecting wings or attached dependencies. Indeed, the style is perhaps best known for elaborate, but rather atypical, high-style examples having curved or polygonal projections to the side or rear.



Figure 21: Linden Hall (88-40)

Fortunately, rural Spotsylvania County retains many domestic examples that date from the Early National Period (1789-1830). Within the survey area, a total of sixteen domestic dwelling houses

⁴⁹ Dell Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), p. 318.

were identified. Exhibiting Georgian and Federal style detailing, the buildings range in date from 1790 to 1830. The majority of the dwellings are two-stories in height with side gable exterior end chimneys. One of the oldest examples is the abandoned Chalmers House (88-278), erected in the 1790s. This building is three bays wide, one bay deep with a central-passage plan, which is mirrored in five of the other dwellings dating from this period. Constructed of brick, the dwelling has an exterior end brick chimney with shoulders set slightly below the roof line, at which point it pulls way from the main structure and is freestanding. This is a common trend found in three of the buildings of this period. Other examples of the three bay wide plan include Westwood (88-256); the Decker House (88-253); the Hogan House (88-243); and Wilburn (88-250).



Figure 22: Chalmers House (88-278)

The largest domestic form found in Spotsylvania dating from this period is the two-story, five bay wide brick dwelling with a central passage plan. Astoundingly, three of the four examples identified are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. These include Fall Hill (111-149); St. Julien (88-61); and Kenmore (88-38). The imposing building historically known as Smithfield Hall (88-63), which is presently utilized as a country club, exhibits the typical Federal style detailing, as well as the three part plan with a main block flanked by dependencies. Significantly altered by an Early Classical Revival style front portico, the facade presents the elongated delicate windows, paired interior end brick

chimneys, and intricately-detailed side lights ornamenting the main entry.⁵⁰

Another excellent example dating from this period is Nottingham (88-50). Constructed in 1790s the Flemish bond brick building has a central-passage, cross plan. Nottingham, the second manor house to be erected at this site, is located on land purchased by Alexander Spotswood in 1722. Dating from the pinnacle of its style, the dwelling is detailed in the Early Classical style. The facade is dominated by the full-height entry portico supported by four thin Tuscan posts.⁵¹

More modest domestic examples from this period include the 1807 Captain Smith House (88-117); Holladay House (88-148), erected in circa 1790; and the circa 1795 dwelling at 8614 Courthouse Road (88-149). All three of the buildings are one-and-a-half-stories in height and originally had single-pile plans, although they have been significantly enlarged. Typical of middle class agricultural dwellings in this period, the exterior end chimneys have random-rubble stone bases and stretcher bond brick shafts.

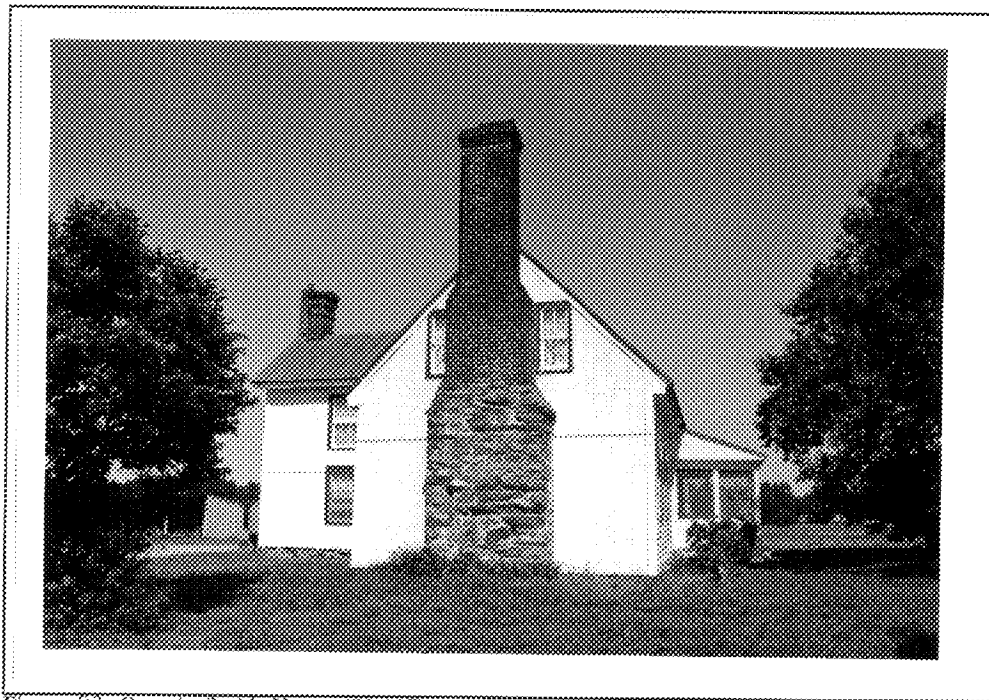


Figure 23: Captain Smith House (88-117)

⁵⁰ Photograph and detailed description of Smithfield Hall can be found in the Social Theme.

⁵¹ For an expanded description and photograph of Nottingham, refer to the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

One of the most outstanding domestic dwelling constructed during this period, which exhibits elements from the three major architectural styles of the 18th and early 19th centuries, is Beauclaire (88-4). Surveyed at an intensive level, this imposing structure presently has a central-passage, irregular plan.

The original portion of the building, erected in the 18th century, is a one-room log structure that has been fully incorporated into the present structure. The main block was constructed in 1803 with a traditional Federal central-passage, double-pile plan. Greatly influenced by the Early Classical Revival mode, the dwelling was altered by the application of a full-height portico, which has since been enclosed on the upper story. Simultaneous to the fashionable alterations on the exterior, the interior of the dwelling was more elaborately detailed with a quarter-turn stair of walnut, Empire style mantel, and double-leaf entry doors with delicate transoms. The stair has a bracketed stringer, thin square balusters, round nosing, and square newel posts. The oval-shaped rail is curved with the fashionable gooseneck and easement with a rounded newel cap.

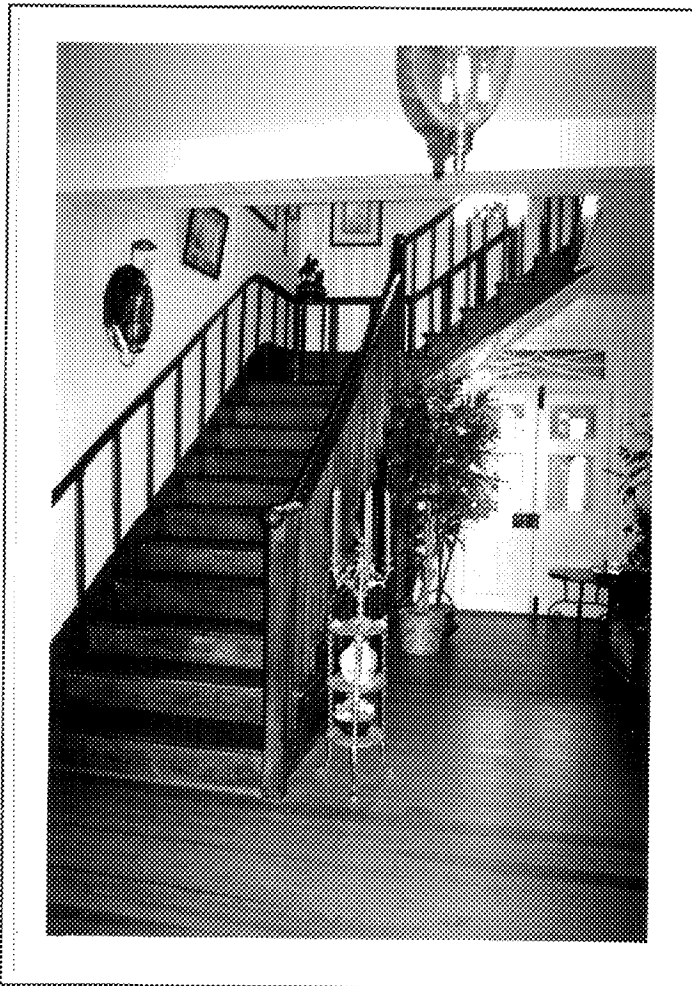


Figure 24: Stair Hall of Beauclaire (88-4)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During this period of growth throughout the Union, Spotsylvania County continued to emerge slowly despite the increase in population and profits generated by the tobacco and mining industries. According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of Spotsylvania County in 1830 had risen to just more than 15,134 people. The number of white residents was 6,384, while the number of African American slaves totaled more than 8,850, the highest number to be documented in the history of the county. The early decades of the Antebellum Period, which was the zenith of the plantation system, saw a marked increase in the production and sale of tobacco in Spotsylvania County, an increase directly related to the number of African American slaves.



Figure 25: Stirling Plantation (88-66)

Emerging during this period was the Greek Revival style of architecture, which was widely spread through carpenters' guides and pattern books, the most influential of which were Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* and *The Builder's Guide*. The common form took the box plan and detailed it with columns and porticos. Within the survey area, seventeen properties were identified to have been erected during this period, eight of which follow the Greek Revival style. Three examples continued to utilize the Federal form, Stirling Plantation (88-66), Fairview (88-12), and La Vista (88-143). Stirling, constructed in 1858-1860, has a central-passage, five bay wide, double-pile plan. The imposing brick building has Greek Revival style detailing, including paired brick interior end chimneys, a hipped roof, and projecting portico with paired Tuscan columns. Fairview, also known as Breezeland, was constructed in 1837 with

the Federal-style central-passage plan, five bay wide plan ornamented with Greek Revival detailing. Both Stirling and Fairview are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Following the same Federal form with Greek Revival detailing, La Vista (88-143) was erected in 1838 on Guinea Station Road. Historically known as The Grove, the plantation dwelling has a central-passage, three bay wide, single-pile plan. Greek Revival detailing includes the two-story pedimented portico on the facade. La Vista is set upon a brick foundation, constructed of wood frame sheathed in weatherboard, and has two interior end stretcher bond brick chimneys. The chimneys of La Vista exhibit a mode of construction that was identified numerous times in the survey of Spotsylvania County -- exposed brick interior end brick chimney laid flush with the wood weatherboard of the main block. This construction, which was commonly associated with upper class plantations erected of wood frame, allowed for a protective seal over the shoulders of the chimney shaft while exposing the finely detailed coursing of the brick, which was a distinct sign of wealth. This is also seen at Pleasant Summers (88-3), erected in 1853 in the Greek Revival style of architecture and the now deteriorated house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-10).

The interior detailing found at La Vista, particularly in the first floor parlors and entry hall, is identical to that displayed at Belvidere (88-8). Both interiors have molded casings on the window and entry openings finished with projecting base blocks and ornamental corner blocks. Of particular interest are the corner blocks, which are carved with oak leaves and acorns. The dado below the windows of both dwellings have similar panelled wainscoting. Additionally, the molding supporting the mantel shelves of the projecting chimney breasts is identical, although the detailing of the mantel face is not similar. The architectural detailing suggests that both dwellings, which both date from the same period, were designed or constructed by the same architect or carpenter.



Figure 26: View of La Vista (88-143) from Guinea Station Road



Figure 27: Circa 1858 Daguerreotype of La Vista (88-143)

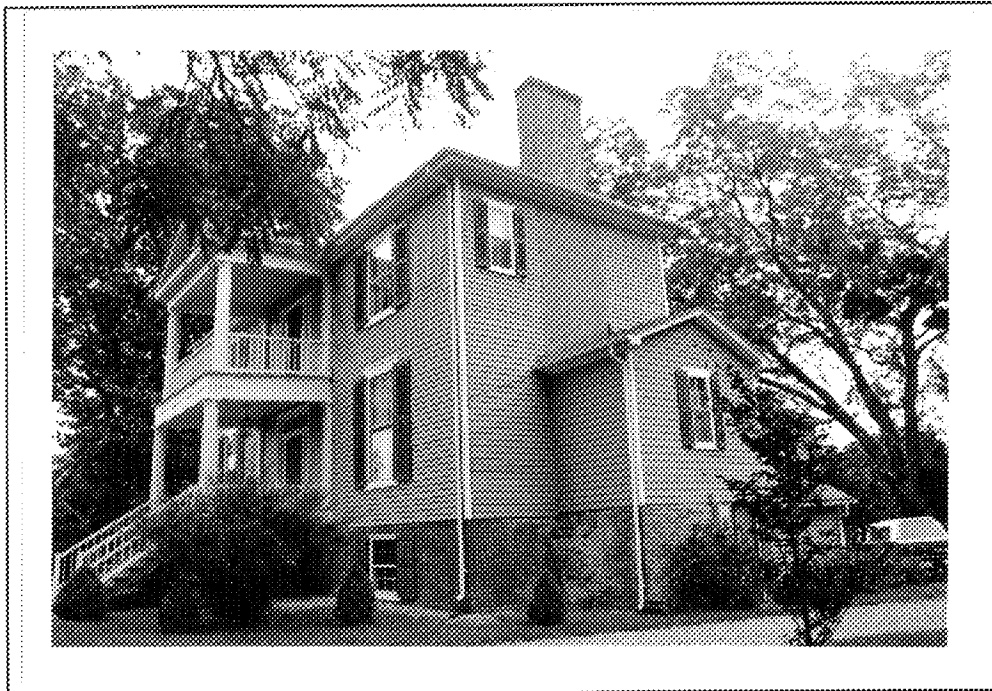


Figure 28: La Vista Plantation (88-143)

Throughout rural Spotsylvania County, the Greek Revival form was utilized to show wealth, as seen in the side-passage brick plantation dwellings, and to serve a functional purpose within the agricultural setting of the area, documented as central-passage wood frame buildings. The more imposing brick subtype is typically three bays wide and set upon a raised brick foundation. The three samples identified in the survey are LaVue (88-39), Dabney Farm (88-80), and Braehead (111-306). LaVue, which has a central-passage plan, was constructed in 1848 and has been individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Dabney Farm, erected in 1845-1855, is located in the Spotsylvania County Court House National Register Historic District. Situated within the city limits of Fredericksburg, Braehead was originally built in 1859, and has subsequently been enlarged by a one-story brick addition on the side elevation. Despite this, Braehead retains its original Greek Revival plan, detailing, and retains its integrity.

The second subtype, following function, was the wood frame, three- to five-bay wide dwelling. Five domestic dwellings fitting that description were documented in the survey. The oldest and best restored example is Nyland (88-100), located on Guinea Station Road at the county line. Constructed in 1843, Nyland has a three-bay wide, double-pile plan with a central passage extending the depth of the building. Nyland, however, is distinctly set apart from the three other examples, as it has paired exterior end brick chimneys. Loriella (88-264), Hickory Point Farm (88-26), and Pleasant Summers (88-3) are also examples of this form, each having single exterior end brick chimneys. The dwelling at Summit Station Farm (88-280) has a gable front plan, a common mode in northeastern and Midwestern urban cities.



Figure 29. Nyland (88-100) Prior to Restoration, 1971.



Figure 31: Nyland (88-100)

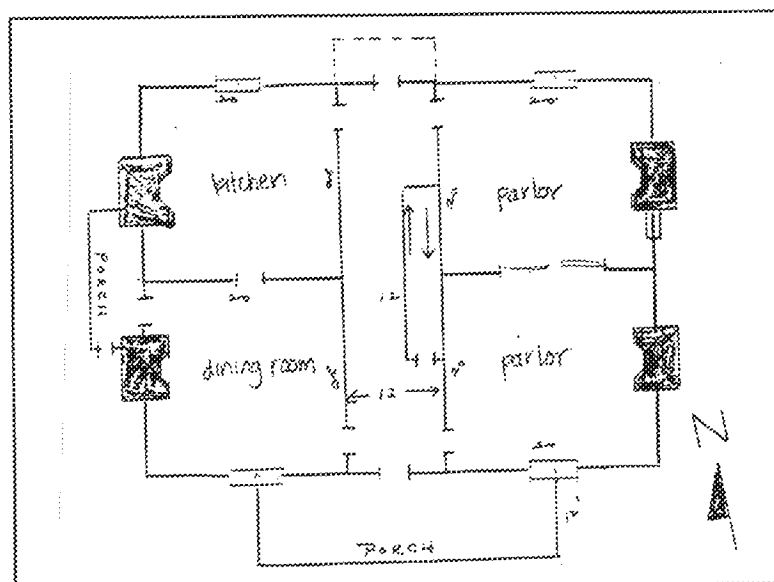


Figure 30: Floor Plan of Nyland (88-100), 1971



Figure 32: Hickory Point Farm (88-26)

Drawing from published house plan books, the dominant style in the latter part of the period was the Gothic Revival style. This style was seldom applied to urban houses as the plan books stressed *rural* settings and the emphasis on high, multiple gables and wide porches did not lend itself to narrow urban lots.

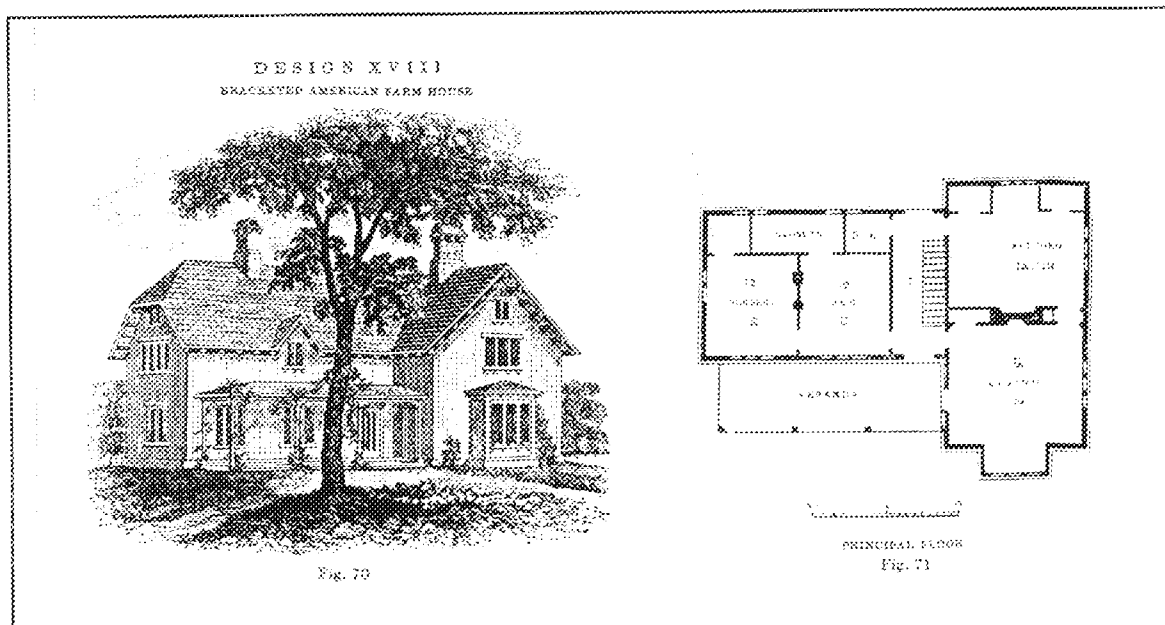


Figure 33: A House Plan Book Example from A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 165

Four domestic buildings were identified in the survey that exhibited the traits of the Gothic Revival style. Benefiting from the natural landscape of the area, the dwellings at 8519 Block House Road (88-234), 9709 Leavells Road (88-308), and 7400 Morris Road (88-289) are examples of the style, dating from 1840 to 1860. Although vernacular in detail when compared to the traditional Gothic Revival style buildings, the two-story buildings retain their asymmetrical plan, steeply pitched gable roofs, and boxed cornices. All of the dwellings are three-bays wide with a central passage plan, augmented by full-width front porches. This is the first time the full-width porch is distinctly represented in the survey area. Although profoundly altered, the Robert Morrison House at 1308 Bragg Road (88-249) and Oak Grove #2 at 6706 River Road (88-262) historically exhibited the Greek Revival style plan.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

The middle part of the 19th century saw the greatest variety of architectural influences that lead to numerous fashionable styles and forms. Following the traditions of the Picturesque Movement that began with the ever popular Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style emphasized heavy ornamentation, wide overhanging eaves, and tall narrow windows. Overlapping in stylistic trends were the Late Victorian fashions. During this period, rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroads led to dramatic changes in house design and construction. Mass-production of doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing in large factories allowed merchandise to be shipped at relatively low cost. However, hostilities throughout the country during this period greatly restricted the progress of the Late Victorian trends until after the close of the Civil War.

During the Civil War Period, Spotsylvania County was the site of four major battles: the Battle of Fredericksburg; the Battle of Chancellorsville; the Battle of the Wilderness; and the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Immediately upon arriving, the troops began to erect forts, lunettes, and appropriate farms and dwelling houses. Unfortunately, the land and buildings inevitably suffered from misuse or destruction. The economy of Spotsylvania County, like the rest of the Confederacy, quickly declined. Consequently, many historic resources were destroyed and no domestic improvements were made during this period in the survey area.

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)

Unlike Fredericksburg and the surrounding counties, Spotsylvania County experienced a significant decrease in population during the latter part of the 19th century. The United States Census for 1870 indicated there were 11,728 people residing in the county.⁵² Of those, 7,069 were white persons and 4,659 were free African Americans. Compared to the census of 1860,

⁵² Record Group 29, United States Census Records, 1870.

the total number of white persons in the county had decreased by only 647, while the number of African Americans had expectedly decreased by more than 3,700. Many freed slaves did, however, remain in the area establishing farms and community-based institutions. The United States Census for 1880 indicated a slow increase in the overall population of the county to just more than 14,800, with the majority of the immigrants being African Americans. By 1890, however, the occupancy for the entire county had declined to 14,233, as indicated in county tax records. Strikingly, the population of African Americans totaled 6,077 in 1890, the highest number documented by the United States Census for the county between the years 1870 and 1950. By 1900, the growth of Spotsylvania County had again been drastically reduced to just more than 9,000 people.

The growth and development of the built environment of Spotsylvania County, which actually paralleled that of the entire nation, began to expand following the Civil War. Residential development, not related to the agricultural nature historically associated with the county, soon spread south from Fredericksburg and north from Richmond. Consequently, the last third of the 19th century was marked by a power struggle between architects, plan-book writers, builders, and social reformers, all of whom tried to gain control over the vast new middle-class housing market. At stake were not only millions of new customers and the opportunity to make a fortune, but the ideals of home and family and the chance to once again make single-family housing a standard for the nation.⁵³

Expanding on the Late Victorian trends that began in the Civil War Period (1860-1865), the architecture of the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917) in Virginia included more elaborate detailing and intricate floor plans. With little attempt to be historically precise, the stylistic detailing was freely adapted from both Medieval and classical precedents. Typical styles of the period included the Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Richardsonian Romanesque, all of which often incorporated traditional elements from the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The domestic structures of the Victorian era had irregular plans, strong asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched roofs. Continuing beyond the era associated with the Victorian period, this architectural experiment began to encompass more precise copies of earlier styles, especially those of Colonial America. This movement began with the Centennial celebrations of 1876 and picked up momentum through the 1880s and 1890s to become dominant in the 20th century. Styles and forms included the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Bungalow.

Within the survey area, 66 domestic resources were identified as associated with the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917), all of which are single-family dwellings. Following a nominal development spurt at the close of the 19th century, the majority of the dwellings dating from this period, a total of 21, were erected between the years of 1895 and

⁵³ Clifford Edward Clark, Jr. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 73.

1904. The dominant form and detailing in the survey area followed the Queen Anne style (23 of the 66 surveyed) and the Colonial Revival style (17 out of 66 surveyed). Interspersed throughout the area were numerous examples of Italianate, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Classical Revival style dwellings. Of particular note is the Second Empire style dwelling known as the Hess House on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-302). This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is the only extant structure in the survey area covered by a concave mansard roof.⁵⁴

Surprisingly, all of the 66 domestic resources documented within this period were constructed of wood frame. Traditionally, the domestic buildings were two- to two-and-a-half-stories in height. The roof-lines are primarily side-gable (78% of those surveyed). Interestingly, 43 of the domestic resources dating from this period are set upon solid foundations. These foundations are predominately parged concrete, although 15 of the resources are on exposed bricks. The chimneys are overwhelmingly constructed of brick and located in the interior of the building (64 of the 94 chimneys assessed). Of the 66 resources surveyed 55 have porches, 25 of which are one-story and three-bays wide. Only three of the dwellings have porticoes.

Characteristically, the larger of the domestic dwellings had the I-house plan, being two-stories, three to five bays wide and two bays deep with a central-passage plan. Ornamented with Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival detailing, the dwellings have side gable roofs and full-width front porches. These dwellings continue the agricultural context historically associated with Spotsylvania County and are typically surrounded by contributing outbuildings. Three of the best examples include the Gothic Revival style farmhouse at 7142 Chancellor Road (88-274) that was constructed between 1890 and 1905; the Colonial Revival dwelling house at 7540 Morris Road (88-281); and the 1908 Colonial Revival manor house at Snow Hill (88-48). Although abandoned, Laurel Branch (88-230) is an excellent example of the L-shaped form common in rural Virginia. This form expanded the I-house plan by using a projecting one-room deep bay on the facade.

⁵⁴ For a more in-depth description and a photograph of the Hess House, refer to the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

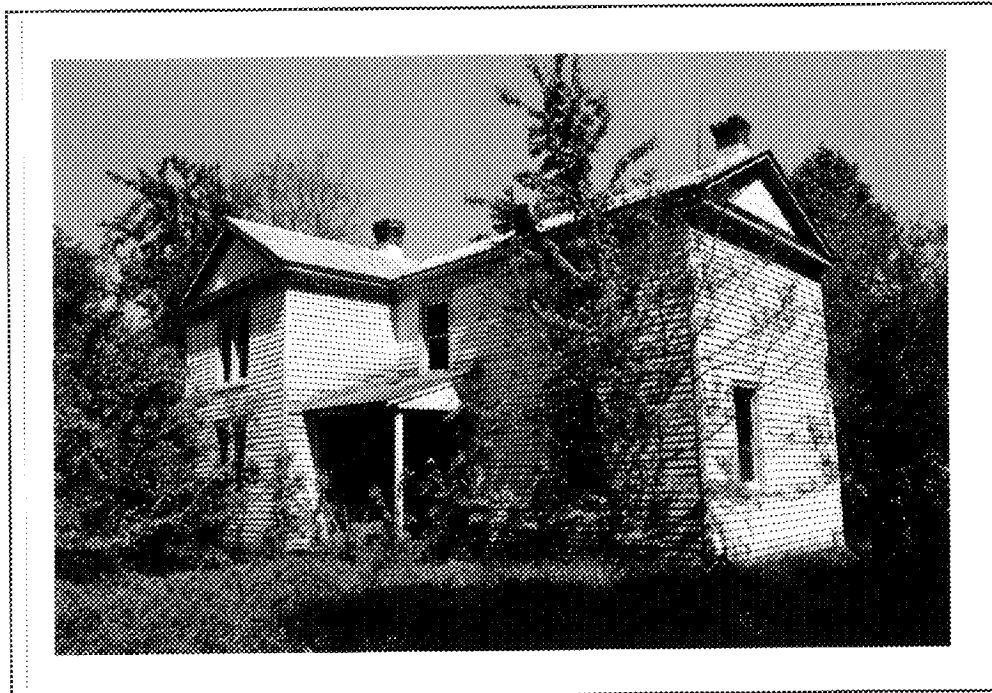


Figure 34: Laurel Branch (88-230)

The typical Bungalow/Craftsman style, which gained popularity in the early 20th century, can be identified by the horizontal lines, deep, full-width porches, low-pitched roofs, broad eaves, an emphasis on natural materials, and a general air of informality. First used as vacation cabins, the Bungalow's small scale, informal floor plans, sheltering porches, and inexpensive building materials made them a natural addition to suburban communities.⁵⁵ Within the survey area, between 1865 and 1917, only four Bungalow/Craftsman style domestic dwellings were surveyed: 7604 Courthouse Road (88-290); the Family ABC Off Deli (88-313); and two houses on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-314 and 88-324).

Augmenting the Bungalow in the residential neighborhoods developing during this period was the American Four-Square. Popular throughout the nation, the Four-Squares provided the working and middle class with a larger, more stylish form that lacked traditional ornamentation. Consequently, the form was cheaper to construct and fit well with an egalitarian society's demand for simple building materials that made no false claims to richness.⁵⁶ Additionally, the Four-Square suited the modern building techniques and materials that ranged from conventional frames

⁵⁵ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "A Nation in Bungalow," *Old House Journal*, Volume XXIV, Number 2, March/April 1996, p. 35-36.

⁵⁶ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "The All-American Family House: A Look at the Foursquare," *Old House Journal*, Volume XXIII, Number 6, November/December 1995, p. 31.

covered in weatherboards, shingles, or brick veneer to solid brick, cast-cement blocks, or poured concrete. Built above a raised basement, Four-Squares were generally two or three bays wide, two- to two-and-a-half-stories high with a hipped or pyramidal roof pierced by dormers. Basically open in plan, the interior of the building had four equally sized rooms on each floor with a side stair. The corner reception hall, parlor and dining room were all connected by open archways or large sliding doors, and only the kitchen was fully partitioned off.⁵⁷

The two-and-a-half-story dwellings at 7111 Massaponax Church Road (88-246) and 7110 Massaponax Church Road (88-239) were the only American Four-Square domestic buildings documented in this survey. Thus, it was not surprising that the buildings are located directly across Massaponax Church Road from each other. The buildings exhibit the traditional form, including the hipped roofs, dormers, and full-width front porches.



Figure 35: House at 7111 Massaponax Church Road (88-246)

Representative examples of the modest working class domestic structures commonly constructed in the later years of the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917) include the one-story L-shaped dwelling on Courthouse Road near Snell (88-270). Associated primarily with the rural South, the dwelling was used for workers' and tenants' housing. This particular building displays

⁵⁷ Thomas W. Hanchett, "The Four Square House Type in the United States," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, edited by Camille Wells, (Columbia, Missouri: The University of Missouri Press for the Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1987), p. 51-53.

a cross gable roof with exposed raft ends, wood weatherboard with corner boards, and a brick pier foundation -- one of only five such foundations identified during the course of the survey.

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

During the World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945), the survey area of Spotsylvania County was developing at a rapid rate as a commuting suburb with strong ties to Washington, D.C., Fredericksburg, and Richmond. Federal and state government programs began to expand and sponsor public works programs that improved highways and constructed parks, which encouraged growth as well as directly affecting the landscape of Virginia and its historic resources. Despite the development and growth potential, the population of the county did not increase at a tremendous rate. By 1930, the population had reached 10,056, only to fall within the next ten years to 9,905 people.

Between 1917 and 1945, housing in the survey area began to decline, with the construction of just eight domestic dwellings (7% of the domestic resources identified). This includes three Colonial Revival style dwellings that are two-stories in height and three bays wide. The oldest of these, the Dickenson House (88-261) was erected in 1920 and exhibits the vernacular I-house form with a central-passage, single-pile plan. The dwellings at 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road (88-267) and 7800 Chancellor Road (88-276) are similarly covered by side gable roofs, set upon parged concrete foundations, and have interior brick chimneys.



Figure 36: House at 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-299)

Of the five Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings documented in this period, four have the traditional bungalowoid form. Located on the major transportation route of Jefferson Davis Highway, the buildings are one-and-a-half-stories in height with full-width porches supported by square posts set on brick piers. Documented dwellings include 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-299), a typical bungalow example with its triple window configuration, full-width porch, gable dormer, and square porch posts. Other Bungalow/Craftsman style buildings identified were a house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-298), 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-323), and 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-303). The two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 10704 Courthouse Road is a bungalow in plan, however, it has architectural detailing of the Craftsman style.

With the introduction of the automobile came the public's fascination with touring, and convenient accommodations soon began to develop across the country for this touring public. Originally referred to as cabin camps or tourist camps, the accommodations became known as auto courts, tourist court, motor hotels, motor lodges, autel, and most commonly as motels. The number of roadside motels along America's highways increased from six hundred to more than forty thousand between the late 1920s and 1950s.⁵⁸ Typically, the motels were operated by the owners of gas stations, grocery stores, or food stands. Although the Depression was very

⁵⁸ Mary Ann Beecher, "The Motel in Builder's Literature and Architectural Publications," *Roadside America: The Automobile in Design and Culture*, edited by Jan Jennings (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press for the Society for Commercial Archeology, 1990), p. 115.

destructive to the hotel industry, the motel industry thrived because Americans continued to vacation by automobile. New motel development leveled off during the early 1940s, as gasoline rationing during World War II limited the number of tourists on the roads.



Figure 37: Motel Unit at the Massaponax Service Station (88-5)

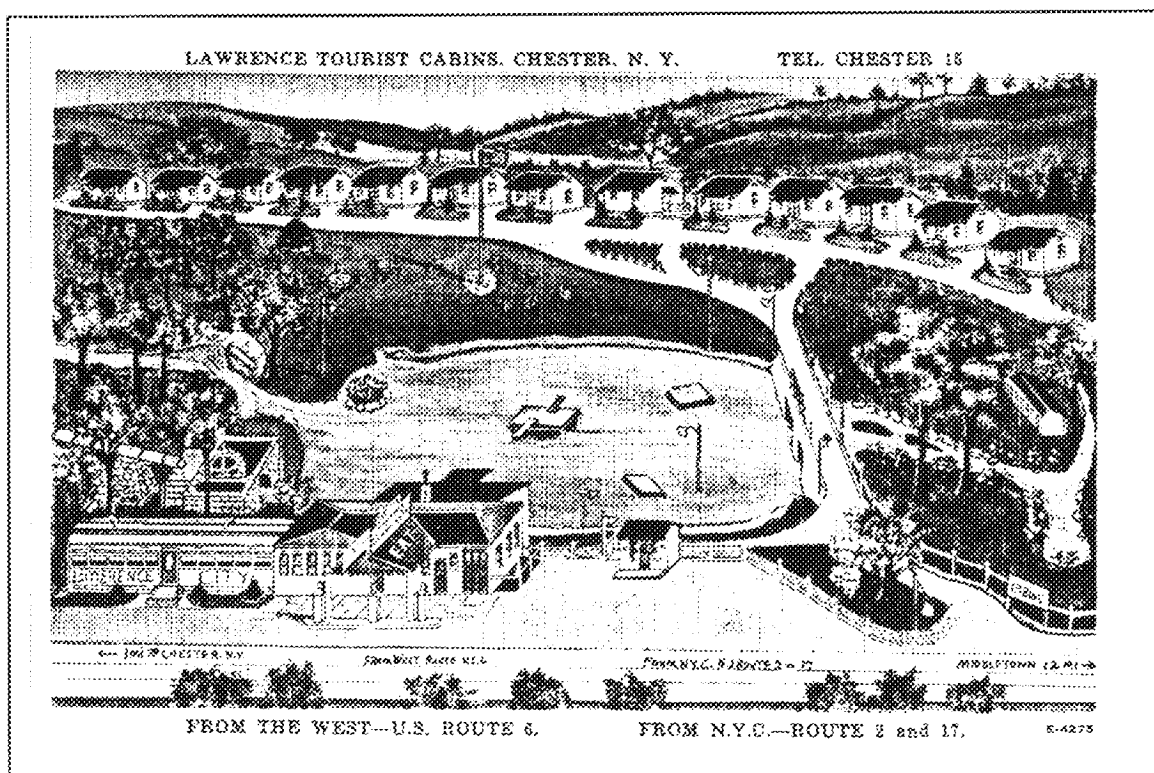


Figure 28: Postcard Showing Motels on Major Transportation Route, n.d.

Commonly, the motels near suburban areas were converted for use as worker housing. During the period between 1930 and 1955, motel design and construction were regularly featured in builders' journals and architectural publications. Although vastly outnumbered by domestic designs, both sources printed plans and photographs of motel units and site plans of their overall organization with some regularity. Originally, nearly all of the motel units were freestanding with the covered gasoline station as the focal point. The interiors of the early units were single-spaced and small with little ornamentation.⁵⁹ One such motel unit associated with a gasoline station was identified in Spotsylvania County. The Massaponax Service Station (88-5) is a one-story molded concrete block service station surrounded by six extant motel units. Strategically located at the intersection of Jefferson Davis Highway and Route 608, the motel units are one-story structures with side gable roofs. Each building provides two temporary housing units, each with a single entry covered by a shed roof porch supported by paired Doric posts.

⁵⁹ Beecher, pp. 115-117.

The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

While Spotsylvania County's population had remained relatively unchanged between 1850 and 1950, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Spotsylvania County in particular, began to experience a tremendous population growth beginning in 1945. By 1955, the state had more urban than rural dwellers, ranking fourteenth in population in the United States. Spotsylvania's strategic location midpoint between the national and state capitals marked it as a logical site for development. Envisioning this growth pattern, the county created its first subdivision ordinance in 1952. Thus, by the late 1950s, Spotsylvania County began to slowly develop from a farming community to a diverse mix of suburban and rural development. Typically, this development remained fairly localized along transportation routes.

Today, much of the Primary Settlement and Transition areas have been developed or are intended for development, and consist of extensive single-family residential neighborhoods, and areas where commercial and industrial uses dominate.

However, under the criteria established for this architectural survey, which directly mimics the federal and state government guidelines, no resources over the age of fifty were included in the on-site survey. Thus, while a vast majority of Spotsylvania County's domestic resources were erected after 1945, no resources were documented in this survey that date from the New Dominion Period (1945-present).

Associated Secondary Domestic Structures

Slave Quarters and Overseers Houses

Located in the nation's oldest and most prominent plantation area which extended from the Chesapeake Bay to northern Florida, Spotsylvania County was the site of numerous agricultural estates of all sizes. The design of the plantation was largely an expression of the owner's tastes, the crop being cultivated, and the number of slaves needed to run the estate.⁶⁰ Even though ownership of a lavish plantation estate was beyond the reach of most southerners, planters of more modest means still tried to make their houses and gardens fashionable by incorporating some formal qualities of design. The space surrounding the main dwellings of these modest planters, however, suggested an obvious concern with workaday routine that was relieved only slightly by a few ornamental shrubs.⁶¹

⁶⁰ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), pp. 1-6.

⁶¹ Vlach, p. 9.

Resembling villages, the slave quarters were traditionally in a block pattern with the buildings lined in rows. The dwellings were often located a considerable distance from the main dwelling, thus allowing the slaves to create their own landscape. The buildings were typically wood frame, one- to one-and-a-half-stories in height with wood or brick chimneys.

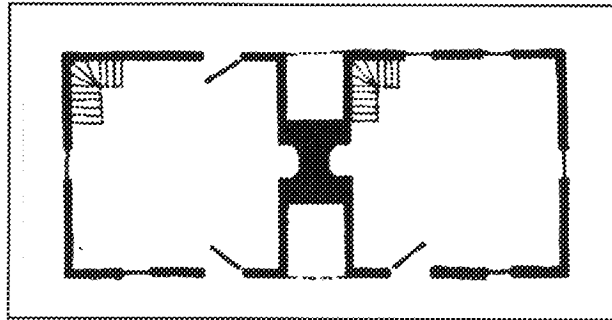


Figure 39: Example of Slave Quarters Floor Plan

Although once a prevalent building type associated with the Virginia plantation estates, very few examples of slave quarters or servants' quarters were identified during the 1996 survey. This is conceivably due to the decline of the agricultural makeup of the survey area that began in the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917) and has extended to the present day. Perhaps the best example of extant slaves quarters documented in the survey area are those located at Trigg Farm (88-321) and Wayside Farm (88-254). Denoted as "guest houses" or "servants quarters" in the VDHR-IPS reports, the unpretentious frame buildings are one-and-a-half-stories high with side gable roofs and brick chimneys. As seen in these two instances, the dwellings were traditionally divided into two distinct sections with separate entrances. While the archaeological site at Pleasant Summers (88-3) is thought by the current owner to be the ruins of a slave quarter, no physical evidence on the site corroborates this theory. Evidence of large plantations, those with more than thirty slaves, is found at Snow Hill (88-48) and Beauclaire (88-4). Both properties retain the original overseer's houses, reflecting the planter class's growing dependence on hired supervisors in the middle of the 19th century.



Figure 40: Slave quarters at Trigg Farm (88-321)

Although some overseers forged lasting associations with their employers, on the whole they tended to be highly mobile, rarely staying in the same position for more than a year. An overseer's paradoxical position as intermediary between a group of slaves and their owner was often reflected in the layout of the plantation.⁶² The dwelling provided for the overseer clearly stated his authority over the slaves as it was larger and usually positioned between the main dwelling and the slave quarters. The examples studied in the survey area are one-and-a-half-stories with side gable roofs.

Another significant example of a plantation's size is the existence of a secondary stair within the main dwelling house for domestic servants. Of the ten interior intensive surveys conducted, only one of the houses retains the secondary servants' stair -- Beauclaire (88-4).⁶³

⁶² Vlach, p. 135.

⁶³ The main dwelling house at Snow Hill does have a secondary stair, however, the building was erected in 1908 and therefore does not relay the appropriate context discussed here.

Dependencies and Domestic Outbuildings

Summer Kitchens

Detached summer kitchens are often associated with single-family dwellings as well as the larger plantations and farms. The kitchens are generally one-story structures set away from the house to confine fire danger and to remove heat from the main dwelling. In Spotsylvania County's survey area, the detached kitchens were constructed of both brick and wood frame with brick end chimneys of either stone or brick.

Of the four detached kitchens identified in the survey, three are historically associated with larger plantations that have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. These include the brick ruins at Fall Hill (111-149); the brick kitchen/servants quarters at Fairview (88-12); and the log kitchen clad in board-and-batten at Stirling Plantation (88-66). The actual on-site survey uncovered the modest frame kitchen at Wayside Farm (88-254). Constructed of wood frame, the dependency is set upon a single-coursed stone foundation, clad with wood weatherboard, and covered by a front gable roof. This is an excellent example of a typical one-room kitchen that would have been found behind many late 19th century I-houses.

Springhouses

Springhouses are structures built at the source of water to ensure the protection of the spring from pollutants and animals, as well as provide a cool, clean space for storing dairy products. Springhouses were typically constructed of brick or stone, which offered the best insulation, and were located at the base of a slope where the spring usually emerged from the ground. In some cases, the water was channeled through troughs which were located in the floor or were slightly raised from the floor of the springhouses. The water flowed continuously through the springhouse, supplying a steady inflow of cooling water. In order to prevent mildew and mold, adequate ventilation was required, usually accomplished with the use of louvers or roof ventilators. Customarily the buildings were boxy with shed or gable roofs and a single entry door.

Very few examples of the springhouse survive in Spotsylvania County's 1996 survey area. Of the three identified, only the springhouse associated with Beauclaire (88-4) was determined to be historic. The square structure has a reconstructed concrete form which is clad approximately three-feet above ground level with wood weatherboard. The roof has a pyramidal shape with flared overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice.

Smokehouses

The smokehouse was used for smoking meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. The archetypical smokehouse is a small, one-story rectangular masonry structure with a gable roof. With the exception of the door and small air ventilators, there usually are no other openings. The structures were common during the 19th century, but improvements in refrigeration and custom packing of meat during the 20th century eliminated the need for them.

Ten examples of the smokehouse were identified in the survey area. Typically these were one-room frame structures with steeply pitched pyramidal roofs. Two excellent examples of smokehouses are located at Beauclaire (88-4) and LaVista (88-143). The smokehouse at Snow Hill (88-48) has a random coursed stone base capped by five-course American bond brick. The side gable roof, clad in wood shingles, has a very steep pitch and is finished with a corbeled cornice. The brick wall at the gable end of the structure is pierced in a diamond pattern to allow for ventilation.

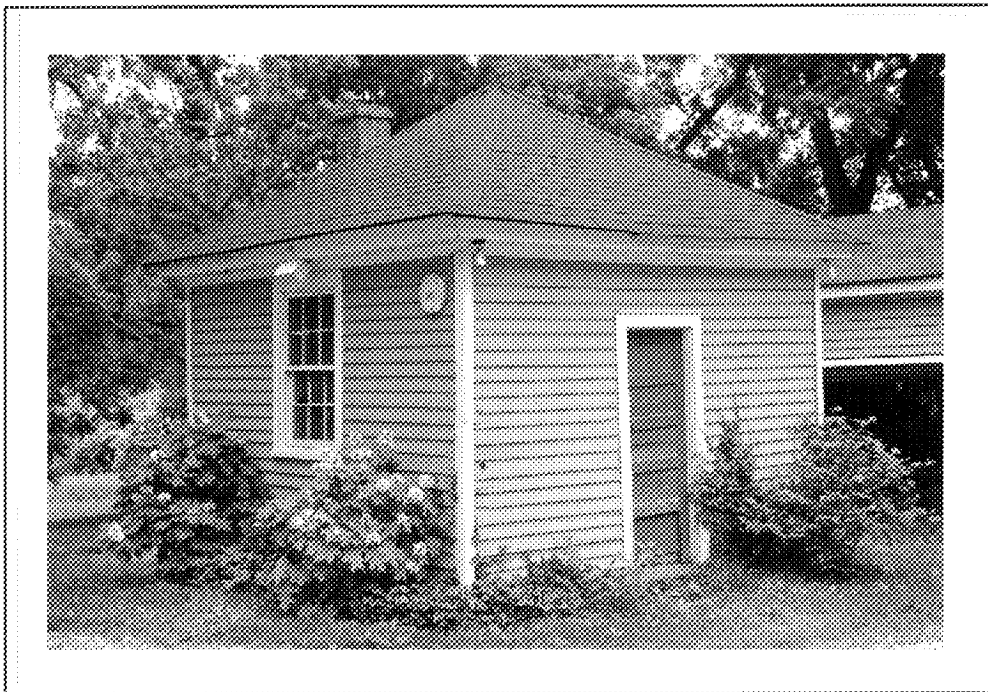


Figure 41: Smokehouse at La Vista (88-143)

Privy

The privy, or outhouse, was among the smallest 19th century outbuildings. This narrow, single room, rectangular frame structure normally has a gable roof and vertical board wall treatment although occasionally masonry privies were built. Since privies were standard features before indoor plumbing, the structures are still found in both rural and urban settings.

A total of six privies were documented in the survey, of which only half were of a historic nature. Following the common gable roof form, the privy at 9927 Gordon Road (88-319) is clad with wood weatherboard finished by corner boards. More typical for rural settings, the privies associated with Bloomsbury Farm (88-1) and the Dickenson House (88-261) are crudely constructed. The frame structure is made of vertical wood boards supporting a flat roof.

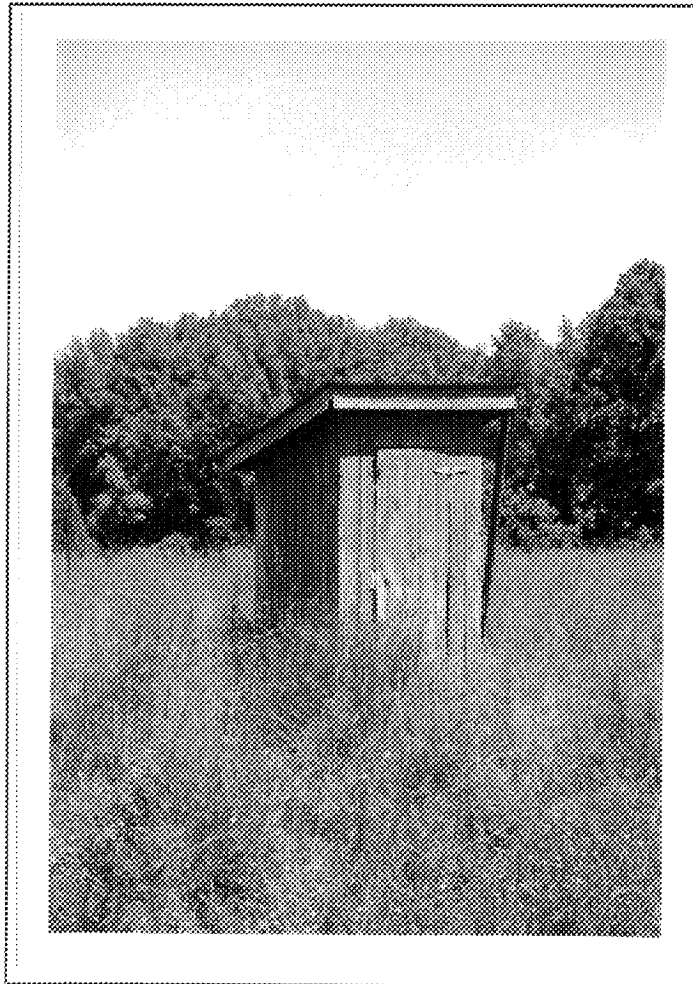


Figure 42: Privy located at Bloomsbury Farm (88-1)

In addition, the properties surveyed contain numerous other types of domestic outbuildings. Examples include a milk house at Snow Hill (88-48) (see Figure 13); eleven well and well houses; three non-historic greenhouses; and two chicken houses.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 111-0306 | Braehead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Funerary |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | 1830 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway East Side | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | 1837 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier House | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 | 1848 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0040 | Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | 1830-1845 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1780-1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0046 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Mills Drive | 1790s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | 1765-1780 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 689 and VA 2 | 1804 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mansfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and Route 607 | 1858-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | 1843-1851 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acorn House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0142-005 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House J.P.H. Crismond House | 8916 Courthouse Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education Religion |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 5923 Morris Road 6601 Little Odd Lane | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0148 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0149 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | 1795-1810 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0230 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0232 | House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | 1870 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Nicks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road 8519 Old Courthouse Road | 1846 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0236 | Sanford's Red House Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | 6205 Morris Road | 1880-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard Hogan House | 6413 Partlow Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road West Eire | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 1920 | ca Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook Yellow House Morrison House, Robert Wilburn | 1308 Bragg Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0250 | | 5420 Wills Way | 1830-1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 1904 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0255 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Block House Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard Overhill Dr. & Rt 1 | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1875-1890 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leavells Road | 1858 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | 1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | 1900-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 1913-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0273 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0275 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | 1934-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0281 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0283 | House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road | 12214 Five Mile Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0285 | House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0291 | House, 7500 Fairly Lane | 7500 Fairly Lane | | Domestic |
| 88-0291 | House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0297 | Costes House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS BUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0301 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0302 | Hess House | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0306 | House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0307 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavells Road | 9709 Leavells Road | 1840-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavells Road | 10018 Leavells Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0311 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | 1916 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | 1895-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: DOMESTIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS BUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 68-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 68-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 68-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

113 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

2. THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms; Barns and other Agricultural Buildings

Historically, farming and agriculture has been one of the most important industries in Spotsylvania County, second only to the iron industry. Spotsylvania County's climatic conditions, as well as the ample rainfall, allowed for a long growing season, extending seven to eight months of the year. The soil varies from a red-clay suitable for raising wheat, to a sand-clay for general farming, to the rich soil along the rivers that proved superb for tobacco cultivation. According to an article published in 1881 on tobacco production in Virginia, the commonwealth ranked second in the United States in the production, acreage, and total value of tobacco.⁶⁴ The kind of tobacco grown in Spotsylvania had a strong flavor and was primarily used for making chewing tobacco. Classed as "sun-cured" because the cut stalks were hung in the direct sunshine to cure, the quality of the tobacco was high. The decline in tobacco chewing, and the increase in cigarette smoking greatly affected the sun-cured tobacco. As the soil of Spotsylvania did not produce light, thin, lemon-colored tobacco leaves desired for cigarettes, tobacco production ceased county-wide by 1963 after having been its economic life-blood for more than two centuries.⁶⁵

The agricultural production in Spotsylvania County played a significant role in defining its character through a wide variety of agricultural buildings. The most common agricultural building surveyed in the county included hay barns (41 identified) and sheds (115 identified). Because of the residential growth and industrial development within the survey area, the number of farm buildings is limited, however, Spotsylvania County has several excellent examples of antebellum agricultural structures.

Corncribs

The term corncrib historically referred to a square or rectangular pen formed by interlocking logs within a larger barn structure. Over time, the definition has come to mean any freestanding structure used to store corn, whether log or not. Thus, the corncribs were also constructed of timber frame, lumber, masonry, metal, and steel-wire. As the general design of this freestanding corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning a date to the structure proves to be rather difficult. According to Allen G. Noble, the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the type was derived from a simple

⁶⁴ "Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879" *The Virginian: A Mining, Industrial and Scientific Journal* (September 1881), p. 140.

⁶⁵ Mansfield, p. 153.

shelter built by American Indians.⁶⁶ In the colonial period, corn production was limited, and the corn could be quickly harvested and stored in a corner of the barn. As farm sizes grew, farmers and planters began to gather the cut corn stalks in vertical stacks in the field, leaving it throughout the winter. By the 19th century, the need for corn feed for livestock prompted husking to be done in the fields when harvested. All unhusked corn was then taken to a barn, stripped, and then loaded into freestanding corncribs. Being newly harvested, the corn was moist and the cribs needed to allow for slow, steady drying in order to reduce mold and mildew. To accomplish this, the crib had to possess certain basic design features which can often be used to classify the structure during surveys. First, the walls must contain a high proportion of open area, usually attained by widely spacing narrow wood slats. Second, the structure must be narrow in order to ensure adequate circulation of air. Traditionally, "the narrower the crib, the freer the movement of wind through the corn, and the greater the likelihood of successful natural drying. The proper width of an ordinary crib in a particular locality depends on the date at which corn normally matures and on the prevailing weather conditions during the first eight months of storage. Among the weather factors that should be considered are humidity, temperature, and amount of sunshine and wind."⁶⁷ The walls of some corncribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top, thus providing maximum protection from the weather and assist in the unloading. The openings usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors located at the base of the walls for unloading. The designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other such device for reducing pillaging by rodents.

The survey included the identification of five corncribs, only two of which were determined to be historic. These include the front gable wood frame corncrib at the Captain Smith House (88-117), which is set upon log posts. The corncrib at Bloomsbury Farm (88-1) is known as a drive-in corncrib, which originated in the Middle Atlantic states, predominately in the Shenandoah valley. The driveway was used to store machinery and loft space over the driveway served as a granary for small grains. The property at 5923 Morris Road (88-147), the Dickenson House on River Road (88-261), and the property at 7307 Old Plank Road (88-268) all have non-historic corncribs.

Milk House

Easily recognized by its location, milk houses are sited as close as possible to the dairy barns -- so close that it is often an appendage of the barn. The milk houses are generally rectangular and gable-roofed, just large enough to provide a cooling container, washing facility, and storage space for the milk cans. Although most of the early milk houses were constructed of wood, the use

⁶⁶ Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), p. 105.

⁶⁷ Noble, p. 106.

of concrete or tile blocks is more suitable because of the constant moisture in the building.

The survey area contains only one milk house, which has been documented to be historically associated with the property. The milk house found at Snow Hill (88-48) is connected to the smokehouse by a one-story hyphen. The one-and-a-half-story milk house has a side gable roof and projecting gable over the single entry. Together with the smokehouse, the milk house has been given a circa 1790-1800 date of construction.

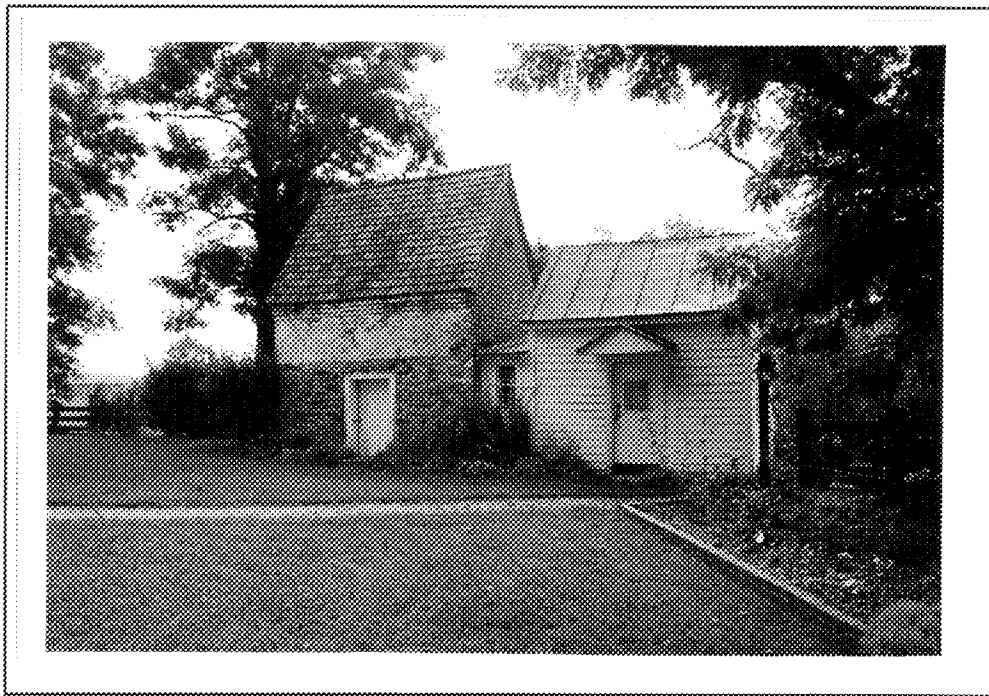


Figure 43: Milk House and Smokehouse at Snow Hill (88-48)

Dairy Barns and Hay Barns

Generally identified by their relatively large size and distinctive shapes, early 20th century dairy barns are often long, two-story frame buildings with gambrel roofs and hay hoods. Rows of small window openings providing natural interior lighting can be found at the first story on the long elevations. The interior spaces of the dairy barns are arranged to accommodate rows of livestock on the first floor and hay storage above. The large loft, created by the gambrel roof, provides maximum storage area for hay and feed for the dairy herds. Hay barns are often identical in exterior form, but generally do not provide the interior partitioning for the dairy cattle on the first floor. Variations to the hay barn form are smaller frame buildings constructed with less detail in an inferior fashion.

A total of forty barns of varying size and shape were documented in the survey, 18 of which were determined to be historic. The only example of a dairy farm complex with notable dairy barns is Snow Hill (88-48). The primary dairy barn, dating to the 1920s, is an impressive example. This massive L-shaped frame structure stretches two-stories in height and is capped by a metal clad gambrel roof. The only other substantial dairy farm complex in the survey area, although it was not included in the survey, was historically associated with Wilburn (88-250).



Figure 44: Hay Barn at Dabney Farm (88-80)

Several examples of hay barns were surveyed throughout the county. Notable examples include Wayside Farm (88-254); Cherry Grove (88-247); Dabney Farm (88-80); and Bloomsbury Farm (88-1). Typically frame structures clad with wood weatherboard set either vertically or horizontally, the hay barns documented in the survey have gambrel and gable roofs with a variety of roof extensions. The two-story wood frame hay barn at Dabney Farm (88-80) has a massive gambrel roof, hay hood, and rows of double-hung windows on the side elevations. The loafing barn at Snow Hill (88-48) is one-and-a-half-stories in height with one-story side bays with no interior partitions or stalls allowing the animals to move around or "loaf" freely. Clad with vertical wood boards, the barn has a gable roof with a hanging gable hay hood.

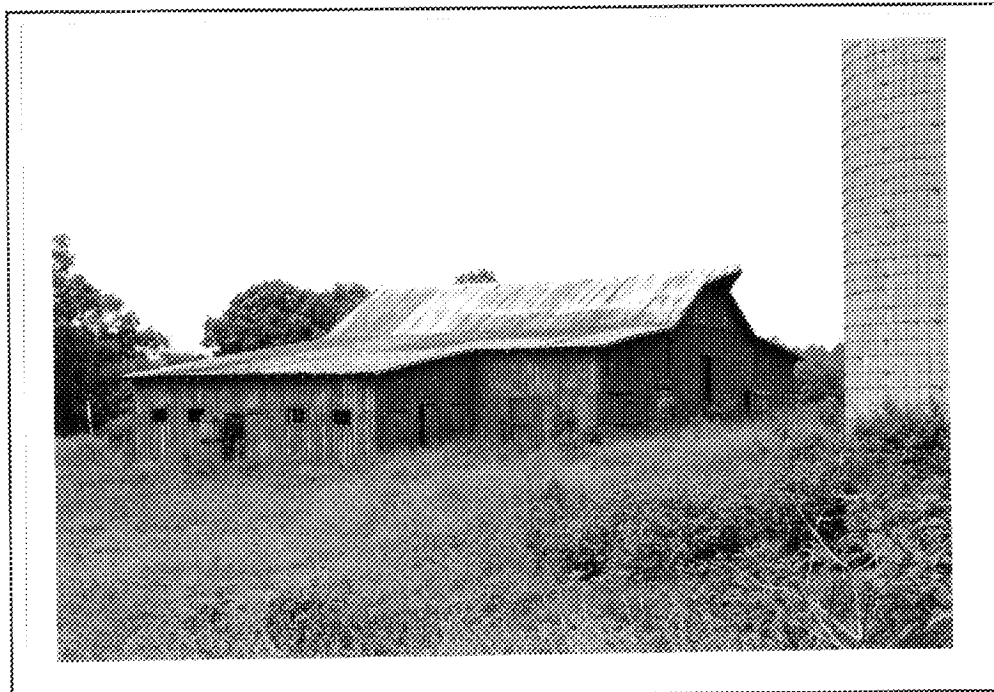


Figure 45: "Loading Barn" at Snow Hill (88-48)

The most significant example of a barn located in survey area is the Pole Barn at Snow Hill (88-48). The pole barn form of construction actually evolved in the eastern Midwest in the 1940s and has no known folk antecedents or ethnic connections. The walls of the building are hung on poles that are driven into individual footings buried in the ground below the frost line, and thus, requires no foundation. Erected in the 1930s, the Snow Hill pole barn is sheathed with vertical and horizontal wood boards. The metal roof is gable with a catslide over the one-story animal stalls.

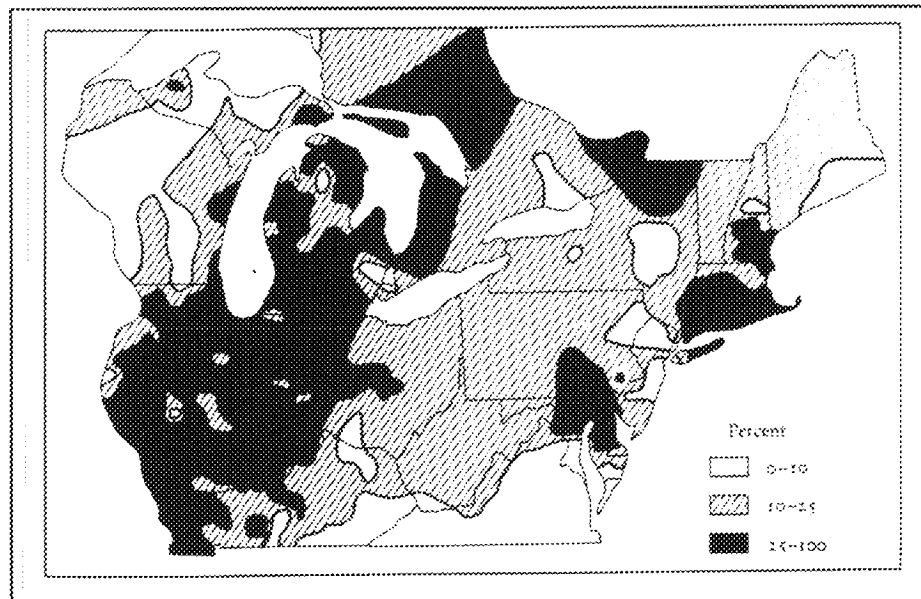


Figure 46: The Percentage of Pole Barns, 1975.

Animal Shelters and Pens

Another type of barn, specifically stables and animal shelters, are common among the active agricultural farms of Spotsylvania County's Transition Area. Providing open shelter for livestock, animal shelters were documented eleven times in the survey (two are historic). The structures typically had gable or flat roofs supported by log posts. Two enclosed animal shelters or pens were surveyed, although neither were determined to be historic. With the same rectangular form as the open shelters, the pens were enclosed by wood frame on three sides and covered by shed roofs. Poultry shelters, used to house hens, were identified four times in the survey. Of the three historic examples, the shelter at the Old Hicks Place (88-234) is the only structure to have originally been erected as a hen house. Commonly, historic sheds and smaller barns were converted for use as poultry sheds. This can be seen at Belvidere (88-8), where the hens are housed in a former tobacco drying barn.

Silos

The silo is an agricultural structure used for storing green fodder or ensilage (fermented fodder). Typically, the silos are cylindrical wood structures with conical and hipped roofs. Cylindrical silos constructed of vertical wood staves were held together by iron or wooden hoops. Within the survey area, nine silos were identified. The only historic silo identified is found at Belvidere (88-8). Constructed of molded concrete block, the cylindrical silo no longer has a roof.

Sheds

Many of the properties surveyed included sheds (113 were identified), which served a myriad of uses. They generally are constructed of wood frame covered by gable or shed roofs. The shed is typically one-story with a square or rectangular form set directly on the ground. Of the 113 documented, only 26 were determined to be historically associated with the properties.



Figure 47: Shed at 6113 Hickory Ridge Road (88-295)

Wash Houses

As documented in *An Age of Barns* by Eric Sloane, the wash house was a secondary outbuilding used for the purpose of laundering. One-story in height, the typical wash houses of Virginia had rectangular plans with front gable roofs. The buildings were often two bays deep with a covered "cut away" porch.⁶⁸ Two wash houses were identified in the survey area and have been entered as "other" in the wuzit category in VDHR-IPS. Identical in form and materials, the wash houses at Trigg Farm (88-321) and Loriella (88-264) are one-story in height with a front gable roof clad in metal.

⁶⁸ Eric Sloan, *An Age of Barns* (Washington, D.C.: Frunk and Wagnalls Publishing Company, Inc. for the American Museum of Natural History, 1967), p. 60.

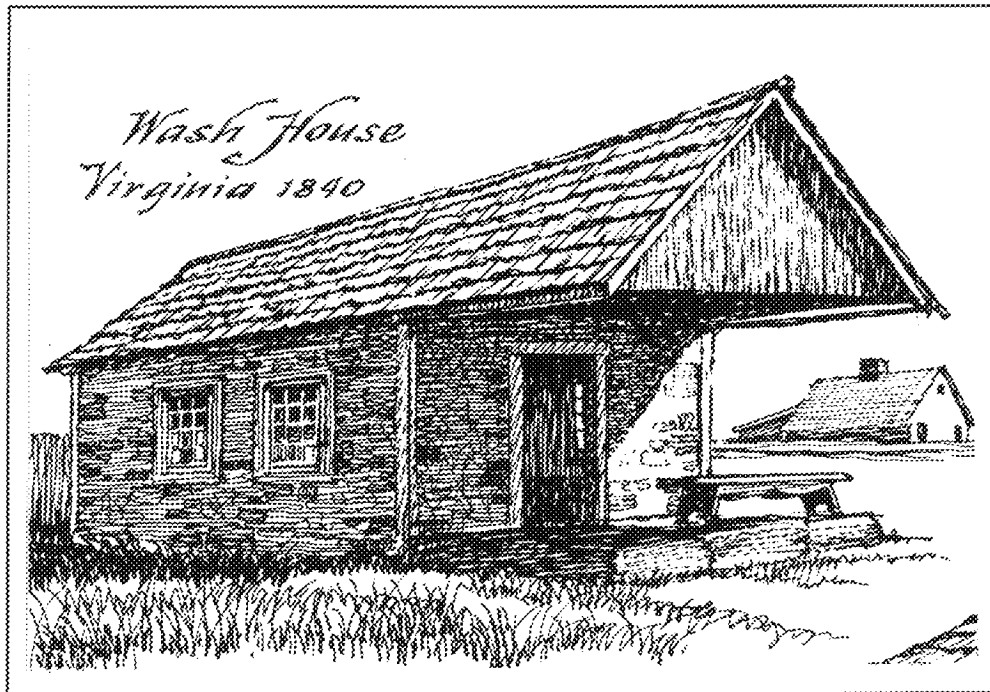


Figure 48: Drawing of a Virginia Wash House, constructed in 1840.

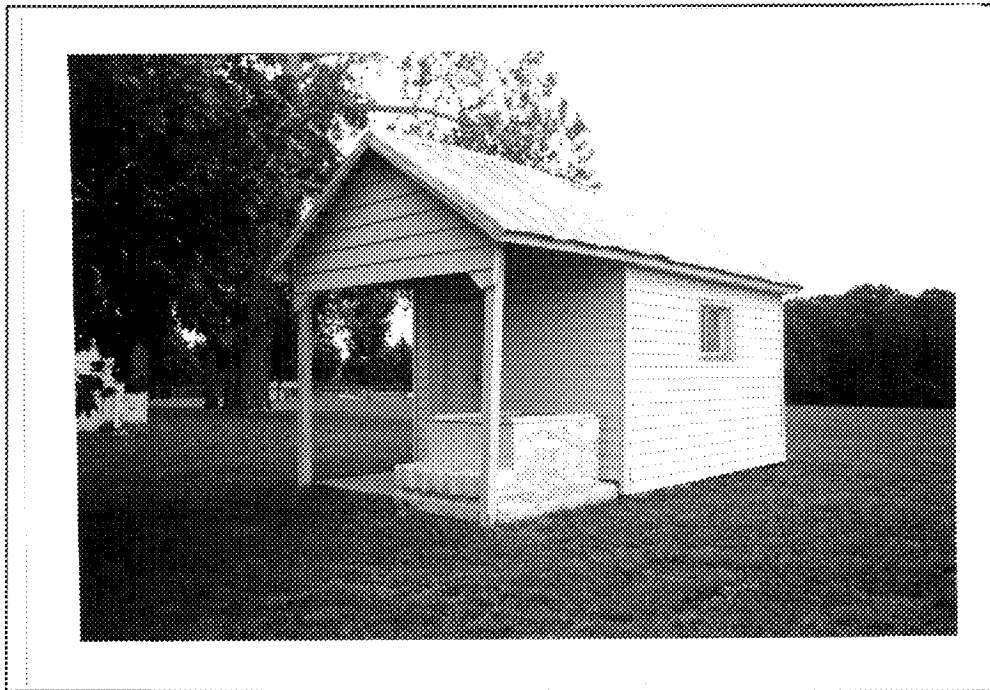


Figure 49: Wash House at Loriella (88-264)

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0008 | Beividere | 1601 Beividere Drive | 1830 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier House | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | 1848 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0046 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | 1843-1851 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acars House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0250 | Wilburn | 5420 Wills Way | 1830-1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0321 | Trigg farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |

22 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

3. THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Public Administrative and Service Buildings; Sites Associated with Important Governmental Events

Although the governmental context of Spotsylvania County extends back as far as its founding in 1721, only those resources (three were identified) associated with the county in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries survive. During the two hundred and seventy-five years of the county's existence, the Spotsylvania County courts would use four separate private dwellings and one school building and tavern as interim court sites, and occupy six new courthouse structures on four different sites. The final Spotsylvania County Courthouse building (88-142-1), located on Courthouse Road, was constructed in 1901 on the original site of the fifth courthouse building. Also associated with the historic government of the county is the County Jail (88-142-3), erected in 1856 within the present courthouse crossroads. The Spotswood Inn (88-64), which existed within this same crossroads prior to the relocation of the courthouse building in 1838, served as the site of governmental proceedings while the courthouse was being constructed.

European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The same law that created Spotsylvania County in 1721 also authorized that 500 pounds current money to be paid the governor for the construction of a church, courthouse, prison, pillory, and stocks. The first court met in Germanna on August 1, 1722 in the home of Governor Spotswood, where he had established a community. At the April 1724 session of the court, Spotswood announced that the courthouse was finished with the exception of the plastering over the justice's bench. By August 1728, however, John Chew petitioned the court to erect a new courthouse facility. Although the political atmosphere had changed with the appointment of county officials by governors Drysdale and Gooch, who were political opponents of Spotswood, the court did not pass an act of assembly for the construction of a new courthouse until about 1731. Citing "the inconvenience of the inhabitants," the act moved the court to Fredericksburg by 1732, and the court met at Germanna for the last time on June 6, 1732.

The Spotsylvania court of August 1732 met in the Fredericksburg home of Henry Willis. Fredericksburg was considered by many Spotsylvanians not to be an appropriate court site. To the residents in the southern portion of the county, it was almost as inconvenient as Germanna had been. The desire to follow the tradition of locating public buildings at central or crossroads locations was growing strong. Additionally, many residents felt that the relocation of the court to Fredericksburg figured in the creation of the new county known as Orange County west of Wilderness Run. The decline in court activity after 1735 only added to the dissatisfaction with the Fredericksburg site. In July 1736, John Waller petitioned "for enlarging the county and for removing the courthouse of this county to the center thereof."⁶⁹ The petition was certified by the

⁶⁹ Felder, p. 88.

court and forwarded to the House of Burgesses by Rice Curtis, Jr. and William Johnston, both residents of the southern portion of the county. The bill, which would have repealed the 1732 act for "holding court in Spotsylvania County" was brought for a vote during the August session. The House of Burgesses divided and Speaker John Carter voted against the removal of the courthouse from Fredericksburg, forcing justices of the Spotsylvania court to begin construction of a permanent building on Lots 42 and 44 on Princess Anne Street. Modelled on designs of English town halls, the brick courthouse was erected by Henry Willis in 1736 and, in 1737, Major Francis Thornton was paid for constructing the county jail. By 1739, Spotsylvania County had erected a courthouse, jail, pillory, stocks, and dunking stool. The court continued to use the Fredericksburg public buildings until 1780, a period of forty-eight years.

Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)

By 1777, considerable agitation arose in the county to have a more centrally located courthouse. The merchants and people of Fredericksburg, where the courts had been meeting since 1732, petitioned the General Assembly not to move the courthouse. Although the petition was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances on November 11, 1777, it was not acted upon until the following year. An Act of Assembly was passed in 1778 permitting Spotsylvania County to build a courthouse at some point near the center of the county. Clement and Ann Montague deeded two acres to Justices Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Beverley Winston, Joseph Brock, William Smith, and Mann Page, Jr. in trust for Spotsylvania County. The deed was presented to the court on May 3, 1779. The site chosen was one-half mile north of the Po River, on both sides of the present Route 648, and is almost the exact geographic center of the county. The courthouse, stocks, pillory, and gallows were built on the east side of the road.⁷⁰ Court records show that Thomas Prichett built the new courthouse and Stephen Johnson was responsible for erecting the prison, stocks, and pillory. The first court session was held on March 15, 1781.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

By 1797, the condition of the 1779 courthouse building prompted the levy of a tax designated toward the construction of a new courthouse. Erected in 1800, the new courthouse is believed to have been located close to the site of the 1779 courthouse, as there is no record of the sale or purchase of any land at that time. By July 1801, the old courthouse building was auctioned to the highest bidder, with the buyer having three months in which to remove the building. The Spotsylvania court continued to meet at the Po River location until 1838, a period of fifty-seven years. No town ever developed around this site, however, a tavern was constructed adjoining the public lot.

⁷⁰ Mansfield, p. 93.

A clerk's office, separate from the courthouse, was constructed in 1807 with Robert S. Chew serving as the clerk. The building was located on the west side of the road, Route 648, directly opposite the courthouse. In November 1811, a commission consisting of George Hamilton, Stapleton Crutchfield, Edward Herndon, Robert Crutchfield, and George Twyman was appointed to superintend the building of a jail. This was the first official action regarding a permanent jail, which was completed by 1813. The brick structure originally stood just south of the Garrett House on the west side of Route 648.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

For the construction of the newest courthouse building in the 1830s, Lewis Rawlings presented the court with a ten-acre tract along the road that led from the old courthouse through the "Westby" tract, across Laurel Branch (88-230) and to the rear of the Berea Church (88-142-4). M.T. Crawford was given the contract to erect the new courthouse, using bricks from the floor and portico of the old courthouse. The May 1839 minutes of the court show that the county had borrowed over \$3,500 to erect the building.⁷¹ The court met from July 1838 to February 1839 at the tavern of Lewis Rawlings (now known as the Spotswood Inn 88-64) until the structure was completed.

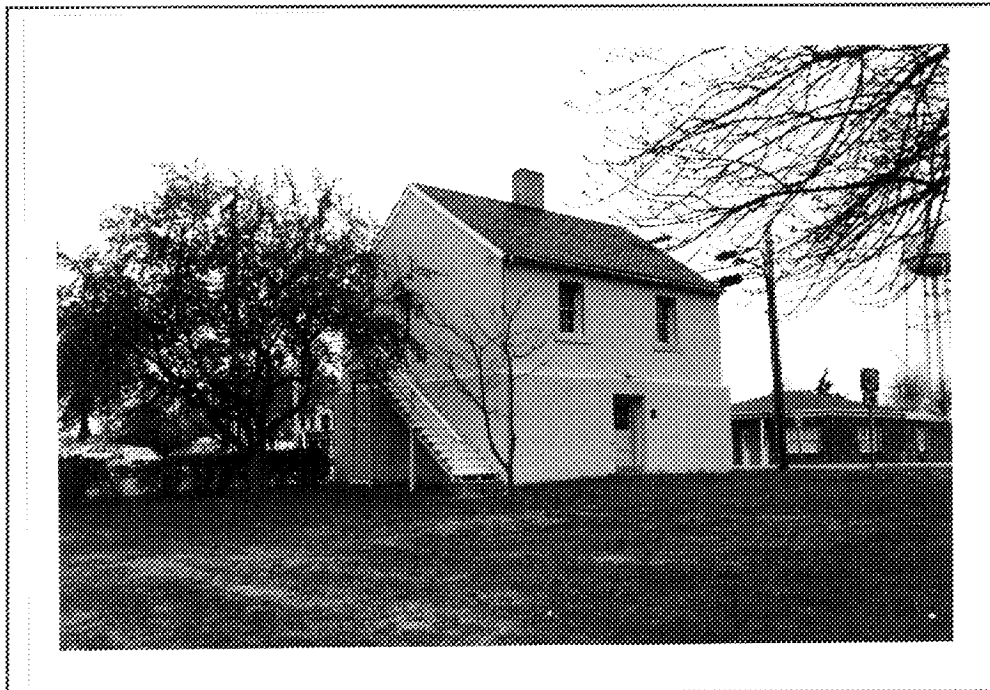


Figure 80: Spotsylvania County Jail (88-142-3)

⁷¹ Spotsylvania County Order Book, 1838-1843, p. 40.

The jail, originally erected in 1813, was moved brick by brick to the new site in 1839. The jail building served as such until 1853 when it burned. Insured for \$1,000, the brick building was replaced by a new jail, measuring forty by twenty feet. Brick from the old jail were used to construct a brick wall that encircled the courthouse site on the south and east sides. Completed in 1856 by Joseph Sanford, the new jail (88-142-3) cost \$2,800 to erect.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

The 1839 courthouse building, used as a field hospital for Confederate wounded during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864), was seriously damaged during the Civil War and, by 1900, court sessions had to be held at Public School House Number 6.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

The condition of the building prompted officials to construct a new building in 1901, using ivory colored, fire-proof bricks. At that time, the brick surrounding wall, constructed with the old jail bricks, was removed and the bricks reused in the foundation of the new courthouse. The four large columns of the imposing portico are all that remain of the 1839 structure. Serving as the sixth courthouse building for the County of Spotsylvania, the 1901 Spotsylvania Courthouse (88-142-1) has served as the county seat for over 75 years.



Figure 51: Spotsylvania County Courthouse (88-142-1)

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICS THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political Military/Defense |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Settlement Patterns Government/Law/Political |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |

3 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

4. THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPES: Schools and Libraries

Remarkably, within the survey area of Spotsylvania County only six resources were documented as associated with the Education Theme. Examples of purpose-built school buildings include Spotsylvania High School (88-151) and the John J. Wright Middle School (88-242). The former Spotswood Inn (88-64) served as a private boarding school known as the Virginia Collegiate Institute from 1887 until 1898. The Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building (88-142-9), formerly a dwelling house, now functions as a church school for the adjacent Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7). Finally, within close proximity to the courthouse area is the historic Berea Church (88-142-4) which was converted into the Spotsylvania County Museum with library facilities.

European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)

The first mention of education within Spotsylvania County was in 1720 in a description of the occupations of the members of Spotswood's Germanna colony: "...into the Virginia Capes and up the Rappahannock they came, farmers, vintagers, carpenters, bakers, millers, tanners,...teachers, and students."⁷² Reverend James Marye, the minister of St. George's Parish, is credited in the 1740s with conducting the first classical school in the county at the site now occupied by the Fredericksburg Baptist Church. It has been documented that George Washington attended the school under the direction of Reverend Marye in 1745.⁷³ Imitating the educational structure of England and France, the school used the *Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior* as a major textbook.

Colony to Nation Period (1750-1830)

While Fredericksburg and its schools were growing, expansion of the school system was limited in Spotsylvania County, which was struggling to develop. Despite the creation of a Board of School Commissioners in 1818, many landowners continued to employ private tutors, who commonly educated neighboring children. In the early part of the 19th century, John Lewis was retained to teach the nearby children at Bel Air (88-122). By 1814, Lewis had overseen the construction of a boarding military school, known as Llangollen, which taught law and foreign languages. The first and only school of its kind in Spotsylvania County, Llangollen continued

⁷² Alvin T. Embry, *History of Fredericksburg, Virginia* (Richmond, VA: Old Dominion Press, 1937), p. 18.

⁷³ Snow, p. 9.

to operate until the onset of the Civil War in 1861, despite Lewis' departure to Kentucky in 1831.⁷⁴

The children living on Belvidere Plantation (88-8) at 1601 Belvidere Drive were taught by this same form of tutorial education. The original dwelling house was constructed by Colonel William Dangerfield, a father of five children, in 1760, although the present dwelling dates from a later period of construction. In his diaries, indentured servant John Harrower described his tenure as a tutor at plantation while residing from 1774 to 1776 in a modest house on the property.

Early National (1789-1830)/Antebellum Periods (1830-1860)

The first standard school to be founded in Spotsylvania County was Dejarnet Private School, established in 1835 on Dejarnet Plantation near Waller's Tavern. This was followed two years later, in 1837, by the creation of Coleman School, a "proletariat" school located between Spotsylvania and Orange counties. Although the date of establishment has not been determined, the first known private boarding school of girls in the county was the James Powell School at Peak's Store near Stubb's Mill. In addition to private schools, academies of higher learning were commonly founded in Spotsylvania County. The first was Green Level Academy in 1878. Approximately ten years later, in 1887, the Virginia Collegiate Institute opened at the Spotswood Inn (88-64). Located at the intersection of Brock and Courthouse roads, the former inn provided two large classrooms on the first floor and living space on the second floor. The institute, which operated until 1898, was founded by a religious sect known as "Free Methodists."⁷⁵

In 1837, the school commissioners reported that no public schools had been established as of yet in Spotsylvania County. In an effort to remedy this common problem, the Commonwealth of Virginia required by law in 1846 that the courts appoint a school superintendent and commissioners. By 1860, the state required that each county create no less than three public schools. Spotsylvania County, however, did not act on either law immediately. Moreover, the growth of the educational system throughout the entire Union during the middle part of the century was drastically affected by the pressures of the impending Civil War.

Civil War (1861-1865)/ Reconstruction and Growth Periods (1865-1917)

Following the war, Spotsylvania County was still not quick to act on the legislation. Struggling with reconstruction and development issues, the county cited its favoritism to private schools, the

⁷⁴ Snow, p. 13-19; Durrett and Harvison, "Red Book," Grid 79.

⁷⁵ Snow, p. 26.

hostility of landowners against a school tax, and the economic state of the area.⁷⁶ In 1870, John Howison was appointed the first superintendent of public instruction for Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg. The records for the 1870-1871 school year show that the four county school districts contained only a total of thirty-nine public school pupils, white and African American combined.⁷⁷ That same year, the records indicated that Spotsylvania County had over twenty-eight private schools with a total of 464 white students.

Howison wrote in 1872 of the sentiment regarding public schools:

"Public sentiment is not favorable to the system of public free schools in the County of Spotsylvania. Most of the people are land holders, and they think their interests unjustly dealt with, and their prejudice against colored schools is very strong. Nevertheless, the colored vote, together with that of the white non-property holders, gives a preponderance in favor of the schools."⁷⁸

With the inevitable creation of free public schools by the 1870s, many of the private schools were adopted into the state education system. By 1873, records show that there were thirty-nine school houses - 18 of log, 13 of wood frame, 6 brick, and 2 unknown.⁷⁹ All of the structures were one-story, two bays wide and consisted of one room.

By 1883, the first grade school was established at Partlow in Spotsylvania County. The two-room building served sixty white pupils. One year later, in 1884, the first African American grade school was formed in Summit. Also a two-room building, the school served 127 pupils.

Secondary schools were not established in Spotsylvania County until the beginning of the 20th century. In 1912, the four-room Ashby School was opened under the direction of four teachers. As the smaller one-room schools closed by 1938, Ashby School was enlarged to contain 10 classrooms, and renamed Chancellor School. That same year, an elementary grade school was erected nearby. In 1914, Robert E. Lee High School was constructed. The modest building consisted of only four rooms with three teachers.

⁷⁶ Snow, p. 43.

⁷⁷ Snow, p. 43.

⁷⁸ John Howison to the State Department, Virginia School Reports, 1872, p. 33.

⁷⁹ Snow, p. 48.

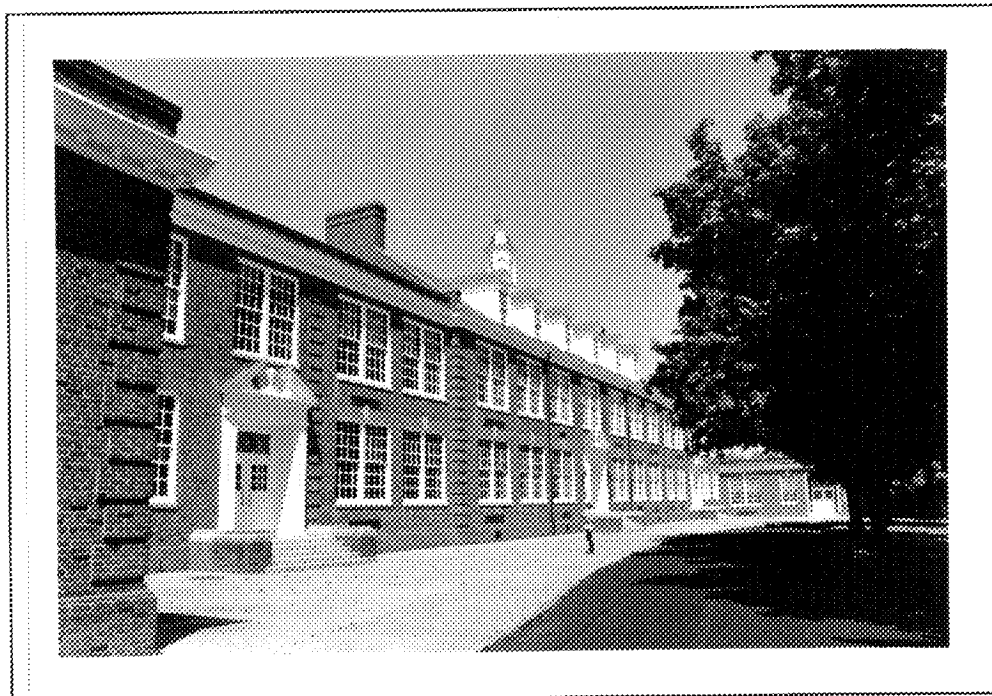


Figure 52: Spotsylvania High School (88-151)

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

In 1920, the student population had grown to over fifty, and by 1933, the Robert E. Lee School building was enlarged to eight rooms with WPA funding. Also constructed during this period was the Spotsylvania High School (88-151), which consolidated the high school departments of Robert E. Lee, Mayre, Margo, Belmont and Chancellor school. This Colonial Revival style school, included in this survey, was expanded throughout the years, making it one of the largest educational facilities in the survey area. This building was converted into a junior high school in 1968 and eventually renamed the Spotsylvania Intermediate School when it was utilized as an intermediate school for grades 7th and 8th in 1978. In 1994, the school building was donated to the county for use as the Spotsylvania County Offices and Cultural Center.

Additional high schools in the county include the four-room Margo High School (1914) in Livingston; the three-room Marye High School (1915) in Berkeley; and the four-room Belmont High School (1918) in Livingston. With the destruction of Robert E. Lee High School in 1941 by fire, the 48 smaller schools for whites throughout the county were consolidated into one central high school. Continuing to utilize the name Robert E. Lee, the new building was completed in 1952 for a total cost of \$390,600 and originally was used as an elementary school.

The first African American high school in Spotsylvania County was constructed between 1910-1912 by Allie Fairchiles. With a total of 47 pupils, the school was under the direction of African American teacher Sadie Coats Combs. Completed in 1922 at a cost of \$7,500, the two-story wood frame building, named in honor of John J. Wright, had twelve bedrooms, a kitchen, and four classrooms. A cornerstone was laid in 1927, when all construction costs had been paid. By the 1930s, the boarding school had expanded to include a junior high school, and in 1934, was accredited by the State Department of Education. The frame building was destroyed by fire in 1941. In 1952, a new brick school building for African-American children was erected on the site at a cost of \$673,000.⁸⁰ All of the smaller schools for African Americans in the county were consolidated that year in the new John J. Wright Consolidated School Building (88-242).⁸¹

The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

Today, the county offers a comprehensive program for children from kindergarten through high school, including programs geared toward vocational education, special education, alternative education, and gifted students. The Spotsylvania County Public School System currently consists of 22 schools -- three high schools, five middle schools, thirteen elementary schools, and one vocational center. In the 1993-1994 academic year, the records documented 6,864 elementary school students, 3,344 middle school students, and 4,072 high school students enrolled in the school system. While Spotsylvania County has no higher education programs of its own, it draws on resources located nearby including Germanna Community College and Mary Washington College.

| <u>Elementary Schools</u> | <u>Middle Schools</u> | <u>High Schools</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Battlefield | Battlefield | Chancellor |
| Berkeley | Chancellor | Courtland |
| Brock Road | John J. Wright | Spotsylvania |
| Chancellor | Spotsylvania | |
| Courthouse Road | Thornburg | |
| Courtland | | |
| Lee Hill | | |
| Livingston | | |
| Robert E. Lee | | |
| Riverview | | |
| Salem | | |
| Smith Station | | |
| Spotswood | | |

⁸⁰ Snow, p. 73.

⁸¹ For a more in-depth discussions of the Wright School, refer to the Ethnicity/Immigration Theme and the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

Two resources surveyed, while dating from the 19th century, have only recently become associated with the Education theme in Spotsylvania County. The Berea Church (88-142-4), constructed near the courthouse in 1856, was dedicated in 1964 as the Spotsylvania County Museum and Research Library.⁸² This institution has proven to be the greatest repository for documentation relating to the history of the county from 1721 to the present. Likewise, the Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building (88-142-9), also located within the courthouse district, was constructed in the 1870s as a single-family dwelling house. The Gothic Revival style building presently serves the Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7) as a church school facility.⁸³

⁸² This resource is discussed further in the Religion Theme.

⁸³ For a discussion relating to the architectural style of the Educational Building, see the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: EDUCATION THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8256 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Funerary Religion |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education Religion |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0151 | Spotsylvania High School Spotsylvania Intermediate School | 8806 Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Education |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Ethnicity/Immigration |

5 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

5. THEME: MILITARY/DEFENSE

RESOURCE TYPES: Fortifications and Military Facilities

The most significant military association to be found in Spotsylvania County's history dates to the Civil War, and specifically to the defense of the capital of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. Four major battles on six different battlefields occurred in the county -- the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Battle of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness Battle, and the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Consequently, the federal government has designated the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, created by the United States Congress in 1927, to commemorate the battles. Operated by the National Park Service, the park encompasses approximately 9,000 acres, making it the largest military park in the world. With such intense fighting within the rural community of Spotsylvania County, surprisingly 46 primary resources were documented as having been erected prior to 1861. A total of thirteen properties relate to the Military/Defense theme. Many of those surveyed historically served soldiers of both the Union and Confederacy as headquarters and/or hospitals. The Confederate Cemetery (88-229) and Meade Pyramid (88-128) are also included in the theme, as places of interment and commemoration.

The vast plantation of Beauclaire (88-4) was occupied by the Signal Corps of the Confederacy. The corps was responsible for launching observational balloons that provided surveillance over the county.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

Prior to President Lincoln's call for Union volunteers on April 15, 1861, there were only seven states in the Confederate States of America - South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The Commonwealth of Virginia, on April 17, became the eighth state to join the Confederacy, taking with it the most famous and ablest of army officers, including Robert E. Lee. By May 20, just five weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina had followed Virginia into the Confederacy.

The Commonwealth of Virginia was the site of numerous significant battles and campaigns that profoundly impacted the evolution of the Civil War. Spotsylvania County and the city of Fredericksburg, in particular, were the sites of four major battles related to the northern strategy to seize the Confederate Capital at Richmond, Virginia. And although the battles were victories for the South, fighting in Spotsylvania County was the beginning of the end for the Army of Northern Virginia.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ The text for this section was gleaned largely from a paper written by A. Wilson Green, former staff historian for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, who derived it from a National Park Service training booklet.

At the head of the navigable waters of the Rappahannock River, Fredericksburg lay midway between Richmond and the National Capital at Washington, D.C. As the political, manufacturing, and military center of the South, Richmond became the symbol of secession to the North, and the key to military planning on both sides. A primary objective of the Union armies in the east for over four years, Richmond was accessible from Washington, D.C. by two main avenues: The direct overland route southward through Spotsylvania County; and the approach by water down the Potomac River, across the Chesapeake Bay to the tip of the peninsula between the York and the James rivers, and then northwestward up the peninsula.

Battle of Fredericksburg, November-December, 1862.

By late October 1862, the Army of the Potomac was advancing cautiously into Virginia, concentrating in the Warrenton-Manassas area. On November 5, 1862, General Ambrose E. Burnside was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing McClellan, and quickly proposed a new plan of attack on Richmond:

"To concentrate all the forces near this place, and impress upon the enemy a belief that we are to attack Culpeper or Gordonsville, and at the same time accumulate a four or five days' supply for the men and animals; then make a rapid move of the whole force to Fredericksburg, with a view to a movement upon Richmond from that point."⁸⁵

The plan enabled Burnside to take advantage of Union control of the waterways to establish supply bases at Aquia Creek and Belle Plain on the Potomac; it would allow him to use the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad from Aquia Creek to Richmond; the Army of the Potomac would always be between the enemy and Washington, D.C.; and it was the shortest overland route to the Confederate capital. Moving rapidly, Burnside and the main body of the Union army were encamped on Stafford Heights opposite Fredericksburg by November 19, 1862. Despite being surprised by the suddenness of the Union advancement, Lee believed Fredericksburg was not Burnside's only objective, and that there was no particular military advantage in the position. Lee told Stonewall Jackson on November 19, "I do not now anticipate making a determined stand north of the North Anna River," which was approximately midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond. However, by November 26, Lee had decided to resist the Federal advance along the Rappahannock. "My purpose was changed, not from any advantage in this position, but from an unwillingness to open more of our country to depredation than possible, and also with a view of collecting such forage and provisions as could be obtained

⁸⁵ Cullen, p. 11.

in the Rappahannock Valley."⁸⁶

By December 10, 1862, the Federal soldiers began to bombard the city of Fredericksburg, and by December 11, had successfully constructed a bridge across the Rappahannock River into the city. With the river behind them and the Confederate troops in front with cannons and bayonets, the Army of the Potomac marched with parade-ground precision out across open fields to the artillery attack of the Confederate troops on December 12. Forced to withdraw, the Federal army was driven back to the vicinity of the Richmond Stage Road, and by December 13, they had retreated back across the Rappahannock River.

The grounds of Smithfield Hall (88-63), now Fredericksburg Country Club, were used during the Union advance, when Major John Pelham, CSA, brought a battery of artillery from Hamilton's Crossing to a point near the road that presently provides access to the club. From this site, Pelham fired on the advancing Union troops. Despite this heroic effort, the battery was forced to retreat due to increasing casualties. The building itself, historically a dwelling, was utilized as a Union hospital once the Army of the Potomac had taken the east bank of the river. Undoubtedly Generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Burnside, Hooker, and Sumner had a clear view of the mansion during the artillery fighting.⁸⁷



Figure 53: Smithfield Hall (88-63)

⁸⁶ Cullen, p. 13.

⁸⁷ "Short History of the Fredericksburg Country Club," n.d., p. 1.

The Federal troops had suffered 12,653 casualties and the Confederates lost only 5,309 in the Battle of Fredericksburg, the first battle to occur in the Spotsylvania County area.⁸⁸

During this period, the Decker House (88-253) at 6207 River Road was occupied as an outpost by both Union and Confederate armies, as well as civilians fleeing Fredericksburg during the fighting. Overlooking Mott's Run and Bank's Ford, -- both Civil War sites -- the dwelling house served as the headquarters for Generals Anderson and J.E.B. Stuart during General Burnside's march up the Rappahannock River in January 1863. Likewise, Westwood (88-256) on Guinea Station Road served as headquarters for General Pickett in 1862.

The 700 acre plantation known as Summit Station Farm (88-280) at 3033 Summit Crossing Road served as a hospital and supply depot during this period. Erected in 1840, the dwelling house provided an eastern outpost that was disengaged from the fighting in the western part of the county. The Old Hicks Place (88-234) at 8519 Block House Road, constructed in 1846, also served the armies as a hospital and housed refugees fleeing the fighting.

Tradition holds that on the morning of the Battle of Fredericksburg, Confederate General Robert E. Lee tied his horse Traveller to the large walnut tree located near the main dwelling house at Braehead (111-306). The tree is said to be the second largest walnut tree in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The dwelling house was occupied by Union forces following the battle, as inscribed names of soldiers on the walls of the building attest.

Battle of Chancellorsville, April-May 1863

After the Fredericksburg disaster President Lincoln appointed General Joseph Hooker to succeed Burnside. Promising to deliver Richmond, General Hooker dispatched the majority of the Union infantry forty miles upstream to cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers beyond the Confederate defenses on April 28, 1863, and sweep eastward against Lee's left and rear flanks, compelling him to abandon his Fredericksburg entrenchments. Additionally, Hooker detached cavalry of 10,000 troops on a soaring raid towards the Confederate capital of Richmond in an attempt to sever Lee's communication. Hooker reasoned that Lee would retreat towards Richmond with three Federal corps on his rear, and execute a flank movement across Hooker's front, a movement generally regarded as suicidal if performed in front of an aggressive commander. Opting to face the Union challenge, however, Lee deduced that Hooker's primary threat lay to the west. Lee assigned 10,000 troops under General Early to guard the Fredericksburg entrenchments, while the balance of the army marched west into the tangled Wilderness to confront Hooker's flanking column.

Containing 50,000 men and 108 artillery pieces, Hooker's flanking column of Union corps

⁸⁸ Cullen, p. 21.

rendezvoused at a large brick tavern named Chancellorsville, which dominated the intersection of the Orange Turnpike with the Orange Plank, Ely's Ford, and River roads in Spotsylvania County. The intersection was considered to be the most important juncture of the Wilderness, a dense forest of second-growth pine and scrub oak with numerous creeks, gullies, swamps, heavy tanglefoot underbrush, and few farms or open spaces. Having encountered virtually no opposition to this point, the Army of the Potomac could now jointly press eastward, break clear of the Wilderness, and move downstream along Bank's Ford, thus significantly shortening the distance between the two Union wings. Hooker, however, halted at Chancellorsville and awaited the arrival of additional troops. This fateful decision disheartened Federal officers on the scene who recognized the urgency of maintaining the momentum they had thus far sustained.⁸⁹

Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, seizing the initiative that Hooker needlessly surrendered, left the Fredericksburg line at 3 AM on May 1, 1863 and arrived at Zion Church five hours later. Two divisions of the Confederate army, under the direction of Generals Anderson and McLaw, were already in the area, fortifying a prominent ridge covering the Turnpike and Plank roads. Jackson ordered an advance attack, despite the fact that most of his own corps had not yet arrived. With this maneuver, Jackson audaciously dictated the shape of the Battle of Chancellorsville. When Hooker at last authorized eastward movement late in the morning of May 1, the Union troops on the Turnpike and Plank roads ran against Jackson's outgunned but aggressive brigade. Union front-line commanders had not expected this resistance, and sent messages to Hooker, who quickly ordered a retreat to the Wilderness. The Federal columns on River Road, which had marched almost to Bank's Ford without seeing a Confederate, were thus forced to return to Chancellorsville needlessly. Under the direction of Hooker, the Union troops created entrenchments encircling the Chancellorsville headquarters. Meanwhile, Lee and Jackson were meeting at Plank Road where it intersected with a byway called Furnace Road.

The biggest gamble in military history, Jackson and about 30,000 troops would follow a series of county roads and wood paths that lead to the Union's right flank. Lee with 14,000 troops would occupy a position more than three miles long and divert Hooker's attention during Jackson's movement. Once in position, Jackson would fracture the Army of Northern Virginia into three separate wings.

Stonewall Jackson traveled down Furnace Road on May 2, maneuvering the Confederates into a small clearing and unfortunately making them visible to Union scouts perched in the treetops at Hazel Grove. Alerted to the movement, Hooker advised General Howard of possible attack on the west. No immediate attack ensued and following a short reprieve, the Union corps believed that Lee was withdrawing and Hooker sent the Third Corps under the direction of General Sickles to harass the tail end of the retreat. Moving from Hazel Grove, the Federal troops were able to maneuver beyond iron producing Catharine Furnace along the cut of an unfinished railroad, thus capturing nearly an entire Georgia regiment. This action, however,

⁸⁹ Cullen, p. 28-29; Swinton, p. 277-278.

attracted the attention of some 20,000 Union troops, thus effectively isolating Howard's 11th Corps on the right with no nearby support.

Meanwhile, Jackson's column had snaked along uncharted trails barely wide enough for four men abreast. Making the desired impression, Jackson strategically retreated to Catharine Furnace, and then to Brock Road, before ducking under the canopy of the Wilderness and continuing his march towards General Howard. Jackson moved north on Brock Road to Orange Turnpike, where the Confederates would be at last beyond the right of the Federal corps. Marching, altogether traversed, more than twelve miles, Jackson began to deploy into battle lines astride the Turnpike. The line which measured nearly two miles across, was completed in two hours and contained a total of fifteen brigades.

In the shadows of dusk the initial charge lost its momentum as scattered Federal units were brought into line. Their alignment broken by the charge through the woods and the excitement of the attack, the Confederate regiments halted to reorganize. Hoping that he could continue the assault, Stonewall Jackson went forward on the turnpike in the growing darkness to reconnoiter. While returning to his line, he was mistakenly shot and mortally wounded by his own men, ending any chance of another major attack before morning.⁹⁰

Howard's corps, though temporarily routed in panic after Jackson's attack, suffered only 2,412 casualties during the whole campaign and was able to reorganize over night. With the arrival of Reynolds' corps from Fredericksburg, Hooker now had approximately 90,000 men around Chancellorsville to fight against Lee's 48,000. Split into three parts, Lee was in danger of being destroyed piecemeal. Unfortunately for the Army of the Potomac, Hooker was thinking only of defense, and although strategically had the advantage, he lost his nerve.

Lee and J.E.B. Stuart, having succeeded Jackson, resumed the assault, fighting desperately to connect with each other. Then Hooker suddenly made it easy for them by voluntarily withdrawing Sickles to strengthen his new, shorter defensive line to the north. This not only enabled Lee to unite the two wings of his army, it also gave him strategic high ground at Hazel Grove, just south of Chancellorsville, from where his artillery could inflict severe damage on the Federal troops. This move forced Hooker to withdraw from Chancellorsville entirely into a new defensive position between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers.

At the same time, Sedgwick's VI Corps had seized Marye's Heights behind Fredericksburg and were marching towards Lee's rear flanks. Lee boldly split his army again, marching two divisions towards Fredericksburg, leaving just 25,000 men to hold Hooker's 90,000. Hooker, however, had ordered a withdrawal across the river under darkness and arrived in Stafford County on May 6. Ironically, this decision may have been Hooker's most serious blunder of the campaign as Lee's impending assault might have failed and completely reversed the outcome of

⁹⁰ Cullen, p. 31.

the battle.

Located within the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Old Salem Church (88-62) was at the vortex of the action on May 3, 1863. As Union and Confederate troops fought on a slight ridgeline a few miles west of Fredericksburg, ". . . one of the most brilliant and important of the minor affairs of the war," was happening in the small brick Salem Church building. Constructed by local Baptists in 1844, the church building and grounds served the fleeing population of Fredericksburg following the occupation of the city by Union forces. The church was the site of combat when Confederate troops were determined to make a stand against approaching Federal troops from the east. Sharpshooters were posted in the upper gallery of the church on the north side. When the Federals began their assault, they were met by volleys of fire. The underbrush of the surrounding Wilderness made movement difficult; however, Federal troops arrived on the crest of the ridge, only a few yards from the church, advancing determinedly. Yet, Confederate flanks posted in the road cut just behind the federals, driving the enemy back down the slope and onto the plain below.⁹¹

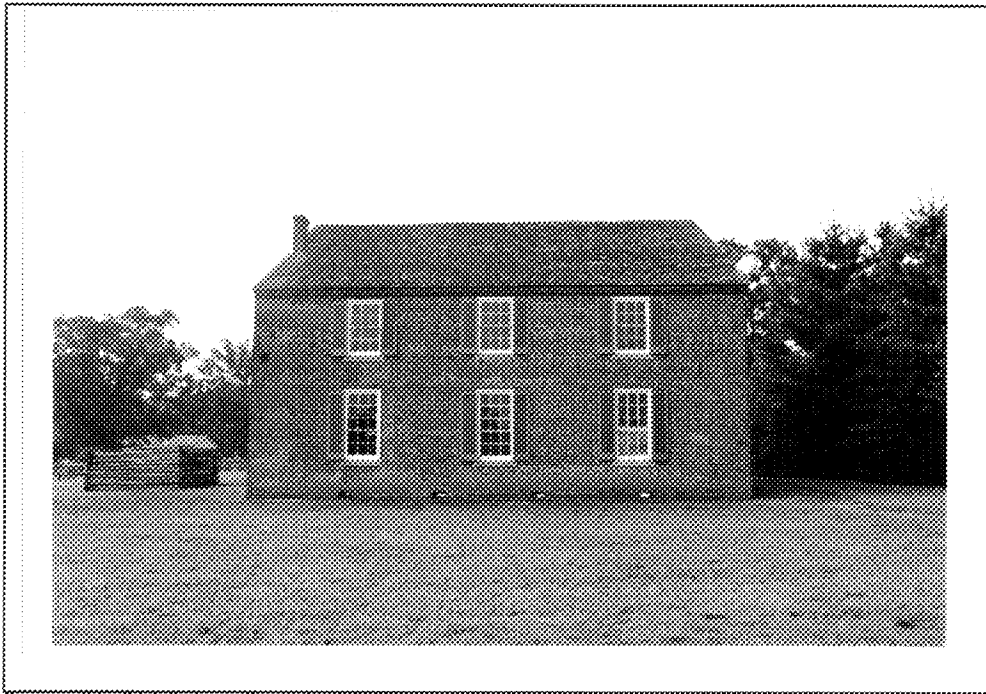


Figure 59: Old Salem Church (88-62)

The Army of the Potomac lost 17,287, just 33% of its total strength, the Confederate corps lost 22% with a total of 12,821 casualties.

⁹¹ National Park Service, "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park: Salem Church," brochure at battlefield site, n.d.

Although the Confederates had driven Hooker out of Spotsylvania County, in truth, the Union was not thoroughly defeated as over 40,000 troops had seen no action at all despite Lincoln's admonition to Hooker to use all of his men. The losses suffered in the campaign were soon filled by new recruits, and when Lincoln appointed George Meade to succeed Hooker, the Army of the Potomac was stronger than ever.

While another "on to Richmond" drive had been stopped, the loss of Stonewall Jackson was a serious blow to the Confederacy. Without him, the Army of Northern Virginia never again executed the bold and vigorous strategy that had characterized it.⁹² The Confederate leadership during the Chancellorsville campaign has since been determined to represent the finest generalship of the Civil War and thus, enabled Lee to convince President Jefferson Davis to endorse his proposed offensive into Pennsylvania, and within six weeks, embarked on a journey north to Gettysburg.

Battle of the Wilderness, May 4-6, 1864

Near dawn on May 4, 1864, the leading division of the Army of the Potomac, now under the direction of Ulysses S. Grant, reached Germanna Ford, just 18 miles west of Fredericksburg and was negotiating the Rapidan River. The reorganized and consolidated army totaled 118,000 men, vastly outgunning the 62,000-man Army of Northern Virginia. Easily spotting the Federal advance, Lee immediately ordered his forces to march east and strike their opponents in the now familiar and foreboding Wilderness, where Grant's legions would be neutralized by the inhospitable terrain. General Richard S. Ewell moved via the Orange Turnpike and General A.P. Hill utilized the parallel Orange Plank Road to the south. General James Longstreet's corps faced a longer trek than did its comrades, so Lee advised Ewell and Hill to avoid a general engagement until he could join them.

Grant, although anxious to confront Lee at the earliest opportunity, preferred not to fight in the Wilderness; and thus, directed his columns to push southeast through the tangled jungle and into open ground on May 5. However, Ewell's entire Confederate corps was approaching from the west on the Turnpike, threatening the security of Grant's advance. Hence, the Battle of the Wilderness began on the west edge of a clearing called Saunders Field. Headquartered at the Lacy House, the Unionists attacked and overlapped both ends of the clearing with the fighting often dissolving into isolated combat between small units confused by the bewildering forest.

Just three miles south along Plank Road another battle raged on as two Confederate divisions pressed east toward the primary north-south avenue known as Brock Road through the Wilderness. If they could seize this intersection quickly, they would isolate Hancock's corps, south of the Plank Road, from the rest of the Union army. Grant, however, recognized the threat

⁹² Cullen, p. 35.

and sent a division to the vital crossroads. The Northern troops arrived in time, driving the overmatched Southern brigades west through the forest.

Expecting relief on May 6 from Longstreet's corps on the Plank Road, A.P. Hill refused to redeploy his exhausted troops to meet renewed attacks. This miscalculation, however, proved nearly disastrous to the Army of Northern Virginia. For a variety of reasons, Longstreet had fallen hours behind schedule, forcing only Hill's unprepared divisions against 23,000 Unionists. A single line of Southern artillery, posted on the western edge of the Widow Tapp's Farm, now provided the sole opposition to the surging Union masses. As the attack ensued, Longstreet arrived and forced Union troops back behind Plank Road. Longstreet trotted eastward in the wake of this splendid achievement, intent upon pursuing the shaken Federals. Failing to capture the Union works and forced to reconnoiter, Longstreet was wounded by volleying Confederate fire, not five miles from where Stonewall Jackson had met the same improbable fate just one year before.

As night came on, fires blazed through the forest, sending hot, acrid smoke rolling into the air and trapping the wounded between the lines. It was evident to both Lee and Grant that the two armies were now entrenched so strongly that attack by either side could be suicidal, and so the Battle of the Wilderness was over.

Similar to the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the battle marked another tactical Confederate victory in Spotsylvania County. The Federals lost over 15,387 soldiers, while the Confederates lost 11,400.⁹³

The Civil War Period (1861-1865) was the first conflict on the continent in which the cumbersome camera, which was far better suited to making portraits, landscapes, and still lifes, was used to convey the sense of combat action to the American public. To accomplish that task the photograph produced by the camera offered a double illusion -- an image of reality with the appearance of immediacy -- that was not possible with other visual media such as engraving and painting. In fact, the action was almost always posed and the event usually had occurred hours, days, or even weeks before the photographer developed the film. Limited by the size and awkwardness of the camera, as well as by the slow responsiveness of the wet plates that captured the scene, the actual combat had often ended days earlier, leaving just casualties in its wake.

Despite the technical problems confronted, the photographers of the Civil War produced a remarkable visual record of the struggle. One of the most impressive examples of their achievements are a series of photographs taken at Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122) on May 21, 1864. The photographer was Timothy O'Sullivan, under the employment of Alexander

⁹³ Cullen, p. 45.

Gardner.³⁴ Additionally, the Massaponax Baptist Church, erected in 1859, was used between December 1862 to June 1863 as a hospital and shelter for the Confederate Army. The white washed walls were used as a tablet for names, dates and regiments of soldiers from both armies.

Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864

On May 7, General Grant advanced to Richmond along Brock Road by way of the Spotsylvania Court House district, deducing that the tiny county seat would provide the inside track to Richmond. Hoping to arrive before Grant, Lee immediately sent a corps under the direction of Anderson to the crossroads. Anderson searched for a bivouac where his men could rest before their grueling march south, but discovered that the fiery Wilderness offered no practical campsites. Consequently, he put his command in motion without sleep, a decision that would give Spotsylvania to the Confederates. When the Union troops arrived, the fighting commenced along corresponding lines of earthworks east and west of Brock Road.

First light of the next morning revealed that Southern troops had concocted a U-shaped salient, or bulge, pointing north in the direction of the Federals. Referred to as the "Mule Shoe" because of its shape, salients could be attacked not only in front but from both sides, and as a rule officers liked to avoid them. Lee, however, opted to retain the position trusting that his cannons could keep the "Mule Shoe" safe enough. On May 10, when the first Union lines reached the west side of the salient, they fanned out to the left and right, taking the Confederate troops in flank. Following some of the most severe hand-to-hand fighting of the war, the attack eventually failed and the Federals were forced to withdraw. The fighting was remembered by soldiers from both sides as one of the darkest of the entire war. "I never expect to be fully believed when I tell of the horrors of Spotsylvania," wrote a Federal of his ghastly experience. "The battle of Thursday was one of the bloodiest that ever dyed God's footstool with human gore," echoed a North Carolinian.

Under the mistaken impression that Grant was leaving Spotsylvania, the Confederate troops were unprepared for the Union's massive attack against the apex of the salient, its weakest point. That attack began about dawn and succeeded in capturing most of the "Mule Shoe" and many of its defenders. Ironically, the sheer magnitude of the victory retarded Grant's progress. Nearly 20,000 Yankees milled about the surrendered entrenchments gathering prizes, escorting captives to the rear, and generally losing their organization and drive. This delay provided Lee the opportunity he needed for additional Confederate corps to arrive. Fighting was renewed and the drive to force the Yankees back to their captured trenches lasted over eighteen hours and included the most horrifying close-quarters combat ever witnessed on the continent. The fighting focused

³⁴ Bradley M. McDonald, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form -- Massaponax Baptist Church," (1989), Section 8, p. 1.

on a slight bend in the salient works west of the apex, known since that day as the "Bloody Angle."⁹⁵

With the salient rendered meaningless, Grant shifted his army to its left amidst days of heavy downpours, searching for a weak link in the Confederate chain. On May 18, he sent Hancock back to the "Mule Shoe" hoping to catch the enemy by surprise. The Southerners were not fooled, however, and by midmorning Grant cancelled the effort. Clearly, the Federals could not gain an advantage at Spotsylvania, and Grant broke the impasse on May 20 by detaching Hancock on a march south toward Guinea Station. The rest of the Union army followed on the 21st. Lee had no choice but to react to Grant's initiative by maneuvering his army between the Federals and Richmond.

Losses during the two weeks at Spotsylvania Court House totaled over 18,000 soldiers for the North and 10,000 for the South. However, Lee had suffered a disproportionate reduction among the highest levels of his command structure. Finding replacements for private soldiers proved hard enough; developing a new officer cadre proved impossible. The essence of Lee's incomparable martial machine disappeared in the woods and fields of Spotsylvania County and the Army of Northern Virginia never regained its historic efficiency. Grant, however, sought a decisive battlefield victory that Lee's tenacious, skillful generalship denied him. In the end, however, the Federals' constant hammering against the dwindling resources of the South, a process begun in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania and continuing at the North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, would drive the Confederacy into oblivion.

The Spotsylvania County Courthouse (88-142-001), which stood on the site of the present courthouse, was erected in 1839.⁹⁶ It was the center of the fighting between May 12 and May 18 in 1864. Prior to the arrival of the troops, government officials buried the county records behind the courthouse building, thus preserving them for future generations. Many county governments throughout the Commonwealth had sent local records to Richmond for safe keeping, only to have them mistakenly burned by Confederate forces burning the warehouses at the river of the capital city.

With more than one hundred thousand American casualties between 1862 and 1864, Spotsylvania County has been said to be "by far the bloodiest ground on the continent."⁹⁷ The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, created by the United States Congress in 1927, was established to commemorate the Civil War Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. Operated by the National Park Service, the park

⁹⁵ Matter, p. 215.

⁹⁶ For a more detailed description of the courthouse, refer to the Government/Law/Political theme.

⁹⁷ George D. Church, Acting Superintendent of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, to L. Kimball Payne, III, Spotsylvania County Administrator, letter dated May 5, 1994, p. 2.

encompasses approximately 9,000 acres, making it the largest military park in the world.

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)

While reconstruction and growth were taking place throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, the County of Spotsylvania was dealing with the debris of the recent battles which remained a constant reminder of the tragic conflict that had swept over the area. Hundreds of Confederate troops had been put to rest in crudely marked and unmarked graves scattered over the four battlefields. Local women concerned about these unattended plots formed the Spotsylvania Memorial Association. Lead by Ann Boulware of La Vista (88-143), they established a Confederate Cemetery (88-229) in August 1866 on five enclosed acres of land a half mile northeast of the courthouse. The Association identified and reburied nearly 600 soldiers in the new location, organizing the interments by state with only a few unknown markers.

Additionally, Ann and Alfred Boulware contributed to the war by offering the plantation house La Vista (88-143) as a hospital for marching troops along Guinea Station Road. Incidentally, General Stonewall Jackson was taken by military ambulance past La Vista on his way to Fairfield in Caroline County after being fatally wounded.

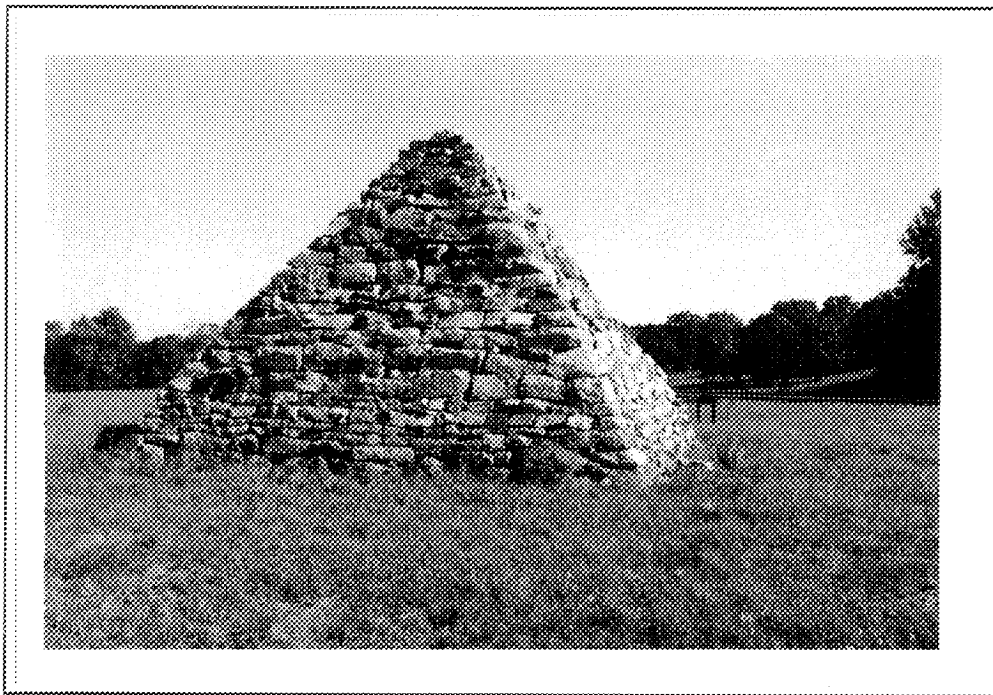


Figure 55: Meade's Pyramid (88-120)

In 1903, the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad erected Meade's Pyramid (88-120) for the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. The stone monument commemorated the Northern penetration into the Confederate lines on December 13, 1862. It is presently maintained by the National Park Service.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: MILITARY/DEFENSE THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS/ULT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--|--|-----------|---|
| 111-0306 | Bracehead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0122 | Messapox Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political Military/Defense Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0229 | Confederate Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1866 | Funerary Military/Defense |
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Micks Place | 8519 Blackhouse Road 6519 Old Courthouse Road | 1846 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |

14 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

6. THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPES: Places of Worship

The resources within Spotsylvania County survey area associated with the Religion Theme include eight resources -- seven churches and one church school building. The denominations represented include Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist. Three of the buildings are located in the Spotsylvania Courthouse District: Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7) and its associated education building (88-142-9), and Berea Christian Church (88-142-4). Two other churches were constructed near this area: Zion United Methodist Church (88-77) and Sylvannah Baptist Church (88-231). The remaining three churches, Salem Baptist Church (88-62), Travellers Rest Baptist Church (88-235), and Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122), were constructed at major crossroads in order to better serve the rural residents of the county. The Massaponax Baptist Church was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)

Soon after the arrival of English colonists to Jamestown in 1607, the Anglican Church was established in the colony, holding a favored and dominant place until the time of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). From as early as 1642, Governor William Berkeley of Virginia "enforced vigorously the intolerant laws in regard to religion in the effort to bring complete conformity to the Church of England and the elimination of all dissenters by banishment from the colony."⁹⁸ When Lord Culpeper was appointed governor in 1679, he was more liberal in his dealing with dissenters, being instructed to "Permit liberty of conscience to all persons except Papists."⁹⁹ However, Virginia soon became a more pluralistic society as Quakers and persons of the Jewish faith came during the 17th century. Early in the 18th century, European colonists brought a multitude of religious groups, including the German Lutherans, Swiss Calvinists, and Anabaptists. With the coming of George Whitefield from England early in the 1740s, the seeds of Methodism were sown as he preached from Maine to Georgia, stopping in Virginia to preach at Williamsburg. Soon afterwards, in 1766, itinerant Methodist preachers appeared throughout Virginia.

Although the English Parliament had passed the Toleration Act in 1689 as a concession to Protestant dissenters for their support in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which brought William and Mary to the throne, this Toleration Act was never formally incorporated into the laws of Virginia. The government tolerated the dissenters as it was often difficult for them to meet the strict laws that required dissenting ministers and churches to be licensed by the court and

⁹⁸ Lila Stafford, *Freedom of Worship, A Religious History of Spotsylvania County, 1767-1976*. (Washington, DC: Beacon Printing, 1976), p. 1.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

approved by the parish minister. With thoughts of political independence from Britain growing throughout the colonies, it was inevitable that the fight for religious liberty would also emerge. Around 1767, incidents of religious persecution of dissenters by the local church and government officials surfaced for the first time in Spotsylvania and its surrounding counties. Numerous acts of oppression were brought on by the rapid increase of the number of converts to the preaching of itinerant Baptist evangelists from Southern Virginia and North Carolina.¹⁰⁰

The first known incident that brought the arrest of dissenting ministers took place on the edge of Fredericksburg at the Baptist meeting-house on June 4, 1768. Petitions for relief from such persecution were sent to the House of Burgesses annually in the 1770s, although they met with no success until brought to the attention of such staunch champions of freedom as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. In January 1776, Jefferson and others created the "Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom." The bill was passed by the General Assembly in 1785, becoming law in Virginia in January 1786. Thus, Virginia became the "first government in the world to establish by statute the complete divorce of Church and State."¹⁰¹

Spotsylvania County originally encompassed three separate parishes: St. Mary's on the north side along the Rappahannock River; St. Stephen's in the center; and St. Margaret's on the south side along the North Anna. However, the act that established the county in 1721, also created one single parish known as St. George's Parish. Additionally, the act dissolved smaller German Protestant Parishes that had existed since 1714, and provided funds for the construction of a church, courthouse, pillory, and stocks.

The first act in organizing a new parish was to elect a twelve member vestry to function like a board of supervisors. The vestry, which was chosen by the parishioners, and the election of the two burgesses were the only two democratic experiences in colonial Virginia. The specifics of the church's beginnings in Spotsylvania must be left to conjecture; however, by the summer of 1723, documentary evidence indicates that the vestry was definitely organized and functioning under instructions from the courts. With growing resentment over the location of a permanent site for a church, the vestry opted to construct two churches. One in the northern section and the other in the southern section of the parish, with both well east of Spotswood's Germanna facility.

By the fall of 1724, both churches were under construction. The court records contain several petitions for access roads to the "chapel now a building" in the south. These records show that the church, referred to as the Mattapony Church, was on the northern side of the Ta River in the vicinity of what is now Route 738. The church in the north was called the Rappahannock

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, p. 2.

¹⁰¹ Ibid, p. 4.

Church, and was located at the intersection of two major roads.¹⁰² While the exact location has never been determined, deeds suggest that the wood frame building was erected on Massaponax Road near its intersection with the Mine Road.¹⁰³

The church in the north was relocated to the village of Fredericksburg in 1734, and continued to be referred to as the Rappahannock Church. The Mattapony site persevered, despite being reconstructed in 1732, becoming the largest extant church in colonial Spotsylvania until the Revolutionary War. The Mattapony sanctuary, built on a brick foundation, was twenty-four feet by sixty feet and had eighteen inch thick walls. Complaints by the community about the growing number of churches forced Governor Gooch in 1733 to halt the work on the Mattapony Church, and by 1741, the rebuilding of the church had not been completed, although it was in use.

Simultaneously, work on a church in Germanna began in 1724 under the direction of Alexander Spotswood. Considered to be inconveniently located, by 1732, the chapel "had been lately burned by pious persons who wanted one nearer home."¹⁰⁴ The Germanna Church was never rebuilt and many of the inhabitants of the area attended Fork Church on the north side of the Rapidan River near the present village of Lignum. Additionally, by 1726, the settlers in the fork of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers had begun to establish chapels of their own under the direction of the vestry and its minister. Obligated under law, the vestry was to provide a glebe of at least 200 acres for its minister. Thomas Chew, John Taliaferro, and Goodrich Lightfoot were assigned to select a site in 1727. The purchase was made early in 1729 of 544 acres on the Po River near the eastern county line. Purchased from Joseph Smith, the majority of the land had been originally owned by Larkin Chew with a small strip from Harry Beverley that provided access to the river. The parish continued to use the glebe until 1759 when two tracts, one of 499 acres and another of 78 acres, were sold to Erasmus Withers Allen and Abraham Estes, respectively.

By 1730, the population of St. George's Parish had distributed itself more evenly onto land west of Wilderness Run, with more than one-third of all the settlers in the county living there. Thus, the vestry petitioned for the division of the vast territory into a new parish. Passed in the House of Burgesses without objection, St. Mark's Parish was created in August 1731, dividing the county into two parishes:

"...from the mouth of Rapidan to the mouth of Wilderness Run;
thence up the said Run to the Bridge; and thence southwest to
Pamunkey River; the part below the said bounds to be known as St.

¹⁰² Felder, p. 39.

¹⁰³ Ibid, p. 41.

¹⁰⁴ Mansfield, p. 56.

George Parish, and all the other part above the said bounds to be known as St. Mark.¹⁰⁵

The reduction of the parish of St. George's greatly simplified the work of its vestry as Spotswood's Germanna Church, the Fork Church, and Mountain Chapel were now in the jurisdiction of St. Mark's Parish. By 1734, St. George's Parish had the boundaries, the principal church sites, and some of the leaders that would define its history for the next three decades. Following a succession of permanent and temporary ministers, Reverend James Marye came to St. George's Parish in 1735. Together with the court, Marye served as the minister until the 1770s, when diverging interests within the population in 1770 caused the parish to be divided again.¹⁰⁶

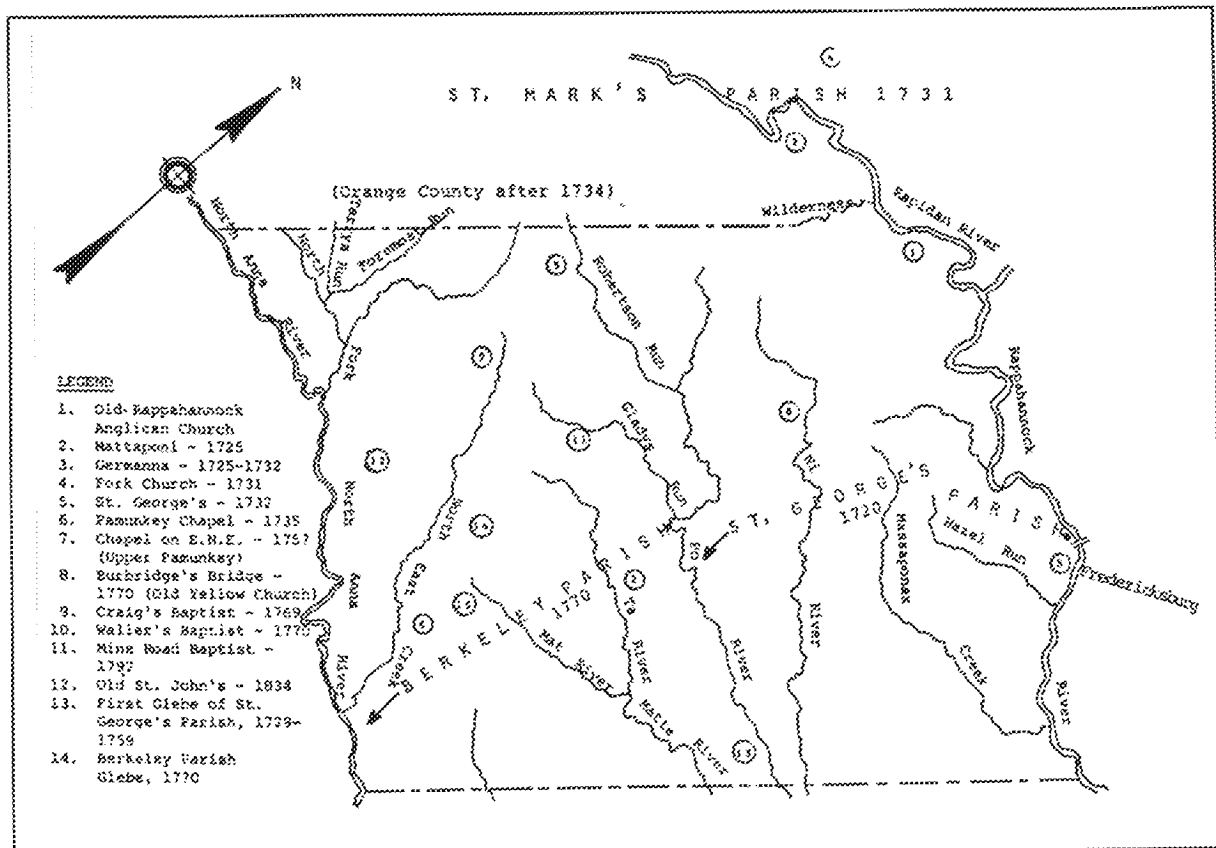


Figure 56: Parishes and Early Church Sites

¹⁰⁵ Mansfield, p. 17.

¹⁰⁶ Felder, p. 42.

Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)

By the end of the 1750s, major changes in personnel had taken place on the vestry as older members died or moved away. In 1762, the vestry was faced with a motion to divide the parish once again. Passed four to three, the motion was never put into action. Put forth again in 1764, the motion was unanimous in favor of dividing the parish at the Po River, and again no action occurred. However, by 1764, the northern county men predominated the vestry and division of the parish was raised for a third time. With the vote evenly split, no action was taken although division was inevitable. In the spring of 1769, the division of the parish was dealt with as an accomplished fact, "it being the opinion of the Vestry that a Division of the Parish is necessary."¹⁰⁷ The boundary was to run with the Po River across the county and then up Robinson Run, now known as Robertson Run. The proposition was forwarded to Williamsburg, although the parish had yet to be named. Passed on December 1769, the Assembly awarded the name St. George's Parish to the northern half and designated the new parish as Berkeley Parish.

Spotsylvania County now contained two parishes from which to levy taxes. When the Revolutionary War began in 1775, however, the parishes were stripped of power to tax the residents in order to pay ministers and personnel. Virginia was unable to disregard the essential services performed by the church, and thus, the vestries were authorized to function as the Public Welfare Department. Under this guise, St. George's Parish continued to levy its members in an effort to support the poor and ill. This proved particularly beneficial in the war ravaged economy.¹⁰⁸

With the increase of American patriotism, and in response to religious persecution, a number of new denominations rose as alternatives to the Anglican faith. As throughout the rest of the state, Spotsylvanians turned in great numbers to these dissenting denominations. For example, during this period, the Baptist church began to grow quite quickly. As a result of this rapid growth, the growth of the Anglican religion throughout the county, but particularly in the newly-established Berkeley Parish, was impeded. One such congregation was the Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122), which was established in 1788.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious changes followed and, many Anglican church structures in Virginia were abandoned and pillaged. The new separation of church and state was reflected in the lack of government funding, formerly tithes, now afforded to churches. This lack of funds, and the general rejection of English associations after the

¹⁰⁷ Felder, p. 152.

¹⁰⁸ Felder, p. 154.

Revolution contributed to the decline of the Anglican church. In 1779, when Thomas Jefferson became governor of Virginia, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom," that declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church, or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged the legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices. Repealing these religious laws encouraged the rise of other denominations in Virginia.

Antebellum Period (1830-1850)

During this period, a number of churches were constructed in Spotsylvania County. With the new location of the courthouse, the adjacent crossroads became increasingly traveled, and local development was spurred. Correspondingly, churches began to be constructed in this area. In 1844, Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7), the county's only Episcopal church, was erected just south of the courthouse. Presently displaying a cross-plan, the brick building originally had a open nave plan covered by a gable roof. Twelve years later, in 1856, Berea Christian Church (88-142-4) was constructed on the opposite side of the street from the Episcopal Church by Samuel Alsop. The one-and-a-half-story brick church building had an open-plan with a projecting apse. The Zion United Methodist Church (88-77), also on Courthouse Road, was built in 1859. The brick church is two-and-a-half-stories and is identical in plan to the Berea Church.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁹ Numerous other churches with historic and architectural significance are located within the survey area, although they were not included in the study. These properties should be reviewed in future surveys.

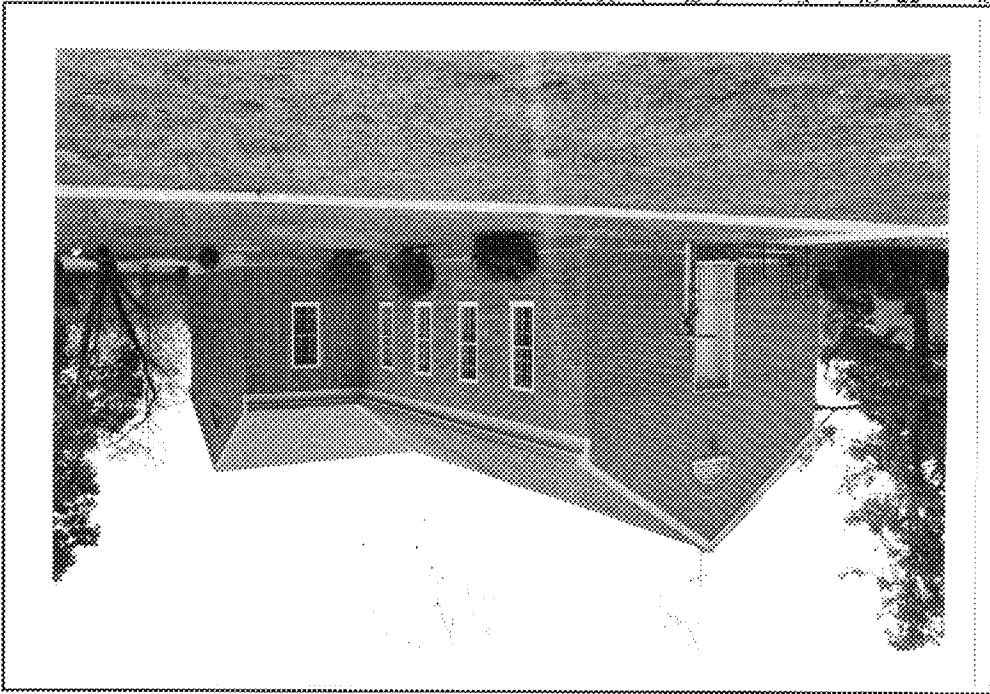


Figure 57: Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7)

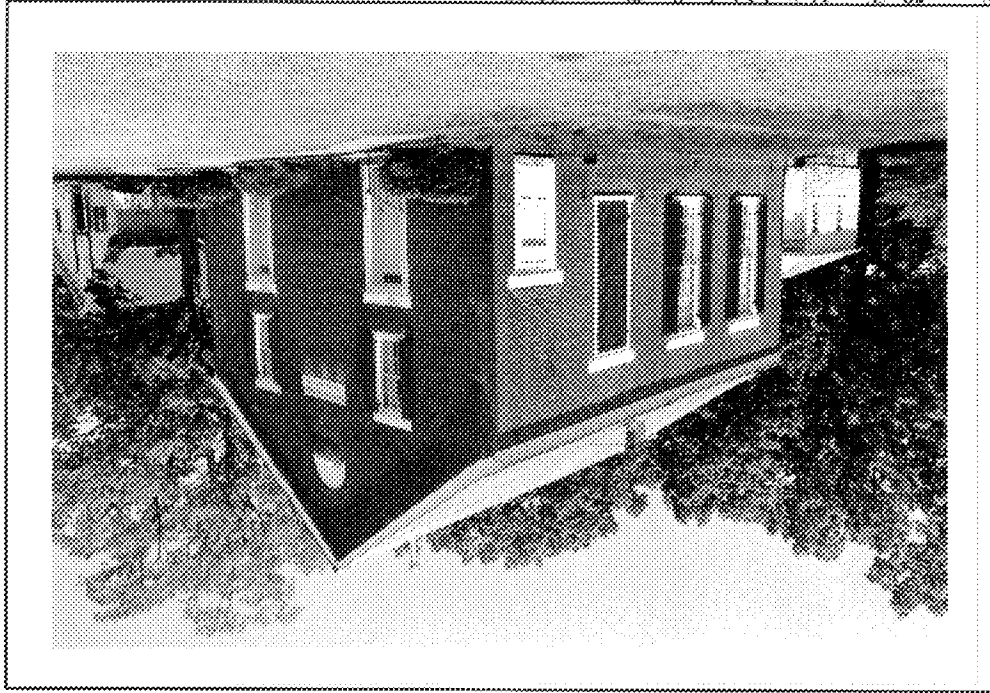


Figure 58: Zion United Methodist Church (88-77)

Strategically sited at major crossroads within the rural county are the Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122) and the Salem Baptist Church (88-062). The Massaponax Baptist Church was constructed in 1859 as the second church building to be occupied by a congregation founded in 1788. An excellent example of the Classical Revival style, the church retains many of its original features, including the pews. The Salem Baptist Church is Greek Revival in style with an open plan and projecting apse, strikingly similar in design to the Zion United Methodist Church. Both brick buildings are rectangular in plan and covered with a front gable roof with a corbelled brick cornice. Their brick facades are symmetrical with two entries at the front end of the nave. Their side elevations, three bays deep, are marked with elongated double-hung wood sash windows.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

During the Civil War, many of the churches throughout Spotsylvania County served other purposes. Considering the battles that took place in the area, it is not surprising that many townspeople from Fredericksburg sought refuge in a number of these churches, particularly Salem Baptist Church, which served as a sanctuary for fleeing Fredericksburg residents in 1862. Once the immediate danger was over, many of the refugees returned to the city, while storing their possessions in the church.

It was also logical for these buildings, constructed to provide comfort to believers and succor to the needy, to be converted during the fighting into military hospitals. Of the churches surveyed, Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7), Salem Baptist Church (88-62), and Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122), all served as hospitals during the war.

Less in keeping with their original purpose, a number of churches were used as headquarters by both Union and Confederate soldiers. For example, on May 3, 1863, Salem Baptist Church (88-62) was used as a fortress by the Confederates. Likewise, on May 21, 1864, Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122) was the scene of a council of war held by General Ulysses S. Grant and his commanders during their maneuvers toward Richmond following the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (May 8-21, 1864).¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰ For a more detailed discussion related to these two resources, refer to the Military/Defense Theme.

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)

Following the Civil War, Spotsylvania County began to rebuild. It was necessary to repair structures damaged in the war, like Berea Christian Church (88-142-4). Religion continued to flourish, with new congregations being established throughout the county. One such congregation was that of Travellers Rest Baptist Church (88-235), formed in 1902. The original building, however, was replaced in 1954 with a new Colonial Revival-style structure.

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

During this period, churches in Spotsylvania continued to grow, with a number of new buildings being constructed to serve long-established congregations that had outgrown the original structures. One such church, Sylvannah Baptist Church (88-231), was constructed in 1920, replacing the original 1875 church building with a new Colonial Revival-style building.

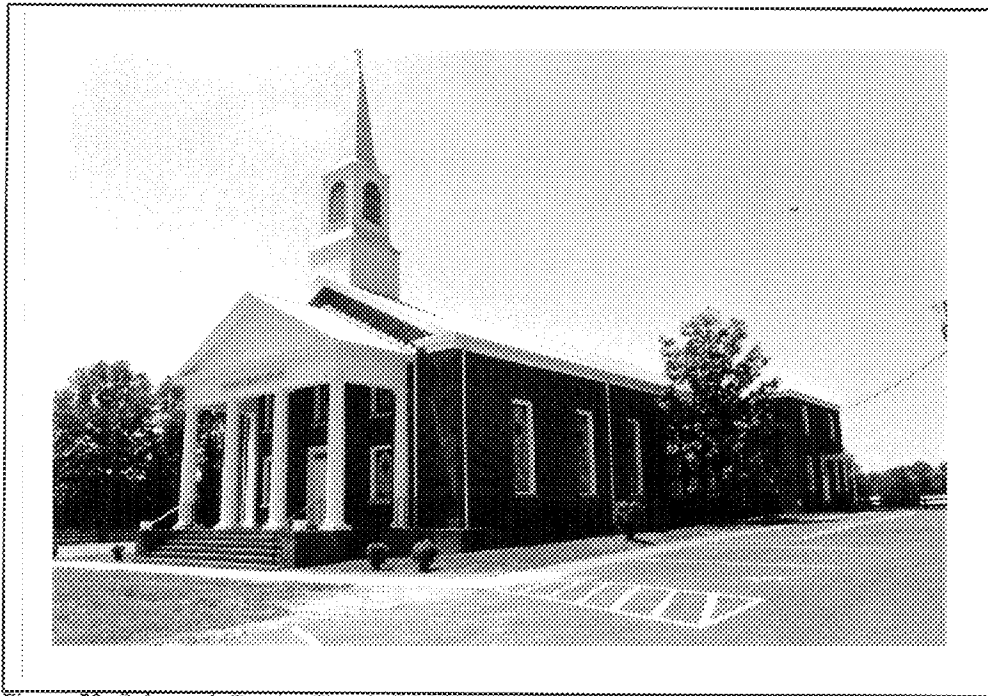


Figure 59: Sylvannah Baptist Church (88-231)

The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

Many new churches have been erected in Spotsylvania within the last fifty years and, therefore have not reached the age required by federal guidelines for evaluation. Because of this fact, a number of the county's churches were not included in this survey. It is recommended that these buildings be evaluated at a later date to establish their significance.

One associated religion resource, the Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building (88-142-9), did gain its association to this theme during the New Dominion Period. Although constructed in the 1870s, the Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building served until recently as a dwelling. The Gothic Revival style dwelling has been converted in recent years into a church school, utilized by the adjacent Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7).

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RELIGION THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Funerary Religion |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education Religion |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church Cemetery | Partlow Road | 1861 | Funerary Religion |

6 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

7. THEME: SOCIAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Meeting Halls and Community Centers

The rural nature of the survey area during the 19th and early 20th centuries greatly impeded the development of social centers; therefore, only four resources associated with the Social Theme have been identified in the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas. All four resources, however, have played significant roles in the development of the county.

Major crossroads and individual neighborhood communities in the survey area did not begin to grow until well into the 19th century and the lack of historic resources associated with the Social Theme can directly be tied to this late development. Three of the earliest neighborhoods in the survey area, Thornburg, Chancellor, and Spotsylvania Court House, constructed community meeting halls and taverns where citizens could meet to assist in the effort.

The National Register Historic District associated with the county courthouse has served as a major crossroads and social center prior to the construction of the first government building in the community in 1839. The Spotswood Inn (88-64), believed to have been constructed on the site of or near Krumps Tavern, was erected in 1810 by Louis Rawlings as an ordinary and tavern.

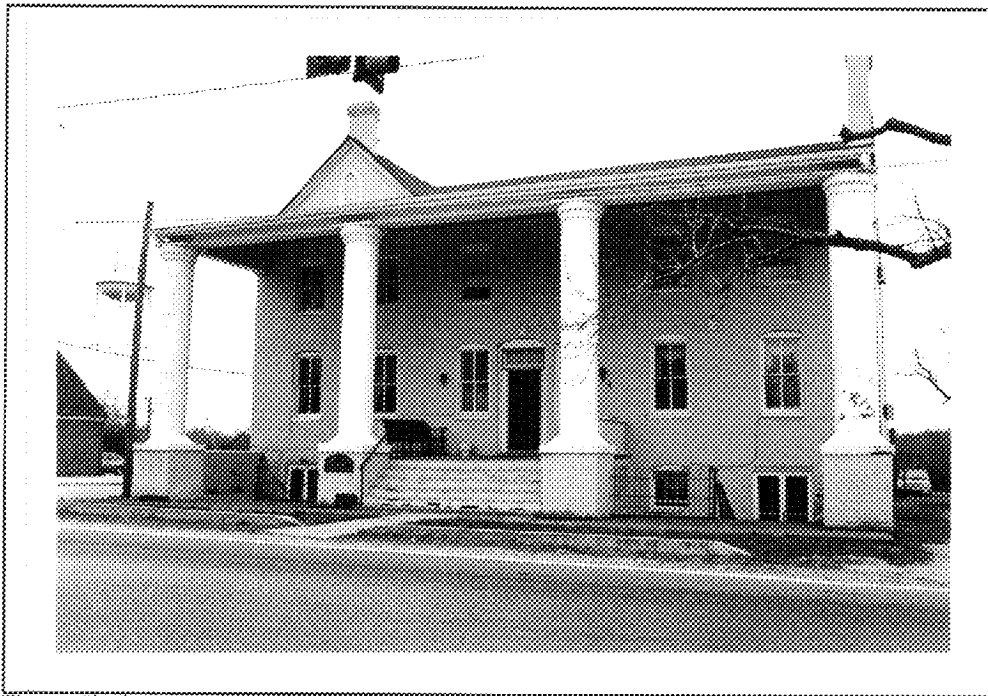


Figure 60: Spotswood Inn (88-64)

Substantially enlarged since its construction, the tavern has served not only for social gatherings but as a county meeting place for important forums regarding the development of Spotsylvania. During the construction of the fifth courthouse on the last of the four sites, the tavern served in

a governmental capacity in 1838-1939. During the early part of the 19th century, the building was utilized as a private boarding school, simultaneous with its use as a tavern. Retaining its prominence in the community, as well as the county as a whole, the Spotswood Inn is presently being used as an office building.

The Thornburg community flocked to the Olde Mudd Tavern (88-228) as early as 1860. The original structure, which is an archeological site found under the front porch of the present building, was replaced by a larger, more contemporary building in 1903. On the old post road near Thornburg, this tavern provided a gathering place for the residents of Thornburg, the southernmost community of the survey area, and undoubtedly encouraged development in this area. Although the present building was constructed to serve as a single-family dwelling, it was converted in 1975 to follow the traditions of the site and currently functions as a restaurant.



Figure 61. Olde Mudd Tavern (88-228)

The Chancellor Community Building (88-266) has served the same purpose for the community of Chancellor. Located at the corner of Andora Drive and Old Plank Road, this building has offered a meeting place for local residents since its construction in the 1890s. The wood frame community building is five-bays wide with a side gable roof and projecting portico. This imposing portico is supported by tapering Tuscan columns set on a reconstructed concrete base.

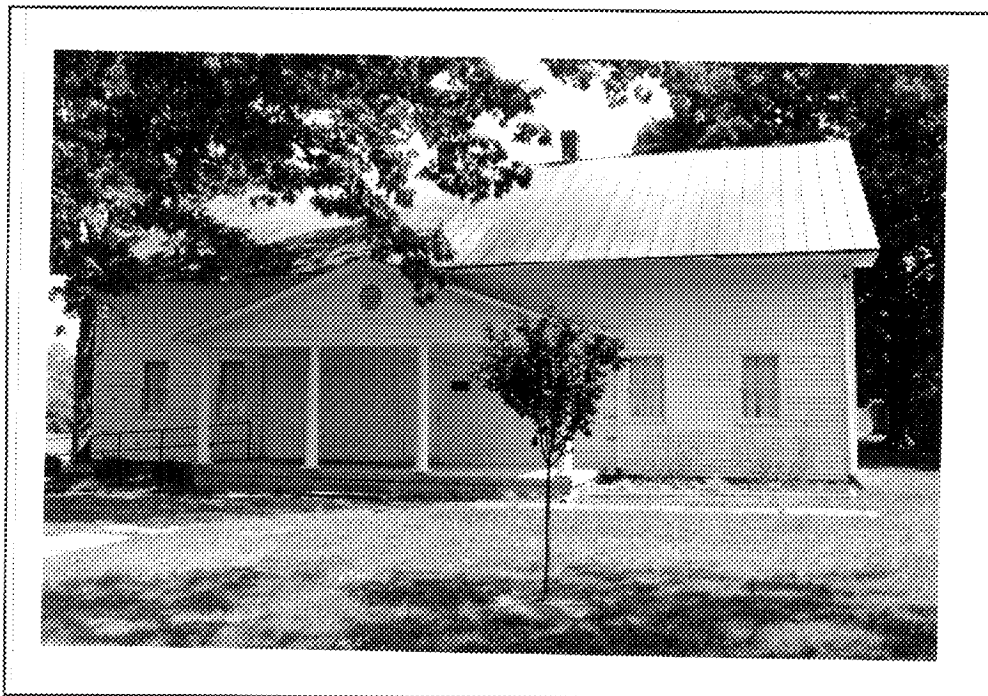


Figure 62: Chancellor Community Building (88-266)

The Smithfield Hall (88-63), now known as the Fredericksburg Country Club, was originally erected as a single-family dwelling erected in 1819. In 1925, the property was purchased by a group of Fredericksburg area citizens, who incorporated it as the Mannsfield Hall Country Club. The dwelling house was converted into the clubhouse, and a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, and a swimming pool were added to the site. Mannsfield Hall soon became one of the social centers in the Fredericksburg area, host to many parties, weddings, balls, and meetings.¹¹¹

Unfortunately, with the advent of World War II, gasoline rationing, the shortage of supplies, and the departure of many young men and women for military service, circumstances required the corporation to be dissolved and the property sold at public auction to Colonel Richard F. Riddell of Washington, D.C. for \$39,000. In 1946, a group of citizens, many of whom were former club stockholders, purchased the property again for \$60,000, and incorporated under its present name.

¹¹¹ For additional details regarding the history of the country club, refer to the Military/Defense theme.

The Fredericksburg Country Club. Since its repurchase, a host of changes and improvements have been made, including another nine holes of golf in 1961 and the landscaping of the existing green. The original swimming facility was replaced with an Olympic size pool. The outdoor tennis courts were relocated and a new indoor tennis facility constructed. Additionally, the main building was enlarged, although the architectural significance on the interior and exterior of the original portion of the building was substantially preserved.¹¹²

¹¹² "Short History of the Fredericksburg County Club," n.d., p. 2.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: SOCIAL THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern Mudd Tavern Site | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Social |

3 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

8. THEME: RECREATION/ARTS

RESOURCE TYPES: Monument, Marker, Country Club, Outdoor Recreation Facilities

With the exception of the 9,000 acres of military park designated within the county boundaries, residents of Spotsylvania County have been forced to draw heavily on the recreation and arts facilities of Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Washington, D.C. However, seven properties associated with this theme were identified including a marker, three monuments, and a country club.

The New Market Marker (88-244) was erected in 1819 to clearly mark the road leading to New Market. The granite marker reads "To New Market .5 Mile." It is located extremely close to the highly traveled Partlow Road, just south of the Ta River.¹¹³ The crossroads community was documented on maps throughout the 19th century, however, present day maps do not denote the site.

Following the new trend to create national parks in the early part of the 20th century, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was created by the United States Congress in 1927. This memorial park was established to commemorate the Civil War Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. Operated by the National Park Service, the park encompasses approximately 9,000 acres, making it the largest military park in the world.

Two Civil War monuments commemorating Union efforts during the Civil War were identified as a part of this survey. The imposing granite marker at Bloomsbury Farm (88-1) was placed in 1901 "in commemoration of the deed of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers (Armed as Infantry)." The monument reads: "three hundred and ninety eight of whose members fell within an hour around this spot during an action fought May 13, 1864 [Battle of Spotsylvania Court House] between a division of the Union Army commanded by General Tyler and a corps. of the Confederate forces under General Ewell." The memorial was erected by the survivors of the regiment in the agricultural fields behind the main dwelling house at Bloomsbury Farm (88-1).

¹¹³ A photograph and additional information related to the marker are found in the Settlement Patterns Theme.

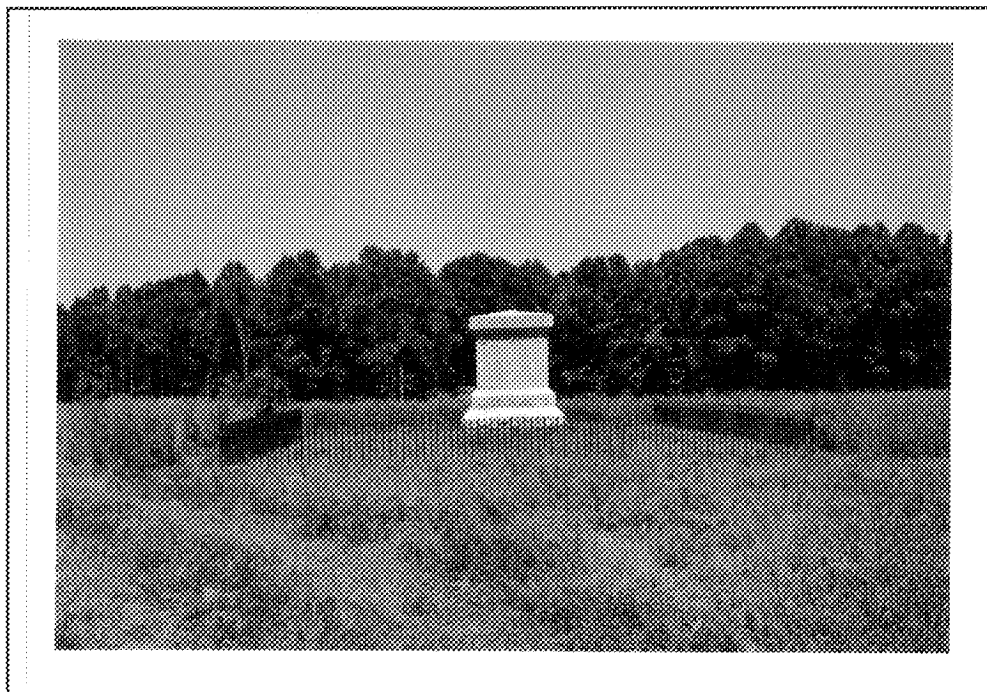


Figure 63: Union Civil War Monument at Bloomsbury Farm (88-1)

A taller granite monument is located at the Salem Baptist Church (88-062), located within the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The square obelisk is capped by a Union soldier and detailed with military arms. The base of the 1927 memorial reads: "23rd Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers."

The largest Civil War memorial in Spotsylvania County is Meade Pyramid (88-128). The random-coursed stone monument is located within the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park along side of the present Amtrak railway line. The pyramid was erected by workmen laying the tracks for the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad in 1903 at the request of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. The pyramid commemorates the first penetration of Union troops into Confederate lines on December 13, 1862.¹¹⁴

Smithfield Hall (88-063), originally a residence, was purchased in 1925 by a group of local citizens, who incorporated it as the Mannsfield Hall Country Club. With the house's new function, a golf course, tennis courts, and a swimming pool were added to the grounds. After the war, it was established as the Fredericksburg Country Club, at which time the clubhouse was enlarged, the golf course was expanded and the pool was replaced.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁴ The pyramid is discussed and pictured in the Military/Defense Theme.

¹¹⁵ The country club is discussed in detail in the Military/Defense and Social themes.

The county has recently begun to further develop its own cultural resources, many of them taking advantage of Spotsylvania's natural beauty. Hazelwild Farm (88-237) presently serves as an equestrian center. Historically a farmhouse, Loriella (88-264) and 206.9 acres surrounding the main dwelling house were donated to Spotsylvania County in 1981 by William K. Gordon, Jr. The complex is now known as the William Knox and Fay Gordon Conservation and Recreation Park.¹¹⁶ Additionally, the properties at Stirling (88-66) and Rosemont (88-59) are utilized as equestrian centers.

¹¹⁶ Numerous monuments and marks are found throughout the survey area, although only those specifically noted by or associated with a dwelling assigned by the Planning Department were included in the survey.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RECREATION/ARTS THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS BUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|---|-------------|--|
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0264 | Lorieila | 10910 Leavelle Road | 1858 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts |

7 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

9. THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPES: Stores, Taverns

The on-site survey of Spotsylvania County revealed twelve resources related to the Commerce/Trade theme within the survey area. These buildings fall into three categories -- taverns/ordinaries, stores, service stations.

Historically, the commercial hub of Spotsylvania County was centered around the port city of Fredericksburg. Within the rural county, however, the early businesses were generally associated with agriculture and consisted of crossroads stores and storage warehouses. Other commercial enterprises, such as taverns/ordinaries, small retail stores, and service stations, were commonly erected along the major trade routes or at small community intersections.

Taverns

The vast number of taverns and ordinaries in the port city of Fredericksburg served as the social and commercial centers for the rural residents of Spotsylvania County during the 18th and 19th centuries. These included Long's Ordinary, Allen's Ordinary, Indian Queen Tavern, Gold Ball Tavern, and Gordon's Tavern. Simultaneously, trade-related businesses were booming in the rural areas, creating other commercial ventures alongside the stage roads and other routes running through the county. In the 18th and 19th centuries, taverns were a common building type generally located at regular intervals along stage coach roads and interspersed along other major transportation corridors. These commercial ventures were generally established to provide room and board for people traveling through the county, while also serving as social meeting centers where planters, traders, professionals, and artisans met to discuss business and politics, as well as to gamble, drink and to generally "carry-on."

Written documentation identifies many taverns in the outlying area including John Finalson's tavern located in his dwelling house in Germanna between 1722 and 1727. By 1727, John Gordon and Doctor William Livingston are both recorded as having ordinaries in Germanna. Although such taverns may have at one time been quite numerous, Olde Mudd Tavern (88-228) and Spotswood Inn (88-64) are the only examples of taverns identified within the survey area.

Although the Spotswood Inn (88-64) dates from 1810, as early as 1772, a tavern known as Krumps Tavern has been documented through deed research to have existed within close proximity to the present inn site.¹¹⁷ The location of this inn is significant as it presently lies at the crossroads of Courthouse and Brock roads, two roads that provided direct access from Washington, D.C. and Fredericksburg south to the state capital in Richmond. Although

¹¹⁷ Oral history provided by Paula Felder, May 1996.

Courthouse Road has been altered from its original course, the initial road through this area was similar to the present route. The Spotswood Inn has also been called Long Tavern, Alsop's Tavern, and Louis Rawlings' Tavern.¹¹⁸

Likewise, the Old Mudd Tavern (88-228) was erected at a major transportation route in Thornburg in 1860 by Richard Pound. Significantly deteriorated, the building was razed in favor of a more contemporary Queen Anne style building in 1903. The foundation for the original structure is located under the front porch of the present building, which was converted in 1975 to serve the Thornburg crossroads community as a restaurant.¹¹⁹

Stores

Though many of the original small stores have been replaced with the spread of the strip mall in Spotsylvania County, a few examples of this building type remain. Many of these buildings, modest in scale and constructed of readily-available materials, were located along country roads and at crossroads such as Thornburg, Snell, and the courthouse district. Three such stores were identified through the Spotsylvania County survey of the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas. These stores, which date from the early to mid-20th century, include the modest antique store constructed adjacent to the house at 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road (88-267), the small store associated with the Coates House (88-297), and the 1930s real estate office located at 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-304).

Several houses along major routes throughout the county have been converted to accommodate commercial ventures. Two such examples identified include Muhly's Nurseries (88-310) and the Family ABC Off Deli (88-313). Associated with a service station, the H.F. Chewing Groceries (88-142-2) is located in the Spotsylvania Court House National Register Historic District. The commercial structure is constructed of concrete blocks and has a stepped parapet. Erected in 1915, the building continues to serve as a general store for the community.

¹¹⁸ The inn is discussed at length in the Social and Government/Law/Political themes as well.

¹¹⁹ The tavern is discussed in the Social Theme as well.

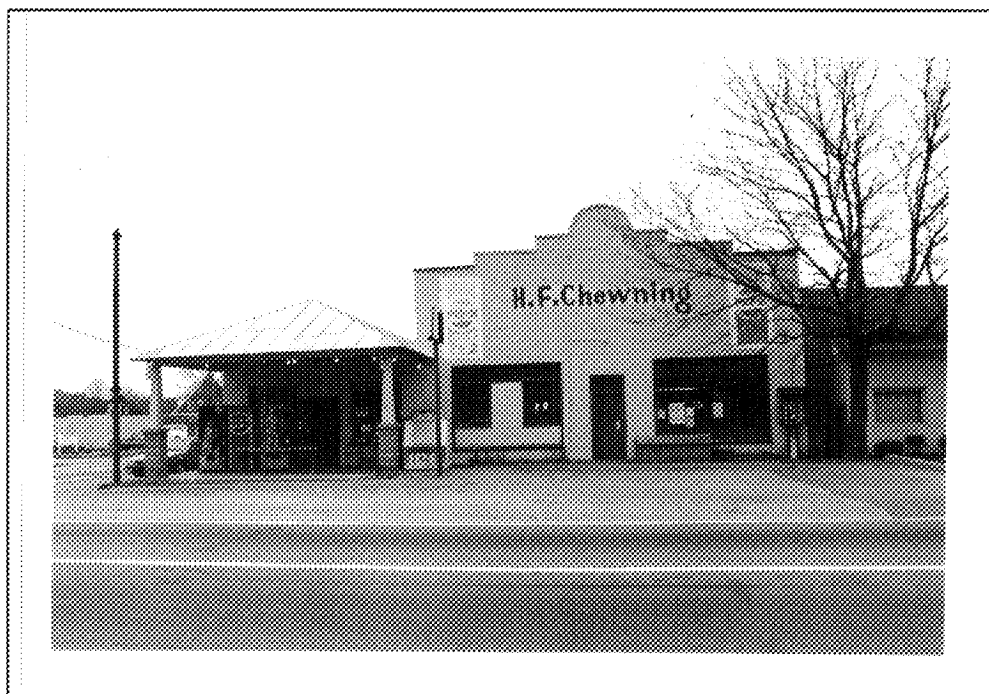


Figure 64: H.F. Chewning Groceries (88-142-2)

Service Stations

In 1900, more than 8,000 cars were on the road nationwide; just fifteen years later the number was well over two million. In 1910, gasoline stations for roadside refueling were limited to bulk depots, but an organized system of retail gasoline outlets had not yet been formed. "To maximize quick profit return and realize low initial expenditures, the gasoline-producing oil companies initiated a crash campaign to secure existing businesses as new outlets to sell their gasoline to the public . . . soon this glut of gasoline could be purchased virtually anywhere along urban taxpayer strips, city streets or country roadsides."¹²⁰ Even though there were approximately 15,000 gas stations operating in 1920, most buildings were quite primitive.

In an attempt to beautify the roadside, it became necessary to develop a style of architecture for the service station. The Craftsman/Bungalow style and the Classical Revival style were deemed appropriate with the deep overhanging porch that could accommodate vehicular traffic on either side, with a support building behind.

¹²⁰ Michael Karl Witzel, *The American Gas Station* (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1992), pp. 29, 39.

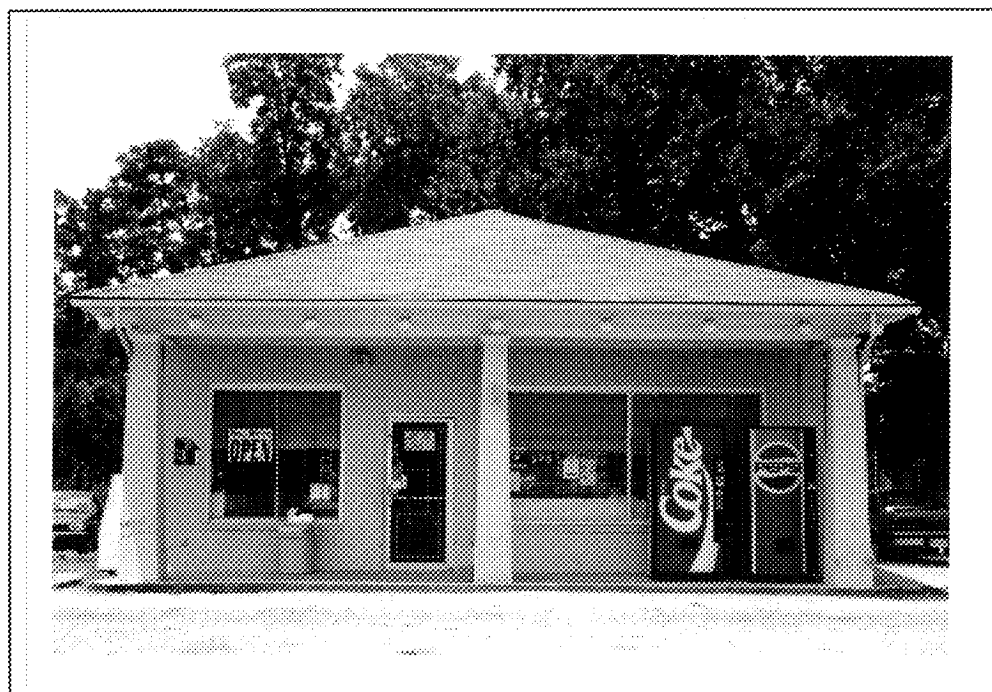


Figure 65: Service Station at 8608 Jefferson Davis Road (88-272)

Five examples of service stations were surveyed: 4936 Massaponax Church Road (88-305), 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-272), HF Chewning Groceries (88-142-2), a service station on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-5), and 7218 Massaponax Church Road (88-240). Primarily Bungalow/Craftsman in style, the service stations no longer function as originally intended and all of the gasoline pumps have been removed. Two of the stations have been converted into commercial stores and continue to serve the community, while the two resources along Massaponax Church Road have been renovated to serve as dwellings. Known as the Massaponax Service Station, the molded concrete block structure on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-5) has been abandoned and is presently in a state of disrepair. The building is of particular note as it historically served as the commercial focal point for a motel complex.

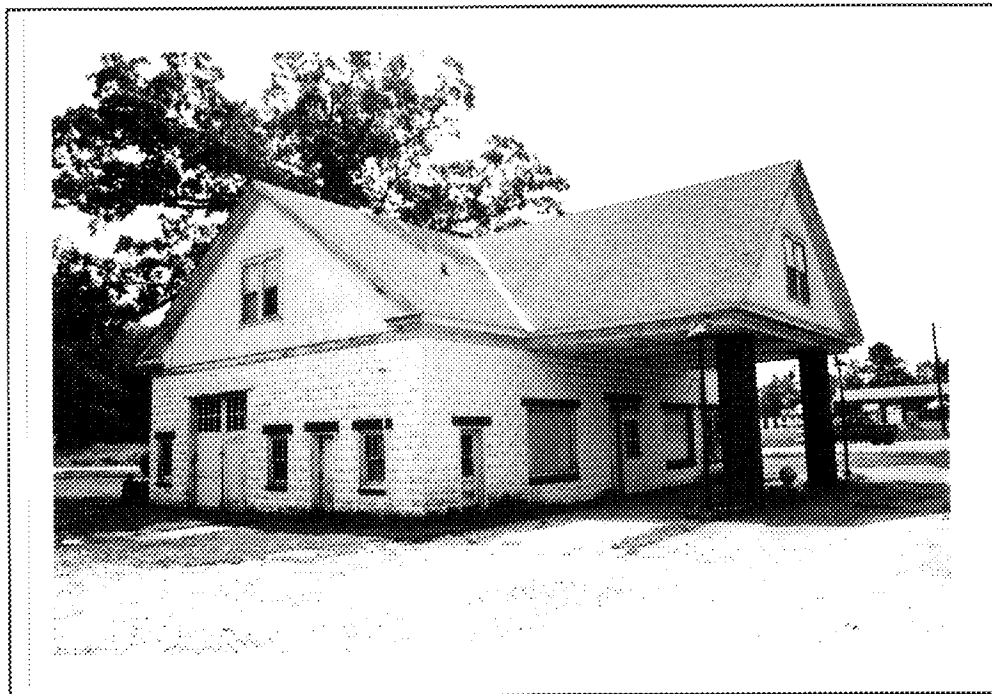


Figure 66: Service Station on Jefferson Davis Road (88-3)

With the introduction of the automobile came the public's fascination with touring, and convenient accommodations soon began to develop across the country for this touring public. Typically, the motels were operated by the owners of gas stations, grocery stores, or food stands. Originally, nearly all of the motel units were freestanding with the covered gasoline station as the focal point. The interiors of the early units were single-spaced and small with little ornamentation.¹²¹ One such motel unit associated with a gasoline station was identified in Spotsylvania County. Strategically located at the intersection of Jefferson Davis Highway and Route 608, the motel units are one-story structures with side gable roofs. Each building provides two temporary housing units, each with a single entry covered by a shed roof porch supported by paired Doric posts.

¹²¹ Beecher, pp. 115-117.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: COMMERCE/TRADE THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 88-0905 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1925 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chewning Groceries | Courthouse Road | 1915-1925 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0228 | Gide Mudd Tavern Mudd Tavern Site | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 6608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1925-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0297 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1930-1940 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |

11 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

10. THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
RESOURCE TYPES: Mills

A common necessity for grinding grains, mills were constructed along ponds and rivers throughout Spotsylvania County in the 18th century. The location of mills had to be approved by the courts, which often condemned land for the purpose of constructing public mills. Stanard's Mill (88-24), located on the Po River, is the only resource included in the survey that relates to the Industry/Processing/Extraction theme.

The original mill on the site was constructed in 1723 by Larkin Chew and Harry Beverley for Roxbury Plantation, which consisted of 2,000 acres running from the Po River to the Ni River. The land was originally granted to Beverly Stanard and his wife Elizabeth Chew, members of a prominent Virginia family. Although the main plantation house is not extant, a small milkhouse and private family cemetery remain on the original patent. Also known as the Spotswood Mill and the Harris Mill, the working mill continued to operate until the 1930s when the structure was largely rebuilt due to a major fire while functioning as a chair factory. The reconstructed building was set upon a concrete block foundation, although portions of the original foundation are visible. In 1969, Stanard's Mill was purchased by George and Joyce Ackerman and renovated for use as a single-family dwelling. Additional renovations have converted the mill, now known as the Roxbury Mill, into a Bed and Breakfast Inn.

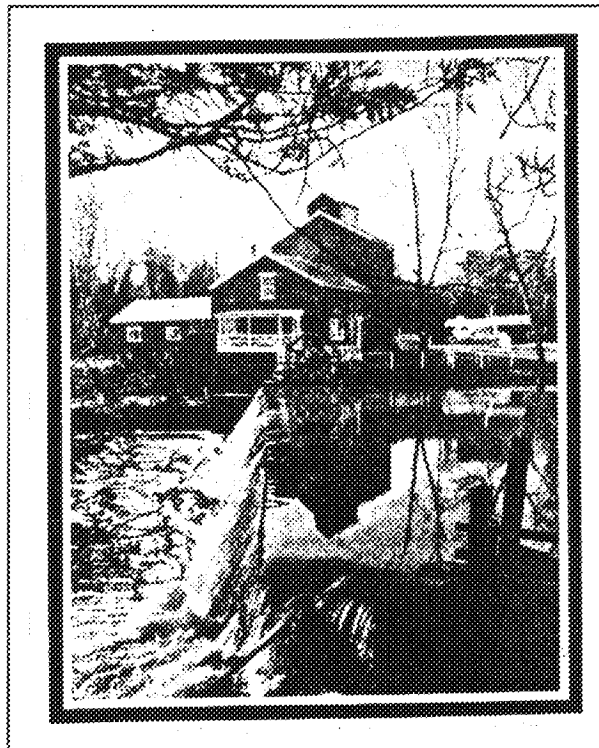


Figure 67: Historic Photograph of Stanard's Mill (88-24)

Although enlarged, the original masonry structure is two-stories in height with a side gable roof. It is set upon a random stone foundation that is partially positioned in the Po River. The wooden water wheels, as evidenced by the historic photograph, extended into the river just above the falls.¹²²

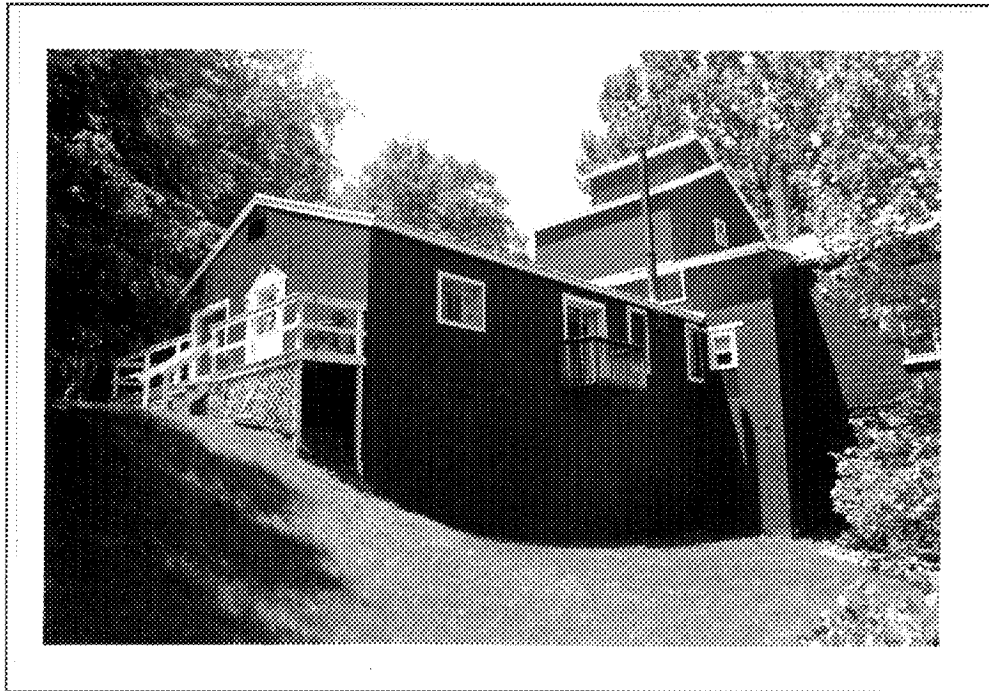


Figure 68: Stanard's Mill (88-24)

¹²² Substantial remains of an old mill on the Ni River can be found at Riverside (5817 Massaponax Church Road), although they were not included in the survey.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS/ULT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0024 | Stanard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | 1930s | Architecture/Community Planning Industry/Processing/Extra ction |

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

11. THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Cemeteries and Graves

Twelve resources associated with the Funerary Theme were identified through the Spotsylvania County survey. Of those documented, seven of the cemeteries are directly associated with religious institutions. One property, the Confederate Cemetery (88-229), is significant for its commemoration of fallen soldiers of the Civil War. The remaining four properties are family cemeteries, a common type of funerary interment in rural communities.

Cemeteries Associated with Religious Institutions

All six of the historic churches included in the survey of the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas have associated cemeteries. The seventh cemetery identified with a congregation, Travellers Rest Baptist Cemetery (88-235), is adjacent to a non-historic church building. The cemetery associated with the Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

These religious cemeteries tend to be small in scale and modest in planning. Families are grouped closely together in assigned plots, which commonly have been arranged in rows sited directly behind or adjacent to the church buildings. The largest of these cemeteries is Salem Baptist Church (88-62), which contains several hundred markers. Currently a functioning cemetery, the oldest gravestone dates from 1889.

Associated with the oldest congregation in the survey area, the cemetery at Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7) on Courthouse Road is located within the Spotsylvania Court House National Register Historic District. The markers flank the 1841 brick church building and date from 1905 to 1941.



Figure 69: Salem Baptist Church Cemetery (88-62)

The modest cemetery located behind the Berea Christian Church (88-142-4) is marked by a running chain fence and a small wrought-iron fence that encloses a family plot. The cemetery contains over 50 markers, primarily constructed of granite and slate. The oldest headstone, marking the burial site of Euodia Anderson dates to 1847.

The Zion Methodist Cemetery (88-77) is located about fifteen yards from the church complex. The rural cemetery, which continues to accept burials, is surrounded by a wooden rail fence and contains more than 25 headstones. The oldest of these marks the grave site of Mary Poole Harris, who died February 12, 1888.

Associated with the 1920 Sylvannah Baptist Church (88-241), the Sylvannah Cemetery is located directly behind the church. The oldest of the 20 or so markers dates from 1930. The Travellers Rest Baptist Cemetery (88-235), located adjacent to the non-historic Baptist church, contains several hundred markers, the oldest of which was set for William Gibson in 1861.

Memorial Cemeteries

Military cemeteries, created for the burial of war casualties, veterans, and their dependents, are commonly located in every state, as well as in foreign countries. Considered an important type of American cemetery, military cemeteries were established by the federal government. In the

early years of the United States, soldiers were typically buried in existing burial grounds near the battle site. In 1850, the U.S. Congress established a cemetery outside Mexico City for Americans who had died in the Mexican-American War; thus, a precedent was established for the creation of permanent military cemeteries over a decade before the creation of a national cemetery system.

During the Civil War, there was a critical shortage of cemetery space for the large concentrations of troops. At first, this need was addressed through the acquisition of lots near hospitals, where more soldiers died than in battle. As the war continued, however, it was clear that this was not an adequate solution. In 1862, Congress passed legislation authorizing the creation of a national cemetery system. Within the year, fourteen national cemeteries were established, most located near troop concentrations. By the end of 1864, thirteen additional national military cemeteries had been created.¹²³

Following on the heels of this national recognition for federal memorial cemeteries, the Ladies Memorial Association was formed by local women concerned about the crudely marked and unmarked graves scattered over the four battlefields. Led by Ann Boulware of La Vista (88-143), the organization established a Confederate Cemetery (88-229) in August 1866 on five enclosed acres of land a half mile northeast of the courthouse. The Association identified and reburied nearly 600 soldiers in the new location, organizing the interments by state with only a few unknown markers. The rows of the graves, sited by state of service, are organized around a circular drive at the base of a hill marked with a monument. The monument is crowned by a Confederate soldier who stands watch over the dead.

¹²³ Potter and Boland, pp. 6-7.

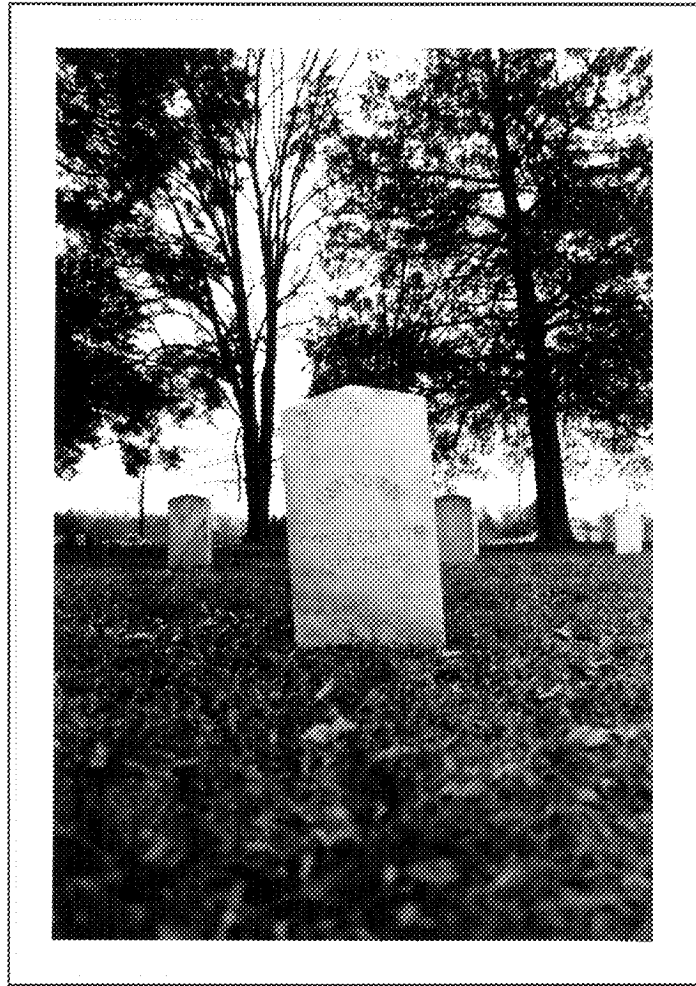


Figure 70: Memorial Marker of Unknown Soldier at the Confederate Cemetery (88-229)

Family Cemeteries

The dispersed settlement patterns of the Middle Atlantic region and the South often made the custom of churchyard burials impractical for all but those living close to the churches. As extensive plantations were established to facilitate the production of large scale cash crops such as tobacco, several factors often made burial in a churchyard problematical. As towns were located far apart, geographically large parishes were often served by only a single church, and transportation was difficult. The distance of family plantations from churches necessitated alternative locations for cemeteries, which took the form of family cemeteries on the plantation grounds. Usually established on a high, well-drained point of land, the family plots were often surrounded by a fence or wall. Although initially dictated by settlement patterns, plantation burials became the tradition once the precedent was set. Along with the variety of dependencies,

agricultural lands, and other features, family cemeteries help illustrate the degree of self-sufficiency sustained by many of these plantations.¹²⁴

The oldest example of the family cemetery revealed in the Spotsylvania County survey was found at Pleasant Summers (88-3). Although presently obscured by woodlands, the gravestone of Mr. Bell, the first owner of the plantation, is located behind the dwelling house. Likewise, a family cemetery is located in a fenced plot at the edge of the woods behind the house at Hickory Point Farm (88-26). This family plot contains only three marked graves, the oldest denoting the burial site of Emily Andrews (1824-1882). The Stanley family (88-259/88-241) has two plots located along Church Pond Road, where a number of family members have been buried. Both cemeteries are relatively small in cleared areas with markers grouped together. The cemeteries at LaVue (8-39) and Stirling Plantation (88-66) are associated with impressive dwelling houses that are both listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

¹²⁴ Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992), p. 4.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: FUNERARY THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Funerary |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Funerary Religion |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0229 | Confederate Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1866 | Funerary Military/Defense |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church Cemetery | Partlow Road | 1861 | Funerary Religion |
| 88-0241 | Stanley Family Cemetery #2 | Church Pond Road | 1934 | Funerary |
| 88-0259 | Stanley Family Cemetery #1 | Church Pond Road | 1902 | Funerary |

12 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

12. THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION

RESOURCE TYPES: Properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups

The reconnaissance survey of Spotsylvania County revealed only four resources related to the Ethnicity/Immigration theme within the survey area. Wayside Farm (88-254) and Trigg Farm (88-242) all have ethnicity associated with African American slaves during the Antebellum Period (1830-1860) and the Civil War Period (1861-1865). As discussed under the Domestic theme, these plantation estates have extant slave quarters.¹²⁵ While an archaeological site at Pleasant Summers (88-3) is believed to be a former slave quarters by the current owner, no physical evidence was discovered in the reconnaissance survey to corroborate this theory.

The fourth resource relating to the Ethnicity/Immigration theme, the John J. Wright Middle School (88-242), has mid-20th century connections to African Americans citizens.

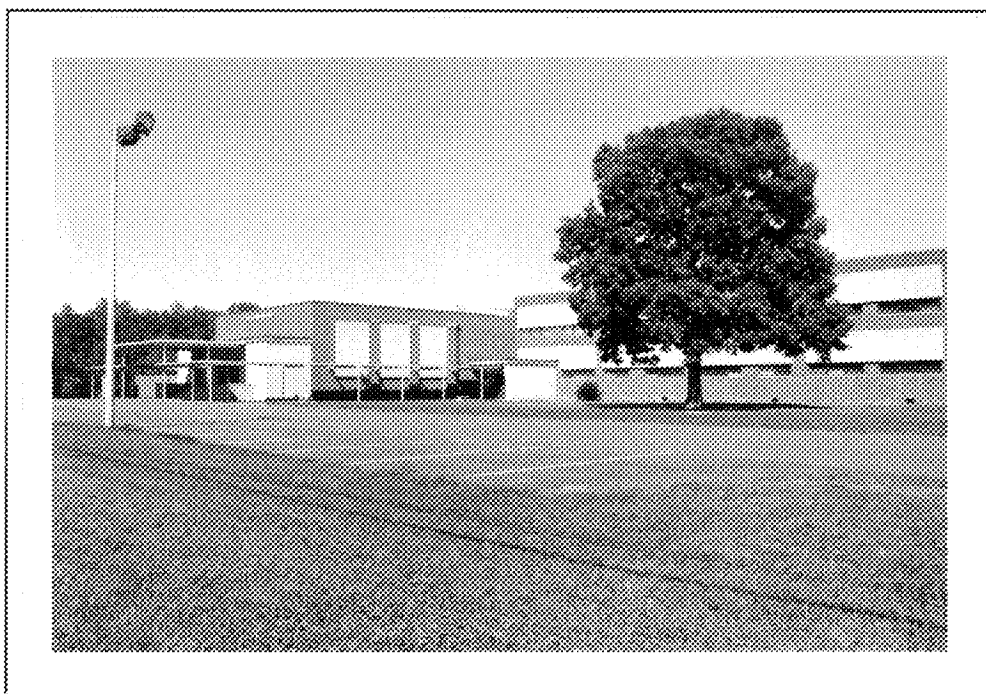


Figure 71: John J. Wright Middle School (88-242)

The first African American high school in Spotsylvania County was begun between 1910-1912 by Allie Fairchiles. With a total of 47 pupils, the school was under the direction of African American teacher Sadie Coats Combs. Completed in 1922 for a cost of \$7,500, the two-story

¹²⁵ See Secondary Domestic Structures in the Domestic Theme for an in-depth discussion of the slave quarters.

wood frame building, named in honor of John J. Wright, had twelve bedrooms, a kitchen, and four classrooms. A cornerstone was laid in 1927, after all construction costs had been paid. By the 1930s, the boarding school had expanded to include a junior high school, and in 1934, was accredited by the State Department of Education. The frame building was destroyed by fire in 1941. In 1952, all the smaller schools for African-Americans in the county were consolidated that year and students were relocated to the new John J. Wright School (88-242).¹²⁶ Located at 7565 Courthouse Road in Snell, the Wright School is the only example of a mid-20th century building in the survey area exhibiting the Modern Movement in architecture.¹²⁷ The school was renamed in 1952 in honor of prominent African American John J. Wright, who has established the training school in 1910.

Also of significance in the development of the county is the community of Germanna, presently located in Orange County. As the first permanent settlement in the area, Germanna was established in 1725 through the efforts of Alexander Spotswood. The community was largely made up of indentured immigrant servants, who worked in the ironworks founded by Spotswood in the early 1700s. An act of April 28, 1714, stated that the Germans "had been settled on the Rapidan River at a place called Germanna, in the County of Essex, and had begun to build and make improvements to the great advantage of the colony and the security of the frontiers from the intrusions of the Indians."¹²⁸ Specifically brought to the area to develop Spotswood's land, the German settlement consisted of 12 indentured families with a total of 42 persons. In an attempt to further establish Germanna, Spotswood urged the Virginia Council to provide for the construction of a fort and for the clearing of a road leading to the community. Enacted in April 1714, the act also provided funding for the construction of a courthouse, gaol, stocks, pillory, and church. In 1717, Spotswood expanded his holdings by absorbing a second colony of German immigrants located on a 13,000 acre tract in the fork between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers that was originally held by Robert Beverley. Insisting he needed to satisfy the "seating requirements" for the area, Spotswood had the patent extended to 40,000 acres.

¹²⁶ For a more in-depth discussions of the Wright School, refer to the Ethnicity/Immigration Theme and the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

¹²⁷ The Wright School is discussed at length under the Education and Architecture/Community Planning Themes.

¹²⁸ W.W. Scott, *A History of Orange County, Virginia* (reprinted Berryville, VA: 1972), p. 80.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Funerary |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Ethnicity/Immigration |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |

4 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

13. THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

RESOURCE TYPES: House Types, Villages, and Town Plans

Spotsylvania County, containing 407 square miles, is located halfway between the state capital of Richmond and the nation's capital of Washington, D.C., in Piedmont Virginia. Founded in 1721, the new county was named in honor of acting Colonial Governor of Virginia Alexander Spotswood, who made the greatest impact on the development and growth of the county. The county was originally dotted with frontier outposts intended to protect the established eastern settlements, such as Williamsburg from Indian attack, as well as to commence settlement. Colonization did not occur near these outposts and forts, however, and they were eventually abandoned. Through the efforts of Alexander Spotswood, the first permanent settlement was established in 1725 in Germanna. The community was largely made up of indentured servants, who worked in the ironworks founded by Spotswood in the early 1700s. Spotswood is also credited with commencing early development within the county with the establishment of the "Iron Mines Company." Further development, including transportation routes, industry and commerce, westward settlement, and shipping ports, all stemmed from the Germanna ironworks.

The plantation system had commenced in the early 17th century in Spotsylvania County. These plantations, often thousands of acres, were widely scattered across the county. Navigable waterways, like the Po, the Ta, and the Ni rivers, played a part in the location of these plantations. While it was necessary to be able to reach the plantation by land, a second means of transport, a nearby river, was desirable. Belvidere Plantation (88-8) on the Rappahannock River is one such plantation.

Despite the 1726 ruling from the Assembly of the Colony to move the county seat from Germanna, Spotsylvania justices remained there until positive incentives for relocation surfaced in the 1730s. With more than half the justices also serving as trustees for the newly established town of Fredericksburg, there was more than a passing interest in the growth and development of that municipality. Therefore, relocation of the county seat of government to Fredericksburg, established in 1728 on fifty acres originally designated as the "Lease Land Plantation," was amply justified. To rationalize the need for relocating, the justices cited the "want of accommodations" for those attending court in Germanna, "which by reason of the fewness of the inhabitants for many miles round the said place, cannot be had."¹²⁹

Therefore, on the first of August 1732, the Spotsylvania County Court convened at Fredericksburg in a building owned by Henry Willis. Plans for the construction of the first purpose-built county courthouse utilizing public funds began immediately. To residents in the southern portion of the county, however, Fredericksburg was almost as inconvenient as Germanna had been. Additionally, the population of the large county was one-sixth of the total for the

¹²⁹ J.P. Kennedy and H.R. Mellwaine, Volume VI, 1727-1740, pp. 124-125.

entire colony of Virginia, having been taxed in 1733-1734 on 551,289 acres.¹³⁰

Despite mid-eighteenth century protests against the Fredericksburg location of the courthouse, it was decided by Governor Dunmore that its relocation would be detrimental. However, in 1778, the new governor agreed that the courts should be moved to a more "central location," with no one in the county residing at a distance greater than sixteen miles from the court. The stipulation did not sit well with residents of Fredericksburg, as a majority of the county inhabitants lived well beyond the town limits.¹³¹ Although a number of local merchants attempted to forestall relocating the county seat, an Act of Assembly was passed in 1778 which permitted Spotsylvania County to build the third courthouse "at some point near the center of the county." The site chosen was one-half mile north of the Po River, on both sides of the present Route 648, and was believed to be the approximate geographic center of the county. The courthouse, stocks, pillory, and gallows were built on the east side of the road, and the first court session was held on March 15, 1781.¹³²

By 1819, a community had been established in the southern part of the county at New Market. Today's Partlow Road was a popular route to this area, presumably a major commercial center, for Spotsylvanians. A granite monument to this site stands today on Partlow Road in the form of a marker that reads ".5 miles to New Market" (88-244).

¹³⁰ Mansfield, p. 13.

¹³¹ Shepard, p. 287.

¹³² Mansfield, p. 93.

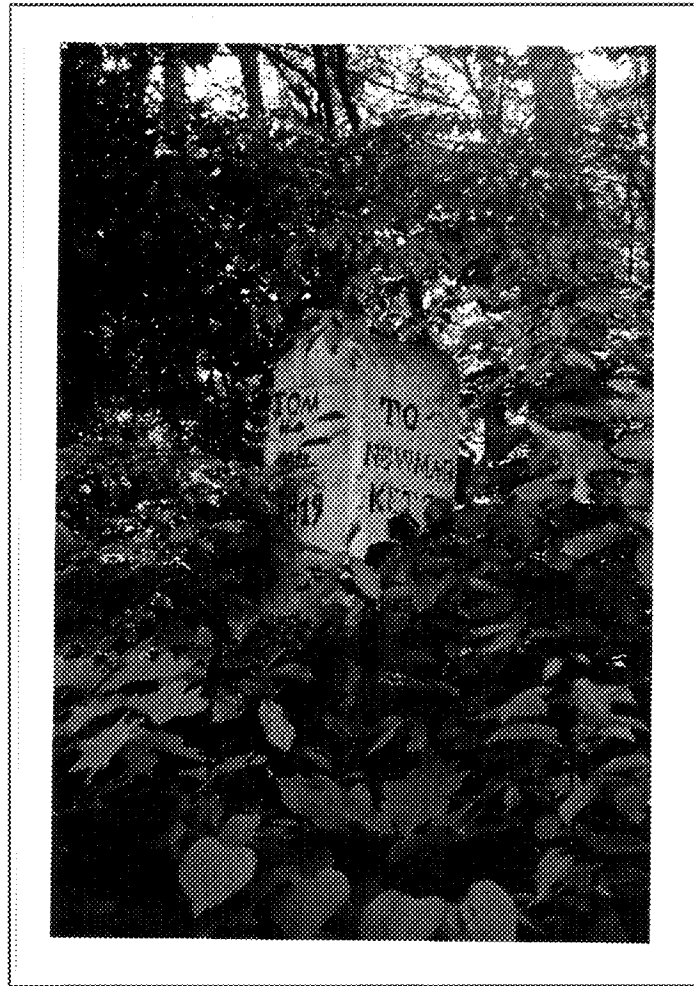


Figure 72: New Market Marker (88-244)

In the 1830s, the courthouse site again became an issue for county citizens. It was agreed that a new courthouse site was needed, and the justices felt that the courthouse should, at the very least, be situated on the main road to Fredericksburg, and preferably several miles closer to the town where so many merchants, traders, artisans, and professionals resided. The hesitation of petitioning the Assembly again on the relocation of the court seat was intervened by the destruction in December 1837 of the courthouse by fire. At the first session of the court for 1838, a deed for the purchase of land from Lewis Rawlings to be used as the fourth site of the fifth courthouse building was presented. Due to the number of residents who objected to the relocation of the county seat of government, a public election was held "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people as to what point or place a majority of them prefer as the seat of government." In the election, the site at Rawlings' Tavern was the favorite. In an effort to prevent Rawlings from having a "monopoly in the entertainment of the public," the legislature stipulated that approval of a site would require that the landowner convey his entire tract to the

county. Despite numerous attempts to defer the relocation of the county seat, the justices ordered the advertisement for bids on construction plans for the new building (88-142-001), and by the fall of 1838, construction had begun.¹³³ From July 1838 until February 1839 when the new courthouse was completed, the courts met at Rawlings' Tavern, later called Spotswood Inn (88-64).

Today, a new settlement pattern is being developed. With the Washington Metropolitan area's increasing reach, more rural counties like Spotsylvania are gradually being absorbed as part of the outlying metropolitan area. With this current role, a different style of planning has reached the county. Subdivisions, like those commonly found in the suburbs, are being introduced, usually constructed on what was formerly farmland. These houses are constructed on small, uniform lots on curving streets. The dwelling, variations on a limited number of models, are erected to conform to a standard building line. With this great increase in housing stock, supporting infrastructure is also being generated. This development reflects the growing number of young families flocking to a county with a good school system, affordable real estate, and natural beauty.

¹³³ Shepard, p. 295.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political Military/Defense Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern Mudd Tavern Site | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Settlement Patterns |

4 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

14. THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

The majority of properties in the survey area of Spotsylvania County, typically the domestic resources, were constructed for a particular function and often were influenced by the shapes, materials, detailing, or other features associated with the architectural styles that were currently in vogue. The survey area exhibits architectural styles drawn from high-style examples commonly associated with cities, which often served as laboratories for new architectural styles. As these new fashions were spread from the cities to the suburbs and to the rural communities, the styles were transmuted to accommodate smaller resources and varied materials.

Characteristically, buildings in a rural context did not consciously attempt to mimic current fashion, but instead provided shelter using the technology of the period. Often referred to as vernacular or folk housing, the rural buildings did, however, incorporate stylistic detailing and popular ornamentation, if only in a diluted state. The ornament was often merely a distinguishing characteristic, and did not necessarily reveal a relationship to the building's function. Often the actual construction technique itself provided the only ornamentation. Similarly, the 20th century dwellings of suburban residential neighborhoods were often constructed for providing densely populated residential housing that was economically affordable. Typically, form took precedent over style and fashion, which often employed the actual structural materials to serve as architectural ornamentation. This is the case with the Bungalow/Craftsman style dwellings, detailed with exposed rafters, brick and wood supporting posts, and concrete block foundations.

The survey of Spotsylvania County, which experienced a great surge of development and growth around the turn of the century, contains 14 different styles and forms of buildings. Largely domestic, the buildings' styles range from Colonial to Modern Movement, with the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles dominating.

Colonial Style

During the 17th century, Spotsylvania County was largely inhabited by settlers from England, Scotland, and Ireland, who brought their own building traditions. Typically, the buildings were simple in form with linear plans like the side-passage, single-pile house or the central-passage, single-pile house. Whereas in New England the Colonial-style houses constructed were primarily heavy timber frame buildings, in the Tidewater Region of Virginia, where clay and woodlands were abundant, these houses could be either brick or wood frame. The Colonial style is characterized by steeply pitched side gable roofs with little or no overhang, massive end or central chimneys of brick and/or stone, and small window openings.

The Colonial style, extending from 1600 to 1830, was commonly employed in Spotsylvania in the 17th century, however, few examples remain. The only example of the Colonial style located within the survey area is Salem Farm (88-252), dating from 1780-1795. Although significantly

altered by the construction of two additions, this house exhibits many of the characteristics commonly associated with the Colonial style. As originally constructed, this wood frame house had a rectangular footprint and was covered by a side gable roof with a very narrow overhanging eave. At the north elevation stands a large exterior end, double-shouldered chimney of random rubble and brick laid in stretcher bond, typical chimney materials of the Tidewater area. Historically the facade is punctuated by a central entry flanked by two small windows.

Georgian Style

The Georgian style (1700-1830), rooted in the principles of Classicism, was brought to the colonies through British pattern books and the immigration of English masons, carpenters, and joiners. The rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and Classical detailing used in Georgian buildings reinforce the formality of the style. Typical features include a central panelled front entry door with an ornate crown, a decorative cornice, and symmetrically placed double-hung sash windows. This style was employed throughout the colonies and was likewise wholeheartedly adopted by plantation owners throughout Spotsylvania.

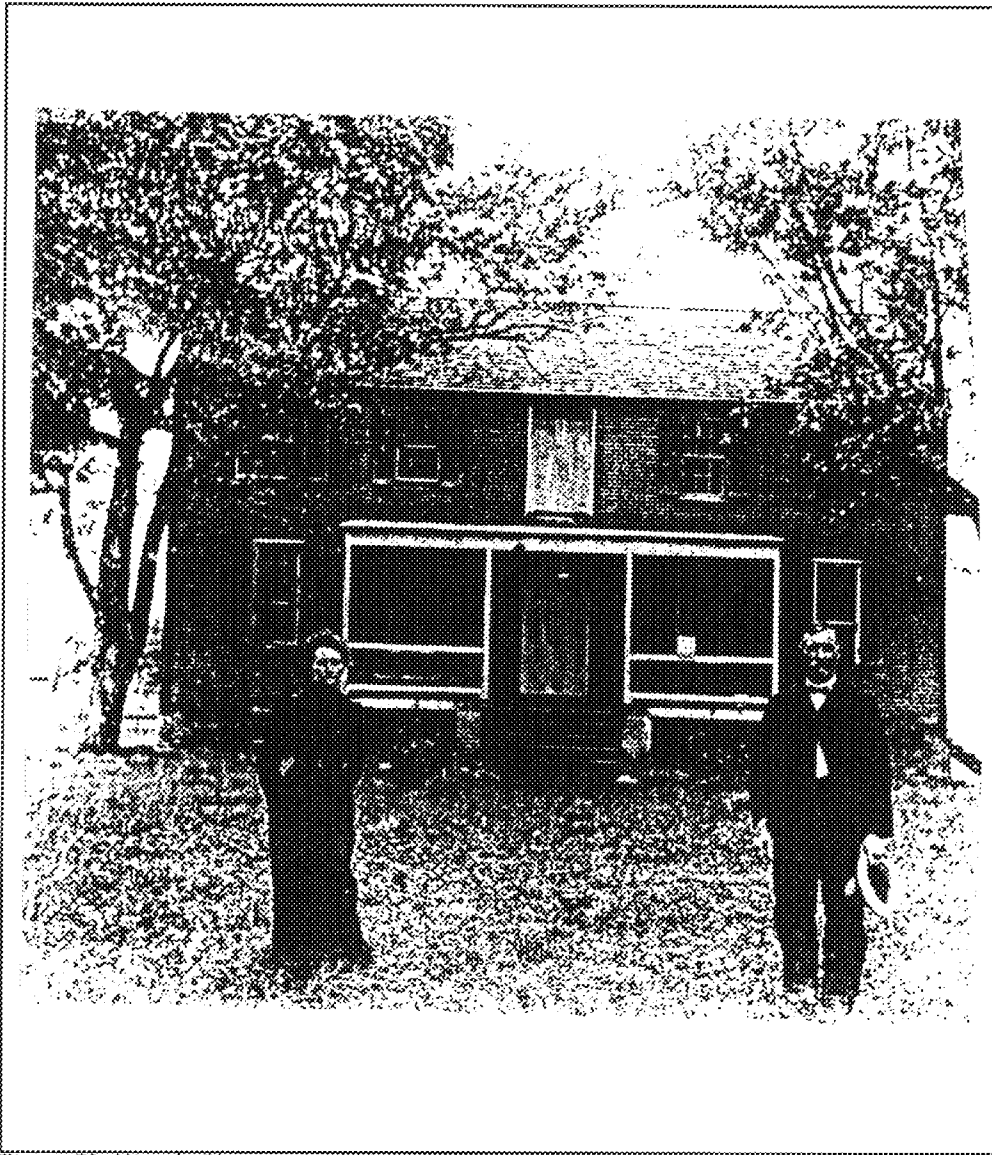


Figure 73: Historic Photograph of Linden Hall (88-40), n.d.

Seven Georgian style buildings, including the National Register listed Fall Hill (111-149), were identified in the survey area. Smithfield Hall (88-63), Martin Manor (88-41), Belvidere (88-8), and Rosemont (88-59) provide excellent examples of Georgian style architecture in the rural community of Spotsylvania. Also Georgian in style, although more restrained are Bloomsbury Farm (88-1), Linden Hall (88-40), and the Chalmers House (88-278). These houses are five-bays with side gable roofs and exterior end brick chimneys, although they both lack the classically inspired details seen in the other houses.



Figure 74: Belvidere (88-8)

The refined interior of Belvidere (88-8) reflects the detailing commonly found at the end of the Georgian period of architecture. As exhibited in the one-story dining room, the ceiling has a semi-circular vault. The original casings are molded with backbanding extending to the eight inch high baseboards that skirt the wood floors.



Figure 75: Interior View of Belvidere (88-8)

Federal Style

Thoroughly British in origin, Federal architecture began as the signature style of America's wealthy mercantile class, primarily members of the Federalist aristocracy whose international business trade kept them closely linked to England despite independence. Chaste, conservative, and gracefully elegant, the style first appeared primarily in important coastal cities, but eventually was adapted everywhere in simpler vernacular forms. Brick was the material of choice for simplified Federal-style facades, marked by refined decorations and elongated proportions.¹³⁴ Features commonly associated with this style are low pitched roofs, smooth symmetrical facades, elliptical fanlights and slender sidelights. During the Federal period (1780-1840), ornamental details, particularly interior elements, echo the work of the Adam brothers.

¹³⁴ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 91.



Figure 76: Westwood (88-256)

Twelve examples of Federal style architecture were located in the Spotsylvania County survey. One of the properties is a church, Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7), while the remaining eleven are domestic. Four of these domestic examples are National Register Properties -- Fairview (88-12), Kenmore (88-38), St. Julien (88-61), and Stirling Plantation (88-66). The remaining seven domestic properties include Smithfield Hall (88-63), La Vista (88-143), 8614 Courthouse Road (88-149), Tanyard (88-243), Wilburn (88-250), Decker House (88-253), and Westwood (88-256). Constructed in 1818 and 1838, respectively, Westwood and La Vista provide excellent examples of Federal-style architecture. Both frame, three-bay houses are covered with centered front gable projections capped by an enclosed gable. At La Vista, this projection takes the form of a two-story porch with Tuscan columns, while at Westwood the entire projection is enclosed. Sidelights flank the central entrance in both cases, although a pediment crowns the entry at Westwood. The flanking windows are elongated double-hung wood sash windows.



Figure 77: Stirling Plantation (88-66)

Erected between 1858 and 1860, Stirling Plantation (88-60) offers a significant example of the transitional period between Federal- and Greek Revival-style architecture, combining elements of each style. The form, a five-bay, two-story brick house with flanking paired chimneys strongly asserts its ties to the Federal style. However, the detailing at Stirling, including the proportions of the double-hung sash windows, the central entry with sidelights and multi-light transom, and the wide cornice, lay claim to the building's relationship to the Greek Revival style.



Figure 78: Interior View of Smithfield Hall (88-63)

The main entry hall of Smithfield Hall (88-63) exhibits the interior detailing commonly associated with the Federal period. Of note are the slightly projecting casings, molded chair rail and baseboards, and the supporting segmentally arched opening detailed with engaged Tuscan pilasters with fluting. Original to the entry is the quarter-turn stair with a paneled wall stringer, bracketed carriage stringer, and the thin balusters that terminate at the voluted newel post set on the circle end first step.

Early Classical Revival Style

The Early Revival Classical style, popularized in 1770 by Thomas Jefferson, looked to Roman Classicism for inspiration. With this style, the newly formed United States of America had discovered an appropriate architecture of a new democracy. Like the popular Georgian and Federal styles, these buildings are symmetrical, usually three, five, or seven bays wide. Drawing on the temple form, the Early Classical Revival style typically features a one-story temple front with variations on the Roman orders, often taking the form of a front gable portico with four supporting columns. Typically, a raised first story reflects the stereobate and stylobate of the temple. Classical moldings are unornamented and generally painted white.

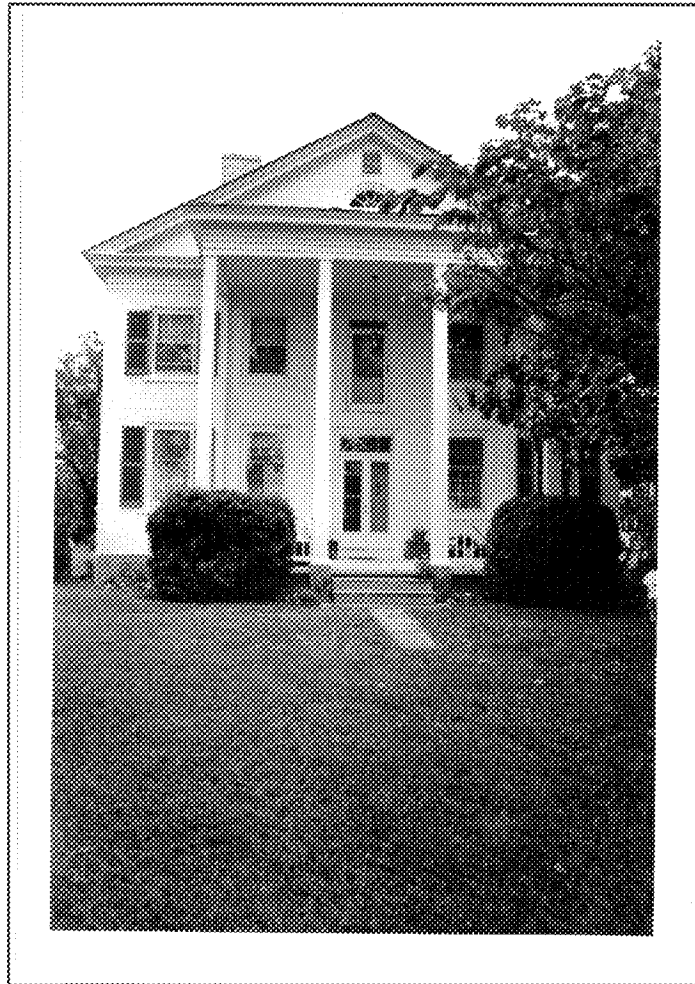


Figure 79: Nottingham (88-50)

Nottingham (88-50) is the only Early Classical Revival style building documented in the Spotsylvania County survey. This two-and-a-half-story dwelling house is covered with a front gable roof edged by a cornice that extends to enclose the gable in a pediment. The imposing pediment is finished with a semi-circular lunette window. The two-story porch with four columns, although added at a later date is still in keeping with the style.

Greek Revival Style

Whereas the Federal style derived from the Palladian ideal of ancient Roman design, the Greek Revival adhered strictly to the Greek orders and systems of proportions and ornament. Modeled on English precedents, the Greek Revival was imported from abroad to America and spread rapidly along the coast and into the frontier. Linked by an educated elite to the ideals of ancient

Greek democracy, it became associated with the young democratic government and was considered a natural choice for civic monuments. As a stylistic influence, the Greek Revival filtered down to even the most modest of rural farmhouses. Grander houses generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment -- as on a Greek temple. Country builders accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a house to the street, boxing in the gable with raking cornices, adding pilasters to the corners, and painting the building a pristine white.¹³⁵

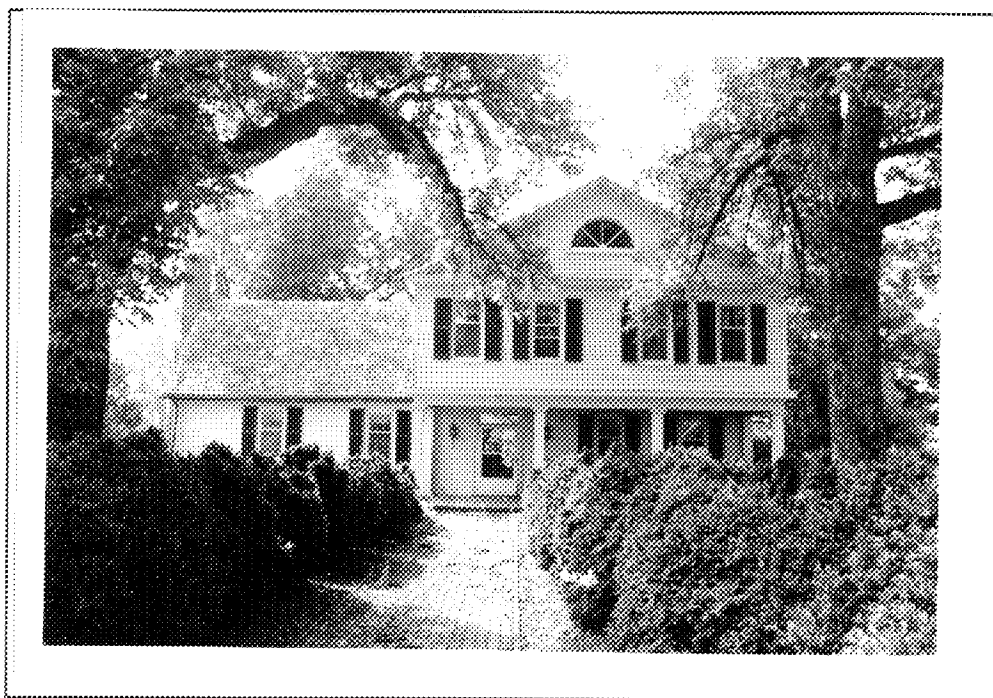


Figure 80: Beauclaire (88-4)

The Greek Revival style, extending from 1825 to 1860, was extremely popular in Spotsylvania County. Fourteen properties, including ten houses and four churches, were identified as exhibiting the Greek Revival style. The churches include Salem Baptist Church (88-62), Zion Methodist Church (88-77), Berea Christian Church (88-142-4), and Massaponax Baptist Church (88-122). Two of the houses, Fairview (88-12) and La Vue (88-39) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining houses include Braehead (111-306), Pleasant Summers (88-3), Beauclaire (88-4), Dabney Farm (88-80), Nyland (88-100), Loriella (88-264), Summit Station Farm (88-280), and the dwelling at 12506 Five Mile Run (88-285). Nyland (88-100) is a superb example of domestic architecture designed in the Greek Revival style. Its form, a three-bay, frame house with a low pitched side gable roof and flanking double chimneys, is typical of the style. Typical details include the centrally placed, wood panelled entry door with sidelights and a transom, the tripartite windows at the first story, and the smaller second story

¹³⁵ Carley, p. 100.

windows tucked beneath the cornice line.



Figure 81: Nyland (88-100)

Gothic Revival Style

The Gothic Revival was the first of the Victorian era styles to challenge the symmetry and ordered reason of Classicism. Brooding and romantic, it was a Picturesque mode, with vaulted ceilings, battlements, lancet-arched windows, and tracery all suggesting the mysterious architectural vocabulary of a distant past. Popular in the 1830s and 1840s, the Gothic Revival was well suited to the dark brownstone increasingly used for the urban row house, but it was most commonly applied to the large country "villa" and to the small cottage, the first house type in America designed specifically for the middle class. The domestic structures constructed during this period were influenced by architectural styles published in house plan books, such as Alexander Jackson Davis' *Rural Residences* published in 1832 and Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* in 1842. The Gothic Revival style (1840-1880), dominated rural communities as it was compatible with the natural landscape. The style was identified by its steeply pitched roof, decorative bargeboard, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches.

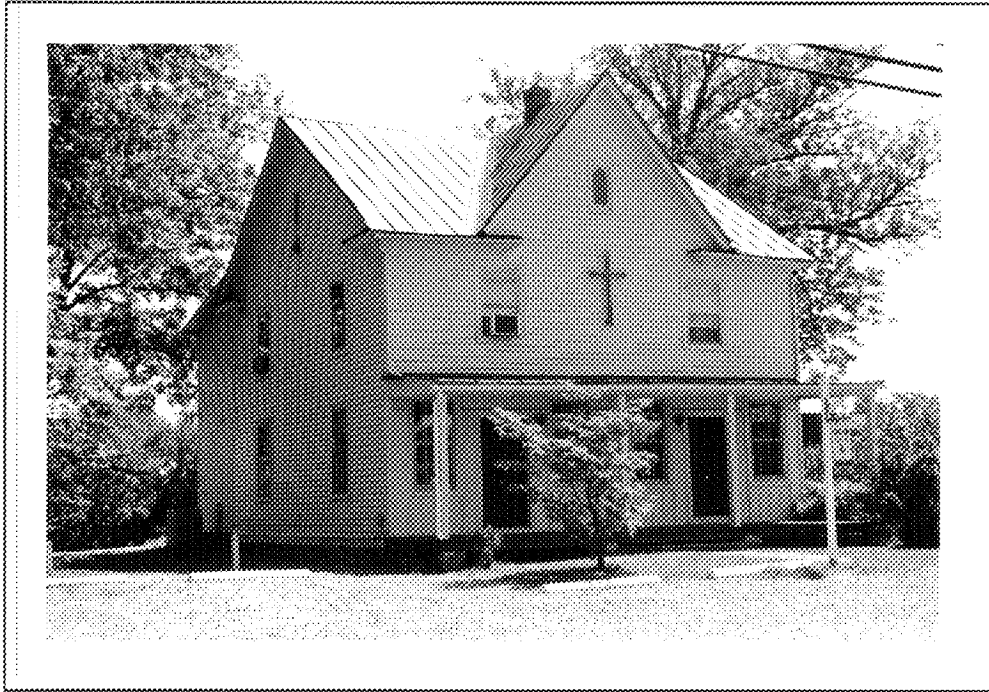


Figure 82: Education Building Associated with the Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-9)

Within the survey area, five buildings were found to exhibit the Gothic Revival style. Modest in detail when compared with the traditional Gothic Revival style buildings is the house at 10018 Leavells Road (88-309), a two-story, two-bay dwelling with a steeply pitched side gable roof. The Gothic Revival style is more strongly displayed by the Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building (88-142-9) on Courthouse Road, which dates from 1865-1880. The original form of the building, a symmetrical dwelling with a prominent cross gable, is a form commonly associated with the style. The Gothic Revival-style dwellings at 7400 Morris Road (88-289) and 9130 Davis Road (88-233) also employ this form. All three buildings historically had a central-passage plan and full-width front porches. A more picturesque example is the Old Micks Place (88-234). L-shaped in plan, the house has a cross gable, a carved bargeboard, and decorative cross bracing marking the front gable.

Italianate Style

Well represented in pattern books, the Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival and eventually proved to be even more popular, lasting into the 1870s. With square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandas, the rambling Italianate houses that began to appear in both the suburbs and the countryside were rather free and highly romanticized interpretations of the villas of Tuscany, Umbria, and Lombardy. During the mid-

1800s, the Italianate style was enthusiastically adapted for urban rowhouse architecture and reached its zenith in the brownstone-fronted rowhouses of New York City, characterized by ornate door and window designs, weighty bracketed cornices, and high stoops with robust cast-iron stair rails.¹³⁶

The survey has seven Italianate style buildings, all of which are domestic: the house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-10), 7110 Massaponax Church Road (88-239), 7670 Courthouse Road (88-245), 6651 Hickory Ridge Road (88-248), Wayside Farm (88-254), a house on Courthouse Road (88-263), and 7644 Courthouse Road (88-291).

Despite being constructed in a rural area, three of the seven dwellings mirror the urban Italianate form and detailing. They include the house on Courthouse Road (88-263), Wayside Farm (88-254), and the house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-10). L-shaped in plan, the farmhouse at Wayside Farm is covered with a low sloping hipped roof with characteristically wide projecting cornices with decorative brackets. The three-bay facade is punctuated with elongated window openings and a full-width one-story porch extending across the facade.

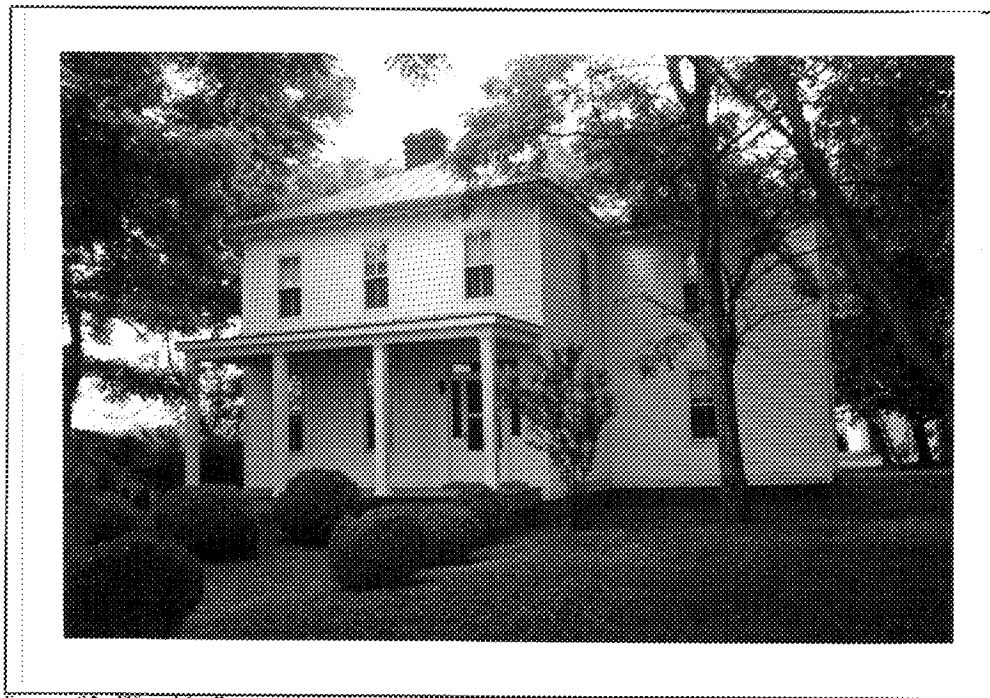


Figure 85: Wayside Farm (88-254)

¹³⁶ Carley, p. 143.

The remaining four examples are more restrained in their use of ornament but retain the forms associated with the Italianate style. These buildings include 7644 Courthouse Road (88-291), 6651 Hickory Ridge Road (88-248), 7670 Courthouse Road (88-245), and 7110 Massaponax Church Road (88-239). The house at Jefferson Davis Highway (88-10) provides a good example of the vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style with its low pitched hipped roof, three-bay facade, and wide cornice, but lacks additional ornamentation.



Figure 84: House on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-10)

Second Empire Style

The Second Empire style was another revival style introduced in the second half of the 19th century and lasted until the mid 1880s. These buildings, whether rigidly symmetrical or picturesque in their asymmetry, are characterized by a steeply pitched mansard roof, often with multicolored slates or imbricated metal, classical moldings and details, arched and pedimented windows, and Classical details and moldings.



Figure 85: Hess House (88-302)

A single Second Empire-style building was located within the survey area. Although now quite deteriorated, the Hess House (88-302) provides an excellent example of a picturesque Second Empire dwelling. L-shaped in plan, the one-and-a-half-story house is covered with a flared hipped roof of imbricated metal and crowned with a molded cornice. Segmentally arched windows, often employed in Second Empire style architecture, are located within the gable roof dormers.

Colonial Revival Style

Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged in the early 1880s. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture -- particularly Georgian and Federal buildings -- was largely an outgrowth of a new nationwide pride in the past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial buildings, including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticoes, columns, and Classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim. This new building type was larger, however, than its historic counterparts, with details also enlarged and plans laid out on a grandiose scale.

With the 20th century came a related interest in a variety of period styles, particularly the Colonial Revival. As the style spread to more rural areas, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences.

Within the survey area, twenty-four buildings are associated with the Colonial Revival style. Identifying features of the style commonly found in the survey area include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side gable or gambrel roofs.



Figure 86: House at 7800 Chancellor Road (88-276)

The larger examples are typically more detailed with corbeled brick chimneys, and classically-inspired door surrounds. An excellent example is the freestanding frame dwelling at 7800 Chancellor Road (88-276). This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay house is covered with a side gable roof. The symmetrical facade is marked with a central entry and double-hung windows. The central-passage entry is flanked with sidelights and covered by a front gabled portico that is supported by very delicate tapering Tuscan columns.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style was employed in two dwellings in Spotsylvania County. These buildings are generally three bays wide and two bays deep with a central passage plan augmented by rear additions. A good example of this Dutch Colonial Revival style is found at 5215 Plank Road (88-282). This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame house is covered with a gambrel roof that is pierced at both the front and rear with a shed roof dormer. The side passage is

emphasized with an arched hood, and sash windows mark the remaining two bays.



Figure 87: House at 5215 Plank Road (88-282)

Queen Anne Style

Among the attractions generating considerable interest at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were several English buildings designed in the Queen Anne style, which would prove to be widely influential in America from the 1870s until the turn of the century. The style was identified with the Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw and his followers, whose domestic work in England was a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms drawn from a range of sources, including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. The Queen Anne style dismissed the impractical Gothic by emphasizing human scale and domestic comforts. Its facades showed great variety, featuring projecting oriels, bay windows, and odd rooflines. It was also rich in texture, with cut and molded brick, terracotta, and ornamental plaster. The open, asymmetrical plan centered around a "great hall" with an enormous fireplace and cozy built-in inglenooks.

In America, the style found an exuberant expression in wood, and frequently incorporated Classical columns and decorative motifs borrowed from our own colonial architecture. The Queen Anne style was favored for everything from row houses to sprawling seaside retreats, whose designs frequently came from pattern books. All were resplendent in patterned shingles,

spindles, brackets, and curlicue cutouts; many boasted ample verandas, turrets, and sleeping porches.¹³⁷



Figure 88: Pendleton House (88-142-8)

Twenty-five Queen Anne style resources were identified in the survey area. Excellent examples of the style are the Pendleton House (88-142-8), 9126 Courthouse Road (88-232), and 7500 Brock Road (88-312). Asymmetrical in form, the Pendleton House (erected between 1880 and 1895) provides a good example of the picturesque Queen Anne style, characterized by irregular forms and lacy, decorative woodwork. Typical Queen Anne features include turned posts with elaborately carved brackets, small, interior, brick chimneys with decorative caps, spindlework cross bracing in the front gable, and a steeply pitched hipped roof with a smaller cross gable. Likewise, the house at 7500 Brock Road (88-312) with its cross gable roof employs a number of Queen Anne characteristics including the spindlework porch, decoratively corbeled chimneys, cornice returns, and paired windows.

The Queen Anne style, as in the rest of the United States, was immensely popular. However, many of the Queen Anne buildings in the county are more restrained than the Queen Anne-style houses in more urban locations. In their attempts to mimic the style, often the irregular forms and asymmetrical massing were lost, but many of the techniques and details associated with the style remained. For example, the house at 7142 Chancellor Road is a more restrained Queen

¹³⁷ Carley, pp. 154-155.

Anne style house. The form is symmetrical -- a three-bay frame house with a centered cross gable; the detailing of the house, however, is pure Queen Anne with diamond shaped shingles in the cross gable, providing a variety of texture, and a porch with Tuscan columns that extends across the full width of the facade.



Figure 89: Farm at 7142 Chancellor Road (88-274)

Classical Revival Style

The Classical Revival was based on the Neoclassical architecture of 18th century France and England. Popular in America between the 1890s and 1950s, the fashion favored the French Neoclassical, which provided a striking alternative to the ostentatious sculptural ornament associated with the Beaux Arts style. By contrast, the style was subdued and dignified, although often equally monumental in scale. Facades were markedly symmetrical and punctuated by rhythmic rows of columns, windows and entry doors. A grand two-story portico often emphasized the centrality of the design.

Eight such examples were identified in the survey of Spotsylvania County. Seven of these are domestic: Hickory Point Farm (88-26), Snow Hill (88-48), Spotsylvania County Courthouse (88-142-1), 7531 Chancellor Road (88-275), 12214 Five Mile Road (88-284), 2940 Brock Road (88-287), and the Old Burton Place (88-311). The dwelling at Hickory Point Farm, dating from 1890-1910, is a good example of the style. The side gable roof, a common form, is very steeply

pitched and accented by the full-height entry portico. This portico has tapered Tuscan columns that support a flat roof with a balustrade. A decorative door surround with a large entablature ornaments the entryway at the center of the symmetrical five-bay facade.

The eighth example exhibiting this style is a service station located on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-5). In 1900, more than 8,000 cars were on the road nationwide; just fifteen years later the number was well over two million. With the increase of automobiles, it became necessary to develop a style of architecture for the service station. The Classical Revival style was deemed appropriate with the deep overhanging porch that could accommodate vehicular traffic on either side, with a support building behind.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

The Craftsman/Bungalow style (1905-1930) was derived from the 19th century English Arts and Crafts movement, where truth in materials, the decorative use of structural elements, and the beauty of craftsmanship were the popular aesthetic. These principles were spread throughout America with Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman* magazine. The *Craftsman* was responsible for the widespread popularity of the Craftsman bungalow, a typically snug one-an-a-half-story house with a wide overhanging roof, a deep, wide porch, and simple interiors with built-in amenities such as cupboards and cozy inglenooks. Modest in scale and constructed of readily available materials, the bungalow could be quickly and easily built. After years of popular revival styles, the Craftsman/Bungalow style provided America with a domestic architectural style it could call its own.

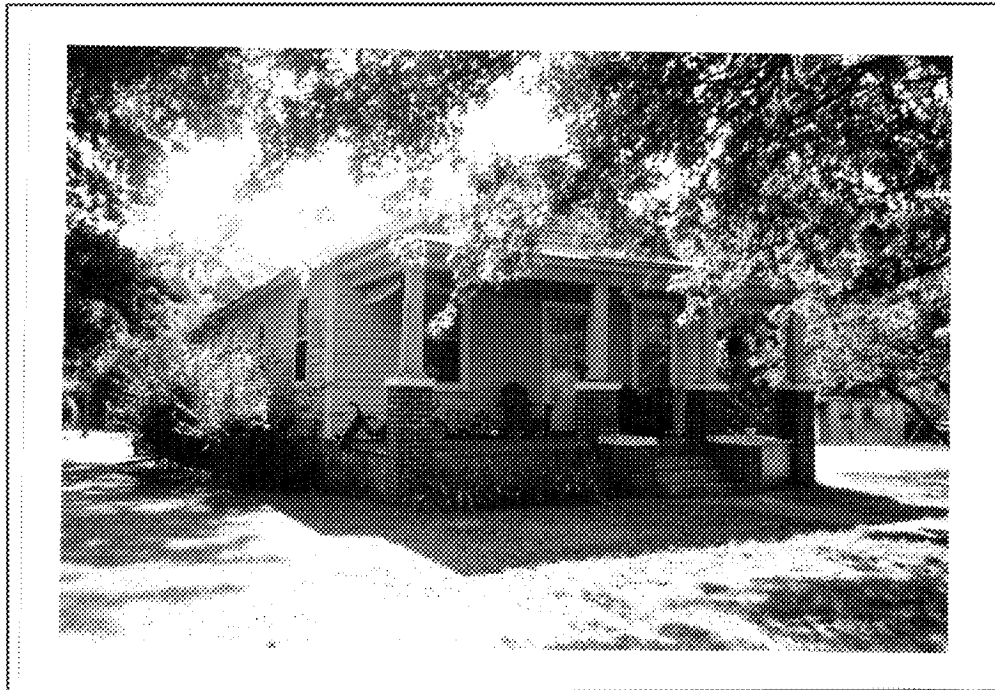


Figure 90: House on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-318)

Magazines led the way in introducing affordable housing to the new mobile consumers. Among the most influential was *Ladies Home Journal*, which around 1900 published designs for small model homes -- often in chalet and period styles -- complete plans for prefabricated frames, specifications for fireproofing, and such novel conveniences as electricity, plumbing, and gas ranges.

Fourteen of the properties identified in the Spotsylvania County survey are Bungalow/Craftsman style buildings. Domestic examples include Hazelwild Farm (88-237), 7604 Courthouse Road (88-290), a house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-298), 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-299), 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-303), 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-304), Muhly's Nurseries (88-301), Family ABC Off Deli (88-313), a house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-314), 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-323), and a house on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-324). Buildings of this style typically have low pitched gable roofs, wide unenclosed overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, decorative false beams under the eaves, and full-width front porches with roofs supported by tapered square columns set upon brick posts, as exhibited by a bungalow on Jefferson Davis Highway (88-314).

With the advent of the automobile, a type of architecture appropriate for the service station was developed. With its deep porch that projected far in front of the main block of the building, the bungalow was a natural choice for the service station. This form allowed for vehicular circulation on both sides of the porch piers, as well as for a supporting building. Three examples

of Craftsman/Bungalow style service stations were surveyed: 4936 Massaponax Church Road (88-305), 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway (88-272), and HF Chewning Groceries (88-142-002).

Modern Movement Style

Inspired by the International style, the modern movement rejected historical stylistic references in favor of clean, volumetric forms devoid of applied pattern, texture, and "superfluous" ornament. This mode of building, in which each element was defined as clearly as possible, was a result of industrial technology.

The 1952 John J. Wright School provided the one example of Modern Movement-style architecture surveyed. Typical of the style, this school is composed of massive two-story blocks. The long, horizontal line established by the flat roof is further emphasized by the metal windows that punctuate the facade, creating the effect of ribbon windows, and by the stuccoed panels that run across the window bays. Also characteristic of the style is the complete lack of traditional ornament, with contrast being provided through the use of materials and juxtaposition of solid to void.

Other Styles

The building types that did not conform to a particular style were designated as "Other." This occurred 13 times in the survey area and largely included domestic dwellings that were two stories in height. Most of these buildings, like the Spotswood Inn (88-142-3) and Hazelwild Farm (88-237), did not conform to any style because the original structure had been severely altered, losing or obscuring the original forms and details of the house. A few of the houses, including the Holladay House (88-148) and a house on Courthouse Road (88-270) were modest dwellings constructed for the working class. In these instances, the lack of detailing and grand form, allowed for quick inexpensive construction using readily-available materials.



Figure 91: House on Courthouse Road near Snell (88-270)

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS BUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---|--|-------------|---|
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 111-0306 | Brashead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Military/Defense Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 | Ethnicity/Immigration Funerary Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0005 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1925 | Military/Defense Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | 1830 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | 1870-1885 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | 1837 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0024 | Stanard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | 1930s | Architecture/Community Planning Industry/Processing/Extraction |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier House | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | 1848 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0040 | Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | 1830-1845 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1780-1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0048 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Mills Drive | 1790s | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | 1765-1780 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 609 and VA 2 | 1804 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mornsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and County Route 607 | 1858-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | 1843-1851 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acors House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political Military/Defense Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chewing Groceries | Courthouse Road | 1915-1925 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political |
| 88-0142-004 | Beres Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Funerary Religion |
| 88-0142-005 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY; ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House J.P.H. Crismond House | 2916 Courthouse Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education Religion |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0142-011 | Debney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 5923 Morris Road 6601 Little Odd Lane | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0148 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0149 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | 1795-1810 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0151 | Spotsylvania High School Spotsylvania Intermediate School | 8806 Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Education |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern Mudd Tavern Site | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0230 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0232 | House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | 1870 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Wicks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road 8519 Old Courthouse Road | 1846 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0236 | Sanford's Red House Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | 6205 Morris Road | 1880-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 | Architecture/Community Planning Education |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard Hogan House | 6413 Partlow Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road West Eire | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 1920 ca | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook Yellow House | 1308 Bragg Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0250 | Morrison House, Robert Wilburn | 5420 Wills Way | 1830-1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 1904 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0255 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Block House Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard Overhill Drive & Rt 1 | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0262 | Dak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leavells Road | 1858 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Social |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | 1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | 1900-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 1913-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1925-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0273 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0275 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | 1934-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0281 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0283 | House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road | 12214 Five Mile Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0285 | House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0291 | House, 7500 Fairly Lane | 7500 Fairly Lane | | |
| 88-0291 | House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0297 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0301 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0302 | Hess House | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1930-1940 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0306 | House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0307 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavelis Road | 9709 Leavelis Road | 1840-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavelis Road | 10018 Leavelis Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0310 | Muhy's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0311 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | 1916 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | 1895-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

132 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of the project was to gather and evaluate information about the historic properties and resources located within the Primary Settlement and Transition areas of the County of Spotsylvania in an effort to more fully comprehend and support their contribution to the County's heritage. The project was intended to: 1) synthesize and complete documentation of previously identified historic properties into a computerized database format; 2) collect additional information on previously unidentified or unevaluated historic properties and potential historic districts; and 3) heighten public awareness about historic resources in the County of Spotsylvania to encourage citizen appreciation of their history.

Scope of Work

The project was organized into basic tasks:

- 1) the survey and documentation to the reconnaissance level of approximately 120 historic resources. Of the 120 resources to be surveyed, approximately 108 resources are surveyed at the reconnaissance level and 12 resources at the intensive level. Approximately 87 resources were previously identified and approximately 33 resources were newly identified; and
- 2) the identification of potential historic districts and prepare at least one Preliminary Information Form.

Methodology

Approach

Traceries approached this project as a coordinated effort of experienced professional architectural historians working with the Planning Department of the County of Spotsylvania and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in an effort to produce a cost effective survey that would meet VDHR's high standards, as well as provide information needed by the County of Spotsylvania.

This was accomplished by working closely with the County of Spotsylvania and its representatives to identify important architectural resources; by taking full advantage of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) to document and analyze historic properties; by understanding the County's history and geography to ensure that selected cultural resources accurately illustrate the County's historic context through the best-preserved and least-altered examples as subsumed under VDHR's eighteen historic context themes; by utilizing years of

sound survey experience to ensure an efficient effort; by employing a management methodology that is designed to result in an on-time performance; and by maximizing the potential of an experienced staff.

To achieve the desired products, Traceries organized a team with the credentials, skills, and successful experience to execute the work. The team was composed of three members: a Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian and two Architectural Historian/Surveyors. The Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian managed the administration of the survey project, directed the tasks and was responsible for preparing the Final Report. She also functioned as the primary architectural historian, preparing the historic context report, as well as working with the team to survey and evaluate the resources. Additionally, the Senior Architectural Historian was responsible for conducting the work involving the assessment of potential historic districts, including the windshield survey, brief historic overview, and preparation of preliminary recommendations regarding these areas. The Architectural Historians/Surveyors managed the information on previously recorded resources --synthesizing, consolidating, undertaking data entry, located the properties and resources, and updated records as appropriate. They worked together with the Senior Architectural Historian in the field, surveying and documenting resources that met the survey criteria.

Basic to the methodology was the determination of a criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using VDHR standards, historic themes, and requirements. This was a team effort that allowed on-site decision-making. A system was established to select properties for survey by synthesizing the VDHR standards, the eighteen VDHR historic context themes, the basic historic context outline, and VDHR contractual requirements. Next, a plan was developed for managing the information on the previously recorded properties, for updating records as necessary, and for identifying and surveying new resources at the Reconnaissance Level or Intensive Level. Traceries managed the information on the previously recorded resources first, reviewing files, entering data into IPS, identifying locations on USGS maps and then devising a plan for visiting the resources so that an on-site evaluation could be made regarding the need to update the VDHR files. Information on the previously recorded resources assisted the project team in determining a strategy for the survey design. Other sources of information included historic maps, secondary sources, informal windshield surveys, as well as the community and its officials.

The recordation of the properties to VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, 124 resources were surveyed to a Reconnaissance Level and 12 resources were surveyed to an Intensive Level. Unfortunately, only 49 of the 87 previously identified properties were located and information brought up to a standard equal to that employed for the newly identified resources. The remaining 26 properties were not located during the on-site survey and are believed to have deteriorated beyond recognition and repair. Additionally, access was denied to four of the previously identified resources, and two were found to have lost their integrity or been significantly below the fifty-year age limit established by the federal government.

Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including its primary and secondary resources. Each completed form for resources that contained a contributing primary resource included a detailed physical description of that primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It also included a one-to-three sentence evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of two to five views, with an average of three views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per contributing secondary resource or group of secondary resources if located close together. The photographs sufficiently illustrate the architectural character of the primary resource: at least one photograph was taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

The Intensive Level Survey Form used for this level of survey requires complete and comprehensive coverage of individual resources. The survey process included a physical examination on the interior and exterior of the primary resource and its related secondary resources, producing a detailed description and evaluation of the property. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of ten or more views that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context. Interior inspection, interior photos, and a main floor plan of the property's primary resource were also included. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

Additionally, intensive level survey forms were created for those properties that appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Documentation for potentially eligible properties required the same intensive survey process with the addition of a minimum of five interior and exterior color slides that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years old were selected for recordation using our understanding of the history of the County of Spotsylvania and related architecture. With assistance from the VDHR staff and the Planning Department of the County of Spotsylvania, survey priorities were established. Preference was given to those properties within sections of the county identified as the Primary Settlement Area and the Transition Area. Efforts were made to identify the best-preserved and least-altered examples of various resource types

subsumed under the eighteen VDHR historic themes. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and structures, significant buildings in poor condition or threatened by imminent destruction, resources related to ethnic minority cultures, pre-1860 resources, including outbuildings and farm-structures, previously surveyed properties that warranted updated or additional information, and significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. road or railroad construction). All properties with primary resources more than fifty years of age were surveyed or recorded on USGS maps for survey at a future time.

To summarize, Tracerics approached this project with a commitment to understanding the historic context and development of modern Spotsylvania County before we began the survey, with a sound background in IPS, with a thorough understanding of VDHR's survey requirements, with knowledge of Virginia architecture and its related resources, and with a commitment to preparing a survey that took advantage of the talents and experience of our staff.

Workplan

Implementation of the proposed work was based on an incremental process as outlined in the following nine task descriptions.

| <u>TASK</u> | <u>% OF EFFORT</u> |
|---|--------------------|
| TASK 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT | 4.0% |
| TASK 2: SURVEY DESIGN | 4.0% |
| TASK 3: INITIAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION | 3.0% |
| TASK 4: SURVEY | 34.0% |
| TASK 5: IPS | 19.0% |
| TASK 6: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES | 1.0% |
| TASK 7: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT | 20.0% |
| TASK 8: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM | 9.0% |
| TASK 9: PRODUCTS SUBMISSION | 5.0% |
| TASK 10: FINAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION | 3.0% |

TASK 1: Project Organization and Management

Project organization consisted of establishing a work schedule, coordination of the team members and the County staff, establishment of work assignments, arrangement for the necessary materials to undertake the work tasks, and maintenance of the project schedule.

The project manager functioned as liaison between the County, the Department of Historic Resources and the project team. Activities included regular monitoring of the project's progress,

preparation of the monthly progress reports, and attendance at required progress meetings with the County and VDHR representatives.

The project was managed through a hierarchical system of tasks. Incremental monitoring was combined with milestone review indicated as "Results" for each task listed in the Workplan. The Monthly Progress Reports recorded milestone completion for VDHR and the County of Spotsylvania's review.

TASK 2: Survey Design

Prior to beginning field work, all existing materials relevant to the County of Spotsylvania contained within the VDHR archives were reviewed. The Planning Department of the County of Spotsylvania assisted with the location of significant resources and districts, the location of survey data, and the development of historic contexts. This included the *Handbook of Historic Sites in Spotsylvania County, Virginia* (the "Red Book"), existing architectural survey files, indices, topographic maps, and unpublished survey reports.

Sources reviewed included materials contained within the County's historical collection at the County Museum and materials archived at other resource sites in Spotsylvania County and the City of Fredericksburg, as well as those at federal archives, including the Library of Congress. This included existing architectural survey files, indexes, topographic maps, and unpublished survey reports. Among the sources examined were the following: Paula S. Felder's *Forgotten Companions*; Suzanne S. Hintz and Laura D. Smart's *The Fredericksburg Connection*; and James R. Mansfield's *A History of Early Spotsylvania*.

Members of the County's Planning staff were consulted regarding future development projects that might affect historic resources. Documents, including the local comprehensive plan, Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, and public utility plans, were reviewed. Other relevant materials were investigated. All gathered information was analyzed and integrated into the final Architectural Survey Report.

In preparation for field work, IPS records were created for every existing VDHR file for the County of Spotsylvania. The initial record entry consisted of the following data elements: VDHR Identification Number, Name of Property, County, USGS Quad Map Name, Address, National Register Categorization, and Primary Resource Date of Construction.

The task of selecting the 120 properties to be surveyed was accomplished in close coordination with the Planning Department of Spotsylvania County, Traceries, and VDHR. Different lists of previously surveyed properties were studied and consolidated into a single list. This coordination was maintained throughout the survey process.

In preparation for field work, a basic outline of the County's historic context was developed based on research information. Secondary sources were studied, as well as historic maps and other relevant material. County staff and others knowledgeable of County history were consulted to assist in the preparation of the outline.

The on-site planning aspect of the Survey Design involved the examination of maps to determine the best approach for covering the identified survey areas. The USGS maps, County base maps, current road maps and historic maps revealed clustering of historic properties and other useful information. The on-site planning also included driving tours of the county as a whole. This routing was revised and updated as necessary during the course of the on-site and archival efforts.

Based upon the review of existing materials, feedback from the public presentation and concerns and interests of the County of Spotsylvania, especially the Planning Department, as well as those of VDHR, a set of survey priorities was established.

These priorities are listed below:

■ Review of Previously Surveyed Properties

This involved the review of inventory lists and documentation gathered in previous surveys of historic properties within the boundaries of the County. It included information on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the *Handbook of Historic Sites in Spotsylvania County, Virginia* (the "Red Book").

■ Identification of Previously Unrecorded Properties Through Map Research

This involved the careful examination of historic maps of the County in an effort to identify extant properties not previously recorded.

■ Identification of Previously Unrecorded Properties Through Site Visits

In the process of surveying identified properties, the surveyors searched for other buildings or resources that appeared to meet the criteria for survey. Based upon site visits, John W. Taylor, Long Range Planner for the County of Spotsylvania, provided Traceries with a list of potential survey resources.

TASK 3: Initial Public Presentation

During this initial phase of the project, a public meeting was held to introduce the project to interested citizens, County officials, the Planning Department of Spotsylvania County, the National Park Service, as well as residents and owners. The public meeting was held at the Harrison Road Community Center. It was advertised through a mailing to the property owners within the survey areas; to the Historic Preservation Commission; and to the County MENDFIELD useum; and was organized in an effort to become aware of the concerns and interests of the local residents so that they might be incorporated into the survey methodology. The meeting began with a brief introduction by the Planning Department in an effort to explain the identified survey areas and the needs of the County. This was followed by a slide show presentation by Traceries describing the process of an historic resources survey and potential strategies for identifying the historic resources and encouraged comments from the audience. As a conclusion to the meeting, Traceries continued with a participatory discussion on the location of the county's resources and the relation of these resources to VDHR historic context themes.

TASK 4: Survey

The survey (including on-site and archival work) was scheduled and organized based on routing, grouping of properties, weather conditions, and staffing availability. The plan for handling the survey work was revised throughout the survey effort to accommodate weather conditions and staffing availability.

Research into the history of the County of Spotsylvania was conducted prior to, in conjunction with, and after the completion of the on-site survey. This research involved the examination of published books and articles on the history and architecture of Spotsylvania County and Tidewater Virginia, the examination of historic maps, historic photographs, and other unpublished documentation. Initially, research was devoted primarily to understanding the general history of the county in order to prepare the general historic context. Unpublished materials on the history of the county, and more importantly, on individual properties and neighborhoods, were found at the County Museum and the Central Rappahannock Regional Library Virginiana Room. *The Handbook of Historic Sites in Spotsylvania County, Virginia* (the "Red Book"), produced in 1987, by Virginia Wright Durrett and Sonya V. Harvison was instrumental in identifying significant properties and information associated with them. In addition, reports written by students at Mary Washington College contributed useful information regarding the early history of the county. Historic maps located at the Library of Congress presented important information on the development and growth of the county. Histories and maps of the Civil War were consulted and were particularly useful in further understanding the history of the county as a whole.

The on-site survey work was initiated immediately following the public presentation. The surveyors worked in teams of two, following the assigned route, locating previously recorded

properties, and selecting additional properties for survey. Properties were selected based on priorities established in the Survey Design as stated above. All properties with primary resources observed to be fifty years or older were documented to the required level and draft forms completed, or identified on USGS Maps for future survey. Color slides were taken as appropriate throughout the survey effort for documentation and to serve as the basis for the scripted slideshow. Additional information collected was filed in anticipation of forwarding it to the County of Spotsylvania and VDHR in survey file envelopes. The photographs taken on-site were processed upon return from each field trip. The developed prints, negative envelopes, and color slides were labeled to VDHR standards throughout the course of the survey effort.

TASK 5: IPS

Findings from the on-site and archival survey were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Integrated Preservation Software (VDHR-IPS) system, as required by the VDHR survey program. VDHR-IPS allows information to be entered and stored in a PC computer. Data can then be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings.

VDHR-IPS is based on the computer program Integrated Preservation Software System, developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and requirements.

Various computer reports were generated for this project including:

- Spotsylvania County Survey: Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number
- Spotsylvania County Survey: USGS Quad Map Locations by VDHR ID Number
- Spotsylvania County Survey: Historic Properties by Date with Style
- Spotsylvania County Survey: Historic Themes by VDHR ID Number

VDHR-IPS was an important component of the survey, and will be a useful planning tool for the County of Spotsylvania. The information in the database can be updated as needed and can be used to generate a variety of reports beyond those prepared for this study.

TASK 6: Evaluation of Properties

Information recorded on the completed survey forms was entered into the VDHR-IPS system and edited throughout the project. All data was reviewed on screen by the Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian and the Architectural Historian/Surveyors, and revised as appropriate. Draft data were then printed for a second review. Identified errors and/or omissions were corrected in IPS. Upon review of the database, tabular reports were generated to provide data for analysis for incorporation into the Architectural Survey Report. Further corrections were noted and entered into IPS. Survey forms were printed as survey reports for each surveyed property. VDHR reviewed all survey forms and recommended changes that Tracerics entered into the database.

Reports generated by IPS were analyzed and properties that were considered potentially eligible for the National Register were evaluated within the context of the entirety of the survey database, historic themes, and historic context.

TASK 7: Architectural Survey Report

On-site and archival findings were assembled and synthesized in preparation for review prior to drafting the final report. One set of VDHR survey file envelopes were labeled for VDHR; one set of manilla file folders for the County. The appropriate documentation, labeled photographs and negatives, and site plans were placed in the appropriate envelope or file. USGS maps were marked to indicate the surveyed properties for both VDHR and the county. All envelopes/files were checked for completion.

The Architectural Survey Report was prepared in conformance with the VDHR Guidelines for survey reports. Contributing properties associated with the relevant historic context themes were discussed in the historic context theme narratives. Illustrations, including photographs, drawings, maps, tables, charts, and other graphics were prepared. The draft document was distributed to the County and VDHR.

TASK 8: Preliminary Information Form

Potential historic districts that were identified and photographed as part of the on-site survey were researched and analyzed so as to prepare at least one Preliminary Information Form. The drafts was submitted to VDHR and the County for review.

TASK 9: Products Submission

All required products were prepared for the County and VDHR. Two copies of the survey data and reports were exported for import into VDHR's master database. Two diskettes containing the County of Spotsylvania survey data were prepared for submission. Two diskettes holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in Word Perfect 5.1 and 6.0 were produced. Two originals and ten (10) bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared. Two sets of hard-copy survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials were made ready for submission. One set of negatives was prepared for VDHR. All products were submitted to the appropriate body.

TASK 10: Final Public Presentation

At the completion of the survey, a final presentation was made to a selected official body in the County. This presentation summarized the findings and responded to questions and issues. In addition, a presentation was made to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team focusing on those intensive-level properties deemed potentially eligible for the National Register.

Expected Results

As presented in VDHR's Request for Proposal (RFP) and defined in the contract, it was expected that 120 resources would be surveyed to the Reconnaissance or Intensive Levels. In addition to the Reconnaissance Level Survey, a windshield survey was to be conducted of potential historic districts and appropriate recommendations made to VDHR and the County of Spotsylvania.

Through the implementation of the Survey Design, it was anticipated that the survey would provide a comprehensive sampling of architecture and other resources related to the eighteen historic themes established by VDHR. Given the heavy concentration of residential buildings in the County of Spotsylvania, it was anticipated that the Domestic theme would be the best represented; in addition, it was anticipated that the detached single-family dwelling would be the most prevalent type to be surveyed.

SURVEY FINDINGS

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS

The survey and documentation of properties in Spotsylvania County was completed to the approved standards of Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The results of the project survey are as follows:

One hundred and twenty-four (124) properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources.

- One hundred and twenty-three (123) of the properties were evaluated as Historic. One (1) of the properties, the John J. Wright School (88-242) was evaluated as Non-Historic, but was included in the survey at the request of Spotsylvania County due to the school's historical significance. The one hundred and twenty-four properties were fully surveyed to the Reconnaissance Level. Each form provides a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It includes a brief evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Excepting forms for National Register properties, each form is accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources. Adequate photographic documentation includes several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they are located close together. Photographs illustrate the architectural character of the resource, with at least one photograph taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources is included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicates the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map is filed with each form.

An additional twelve (12) properties were recorded to the Intensive Level.

- Twelve (12) additional properties were evaluated as Historic and fully surveyed to the Intensive Level. The Intensive Level Survey Form used for this level of survey requires complete and comprehensive coverage of individual resources. The survey process included a physical examination of the exterior of the primary resource and its related secondary resources, producing a detailed description and evaluation of the property. In ten (10) instances, a physical examination on the interior of the primary resource was also included. All forms are accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of ten or more views that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context. For interior inspections, interior photos and a main floor plan of the property's primary resource were also included. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Summary

The VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software System (VDHR-IPS) is a computer system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. VDHR-IPS contains an individual database for Spotsylvania County, created as part of the Architectural Survey project. This database will contain a total of 136 records, all but one of which were determined to be historic. At the request of Spotsylvania County, the John J. Wright School (88-242), was included for its historical significance.

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Traceries, September 1996
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**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY VDHR ID NUMBER**

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES WITH YEAR BUILT

| VCHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT |
|-------------|---|---|-----------|
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | 1790 |
| 111-0306 | Braehed Grayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 |
| 88-0005 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1925 |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | 1830 |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | 1870-1885 |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | 1837 |
| 88-0024 | Stanard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | 1723 |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 |
| 88-0039 | Frazier House LeVue | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | 1848 |
| 88-0040 | Prospect View Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | 1830-1845 |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1780-1790 |
| 88-0048 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Millis Drive | 1774 |
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | 1765-1780 |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 609 and VA 2 | 1804 |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mansfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and County Route 607 | 1858-1860 |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | 1843-1851 |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acers House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 |
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chewning Groceries | Courthouse Road | 1915-1925 |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | 1856 |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 |
| 88-0142-005 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | 1896 |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | 1880-1890 |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 |
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House J.P.H. Crismond House | 8916 Courthouse Road | 1680-1895 |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES WITH YEAR BUILT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT |
|-----------|--|---|-----------|
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road | 5923 Morris Road | 1895-1910 |
| | House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 6601 Little Odd Lane | |
| 88-0148 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | 1790-1805 |
| 88-0149 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | 1795-1810 |
| 88-0151 | Spotsylvania High School | 8806 Courthouse Road | 1920 |
| | Spotsylvania Intermediate School | | |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 |
| | Mudd Tavern Site | | |
| 88-0229 | Confederate Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1866 |
| 88-0230 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | 1880-1895 |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 |
| 88-0232 | House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | 1870 |
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road | 1846 |
| | Micks Place | 8519 Old Courthouse Road | |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church | Partlow Road | 1861 |
| | Cemetery | | |
| 88-0236 | Sanford's Red House | 6205 Morris Road | 1880-1910 |
| | Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | | |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1890 |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 1875-1885 |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1895 |
| 88-0241 | Stanley Family Cemetery #2 | Church Pond Road | 1934 |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard | 6413 Partlow Road | 1790-1810 |
| | Hogan House | | |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | 1819 |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 1920 ca |
| | West Eire | | |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook | 1308 Bragg Road | 1890s |
| | Yellow House | | |
| | Morrison House, Robert | | |
| 88-0250 | Wilburn | 5420 Wills Way | 1830-1840 |
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 1904 |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 |
| 88-0253 | Decker House | 6207 River Road | 1790 |
| | Red House | | |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 |
| 88-0255 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | 1900-1915 |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 1900-1915 |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Block House Road | 1875-1890 |
| 88-0259 | Stanley Family Cemetery #1 | Church Pond Road | 1902 |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 1880-1890 |
| | | Overhill Drive & Rt 1 | |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | 1920 |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1875-1890 |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leavells Road | 1858 |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | 1890-1900 |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | 1890-1905 |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | 1890 |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | 1900-1920 |
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1910-1920 |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 1913-1915 |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES WITH YEAR BUILT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT |
|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------|
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1925-1930 |
| 88-0273 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 |
| 88-0275 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | 1934-1935 |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | 1885-1900 |
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | 1790-1805 |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | 1880-1895 |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 |
| 88-0281 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | 1910-1920 |
| 88-0283 | House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | 1890-1900 |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road Islamic Center | 12214 Five Mile Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0285 | House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | 1870-1885 |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | 1900-1915 |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | 1895-1905 |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | 1885-1900 |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | 1890s |
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road | 1900-1910 |
| | House, 7500 Fairly Lane | 7500 Fairly Lane | |
| 88-0291 | House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 |
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1890-1905 |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1910 |
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 |
| 88-0297 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 |
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | 1880-1895 |
| 88-0301 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0302 | Hees House | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1870-1885 |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1930-1940 |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 |
| 88-0306 | House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | 1895-1910 |
| 88-0307 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | 1900-1910 |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavells Road | 9709 Leavells Road | 1840-1855 |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavells Road | 10018 Leavells Road | 1900-1910 |
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 |
| 88-0311 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | 1875-1890 |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 |
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | 1916 |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | 1895-1905 |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 |
| 88-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 1875-1885 |
| 88-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 |
| 88-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 |

136 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY:
USGS QUAD MAP LOCATIONS BY VDHR ID NUMBER**

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: USGS QUAD MAP LOCATION REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | USGS QUAD MAP |
|-------------|--|---|----------------|
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 111-0306 | Braehead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0005 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | GUINEA |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0024 | Stenard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier House | 8300 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0040 | Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0048 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Mills Drive | GUINEA |
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 609 and VA 2 | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and County Route 607 | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acors House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chewing Groceries | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-005 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: USGS QUAD MAP LOCATION REPORT

| VDR# ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | USGS QUAD MAP |
|-------------|--|--|---------------|
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House | 8916 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-009 | J.P.H. Crismond House Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road | 5923 Morris Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0148 | House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 6601 Little Odd Lane | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0149 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0151 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0228 | Spotsylvania High School Spotsylvania Intermediate School | 8806 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0229 | Glide Mudd Tavern | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0230 | Mudd Tavern Site Confederate Cemetery | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0231 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0232 | Sylvanah Baptist Church House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Nicks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road 8519 Old Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church Cemetery | Partlow Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0236 | Sanford's Red House Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | 6205 Morris Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0241 | Stanley Family Cemetery #2 | Church Pond Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard Hogan House | 6413 Partlow Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0247 | West Eire Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook Yellow House Morrison House, Robert | 1308 Bragg Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0250 | Wilburn | 5420 Wills Way | SALEM CHURCH |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: USGS QUAD MAP LOCATION REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | USGS QUAD MAP |
|-----------|---|---|----------------|
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0255 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Block House Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0259 | Stanley Family Cemetery #1 | Church Pond Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard Overhill Drive & Rt 1 | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leavelle Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0273 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0275 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | GUINEA |
| 88-0281 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0283 | House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road | 12214 Five Mile Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0285 | Islamic Center House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | SALEM CHURCH |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: USGS QUAD MAP LOCATION REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | USGS QUAD MAP |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road 7500 Fairly Lane | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0291 | House, 7500 Fairly Lane | | |
| 88-0292 | House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0297 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0301 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0302 | Hess House | Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0306 | House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0307 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavelis Road | 9709 Leavelis Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavelis Road | 10018 Leavelis Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0311 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |
| 88-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | SPOTSYLVANIA |

136 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY:
HISTORIC PROPERTIES BY DATE WITH STYLE**

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH STYLE AND YEAR BUILT

| DHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|----------------------------|
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | 1765-1780 | Georgian |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1780-1790 | Georgian |
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 | Colonial |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Georgian |
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | 1790-1805 | Georgian |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | 1790 | Federal |
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | 1790 | Georgian |
| 88-0148 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | 1790-1805 | Other |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Mills Drive | 1790s | Early Classical Revival |
| 88-0149 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | 1795-1810 | Federal |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 609 and VA 2 | 1804 | Federal |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acors House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 | Colonial |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard Hogan House | 6413 Partlow Road | 1807 | Federal |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Other |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Federal |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | Partlow Road, south of Ta River Bridge | 1819 | No Style Listed |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Federal |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier House | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 | Federal |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | 1830 | Georgian |
| 88-0040 | Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | 1830-1845 | Georgian |
| 88-0250 | Wilburn | 5420 Wills Way | 1830-1840 | Federal |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | 1837 | Federal |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 | Federal |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavelis Road | 9709 Leavelis Road | 1840-1855 | Gothic Revival |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Federal |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Micks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road 8519 Old Courthouse Road | 1846 | Gothic Revival |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | 1848 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 | Other |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Gothic Revival |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | 1856 | Other |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leavelis Road | 1858 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and County Route 607 | 1858-1860 | Federal Greek Revival |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH STYLE AND YEAR BUILT

| DHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE |
|-------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| 111-0306 | Braehead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church Cemetery | Partlow Road | 1861 | No Style Listed |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Gothic Revival |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | 1870 | Gothic Revival |
| 88-0302 | Hess House | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1870-1885 | Second Empire |
| 88-0285 | House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | 1870-1885 | Greek Revival |
| 88-0291 | House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Italianate |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Italianate |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | 1870-1885 | Italianate |
| 88-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 1875-1885 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 1875-1885 | Italianate |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | 1875-1890 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1875-1890 | Italianate |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Black House Road | 1875-1890 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard Overhill Drive & Rt 1 | 1880-1890 | Other |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | 1880-1895 | Other |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | 1880-1895 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Italianate |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1890 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1895 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0232 | House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0230 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | 1880-1895 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House | 8916 Courthouse Road | 1880-1895 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0236 | J.P.H. Crismond House Sanford's Red House Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | 6205 Morris Road | 1880-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | 1885-1900 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | 1885-1900 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | 1885-1900 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | 1890-1905 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0326 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook Yellow House | 1308 Bregg Road | 1890s | Queen Anne |
| 88-0283 | Morrison House, Robert House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Queen Anne |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH STYLE AND YEAR BUILT

| DHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE |
|-------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | 1890 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | 1890s | Other |
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1890-1905 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1910 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | 1895-1905 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road | 12214 Five Mile Road | 1895-1910 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0306 | Islamic Center House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | 1895-1910 | Other |
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road | 5923 Morris Road | 1895-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0301 | House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 6601 Little Odd Lane | 1895-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0275 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 1895-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0261 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | 1895-1910 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0273 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | 1895-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0297 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | 1895-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0142-005 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0254 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | 1896 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0254 | Weyside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Italianate |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavells Road | 10018 Leavells Road | 1900-1910 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 1900-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | 1900-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | 1900-1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road | 1900-1910 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0255 | House, 7500 Fairly Lane | 7500 Fairly Lane | 1900-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0307 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | 1900-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0311 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0142-001 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0259 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0259 | Stanley Family Cemetery #1 | Church Pond Road | 1902 | No Style Listed |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 | No Style Listed |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0251 | Mudd Tavern Site | | | |
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 1904 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 | Queen Anne |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0648 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | 1910-1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1910-1920 | Other |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 1913-1915 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chearning Groceries | Courthouse Road | 1915-1925 | Bungalow/Craftsman |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH STYLE AND YEAR BUILT

| DNR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE |
|----------|---|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0005 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1925 | Classical Revival |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | 1916 | Other |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | River Road | 1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road West Eire | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 1920 ca | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0151 | Spotsylvania High School Spotsylvania Intermediate School | 8806 Courthouse Road | 1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1925-1930 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1930-1940 | Bungalow/Craftsman |
| 88-0024 | Stanard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | 1930s | Other |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | 1934-1935 | Colonial Revival |
| 88-0241 | Stanley Family Cemetery #2 | Church Pond Road | 1934 | No Style Listed |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 | Modern Movement |

**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY:
HISTORIC THEMES BY VDHR ID NUMBER**

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 111-0149 | Fall Hill | VA 639 at Route 1 | 1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 111-0306 | Brashead Brayhead | 123 Lee Drive | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0001 | Bloomsbury Farm | 9736 Courthouse Road | 1785-1800 | Military/Defense Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0003 | Pleasant Summers Old Bell Place | 8720 Pleasant Summer Lane | 1853 | Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0004 | Beauclaire | 5114 Beauclaire Plantation Lane | 1803 | Ethnicity/Immigration Funerary Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0005 | Service Station, Rt 1 | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1925 | Military/Defense Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0008 | Belvidere | 1601 Belvidere Drive | 1830 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0010 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | Jefferson Davis Highway, East Side | 1870-1885 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0012 | Fairview Breezeland | 2020 Whitelake Drive | 1837 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0024 | Stanard's Mill Harris Mill Spotswood Milling Company Mill Roxbury Mill | 6908 Roxbury Mill Road | 1930s | Architecture/Community Planning Industry/Processing/Extraction |
| 88-0026 | Hickory Point Farm | Massaponax Church Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary |
| 88-0038 | Kenmore Kenmore Woods Frazier house | 8300 Courthouse Road | 1829 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0039 | LaVue Prospect View | South side US 17 BYP at JCT with RF&P RR | 1848 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0040 | Linden Hall | Courthouse Road | 1830-1845 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0041 | Martin Manor Western View | 9110 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1780-1790 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0048 | Snow Hill | 7901 Courthouse Road | 1908 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0050 | Nottingham | 1801 Mills Drive | 1790s | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| 88-0059 | Rosemont Rose Mont | 9601 Courthouse Road | 1765-1780 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0061 | St. Julien | VA 609 and VA 2 | 1804 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0062 | Salem Baptist Church | Orange Turnpike and Salem Church Road | 1844 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Recreation/Arts Religion |
| 88-0063 | Smithfield Hall Mannsfield Hall Fredericksburg Country Club | Tidewater Trail | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0066 | Stirling Plantation | Interstate 95 and County Route 607 | 1858-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0077 | Zion Methodist Church | Courthouse Road | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0100 | Nyland | Guinea Station Road | 1843-1851 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0117 | Captain Smith House Acors House Hickory Ridge | 5807 Hickory Ridge Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0122 | Massaponax Baptist Church | US Route 1 and County Route 608 | 1859 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0128 | Meade Pyramid | Robert E. Lee Drive | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Military/Defense Recreation/Arts |
| 88-0142-001 | Spotsylvania County Courthouse | Courthouse Road | 1901 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political Military/Defense Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0142-002 | H.F. Chawning Groceries | Courthouse Road | 1915-1925 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0142-003 | Spotsylvania County Jail | Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political |
| 88-0142-004 | Berea Christian Church and Cemetery Spotsylvania County Museum | 8956 Courthouse Road | 1856 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Funerary Religion |
| 88-0142-005 | House, 8954 Courthouse Road | 8954 Courthouse Road | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-006 | House, 8953 Courthouse Road | 8953 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0142-007 | Christ Episcopal Church Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1841 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Military/Defense Religion |
| 88-0142-008 | Pendleton House J.P.H. Crismond House | 8916 Courthouse Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0142-009 | Christ Episcopal Church Educational Building | Courthouse Road | 1870-1880 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education Religion |
| 88-0142-010 | Spotswood Inn | Courthouse Road | 1810-1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Education Government/Law/Political Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0142-011 | Dabney Farm Crampton Farm | Courthouse Road | 1845-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0143 | La Vista The Grove | 4420 Guinea Station Road | 1838 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0147 | House, 5923 Morris Road House, 6601 Little Odd Lane | 5923 Morris Road 6601 Little Odd Lane | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0148 | Holladay House | 6700 Holladay Lane | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0149 | House, 8614 Courthouse Road | 8614 Courthouse Road | 1795-1810 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0151 | Spotsylvania High School Spotsylvania Intermediate School | 8806 Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Education |
| 88-0228 | Olde Mudd Tavern Mudd Tavern Site | 5414 Mudd Tavern Road | 1903 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns Social |
| 88-0229 | Confederate Cemetery | Courthouse Road | 1866 | Funerary Military/Defense |
| 88-0230 | Laurel Branch | Shady Grove Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0231 | Sylvannah Baptist Church | Courthouse Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion |
| 88-0232 | House, 9126 Courthouse Road | 9126 Courthouse Road | 1880-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0233 | Davis House | 9130 Courthouse Road | 1870 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0234 | Old Hicks Place Micks Place | 8519 Blockhouse Road 8519 Old Courthouse Road | 1846 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense |
| 88-0235 | Traveller's Rest Baptist Church Cemetery | Partlow Road | 1861 | Funerary Religion |
| 88-0236 | Sanford's Red House Old Indian Acres Sales Office on the Old Trapp Farm | 6205 Morris Road | 1880-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0237 | Hazelwild Farm | 5325 Harrison Road | 1850-1860 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0238 | House, 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 7001 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0239 | House, 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 7110 Massaponax Church Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0240 | House, 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 7218 Massaponax Church Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0241 | Stanley Family Cemetery #2 | Church Pond Road | 1934 | Funerary |
| 88-0242 | John J. Wright Middle School | 7565 Courthouse Road | 1952 | Architecture/Community Planning Education Ethnicity/Immigration |
| 88-0243 | Tanyard Hogan House | 6413 Partlow Road | 1807 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0244 | New Market Marker | of Partlow Road, south Ta River Bridge | 1819 | Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Settlement Patterns |
| 88-0245 | House, 7670 Courthouse Road | 7670 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0246 | House, 7111 Massaponax Church Road West Eire | 7111 Massaponax Church Road | 1920 ca | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0247 | Cherry Grove | Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0248 | House, 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 6651 Hickory Ridge Road | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0249 | Hollybrook Yellow House Morrison House, Robert | 1308 Bragg Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0250 | Wilburn | 5420 Willis Way | 1830-1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0251 | House, 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 5817 Massaponax Church Road | 1904 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 88-0252 | Salem Farm | 8209 Surry Road | 1780-1795 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0253 | Decker House Red House | 6207 River Road | 1790 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0254 | Wayside Farm | 11232 Tidewater Trail | 1898 | Military/Defense Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0255 | House, Benchmark Road | Benchmark Road | 1900-1915 | Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0256 | Westwood | 3918 Guinea Station Road | 1818 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0257 | House, 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 3106 Lafayette Boulevard | 1900-1915 | Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0258 | Po River Farm | 8111 Block House Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0259 | Stanley Family Cemetery #1 | Church Pond Road | 1902 | Funerary |
| 88-0260 | House, 3105 Lafayette Boulevard | 3105 Lafayette Boulevard Overhill Drive & Rt | 1880-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0261 | Dickenson House | 1 River Road | 1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0262 | Oak Grove #2 | 6706 River Road | 1850 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0263 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1875-1890 | Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0264 | Loriella | 10910 Leaveills Road | 1858 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0265 | House, 6738 Old Plank Road | 6738 Old Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Recreation/Arts Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0266 | Chancellor Community Building | 7300 Old Plank Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Social |
| 88-0267 | House, 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 12615 Spotswood Furnace Road | 1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0268 | House, 7307 Old Plank Road | 7307 Old Plank Road | 1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0269 | House, 7304 Old Plank Road | 7304 Old Plank Road | 1900-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 88-0270 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0271 | House, 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 3041 Summit Crossing Road | 1913-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0272 | Service Station, 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 8608 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1925-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0273 | PC Rawlings House | Massaponax Church Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0274 | Farm, 7142 Chancellor Road | 7142 Chancellor Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0275 | House, 7531 Chancellor Road | 7531 Chancellor Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0276 | House, 7800 Chancellor Road | 7800 Chancellor Road | 1934-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0277 | House, 7860 Chancellor Road | 7860 Chancellor Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0278 | Chalmers House | 7613 Old Plank Road | 1790-1805 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0279 | House, 6103 Plank Road | 6103 Plank Road | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0280 | Summit Station Farm | 3033 Summit Crossing Road | 1840 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Military/Defense Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0281 | House, 7540 Morris Road | 7540 Morris Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0282 | House, 5215 Plank Road | 5215 Plank Road | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0283 | House, 5300 Block of Plank Road | Plank Road | 1890-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0284 | House, 12214 Five Mile Road | 12214 Five Mile Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0285 | Islamic Center House, 12506 Five Mile Road | 12506 Five Mile Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0286 | House, 6407 Plank Road | 6407 Plank Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0287 | House, 7940 Brock Road | 7940 Brock Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0288 | House, 6640 Morris Road | 6640 Morris Road | 1885-1900 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0289 | House, 7400 Morris Road | 7400 Morris Road | 1890s | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARBUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|--|-----------|--|
| 88-0290 | House, 7604 Courthouse Road | 7604 Courthouse Road 7500 Fairly Lane | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0291 | House, 7500 Fairly Lane House, 7644 Courthouse Road | 7644 Courthouse Road | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0292 | Clearview Arabian Jett House | 8416 Courthouse Road | 1905-1906 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0293 | House, Courthouse Road | Courthouse Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0294 | Ruben H. Lewis House | 6000 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0295 | House, 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 6113 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0296 | House, 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 7201 Hickory Ridge Road | 1890-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0297 | Coates House | 7420 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1896 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0298 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0299 | House, 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 6500 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1935 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0300 | House, 5001 Dalton Lane | 5001 Dalton Lane | 1880-1895 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0301 | House, 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 683 Roxbury Mill Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0302 | Hess House | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1870-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0303 | House, 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9138 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0304 | Office, 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 9228 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1930-1940 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade |
| 88-0305 | Service Station, 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 4936 Massaponax Church Road | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0306 | House, 5907 Smith Station Road | 5907 Smith Station Road | 1895-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0307 | House, Smith Station Road | Smith Station Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0308 | House, 9709 Leavelis Road | 9709 Leavelis Road | 1840-1855 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0309 | Farm, 10018 Leavelis Road | 10018 Leavelis Road | 1900-1910 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: HISTORIC THEME REPORT

| VDHR ID # | PROPERTY NAME | ADDRESS | YEARS BUILT | VDHR HISTORIC THEME |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 88-0310 | Muhly's Nurseries | 10704 Courthouse Road | 1930-1931 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0311 | Old Burton Place | 7045 Smith Station Road | 1900-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0312 | House, 7500 Brock Road | 7500 Brock Road | 1875-1890 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0313 | Family ABC Off Deli | 6421 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1910-1920 | Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic |
| 88-0314 | House, 6700 Block of Jefferson Davis Highway | 6700 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0319 | House, 9927 Gordon Road | 9927 Gordon Road | 1916 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0320 | House, 10001 Gordon Road | 10001 Gordon Road | 1895-1905 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0321 | Trigg Farm | 9909 Gordon Road | 1905-1915 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration Subsistence/Agriculture |
| 88-0322 | House, 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 6031 Hickory Ridge Road | 1875-1885 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0323 | House, 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 7321 Jefferson Davis Highway | 1920-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |
| 88-0324 | House, Jefferson Davis Highway | Jefferson Davis Highway | 1915-1930 | Architecture/Community Planning Domestic |

136 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Analysis of Survey Findings

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, being based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valuative, and is based upon Tracerics' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and valuative assessments, and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the built environment of Spotsylvania County.

The following analysis was prepared by architectural historians at Tracerics and is based upon a professional understanding of the historic properties and resources surveyed, taking into consideration the needs and requirements of Spotsylvania County and VDHR.

■ Identification of Properties

Each record in the computer represents a property that is a location defined by a perimeter measurement, such as a lot or parcel of land or a determined environmental setting.¹³⁸ One hundred and thirty-six properties were identified and surveyed during the course of this project. These properties were identified in two ways: first, by using the *Handbook of Historic Sites of Spotsylvania County* and the relevant files at VDHR, both of which indicate the sites of previously identified historic resources; second, through visual identification of primary resources that were not included in these documents but appeared to hold architectural significance associated with the recent past. Of the 136 properties identified and recorded, only one, the John J. Wright School, no longer held the site's historic primary resource. However, as the site was considered of historical significance, this school was included in this survey.

¹³⁸ See *National Register Bulletin Number 16A: How To Complete National Register Registration Forms* for a discussion on determining property boundaries.

■ Categorization of Properties

Each property record is initiated with the determination of a property category for the property as an entity. This categorization reflects the type of resource that is considered to be the primary resource and the source of the property's historicity. The four property categories are as follows: building, structure, site, and object. The definitions used are included in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* as follows:

- Building:** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also refer to an historically, functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- District** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- Site** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- Structure** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
- Object** The term "object" is used to distinguish between buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

In Virginia, it is anticipated that a property will include at least one resource, usually considered its primary resource. The historic character of that resource is usually the basis upon which the determination of the property's overall historic or non-historic status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent upon the proper identification of the primary resource. For example, a property that includes a large residence built in the 1870s and several outbuildings from the same period would be categorized as a "BUILDING." Another property

that includes a large residence built in 1995 near the foundation of an 18th century farmhouse would gain its historic status from the archaeological potential of the site that is composed of the foundation and its environs, not from the no longer extant original building nor from the new house, therefore this property would be categorized a "SITE."

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION | TOTAL |
|--|--------------|
| Buildings | 130 |
| Sites | 4 |
| Structures | 0 |
| Objects | 2 |
| TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES | 136 |

■ Determination of Historic Status

The identification of properties and their categorization was followed by the determination of a historic status for the property. For this survey, historic was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Spotsylvania County. It was not interpreted as a measure of the level of significance of that information.

Properties were considered HISTORIC if

- the primary resource was fifty years of age or more; and
- the resource possessed the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Spotsylvania County

Properties were determined to be NON-HISTORIC if

- the primary resource was less than fifty years of age;
- no primary resource was visually evident;
- the primary resource was altered to a level that any historic integrity it might hold was significantly obscured

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIES | TOTAL | HISTORIC |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Buildings | 130 total | 129 historic |
| Sites | 4 total | 4 historic |
| Structures | 0 total | 0 historic |
| Objects | <u>2 total</u> | <u>2 historic</u> |
| TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES | 136 total | 135 historic |

■ Identification and Count of Resource Sub-Types [WUZITS]

For each property surveyed in Spotsylvania County, a complete list of the resources associated with the property was compiled. In each case, the primary resource was surveyed and documented; the other historic resources were counted and recorded in a counter field and then described in a secondary resources notes field. Each property count not only includes a count of the resources by general type, but a determination and count of the specific resource sub-type. These resource sub-types, classified as "wuzits" in the database, refer to the *original* purpose for which the resource was constructed and range from single-family dwellings to corn cribs to cemeteries. For the total 136 properties surveyed, 476 "WUZITS" were identified (forty-nine different types). A complete list in alphabetical order of the type of "wuzits" identified and the number of each wuzit counted in the course of this survey was compiled.

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE | NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES | NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Animal Shelter | 11 | 3 |
| Archaeological Site | 4 | 3 |
| Barbecue Pit | 1 | 1 |
| Barn | 40 | 18 |
| Carport | 2 | 0 |
| Carriage House | 1 | 0 |
| Cemetery | 14 | 13 |
| Church | 8 | 6 |
| Cistern | 2 | 0 |
| Commercial Building | 2 | 2 |
| Corncrib | 5 | 2 |
| Courthouse | 1 | 1 |
| Foundation | 2 | 0 |
| Garage | 35 | 4 |

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE | NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES | NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC |
|--|---|--|
| Gazebo | 2 | 0 |
| Gravestone | 1 | 1 |
| Greenhouse | 2 | 0 |
| Guest House | 7 | 4 |
| Jail | 1 | 1 |
| Kennel | 5 | 0 |
| Kitchen | 4 | 3 |
| Meeting Hall | 3 | 1 |
| Milk House | 1 | 1 |
| Mill | 1 | 1 |
| Mobile Home | 3 | 0 |
| Monument/Marker | 4 | 4 |
| Motel/Motel Court | 1 | 1 |
| Office/Office Building | 5 | 3 |
| Other | 2 | 2 |
| Pen | 2 | 0 |
| Pool House | 2 | 0 |
| Pool/Swimming Pool | 11 | 0 |
| Poultry Shelter | 6 | 5 |
| Privy | 6 | 3 |
| Pump | 1 | 1 |
| Riding Ring | 1 | 0 |
| Ruins | 2 | 2 |

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE | NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES | NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| School | 3 | 1 |
| Servant Quarters | 1 | 1 |
| Service Station | 5 | 5 |
| Shed | 113 | 26 |
| Silo | 9 | 1 |
| Single Dwelling | 111 | 111 |
| Smoke/Meat House | 10 | 10 |
| Spring/Springhouse | 3 | 2 |
| Stable | 4 | 1 |
| Tavern/Ordinary | 2 | 2 |
| Tennis Court | 3 | 0 |
| Well House | <u>11</u> | <u>2</u> |
| TOTAL | 476 | 248 |

These lists reveal that forty-nine different resource sub-types were identified for the 136 properties recorded in the database. It also reveals, however, that despite the variety of resource sub-types, the most heavily represented resource sub-types, by far, were single-family dwellings and sheds. Twenty-three percent of the total number of primary resources surveyed were single-family residences, and twenty-four percent of the total number of primary resources surveyed were sheds. This statistic is not surprising given that Spotsylvania County continues today as an important residential suburb of Fredericksburg, and even Richmond and Washington, D.C.

■ *Primary Resources*

For the 136 properties included in the database, only twelve different primary resource types were identified throughout the survey area. The following report identifies the number of each identified resource type of the property's primary resource:

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY HISTORIC PROPERTIES | NUMBER |
|---|---------------|
| Cemetery | 9 |
| Church | 6 |
| Courthouse | 1 |
| Jail | 1 |
| Meeting Hall | 1 |
| Mill | 1 |
| Monument/Marker | 2 |
| Office/Office Building | 1 |
| School | 2 |
| Service Station | 4 |
| Single Dwelling | 111 |
| Tavern/Ordinary | 2 |
| TOTAL HISTORIC PRIMARY RESOURCES | 141 |

■ *Condition of Primary Resource*

The condition of the primary resource for the 136 historic properties was recorded as part of this study:

| CONDITION | NUMBER |
|----------------|--------|
| EXCELLENT | 3 |
| GOOD-EXCELLENT | 15 |
| GOOD | 82 |
| GOOD-FAIR | 15 |
| FAIR | 15 |
| POOR | 7 |
| DETERIORATED | 3 |
| REBUILT | 1 |

■ *VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts*

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material culture history from prehistoric times to the present. Although a surveyed property may relate to one or more of the defined themes, only the most relevant themes are indicated in the database. The following list shows the number of historic properties surveyed that are primarily associated with each of the fourteen historic context themes identified in the survey.

| SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: THEMES | Number of Associated Properties |
|---|--|
| Architecture/Community Planning | 132 |
| Commerce/Trade | 11 |
| Domestic | 113 |
| Education | 6 |
| Ethnicity/Immigration | 4 |
| Funerary | 12 |
| Government/Law/Political | 3 |
| Industry/Processing/Extraction | 1 |
| Military/Defense | 14 |
| Recreation/Arts | 7 |
| Religion | 8 |
| Settlement Patterns | 4 |
| Social | 3 |
| Subsistence/Agriculture | 22 |

■ *Architectural Style*

Spotsylvania County is host to a variety of architectural building styles. Below is a computer-generated report listing the style and the number of properties of that style found during this survey.

| ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | NUMBER |
|----------------------------|--------|
| BUNGALOW/ CRAFTSMAN | 14 |
| CLASSICAL REVIVAL | 8 |
| COLONIAL | 2 |
| COLONIAL REVIVAL | 24 |
| EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL | 1 |
| FEDERAL | 12 |
| GEORGIAN | 7 |
| GOTHIC REVIVAL | 6 |
| GREEK REVIVAL | 15 |
| ITALIANATE | 7 |
| MODERN MOVEMENT | 1 |
| NO STYLE LISTED | 7 |
| OTHER | 10 |
| QUEEN ANNE | 25 |
| SECOND EMPIRE | 1 |

■ *Source of Date*

Because Spotsylvania County has been gradually improved, its resources span a wide range of time. Dating the resources was based on a variety of sources. Below is a computer-generated report listing the source of the date and the number of times that source was utilized throughout the survey.

| SOURCE OF DATE | NUMBER |
|-----------------------|--------|
| CORNERSTONE | 1 |
| DEEDS | 2 |
| INSCRIPTION | 1 |
| ORAL HISTORY | 1 |
| OWNER | 8 |
| OWNER/SITE VISIT | 25 |
| OWNER/WRITTEN DATA | 1 |
| SIGN | 3 |
| SITE VISIT | 93 |
| SITE VISIT/SIGN | 4 |
| SITE VISIT/WRITTEN | 6 |
| STATE SURVEY | 1 |
| VDHR SURVEY FILE | 6 |
| WRITTEN DATE | 27 |

Conclusion

The information gleaned from computer-generated reports and presented here is only a small sampling of the type of analysis that can be done using VDHR-IPS. At this stage, all of the survey information has been entered into the database and is available for retrieval and analysis as necessary. The findings listed in this report are generally summary findings; the information can be further analyzed by looking at the actual computer-generated reports and customizing them to meet specific needs and requests.

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

Continuation of the Reconnaissance Survey

This first phase of the architectural survey included assigned properties that have been previously documented in the 1987 *Handbook of Historic Sites of Spotsylvania County* (Red Book) by Virginia Durrett and Sonya Harvison. Scattered throughout the boundaries of the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas, the assigned resources were difficult to locate and often times not extant. A list of assigned properties not located, denied access, or did not meet the fifty year age requirement can be found in Appendix A. In an effort to provide the county with a more comprehensive survey, as well as meet the requirements of the contract, Tracerics surveyed all historic properties noted on the USGS Spotsylvania Quadrangle Map that retained their integrity. Those properties which no longer have integrity, whose owner denied access to survey, or did not meet the fifty year age requirement were noted on the map.

In light of the difficulty in locating the assigned resources documented in the Red Book, it is recommended that a systematic methodology be established in order to conduct the on-site survey more efficiently. Because of the rural nature of the county and the significant number of historic properties **not** documented in the Red Book, the USGS Quadrangle Maps should serve as the primary survey tool for further surveys. While the Red Book does in fact utilize USGS Maps, the exact location of the properties is difficult to infer, thus, many of the existence of the resources that Tracerics was not able to locate should be investigated. If located, those properties should be surveyed. The Red Book should serve as a primary source of information in further surveys, but should not be the directive as its criteria differs from that of the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties to be Surveyed at the Intensive Level

The following ten properties were included in this survey at a reconnaissance level; however, the architectural and/or historical significance of the primary resource warrants intensive level survey.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. Nottingham | 88-50 |
| 2. Rosemont | 88-59 |
| 3. Salem Baptist Church | 88-62 |
| 4. Decker House | 88-253 |
| 5. Martin Manor | 88-41 |
| 6. Hickory Point Farm | 88-26 |
| 7. Westwood | 88-256 |
| 8. 7142 Chancellor Rd. | 88-274 |
| 9. Hess House | 88-302 |
| 10. Chalmers House | 88-278 |

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified in Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* is the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation*. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Spotsylvania County, both the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Evaluation* were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Spotsylvania County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, which is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.¹

¹ Calder Loth, editor, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, p.x.

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Spotsylvania County, the criteria were examined to determine how it might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by VDHR and listed as follows:

- Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.
- Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.
- Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.
- Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.
- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.
- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.
- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.
- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.
- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.

- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.

- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.

- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.

- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.

- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

- Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.

- Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

After determining how criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation* suggests that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Spotsylvania County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using the seven aspects as defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and often requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in the survey area

of Spotsylvania County were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmark Register.

Recommendations for Designation

Spotsylvania County currently contains 12 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive-level survey indicated that at least 9 other properties in Spotsylvania County are potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, a potential historic district was selected which includes four pre-Civil War properties along Guinea Station Road. The Preliminary Information Form for this district can be found in the appendix of this report. Further research into the area is recommended.

The Spotsylvania Court House Historic District (88-142), listed in January 1883, incorporates the historic buildings of the village, the Confederate cemetery, and the fields to the northeast of the village. Spotsylvania Court House was the site of one of the most vicious and bloody struggles of the Civil War. In and around the settlement in early May 1864, the Union army suffered 18,000 casualties and the Confederates under General Lee suffered an estimated 9,000 killed or wounded, with neither side claiming a clear victory. The Roman Revival courthouse was entirely reconstructed in 1901, having suffered significant damage during the war. Remaining in the village are five buildings standing at the time of the battle: the Spotswood Inn (88-142-1), Berea Christian Church (88-142-4), the Christ Episcopal Church (88-142-7), Spotsylvania County Jail (88-142-3), and Dabney Farm (88-142-11). Also within the district is a landscaped Confederate cemetery, located on the section of the battlefield through which the principal Confederate defense line ran. The community or village developed in the 1830s on what was once the main transportation route from Richmond to Fredericksburg.²

While the significance of the Court House area has been recognized by the Historic Preservation Commission, several properties have not been included within the local and national boundaries of the district. The following properties, which were identified in the survey, should be included in the district as they contribute to the understanding of the village prior to and during the Civil War, or they relate to the reconstruction and growth of the community following the conflict:

1. House at 9126 Courthouse Road (88-232)
2. Davis House at 9130 Courthouse Road (88-233)
3. The Zion Methodist Church on Courthouse Road (88-77)
4. House at 7218 Courthouse Road (88-240)
5. House at 8614 Courthouse Road (88-149)
6. House at 7110 Massaponax Church Road (88-239)

² Calder Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, (Charlottesville, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Board by the University Press of Virginia, 1987), p. 435.

7. House at 7500 Brock Road (88-312)
8. House at 7001 Massaponax Church Road (88-238)

Enclusion of these properties would extend the boundaries of the Spotsylvania Court House Historic District south just below the intersection of Courthouse Road with Massaponax Church Road. Within this boundary are several historic properties that do not contribute to the historical significance of the Court House area as stated above, but they do relay the village's growth and continued development in the 20th century. As such, the following properties should also be included as contributing resources within the district:

1. Spotsylvania High School (88-151)
2. House at 7111 Massaponax Church Road (88-246)
3. Robert E. Lee Elementary School (not surveyed)

Recommendations for Designation to the National Register of Historic Places:

Braehead (111-0306)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Military
Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Military/Defense

Criterion A: During the Civil War, Braehead was occupied by Union forces. It later functioned as a hospital for wounded soldiers from both the Confederacy and the Union. Robert E. Lee is said to have visited the property on his way to the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Criterion C: Designed in the Greek Revival style and built in 1859, Braehead has a three-part composite plan and formal arrangement. One of the few remaining plantation manor houses in the City of Fredericksburg, the dwelling was constructed by the Howison family, which has continued to own the property for over five generations.

Bloomsbury Farm (88-1)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Military
Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Military/Defense
Subsistence/Agriculture
Recreation/Arts

Criterion A: The land surrounding Bloomsbury Farm was the site of a skirmish associated with the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House on May 19, 1864. A commemorative memorial was erected in the agricultural fields behind the dwelling in 1901. Documentation in the possession of the present owner indicates that the dwelling house was used as a hospital during the Civil War.

Criterion C: Dating from 1785, the main block of Bloomsbury Farm is designed in the Georgian style. The gable ends of the house are augmented by Flemish bond brick chimneys, flanked by four-light casement windows. The five-bay wide, central-passage building is set upon a random rubble foundation and is believed to encompass portions of an earlier log structure.

Beauclaire (88-4)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Military
Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Military/Defense

Criterion A: The Signal Corps was stationed at Beauclaire during the Civil War, sending up observational balloons as part of surveillance techniques.

Criterion C: The main dwelling at Beauclaire, presently representing the Greek Revival style, is believed to have been erected in 1803 in the Federal style. By the 1830s, additions were constructed. Despite these numerous alterations, the building displays significant architectural detailing from three periods of construction and ornamentation. A portion of a pre-Revolutionary War log structure, presently not visible, is believed to be located at the rear of the main block.

Belvidere (88-8)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion A: Fronting the Rappahannock River, the dwelling was constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century and is an excellent example of the architecture of that period.

Snow Hill (88-48)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Agriculture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion A: This property retains numerous historic outbuildings associated with the Antebellum Period. The placement of the buildings, landscaping, and the agricultural fields documents the context of a large slave-owning plantation prior to the Civil War.

Criterion C: The property retains seven historic outbuildings, some of which date from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The present dwelling house was constructed in 1908. Significant outbuildings include a smokehouse, milk house, loafing barn, and a peg pole barn.

Smithfield Hall (88-63)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Military

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Military/Defense
Recreation/Arts

Criterion A: Serving as a hospital during the Civil War, the plantation grounds were the site of numerous Civil War skirmishes. Additionally, the main house served as a military hospital.

Criterion C: The main dwelling was constructed in 1819 as a single-family plantation house. Designed in the Federal style, the exterior and interior of the building retain significant detailing relating to this early period.

Nyland (88-100)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion C: Constructed sometime between 1843 and 1851, the main dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style in detail and plan.

Captain Smith House (88-117)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion C: Constructed in 1807, the Smith House is an excellent example of the Colonial style, despite numerous alterations.

La Vista (88-143)

National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion C: Constructed in 1838, the main dwelling exhibits the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

Historically known as the Grove, the building was erected by Leroy Boulware in 1838. A circa 1858 daguerreotype depicts the dwelling and its residents, documenting, possibly for the first time, antebellum architecture.

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Virginia Room, Fredericksburg Public Library, Fredericksburg, VA.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.

RESOURCES NOT LOCATED

The following is a list of resources that were chosen by the Planning Department of Spotsylvania County for inclusion in the 1996 Architectural Survey of the Primary Settlement and Transition areas, but were not located. All of the resources have been previously documented in *Handbook of Historic Sites, Spotsylvania County, Virginia*. Many of the resources are believed to have deteriorated beyond recognition, are located within overgrown forests and are not accessible.

ASSIGNED BY SPOTSLYVANIA COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Grid Map 11

1. Doswell Church
2. LaRoque Cemetery

Grid Map 13

2. Embrey Hill
3. Altoona (88-138)

Grid Map 22

4. Hopewell Nursery School and House

Grid Map 23

5. Idlewyld

Grid Map 24

6. Lansdowne
7. Auburn - Present building

Grid Map 34

8. Cloverdale Cemetery
9. James Acor's Farm and Durrett Cemetery (88-117)

Grid Map 35

10. Oak Grove #1

Grid Map 37

11. Belvior #1 Cemetery Site

Grid Map 47

12. Millbrook

Grid Map 48

13. Locust Grove
14. Wright House

Grid Map 49

15. Strawberry Hill
16. Buckner House

Grid Map 50

17. King David Hall
18. Carter's Store

Grid Map 62

19. Old Beasley Place
20. Oak Grove School Building
21. Old Trapp (site, 88-148)

Grid Map 63

22. Rock Spring
23. Thornburg Post Office

ASSIGNED BY VDHR

24. Thornburg House (88-146)

ASSIGNED BUT DENIED ACCESS TO SURVEY

Grid Map 34

- 25. Whig Hill and Cemetery
- 26. Dixie

Grid Map 35

- 27. Sunnyside (88-2)

Grid Map 49

- 28. Bunker Hill (88-27)

DID NOT REACH THE 50 YEAR AGE LIMIT/HAD LOST INTEGRITY

Grid Map 22

- 29. Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Grid Map 38/39

- 30. Marengo

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION REQUEST

The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration for the nomination potential of a property to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does not mean that a property is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the board's actions in writing shortly after the meeting.

Please **type** and use 8-1/2" X 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY (if historic name is not known, use current name of area)

Pre-Civil War Historic Resources along Guinea Station Road

2. LOCATION

A. Street or Route Guinea Station Road (Route 607)

B. County or City Spotsylvania County

3. LEGAL OWNER/S OF PROPERTIES. Include names and addresses of all property owners in district. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Name: H. Wayne Parrish NYLAND (88-100)

Address: 3701 Guinea Station Road

City/State: Fredericksburg, VA ZIP 22408

Name: Michele and Edward Schiesser LA VISTA (88-143)

Address: 4420 Guinea Station Road

City/State: Fredericksburg, VA ZIP 22408

Name: WESTWOOD (88-256)

Address: 3918 Guinea Station Road

City/State: Fredericksburg, VA ZIP 22408

Name: STIRLING (88-66)

Address: Interstate 95 and Guinea Station Road

City/State: Fredericksburg, VA ZIP 22407

4. GENERAL DATA

A. Date or dates of selected buildings: 1818 (Westwood), 1838 (La Vista), 1843-1851 (Nyland), 1858-1860 (Stirling)

B. Approximate acreage: _____

C. Architects or carpenter/masons (if known): Tavener W. Holladay, Chief Carpenter (Stirling), and Frank Combs, Mason (Stirling)

D. Primary Use of Buildings: Residential: Single-Family Dwellings

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Guinea Station Road is a short but significant, early rural transportation route that is flanked by a significant number of pre-Civil War plantations. The road extends eastward into Caroline County from Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), the main commercial route of the county between Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington, D.C. It runs parallel to the Ni River, which

flows southeast into the Poni River. Within Caroline County, the road parallels the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway, terminating at its intersection with Route 606 in the rural community of Guinea. Located approximately five miles north of Thornburg and eight miles south of Fredericksburg, the area under consideration for potential historic district status runs along Guinea Station Road and is bound by Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1) at the west and by the Spotsylvania County line to the east.

Each of the boundaries has been selected for either visual, architectural or historical reasons. The proposed district would run along Guinea Station Road with the Ni River as the southernmost boundary and the line established by the rear property lines of the houses fronting the north side of Guinea Station Road as the northernmost boundary. While the southern boundary is visual and physical, the northern boundary is historic, reflecting ownership of land along the road. The proposed western boundary of Jefferson Davis Highway marks the beginning of Guinea Station Road and serves as a clear physical boundary. As the road does not continue across this highway, a primary transportation route, both historical and visual reasons lie behind this boundary. The eastern boundary, the line dividing Spotsylvania County from Caroline County has also been chosen for visual reasons. Although Guinea Station Road does continue beyond this point physically, it does not visually appear so, as it turns at a right angle just beyond the county line. To continue eastward into Caroline County beyond the county line would lead directly to the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad line, a clear visual barrier.

Guinea Station Road, whose course was determined by the path of the Ni River and the contours of the surrounding land, developed in a linear fashion with houses flanking both sides. These houses presently address the road, although the historic age of the buildings is generally reflected in their siting several hundred yards from the road down long drives. The non-historic houses tend to be sited closer, approximately forty to fifty feet from the edge of the road. As few side roads have been developed off or cut through Guinea Station Road, the significant transportation route has retained its linear appearance, remaining completely residential, rural, and agricultural in context.

The residential architecture takes the form of freestanding single-family residences. These dwellings tend to fall into two categories: four pre-Civil War plantation houses and thirty-two turn of the 20th century houses. The pre-Civil War dwellings are all high-style two- to two-and-a-half-story houses. These include the Federal-style Westwood, the Greek Revival-style Nyland, as well as Stirling and La Vista, both of which represent the transition between these two styles. All four buildings were historically plantation manor houses. Only Westwood continues its agricultural nature, functioning presently as a farm.

One additional house of note on Guinea Station Road dates from the late 19th century. This two-story, wood frame farmhouse, covered with a side gable roof, is located near the corner of Church Pond Road and Guinea Station Road (4707 Guinea Station Road), and is surrounded by agricultural fields. Additionally, there are a Bungalow/Craftsman dwelling (4417 Guinea Station

Road) and a Colonial Revival style dwelling (4311 Guinea Station Road) of note. The remaining thirty contemporary dwellings date from the 20th century, having been erected on subdivided lots that historically were associated with one of the four pre-Civil War plantation dwellings. These houses tend to be one-and-a-half-stories in height, constructed of wood frame, and covered with side gable roofs. Easily visible from the road, the contemporary buildings are set much closer to the street than their pre-Civil War counterparts.

Whereas the early 19th century houses are set back beyond unimproved grassy areas and fields with large historic trees and bushes landscaping the main dwelling, many of the 20th century houses are surrounded by trees that historically were woodlands, much of which remains unbuilt along Guinea Station Road. Following the plantation landscape design, deciduous trees have been planted to line the road near Nyland.

Stylistically, the Federal and Greek Revival styles are represented by these pre-Civil War houses. Westwood, the oldest of the pre-Civil War dwellings, provides an excellent example of the Federal style of architecture. Built in 1818, its symmetrical T-shaped form is covered by a side gable roof. The form is augmented by a projecting entry bay, three-bay wide facade, and decorative casings with sidelights. Nyland, constructed 1843-1851, provides an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. This three-bay, two-and-a-half-story house is typical of the style with its low-pitched side gable roof, symmetrical facade with decorative surrounds, and central entry porch. Erected in 1838 and 1858, respectively, both La Vista and Stirling are significant examples of these two high-styles in transition. The form and plan of La Vista, a single-pile house with a wide central-passage hall and a low-pitched hipped roof, is typical of the Federal style, but many of the details including the two-tiered central entry porch and the decorative surrounds with sidelights, are commonly associated with the Greek Revival style. Likewise, the form of Stirling, a two-story brick house with a hipped roof augmented by paired chimneys is Federal, but the elevations are articulated with typical Greek Revival detailing.

Diluted Colonial Revival style buildings of the 20th century dominate the remainder of the road. Many of these houses, constructed of wood frame, are modest single-family dwellings. Generally these houses are one-and-a-half-stories in height and covered with a side gable roof. Set on much smaller lots than the neighboring plantation houses, the front lawn tends to be landscaped, and trees often bound the side and rear yards.

6. HISTORY

Running parallel to the Ni River, Guinea Station Road was historically part of the original Warner Patent. The area, called Guinea Station after a local stage coach station, included four plantations by 1860. These four imposing plantation houses -- Stirling, La Vista, Westwood, and Nyland -- occupy the majority of land between Jefferson Davis Highway and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway line in Caroline County. The location of the Ni River, and

later the train depot along the railway, encouraged early 19th century development along this route. Likewise, its origin at Jefferson Davis Highway, which runs north to Fredericksburg and Washington, D.C., and south to Richmond, provided a major transportation corridor for conveying harvested crops. The river also served as a means of transportation for the owners of the plantations on the south side of Guinea Station Road. The fact that river accessibility was particularly desirable is reflected at Westwood and La Vista, the two plantation manor houses that occupy the land to the south of the road along the river. Stirling and Nyland, constructed at a later date, are both sited on the north side of the road, further from the Ni River banks. Likewise, Vauxhall, the Holladay farmhouse that preceded Stirling, was also located on the south side of Guinea Station Road. The boundaries of the proposed Pre-Civil War Historic Resources District reflect the area's pre-Civil War period of growth, which began in 1818 and continued to 1860. Most of the subsequent development occurred along the roadside in the mid-20th century.

The first plantation house constructed along Guinea Station Road was Westwood, built in 1818. The land was a gift from Samuel Alsop to his grandson William Samuel Chandler. Like the other plantation houses that followed, Westwood was originally surrounded by tobacco-producing farmland.

The second plantation house constructed along Guinea Station Road was La Vista. Built on part of the 1672 John Lewis Tract, this house was constructed in 1838, as documented by historic documents. In 1837, it was recorded that Leroy and Elizabeth Boulware purchased a one-thousand acre plot for \$10,000. Two years later, the same parcel was conveyed with improvements for \$15,000 by Leroy Boulware's uncle Gray Boulware, a wealthy landowner from Caroline County. Gray Boulware's youngest son, Alfred Jackson Boulware (1828-1873) inherited this property following his father's death in 1857. Alfred Jackson Boulware married Ann Trip Slaughter (1828-1873), and they raised their family at La Vista. The family is pictured in front of the house in one of the first daguerreotypes picturing antebellum architecture in Virginia (circa 1858).

The first plantation house built on the north side of Guinea Station Road was Nyland. This plantation house, located across from Westwood, was built in 1843. Erected on property originally owned by Samuel Alsop, the land was given to another grandson, Joseph Campbell Chandler. Joseph Chandler, a physician, eventually fled the area following the Civil War.

The final plantation house constructed on Guinea Station Road was Stirling. Built in 1858-1860, Stirling was constructed by John Holladay (1799-1880). Holladay, a wealthy farmer, and his wife Elizabeth Lewis Holladay (1790-1864) had previously resided at Vauxhall located south of Stirling north of the Ni River. Holladay's successful blacksmith shop was located at the east gate of Stirling, and was known to have served the surrounding plantations.

The destiny of these houses was altered inexorably with the advent of the Civil War. During the war, the houses served a number of purposes. With the fighting nearby, Stirling became a refuge for fleeing civilians and wounded soldiers. In 1862, Westwood served as the military headquarters for General Pickett, a prominent leader of the Confederate Army. While Westwood was occupied by Pickett, William Chandler and his family retreated to Nyland, his brother's house. Between the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862 and the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse in May 1864, troops travelled down the Guinea Station Road to the train depot in Caroline County. Both Dr. and Mrs. Boulware of La Vista tended to the wounded soldiers who passed while enroute to the station. The most famous of the wounded soldiers to pass on Guinea Station Road during this time was Confederate Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. On May 4, 1863, Jackson was transported by ambulance from a battlefield at Chancellorsville after having been fatally wounded by Confederate soldiers who had mistaken his scouting party for Union troops. Jackson did reach Guinea Station, but died there several days later on May 10, 1863 surrounded by his family. Following in the tracks of the retreating Confederates, the Army of the Potomac also passed this way while marching from the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield in May 1864 to Topotomy Creek in Hanover County.

The war left the South's economy in tatters. The plantations, as they had previously existed, could no longer be maintained. Some plantation owners chose to leave their homes, including Joseph Chandler of Nyland.

The development of Guinea Station Road halted after the Civil War as Reconstruction began, thus, the only late 19th century structures standing on Guinea Road include the late 19th century farm dwelling at 4707 Guinea Station Road, a single Bungalow/Craftsman style building at 4417 Guinea Station Road, and a cape cod dwelling at 4311 Guinea Station Road. This area remained largely undeveloped until the mid-20th century, when modest dwellings were constructed along the roadside between the original plantation houses. This development does not, however, encroach on the older properties, thereby allowing the pre-Civil War houses to retain their original setting. Today, a total of 36 buildings line this road and fall in the proposed Pre-Civil War Resources Historic District; six properties are considered to be historic and thirty properties have been determined non-historic.

Stirling Plantation is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining three pre-Civil War houses, Westwood, La Vista, and Nyland, are all potentially eligible under criterion A for their association with a pattern of events in the area's history, and criterion C for their architecture. These houses represent an important aspect of Spotsylvania's antebellum and Civil War-era social, military, and agricultural history.

Additionally, this road has recently become part of the new Virginia Civil War Trails -- Lee versus Grant: The 1864 Campaign, which is funded by an ISTEA Grant. A marker commemorating the "Plantations of Guinea Station Road" will be erected across Stirling Plantation to commemorate the dwellings along this road. Also of note is the preservation

easement with the State Department of Historic Resources of Stirling Plantation and its surrounding lands.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black and white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes must be provided. Photographs of important buildings in district would also be helpful. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application. Without photographs, this application can not be considered.

8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location of the proposed district. A sketch map is acceptable but please not street route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, etc. Please include a "north" arrow. This form can not be processed without a map showing the property's exact location.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Further research, including deed and biographical research, on the six historic properties is recommended.

10: APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME: Traceries TELEPHONE: (301) 656-5283

ADDRESS: 5420 Western Avenue

CITY/STATE: Chevy Chase, MD 20815

SIGNATURE _____

DATE: September 2, 1996

PROPERTY NAME: Pre-Civil War Historic Resources along Guinea Station Road

**PLEASE SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING NAMES AND ADDRESSES AS APPLICABLE.
THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED BEFORE YOUR PIF CAN BE
CONSIDERED BY THE STATE REVIEW BOARD:**

Mayor: N/A

Chairman, Board of Supervisors

Rick Womble
212 Albany Street
Fredericksburg, VA 22407

County Administrator:

L. Kimball Payne, III
P.O. Box 99
Spotsylvania, VA 22553

Director, Planning Division

Stephanie Griffin
P.O. Box 876
Spotsylvania, VA 22553

Chairman, Planning Commission

Margaret V. Blackmon
1808 Artillery Ridge Road
Fredericksburg, VA 22408

City Council member or (County) Supervisor in whose district the property is located:

Mary Lee Carter (Lee Hill)
4220 Mine Road
Fredericksburg, VA 22408

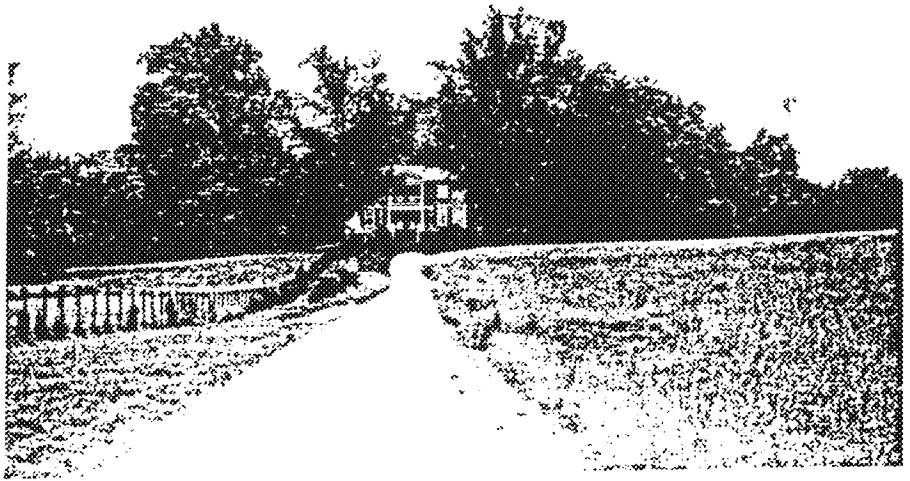
Preliminary Information Request Form
Pre-Civil War Historic Resources along Guinea Station Road
Tracerias, September 1996
Appendix B, Page 9

Optional Contact Person:

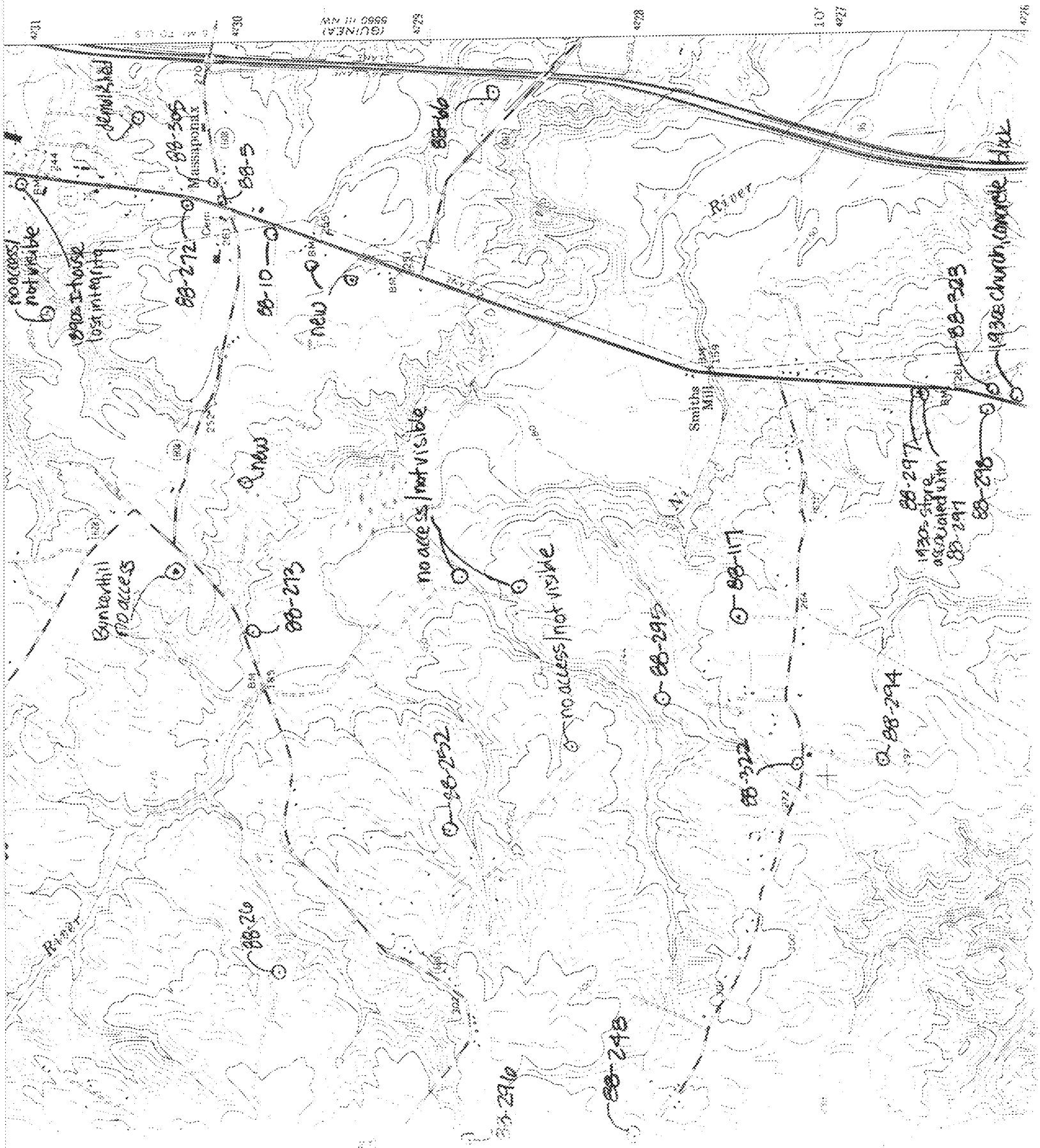
John W. Taylor
Long Range Planner
Planning Department, P.O. Box 876
9104 Courthouse Road
Spotsylvania, VA 22553

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421

570 TO 580

420

(GUNEAL)
5550 11 NW

425

428

401

128

426

