

Historic Resources Survey
of
Stafford County
Virginia

Final Report

Prepared
By
Tracerics

With Assistance From PMA Consulting Services
and
Preservation Technologies

For
Stafford County Planning Department
and
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I Introduction

A. Project Purpose and Goals	1
B. Survey Coverage and Study Area	2
C. Organization of the Final Report	2

Section II Survey Methodology

A. Preliminary Research	3
B. On-Site Survey	3
C. Archival Research	5
D. Oral Histories	5
E. Computer Data Entry	6

Section III Historic Context and Architectural Analysis

A. Historic Overview	7
B. Historic Contexts	9
THEME: Residential/Domestic	9
THEME: Subsistence/Agricultural	20
THEME: Government/Law/Political	25
THEME: Transportation/Communication	28
THEME: Military	33
THEME: Religion	38
THEME: Commerce/Trade	41
THEME: Industry/Processing	43

Section IV Survey Findings and Recommendations

A. Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings	46
B. Recommendations for Further Study	50
C. Evaluation/Recommendation for Designation	51

Section V Preservation Planning Recommendations

A. Introduction	63
B. Developing the Preservation Plan	64
C. The Need for a Comprehensive Plan in Stafford	65
D. Observations and Concerns	69

Bibliography	76
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Appendix A Numerical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County	
Appendix B Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County	
Appendix C Chronological List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County	
Appendix D List of Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level	
Appendix E List of Identified Resources Not Surveyed	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1: Map of Northern Virginia Showing Stafford County (Rand McNally Road Atlas, 1989)
- Figure 2: Map of Stafford County, VA (Virginia Department of Transportation, 1989)
- Figure 3: Plat Map of the Town of Marlborough, 1731 (Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 4: Photograph of Barnes House (89-67-26), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 5: Photograph of Hickory Hill (89-91), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 6: Photograph of Fleurry (89-71), (Tracerics, 1991)
- Figure 7: Photograph of Concord (89-97), (Tracerics, 1991)
- Figure 8: Photograph of Cedar Hill Farm (89-61), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 9: Photograph of Log Dwelling, Bells Farm (89-58), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 10: Photograph of Chelsea (89-18), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 11: Photograph of Glencairne (89-20), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 12: Photograph of Oakley (89-89), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 13: Photograph of Detail of Oakley (89-89), (Tracerics)
- Figure 14: Photograph of Farm, Route 662 (89-219), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 15: Photograph of Hartwood (89-68), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 16: Photograph of Hartwood Manor (89-21), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 17: Photograph of Oakenwold (89-157), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 18: Photograph of Littrell Homestead (89-220), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 19: Virginia-IPS Computer Generated Report Showing List of Two-Bay Houses in Stafford County
- Figure 20: Floor Plan sketch of the Virginia I-House and L-House
- Figure 21: Virginia-IPS Computer Generated Report Showing List of I-House, L-House, and T-House Forms in Stafford County from 1860-1924
- Figure 22: Photograph of House, Hartwood Road (89-127), (Tracerics, 1992)

- Figure 23: Photograph of Park Farm (89-186), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 24: Photograph of Highland House (89-287), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 25: Photograph of House at 78 Truslow Road (89-54), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 26: Illustration of "The Farnum" Mail Order House
(Houses By Mail, p. 308)
- Figure 27: Photograph of House, 16 Butler Road (89-67-40), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 28: Illustration of "The Hollywood" Mail Order House
(Houses By Mail, p. 124)
- Figure 29: Photograph of Slave/Servant Quarters at Burnside Manor (89-249)
(Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 30: Photograph of Kitchen/Slave Quarters at Carlton (89-10), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 31: Photograph of Secondary Dwelling at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 32: Photograph of Kitchen at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 33: Photograph of Kitchen at Hollywood (89-72), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 34: Photograph of Kitchen at Oakenwold (89-157), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 35: Smokehouse at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 36: Smokehouse at House, Rt 600 (89-254), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 37: Photograph of Smokehouse at Lyndale Farm (89-35), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 38: Photograph of Springhouse at Walnut Hill Farm, (89-196), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 39: Photograph of Granary at Farm, Route 650 (89-211), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 40: Photograph of Corncrib at Oakenwold (89-157), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 41: Photograph of Corncrib at Walnut Hill Farm (89-196), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 42: Photograph of South Dairy Barn at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 43: Photograph of North Dairy Barn at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 44: Photograph of Hay Barn/Dairy Barn at Farm on Shackley Point (89-154)
(Tracerics, 1992)

- Figure 45: Photograph of Hay Barn/Dairy Barn at Farm, Route 644 (89-202)
(Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 46: Photograph of Wheat Barn/Mealhouse at Walnut Hill Farm (89-196)
(Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 47: Photograph of Bank Barn at Farm, Route 616 (89-217), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 48: Historic Photograph of the Clerk's Office at Stafford Courthouse, (Stafford County, Virginia 1800-1850. A. Maxim Coppage and James Wm. Tackitt, 1980)
- Figure 49: Historic Photograph of Stafford County Jail, (Stafford County, Virginia 1800-1850. A. Maxim Coppage and James Wm. Tackitt, 1980)
- Figure 50: Photograph of Stafford County Courthouse (89-15), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 51: Photograph of Hartwood Store and Post Office (89-131), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 52: Photograph of Miller Store and Post Office (89-188), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 53: Photograph of Voting House at House at White Oak (89-266), (Tracerics)
- Figure 54: Photograph of RF&P Crew Quarters (89-147), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 55: Photograph of Motel, Route 1 (89-138), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 56: Photograph of Norman's Service Station (89-135), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 57: Photograph of Civil War Era Inscriptions on Stone Outcropping (89-13)
(Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 58: Photograph of the Crucifix Monument, erected 1930, (89-142), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 59: Virginia-IPS Computer-Generated Report Showing the Surveyed Churches of Stafford County
- Figure 60: Photograph of Ebenezer United Methodist Church (89-102), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 61: Photograph of Truslow Store/McWhirt Store (89-160), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 62: Photograph of Quarry Site on Government Island (89-103), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 63: Photograph Showing Detail of Quarry Stone on Government Island (89-103),
(Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 64: Photograph of Wiggarton's Mill (89-23), (Tracerics, 1992)
- Figure 65: Virginia-IPS Computer-Generated Report Showing Threatened Resources in Stafford County

Figure 66: Location of Identified Sites

Figure 67: Generalized Land-Use Areas of Stafford County

Figure 68: Falmouth Towne Historic District

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

A. Project Purpose and Goals

In November 1991 the Stafford County Planning Department contracted with Traceries and PMA Consulting Services to conduct a survey of the county's historic resources and prepare an archaeological assessment report. Traceries, a Washington, D.C.-based consulting firm concerned with architectural history and preservation, provided overall management of the survey, conducted the archival research and on-site survey, and prepared the final report. PMA, a planning and architecture firm specializing in preservation planning, prepared a preservation planning component for the final report and Mr. Mike Barber, archaeologist with Preservation Technologies, was subcontracted by Traceries to prepare the archaeological assessment report.

The goal of the project was to conduct a comprehensive survey of Stafford County, identifying the area's historic resources including buildings, structures, and sites 50 years old or older. The contract required Traceries to survey and document 300 of these identified properties--250 to a reconnaissance level and 50 to an intensive level. The principal purpose of the project was to provide the county with an accurate listing and assessment of the area's resources in order to ensure that future development is planned in a way that protects resources of historic significance.

The scope of work included the following activities:

1. provide survey forms completed to the appropriate levels along with photographs for each surveyed property;
2. provide narrative and statistical architectural descriptions of the properties surveyed;
3. place the surveyed properties within the historical context of the growth and development of Stafford County as based on the historic themes recognized by VDHR;
4. evaluate the significance of these resources and make recommendations for potential National Register Nominations and local historical districts;
5. provide an archaeological assessment report serving as a management tool for the county;

6. provide recommendations on further study and preservation planning that may be used by the county in the preparation of a preservation component for the Comprehensive Plan.

B. Survey Coverage and Study Area

Located in northeastern Virginia, Stafford County comprises the area bounded on the north by Prince William County, on the south by the Rappahannock River and the city of Fredericksburg, on the west by Fauquier County and Culpeper County, and on the east by the Potomac River and King George County. The county is located between Washington, D.C. and Fredericksburg, Virginia and is traversed by important transportation corridors including Route 95 and Route 1 (Figure 1).

The survey included the entire county of Stafford with the exception of Quantico Marine Corps Base. The county was systematically surveyed in all areas including primary and secondary growth areas, industrial and commercial corridors and rural open spaces. Special emphasis was paid to the primary and secondary growth areas, specifically including Widewater, the area around Hartwood, and the Falmouth Historic District.

As outlined in the Request for Proposal (RFP), the survey did not include the area within the Quantico Marine Base. Few of that area's historic resources remain intact, and much of the area is inaccessible to the public.

C. Organization of the Final Report

The report is organized into four sections, including *Introduction* (Section I), *Survey Methodology* (Section II), *Historic Context and Architectural Analysis* (Section III), and *Survey Findings and Recommendations* (Section IV), with additional information presented in the appendices. An Archaeological Assessment Report is provided under separate cover. The *Survey Methodology* provides a detailed explanation of the survey procedure and scope of work. The *Historic Context and Architectural Analysis* is divided into chapters by historic themes. This section describes the history of the county by historic theme and places the surveyed properties into their appropriate contexts. *Survey Findings and Recommendations* provides details of the findings of the survey, evaluates the architectural and historic significance of the surveyed properties and makes recommendations for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. *Preservation Planning Recommendations* (Section V) provides a definition of a preservation plan and outlines recommendations for such a plan in Stafford County.

Appendix A includes a listing of all properties in VDHR file number order.

Appendix B includes a listing of all properties in name order.

Appendix C includes a listing of surveyed properties in chronological order.

Appendix D includes a listing of properties surveyed to the intensive level.

Appendix E includes a listing of properties marked on the USGS, but not surveyed.

SECTION II SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Preliminary Research

Prior to initiating the field survey, Traceries collected the necessary U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Maps of Stafford County and compiled already existing information on previously identified and surveyed historic resources in Stafford County. This information was collected at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the Rappahannock Regional Library and the Stafford County Planning Department. The VDHR survey data included information on approximately 100 archaeological and architectural sites identified during a survey conducted by a Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission survey in 1972, as well as information collected during a Historic American Buildings Inventory survey of Virginia in the 1950s.

The files at the Stafford County Planning Department were similarly researched for information on the county's historic sites. The Planning Department files contained information such as newspaper articles, unpublished papers, correspondence, and other useful information. Architectural and historical summaries of the proposed Stafford County Historical Districts, as well as other historic properties, were completed in 1989 by E. Boyd Graves, Chairman of the Architectural Review Board of Stafford County. These summaries, included in a report to the Planning Commission, were particularly useful in determining the historic significance of the historic resources.

Individual survey forms completed during a WPA Survey of Stafford County in 1937 were located at the Rappahannock Regional Library. The WPA Survey reports were compiled during this initial stage and were consulted and used throughout the survey process. Although not always accurate, the WPA provides important biographical information as well as oral histories captured over fifty years ago.

Based on the above survey records, Traceries indicated on the USGS maps all of the previously identified sites in the county, as well as properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The compilation of previous findings and the marked-up USGS maps provided the framework from which Traceries began both the on-site and archival study of Stafford County.

B. On-site Survey

The on-site survey was conducted by Kimberly Williams and Kimberlee Welsh of Traceries in the period from December 1991 through May 1992. The two-member team worked together to map, survey and photograph the historic sites. The team mapped the route, identified the sites to be surveyed, completed the survey forms, and photographed the sites. When owners or residents of the properties were present, the survey project was introduced to them and informal oral histories were conducted.

Using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road leading to a marked property within the entire survey area. If a property was inaccessible due to unpassable

road conditions or because of a locked gate, the survey team notified the Stafford County Planning Department which obtained the owner's name and address. The owners to these properties were then contacted, either by phone or letter, and permission to visit the properties, if determined historic, was requested. In many cases, these inaccessible properties turned out to not be historic, and were therefore not investigated further. In some cases the properties were historic, but the owners denied the team access. In several situations, the properties were historic and the owners allowed the survey team to return to the property to conduct the survey. A list outlining all of the historic properties which were not accessible is provided in the section of the report recommending further research.

If a property was accessible and determined to be 50 years or older, one of three events occurred: the property was surveyed to the intensive level; the property was surveyed to the reconnaissance level; the property was noted on the USGS Map, but not surveyed.

The survey proposal required a survey of 250 properties at the reconnaissance level and 50 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) degree of representation of the building type; and 8) potential threat to the property. In general, a property was surveyed to the intensive level if it contained one or more resources built before the Civil War, or if one or more resources on the property was a particularly good example of a type or style of construction; or if a group of historic resources existed as a cohesive complex. When a property was surveyed to the intensive level versus the reconnaissance level, the form was more completely filled-out and more photographs and slides were taken of the property. When possible, the interior of the primary and secondary resources were visited, photographs were taken and interior descriptions were written. If the interior was not accessible upon first visit, every attempt was made to contact the owner and visit and photograph the interior at a later date. In many cases, however, the owners did not wish to have the interiors photographed. Thirty-two intensively surveyed resources were visited on the interior.

The survey team also noted properties in the county that are 50 years or older but that were not chosen to be individually surveyed. This information, which was outside of the scope of work as outlined in the Request For Proposal, will be available to VDHR and the Stafford County Planning Department on the working maps used during the survey process. Notations of these properties on the maps help to identify the function of the building/s and the approximate date of construction. The following codes were used to indicate the function of the property:

A = Agriculture	Refers to an individual barn or other agricultural building
C = Commerical	Refers to a store or office building
D = Dwelling	Refers to a domestic property not related to agriculture
F = Farm	Refers to a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings
R = Religious	Refers to a church or cemetery

In surveying the properties, special care was taken to examine all resources located on the property. If any outbuildings and dependencies contributed to the significance of the property, a secondary resource survey form was completed and the structure was photographed. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and farm structures, as well as significant buildings in poor or threatened condition. When an owner or tenant was present, the survey team inquired about the property's development and captured relevant oral histories.

The survey of Stafford County resulted in an examination of all buildings 50 years or older. The survey was an important step in updating existing records on the area's historic resources and in assessing newly identified architecture for its importance at a county, state, and federal level.

C. Archival Research

Research into the history of Stafford County was conducted simultaneously to the on-site investigation and continued beyond its completion. This research involved the examination of published books and articles, as well as unpublished documents. Published records were located at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond, and the Central Rappahannock Regional Library in Fredericksburg. Published sources on the history of Stafford County are limited. The Story of Stafford, by John Goolrick, 1976 is the most complete, although outdated, history of Stafford County. Other locally published sources providing historical accounts of the county include More Than a Cookbook, by Historic Falmouth Towne and Stafford County, 1983 and Foundation Stones of Stafford County, by Historical and Archaeological Committee of Citizens to Serve Stafford, 1991.

Unpublished materials on the history of the county were located in the vertical files of The Central Rappahannock Regional Library and the Stafford County Planning Department. Unpublished resources of particular help in providing histories for individual properties included papers prepared by students at Mary Washington College and reports completed by professionals on specific sites and submitted to the Stafford County Planning Department.

Primary source research was limited to Census Directory research at the National Archives in Washington and Mutual Assurance Society Record research at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The Census Directory research provided statistics on population and the agricultural industry of the county, while the Mutual Assurance Society Records provided limited architectural information on specific sites located within the county.

D. Oral Histories

An intrinsic aspect of surveying involves conducting casual oral histories of local property owners and residents. In general when a property is being surveyed, the owner is interviewed for his knowledge of the property and the individual resources on the property and the information is captured at that time. Other oral history research was not so casual; individuals having a particular knowledge of the area's resources and history were specifically interviewed by the survey team. County residents providing significant input into the survey include,

Mr. George Gordon, Dr. Stuart Jones, Ms. Barbara Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Ms. Ruth Carlone, and Ms. Julia Marie Heflin, recorder for the 1937 WPA Survey of Stafford County.

E. Computer Data Entry

All of the survey findings from on-site analysis to archival and oral history research were entered into VDHR's newly developed version of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. This new system, called VDHR-IPS, allows for information to be entered into the computer and stored and then sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. Computer reports can be generated to produce frequency counts on appropriate fields, itemized historic events, and associated individual reports, chronological reports, as well as reports based on specific data fields such as architectural style, material, interior plan and the like. IPS was an important component of the Stafford County Survey. All of the statistics and number counts have been computer-generated, based on on-site and archival findings entered into the computer system. The information on the computer can be continuously updated and added to as new historic sites are discovered, or new information regarding an already-catalogued site surfaces.

SECTION III HISTORIC CONTEXT AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

A. Historic Overview:

Organized in 1664, Stafford County is one of the oldest counties in Virginia. It is bordered by Prince William County on the north, the Rappahannock River and the city of Fredericksburg on the south, Fauquier County and Culpeper County on the west, and the Potomac River and King George County on the east (Figure 2). Situated 40 miles south of Washington and 60 miles north of Richmond, Stafford County is located in the area termed "the urban corridor". Although pockets of the county remain rural and farming is still practiced, the historically agrarian nature of Stafford is changing. Today the area is a mushrooming residential community traversed by major transportation routes and built up with large-scale residential subdivisions.

Drained by the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, the land making up Stafford County is gently rolling, and lies, with the exception of the Coastal Plain at the east, in the Piedmont Plateau region of Virginia. The area comprises 271 square miles or 173,400 acres. The Quantico Marine Corps Reservation extends over approximately 51 square miles in the northern part of the county.

The county's location with its many navigable rivers appealed to the early Colonial settlers. In 1649 the county was home to its first European settlement, established by Giles Brent at Aquia, and by 1664 the county of Stafford was formed. Less than a century after the county's settlement, three important towns, Marlborough, Woodstock and Falmouth had been established along the Potomac River, Aquia Creek, and the Rappahannock River, respectively.

As the Rappahannock River became a well-travelled shipping route and the town of Falmouth grew, so did the large farms and plantations along the Rappahannock River. Historically, Stafford County was a predominantly agricultural area where development occurred on individual farmsteads. In 1850, the county was home to 922 families occupying 922 dwellings. Farming in Stafford included the cultivation of a variety of crops, as well as the raising of cattle and other livestock. Agricultural areas still remain, primarily in the extreme eastern and western portions of the county.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, overland communication and transportation between the commercial centers of the county and the rural outposts occurred on an important network of roads, generally running through the county in a southerly route to Falmouth. One of the most important early road developments in the county was the Stage Coach Road which ran from the northern border through Stafford Courthouse to Falmouth. The Stage Coach Road was eventually replaced by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad which was formed as a grand trunk line connecting the north with the south. It originally terminated at Aquia Landing where steamships carried passengers north to Washington, but following the Civil War, it was extended to meet the Washington and Alexandria Railroad in Quantico.

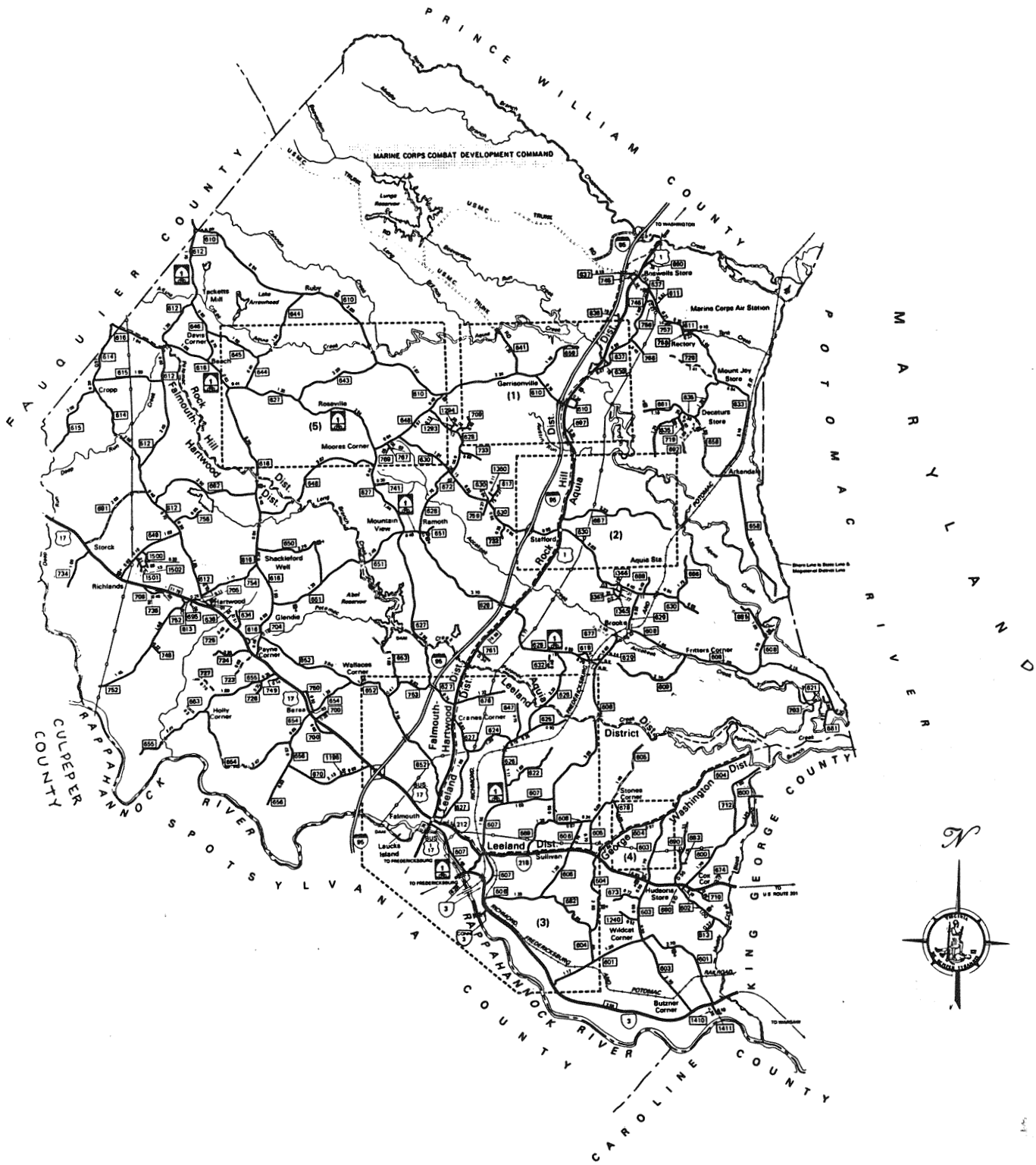


Figure 2: Map of Stafford County, VA (Virginia Department of Transportation, 1989)

Stafford County has associations with three major battles in America: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Primarily a staging ground for both Union and Confederate troops, Stafford County played an important role during the Civil War and saw much military activity.

Stafford County was also home to one of the most important men in our nation's history. George Washington spent most of his childhood at Ferry Farm; here, according to tradition, he cut down a cherry tree and threw a Spanish silver dollar across the Rappahannock.

The population of Stafford has been increasing in the past twenty years at a dramatic rate. In 1970 the population was 24,587. In 1977 it had risen to 36,376--a 48% increase. In 1991 Stafford County was cited as "the 11th hottest county nationwide in terms of population growth", with 63,051 residents.¹ Cityworkers anxious to live further away from the urban centers of Washington, D.C., Richmond, and Fredericksburg are increasingly choosing Stafford County as their home. Eighty percent of Stafford workers commute to these outside areas, while residential communities are being built on the area's historic farmland to accommodate the growing population.²

Despite the extensive changes taking place, an examination of the county's historic resources reveals physical evidence of the area's history and land use patterns. The architecture of Stafford County is marked by a variety of domestic buildings ranging in date from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, as well as commercial and religious architecture found in towns and small crossroads communities of the county.

Stafford County has a rich history from the early days of settlement in America to the industrialization of the nineteenth century. The county has important associations with major events and people of our nation's history. This history is documented by the county's rich archaeological and architectural remains. In its continuing evolution, Stafford County should recognize the importance of its early architecture and help to preserve those historic resources.

¹ Michael P. Amann, "Stafford County: Inviting Place for Business", Washington Business Journal, May 18, 1992.

² Community Analysis, Stafford County, Virginia. Report, Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Va., August 1978.

B. Historic Contexts and Architectural Analysis

THEME: RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Towns and Villages, Single-family Dwellings, Secondary Dwellings, Domestic Outbuildings.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

Early Settlement Period (1570-1789)

At one time it was thought that the land that was to become Stafford County in 1664 was first visited in 1570 by a band of Jesuit Missionaries who came from Spain to establish Christianity among the Indians. Local history claims that the group landed somewhere about Aquia Creek, and, in the ensuing months wandered the countryside preaching. It is recounted that most of the missionaries were taken by the Indians, but that one of the young missionaries escaped and made his way back to Florida to tell his story. Despite this legend that persists, it is now believed that the Spanish missionaries actually landed near Jamestown Island and the mission was built on the York River near Queen's Creek.³ A book entitled The Spanish Jesuit Mission in Virginia: 1570-1572, proves that the expedition never actually landed in Stafford County.

Captain John Smith was probably the first white man to visit the area to become Stafford County. In his travels up the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers in 1608, Smith described the area as a green country with small Indian settlements and many "sweet rivers and springs which fell from the bordering hills..."⁴

The first permanent European settlement to reach land now in Stafford occurred in 1649. At this time, Giles Brent, sent by the London Company in 1621 to map the Chesapeake, fled his home in neighboring Maryland, crossed the Potomac with his Indian wife and settled in what is now Stafford. Brent landed at the mouth of Aquia Creek at a spot known today as "Brent's Point. Here he built a house he called "Peace" where he remained until he was joined by his two sisters and eventually other followers from Maryland. Being Catholic and desiring to worship, the group built a Catholic church around which the small Aquia settlement grew. With the influx of settlers in the 1650s Aquia grew to become a prosperous village with an important stone quarry, warehouses, a tobacco-shipping wharf and several residences, including plantations

³ Charlotte M. Gradie, "Spanish Jesuits in Virginia: The Mission That Failed", The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April 1988, vol. 96.

⁴ John Goolrick, The Story of Stafford, p. 8.

located in the outlying areas. By 1664, when Stafford County was formed, Aquia was home to 500 people⁵.

Following the organization of Stafford County in 1664, other settlements within the county boundaries were established as towns were officially recognized by the Virginia Assembly. The town of Marlborough, located at the tip of a peninsula jutting into the Potomac River at Potomac Creek, was established by the Virginia Assembly in 1691 (Figure 3). As a port town with tobacco warehouses and a fishing industry, Marlborough served in the late 17th century as the county seat, as well as a trade center. By the mid-eighteenth century, shifting trade routes and a town fire destroyed much of the town's livelihood. After the fire, a new courthouse was built on the opposite side of Potomac Creek and much of Marlborough Point was abandoned. In the period 1746 to 1750, a wealthy merchant, planter and lawyer named John Mercer bought most of the old Marlborough town lots in an attempt to revive the dying town. Along with tobacco warehouses, Mercer built a large plantation house. Although long since demolished, documentation relates that the house was a brick "Palladian mansion 108-feet long with a portico running the length of the house".⁶ Known as Marlborough Point Archaeological Site, the site of the town of Marlborough has received much archaeological investigation and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.

One year later, in 1692, the Virginia Assembly established another town on Aquia Creek, called Woodstock, named after George Brent's property on which the town was located. Despite a revival of activity in the area when the U.S. government bought Aquia sandstone quarries to furnish building materials for some of Washington, D.C.'s public buildings, Woodstock declined. It was eventually abandoned leaving no remains visible today.

The only early Stafford town that has endured is Falmouth. Laid out in 1727 at the farthest navigable point on the Rappahannock River, Falmouth emerged, along with neighboring Fredericksburg, as an important river port and trading center. However, by the mid-nineteenth century, dwindling river traffic and the development of the railroad combined to deplete the commercial vitality of the town. Originally part of King George County, Falmouth did not become a part of Stafford until 1776 when the boundaries of the two counties were redefined. Located directly across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, the two port towns are now part of a single urban area. Despite the intrusion of two major traffic arteries (Route 1 and Route 17) and their associated architecture, much of Falmouth's early architecture remains intact and is clustered in a few blocks near the river. Falmouth was listed as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and is currently under study for revitalization.

⁵ John Goolrick, The Story of Stafford, p. 28.

⁶ Barbara Willis. "A Brief History of Stafford County," Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Vertical Files.

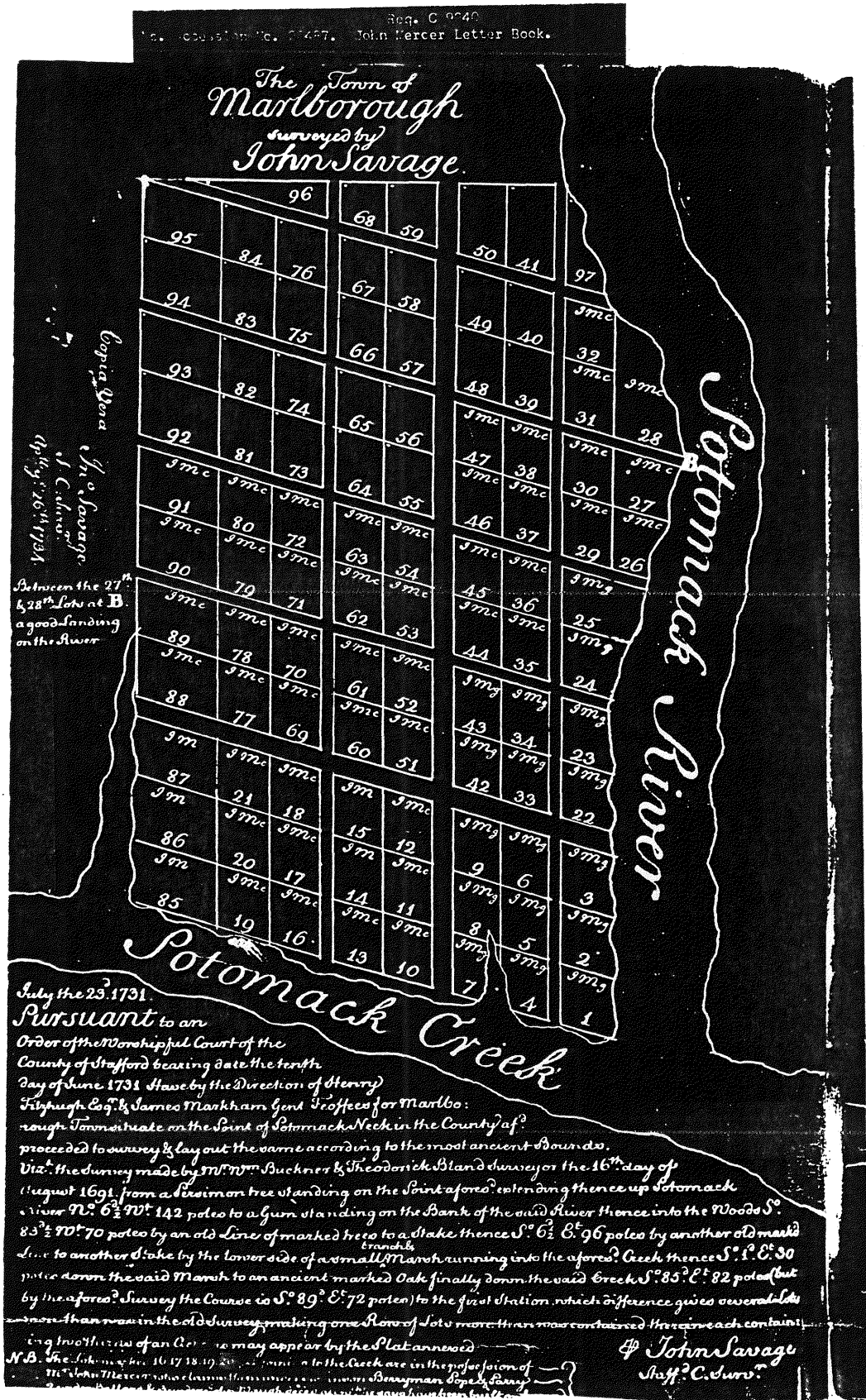


Figure 3: Plat Map of the Town of Marlborough, 1731 (Virginia State Library and Archives)

Eleven buildings or visible ruins of buildings which date from this early colonial period survive in Stafford County and are listed below:

Stanstead (89-100)	Concord (89-97)
Albion (89-261)	Fleurry (89-71)
Chapel Green (89-260)	Barnes House (89-67-26)
Hickory Hill (89-91)	Hampstead Farm (89-216)
Cedar Hill Farm (89-61)	Smith-Forbes House (89-59)
Chatham (89-11)	

Of these properties, one is a large Rappahannock River plantation (Chatham 89-11); one is an imposing frame house designed in the Georgian style (Smith-Forbes House 89-59); two are designed in the early American colonial style (Barnes House 89-67-26 and Hickory Hill 89-91) (Figures 4 and 5); two exist only as ruins (Hampstead Farm 89-216 and Stanstead 89-100); and five represent vernacular Virginia traditions of building.

The five properties identified as vernacular expressions of architecture include Cedar Hill Farm (89-61), Fleurry (89-71), Concord (89-97), Albion (89-261) and Chapel Green (89-260).

Cedar Hill Farm consists of two parts: a small one-room plan house with a larger two-story, side-passage plan house appended to it. The oldest portion has a steeply-pitched roof with porches on both end elevations that have been converted into enclosed spaces. Fleurry, moved to its current location adjacent to Aquia Church from its original site off of Route 1 in 1987, was originally constructed in 1769 (Figure 6). Like Fleurry, Concord is also a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a large stone and brick end chimney. Concord is located on the south side of Concord Road and is currently being reconstructed (Figure 7). Concord appears to have been constructed in the mid-to-late eighteenth century.

Like Cedar Hill Farm, the house at Albion consists of sections from different building campaigns. The oldest, original portion is a one-and-one-half-story frame structure with a large brick end chimney. A larger, two-story, three-bay Federal I-House was appended to one end of the original portion in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 8). Additions to Chapel Green are from a more recent period. The original one-and-one-half-story central-passage-plan house has been extended by two bays on the west end of the dwelling.

The above listed properties represent architecture typical of several socio-econom levels in Stafford during the eighteenth century such as large plantations (Chatham) and small, one-room dwellings. Other resources from this period not surveyed may exist as ruins or as archaeological sites.



Figure 4: Photograph of Barnes House (89-67-26), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 5: Photograph of Hickory Hill (89-91), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 6: Photograph of Fleurry (89-71), (Traceries, 1991)



Figure 7: Photograph of Concord (89-97), (Traceries, 1991)



Figure 8: Photograph of Cedar Hill Farm (89-61), (Traceries, 1992)

Early National Period (1789-1830)

The end of the eighteenth century was a period of considerable change in Virginia. The almost exclusively agrarian society was beginning to accommodate urban centers and small hamlets, while farming continued to be the primary means of livelihood. The county's economic development is reflected in its architecture. Prosperous farmers began replacing small one- and two-room colonial dwellings with larger residences having floorplans that promoted greater privacy. The I-house, a two-story dwelling with a central passage and one- or two-room-deep plan, first emerged at this time in Virginia to eventually become the state's prevailing building form. In Stafford County this architectural trend is readily apparent. In the period from 1789-1830 two building forms were almost exclusively identified: the one- or two-room vernacular log or frame house and the Federal I-house.

Vernacular Houses:

The early vernacular dwellings of Stafford County are almost exclusively of frame and log construction, although one stone building erected during this time period also survives (Lyndale Farm (89-35)). Log dwellings from this period were identified at four properties: Mt Pleasant (89-129); House on Pioneer Trail (89-133); Bells Farm (89-58), and House, Westebbe Lane (89-34).

Many of these log dwellings have been altered to include significant additions which obscure the original log portion of the house, or have been covered with weatherboarding or other materials, but some remain as unaltered single-room log cabins. One example of an unaltered log dwelling is located at Bells Farm on Rt 631, just outside of Stafford Courthouse. Built in 1820, the log dwelling at Bells Farm is a one-and-one-half-story building which sits upon a stone pier foundation and is covered with a steeply-pitched gable roof (Figure 9). A large stone chimney is located on one end and an entry door pierces one side. The interior consists of a single room with an end fireplace and a ladder leading to the loft level above. Logs on one elevation have been recently replaced, but the rest of the building is intact and in excellent condition.

Federal Houses:

As living standards improved many of the early one- and two-room dwellings were significantly expanded, such as at Albion (89-261) or replaced altogether by larger and more private dwellings. The typical transition from a hall-parlor-plan house was to the two-story, central-passage-plan house, either one or two rooms deep. Central-passage-plan houses with Federal detailing identified in Stafford include the properties of Sherwood Forest (89-14); Chelsea (89-18); Glencairne (89-20); and House, Route 621 (89-28).

Built in ca. 1810, Sherwood Forest is an elegant example of the Federal style of architecture and is an excellent example of a Rappahannock River plantation. The main dwelling is an imposing two-story brick building with pairs of inside end chimneys and a hipped roof. The

architectural detailing at Sherwood Forest is highly refined and indicates that an architect or master-builder was likely involved in the building's construction.

Built ca. 1800-1840, Chelsea and Glencairne are both excellent examples of a five-bay Federal I-house with a central entry door flanked by pairs of windows and brick chimneys located on the ends (Figures 10 and 11). Glencairne is in excellent condition and displays a refined entry door with a fanlight and sidelights. Although in deteriorating condition, Chelsea still retains its original ornamental mantles and wainscoting.

An alternative to the central-passage-plan house, is the two-story side-passage-plan house that is found throughout Virginia during this time period. In Stafford at least one dwelling, Oakley (89-89) features a side-passage plan with architectural detailing on the exterior and interior characteristic of the Federal period (Figure 12 and 13).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During this important period in Virginia, Stafford County experienced significant growth which included, most notably, the introduction of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad (RF&P). The building of the railroad from Richmond to Aquia in Stafford County greatly encouraged industrial and commercial development in the county and moved the sphere of influence away from Falmouth and the Rappahannock River. Small villages emerged along the railroad corridor at Brooke and along other important transportation corridors. Architecturally, the antebellum period in Stafford County can be described by its eclecticism. Farmhouses and other residences were being built in a variety of forms and styles that ranged from the vernacular frame and log dwellings to the more formal and academic Federal and Gothic Revival styles.

Vernacular Forms:

The vernacular architecture of the antebellum period is much like that of the preceding period. The vernacular forms include one- and two-room dwellings of frame and log construction, as well as larger, single-pile, central-passage-plan houses (I-House). Although significantly altered over the years, Laurel Wood (89-175) and Rockdale Farm (89-178) remain as examples of mid-nineteenth century vernacular dwellings. Laurel Wood is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a steeply-pitched gable roof and stone end chimney, while the original portion of Rockdale Farm consists of a two-story log structure.

Similar to Glencairne and Chelsea in building form only, the typical I-house of this period in Stafford is much less grand and impressive. In general, the I-house of this period is a two-story, three-bay building (as opposed to the five bays of the early Federal I-house) with end chimneys. One of the earliest vernacular I-houses of the county was identified at the Farm at Route 662 (89-219) (Figure 14). The main dwelling of this farmhouse is a frame I-house raised upon a stone foundation. The exterior detailing includes some ornamentation such as a

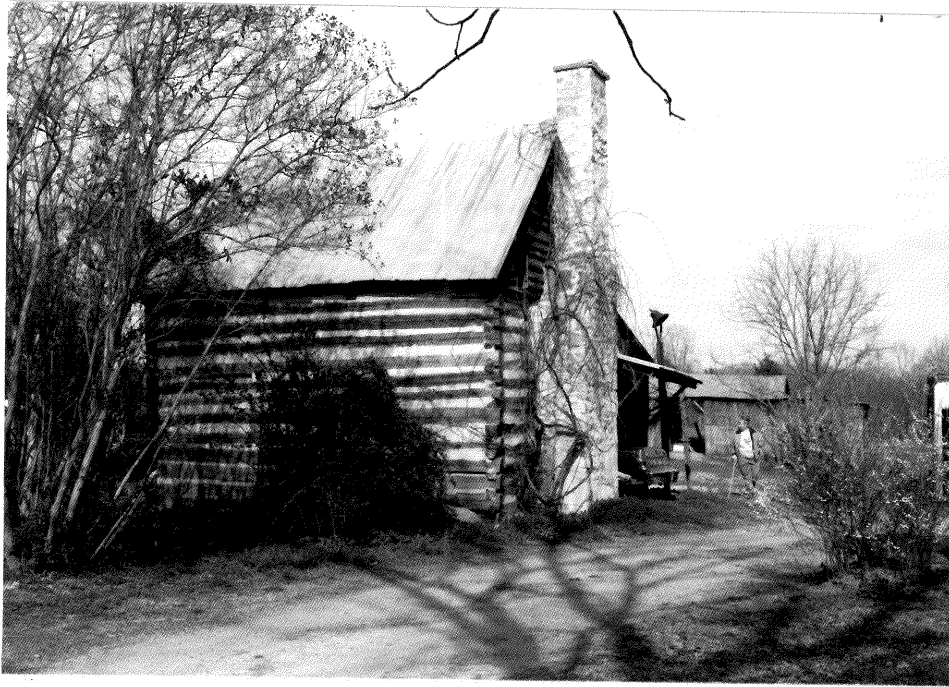


Figure 9: Photograph of Log Dwelling, Bells Farm (89-58), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 10: Photograph of Chelsea (89-18), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 11: Photograph of Glencairne (89-20), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 12: Photograph of Oakley (89-89), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 13: Photograph of Detail of Oakley (89-89), (Traceries)

decorative transom above the central entry door, but in general lacks the elegance and grace of the Federal forms and details seen at Glencairne and Chelsea.

Academic Forms:

The architecture of this period in Stafford County is not only represented by vernacular forms, but also by more academic styles ranging from the symmetrical forms of the Federal style to the irregular forms of the Gothic Revival style.

Most surviving Federal architecture in Stafford County occurs in and around Falmouth. However, one exception deserves particular mention. This is Hartwood, or the William Irvin House (89-68), located on the south side of Rt 17 near Hartwood (Figure 15). Extensively altered over the years, Hartwood was built in 1841 after the original log and frame house on the site burnt down. Hartwood was originally a two-story, three-bay brick building with a hipped roof and large brick end chimneys. Although extensively altered, the house still retains the late Federal form and some details and is a good example of its style in Stafford.

Less prominent in Virginia, but represented in Stafford County, is the Gothic Revival style house. The Gothic Revival house emerged in America in the early 1840s as a reaction to the symmetry and balance of the "regular" or classical styles of architecture. Characterized by its irregularity in plan and elevations, its exuberant use of projecting towers and gables and its ornamental treatment of windows and doors, the Gothic Revival style gained popularity up and down the East Coast. Although not widely found in Virginia, two examples of this style were identified in Stafford County; they include Hartwood Manor (89-21) and Oakenwold (89-157) (Figure 16 and 17).

Civil War and Reconstruction Period (1860-1865; 1865-1924)

This period in Virginia history is associated with the ravages of the Civil War and the struggle of emerging from the ruined Confederacy. Stafford County suffered greatly from the war as Confederate and Union troops marched over practically every acre of land on their way north and south. Troops camped at many of the large plantations and farm complexes, leaving physical reminders of their stay behind. When the war ended, Stafford was largely devoid of food and goods. The soil had been depleted or grown into brush and tired soldiers returned home to a war-torn land. However, the slaves were free, and new opportunities awaited Stafford residents as they set about emerging from the effects of war.

By the end of the nineteenth century Stafford had gradually risen toward security and growth and the population was increasing. Although farming continued as an important industry, the large farms and plantations were replaced by smaller ones. Significant numbers of farmhouses were built in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and can be found scattered across the county today.

The farmhouses of the late nineteenth century in Stafford almost always fall within one of four categories: the two-story, two-bay farmhouse and the two-story, three-bay farmhouse with or



*Figure 14: Photograph of Farm, Route 662 (89-219)
(Traceries, 1992)*



Figure 15: Photograph of Hartwood (89-68), (Traceries, 1992)



*Figure 16: Photograph of Hartwood Manor (89-21)
(Traceries, 1992)*



Figure 17: Photograph of Oakenwold (89-157), (Traceries, 1992)

without a rear ell. Only a few examples of more formal Victorian styles were identified from this period.

Two-bay Houses:

Representative of the late-nineteenth century domestic architecture in Stafford County is the two-story, two-bay farmhouse. This house type is generally a two-story frame building with a side entry and an inside end chimney as shown in this photograph of the Littrel Homestead (89-220) (Figure 18). Being relatively small in scale, these dwellings were often found to have rear wings or extensions. Two-bay houses in unaltered form are well represented in Stafford as compared with other areas in Virginia and are therefore particularly noteworthy. Figure 19 provides a list of the twenty-one two-bay houses surveyed in the county.

I-house, L-house, T-house:

Grouped together in a single category, the I-House, L-House and T-House generally represent two-story, single-pile dwellings with end chimneys and slightly different floor plans. The I-house features a rectangular floor plan, while the L-house and T-house, with two-story rear ells, have floor plans with either an L shape or T shape (Figure 20). Although these farmhouses can be easily categorized and labelled as either an I-house, L-house or T-house, several variations of each form exist. Variations include foundation type, chimney type and placement, porch type and placement, and decorative treatment.

These farmhouses, with their slight variations in form, range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and are the most representative type of architecture in the county. Over eighty examples of this vernacular Victorian building type were surveyed to date and are listed in Figure 21.

High Victorian Styles:

Much of the county's late-nineteenth vernacular architecture displays details and decorative treatments typical of the Victorian era. Other buildings in Stafford are even more representative of the period and are designed in a specific style typical of the Victorian era. Two common Victorian styles represented in Stafford are the Queen Anne style and the Second Empire style.

Houses representative of the Queen Anne style are generally of irregular shape with projecting and receding bays and porches articulating the various elevations. Typical features include steeply-pitched and irregular roofs, wrap-around porches with spindle columns, textured wall surfaces and other ornamental details.

Examples of the Queen Anne style of architecture in Stafford include House, Route 629 (89-167); House, Hartwood Road (89-127) and Park Farm (89-186). The house on Hartwood Road, and Park Farm, built at the turn of the century, are similarly constructed and, according to local sources, can be attributed to the same builder (Figure 22 and 23).

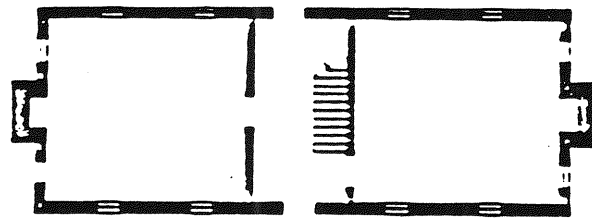


*Figure 18: Photograph of Littrell Homestead (89-220)
(Traceries, 1992)*

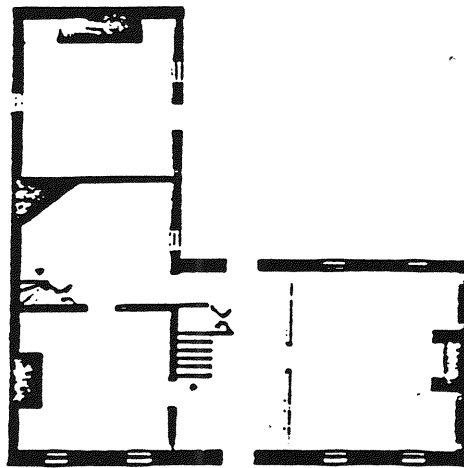
2-BAY HOUSES OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VDHR ID #	Name of Resource	Arch Style	Arch Config	Date of Construction
089-0044-001	Leland Farm	Vernacular Log	2-Bay Box	1865-1880
089-0053-001	House, Rt. 652 (Northwest of I-95)	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1890-1900
089-0067-021	House, 108 Washington Street	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1870-1890
089-0067-025	House, 115 Washington Street	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1880 ca
089-0176-001	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1860-1870
089-0220-001	Littrell Homestead	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1890-1920
089-0221-001	House, Rt. 616, near Glendie	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1900-1910
089-0234-001	House, Westebbe Lane	Vernacular Log	2-Bay Box	1860-1880
089-0238-001	House, Rt. 654	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1900-1930
089-0248-001	House, Rt. 603	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1890-1910
089-0258-001	House, Rt. 602	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1880-1900
089-0271-001	Heflin House	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1908-1909
089-0274-001	Bolling House	Vernacular	2-Bay Ell	1920
089-0275-001	Lenox House	Vernacular	2-Bay Box	1900-1920

Figure 19: Virginia-IPS Computer Generated Report Showing List of Two-Bay Houses in Stafford County



I-House



L-House

Figure 20: Floor Plan sketch of the Virginia I-House and L-House

I-HOUSES, L-HOUSES AND T-HOUSES OF STAFFORD COUNTY

VDHR ID #	Name of Resource	Arch Style	Arch Config	Date of construction
089-0018-001	Chelsea	Federal	I-house	1790-1830
089-0020-001	Glencairne	Federal	I-house	1790-1820
089-0025-001	House, Rt. 606	Vernacular	L-house	1900-1915
089-0026-001	Curtis House	Vernacular	L-house	1932
089-0028-001	House, Rt. 682	Federal	I-house	1820-1840
089-0031-001	Stevens House	Vernacular	L-house	1900-1920
089-0036-001	Bonaise	Vernacular	L-house	1880-1890
089-0038-001	House, Rt. 608	Vernacular	T-house	1875
089-0039-001	House, Rt. 628	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1930
089-0040-001	House, Rt. 619	Vernacular	L-house	1850-1889
089-0042-001	House, Lupton Lane	Vernacular	I-house	1870-1890
089-0046-001	Daffan House	Vernacular	I-house	1861
089-0052-001	House, Rt. 652	Vernacular	L-house	1910-1920
089-0055-001	House, Rt. 608	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0058-001	Bells Farm, Farmhouse	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0059-001	Smith, House	Georgian	I-house	1785 ca
089-0060-001	House, Rt. 631	Vernacular	T-house	1890-1910
089-0067-010	Basil Gordon House	Vernacular	I-house	1830 ca
089-0067-022	House, 110 Wash. St.	Vernacular	I-house	1870-1890
089-0067-023	House, 112 Wash. St	Vernacular	I-house	1880 ca
089-0067-024	House, 114 Wash. St.	Vernacular	I-house	1850 ca
089-0067-036	House, 100 King St	Vernacular	I-house	1880 ca
089-0067-065	Farm, 116 Cambridge, St	Vernacular	I-house	
089-0067-075	House, Forbes Road	Vernacular	L-house	1900-1915
089-0073-001	Janda Farm	Vernacular	I-house	1870-1890
089-0088-001	Farm, Rt. 651	Vernacular	I-house	1875 ca
089-0123-001	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 15)	Vernacular	I-house	1870-1880
089-0124-001	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 16)	Vernacular	T-house	1880-1890
089-0128-001	House, Payne's	Victorian	L-house	1890-1910
89-0139-001	House, Rt. 750	Vernacular	I-house	1890-1910
089-0143-001	House, Rt 610	Vernacular	I-house	1890-1910
089-0144-001	House, Rt 659	Vernacular	T-house	1870-1880
089-0149-001	House, Rt 692	Vernacular	I-house	1900-1910
089-0152-001	House, Rt. 658	Vernacular	I-house	1840-1880
089-0158-001	Ferris House	Vernacular	L-house	1900-1925
089-0163-001	House, Rt. 630	Federal	I-house	1860-1870
089-0164-001	Poor House Tract	Vernacular	I-house	1870-1880
089-0166-001	House, Rt. 629,	Victorian	L-house	1903
089-0167-001	House, Rt. 629	Queen Anne	L-house	1890-1910
089-0168-001	Winkler House	Victorian	L-house	1900-1910
089-0169-001	RF&P House at Brooke	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0171-001	Honeycup	Vernacular	L-house	1880-1890
089-0177-001	House, Rt. 630, east	Greek Revival	I-house	1875-1890
089-0178-001	Rockdale Farm	Gothic Revival	T-house	1850-1910
089-0180-001	House, Rt. 630	Vernacular	T-house	1880-1890
089-0183-001	Farm, Rt 614	Vernacular	L-house	1880-1890
089-0184-001	Spotted Tavern Farm	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0187-001	House, Rt 612	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0189-001	Deep Run Farm	Vernacular	I-house	1880-1910
089-0191-001	Willowmere	Colonial Revival	I-house	1880-1920
089-0192-001	Farm, Rt. 627	Vernacular	L-house	1910
089-0198-001	Farm, Rt. 675	Vernacular	I-house	1890-1910
089-0201-001	Concord Farm	Vernacular	L-house	1910-1920
089-0202-001	Farm, Rt. 644	Greek Revival	I-house	1900-1910
089-0204-001	House, Rt. 628	Vernacular	L-house	1880-1910
089-0205-001	Flying Farm	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0206-001	House, Rt. 651	Vernacular	I-House	1860-1880
089-0209-001	House, Rt. 651	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0210-001	Potomac Run Farm	Vernacular	L-house	1870-1890
089-0213-001	Farm, Rt. 616	Vernacular	T-house	1880-1910
089-0214-001	Farm, Rt. 616	Vernacular	L-house	1920
089-0217-001	Farm, Rt 616	Vernacular	T-house	1860-1880
089-0219-001	Stony Hill (?)	Vernacular	I-house	1820-1850
089-0222-001	House, Rt. 616	Vernacular	L-House	1870-1880
089-0226-001	House, Rt. 616,	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1900
089-0227-001	Hampstead Farm,	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1910
089-0228-001	Farm, Rt. 748	Vernacular	L-house	1910-1920
089-0229-001	Hartwood Manse	Vernacular	L-house	1850-1890
089-0266-001	House at White Oak	Colonial Revival	L-house	1915
089-0267-001	House at White Oak	Colonial Revival	I-house	1930
089-0269-001	McWhirt Farm	Vernacular	I-house	1860-1890
089-0272-001	Farm, Rt. 670 (south	Vernacular	L-house	1890-1920
089-0276-001	House, Rt. 610	Vernacular	I-house	1910-1930
089-0284-001	Wake Robin	Vernacular	I-house	1850 ca

Figure 21: Virginia-IPS Computer Generated Report Showing List of I-House, L-House, and T-House Forms in Stafford County from 1860-1924



Figure 22: Photograph of House, Hartwood Road (89-127), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 23: Photograph of Park Farm (89-186), (Tracerics, 1992)

Second Empire style houses, usually found in urban settings, are defined by mansard roofs, arched windows with ornamental window moldings, wooden cornice brackets, and projecting towers and bays. Sited on a hill in the midst of a recent residential development is Stafford County's only Second Empire style house. This house, Highland House (89-287), is a rare 1870-1880 survivor in a heavily developed area of the county and is an excellent example of the Second Empire style (Figure 24).

World War I to Present

During this period America became a predominantly urban nation and the number of operating farms began to decline. Transportation corridors which shifted from the railroad to interstate highway systems directly affected the built environment. Instead of the small towns and villages that clustered around the station stops of the railroad and crossroads, development began to concentrate along the principal automobile arteries. The early to mid-twentieth century transportation-related residential architecture in Stafford County is most evident around Falmouth and on Route 610 in North Stafford. Small bungalow-type dwellings, as well as mail-order houses can be found along the roads in both isolated locations and in clusters. This type of housing was inexpensive and appealed to the middle-income workers who lived near the urban centers or industrial corridors where they worked. A good example of such houses can be seen along Route 652 (Truslow Road) where a group of four bungalows align and face the road. These four houses (89-54), although somewhat altered over the years, appear identical to "The Farnum" house advertised in the Sears and Roebuck catalog in 1925, 1926, and 1928⁷ (Figure 25 and Figure 26). The advertisement for "The Farnum" reads:

"The Farnum Standard Built home is patterned after the more expensive bungalow. It is well balanced in both exterior and interior. The material is a good grade; in fact, better than is usually found in this kind of house. Price: \$917 to \$942."

A more expensive Sears and Roebuck catalog house called "The Hollywood" was surveyed at 16 Butler Road in Falmouth (89-67-40) (Figure 27 and 28). This house was advertised in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1921 and 1922 in a price range from \$1,376 to \$2,986.

Since the mid-twentieth century, residential developments tend to be clustered in large "communities" or residential developments, located off of these same corridors. Not only do large communities exist, but so does a corresponding system of support facilities such as schools, shopping centers, office parks, etc. This type of development is ubiquitous in Stafford County and, unless well-planned, constitutes a significant threat to the area's historic resources.

⁷ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses By Mail A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company, The Preservation Press, Washington, D.C., 1986, p. 308.

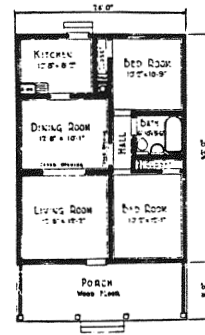
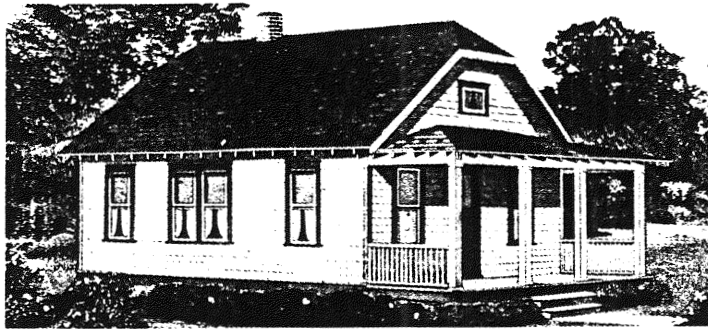


Figure 24: Photograph of Highland House (89-287), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 25: Photograph of House at 78 Truslow Road (89-54), (*Traceries*, 1992)

THE FARNUM



The Farnum Standard Built home is patterned after the more expensive bungalow. It is well balanced in both exterior and interior. The material is a good grade; in fact, better than is usually found in this kind of a house.

Details and features: Five rooms and one bath. Full-width front porch with hipped roof and square columns; exposed roof rafter tails; glazed front door. Cased opening between living and dining rooms.

Years and catalog numbers: 1925 (6017); 1926 (P6017); 1928 (C6027)

Price: \$917 to \$942

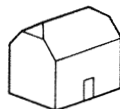
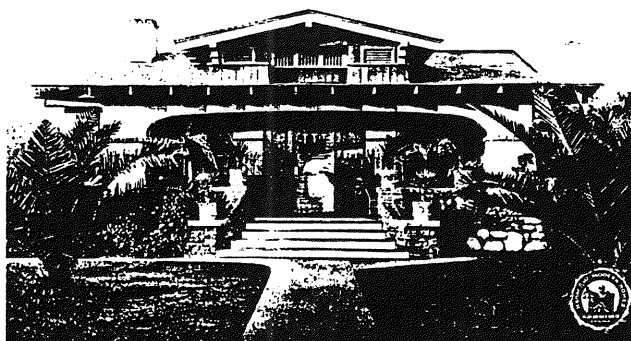


Figure 26: Illustration of "The Farnum" Mail Order House
(*Houses By Mail*, p. 308)



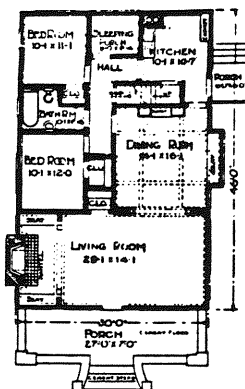
Figure 27: Photograph of House, 16 Butler Road (89-67-40), (Traceries, 1992)

THE HOLLYWOOD



The charm and homelike aspect of this bungalow will appeal to you. It has received honorable mention in leading architectural magazines. The arrangement of the rooms conforms to the approved bungalow style. Note the large living room with the mantel nook at one end partly separated from the living room by Craftsman colonnades. The main front door is Craftsman design.

Details and features: Five rooms and one bath. Full-width front porch of brick and stucco; gabled dormer; bay window in dining room; exposed roof rafter tails. Fireplace flanked by built-in seats and beamed ceiling in living room; window seat and built-in buffet in dining room.



Years and catalog numbers: 1916 (264P234, 2020); 1917 (C234, C2020); 1918 (259); 1921 (259, 2069); 1922 (1259, 12069)

Price: \$1,376 to \$2,986

Locations: Cairo, Ill.; Urbana, Ohio; Newberry, Pa.; Mukwonago, Wis.



No. 2069



Figure 28: Illustration of "The Hollywood" Mail Order House (*Houses By Mail*, p. 124)

Conclusion

The majority of the domestic architecture in Stafford County reflects a vernacular tradition in building that is found throughout rural Virginia. From the eighteenth to the twentieth century, this vernacular tradition has relied on simple but evolving forms with little or no ornamentation. In general in Stafford County vernacular houses evolved from small, one- and two-room plan frame and log buildings in the eighteenth and nineteenth century to the larger I-house, L-House and T-House forms of the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. Early to mid-twentieth century architecture in the county is characterized by its own vernacular building forms and types, such as the craftsman cottage and the bungalow.

Although vernacular building forms prevailed in the county, examples of more formal or academic architecture can also be found. As shown above, examples of academic architecture in the county are limited to buildings reflecting the Federal, Gothic Revival and Victorian styles of architecture.

SECONDARY DWELLINGS

Slave and Servant Quarters:

Although Stafford County relied on a slave labor base before the Civil War, few architectural reminders of this era remain. Although it is likely that domestic servants lived in the loft spaces above the detached kitchens and other outbuildings, examples of slave and servant quarters are limited to those at Burnside Manor (89-249) and Carlton (89-10).

Built ca 1840, the slave/servant quarters at Burnside Manor consists of a one-and-one-half-story brick building with a central brick chimney (Figure 29). Bargeboard detailing decorates the raking cornice of the end gables. The kitchen/servant quarters at Carlton is a frame building with a central stone chimney (Figure 30).

Another secondary dwelling was surveyed at Sherwood Forest (89-14). This building is a one-and-one-half story frame structure set upon a stone foundation with a central stone chimney (Figure 31). Erected in the mid-nineteenth century, this building may have been built to house slaves or tenant farmers.

OUTBUILDINGS AND DEPENDENCIES

A variety of domestic outbuildings were erected on all farms from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The most common outbuildings found in Stafford County include the detached kitchen, the smokehouse, the springhouse, and storage sheds serving a variety of purposes from wood shed to equipment shed.



*Figure 29: Photograph of Slave/Servant Quarters at Burnside Manor (89-249)
(Traceries, 1992)*



Figure 30: Photograph of Kitchen/Slave Quarters at Carlton (89-10), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 31: Photograph of Secondary Dwelling at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Traceries, 1992)

Detached Kitchens:

Detached kitchens are often associated with early single-family dwellings on both farms and non-farm residences. Detached kitchens are generally one-story structures set in proximity to, but away from the house for convenience and fire-safety reasons. Most commonly of frame construction in Virginia, the six kitchens identified in Stafford County are of brick and frame construction. The interiors of detached kitchens most often contain one large room where food was prepared and cooked. In some instances, a separate room or loft area was incorporated into the building to serve as living quarters for the kitchen staff. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, the detached kitchen tended to be replaced by a kitchen located in the main house, either at basement level and with a separate exterior entrance, or as a rear wing.

Detached kitchens identified during the survey of Stafford County include those at Sherwood Forest (89-14); Hollywood (89-72); House, Rt 720 (89-145); Oakenwold (89-157); Park Farm (89-186); and Poplar Grove Farm (89-218).

The kitchens at Sherwood Forest and Hollywood are the oldest and most architecturally impressive detached kitchens in the county. Designed to complement the Federal house it is associated with it, the kitchen at Sherwood Forest is constructed of brick. Two large, inside end chimneys buttress the end elevations, while a corbelled cornice supports the gable roof (Figure 32). The kitchen at Hollywood is the only nineteenth century building remaining on the property and is similar in design to the one at Sherwood Forest (Figure 33).

Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, the kitchen at Oakenwold is a one-and-one-half-story frame building set upon a stone foundation (Figure 34). A large stone chimney projects from the center of the gable roof. In plan, the central chimney provides for two separate rooms--the kitchen for food preparation and cooking and another, multi-purpose room for food storage, clothes washing, etc.

Smokehouses:

One of the most prevalent types of outbuildings to survive in Virginia on both farm complexes and single-family dwellings is the meathouse or smokehouse. Used in the process of drying and/or smoking meat, these buildings are generally simple structures with dirt floors, airtight walls, and roofs of a gable or pyramidal shape.

In Stafford County, the historic smokehouse and or meathouse has survived in relatively significant numbers. Sixteen smokehouses were located in the county at the following properties: Carlton (89-10), Sherwood Forest (89-14), Richlands (89-19), Silver Ridge Farm (89-30), Lyndale Farm (89-35), Farm, 116 Cambridge Street (89-67-65), Hartwood (89-68), Springfield Farm (89-94), Fleetwood (89-98), Spotted Tavern Farm (89-184), Willowmere (89-191), Concord Farm (89-201), House, Rt 600 (89-254), and House at White Oak (89-266), House, McWhirt Loop (89-270), Patton (89-286).

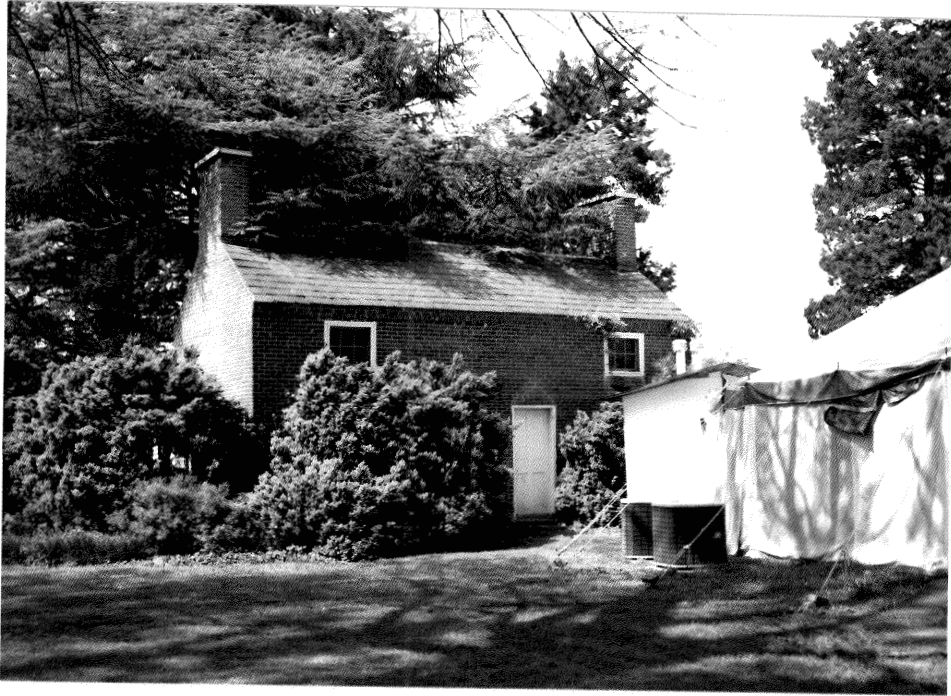


Figure 32: Photograph of Kitchen at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 33: Photograph of Kitchen at Hollywood (89-72), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 34: Photograph of Kitchen at Oakenwold (89-157), (Traceries, 1992)

Of particular note for their mid- to late-nineteenth century construction dates, and their diversity of form and materials are the smokehouses at Richlands (89-19), Lyndale Farm (89-35), Sherwood Forest (89-14) and House, Rt 600 (89-254). The smokehouse at Richlands is a frame smokehouse set upon a solid stone foundation and covered with a steeply-pitched front gable roof. This nineteenth century smokehouse was originally located at Fleurry (89-71), but was moved to Richlands when the site of Fleurry was taken over for a shopping center.

The smokehouse at Lyndale Farm is similarly a frame building set upon a stone foundation. Here, however, the building is covered with a pyramidal roof. The steep pitch of the roof indicates a mid-nineteenth century date.

Both of the smokehouses at Sherwood Forest (89-14) and House, Rt 600 (89-254) are frame buildings covered with pyramidal roofs with wooden finials projecting from the apex (Figure 35 and 36).

Springhouses:

Springhouses are those structures built at sources of water not only to protect the spring from pollution, but to provide a cool, clean environment for storing dairy and other farm products.⁸ In general the springhouse is located at the base of a slope and is built into the hillside. Constructed of stone or brick for the insulation properties and permanency that these materials provide, the springhouse opens onto a room where the water springs forth and moves through it.

Stafford County is home to five springhouses, of which four are particularly noteworthy for their use of materials and their state of preservation. These four are located at the following properties: Lyndale Farm (89-35) (Figure 37), Walnut Hill Farm (89-196), Poplar Grove Farm (89-218) and House, Rt 616 (89-225).

Constructed of either stone or brick, all of these springhouses are built into the hillside and located in close proximity to the main dwelling on the property. In some cases the springhouse has been equipped with a modern pump, or used for storage, but at Walnut Hill Farm the springhouse is still used as a springhouse and remains in excellent condition (Figure 38).

Conclusion

Domestic outbuildings were at one time a necessary adjunct to the main dwelling. Almost every house, in a small village or in the country, had a series of small structures associated with it. Eventually spaces for the functions of these outbuildings were incorporated into the main dwelling itself (kitchens, bathrooms) and the buildings fell into disuse. In Stafford County, a number of domestic outbuildings remain on its historic properties although they are not necessarily used for their originally intended purpose.

⁸ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures, The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984, p. 81.

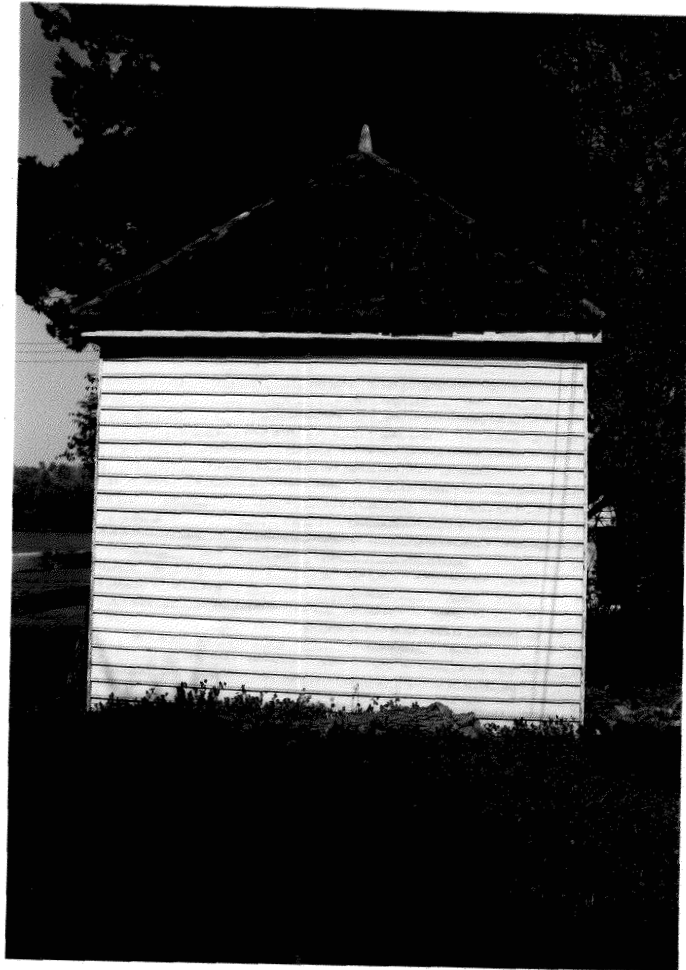


Figure 35: Photograph of Smokehouse at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 36: Photograph of Smokehouse at House, Rt 600 (89-254), (Tracerics, 1992)

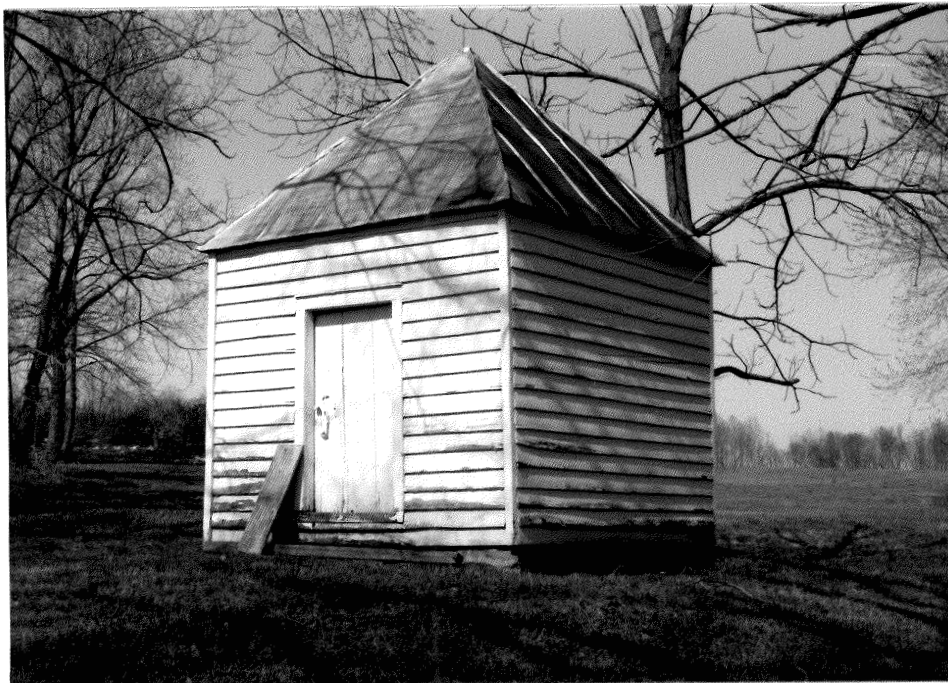


Figure 37: Photograph of Smokehouse at Lyndale Farm (89-35), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 38: Photograph of Springhouse at Walnut Hill Farm, (89-196), (Tracerics, 1992)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms; Barns and Other Agricultural Buildings

In the eighteenth century Stafford County was an agricultural area with large plantations known particularly for the cultivation of tobacco. Large plantations with their own system of wharves first emerged near the water, but eventually moved inland, taking over more and more of the land area. Marlborough Point and Falmouth, located along the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers respectively, catered to the tobacco industry with their large public wharves, tobacco warehouses and custom houses. The intense cultivation of tobacco in Stafford County was reserved to the early years of settlement, however, for as time passed the area's plantations decreased in size at the same time that the soil was being depleted of its nutrients. This combination became impractical for the planting of tobacco since this crop's cultivation relied upon large plantations and extensive amounts of land to accommodate crop rotation. In general, the nineteenth century saw the decline of tobacco as the principal crop and the rise of small-grain farming.

Agricultural census records from the mid-nineteenth century indicate that the importance of tobacco had declined dramatically. Of the 57,799 acres of improved farmland in the county in 1850, most of it was used in the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hay and other crops. During the year 1850, 58,923 bushels of wheat were produced, while tobacco was not listed at all.⁹ In the 1860 Census records 148,075 pounds of tobacco were cultivated compared to 182,104 bushels of corn, 61,919 bushels of wheat, 54,464 bushels of oats, 10,570 pounds of cotton, and other crops. Improved farmland increased from 57,799 acres in 1850 to 62,377 acres in 1860. Livestock was also an important agricultural product in the 1850s and 1860s. In 1850 1,136 horses, 1,600 cows, 629 oxen, and 2,526 other cattle were listed in the agricultural census. In 1860 the numbers saw a slight increase.

Following the Civil War, the amount of improved farmland decreased significantly from 62,377 acres in the years before the Civil War to 46,090 acres in 1870 and 45,963 in 1880. The variety and type of produce were also limited; the land was primarily cultivated with wheat and oats in the 1870s and 1880s. The amount of livestock listed in the 1870 Census also decreased in numbers compared to those from before the Civil War. Only 42 horses, 153 mules, 402 oxen, 1,408 cows and other livestock were found on the farms of Stafford County. A significant sum of money (\$255,864) was spent on farm "productions, betterments and additions to livestock", presumably a necessary expenditure to emerge from the destruction of the land and livestock during the Civil War.

By 1880 the numbers of livestock was on the rise. Census records for this year listed 1,586 horses, 198 mules and asses, 409 oxen, 1,799 cows and 2,191 other cattle in Stafford County. Also listed were 2,804 sheep and 5,404 swine. The end of the nineteenth century saw the stabilization of the small self-sufficient farm, that continued, based upon the survey findings, into

⁹ 1850 Census, Schedule of Productions of Agriculture in Stafford County, Va.

the mid-twentieth century. Many small farm complexes from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century were surveyed in the county and remain as important architectural resources.

Although not necessarily a characterizing feature of the area's landscape today, large and small farm complexes in the county do still exist. The survey of Stafford County actually revealed that sixty-two historic properties were catalogued as having a rural or farm-like setting. This statistic belies the initial impression one may get of Stafford County when driving through the county on Rt 1 or Rt 610.

The most substantial farms or plantations of the county are no longer agricultural enterprises, but still remain as impressive properties. The most important farm complexes or large plantations that are no longer operating as such, but that are preserved in an excellent state of preservation include Carlton (89-10), Chatham (89-11), Sherwood Forest (89-14) and Albion (89-261), located near Falmouth or along the Rappahannock River, as well as Richlands (89-19), located on the Potomac River at Widewater.

Other historic farms are still operating as farms and can be found throughout the county. Some of the farm complexes retain nineteenth-century agricultural buildings and some of them are still being used. Of these historic farm complexes, the most notable ones are: Glencairne (89-20), Janda Farm (89-73), Oakenwold (89-157), Honeycup (89-171), Walnut Hill Farm (89-196) and Hampstead Farm (89-216).

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

The types of historic agricultural buildings associated with rural properties in Stafford County is generally limited to late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century barns and a wide variety of storage sheds. Although some of the barns may have served a specific function, most appear to be multi-purpose barns that provided for a variety of farming activities. When possible barn buildings are further classified as granaries, hay barns, livestock barns or multi-purpose barns. Following is a discussion of the various types of agricultural buildings surveyed:

Granaries:

Granaries, used for the storage of grain, were separate agricultural buildings distinct from the earliest English threshing barns. In general, the grain was threshed in the granary, barn or farm lot and then dumped directly into storage bins in the same building. Notes from Thomas Jefferson's farm book (1774-1826) indicate one way how granaries were used in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Virginia.

Preliminary observation. my farms are divided into 7. field of 40. acres and in the center of each field is a granary of 2. rooms of 12. f. sq. each and an open passage between them of 12. f. when there is wheat in the field, it is brought as fast as it is cut to this granary & stacked round it. the threshing machine is fixed in the passage, and as the wheat is got out, it is put with its chaff into one room and there kept till the winter.

the threshing machine being removed, the fan takes its place, the wheat is passed thro' it, and the clean grain thrown over into the other room.¹⁰

Two developments occurred in rural America causing the granary as a building type to disappear by the end of the 1880s. First and most importantly, barns tended to become larger and serve multiple purposes between the mid- to late nineteenth century, replacing the granary altogether. Second, the development of the railroad and the perfection of the threshing machines, as well as a heavy demand for grain in the growing population centers of the northeast, encouraged the shipment of grain from the American farm immediately after it was harvested, rendering a building for the storage of grain unnecessary.¹¹

Because of the building type's disappearance by the early twentieth century, the surviving granaries can generally be dated from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. In general, granaries are one-and-one-half-story frame buildings, covered with gable roofs and supporting one-story shed roof wings or additions.

The survey of Stafford revealed one early-twentieth-century barn building that may have served as a granary. Located at a farm site on Route 650 (89-211), the barn is a one-and-one-half-story frame structures with a steeply-pitched gable roof and shed-roof wings to either side (Figure 39).

Corncribs

Although the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established, one theory is that the building type was developed by the American Indians.¹² This theory is quite probable given the main function of a corncrib--storage of Indian corn. As a storage bin for corn, the corncrib can be classified as a specialized form of granary.

Corncribs in early Virginia were often built at a distance from the main house and located next to the fields where the corn was cultivated. Corncribs were also built in the farmyard complex, near other farm buildings, such as barns, granaries, and stables, and may have been attached to sheds or other agricultural buildings. Typically, corncribs were sited in an axial relationship to other farm buildings or domestic structures, and appear in line with or at right angles to the other buildings.¹³

¹⁰ Edwin Morris Betts, ed. Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book. p. 315.

¹¹ Noble, p. 104-5.

¹² Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol II, p. 105.

¹³ This information on the siting of corncribs in Virginia was supplied by Mr. Jeff O'Dell, in his letter to Mr. Chris Gregson, Assistant Supervisor, History and Historic Preservation,



Figure 39: Photograph of Granary at Farm, Route 650 (89-211), (Tracerics, 1992)

In general, corncribs are small log or frame buildings. They may vary in plan type and have different wall forms, but are always built to provide as much air circulation as possible to help dry the ear corn.

Sixteen corncribs were recorded during the survey of Stafford County. The most significant corncribs identified include one located at Janda Farm (89-73), at least one at Oakenwold (89-157) (Figure 40) and one at Walnut Hill Farm (89-196) (Figure 41). While the mid-nineteenth-century corncrib at Oakenwold is constructed of log, the other three are frame structures. All of these corncribs are set upon stone pier foundations and are covered with gable roofs. The corncrib at Walnut Hill Farm, dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and has a shed-roof extension that gives the building an asymmetrical profile.

Dairy Barns and Hay Barns:

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

Ten hay barns and/or dairy barns of this type were recorded in Stafford County and include, most notably, those at Sherwood Forest (89-14), Glencairne (89-20), Hartwood Manor (89-21), the Farm on Shackley Point (89-154), the Farm on Route 644 (89-202), and Poplar Grove Farm (89-218). The most intriguing floorplans among these dairy/hay barns were found at Sherwood Forest (89-14) and at Farm on Shackley Point (89-202).

Instead of consisting of one large main block with a gambrel roof, these barns have more complex plans. The dairy barn at Sherwood Forest consists of two large gambrel roof barns connected by an arcaded passageway (Figure 42 and 43). At the Farm on Shackley Point the barn is an E-shaped building in plan with the stem of the E having a gambrel roof and hay hoods and the three wings projecting from one side of this main block; the three wings are symmetrically spaced and are covered with gable roofs (Figure 44). Also of interesting form is the hay barn at the Farm on Route 644 (89-202). Here the large two-and-one-half-story dairy/hay barn is covered with a rounded roof as opposed to the more usual gambrel roof form (Figure 45).



Figure 40: Photograph of Corncrib at Oakenwold (89-157), (Traceries, 1992)

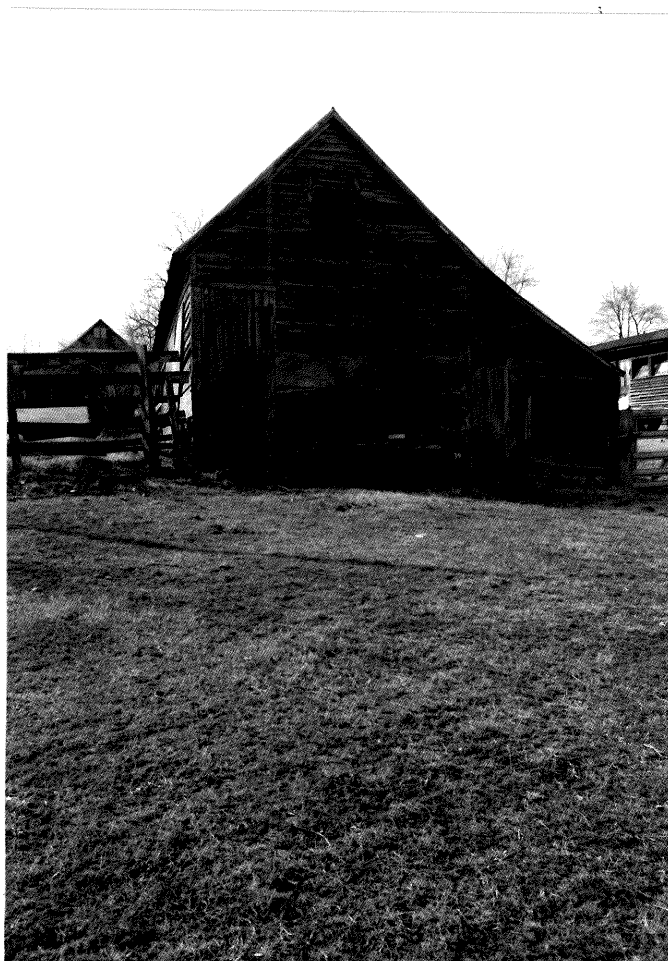


Figure 41: Photograph of Corncrib at Walnut Hill Farm (89-196), (Traceries, 1992)



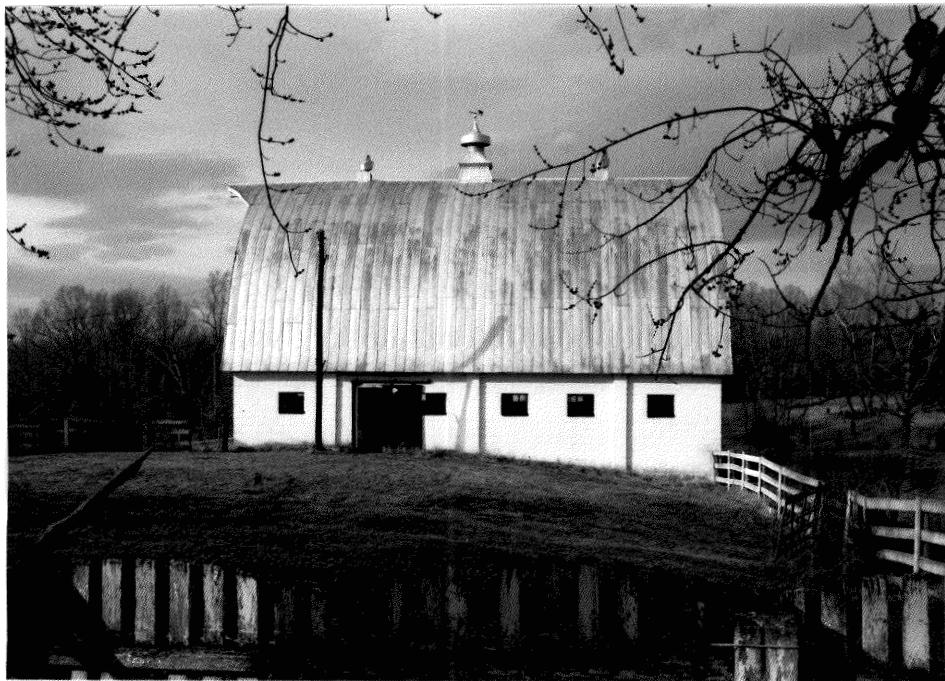
Figure 42: Photograph of South Dairy Barn at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 43: Photograph of North Dairy Barn at Sherwood Forest (89-14), (Traceries, 1992)



*Figure 44: Photograph of Hay Barn/Dairy Barn at Farm on Shackley Point (89-154)
(Traceris, 1992)*



*Figure 45: Photograph of Hay Barn/Dairy Barn at Farm, Route 644 (89-202)
(Traceris, 1992)*

Other barn types:

Other barns were also identified during the survey and range in size and scale from small, single-room barns to larger, drive-through crib barns. The function of these types of barns varies according to region and is not always readily apparent. Most barns in Stafford County appear to be mid-twentieth-century buildings and have limited architectural interest and were, therefore, only recorded and were not individually surveyed.

Of seventy barns identified during the survey, only six were actually surveyed. Of these six, several deserve specific mention for their early construction date and/or their distinctive type or use of materials. These include those barns located at the following properties: Stone Barn (89-90), Janda Farm (89-73), Farm, Route 616 (89-217), Walnut Hill Farm (89-196).

The oldest recorded barn building in Stafford County is the Stone Barn (89-90) located off of Route 654. All that remains of this mid-nineteenth century agricultural building are four partial walls of stone. A recent study of the building states that the size of the structure, the lack of plaster at the upper levels, the positioning of the apertures and the location of the floor all indicate that the structure consisted of a low undercroft and a larger loft above and that it was used as a barn.¹⁴

Other mid-nineteenth-century barns recorded during the survey include several located at Walnut Hill Farm. A large farm complex with many of the agricultural buildings and domestic outbuildings still intact, Walnut Hill Farm features a variety of barns including: a hay barn, a crib barn and a wheat barn/mealhouse. While the hay barn and crib barn are wood frame structures with limited architectural distinction outside their early date, the wheat barn/mealhouse is a substantial frame structure built upon a raised stone foundation (Figure 46). The steeply-pitched roof and stone foundation indicate the building's mid-nineteenth century construction date. Another frame barn set upon a stone foundation is located at the Farm, Route 616 (89-217). Somewhat later in date, this bank barn is built into the hill so that one side of the barn opens onto the one-room, open space of the frame barn, while the other side opens onto the raised stone basement level. The interior of the basement level reveals the large hand-hewn posts and beams that support the frame structure above (Figure 47).

The barn at Janda Farm is a late-nineteenth century example of a post-in-the-ground structure. Currently storing hay, this barn is a single-story frame structure with large door openings along the long elevation. A steeply-pitched gable roof covers the building.

Despite the historical importance of agriculture in Stafford County, relatively few early farm buildings remain today. Of the farms surveyed, Janda Farm, Oakenwold and Walnut Hill Farm remain as excellent examples of historic farm complexes still in operation. Many of the original nineteenth-century buildings on these farms are still standing and being used for their originally intended purposes.

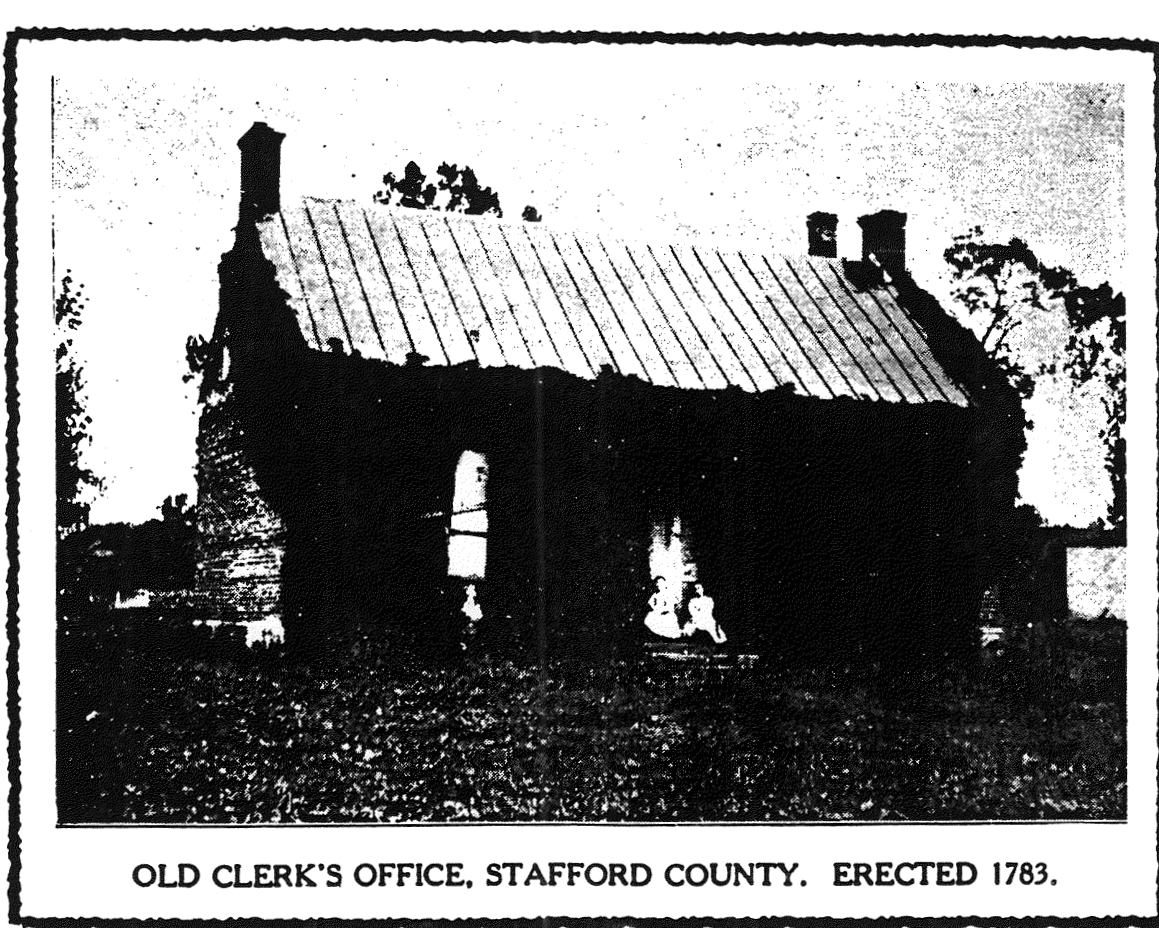
¹⁴ Report on the Stone Structure by Engineering Counsel, 1989, Stafford County Planning Department Files.



*Figure 46: Photograph of Wheat Barn/Mealhouse at Walnut Hill Farm (89-196)
(Traceris, 1992)*



Figure 47: Photograph of Bank Barn at Farm, Route 616 (89-217), (Traceris, 1992)



OLD CLERK'S OFFICE, STAFFORD COUNTY. ERECTED 1783.

Figure 48: Historic Photograph of the Clerk's Office at Stafford Courthouse, (Stafford County, Virginia 1800-1850. A. Maxim Coppage and James Wm. Tackitt, 1980)

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Courthouse, Prisons, Post Offices, Voting House

The area that comprises Stafford County today was originally part of a much larger Northumberland County. Northumberland had no western limit in the seventeenth century and included the entire Northern Neck of Virginia. This area was then divided into smaller counties including Westmoreland County which contained the upper part of Northumberland. Stafford County was formed in 1664 from the upper portion of Westmoreland County and included all of the land from the Potomac River westward to the dividing ridge of the watershed between the Potomac and the Rappahannock Rivers. The area south of the dividing ridge of the watershed was part of old Rappahannock County, later to become King George County in 1721. As these counties became more settled and the county seats became inconvenient to the county residents, new counties were formed to further reduce the existing counties' size. Stafford County achieved its final form in 1776 when the long and narrow Stafford and King George Counties were again altered. The dividing line then ran from the Potomac River to the Rappahannock River rather than along the watershed. The lower half of Stafford County became part of King George and the upper half of King George became part of Stafford. Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier and Alexandria counties were all formed from Stafford County.

Courthouse and Prison:

The first documented courthouse in Stafford County was located at Marlborough Point. Destroyed by fire in ca. 1718, the courthouse was replaced by a new courthouse building, erected on a new site across Potomac Run from Marlborough Point. In order to make the courthouse more convenient to the western parts of the county, this second courthouse was located more towards the middle of the long and narrow Stafford County. In the 1770s the courthouse site was again relocated to a more central location, approximately where the present courthouse building is located at Stafford Courthouse, and on land donated to the county by William Fitzhugh of Chatham.

Demolished in ca 1916 when Route 1 was constructed through Stafford Courthouse, the courthouse complex in Stafford Court House consisted of a courthouse, a clerk's office, and a jail. Historic photographs and documentation done by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1936 reveal that two courthouses, one built ca. 1780, the other ca. 1840, stood in approximately the same position as the present courthouse building, while the clerk's office stood to the northeast facing south and the jail was located to the east, on axis with the courthouse and on a site that would be in the middle of Route 1 today.

Although the ca. 1780 courthouse building was replaced in the 1840s, both the clerk's office and the jail appear, from historic photographs, to date to the first courthouse complex on the site, from the ca. 1780s period. The clerk's office was a one-and-one-half-story brick building with a side gable roof and end chimneys (Figure 48). The central door and flanking windows have

stone lintels rusticated in a manner to simulate stone vousoirs. The jail was a simpler building built of stone with a return cornice in the end gable (Figure 49).

The courthouse building erected ca. 1840 on the same site, was designed in a Classical Revival style. The one-and-one-half-story brick building had a T-shaped plan with a cornice return on the end elevations and long, narrow window openings located on the side elevations. Two inside end chimneys and unfenestrated end walls indicate that fireplaces were reserved for these interior spaces. A frame entry vestibule, located on center of the long elevation, appears to have been a later addition.

In 1922-1923 the present temple-front courthouse building (89-15) (Figure 50) was erected to face the increasingly important Route 1 highway. The courthouse building is a two-story brick building covered with a front gable roof and supporting a cupola. A Doric portico projects from the building's front elevation. The courthouse building is the only historic government building located on the courthouse square site.

Post Offices:

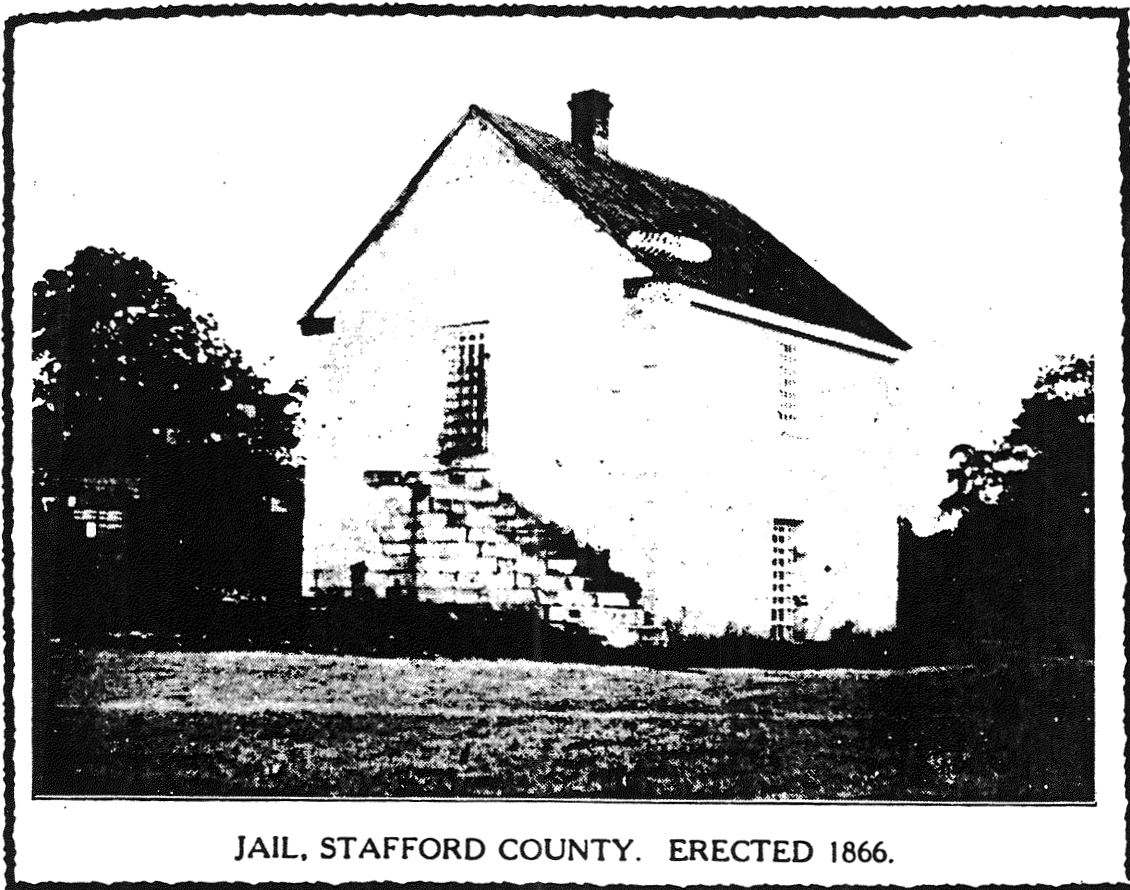
Other historic government-related buildings surveyed in the county include post office buildings. Generally small concerns located in privately-owned buildings, historic post offices in the county were often housed in corner stores that served the local community. Three combination store/post offices were surveyed in the county and include the Hartwood Store and Post Office (89-131), the Miller Store and Post Office (89-188), and the Heflin Store and Post Office in Cropp (89-74).

The Hartwood Store and Post Office is located in the heart of Hartwood on the south side of Rt 705. Functioning as a residence today, the building is a one-and-one-half-story frame structure with lower one-story side wings. A shed-roof porch extends across the front elevation and the building is covered with board-and-batten siding (Figure 51). Postal activities were discontinued at this building in 1963 when the U.S. Post Office was erected in proximity to it.

The Miller Store and Post Office is located on Hartwood Road (Rt 612) and consists of two distinct sections (Figure 52). The original store is a single-story building set upon a pier foundation and covered with board-and-batten siding. Appended to this late nineteenth-century building is an early twentieth century store and post office building. This section is a frame building with a sloped roof and a shed roof porch extending across the front elevation. A mail slot is located in the front door indicating the one-time function of the building.

The store/post office in Cropp is a small frame building with a front gable roof. Originally located on the Heflin property, the building was moved in recent years 100 feet across the road. The post office in Cropp ceased operation in 1941-1942.

These post offices in privately-owned buildings were eventually all discontinued and replaced by specifically designed buildings erected by the U.S. Postal Service.



JAIL, STAFFORD COUNTY. ERECTED 1866.

*Figure 49: Historic Photograph of Stafford County Jail, ((Stafford County, Virginia 1800-1850.
A. Maxim Coppage and James Wm. Tackitt, 1980)*



Figure 50: Photograph of Stafford County Courthouse (89-15), (Tracerics, 1992)



Figure 51: Photograph of Hartwood Store and Post Office (89-131), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 52: Photograph of Miller Store and Post Office (89-188), (Traceries, 1992)

Voting House:

One voting house was identified at the rear of House at White Oak, Northwest Corner (89-266) (Figure 53). Originally located at the front of the property facing Rt 218, the voting house was moved to its present location after it ceased operation. The voting house served the White Oak precinct until 1968 or 1969.



Figure 53: Photograph of Voting House at House at White Oak (89-266), (Traceries)

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Ferries, Roads, Bridges, Railroad stations, Engineer houses

Rivers, Ferries and Early Roads

Blessed with two important rivers, Stafford County emerged early on as an important trading center with the commercial hubs located at Marlborough Point on the Potomac River and at Falmouth on the Rappahannock River. Both Marlborough Point and Falmouth had tobacco warehouses where the county's staple crop was shipped in hogsheads directly out to sea to England and the West Indies. Although most of the river trade was direct with England, trade with neighboring Virginia counties and the State of Maryland were important to the growth of Stafford. Ferries were a vital link with the land on the south side of the Rappahannock and on the east side of the Potomac. The first known documented ferry was established in 1720 on the land of William Fitzhugh in Stafford to Maryland, and then later, in the same year, from the land of Colonel Rice Hooe in Stafford to Cedar Point in Maryland.¹⁵

The first ferry crossing the Rappahannock between what is now Falmouth and Fredericksburg occurred in 1722 when the Virginia Assembly provided for a ferry on the Rappahannock River to span "from Mrs. Fitzhugh's plantation in King George County [later to become Stafford County] to the wharf on the leaseland of Thomas Buckner and John Royston [Fredericksburg]". In 1726, two years before Fredericksburg was chartered and about one mile south of the present city, a ferry with a landing crossed the 200 foot wide Rappahannock River to Ferry Farm (thus its name). In 1740 another ferry was being operated across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, and in 1780 the first bridge to connect the Virginia lands was erected. The wooden trestle was eventually replaced by a more substantial bridge built by William Fitzhugh III from his plantation at Chatham to Fredericksburg, the site of the present Route 3 bridge.

At least one other ferry was located upriver on the Rappahannock River between Stafford and Fauquier Counties. Historic maps from the ca. 1820 period and 1860s reveal that Richard's Ferry crossed the river north of where the Rapidan River joins the Rappahannock. Although no remnants of the ferry crossing exist, Route 752 leading south from Hartwood to the point of crossing on the Rappahannock is designated as Richard's Ferry Road. The historic maps also indicate that fords were erected across the river linking Stafford with other Virginia counties.

Transporting goods and people across the river, however, was only one aspect of the transportation network during the Colonial period. In order for the goods to reach the ferries and other termini, roads had to be built linking the trade centers with the plantations located inland. The earliest roads throughout the county were tobacco-rolling roads and stage coach roads. The tobacco rolling roads of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century were generally primitive trails that meandered their way over dry land from the plantations inland to the tobacco warehouses at Falmouth and Marlborough Point. By the mid-nineteenth century rolling

¹⁵ John T. Goolrick. The Story of Stafford, p. 56.

tobacco was discontinued because of injury to the tobacco, and the roads were abandoned or replaced with cart-roads which were better surfaced and well-marked at intersections.

Another important road development in Stafford County was the development of a stage-coach road from one end of the county to another. Stage coaches, generally operating on a regular schedule, travelled the roads and could accommodate up to 15 passengers. Stage-stops, taverns, and ordinaries, providing food and night-time accommodations for travellers, dotted these stage-coach roads. As identified on an historic map from the 1820s, one stage-coach road ran through the county from north to south, and another ran from Falmouth east to Belle Plains on Potomac Creek. The north-south stage road crossed the county line from Prince William County across the Chopawamsic Creek and ran south through Aquia to Stafford Court House, and then further south to Falmouth. No evidence of taverns or ordinaries remains in this part of Stafford County, most likely due to the development of Route 1 along the same general lines as the stage coach road.

Although not officially designated a stage coach road, Hartwood Road (Route 612) which runs from the northern end of the county to Hartwood where it connects with Warrenton Road (Route 17), was an important transportation corridor for travellers heading to Falmouth from the western areas of the county. Hartwood Road was home to at least one tavern dating to the 1830s, known as the Spotted Tavern, which has been demolished since it was recorded by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s.

Railroad

Organized in 1834, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was formed as a "grand trunk" line connecting the transportation lines of the North and the South. Originally planned to end at the Potomac River at the mouth of Aquia Creek in Stafford County, the RF&P railroad line was eventually extended across Aquia Creek to Quantico to meet the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad. The railroad, which was laid in stages, completed the first important segment from Richmond to Fredericksburg in 1837. From Fredericksburg, stage coach lines carried passengers overland from the station to steamboat wharfs at the mouth of Potomac Creek and three miles north at the mouth of Aquia Creek. The extension of the rail to Aquia Creek was delayed partly because of lack of funds and partly because of engineering problems. The crossing of Potomac Creek required a trestle 400 feet long and 80 feet high which took a year to build.¹⁶ When the rail line was extended north from Fredericksburg in 1842, the Aquia Creek wharf was chosen as the terminating point because, "a depth of water could be had at the mouth of Aquia Creek equal to the draft of the largest class of steamboats which it could ever be advisable to employ on the Potomac, whilst at the mouth of the Potomac Creek the depth was not only a scant one. . . but was yearly diminishing . . ." ¹⁷ In 1845 the

¹⁶ Harold F. Round. "Aquia Creek", Virginia Cavalcade, vol. 13, Summer 1963, p. 28.

¹⁷ William E. Griffin, Jr. One Hundred Fifty Years Along the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, p. 8.

railroad purchased a half interest in the Washington and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company which ran steamboats from the end of the line to Washington, D.C. This service by train and boat greatly reduced travel from Washington to Richmond and vice versa. The required travel time went from 24 hours by stage and boat or 36 hours by stage alone, to 12 hours by train and boat.

The RF&P railroad ran smoothly until 1861 when the steamboats carrying passengers to Washington were seized by the United States government. In a defensive response, Virginia confiscated the RF&P and set about fortifying Aquia Harbor against attack. Despite two successful rebuffs of the Union Army at Aquia Harbor in May and June of 1861, the Confederate Army was compelled, in the spring of 1862, to retreat fourteen miles down the RF&P. To discourage the enemy's advances, the Confederate soldiers burned the wharf and railroad buildings at Aquia Creek, uprooted the tracks, and destroyed several railroad bridge crossings. Taking control of this part of Virginia, the Union Army repaired the wharf and rebuilt bridge crossings and rail lines to Aquia Landing. It was during this first rebuilding by Union troops that the well-known "beanpoles and cornstalks" bridge was erected over Potomac Creek by General Haupt.

With the Union defeat at the second Battle of Manassas in the summer of 1862, Union troops left Aquia to return to Washington. Before leaving, however, the troops blew up and burned the bridges over the Rappahannock River and Potomac Creek as well as the railroad piers and other facilities at Aquia Landing.¹⁸

In the fall of 1862 Union forces began their slow movement south and again rebuilt the facilities at Aquia. These enlarged facilities were once again devastated and once again rebuilt before the end of the Civil War. At the end of the war, the RF&P was totally devastated.

Following the Civil War, the RF&P recovered its destroyed property and set about relaying upturned track and rebuilding burnt railroad bridges. In just a few months, service was resumed on the southern portion of the line and work continued north. The Aquia Creek route had never been a completely satisfactory through-route from north to south, however, and was therefore altered. In 1870 with the construction of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad to Quantico, the RF&P was able to extend its tracks from Brooke to Quantico to meet the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad. In order to accomplish this, the track running from Brooke to Aquia Landing was abandoned and a new ten-mile stretch of track was laid from the existing station in Brooke across the creek to Widewater and north to Quantico. The road to Quantico was opened to traffic on May 1, 1872, and service via Aquia Creek was discontinued.

The elimination of Aquia Landing as a rail base resulted in the abandonment and deterioration of the railroad buildings located there. Today no remnants of a rail station or steamship wharf are visible and the railroad's right-of-way from Brooke to Aquia has become Route 608.

¹⁸ Harold F. Round, "Aquia Creek", p. 32.

From the RF&P's extension until the mid-twentieth century, six stations, including flag-stops were located along the rail line in Stafford County. These stops include, from south to north, Dahlgren Station at Falmouth, Brooke Station, Arkendale, Widewater, Brown Field and Quantico. None of the freight and passenger depots associated with these stops survive in the county. However, trains still run non-stop through the county several times a day. A station platform currently under construction in Brooke, not far from the original station, is being erected to serve the new commuter train that is to run between Fredericksburg and Washington.

Architectural remnants of the railroad that do survive in Stafford include several bridges, a house built of railroad ties from abandoned tracks (Leland Farm, 89-44), two "section houses", and a stationmaster house. Located at Widewater, and on the railroad line near Marlborough Point, the section houses are identical cottages that face the tracks and at one time served as crew quarters for the engineers (Figure 54). Two other such houses located along the RF&P in adjoining Caroline County indicate that the RF&P had an architectural pattern that was simply repeated at the various locations.

Highways

By the early twentieth century with the emergence of the automobile, Americans were rejecting railroad travel for the adventure of the road. Most roads were still unpaved throughout the country, and by the 1920s efforts were being made to improve road surfaces and to merge sections of disconnected roads into continuous long-distance routes. In order to facilitate inter-county and inter-state travel, the American Association of State Highways introduced a plan for marking the main roads of the country with standardized information and direction signs. In 1925, a comprehensive system of interstate routes was devised and numbers were assigned to each newly-defined long-distance route. Even numbers were assigned to the east-west roads while odd numbers were given to the highways running in a north-south direction. The historic north-south roads running along the Atlantic seaboard were combined to form one highway, numbered United States Route 1. The numbers of the north-south highways increased towards the west until the road along the Pacific Coast was enumerated United States Route 101. Transcontinental routes were designated in multiples of ten beginning at United States Route 10, south of the Canadian Border, to route 40 across the center of the country, to Route 90 across the southern part of the United States.

Enlarged in 1923 and designated Route 1 in 1925, Jefferson Davis Highway runs through Stafford County from north to south. At the same time that the highway's development destroyed existing buildings (e.g. the Courthouse complex), the highway also spawned the development of "roadside architecture." This architecture, generally commercial in nature, ranges from motels and hotels to restaurants and service stations. The survey of the Route 1 corridor in Stafford County revealed approximately a dozen commercial structures from the mid-twentieth century located on either side of the highway. Of that dozen, ten of the properties, including four motels, two hotels, two service stations, and two restaurants--all catering to automobile passengers--were surveyed and are listed below:



Figure 54: Photograph of RF&P Crew Quarters (89-147), (Traceries, 1992)

Motels: Potomac Point Geriatric Care Facility (89-137); Motel, Route 1 (89-138); Greenbriar Apartments (89-140); Aquia Creek Stone Building (89-141).

Hotels: Jody's Hair Affair (89-173); Aquia Realty (89-174).

Service Stations: Norman's Service Station (89-135); United Transmission (89-161).

Restaurant: RB'S Crabhouse (89-136); Yesterday's Family Restaurant (89-86).

Ironically, the introduction of the automobile was not necessarily viewed in the early twentieth century as the ultimate in modern inventions, but rather as a return to coach travel and to the past and as an escape from the modern problems associated with the industrial railroad age. With this mentality in mind, Americans took to the road to travel great distances for adventure and to experience the challenges of pre-industrial days. In respect to the motorists' ideals, the architecture of the roads emerged in styles and forms reminiscent of the past and in direct contrast to the grandness of Victorian design. Instead of reveling in the luxuries of elegant hotels and restaurants of the Victorian era, Americans were embracing the rustic quality of cabin motels and restaurants with fireside dining.

In Stafford County much of the roadside architecture along Route 1 is designed in historic styles and forms reminiscent of the past. While the Potomac Point Geriatric Care Facility (89-137) is designed in a Colonial Revival style reminiscent of Mount Vernon, the other three motels feature individual cabins grouped together and set in a rustic manner with trees and yard surrounding them. An excellent example of this rustic setting and grouping of motel cabins is at the Motel on Route 1 (89-138) as shown in Figure 55. Two hotels, rather than motels, located off of Route 1 in Stafford Courthouse are similarly designed in a Colonial Revival style.

Unlike the revival styles of the roadside accommodations, the two service stations surveyed in the county are designed in a more modern manner. Norman's Service Station (89-135) is a single-story brick building with a corbelled cornice and the rounded edges of the art moderne streamlined style of architecture (Figure 56).

The examination of the architecture located along Route 1 in Stafford County reveals that the roadside architecture in Stafford is of similar design and form to commercial buildings found on highways throughout America. Architectural styles found along Route 1 in Stafford range from the rustic and revival expressions to the more modern streamlined styles of architecture that may just as easily be found in the west coast as the east coast. In other words, the roadside architecture of Stafford does not necessarily feature local traditions, but conforms to similar tendencies found in roadside architecture of the same period throughout the country.



Figure 55: Photograph of Motel, Route 1 (89-138), (Traceries, 1992)



Figure 56: Photograph of Norman's Service Station (89-135), (Traceries, 1992)

THEME: MILITARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Military Headquarters and War-related buildings

Stafford County has associations with three major wars in the history of America: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War and archaeological sites remain as a testament to them all. Stafford's role in both the Revolution and the War of 1812 was fairly limited. During the 1770s Stafford was closely allied with Fredericksburg and many of Stafford's men were prominent in the town's military involvement. Before the Revolution, the men of Stafford took part in meetings held in Fredericksburg and, on April 29, 1775, passed a famous set of resolutions which have been called the "first open defiance of England in America".¹⁹ Shortly after the declaration, the committee informed George Washington that they were ready to march to Williamsburg "in support of the Honor of Virginia".²⁰ After the march to Williamsburg was begun, intelligence brought by Peyton Randolph persuaded the troops to return home, and the demonstration was halted.

Almost immediately after the start of the Revolution, Stafford's greatest son, George Washington, was named Commander-in-Chief. Other than providing troops and the Commander-in-Chief for the War, Stafford contributed to the war effort by supplying a vast amount of war weapons and equipment. Supplies including muskets, anchors, pots, kettles, bayonets etc. were forged at Hunter's Ironworks (89-6), an ironworks in existence before the revolution (see the industry theme for a description of the Ironworks). In May 1781 General Cornwallis of the British Army sent his best cavalymen to Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg and Falmouth were evacuated and Hunter's Ironworks was partially dismantled. Another physical manifestation of the revolution in Stafford County involved the destruction of the house of William Brent. On July 22, 1776 the British Flagship Roebuck stopped and burned Brent's house as well as mills, wharves and residences of Occoquan further up the Potomac River in Prince William County.

Following the Revolutionary War Stafford County remained quiet until the War of 1812. During the War of 1812 the British fleet was sailing to Washington for an attack and anchored for some time on the Potomac River close to the Stafford shore near Potomac Creek. They landed and marauded the site of Marlborough Point, which had served as a fishing village since the town and courthouse were abandoned in the late eighteenth century. The British troops located Potomac Church (89-93) which they burned and pillaged. The walls of the church later fell, and the ruins were visible for years. No ruins of Potomac Church can be seen today.

¹⁹ John T. Goolrick, The Story of Stafford, p. 59.

²⁰ John Goolrick, p. 59.

After the War of 1812, Stafford County enjoyed a peaceful existence until the Civil War. When the Civil War began, Stafford immediately became a large camping ground, and throughout the whole affair troops from one army or another occupied its soil.²¹

With the secession of Virginia and the establishment of the Provisional Army of Virginia (later to become the Army of Northern Virginia), a small camp called Camp Mercer was established by General Daniel Ruggles on level land between the White Oak Road and Ferry Farm. Here a small army of men, many from Stafford County, were trained for the war. Shortly thereafter, on April 19, 1861, five days after the guns of Fort Sumter signaled the opening of the Civil War, the U.S. government seized four steamships in Washington with the intention of using them as transport and armed war vessels. In response to this aggression, the Commonwealth of Virginia confiscated all property at Aquia Landing and began to erect gun emplacements on higher ground in the vicinity. The state mounted some 20 cannons and dug gun pits, behind which were large earthworks. On May 14, 1861 these earthworks were discovered by Union forces and on May 29 a Union squadron came to the river to engage the Aquia Landing batteries. In his report, General Ruggles states that on May 31 five enemy gunboats arrived off of Aquia and the troops from them attempted to land, but were repelled by fire from the Aquia Landing troops. In the following days the enemy attacked again and more Confederate troops moved in to the fortified Aquia Landing.

By early summer 1861, the Confederate Army occupied Stafford in great forces. The Confederates, flushed with success at the First Battle of Manassas, developed a defense line across Northern Virginia anchored at Aquia Creek in the east and Harper's Ferry in the west. During the winter months of 1861 and 1862 the Union devised a war strategy that involved an intensive assault on Richmond. One attempt at reaching the confederate Capitol included setting up a base at Aquia Creek. When the Confederate Army learned of the offensive, they destroyed the base at Aquia Creek, removed the cannon, burned the railroad ties and railroad bridges and retreated south.

By the spring of 1862, Federal troops were rebuilding Aquia Landing for their own purposes while thousands of other Federal troops were moving through Stafford en route to Richmond. Federal encampments were located at Brooke Station, Belle Plains and Stafford Heights, directly across the river from Fredericksburg. At the same time that McDowell and his men were at Aquia Landing, Federal General Dahlgren's cavalry was leading another advance by way of Warrenton Road (Route 17). Advancing down Warrenton Road, Dahlgren's cavalry met some of Fitzhugh Lee's Confederate cavalry at Berea, and in a running fight, were able to clear the road. Dahlgren forded the Rappahannock about one-half mile above Falmouth and rode down the central street of abandoned Fredericksburg. Despite a skirmish against Fitzhugh Lee's army that pushed Dahlgren back into Stafford County, McDowell entered the town unopposed. Following this Northern offensive, Stafford County was in the hands of the Union soldiers. Chatham served as the headquarters to General McDowell and Aquia Landing had been rebuilt as a Northern base. Stafford remained in Union hands until August 1862, when General

²¹ John Goolrick, p. 72.

Robert E. Lee advanced northward to fight and win the Second Battle of Manassas. After this victory Stafford was returned to the Confederates until it was again invaded that fall.

On November 16, 1862 after the Battle of Antietam, a newly appointed Federal general, General Ambrose Burnside, advanced from around Warrenton along the Warrenton Road and into Stafford County. Several days following this advance a military engagement between Confederate cavalry troops and Burnside's army occurred at Hartwood Church (89-82) where five Federal officers and 77 men were captured. Burnside continued down the Warrenton Road, however, and seized Stafford Heights. Burnside now occupied all of Stafford with camps widely distributed throughout the county. Stafford Heights was fortified with 380 cannons and Burnside's attack on Fredericksburg commenced. On December 11-12, 1862 Burnside attacked the town in what is now known as the Battle of Fredericksburg. Having met defeat, Burnside recrossed the Rappahannock and established his camps along the heights from above Falmouth to Muddy Creek. Food, stock and animals were seized all over the county, and trees and fences were felled for firewood. Stafford County became the encampment for about 110,000 men and remained this way until the conclusion of the war, leaving the area stripped of its resources.²²

Extant architecture related to the Civil War is limited to churches and residences used as encampments by both armies during the war. Military structures erected during the war, such as at Aquia Landing, are no longer standing, and earthworks at one time visible at Brooke Station are no longer apparent. The only remains of a structure specifically built for the war and located during the survey is the stone abutment wall of the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek, which was built by General Haupt during the Civil War. This stone abutment (89-45) is located in the streambed of Potomac Creek about one hundred feet from the present RF&P metal trestle bridge.

Several extant properties in Stafford County had direct or indirect associations with the Civil War, including most importantly, Chatham (89-11), Berea Baptist Church (89-09), Ebenezer United Methodist Church (89-102), Locust Grove Farm (89-29) and Little Whim (89-41). A stone outcropping (89-13) (Figure 57), used as a lookout during the Civil War, has names of soldiers inscribed on the rocks and was surveyed. Forts, earthworks and other archaeological sites related to the Civil War can be found in Stafford, but were not surveyed as part of this project. Two of the known forts, Brockman's Fort and Fort Mclean, are designated as Stafford County Historical Districts. According to local legend, Brockman's Fort actually predates the Civil War and was used as protection during Colonial times against the Indians as well as during the Civil War, while Fort McLean appears to have been erected by the Union army as part of a series of fortifications commanding Aquia and Accakeek Creek.

Chatham (89-11), developed by the Fitzhugh family into a large plantation during the late eighteenth century, became an important headquarters for Federal commanders during the Civil War, as well as a communications center, and a field hospital where Clara Barton and Walt Whitman nursed the wounded. During the War Chatham was used by Northern generals

²² John Goolrick, p.74-78.



*Figure 57: Photograph of Civil War Era Inscriptions on Stone Outcropping (89-13)
(Traceries, 1992)*

McDowell, King, Burnside, Sumner and Gibbon. During its use as a military headquarters, the house suffered much abuse and the soldiers removed original wood panelling to burn for firewood and pencilled graffiti on exposed plaster. Chatham is owned today by the National Park Service and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a designated National Historic Landmark.

According to information gathered during the WPA survey of Virginia, both Berea Baptist Church (89-9) and Ebenezer United Methodist Church (89-102) played roles in the Civil War. Located off of Route 17, Berea Baptist Church was used as a hospital for the soldiers during the war. The woodwork was apparently damaged on the interior of the church, but the building's structure remained intact. Ebenezer United Methodist Church, off of Route 610 in the northern part of the county, is said to have been an encampment for Federal troops on their journey from Manassas to Fredericksburg. According to the WPA Report, the interior of the church building was completely destroyed: the windows were broken, the pews were removed and the floor boards were torn up. The church appears today with an entirely remodeled interior with modern pews and new floors.

Local history indicates that Locust Grove Farm (89-29), located in the southern part of Stafford near McCarthy's Corner, was the winter headquarters for General Hooker's army. The current owner of the residence has found Union sardine cans, belt buckles, spoons and other Civil War era artifacts on the property.²³

Little Whim (89-41), a fanciful house built before the Civil War and victorianized in the latter part of century, served as headquarters for General Burnside's Union Army. According to history, on November 9, 1862 General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and quickly moved his 120,000-man force to Falmouth where he hoped to cross the Rappahannock River. Having arrived at Falmouth before a pontoon bridge which was sent from Washington, Burnside was delayed in traversing the river and was compelled to headquarter near the town of Falmouth. As the day of the battle approached, Burnside shifted his command post southward to Little Whim. Later, on the eve of the battle, Burnside vacated Little Whim and moved his command post east. A sculpted granite monument, located in the front yard of the residence and made to resemble a tree trunk, is inscribed to commemorate this event.

Although no longer standing, the Belle Plains Plantation also played an important role during the Civil War. During the war the farm property was a federal hospital where hundreds of large tents were erected to house wounded soldiers and thousands of smaller ones served as officers' tents, surgeons' tents and equipment stations.²⁴

²³ The present owner, Jody Chaplin, has researched her house and learned that Hooker's army was headquartered here.

²⁴ John Goolrick, p. 78.

No major battles were fought on Stafford County soil, but the land and its resources were directly and indirectly involved in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. Most significantly, Stafford County served as an important staging ground for both the Confederate and Union Armies during the Civil War and was directly affected by the war itself. The county suffered physical destruction during the war and fought to emerge from its war-torn state during Reconstruction. Several buildings and archaeological sites remain as testimony to the impact of the Civil War on this part of Virginia.

THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPES: Churches, Ceremonial Sites

Stafford County is rich in religious history from the days before its founding until modern times. Because it has been proven that Spanish missionaries did not actually land at Aquia Creek in 1570, the first major introduction of European religion in the county would be the English-speaking Catholic settlement established by Giles Brent in 1647. Two monuments memorializing both the Spanish missionaries and Giles Brent were built at a time when historians believed that the Spanish expedition had indeed come to Stafford to preach among the Indians. Built in 1930, the Crucifix Memorial (89-142) is a large bronze crucifix standing thirty feet tall (Figure 58). The monument to the Freedom of Religion is sited on a triangular lot of land located between Route 637 and Route 1 and contains an historical marker elucidating the monument's meaning. The other memorial, located in the Brent Cemetery (89-108) on the south side of Route 637, is built of granite with a bronze inscription to the memory of the Spanish missionaries who came to preach the gospel.

Unlike the Spanish Missionaries, Giles Brent and his followers left behind some physical vestiges of their small Catholic community. The most important remnant of the Brent settlement is Brent Cemetery (89-108). The cemetery, located off of Route 637, is the final resting place of many of the early pioneers who came from Maryland to Stafford to settle in the first Catholic settlement of Virginia. The cemetery, which once contained the tomb of Giles Brent, has only a few gravestones today. The cemetery is surrounded by a wall, erected in 1932, which terminates at one end with a tomb and altar raised above ground level.

Prior to the organization of Stafford County in 1664, the land forming Stafford was part of a larger Westmoreland County. When Westmoreland County was formed in 1653, the uppermost Church of England parish therein was called the Potomac Parish. This area included the land that extended from the juncture of the Machodoc Creek and the Potomac River, up the Potomac to the falls. No definite boundary was defined on the west, but it extended naturally in this direction as settlement moved further and further west. When Stafford County was formed in 1664, it included all of the that region described as the Potomac Parish. At the same time, however, Potomac Parish was divided into two parishes, called the "Upper Parish" and the "Lower Parish". Over time Upper Parish became known as Stafford Parish, and then again in 1702 as Overwharton Parish, while the lower parish became known as Chotank Parish, and then St Paul's Parish. In 1777 when the boundaries of Stafford County were redefined, the area of St Paul's Parish was added to King George County. After 1777, Stafford County consisted of a single parish, Overwharton Parish.

In 1776 the General Assembly began to dismantle the established church and three years after the American defeat of Great Britain in 1781, the Church of England in America had been



Figure 58: Photograph of the Crucifix Monument (89-142), (Traceries, 1992)

completely disestablished.²⁵ As no form of governmental aid remained in place, disestablishment proved fatal for many churches in Virginia and Stafford County. One church site, Potomac Church Site, and one church, Aquia Church, remain from the pre-Revolutionary period in Stafford. Constructed in 1664, Potomac Church (89-93) was the first church in Overwharton Parish and one of the largest in Virginia at that time. Descriptions indicate that it was a rectangular building built of brick and covered with a hipped roof.

Formed before 1680 in Overwharton Parish and rebuilt in 1757, Aquia Church (89-08) remains as the most significant architectural manifestation of religion in the county and as an excellent example of a rural Virginia church built with sophistication and urbanity.²⁶ Begun in 1751, but damaged by fire in 1754, Aquia Church was rebuilt in the period 1754-57 under the direction of Mourning Richards. The church is built in the form of a Greek Cross and has walls of brick with quoins and door surrounds made from Aquia stone. The church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is in an excellent state of preservation.

After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious uprising which followed the war, many Episcopal church structures in Virginia were abandoned and pillaged. In 1779 when Thomas Jefferson became governor of Virginia, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom", which declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. He declared that:

"all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, without their civil capacities being in any way affected."²⁷

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged the legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices. Repealing these religious laws encouraged the rise of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and other denominations in Virginia. Each of these religious denominations appeared in Stafford County in the mid- to late eighteenth century and exerted an influence on the religious composition of the county.

In the last half of the nineteenth century, as population centers were reaching further afield, a series of small chapels representing various denominations were built throughout the parish.²⁸ Twenty chapels from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century were examined during the survey of the county as shown in Figure 59.

²⁵ Charles Francis Cocke, Parish Lines Diocese of Virginia. Richmond, Va: The Virginia State Library, 1967, p. 15.

²⁶ Calder Loth, The Virginia Landmarks Register, p. 436.

²⁷ Louis D. Rubin, Jr. Virginia: A History, p. 59.

²⁸ Thomas Moncure Jr. and Molly A. Pynn. The Story of Aquia Church, p. 28.

Historic Churches of Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0008-001	Aquia Church	1754-1757	Existing
089-0009-001	Berea Baptist Church	1852 ca	Existing
089-0032-001	New Hope United Methodist Church	1915	Existing
089-0056-001	Mt. Hope Church	1904	Existing
089-0067-004	Calvary Pentecostal Church	1850 ca	Existing
089-0067-014	Highway Assembly of God Church	1910-1925	Existing
089-0067-037	Falmouth Union Church	1820-1840	Existing
089-0067-067	Church, Cambridge Street	1870-1890	Existing
089-0070-001	Clifton Chapel	1887	Existing
089-0076-001	White Oak Church	1840-1860	Existing
089-0078-001	Andrews Chapel	1904	Existing
089-0082-001	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	1857	Existing
089-0083-001	Union Bell Baptist Church	1920-1930	Existing
089-0102-001	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	1856	Existing
089-0151-001	Oak Grove Baptist Church	1910-1920	Existing
089-0153-001	Salem Methodist Church	1896	Existing
089-0179-001	Mount Olive F.B.H. Church	1910-1920	Existing
089-0207-001	Ramouth Baptist Church	1866,1953	Existing
089-0212-001	Mt. Olive Church	1953	Existing
089-0224-001	Church, Rt. 616	1860-1880	Existing
089-0235-001	Gospel of Deliverance Evangelistic Church	1890-1910	Existing
089-0285-001	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	1924	Existing

23 TOTAL RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Figure 59: Virginia-IPS Computer-Generated Report Showing the Surveyed Churches of Stafford County

In general these small chapels are single-story frame or brick buildings with a tower projecting from the center or side of the front elevation. Another church form identified in the county is the flat-front church where the front elevation is devoid of an entry vestibule or tower commonly associated with parish chapels. An excellent example of this type is at Ebenezer United Methodist Church (89-102) (Figure 60). This chapel is a two-story brick building with a front gable roof and a flat front. The front elevation is articulated by two single entry doors with window openings above. A belfry projects from the ridge line of the gable roof.

Many of the late-nineteenth-century chapels located throughout the county were rebuilt or modified during this century. Common alterations included covering the frame walls with a brick veneer, adding an entry vestibule or bay, and changing the entry doors.

The study of religious architecture of Stafford County was limited to the on-site survey of these chapels and did not concentrate on individual church histories. The mere existence and relative prevalence of chapel buildings attests to the importance that religion held in the county into the twentieth century.



Figure 60: Photograph of Ebenezer United Methodist Church (89-102), (Traceries, 1992)

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPE: Stores, Taverns

Historically, the commercial hubs of Stafford County were centered around the port towns of Marlborough Point and Falmouth. The early businesses were generally associated with either the tobacco or shipping industry and consisted of stores and warehouses. However, other commercial enterprises such as taverns and small retail stores were located inland along important trade routes, or at small crossroads intersections.

Taverns

In general the commercial activity of Stafford County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries clustered around the port town of Falmouth. However, at the same time that trade-related businesses were booming around the port town, other commercial ventures emerged alongside the stage roads and other routes running through the county. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, taverns were a common building type generally located at regular intervals along stage coach roads and interspersed along other transportation corridors. These commercial ventures, generally established to provide room and board for people travelling through the area, also served as social meeting centers where planters, traders, professionals and artisans met to discuss business and politics, as well as to gamble, drink and to generally "carry-on."

Although taverns may have one time been quite numerous, Spotted Tavern Farm and Peyton's Ordinary (no longer standing) are the only known and documented examples of tavern buildings outside of Falmouth. Built in ca. 1830, the Spotted Tavern was located at Spotted Tavern Farm west of Route 612 (Hartwood Road), and is alternatively described as a one-and-one-half-story frame structure and an "old log shanty." The tavern building was conveniently located off of the important Hartwood Road and catered to the county's travellers, many on their way to Falmouth to market their farm products and other goods.²⁹

Still standing today is Temperance Tavern, located within the town of Falmouth and the historic district. Originally built as a warehouse in 1820, Temperance Tavern was converted into a tavern or hotel for teamsters sailors and other travellers passing through the town. The building is constructed of brick and has a steeply-pitched gable roof with a corbelled brick cornice and an exterior end chimney.

No other standing tavern building was identified as part of this survey.

Small Retail Stores

The most prevalent commercial building still found in Stafford County is the small retail store located along county roads, the RF&P railroad and at small crossroads communities. Generally

²⁹ Foundation Stones of Stafford County, Virginia, Citizens to Serve Stafford, 1991, p. 54.

dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, these stores not only provided general merchandise to local residents, but served as post offices and small-time loan offices. Thirteen extant nineteenth-and early-twentieth century store buildings were found throughout the county from the Widewater region in the east to Hartwood in the southwest to Garrisonville in the north. The following is a list of historic store buildings currently surveyed in Stafford:

Berry's Store (89-67-01)	Courtney's Country Store (89-182)
Store, Route 610 (89-118)	Miller Store and Post Office (89-188)
Store, Route 17 (89-130)	Store, Route 628 (89-242)
Hartwood Store and Post Office (89-131)	The Country Coop Thrift Shop (89-244)
Aquia Creek Stone Building (89-141)	Days Shop (89-245)
Mount Joy Store/Widewater Store (89-146)	Heflin Store and Post Office at Cropp (89-)
Truslow Store/McWhirt Store (89-160)	

The late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century commercial architecture of Stafford County follows a standard form found throughout Virginia. The typical commercial building can generally be described as being a single-story frame building with a front gable roof. The front elevations of rural commercial buildings tend to be pierced by a central entry door with large rectangular windows flanking either side. A porch, supported by turned columns or posts, usually covers the front elevation to provide protection from the weather for both the clients and the retail goods.

One deviation from the typical store form is found at Truslow/McWhirt Store (89-160). Built in the early twentieth century, this building is characterized by its stepped parapet projecting above its gable roof (Figure 61).

In recent decades large supermarkets and shopping centers have replaced the small crossroads store. All of the small commercial buildings surveyed in Stafford County appear to be abandoned, and most are in deteriorating condition. Based on the survey findings, the small rural, roadside store is an obsolete building type that is quickly disappearing.



Figure 61: Photograph of Truslow Store/McWhirt Store (89-160), (Tracerics, 1992)

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING

RESOURCE TYPES: Quarries, Ironworks, Mills

Enjoying a prosperous early history, Stafford County was home to various industries. Although agriculture existed as the most important county-wide means of subsistence, other industries also prospered. Gold mining similarly attracted more than just tourists. Gold was first discovered in Stafford around 1800 and, despite a decline in activity due to the discovery of gold in California in the mid-nineteenth century, continued to be mined until the end of the nineteenth century.³⁰ Some of the mines, including the Eagle Mine, were quite extensive.

Many of the county's industries, including fishing and gold mining, were short-lived, however. Quarrying, ironworking and milling survived somewhat longer, but also declined in number and importance before the end of the nineteenth century. Despite this relatively early decline in the area's industrial strength, iron working and stone quarrying and milling were significant industries that had a dramatic impact on the county's history and the area's built environment, still apparent today.

Ironworks

Two important colonial ironworks, Hunter's Ironworks and Accokeek Furnace, were located in Stafford County. Begun in 1726, Accokeek Furnace primarily produced pig iron that was converted to bar iron at other forges in Virginia and run by the owners of Accokeek. Most of the company's iron exports were loaded into tobacco ships as ballast and were shipped via the James River to the Chesapeake Bay and on to England. Accokeek Furnace was closed in 1756 and was eventually conveyed to James Hunter who had established Hunter Ironworks ca. 1750. Excavations of the Accokeek Furnace Site in 1983 revealed evidence of stores, warehouses, mills and forges and the area was determined to be one of the earliest iron blast furnaces, not only in Virginia, but in the U.S.

Started by James Hunter ca. 1750, Hunter's Iron Works was described by an eighteenth-century traveler as "one of the finest and most considerable iron works in North America." With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Hunter's Ironworks began the manufacture of arms, equipment and hospital supplies for the Continental army. Despite the effort Hunter put into supplying the United States at the request of the country's leaders, the iron worker was not adequately recompensed for his work and Hunter's Iron Works went into decline. Today Hunter's Iron Work consists of foundations of at least five buildings, as well as many artifacts.

Both Accokeek Furnace and Hunter's Iron Works are archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

³⁰ George Gordon, Highlights of Stafford County History, Historic Falmouth Towne and Historic Stafford County, Inc.

Quarries

Aquia sandstone quarries were located at various points along Aquia Creek, most notably at Government Island (89-103), where the stone covered a large area. Called "freestone" by the early Stafford settlers for its ease of cutting and carving, Aquia sandstone is described geologically as arkose sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous Period formed from the disintegration of granite or gneiss.³¹ Easy to work, the sandstone has the unusual quality of being hard, but not brittle. In general, the sandstone ranges in color from cream to reddish brown, varying from quarry to quarry.

Being so plentiful and easily carved, Aquia freestone was quarried for building material for tombstones, building foundations, chimneys, and entire stone buildings, at first by the settlers for use in the county, then throughout the state and beyond. Although Aquia stone can be seen in buildings throughout the county, the most notable use of Aquia stone in the county is at Aquia Church, where the brick walls are trimmed with Aquia stone quoins and the windows and doors are defined by stone surrounds.

While stone quarries were not limited to Government Island, this quarry is the best-known and best-documented of the county's quarries. Government Island, also known as Brent's Island or Wigginton's Island, is located near the mouth of Austin's Run and originally consisted of a tract of approximately 12 acres, owned by Giles Brent. In 1791 Brent sold 11 acres of his land to the federal government for use as a quarry to supply the stone for the buildings of the new Federal City, including the White House, the Capitol and the Patent Office. Renamed Government Island after the island's purchase by the federal government, Brent's quarry, as well as other nearby quarries along Aquia Creek, were converted into large-scale quarrying operations where stone was cut by skilled workmen recruited from Europe. Once quarried, the stone was carried to the creek by rail, then shipped by barge to Alexandria where it was dressed. This process continued from the 1790s to 1840 when the construction of the Patent Office, the last federal building to use Aquia stone, was completed.

Following the construction of the Patent Office, quarrying operations ceased as the quality of the stone declined and shipping costs increased. Most of the quarries along Aquia Creek were abandoned until the latter part of the nineteenth century when a demand for Aquia sandstone re-emerged.³² The Aquia Creek Stone Corporation opened a quarry in the 1890s, and in 1922 the George Washington Stone Corporation reactivated the Aquia Creek Quarry, located two miles down from Government Island. At this time, the quarried stone went to repair stone at the White House which had begun to spall, as well as for the construction of new buildings. The quarries were again closed in 1940 and have since remained abandoned.

³¹ Marvin Studebaker, "Freestone from Aquia", Virginia Cavalcade, vol. 9, no. 1, Summer 1959, p. 37.

³² F. Bruce Miller, "Aquia Creek's Quarries", The Stafford County Sun. February 16, 1989.

Because of the extensive quarrying that was undertaken on the island for at least two hundred years, the abandoned quarry is today composed of uniformly cut cliffs rising up to twenty feet above the current ground level (Figure 62 and 63). The quarry at Government Island is accessed from the marshes of Aquia Harbor by small bridges and a well-trampled path maintained by the Boy Scouts. The quarried rock is characterized by large quarry marks creating a striated surface on the rock face. Several stone foundations of buildings dating from the time when the quarry was in operation can also be found on the island.

One of the largest and most visible quarries of Aquia Creek, the Government Island Quarry is particularly significant for having been the site where the stones for our nation's capitol were quarried. Still intact and undeveloped today, this quarry might serve as an educational resource for learning about the art and industry of quarrying and about the provenance of the materials making up some of this country's most important buildings.

Mills

Grist mills abounded on the various rivers and their tributaries which provided excellent properties for water power. Map research into the county indicates that mills were located on the Rappahannock River as well as Aquia Creek, Deep Run and smaller streams. Remnants of Brent's Mill, one of the earliest mills in Stafford County and shown on maps of the area as early as 1732, are still visible off of Route 635 near Mount Joy Store.³³ Remains of Tacketts Mill (89-75) in the northwestern portion of the county survived until recent years, but were not found during this survey. Other mill remains exist in the county, but only one extant, intact mill was surveyed. This mill identified through historic maps as Wiggarton's Mill (89-23) (Figure 64), is a large frame building set upon a stone foundation. This mid-nineteenth century mill is beautifully sited next to Aquia Creek at the end of Tuluca Road, on the north side of Rt 610.

³³ Presentation given by Anita Dodd, April 6, 1992, County Board of Supervisors.



Figure 62: Photograph of Quarry Site on Government Island (89-103), (Traceries, 1992)

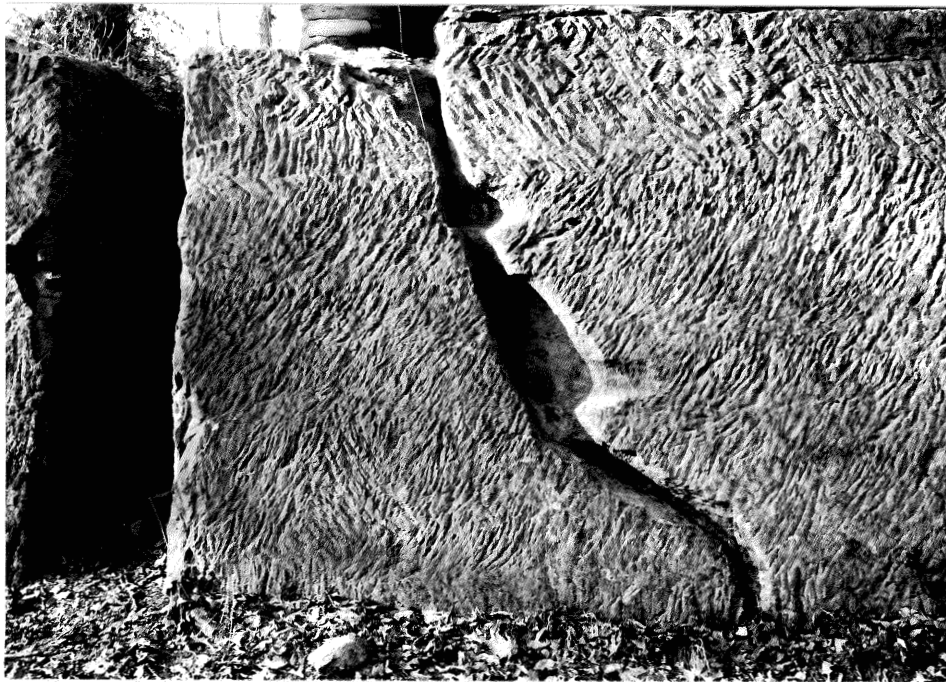


Figure 63: Photograph Showing Detail of Quarry Stone on Government Island (89-103), (Traceries, 1992)

SECTION IV SURVEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings

Stafford County Database Holdings

The VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software System (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 Stafford County. The Stafford County Database includes a record for all properties previously listed with VDHR and all properties newly identified through on-site and archival research. During the 1992 survey by Traceris, a total of 288 historic properties³⁴ and 315 primary resources were surveyed and listed in the database. Included as one property is the Falmouth Historic District which is comprised of 75 primary resources. Of the 287 historic properties outside of the Falmouth Historic District and included in the database, 253 properties were surveyed in 1991-1992. Within the Falmouth Historic District, 63 of the 75 resources were surveyed in 1991-1992. Of the 315 primary resources surveyed, 55 were surveyed to the intensive level.

Thirty-three buildings were listed in the database, but were not surveyed. These properties include four properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, ten archaeological sites, three cemeteries, one site in the Quantico Marine Corps Base, 14 buildings located along Route 610 that were surveyed as part of a Virginia Department of Transportation Survey conducted in 1988, and one farm that was not accessible.

Statistical information based upon the survey findings can be produced by running computer-generated reports. Some of this information is factual, and is based upon numbers collected from the survey, while other information is evaluative, and is based upon Traceris evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The following headings represent both factual and evaluative subjects on which computer reports have been generated. These reports answer questions about the architecture and reveal important trends about Stafford County's built environment. The following statistics are based upon a sampling of reports; other reports focusing on different issues can be generated from the system.

³⁴ VDHR is a property-based database, which means that a "property" is defined as an area that contains "resources." A "district" is defined as an area which contains properties. A primary resource is a building, site, structure, or object which is the primary focus of the property under consideration.



Figure 64: Photograph of Wiggarton's Mill (89-23), (Tracerics, 1992)

National Register Resource Categories

Each property record listed in the computer includes a count of the number and category of National Register resources located on the property. These resource categories are as follows: building, structure, district, site, object. The resources were labeled based on the definitions included in National Register Bulletin 15.

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 be used to refer to a historically and 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 from 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 or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

The survey of Stafford County was primarily an architectural survey. A total of 316 buildings were surveyed, compared with 12 sites, 3 structures, and 0 objects. Although many additional historic sites, such as cemeteries, and objects, such as archaeological artifacts collected by residents, were identified during the survey, only extant buildings were systematically surveyed to include all significant examples.

Resource Types

Each property record includes a count of resource types that are located on each property, whether or not they were individually surveyed. For each resource that is individually surveyed, a resource record is created and completed. An accurate account of the numbers and types of resources identified, as well as those surveyed can be generated in a report format. For instance, in Stafford County, 254 dwellings were identified and 185 were surveyed; 62 barns were identified and 6 were actually surveyed; 14 smokehouses were identified and three were surveyed. Secondary resources, such as smokehouses, barns and sheds were only individually

surveyed if they were good examples of the building type or had an early date of construction. Otherwise, they were listed in the count and described within the primary resource record.

Threatened Properties

Based on the survey findings, 60 of the surveyed resources were determined to be threatened by deterioration, private development, public development, pending demolition, or removal to another location (Figure 65). Of the 60 threatened resources, 45 were considered threatened by deterioration, principally resulting from neglect and/or abandonment. Eleven resources are threatened by private development, two by public development, one by impending demolition, and one by impending removal to another location.

Demolished Properties

In addition to the currently threatened resources are those resources that have been demolished or exist in ruins. Nineteen of these resources were identified and are listed below:

89-08-01	Clifton	89-75-01	Tackett's Mill
89-17-01	Rose Hill Site	89-81-01	Grafton
89-67-13	Green House	89-90-01	Stone Structure, Rt 654
89-67-17	House, 105 Cambridge Street	89-96-01	Chestnut Hill
89-67-19	House, 104 Prince Street	89-100-01	Stanstead
89-67-20	House, 115 Prince Street	89-104-01	Stony Hill Site
89-67-32	Old Post Office	89-105-01	Sunnyside Site
89-67-39	House, 10 Prince Street	89-216-01	Hampstead Farm
89-67-54	House, 203 Cambridge Street		
89-67-58	House, 117 Carter Street		

Construction Materials

Computer-generated reports of the various construction materials and technologies used in Stafford County indicate that 174 frame buildings, 14 log structures, 32 brick buildings, and five stone buildings were surveyed. Although frame appears as the predominant construction type in the county, the five solid stone buildings as well as a high percentage of foundation walls and chimneys of stone indicate the prevalence of stone in the county. Of all of the buildings surveyed, 97 of them have stone foundations and eleven have stone chimneys. Nine of the buildings have both foundation walls and chimneys of stone. In most cases, the stone foundations are constructed of field stone, while the chimneys tend to be built with sandstone ashlar. The ashlar, used in chimneys and walls, is indicative of the many quarries located along Aquia Creek and elsewhere in the county. The survey revealed that sandstone is an important local resource that is found in many historic buildings in the county.

Threatened Resources

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	THREAT TO RESOURCE
089-0014-001	Sherwood Forest, Dwelling	Private Development
089-0016-001	Ferry Farm	Deterioration
089-0016-002	Ferry Farm	Private Development
089-0018-001	Chelsea	Deterioration
089-0023-001	Wiggarton's Mill	Deterioration
089-0024-001	House, Rt. 610 at Mine Road	Demolition-Impending
089-0026-001	Curtis House	Private Development
089-0033-001	House, Westebbe Lane	Deterioration
089-0037-001	House, Rt. 608, west side	Deterioration
089-0040-001	House, Rt. 619	Deterioration
089-0041-001	Little Whim	Private Development
089-0047-001	Chimneys, Rt. 676	Deterioration
089-0055-001	House, Rt. 608 (south of Brooke)	Deterioration
089-0060-001	House, Rt. 631	Deterioration
089-0067-026	Barnes House	Deterioration
089-0067-028	House, Falls Run	Deterioration
089-0070-001	Clifton Chapel	Deterioration
089-0089-001	Oakley	Deterioration
089-0090-001	Stone Structure, Rt 654	Deterioration
089-0118-001	Store, Rt 610/675 (Bldg 10)	Deterioration
089-0124-001	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 16)	Public Development
089-0133-001	House, Pioneer Trail	Deterioration
089-0138-001	Motel, West side Route 1	Deterioration
089-0139-001	House, Rt. 750	Private Development
089-0141-001	Aquia Creek Stone Building	Demolition-Impending
089-0145-001	House, Rt 720	Deterioration
089-0150-001	House, Rt 661	Deterioration
089-0158-001	Ferris House	Deterioration
089-0159-001	House, Rt 753	Deterioration
089-0165-001	House, Rt. 629, northwest of Brooke	Deterioration
089-0167-001	House, Rt. 629, near Andrew Chapel	Public Development
089-0171-001	Honeycup	Deterioration
089-0176-001	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	Deterioration
089-0177-001	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 628	Deterioration
089-0178-001	Rockdale Farm	Private Development
089-0186-002	Park Farm, Kitchen	Deterioration
089-0189-001	Deep Run Farm	Deterioration
089-0191-001	Willowmere	Private Development
089-0200-001	House at Concord, Rt. 616	Deterioration
089-0203-001	Farm, Rt. 733	Private Development
089-0209-001	House, Rt. 651, near Abel Lake	Deterioration
089-0214-001	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 648	Deterioration
089-0217-002	Farm, Rt 616, Barn	Deterioration
089-0220-001	Littrell Homestead	Deterioration
089-0226-001	House, Rt. 616, north of Rt. 662	Deterioration
089-0227-001	Hampstead Farm, Herndon House	Deterioration
089-0228-001	Farm, Rt. 748	Deterioration
089-0230-001	Farm, Rt. 725	Deterioration
089-0233-001	Log House, Rt. 655	Deterioration
089-0238-001	House, Rt. 654	Deterioration
089-0239-001	Farm, Rt. 656, Barn	Deterioration
089-0240-001	Charter House	Deterioration
089-0242-001	Store, Rt. 628	Deterioration
089-0246-001	Office, Rt. 630	Private Development
089-0250-001	House, Rt. 603, Fines Corner	Deterioration
089-0256-001	House, Rt. 690, west side	Private Development
089-0272-001	Rocky Pin	Deterioration
089-0273-001	Spring Hill Farm	Being moved to another place
089-0275-001	Lenox House	Deterioration
089-0276-001	House, Rt. 610	Private Development
089-0281-001	Lee House	Deterioration

Figure 65: Virginia-IPS Computer-Generated Report Showing Threatened Resources in Stafford County

VDHR Themes

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. Each surveyed property relates to one or more of the defined themes. The following list shows the historic themes developed for the county and the number of resources associated with them.

IPS Frequency Report
For the field HISTORIC CONTEXT

<u># of Uses</u>	<u>VDHR Historic Theme</u>
21	Commerce/Trade
185	Domestic
9	Education
19	Funerary
4	Government/Law/Political
4	Industry/Processing/Extraction
12	Military
20	Religion
31	Subsistence/Agricultural
29	Transportation/Communication

The high count of resources pertaining to the Domestic theme indicates the large number of dwellings, smokehouses, kitchens and other examples of domestic architecture that were identified during the survey. Thirty-one uses of the Subsistence/Agriculture theme reveals that, despite the burgeoning population growth and retreat from the agrarian lifestyle, farming is still practiced on historic farms and survives as a local industry. Not surprisingly, a significant number of resources were associated with the Military theme in Stafford County. This indicates Stafford County's important role during the Civil War.

National Register Extended Criteria

Twenty properties and their corresponding resources were determined potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. This determination was based upon on-site survey and archival research findings, as well as review of the integrity of the resource. Extended criteria, developed by Traceries, but tied to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria, provides a more specific explanation for the properties' potential for significance. This information represents a preliminary review of the properties; additional archival research and analysis is required. In addition, the determination represents Traceries' professional opinions and must be reviewed by the VDHR staff, and the State Review Board, before the formal designation process is pursued by the county or individual land owners.

B. Recommendations for Further Study

On-Site Survey

Conduct Additional On-Site Survey: The survey of Stafford County concentrated primarily on the on-site study of the county's historic resources, including buildings, structures, and ruins. Every effort was made to visit previously undocumented historic resources and record them as part of the survey. However, certain properties were not accessible due to owner objection or inaccessibility and were therefore not surveyed. In some of these cases the survey team collected a certain amount of information on the property and created a property record in the computer system that can be updated in the future. In other cases, not enough information existed on a property to create a record on the computer. It is recommended that all of these historic sites that were not surveyed during this project be surveyed. A list of all those properties not surveyed, and the reason for not having been surveyed is listed below:

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Tax Parcel and Section</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Little Falls Farm		Owner's Permission Not Granted
Ellerslie	45/14 A	Locked Gate/Unable to Contact Owners
Eastwood	60/??	Owner's Permission Not Granted
Farm, Rt 3	59/72	Locked Gate/Unable to Contact Owners
Austin Run Stone House	21/??	Exact Location Unknown/ Access Difficult
Farm, Rt 710	60/69A	Owner's Permission Not Granted
Cemetery and Building	60/72	Road Impassable
Farm, Rt 610	19/42	Locked Gate/Unable to Contact Owners
Buildings, Wetlock Lane	29/5	Road Impassable
Buildings, Quail Ridge Ln	19/15B	Road Blocked
Buildings, Rt 653	37/12	Road Impassable

Archaeology

Conduct Archaeological Research and Excavation: The the on-site survey project focused primarily on standing buildings and structures. Ruins, old road beds, earthworks and other sites were also recorded when found. However, no new or previously-recorded archaeological sites were surveyed during this project. An archaeological assessment report, detailing the predictability of archaeological sites in the county, was completed for the survey project, and is included in the final products under separate cover from this report. Based upon the assessment, as well as research into the county's history, it is recommended that further archaeological research and excavation be pursued. For a more complete analysis of Stafford County's archaeological concerns, refer to the archaeological assessment report entitled "An Archaeological Overview of Stafford County, Virginia."

Archival Research

Conduct Primary Resource Research: Although Traceries conducted general research on the history of the county as well as limited research on certain individual sites, systematic primary research was not pursued. It is recommended that further research be conducted on the historic properties, especially those 50 properties surveyed to the intensive level, in order to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the county's individual resources. This research will furthermore provide the necessary information to completely evaluate the buildings' significance at the local, state and national levels.

Primary source research should include most importantly, deed, tax and land book research. This type of work is currently being conducted by Stafford County residents interested in the county's history and should be compiled with the on-site findings. Together the information could be used to develop a complete history of the area's resources. Ultimately, the information could be used to designate properties as local historical districts, and, as appropriate, Virginia Landmarks and National Register properties.

Conduct Photographic Research: Research should not be limited to deed and tax books, but should include biographical and photographic research. Biographical research on the original owners, builders, and architects would assist in determining the historic significance of a given property. Historic photographic research could provide important information on properties that are no longer standing or are in ruins. Historic photographic collections can be found at the Virginia State Library and Archives, the Valentine Museum, the Virginia Historical Society, the National Archives and the Library of Congress.

Additional archival research on specific properties will greatly enhance Stafford's knowledge of its historic resources thus strengthening preservation efforts. See the following section detailing properties that may potentially be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, but need additional research.

C. Evaluation/Recommendation for Designation

Standards for Evaluation:

The properties surveyed in Stafford County have been preliminarily evaluated 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. The Secretary of the Interior provides four standards for evaluation. These standards are listed as follows:

- Standard I. Evaluation of Significance of Historic Properties Uses Established Criteria
- Standard II. Evaluation of Significance Applies the Criteria Within Historic Contexts
- Standard III. Evaluation Results in a List or Inventory of Significant Properties that is Consulted in Assigning Registration and Treatment Priorities
- Standard IV. Evaluation Results Are Made Available to the Public

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation are 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 Stafford 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 Stafford County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria, the Virginia Landmark Designation criteria, and the Stafford County Code for Historical Districts. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation, developed by the National Park Service, are standards by which every property that is nominated to the National Register is judged. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register, and therefore conform with the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation. The Stafford County Code for Historical Districts is a local code based on local criteria not keyed to the National Register of Historic Places or the Virginia State Landmarks.

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 designation criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.³⁵

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Stafford 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 sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.
- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

³⁵ Calder Loth, editor, The Virginia Landmarks Register, p.x.

- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.
- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.
- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.
- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.
- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.
- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.
- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.
- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.
- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.
- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.
- Architecture/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 criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation suggest that the integrity of a property should be accessed. 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 Stafford County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using six of the seven aspects as defined in National Register Bulletin 15. The six aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Stafford County were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register and Virginia Landmark Register. In addition to this evaluation, properties were also examined for Stafford County Historical District designation. As stated in Division 3 of the Stafford County Code,

Historical districts shall be defined as consisting of any historic area, landmark, building or structure, or land pertaining thereto or any estate therein, which, in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors, should be preserved and maintained for the use, observation, education, pleasure and welfare of the people.

It is intended that the establishment of historical districts will protect against the destruction of or encroachment upon historic areas. Historical districts are areas containing buildings or places in which historic events occurred or which have special public value because of notable architectural or other features relating to the cultural or artistic heritage of the county, the commonwealth and the nation, of such significance as to warrant conservation and preservation.

Since this survey project concentrated on on-site investigation and devoted less time to archival research on individual properties, the following recommendations for nominations are based on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historical data. As stated above, it would be beneficial to the county and to VDHR to conduct a second phase of the project which would emphasize historic research, particularly primary source research. This primary source research should be directed generally to the county and specifically to the identified properties and the associated individuals. This information would help to further define the significance of the identified resources and be useful in evaluating their potential eligibility.

Summary of Evaluation Process:

Stafford County contains 13 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Falmouth Historic District. In addition to the National Register properties, Stafford County has 23 Historical Districts (ten of the National Register properties are also listed as Stafford County Historical Districts). The survey indicated that 20 other properties in Stafford County are potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places and that several existing historic properties need to be re-evaluated. Furthermore, the survey indicated that many more than the 20 properties determined potentially eligible to the National Register should be considered for designation as Stafford Historical Districts.

Recommendations for Re-evaluation of Previously Listed National Register Properties

Several of the existing historic resources in Stafford County were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the late 1960s and their documentation does not necessarily meet the standards for designation generally accepted today. Two of these properties deserving reconsideration are the Falmouth Historic District and the Belmont property.

Written in 1969, the Falmouth Historic District application provides a list of the historic structures included in the preservation zone, but does not provide a written boundary justification. An on-site examination of the historic district reveals that many of the contributing resources within the historic district have been compromised by modern intrusions, moved out of the historic district, or demolished altogether. A VDHR survey of the Falmouth Historic District in 1988 resulted in a proposal for new historic district boundaries. Although the boundaries appear more inclusive on the western edge of the town, they are less inclusive on the eastern side, eliminating at least one historic resource (Shelton Cottage) which was moved to its current location along River Road.

In order to better monitor the contributing properties within the historic district and to better preserve the feeling and setting of the port town, a revised National Register application should be submitted and historic district guidelines specific to Falmouth should be developed.

The National Register nomination for Belmont was written in 1972. This nomination provides a written boundary justification, but is greatly lacking in historical analysis. Neither the Belmont Caretaker's Cottage, nor Melcher's Studio in Falmouth is mentioned, much less included in the nomination. A more complete, revised nomination should address the relationship of these two resources to the Belmont property, and if determined appropriate, included in the National Register listing.

Recommendations for Designation of Historic Properties to the National Register of Historic Places

In evaluating new properties to be considered for listing on the National Register, Tracerics developed two categories for potentially eligible properties. The properties were placed in the appropriate category based on the examination of the property's architectural and historical significance and the information available on the property. Category 1 lists all of those properties determined potentially eligible to the National Register based on this preliminary review. Category 2 refers to those properties which have architectural or historical merits, but require further research to determine if they meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. If a property is listed in either Category 1 or Category 2 and is currently threatened, the type of threat to the property is thus indicated. Threatened properties listed below should be considered as a priority.

CATEGORY 1: Potentially Eligible

Sherwood Forest (89-14)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Military, Funerary

Criterion A: Sherwood Forest served as an army hospital during the Civil War.

Criterion B: Sherwood Forest was originally part of a 1600-acre tract of land granted to William Ball and Thomas Chetwood in 1667, by Governor William Berkeley. Sherwood Forest was eventually inherited by Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington. When the Washington family moved to Fredericksburg to live, she gave the land to her son John in 1778.

Criterion C: Located on a hill overlooking the Rappahannock River Valley, Sherwood Forest consists of an important complex of early nineteenth-century buildings, including a dwelling, a kitchen and a smokehouse. The dwelling, designed in the Federal style of architecture, is an elegant and excellent example of the style.

Glencairne (89-20)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Funerary

Criterion B: Currently owned by Daniel Chichester, Commonwealth's Attorney, Glencairne has been in the Chichester family for four generations. Prior to that, it was owned by Judge R.C.L. Moncure. Both the Moncure and Chichester families are prominent Stafford County families that were/are significant to the history of Stafford County.

Criterion C: Glencairne is an excellent example of an early-nineteenth-century Federal I-House that is built upon an earlier eighteenth-century residence.

Government Island Sandstone Quarry (89-103)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Industry/Processing/Extraction

Criterion A: Eleven of the twelve square acres of land on Government Island were purchased by the federal government in 1791 for use as a quarry to supply the stone for the buildings of the new Federal City. The quarries were converted into large-scale quarrying operations where stone was cut by skilled workmen recruited from Europe.

Prior to being purchased by the federal government Government Island was the site of important quarrying operations. Stone for important local and state buildings was quarried on the site. Government Island is significant at local, state and national levels.

Criterion B: Government Island was originally owned by Giles Brent, who established the first settlement in Stafford County in 1649.

CATEGORY 2: Potentially Eligible (requires further study)

Chelsea (89-18)

At one time owned by the locally prominent Moncure family, Chelsea is a fine example of a five-bay Federal I-house with brick end chimneys. The building is in deteriorated condition and is currently being used to store hay. Research into the property and its history should be conducted to supplement the architectural information gathered on the building.

Richlands (89-19)

Originally part of the lands patented by Giles Brent when he came to Stafford from Maryland in 1645, the first house on the property was burned during the Revolution. Rebuilt around the turn of the nineteenth century, Richlands survives as a good example of a Potomac River Plantation. Late nineteenth-century additions to the house include a chapel where Mass was held by the priests in Fredericksburg. Further research would reveal the building's historic significance, and place it in its context with other Potomac River plantation houses.

Hartwood Manor (89-21)

Built in 1849, Hartwood Manor is designed in Gothic Revival style of architecture. The Gothic Revival style is not commonly found in Virginia, and Hartwood Manor is the only example of its kind in Stafford County. Research into the building's history and ownership would provide more information to evaluate the building's historical, as well as architectural significance.

Wiggarton's Mill (89-23)

Wiggarton's Mill, built in the mid- to late nineteenth century, is the only surviving intact mill in Stafford County. Mill buildings from the nineteenth century are rare survivors in Virginia. Research into Wiggarton's Mill should be conducted to yield information about the building's history.

Lyndale Farm (89-35)

Although on-site examination reveals Lyndale Farm to have been built in the period between 1800-1840, local tradition holds that it was built by Quakers in the late seventeenth-century. The property features a domestic complex including a stone dwelling, a stone springhouse and a smokehouse and is a good illustration of the use of local materials. Research into the property's original ownership would provide information on the historical significance of the property and add to its architectural importance.

Little Whim (89-41)

Originally built by James Scott before the Civil War, Little Whim has undergone some late-nineteenth-century additions and alterations that contribute to the fanciful Victorian nature of the dwelling. A memorial marker in the front yard of the house indicates that Little Whim was used as a stop-over headquarter for General Ambrose Burnside's troops on their way to Fredericksburg. Based upon more research, this national event, along with the building's architectural style, contribute to the potential significance of the property.

Cedar Hill Farm (89-61)

Cedar Hill Farm consists of two principal portions: the first portion of the house was built in the mid- to late eighteenth century, while the larger section was added around the turn of the nineteenth century. The dwelling provided insight into the evolution of building types and styles and is a good example of vernacular Virginia architecture. Further research will shed light on any historical significance the property may have.

Hollywood (89-72)

Originally a large plantation, Hollywood today consists only of the kitchen building. However, because of the significance of this obsolete building type, and because of the building's architectural distinction, Hollywood should be further researched. Research into the plantation and its history will provided a context for the kitchen building.

Janda Farm (89-73)

Located in the Widewater area in Stafford County, Janda Farm is one of a few historic farm complexes still operating as a farm. Beautifully sited upon a hill, Janda Farm features a complex of mid- to late nineteenth century resources still being used for their originally-

intended purposes including a dwelling, a barn, a corncrib, a well, and a cemetery. Development of the environs of Janda Farm threaten the property's setting and historic use of the land. Research into the history of the farm's original owners should be conducted.

Oakley (89-89)

Oakley is an imposing two-story frame dwelling currently abandoned and in deteriorated condition. The dwelling is a good example of a double-pile, side-passage-plan house with elegant architectural ornamentation on the building's exterior. Research into the history of the property and its original owners could supplement the building's architectural significance.

Hickory Hill (89-91)

Hickory Hill is one of a limited number of early to mid-eighteenth century dwellings in Stafford County. The dwelling is a tall one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a steeply-pitched gambrel roof. Research into the dwelling's history will help to supplement the building's architectural significance.

Concord (89-97)

Currently being remodeled, Concord survives as one of a two unaltered eighteenth-century vernacular dwellings in the county. Built by the Waller family, Concord is associated with one of the important early Stafford County families.

Motel, Route 1 (89-138)

The motel complex on Rt 1, south of Stafford Courthouse, is a good example of motel architecture from the mid-twentieth century. A series of cabins are grouped together in a rustic setting typical of roadside motels in the early days of automobile travel. Further research into the motel ownership and history would complement general information on the introduction of automobile-related architecture. The property is currently for sale and is threatened by development.

House on Shackley Point (89-154)

The house at Shackley Point was, according to local residents, built as a hunting lodge in the late nineteenth century. Sited on a point of land jutting into Potomac Creek, this large and imposing frame building is a good example of its building type. Research should be conducted on hunting as a local industry and on this property as a hunting lodge.

Oakenwold Farm (89-157)

Built by John Moncure ca. 1850, Oakenwold Farm consists of several mid-nineteenth century buildings, including a dwelling, a kitchen, and two log outbuildings. The house is designed

in a Gothic Cottage style--the only one of this style in Stafford County. The property has a cohesive complex of historic buildings and deserves further research.

Walnut Hill Farm (89-196)

Although the original farmhouse is no longer standing at Walnut Hill Farm, several mid-nineteenth century agricultural buildings survive. Many of the buildings, including the barns, are still being used for their originally-intended purpose. The original ownership and history of Walnut Hill Farm should be researched.

Farm, Route 670 (89-240)

This farm is a vacant property in deteriorated condition. The farmhouse is a large, two-story frame building with a side-passage plan and a brick end chimney. As a good example of a vernacular building form in Virginia in threatened condition, further research should be conducted to determine its potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Burnside Manor (89-249)

Featuring both pre-Civil War and post-Civil War buildings on the property, Burnside Manor is known locally as having been the headquarters for General Ambrose Burnside during the Civil War. The pre-Civil War house burned down and was rebuilt in the late nineteenth century; pre-Civil War Servant/Slave Quarters still survive. Research into the military history of the property as well as archaeological investigation would increase current knowledge of the property and perhaps determine the property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on its association with the Civil War.

Chapel Green (89-260)

Erected in 1723, Chapel Green is the only dwelling in Stafford County to have a central-passage plan, a common building plan in Virginia in the eighteenth century. Chapel Green has been renovated and expanded in recent years, but still retains its original materials.

Albion (89-261)

Located on the south side of Route 3 and facing the Rappahannock River, Albion is an important Rappahannock River plantation. The dwelling consists of three parts. The original house is a small, one-room building from the eighteenth century with a steeply-pitched roof and a brick end chimney. The second portion, added onto the one-room building in the early to mid-nineteenth century, is a large, Federal I-house. The final two-story wing is a 20th-century addition. Albion provides an excellent example of the evolution of Virginia domestic architecture from the small, one-room houses to the larger, I-houses. The history of Albion and its ownership should be researched.

Recommendations for Stafford County Historical Districts

All of the 50 properties surveyed to the intensive level, should be considered for designation as Stafford County Historical Districts, with priority given to those listed above. Further research should be conducted on each of these properties to determine their individual local historical significance. In that the criteria for the Stafford County Historical District designation has not yet been fully developed, it is impossible to adequately assess which Stafford County properties may meet such criteria. However, given that properties surveyed to the intensive level were chosen for their early date of construction, their distinctiveness of type or style, and or their historical significance, all of these properties should be considered for local designation. See Appendix D for a list of the intensively-surveyed properties and resources.

SECTION V PRESERVATION PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS³⁷

A. Introduction

Stafford County's involvement in the preservation of its historic resources over the past few decades has been successful in developing several important components of a comprehensive preservation program. The County has adopted historic overlay zoning provisions which apply to locally designated historic sites. To date it has designated twenty-two individual properties, as well as Falmouth, as local historical districts. Existing historic zoning regulations provide for an Architectural Review Board (ARB) to review proposed changes to the historic districts, which is the essential regulatory tool of local government for actively preserving historic resources in Virginia.

Surveys and studies of certain historic resources have been conducted to document the existence and significance of the county's historic properties, buildings, and other landmarks of Stafford County. Due to these surveys and other efforts the Falmouth Historic District and other individual properties have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. Additionally, several properties have been carefully preserved or restored which might have deteriorated or been lost if attention had not been given to the issues of preserving the County's historical and cultural landmarks.

The County recently adopted Guidelines for Site Development, New Construction, and the Alteration of Existing Structures located within Historic Districts. These are intended to aid property owners, design professionals, and the ARB in communicating the design review process. The criteria apply to requests for changes to historic buildings, and commonly accepted guidelines for preservation and compatible design of new construction in these districts. In addition to these efforts, the County has prepared a draft update to the historic zoning provisions. This document is intended to enhance the County's ability to direct survey efforts, designate historic districts, and more effectively manage the historic resources of the County. Significantly, these changes would allow for more flexibility in tailoring local historic district delineation to suit the conditions of each individual historic resource.

In the autumn of 1991, Stafford County and VDHR, contracted Traceries to conduct a survey of the county's historic resources. This survey resulted in a detailed inventory of the historic resources fifty years or older, a narrative historic context for the resources identified, as well as an analysis of the significance of certain properties and their potential eligibility for placement on the national and state registers. The sites identified over the course of this study are shown in Figure 66.

The background information and recommendations offered in this section are intended to assist the community in preparing a Preservation Plan which would clarify community concerns and

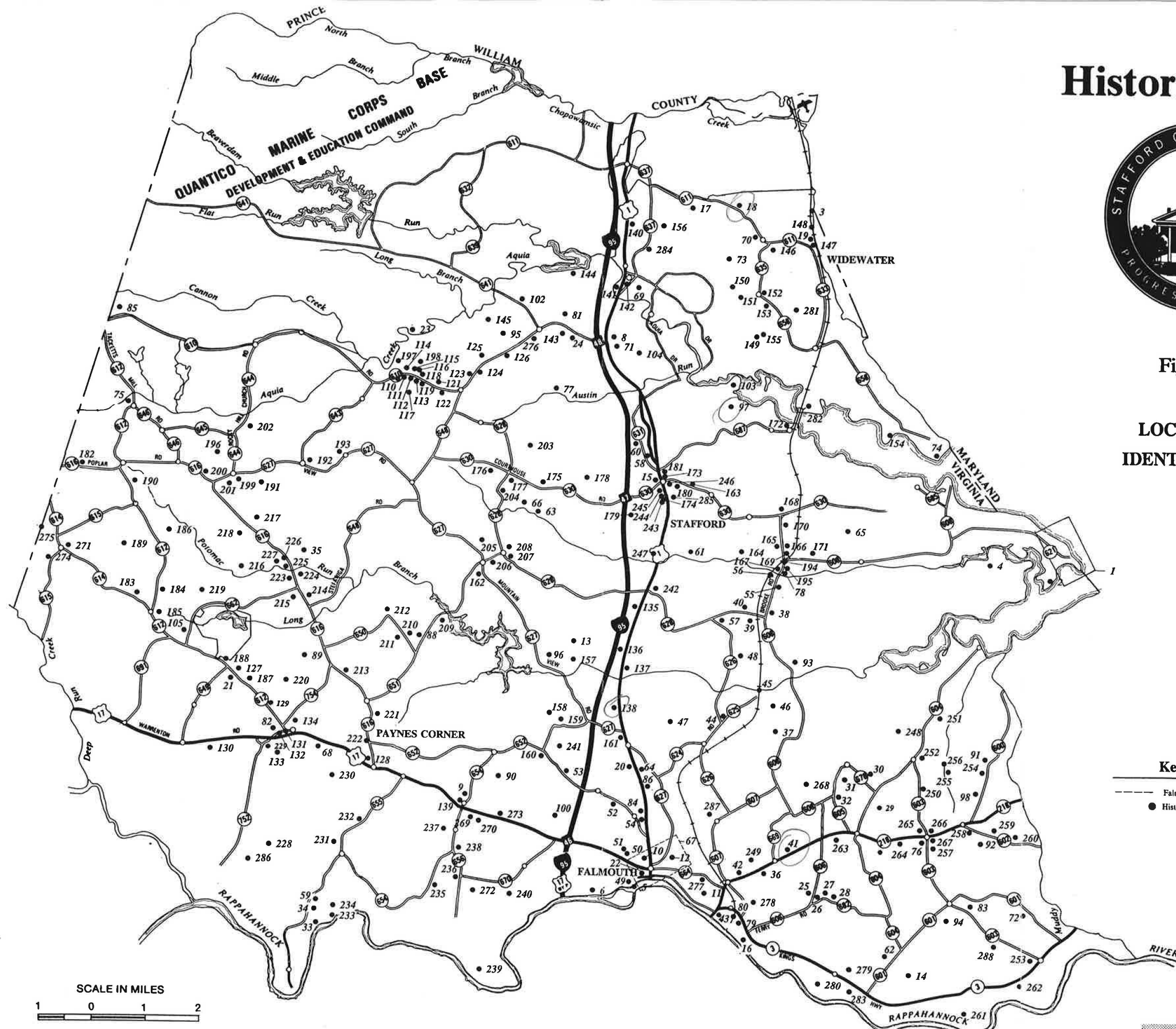
³⁷ Section V was prepared for this report by PMA, June 1992.

Historical Sites



Figure 66

LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED SITES



Key

- Falmouth National Register Preservation Zone
- Historic Resource Site Number



Map prepared by PMA Consulting Services. Base Map derived from ADC Map.



outline specific strategies for improving historic preservation efforts in the County. Completing a Preservation Plan should involve collaboration between the County government, the historical community, owners of historic properties, other citizens, and professional historians and planners. The process should integrate the findings of the survey into the policy-making procedures of the County and should meet the national and state standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community.

The following paragraphs will explain what a preservation plan should comprise, will summarize Stafford County's status in the process of developing such a plan, and will provide recommendations for completing such a plan. Additionally, this report will identify conditions which may be impeding historic preservation in the County and identify some of the threats to historic properties.

B. Developing the Preservation Plan

A Preservation Plan should accomplish the following objectives:

- Undertake a *Survey of Historic Resources* within the County
- Develop a *Historic Context* of the County
- Define community preservation *issues and goals*
- *Integrate* preservation goals with other goals of the County Comprehensive Plan.
- Identify *strategies and actions* necessary to achieve the preservation objectives including updating the Zoning Ordinance
- Establish a plan for *implementation*

Once these objectives are accomplished, the county should adopt the preservation policies needed to meet the concerns and needs of the community.

Undertaking a *survey* is the first step toward establishing a Preservation Plan. The survey identifies the significant historic architectural resources and evaluates the significance of these resources within the *historical context* of Stafford County and the State of Virginia. The survey findings provide a foundation of information and analysis upon which subsequent steps of the planning process can build. As a result of this survey project, both the survey of the county's historic resources and the development of an historic context have been completed. The first step in developing a preservation plan has, therefore been completed.

The next step in developing the Preservation Plan should focus on *identifying preservation issues and goals* at the community level and integrating these into the local planning process. Preservation issues should be developed through community discussions, workshops, and meetings involving citizens, owners of historic properties, the County planning staff, the County Planning Commission, and professional consultants, when necessary. Once these issues and concerns are identified, they should be translated into specific goals toward which the community can strive. A goal is a community statement indicating to what extent the government intends to deal with a specific issue. Goals should represent the community's

consensus on given issues, and if adopted into the Comprehensive Plan, these can become the official policy of the County.

Preservation goals should then be translated into *specific strategies* which address 'how to proceed' in achieving the cited goal. A strategy is, in itself, a plan for dealing with some specific aspect of the community. Such strategies may involve designation of historic districts, amendments to the zoning ordinance for specific purposes, development of register nominations, and other measures which will address preservation concerns. Preservation strategies should be developed in coordination with other aspects of the County's Comprehensive Plan so that priorities can be established for competing interests and a balance can be achieved between the need for preservation and other needs of the community.

These strategies will form the framework of an *action plan which can be implemented* through acts by the County government, the historical society, other community groups, and individual citizens. The preservation planning process should not end once strategies are identified and implemented. Rather, the community should use the process to continue the remaining survey work, research, and documentation work, as well as respond to changing conditions in the County and surrounding areas.

C. The Need for a Comprehensive Preservation Plan in Stafford

While the County has made significant progress towards instituting historic overlay zoning techniques, designating certain properties as historic districts, and developing basic design guidelines, significant additional steps will be required to successfully stabilize, conserve, and protect the majority of the County's remaining historic resources. Stafford County's proximity to the Washington metropolitan area and its location along Interstate I-95 corridor has fueled rapid growth and change in the County over the past several decades. This trend will continue as the metropolitan area expands southward.

The Stafford County Planning Department has identified general patterns of land use. These include rural areas and growth areas. The Land Use Plan envisions a more intense level of development within the defined Growth Area, especially around the interstate interchanges and major east-west corridors (Figure 67). Approximately one-quarter of the remaining historic sites in the County fall within the growth area, which consists of urban commercial uses, medium to high density residential uses, and industrial uses. Many historic resources have already been lost in these areas due to changes in land use and rapid land development in the recent past. As this area becomes more intensely developed, it will be important to pay particular attention to preserving the significant historic resources remaining in the growth area. The Falmouth Historic District is of special concern since it contains the most cohesive collection of historic buildings in the County. There is an unusually diverse range of buildings dating from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. A portion of the Falmouth area has already been designated as an historic overlay district in the County's zoning ordinance; however, this district covers only a portion of the significant buildings in the historic area. Falmouth's strong potential to become a revitalized historic community was envisioned over a decade ago in the

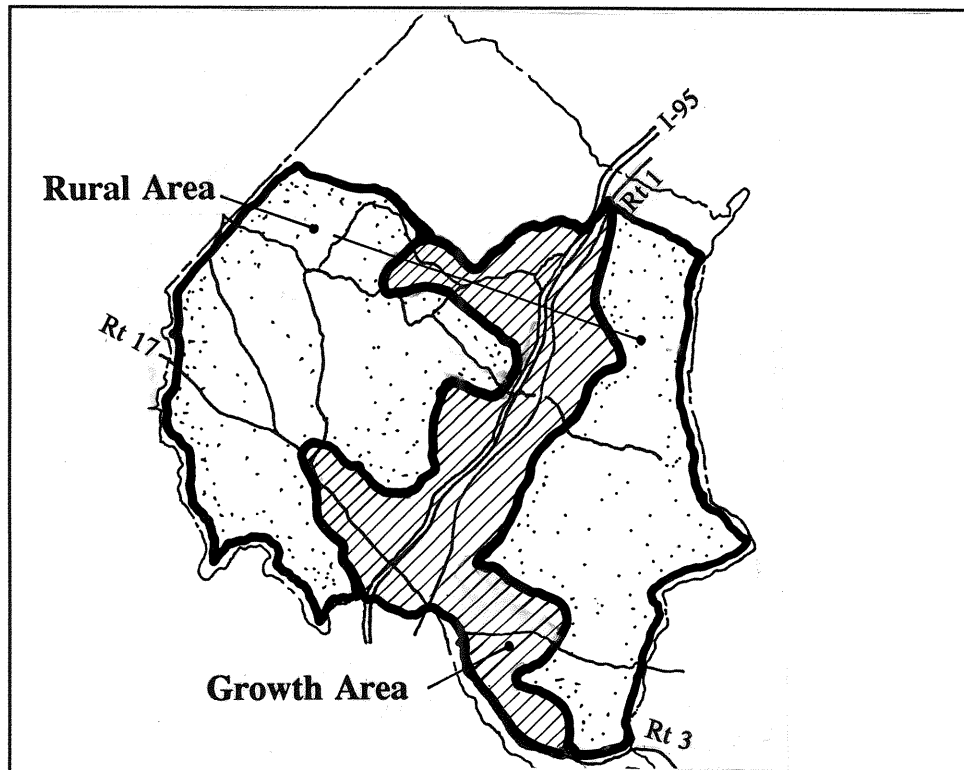


Figure 67 Generalized Land-Use Areas of Stafford County

entitled 'Historic Falmouth'³⁸; however, its goals have been only partially realized to date. The problems of large traffic volumes on Route 17 and Route 1, a lack of a pedestrian environment, many aesthetically incompatible infill buildings along the major corridors, and uncontrolled signage are some of the major obstacles to achieving the strong historic identity and potential which other historic communities, such as Fredericksburg, have attained.

The areas immediately outside of the growth areas are planned for less intense development consisting of rural residential uses (1 acre minimum lot sizes), smaller scale rural commercial centers, light industrial uses, and transitional areas located adjacent to the growth areas. Some of these rural areas have already received a significant amount of residential growth which has transformed the rural-agricultural landscape in some places into low density suburban neighborhoods. Additionally this development has contributed to the loss of historic buildings which were previously unidentified or not under the protection of protective zoning provisions. By comparison, approximately fifteen percent of the remaining resources in the County are located in the areas where moderate levels of rural growth has been permitted. As these areas

³⁸ Historic Falmouth, Stafford County Department of Building, Planning, and Zoning, Stafford County, Virginia, June 1978.

continue to develop at the density levels allowed, special efforts may be necessary to ensure that the remaining significant historic resources are retained and that the special qualities of the remaining rural landscape setting can be preserved.

The outlying agricultural areas on the western and eastern perimeter of the County contain roughly sixty per cent of the remaining historic resources identified. Many of these are farms with agricultural outbuildings and larger more expansive tracts of land. These areas are largely unaltered by contemporary development and still retain most of the qualities of their historical setting and context. Zoning in these agricultural areas requires three acre lots with 150 foot frontage (minimum) for residential development. These areas are likely to receive much of the County's future residential growth because of their rural character and the large amount of vacant land which can be developed at moderate densities. Since these areas contain the largest quantity of historic resources, it is important that the County find ways to manage future growth that does not threaten or compromise the significant historic buildings, structures, or their settings which contribute to the unique historic identity of these rural-agricultural landscapes.

With the culmination of this survey project, many additional historic resources have been identified, documented, and evaluated for their significance in terms of local, state, and national history. Some of these sites have strong significance and may be eligible for recognition on the national and state registers. Additionally, others have local prominence and should receive special efforts to ensure their preservation as local landmarks, even though they may not be eligible for nomination at the state or national level. The expanded inventory of historic resources and the accompanying architectural analysis will equip the County with the information necessary to develop a more comprehensive approach to the preservation of its significant historic buildings, structures, cemeteries, archaeological sites, and other resources. The findings of the survey will assist in the designation of additional historic districts extending protection to additional sites of significance.

Given the future expectations for additional growth in residential, commercial, and industrial land uses in Stafford County and the potential for growth to conflict with the objective of historic preservation, it is suggested that the County develop a comprehensive Preservation Plan which (1) expands the existing preservation policy of the County to address the wide range of preservation issues which exist in the County, (2) develop zoning and land development strategies which can ensure preservation of significant sites in the urban and rural areas of the County, (3) and which will continue existing efforts to develop a strong preservation program which responds to needs of the County. Such a plan should be coordinated and integrated into the County's Comprehensive Plan so that a proper balance can be achieved between the communities' concern for preserving its past and preparing for its future.

The Role of the Citizens and Local Government in Preservation

The success of preservation programs depends on the interest and commitment of local citizens in preserving the remaining historic resources of a community in spite of its continuing development. Citizen involvement should occur at the one-on-one level as well as the community level in order to form a consensus on the preservation issues on which actions can

be taken. It is the responsibility of the local government to identify and translate these community issues into general policies and regulations which will govern how historic preservation will be accomplished in relation to other community goals. The Code of Virginia enables local governments to designate historic landmarks and districts, to enact zoning ordinances to control development within historic districts, and to use other procedures which accomplish historic preservation³⁹. Use of these provisions becomes possible when the local government articulates preservation goals in official policy statements which are part of its Comprehensive Plan, and adopts provisions for historic preservation within the Zoning Ordinance.

The Role of the State Government

The State of Virginia encourages and facilitates historic preservation through the legislative and executive branches of state government. The Code of Virginia establishes the legal framework for historic preservation at the state and local levels. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) administers the Commonwealth's preservation program as well as serving as the State Historic Preservation Office in the federal preservation system. The Department is made up of architectural historians, architects, archaeologists, historians and other specialists. Working in partnership with local governments, private preservation organizations and individuals, the Department carries out a variety of programs to survey, evaluate and encourage the preservation of Virginia's historic, architectural and archaeological resources. A comprehensive statewide survey of historic buildings and archaeological sites is an ongoing responsibility of the Department. The Department maintains an ever-growing collection of data on historic structures and archaeological sites, manages the Virginia Landmarks Register and is involved in nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or National Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks. Further, VDHR is involved in the review of undertakings which fall under the jurisdiction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, the Department administers the state's Historic Easement Program, Grant Assistance programs, tax incentive programs and various other preservation programs.

Role of the Federal Government

Under the authority of federal legislative acts, the National Park Service administers the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation. The Department of the Interior establishes comprehensive Guidelines and Standards for the preservation of the Nation's historic resources and maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Listing or eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places qualifies properties for Federal review under Section 106.

³⁹ Code of Virginia, Section 15.1, 503.2.

D. Observations and Concerns

The following concerns have been identified by PMA and Tracerics based on observations during the field survey, analysis of the data collected, and research into county policy and current regulations. They are not intended as a complete or comprehensive statement of issues relating to the preservation of historic resources in the County, but rather as a summary of some of the preservation challenges to the community:

Concern #1 Designation of Unprotected Properties: Over the course of the survey and evaluation many historic buildings and properties were identified as significant, some of which are cited as potentially eligible for nomination to the national and state registers, as well as others of local significance. Many of these are not currently protected under the County's Historic Overlay Zoning Ordinance. Priority should be given to reviewing these sites for designation as additional historic overlay districts so that they can be included under the design review process. A great deal of consideration should be given to identifying the significant historic features of a property (i.e. the main house, remaining outbuildings, the surrounding grounds or farmland, or important vistas or landscapes) and their inclusion in the individual designation. Designations should be based on objective and factual information and should relate to the special historic characteristics of each property.

Concern #2 Expand and Strengthen Preservation Efforts in the Falmouth Historic District: The Falmouth Historic District is the one of the most important National Register Historic District in the County and contains a rich variety of buildings which represent the historic development of the region. Preservation efforts to date have succeeded in encouraging the rehabilitation of several significant buildings and the designation of the Falmouth Towne Historic District which covers several properties along the riverfront. Falmouth has the assets of its riverfront location, many interesting historic structures, and proximity to Belmont, Historic Fredericksburg, and existing park land along the river. Despite these assets and the preservation efforts to date, several factors seem to be preventing it from realizing its full potential as a revitalized historic community.

The historic district boundary recognized by the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register for the town of Falmouth is much more inclusive of the historic resources of Falmouth than the boundaries established by the local Historic Overlay Zone. The local boundary is somewhat restricted to properties along the waterfront and the southern edge of the town. Expansion of the boundary to include other significant resources with state and national designations should be considered so that these resources can be placed under the protection afforded by local zoning. In addition to significant historic structures, consideration should be given to including both contributing and non-contributing properties in the central core of Falmouth so that the design review process can be used to ensure that future changes and growth will be compatible with the overall historic district.

Some resources within the district are deteriorating because of neglect and/or abandonment. If they are not stabilized, rehabilitated, and placed into use soon, then they could be lost. This

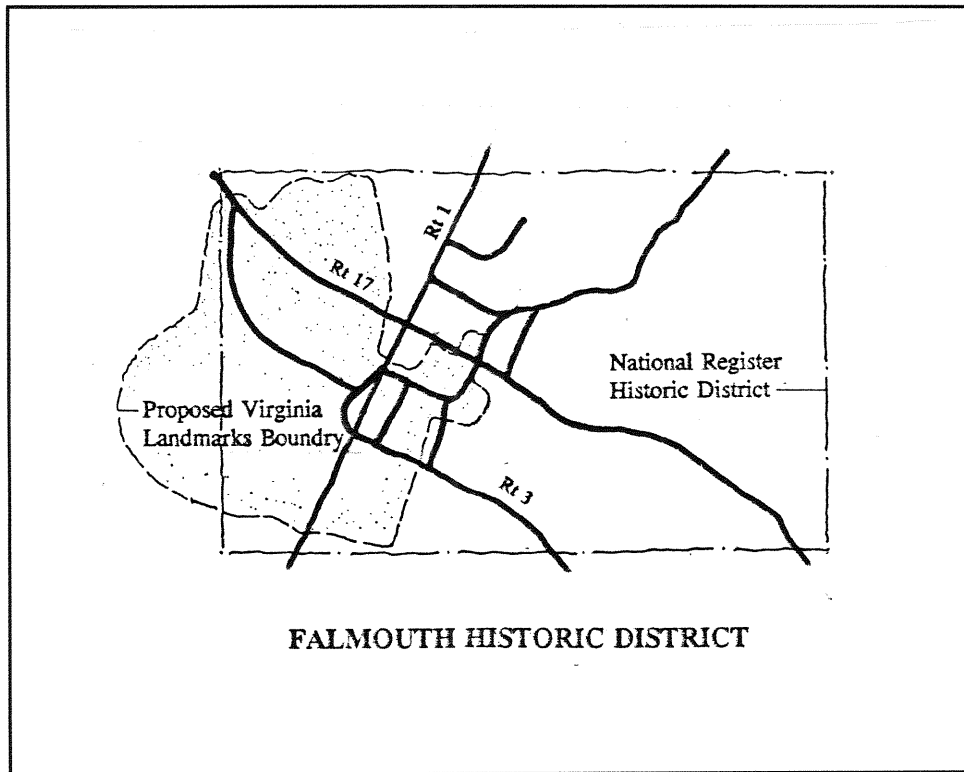


Figure 68

Falmouth Towne Historic District

would

further erode the character of the district and have a negative effect on the preservation efforts to date.

The physical appearance and visual character of the streetscape and signage along Route 1 and Route 212 do not reinforce the historic character of the district. Contemporary development and signage are interspersed between historic structures, detracting from and obscuring the character and charm of the district's older buildings.

The high volume of north-south traffic along Route 1 and east-west traffic along Route 17 and Route 3 dominates the streetscape of the historic area. The intensity of traffic through the area makes pedestrian movement difficult and imparts a commercial strip quality to the area north of the Route 17 intersection. The proposed northern by-pass around Falmouth would reduce some east-west traffic and ease traffic congestion at the intersection near the bridge. However, the north-south traffic condition cannot be improved without another bridge crossing. Efforts to reduce the intensity of traffic through the historic area will help to make Falmouth a more desirable area and allow the development of a pedestrian-friendly environment.

The riverfront park land adjacent to the historic district is a tremendous asset in drawing people to the historic area, promoting new uses for unused buildings, and in preserving open space.

Better utilization should be made of this asset in reinforcing the identity, visual quality, and theme of the historic district.

Concern #3 Preservation of Historic Resources within the Growth Area: The growth area of the County has been developed intensely in areas surrounding the interstate interchanges at Route 17, Route 610, and Route 630. Extending beyond these areas of intense, urban development are the suburban residential areas which define the outer limit of the growth area. The remaining historic properties in this area have in many cases lost their settings and context due to larger scale commercial and residential development. Preservation of the significant remaining historic resources should focus on two goals. The first priority should be to prevent loss of historic structures and encourage their reuse, rehabilitation, and stabilization where possible. Relocation of these structures to more secure sites should be allowed only when no other options are feasible. The second priority should be to integrate them into land planning and development decisions to ensure that the adjacent development is compatible. This can be accomplished through designation of individual historic overlay zones where merited, and the application of aesthetic design guidelines for properties adjacent to historic districts.

Concern #4 Historic Resources in Rural Residential Areas: Although the outlying rural residential areas of the County have been moderately developed and many historic resources have been lost to development over the years, some significant historic buildings still remain which merit preservation. These areas typically have been developed with single-family dwellings along major secondary roads. Where these occur much of the former rural character of the landscape has given way to a semi-suburban feeling resulting from smaller lot sizes and street frontage. In these areas, preservation of individual buildings should be emphasized thorough designation of historic districts, especially at interesting crossroad communities where a collection of historic buildings may still exist. Where future development is allowed to occur adjacent to historic structures or small historic crossroads, special attention will be required to avoid overwhelming the character of the adjacent historic property or properties. This is particularly important in areas like Brooke which face the possibility of rapid future growth with the introduction of the new commuter rail station, or other areas of the County where new roadways will be constructed.

Concern #5 Historic Resources in Rural Agricultural Areas: Many more historic properties have survived in the outlying agricultural areas of the County than in those areas adjacent to the growth areas. Many of these surviving resources consist of working agricultural farms which include important or contributing outbuildings in addition to historic farm houses. Some of the more isolated historic routes, such as Route 616 north of Paynes Corner or Route 612 north of Hartwood, still retain the quintessential rural feeling of Virginia's piedmont farmland. In these areas, preservation of the rural landscapes and openspace between farm complexes could be as important as preserving individual buildings. The County should consider implementing landscape design standards to ensure that future residential development in these areas preserves their rural character.

Concern #6 Historic Properties in Industrial Areas: A few historic properties exist in areas which have been zoned for industrial uses. In these cases, the intended land use will likely be

at an intensive level and it may not be possible to achieve compatibility with the historic property. Where significant historic properties exist in or adjacent to industrially zoned areas, it is suggested that the County evaluate the potential impact that full development could have on the historic property. In situations where buffer zones and visual screening can be implemented to isolate incompatible land uses, the necessary boundaries should be defined in the historic district designation, and screening could be required as a condition for development. In other cases where it may not be possible to protect an important historic resource in situ, the County and developer should devise ways to preserve the original structure(s) through relocation.

Concern #7 Threats to Historic Structures from Highway Improvements: The Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan for improvements to the primary and secondary road network includes many individual projects within Stafford County. Based on a review of VDOT's published plans and preliminary plans for future projects³⁸ it appears that several of the proposed projects involve new road cuts through developed areas where historic resources have been identified. Where these projects occur in the proximity to properties deemed significant or potentially eligible for nomination to the national and state registers, it is suggested that the nomination procedure be accelerated so that the impact of the proposed construction can be evaluated through state or national agencies. Additionally, important properties which could be affected may want to secure open-space easements to protect the areas adjacent to the historic building(s). The substantial projects appearing in the Six-year Plan which could impact historic resources are listed as follows:

Primary System Improvement Program

#1 Route 212 (Falmouth By-pass) - 3.8 miles of four lane highway on a new location between Route 17 west of Fredericksburg and Route 3 east of Fredericksburg. This project is in preliminary engineering phases. Construction is not scheduled in the six-year horizon. Although the location of this improvement is not final, the general route will affect sites north of Route 3 near Route 606, Route 607, and Route 218 to the east of Falmouth and sites to the north of the Falmouth historic district.

#2 Western Washington By-pass - This project will be in the environmental impact study phase over the next six years.

#3 I-95 Interchange at Route 627 - Project pending approval and funding. An evaluation of the impact of the proposed By-pass road should be performed for the newly identified sites prior to final route selection.

³⁸ Based on a meeting with Mr. Harry Lee on May 15, 1992, Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg District Office.

Secondary System Improvement Program

#4 Route 610 between I-95 and Route 643 - The project will widen Route 610 to four lanes. Construction planned for Fiscal Years 1993 through 1996.

#5 Route 684 - This project will be the first leg of the Route 610 to Route 630 connector road. Construction funding not planned in the six-year horizon. No impact to historic resources likely.

#6 Route 648 between Route 610 and Route 627 - This project will widen Route 648 to four lanes. Construction funding not planned in the six-year horizon. No impact to historic resources likely.

#7 Route 630 between Route 628 and Route 1 - This project will reconstruct this highway for approximately 3.29 miles. Construction funding not planned in the six-year horizon. No impact to historic resources likely.

Concern #8 Coordination with other County Policies/Programs: Existing County policies, programs, and regulations should be reviewed and updated to ensure that they are not counterproductive to the preservation concerns of the community. This should include a review of the Zoning Ordinance, building code requirements, and other regulations which may conflict with the community's goals for preservation. Tax assessment of historic properties should be examined relative to the County's goals for preservation to ensure that the impact of higher tax assessments for rehabilitated properties does not discourage improvements for which there is mutual community interest and benefit.

Recommendations for Future Preservation Planning

In planning for future growth, the County should continue the process of developing a comprehensive approach toward historic preservation which can further develop the County's preservation policy statements and extend historic overlay zoning protection to newly identified sites of significance. In addition, the County can help to focus and guide the activities of individuals and community organizations to make the most of other preservation opportunities and programs. The following recommendations outline some specific tasks which should be undertaken to protect these historic resources from a planning perspective.

a) Develop a Comprehensive Preservation Plan: Based on the findings of the survey, the County should proceed to identify community preservation issues, goals, and strategies, and integrate these into governmental policy. This can be accomplished in the next revision of the County Comprehensive Plan. The development of issues and goals should be done in collaboration with County citizens and other groups or organizations having an interest in preservation.

b) Update the Zoning Ordinance: This should include adopting the proposed draft language for Historic Overlay Zones and the revised form for definition of Historic Districts. Adoption

of these elements will strengthen the existing ordinance and bring greater flexibility to the designation of individual historic districts. It should also include an evaluation of other aspects of the ordinance which may be in conflict or competition with the goals of preservation. In reviewing and revising the Zoning Ordinance, the County should consider ways to mitigate between the relative high density of residential development permitted in rural areas and the community's interest in preserving historic resources and open space. Additionally, it is suggested that a simplified version of the architectural design guidelines be prepared which is more user-friendly to property owners.

c) Nominate properties to the state and national registers: Registry of significant historic properties at the state and national registers provides for broad recognition of the County's historic resources. Additionally, it affords some degree of protection from state and federally-funded projects which may severely impact the significant historical resources of the County. Therefore, the County should help to organize a procedure to ensure that eligible properties are nominated to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. National Register standing is also important for participation in some national-level preservation programs.

d) Designate Historic Zoning Districts and Landmarks: Designation of additional Historic Overlay Zoning Districts and individual Historic Landmarks would provide protection for historic properties against demolition or inappropriate alteration. Properties which are potentially eligible for nomination to the national and state registers and those which have local significance should be considered for designation as soon as possible.

e) Prepare a Preservation Master-Plan for the Falmouth Historic District: The Falmouth Historic District requires special attention because of its unique assets and problems. A Master Plan of this area should address ways to revive historic buildings which are currently threatened, as well as study the expansion of the historic overlay zone to include other significant sites and the central core of the district. Additionally a master plan could address ways of creating a pedestrian environment in the area through the use of appropriate sidewalk paving materials, compatible street lighting and signage, location of crosswalks, and other elements of the physical environment. A Master Plan could also develop strategies for commercial development to strengthen incentives for preservation. It could also address ways to more fully integrate the surrounding parks and historic landmarks with the Falmouth District to highlight the district's identity.

f) Additional Programs: The County government, the Historic Preservation Commission, the ARB, other interested civic organizations, and citizens should consider taking advantage of the following programs or methods of preserving the historic architecture of the community:

i) Securing historic and open-space easements for special historic properties which should be protected in perpetuity. Easements of this sort can offer tax incentives which ease the burden of maintaining historic properties.

ii) Development of an Historic Resources Awareness Program to foster interest, understanding, and cooperation for preservation among County residents. This could include a variety of programs such as:

- Initiating historic property owner notification drive (e.g. County historic landmarks designation program)
- Providing local recognition of historic property status
- Establishing public education and awareness program for residents
- Erecting Historic Landmark markers
- Creating local assistance resource group to assist in finding sources of grants, low-interest loans, and technical advice on other National and State programs for owners of historic properties
- Encouraging the publication of articles which can make the findings of the historical research on the County and its resources more widely known.

In summary, Stafford County should move as quickly as possible to develop a more comprehensive Preservation Plan which incorporates newly identified historic sites, reflects the public's concerns about preserving the heritage of Stafford, and establishes an effective framework for preserving the County's significant historic resources in advance of future development. Draft revisions to the Zoning Ordinance will improve and strengthen the provisions relating to historic overlay districts. It is important to proceed with the designation of local historic districts to protect properties which are eligible to the National and State Registers, other significant properties, properties which are threatened, and properties in danger of loss. Refinement of the design guidelines into a more user-friendly format will help property owners to understand the objectives and requirements of historic overlay zoning. Other programs, such as community education, owner recognition, public awareness campaigns, and incentive programs should be integrated into the community where possible, especially the process of nominating eligible properties to the National and State Registers.

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APPENDIX A
Numerical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
089-0001-	Marlborough Point Archaeological Site		
089-0002-	Potomac Creek Archaeological Site		
089-0003-	Clifton		
089-0004-	Crow's Nest		
089-0005-	Falmouth Canal Archaeological Site		
089-0006-	Hunter's Iron Works Archaeological Site		
089-0007-	Indian Punch Bowl Archaeological Site		
089-0008-	Aquia Church		
089-0009-	Berea Baptist Church	44	74
089-0010-	Carlton	53	19
089-0011-	Chatham		
089-0012-	Clearview		
089-0013-	Stone marker	37	78
089-0014-	Sherwood Forest	59	71
089-0015-	Stafford County Courthouse	30	18
089-0016-	Ferry Farm	54	93
089-0017-	Bloomington		
089-0018-	Chelsea	22	77
089-0019-	Richland	23	5
089-0020-	Glencairne	45	220
089-0021-	Hartwood Manor	26	20B
089-0022-	Belmont		
089-0023-	Wiggarton's Mill	19	51
089-0024-	House, Rt. 610 at Mine Road	20	39
089-0025-	House, Rt. 606	54	154
089-0026-	Curtis House	54	159A
089-0027-	House, Rt. 604	55	124
089-0028-	House, Rt. 682	55	90C
089-0029-	Locust Grove Farm	55	190
089-0030-	Silver Ridge Farm	55	160A
089-0031-	Stevens House	55	157D
089-0032-	New Hope United Methodist Church	55	56
089-0033-	House, Westebbe Lane	43	13
089-0034-	House, Westebbe Lane	43	12A
089-0035-	Lyndale Farm	27	4
089-0036-	Bonaise	54	?
089-0037-	House, Rt. 608, west side	47	11
089-0038-	House, Rt. 608 (northeast of Rt. 628)	39	107
089-0039-	House, Rt. 628 (west of RF&P tracks)	39	30A
089-0040-	House, Rt. 619	39	37E
089-0041-	Little Whim	54C	4
089-0042-	House, Lupton Lane	54	49
89-0043-	Lane House, Naomi Road	54	89

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0044-	Leland Farm	46	77
089-0045-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	47	
089-0046-	Daffan House	47	92
089-0047-	Chimneys, Rt. 676	46	70
089-0048-	Potomac Run Farm, Rt 626	47	5A
089-0049-	Ingleside	53	10
089-0050-	House, Melcher Drive	53	35
089-0051-	T. Benton Gayle School	53	34
089-0052-	House, Rt. 652 (west side, north of Rt. 1)	45	161
089-0053-	House, Rt. 652 (northwest of I-95)	45	135
089-0054-	Houses, Rt. 652 (near Rt. 1 intersection)	53A	
089-0055-	House, Rt. 608 (south of Brooke)	39	124
089-0056-	Mt. Hope Church	39	124
089-0057-	House, Rt. 628 (east of Rt. 626)	39	32
089-0058-	Bells Farm	30	92-93
089-0059-	Smith, Delia Forbes, House	43	12A
089-0060-	House, Rt. 631	30	17
089-0061-	Cedar Hill Farm	39	17C
089-0062-	House, Forest Lane	59	20
089-0063-	Norman Cemetery		
089-0064-	House, Rt. 1, near Glencairne	46	34
089-0065-	Rose Hill Site		
089-0066-	Accokeek Furnace Archaeological Site		
089-0067-	Falmouth Historic District		
089-0068-	Hartwood	35	32C
089-0069-	Aquia Cemetery		
089-0070-	Clifton Chapel	22	102 A
089-0071-	Fleurry	21	48-49A?
089-0072-	Hollywood	60	75E
089-0073-	Janda Farm	22	23
089-0074-	Cassington Farm	41	4M
089-0075-	Tacketts Mill		
089-0076-	White Oak Church	55	217
089-0077-	Austin Run Mine		
089-0078-	Andrews Chapel	39	135
089-0079-	House, Rt. 607	54G	?
089-0080-	RFP Tunnel Bridge	54	?
089-0081-	Grafton	20	136A
089-0082-	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	35	36
089-0083-	Union Bell Baptist Church	60	54
089-0084-	Cottage, U.S. Rt. 1	45	167
089-0085-	Carver Cemetery	8	

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0086-	Yesterday's Family Restaurant	45	215
089-0087-	House, Union Street		
089-0088-	Farm, Rt. 651	36	52
089-0089-	Oakley	73	26
089-0090-	Stone Structure, Rt 654	44	119 or 118
089-0091-	Hickory Hill	56	126/127
089-0092-	Montieth Property	56&60	65
089-0093-	Potomac Church	47	39F
089-0094-	Springfield Farm	59	67A
089-0095-	Woodford		
089-0096-	Chestnut Hill	37	74B
089-0097-	Concord	30	167F
089-0098-	Fleetwood	56	95A
089-0099-	North Boscobel		
089-0100-	Stanstead	45	15
089-0101-	Shelton House		
089-0102-	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	20	55
089-0103-	Government Island Sandstone Quarry	30	179-180
089-0104-	Stony Hill Site		
089-0105-	Sunnyside Site		
089-0106-	Brown Field		
089-0107-	House, Rt 648		
089-0108-	Brent Cemetery	21	68
089-0109-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 1)		
089-0110-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 2)		
089-0111-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 3)		
089-0112-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 4)		
089-0113-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 5)		
089-0114-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 6)		
089-0115-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 7)		
089-0116-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 8)		
089-0117-	House, Rt 670 (Bldg 9)		
089-0118-	Store, Rt 610/675 (Bldg 10)	9	67F
089-0119-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 11)		
089-0120-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 12)		
089-0121-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 13)		
089-0122-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 14)		
089-0123-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 15)	20	7?
089-0124-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 16)	20	22
089-0125-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 17)		
089-0126-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 18)		
089-0127-	House, Rt. 612	26	21
089-0128-	House, Payne's Corner	35	86D

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0129-	Mount Pleasant	35	51
089-0130-	Store, Rt 17	34	49C
089-0131-	Hartwood Store and Post Office	35	588
089-0132-	Hartwood Postmaster House	35	33
089-0133-	House, Pioneer Trail	35	15B
089-0134-	Hartwood Meeting House Cemetery	35	58A
089-0135-	Norman's Service Station	38	31
089-0136-	RB's Crab House	38	26
089-0137-	Potomac Point Geriatric Care Facility	38	23?
089-0138-	Motel, West side Route 1	46	12
089-0139-	House, Rt. 750	44	104A
089-0140-	Greenbriar Apartments	21	1074?
089-0141-	Aquia Creek Stone Building	21	166
089-0142-	The Crucifix Monument	21	166
089-0143-	House, Rt 610	20	133C
089-0144-	House, Rt 659	21	13
089-0145-	House, Rt 720	20	44N
089-0146-	Mount Joy Store	22	110
089-0147-	RF&P Section House, Widewater	23	5
089-0148-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	23	?
089-0149-	House, Rt 692		
089-0150-	House, Rt 661	22	37
089-0151-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	22	45
089-0152-	House, Rt 658	31	88
089-0153-	Salem Methodist Church	31	93
089-0154-	House on Shackley Point	41	2
089-0155-	House, Rt 692		
089-0156-	House, Den Rich Road	22	19
089-0157-	Oakenwold	37	80
089-0158-	Ferris House	45	121
089-0159-	House, Rt 753	45	123
089-0160-	Truslow Store	45	119B?
089-0161-	United Transmissions	45	227E?
089-0162-	Cedar Pond Farm	28	35
089-0163-	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 1	30	?
089-0164-	Poor House Tract	39	48E
089-0165-	House, Rt. 629, northwest of Brooke	39	102D
089-0166-	House, Rt. 629, north of Brooke	39&40	15 or 16?
089-0167-	House, Rt. 629, near Andrew Chapel	39	104A
089-0168-	Winkler House	39	145
089-0169-	RF&P House at Brooke	39	140
089-0170-	School, Rt 629	39	41
089-0171-	Honeycup	40	24

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
089-0172-	RF&P Section House, Rt 687	31	33B
089-0173-	Jody's Hair Affair	30	Insert 30A
089-0174-	Village Hotel and Coffee Shop	30	44C?
089-0175-	Laurel Wood	29	70D ?
089-0176-	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	28	112
089-0177-	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 628	29	11A
089-0178-	Rockdale Farm	29	23A
089-0179-	Mount Olive F.B.H. Church	38	80?
089-0180-	House, Rt. 630, at Rt. 1 intersection	30	61
089-0181-	Stafford Middle School	30	81
089-0182-	Courtney's Country Store	16	4A
089-0183-	Farm, Rt 614	25	38
089-0184-	Spotted Tavern Farm	25&26 3	
089-0185-	Farm, Dodds Corner	25	141A
089-0186-	Park Farm	17	25
089-0187-	House, Rt 612	26	22?
089-0188-	Miller Store, House	26	26A
089-0189-	Deep Run Farm	16	46
089-0190-	House, Rt 612	17	6?
089-0191-	Willowmere	17	58D
089-0192-	Farm, Rt. 627	18	51
089-0193-	Rose Hill Farm	18	60?
089-0194-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	39	?
089-0195-	G & D General Store	39	38
089-0196-	Walnut Hill Farm	17	53
089-0197-	House, Rt 610, near Aquia Creek	19	50
089-0198-	Farm, Rt. 675	19	64
089-0199-	Concord School	17	55A
089-0200-	House at Concord, Rt. 616	17	52
089-0201-	Concord Farm	17	56A
089-0202-	Farm, Rt. 644	18	21
089-0203-	Farm, Rt. 733	29	49
089-0204-	House, Rt. 628	28	109
089-0205-	Flying Farm	28	71B?
089-0206-	House, Rt. 651, near Mountain View	28	81A
089-0207-	Ramouth Baptist Church	28	82
089-0208-	Ramouth School	28	88
089-0209-	House, Rt. 651, near Abel Lake	36	1,2?
089-0210-	Potomac Run Farm	36	59B
089-0211-	Farm, Rt. 650	36	58F
089-0212-	Mt. Olive Church	27	33B
089-0213-	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 754	36	2
089-0214-	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 648	27	13

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL
089-0215-	Stanley Farm	26 40
089-0216-	Hampstead Farm	26 46
089-0217-	Farm, Rt 616, south of Rt. 627	26 47
089-0218-	Poplar Grove Farm	26 47
089-0219-	Stony Hill (?)	26C 21
089-0220-	Littrell Homestead	35 54
089-0221-	House, Rt. 616, near Glendie	36 20
089-0222-	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 652	35 91
089-0223-	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 662	26 42
089-0224-	Church, Rt. 616	27 11&11B
089-0225-	House, Rt. 616, near Potomac Run	26 43
089-0226-	House, Rt. 616, north of Rt. 662	26 44
089-0227-	Hampstead Farm, Herndon House	26 45
089-0228-	Farm, Rt. 748	35 23
089-0229-	Hartwood Church Manse	35 34B
089-0230-	Farm, Rt. 725	35 31
089-0231-	House, Rt. 655, north of Holly Corner	43 51B
089-0232-	House, Rt. 655, northeast of Holly Corner	43 57
089-0233-	Log House, Rt. 655	43 35A or 14
089-0234-	House, Westebbe Lane	43 12A
089-0235-	Gospel of Deliverance Evangelistic Church	44 14
089-0236-	House, Rt. 656	44 24A
089-0237-	Lady Limerick House	44 44
089-0238-	House, Rt. 654	44 28
089-0239-	Farm, Rt. 656	52 1
089-0240-	Charter Farm	44 89
089-0241-	Abel Farm	45 127
089-0242-	Store, Rt. 628	38 113
089-0243-	Central Electronics	30 48
089-0244-	The Country Coop Thrift Shop	30 46
089-0245-	Days Shop	30 45
089-0246-	Office, Rt. 630	30 61
089-0247-	Pool School	38 94
089-0248-	House, Rt. 603	55 71
089-0249-	Burnside Manor	54 118B
089-0250-	House, Rt. 603, Fines Corner	56 53
089-0251-	House, Rt. 604, East side	56 140
089-0252-	House, Rt. 604, Fine's Corner	56 60A
089-0253-	House, Rt. 3	60 38
089-0254-	House, Rt. 600	56 125
089-0255-	House, Rt. 690, east side	56 88B
089-0256-	House, Rt. 690, west side	56 86
089-0257-	House, De Shauzo Lane	55 220D

Numerical List of Historic Properties in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL
089-0258-	House, Rt. 602	56 40
089-0259-	Brown House	56 108E
089-0260-	Chapel Green	60 68
089-0261-	Albion	89 75A
089-0262-	Farm, Rt. 3	60+63 37
089-0263-	New Hope Elementary School	55 44
089-0264-	House, Rt. 218	55 118?
089-0265-	White Oak Elementary School	55 216
089-0266-	House at White Oak, Northeast Corner	55 27
089-0267-	House at White Oak, Southeast	55 218
089-0268-	Boscobel	55 2/9,14,19
089-0269-	McWhirt Farm	44 76B
089-0270-	House, McWhirt Loop	44 101 E
089-0271-	Heflin House; Cropp, Northeast Corner	16 36C
089-0272-	Rocky Pin	44 88
089-0273-	Spring Hill Farm	44 101
089-0274-	Bowling House	16 26
089-0275-	Lenox House	16 22 E
089-0276-	House, Rt. 610	20 130
089-0277-	International Style House	53/54
089-0278-	Recycling Center	54 61
089-0279-	House, Rt. 3 (Near Little Falls)	58
089-0280-	Rumford Farm	58 30
089-0281-	Lee House	31 95
089-0282-	Scott Cemetery	31 35
089-0283-	Little Falls Farm	58 35
089-0283-	Little Falls Farm	58C-2 1-6
089-0284-	Wake Robin	21 147&147B
089-0285-	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	
089-0286-	Patton	34 61
089-0287-	Highland House	54A ??

APPENDIX B
Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0241-	Abel Farm	45	127
089-0066-	Accokeek Furnace Archaeological Site		
089-0261-	Albion	89	75A
089-0078-	Andrews Chapel	39	135
089-0069-	Aquia Cemetery		
089-0008-	Aquia Church		
089-0141-	Aquia Creek Stone Building	21	66
089-0077-	Austin Run Mine		
089-0058-	Bells Farm	30	92-93
089-0022-	Belmont		
089-0009-	Berea Baptist Church	44	74
089-0017-	Bloomington		
089-0036-	Bonaise	54	?
089-0268-	Boscobel	55	2/9,14,19
089-0274-	Bowling House	16	26
089-0108-	Brent Cemetery	21	68
089-0106-	Brown Field		
089-0259-	Brown House	56	108E
089-0249-	Burnside Manor	54	118B
089-0010-	Carlton	53	19
089-0085-	Carver Cemetery	8	
089-0074-	Cassington Farm	41	4M
089-0061-	Cedar Hill Farm	39	17C
089-0162-	Cedar Pond Farm	28	35
089-0243-	Central Electronics	30	48
089-0260-	Chapel Green	60	68
089-0240-	Charter Farm	44	89
089-0011-	Chatham		
089-0018-	Chelsea	22	77
089-0096-	Chestnut Hill	37	74B
089-0047-	Chimneys, Rt. 676	46	70
089-0224-	Church, Rt. 616	27	11&11B
089-0012-	Clearview		
089-0003-	Clifton		
089-0070-	Clifton Chapel	22	102 A
089-0097-	Concord	30	167F
089-0201-	Concord Farm	17	56A
089-0199-	Concord School	17	55A
089-0084-	Cottage, U.S. Rt. 1	45	167
089-0182-	Courtney's Country Store	16	4A
089-0004-	Crow's Nest		
089-0026-	Curtis House	54	159A
089-0183-	Farm, Rt 614	25	38

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL
089-0245-	Days Shop	30 45
089-0189-	Deep Run Farm	16 46
089-0102-	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	20 55
089-0005-	Falmouth Canal Archaeological Site	
089-0067-	Falmouth Historic District	
089-0185-	Farm, Dodds Corner	25 141A
089-0217-	Farm, Rt 616, south of Rt. 627	26 47
089-0262-	Farm, Rt. 3	60+63 37
089-0214-	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 648	27 13
089-0213-	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 754	36 2
089-0192-	Farm, Rt. 627	18 51
089-0202-	Farm, Rt. 644	18 21
089-0211-	Farm, Rt. 650	36 58F
089-0088-	Farm, Rt. 651	36 52
089-0239-	Farm, Rt. 656	52 1
089-0198-	Farm, Rt. 675	19 64
089-0230-	Farm, Rt. 725	35 31
089-0203-	Farm, Rt. 733	29 49
089-0228-	Farm, Rt. 748	35 23
089-0158-	Ferris House	45 121
089-0016-	Ferry Farm	54 93
089-0098-	Fleetwood	56 95A
089-0071-	Fleurry	21 48-49A?
089-0205-	Flying Farm	28 71B?
089-0195-	G & D General Store	39 38
089-0020-	Glencairne	45 220
089-0046-	Daffan House	47 92
089-0235-	Gospel of Deliverance Evangelistic Church	44 14
089-0103-	Government Island Sandstone Quarry	30 179-180
089-0081-	Grafton	20 136A
089-0140-	Greenbriar Apartments	21 1074 ???
089-0216-	Hampstead Farm	26 46
089-0227-	Hampstead Farm, Herndon House	26 45
089-0068-	Hartwood	35 32C
089-0229-	Hartwood Church Manse	35 34B
089-0021-	Hartwood Manor	26 20B
089-0134-	Hartwood Meeting House Cemetery	35 58A
089-0132-	Hartwood Postmaster House	35 33
089-0082-	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	35 36
089-0131-	Hartwood Store and Post Office	35 588
089-0271-	Heflin House; Cropp, Northeast Corner	16 36C
089-0091-	Hickory Hill	56 126/127
089-0287-	Highland House	54A ??

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0072-	Hollywood	60	75E
089-0171-	Honeycup	40	24
089-0200-	House at Concord, Rt. 616	17	52
089-0266-	House at White Oak, Northeast Corner	55	27
089-0267-	House at White Oak, Southeast	55	218
089-0154-	House on Shackley Point	41	2
089-0257-	House, De Shauzo Lane	55	220D
089-0156-	House, Den Rich Road	22	19
089-0062-	House, Forest Lane	59	20
089-0042-	House, Lupton Lane	54	49
089-0270-	House, McWhirt Loop	44	101 E
089-0050-	House, Melcher Drive	53	35
089-0128-	House, Payne's Corner	35	86D
089-0133-	House, Pioneer Trail	35	15B
089-0143-	House, Rt 610	20	133C
089-0109-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 1)		
089-0119-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 11)		
089-0120-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 12)		
089-0121-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 13)		
089-0122-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 14)		
089-0123-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 15)	20	7?
089-0124-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 16)	20	22
089-0125-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 17)		
089-0126-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 18)		
089-0110-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 2)		
089-0111-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 3)		
089-0112-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 4)		
089-0113-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 5)		
089-0114-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 6)		
089-0115-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 7)		
089-0116-	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 8)		
089-0197-	House, Rt 610, near Aquia Creek	19	50
089-0187-	House, Rt 612	26	22?
089-0190-	House, Rt 612	17	6?
089-0107-	House, Rt 648		
089-0152-	House, Rt 658	31	88
089-0144-	House, Rt 659	21	13
089-0150-	House, Rt 661	22	37
089-0117-	House, Rt 670 (Bldg 9)		
089-0149-	House, Rt 692		
089-0155-	House, Rt 692		
089-0145-	House, Rt 720	20	44N
089-0159-	House, Rt 753	45	123

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL
089-0064-	House, Rt. 1, near Glencairne	46 34
089-0264-	House, Rt. 218	55 118?
089-0253-	House, Rt. 3	60 38
089-0279-	House, Rt. 3 (Near Little Falls)	58
089-0254-	House, Rt. 600	56 125
089-0258-	House, Rt. 602	56 40
089-0248-	House, Rt. 603	55 71
089-0250-	House, Rt. 603, Fines Corner	56 53
089-0027-	House, Rt. 604	55 124
089-0251-	House, Rt. 604, East side	56 140
089-0252-	House, Rt. 604, Fine's Corner	56 60A
089-0025-	House, Rt. 606	54 154
089-0079-	House, Rt. 607	54G ?
089-0038-	House, Rt. 608 (northeast of Rt. 628)	39 107
089-0055-	House, Rt. 608 (south of Brooke)	39 124
089-0037-	House, Rt. 608, west side	47 11
089-0276-	House, Rt. 610	20 130
089-0024-	House, Rt. 610 at Mine Road	20 39
089-0127-	House, Rt. 612	26 21
089-0221-	House, Rt. 616, near Glendie	36 20
089-0225-	House, Rt. 616, near Potomac Run	26 43
089-0222-	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 652	35 91
089-0223-	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 662	26 42
089-0226-	House, Rt. 616, north of Rt. 662	26 44
089-0040-	House, Rt. 619	39 37E
089-0204-	House, Rt. 628	28 109
089-0057-	House, Rt. 628 (east of Rt. 626)	39 32
089-0039-	House, Rt. 628 (west of RF&P tracks)	39 30A
089-0167-	House, Rt. 629, near Andrew Chapel	39 104A
089-0166-	House, Rt. 629, north of Brooke	39&40 15 or 16?
089-0165-	House, Rt. 629, northwest of Brooke	39 102D
089-0180-	House, Rt. 630, at Rt. 1 intersection	30 61
089-0163-	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 1	30 ?
089-0177-	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 628	29 11A
089-0176-	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	28 112
089-0060-	House, Rt. 631	30 17
089-0209-	House, Rt. 651, near Abel Lake	36 1,2?
089-0206-	House, Rt. 651, near Mountain View	28 81A
089-0053-	House, Rt. 652 (northwest of I-95)	45 135
089-0052-	House, Rt. 652 (west side, north of Rt. 1)	45 161
089-0238-	House, Rt. 654	44 28
089-0231-	House, Rt. 655, north of Holly Corner	43 51B
089-0232-	House, Rt. 655, northeast of Holly Corner	43 57

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/28/1992

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL
089-0236-	House, Rt. 656	44 24A
089-0028-	House, Rt. 682	55 90C
089-0255-	House, Rt. 690, east side	56 88B
089-0256-	House, Rt. 690, west side	56 86
089-0139-	House, Rt. 750	44 104A
089-0087-	House, Union Street	
089-0033-	House, Westebbe Lane	43 13
089-0034-	House, Westebbe Lane	43 12A
089-0234-	House, Westebbe Lane	43 12A
089-0054-	Houses, Rt. 652 (near Rt. 1 intersection)	53A
089-0006-	Hunter's Iron Works Archaeological Site	
089-0007-	Indian Punch Bowl Archaeological Site	
089-0049-	Ingleside	53 10
089-0277-	International Style House	53/54
089-0073-	Janda Farm	22 23
089-0173-	Jody's Hair Affair	30 Insert 30A
089-0237-	Lady Limerick House	44 44
089-0043-	Lane House, Naomi Road	54 89
089-0175-	Laurel Wood	29 70D ?
089-0281-	Lee House	31 95
089-0044-	Leland Farm	46 77
089-0275-	Lenox House	16 22 E
089-0283-	Little Falls Farm	58 35
		58C-2 1-6
089-0041-	Little Whim	54C 4
089-0220-	Littrell Homestead	35 54
089-0029-	Locust Grove Farm	55 190
089-0233-	Log House, Rt. 655	43 35A or 14
089-0035-	Lyndale Farm	27 4
089-0001-	Marlborough Point Archaeological Site	
089-0269-	McWhirt Farm	44 76B
089-0092-	Montieth Property	56&60 65
089-0138-	Motel, West side Route 1	46 12
089-0146-	Mount Joy Store	22 110
089-0	Mount Olive F.B.H. Church	38 80?
089-0129-	Mount Pleasant	35 51
089-0056-	Mt. Hope Church	39 124
089-0212-	Mt. Olive Church	27 33B
089-0263-	New Hope Elementary School	55 44
089-0032-	New Hope United Methodist Church	55 56
089-0063-	Norman Cemetery	
089-0135-	Norman's Service Station	38 31
089-0099-	North Boscobel	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
=====			
089-0151-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	22	45
089-0157-	Oakenwold	37	80
089-0089-	Oakley	73	26
089-0246-	Office, Rt. 630	30	61
089-0186-	Park Farm	17	25
089-0286-	Patton	34	61
089-0247-	Pool School	38	94
089-0164-	Poor House Tract	39	48E
089-0218-	Poplar Grove Farm	26	47
089-0093-	Potomac Church	47	39F
089-0002-	Potomac Creek Archaeological Site		
089-0137-	Potomac Point Geriatric Care Facility	38	23?
089-0210-	Potomac Run Farm	36	59B
089-0048-	Potomac Run Farm, Rt 626	47	5A
089-0207-	Ramouth Baptist Church	28	82
089-0208-	Ramouth School	28	88
089-0136-	RB's Crab House	38	26
089-0278-	Recycling Center	54	61
089-0285-	Regester Chapel Methodist Church		
089-0169-	RF&P House at Brooke	39	140
089-0148-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	23	?
089-0194-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	39	?
089-0045-	RF&P Railroad Bridge	47	
089-0172-	RF&P Section House, Rt 687	31	33B
089-0147-	RF&P Section House, Widewater	23	5
089-0080-	RFP Tunnel Bridge	54	?
089-0019-	Richland	23	5
089-0178-	Rockdale Farm	29	23A
089-0272-	Rocky Pin	44	88
089-0193-	Rose Hill Farm	18	60?
089-0065-	Rose Hill Site		
089-0280-	Rumford Farm	58	30
089-0153-	Salem Methodist Church	31	93
089-0170-	School, Rt 629	39	41
089-0282-	Scott Cemetery	31	35
089-0101-	Shelton House		
089-0014-	Sherwood Forest	59	0071
089-0030-	Silver Ridge Farm	55	160A
089-0059-	Smith, Delia Forbes, House	43	12A
089-0184-	Spotted Tavern Farm	25&26	3
089-0273-	Spring Hill Farm	44	101
089-0094-	Springfield Farm	59	67A
089-0015-	Stafford County Courthouse	30	18

Alphabetical List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
089-0181-	Stafford Middle School	30	81
089-0215-	Stanley Farm	26	40
089-0100-	Stanstead	45	15
089-0031-	Stevens House	55	157D
089-0013-	Stone marker	37	78
089-0090-	Stone Structure, Rt 654	44	119 or 118
089-0219-	Stony Hill (?)	26C	21
089-0104-	Stony Hill Site		
089-0130-	Store, Rt 17	34	49C
089-0118-	Store, Rt 610/675 (Bldg 10)	19	67F
089-0242-	Store, Rt. 628	38	113
089-0105-	Sunnyside Site		
089-0051-	T. Benton Gayle School	53	34
089-0075-	Tacketts Mill		
089-0244-	The Country Coop Thrift Shop	30	46
089-0142-	The Crucifix Monument	21	166
089-0160-	Truslow Store	45	119B?
089-0083-	Union Bell Baptist Church	60	54
089-0161-	United Transmissions	45	227E?
089-0174-	Village Hotel and Coffee Shop	30	44C?
089-0284-	Wake Robin	21	147&147B
089-0196-	Walnut Hill Farm	17	53
089-0076-	White Oak Church	55	217
089-0265-	White Oak Elementary School	55	216
089-0023-	Wiggarton's Mill	19	51
089-0191-	Willowmere	17	58D
089-0168-	Winkler House	39	145
089-0095-	Woodford		
089-0086-	Yesterday's Family Restaurant	45	215

288 TOTAL RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX C
Chronological List of Historic Properties Surveyed in Stafford County

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0093-001	Potomac Church	1664	Demolished
089-0100-001	Stanstead	1700-1740	Demolished
089-0067-003	House, 201 Cambridge Street	1709-1820	Existing
089-0261-001	Albion	1719	Existing
089-0067-016	House, 104 Cambridge Street	1720-1790	Existing
089-0260-001	Chapel Green	1723	Existing
089-0091-001	Hickory Hill	1732	Existing
089-0061-001	Cedar Hill Farm	1750-1790	Existing
089-0011-001	Chatham	1760-1780	Existing
089-0097-001	Concord	1760-1790	Existing
089-0071-001	Fleurry	1769	Existing
089-0067-026	Barnes House	1770-1790	Existing
089-0216-001	Hampstead Farm	1775 ca	Demolished
089-0101-001	Shelton House	1780-1800	Existing
089-0059-001	Smith, Delia Forbes, House	1785 ca	Existing
089-0010-001	Carlton	1790 ca	Existing
089-0018-001	Chelsea	1790-1830	Existing
089-0019-001	Richland	1790-1820	Existing
089-0020-001	Glencairne	1790-1820	Existing
089-0041-001	Little Whim	1790-1840	Existing
089-0067-006	Counting House	1790-1830	Existing
089-0067-013	Green House	1790-1830	Demolished
089-0067-018	Thompson House	1790-1820	Existing
089-0133-001	House, Pioneer Trail	1790-1830	Existing
089-0236-001	House, Rt. 656	1790-1820	Existing
089-0035-001	Lyndale Farm	1800-1840	Existing
089-0035-002	Lyndale Farm-Smokehouse	1800-1840	Existing
089-0035-003	Lyndale Farm-Spring House	1800-1840	Existing
089-0067-005	Ellis Apartments	1800-1820	Existing
089-0067-028	House, Falls Run	1800 ca	Existing
089-0067-034	Temperance Tavern	1800-1840	Existing
089-0067-054	House, 203 Cambridge Street	1800-1820	Demolished
089-0129-001	Mount Pleasant	1800-1840	Existing
089-0014-001	Sherwood Forest, Dwelling	1810-1830	Existing
089-0014-002	Sherwood Forest, Kitchen	1810	Existing
089-0014-003	Sherwood Forest, Smokehouse	1810-1860	Existing
089-0014-004	Sherwood Forest, Secondary Dwelling	1810-1860	Existing
089-0067-031	Moncure-Conway House	1810 ca	Existing
089-0003-001	Clifton	1820-1860	Demolished
089-0028-001	House, Rt. 682	1820-1840	Existing
089-0034-001	House, Westebbe Lane	1820-1860	Existing

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0050-001	House, Melcher Drive	1840-1880	Existing
089-0067-029	Master Hobby School	1840-1860	Existing
089-0067-030	Manor, The	1840-1880	Existing
089-0067-052	Belmont Caretaker's Cottage	1840-1880	Existing
089-0076-001	White Oak Church	1840-1860	Existing
089-0092-001	Montieth Property	1840-1860	Existing
089-0098-001	Fleetwood, Dwelling	1840	Existing
089-0098-002	Fleetwood, Smokehouse	1840 -60	Existing
089-0152-001	House, Rt. 658	1840-1880	Existing
089-0156-001	House, Den Rich Road	1840 -80	Existing
089-0157-001	Oakenwold House	1840 -50	Existing
089-0157-002	Oakenwold Kitchen	1840 -50	Existing
089-0157-003	Oakenwold Schoolhouse	1840 -50	Existing
089-0196-001	Walnut Hill Farm - Wheat Barn	1840-1860	Existing
089-0196-002	Walnut Hill Farm - Corncrib	1840-1870	Existing
089-0196-003	Walnut Hill Farm - Spring House	1840-1870	Existing
089-0231-001	House, Rt. 655, north of Holly Corner	1840-1880	Existing
089-0240-001	Charter House	1840-1860	Existing
089-0249-002	Burnside Manor, Slave Quarters	1840 ca	Existing
089-0286-001	Patton	1840-1860	Existing
089-0058-002	Bells Farm, Log Dwelling	1820	Existing
089-0067-017	House, 405 Cambridge Street	1820-1860	Demolished
089-0067-037	Falmouth Union Church	1820-1840	Existing
089-0072-001	Hollywood	1820-1860	Existing
089-0089-001	Oakley	1820-1840	Existing
089-0090-001	Stone Structure, Rt 654	1820 ca	Demolished
089-0219-001	Stony Hill (?)	1820-1850	Existing
089-0075-001	Tacketts Mill	1827 pre	Demolished
089-0067-010	Basil Gordon House	1830 ca	Existing
089-0105-001	Sunnyside Site	1836	Demolished
089-0033-001	House, Westebbe Lane	1840-1860	Existing
089-0068-001	Hartwood	1841	Existing
089-0021-001	Hartwood Manor	1849	Existing
089-0023-001	Wiggarton's Mill	1850-1880	Existing
089-0040-001	House, Rt. 619	1850-1889	Existing
089-0067-004	Calvary Pentecostal Church	1850 ca	Existing
089-0067-024	House, 114 Washington Street	1850 ca	Existing
089-0067-047	Old Stone Bakery	1850 ca	Existing
089-0084-001	Cottage, U.S. Rt. 1	1850-1870	Existing
089-0175-001	Laurel Wood	1850	Existing
089-0178-001	Rockdale Farm	1850-1910	Existing
089-0229-001	Hartwood Church Manse	1850-1890	Existing

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES 05/29/1992

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0233-001	Log House, Rt. 655	1850-1860	Existing
089-0284-001	Wake Robin	1850 ca	Existing
089-0009-001	Berea Baptist Church	1852 ca	Existing
089-0017-001	Bloomington	1854	Demolished
089-0094-001	Springfield Farm	1854	Existing
089-0067-007	Customs House	1855 ca	Existing
089-0096-001	Chestnut Hill	1856	Demolished
089-0102-001	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	1856	Existing
089-0082-001	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	1857	Existing
089-0048-001	Potomac Run Farm, Rt 626	1860-1890	Existing
089-0067-012	Sam Gordon House	1860-1880	Existing
089-0163-001	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 1	1860-1870	Existing
089-0176-001	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	1860-1870	Existing
089-0186-002	Park Farm, Kitchen	1860-1880	Existing
089-0206-001	House, Rt. 651, near Mountain View	1860-1880	Existing
089-0217-001	Farm, Rt 616, House	1860-1880	Existing
089-0218-001	Poplar Grove Farm, Summer Kitchen	1860-1870	Existing
089-0224-001	Church, Rt. 616	1860-1880	Existing
089-0234-001	House, Westebbe Lane	1860-1880	Existing
089-0250-001	House, Rt. 603, Fines Corner	1860-1880	Existing
089-0253-001	House, Rt. 3	1860-1880	Existing
089-0269-001	McWhirt Farm	1860-1890	Existing
089-0046-001	Daffan House	1861	Existing
089-0044-001	Leland Farm	1865-1880	Existing
089-0065-001	Rose Hill Site	1865	Demolished
089-0207-001	Ramouth Baptist Church	1866,1953	Existing
089-0029-001	Locust Grove Farm	1870-1890	Existing
089-0042-001	House, Lupton Lane	1870-1890	Existing
089-0067-021	House, 108 Washington Street	1870-1890	Existing
089-0067-022	House, 110 Washington Street	1870-1890	Existing
089-0067-027	Roots House	1870-1880	Existing
089-0067-066	House, 118 Cambridge Street	1870-1890	Existing
089-0067-067	Church, Cambridge Street	1870-1890	Existing
089-0073-001	Janda Farm	1870-1890	Existing
089-0123-001	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 15)	1870-1880	Existing
089-0144-001	House, Rt 659	1870-1880	Existing
089-0145-001	House, Rt 720	1870-1890	Existing
089-0150-001	House, Rt 661	1870-1880	Existing
089-0154-001	House on Shackley Point	1870-1890	Existing
089-0162-001	Cedar Pond Farm	1870 -80	Existing
089-0164-001	Poor House Tract	1870-1880	Existing
089-0172-001	RF&P Section House, Rt 687	1870-1890	Existing
089-0185-001	Farm, Dodds Corner	1870 -80	Existing

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0190-001	House, Rt 612	1870-1890	Existing
089-0203-001	Farm, Rt. 733	1870-1890	Existing
089-0210-001	Potomac Run Farm	1870-1890	Existing
089-0222-001	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 652	1870 -80	Existing
089-0225-001	House, Rt. 616, near Potomac Run	1870-1890	Existing
089-0249-001	Burnside Manor, Dwelling	1870-1890	Existing
089-0264-001	House, Rt. 218	1870-1880	Existing
089-0147-001	RF&P Section House, Widewater	1872-1875	Existing
089-0038-001	House, Rt. 608 (northeast of Rt. 628)	1875	Existing
089-0088-001	Farm, Rt. 651	1875 ca	Existing
089-0177-001	House, Rt. 630, east of Rt. 628	1875-1890	Existing
089-0287-001	Highland House	1875-1885	Existing
089-0036-001	Bonaise	1880-1890	Existing
089-0057-001	House, Rt. 628 (east of Rt. 626)	1880-1910	Existing
089-0067-011	Basil Gordon Warehouse	1880 ca	Existing
089-0067-020	House, 115 Prince Street	1880-1920	Demolished
089-0067-023	House, 112 Washington Street	1880-1890	Existing
089-0067-025	House, 115 Washington Street	1880-1890	Existing
089-0067-036	House, 100 King Street	1880 ca	Existing
089-0067-039	House, 10 Prince Street	1880-1890	Demolished
089-0124-001	House, Rt 610 (Bldg 16)	1880-1890	Existing
089-0171-001	Honeycup	1880-1890	Existing
089-0180-001	House, Rt. 630, at Rt. 1 Intersection	1880-1890	Existing
089-0181-002	Clerk's Office	1880-1890	Existing
089-0183-001	Farm, Rt 614	1880-1890	Existing
089-0189-001	Deep Run Farm	1880-1910	Existing
089-0191-001	Willowmere	1880-1920	Existing
089-0196-004	Walnut Hill Farm - Secondary Dwelling	1880-1900	Existing
089-0200-001	House at Concord, Rt. 616	1880-1900	Existing
089-0204-001	House, Rt. 628	1880-1910	Existing
089-0213-001	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 754	1880-1910	Existing
089-0215-002	Stanley Farm, Barn	1880-1900	Existing
089-0223-001	House, Rt. 616, near Rt. 662	1880-1890	Existing
089-0255-001	House, Rt. 690, east side	1880-1910	Existing
089-0258-001	House, Rt. 602	1880-1900	Existing
089-0281-001	Lee House	1880-1900	Existing
089-0217-002	Farm, Rt 616, Barn	1885-1915	Existing
089-0030-001	Silver Ridge Farm	1887	Existing
089-0070-001	Clifton Chapel	1887	Existing
089-0014-006	Sherwood Forest, Barn	1890-1910	Existing

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0037-001	House, Rt. 608, west side	1890-1910	Existing
089-0039-001	House, Rt. 628 (west of RF&P tracks)	1890-1930	Existing
089-0043-001	Lane House, Naomi Road	1890-1920	Existing
089-0053-001	House, Rt. 652 (northwest of I-95)	1890-1900	Existing
089-0055-001	House, Rt. 608 (south of Brooke)	1890-1910	Existing
089-0058-001	Bells Farm, Farmhouse	1890-1910	Existing
089-0060-001	House, Rt. 631	1890-1910	Existing
089-0067-009	Robert Dunbar's Kitchen	1890-1910	Existing
089-0067-019	House, 104 Prince Street	1890-1910	Demolished
089-0074-001	Cassington Farm	1890-1939	Existing
089-0081-001	Grafton	1890 ca	Demolished
089-0127-001	House, Rt. 612	1890-1910	Existing
089-0128-001	House, Payne's Corner	1890-1910	Existing
089-0130-001	Store, Rt 17	1890-1920	Existing
089-0131-001	Hartwood Store and Post Office	1890-1910	Existing
089-0132-001	Hartwood Postmaster House	1890-1910	Existing
089-0139-001	House, Rt. 750	1890-1910	Existing
089-0143-001	House, Rt 610	1890-1910	Existing
089-0159-001	House, Rt 753	1890-1920	Existing
089-0165-001	House, Rt. 629, northwest of Brooke	1890-1910	Existing
089-0167-001	House, Rt. 629, near Andrew Chapel	1890-1910	Existing
089-0169-001	RF&P House at Brooke	1890-1910	Existing
089-0184-001	Spotted Tavern Farm	1890-1910	Existing
089-0187-001	House, Rt 612	1890-1910	Existing
089-0188-002	Miller Store & Post Office	1890-1910	Existing
089-0198-001	Farm, Rt. 675	1890-1910	Existing
089-0205-001	Flying Farm	1890-1910	Existing
089-0209-001	House, Rt. 651, near Abel Lake	1890-1910	Existing
089-0211-001	Farm, Rt. 650	1890-1910	Existing
089-0220-001	Littrell Homestead	1890-1920	Existing
089-0226-001	House, Rt. 616, north of Rt. 662	1890-1900	Existing
089-0227-001	Hampstead Farm, Herndon House	1890-1910	Existing
089-0230-001	Farm, Rt. 725	1890-1920	Existing
089-0235-001	Gospel of Deliverance Evangelistic Church	1890-1910	Existing
089-0239-001	Farm, Rt. 656, Barn	1890-1910	Existing
089-0241-001	Abel Farm	1890-1920	Existing
089-0248-001	House, Rt. 603	1890-1910	Existing
089-0251-001	House, Rt. 604, East side	1890-1910	Existing
089-0254-001	House, Rt. 600	1890-1920	Existing
089-0259-001	Brown House	1890	Existing
089-0270-001	House, McWhirt Loop	1890-1915	Existing

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0272-001	Rocky Pin	1890-1920	Existing
089-0273-001	Spring Hill Farm	1891	Existing
089-0153-001	Salem Methodist Church	1896	Existing
089-0025-001	House, Rt. 606	1900-1915	Existing
089-0031-001	Stevens House	1900-1920	Existing
089-0049-001	Ingleside	1900-1930	Existing
089-0067-001	Berry's Store	1900 ca	Existing
089-0067-002	House, 125 W. Cambridge Street	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-008	Double House	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-032	Old Post Office	1900-1920	Demolished
089-0067-038	House, 106 King Street	1900 ca	Existing
089-0067-041	House, 18 Butler Road	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-042	House, 20 Butler Road	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-043	House, 22 Butler Road	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-046	House, 104 Washington Street	1900 ca	Existing
089-0067-048	House, 116 Washington Street	1900 ca	Existing
089-0067-063	Basil Gordon Hotel	1900 ca	Existing
089-0067-068	House, 100 Cambridge Street	1900-1920	Existing
089-0067-075	House, Forbes Road	1900-1915	Existing
089-0149-001	House, Rt 692	1900-1910	Existing
089-0155-001	House, Rt 692	1900-1910	Existing
089-0158-001	Ferris House	1900-1925	Existing
089-0168-001	Winkler House	1900-1910	Existing
089-0170-001	School, Rt 629	1900-1910	Existing
089-0202-001	Farm, Rt. 644	1900-1910	Existing
089-0211-002	Farm, Rt. 650, Granary	1900-1920	Existing
089-0221-001	House, Rt. 616, near Glendie	1900-1910	Existing
089-0232-001	House, Rt. 655, northeast of Holly Corner	1900-1920	Existing
089-0237-001	Lady Limerick House	1900-1920	Existing
089-0238-001	House, Rt. 654	1900-1930	Existing
089-0243-001	Central Electronics	1900-1920	Existing
089-0256-001	House, Rt. 690, west side	1900-1915	Existing
089-0275-001	Lenox House	1900-1920	Existing
089-0166-001	House, Rt. 629, north of Brooke	1903	Existing
089-0056-001	Mt. Hope Church	1904	Existing
089-0078-001	Andrews Chapel	1904	Existing
089-0064-001	House, Rt. 1, near Glencairne	1905-1920	Existing
089-0193-001	Rose Hill Farm	1907	Existing
089-0271-001	Heflin House	1908-1909	Existing
089-0027-001	House, Rt. 604	1910-1920	Existing

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0052-001	House, Rt. 652 (west side)	1910-1920	Existing
089-0067-014	Highway Assembly of God Church	1910-1925	Existing
089-0067-015	House, 99 Cambridge Street	1910-1930	Existing
089-0067-044	Bullock House	1910-1930	Existing
089-0067-070	Quality Appliance Company	1910-1925	Existing
089-0079-001	House, Rt. 607	1910-1920	Existing
089-0118-001	Store, Rt 610/675 (Bldg 10)	1910-1920	Existing
089-0151-01	Oak Grove Baptist Church	1910-1920	Existing
089-0160-001	Truslow Store	1910	Existing
089-0179-001	Mount Olive F.B.H. Church	1910-1920	Existing
089-0181-001	Stafford Middle School, School	1910-1930	Existing
089-0182-001	Courtney's Country Store	1910-1930	Existing
089-0192-001	Farm, Rt. 627	1910	Existing
089-0201-001	Concord Farm	1910-1920	Existing
089-0228-001	Farm, Rt. 748	1910-1920	Existing
089-0244-001	The Country Coop Thrift Shop	1910-1930	Existing
089-0252-001	House, Rt. 604, Fine's Corner	1910-1920	Existing
089-0257-001	House, de Shauzo Lane	1910-1925	Existing
089-0276-001	House, Rt. 610	1910-1930	Existing
089-0265-001	White Oak Elementary School	1913	Existing
089-0016-001	Ferry Farm, Dwelling	1914	Existing
089-0186-001	Park Farm, House	1914	Existing
089-0032-001	New Hope United Methodist Church	1915	Existing
089-0067-040	Brides' Complete Wedding and Photo Services	1915-1925	Existing
089-0067-072	House, Forbes Street	1915-1925	Existing
089-0266-001	House at White Oak, Northeast	1915	Existing
089-0195-001	G & D General Store	1918	Existing
089-0014-005	Sherwood Forest, Dairy Barn	1920-1930	Existing
089-0024-001	House, Rt. 610 at Mine Road	1920-1935	Existing
089-0067-064	K.C.'s Crab Shack	1920-1930	Existing
089-0067-069	House, 108 Cambridge Street	1920-1935	Existing
089-0083-001	Union Bell Baptist Church	1920-1930	Existing
089-0146-001	Mount Joy Store	1920-1925	Existing
089-0173-001	Jody's Hair Affair	1920-1930	Existing
089-0197-001	House, Rt 610, near Aquia Creek	1920-1930	Existing
089-0199-001	Concord School	1920-1930	Existing
089-0208-001	Ramouth School	1920-1930	Existing
089-0214-001	Farm, Rt. 616, near Rt. 648	1920	Existing
089-0215-001	Stanley Farm, House	1920-1930	Existing
089-0242-001	Store, Rt. 628	1920-1930	Existing
089-0245-001	Days Shop	1920-1930	Existing

Chronological List of Historic Resources Surveyed in Stafford County

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
089-0274-001	Bowling House	1920	Existing
089-0279-001	House, Rt. 3 (Near Little Falls)	1920-1930	Existing
089-0286-002	Patton	1920-1935	Existing
089-0188-001	Miller House, 448 Hartwood Road	1921	Existing
089-0015-001	Stafford County Courthouse	1923	Existing
089-0067-073	Falmouth Elementary School	1924	Existing
089-0285-001	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	1924	Existing
089-0051-001	T. Benton Gayle School	1925-1930	Existing
089-0054-001	House, Rt. 652 #1	1925-1940	Existing
089-0054-002	House, Rt. 652 #2	1925-1940	Existing
089-0054-003	House, Rt. 652 #3	1925-1940	Existing
089-0054-004	House, Rt. 652 #4	1925-1940	Existing
089-0067-074	House, 55 Butler Road	1925-1935	Existing
089-0174-001	Village Hotel and Coffee Shop	1925-1930	Existing
089-0246-001	Office, Rt. 630	1925-1935	Existing
089-0263-001	New Hope Elementary School	1925-1935	Existing
089-0067-053	House, 112 W. Cambridge Street	1927-1928	Existing
089-0067-071	Glover Enterprises	1927	Existing
089-0141-001	Aquia Creek Stone Building	1928	Existing
089-0084-002	Cottage, U.S. Rt. 1	1930	Existing
089-0086-001	Yesterday's Family Restaurant	1930-1945	Existing
089-0142-001	The Crucifix Monument	1930	Existing
089-0161-001	United Transmissions	1930-1940	Existing
089-0267-001	House at White Oak, Southeast	1930	Existing
089-0280-001	Rumford Farm	1930	Existing
089-0026-001	Curtis House	1932	Existing
089-0062-001	House, Forest Lane	1934	Existing
089-0247-001	Pool School	1939	Existing
089-0135-001	Norman's Service Station	1940 ca	Existing
089-0136-001	RB's Crab House	1940 ca	Existing
089-0137-001	Potomac Point Geriatric Care Facility	1940-1945	Existing
089-0138-001	Motel, West side Route 1	1940 ca	Existing
089-0140-001	Greenbriar Apartments	1940-1950	Existing
089-0277-001	International Style House	1940-1950	Existing
089-0278-001	Recycling Center	1940-1950	Existing
089-0016-002	Ferry Farm, Office	1950	Existing
089-0212-001	Mt. Olive Church	1953	Existing

APPENDIX D
List of Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level

Properties and Resources Surveyed to the Intensive Level

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SURVEY LEVEL
089-0010-	Carlton	Intensive
089-0010-001	Carlton	Intensive
089-0014-	Sherwood Forest	Intensive
089-0014-001	Sherwood Forest, Dwelling	Intensive
089-0014-002	Sherwood Forest, Kitchen	Intensive
089-0014-003	Sherwood Forest, Smokehouse	Intensive
089-0014-004	Sherwood Forest, Secondary Dwelling	Intensive
089-0014-005	Sherwood Forest, Dairy Barn	Intensive
089-0016-	Ferry Farm	Intensive
089-0016-001	Ferry Farm	Intensive
089-0016-002	Ferry Farm	Intensive
089-0018-	Chelsea	Intensive
089-0018-001	Chelsea	Intensive
089-0019-	Richland	Intensive
089-0019-001	Richland	Intensive
089-0020-	Glencairne	Intensive
089-0020-001	Glencairne	Intensive
089-0021-	Hartwood Manor	Intensive
089-0021-001	Hartwood Manor	Intensive
089-0028-	House, Rt. 682	Intensive
089-0028-001	House, Rt. 682	Intensive
089-0029-	Locust Grove Farm	Intensive
089-0029-001	Locust Grove Farm	Intensive
089-0030-	Silver Ridge Farm	Intensive
089-0030-001	Silver Ridge Farm	Intensive
089-0035-	Lyndale Farm	Intensive
089-0035-001	Lyndale Farm	Intensive
089-0041-	Little Whim	Intensive
089-0041-001	Little Whim	Intensive
089-0048-	Potomac Run Farm, Rt 626	Intensive
089-0048-001	Potomac Run Farm, Rt 626	Intensive
089-0058-	Bells Farm	Intensive
089-0058-001	Bells Farm, Farmhouse	Intensive
089-0058-002	Bells Farm, Log Dwelling	Intensive
089-0061-	Cedar Hill Farm	Intensive
089-0061-001	Cedar Hill Farm	Intensive
089-0067-	Falmouth Historic District	Intensive
089-0067-005	Ellis Apartments	Intensive
089-0067-009	Robert Dunbar's Kitchen	Intensive
089-0067-012	Sam Gordon House	Intensive
089-0067-026	Barnes House	Intensive
089-0067-034	Temperance Tavern	Intensive
089-0068-	Hartwood	Intensive

Properties and Resources Surveyed to the Intensive Level

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SURVEY LEVEL
089-0068-001	Hartwood	Intensive
089-0071-	Fleurry	Intensive
089-0071-001	Fleurry	Intensive
089-0072-	Hollywood	Intensive
089-072-001	Hollywood	Intensive
089-0073-	Janda Farm	Intensive
089-0073-001	Janda Farm	Intensive
089-0076-	White Oak Church	Intensive
089-0076-001	White Oak Church	Intensive
089-0082-	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	Intensive
089-0082-001	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	Intensive
089-0089-	Oakley	Intensive
089-0089-001	Oakley	Intensive
089-0091-	Hickory Hill	Intensive
089-0091-001	Hickory Hill	Intensive
089-0092-	Montieth Property	Intensive
089-0092-001	Montieth Property	Intensive
089-0094-	Springfield Farm	Intensive
089-0094-001	Springfield Farm	Intensive
089-0096-	Chestnut Hill	Intensive
089-0096-001	Chestnut Hill	Intensive
089-0097-	Concord	Intensive
089-0097-001	Concord	Intensive
089-0098-	Fleetwood	Intensive
089-0098-001	Fleetwood, Dwelling	Intensive
089-0098-002	Fleetwood, Smokehouse	Intensive
089-0102-	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	Intensive
089-0102-001	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	Intensive
089-0103-	Government Island Sandstone Quarry	Intensive
089-0138-	Motel, West side Route 1	Intensive
089-0138-001	Motel, West side Route 1	Intensive
089-0145-	House, Rt 720	Intensive
089-0145-001	House, Rt 720	Intensive
089-0154-	House on Shackley Point	Intensive
089-0154-001	House on Shackley Point	Intensive
089-0157-	Oakenwold	Intensive
089-0157-001	Oakenwold House	Intensive
089-0186-	Park Farm	Intensive
089-0186-001	Park Farm, House	Intensive
089-0196-	Walnut Hill Farm	Intensive
089-0196-001	Walnut Hill Farm - Wheat Barn	Intensive
089-0196-002	Walnut Hill Farm - Corncrib	Intensive
089-0196-003	Walnut Hill Farm - Spring House	Intensive

Properties and Resources Surveyed to the Intensive Level

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SURVEY LEVEL
089-0196-004	Walnut Hill Farm - Secondary Dwelling	Intensive
089-0202-	Farm, Rt. 644	Intensive
089-0202-001	Farm, Rt. 644	Intensive
089-0216-	Hampstead Farm	Intensive
089-0216-001	Hampstead Farm	Intensive
089-0217-	Farm, Rt 616, south of Rt. 627	Intensive
089-0217-001	Farm, Rt 616, House	Intensive
089-0217-002	Farm, Rt 616, Barn	Intensive
089-0219-	Stony Hill (?)	Intensive
089-0219-001	Stony Hill (?)	Intensive
089-0225-	House, Rt. 616, near Potomac Run	Intensive
089-0225-001	House, Rt. 616, near Potomac Run	Intensive
089-0240-	Charter Farm	Intensive
089-0240-001	Charter House	Intensive
089-0249-	Burnside Manor	Intensive
089-0249-001	Burnside Manor, Dwelling	Intensive
089-0249-002	Burnside Manor, Slave Quarters	Intensive
089-0260-	Chapel Green	Intensive
089-0260-001	Chapel Green	Intensive
089-0261-	Albion	Intensive
089-0261-001	Albion	Intensive
089-0264-	House, Rt. 218	Intensive
089-0264-001	House, Rt. 218	Intensive
089-0273-	Spring Hill Farm	Intensive
089-0273-001	Spring Hill Farm	Intensive
089-0285-	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	Intensive
089-0285-001	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	Intensive
089-0286-	Patton	Intensive
089-0286-001	Patton	Intensive

115 TOTAL RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX E
List of Identified Resources Not Surveyed

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: WIDEWATER

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
611	dwelling	1900	south of Mountjoy Store
611	dwelling	1910	
611	dwelling	1910	at Decatur Store
611	cemetery	1890	
611	dwelling	1900	west on 635
611	dwelling	1890	
658	dwelling	1920	south of Salem Church
658	bungalow	1920	at end of road, on peninsula
658	bungalow	1930	
667	dwelling	1910-1920	at Willow Landing
666	dwelling	1890-1900	near Marina
666	dwelling	1890	
630	dwelling	1890	east of RF&P
630	dwelling	1900-1920	
630	dwelling	1910	
630	bungalow	1917	at RF&P
630	dwelling	1910-1920	
630	dwelling	1910-1920	
630	dwelling	1900	off of Road, west of RF&P
608	dwelling	1910-1920	west of Fritters Corner

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: STORCK

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
644	cemetery	1800's	
644	dwelling	1870	south of Rock Hill Church
644	farm	1900	north of Rock Hill Church
616	dwelling	1890	
616	dwelling	1900	near 612 intersection
616	dwelling	1910-1920	
616	cemetery	1900-1920	east of Beach
616	cemetery	1947	at 627 intersection
616	farm	1940	
616	cemetery	1930	
616	dwelling	1890	south of 662 intersection
616	bungalow	1920	across from 648 intersection
616	dwelling	1890-1910	
616	dwelling	1890-1910	
616	farm	1940	south of 754 intersection
616	dwelling	1930	south of Glendie
616	dwelling	1910-1920	
627	dwelling	1910-1920	
627	dwelling	1890-1910	between Skidmore Corner
627	dwelling	1920-1930	and Roseville
627	dwelling	1900	
627	dwelling	1900	
627	dwelling	1880	
627	bungalow	1942	between Concord and Skidmore Corner
615	farm	1880	off of Road leading to Deep Run Farm
614	dwelling	1920	north of Dodd's Corner
614	dwelling	1900	at Dodd's Corner, west side
612	dwelling	1890-1910	north of Heflin
612	dwelling	1880	south of Heflin
612	dwelling	1880	
612	dwelling	1890	
612	dwelling	1910	
612	farm	1920	south of Dodd's Corner
612	2 bungalows	1920	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: STORCK (continued)

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE	
612	dwelling	1880	near 662 intersection	
612	dwelling	1910		
612	dwelling	1890		
612	dwelling	1880		
612	bungalows	1920		
612	bungalows	1920		
612	Victorian farm house	1900		
612	I-house	1920		north of Hartwood
662	farm	1940's	west of 612 intersection	
691	farm	1920	west of 612	
648	farm	1920	east of intersection	
648	farm	1930		
648	farm	1920		
648	dwelling	1930		
648	farm	1910		
648	farm	1910		
650	dwelling	1910-1920	east of 616	
650	dwelling	1910-1920		
650	dwelling	1910		
651	dwelling	1925-1930	just east of Antioch Church	
651	2 bungalows			
651	farm	1920		
652	farm	1920		
652	farm	1930		
US Rt. 17	dwelling	1880	north of Storck	
US Rt. 17	dwelling	1890	south of Storck off of Rt. 17 at Richland Church back on Rt. 17 off of Road	
US Rt. 17	farm	1890		
US Rt. 17	bungalow	1940		
US Rt. 17	I-house	1920		
US Rt. 17	dwelling	1910		
US Rt. 17	bungalows	1920's		
US Rt. 17	dwelling	1910		
US Rt. 17	bungalows	1920		northwest of Hartwood
US Rt. 17	farm	1930		
US Rt. 17	bungalow	1920		north of Payne's corner
US Rt. 17	bungalow	1920		

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: STORCK (continued)

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
=====			
752	dwelling	1930	
752	dwelling	1910	
752	dwelling	1910	
752	dwelling	1930	
754	dwelling	1930	
724	farm	1910	
724	dwelling	1910	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: SOMERVILLE

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
610	dwelling	1879	east of Shiloh
610	farm	1920	
610	farm	1920	west of Ruby
612	dwelling	1890-1910	
612	dwelling	1890-1920	north of Tacketts Mill
612	dwelling	1870-1890	south of Tacketts Mill
644	dwelling	1930	near Rt. 610

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: PASSAPATANZY

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
=====			
621	dwelling	1890-1920	west of 608
604	dwelling	1940's(?)	near Belle Plains
604	bungalow	1920	
604	bungalow	1910	
604	bungalow	1920	
604	dwelling	1920	
604	bungalow	1930	northeast of Fine's Corner
603	dwelling	1910	northwest of Fine's Corner
603	dwelling	1920	south of Fine's Corner
603	dwelling	1910	
603	dwelling, 2 bay	1910	
603	bungalow	1920	off of Road
603	dwelling, log(?)	1910	
603	dwelling	1920	
603	dwelling	1930	
603	dwelling, I-house	1910	
603	bungalow	1925	
603	bungalow		
603	American 4-square	1910-1920	
218	dwelling	1890-1920	on south side
218	dwelling	1910	off of 218, NW
218	dwelling	1940	off of 218, SE
218	dwelling	1910-1925	near Cox Corner
218	dwelling	1920	
218	dwelling	1920	
600	dwelling	1900	
600	dwelling	1940	off of Road to NW
600	bungalow		
712	dwelling	1920	
602	dwelling	1900	north/west of Chapel Green
601	dwelling	1900	east of Union Belle Church
Rt. 3	I-house	1900	west of Butzner Corner

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: SALEM CHURCH

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
655	dwelling	1910	
655	dwelling	1920	
655	dwelling	1940	
655	dwelling	1920	
655	farm	1890	
655	farm	1910	
655	store	1900	north of Holly Corner
654	school		near Berea
654	bungalow		
654	dwelling	1880	west of Berea
654	bungalow	1930	
654	dwelling	1930	
US Rt. 17	bungalow		near McWhirt Loop
670	dwelling	1930	west of US Rt. 17
656	dwelling	1910	south of 670
656	dwelling	1910	
656	dwelling	1900	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: STAFFORD

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
US Rt. 1	motel	1940	near 628 intersection
US Rt. 1	bungalow		
US Rt. 1	bridge	1940's	near Pool School
US Rt. 1	gas station	1940's	
US Rt. 1	farm	1890	off of Road near Pool School
637	dwelling	1920	
637	I-house	1910	between 637 and US Rt. 1
687	I-house	1890-1910	east of Rt. 721
630	blacksmith shop		at 629 intersection
630	dwelling	1900	off of Road to north
630	dwelling	1870-1880	
630	dwelling	1930	
630	dwelling	1900	off of Road to south
630	dwelling	1920	
630	bungalow	1900	
630	dwelling	1930	east of US Rt. 1
629	dwelling	1930	
608	bungalow	1930	north of 628
628	dwelling	1925-1930	near/east of 648 intersection
628	T-house	1890	south of 630 intersection
628	bungalow	1940	
628	bungalow	1930	north of 651 intersection (Ramoth)
628	I-house		
628	farm	1890-1920	
628	I-house	1910-1920	near telephone lines
628	farm	1890	east of Rt. 1 intersection, known as Walnut Hill Farm
628	dwelling	1890	
628	bungalows	1920	west of RF&P tracks
610	bungalow	1920	west of I-95
610	dwelling	1920	
641	farm	1920	
641	bungalow		
641	2 bungalows		

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: STAFFORD (continued)

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
659	bungalow		
648	dwelling	1920	south of Sheton's Shop
648	dwelling	1910	
648	dwelling	1910	
627	dwelling	1920	at Moores Corner
627	dwelling	1900	across from 648
627	dwelling	1920	south of 648
627	bungalow		
627	bungalow		
627	farm	1900	off of road to west
627	I-house	1900-1910	at road to a farm
627	bungalow		at Mountain View
627	dwelling	1890-1910	south of Mountain View
627	dwelling	1940	
630	dwelling	1930	west of I-95
630	dwelling	1920	
630	dwelling	1880	
630	dwelling	1900	
630	store	1910-1920	west of 628 intersection
630	dwelling	1910	near end of 630
651	dwelling	1890-1910	east of Ramoth
651	T-house	1900	west of Mountain View
651	L-house		

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: FREDERICKSBURG

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
=====			
652	dwelling	1910	north of 653 intersection
652	bungalow	1930	south of 653
753	dwelling	1880	west of I-95
627	dwelling	1920	northwest of I-95
627	bungalow	1940	west of Crane's Corner
627	dwelling	1910	southeast of US Rt.1
627	dwelling	1920	
627	farm	1930's	north of 624 intersection
627	dwelling	1930	near intersection with Harrell Road
US Rt. 1	dwelling	1900-1920	
US Rt. 1	dwelling	1940	on dirt road east of 1
US Rt. 1	dwelling	1910	
US Rt. 1	bungalows		near Spring Valley
608	T-house	1890	
608	dwelling	1880	
608	dwelling	1880	
608	bungalow	1930	South of Potomac Creek
608	dwelling	1880	
608	farm	1900	across from New Hope Church
626	farm	1930	
626	dwelling	1900	
622	bungalow	1920	
622	farm	1920	west of creek
607	farm	1930	west of water tank
607	dwelling	1900	
607	dwelling	1890	north of 218
Leeland	dwelling	1920	between Rt. 625 and RFP tracks
Leeland	dwelling	1930	south of RF&P tracks

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: FREDERICKSBURG (continued)

ROUTE #	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
218	dwelling	1910	
218	bungalow	1920	
218	dwelling	1890	west of White Oak
218	dwelling	1900	on road connecting 218 & 604
218	T-house	1910	
218	bungalows		
218	dwelling	1930	near 605 intersection
218	farm	1900	
218	dwelling	1910	near 606 intersection
218	bungalows	1930	
218	dwelling	1910	
218	farm	1930	
218	bungalow	1930	
218	dwelling	1920	
218	dwelling	1930	off of Road near Brookefield
218	dwelling	1920	east of Rt. 607
603	L-house, farm	1910	
603	dwelling	1890	south of White Oak
603	dwelling	1890	off of Road to east
603	dwelling	1920	west off Road, north of Community Chapel
603	dwelling	1900	
603	dwelling	1920	
603	bungalow	1920	south of Community Chapel
601	bungalow	1920	near Wildcat Corner (west)
601	dwelling	1920-1930	
601	dwelling	1920-1930	
601	dwelling	1920	
604	dwelling	1860-1880	north of McCarthy's Corner
604	dwelling	1940	
604	dwelling	1890-1910	
606	dwelling	1930	south of 218 intersection
606	dwelling	1930	
606	dwelling	1910	
606	farm	1900	
606	dwelling	1910	
682	dwelling	1920	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Stafford County Contributing Resources

QUAD: FREDERICKSBURG (continued)

ROUTE#	RESOURCE	DATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURE
=====			
Rt. 3	dwelling	1920	west side, near Ferry Farm
601	bungalow	1920	just west of Wildcat Corner
601	dwelling	1920-1930	
601	dwelling	1920-1930	
601	dwelling	1920-1930	
601	dwelling	1920	east of Rt. 3
605	L-house	1910	north of 218
607	dwelling	1930-1940	
607	dwelling	1910	near Melchers School
US Rt. 17	cottages	1930	
US Rt. 17	bungalow	1930	
US Rt. 17	dwelling	1930	north of 607
652	dwelling	1910	above 653 intersection
652	bungalow	1930	west of I-95
652	dwelling	1910	near US Rt. 1
753	dwelling	1880	
753	dwelling (log?)	1800	