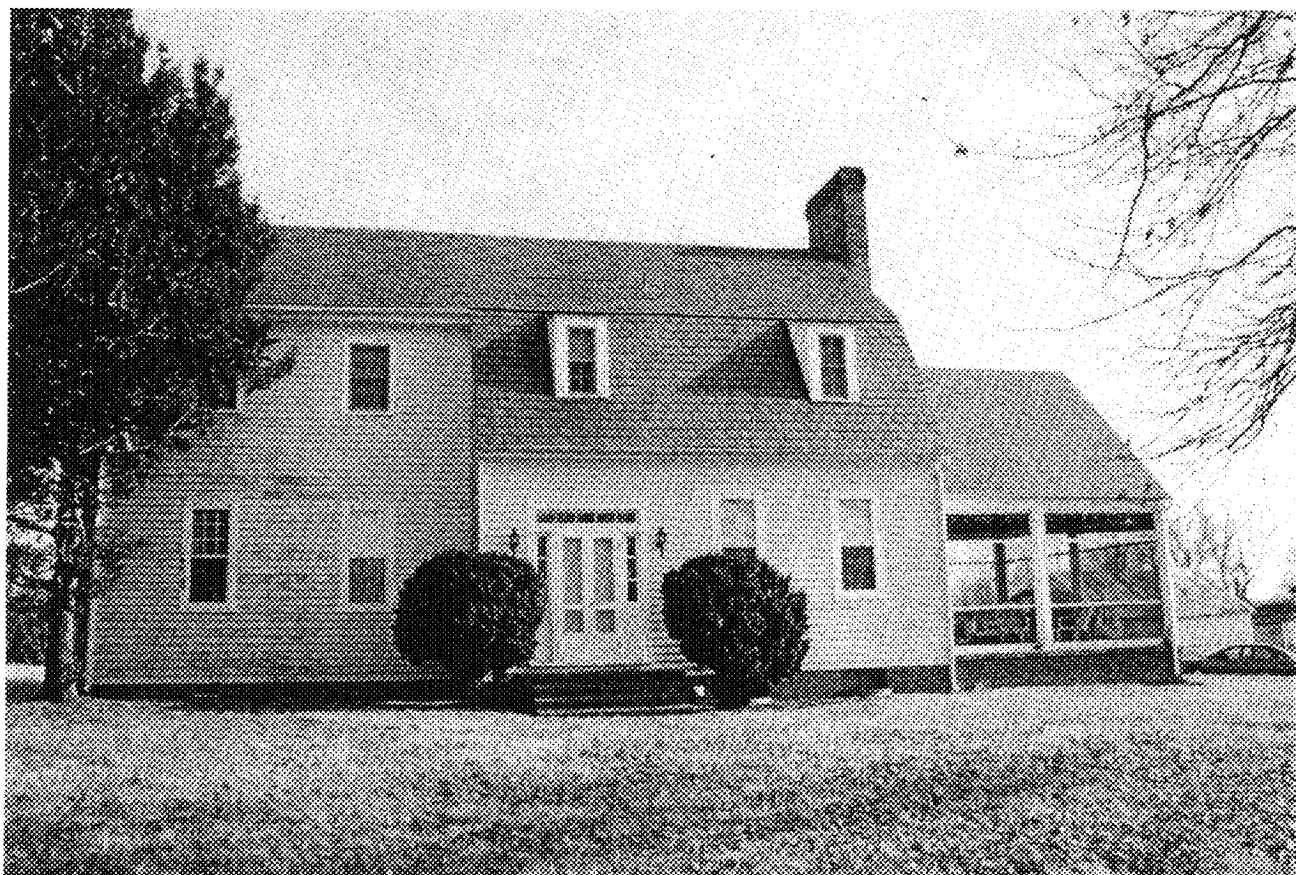


**SECOND PHASE
OF AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



Hazel Hill (088-0079)

Final Report

Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.
for
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources
and
Spotsylvania County, Virginia Department of Planning

December 2000

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

PHASE II

Final Report

**Prepared by
E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.**

for

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

and

**Spotsylvania County, Virginia
Department of Planning**

RFP No. 1999/2000-03

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

December 2000

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ABSTRACT

The second phase of an architectural survey in Spotsylvania County was conducted between October 1999 and December 2000 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Spotsylvania County Planning Department. The final editing process and evaluation by selected members of VDHR staff resulted in the final completion of the project in February 2001. The project encompassed the survey and/or documentation of 152 historic properties representing the areas and periods of significance of Spotsylvania County as defined by the historic context prepared during the first phase of the architectural survey, conducted in 1996. The 1996 study, covering 58,231 acres, resulted in the completion of Virginia Department of Historic Resources field forms for 124 properties at the reconnaissance level and twelve properties at the intensive level. The second on-site survey, covering 210,949 acres, anticipated the identification, documentation, and assessment of 136 properties at the reconnaissance level and sixteen properties at the intensive level. One of the major aspects of the study is the preparation of the survey report that addresses any and all of the eighteen VDHR historic themes identified in the on-site fieldwork. This survey report records all of the properties documented during the second survey phase, comparing and contrasting the findings with those of Phase I. The primary components of the report are recommendations regarding survey work, additional research and documentation, and the listing of any of the resources, either individually or as districts, to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Spotsylvania County, containing 412 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 Rappahannock River. Extending far beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, the original boundaries included 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. Through the efforts of 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 four major battles fought in Spotsylvania County between 1862 and 1864 played a major role in the demise of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville were Confederate victories, while Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House were Union victories. All of the battles had a direct bearing on the outcome of the war by drastically reducing the number of soldiers and officers on both sides, 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, creating the largest military battlefield park in the world. The county's architectural development, as recorded during the two survey efforts, was directly impacted by the economic stability of the county. Thus, three distinct periods of growth -- Early National (1790-1830), Antebellum (1830-1860), and Reconstruction/Growth (1865-1917) -- were noted, with the majority of properties documented dating from these periods.

The 1994 Comprehensive Plan divided the county into six planning districts, defining patterns of land use, suitability of land for development, and the existence of amenities, such as sewer and water facilities. These planning districts were used in helping to organize Phase I and Phase II of the survey by providing defined boundaries. 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, consisting of 55.87 square miles, 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. It consists of 35.10 square miles, with another 11.1 square miles denoted as the *Courthouse District*. The *Rural Development District* is composed largely of rural and undeveloped land, consisting of 72.3 square miles. Located in the northwest corner of the county, the area is bounded to the north by the Rappahannock River and Culpeper County, to the west by Orange County, and the east by the urban districts. It is bisected by Route 3 and includes the national military parks associated with the Civil War. The *Rural Agricultural/Forestal District* includes 208 square miles of farm and forest lands primarily located in the center of Spotsylvania County, bounded by Caroline County to the east and Orange County to the west. The *Lake Anna Resort District* is located at the southern end of the county, around Lake Anna to the north of Louisa County. It consists of 38.2 square miles. The *Special Planning Districts* include two areas: Historic Overlay District and Highway Corridor Overlay District. These include such areas of direct growth as Thornburg, the Courthouse Area, and Routes 3 and 208. The Primary Settlement District and the Transition District, including the Courthouse District, were the focus of the Phase I survey. The Phase II survey centered on the remaining rural districts of the county.

The second survey phase resulted in the completion of Virginia Department of Historic Resources field forms for 152 properties, 136 at the reconnaissance level and sixteen at the intensive level. Each resource was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black-and-white film, and documented for its contribution to the historic context of Spotsylvania County. Following the reconnaissance survey, seventeen properties were recommended for further investigation at the

intensive level. Additionally, it has been determined, based on the two phases of intensive level survey, that fourteen primary resources should be comprehensively surveyed, researched and documented, and assessed on a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for their individual potential for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Fifteen of the properties recorded at the intensive level during Phase II were presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team for assessment. Seven of the properties were determined to be potentially eligible by the Evaluation Team and, therefore require further documentation in the form of a PIF or National Register Nomination Form.

Both phases 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. An inventory of the assigned properties in the Phase II survey area has been included as an appendices to this document. Additionally, assigned properties not documented in the first survey phase are recorded in the appendices. This chart includes the property name or address, USGS quadrangle, Identification Number, and Survey Status. Furthermore, following the Red Book chart, there is a list of properties documented during a Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) study of the Outer Connector, completed in February 1997. These properties were not documented by EHT Tracerics as part of either survey phase, but have been acknowledged in this survey report because of their historical and architectural significance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

E.H.T. Tracerics wishes to thank the Planning Department of Spotsylvania County, especially John W. Taylor and Wanda C. Parrish. David Edwards and Margaret T. Peters of VDHR also deserve recognition and praise once again for assisting EHT Tracerics, Inc. in meeting the needs of the county and the state.

A special acknowledgment goes to the informative and inspiring property owners and residents of Spotsylvania County, who allowed unlimited access to their homes and family histories. EHT Tracerics wishes to also thank the owners and occupants of the sixteen properties documented at the intensive level. A special word of thanks is given to Virginia Durrett and Caroline Hayden, who carefully reviewed this survey report and provided valuable information.

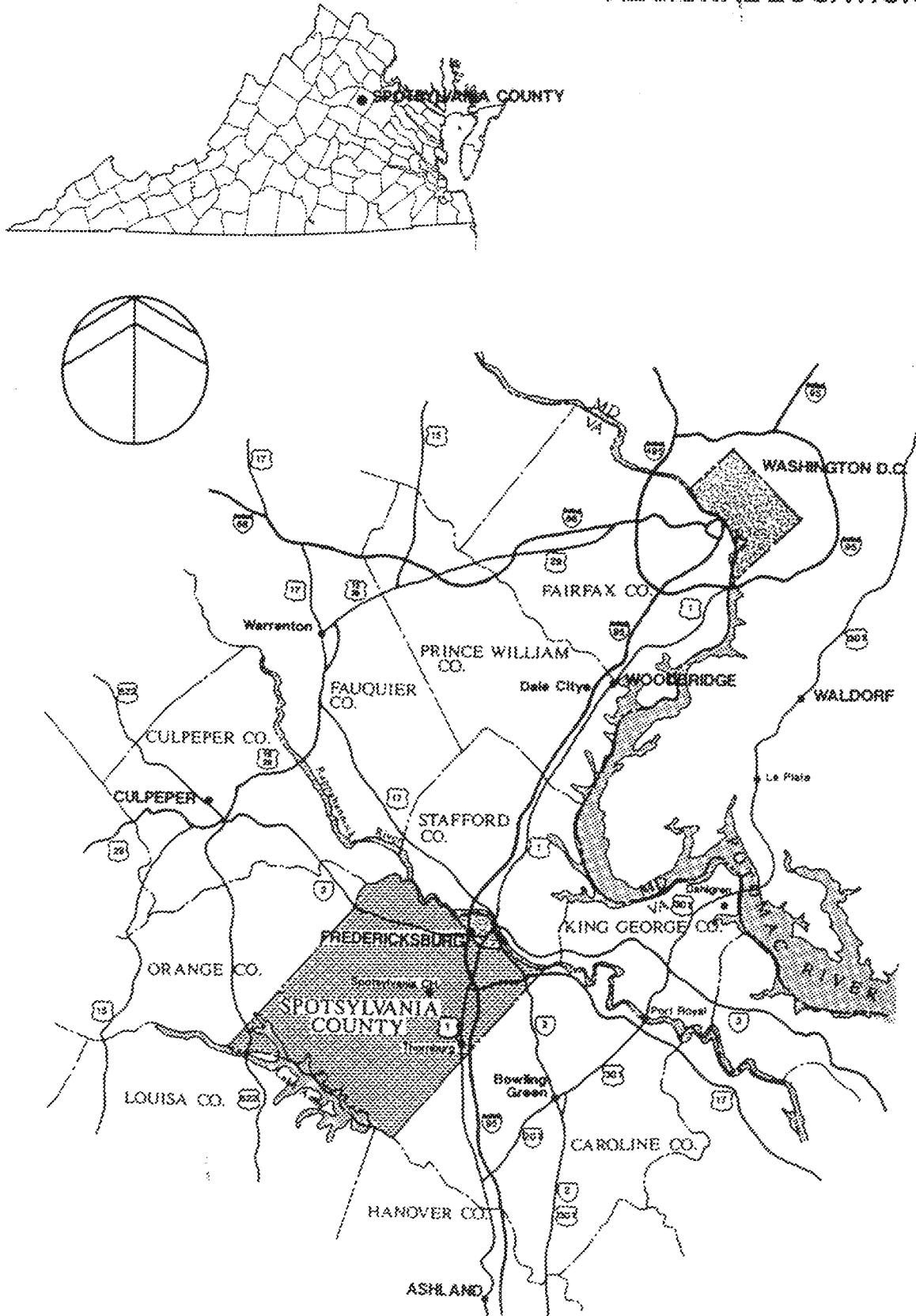
INTRODUCTION

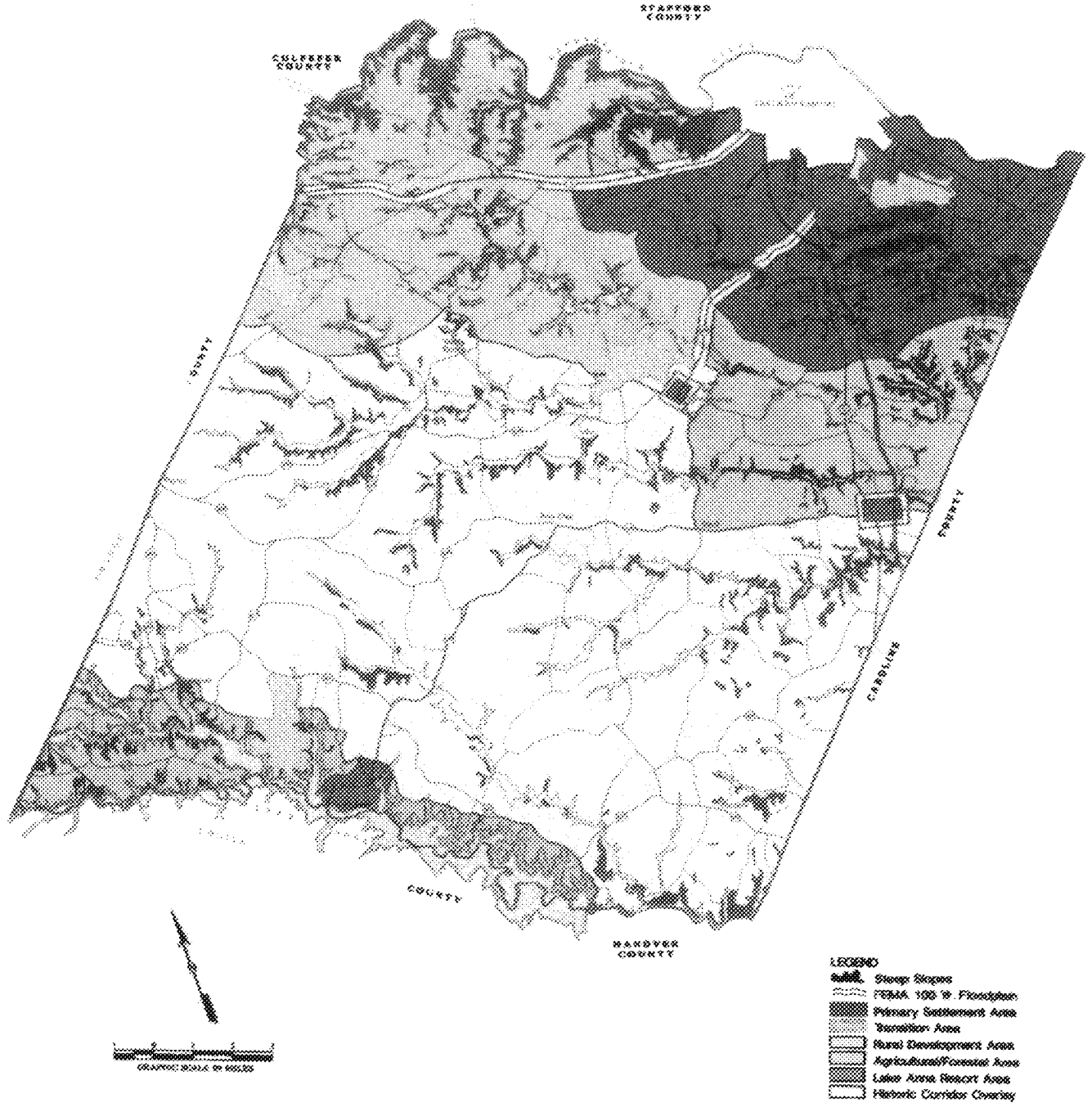
In October 1999, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in conjunction with Spotsylvania County contracted with E.H.T. EHT Tracerics, Inc. to conduct a second historic architectural survey of Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The project was funded jointly by Virginia and the County along with a financial contribution from the Spotsylvania Preservation Foundation, Inc. It was directed by VDHR under the terms of the cost-share survey program. The Spotsylvania County Department of Planning, under the direction of John W. Taylor and Wanda C. Parrish, 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. E.H.T. Tracerics, inc., a firm of architectural historians and preservation consultants, served as the project consultant; Laura V. Trieschmann was Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian, and Jennifer J. Bunting and Annie L. McDonald served as architectural historians and surveyors. Amanda Didden, also a surveyor, provided production assistance and data entry.

The project anticipated the survey of 150 previously identified properties within the rural districts. In a previous survey, the county identified the majority of these properties. Therefore, based on the needs of the developing county, Tracerics initially set out to identify and survey all resources that appear to have been constructed prior to 1900. Once in the field, this survey design was altered, as many of the pre-identified resources had been razed or deteriorated beyond recognition, and were not located. A sampling of specific building types, including commercial buildings, mills, churches, and cemeteries, that met the fifty-year-age requirement were documented. All historic properties over fifty years of age that were not surveyed were noted on Spotsylvania County USGS maps.

The final compilation of data documented 136 properties to the reconnaissance level and sixteen properties to an intensive level. Work included recordation of the collected data using VDHR-IPS software; a windshield survey of potential National Register eligible properties; preparation of an Architectural Survey Report (augmenting the historic context prepared in 1996, brief historic overview of development, recommendations, and illustrations to VDHR standards); preparation of and presentation of a scripted slide show on the survey project; and presentation of the findings and recommendations at a public meeting in January 2001. EHT Tracerics recommended that reconnaissance and intensive level surveys be continued, as well as recommended the designation of seven properties to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP





DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS
1994 Spotsylvania County Comprehensive Plan

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) has developed eighteen historic themes that capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. These themes are defined in Chapter 4: Survey Findings of this report. Whenever possible, the documented resources are placed within the eighteen historic context themes established by VDHR to allow for a better understanding of the development impacts affecting the survey area. Ten of the eighteen themes were documented in the Phase I survey of Spotsylvania County. During the Phase II survey, ten of these same themes are represented. The most prevalent theme is the Architecture/Community Planning theme, followed closely by the Domestic theme. Properties representing the Government/Law/Political, Commerce/Trade, Education, Funerary, Religion, Subsistence/Agriculture, Transportation/Engineering, and Industry/Processing/Extraction themes were recorded, although only minimally. The remaining themes -- Recreation/Arts, Social, Settlement Patterns, Military/Defense, Technology/Engineering, Landscape, and Health Care -- were not identified during this survey. Furthermore, Ethnicity/Immigration, which was noted in the Phase I survey, was not identified in Phase II.

The first phase attempted to record, or note on USGS maps, all properties in the Primary Settlement Area and Transition Area that were fifty years or older in 1996. The second survey phase set out to record, or note on USGS maps, all pre-1900 properties in the rural districts. The limited number of resources prompted a re-evaluation of this survey design. Thus, all non-domestic resources fifty years or older were recorded. The domestic sampling focused on resources erected prior to 1930. The construction dates of properties identified in Phase I stretched from 1765 to 1952, while the resources documented for the first time in Phase II ranged from 1750 to 1950. Collectively, both phases of survey have comprehensively documented resources dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, while providing a wide sampling of early to mid-20th century properties relating to the eighteen historic context themes. Yet, both phases of the survey recorded more primary resources dating from the second half of the 19th century than any other period.

The Phase I and Phase II databases collectively contain a total of 286 records -- 136 properties were documented in Phase I and 152 properties were identified for the first time in Phase II. Of the properties recorded in Phase II, 136 resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance level and sixteen at the intensive level. The following discussion includes all 136 properties recorded at the reconnaissance level and the sixteen resources documented at the intensive level during the Phase II survey of Spotsylvania County. Where applicable, a comparative analysis and/or reference to properties recorded in Phase I has been made.

THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings and Secondary Domestic Structures

During the Phase II architectural survey of Spotsylvania County, 119 resources out of a total of 152 properties were identified as having an association with the Domestic theme. The resource types identified in the survey area include 120 single-family dwellings and 283 associated outbuildings, such as sheds, cisterns, water pumps, privies, smokehouses, and garages. Intense development of domestic buildings in the survey area was noted during both the Early National Period (1790-1830) and the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917). Interestingly, the greatest period of development in the rural areas of the county sharply contrasted with that of the Phase I survey area in the Primary Settlement and Transition districts. Unfortunately, many of the historic building in the Primary Settlement and Transition districts, as well as selected areas in the rural districts, have been lost, thus the conclusions drawn here can only be based on the extant properties included in the survey.

Between 1790 and 1830, the Phase I survey identified just seventeen domestic resources. In comparison, the Phase II survey recorded ninety domestic resources dating from this same forty-year period, including single-family dwellings and outbuildings. Domestic growth during the Reconstruction Period was notably consistent countywide, reflecting Spotsylvania County's recovery from the devastating years of the Civil War. Thus, the greatest growth within the survey area occurred between 1890 and 1899, with 27% of the 120 domestic buildings erected during this nine-year span. Interestingly, this distinct period of growth was also noted during the Phase I survey. The increase in domestic buildings seems to have occurred during a significant decline in the population of Spotsylvania County, although a significant number of freed African Americans did remain in the area and required housing.

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 three- and five-bays wide with a central-passage single-pile plan; however, a significant number of side-passage entry dwellings were documented. In total, 78 or 62% of the single-family dwellings have one-story porches on the facade. Only three examples of wrap-around porches and two illustrations of two-story porches were noted. Most of the foundations are constructed of random-laid stone, although a few pier foundations were recorded. Overwhelmingly, the domestic resources were constructed of wood frame, with weatherboard siding. Just three brick dwellings were located during the survey, two of which were finished with Flemish bond brick. The chimneys, ranging in material from brick, concrete block, and stone, are typically interior end, exterior end, or central interior. The roofs are generally side gabled with metal or asphalt shingles. A single example of a gambrel roof and only fourteen hipped roofs were recorded. The primary entry doors were single leaf, framed by double-hung wood sash windows (generally either 2/2 or 6/6).

The architectural styles in the survey area range from the 18th century Dutch Colonial style to the Bungalow/Craftsman of the early 20th century. Because of the rural nature of the county, specifically within the survey area, the dominant domestic style is more vernacular than high style. The minimal applied details and basic forms draw from the fashionable styles of the period in which they were constructed, although the ornamentation and influences were not sufficient enough to warrant specific stylistic designation. Thus, "Other" is the dominant architectural style recorded in the Phase II survey. Ten properties illustrated the Federal style, while eight resources represented the Greek Revival style. Colonial Revival-style buildings were recorded seven times, and the high style detailing of the Italianate style was documented at six properties. The Georgian style, Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial, and Dutch Colonial styles were noted, although only minimally. The Queen Anne style, which was the most common style recorded during the Phase I survey, was only documented five times in the Phase II survey.

Typically, the majority of the rural domestic buildings had associated outbuildings. Since most areas of Spotsylvania were developed in the early to late 19th century as farmland, many of the properties included historic sheds, milk houses, ice houses, summer kitchens, and smokehouses. Like the more suburban areas, rural communities throughout the nation during the 20th century were reliant on the automobiles, making garages an essential feature. A total of thirty-seven garages were identified during the survey, only eighteen of which were determined to be historically associated with the primary dwelling. The Phase I survey recorded thirty-five garages.

Unlike the garages, the outbuildings associated with the agricultural context of the survey area appear to be of a more historic nature. Of the 283 rural-related outbuildings identified, a total of 181 resources were historic, reflecting the rural nature of the Phase II survey area. Within the more populated Phase I survey area, 254 outbuildings were recorded, with only 87 identified as historic (this includes garages, pools, tennis courts, and carports). Most notably, in the Phase II survey, were the seventeen privies, fifteen animal shelters, twenty-one smoke/meat houses, one ice house, three milk houses, one root cellar, two springhouses, and four wash houses to name a few. The utilitarian function of the buildings dictated the predominantly wood frame-constructed, one- to two-story, front-gable forms. The most prevalent outbuilding identified was the shed, with a total of 121 on sixty-five properties. Of those documented, only seventy-three were ascertained to be historic.

Although 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.

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 its population. According to Spotsylvania County tax records, the population by 1782 was 7,139, a total that did not include Fredericksburg. Predominately developed as tobacco farms and plantations, the county contained more than 2,960 buildings, 469 of which were single-family dwellings.



Figure 1: Hazel Hill (088-0079)

In general, the dwellings erected during this period continued to be modest in form and detailing. Typically Colonial and Federal in style, the dwellings illustrated the more prominent plans with double parlors or center passages. Two examples of the hall/parlor plan were noted, although the forms had been augmented by later additions. Generally, steeply pitched side gable roofs and massive exterior end chimneys complete the form. From this period, four domestic resources were recorded – Dickinson House (088-5059), Canwick (088-029), Mercer Hall (088-5126), and Hazel Hill (088-0079). Thus, within the Spotsylvania County databases, there are seven domestic resources dating from the Colony to Nation Period.

Three of the domestic resources from this period reflect the more modest forms generally constructed in rural Virginia. The Colonial-style Canwick (1758 ca.), as originally erected, was a small hall/parlor plan dwelling with a square form and steeply pitched side gable roof. Hazel Hill, also known as Herndon House, was constructed in the Dutch Colonial style about 1780.

This wood frame dwelling presents a hall/parlor plan on a Flemish bond brick foundation with a massive exterior end brick chimney. It is covered by a slate-tiled gambrel roof, the only example of this roof form documented in the Phase II survey.

Early National Period (1790-1830)

A remarkable number of the extant domestic resources documented during the second survey phase date from the Early National Period, demonstrating the growth of Spotsylvania County as an agricultural center between Richmond and Fredericksburg. Phase I and II collectively have recorded thirty-two primary resources erected between 1790 and 1830. Of the fifteen properties documented in Phase II, six dwellings were documented at the intensive level.



Figure 2: William Swift House (088-0116)

The majority of these dwellings, including those recorded at the reconnaissance level, measured three bays wide. The width of the rectangular, three-bay-wide buildings is nearly equal to those with five entry and window openings. Often, projecting wings or attached dependencies augmented the main block of the buildings. Although two wings or dependencies traditionally balanced the buildings noted from this period, those dwellings recorded in rural Spotsylvania County displayed a single wing on the side elevations. This was noted, for example, at Oakley (088-0052) and Cherry Grove (088-0018). Exhibiting Georgian and Federal-style detailing, the buildings all stand two stories in height on slightly raised foundations of stone or brick. The

steeply pitched roofs covering the rectangular forms were both side gable or hipped, augmented by imposing chimneys. The majority of the chimneys were exterior end, several with stone stacks and brick shafts. The interior plans vary, including central-passage, side-passage, and hall/parlor plans. Although abandoned, the William Swift House (088-0116) is an excellent example of a typical house form popular at the turn of the 19th century. This wood frame building is three bays wide with a central entry and imposing exterior end chimneys.

One of the oldest examples for this period is the wood frame dwelling known as the Waller Holladay House (088-5124), erected in the 1790s. This rectangular building is three bays wide and one bay deep. Originally, the building presented a one-room plan that was enlarged to a central-passage, single-pile plan. The structure was enlarged in 1830 for property owner, Waller Holladay (1776-1860), a farmer and prominent figure in the community who held numerous public offices. The alteration to the form gave the dwelling a more high-style Federal plan with symmetrically balanced openings. Molded surrounds, five-light transoms, and a wooden bolt or bar that secured the paneled doors framed the wide entry openings on both the front and rear elevations. Flooding of the valley to the south in order to create Lake Anna in 1973 provided the dwelling with a water view. The interior of the building retains portions of the original picture molding, the high ceiling, and four-paneled doors of wood. The 1830s portion of the structure has walls of flush horizontal-laid wood boards with beading, a very wide straight-flight stair, picture molding, baseboards, and replacement mantels that are contemporary to this addition.

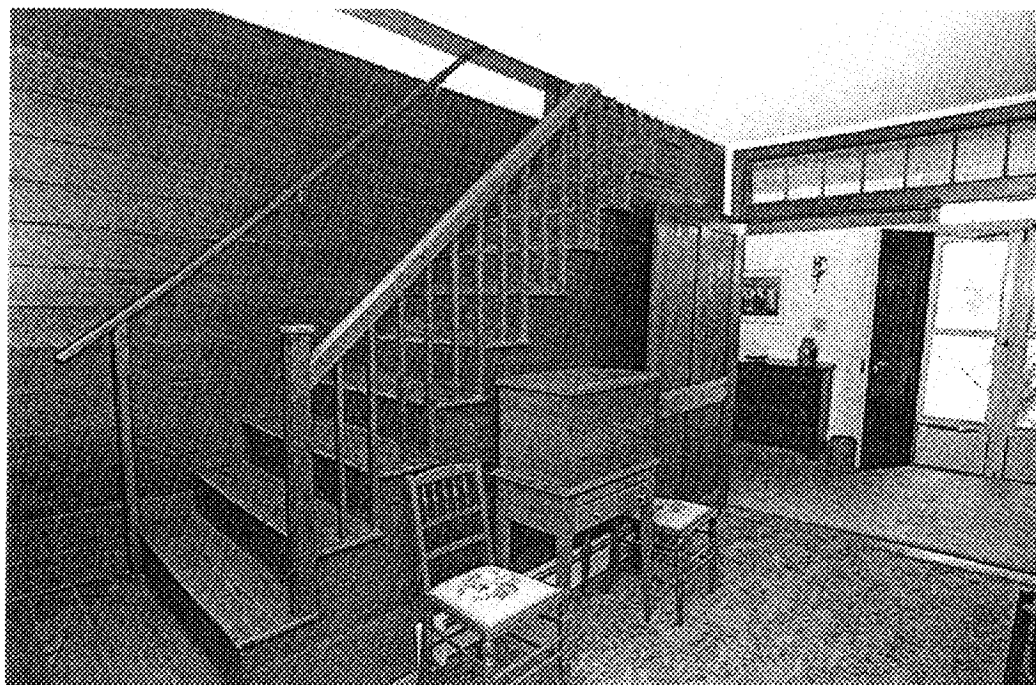


Figure 3: Central-Passage of the Waller Holladay House (088-5124)

Oakley, located on 4,000 acres, is one of three dwellings from this period (1828) owned and built by Samuel Alsop, Jr. for his daughter.¹ Clementine Alsop began her married life with Thomas Coleman Chandler at Oakley in 1826, thereafter moving to Fairfield. The two other properties owned by Alsop are Kenmore Woods (088-0038) and LaVue (088-0039), both of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Like the other two dwellings, Oakley is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The three-bay-wide main block, square in plan, is augmented by a one-and-a-half-story side wing. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling illustrates the high-style detailing and plan of the Federal style. It has a side-passage, double-pile plan. The elongated 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows of the first story are ornamented with gauged brick flat arches, stone sills, and beaded surrounds. It has a double-leaf door of wood panels capped by a multi-light transom set in a semi-circular brick arch. The second-story openings, symmetrically spaced above, hold 9/6 double-hung, wood sash windows with gauged brick flat arches that abut the ornate wood entablature that extends across the front of the building. The interior of Oakley is ornamented with semi-circular niches, crown and egg-and-dart moldings, molded casings, picture molding, chair rails, reeded baseboards, and beveled panels under the window openings. The tall mantels in the parlors are adorned with Tuscan pilasters, molded shelves with bedmolding, and ornate sunburst motifs on the panels. The stair has a hollow newel form, with scrolled stringer brackets, turned newel posts and landing newels, stringer panels, and a wall stringer.



Figure 4: Oakley (088-0052)

¹ The construction date of Oakley is based on the 1829 Spotsylvania County Land Tax Book B, which documents that the total value of the 849 acres and buildings was \$7,624.50 with a notation that \$3,139.50 had been added to the assessment because of the construction of the main dwelling.

Another excellent example dating from this period is the dwelling known as Walnut Grove (088-0112). Constructed in 1829, the wood frame building is five bays wide with a central-entry, three-room plan. Walnut Grove was erected for Jonathan Johnson II on property historically associated with the Beverley family. Johnson was married to one of the daughters of William Beverley, and it is perhaps this association with such a prominent figure in the history of Spotsylvania County, and Virginia, that accounts for the formal interior plan. The center passage holds a finely detailed hollow newel stair ornamented with scrolled stringer brackets, panels, thin balusters, a round rail, and turned newel posts. The straight-flight stair to the English basement is finished with a turned newel, round rail, and thin square balusters. This basement stair is unlike contemporary stairs recorded in Spotsylvania County, as it is open, rather than a closed stair. The passage is further ornamented with heavily molded surrounds with angled base blocks and crosssetted lintels. The main entry, balanced by a similar double-leaf entry on the rear elevation, has sidelights and a transom with finely detailed tracery in a scrolled pattern and scalloped medallions. The two flanking parlors are finished with simple unadorned wood mantels that contrast their ornamental surrounds. These surrounds have panels under the window openings, molded casings, base blocks, and wide entablature-like lintels with projecting caps. In the north parlor, the baseboard and panels under the windows are marbled. The rear parlor, set on the northwest corner of the L-shaped structure, represents the evolution of the interiors to include a dining room or attached kitchen.



Figure 5: Center Passage at Walnut Grove (088-0112)

One of the most outstanding interior details was found at Edgewood (088-5058), a Federal-style dwelling constructed in 1827 for Rueben Lindsay Coleman. The building was significantly altered in the 1870s to illustrate the Italianate style. These alterations were restricted to the primary façade, thus the form and interior detailing dating from the dwelling's original construction are intact. This center-passage, single-pile dwelling, completed by a rear ell, has a finely detailed winding circular stair. This self-supporting stair has nubby molding on the stringboard of the closed stringer, a round rail supported by turned balusters, and a heavy landing newel. This newel is set to the side of the stair carriage, and is connected to the stringboard by the volute of the rail. It has an exaggerated turned base and urn-like shaft. The detailing seen throughout the interior of the building include Tuscan pilasters with recessed center panels and lintels consisting of wide friezes and heavily molded caps with ogee molding.



Figure 6: Circular Stair at Edgewood (088-5058)

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

The growth of Spotsylvania County, both in the number of residents and as an agricultural center, is illustrated in the substantial number of antebellum dwellings recorded. The survey documented nineteen dwellings, the majority dating from the 1840s. All of the examples were constructed of wood frame on foundations of either stone or brick. The chimney configuration tended to be exterior end, with a brick shaft. A few exterior end chimneys with stone shafts and brick stacks were noted, including Goodloe Plantation (088-0015), Belle Font (088-0114), and the house at 15915 Orange Springs Road (088-0173).



Figure 7: House at 6801 Lake Point Drive (088-5061)

Overwhelmingly, the dwellings erected during this period in rural Spotsylvania County illustrated vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style of architecture, which was widely spread through carpenters' guides and pattern books. As expected, the dwellings from this period noted in the rural survey area tended to be less ornate and smaller in form than those recorded in the Primary Settlement Area of the Phase I survey. The common rural form took the box plan adorned with columns and porticos, which often provided the only stylistic references. Examples noted within the survey area included the three-bay-wide Belle Font and the hipped roof dwelling at 6801 Lake Point Drive (088-5061). These dwellings feature a large Georgian form of the turn of the 19th century with the classical revival detailing more commonly found on houses built during the middle part of the century. This includes large, square Tuscan posts with

recessed shafts that support the main entry portico and the symmetrically placed window openings that are unequally spaced. The heavy cornice detailing, often returning on the side elevations and gables, was noted more often than the columns and porticos detailing the larger "more ornate" interpretations. Examples include 5700 Stanfield Road (088-5034) and 1044 Robert E. Lee Drive (088-0036).

A rare example of a once-common form for this period is presented at Woodside (088-0072), a single-family dwelling at 16220 Days Bridge Road. History recounts that the property was associated with the Holladay family. Dating from the early 1840s, the rectangular building has a central-passage, single-pile plan set under a side gable roof. The wood frame structure is sitting on a five-course American bond brick English basement. The steep pitch of the roof, English basement, and two exterior end chimneys with slab shafts give the one-and-a-half-story building a more imposing scale than the "colonial" form traditionally presented. This illusion is greater on the side and rear elevations than on the façade. The basement is illuminated by wide 3/3 sash, while the first story has symmetrically placed 6/6 sash. Three front gable 6/6-sash dormers continue the balance at the roof, now covered with standing seam metal.



Figure 8: Woodside (088-0072)



Figure 9: Goodloe Plantation (088-0015)

Goodloe Plantation, purchased by Henry Goodloe, Jr. in 1720, presents an imposing 1840s dwelling set on 260 acres. Despite its subsequent enlargement in 1910, the original side-passage, double-pile plan is discernable, presenting a transitional Federal-Greek Revival. The wood frame building is set upon a brick and stone foundation, with paired exterior end brick chimneys and a steeply pitched side gable roof. The interior, renovated in 1983, retains much of its original detailing. This includes Federal-style mantels, a straight-flight stair, and chair boards. In the raised basement of the original main block is the milk safe. This wood frame enclosure, erroneously documented during previous survey efforts as a slave jail, was erected specifically for the storage of milk, butter, and cheese. It is constructed of vertically placed wooden boards spaced apart to allow for ventilation. The practice of storing dairy products within the house is an English tradition that was generally abandoned by the third quarter of the 17th century in favor of separate, detached dairies or milk houses. A similar milk safe has been documented at the Fawcett House, a circa 1755 building on Prince Street, in Alexandria, Virginia.

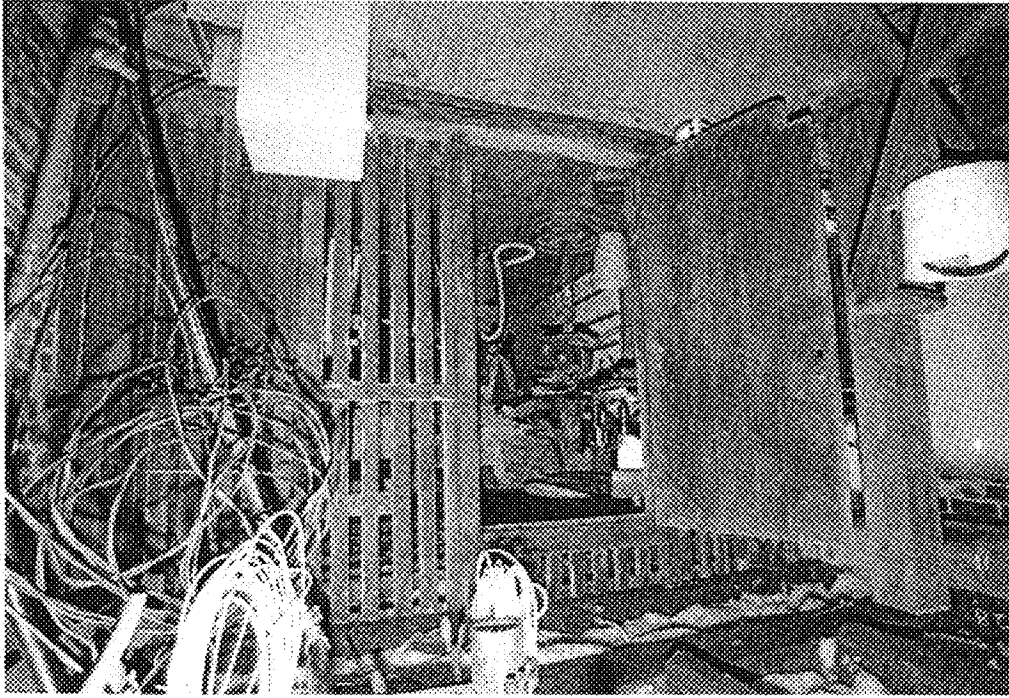


Figure 10: Milk Safe at Goodloe Plantation (088-0015)

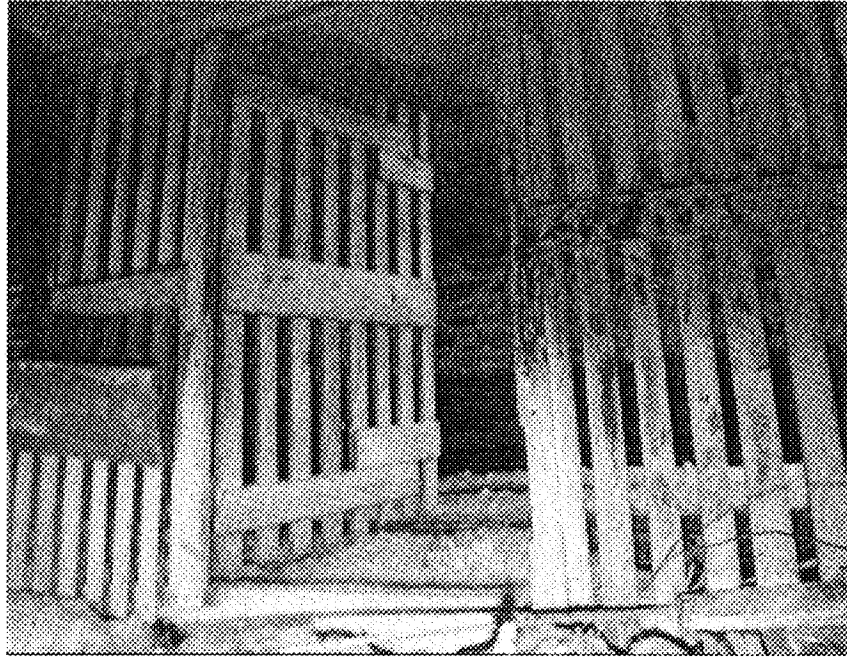


Figure 11: Milk Safe at Fawcett House, 517 Prince Street, Alexandria

The building at 2729 Arritt Road (088-5041) is the single documented domestic example of the front-gable form commonly utilized by commercial buildings. The use of this form is possibly the result of the building's location at the intersection of Arritt Road and Fairview Road (Route 622). This wood frame building known as Levy is set on a stone foundation and has a full-width porch that represents the fashionable influences of the Victorian period. It was constructed in the antebellum period for Leon and Arabella Moss Levy.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

During the Civil War Period, Spotsylvania County was the site of intense fighting and unending occupation by troops from both the Union and Confederacy. Unfortunately, the land and buildings inevitably suffered from misuse or destruction. As noted in the first survey of Spotsylvania County, no primary resources dating from the Civil War years were recorded in the Phase II survey.

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1917)

Despite a decrease in population during the latter part of the 19th century, Spotsylvania County experienced its greatest period of development between 1865 and 1917, an era referred to as the Reconstruction and Growth Period. This growth of the built environment closely paralleled that of the entire nation as the need for housing increased. Residential development, not related to the agricultural production historically associated with the county, soon spread south from Fredericksburg and north from Richmond. Expanding on the Late Victorian trends that began just before the Civil War, the architecture of the Reconstruction and Growth Period in Virginia included more elaborate detailing and intricate floor plans augmented by porches.

The majority of the buildings dating from this period were constructed at the turn of the 20th century, more specifically between 1890 and 1910. Constructed of wood frame, the seventy-five domestic buildings from this period are set on a variety of foundations, including concrete, stone, and brick. The chimneys, constructed of brick, stone, or concrete block, were commonly interior end (57 of the 126 recorded), although a substantial number of exterior end and central chimneys were noted. Not surprisingly, more than half of the properties dating from this period have porches, the majority being one-story in height and three-bays in width. The roof forms were typically side gable, with a number of cross-gable forms documented. The cladding material of the roofs was either standing seam metal or asphalt shingles. Examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Italianate styles were noted, although the majority of the dwellings illustrated a vernacular interpretation of the fashionable style(s) of the period.

Characteristically, the larger of the domestic dwellings had the I-house plan, being two stories, three to five bays wide and one-room deep with a central-passage plan. Many examples of this building form are augmented by one or two story rear ells, which often were contemporary to the main block. Typical of the form are the dwellings at 8332 Marye Road (088-5106) and the north side of the 1000 Block of Catharpin Road (088-0166). These two wood frame buildings have

rectangular forms set on slightly raised masonry foundations. The structures are three bays wide with central entries and full-width front porches. The roofs are side gabled with interior end brick chimneys and boxed cornices that return on the side elevations. As illustrated on these two particular resources, applied architectural detailing is limited, if nonexistent. Therefore, no direct stylistic association is discernible.

A limited number of square-shaped dwellings were noted. This form, a predecessor to the American Foursquare, is augmented by rear ells, side wings, and porches. The modest one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 5920 Partlow Road (088-0044) presents a square form enlarged by a steep cross-gable roof. In form, the building mimics the bungalow, a building type not commonly constructed in rural counties until the second quarter of the 20th century.

Another similar example is the square dwelling at 7032 Belmont Road (088-5125), which was constructed after the turn of the 20th century on a stone foundation. This wood frame building rises two-and-a-half-stories in height under a shallow pitched hipped roof. A two-story front portico, supported by Tuscan columns, emphasizes the verticality of the structure. The plan consists of four rooms with a centrally located, narrow enclosed stair located in the rear of the main block. The interior is accessed through two single-leaf entries set side-by-side on the façade. Each entry leads to one of the narrow front parlors, both originally serviced by interior chimneys.



Figure 12: House at 7032 Belmont Road (088-5125)



Figure 13: Interior of 7032 Belmont Road (088-5125)

The interior detailing is typical of the period and features square-edged surrounds that measure 6-8" in width, projecting lintels with ogee molded caps, built-in cabinets with glass doors, vertical board wainscoting, and square-edged chair rails. Mantels commonly are unadorned with Tuscan pilasters and a plain frieze. The stairs are typically straight-flight with turned or square balusters, molded railings, stringer brackets, and heavy turned newel posts. This was noted at two of the properties recorded at the intensive level -- Rose Hill (088-0176) and 10925 Post Oak Road (088-5123).

The use of a central front gable on the side gable or hipped roof of a house was noted a number of times throughout the county. These front gables, an interpretation of the fashionable Gothic Revival style popular in the latter part of the 19th century throughout Virginia, were finished with ornate wood shingles, brackets, and ventilating attic openings. Excellent examples of houses with central front gables, including both open and closed tympanums, are found at 7901 Belmont Road (088-0171), 10114 Piney Branch Road (088-0033), 22534 Partlow Road (088-5114), and 3621 Shepherd Road 900-0046). Three of these examples have openings in the gable, either an oculus or narrow double-hung sash, or D-shaped windows. The dwelling at 7901 Belmont Road, which has been reclad in aluminum siding, retains its original wood shingle cladding in the front gable and brackets. This cladding is ornamental with square and chiseled shingles. The ornate detailing at 3621 Shepherd Road is particularly notable, as the dwelling has been reclad and is

presently vacant and in a severe state of deterioration. Nonetheless, the building retains its fish-scale wood shingles, brackets, modillions, and ornately sawn bargeboard in the front gable.



Figure 14: House at 3621 Shepherd Road (088-0046)

The large wood frame building at 3120 Winding Road (088-5109) stands two-and-a-half stories in height with a square plan augmented by a projecting six-sided bay. The building is set on a stone foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding edged with corner boards. A one-story porch, supported by turned posts, extends around the projecting bay and façade. The wrap-around effect of the porch and the canted bay are reminiscent of the Queen Anne, albeit a vernacular illustration of the style.

Also worthy of note is the wood frame building at 14920 Jones Powell Road (088-5065). Dating from the third quarter of the 19th century, this structure is two bays wide and one bay deep with a side entry. Although typical in form and the lack of detailing, the building has an unusual feature – the chimney. This end chimney has a partially exposed random-laid stone shaft rising to the second story, where it is corbeled. At this juncture, the chimney enters the structure, viewed as an interior end chimney with a large corbeled brick cap that pierces the gable roof. The use of a different building material for the shafts and caps is not unique, nor is the partial exposure of the chimney, but the corbeled form of the shaft where it enters the structure in this case is worth noting. This was also noted at the two end chimneys of the house at 7901 Lawyers Road (088-5082)

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

As neighboring Fredericksburg and Richmond were developing into cities ringed by suburban communities, the rural county of Spotsylvania was developing at a rapid rate to support area housing needs, resulting in the construction of modest dwellings that utilized inexpensive building materials. The common building forms were bungalows, I-houses, two-bay wide/one-bay deep structures, and American Four-squares that illustrated the popular architectural styles of the period, including the Colonial Revival and Craftsman.

Although a substantial number of dwellings were constructed during this period, the Phase II survey did not focus on domestic resources erected after 1920. Thus, only six domestic properties from this period were recorded to illustrate the various building forms and styles – 8701 Brock Road (088-0028), House on the west side of Daniel Road near Holladay (088-5056), 6707 Marye Road (088-5099), 3049 Partlow Road (088-5113), 10231 Wallers Road (088-5115), and 7114 Marye Road (088-5122).



Figure 15: House at 7114 Marye Road (088-5122)

Dating from the second quarter of the 20th century, the wood frame buildings at 6707 Marye Road and the house on Daniel Road illustrate the two-bay-wide form. Now enlarged, the two-story buildings originally were square in plan, covered by side gable roofs of standing seam metal. Two 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows and single-leaf side entry openings pierce the facades. The contemporaneous one-and-a-half-story building at 7114 Marye Road is more typical of the bungalow form that was marking the rural landscape of Virginia during the second quarter of the 20th century. This interpretation of the fashionable form is rectangular in plan, with a front-gable roof. A full-width front porch shelters the three-bay-wide façade. Ornamentation is restricted to the paired window openings, overhanging eaves, corbeled interior brick chimney, and porch supports. The structure is constructed of smooth-finished concrete blocks, an inexpensive building material that was used in the building of structures by the second quarter of the 20th century. Previously, this material was limited to foundations and/or porch supports, often with an ornamental finish.



Figure 16: House at 10231 Wallers Road (088-5115)

The increase in automobile usage during the first half of the 20th century led to the growth of roadside commercial development. The emergence of gas stations to serve the needs of millions of drivers formed a large part of this new development. During the 1920s, instead of purchasing cans of gasoline or pulling up to a curbside dispenser, the owner drove the car off the road and under a canopy of a service station where gas was pumped. At this time, service stations sought

to gain new customers by offering an ever-wider range of services such as oil checks, window cleaning, and car repairs. Early filling stations frequently resembled small dwellings with the high glass-topped pumps in front to serve as the chief means of identification for the high-speed travelers. Many of the buildings were front-gable cottages with a store and an extension, or canopy, leading out to the pumps. The modest wood frame building at 8701 Brock Road (088-0028) is an excellent example of this building type and form. Dating from the 1920s, the one-and-a-half-story building has the front-gable roof, projecting canopy, and commercial space on the interior indicative of a small grocery store. A portion of the building is devoted to domestic space, allowing the property owner to live on site. The original mixed-use of the building is expressed in its form, which is larger than the typical canopy-form service stations, and in the Craftsman style detailing exhibited in the single and paired window openings.



Figure 17: Service Station and House at 8701 Brock Road (088-0028)

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. It was noted in the first survey phase that detached kitchens in Spotsylvania County were constructed of both brick and wood frame with brick end chimneys of either stone or brick. The five examples noted in the second survey phase were all constructed of wood frame, however.

The late-19th-century freestanding kitchen at 6740 Belmont Road (088-0178) is typical of the kitchens recorded in rural Spotsylvania County. This one-story wood frame building is clad in board-and-batten siding. The shallow pitched front-gable roof, complete with wide eaves sheltering the side elevations, is covered with standing seam metal. The three-bay-wide façade faces southward toward the primary dwelling. It has a center entry to the single-pen interior, and is flanked by wide 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. A massive exterior end brick chimney with a corbeled cap dominates the rear elevation of the building. The other recorded examples include the early-19th-century kitchen associated with the William Waller House at 9901 Fairview Road (088-5039), the mid-19th-century kitchen serving the Dickerson House at 16700 Days Bridge Road (088-5059), and the circa 1920 and circa 1970 kitchens at 7040 Grand Brooks Road (088-5050).

Springhouses

Springhouses are structures built at sources of water to ensure the protection of springs 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 a spring usually emerged from the ground. In some cases, the water was channeled through troughs that 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, as noted by both the 1996 and 2000 survey. Of the two identified during this latter survey, both examples date from the second quarter of the 20th century. The concrete block structure at 16129 Monrovia Road (088-5053) has a brick façade, laid in all stretcher bond. The roof is pyramidal with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. The wood frame springhouse at 15501 Orange Springs Road (088-5080) is clad in wood siding with a side gable roof clad in standing seam metal with rafter tails.

Privy

The privy, or outhouse, was among the smallest 19th- and early-20th-century outbuildings. This narrow, single-room, rectangular wood frame structure normally was covered by a shed roof with vertical board walls. A number of concrete block privies with a more rectangular form were noted on church properties -- Mount Hermon Church (088-0111), Saint Paul's Baptist Church (088-5071), and New Hope Baptist Church (088-0160).

A total of eighteen privies were documented in the survey, the majority of which were of a historic nature. Following the common shed roof form, the privies at 7040 Grand Brooks Road (088-5050) and 3000 Shirley's Hill Road (088-5108) are larger in form than most of the outhouses identified on residential properties. The privy at 14433 Corene Road (088-5048) is more typical in size, despite providing two seats. These structures are similar to their counterparts in that they are framed with vertical board siding, have shed roofs, and are pierced by only a single entry opening.

Dairy

Dairies or milk houses 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. Often functioning in the same manner as springhouses, dairy structures 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 that were located in the floor or were slightly raised from the floor of the structure. The water flowed continuously through the structure, 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. The dairy is generally a small structure, large enough to provide a cooling container for milk cans.

Few examples of the dairy or milk house survive in Spotsylvania County. Three examples were identified -- 5900 Cherry Grove Lane (088-5054), 1604 Monrovia Road (088-5055), and Walnut Grove (088-0112). Dating from the middle part of the 20th century, these milk houses are all constructed of concrete block with gabled roofs trimmed with exposed rafter ends. The structures are one story in height, extending from three to six bays in width.

Smokehouses

The smokehouse was used for smoking meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. The typical smokehouse is a small, one-story square 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.

Twenty-one examples of the smokehouse were identified in the survey area, nearly twice the number documented in the first survey phase. The structures were traditionally constructed of either brick or wood frame. Interestingly, no brick smokehouses were recorded during the Phase II survey. Typically, smokehouses were one-room structures with steeply pitched pyramidal roofs, although a number of gable-roofed structures were noted. Good examples of smokehouses are located throughout Spotsylvania County, such as the ones at Oakley (088-0052), Mercer Hall (088-5126), Plentiful Farm (088-0109), and Woodside (088-0072). The smokehouse at 6740 Belmont Road (088-0178) is a typical example of the smokehouse form with a pyramidal roof. This square structure, set on stone piers, is constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding and corner boards. The steeply pitched roof has no overhanging eaves, and is now clad in asphalt shingles. The structure has no openings, except the single-leaf entry. A similar smokehouse with very narrow window openings on the side elevations was recorded at Plentiful Farms. The wood frame smokehouses at Woodside and the Waller Holladay House (088-5124) exhibit the gable-roofed form. These weatherboard-clad structures are taller than their counterparts, rising nearly two stories in height to allow for the ventilation provided by the steep pitch of the pyramidal-roof structures.

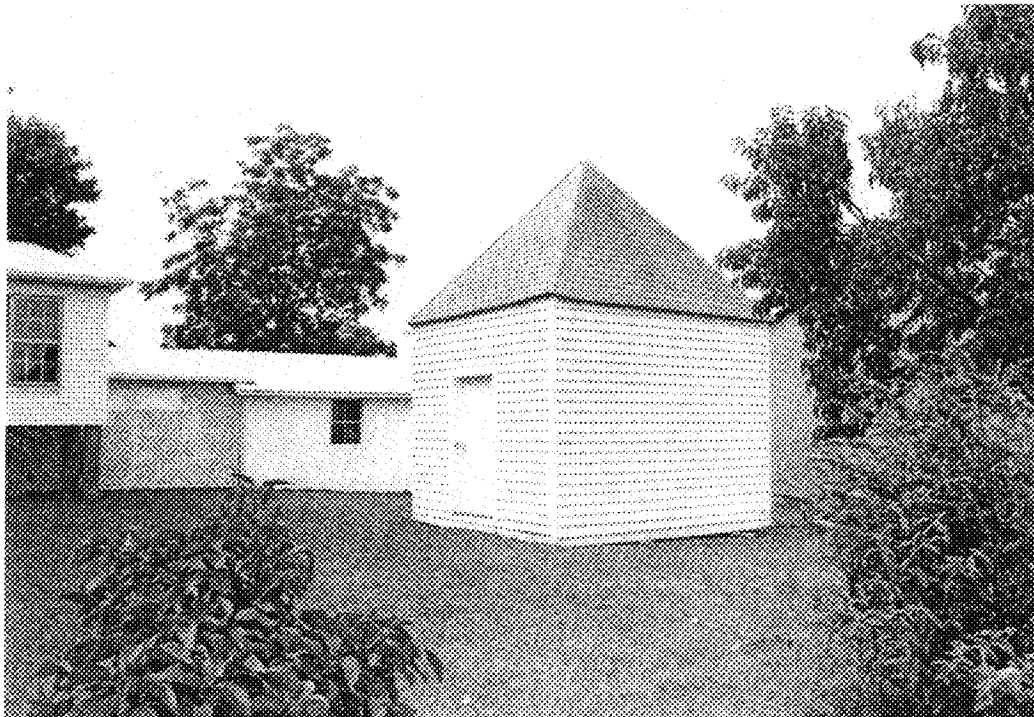


Figure 18: Smokehouse at 6740 Belmont Road (088-0178)

Garages

In 1900, more than 8,000 cars were on the road nationwide; just fifteen years later the number was well over two million. America's fascination with the automobile made a tremendous impact on circulation networks and the siting of resources within a property. A total of thirty-nine garages and three carports were recorded during the Phase II survey in Spotsylvania County on forty-one properties. Of those documented, nearly half are historic. None of the garages or carports documented are contemporaneous with the primary dwellings, indicating that structures were added to the property after the owner became more dependent on the automobile.

Sheds

Many of the properties surveyed include sheds that served a myriad of domestic and agricultural uses. They generally are constructed of wood frame covered by gable or shed roofs. The shed is typically a one-story square or rectangular form set directly on the ground. Of the 121 sheds documented, only seventy-three were determined to be historically associated with the properties. One of the oldest sheds documented is the one-story log structure associated with Edgewood (088-5058). Dating from the middle of the 19th century, the shed is wood frame clad with board-and-batten. It has a gable roof with exposed rafter ends, weatherboard siding in the gable ends, and a single entry opening.

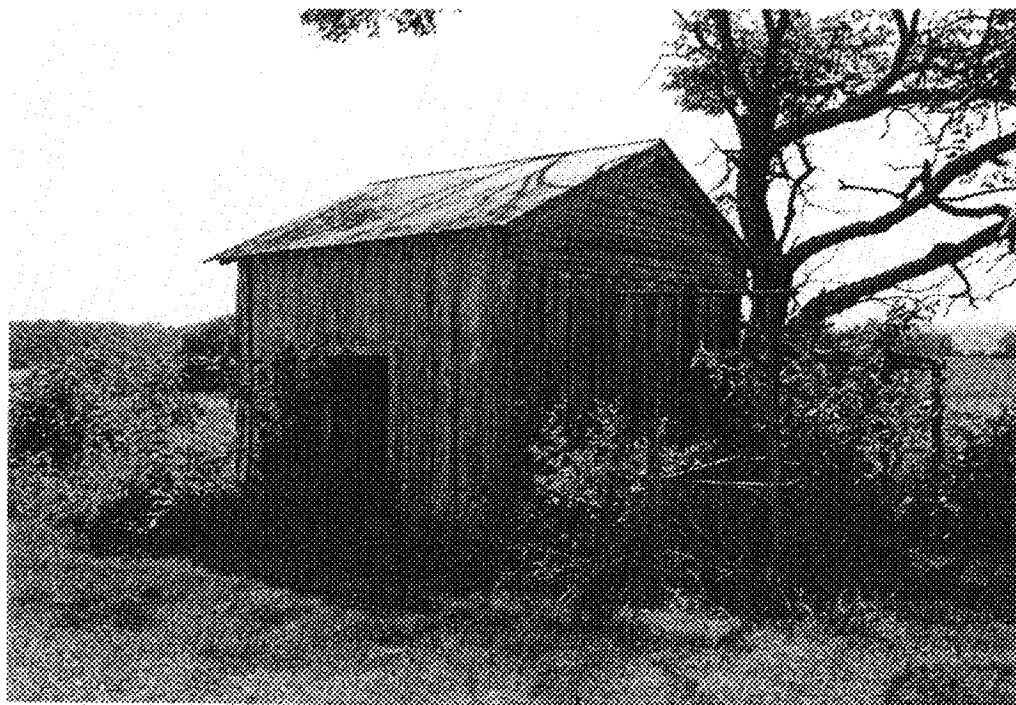


Figure 19: Log Shed at Edgewood (088-5058)

Other Secondary Outbuildings

A number of other secondary domestic outbuildings were recorded during the Phase II survey of Spotsylvania County, including an icehouse, a root cellar, five tenant houses, four wash houses, seventeen wells, four well houses, three pumphouses, two greenhouses, and eight cisterns. Although the majority of these other secondary outbuildings are historic, a few nonhistoric resources were documented, including three pools, one tennis court, five mobile homes, two kennels, and two gazebos.

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPES: Stores and Service Stations

Noted during the first survey, Spotsylvania County retains a limited number of resources associated with the Commerce/Trade theme as many of the crossroads structures did not survive the rapid growth and construction that occurred during the 20th century. Though many of the original small stores have been replaced, 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, at the wharves, and at crossroads. These structures are typically set close to the road, with little or no exterior ornamentation to draw the attention of passers-by.

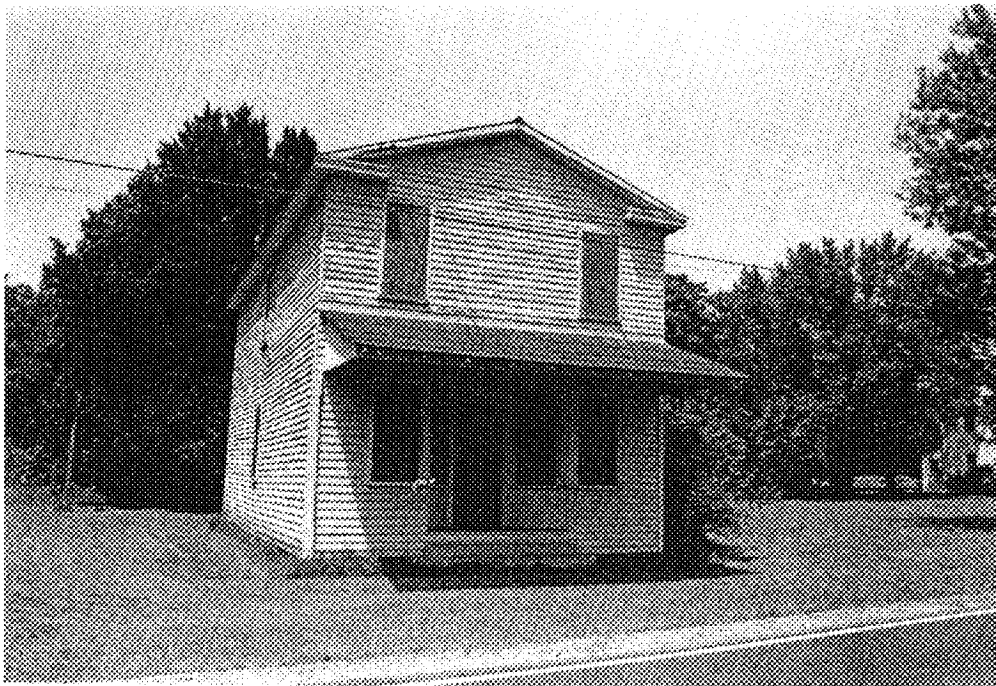


Figure 20: Brockroad Store (088-0163)

The first on-site survey of Spotsylvania County revealed twelve resources related to the Commerce/Trade theme within the survey area. These buildings fell into three categories – taverns/ordinaries, stores, and service stations. The taverns dated from the 18th and 19th century, while the stores and service stations were constructed in the 20th century. Despite the limited development of the Phase II survey area, no 18th or 19th century properties associated with the Commerce/Trade theme were included in the survey. Although not included in the survey, Andrews Tavern (088-0136) represents the importance of taverns and ordinaries in 19th century rural life. The building consists of an early 19th century brick hall-parlor structure with a circa 1848 wood frame wing that served as the tavern. Located in the Glenora vicinity, this building was also used as a school, polling place, post office, and dwelling. Andrews Tavern was recognized for its significance in 1976, when it was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The lack of 18th and 19th century commercial properties included in the survey is the result of confined growth countywide, as well as the replacement of these resources in the 20th century with modern facilities such as those associated with refrigeration and the automobile. The Phase II survey recorded eight commercial resources, specifically stores and service stations. The house at 8701 Brock Road (088-0028) demonstrates the need for these commercial spaces in residential crossroads and neighborhoods. Discussed under the Domestic theme, the building was constructed as a service station with domestic space to the rear.

Ranging in date from 1890 to 1925, the six stores documented illustrate one distinct building form. Generally, these buildings are sited close to the road, presenting a front gabled façade with an open tympanum. The resources are constructed of wood frame with weatherboard cladding, although a few examples have been reclad in asphalt shingles or vinyl siding. All of the stores, standing two stories in height and three bays wide, have central entries. The flat front of the store at 10601 Robert E. Lee Drive (088-5074) suggests it was constructed at the end of the 19th century to serve travelers and nearby residents of Shady Grove Corner. Standard 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows symmetrically flank the central single-leaf entry. Ghosting of a full-width front porch is evident above the window lintels. Similarly the contemporaneous Brockroad Store (088-0163), replete with recessed cant entry and cantilevered porch roof, has two additional standard-sized window openings that allowed the shopkeeper to display goods and attract the attention of those consumers frequenting the store. The larger store at 5230 Lewiston Road (088-0157) is similar with a centrally placed recessed cant entry flanked by large show windows.

The commercial growth of rural Spotsylvania County, albeit confined generally to crossroads communities, is illustrated at the Granite Springs Store (088-0169), the Brooks Store (088-0118), and the building at 4830 Courthouse Road (088-5049). These buildings are larger in scale than their predecessors, but retained the form so well known to residents. The growing needs of the industry required the construction of one-story additions on the rear and sides. Porches that extended the width of the facades, or wrapped around the primary elevations connected the additions with the main blocks of the structures.

Unfortunately, with the spread of the strip mall in Spotsylvania County and the dependence on the automobile, many of these freestanding commercial properties no longer are occupied, or have been converted for residential use. Of the six front gabled early 20th century commercial stores documented, four are vacant and one was renovated to serve as a single-family dwelling. The Brooks Store at 5700 Lawyers Road was the only operating commercial store recorded in the survey.



Figure 21: Arcadia Commercial Building (088-0007)

With the advent of the automobile, the form of commercial buildings evolved to accommodate the needs of tourists and their cars. This was clearly demonstrated at the Arcadia Commercial Building at 5411 Jefferson Davis Highway at Arcadia Road (088-0007). The two-story commercial building, erected in the second quarter of the 20th century, was designed to meet the varying needs of the community. The first story was originally divided into four separate stores, each with a private entry. The upper story was designed to provide meeting space, storage, housing, and a tearoom. The multi-purpose building was erected for the Jerome family. The evolution of the automobile is recorded at this property, which includes a variety of gasoline pumps dating from the 1930s to the 1970s. To attract attention of high-speed travelers at this three-way intersection, the wood frame commercial building has a curved façade that follows Arcadia Road. The Craftsman style of the period is represented in the multi-light casement windows, the exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, and wall dormers with front gable roofs.

THEME: EDUCATION
RESOURCE TYPES: Schools

During the second phase of the architectural survey in Spotsylvania County, four properties were identified that historically had associations with the Education theme. Of those, one property documents the building type utilized prior to the establishment of the public school system, while the other three resources represent the school building design promoted by the Board of Education.



Figure 22: Schoolhouse at Edgewood (088-5058)

One of the most remarkable educational-related resources documented is the one-room schoolhouse at Edgewood (088-5058). Located along Days Bridge Road, the property was first improved in the second quarter of the 19th century by Reuben Lindsay Coleman. It is now owned by the Dickinson family, and includes log sheds, the brick school, a mid-18th century dwelling, and an antebellum dwelling updated with Italianate detailing in the third quarter of the 19th century. The schoolhouse is located to the south of this Italianate-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story schoolhouse is constructed of brick laid in an American bond varying from three to five courses. The structure is two bays wide and one bay deep. It has expansive eaves and a flared gable roof, now clad in standing seam metal. The roof is pierced at the northeastern end

by a massive interior brick chimney that currently is in a state of disrepair. The gable ends of the building are finished with weatherboard and pierced by large standard-sized window openings. The single-leaf entry on the north elevation of the building faces the primary dwelling. Although the door is no longer present, the opening retains its beaded surround and rowlock-header lintel.



Figure 23: Todd's Tavern School (088-0165)

The three buildings constructed under the tenure of the Board of Education reflect the variety of educational buildings popular during the early 20th century. Remarkably, none of the buildings serve as schools today. The modest square building known originally as Todd's Tavern School (088-0165) was constructed about the turn of the 20th century. This wood frame building stands one-story in height, covered by a shallow pitched hipped roof with a wide overhang and hipped dormers. The façade, which fronts Catharpin Road, measures three bays wide. It has a central entry covered by a front gable portico. Flanking the entry are paired 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows with thin muntins and square-edged surrounds. Set directly over the entry is a bell tower. This wood frame structure has vertical board cladding on the base, a balustrade with turned balusters and square posts, and a very shallow hipped roof that has exposed rafter ends. The bell hangs from the center of the roof. The side elevations have tall 6/6 windows, both single and triple openings. The building was renovated to serve as a single-family dwelling in the latter part of the 20th century.

The one-story wood frame building known originally as the Belmont School (088-0175) was constructed in 1918. Now enlarged to accommodate community center activities, the building

originally presented a rectangular plan. As constructed, the school had single-leaf entry doors located in the outer bays of the façade. Each entry held a paneled wood door capped by a bracketed shed roof. Between the doors, the façade was pierced by a row of 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. Because of the alterations, only six of the abutting windows are extant. They have molded surrounds, a shared wood sill and lintel, and wide mullions. Two interior chimneys of brick pierce the side gable roof, now clad in asphalt shingles. The location of the chimneys indicates the interior was originally divided into two rooms, each heated by a chimney stove. This building has not positively been identified as a Rosenwald School, but communities granted Rosenwald funding often used this form.

The high school on Post Oak Road (088-5127) was constructed in 1935 to serve the growing community of Margo. The school was the second educational facility constructed on the site, the first dating from 1914. Set on a poured concrete foundation, the one-and-a-half-story school is built of wood frame that has been clad in asphalt shingles. The building presents a T-shaped plan with separate entries covered by three-bay-wide porches. The cross gable roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, is marked by a boxed cornice with plain frieze and bed molding, four brick interior chimneys with corbeled cap, and enclosed tympanums with weatherboard cladding. Although now altered to serve as a service station, the former school has tall 12/12 double-hung windows with beaded surrounds and wood sills. The upper sashes of the tall openings have been covered on the south elevation, creating fixed twelve-light windows. The porches have half-hipped roofs supported by Tuscan posts, some of which have been replaced with square posts lacking bases and capitals. This form is typical of those constructed in the second quarter of the 20th century by the Public Works Administration. A previous school, now extensively altered, is located to the rear of the property.

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICS

RESOURCE TYPES: Public Administrative and Service Buildings

The second survey resulted in the documentation of two additional properties relating to the government theme. Neither of these resources – the Brooks Store (088-0118) and the Waller Holladay House (088-5124) – were purpose-built government buildings. Rather, both served as post offices, as separate facilities for the post office were not always constructed in rural communities.

Andrews Tavern (088-0136), listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is an excellent representative of this theme. This building was constructed as a single-family dwelling in 1815. Andrews Tavern housed a United States post office between 1842 and 1862, then a Confederate post office until 1865. Samuel Andrews served as postmaster for both governments. It became a United States post office again in 1885 during the ownership of Horace Cammack. Furthermore, the tavern served the surrounding community of Glenora as a polling place.

The Brooks Store, a wood frame structure dating from the first quarter of the 20th century, is typical of the commercial properties erected in rural counties throughout Virginia. This vernacular building served the community of Glenora as a social center, where neighbors would meet, shop, and get their mail.



Figure 24: Former Post Office in Waller Holladay House (088-5124)

The single-family dwelling at 5801 Private Road near Belmont on Lake Anna served as a post office in the late 19th century. The owner of the adjacent mill constructed the Waller Holladay House as a one-room dwelling in the 1790s. In 1831, Holladay purchased the property and proceeded to enlarge the structure to its present I-house form. It was during the tenure of Mary Christian Holladay, a descendent of Waller Holladay, that the original portion of the house, now the dining room, was used as a post office for the surrounding community. This room was perfect for such use, as it maintained a separate exterior entry and easily could be closed off from the family living space. The old post road was located to the south of the house, along Anna Creek (now Lake Anna). Mary Holladay served as postmistress from 1887 until her death in 1933.

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION
RESOURCE TYPES: Road-related

The Transportation/Communication Theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Although the transportation history of Spotsylvania County dates back to before the establishment of the county in 1721, no historic roads were included in either survey phase. Yet, documentation relating to the flanking properties and historical events associated with Guinea Station Road was gathered during the first survey phase (see Preliminary Information Form: Pre-Civil War Historic Resources along Guinea Station Road). Furthermore, no rail or water-related resources relating to this theme were recorded in the surveys.



Figure 25: Davenport Bridge (088-5040)

Reflecting the growth patterns of the county and the dependence on automobiles by the middle part of the 20th century, a single road-related transportation resource was documented – Davenport Bridge (088-5040). This mid-20th century structure, one of the few remaining in the southern part of the county, spans the Anna River between Spotsylvania and Hanover Counties. The portion of the bridge in Spotsylvania County has a Warren pony truss with vertical supports. The southern half of the bridge, located in Hanover County, is composed of a flat wood deck supported by steel girders. A low guardrail secures this deck.

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 Lewis Mill (088-0105), located on Plentiful Creek just north of Route 601, was the only resource included in the survey that relates to the Industry/Processing/Extraction theme. No longer functioning, the mill was recorded not as a building, but as a site because of its present state of deterioration. The remains of the wood frame structure are no longer extant, leaving only the coursed rubble stone wall of the foundation intact. The stone used in the construction of the foundation varies, including sandstone and limestone. The mortar used in the construction of the structure is no longer present.

THEME: RELIGION
RESOURCE TYPES: Places of Worship

The resources within the Spotsylvania County survey area associated with the Religion theme include eighteen resources, all of which are churches. Although several denominations were represented, including Episcopal, Catholic, and Methodist, the majority of the religious properties documented were associated with the Baptist Church. The buildings range in date from 1835 to 1932, representing the religious faiths of residents and the architectural influences affecting rural churches. The architectural designs of the churches reflect the Federal, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival styles, as well as late 19th and early 20th century vernacular building practices.

The Mount Hermon Church is the oldest congregation identified in the survey. This Baptist congregation was organized in 1812, and is housed presently in an antebellum wood frame building on Days Bridge Road in Belmont (088-0111). This rectangular structure, set on a slightly raised stone foundation, rises two stories in height to provide clerestory lighting. The architectural statement presented by the building is vernacular, although it is derived from the Greek Revival. The first story has elongated 12/12 double-hung, wood sash windows that are symmetrically matched by standard-sized 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. The narrow weatherboard siding is edged with Doric-inspired corner boards. The wide overhanging eaves of the hipped roof are finished with a plain frieze, cavetto-molded bed molding, and boxed cornice with ogee molding. Two single-leaf entry openings pierce the western end of the side elevations, suggesting the open nave interior has side aisles. A double-leaf entry, covered by an undersized portico with tapered Tuscan columns, is located at the center of the façade. This opening suggests a center aisle leads to the altar at the east end of the building. The one-story wood frame apse projects from the east elevation. It is covered by a half-hipped roof and clad in weatherboard siding. Narrow 4/4 double-hung, wood sash windows pierce the sides of the three-sided apse.

The wood frame church known as Good Hope Baptist Church at 5620 Courthouse Road (088-0096) is similar in form and design to the Mount Hermon Church. The congregation of this

Baptist church was organized between 1812 and 1819. Dating from 1860, the two-story building also has elongated 12/12 double-hung, wood sash windows on the first story and shorter 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows providing clerestory lighting from the second story. The rectangular form, now enlarged by a number of one-story additions, is covered by a front gable roof with overhanging eaves and a molded cornice. Greek Revival-style detailing, albeit diluted, is illustrated on the ornate window surrounds. This ornamentation includes wide molded casings and projecting ogee-molding lintels with modillions.

Waller's Baptist Church (088-0094), Grace United Methodist Church (088-5077), and the church on Piney Branch Road in Payne's Store (088-0031) reflect the vernacular form of rural churches in Spotsylvania County in late 19th and early 20th centuries. Other examples of this form include Ely's Ford Church (088-0104), Saint John's Church (088-0123), Saint Paul's Baptist Church (088-5071), and Kirk O'Cliff Church (088-0104). These buildings, the majority lacking in ornamentation reflective of any particular architectural style, have rectangular front gable forms, elongated window openings, molded cornices, and entry surrounds. Many of the buildings have cornice returns, pierced gable ends, and bell towers or cupolas. The open nave form, used in the Colonial period, continued to be popular until the second quarter of the 20th century, when the congregations outgrew the historic structures or ceased to operate independently. Thus, a number of the churches surveyed were significantly altered by rear and side additions, or vacant and in a current state of deterioration.

The congregation of Waller's Baptist Church was formed in 1769. The first church building used by the congregation was a wood frame building that was replaced in the antebellum era by a brick structure. This second church burned in 1865, and was replaced nine years later by the present Greek Revival-style building. It has a steeply pitched roof with flared eaves. The enclosed tympanum of the façade is clad with weatherboard siding and pierced by a multi-light D-shaped window. A two-story classically inspired portico with four heavy Tuscan columns and a front gable roof accentuates the façade. The two double-leaf entry doors suggest the interior plan of the open nave church has side aisles.

Grace United Methodist Church at 11512 Windy Acres Lane dates from the second quarter of the 20th century, although it no longer is occupied. Set on a concrete block foundation, the wood frame structure is clad in weatherboard siding and corner boards. A steeply pitched roof, boxed cornice with returns, single-leaf entry opening, and double-hung window openings accentuates the front gable form.

The vacant building on the east side of Piney Branch Road in Payne's Store also is representative of this form. However, this early 20th century building is set on a slightly higher foundation and has a deeply recessed entry. This recess, which appears to be original, cuts into the center bay of the front gabled façade, and rises to the lintels of the window openings. It has vertical board cladding that mimics wainscoting with weatherboard siding above.



Figure 26: Kirk O'Cliff Church (088-0104)

The one-and-a-half-story Kirk O'Cliff Church is one of few masonry examples of this form, constructed of brick laid in a nine-course American bond. Erected in 1876, soon after the founding of the congregation, the rectangular building is one bay wide and three bays deep with an open nave plan. The front gable roof, clad with pressed metal sheets, has a wide overhang with ogee-molded bed molding, a boxed cornice with narrow ogee profile, and returns. A projected lintel that consists of a boxed ogee-molded cornice with narrow bed molding caps the primary entry. The side elevations of the building are marked by elongated window openings that nearly extend from the watertable to the cornice. The openings are framed with wide molded surrounds and secured with vertical board shutters.

Stylistic variations to the form were noted in the use of bell tower or cupolas, projecting entry bays or porticoes, and lancet-arched window openings. The bell towers, all set directly above the façades of the main blocks, provide the greatest applied ornamentation associated with any particular style. This interpretation included the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, although no stylistic label was generally applied to many of these vernacular buildings. Examples with ornamental bell towers and cupolas include Mount Olive Baptist Church (088-0153), Piney Branch Baptist Church (088-0032), Craig's Baptist Church (088-0168), Wilderness Baptist Church (088-0125), and Zion Hill Baptist Church (088-5076) to name a few. Square bell

towers project from the plan of the façade of the Zion Hill Baptist Church, rising above the ridge of the main roof. The towers are pierced on the first story with 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows, while a diamond-shaped opening holding louvered vents marks the upper story. The towers have steeply pitched pyramidal roofs. The front gable roof of the main block has a molded, boxed cornice and brackets. The double-hung windows have projecting pedimented lintels with enclosed tympanums. This was the second church constructed for the congregation of Zion Hill Baptist Church, which was organized in 1880.



Figure 27: Mount Olive Baptist Church (088-5076)

The congregation of Mount Olive Baptist Church had the church at 10411 Log Cabin Road erected in 1897. This rectangular building has a wood frame cupola that is square in plan. Capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, the cupola has elongated lancet-arched openings holding louvered vents. The metal clad roof is finished with wide overhanging eaves and front gabled pediments that cap the louvered openings. The building is also ornamented with lancet-arched double-hung, wood sash windows holding stained glass.

THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Cemeteries and Graves

Twenty-nine resources associated with the Funerary theme were identified through the Spotsylvania County survey. Of those documented, thirteen of the cemeteries are directly associated with religious institutions. The remaining sixteen resources are family cemeteries, a common type of funerary interment in rural communities. Of these family cemeteries, three are no longer associated with the original property.

Cemeteries Associated with Religious Institutions

The survey of the rural areas of Spotsylvania County resulted in the documentation of thirteen cemeteries on properties associated with churches. This indicates that five of the religious properties did not maintain cemeteries, at least at the same immediate location. In contrast, the six religious properties recorded during the Phase I survey in the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas all had associated cemeteries. Of the thirteen cemeteries, only the cemetery located at Kirk O'Cliff Church (088-0104) was determined to be nonhistoric, based on the aboveground markers. This historically significant property includes the 1876 brick church and the circa 1958 cemetery, which is located at the eastern edge. The cemetery is enclosed within an iron fence, with modern headstones and flush markers of polished granite set in rows. Contrary to the Kirk O'Cliff Church property is the historic 1917 cemetery at 5542 Courthouse Road (088-5045), which stands alongside a nonhistoric 1961 replacement church.

Overwhelmingly, the cemeteries on religious properties are set directly to the side or rear of the churches. Most of these religious cemeteries are enclosed with metal fences with mature trees surrounding, but not within the boundaries of the graveyard. These cemeteries typically contain between 51 and 100 interments, with three examples containing over 100 and two below fifty. Families are grouped closely together in assigned plots, often with the names of married couples already inscribed prior to death. The grave markers, commonly arranged in rows, are headstones, footers, beveled markers, ledgers, and flush markers. The markers are constructed of granite and marble. The headstones are both segmental or semi-circular in form. Although no military cemeteries were recorded as part of the survey, a number of the religious cemeteries maintained government-issued markers for veterans. These included veterans of both World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

The oldest religious cemetery is the one associated with Wilderness Baptist Church (088-0125). The congregation reportedly was organized in 1778, although the current church dates to 1899. The cemetery is laid out with ten primary rows of headstones, with the majority of the markers constructed of granite. The cemetery contains over fifty markers and is surrounded by a concrete pier and metal chain fence. The oldest headstone, belonging to Charles Robert Todd, dates to 1865.

The religious cemeteries predominately have Baptist association, although two Methodist cemeteries were recorded. The largest of the Baptist churches contains well over 100 graves, dating from the early decades of the 20th century.



Figure 28: Waller's Baptist Church (088-0094)

Of the nine Baptist cemeteries included in the survey, Waller's Baptist Church (088-0094) was the largest, containing approximately two hundred markers set in eleven primary rows. Primarily constructed of granite, the markers include headstones, beveled markers, and flush markers. The most notable monument is the Marks family chest marker, which is a solid, rectangular raised gravemarker resembling a chest or box-like sarcophagus. This marker holds two graves from the 1950s. The oldest recorded marker in the cemetery was that of Thomas Lewis Chewning (1839-1908), while interments continued well into the 21st century.

The Mount Hermon Church congregation was organized in 1812, and the associated cemetery dates to 1891. There are six rows of headstones that are parallel to and in front of the 1835 church building. Like many of the church-related cemeteries, a modern fence of concrete piers with metal chains surrounds the plot. The church still actively uses the cemetery, with interments dating as recently as May 2000.

The Methodist cemeteries contain between 51 and 100 interments. The oldest of these is Grace United Methodist Church (088-5077), which has interments dating as early as 1882. The Olivet Methodist Church (088-0181) purchased the property at 7664 Stubbs Bridge Road in October 1887, and the present church was erected shortly thereafter. The associated cemetery, set to the northeast of the building, commenced with the interment of infant Susie James in 1918.

Additionally, two African-American cemeteries were documented – Ely's Ford Church (088-0119) and Zion Hill Baptist Church (088-5076). The cemetery at Ely's Ford Church, which was erected in 1877, near Chancellorsville dates from 1912 with the interment of Mary R. Jones. Consisting of between 51 and 100 markers, the graves are marked with headstones arranged in rows parallel to the road and church façade.

The African-American cemetery at Zion Hill Baptist Church is organized in two distinct lots, one to the north of the church and one to the south. The north cemetery is arranged in rows, set at a 45-degree angle from the church and road. The headstones face west and are arranged in uneven rows. Many of the markers date from the early 20th century, and are the product of stonemasons. However, a number of graves are indicated by the placement of river rock that lacks notations. Additionally, government-issued markers for the veterans of the World Wars were documented. The southern cemetery is located across the street from the church, obscured by hedges. The graves are also arranged in rows that face west, with carved granite and marble headstones and beveled markers.

Family Cemeteries

Sixteen family cemeteries, all historic, were identified as part of the second phase of the Spotsylvania County survey. Although not surprising because of the rural nature of the Phase II survey area, this is a dramatic increase compared to the four family cemeteries recorded as part of the first survey phase, which focused on the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas. It should be noted, however, that several historic family cemeteries were noted addressed in the Phase I Survey Report. Although not included in the reconnaissance survey, these cemeteries are well documented by the county historians. They include the family cemeteries at Vaux Hall where Thomas Colson is interred; the Rawlings Family Cemetery on the Bunker Hill tract; the Willis Family Cemetery near Route 1; the Cropp Family Cemetery on the south side of the Ni River, across from Smith Mill; and the late 18th century marker of Thomas Minor in the woods off Church Pond Road.

As noted in the Phase I Survey Report, the dispersed settlement patterns of the county made the custom of churchyard burials impractical for all but those living close to the churches. 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. 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.

As transportation trends shifted in the early 20th century, the use of family cemeteries receded, resulting in the neglect of existing cemeteries. In some instances, oral history and written documentation provided the only indication of a family plot. This was the case at both Hazel Hill (088-0079) and the house at 10114 Piney Branch Road (088-0033), where surveyors were unable to locate the cemeteries. Additionally, the Swift Family Cemetery (088-5091) and the Jones Family Cemetery (088-5093) are burial grounds that are no longer related to the original property or primary dwellings, thus marking the location of a former plantation or large landholding that has since been subdivided. The Wallace Family Cemetery (088-5078) on the south side of Peppertree Road is a perfect example of a cemetery that is no longer associated with a building or specific property. This graveyard is the oldest example of a family cemetery documented during the Phase II survey. Although the majority of the marked graves belong to members of the Wallace family, the graves of the Parker, Jones, and Oliver families were recorded. The oldest headstone denotes the grave of John Wallace, who died in 1823. The cemetery consists of twelve marked graves and fifteen to twenty unmarked graves parallel to the road. The inscriptions indicate members of the Wallace family participated in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican-American War.



Figure 29: Grave Site at Walnut Grove (088-0112)

The majority of the family burial grounds recorded during the survey are small plots with ten or fewer interments. They are typically surrounded by a metal fence or stone wall and are often situated on a high, well-drained point of land. Walnut Grove (088-0112) has perhaps the smallest cemetery with only one gravestone surrounded by an ornate metal fence. This is the final resting place for Joseph W. Johnson, who died November 10, 1887. Johnson was the second owner of the property, inheriting it from his uncle, Jonathan Nathan Johnson, II.

The family plot at Cherry Grove (088-0018) contains over ten graves and is surrounded by a low wall with an iron gate. Boxwood hedges encircle the interior of the plot, which is located northeast of the primary dwelling. The cemetery contains markers of the Harris and Walker families, descendants of the present owner. The granite markers are generally set on rectangular bases with segmental-arched headstones set in three rows. A few slant flush markers were noted. The oldest headstone marks the grave of Charlotte Pryor Harris, who died May 29, 1883. Interestingly, this family cemetery has been used well into the 20th century, with the most recent burial in 1992.



Figure 30: Cherry Grove (088-0018)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms; Barns and other Agricultural Buildings

Agricultural production in Spotsylvania County played a significant role in defining the landscape, which was dotted with a wide variety of agricultural buildings. Fifty-eight of the properties that were surveyed in the second survey phase have buildings and structures that are related to agriculture. In contrast, the Phase I survey located twenty-two properties associated with the Subsistence/Agriculture theme. This increase is not surprising as the Phase I survey area was more suburban and commercial in nature than the Phase II survey area, which is overwhelmingly rural and agricultural. The most common agricultural building surveyed countywide was the barn. A total of 37 barns were identified on twenty-seven properties. Other farm-related resources documented in the Phase II survey include animal shelters, corncribs, granaries, silos, stables, and windmills.

Barns

A variety of barns were recorded, including hay, horse, dairy, and tobacco barns. A total of thirty-four barns of varying sizes and shapes were documented on thirty-one properties. Of those, twenty-nine were determined to be historic. Typically wood frame structures clad with weatherboard set either vertically or horizontally, the barns documented in the survey have either gambrel or gable roofs with a variety of roof extensions. Notable examples include the barns at Cherry Grove (088-0018), the property at 10828 Catharpin Road (088-0030), and at 5900 Cherry Grove Lane (088-5054). The two-story wood frame hay barn at Cherry Grove has a massive gambrel roof, hay hood, and vertical board cladding. Similarly, the hay barn at 10828 Catharpin Road is two stories in height with a gambrel roof and hay hoods. Vertical board doors provide access to the loft from the exterior.

The property at 5900 Cherry Grove Lane includes the only documented dairy barn, which dates from the middle part of the 20th century. This barn is constructed of panel-faced concrete blocks and covered by a gambrel roof. It is an elongated building with wall dormers that act as chutes for silage.

Animal Shelters and Pens

Another type of agricultural outbuilding is the animal shelter, which includes pens, stables, and poultry shelters. Providing open shelter for livestock, animal shelters were documented twenty-seven times in the survey (twenty are historic) on twenty-three properties. The structures typically had gable or shed roofs supported by wood posts. One elevation of the structure is often open to allow the animals to enter at their will. Poultry shelters, used to house hens, were identified fourteen times in the survey, of which thirteen are historic. There are two poultry houses at the Nelson Tribble House (088-0127), both dating to the second quarter of the 20th century. Although slightly different in form, both are wood frame structures with long

rectangular openings covered in wire. One of the structures has a side gable roof and vertical board cladding and the other has the more typical shed roof.

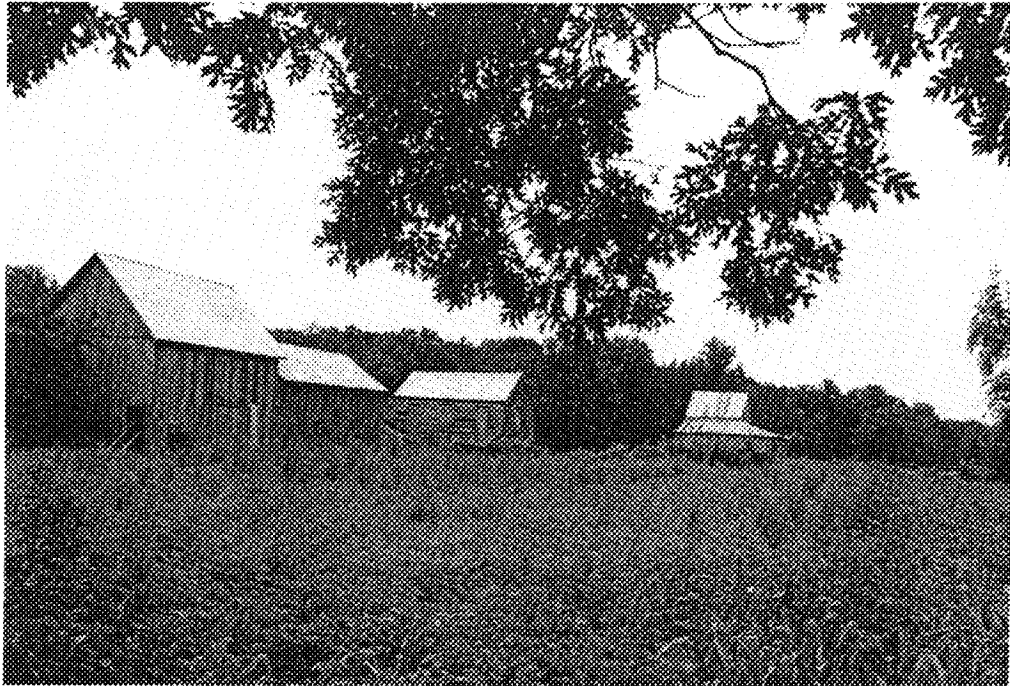


Figure 31: Barns at 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive (088-0036)

One of the most significant examples of a farming complex that includes a number of barns is located at 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive (088-0036). The farm contains a tobacco barn, horse barn, corncrib, smokehouse, and drying/stripping house amongst its numerous outbuildings. The tobacco barn, no longer utilized as such, has a side gable roof, is wood frame construction, and has slats for drying. It was constructed just after the turn of the 20th century and is set on a concrete pier foundation. Similarly, the horse barn has a side gable roof and vertical board cladding. The second story of the barn, contemporaneous with the tobacco barn, is used for hay storage.

Silos

The thirteen silos documented represent the typical form of this particular building type. The five historic silos are all constructed of concrete with domed roofs. Several of the silos are no longer used, and in disrepair with supportive hoops and roofs missing. The property known as Walnut Grove (088-0112) has two historic silos, both of which are constructed of poured concrete with reinforced steel banding. The structures rise fifty to sixty feet in height and date

from the second quarter of the 20th century. The five silos at Cherry Grove (088-0018) are all nonhistoric metal structures dating from the third quarter of the 20th century.



Figure 32: Corner crib at 16129 Monrovia Road (088-5053)

Corner cribs

The survey included the identification of fifteen corner cribs, fourteen of which were determined to be historic. Although most of the properties only have one corner crib, there are two properties that each have two corner cribs. The house in the 8000 block of Belmont Road (088-5081) has two wood frame corner cribs that date to circa 1900. Both of the corner cribs at 3501 Winding Road (088-5103) are of wood frame construction and date to the 1930s.

The front-gabled corner crib at 16129 Monrovia Road (88-5053) is particularly worthy of note as the structure dates from the third quarter of the 19th century. The one-bay-wide rectangular structure is set upon a rubble stone pier foundation. It is constructed of logs with half-dovetail notching.

THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

Noted in Phase I, the majority of properties in Spotsylvania County, typically the domestic resources, were constructed for a particular function and had to be conducive to the landscape. Not to be left behind, however, the residents of rural Spotsylvania County illustrated their knowledge of the stylistic fashions minimally, being influenced by the shapes, materials, details, or other features associated with the architectural styles that were currently in vogue. The surveys documented vernacular interpretations of the traditionally high style architectural detailing commonly associated with cities like Fredericksburg, which often served as laboratories for new styles. As these new fashions spread from the cities to the suburbs and to the rural communities, the styles were transformed to accommodate smaller resources, varied materials, and the agricultural landscape. Often referred to as vernacular or folk housing, the rural buildings incorporated stylistic detailing and popular ornamentation, if only in a diluted state. This resulted in a number of the properties surveyed to be denoted with the architectural description of "other," a generic term applied by VDHR for vernacular buildings with little or no stylistic ornamentation.

The residents of the Phase I survey area, which is appropriately named the Primary Settlement and Transition Areas, looked to nearby Fredericksburg for architectural inspiration. Thus, the survey recorded thirteen distinct architectural styles, including Georgian, Early Classical Revival, Second Empire, Classical Revival, and Modern Movement. The number of properties deemed vernacular or categorized as "other" was limited to just thirteen primary resources out of the 136 documented. In contrast, the Phase II survey identified nine distinct architectural styles in the rural regions of the county. Largely domestic, the buildings' styles range from 18th century Colonial to 20th century revivals, with the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival styles dominating. The greatest number of primary resources, however, were deemed "other" as no distinct architectural heritage or style could be applied.

Stylistic detailing applied to buildings in rural Spotsylvania County is generally restricted to the primary façades of the structures and their interiors. The simplified ornamentation on the exterior is usually limited to the cornice returns, molded entry surrounds and entablatures, modillions, bracketed posts on porches, and projecting front gables with window openings. Often, as was the case in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the bonding and joinery of the brick structure were the prevailing sources of ornamentation. On the interior, fashionable detailing was often more influenced by style, and generally restricted to the first floor. It was displayed on the mantels, chair boards and rails, window and door casings, baseboards, crown molding, and stairs.

Colonial and Dutch Colonial Style

The Colonial style, extending from 1600 to the 1830s, was commonly employed in Spotsylvania County in the 18th century. The 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 hall/parlor plan common to this style is distinctly recognized through the building's fenestration, typically represented by a slightly offset central entry flanked by single window openings. A popular adaptation to the form consisted of a side entry with two window openings to the edge.

Although Colonial era properties were identified in the surveys, only a few illustrations of the Colonial style were noted. The Phase I survey recorded a single example of the Colonial style – Salem Farm (088-0252). Similarly, the Phase II survey documented just two examples – Canwick (088-0129) and Hazel Hill (088-0079). The dwelling at Canwick on Catharpin Road was erected between 1754 and 1758 for Anthony Foster. Moved to this location in 1939, the building presents the archetypal three-bay-wide, side-entry form of Colonial era hall/parlor dwellings. The building is crowned by the indicative steeply pitched side gable roof, with little overhang. Multi-light sidelights and a transom surround the double-leaf side entry. The elongated openings hold 6/9 double-hung, wood sash windows trimmed with narrow casings and backbanding. The side elevations, now clad in asbestos shingles on the first story, have large 8/8 double-hung, wood sash windows framed with louvered shutters. An interior chimney pierces the center of the building. The location of this large chimney supports the exterior evaluation that the structure originally had a hall/parlor plan. Written documentation contends the structure is composed of brick nogging; this was not assessed during the reconnaissance survey.

Hazel Hill on Catharpin Road was originally just three bays wide, although subsequent alterations (1830s) have enlarged the structure to five bays in width. The building is crowned by a steeply pitched gambrel roof, a rare roof form for Colonial-era structures in this region. The shape of the roof provides the building with the designation of "Dutch Colonial," a stylistic adaptation commonly seen in houses in New York and portions of New Jersey that were constructed between 1625 and 1840. Set upon a Flemish-bond brick foundation, this circa 1780 dwelling was home to the Herndon family. A massive exterior end chimney, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, heated the wood frame structure. The double-leaf entry is framed with sidelights and a multi-light transom. Elongated 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows provide illumination to the parlor. Shed roof dormers with 4/4 double-hung, wood sash windows light the second floor. The interior originally had a side entry, hall/parlor plan that now reads as a central-passage, single-pile plan because of the 1830s construction of a second parlor. The Colonial detailing, generated more by the form than applied ornament, includes the original multi-paneled doors, metal hardware consisting of butt hinges and latches, and stair. The delicate hollow newel stair has a round main newel, narrow square balusters, and round rail formed by gooseneck and easement joints. The enclosed stringer is finished with paneling. The mantels, part of the 1830s alteration, are exceptionally tall, with fluted pilasters, molded surrounds on the frieze, and a projecting narrow shelf with intricate bed molding.

Georgian Style

Rooted in the principles of Classicism, the Georgian style displayed rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and reinforced the formality of style. Typical features include a central paneled 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.

The Phase II survey documented two examples of the Georgian style, both domestic resources. Leavett's Level (088-5066) and the William Swift House (088-0116) exhibit the wide, rectangular form commonly associated with the Georgian style. Both dwellings are three bays wide with central entries flanked by single window openings.

The larger Leavett's Level on Jones Powell Road presents a central-passage, double-pile plan. Constructed in the first decades of the 19th century, this Georgian-style building was built for William Leavett, and later became the home of James Leavett Powell. It is constructed of wood frame set on a low brick foundation. The hipped roof, with overhanging eaves, is pierced by two interior brick chimneys. Sidelights and a transom surround the central entry. The building, which remained in the Leavett/Powell family until the mid-20th century, was renovated to illustrate the Colonial Revival style. Thus, only the form and massing are intact to document its early-19th-century Georgian heritage.

Set on a rubble stone foundation, the William Swift House dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a late example of the Georgian style, showing the transition into the more delicate Federal style. This is demonstrated by the use of thin muntins in the transom, which consists of two rows of five lights. The imposing exterior end chimneys are constructed of stone that rises to the attic story. At this juncture, the material changes to brick with freestanding stacks. The central-entry, single-pile plan is augmented by a straight-flight stair, the structure of which is no longer extant.

Federal Style

Features commonly associated with the Federal-style are low-pitched roofs, smooth symmetrical facades, elliptical fanlights, and slender sidelights. During the Federal period (1780-1840), ornamental details, particularly interior elements, echoed the work of the Adam brothers. Although similar to the Georgian style, the Federal style was more delicate by comparison.

The first survey recorded twelve examples of Federal style architecture in Spotsylvania County. The Phase II survey identified ten additional examples of the style. The oldest of these is Goodloe Plantation (088-0015), dating from the middle of the 18th century. The last noted example is Woodside (088-0072), a circa 1840 dwelling in Oak Ridge.



Figure 33: William Waller House (088-5039)

The majority of Federal-style examples noted in the Phase II survey feature three-bay-wide, side-passage plans, topped by side gable roofs. The William Waller House (088-5039) in Chewnings Corner and Mercer Hall (088-5126) in Belmont are excellent examples of the larger central-passage, single-pile plan, measuring four to five bays in width. The popularity of the style prompted many late-18th-century dwellings to be enlarged. The Waller Holladay House (088-5124), for example, was enlarged in the 1830s from a one-room plan to the central-passage, single-pile plan and is now three bays in width.

The wood frame dwelling known as Woodside is the only example of a one-and-a-half-story Federal-style building. It is set on an English basement of brick laid in five-course American bond. The side gable roof, pierced by symmetrically placed dormers, is flanked by imposing exterior end brick chimneys with freestanding stacks. The wide window openings hold large panes of 6/6 sash. These openings contrast with the centrally placed entry, which is exceptionally narrow. A three-light rectangular transom caps the opening.

The window openings illuminating the interior spaces of these imposing Federal-style dwellings are elongated on the first story, typically with 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows. The second-story windows are larger than the standard opening, holding either 6/9 or 9/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. Commonly, simplified multi-light transoms capped the primary entries. These rectangular transoms extended the width of the openings and were set within the

molded entry surrounds. The transom at Oakley (088-0052) is worthy of note, as it is set within a semi-circular opening and is framed with a soldier-coursed brick arch. The slightly overhanging eaves of Federal-style buildings are traditionally ornamented with bed molding, ogee-molded boxed cornices, and modillions of wood. This treatment is seen on the brick dwelling at Oakley and the wood frame dwelling at Cherry Grove (088-0018). The now-enlarged brick dwelling known as Plentiful Farm (088-0109) has a slightly projecting eave that is finished with a denticulated brick cornice.

Regardless of minor differences in ornamentation and building material, all Federal-style dwellings from this period feature exterior end brick chimneys. The wide brick shafts emerge from brick or stone plinths, rising the full height of the second story. At this juncture, the stacks are typically freestanding. This is illustrated at Cherry Grove and the William Waller House, for example. The brick chimneys at Oakley and Goodloe Plantation are paired, located on a single side elevation to provide heat for the double-pile parlors. The brick chimney at Mercer Hall is finished with an ornate brick pattern that includes herringbone coursing, Queen closers, stepped shoulders, and Flemish bonding.

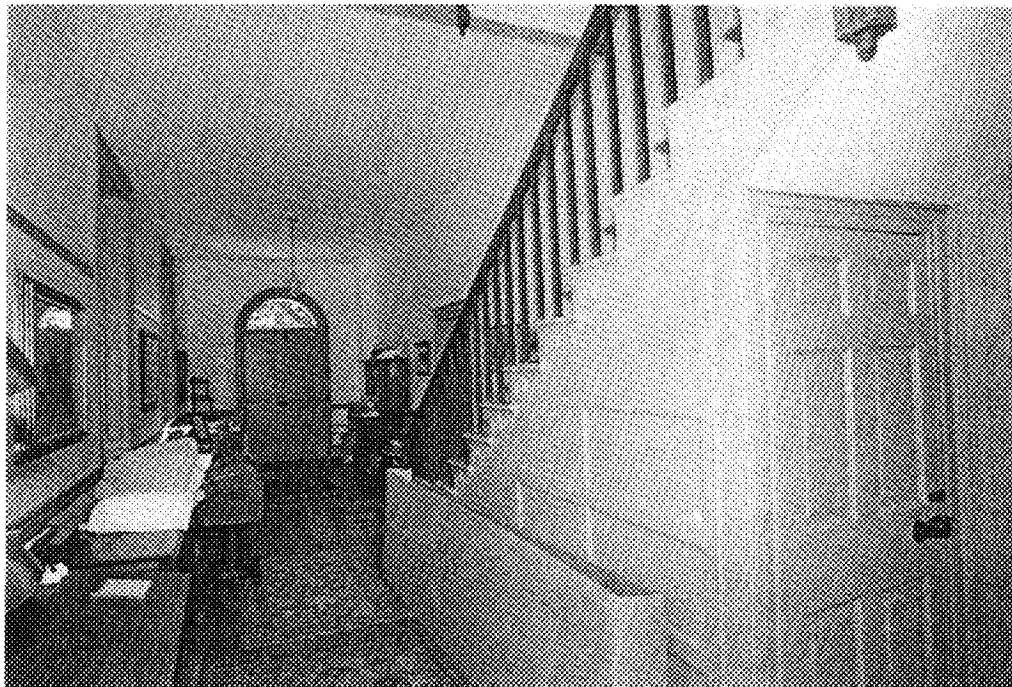


Figure 34: Hall at Oakley (088-0052)

The interiors of Federal-style dwellings were typically ornate, particularly in the more public spaces. The entry halls are wide, featuring molded baseboards, stepped architraves on the openings, chair rails, picture moldings, and imposing stairs. The grandest of these was the full-depth hall at Oakley, constructed in 1828 for Samuel Alsop, Jr. This long, narrow space has double-leaf entry openings located at either end. It is finished with pine flooring edged by reeded baseboards, projecting chair rails, square-edged picture molding, and ornately molded surrounds with back banding. The window openings are recessed within the brick structure, and framed by beveled casings that are paneled and edged with back banding. The delicate stair has a paneled stringer, scrolled brackets, a round main newel post and landing newels, and thin square balusters supporting the round rail. This rail is constructed of a single piece of wood that stretches from the first floor to the landing. It is completed with gooseneck and easement joints. Federal-style parlors are finished with much of the same detailing, including molded baseboards and surrounds, paneled cabinets, chair rails, crown molding, and tall mantels. Mantels are typically ornamented with fluted pilasters or columns flanking a brick surround. The frieze is often detailed with carved panels or keystones. The corner fireplaces at Cherry Grove are finished with paneled sides and friezes. Similarly, the overmantel on the rear fireplace is paneled with a projecting shelf. The two central panels open to reveal a hidden storage space. This mantel is painted black; oral history suggests this was a common occurrence to mourn the death of George Washington in 1799. The original hall/parlor portion of Cherry Grove was constructed in circa 1790 on property granted to William Quarles in 1723. This land is said to have been the site of a conference between Washington and Lafayette.



Figure 35: Rear Parlor at Cherry Grove (088-0018)

Greek Revival Style

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 a triangular raking cornice, adding pilasters to the corners, and/or painting the building a pristine white. The Greek Revival style, extending from circa 1830 to 1860, was popular in Spotsylvania County. Ten domestic properties and four churches, were identified as exhibiting the Greek Revival style during the first survey phase. Another eight dwellings and four churches were recorded in the second survey.



Figure 36: Walnut Grove (088-0112)

The imposing dwelling known as Walnut Grove (088-0112), located on Belmont Road, was constructed in 1829 on property owned by the Beverley family. This wood frame dwelling stands two stories in height on a full English basement finished in eight-course Flemish bond. The dwelling has an L-shaped form set under a very shallow hipped roof. Three slab interior end chimneys of brick pierce the roof. The most distinct Greek Revival-style influence is the entry portico on the façade, which faces northeast. The raised entry porch is constructed of wood frame on brick piers. Paired square posts support the flat roof, which was once edged with an

enclosing balustrade. The supporting Tuscan posts have recessed shafts and are connected with undersized balustrades. The roof porch was accessed by a single entry opening that is symmetrically located above the main entry. This same Greek Revival-style portico can be seen at Belle Font (088-0114), a mid-19th-century dwelling on Bellfonte Road, and the 1852 house at 6801 Lake Point Drive (088-5061).

The dilution of the style often resulted in the ornamentation of cornices, rather than entry porches. As exhibited in many other fashionable styles, the rural interpretation of the Greek Revival was applied to the common I-house and two-bay-wide forms. Several of the antebellum era dwellings, such as the houses at 5700 Stanfield Road (088-5034), 6419 Marye Road (088-5098), and 1711 Butler Road (088-5110), have overhanging eaves finished with heavy entablatures. This ornamentation includes a wide plain frieze, narrow bed molding, boxed cornice with ogee-molded tops, and returns.

The Greek Revival style lent itself well to the religious buildings erected throughout Spotsylvania County. The churches documented – Mount Hermon Church (088-0111), Good Hope Baptist Church (088-0096), Waller's Baptist Church (088-0094), and Kirk O'Cliff Church (088-0104) – all present elements associated with this style. Mount Hermon Church and Kirk O'Cliff Church have the heavily ornamented eaves, while Good Hope Baptist Church has large projecting lintel hoods. Waller's Baptist Church displays a colonnaded entry portico and multi-light D-lights reflective of the Greek Revival.

Gothic Revival Style

During the Phase II survey of Spotsylvania County, seven resources were found to exhibit the Gothic Revival style, identified by its steeply pitched gable roof, decorative bargeboard, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches. Promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing, the Gothic Revival style was a revolt against the rigid demands of classical forms. This artistic rebellion railed against formal gardens, symmetrical buildings, and imposing classical order on the natural landscape.

Predominately modest in detail when compared with high-style Gothic Revival archetypes, the resources of Spotsylvania County display the traditional steeply pitched open pediment and ornately arched openings. Commonly, in rural communities like Spotsylvania County, the rigid box of the traditional I-house form was distorted by the addition of a single projecting pediment or gable on the primary elevation. This stylistic feature was often added to existing dwellings or incorporated into the original design. The pediments recorded typically were open, with tympanums pierced with narrow window openings. A single domestic example of the influences of the Gothic Revival style on rural housing was noted in the Phase II survey – a vacant house on the north side of Courthouse Road in Brokenburg (088-5068). This rectangular I-house, dating from the last decades of the 19th century, has a central-passage, single-pile plan that is augmented by a two-story rear ell. A full-width one-story porch marks the three-bay-wide façade of the wood frame building. The porch, complete with a wide cornice, is supported by square Tuscan

posts with paneled shafts. Sidelights and a three-light transom surround the single-leaf entry. The Gothic Revival influence is strongly reflected in the very steep pitch of the gable, set directly over the center bay of the façade. Framed with an overhanging raked cornice, the gable is pierced by a single four-light fixed window.

In Spotsylvania County, the influence of Andrew Jackson Downing's Gothic Revival is visible well into the fourth quarter of the 19th century, particularly in the design of religious buildings. Although the traditional rectangular form of the church was maintained, its openings often were pointed-arches. The six churches all have pointed-arched windows indicative of the Gothic Revival style. The elongated openings of Mount Olive Baptist Church (088-0153), Mine Road Baptist Church (088-0106), Saint John's Church (088-0123), and Piney Branch Church (088-0032) have pointed-arched windows and transoms with tracery and heavily molded surrounds. The New Hope Baptist Church (088-0160) and Zion Hill Baptist Church (088-5076) have square window openings capped by projecting triangular pediments that mimic the pointed-arch form.

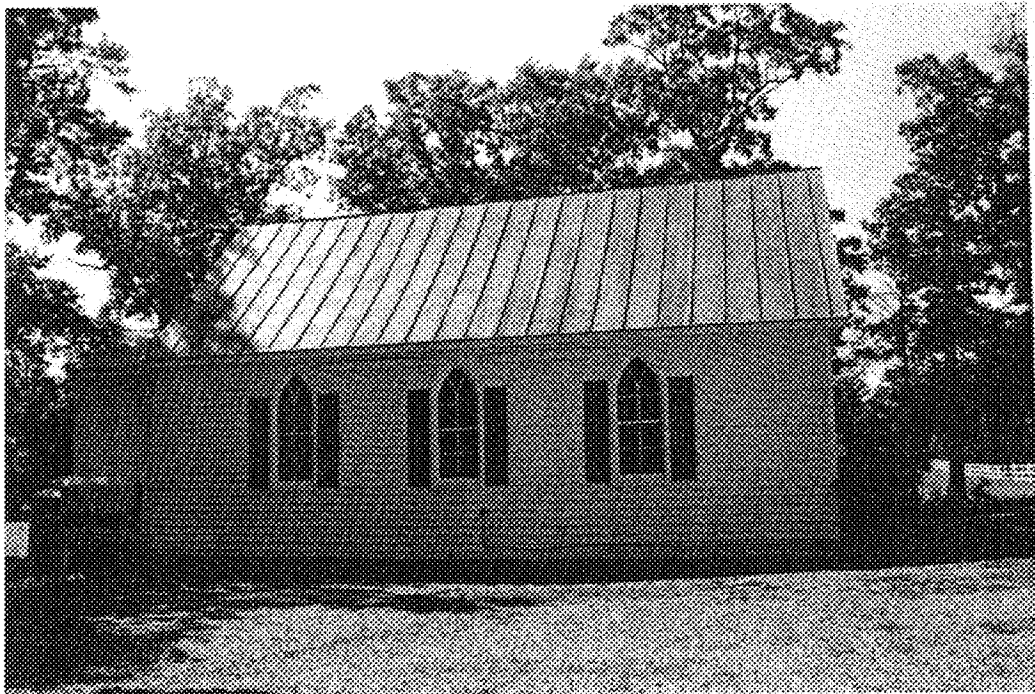


Figure 37: Pointed-Arch Windows at Saint John's Church (088-0123)

Italianate Style

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style for rural housing was diluted and almost always illustrated through the use of ornamentation rather than form. Of the six primary resources deemed Italianate, the stylistic detailing is limited just to the application of brackets and wide frieze boards. This was noted at 5714 Lawyers Road (088-5047), 10925 Post Oak Road (088-5123), and the vacant house at the western corner of the intersection of Brokenburg Road and Margo Road (088-5069), for example.



Figure 38: Italianate Façade of Edgewood (088-5058)

The most significant expression of the Italianate style is the single-family dwelling known as Edgewood (088-5058). This two-story wood frame building was erected in 1827 for Reuben Lindsay Coleman as a Federal-style dwelling. In the 1870s, the primary façade, facing northeast, was substantially altered to reflect the Italianate style, which had become fashionable in the middle part of the 19th century. The main block of the building, which is supported by a contemporaneous rear ell, has a three-bay-wide form, with a central-passage entry flanked by single-pile parlors. The shallow hipped roof was altered on the northeast elevation to provide two steeply pitched open gables with expansive overhanging eaves. The molded cornice, returning on the side elevations, was ornamented with a frieze board and exposed rafter ends that read as brackets. Between the two gables, the roofline is flat with modillions and a molded cornice. The double-leaf entry was dressed with raised molding that created segmental-arched

panels. The sidelights and transom were finished with raised panels and tracery. The opening was capped by a heavy entablature that consists of a wide frieze board, scrolled brackets, and a projecting ogee-molded cornice supported by Tuscan pilasters with paneled shafts. Larger window openings were created to hold the paired 4/4 double-hung, wood sash windows with paneled mullions that flank the entry. Like the primary entry, the window openings are framed with paneled surrounds that read as Tuscan pilasters. The entablatures have wide friezes, scrolled brackets, and projecting ogee-molded cornices. The three single Federal-era openings on the second story are intact, holding large 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. The openings are framed with molded surrounds that visually support the Italianate entablatures. D-shaped windows with wide molded surrounds pierce the gables. Despite this major alteration to the façade, the main block of the building is intact with the delicate detailing indicative of the Federal style present on the interior.

Queen Anne Style

Fifteen Queen Anne-style resources were identified, making it the most popular architectural style documented in both survey phases (twenty-five examples were noted in the Phase I survey). Although this dominant style traditionally lent itself well to a variety of building forms and uses, including schools, hotels, and commercial buildings, only single-family dwellings were recorded during the Phase II survey. The Queen Anne style was immensely popular in Spotsylvania County, as well as in the rest of the United States. However, many of the examples found in rural Spotsylvania County are more restrained than the Queen Anne-style houses in more urban locations. The form of the buildings may be traditional and symmetrical, however, the detailing is pure Queen Anne with canted projecting bays, a spindle frieze, cornice returns with dentil molding, corbeled chimney caps, and chamfered or turned posts with brackets. A substantial number of the Queen Anne-style examples noted have the open gable on the façade that was first noted as a rural adaptation to the Gothic Revival style. The Queen Anne examples, however, are more ornately finished with patterned wood shingles.



Figure 39: House at 7117 Grand Brooks Road (088-5051)

The now vacant dwelling at 7117 Grand Brooks Road (088-5051) exhibits many of the traditional Queen Anne-style elements popularized during the Victorian era, albeit minimally. The main block of the building is based on the traditional I-house form, although subsequent alterations now obscure the original three-bay-wide fenestration. The side gable roof is trimmed with an ogee-molded boxed cornice with returns and bed molding. An ornately corbeled brick interior end chimney rises from the side elevation. A two-bay-wide porch with a half-hipped roof shelters the side entry. Although the porch is presently in a state of deterioration, it retains the thin supporting Tuscan posts and spindle frieze. A similar frieze was noted on the porch of the building on the east side of the 7300 block of Lawyers Road.

The projecting bays characteristic of the Queen Anne style were only noted two times – 5200 Arcadia Road (088-5097) and 3120 Winding Road (088-5109). The two-story wood frame dwelling on Arcadia Road, now clad in vinyl siding, was erected in the first decades of the 20th century. This late example of the Queen Anne style has a square form plus two projecting bays. A steep hipped roof with a wide overhanging cornice covers the main block. The projecting front and side bays have front gable roofs enclosed by the extension of the boxed cornice.

The wood frame dwelling in Winding Road, now vacant, has a square form with a projecting canted two-story bay on the side. The sections of the building are united by a porch that extends across the two bays of the main block and wraps around the three sides of the projecting bay. The porch has thin turned posts supporting a half-hipped roof with a molded cornice. The building's design and original materials are reputed to have been the product of Sears, Roebuck and Company. This mail-order house was purchased at the turn of the 20th century for \$700, shipped by railroad to Beaverdam in pieces, and assembled on Winding Road by local builders for \$100.



Figure 40: House at 3120 Winding Road (088-5109)

Colonial Revival Style

Within the survey area, ten buildings were documented that exhibit elements characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Identifying features of the style commonly include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side gable or gambrel roofs. Despite its frequent use for domestic buildings, the style also lent itself well to commercial and institutional buildings such as churches, banks, hotels/motels, post offices, and schools.

The resources are typically detailed with corbeled brick chimneys, classically inspired door surrounds, and symmetrical facades marked with a central entry and double-hung windows. The

central-passage entry is commonly flanked with sidelights and sheltered by a front-gabled portico supported by Tuscan columns. Notable examples include the house at 7032 Belmont Road (088-5125), Wilderness Baptist Church (088-0125), and Margo High School (088-5127).

The domestic example on Belmont Road, erected in the first decade of the 20th century, has a two-story entry portico supported by Tuscan columns. Similarly, the church on Plank Road has a four-bay-wide, one-story entry portico with a front gable supported by square Tuscan posts. The bell tower on the front gable roof of the main block has a balustrade, louvered square openings, and a pointed spire. The Margo School, now a service station and convenience store, has D-shaped openings in the gable ends, molded cornices, and entry porticos with Tuscan columns.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

One of the most popular styles and building forms noted in the rural regions of Spotsylvania County was the Bungalow/Craftsman. Indicative of Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings are the low-pitched gable roof, wide 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 or turned posts with square balusters.

The substantial number of resources reflecting this style resulted in a sampling of examples, rather than a comprehensive survey. Thus, during the second survey phase, six properties were identified as examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style. Throughout the county, the bungalow form is finished with traditional Craftsman style detailing, such as exposed rafter ends, paired and triple windows, staggered wood shingles, and inset porches. The one-and-a-half-story wood frame building at 5920 Partlow Road (088-0044) illustrates the bungalowoid form in rural Spotsylvania County. The building has the all-encompassing multi-gable roof, wide porch, exposed rafter ends, and paired windows. The modest one-and-a-half-story dwelling on the west side of Jefferson Davis Highway (0880-5096) has a side gable roof that extends over the inset porch. The windows of the building, now dressed in Queen Anne-style ornamentation, have three-vertical panes over a single light.

A significant number of Craftsman-style buildings with irregular, non-bungalowoid plans were recorded. This was noted at 8701 Brock Road (088-0028), where the paired windows have three vertical panes over a single light. Furthermore, the projecting portico has a shallow hipped roof supported by square posts set on brick piers. This latter detail is also exhibited at 10231 Waller's Road (088-5115).

One of the more illustrative examples of the Craftsman style is the commercial building at 5411 Arcadia Road (088-0007). This two-story wood frame building has paired double-hung windows, multi-light casement windows, exposed rafter ends, and projecting front gable roofs that make the second-story windows look like wall dormers.

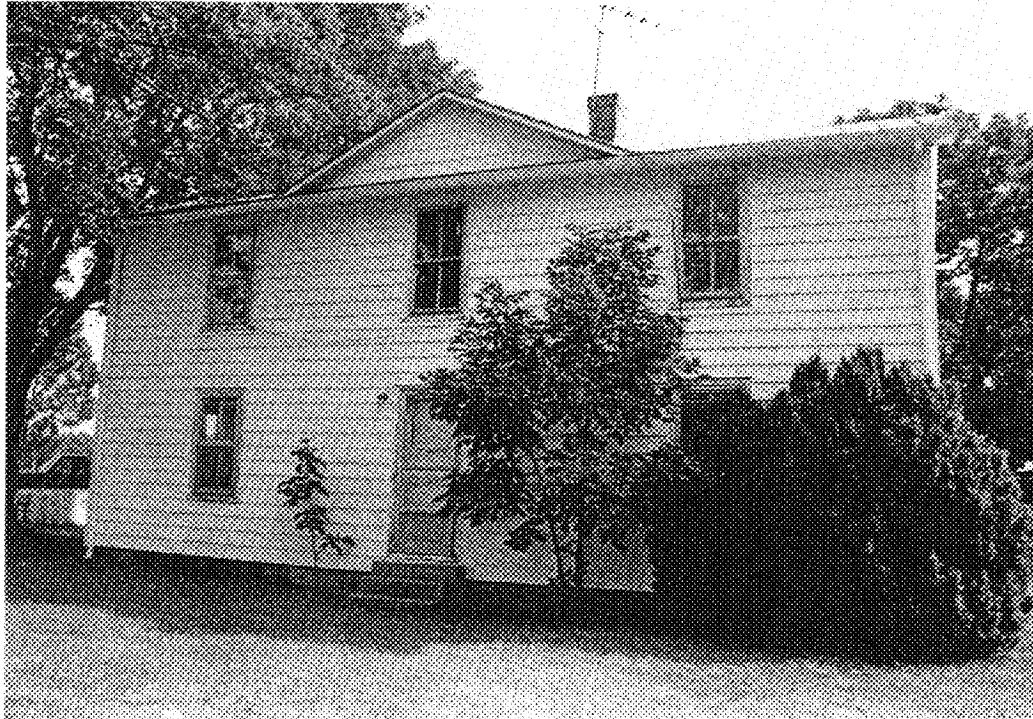


Figure 41: House on northwest side of Stubbs Bridges Road (088-5063)

Other Styles

The building types that did not conform to a particular style were designated as "Other." This occurred seventy-eight times during the survey and largely included commercial and vernacular buildings from all periods of development. Most of the domestic examples did not conform to any style because the structure originally had no applied detailing or ornamentation with reference to one or more distinct architectural styles. Often the buildings presented the traditional I-house form with no applied detailing other than porch supports. The supports, whether Tuscan columns, turned posts, or tapered posts on brick piers, aided in the documentation of the building's period of construction, but were not stylistically strong enough to classify the building as an example of an architectural style or derivative of a fashionable style. Furthermore, several of the primary resources deemed "Other" had been severely altered, and had lost their original forms and details.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of the survey project was to gather and evaluate information about the historic properties and their resources in an effort to more fully comprehend and support their contribution to Spotsylvania 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 and survey previously unidentified or unevaluated historic properties and potential historic districts; and 3) heighten public awareness about historic resources in Spotsylvania County to encourage citizens' appreciation of their history.

Scope of Work

The project was organized into basic tasks:

- 1) the survey and documentation of approximately 150 historic resources -- 135 to the reconnaissance level and fifteen to the intensive level; and
- 2) the identification of potential historic districts and individual eligible properties for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3) the augmentation of the historic context prepared during the Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County, conducted in 1996.
- 4) the preparation of a Survey Report which includes the survey findings of Phase II, with a narrative comparing those findings with Phase I, and recommendations regarding further study of any, or all, of the resources retaining significance and integrity within the historic context.

Methodology

Approach

E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. approached this project as a coordinated effort of experienced professional architectural historians working with the Spotsylvania County Department of Planning and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in an effort to produce a cost effective survey that would meet VDHR's high standards and the needs of Spotsylvania County. This was accomplished by working closely with Spotsylvania County and its representatives to identify important architectural resources; by taking full advantage of the Integrated Preservation Software Database (IPS) to document and analyze historic properties; by understanding local 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 product; and by maximizing the potential of an experienced staff.

To achieve the desired products, E.H.T. Traceries, Inc. organized a team with the credentials, skills, and successful experience to do the work. The team was composed of a Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian, two Architectural Historian/Surveyors, and one Surveyor. The Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian managed the administration of the survey project, directed the tasks, and was responsible for preparing the survey report. Having served in this capacity during the Phase I survey, she also functioned as the primary architectural historian, working with the team to evaluate the resources based on the historic context and preparing the recommendations for further work or listing in the National Register. The Architectural Historians were responsible for conducting the reconnaissance-level survey and, in conjunction with the Project Manager, the intensive-level surveys. Additionally, the Architectural Historians were required to conduct the primary and secondary research, and manage the survey documentation – synthesizing and consolidating information, undertaking data entry, locating the properties and resources, and updating records as appropriate. The Surveyor worked with the Project Manager and the Architectural Historians, assisting with the on-site fieldwork and the production of the products. The survey team collectively conducted the initial assessment of the properties and participated in the final scripted slide presentation.

Basic to the methodology was the determination of criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using VDHR standards, historic themes and requirements, while meeting the needs of Spotsylvania County. 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 150 resources for survey at the reconnaissance and intensive levels.

The recordation of the properties to VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, 130 resources were surveyed to a reconnaissance level with fifteen properties documented at the intensive level. 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 brief evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the property, focusing on the primary resource, accompanied all forms. The photographic documentation included a range of two to five views, with an average of four 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 also completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper and included the main road and any significant natural

features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS Quadrangle map was submitted with each form.

The intensive level survey form 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, followed by a detailed description and evaluation of the property. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource, accompanied all forms. 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 and included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years old, focusing on those constructed prior to 1900, were selected for recordation based on previous survey efforts, as well as our understanding of the history of Spotsylvania County and related architecture. With assistance from the VDHR staff and the staff of the Spotsylvania County Planning Department, survey priorities were established. 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 noted on USGS maps for future documentation.

To summarize, E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. approached this project with: a commitment to understand 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 conduct a survey that would take advantage of the talents and experience of our staff.

Work Plan

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

TASK 1:	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
TASK 2:	SURVEY DESIGN
TASK 3:	INITIAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION
TASK 4:	SURVEY
TASK 5:	IPS DATA ENTRY
TASK 6:	EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES
TASK 7:	ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
TASK 8:	SCRIPTED SLIDE SHOW
TASK 9:	PRODUCTS SUBMISSION
TASK 10:	FINAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION

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 of 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 monthly progress reports, and attendance at required progress meetings with the County and DHR representatives. The project was managed using a hierarchy of tasks with specific results. Incremental monitoring was combined with milestone review indicated as "Results" for each task listed in the Work Plan. The Monthly Progress Reports recorded milestone completion for DHR review.

TASK 2: SURVEY DESIGN

Prior to determining the appropriate survey design, all existing materials relevant to Spotsylvania County contained within the VDHR archives were reviewed. Other information reviewed included indices, topographic maps, and unpublished survey reports. New materials archived at repositories at the county, state and federal level were also studied.

The survey design began through consultation with the County and VDHR staff to review the documentation gathered during Phase I survey effort and to evaluate the needs of Spotsylvania County. The actual on-site survey focused on those properties known to contain the best-preserved and least-altered examples (over fifty years of age) of various resources types subsumed under the following eighteen VDHR historic themes:

- 1) Domestic;
- 2) Subsistence/Agriculture;
- 3) Education;
- 4) Religion;
- 5) Commerce/Trade;
- 6) Industry/Processing/Extraction;
- 7) Ethnicity/Immigration;
- 8) Funerary;
- 9) Government/Law/Political;
- 10) Health Care/Medicine;
- 11) Landscape;
- 12) Military/Defense;
- 13) Recreation/Arts;
- 14) Settlement Patterns;
- 15) Social;
- 16) Technology/Engineering;
- 17) Transportation/Communication; and
- 18) Architecture/Community Planning.

Those properties containing resources over fifty years of age and/or having significant association with the eighteen historic context themes were noted on USGS maps, thus allowing for future survey documentation.

By consulting with the County's planning staff, the survey team was able to fully document the properties potentially affected by future development projects. Documents, including the local comprehensive plan, Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, and public utility plans, were reviewed.

TASK 3: INITIAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION

During the initial phase of the project, a public meeting was held to introduce the Phase II survey efforts to interested Spotsylvania County officials, members of the local historical association, residents and property owners. This general presentation introduced the survey team, explained the survey effort and its history, addressed County and VDHR preservation goals, and presented the survey design. The presentation included slides that illustrated the VDHR survey process, historic context themes, and the potential for protecting the County's historic architectural resources.

TASK 4: SURVEY

Implementation of the survey design was initiated with organization and scheduling based on routing, grouping of properties, weather conditions, and staffing availability. This work was revised and updated throughout the survey effort.

Upon completion of a survey schedule, the surveyors began the on-site survey work. The surveyors followed assigned routes (selecting specific properties when necessary or locating pre-selected properties) and initiated the reconnaissance level survey. All work followed VDHR standards, and properties selected during the on-site survey met the published Survey Criteria. Selected properties were documented to the reconnaissance or intensive level on the appropriate VDHR survey form. Each property and its contributing resources were photographed on the exterior and interior where appropriate (and possible). The photographs taken on-site were developed as the survey progressed. Each photograph was properly labeled and placed within labeled negative envelopes. Color slides were taken and labeled as appropriate throughout the survey effort. All information collected during this task was placed into property file folders.

Concurrent with the on-site survey, archival primary and secondary sources were researched at local, state, and federal repositories. The comprehensive bibliography prepared in Phase I was expanded. As information from the archival sources was gathered, it was synthesized with individual property survey files, as well as collected for use in the development of the survey report.

TASK 5: IPS

Information collected during the on-site survey and recorded on the field forms was entered into the VDHR-IPS database. An IPS Property record was also prepared for each property previously surveyed and on file at VDHR archives, regardless of its association with the current survey. Properties for which IPS records existed, specifically those documented at the intensive level, were expanded. As on-site and archival work was completed, the photographs and archival data were reviewed. Each IPS property record was edited and expanded by the surveyor responsible for the on-site survey of the property. Each record was completed, reviewed, and revised as appropriate.

At appropriate intervals throughout the project, each IPS property record was reviewed for accuracy and consistency. Upon review of the database and following corrections, frequency reports and tabular reports were generated. These reports provided organized data for analysis and incorporation into the architectural survey report. All required reports were generated for inclusion in the survey report.

TASK 6: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

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

TASK 7: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

This step consisted of assembling and synthesizing the archival and on-site findings in preparation for drafting the final report and to meet submission requirements. One set of VDHR survey file envelopes was labeled by hand in pencil and the appropriate documentation filed within each envelope for submission to VDHR. The labeled photographs and negatives were placed in the appropriate envelopes. The site and USGS maps, indicating the surveyed properties, were prepared. Additional materials collected during the archival research and on-site survey process were filed within associated property files. One set of manila file folders was labeled and filled with the appropriate documentation for submission to the county. Documentation included labeled photographs, location, and site maps, IPS generated survey reports, and any other relevant research.

A final report was prepared to conform to the VDHR Guidelines for survey reports. The survey findings recorded in the report related all of the surveyed properties associated with the relevant historic themes to the historic context discussion prepared in Phase I. Illustrations, including photographs, drawings, maps, tables, charts or other graphics were prepared. The draft document was prepared for distribution to the County and VDHR staff in December 2000 and then revised in accordance with their comments in January and February 2001.

TASK 8: PREPARE SCRIPTED SLIDE SHOW

A scripted slide presentation was prepared that appropriately documents the survey project, findings, and recommendations for further action.

TASK 9: PRODUCTS SUBMISSION

The survey data and reports were exported by E.H.T. Tracerics for import into VDHR's master database. Two diskettes containing Spotsylvania County's survey data were prepared for submission -- one for VDHR and one for Spotsylvania County. Two diskettes holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in Word 7 were prepared. Two original unbound and ten bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared -- one original unbound and five bound copies for VDHR and one original unbound and five bound copies for Spotsylvania County. One set of IPS-generated survey forms, photographs, maps and other materials was prepared for submission to VDHR in survey file envelopes. The second hard-copy set of survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials were prepared for submission to the county in manila file folders. One set of negatives was prepared for VDHR.

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 Evaluation Team focusing on those intensive-level properties deemed potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS FOR PHASE II

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS: PHASE II

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

One Hundred and Thirty-Six Properties Were Recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources:

- One Hundred and thirty-six properties were evaluated as historic and fully surveyed to the reconnaissance level. Each form provided a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It included a brief evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources accompanied each form. Adequate photographic documentation included several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they were located close together. Photographs illustrated 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 was included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicated the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was filed with each form.

An Additional Sixteen Properties Were Recorded to the Intensive Level.

- Sixteen additional properties were evaluated as historic and fully surveyed to the intensive level. The intensive level survey form used for this level of survey required 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 all instances, a physical examination on the interior of the primary resource was also included. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource accompanied all forms. 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 FOR PHASE II

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 Phase I survey project. Collectively, the Phase I and Phase II databases contain a total of 288 records. Of these 286 records, 136 were documented in Phase I and 152 were documented in Phase II.

Various computer-generated IPS reports have been produced for this phase of the survey and include an:

- 1) Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number with Tax Parcel Numbers
- 2) Inventory of All Properties Alphabetically by Name with Construction Dates
- 3) Inventory of All Properties by USGS Quadrangle with Construction Dates
- 4) Inventory of All Properties by Tax Parcel Numbers

**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY, PHASE II:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY VDIR ID NUMBER
WITH TAX PARCEL NUMBERS**

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL #

ADDR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0007	Arcadia Commercial Building	5411 Arcadia Road	1925 ca	76-A-51
088-0013	House, 5217 Arcadia Road	5217 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	
088-0014	House, 5916 Marve Road	5916 Marve Road	1905-1920	76-A-28
088-0015	Goodloe Plantation	5916 State Route 605	1840 ca	75-A-56
088-0016	House, 7208 Marve Road	7208 Marve Road	1895-1910	83-41
088-0018	Cherry Grove	16430 Monroe's Road	1790 ca	67-A-58
088-0021	House, 4400 Blydes Corner Road	4400 Blydes Corner Road	1905-1920	83-3-1
088-0028	House and Service Station, 8701 Brock Road	8701 Brock Road	1920-1930	32-A-34
088-0030	House, 10828 Catharpin Road	10828 Catharpin Road	1850 ca	20-A-54
088-0031	Church, Pinney Branch Road	Pinney Branch Road	1920-1935	20-A-88
088-0032	Pinney Branch Church	Pinney Branch Road	1932	20-A-88
088-0033	House, 10114 Pinney Branch Road	10114 Pinney Branch Road	1895-1910	32-16-A
088-0036	House, 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	1845-1860	31-A-19
088-0037	House, 10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	1885-1900	45-A-66
088-0044	House, 5920 Partlow Road	5920 Partlow Road	1920-1935	74-A-1A
088-0046	House, 3621 Shepherd Road	3621 Shepherd Road	1880-1895	
088-0052	Oakley	10000 Corbin Lane	1828	31-A-5
088-0072	Woodside	16220 Days Bridge Road	1840 ca	54-A-16

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0079	Hazel Hill	16220 State Route 719		
	Herndon House	10101 Catharpin Road	1780-1800	31-A-5
088-0094	Waller's Baptist Church	10101 State Route 612		
		3600 Partlow Road	1874	82-A-8
		3600 State Route 738		
		4001 Partlow Road		
088-0096	Good Hope Baptist Church and Cemetery	5620 Courthouse Road	1860	70-A-66
		5601 Courthouse Road		
		5620 State Route 208		
088-0104	Kirk O-Cliff Church	16420 Monrovia Road	1876	54-A-43
		16420 State Route 612		
088-0105	Lewis Mill Ruins	Lawyers Road	1800-1815	41-A-83
		State Route 601		
088-0106	Mine Road Baptist Church	11111 Post Oak Road	1905	44-A-31
		11111 State Route 606		
088-0109	Plentiful Farm	15102 Plentiful Lane	1809	55-1-A
	Twin Oaks			
088-0111	Mount Hermon Church	15800 Days Bridge Road	1835-1850	55-A-10
		15800 State Route 719		
		15425 Days Bridge Road		
088-0112	Walnut Grove	7508 Belmont Road	1829	55-A-1
	Walnut Hill	7508 State Route 652		
088-0114	Belle Font	11611 Bellfonte Road	1848-1855	71-A-91A
		11611 State Route 665		
088-0116	Swift, William House	10000 Block Swift Road, West side	1840-1855	86-A-19
		10000 Block State Route 605		
088-0118	Brooks Store	5700 Lawyers Road	1905-1920	70-A-69A
		5700 State Route 601		
088-0119	Ely's Ford Church	10401 Ely's Ford Road	1877	3-A-32
		10401 State Route 610		
088-0123	Saint John's Church	4040 Lewiston Road	1890-1905	80-A-19
		4040 State Route 601		
088-0125	Wilderness Baptist Church	9701 Plank Road	1899 ca	9-A-94
		9701 State Route 3		
088-0127	Tribble, Nelson House	10020 Tribble Road	1899 ca	86-A-17
		10020 State Route 666		
088-0129	Canwick	10424 Catharpin Road	1758 ca	31C-1-2
		10424 State Route 612		
088-0153	Mount Olive Baptist Church	2106 Log Cabin Road	1897	87-A-15

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VOHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0157	Commercial Building, 5230 Lewiston Road Commercial Building, 5230 State Route 601	2133 Mount Olive Road 5230 Lewiston Road 5320 State Route 601	1900-1915	
088-0160	New Hope Baptist Church	4000 Block, Dickerson Road, Northwest Side	1871	80-A-1
088-0163	Brockroad Store	10122 Brock Road 10122 State Route 613	1900 ca	19-A-19
088-0165	Todd's Tavern School	10645 Catharpin Road 10645 State Route 612	1900 ca	31-A-70
088-0166	House, 10318 Catharpin Road House, 10318 State Route 612	10318 Catharpin Road 10318 State Route 612	1890 ca	31-A-41
088-0167	House, 14000 West Catharpin Road House, 14000 State Route 608	14000 West Catharpin Road 14000 State Route 608	1900 ca	28-A-50
088-0168	Craig's Baptist Church	14123 West Catharpin Road 14123 State Route 608	1912 ca	28-2-1
088-0169	Granite Springs Store	8530 Belmont Road 8530 State Route 652	1905-1920	
088-0171	House, 7901 Belmont Road House, 7901 State Route 652	7901 Belmont Road 7901 State Route 652	1890 ca	41-A-36
088-0173	House, 15915 Orange Springs Road House, 15915 State Route 653	15915 Orange Springs Road 15915 State Route 653	1860 ca	40-A-4
088-0175	Belmont School	7124 Belmont Road 7124 State Route 652	1900 ca	55-A-6
088-0176	Rose Hill	16025 Days Bridge Road 16025 State Route 719	1898 ca	54-A-10
088-0177	House, Don Road, South side House, State Route 763, South side	Don Road, South side State Route 763, South side	1890 ca	54-A-8
088-0178	House, 6740 Belmont Road House, 6740 State Route 652	6740 Belmont Road 6740 State Route 652	1865-1880	55-A-13
088-0180	Stubbs House	7050 Bridge Road 7050 State Route 612	1890-1905	
088-0181	Olivet Methodist Church	7664 Stubbs Bridge Road	1887	42-A-14
088-5030	House, 10501 Elys Ford Road House, 10501 State Route 610	10501 Elys Ford Road 10501 State Route 610	1865-1880	3-A-39
088-5031	House, 9632 Rapidan Drive House, 9632 State Route 615	9632 Rapidan Drive 96342 State Route 615	1840 ca	3-6-4

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-5032	House, 6226 Marye Road	6226 Marye Road	1895-1910	75-A-71
	House, 6226 State Route 605	6226 State Route 605		
088-5033	House, 6522 Marye Road	6522 Marye Road	1900 ca	75-A-65
	House, 6522 State Route 605	6522 State Route 605		
088-5034	House, 5700 Stanfield Road	5700 Stanfield Road	1840-1855	75-A-3
	House, 5700 State Route 646	5700 State Route 646		
088-5035	House, 2046 Smith Road	2046 Smith Road	1800 ca	88-A-68
	House, 2046 State Route 669	2046 State Route 669		
088-5036	House, 2940 Partlow Road	2940 Partlow Road	1890 ca	87-A-60
	House, 2940 State Route 738	2940 State Route 738		
088-5037	House, 8803 Berkely Farms Road	8803 Berkely Farms East	1820-1835	73-2-5
088-5038	House, 10700 Edenton Road	10700 Edenton Road	1885-1900	72-A-19
	House, 10700 State Route 657	10700 State Route 657		
088-5039	Waller, William House	9901 Fairview Road	1795-1810	81-A-14
	Prospect Hill #2	9901 State Route 622		
088-5040	Davenport Bridge	Mount Olive Road (Over the Anna River)	1950 ca	86-A-34
		State Route 658 (Over the Anna River)		
088-5041	Levy	2729 Arritt Road	1845-1860	86-A-4
		2729 State Route 601		
088-5042	House, 6805 Ryland Payne Road	6805 Ryland Payne Road	1820-1835	70-A-98
	House, 6805 State Route 726	6805 State Route 726		
088-5043	House, 4309 Lewiston Road	4309 Lewiston Road	1865-1880	79-A-138
	House, 4309 State Route 601	4309 State Route 601		
088-5044	House, 4236 Lewiston Road	4236 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	79-A-18
	House, 4236 State Route 601	4236 State Route 601		
088-5045	Bethel Christian Church Cemetery	5542 Courthouse Road	1917 ca	70-A-15
		5542 State Route 208		
088-5046	House, 12900 Andrews Lane	12900 Andrews Lane	1897	70-A-17
088-5047	House, 5714 Lawyer's Road	5714 Lawyer's Road	1875-1890	
	House, 5714 State Route 601	5714 State Route 601		
088-5048	House, 14433 Corene Road	14433 Corene Road	1800 ca	
	House, 14433 State Route 203	14433 State Route 203		
088-5049	Commercial Building, 4830 Courthouse Road	4830 Courthouse Road	1910-1925	
	Commercial Building, 4830 State Route 208	4830 State Route 208		
088-5050	House, 7040 Grand Brooks Road	7040 Grand Brooks Road	1845-1860	57-A-9

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
	House, 7040 State Route 721	7040 State Route 721		
088-5051	House, 7117 Grand Brooks Road	7117 Grand Brooks Road	1895-1910	57-A-8
	House, 7117 State Route 721	7117 State Route 721		
088-5052	House, 7433 Lawyers Road	7433 Lawyers Road	1890-1905	56-A-12
	House, 7433 State Route 601	7433 State Route 601		
088-5053	House, 16129 Monrovia Road	16129 Monrovia Road	1865-1870	54-A-46A
	House, 16129 State Route 612	16129 State Route 612		
088-5054	House, 5900 Cherry Grove Lane	5900 Cherry Grove Lane	1905-1920	67-A-2
088-5055	House, 1604 Monrovia Road	1604 Monrovia Road	1900-1915	
	House, 1604 State Route 612	1604 State Route 612		
088-5056	House, Daniel Road, West side	Daniel Road, West Side	1920-1935	
	House, State Route 661, West side	State Route 661, West side		
088-5057	House, 17340 Monrovia Road	17340 Monrovia Road	1810-1825	53-A-7
	House, 17340 State Route 612	17340 State Route 612		
088-5058	Edgewood	26301 Days Bridge Road	1827	54-A-38
		26301 State Route 719		
088-5059	Dickinson House	16700 Days Bridge Road	1750-1765	54-A-38
		16700 State Route 719		
088-5060	House, 16617 Days Bridge Road	16617 Days Bridge Road	1890-1905	
	House, 16617 State Route 719	16617 State Route 719		
088-5061	House, 6801 Lake Point Drive	6801 Lake Point Drive	1852	54D-2-38
088-5062	House, 7500 Don Road	7500 Don Road	1845-1860	54-A-5A
	House, 7500 State Route 763	7500 State Route 763		
088-5063	House, 8200 Stubbs Bridge Road	8200 Stubbs Bridge Road	1910-1925	42-A-26
	House, 8200 State Route 612	8200 State Route 612		
088-5064	House, 7333 Belmont Road	7333 Belmont Road	1895-1910	55-A-3
	House, 7333 State Route 652	7333 State Route 653		
088-5065	House, 14920 Jones Powell Road	14920 Jones Powell Road	1865-1880	55-A-53
	House, 14920 State Route 610	14920 State Route 601		
088-5066	Leavett's Level	14801 Jones Powell Road	1800-1815	41-A-91
		14801 State Route 653		
088-5067	Post Oak	9500 Block Post Oak Road, Northeast side	1845-1860	46-A-52
		9500 Block State Route 606, Northeast side		
088-5068	House, 6642 Courthouse Road	6642 Courthouse Road	1890-1905	59-A-9
	House, 6642 State Route 208	6642 State Route 208		
088-5069	House, 6418 Brokenburg Road	6418 Brokenburg Road	1895-1910	58-A-82

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-5070	House, 12001 Post Oak Road	12001 Post Oak Road	1885-1900	43-A-33
	House, 12001 State Route 606	12001 State Route 606		
088-5071	Saint Paul's Baptist Church	11815 Post Oak Road	1898 ca	58-A-14
		11815 State Route 606		
088-5072	House, 8700 Seays Road	8700 Seays Road	1880-1895	45-A-5
	House, 8700 Route 649	8700 State Route 649		
088-5073	House, 10506 Pine Acres Way	10506 Pine Acres Way	1885-1900	31-A-18
088-5074	Commercial Building, 10601 Hoppe Lane	10601 Hoppe Lane	1890-1905	31-A-29
088-5075	House, 10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	1890-1905	
	House, 10601 State Route 608	10601 State Route 608		
088-5076	Zion Hill Baptist Church	10411 Cookstown Road	1900 ca	9-A-76
		10411 State Route 676		
088-5077	Grace United Methodist Church	11512 Windy Acres Lane	1925-1940	17-A-32
		11512 State Route 611		
088-5078	Wallace Family Cemetery	Peppertree Road, South Side	1823 ca	9-A-83
		State Route 690		
088-5079	House, 3944 Lewiston Road	3944 Lewiston Road	1885-1900	80-A-25
	House, 3944 Block of State	3944 State Route 601		
088-5080	House, 15501 Orange Springs Road	15501 Orange Springs Road	1890-1905	41-A-33
	House, 15501 State Route 653	15501 State Route 653		
088-5081	House, 7927 Belmont Road	7927 Belmont Road	1900 ca	41-A-52
	House, 7927 State Route 652	7927 State Route 652		
088-5082	House, 7901 Lawyers Road	7901 Lawyers Road	1880-1895	41-A-83
	House, 7901 State Route 601	7901 State Route 601		
088-5083	House, 8131 Granite Springs Road	8131 Granite Springs Road	1835-1850	41-10-9
	House, State Route 664	8131 State Route 664		
088-5084	House, 8277 Granite Springs Road	8277 Granite Springs Road	1865	42-A-7
	House, 8277 State Route 664	8277 State Route 664		
088-5085	Swift Family Cemetery	8500 Block of Lawyers Road, East Side	1893 ca	41-A-52
		8500 Block of State Route 601, East Side		
088-5086	House, 14101 Sullivan Road	14101 Sullivan Road	1894 ca	42-A-2
	House, 14101 State Route 696	14101 State Route 696		
088-5087	House, 9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive, South Side	9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive	1900-1915	46-A-23
	House, 9100 Block State Route 609,	9100 Block State Route 608, South Side		

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
=====				
Southe Side				
088-5088	House, 9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	1916 ca	32-A-10
	House, 9208 State Route 608	9208 State Route 608		
088-5089	Stewart Place	10501 Stewart Road	1798 ca	32-A-10
		15101 State Route 623		
088-5090	House, 9110 Brock Road	9110 Brock Road	1898 ca	32-A-68
	House, 9110 State Route 613	9110 State Route 613		
088-5091	Cowlands	9018 Brock Road	1820 ca	32-A-87
		9018 State Route 613		
088-5092	House, 9820 Brock Road	9820 Brock Road	1885-1900	
	House, 9820 State Route 613	9820 State Route 613		
088-5093	Jones Family Cemetery	Int. N. Rapidan Road and Rapidan Drive Int. State Route 753 and State Route 615	1912 ca	3-A-39C
088-5094	House, 9200 Pineridge Drive	9200 Pineridge Road	1900 ca	31-A-17
088-5095	House, 6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	1905-1920	76-A-56A
	House, 6117 U.S. Route 1	6117 U.S. Route 1		
088-5096	House, 5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	1915-1930	76-A-14
	House, 5800 U.S. Route 1	5800 U.S. Route 1		
088-5097	House, 5200 Arcadia Road	5200 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	76-A-23B
	House, 5200 State Route 603	5200 State Route 603		
088-5098	House, 6419 Marye Road	6419 Marye Road	1845-1860	75-A-60
	House, 6419 State Route 605	6419 State Route 605		
088-5099	House, 6707 Marye Road	6707 Marye Road	1920-1935	84-A-22
	House, 6707 State Route 605	6707 State Route 605		
088-5100	House, 4300 French Acors Road	4300 French Acors Road	1920-1935	84-A-15
	House, 4300 State Route 699	4300 State Route 669		
088-5101	House, 4123 Partlow Road	4123 Partlow Road	1905-1920	82-A-5A
	House, 4123 State Route 738	4123 State Route 738		
088-5102	House, 9700 Block Edenton Road	9700 Block of Edenton Road,	1910-1925	72-A-27
	House, 9700 Block State Route 657	North side 9700 Block of State Route 657, North side		
088-5103	House, 3501 Winding Road	3501 Winding Road	1905-1920	82-A-77
	House, 3501 State Route 670	3501 State Route 670		
088-5104	House, 3341 Winding Road	3341 Winding Road	1910-1925	82-A-47B
	House, 3341 State Route 670	3341 State Route 670		
088-5105	House, 8205 Marye Road	8205 Marye Road	1900-1915	83-6-E

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
	House, 8205 State Route 605	8205 State Route 605		
088-5106	House, 8332 Marye Road	8332 Marye Road	1896	83-A-20A
	House, 8332 State Route 605	8332 State Route 605		
088-5107	House, 3031 Shirley's Hill Road	3031 Shirley's Hill Road	1850-1865	87-A-668
	House, 3031 State Route 658	3031 State Route 658		
088-5108	House, 3000 Shirley's Hill Road	3000 Shirley's Hill Road	1900 ca	87-A-63
	House, 3000 State Route 658	3000 State Route 658		
088-5109	House, 3120 Winding Road	3120 Winding Road	1900-1915	82-A-39
	House, 3120 State Route 670	3120 State Route 670		
088-5110	House, 1711 Butler Road	1711 Butler Road	1845-1860	87-A-948
	House, 1711 State Route 669	1711 State Route 669		
088-5111	House, 1927 Wigglesworth Road	1927 Wigglesworth Road, North side	1900 ca	87-A-29
	House, 1927 State Route 724	1927 State Route 724, East side		
088-5112	House, 3028 Partlow Road	3028 Partlow Road	1910 ca	82-A-30
	House, 3028 State Route 738	3028 State Route 738		
088-5113	House, 3049 Partlow Road	3049 Partlow Road	1919	82-A-27
	House, 3049 State Route 738	3049 State Route 738		
088-5114	House, 22534 Partlow Road	22534 Partlow Road	1905-1920	
	House, 22534 State Route 738	22534 State Route 738		
088-5115	House, 10231 Wallers Road	10231 Wallers Road	1925-1935	81-A-9
	House, 10231 State Route 605	10231 State Route 605		
088-5116	House, 3333 Lewiston Road	3333 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	80-A-55
	House, 3333 State Route 601	3333 State Route 601		
088-5117	House, 4233 Lewiston Road	4233 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	79-2-68
	House, 4233 State Route 601	4233 State Route 601		
088-5118	House, 10212 Dickerson Road	10212 Dickerson Road	1870-1885	
	House, 10212 State Route 614	10212 State Route 614		
088-5119	House, 10212 Duerson Lane	10212 Duerson Lane	1895-1910	72-A-33
	House, 10212 Block of State Route 614	10212 State Route 614		
088-5120	House, 10101 Duerson Lane	10101 Duerson Lane	1895-1910	72-10-7
	House, 10101 State Route 614	10101 State Route 614		
088-5121	House, 5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road	5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road	1905-1920	74-A-44
	House, 5100 Block of State Route 647	5100 Block of State Route 647		
088-5122	House, 7114 Marye Road	7114 Marye Road	1930-1945	84-A-5

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID# WITH TAX PARCEL #

VDR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
008-5123	House, 7114 State Route 605	7114		
008-5124	House, 10925 Post Oak Road	10925		
008-5124	Kolladay, Walter House	5801		
008-5125	House, 7032 Belmont Road	7032		
088-5126	Mercer Hall	7401		
088-5127	Marga High School	7401		
008-5128	Verna	7032		
008-5129	Rome Property	7401		
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**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY, PHASE II:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME
WITH CONSTRUCTION DATES**

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0007	Arcadia Commercial Building Reazley, A.L., Arcadia Svc.	5411 Arcadia Road 5411 State Route 603	1925 ca	LADYSMITH
088-0114	Belle Font	11611 Bellfonte Road 11611 State Route 665	1848-1855	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0175	Belmont School	7124 Belmont Road 7124 State Route 652	1900 ca	BELMONT
088-5045	Bethel Christian Church Cemetery	5542 Courthouse Road 5542 State Route 208	1917 ca	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0163	Brockroad Store	10122 Brock Road 10122 State Route 613	1900 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
088-0118	Brooks Store	5700 Lawyers Road 5700 State Route 601	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0129	Canwick	10424 Catharpin Road 10424 State Route 612	1758 ca	BROKENBURG
088-0018	Cherry Grove	16430 Monrovia Road 16430 State Route 612	1790 ca	MINERAL
088-0031	Church, Piney Branch Road Church, State Route 624	Piney Branch Road State Route 624	1920-1935	CHANCELLORSVILLE
088-5074	Commercial Building, 10601 Hoppe Lane	10601 Hoppe Lane	1890-1905	BROKENBURG
088-5049	Commercial Building, 4830 Courthouse Road Commercial Building, 4830 State Route 208	4830 Courthouse Road 4830 State Route 208	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0157	Commercial Building, 5230 Lewiston Road Commercial Building, 5230 State Route 601	5230 Lewiston Road 5320 State Route 601	1900-1915	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5091	Cowlands	9018 Brock Road 9018 State Route 613	1820 ca	BROKENBURG
088-0168	Craig's Baptist Church	14123 West Catharpin Road 14123 State Route 608	1912 ca	BELMONT
088-5040	Davenport Bridge	Mount Olive Road (Over the Anna River) State Route 658 (Over the Anna River)	1950 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5059	Dickinson House	16700 Days Bridge Road 16700 State Route 719	1750-1765	LAHORE
088-5058	Edgewood	26301 Days Bridge Road	1827	LAHORE

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
		26301 State Route 719		
088-0119	Ely's Ford Church	10401 Ely's Ford Road	1877	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		10401 State Route 610		
088-0096	Good Hope Baptist Church and Cemetery	5620 Courthouse Road	1860	LAKE ANNA WEST
		5601 Courthouse Road		
		5620 State Route 208		
088-0015	Goodloe Plantation	6301 Marye Road	1840 ca	LADYSMITH
	Berkwood	6301 State Route 605		
	Oak Hill			
088-5077	Grace United Methodist Church	11512 Windy Acres Lane	1925-1940	MINE RUN
		11512 State Route 611		
088-0169	Granite Springs Store	8530 Belmont Road	1905-1920	BELMONT
		8530 State Route 652		
088-0079	Hazel Hill	10101 Catharpin Road	1780-1800	BROKENBURG
	Herndon House	10101 State Route 612		
088-5124	Holladay, Waller House	5801 Private Road	1790 ca	MINERAL
088-0028	House and Service Station, 8701 Brock Road	8701 Brock Road	1920-1930	BROKENBURG
	House and Service Station, 8701 State Route 613	8701 State Route 613		
088-0037	House, 10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 10000 State Route 608	10000 State Route 608		
088-5120	House, 10101 Duerson Lane	10101 Duerson Lane	1895-1910	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 10101 State Route 614	10101 State Route 614		
088-0033	House, 10114 Piney Branch Road	10114 Piney Branch Road	1895-1910	BROKENBURG
	House, 10114 State Route 624	10114 State Route 624		
	Rockinghorse Farm			
088-5118	House, 10212 Dickerson Road	10212 Dickerson Road	1870-1885	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 10212 State Route 614	10212 State Route 614		
088-5119	House, 10212 Duerson Lane	10212 Duerson Lane	1895-1910	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 10212 Block of State Route 614	10212 State Route 614		
088-5115	House, 10231 Wallers Road	10231 Wallers Road	1925-1935	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 10231 State Route 605	10231 State Route 605		
088-0166	House, 10318 Catharpin Road	10318 Catharpin Road	1890 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 10318 State Route 612	10318 State Route 612		
088-0036	House, 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	1845-1860	BROKENBURG
	House, 10400 State Route 608	10400 State Route 608		
088-5030	House, 10501 Elys Ford Road	10501 Elys Ford Road	1865-1880	CHANCELLORSVILLE

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
	House, 10501 State Route 610	10501 State Route 610		
088-5073	House, 10506 Pine Acres Way	10506 Pine Acres Way	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
088-5075	House, 10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	1890-1905	BROKENBURG
	House, 10601 State Route 608	10601 State Route 608		
088-5038	House, 10700 Edenton Road	10700 Edenton Road	1885-1900	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 10700 State Route 657	10700 State Route 657		
088-0030	House, 10828 Catharpin Road	10828 Catharpin Road	1850 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	House, 10828 State Route 612	10828 State Route 612		
088-5123	House, 10925 Post Oak Road	10925 Post Oak Road	1890 ca	BROKENBURG
		10925 State Route 606		
088-5070	House, 12001 Post Oak Road	12001 Post Oak Road	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 12001 State Route 606	12001 State Route 606		
088-5046	House, 12900 Andrews Lane	12900 Andrews Lane	1897	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0167	House, 14000 West Catharpin Road	14000 West Catharpin Road	1900 ca	BELMONT
	House, 14000 State Route 608	14000 State Route 608		
088-5086	House, 14101 Sullivan Road	14101 Sullivan Road	1894 ca	BELMONT
	House, 14101 State Route 696	14101 State Route 696		
088-5048	House, 14433 Corene Road	14433 Corene Road	1800 ca	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 14433 State Route 203	14433 State Route 203		
088-5065	House, 14920 Jones Powell Road	14920 Jones Powell Road	1865-1880	BELMONT
	House, 14920 State Route 610	14920 State Route 601		
088-5080	House, 15501 Orange Springs Road	15501 Orange Springs Road	1890-1905	BELMONT
	House, 15501 State Route 653	15501 State Route 653		
088-0173	House, 15915 Orange Springs Road	15915 Orange Springs Road	1860 ca	LAHORE
	House, 15915 State Route 653	15915 State Route 653		
088-5055	House, 1604 Monrovia Road	1604 Monrovia Road	1900-1915	LAHORE
	House, 1604 State Route 612	1604 State Route 612		
088-5053	House, 16129 Monrovia Road	16129 Monrovia Road	1865-1870	LAHORE
	House, 16129 State Route 612	16129 State Route 612		
088-5060	House, 16617 Days Bridge Road	16617 Days Bridge Road	1890-1905	LAHORE
	House, 16617 State Route 719	16617 State Route 719		
088-5110	House, 1711 Butler Road	1711 Butler Road	1845-1860	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 1711 State Route 669	1711 State Route 669		
088-5057	House, 17340 Monrovia Road	17340 Monrovia Road	1810-1825	LAHORE
	House, 17340 State Route 612	17340 State Route 612		
088-5111	House, 1927 Wigglesworth Road	1927 Wigglesworth Road, North	1900 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 1927 State Route 724	side		
		1927 State Route 724, East		
		side		

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-5035	House, 2046 Smith Road	2046 Smith Road	1800 ca	LADYSMITH
	House, 2046 State Route 669	2046 State Route 669		
088-5114	House, 22534 Partlow Road	22534 Partlow Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 22534 State Route 738	22534 State Route 738		
088-5036	House, 2940 Partlow Road	2940 Partlow Road	1890 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 2940 State Route 738	2940 State Route 738		
088-5108	House, 3000 Shirley's Hill Road	3000 Shirley's Hill Road	1900 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3000 State Route 658	3000 State Route 658		
088-5112	House, 3028 Partlow Road	3028 Partlow Road	1910 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3028 State Route 738	3028 State Route 738		
088-5107	House, 3031 Shirley's Hill Road	3031 Shirley's Hill Road	1850-1865	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3031 State Route 658	3031 State Route 658		
088-5113	House, 3049 Partlow Road	3049 Partlow Road	1919	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3049 State Route 738	3049 State Route 738		
088-5109	House, 3120 Winding Road	3120 Winding Road	1900-1915	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3120 State Route 670	3120 State Route 670		
088-5116	House, 3333 Lewiston Road	3333 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3333 State Route 601	3333 State Route 601		
088-5104	House, 3341 Winding Road	3341 Winding Road	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3341 State Route 670	3341 State Route 670		
088-5103	House, 3501 Winding Road	3501 Winding Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3501 State Route 670	3501 State Route 670		
088-0046	House, 3621 Shepherd Road	3621 Shepherd Road	1880-1895	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3621 State Route 678	3621 State Route 678		
088-5079	House, 3944 Lewiston Road	3944 Lewiston Road	1885-1900	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3944 Block of State	3944 State Route 601		
088-5101	House, 4123 Partlow Road	4123 Partlow Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 4123 State Route 738	4123 State Route 738		
088-5117	House, 4233 Lewiston Road	4233 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 4233 State Route 601	4233 State Route 601		
088-5044	House, 4236 Lewiston Road	4236 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 4236 State Route 601	4236 State Route 601		
088-5100	House, 4300 French Acors Road	4300 French Acors Road	1920-1935	LADYSMITH
	House, 4300 State Route 669	4300 State Route 669		
088-5043	House, 4309 Lewiston Road	4309 Lewiston Road	1865-1880	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 4309 State Route 601	4309 State Route 601		
088-0021	House, 4400 Blaydes Corner Road	4400 Blaydes Corner Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 4400 State Route 605	4400 State Route 605		
088-5121	House, 5100 Block of Blaydes Corner	5100 Block of Blaydes Corner	1905-1920	LADYSMITH

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
	Road	Road		
	House, 5100 Block of State Route 647	5100	Block of State Route 647	
088-5097	House, 5200 Arcadia Road	5200	Arcadia Road	1905-1920 LADYSMITH
	House, 5200 State Route 603	5200	State Route 603	
088-0013	House, 5217 Arcadia Road	5217	Arcadia Road	1905-1920 LADYSMITH
	House, 5217 State Route 603	5217	State Route 603	
088-5034	House, 5700 Stanfield Road	5700	Stanfield Road	1840-1855 LADYSMITH
	House, 5700 State Route 646	5700	State Route 646	
088-5047	House, 5714 Lawyer's Road	5714	Lawyer's Road	1875-1890 LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 5714 State Route 601	5714	State Route 601	
088-5096	House, 5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	5800	Jefferson Davis Highway	1915-1930 LADYSMITH
	House, 5800 U.S. Route 1	5800	U.S. Route 1	
088-5054	House, 5900 Cherry Grove Lane	5900	Cherry Grove Lane	1905-1920 MINERAL
088-0014	House, 5916 Marye Road	5916	Marye Road	1905-1920 LADYSMITH
	House, 5916 State Route 605	5916	State Route 605	
088-0044	House, 5920 Partlow Road	5920	Partlow Road	1920-1935 LADYSMITH
	House, 5920 State Route 738	5920	State Route 738	
088-5095	House, 6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	6117	Jefferson Davis Highway	1905-1920 LADYSMITH
	House, 6117 U.S. Route 1	6117	U.S. Route 1	
088-5032	House, 6226 Marye Road	6226	Marye Road	1895-1910 LADYSMITH
	House, 6226 State Route 605	6226	State Route 605	
088-5069	House, 6418 Brokenburg Road	6418	Brokenburg Road	1895-1910 BROKENBURG
088-5098	House, 6419 Marye Road	6419	Marye Road	1845-1860 LADYSMITH
	House, 6419 State Route 605	6419	State Route 605	
088-5033	House, 6522 Marye Road	6522	Marye Road	1900 ca LADYSMITH
	House, 6522 State Route 605	6522	State Route 605	
088-5068	House, 6642 Courthouse Road	6642	Courthouse Road	1890-1905 BROKENBURG
	House, 6642 State Route 208	6642	State Route 208	
088-5099	House, 6707 Marye Road	6707	Marye Road	1920-1935 LADYSMITH
	House, 6707 State Route 605	6707	State Route 605	
088-0170	House, 6740 Belmont Road	6740	Belmont Road	1865-1880 BELMONT
	House, 6740 State Route 652	6740	State Route 652	
088-5061	House, 6801 Lake Point Drive	6801	Lake Point Drive	1852 LAHORE
088-5042	House, 6805 Ryland Payne Road	6805	Ryland Payne Road	1820-1835 LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 6805 State Route 726	6805	State Route 726	
088-5125	House, 7032 Belmont Road	7032	Belmont Road	1903 BELMONT
		7032	State Route 652	
088-5050	House, 7040 Grand Brooks Road	7040	Grand Brooks Road	1845-1860 BELMONT

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
	House, 7040 State Route 721	7040 State Route 721		
088-5122	House, 7114 Marye Road	7114 Marye Road	1930-1945	LADYSMITH
	House, 7114 State Route 605	7114 State Route 605		
088-5051	House, 7117 Grand Brooks Road	7117 Grand Brooks Road	1895-1910	BELMONT
	House, 7117 State Route 721	7117 State Route 721		
088-0016	House, 7208 Marye Road	7208 Marye Road	1895-1910	LADYSMITH
	House, 7208 State Route 647	7208 State Route 647		
088-5064	House, 7333 Belmont Road	7333 Belmont Road	1895-1910	BELMONT
	House, 7333 State Route 652	7333 State Route 653		
088-5052	House, 7433 Lawyers Road	7433 Lawyers Road	1890-1905	BELMONT
	House, 7433 State Route 601	7433 State Route 601		
088-5062	House, 7500 Don Road	7500 Don Road	1845-1860	LAHORE
	House, 7500 State Route 763	7500 State Route 763		
088-0171	House, 7901 Belmont Road	7901 Belmont Road	1890 ca	BELMONT
	House, 7901 State Route 652	7901 State Route 652		
088-5082	House, 7901 Lawyers Road	7901 Lawyers Road	1880-1895	BELMONT
	House, 7901 State Route 601	7901 State Route 601		
088-5081	House, 7927 Belmont Road	7927 Belmont Road	1900 ca	BELMONT
	House, 7927 State Route 652	7927 State Route 652		
088-5083	House, 8131 Granite Springs Road	8131 Granite Springs Road	1835-1850	BELMONT
	House, State Route 664	8131 State Route 664		
088-5063	House, 8200 Stubbs Bridge Road	8200 Stubbs Bridge Road	1910-1925	BELMONT
	House, 8200 State Route 612	8200 State Route 612		
088-5105	House, 8205 Marye Road	8205 Marye Road	1900-1915	LADYSMITH
	House, 8205 State Route 605	8205 State Route 605		
088-5084	House, 8277 Granite Springs Road	8277 Granite Springs Road	1865	BELMONT
	House, 8277 State Route 664	8277 State Route 664		
088-5106	House, 8332 Marye Road	8332 Marye Road	1896	LADYSMITH
	House, 8332 State Route 605	8332 State Route 605		
088-5072	House, 8700 Seays Road	8700 Seays Road	1880-1895	BROKENBURG
	House, 8700 Route 649	8700 State Route 649		
088-5037	House, 8803 Berkely Farms Road	8803 Berkely Farms East	1820-1835	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5087	House, 9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive, South Side	9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive	1900-1915	BROKENBURG
	House, 9100 Block State Route 609, South Side	9100 Block State Route 608, South Side		
088-5090	House, 9110 Brock Road	9110 Brock Road	1898 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 9110 State Route 613	9110 State Route 613		
088-5094	House, 9200 Pineridge Drive	9200 Pineridge Road	1900 ca	BROKENBURG

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-5088	House, 9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	1916 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 9208 State Route 608	9208 State Route 608		
088-5031	House, 9632 Rapidan Drive	9632 Rapidan Drive	1840 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	House, 9632 State Route 615	96342 State Route 615		
088-5102	House, 9700 Block Edenton Road	9700 Block of Edenton Road,	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 9700 Block State Route 657	North side		
		9700 Block of State Route		
		657, North side		
088-5092	House, 9820 Brock Road	9820 Brock Road	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 9820 State Route 613	9820 State Route 613		
088-5056	House, Daniel Road, West side	Daniel Road, West Side	1920-1935	LAHORE
	House, State Route 661, West side	State Route 661, West		
		side		
088-0177	House, Don Road, South side	Don Road, South side	1890 ca	LAHORE
	House, State Route 763, South side	State Route 763, South		
		side		
088-5093	Jones Family Cemetery	Int. N. Rapidan Road and	1912 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		Rapidan Drive		
		Int. State Route 753 and		
		State Route 615		
088-0104	Kirk O-Cliff Church	16420 Monrovia Road	1876	LAHORE
		16420 State Route 612		
088-5066	Leevett's Level	14801 Jones Powell Road	1800-1815	BELMONT
		14801 State Route 653		
088-5041	Levy	2729 Arritt Road	1845-1860	LAKE ANNA EAST
		2729 State Route 601		
088-0105	Lewis Mill Ruins	Lawyers Road	1800-1815	BELMONT
		State Route 601		
088-5127	Mergo High School	11552 Post Oak Road	1935	BROKENBURG
		11552 State Route 606		
088-5126	Mercer Hall	7401 Don Road	1779 ca	LAHORE
		7401 State Route 654		
088-0106	Mine Road Baptist Church	11111 Post Oak Road	1905	BROKENBURG
		11111 State Route 606		
088-0111	Mount Hermon Church	15800 Days Bridge Road	1835-1850	BELMONT
		15800 State Route 719		
		15425 Days Bridge Road		
088-0153	Mount Olive Baptist Church	2106 Log Cabin Road	1897	LAKE ANNA EAST
		2133 Mount Olive Road		

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0160	New Hope Baptist Church	4000 Block, Dickerson Road,	1871	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0052	Oakley	10000 Corbin Lane	1828	BROKENBURG
088-0181	Oliver Methodist Church	7664 Stubbs Bridge Road	1867	BELMONT
088-0032	Piney Branch Church	10727 Piney Branch Road	1932	CHANCELLORSVILLE
088-0109	Pleasantful Farm	15102 Pleasantful Lane	1809	BELMONT
088-5067	Post Oak	9500 Block Post Oak Road, Northeast side	1845-1860	BROKENBURG
088-0176	Rose Hill	16025 Days Bridge Road	1898	LAHORE
088-5129	Rowe Property	9400 Courthouse Road	1840-1855	SPOTSYLVANIA
088-0123	Saint John's Church	4040 Lewiston Road	1890-1905	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5071	Saint Paul's Baptist Church	11815 Post Oak Road	1899	BROKENBURG
088-5089	Stewart Place	10501 Stewart Road	1798	BROKENBURG
088-0180	Stubbs House	7050 State Route 623	1890-1905	BELMONT
088-5085	Swift Family Cemetery	8500 Block of Lewyers Road, East side	1893	BELMONT
088-0116	Swift, William House	10000 Block Swift Road, West side	1840-1855	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0165	Todd's Tavern School	10645 Catharpin Road	1900	BROKENBURG
088-0127	Tribble, Nelson House	10020 State Route 612	1899	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5128	Verna	10020 State Route 666	1899	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5078	Wallace Family Cemetery	9713 Plank Road	1930-1945	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		9713 State Route 3	1823	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		State Route 690		

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME W/ DATES AND USGS QUADS

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0094	Waller's Baptist Church	3600 Partlow Road 3600 State Route 738 4001 Partlow Road	1874	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5039	Waller, William House	9901 Fairview Road	1795-1810	LAKE ANNA EAST
	Prospect Hill #2	9901 State Route 622		
088-0112	Walnut Grove	7508 Belmont Road	1829	BELMONT
	Walnut Hill	7508 State Route 652		
088-0125	Wilderness Baptist Church	9701 Plank Road 9701 State Route 3	1899 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
088-0072	Woodside	16220 Days Bridge Road 16220 State Route 719	1840 ca	LANORE
088-5076	Zion Hill Baptist Church	10411 Cookstown Road 10411 State Route 676	1900 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE

152 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY, PHASE II:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADRANGLE
WITH CONSTRUCTION DATES**

03/02/2001

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0105	Lewis Mill Ruins	Lawyers Road	1800-1815	BELMONT
		State Route 601		
088-0109	Pientiful Farm Twin Oaks	15102 Pientiful Lane	1809	BELMONT
088-0111	Mount Hermon Church	15800 Days Bridge Road 15800 State Route 719 15425 Days Bridge Road	1835-1850	BELMONT
088-0112	Walnut Grove Walnut Hill	7508 Belmont Road 7508 State Route 652	1829	BELMONT
088-5050	House, 7040 Grand Brooks Road House, 7040 State Route 721	7040 Grand Brooks Road 7040 State Route 721	1845-1860	BELMONT
088-5051	House, 7117 Grand Brooks Road House, 7117 State Route 721	7117 Grand Brooks Road 7117 State Route 721	1895-1910	BELMONT
088-5052	House, 7433 Lawyers Road House, 7433 State Route 601	7433 Lawyers Road 7433 State Route 601	1890-1905	BELMONT
088-5063	House, 8200 Stubbs Bridge Road House, 8200 State Route 612	8200 Stubbs Bridge Road 8200 State Route 612	1910-1925	BELMONT
088-5064	House, 7333 Belmont Road House, 7333 State Route 652	7333 Belmont Road 7333 State Route 653	1895-1910	BELMONT
088-5065	House, 14920 Jones Powell Road House, 14920 State Route 610	14920 Jones Powell Road 14920 State Route 601	1865-1880	BELMONT
088-5066	Leavett's Level	14801 Jones Powell Road 14801 State Route 653	1800-1815	BELMONT
088-5080	House, 15501 Orange Springs Road House, 15501 State Route 653	15501 Orange Springs Road 15501 State Route 653	1890-1905	BELMONT
088-5081	House, 7927 Belmont Road House, 7927 State Route 652	7927 Belmont Road 7927 State Route 652	1900 ca	BELMONT
088-5082	House, 7901 Lawyers Road House, 7901 State Route 601	7901 Lawyers Road 7901 State Route 601	1880-1895	BELMONT
088-5083	House, 8131 Granite Springs Road House, State Route 664	8131 Granite Springs Road 8131 State Route 664	1835-1850	BELMONT
088-5084	House, 8277 Granite Springs Road House, 8277 State Route 664	8277 Granite Springs Road 8277 State Route 664	1865	BELMONT
088-5085	Swift Family Cemetery	8500 Block of Lawyers Road, East Side 8500 Block of State Route 601, East Side	1893 ca	BELMONT
088-5086	House, 14101 Sullivan Road House, 14101 State Route 696	14101 Sullivan Road 14101 State Route 696	1894 ca	BELMONT

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0167	House, 14000 West Catharpin Road	14000 West Catharpin Road	1900 ca	BELMONT
	House, 14000 State Route 608	14000 State Route 608		
088-0168	Craig's Baptist Church	14123 West Catharpin Road	1912 ca	BELMONT
		14123 State Route 608		
088-0169	Granite Springs Store	8530 Belmont Road	1905-1920	BELMONT
		8530 State Route 652		
088-0171	House, 7901 Belmont Road	7901 Belmont Road	1890 ca	BELMONT
	House, 7901 State Route 652	7901 State Route 652		
088-0175	Belmont School	7124 Belmont Road	1900 ca	BELMONT
		7124 State Route 652		
088-0181	Olivet Methodist Church	7664 Stubbs Bridge Road	1887	BELMONT
088-0180	Stubbs House	7050 Bridge Road	1890-1905	BELMONT
		7050 State Route 612		
088-0178	House, 6740 Belmont Road	6740 Belmont Road	1865-1880	BELMONT
	House, 6740 State Route 652	6740 State Route 652		
088-5125	House, 7032 Belmont Road	7032 Belmont Road	1903	BELMONT
		7032 State Route 652		
088-0028	House and Service Station, 8701 Brock Road	8701 Brock Road	1920-1930	BROKENBURG
	House and Service Station, 8701 State Route 613	8701 State Route 613		
088-0033	House, 10114 Piney Branch Road	10114 Piney Branch Road	1895-1910	BROKENBURG
	House, 10114 State Route 624	10114 State Route 624		
	Rockinghorse Farm			
088-5067	Post Oak	9500 Block Post Oak Road, Northeast side	1845-1860	BROKENBURG
		9500 Block State Route 606, Northeast side		
088-0036	House, 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	1845-1860	BROKENBURG
	House, 10400 State Route 608	10400 State Route 608		
088-0037	House, 10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 10000 State Route 608	10000 State Route 608		
088-0106	Mine Road Baptist Church	11111 Post Oak Road	1905	BROKENBURG
		11111 State Route 606		
088-0129	Canwick	10424 Catharpin Road	1758 ca	BROKENBURG
		10424 State Route 612		
088-5068	House, 6642 Courthouse Road	6642 Courthouse Road	1890-1905	BROKENBURG
	House, 6642 State Route 208	6642 State Route 208		
088-5069	House, 6418 Brokenburg Road	6418 Brokenburg Road	1895-1910	BROKENBURG

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-5070	House, 12001 Post Oak Road	12001 Post Oak Road	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 12001 State Route 606	12001 State Route 606		
088-5071	Saint Paul's Baptist Church	11815 Post Oak Road	1898 ca	BROKENBURG
		11815 State Route 606		
088-5072	House, 8700 Seays Road	8700 Seays Road	1880-1895	BROKENBURG
	House, 8700 Route 649	8700 State Route 649		
088-5073	House, 10506 Pine Acres Way	10506 Pine Acres Way	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
088-5074	Commercial Building, 10601 Hoppe Lane	10601 Hoppe Lane	1890-1905	BROKENBURG
088-5075	House, 10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	1890-1905	BROKENBURG
	House, 10601 State Route 608	10601 State Route 608		
088-5087	House, 9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive, South Side	9100 Block Robert E. Lee Drive	1900-1915	BROKENBURG
	House, 9100 Block State Route 609, South Side	9100 Block State Route 609, South Side		
088-5088	House, 9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	1916 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 9208 State Route 608	9208 State Route 608		
088-5089	Stewart Place	10501 Stewart Road	1798 ca	BROKENBURG
		15101 State Route 623		
088-5090	House, 9110 Brock Road	9110 Brock Road	1898 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 9110 State Route 613	9110 State Route 613		
088-5091	Cowlands	9018 Brock Road	1820 ca	BROKENBURG
		9018 State Route 613		
088-5092	House, 9820 Brock Road	9820 Brock Road	1885-1900	BROKENBURG
	House, 9820 State Route 613	9820 State Route 613		
088-5094	House, 9200 Pineridge Drive	9200 Pineridge Road	1900 ca	BROKENBURG
088-0165	Todd's Tavern School	10645 Catharpin Road	1900 ca	BROKENBURG
		10645 State Route 612		
088-0166	House, 10318 Catharpin Road	10318 Catharpin Road	1890 ca	BROKENBURG
	House, 10318 State Route 612	10318 State Route 612		
088-5123	House, 10925 Post Oak Road	10925 Post Oak Road	1890 ca	BROKENBURG
		10925 State Route 606		
088-0052	Oakley	10000 Corbin Lane	1828	BROKENBURG
088-0079	Hazel Hill	10101 Catharpin Road	1780-1800	BROKENBURG
	Herndon House	10101 State Route 612		
088-5127	Margo High School	11552 Post Oak Road	1935	BROKENBURG
		11552 State Route 606		
088-0032	Piney Branch Church	10727 Piney Branch Road	1932	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		State Route 624, East		

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
		side		
088-0031	Church, Piney Branch Road	Piney Branch Road	1920-1935	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	Church, State Route 624	State Route 624		
088-0030	House, 10828 Catharpin Road	10828 Catharpin Road	1850 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	House, 10828 State Route 612	10828 State Route 612		
088-0119	Ely's Ford Church	10401 Ely's Ford Road	1877	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		10401 State Route 610		
088-0125	Wilderness Baptist Church	9701 Plank Road	1899 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		9701 State Route 3		
088-5076	Zion Hill Baptist Church	10411 Cookstown Road	1900 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		10411 State Route 676		
088-5078	Wallace Family Cemetery	Peppertree Road, South	1823 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		Side		
		State Route 690		
088-5093	Jones Family Cemetery	Int. N. Rapidan Road and	1912 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		Rapidan Drive		
		Int. State Route 753 and		
		State Route 615		
088-5030	House, 10501 Elys Ford Road	10501 Elys Ford Road	1865-1880	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	House, 10501 State Route 610	10501 State Route 610		
088-0163	Brockroad Store	10122 Brock Road	1900 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		10122 State Route 613		
088-5031	House, 9632 Rapidan Drive	9632 Rapidan Drive	1840 ca	CHANCELLORSVILLE
	House, 9632 State Route 615	96342 State Route 615		
088-5128	Verna	9713 Plank Road	1930-1945	CHANCELLORSVILLE
		9713 State Route 3		
088-0007	Arcadia Commercial Building	5411 Arcadia Road	1925 ca	LADYSMITH
	Beazley, A.L., Arcadia Svc.	5411 State Route 603		
088-0016	House, 7208 Marye Road	7208 Marye Road	1895-1910	LADYSMITH
	House, 7208 State Route 647	7208 State Route 647		
088-0021	House, 4400 Blaydes Corner Road	4400 Blaydes Corner Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 4400 State Route 605	4400 State Route 605		
088-5099	House, 6707 Marye Road	6707 Marye Road	1920-1935	LADYSMITH
	House, 6707 State Route 605	6707 State Route 605		
088-5100	House, 4300 French Acors Road	4300 French Acors Road	1920-1935	LADYSMITH
	House, 4300 State Route 669	4300 State Route 669		
088-5105	House, 8205 Marye Road	8205 Marye Road	1900-1915	LADYSMITH
	House, 8205 State Route 605	8205 State Route 605		
088-5106	House, 8332 Marye Road	8332 Marye Road	1896	LADYSMITH

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
	House, 8332 State Route 605	8332 State Route 605		
088-5032	House, 6226 Marye Road	6226 Marye Road	1895-1910	LADYSMITH
	House, 6226 State Route 605	6226 State Route 605		
088-5033	House, 6522 Marye Road	6522 Marye Road	1900 ca	LADYSMITH
	House, 6522 State Route 605	6522 State Route 605		
088-5034	House, 5700 Stanfield Road	5700 Stanfield Road	1840-1855	LADYSMITH
	House, 5700 State Route 646	5700 State Route 646		
088-5035	House, 2046 Smith Road	2046 Smith Road	1800 ca	LADYSMITH
	House, 2046 State Route 669	2046 State Route 669		
088-5095	House, 6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 6117 U.S. Route 1	6117 U.S. Route 1		
088-5096	House, 5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	1915-1930	LADYSMITH
	House, 5800 U.S. Route 1	5800 U.S. Route 1		
088-5097	House, 5200 Arcadia Road	5200 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 5200 State Route 603	5200 State Route 603		
088-5098	House, 6419 Marye Road	6419 Marye Road	1845-1860	LADYSMITH
	House, 6419 State Route 605	6419 State Route 605		
088-0013	House, 5217 Arcadia Road	5217 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 5217 State Route 603	5217 State Route 603		
088-0014	House, 5916 Marye Road	5916 Marye Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 5916 State Route 605	5916 State Route 605		
088-0044	House, 5920 Partlow Road	5920 Partlow Road	1920-1935	LADYSMITH
	House, 5920 State Route 738	5920 State Route 738		
088-5121	House, 5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road	5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road	1905-1920	LADYSMITH
	House, 5100 Block of State Route 647	5100 Block of State Route 647		
088-5122	House, 7114 Marye Road	7114 Marye Road	1930-1945	LADYSMITH
	House, 7114 State Route 605	7114 State Route 605		
088-0015	Goodloe Plantation Berkwood Oak Hill	6301 Marye Road 6301 State Route 605	1840 ca	LADYSMITH
088-0104	Kirk O-Cliff Church	16420 Monrovia Road 16420 State Route 612	1876	LAHORE
088-5053	House, 16129 Monrovia Road	16129 Monrovia Road	1865-1870	LAHORE
	House, 16129 State Route 612	16129 State Route 612		
088-5055	House, 1604 Monrovia Road	1604 Monrovia Road	1900-1915	LAHORE
	House, 1604 State Route 612	1604 State Route 612		
088-5056	House, Daniel Road, West side	Daniel Road, West Side	1920-1935	LAHORE

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
	House, State Route 661, West side	State Route 661, West side		
088-5057	House, 17340 Monrovia Road	17340 Monrovia Road	1810-1825	LANORE
	House, 17340 State Route 612	17340 State Route 612		
088-5058	Edgewood	26301 Days Bridge Road	1827	LANORE
		26301 State Route 719		
088-5059	Dickinson House	16700 Days Bridge Road	1750-1765	LANORE
		16700 State Route 719		
088-5060	House, 16617 Days Bridge Road	16617 Days Bridge Road	1890-1905	LANORE
	House, 16617 State Route 719	16617 State Route 719		
088-5061	House, 6801 Lake Point Drive	6801 Lake Point Drive	1852	LANORE
088-5062	House, 7500 Don Road	7500 Don Road	1845-1860	LANORE
	House, 7500 State Route 763	7500 State Route 763		
088-0173	House, 15915 Orange Springs Road	15915 Orange Springs Road	1860 ca	LANORE
	House, 15915 State Route 653	15915 State Route 653		
088-0177	House, Don Road, South side	Don Road, South side	1890 ca	LANORE
	House, State Route 763, South side	State Route 763, South side		
088-5126	Mercer Hall	7401 Don Road	1779 ca	LANORE
		7401 State Route 654		
088-0176	Rose Hill	16025 Days Bridge Road	1898 ca	LANORE
		16025 State Route 719		
088-0072	Woodside	16220 Days Bridge Road	1840 ca	LANORE
		16220 State Route 719		
088-5111	House, 1927 Wigglesworth Road	1927 Wigglesworth Road, North side	1900 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 1927 State Route 724	1927 State Route 724, East side		
088-0046	House, 3621 Shepherd Road	3621 Shepherd Road	1880-1895	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3621 State Route 678	3621 State Route 678		
088-0094	Waller's Baptist Church	3600 Partlow Road	1874	LAKE ANNA EAST
		3600 State Route 730		
		4001 Partlow Road		
088-5079	House, 3944 Lewiston Road	3944 Lewiston Road	1885-1900	LAKE ANNA EAST
	House, 3944 Block of State	3944 State Route 601		
088-0114	Belle Font	11611 Bellfonte Road	1848-1855	LAKE ANNA EAST
		11611 State Route 665		
088-0116	Swift, William House	10000 Block Swift Road, West side	1840-1855	LAKE ANNA EAST
		10000 Block State Route 605		

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-0123	Saint John's Church	4040 Lewiston Road	1890-1905	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0127	Tribble, Nelson House	4040 State Route 601 10020 Tribble Road 10020 State Route 666	1899 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5101	House, 4123 Partlow Road House, 4123 State Route 738	4123 Partlow Road 4123 State Route 738	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5102	House, 9700 Block Edenton Road House, 9700 Block State Route 657	9700 Block of Edenton Road, North side 9700 Block of State Route 657, North side	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5103	House, 3501 Winding Road House, 3501 State Route 670	3501 Winding Road 3501 State Route 670	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5104	House, 3341 Winding Road House, 3341 State Route 670	3341 Winding Road 3341 State Route 670	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5107	House, 3031 Shirley's Hill Road House, 3031 State Route 658	3031 Shirley's Hill Road 3031 State Route 658	1850-1865	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5108	House, 3000 Shirley's Hill Road House, 3000 State Route 658	3000 Shirley's Hill Road 3000 State Route 658	1900 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5109	House, 3120 Winding Road House, 3120 State Route 670	3120 Winding Road 3120 State Route 670	1900-1915	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5110	House, 1711 Butler Road House, 1711 State Route 669	1711 Butler Road 1711 State Route 669	1845-1860	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5112	House, 3028 Partlow Road House, 3028 State Route 738	3028 Partlow Road 3028 State Route 738	1910 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5113	House, 3049 Partlow Road House, 3049 State Route 738	3049 Partlow Road 3049 State Route 738	1919	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5114	House, 22534 Partlow Road House, 22534 State Route 738	22534 Partlow Road 22534 State Route 738	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5115	House, 10231 Wallers Road House, 10231 State Route 605	10231 Wallers Road 10231 State Route 605	1925-1935	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5116	House, 3333 Lewiston Road House, 3333 State Route 601	3333 Lewiston Road 3333 State Route 601	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5118	House, 10212 Dickerson Road House, 10212 State Route 614	10212 Dickerson Road 10212 State Route 614	1870-1885	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5036	House, 2940 Partlow Road House, 2940 State Route 738	2940 Partlow Road 2940 State Route 738	1890 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5037	House, 8803 Berkely Farms Road	8803 Berkely Farms East	1820-1835	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5038	House, 10700 Edenton Road House, 10700 State Route 657	10700 Edenton Road 10700 State Route 657	1885-1900	LAKE ANNA EAST

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
088-5040	Davenport Bridge	Mount Olive Road (Over the Anna River) State Route 658 (Over the Anna River)	1950 ca	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5041	Levy	2729 Arritt Road 2729 State Route 601	1845-1860	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0153	Mount Olive Baptist Church	2106 Log Cabin Road 2133 Mount Olive Road	1897	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0160	New Hope Baptist Church	4000 Block, Dickerson Road, Northwest Side	1871	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5119	House, 10212 Duerson Lane House, 10212 Block of State Route 614	10212 Duerson Lane 10212 State Route 614	1895-1910	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5120	House, 10101 Duerson Lane House, 10101 State Route 614	10101 Duerson Lane 10101 State Route 614	1895-1910	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-5039	Waller, William House Prospect Hill #2	9901 Fairview Road 9901 State Route 622	1795-1810	LAKE ANNA EAST
088-0096	Good Hope Baptist Church and Cemetery	5620 Courthouse Road 5601 Courthouse Road 5620 State Route 208	1860	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0118	Brooks Store	5700 Lawyers Road 5700 State Route 601	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5117	House, 4233 Lewiston Road House, 4233 State Route 601	4233 Lewiston Road 4233 State Route 601	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-0157	Commercial Building, 5230 Lewiston Road Commercial Building, 5230 State Route 601	5230 Lewiston Road 5320 State Route 601	1900-1915	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5042	House, 6805 Ryland Payne Road House, 6805 State Route 726	6805 Ryland Payne Road 6805 State Route 726	1820-1835	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5043	House, 4309 Lewiston Road House, 4309 State Route 601	4309 Lewiston Road 4309 State Route 601	1865-1880	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5044	House, 4236 Lewiston Road House, 4236 State Route 601	4236 Lewiston Road 4236 State Route 601	1905-1920	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5045	Bethel Christian Church Cemetery	5542 Courthouse Road 5542 State Route 208	1917 ca	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5049	Commercial Building, 4830 Courthouse Road Commercial Building, 4830 State	4830 Courthouse Road 4830 State Route 208	1910-1925	LAKE ANNA WEST

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY USGS QUADS WITH DATES

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	USGS QUADRANGLE
Route 208				
088-5048	House, 14433 Corene Road	14433 Corene Road	1800 ca	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 14433 State Route 203	14433 State Route 203		
088-5047	House, 5714 Lawyer's Road	5714 Lawyer's Road	1875-1890	LAKE ANNA WEST
	House, 5714 State Route 601	5714 State Route 601		
088-5046	House, 12900 Andrews Lane	12900 Andrews Lane	1897	LAKE ANNA WEST
088-5077	Grace United Methodist Church	11512 Windy Acres Lane	1925-1940	MINE RUN
		11512 State Route 611		
088-5054	House, 5900 Cherry Grove Lane	5900 Cherry Grove Lane	1905-1920	MINERAL
088-5124	Holladay, Wailer House	5801 Private Road	1790 ca	MINERAL
088-0018	Cherry Grove	16430 Monrovia Road	1790 ca	MINERAL
		16430 State Route 612		
088-5129	Rowe Property	9400 Courthouse Road	1840-1855	SPOTSYLVANIA

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**SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY, PHASE II:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL NUMBER**

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0046	House, 3621 Shepherd Road	3621 Shepherd Road	1880-1895	
	House, 3621 State Route 678	3621 State Route 678		
088-5055	House, 1604 Monrovia Road	1604 Monrovia Road	1900-1915	
	House, 1604 State Route 612	1604 State Route 612		
088-5056	House, Daniel Road, West side	Daniel Road, West Side	1920-1935	
	House, State Route 661, West side	State Route 661, West side		
088-5060	House, 16617 Days Bridge Road	16617 Days Bridge Road	1890-1905	
	House, 16617 State Route 719	16617 State Route 719		
088-5075	House, 10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	10601 Robert E. Lee Drive	1890-1905	
	House, 10601 State Route 608	10601 State Route 608		
088-5092	House, 9820 Brock Road	9820 Brock Road	1885-1900	
	House, 9820 State Route 613	9820 State Route 613		
088-5114	House, 22534 Partlow Road	22534 Partlow Road	1905-1920	
	House, 22534 State Route 738	22534 State Route 738		
088-5118	House, 10212 Dickerson Road	10212 Dickerson Road	1870-1885	
	House, 10212 State Route 614	10212 State Route 614		
088-0157	Commercial Building, 5230 Lewiston Road	5230 Lewiston Road	1900-1915	
	Commercial Building, 5230 State Route 601	5320 State Route 601		
088-0169	Granite Springs Store	8530 Belmont Road	1905-1920	
		8530 State Route 652		
088-5049	Commercial Building, 4830 Courthouse Road	4830 Courthouse Road	1910-1925	
	Commercial Building, 4830 State Route 208	4830 State Route 208		
088-5048	House, 14433 Corene Road	14433 Corene Road	1800 ca	
	House, 14433 State Route 203	14433 State Route 203		
088-5047	House, 5714 Lawyer's Road	5714 Lawyer's Road	1875-1890	
	House, 5714 State Route 601	5714 State Route 601		
088-0180	Stubbs House	7050 Bridge Road	1890-1905	
		7050 State Route 612		
088-0013	House, 5217 Arcadia Road	5217 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	
	House, 5217 State Route 603	5217 State Route 603		
088-5124	Holladay, Waller House	5801 Private Road	1790 ca	
088-5127	Margo High School	11552 Post Oak Road	1935	
		11552 State Route 606		
088-5077	Grace United Methodist Church	11512 Windy Acres Lane	1925-1940	17-A-32

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL #

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VDNR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
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088-0163	Brockroad Store	10122 10122	1900	19-A-19
088-0030	House, 10828 Catharpin Road	10828 10828	1850	20-A-54
088-0032	Pinney Branch Church	10727	1932	20-A-88
088-0031	Church, Pinney Branch Road		1920-1935	20-A-88
088-0168	Church, State Route 624	14123	1912	28-2-1
088-0167	House, 14000 West Catharpin Road	14000	1900	28-A-50
088-5031	House, 9632 Rapidan Drive	9632	1840	3-6-4
088-0119	Ely's Ford Church	10401	1877	3-A-32
088-5030	House, 10501 Elys Ford Road	10501	1865-1880	3-A-39
088-5093	Jones Family Cemetery		1912	3-A-39C
088-5094	House, 9200 Pineridge Drive	9200	1900	31-A-17
088-5073	House, 10506 Pine Acres Way	10506	1885-1900	31-A-18
088-0036	House, 10400 Robert E. Lee Drive	10400	1845-1860	31-A-19
088-5074	Commercial Building, 10601 Hoppe Lane	10601	1890-1905	31-A-29
088-0166	House, 10318 Catharpin Road	10318	1890	31-A-41
088-0052	Oakley	10000	1828	31-A-5
088-0079	Hazel Hill	10101	1780-1800	31-A-5
088-0165	Todd's Tavern School	10645	1900	31-A-70
088-0129	Canwick	10424 10424	1738	31C-1-2

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0033	House, 10114 Piney Branch Road	10114 Piney Branch Road	1895-1910	32-16-A
	House, 10114 State Route 624	10114 State Route 624		
	Rockinghorse Farm			
088-5080	House, 9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	9208 Robert E. Lee Drive	1916 ca	32-A-10
	House, 9208 State Route 608	9208 State Route 608		
088-5089	Stewart Place	10501 Stewart Road	1798 ca	32-A-10
		15101 State Route 623		
088-0028	House and Service Station, 8701 Brock Road	8701 Brock Road	1920-1930	32-A-34
	House and Service Station, 8701 State Route 613	8701 State Route 613		
088-5091	Cowlands	9018 Brock Road	1820 ca	32-A-87
		9018 State Route 613		
088-5090	House, 9110 Brock Road	9110 Brock Road	1898 ca	32-A-88
	House, 9110 State Route 613	9110 State Route 613		
088-5129	Rowe Property	9400 Courthouse Road	1840-1855	33-A-33, 34
088-0173	House, 15915 Orange Springs Road	15915 Orange Springs Road	1860 ca	40-A-4
	House, 15915 State Route 653	15915 State Route 653		
088-5083	House, 8131 Granite Springs Road	8131 Granite Springs Road	1835-1850	41-10-9
	House, State Route 664	8131 State Route 664		
088-5080	House, 15501 Orange Springs Road	15501 Orange Springs Road	1890-1905	41-A-33
	House, 15501 State Route 653	15501 State Route 653		
088-0171	House, 7901 Belmont Road	7901 Belmont Road	1890 ca	41-A-36
	House, 7901 State Route 652	7901 State Route 652		
088-5081	House, 7927 Belmont Road	7927 Belmont Road	1900 ca	41-A-52
	House, 7927 State Route 652	7927 State Route 652		
088-5085	Swift Family Cemetery	8500 Block of Lawyers Road, East Side	1893 ca	41-A-52
		8500 Block of State Route 601, East Side		
088-0105	Lewis Mill Ruins	Lawyers Road	1800-1815	41-A-83
		State Route 601		
088-5082	House, 7901 Lawyers Road	7901 Lawyers Road	1880-1895	41-A-83
	House, 7901 State Route 601	7901 State Route 601		
088-5066	Leavett's Level	14801 Jones Powell Road	1800-1815	41-A-91
		14801 State Route 653		
088-0181	Olivet Methodist Church	7664 Stubbs Bridge Road	1887	42-A-14
088-5086	House, 14101 Sullivan Road	14101 Sullivan Road	1894 ca	42-A-2
	House, 14101 State Route 696	14101 State Route 696		

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL #

VOHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
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088-5063	House, 8200 stubbs bridge Road	8200	1910-1925	42-A-26
088-5084	House, 8277 Granite Springs Road	8277	1865	42-A-7
088-5070	House, 12001 Post Oak Road	12001	1885-1900	43-A-33
088-0106	Mine Road Baptist Church	11111	1905	44-A-31
088-5123	House, 10925 Post Oak Road	10925	1890	44-A-34A
088-5072	House, 8700 Seays Road	8700	1880-1895	45-A-5
088-0037	House, 10000 Robert E. Lee Drive	10000	1885-1900	45-A-66
088-5087	House, 9100 Black Robert E. Lee Drive	9100	1900-1915	46-A-23
088-5067	House, 9100 Black State Route 608, South Side	9100	1845-1860	46-A-52
088-5057	House, 17340 Monrovia Road	17340	1810-1825	53-A-7
088-0176	Rose Hill	16025	1898	54-A-10
088-0072	Woodside	16220	1840	54-A-16
088-5058	Edgewood	26301	1827	54-A-38
088-5059	Dickinson House	16700	1750-1765	54-A-38
088-0104	Kirk O-Cliff Church	16420	1876	54-A-43
088-5053	House, 16129 Monrovia Road	16129	1865-1870	54-A-46A
088-5062	House, 7500 Don Road	7500	1845-1860	54-A-5A
088-5126	House, 7500 State Route 763	7500	1779	54-A-5B

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0177	House, Don Road, South side House, State Route 763, South side	7401 State Route 654 Don Road, South side State Route 763, South side	1890 ca	54-A-8
088-5061	House, 6801 Lake Point Drive	6801 Lake Point Drive	1852	54D-2-38
088-0109	Plentiful Farm Twin Oaks	15102 Plentiful Lane	1809	55-1-A
088-0112	Walnut Grove Walnut Hill	7508 Belmont Road 7508 State Route 652	1829	55-A-1
088-0111	Mount Hermon Church	15800 Days Bridge Road 15800 State Route 719 15425 Days Bridge Road	1835-1850	55-A-10
088-0178	House, 6740 Belmont Road House, 6740 State Route 652	6740 Belmont Road 6740 State Route 652	1865-1880	55-A-13
088-5064	House, 7333 Belmont Road House, 7333 State Route 652	7333 Belmont Road 7333 State Route 653	1895-1910	55-A-3
088-5065	House, 14920 Jones Powell Road House, 14920 State Route 610	14920 Jones Powell Road 14920 State Route 601	1865-1880	55-A-53
088-0175	Belmont School	7124 Belmont Road 7124 State Route 652	1900 ca	55-A-6
088-5125	House, 7032 Belmont Road	7032 Belmont Road 7032 State Route 652	1903	55-A-7A
088-5052	House, 7433 Lawyers Road House, 7433 State Route 601	7433 Lawyers Road 7433 State Route 601	1890-1905	56-A-12
088-5051	House, 7117 Grand Brooks Road House, 7117 State Route 721	7117 Grand Brooks Road 7117 State Route 721	1895-1910	57-A-8
088-5050	House, 7040 Grand Brooks Road House, 7040 State Route 721	7040 Grand Brooks Road 7040 State Route 721	1845-1860	57-A-9
088-5071	Saint Paul's Baptist Church	11815 Post Oak Road 11815 State Route 606	1898 ca	58-A-14
088-5069	House, 6418 Brokenburg Road	6418 Brokenburg Road	1895-1910	58-A-82
088-5068	House, 6642 Courthouse Road House, 6642 State Route 208	6642 Courthouse Road 6642 State Route 208	1890-1905	59-A-9
088-5054	House, 5900 Cherry Grove Lane	5900 Cherry Grove Lane	1905-1920	67-A-2
088-0018	Cherry Grove	16430 Monrovia Road 16430 State Route 612	1790 ca	67-A-5B
088-5045	Bethel Christian Church Cemetery	5542 Courthouse Road 5542 State Route 208	1917 ca	70-A-15
088-5046	House, 12900 Andrews Lane	12900 Andrews Lane	1897	70-A-17

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0096	Good Hope Baptist Church and Cemetery	5620 Courthouse Road 5601 Courthouse Road 5620 State Route 208	1860	70-A-66
088-0118	Brooks Store	5700 Lawyers Road 5700 State Route 601	1905-1920	70-A-69A
088-5042	House, 6805 Ryland Payne Road House, 6805 State Route 726	6805 Ryland Payne Road 6805 State Route 726	1820-1835	70-A-98
088-0114	Belle Font	11611 Bellfonte Road 11611 State Route 665	1848-1855	71-A-91A
088-5120	House, 10101 Duerson Lane House, 10101 State Route 614	10101 Duerson Lane 10101 State Route 614	1895-1910	72-10-7
088-5038	House, 10700 Edenton Road House, 10700 State Route 657	10700 Edenton Road 10700 State Route 657	1885-1900	72-A-19
088-5102	House, 9700 Block Edenton Road House, 9700 Block State Route 657	9700 Block of Edenton Road, North side 9700 Block of State Route 657, North side	1910-1925	72-A-27
088-5119	House, 10212 Duerson Lane House, 10212 Block of State Route 614	10212 Duerson Lane 10212 State Route 614	1895-1910	72-A-33
088-5037	House, 8803 Berkely Farms Road	8803 Berkely Farms East	1820-1835	73-2-5
088-0044	House, 5920 Partlow Road House, 5920 State Route 738	5920 Partlow Road 5920 State Route 738	1920-1935	74-A-1A
088-5121	House, 5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road House, 5100 Block of State Route 647	5100 Block of Blaydes Corner Road 5100 Block of State Route 647	1905-1920	74-A-44
088-5034	House, 5700 Stanfield Road House, 5700 State Route 646	5700 Stanfield Road 5700 State Route 646	1840-1855	75-A-3
088-0015	Goodloe Plantation Berkwood Oak Hill	6301 Marye Road 6301 State Route 605	1840 ca	75-A-56
088-5098	House, 6419 Marye Road House, 6419 State Route 605	6419 Marye Road 6419 State Route 605	1845-1860	75-A-60
088-5033	House, 6522 Marye Road House, 6522 State Route 605	6522 Marye Road 6522 State Route 605	1900 ca	75-A-65
088-5032	House, 6226 Marye Road House, 6226 State Route 605	6226 Marye Road 6226 State Route 605	1895-1910	75-A-71
088-5096	House, 5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	5800 Jefferson Davis Highway	1915-1930	76-A-14

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
	House, 5800 U.S. Route 1	5800 U.S. Route 1		
088-5097	House, 5200 Arcadia Road	5200 Arcadia Road	1905-1920	76-A-23B
	House, 5200 State Route 603	5200 State Route 603		
088-0014	House, 5916 Marye Road	5916 Marye Road	1905-1920	76-A-28
	House, 5916 State Route 605	5916 State Route 605		
088-0007	Arcadia Commercial Building	5411 Arcadia Road	1925 ca	76-A-51
	Beazley, A.L., Arcadia Svc.	5411 State Route 603		
088-5095	House, 6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	6117 Jefferson Davis Highway	1905-1920	76-A-56A
	House, 6117 U.S. Route 1	6117 U.S. Route 1		
088-5117	House, 4233 Lewiston Road	4233 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	79-2-68
	House, 4233 State Route 601	4233 State Route 601		
088-5043	House, 4309 Lewiston Road	4309 Lewiston Road	1865-1880	79-A-13B
	House, 4309 State Route 601	4309 State Route 601		
088-5044	House, 4236 Lewiston Road	4236 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	79-A-18
	House, 4236 State Route 601	4236 State Route 601		
088-0160	New Hope Baptist Church	4000 Block, Dickerson Road, Northwest Side	1871	80-A-1
088-0123	Saint John's Church	4040 Lewiston Road	1890-1905	80-A-19
		4040 State Route 601		
088-5079	House, 3944 Lewiston Road	3944 Lewiston Road	1885-1900	80-A-25
	House, 3944 Block of State	3944 State Route 601		
088-5116	House, 3333 Lewiston Road	3333 Lewiston Road	1905-1920	80-A-55
	House, 3333 State Route 601	3333 State Route 601		
088-5039	Waller, William House	9901 Fairview Road	1795-1810	81-A-14
	Prospect Hill #2	9901 State Route 622		
088-5115	House, 10231 Wallers Road	10231 Wallers Road	1925-1935	81-A-9
	House, 10231 State Route 605	10231 State Route 605		
088-5113	House, 3049 Partlow Road	3049 Partlow Road	1919	82-A-27
	House, 3049 State Route 738	3049 State Route 738		
088-5112	House, 3028 Partlow Road	3028 Partlow Road	1910 ca	82-A-30
	House, 3028 State Route 738	3028 State Route 738		
088-5109	House, 3120 Winding Road	3120 Winding Road	1900-1915	82-A-39
	House, 3120 State Route 670	3120 State Route 670		
088-5104	House, 3341 Winding Road	3341 Winding Road	1910-1925	82-A-47B
	House, 3341 State Route 670	3341 State Route 670		
088-5101	House, 4123 Partlow Road	4123 Partlow Road	1905-1920	82-A-5A
	House, 4123 State Route 738	4123 State Route 738		
088-5103	House, 3501 Winding Road	3501 Winding Road	1905-1920	82-A-77
	House, 3501 State Route 670	3501 State Route 670		

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-0094	Weller's Baptist Church	3600 Partlow Road 3600 State Route 738 4001 Partlow Road	1874	82-A-8
088-0021	House, 4400 Blaydes Corner Road	4400 Blaydes Corner Road	1905-1920	83-3-1
088-0016	House, 7208 Marye Road	7208 Marye Road	1895-1910	83-41
088-5105	House, 8205 Marye Road	8205 Marye Road	1900-1915	83-6-E
088-5106	House, 8332 Marye Road	8332 Marye Road	1896	83-A-20A
088-5100	House, 4300 French Acors Road	4300 French Acors Road	1920-1935	84-A-15
088-5099	House, 6707 Marye Road	6707 Marye Road	1920-1935	84-A-22
088-5122	House, 7114 Marye Road	7114 Marye Road	1930-1945	84-A-5
088-0127	Tribble, Nelson House	10020 Tribble Road 10020 State Route 666	1899 ca	86-A-17
088-0116	Swift, William House	10000 Block Swift Road, West side 10000 Block State Route 605	1840-1855	86-A-19
088-5040	Devenport Bridge	Mount Olive Road (Over the Anna River) State Route 658 (Over the Anna River)	1950 ca	86-A-34
088-5041	Levy	2729 Arritt Road 2729 State Route 601	1845-1860	86-A-4
088-0153	Mount Olive Baptist Church	2106 Log Cabin Road 2133 Mount Olive Road	1897	87-A-15
088-5111	House, 1927 Wigglesworth Road	1927 Wigglesworth Road, North side	1900 ca	87-A-29
088-5036	House, 2940 Partlow Road	2940 Partlow Road	1890 ca	87-A-60
088-5108	House, 3000 Shirley's Hill Road	3000 Shirley's Hill Road	1900 ca	87-A-63
088-5107	House, 3031 Shirley's Hill Road	3031 Shirley's Hill Road	1850-1865	87-A-668
	House, 3031 State Route 658	3031 State Route 658		

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INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY TAX PARCEL

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	TAX PARCEL #
088-5110	House, 1711 Butler Road	1711 Butler Road	1845-1860	87-A-948
	House, 1711 State Route 669	1711 State Route 669		
088-5035	House, 2046 Smith Road	2046 Smith Road	1800 ca	88-A-68
	House, 2046 State Route 669	2046 State Route 669		
088-5076	Zion Hill Baptist Church	10411 Cookstown Road	1900 ca	9-A-76
		10411 State Route 676		
088-5078	Wallace Family Cemetery	Peppertree Road, South Side	1823 ca	9-A-83
		State Route 690		
088-0125	Wilderness Baptist Church	9701 Plank Road	1899 ca	9-A-94
		9701 State Route 3		
088-5128	Verna	9713 Plank Road	1930-1945	9-A-95
		9713 State Route 3		

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ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS FOR PHASE II

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, based upon quantitative analysis; other information is evaluative, and is based upon E.H.T. Tracerics' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and evaluative 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 E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. 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 database 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. One hundred and fifty 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.

• Categorization of Properties

Each property record was initiated with the determination of a property category for the property as an entity. This categorization reflected the type of resource that was considered to be the primary resource and the source of the property's historicity. The five property categories are as follows: building, structure, site, district, 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 nonhistoric status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent on 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 archeological 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	PHASE I FINDINGS	PHASE II FINDINGS
Buildings	130	146
Sites	4	5
Structures	0	1
Objects	2	0
Districts	0	0
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	136	152

• 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, the term "historic" was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable 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 NONHISTORIC if:

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

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIES	PHASE II TOTAL	PHASE II HISTORIC
Buildings	146	146
Sites	5	5
Structures	1	1
Objects	0	0
Districts	0	0
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	152 total	152 historic

- Primary Resources

For the 152 properties included in the Phase II database, only eight different primary resource types were identified. The following report identifies the number of each identified resource type of the property's primary resource:

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES IN PHASE II	NUMBER DEEM PRIMARY RESOURCE IN PHASE II
Bridge	1	1
Cemetery	29	4
Church	18	17
Commercial Building	7	7
Mixed: Commercial/Domestic	1	1
Ruins	10	1
School	5	3
Single Dwelling	121	118
TOTAL	192	152

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

For each property surveyed in Spotsylvania County during the Phase II survey, 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 included 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 corncribs to cemeteries. For the 152 properties documented in the database, 571 "wuzits" were identified (fifty 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 phase was compiled.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUBTYPE	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE I SURVEY	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE II SURVEY
Animal Shelter	11	11
Archaeological Site	4	0
Barbecue Pit	1	0
Barn	40	32
Bridge	0	1
Camp Cabin	0	1
Carport	2	3
Carriage House	1	0
Cemetery	14	29
Church	8	18
Cistern	2	8
Commercial Building	2	7
Corncrib	5	15
Courthouse	1	0
Dairy Barn	0	1
Foundation	2	1
Garage	35	39
Gazebo	2	3

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUBTYPE	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE I SURVEY	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE II SURVEY
Granary	0	4
Gravestone	1	0
Greenhouse	2	2
Guest House	7	0
Ice House	0	1
Jail	1	0
Kennel	5	3
Kitchen	4	5
Meeting Hall	3	1
Milk House	1	3
Mill	1	1
Mixed: Commercial/Domestic	0	1
Mobile Home	3	5
Monument/Marker	4	0
Motel/Motel Court	1	0
Office/Office Building	5	1
Other	2	2
Pen	2	0
Pool House/Swimming Pool	13	3
Poultry Shelter	6	15
Privy	6	18
Processing Plant	0	1
Pump	1	5
Pump House	0	3
Riding Ring	1	0
Root Cellar	0	2
Ruins	2	9
School	3	4

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUBTYPE	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE I SURVEY	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN PHASE II SURVEY
Servant Quarters	1	0
Service Station	3	0
Shed	113	121
Shelter	0	4
Silo	9	7
Single Dwelling	111	121
Smoke/Meat House	10	21
Spring/Springhouse	3	2
Stable	4	2
Tavern/Ordinary	2	0
Tenant House	0	5
Tennis Court	3	1
Tobacco Barn	0	1
Wash House	0	4
Well	0	18
Well House	11	4
Windmill	0	1
Workshop	0	1
TOTAL	476	571

These lists reveal that fifty different resource sub-types were identified for the 152 properties recorded in the database. It also reveals that, despite the variety of resource sub-types, the most heavily represented resource sub-type, by far, was the single-family dwelling. Seventy-seven percent of the total number of primary resources surveyed were single-family residences.

The Phase II survey noted sixteen wuzit types that were not identified in the first survey process. Furthermore, fourteen wuzit types recorded in the Phase I survey were not identified in Phase II survey.

• 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 within the current boundaries of Spotsylvania County that are primarily associated with ten of the eighteen historic context themes.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY SURVEY: EIGHTEEN THEMES	Phase II: Number of Associated Properties
Architecture/Community Planning	146
Commerce/Trade	8
Domestic	119
Education	4
Ethnicity/Immigration	0
Funerary	29
Government/Law/Political	2
Health Care/Medicine	0
Industry/Processing/Extraction	1
Landscape	0
Military/Defense	0
Recreation/Arts	0
Religion	18
Settlement Patterns	0
Social	0
Subsistence/Agriculture	58
Technology/Engineering	0
Transportation/Communication	1

♦ 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 primary resources documented that illustrate that style.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NUMBER OF RESOURCES IN PHASE II
BUNGALOW/ CRAFTSMAN	6
COLONIAL	1
COLONIAL REVIVAL	10
DUTCH COLONIAL	1
FEDERAL	10
GEORGIAN	2
GOTHIC REVIVAL	7
GREEK REVIVAL	13
ITALIANATE	6
OTHER	81
QUEEN ANNE	15

A substantial number of primary resources, particularly those constructed in the 18th and early 19th centuries, display more than one architectural style or stylistic influence. Typically, only the architectural style of the original portion of the building was listed in IPS. However, if the main block of the building displayed another style, it was noted to aid in the documentation of the structure's development. For example, during the antebellum period (1830-1860), a number of the Colonial dwellings were substantially enlarged with the addition of an I-house and detailed with Greek Revival embellishments. Thus, both Colonial and Greek Revival were noted in IPS. All subsequent secondary architectural detailing applied to the resources was described at length in the description statement for each resource. A discussion of high style architectural fashions and vernacular trends as they pertain to Spotsylvania County is found in the Architecture/Community Planning section of the Historic Context Themes in this report.

• Source of Date

Because Spotsylvania County was largely improved by early to late 19th century dwellings, 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	PRIMARY RESOURCES IN PHASE II	ALL RESOURCES IN PHASE II
CORNERSTONE	1	1
INSCRIPTION	1	11
ORAL HISTORY	0	2
ORAL/SITE VISIT	2	2
OWNER	26	58
OWNER/SITE VISIT	5	25
PHOTOGRAPH	0	3
SIGN/PLAQUE	5	5
SITE VISIT	125	458
SITE VISIT/SIGN	5	5
SITE VISIT/WRITTEN	12	12
VDHR SURVEY FILE	21	21
WRITTEN DATE	18	20

• Condition of Primary Resource

Condition of the primary resource and the historic outbuildings for the 150 historic properties was recorded as part of this study:

CONDITION	PRIMARY RESOURCES	ALL RESOURCES IN PHASE II
EXCELLENT	1	1
GOOD-EXCELLENT	3	3
GOOD	70	186
GOOD-FAIR	15	29
FAIR	12	116
POOR	7	106
DETERIORATED/ RUINOUS	31	58
REMODELLED/REBUILT	13	14

Expectedly, the majority of properties surveyed in Phase II were occupied and in good physical condition. However, the methodology of the project elected to survey as many unoccupied and severely deteriorated properties as possible to ensure documentation was conducted at least to the reconnaissance level before the primary resource was lost.

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 VDH-R-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

- Phase III Architectural Survey at the Reconnaissance Level

The first survey phase, conducted in 1996, completely surveyed properties previously identified by Spotsylvania County and VDHR in the Primary Settlement Area and the Transition Area that were associated with the eighteen historic context themes. The second survey phase, conducted in 2000, identified properties in the rural areas. This included architecturally significant resources as well as historically noteworthy properties. Both phases 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. The reconnaissance survey resulted in the documentation of properties dating from the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century, while the intensive survey focused on late 18th and early 19th century resources.

Although a substantial number of historic properties have been documented in Spotsylvania County during Phases I and II, additional survey work remains. This includes a small number of late-19th-century dwellings in the Phase I survey area, where this building type was not comprehensively recorded. Additionally, a substantial number of dwelling dating from the period between 1920 and 1950 remain unsurveyed, although a sampling of this building form was documented during both phases. It should also be noted that a number of architecturally and historically significant resources were not included in the survey because the properties were not accessible at the time of the survey and/or the owners denied the survey. Each of the unsurveyed resources was documented on USGS maps, recording an estimated date, and use (where applicable). This method of recordation will allow for a more thorough survey of all historic properties in the county. It is recommended, therefore, that additional survey phases more fully document those resources noted on the USGS maps but not surveyed in 1996 or 2000 in an effort to document all properties in Spotsylvania County that are fifty years or older.

• Properties to be Surveyed at the Intensive Level

The following properties were included in either the Phase I or Phase II surveys at a reconnaissance level; however, the architectural and/or historical significance of the primary resource or outbuildings warrants intensive level survey as these properties may be eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or National Register of Historic Places.

Phase I Properties:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
088-0050	Nottingham	1801 Mills Drive
088-0059	Rosemont	9601 Courthouse Road
088-0062	Salem Baptist Church	Orange Trnpr/Salem Church Road
088-0253	Decker House	6207 River Road
088-0041	Martin Manor	9110 Jefferson Davis Highway
088-0026	Hickory Point Farm	Massaponax Church Road
088-0256	Westwood	3918 Guinea Station Road
088-0274	House, 7142 Chancellor Road	
088-0302	Hess House	Jefferson Davis Highway
088-0278	Chalmers House	7613 Old Plank Road

Phase II Properties:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
088-0007	Arcadia Commercial Building	5411 Arcadia Road
088-0046	House, 3621 Shepherd Road	3621 Shepherd Road
088-0072	Woodside	16220 Days Bridge Road
088-0104	Kirk O'Cliff Church	16420 Monrovia Road
088-0111	Mount Hermon Church	15800 Days Bridge Road
088-0114	Belle Font	Bellfonte Road, Northeast side
088-0129	Canwick	10424 Catharpin Road
088-0153	Mount Olive Baptist Church	2106 Log Cabin Road
088-0165	Todd's Tavern School	10645 Catharpin Road
088-5031	House, 9632 Rapidan Drive	9632 Rapidan Drive
088-5035	House, 2046 Smith Road	2046 Smith Road
088-5039	William Waller House	9901 Fairview Road
088-5048	House, 14433 Corene Road	14433 Corene Road
088-5057	House, 17340 Monrovia Road	17340 Monrovia Road
088-5066	Leavett's Level	14801 Jones Powell Road
088-5068	House, 6700 Block of Courthouse Road, Northwest side	
088-5089	Stewart Place	10501 Stewart Road
088-5115	House, 10231 Wallers Road	10231 Wallers Road

- Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Documentation

It is recommended that individual Preliminary Information Forms be prepared for the following properties studied at the intensive level:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
088-0015	Goodloe Plantation	6301 Marye Road
088-0018	Cherry Grove	16430 Monrovia Road
088-0079	Hazel Hill	10101 Catharpin Road
088-0109	Plentiful Farm	15102 Plentiful Lane
088-0112	Walnut Grove	7508 Belmont Road
088-0116	William Swift House	10000 block of Swift Road
088-5058	Edgewood	26301 Days Bridge Road
088-5059	Dickinson House	16700 Days Bridge Road
088-5124	Waller Holladay House	5801 Private Road
088-5126	Mercer Hall	7401 Don Road
088-5129	Rowe Property	9400 Courthouse Road

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified in the intensive-level 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 embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent 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 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.

Presently, thirteen properties in Spotsylvania County have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, all of which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

088-0001	Bloomsbury Farm
088-0012	Fairview
088-0038	Kenmore Woods
088-0039	La Vue
088-0056	Prospect Hill
088-0061	Saint Julien
088-0066	Stirling
088-0074	Tubal Furnace Site
088-0122	Massaponax Baptist Church
088-0136	Andrew's Tavern
088-0137	Rapidan Dam Canal of the Rappahannock Navigation
088-0142	Spotsylvania Courthouse Historic District
088-0143	La Vista

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 they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the 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 the sick, elderly and 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 worldview 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 gravesites 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/Landscape 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 the 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 Spotsylvania County were evaluated for potential nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations for Designation to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the
National Register of Historic Places:

Spotsylvania County currently contains thirteen properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The research conducted for the historic context report indicated that at least seven other properties, identified during the Phase II survey of Spotsylvania County, are potentially eligible for individual listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

A total of fifteen individual resources were identified through the intensive-level survey, and the research and documentation phase of the project. Each property was presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team at the conclusion of the survey. Those properties found to be potentially eligible by the Evaluation Team have a rating score of 30 points or more. It should be noted that the scoring of a property below 30 points does not preclude it from listing, but suggests further documentation be compiled regarding the historical and/or architectural merit of the resource.

CHERRY GROVE

(088-0018)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
Event
- Criterion A: Original part of a 1723 land grant to William Quarles, the property is said to have been the site of the meeting between Washington and Lafayette.
- Criterion C: This building was constructed in the last decades of the 18th century as a two bay dwelling that stood one-and-a-half-stories in height. In 1808, the building was enlarged to present a larger two-story hall-parlor plan. The property also possesses twenty-two outbuildings, including a cemetery, barns, ice house, silos, corncrib, poultry shelter, mill, and smokehouse.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **ELIGIBLE**

- DICKINSON HOUSE** (088-5059)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: The original portion of this building dates from the middle part of the 18th century, and appears to be one of the earliest dwellings in the county. Constructed for the Coleman family, the building was enlarged in the 1880s by the Dickinson family to its present configuration.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **NOT ELIGIBLE**

- EDGEWOOD** (088-5058)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This wood frame building was erected in circa 1827 as a central-passage, single-pile plan dwelling in the Federal style. Interior ornamentation includes the mantels, casings, and a delicate spiral stair. About 1870, the façade was extensively renovated to reflect the high style ornamentation of the Italianate style.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **ELIGIBLE**

- GOODLOE PLANTATION** (088-0015)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: Henry Goodloe, Sr. purchased the property in 1720, and the present hall/parlor dwelling was constructed in the 1840s. In 1910, when the property was sold out of the Goodloe family to the Durrett family, it was enlarged with a side addition. The basement of the original main block has punkah hardware and a large milk safe.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **ELIGIBLE**

- HAZEL HILL** (088-0079)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This Dutch Colonial dwelling, enlarged in the 1830s, reflects the hall/parlor plan with added parlor as the fashion dictated. The building was constructed for the Herndon family, the family of a local minister. It is currently part of the vast acreage associated with Oakley (088-52).
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **ELIGIBLE**
- WALLER HOLLADAY HOUSE** (088-5124)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This wood frame building was erected in circa 1790 for the owner of the Holladay Mill. Originally, the building presented a one-room plan. In 1831, Waller Holladay purchased the property and enlarged the building to its present central-passage, single-pile plan. The interior details dating from this alteration include an exceptionally wide open stringer stair, Federal style mantels, and double-leaf doors with ten-light transoms. The dwelling, specifically the original one room, served as a post office from 1887 until 1933.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **ELIGIBLE**
- HOUSE, 7032 BELMONT ROAD** (088-5125)
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This wood frame building was erected in circa 1903 reflecting in the Colonial Revival style with its two-story colonnade portico.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **NOT ELIGIBLE**

- HOUSE, 10925 POST OAK ROAD (088-5123)**
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This wood frame building was erected in circa 1890 reflecting in the vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION NOT ELIGIBLE**

- MERCER HALL (088-5126)**
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This wood frame building was the colonial home of Mercer Dickinson. The property is believed to have been granted to Dickinson by George Washington. The Federal style building, erected in circa 1779, has a central-passage, single-pile plan with an ornately patterned brick exterior end chimney.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION NOT ELIGIBLE**

- ROSE HILL (088-0176)**
- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 - VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
 - Criterion C: This dwelling was erected in circa 1898 for the Day family. The Colonial Revival style building is representative of the many I-house form dwelling in Spotsylvania County.
 - **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION NOT ELIGIBLE**

PLENTIFUL FARM

(088-0108)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
- Criterion C: This property is believed to have been associated with the Taylor family in the 1800s. The Federal style hall/parlor building was constructed 1809, and enlarged in 1812 with two-story wing addition. A circa 1845 smokehouse stands to the rear of the building, overlooking Lake Anna.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **NOT ELIGIBLE**

SAINT PAUL'S BAPTIST CHURCH

(088-5071)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
Religion
- Criterion C: This vernacular wood frame church was constructed in the last decade of the 19th century for the Saint Paul's Baptist Church. The rectangular form contains an open nave with projecting apse and crowning bell tower. Now vacant and in a deteriorated state, the building has an associated cemetery.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **NOT ELIGIBLE**

WILLIAM SWIFT HOUSE

(088-0116)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
- Criterion C: This high style dwelling was erected in the second quarter of the 19th century for William Swift. The building reflects the imposing Georgian form, with a single-pile plan and stone exterior end chimneys. Now in a deteriorated state, the building's interior was stripped of its ornamentation in 1997. Should the building be restored, it should be re-evaluated for nomination to the National Register as it was one of the few early 19th century properties recorded to present this form and detailing.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION** **NOT ELIGIBLE**

WALNUT GROVE (088-0112)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
- Criterion C: This high style dwelling was erected in 1829 for Jonathan (Nathan) Johnson, II on property given to the Beverley family as part of a land grant from Spotswood and Taliaferro. The building reflects the evolution of the hall/parlor plan with a dining room that gives the building an L-shaped plan. It has double-leaf entry doors framed by sidelights and a transom with delicate tracery. This entry is covered by a one-bay wide portico supported by paired Tuscan posts with recessed shafts. The interior detailing is exceptionally high style, including an open stair to the English basement, Greek Revival style casings and mantels, and marbleized panels set under the window openings.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION ELIGIBLE**

ROWE HOUSE (088-5129)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture
Event
- Criterion A: This property was heavily occupied during the Civil War by Federal troops, with General Warren occupying neighboring Whig Hill during the Battle of Spotsylvania. Historic photographs suggest the building provided shelter for the troops.
- Criterion C: This dwelling was erected in circa 1840 with a center-passage/single-pile plan augmented by a rear ell. In the latter part of the 19th century, the building was substantially altered by the construction of a front addition and wrap-around porch. Although the original form is visible, the Queen Anne style detailing that is contemporary to the front addition is clearly dominant.
- **EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION ELIGIBLE**

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SURVEY STATUS OF PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED IN THE "RED BOOK"

NAME	USGS QUAD	ID #	STATUS
Alta Vista	Ladysmith	088-0043	Denied
Andrew's Tavern	L.A. West	088-0136	National Register Listed
Aspinwall	L.A. East	No Id #	Site
Beech Grove Church	Chancellorsville	No Id #	Demolished
Beech Grove Methodist	Chancellorsville	No Id #	Demolished
Bel Air	L.A. West	088-0133	No Access
Belle Font	L.A. East	088-0114	Surveyed Phase II
Belmont Chapel	Belmont	No Id #	Rebuilt or 1940s
Bethany Baptist Church	Ladysmith	No Id #	Mistaken for Caroline County
Bethel Church and Cemetery	L.A. West	088-5045	Cemetery- Surveyed Church- Rebuilt 1961
Black Rock	Brokenburg	No Id #	Site
Branch Fork Baptist Church	Belmont	088-0179	Out of Time Period
Brooks Store	L.A. West	088-0118	Surveyed Phase II
Bullard Foundry Site	Unknown	No Id #	Site
Bunker Hill	Spotsylvania	088-0027	VDOT Survey 1993
Canwick	Brokenburg	088-0129	Surveyed Phase II
Chancellor School	Salem Church	No Id #	Altered, Not located at time of Phase I survey
Cherry Grove	Mineral	088-0018	Surveyed Phase II
Chewing House	L.A. East	No Id #	Not in Time Period
Clore Family Cemetery	Unknown	No Id #	Not Located
Cool Spring	Brokenburg	088-0204	VDHR Survey 1995
Doswell Church	Salem Church	No Id #	Demolished
Driver House	Beaverdam	No Id #	Major Renovation
Edgewood	Lahore	088-5058	Surveyed- Intensive
Ellwood Manor	Chancellorsville	088-0139	NPS owned
Elmwood	L.A. West	No Id #	Site
Ely's Ford Church	Chancellorsville	088-0119	Surveyed Phase II
Feree Cemetery	Chancellorsville	No Id #	Not Visible
Forest Hall	Salem Church	088-0076	Phase I- No Access
Fredericksville Furnace	L.A. West	088-0086	Submerged
Glen Burnie	Belmont	No Id #	Only original chimney left- New House
Glenora	L.A. West	088-0103	Demolished
Goodloe Plantation	Ladysmith	088-0015	Surveyed Phase II
Goodwin's Gold Mine	Belmont	No Id #	No Access
Goshen Baptist	Brokenburg	No Id #	Out of Time Period
Grace Methodist Church	Mine Run	088-5077	Surveyed Phase II
Green Branch	Ladysmith	088-0029	Denied

NAME	USGS QUAD	ID #	STATUS
Green Level	Lahore	088-0110	No Access
Greenfield Cemetery	Chancellorsville	No Id #	Not Visible
Grindstone Mine	Belmont	No Id #	No Access
Hazel Hill	Brokenburg	088-0079	Surveyed- Intensive
Hebron Baptist Church	Brokenburg	No Id #	Not Historic (1958)
Herndon Mill Site	Unknown	No Id #	Not located
Hillsborough/Hills Plantation	L.A. East	No Id #	House burned (1948)
Hogan House (Tanyard)	Spotsylvania	088-0243	Surveyed Phase I
Holladay Mill	Mineral	088-0091	Demolished-Dismantled
Holladay Mine	Belmont	No Id #	No Access
James Luck House	L.A. East	No Id #	No Access
Kenmore Woods	Spotsylvania	088--0038	National Register Listed
Kirk O'Cliff Church	Lahore	088-0104	Surveyed Phase II
Laurel Hill (Rebel Yell)	Brokenburg	No Id #	No Access
Leavett's Level	Belmont	088-5066	Surveyed Phase II
Linden Hall	Spotsylvania	088-0040	Surveyed Phase I
Livingston	L.A. West	088-0120	No Access
Locust Grove	Ladysmith	No Id #	No Access
Maple Grove #1	Brokenburg	No Id #	Demolished or 1920s house
Meadow Hill	L.A. East	No Id #	Site
Mercer Hall	Lahore	088-5126	Surveyed- Intensive
Millbrook	Spotsylvania	088-0047	Phase I- Not Located
Mine Road Baptist Church	Brokenburg	088-0106	Surveyed Phase II
Mount Hermon Church	Belmont	088-0111	Surveyed Phase II
Mount Pleasant	L.A. East	No Id #	Site
Oakley	Brokenburg	088-0052	Surveyed- Intensive
Olivet Methodist Church	Belmont	088-0181	Surveyed Phase II
Olivet Methodist Church	Belmont	088-0181	Surveyed Phase II
Overseer's House	Brokenburg	088-0079	Surveyed Phase II as Hazel Hill
Panier Farm (Ram's Lake)	Belmont	No Id #	No Access
Pine Apple School	Ladysmith	No Id #	Site
Piney Branch Church	Chancellorsville	088-0032	Surveyed Phase II
Plentiful Farm (Twin Oaks)	Belmont	088-1809	Surveyed Phase II
Powell Family Cemetery	Unknown	No Id #	Not Located
Prospect Hill (Littlepage)	Mineral	088-0056	National Register Listed
Red House # 1	L.A. East	088-0115	Site
Ricker Family Cemetery	Salem Church	No Id #	Phase I-No Access
St. John's Church	L.A. East	088-0123	Surveyed Phase II
Stewart Place	Brokenburg	088-5089	Surveyed Phase II
Tabernacle United Methodist Church	Salem Church	No Id #	Not located at time of Phase I survey

NAME	USGS QUAD	ID #	STATUS
Tribble House, E.C.	L.A. East	088-0124	No Access
Tribble House, Nelson	L.A. East	088-0127	Surveyed Phase II
US Goldmine	Salem Church	088-0092	Phase I- No Access
Wallace Family Cemetery	Chancellorsville	088-5078	Surveyed Phase II
Waller's Baptist Church	L.A. East	088-0094	Surveyed Phase II
Walnut Grove (Hill)	Belmont	088-0112	Surveyed Phase II
Wharton Family Cemetery	Salem Church	No Id #	Phase I- No Access
Whitehall Mine	Brokenburg	No Id #	No Access
Wilderness Baptist Church	Chancellorsville	088-0125	Surveyed Phase II
Williamson Cemetery	Chancellorsville	No Id #	Not Visible
Windy Hill	Brokenburg	No Id #	No Access
Woodberry	Mineral	No Id #	Site
Woodside	Lahore	088-0072	Surveyed Phase II
Zion Hill Baptist Church	Chancellorsville	088-5076	Surveyed Phase II

Properties documented as part of the VDOT Cultural Resources Study: Outer Connector Study

The Cultural Resources Study: Outer Connector Study of the City of Fredericksburg, Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties, Virginia (VDOT Project: R000-966, V01, PE-100, VDHR File: 93-1227-F) was prepared in February 1997. Coastal Carolina Research, Inc conducted this study for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. The investigators working on the project include Mary Ann Holm, Joanna Carter, Loretta Lautzenheiser, and Maral Kalbian.

<u>Identification Number</u>	<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>USGS Quadrangle</u>
088-0051	House, Route 639	Salem Church
088-0053	House off Route 639	Salem Church
088-0055	John Orrick House	Salem Church
088-0057	House off Route 639	Salem Church
088-0058	Canady House	Salem Church
088-0060	House off Route 639	Salem Church
088-0065	House off Route 639	Salem Church
088-0067	House off Route 639	Salem Church
088-0076	Forest Hall	Salem Church
088-0183	Mt Hope Baptist Church	Salem Church
088-0190	House, Route 3	Salem Church
088-0191	Community Marketplace	Salem Church
088-0192	House, 6532 Old Plank Rd	Salem Church
088-0193	House, 6612 Old Plank Rd	Salem Church
088-0215	Jim Pates House	Salem Church
088-0217	Stuart Buruss House	Salem Church
088-0218	Davis-Payne House	Salem Church
088-0219	Ashley House	Salem Church
088-0220	John Mullins House	Salem Church
088-0221	Oak Grove	Salem Church
088-0222	Nave School	Salem Church
088-0224	House, Route 618	Salem Church
088-0225	House, Route 620	Salem Church
088-0226	Jones House	Salem Church
088-0227	Paulonia Farm	Salem Church
088-0325	House on Route 3	Salem Church
088-0326	House on Route 3	Salem Church
088-0327	House on Route 3	Salem Church
088-0328	Powell House	Salem Church
088-0329	Dairy Farm Ruins	Salem Church
088-0330	House, Route 3	Salem Church
088-0331	Zoan Baptist Church	Salem Church
088-0332	Five Mile Fork Neighborhood	Salem Church
088-0333	US Ford Proposed District	Salem Church
088-0334	Lick Run Proposed District	Salem Church
088-0335	Banks Ford Proposed District	Salem Church