STAFFORD COUNTY
MASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

VOLUME VII A: CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

BOSWELL'S CORNER, COURTHOUSE AREA, & SOUTHERN GATEWAY: VDHR FORMS

OCTOBER 2009 | ADOPTED MAY 17, 2011

STAFFORD County
George Washington's Boyhood Home

CMSSARCHITECTS

R11-150

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF STAFFORD
STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

RESOLUTION

At a regular meeting of the Stafford County Board of Supervisors (the Board) held in the Board Chambers, Stafford County Administration Center, Stafford, Virginia, on the 17th day of May, 2011:

MEMBERS:	VOTE:
Mark Dudenhefer, Chairman	Yes
Paul V. Milde III, Vice Chairman	No
Harry E. Crisp II	Yes
Gary F. Snellings	No
Cord A. Sterling	Yes
Susan B. Stimpson	Yes
Robert "Bob" Woodson	Yes

On motion of Mr. Sterling, seconded by Mr. Crisp, which carried by a vote of 5 to 2, the following was adopted:

A RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE STAFFORD COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 15.2-2229 AND SECTION 15.2-2230 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA (1950), AS AMENDED, BY ADOPTING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, AS ADVERTISED, INCLUDING A NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT, ENTITLED "STAFFORD COUNTY MASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN," DATED OCTOBER, 2009, AS REVISED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION AT ITS MEETING ON MARCH 15, 2011

WHEREAS, under Section 15.2-2229 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, the Board may amend its Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, under Section 15.2-2229 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, the Planning Commission (the Commission) has been directed by the Board to prepare and consider Comprehensive Plan amendments; and

WHEREAS, under Section 15.2-2230 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, the Commission can review the Stafford County Comprehensive Plan to determine whether it is advisable to amend the Comprehensive Plan; and

R11-150
Page 2

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan would amend the Comprehensive Plan by adopting a new economic development element entitled "Stafford County Master Redevelopment Plan," dated October, 2009, with recommendations for changes to existing County ordinances, policies, and procedures to serve as a framework to guide the coordinated and harmonious development of the County's four Redevelopment Areas: Boswell's Corner, the Courthouse area, Falmouth Village, and the Southern Gateway, as revised by the Commission at its meeting on March 15, 2011; and

WHEREAS, the Commission duly advertised and held a public hearing on April 20, 2011, on the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment, received a recommendation of County staff supporting approval of the proposed Amendment, received public testimony, decided on a 4-3 vote to recommend approval of Volume II and decided on a 5-2 vote to recommend approval of Volumes I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, and has forwarded its recommendation of approval of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment to the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board duly advertised and held a public hearing on the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment on May 17, 2011, at which time public testimony was received and the above-referenced Comprehensive Plan Amendment was considered by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board has carefully considered the recommendations of the Commission, the recommendations of County staff, and the public testimony at the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Board concludes that the adoption of the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment, as advertised, will guide a coordinated and harmonious development of the County's four Redevelopment Areas: Boswell's Corner, the Courthouse area, Falmouth Village, and the Southern Gateway which will, in accordance with the present and probable future needs and resources of Stafford County, best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare of the citizens of Stafford County, Virginia, including the elderly and persons with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, the Board concludes that the adoption of the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment, as advertised, is consistent with good planning practices.

R11-150
Page 3

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Stafford County Board of Supervisors on this the 17th day of May 2011, hereby adopts the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment, as advertised, by approving a new economic development element, entitled "Stafford County Master Redevelopment Plan," dated October, 2009, as revised by the Commission at its meeting on March 15, 2011.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the maximum allowed dwelling units in the Boswell's Corner Redevelopment Area is modified to a maximum of 744 units.

A Copy, teste:

Anthony J. Romanello, ICMA-CM
County Administrator

AJR:bhj:jf

STAFFORD COUNTY MASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The efforts of the ***Phase I: Research & Program Development*** and ***Phase II: Concept Master Revelopment Plan*** have been combined into five separate volumes. In addition, three additional volumes contain the detailed Cultural Resources Report on each of the four redevelopment areas, as well as examples of Cultural Resources Legislation. Each volume, on each of the four redevelopment areas, stand alone along with the overall Stafford County General Research & Planning section. Each of the four redevelopment area's respective volume integrates the specific Phase I research and Phase II planning efforts. The volumes do not refer separately to Phase I or II efforts, since they are now combined into a book specific to the corresponding redevelopment area.

The volumes have been separated as follows:

VOLUME I

Stafford County: General Background Research & Planning Concepts

VOLUME II

Boswell's Corner

VOLUME III

Courthouse Area

VOLUME IV

Falmouth Village

VOLUME V

Southern Gateway

VOLUME VI

A. Cultural Resources Report for Falmouth Village
B. VDHR Forms for Falmouth Village

VOLUME VII

A. Cultural Resources Report for Boswell's Corner, Courthouse Area, & Southern Gateway
B. VDHR Forms for Boswell's Corner, Courthouse Area, & Southern Gateway

VOLUME VIII

Examples of Cultural Resources Legislation

VOLUME IX

Stafford County Traffic Data

VOLUME X

Stafford County Infrastructure Analysis

A Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance-level architectural survey of 3671.6 Acres in Boswell's Corner, the Courthouse Area, and Southern Gateway in Stafford County, Virginia, for the Stafford County Redevelopment Master Plan.

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September 3, 2008
Revised June 2009

CRI Project No. 08-1311

ABSTRACT

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 3671.6 acres in the Boswell's Corner, Stafford Courthouse, and Southern Gateway project areas in Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural resources that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, a predictive model for areas of high probability for both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was developed using information such as soils, landform, proximity to water, and historic maps and descriptions.

COURTHOUSE AREA

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1785.8 acres in the Stafford Courthouse area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Architecture

A total of 15 previously identified and 35 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which five (089-0015, 089-0247, 089-0174, 089-5169, 089-5166) were recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, the architecture of the area as a whole includes a mix of rural domestic and commercial architectural styles from the late 19th–mid-20th centuries. ***The team recommends that future development within the Stafford Courthouse area should reflect the evolution of architectural styles that is currently present through the development of design principles for new construction within the area.*** Design principles will be detailed in a separate document. In general, elements of the surrounding architecture should be included in an effort to promote a sense of continuity within the area, without creating a false sense of history with inaccurate representations of historic buildings. ***Regulation and enforcement of these guidelines will require an act of legislation.***

Archaeology

A total of 14 archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 630.7 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 282.3 acres of the project area has previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any grounddisturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on historic and prehistoric resources within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan.*** Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.

BOSWELL'S CORNER

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 597.5 acres in the Boswell's Corner area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Architecture

A total of two previously identified and 38 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which one (089-5119) was recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, two areas may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as Historic Districts. Resources along the Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1) include a mix of structures relating to the use of the roadway as a major thoroughfare from the 19th-mid-20th centuries, including dwellings that have been converted to businesses and post-World War II commercial roadside architecture associated with the expansion of automobile travel in the U.S. The residential neighborhoods on George Mason Road and Mavel Place are representative of post-World War II domestic architecture and are related to the expansion of the Marine Corp Base at Quantico, with Mavel Place serving as a good example of non-commissioned officers housing constructed specifically for Quantico. T***he team recommends that future development within the Boswell's Corner area should reflect the evolution of architectural styles that is currently present through the development of design principles for new construction within the area.*** These design principles will be detailed in a separate document. In general, elements of the surrounding architecture should be included in an effort to promote a sense of continuity within the area, without creating a false sense of history with inaccurate representations of historic buildings. ***Regulation and enforcement of these guidelines will require an act of legislation.***

Archaeology

A total of eight archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 247.5 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 277.6 acres of the project area has previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any grounddisturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on historic and prehistoric resources within the Boswell's Corner Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan.*** Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1288.3 acres in the Southern Gateway area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Architecture

A total of one previously identified and 20 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which none were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The architecture of the area as a whole includes a mix of rural domestic architectural styles from the late 19th- mid-20th centuries and mid-to-late 20th century commercial architecture, with no coherent theme or "flow". Effort should be taken to tie the architecture of the Southern Gateway area in with the architecture of the Falmouth Village area, creating a continuous transition between the two areas.

Archaeology

A total of 16 archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 868.7 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 178.5 acres of the project area have previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any grounddisturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on historic and prehistoric resources within the Southern Gateway Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan.*** Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS I
LIST OF FIGURES VII
LIST OF TABLES XVIII
I. INTRODUCTION 1
II. GENERAL CULTURAL CONTEXT FOR STAFFORD COUNTY 2
Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 BC) 2
Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8000 BC) 3
Early Paleoindian (9500–9000 BC) 4
Middle Paleoindian (9000–8500 BC) 4
Late Paleoindian (8500–7900 BC) 5
Archaic Period (8000–1200 BC) 5
Early Archaic (8000–6500 BC) 6
Middle Archaic (6500–3000 BC) 6
Late Archaic (3000–1200 BC) 7
Woodland Period (1200 BC–AD 1600) 8
Early Woodland (1200–500 BC) 8
Middle Woodland (500 BC–AD 900) 8
Late Woodland (AD 900–1600) 9
Settlement to Society (1607–1750) 10
Colony to Nation (1750–1789) 13
Early National Period (1789–1830) 13
Antebellum Period (1830–1861) 14
Civil War (1861–1865) 15
Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917) 18
World War I to World War II (1917–1945) 19
The New Dominion (1945–Present) 19
III. RESEARCH DESIGN 21
Objectives 21
Field Reconnaissance 21
Predictive Model 22
Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey 22
Definitions 22
Report Preparation 22
IV. STAFFORD COURTHOUSE AREA 24
Introduction 24
Environmental Context 24
Physical Description and Environmental Setting 24
Geology and Topography 24
Hydrology 25
Soil Morphology 25
Natural Resources 29

Historic Context . . . 30
Settlement to Society (1607–1750) . . . 30
Colony to Nation (1750–1789) . . . 33
Early National Period (1789–1830) . . . 35
Antebellum Period (1830–1861) . . . 37
Civil War (1861–1865) . . . 37
Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917) . . . 42
World War I to World War II (1917–1945) . . . 42
The New Dominion (1945–Present) . . . 42
Previous Investigations . . . 44
Archaeological Resources . . . 44
Architectural Resources . . . 48
Archaeological Resources . . . 53
Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites . . . 53
44ST0577-578 and 580-582 . . . 53
44ST068-069 . . . 53
44ST0817-820 . . . 55
44ST0825 . . . 55
Archaeological Probability . . . 55
Architectural Resources . . . 58
Previously Recorded Resources . . . 58
089-0015 Stafford County Courthouse . . . 58
089-0173 Stafford Courthouse Hotel . . . 61
089-0174 Commercial Building, 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway . . . 64
089-0181 Stafford Middle School . . . 67
089-0243 House, 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway . . . 70
089-0245 Shop, 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway . . . 73
089-0246 Office, 1302 Courthouse Road . . . 76
089-0247 Rowser Building . . . 79
089-0285 Church, 2092-94 Jefferson Davis Highway . . . 83
089-0285 Parsonage, 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1900 . . . 87
089-0321 Shelton House . . . 91
089-0322 House, 1386 Courthouse Road . . . 95
089-0323 Fritter Farmstead, 962 Courthouse Road . . . 98
089-0325 House, 76 Buttercup Lane . . . 102
089-0329 Locust Grove Baptist Church . . . 105
Newly Identified Resources . . . 108
1. 089-5240 House, 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935 . . . 108
2. 089-5241 Commercial Building, 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1900 . . . 112
3. 089-5174 House, Wyche Road, ca. 1910 . . . 115
4. 089-5175 House, 16 Bishop Lane, ca. 1953 . . . 118
8. 089-5239 Moncure Office Building, 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1950 . . . 121
9. 089-5167 House, 1311 Courthouse Road, ca. 1910 . . . 124
10. 089-5168 House, 1319 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940-50 . . . 127
11. 089-5176 House, 15 Upton Lane, ca. 1935 . . . 130
12. 089-5234 House, 24 Stafford Avenue, 1953 . . . 134

13. 089-5233 House, 12 Stafford Avenue, 1958 . . . 137
14. 089-5232 House, 8 Stafford Ave, ca. 1950 . . . 140
15. 089-5230 House, 4 Stafford Avenue, 1958 . . . 143
16. 089-5228 House, 2 Stafford Avenue, ca. 1950 . . . 146
17. 089-5227 House, 1 Stafford Avenue, ca. 1940 . . . 149
18. 089-5229 House, 3 Stafford Avenue, ca.1940 . . . 152
19. 089-5231 House, 5 Stafford Avenue, 1940 . . . 154
20. 089-5169 House, 1326 Courthouse Road, ca. 1935 . . . 157
21. 089-5170 House, 1461 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940 . . . 160
22. 089-5171 House, 1498 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940 . . . 163
23. 089-5172 House, 1502 Courthouse Road, 1945 . . . 166
25. 089-5173 House, 1536 Courthouse Road, ca. 1900 . . . 169
26. 089-5177 Commercial Building, 41 Bells Hill Road, ca.1950 . . . 174
27. 089-5178 House, 42 Bells Hill Road, ca. 1935 . . . 177
28. 089-5162 House, 845 Courthouse Road, ca. 1950 . . . 181
29. 089-5165 House, 912 Courthouse Road, ca. 1932 . . . 184
30. 089-5164 House, 877 Courthouse Road, 1930 . . . 187
31. 089-5163 House, 862 Courthouse Road, ca. 1900 . . . 191
32. 089-5166 Commercial Building, 1286-90 Courthouse Road, ca.1940 . . . 194
33. 089-5236 House, 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway, 1940 . . . 198
34. 089-5235 House and Log Cabin Restaurant, 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1950 . . . 202
35. 089-5237 Commercial Building, 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935 . . . 207
36. 089-5179 House, 51 Old Potomac Church Road, ca. 1900 . . . 210
37. 089-5238 House, 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935 . . . 214
39. 089-5242 House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201), ca. 1900 . . . 218
Conclusions and Recommendations . . . 221
Architecture . . . 221
Archaeology . . . 221

V. BOSWELL'S CORNER . . . 223
Introduction . . . 223
Environmental Context . . . 223
Physical Description and Environmental Setting . . . 223
Geology and Topography . . . 223
Hydrology . . . 223
Soil Morphology . . . 224
Natural Resources . . . 227
Historic Context . . . 228
Settlement to Society (1607–1750) . . . 228
Colony to Nation (1750–1789) . . . 230
Early National Period (1789–1830) . . . 232
Antebellum Period (1830–1861) . . . 234
Civil War (1861–1865) . . . 234
Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917) . . . 238
World War I to World War II (1917–1945) . . . 238
The New Dominion (1945–Present) . . . 238
Previous Investigations . . . 240

Archaeological Sites . . . 240
Archaeological Resources . . . 248
Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites . . . 248
Sites 44ST607-610 . . . 248
Sites 44ST0911-912 . . . 250
Archaeological Probability . . . 250
Architectural Resources . . . 253
Previously Recorded Resources . . . 253
089-0140 Greenbriar Apartments, 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca1930 . . . 253
089-0362 Little Forest Baptist Church, 54 Little Forest Church Road, 1961 . . . 259
Newly Identified Resources . . . 264
3021. 089-5104 House, 108 George Mason Road, mid 20th century (House); 1970s (Outbuilding) . . . 264
3022. 089-5105 House, 1 Mavel Place, mid 20th century . . . 267
3023. 089-5106 House, 2 Mavel Place, 1957 . . . 269
3024. 089-5107 House, 3 Mavel Place, 1951 . . . 272
3025. 089-5108 House, 4 Mavel Place, 1957 . . . 274
3026. 089-5109 House 5 Mavel Place, 1957 . . . 276
3027. 089-5110 Pump House, End of Mavel Place in Cul-de-Sac Island, mid-20th century . . . 278
3028. 089-5111 House, 6 Mavel Place, c. 1957 . . . 280
3029. 089-5112 House, 7 Mavel Place, 1957 . . . 283
3030. 089-5113 House, 8 Mavel Place, 1947 . . . 286
3031. 089-5114 House, 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), 1947 . . . 288
3032. 089-5115 House, 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), 1951 . . . 291
3033. 089-5126 Cemetery, Corner of Telegraph Road and I-95, 1921-1990s . . . 294
3034. 089-5116 House, 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid-to-late 20th century . . . 297
3035. 089-5117 Business (Restaurant), 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid-20th century . . . 299
3036. 089-5118 House, 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway, 1968 . . . 302
3037. 089-5119 Business, 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), 1930s (House); mid-to-late 20th century (Complex) . . . 304
3038. 089-5120 Automotive Business, 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid 20th century . . . 307
3039. 089-5121 Spring Lake Hotel, 3817 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid 20th century . . . 309
3040. 089-5160 Business, 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), late 19th century . . . 313
3041. 089-5161 Business, 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), c. 1940 . . . 316
3042. 089-5122 Business, 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), 19th century (original house) . . . 318
3047. 089-5123 Business, 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid-20th century . . . 322
3048. 089-5124 Business, 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (US-1), mid-20th century . . . 325
3050. 089-5125 House, 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (1), 1946 . . . 328
3051. 089-5127 House, 10 George Mason Road, c. 1940 . . . 331
3052. 089-5128 House, 28 George Mason Road, 1941 . . . 333
3053-A. 089-5130 House and 3053-B. Outbuilding, 36 George Mason Road, 1943 . . . 335
3054. 089-5129 House, 33 George Mason Road, c. 1940 . . . 338
3055. 089-5131 House, 48 George Mason Road, 1945 . . . 340
3056. 089-5132 House, 58 George Mason Road, c. 1925 . . . 344
3058. 089-5134 House, 119 George Mason Road, 1953 . . . 347
3059. 089-5133 House, 68 George Mason Road, 1936 . . . 349
3061. 089-5136 House, 870 Telegraph Road, 1958 . . . 353

3062. 089-5135 House, 866 Telegraph Road, 1950 . . . 355
3063. 089-5138 House, 26 Minor Drive, 1920 . . . 358
3064. 089-5139 House, 7 Old Mount Road, 1925 . . . 360
3065. 089-5137 House, 853 Telegraph Road, 1932 . . . 363
Conclusion and Recommendations . . . 366
Architecture . . . 366
Archaeology . . . 366

VI. SOUTHERN GATEWAY . . . 370
Introduction . . . 370
Environmental Context . . . 370
Physical Description and Environmental Setting . . . 370
Geology and Topography . . . 370
Hydrology . . . 371
Soil Morphology . . . 371
Natural Resources . . . 375
Historic Context . . . 376
Settlement to Society (1607–1750) . . . 377
Colony to Nation (1750–1789) . . . 379
Early National Period (1789–1830) . . . 380
Antebellum Period (1830–1861) . . . 383
Civil War (1861–1865) . . . 383
Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917) . . . 389
World War I to World War II (1917–1945) . . . 389
The New Dominion (1945–Present) . . . 389
Previous Investigations . . . 391
Archaeological Resources . . . 391
Architectural Resources . . . 397
Archaeological Resources . . . 401
Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites . . . 401
Sites 44ST0059, 44ST0385-396 . . . 401
Sites 44ST0972-974 . . . 403
Archaeological Probability . . . 404
Architectural Resources . . . 407
Previously Recorded Resources . . . 407
089-0364 House, 247 Riverside Parkway ca. 1920 . . . 407
Newly Identified Resources . . . 413
3000. 089-5140 House, 73 McWhirt Loop, 1952 . . . 413
3001. 089-5141 House, 65 McWhirt Loop, 1951 . . . 417
3002. 089-5142 House, 63 McWhirt Loop, 1964 . . . 420
3003. 089-5143 House, 680 Warrenton Road (US-17), c. 1945 . . . 423
3004. 089-5144 House/Business, 676 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1950 . . . 426
3005. 089-5152 Business (Former Residence), 25 Fleet Street, c. 1890 . . . 429
3006. 089-5145 House, 701 Warrenton Road (US-17), c. 1955 . . . 432
3008. 089-5146 House, 681 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1952 . . . 436
3009. 089-5147 House, 675 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1938 . . . 439
3010. 089-5148 House, 669 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1941 . . . 441

3011. 089-5149 House, 665 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1952 443
3012. 089-5150 House, 661 Warrenton Road (US-17), 1953 445
3013. 089-5151 House, 656 Warrenton Road (US-17), c. 1936 447
3014. 089-5158 House, Hewitt Road, c. 1959 450
3015. 089-5154 House, 74 Sanford Drive, 1950 453
3016. 089-5156 House, 80 Sanford Drive, 1957 456
3017. 089-5157 House, 84 Sanford Drive, c. 1927 459
3018. 089-5155 House, 77 Sanford Drive, c. 1930 464
3019. 089-5159 House, 12 Hewitt Lane, 1957 468
3020. 089-5153 House, 67 Sanford Drive, 1930 471
Conclusions and Recommendations 474
Architecture 474
Archaeology 474

VII. REFERENCES CITED 475

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: View of Stafford, VA USGS Quad Depicting the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 23
Figure 2: Map of Soil Types within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 28
Figure 3: Detail of Virginia: Discovered and Discribed [sic], Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Smith 1610) 32
Figure 4: Detail of Frye and Jefferson's Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751) 34
Figure 5: Detail of Stafford County, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820) 36
Figure 6: Detail of Map of Stafford County, Virginia, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 39
Figure 7: Detail of Map of Field of Occupation of Army of the Potomac, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Hooker 1863) 40
Figure 8: Detail of Map of Stafford Co., Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 41
Figure 9: Detail of Scheel's Map of Stafford County, depicting the Project Area 43
Figure 10: View of Stafford, VA USGS Quad Depicting Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within the Project Area 47
Figure 11: View of Stafford, VA USGS Quad Depicting Previously Identified Architectural Resources within the Project Area 51
Figure 12: Previously Surveyed Areas within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 52
Figure 13: View of the Washington-Parker Cemetery, facing East 54
Figure 14: View of the Washington-Parker Cemetery, facing West 54
Figure 15: Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area. 56
Figure 16: Architectural Resources within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 57
Figure 17: View of Stafford County Courthouse, East Elevation 59
Figure 18: Site Plan of 089-0015 Stafford County Courthouse 60
Figure 19: View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), West Elevation. 61
Figure 20: View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), Northeast Oblique 62
Figure 21: View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), Northwest Oblique 62
Figure 22: Site Plan of 089-0173 Stafford Courthouse Hotel 63
Figure 23: View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), Northwest Oblique 64
Figure 24: View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), Southeast Oblique. 65
Figure 25: View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), East Elevation 65
Figure 26: Site Plan of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174) 66
Figure 27: View of Stafford Middle School, Southwest Oblique 67
Figure 28: View of Stafford Middle School, North Elevation. 68
Figure 29: View of Stafford Middle School, West Elevation. 68
Figure 30: Site Plan of Stafford Middle School (089-0181) 69
Figure 31: View of 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0243), East Elevation 70
Figure 32: View of 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0243), Southeast Oblique. 71
Figure 33: Site Plan of 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0243) 72
Figure 34: View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation. 73
Figure 35: View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 74
Figure 36: View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, North Elevation 74
Figure 37: Site Plan of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway. 75
Figure 38: View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), North Elevation 76
Figure 39: View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), Northwest Oblique 7
Figure 40: View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), South Elevation 77
Figure 41: Site Plan of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246). 78

Figure 42: View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), East Elevation 79
Figure 43: View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), Southeast Oblique 80
Figure 44: View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), Northwest Oblique 80
Figure 45: View of Outbuilding at the Rowser Building (089-0247), Southeast Oblique 81
Figure 46. Site Plan of the Rowser Building (089-0247) 82
Figure 47: View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), West Elevation 84
Figure 48: View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), East Elevation 84
Figure 49: View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), North Elevation 85
Figure 50: Site Plan of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285) 86
Figure 51: View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southwest Oblique 88
Figure 52: View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 88
Figure 53: View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique 89
Figure 54: Site Plan of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway 90
Figure 55: View of Shelton House, Northeast Oblique 92
Figure 56: View of Shelton House, North Elevation 92
Figure 57: View of Garage at Shelton House, North Elevation 93
Figure 58: Site Plan of the Shelton House (089-0321) 94
Figure 59: View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), West Elevation 95
Figure 60: View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), East Elevation 96
Figure 61: View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), South Elevation 96
Figure 62: Site Plan of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322) 97
Figure 63: View of Main Dwelling at the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323), East Elevation 99
Figure 64: View of Garage at the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323), Southeast Oblique 99
Figure 65: View of Tenant House at the Fritter Farmstead, Southeast Oblique 100
Figure 66: Site Plan of the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323) 101
Figure 67: View of 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325), North Elevation 102
Figure 68: View of 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325) Northeast Oblique 103
Figure 69: View of Shed at 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325) Southeast Oblique 103
Figure 70: Site Plan of 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325) 104
Figure 71: View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), North Elevation 105
Figure 72: View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), Northwest Oblique 106
Figure 73: View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), South Elevation 106
Figure 74: Site Plan of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329) 107
Figure 75: View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southwest Oblique 109
Figure 76: View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation 109
Figure 77: View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 110
Figure 78: Site Plan of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway 111
Figure 79: View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation 112
Figure 80: View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 113
Figure 81: View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation 113
Figure 82: Site Plan of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway 114
Figure 83: View of House, Wyche Road, North Elevation 115
Figure 84: View of House, Wyche Road, Northwest Oblique 116
Figure 85: Site Plan of House on Wyche Road 117
Figure 86: View of 16 Bishop Lane, South Elevation 118
Figure 87: View of 16 Bishop Lane, Southeast Oblique 119
Figure 88: View of 16 Bishop Lane, North Elevation 119

Figure 89: Site Plan of 16 Bishop Lane . . . 120
Figure 90: View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, West Elevation . . . 121
Figure 91: View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation . . . 122
Figure 92: View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation . . . 122
Figure 93: Site Plan of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway . . . 123
Figure 94: View of 1311 Courthouse Road, South Elevation . . . 124
Figure 95: View of 1311 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique . . . 125
Figure 96: Site Plan of 1311 Courthouse Road . . . 126
Figure 97: View of 1319 Courthouse Road, South Elevation . . . 127
Figure 98: View of 1319 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique . . . 128
Figure 99: Site Plan of 1319 Courthouse Road . . . 129
Figure 100: View of 15 Upton Lane, East Elevation . . . 131
Figure 101: View of 15 Upton Lane, Southeast Oblique . . . 131
Figure 102: View of 15 Upton Lane, South Elevation . . . 132
Figure 103: Site Plan of 15 Upton Lane . . . 133
Figure 104: View of 24 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation . . . 134
Figure 105: View of 24 Stafford Avenue, Northeast Oblique . . . 135
Figure 106: Site Plan of 24 Stafford Avenue . . . 136
Figure 107: View of 12 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation . . . 137
Figure 108: View of Garage at 12 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique . . . 138
Figure 109: Site Plan of 12 Stafford Avenue . . . 139
Figure 110: View of 8 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation . . . 140
Figure 111: View of 8 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique . . . 141
Figure 112: View of Shed at 8 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique . . . 141
Figure 113: Site Plan of 8 Stafford Avenue . . . 142
Figure 114: View of 4 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique . . . 143
Figure 115: View of House and Garage at 4 Stafford Avenue, Southwest Oblique . . . 144
Figure 116: Site Plan of 4 Stafford Avenue . . . 145
Figure 117: View of 2 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation . . . 146
Figure 118: View of 2 Stafford Avenue, Southwest Oblique . . . 147
Figure 119: Site Plan of 2 Stafford Avenue . . . 148
Figure 120: View of 1 Stafford Avenue, East Elevation . . . 149
Figure 121: View of 1 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique . . . 150
Figure 122: Site Plan of 1 Stafford Avenue . . . 151
Figure 123: View of 3 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique . . . 152
Figure 124: Site Plan of 3 Stafford Avenue . . . 153
Figure 125: View of 5 Stafford Avenue, East Elevation . . . 154
Figure 126: View of 5 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique . . . 155
Figure 127: Site Plan of 5 Stafford Avenue . . . 156
Figure 128: View of 1326 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique . . . 158
Figure 129: View of 1326 Courthouse Road, West Elevation . . . 158
Figure 130: Site Plan of 1326 Courthouse Road . . . 159
Figure 131: View of 1461 Courthouse Road, South Elevation . . . 160
Figure 132: View of 1461 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique . . . 161
Figure 133: Site Plan of 1461 Courthouse Road . . . 162
Figure 134: View of 1498 Courthouse Road, South Elevation . . . 163
Figure 135: View of 1498 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique . . . 164

Figure 136: View of 1498 Courthouse Road, West Elevation 164
Figure 137: Site Plan of 1498 Courthouse Road 165
Figure 138: View of 1502 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique 166
Figure 139: View of 1502 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique 167
Figure 140: View of Garage at 1502 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique 167
Figure 141: Site Plan of 1502 Courthouse Road 168
Figure 142: View of 1536 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique 170
Figure 143: View of 1536 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique 170
Figure 144: View of 1536 Courthouse Road, West Elevation 171
Figure 145: View of Outbuilding at 1536 Courthouse Road 171
Figure 146: View of Outbuilding at 1536 Courthouse Road 172
Figure 147: View of Outbuildings at 1536 Courthouse Road 172
Figure 148: Site Plan of 1536 Courthouse Road 173
Figure 149: View of 41 Bells Hill Road, East Elevation 174
Figure 150: View of 41 Bells Hill Road, Northeast Oblique 175
Figure 151: Site Plan of 41 Bells Hill Road 176
Figure 152: View of 42 Bells Hill Road, West Elevation 178
Figure 153: View of 42 Bells Hill Road 178
Figure 154: View of Garage at 42 Bells Hill Road 179
Figure 155: Site Plan of 42 Bells Hill Road 180
Figure 156: View of 845 Courthouse Road, South Elevation 181
Figure 157: View of 845 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique 182
Figure 158: Site Plan of 845 Courthouse Road 183
Figure 159: View of 912 Courthouse Road, West Elevation 185
Figure 160: View of Outbuilding, 912 Courthouse Road, South Elevation 185
Figure 161: Site Plan of 912 Courthouse Road 186
Figure 162: View of 877 Courthouse Road, West Elevation 188
Figure 163: View of 877 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique 188
Figure 164: View of 877 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique 189
Figure 165: View of Garage at 877 Courthouse Road, South Elevation 189
Figure 166: Site Plan of 877 Courthouse Road 190
Figure 167: View of 862 Courthouse Road, North Elevation 191
Figure 168: View of Outbuilding at 862 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique 192
Figure 169: Site Plan of 862 Courthouse Road 193
Figure 170: View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, North Elevation 195
Figure 171: View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique 195
Figure 172: View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, East Elevation 196
Figure 173: View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique 196
Figure 174: Site Plan of 1286-1290 Courthouse Road 197
Figure 175: View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway 198
Figure 176: View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway 199
Figure 177: View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway 199
Figure 178: View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway 200
Figure 179: Site Plan of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway 201
Figure 180: View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 203
Figure 181: View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique 203
Figure 182: View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation 204

Figure 183: View of Shed at 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique 204
Figure 184: View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique. 205
Figure 185: Site Plan of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway. 206
Figure 186: View of 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique. 208
Figure 187: View of 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation 208
Figure 188: Site Plan of 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway. 209
Figure 189: View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, North Elevation. 211
Figure 190: View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, Northeast Oblique. 211
Figure 191: View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, West Elevation. 212
Figure 192: Site Plan of 51 Old Potomac Church Road 213
Figure 193: View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique 215
Figure 194: View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, North Elevation 215
Figure 195: View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northeast Oblique 216
Figure 196: Site Plan of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway. 217
Figure 197: View of House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201) 219
Figure 198: View of House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201) 219
Figure 199: Site Plan of House, Jefferson Davis Highway 220
Figure 200: View of Stafford, Joplin, Quantico, and Widewater, VA USGS Quads
Depicting the Boswell's Corner Project Area. 222
Figure 201: Map of Soil Types within the Boswell's Corner Project Area 226
Figure 202: Detail of Virginia: Discovered and Discribed [sic],
Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Smith 1610) 229
Figure 203: Detail of Fry and Jefferson's Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of
the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia
Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751) 231
Figure 204: Detail of Stafford County, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820). 233
Figure 205: Detail of Map of Stafford County, Virginia, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 235
Figure 206: Detail of Preliminary Map of Northeastern Virginia Embracing Portions of
Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 236
Figure 207: Detail of Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington,
Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (McDowell 1862) 237
Figure 208: Detail of Scheel's Map of Stafford County Depicting the Project Area 239
Figure 209: View of Stafford, Joplin, Quantico, and Widewater, VA USGS Quads
Depicting Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Project Area. 244
Figure 210: View of Stafford, Joplin, Quantico, and Widewater, VA USGS Quads
Depicting Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within the Project Area. 246
Figure 211: Previously Surveyed Areas within the Boswell's Corner Project Area. 247
Figure 212: View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0607 (in woods), facing Northeast 248
Figure 213: View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0608, facing East 249
Figure 214: View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0609, facing Northwest 249
Figure 215: View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0610, facing North. 250
Figure 216: Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Boswell's Corner Project Area 251
Figure 217: Architectural Resources within the Boswell's Corner Project Area. 252
Figure 218: View of 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), West Elevation 254
Figure 219: View of 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Southeast Oblique. 254
Figure 220: View of Cottage 1 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Northeast Oblique 255
Figure 221: View of Cottage 1 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Southeast Oblique. 255

Figure 222: View of Cottage 2 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), North Elevation 256
Figure 223: View of Cottage 2 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Northeast Oblique 256
Figure 224: View of Building 3 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), East Elevation 257
Figure 225: View of Building 4 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), East Elevation 257
Figure 226: Site Plan of 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140) 258
Figure 227: View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), West Elevation 260
Figure 228: View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Northwest Oblique 260
Figure 229: View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique 261
Figure 230: View of Shed at the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique 261
Figure 231: View of Shed 2 at the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique 262
Figure 232: View of the Little Forest Baptist Church Cemetery, facing South 262
Figure 233: Site Plan of Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362) 263
Figure 234: View of 108 George Mason Road (3021), North Elevation 265
Figure 235: View of Outbuilding, 108 George Mason Road (3021), North Elevation. 265
Figure 236: Site Plan of 108 George Mason Road. 266
Figure 237: View of 1 Mavel Place (3022), Northwest Oblique 267
Figure 238: Site Plan of 1 Mavel Place 268
Figure 239: View of 2 Mavel Place (3023, Southeast Oblique. 270
Figure 240: Site Plan of 2 Mavel Place 271
Figure 241: View of 3 Mavel Place (3024), West Elevation 272
Figure 242: Site Plan of 3 Mavel Place 273
Figure 243: View of 4 Mavel Place (3025), Northeast Oblique 274
Figure 244: Site Plan of 4 Mavel Place 275
Figure 245: View of 5 Mavel Place (3026), West Elevation 276
Figure 246: Site Plan of 5 Mavel Place 277
Figure 247: View of Pump House, End of Mavel Place in Island of Cul-de-Sac (3027), Southeast Oblique 278
Figure 248: Site Plan of Pump House, Mavel Place. 279
Figure 249: View of 6 Mavel Place (3028), Southeast Oblique 281
Figure 250: View of Garage at 6 Mavel Place (3028), Southeast Oblique 281
Figure 251: Site Plan of 6 Mavel Place 282
Figure 252: View of 7 Mavel Place (3029), Northeast Oblique 284
Figure 253: Site Plan of 7 Mavel Place 285
Figure 254: View of 8 Mavel Place (3030), North Elevation 286
Figure 255: Site Plan of 8 Mavel Place 287
Figure 256: View of 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway (3031), Northwest Oblique. 289
Figure 257: Site Plan of 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway. 290
Figure 258: View of 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway (3032), North Elevation 292
Figure 259: Site Plan of 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway. 293
Figure 260: View of Cemetery (3033), Looking Northwest. 294
Figure 261: View of Cemetery (3033), Looking Northwest. 295
Figure 262: Site Plan of Cemetery, Corner of Telegraph Road and I-95 296
Figure 263: View of 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway (3034), Southeast Oblique 297
Figure 264: Site Plan of 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway. 298
Figure 265: View of 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (3035), Northeast Oblique 300
Figure 266: View of Outbuilding at 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (3035), Southwest Oblique. 300
Figure 267: Site Plan of 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway. 301
Figure 268: View of 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway (3036), Northwest Oblique. 302

Figure 269: Site Plan of 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway. 303
Figure 270: View of 1930s Structure at 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (3037), North Elevation 305
Figure 271: View of Concrete block Structure at 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (3037), Northeast Oblique 305
Figure 272: Site Plan of 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway. 306
Figure 273: View of 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway (3038), Northwest Oblique. 307
Figure 274: Site Plan of 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway..... 308
Figure 275: View of Central Building, Spring Lake Hotel,
3817 Jefferson Davis Highway (3039), South Elevation 310
Figure 276: View of Side Building, Spring Lake Hotel,
3817 Jefferson Davis Highway (3039), Southeast Elevation 310
Figure 277: View of Side Building Rear Elevation, Spring Lake Hotel,
3817 Jefferson Davis Highwaywy (3039), Northeast Oblique. 311
Figure 278: Site Plan of 3817 Jefferson Davis Highway. 312
Figure 279: View of 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway (3040), Southwest Oblique 314
Figure 280: View of Gable End of East Building at 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northeast Oblique 314
Figure 281: Site Plan of 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway. 315
Figure 282: View of 3869 Suite 103 Jefferson Davis Highway (3041), South Elevation 316
Figure 283: Site Plan of 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway. 317
Figure 284: View of 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (3042), Southeast Oblique 318
Figure 285: Site Plan of 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway. 319
Figure 286: View of 3923 Jefferson Davis Highway (3046), Southeast Oblique 320
Figure 287: Site Plan of 3923 Jefferson Davis Highway. 321
Figure 288: View of 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (3047), Southwest Oblique 322
Figure 289: View of 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (3047), East Elevation. 323
Figure 290: Site Plan of 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway. 324
Figure 291: View of 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (3048), Southwest Oblique 325
Figure 292: View of Outbuilding, 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (3048), South Elevation. 26
Figure 293: Site Plan of 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway. 327
Figure 294: View of 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (3050), East Elevation. 329
Figure 295: View of Garage, 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (3050), Northeast Oblique. 329
Figure 296: Site Plan of 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway. 330
Figure 297: View of 10 George Mason Road (3051), Northeast Oblique 331
Figure 298: Site Plan of 10 George Mason Road. 332
Figure 299: View of 28 George Mason Road (3052), East Elevation. 333
Figure 300: Site Plan of 28 George Mason Road. 334
Figure 301: View of 36 George Mason Road (3053-A), Northwest Oblique 336
Figure 302: View of 36 George Mason Road (3053-B), Southeast Oblique. 336
Figure 303: Site Plan of 36 George Mason Road. 337
Figure 304: View of 33 George Mason Road (3054), Southeast Oblique 338
Figure 305: Site Plan of 33 George Mason Road. 339
Figure 306: View of 48 George Mason Road (3055), Northwest Oblique. 341
Figure 307: View of Garage, 48 George Mason Road (3055), Southeast Oblique 341
Figure 308: View of Shed, 48 George Mason Road (3055), Southeast Oblique. 342
Figure 309: Site Plan of 48 George Mason Road. 343
Figure 310: View of House, 58 George Mason Road (3056), East Elevation. 345
Figure 311: View of Garage, 58 George Mason Road (3056), Northwest Oblique 345
Figure 312: Site Plan of 58 George Mason Road. 346

Figure 313: View of 119 George Mason Road (3058), Southeast Oblique 347
Figure 314: Site Plan of 119 George Mason Road 348
Figure 315: View of 68 George Mason Road (3059), North Elevation 350
Figure 316: View of Garage, 68 George Mason Road (3059), Northwest Oblique 350
Figure 317: View of Outbuilding, 68 George Mason Road (3059), Northeast Oblique 351
Figure 318: Site Plan of 68 George Mason Road 352
Figure 319: View of 870 Telegraph Road (3061), South Elevation 353
Figure 320: Site Plan of 870 Telegraph Road 354
Figure 321: View of 866 Telegraph Road (3062), South Elevation 356
Figure 322: View of 866 Telegraph Road (3062), West Elevation 356
Figure 323: Site Plan of 866 Telegraph Road 357
Figure 324: View of 26 Minor Drive (3063), West Elevation 359
Figure 325: View of 7 Old Mount Road (3064), North Elevation 361
Figure 326: View of 7 Old Mount Road (3064), South Elevation 361
Figure 327: Site Plan of 7 Old Mount Road 362
Figure 328: View of 853 Telegraph Road (3065), Southeast Oblique 364
Figure 329: View of 853 Telegraph Road (3065), North Elevation 364
Figure 330: Site Plan of 853 Telegraph Road 365
Figure 331: Potential Historic Districts within the Boswell's Corner Project Area 368
Figure 332: View of Fredericksburg and Salem Church/Stafford, VA USGS Quads Depicting the Southern Gateway Project Area 369
Figure 333: Map of Soil Types within the Southern Gateway Project Area 374
Figure 334: Detail of Fry and Jefferson's Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751) 378
Figure 335: Detail of Stafford County, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820) 382
Figure 336: Detail of Preliminary Map of Northeastern Virginia Embracing Portions of Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 385
Figure 337: Detail of Map of Field of Occupation of Army of the Potomac, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Hooker 1863) 386
Figure 338: Detail of Map of Stafford County, Virginia, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-) 387
Figure 339: Map of Stafford County, Va. (Blackford 1863) 388
Figure 340: Detail of Scheel's Map of Stafford County, depicting the Project Area 390
Figure 341: Detail of Fredericksburg and Salem Church/Stafford, VA USGS Quads Depicting Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within the Project Area 396
Figure 342: Detail of Fredericksburg and Salem Church/Stafford, VA USGS Quads Depicting Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within the Project Area 399
Figure 343: Previously Surveyed Areas within the Southern Gateway Project Area 400
Figure 344: View of Mannheim Auto Auction facility, facing southeast 401
Figure 345: View of Mannheim Auto Auction facility, facing northeast 402
Figure 346: View of Area of Sites 44ST0972, 44ST0973, and 44ST0974 near Riverside Business Park, facing northeast 403
Figure 347: View of Area of Sites 44ST0972, 44ST0973, and 44ST0974 near Riverside Business Park, facing west 404
Figure 348: Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Southern Gateway Project Area 405
Figure 349: Architectural Resources within the Southern Gateway Project Area 406
Figure 350: View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) North Elevation 408

Figure 351: View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southwest Oblique . . . 408
Figure 352: View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) East Elevation . . . 409
Figure 353: View of outbuilding at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southeast Oblique . . . 409
Figure 354: View of Garage at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northwest Oblique . . . 410
Figure 355: View of Barn at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northeast Oblique . . . 410
Figure 356: View of Agricultural Outbuilding at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northeast Oblique . . . 411
Figure 357: View of Tenant House and Garage at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southeast Oblique . . . 411
Figure 358: Site Plan of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) . . . 412
Figure 359: View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), East Elevation . . . 414
Figure 360: View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), Southwest Oblique . . . 414
Figure 361: View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), Southeast Oblique . . . 415
Figure 362: Site Plan of 73 McWhirt Loop . . . 416
Figure 363: View of 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), East Elevation . . . 417
Figure 364: View of 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), North Elevation . . . 418
Figure 365: View of Shops, 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), Northeast Oblique . . . 418
Figure 366: Site Plan of 65 McWhirt Loop . . . 419
Figure 367: View of 63 McWhirt Loop (3002), East Elevation . . . 420
Figure 368: View of Outbuilding, 63 McWhirt Loop (3002), Southeast Oblique . . . 421
Figure 369: Site Plan of 63 McWhirt Loop . . . 422
Figure 370: View of 680 Warrenton Road (3003), West Elevation . . . 423
Figure 371: View of 680 Warrenton Road (3003), East Elevation . . . 424
Figure 372: Site Plan of 680 Warrenton Road . . . 425
Figure 373: View of 676 Warrenton Road (3004), Northwest Oblique . . . 427
Figure 374: View of 676 Warrenton Road (3004), East Elevation . . . 427
Figure 375: Site Plan of 676 Warrenton Road . . . 428
Figure 376: View of 25 Fleet Street (3005), Northeast Oblique . . . 429
Figure 377: View of 25 Fleet Street (3005), South Elevation . . . 430
Figure 378: Site Plan of 25 Fleet Street . . . 431
Figure 379: View of 701 Warrenton Road (3006), East Elevation . . . 433
Figure 380: View of 701 Warrenton Road (3006), South Elevation . . . 433
Figure 381: View of Garage, 701 Warrenton Road (3006), Southeast Oblique . . . 434
Figure 382: Site Plan of 701 Warrenton Road . . . 435
Figure 383: View of 681 Warrenton Road (3008), East Elevation . . . 436
Figure 384: View of 681 Warrenton Road (3008), Southwest Oblique . . . 437
Figure 385: Site Plan of 681 Warrenton Road . . . 438
Figure 386: View of 675 Warrenton Road (3009), East Elevation . . . 439
Figure 387: Site Plan of 675 Warrenton Road . . . 440
Figure 388: View of 669 Warrenton Road (3010), Northeast Oblique . . . 441
Figure 389: Site Plan of 669 Warrenton Road . . . 442
Figure 390: View of 665 Warrenton Road (3011), East Elevation . . . 443
Figure 391: Site Plan of 665 Warrenton Road . . . 444
Figure 392: View of 661 Warrenton Road (3012), Northeast Oblique . . . 445
Figure 393: Site Plan of 661 Warrenton Road . . . 446
Figure 394: View of 656 Warrenton Road (3013), East Elevation . . . 448
Figure 395: View of 656 Warrenton Road (3013), Northeast Oblique . . . 448
Figure 396: Site Plan of 656 Warrenton Road . . . 449
Figure 397: View of Hewitt Road (3014), East Elevation . . . 450

Figure 398: View of Hewitt Road (3014), Northwest Oblique 451
Figure 399: Site Plan of House, Hewitt Road 452
Figure 400: View of 74 Sanford Drive (3015), East Elevation 454
Figure 401: View of Shed, 74 Sanford Drive (3015), Southwest Oblique 454
Figure 402: Site Plan of 74 Sanford Drive 455
Figure 403: View of 80 Sanford Drive (3016), South Elevation. 457
Figure 404: View of Garage, 80 Sanford Drive (3016), Southwest Oblique. 457
Figure 405: Site Plan of 80 Sanford Drive 458
Figure 406: View of 84 Sanford Drive (3017), South Elevation 460
Figure 407: View of 84 Sanford Drive (3017), North Elevation 460
Figure 408: View of Garage, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southwest Oblique. 461
Figure 409: View of Shed, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southeast Oblique. 461
Figure 410: View of Carriage House, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southeast Elevation. 462
Figure 411: Site Plan of 84 Sanford Drive 463
Figure 412: View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), West Elevation 465
Figure 413: View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), Northwest Oblique 465
Figure 414: View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), South Elevation. 466
Figure 415: View of Shed, 77 Sanford Drive (3018), Southeast Oblique 466
Figure 416: Site Plan of 77 Sanford Drive 467
Figure 417: View of 12 Hewitt Lane (3019), East Elevation 469
Figure 418: View of Garage, 12 Hewitt Lane (3019), Southeast Oblique 469
Figure 419: Site Plan of 12 Hewitt Lane 470
Figure 420: View of 67 Sanford Drive (3020), North Elevation 472
Figure 421: View of 67 Sanford Drive (3020), Northeast Oblique 472
Figure 422: Site Plan of 67 Sanford Drive 473

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Soils within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 25
Table 2: Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 45
Table 3: Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area 49
Table 4: Soils within the Boswell's Corner Project Area 224
Table 5: Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Boswell's Corner Project Area 242
Table 6: Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Boswell's Corner Project Area 245
Table 7: Soils within the Southern Gateway Project Area. 371
Table 8: Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area 393
Table 9: Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area 397

I. INTRODUCTION

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 3671.6 acres in the Boswell's Corner, Stafford Courthouse, and Southern Gateway project areas in Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural resources that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish this, both documentary research and architectural survey were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800. The preparation of this report and any recommendations concerning the potential eligibility of architectural resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Final Rule* (ACHP 2000); the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991). Additionally, the preparation of this report follows guidelines published by the VDHR including: *Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments*; *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects*; and *How to Complete Virginia Department of Historic Resources Architectural Resource Inventory Forms* (VDHR 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1996).

This report contains a description of the project area's physical and environmental setting, a general research design that summarizes field methods, previous research in the area, and the expected results, an outline of meaningful cultural contexts for the property, and finally, the survey results are described and recommendations made.

Principal Investigator Sara C. Ferland served as principal investigator for the project, prepared the research design, and co-authored the report. Laboratory Director Emily Lindtveit and Project Archaeologist Kevin Goodrich conducted the architectural survey and archaeological assessment, assisted by Crew Chiefs Justin Bedard and Earl Proper. Emily Lindtveit, Architectural Historian Sandra DeChard, and Principal Investigators Nora Sheehan and Aimee Leithoff co-authored this report. All graphics were prepared by CAD Technician Tracey McDonald.

II. GENERAL CULTURAL CONTEXT FOR STAFFORD COUNTY

The following section provides the prehistoric and historic background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and VDHR's (1997) *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects.*

Virginia's Native American prehistory is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. Descriptions of major characteristics of the time periods and their locally diagnostic artifacts are presented below, along with comments on each period as they relate to the present project area.

Pre-Clovis (?-13,000 B.C.)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988: 2-3). However, both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County suggest the possibility of human occupation of Virginia well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site, in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997: 165).

Fieldworkers excavated through levels containing Paleoindian cherts and fluted points, where McAvoy's team encountered artifacts and charcoal separated from the Paleoindian level by 3-4" of sterile sands. Subsequent fieldwork confirmed the presence of artifact-bearing strata located between 3" and 8" below the fluted-point levels. The artifacts recovered from the pre-fluted point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit relied on by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extensively finished chert knives scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly-refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, comprise the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata. Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists must recognize the possibility that 15,000-year old sites have been overlooked for years.

Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian occupation of Virginia, representing the initial presence of Native American peoples within the region, began prior to 8,000 B.C. (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). The Paleoindian occupation of the greater southeastern United States began between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago, during the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230-ft. below modern sea levels (Anderson et al. 1996:3). This projected drop in sea level would have exposed the majority of the continental shelf along the eastern coastline of North America. During the Late Pleistocene period (14,000 to 10,000 years ago) the Laurentide Ice Sheet still covered large portions of northern North America, and in Virginia the predominant forest type consisted of a mixture of a Jack Pine and Spruce (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981, 1983). These combined lines of evidence indicate that the Paleoindian period predates the formation of the Chesapeake Bay.

The majority of Paleoindian materials recovered in the Eastern United States represent isolated projectile point finds (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are also isolated projectile point finds. Although some larger, notable base camps are present within the state, these sites are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. Many Paleoindian sites may have been located along the Late Pleistocene coastline of Virginia, which was subsequently flooded during the formation of the Chesapeake Bay (Blanton 1996). There were 25 known Paleoindian sites located within the Chesapeake Region (Dent 1995).

Preservation biases have also had a substantial impact on our understanding of the Paleoindian period. After 10,000 years, few artifacts survive the ravages of time besides stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. When compared to the wealth of archaeological materials contained on late prehistoric sites, there are relatively few traces remaining from the Paleoindian occupation of Virginia. There remains a general level of uncertainty for the period based on the extant lines of data (Kane and Keeton 1994).

Paleoindians favored the use of cryptocrystalline material for making projectile points and lithic tools, probably because of its flaking qualities and longer potential use-life (the capability of reworking and reusing the material). The Paleoindian tool kit included well-made bifaces, various scrapers, gravers, adzes, and a few other tool types. These tools were curated and carried from place to place, possibly due to the extended use-life of the preferred lithic material (Binford 1980; Goodyear 1979). The Native American tool kit associated with the Paleoindian period is still not well understood. Most of the tools associated with Paleoindian projectile points are also found in association with diagnostic artifacts from the Early Archaic period. A further complication in understanding the tool kit of the Paleoindian is the assertion that the tools created by the Paleoindians may have been used for over 3,000 years, since they were made of cryptocrystalline lithic material (Goodyear et al. 1989:41).

The Paleoindians employed a collector strategy to take advantage of seasonally available flora and fauna throughout the year. This strategy included a seasonal base camp located either in a diverse environmental ecozone or near high-quality lithic quarries, supplemented by smaller procurement camps located some distance from the base camp (Goodyear 1979; Daniel 1996; Anderson et al. 1996). The procurement camps were seasonal and temporary stations where the Paleoindians would gather lithic material and/or flora, or hunt fauna (Binford 1980; Anderson et al. 1996). It is generally accepted that the range of a band of Paleoindians covered a relatively large area (Anderson et al. 1996; Gardner 1989).

Some researchers discuss the Paleoindian period as a single entity (Dent 1995) while others, mostly in the southeast, divide it into three sub-periods based on morphological differences in projectile point manufacture and technology (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Early Paleoindian (9500 to 9000 B.C.)

The earliest occupation of the southeast and eastern North America occurred sometime before 9000 B.C. The artifact associated with this sub-period is the fluted Clovis projectile point, thought to have been hafted on the end of a wooden shaft and utilized as a spear to be thrown or thrusted (Ward and Davis 1999, Chapman 1994). Sites associated with Clovis projectile points are scattered in low densities across the eastern seaboard, with notable concentrations around Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, southern Virginia, and the northern Piedmont of North Carolina (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). Some areas with ephemeral or even no traces of Paleoindian occupation may have only been occupied briefly at this time. Anderson (1990) has hypothesized that these areas of concentrated activity were staging areas or base camps occupied at particular times of the season, with smaller procurement camps located elsewhere throughout the region (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Middle Paleoindian (9000 to 8500 B.C.)

During the Middle Paleoindian sub-period several other projectile points become characteristic of the changing environment and reuse of earlier projectile point forms. Typical projectile point types include Clovis variants, Cumberland points, Simpson points, and Suwannee points. Some of these projectile points are fluted (Cumberland, Simpson, and Clovis variants) while others are not (Suwannee). Most of the Middle Paleoindian projectile points are slightly “eared” at the base (Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31). Anderson (1990) sees the morphological changes in form and increased number of points associated with this sub-period as signifying a change in settlement patterning and subsistence strategies. During the Middle Paleoindian period, Native American peoples began to radiate out from their home ranges and exploit new environmental conditions (Ward and Davis 1999).

Late Paleoindian (8500 to 7900 B.C.)

By the end of the Late Pleistocene, the ice sheet had retreated to the north, and the forest cover had changed to a mixture of conifers and northern hardwoods. It is also presumed that numerous Paleoindian sites were submerged with the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet at the end of the last glacial period (approximately 10,000 years ago) (Anderson et al. 1996:3). Dalton projectile points and Hardaway projectile points are typical of the Late Paleoindian sub-period, with some variants (Coe 1964; Daniel 1998; Goodyear 1974, 1982). With the climate and environment changing to one more similar to the present and with the associated rise in sea levels more Late Paleoindian sites are present across the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, suggesting a possible increase in population density.

No previously identified Paleoindian sites were identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are represented by isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small temporary camps. Although some larger and very notable base camps are present in the state, they are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. Predictions call for any Paleoindian remains in Stafford to be found in very low densities, with the most likely locations being situated along game-attracting marshes with southern and eastern aspects (Barber et al. 1992:42-43). Approximately 1,000 fluted projectile points have been reported in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). To date, no Paleoindian sites have been recorded in Stafford county or neighboring Spotsylvania and King George counties (VDHR 2003).

Archaic Period (8000 - 1200 B.C.)

The beginning of the Archaic period coincided with the start of the Holocene period around 8,000 B.C. The Holocene is a geological period that began with the recession of the ice sheets that covered large portions of North America. The start of the Archaic is marked by a shift from a moist, cool climate to a warmer, dryer climate within the region, more similar to the temperate ecosystem of today. This warming trend was gradual and somewhat continuous throughout the first 5,000 years of the Archaic period. The shift in climate allowed for the development of diverse plant and animal communities, as currently found throughout the Middle Atlantic region. These changes in flora and fauna had a marked impact on the hunter-forager subsistence base of the Archaic period (Dent 1995:147, 164-5). The retreat of the ice sheets also caused the sea levels to rise, leading to the gradual formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Prior to the Archaic period, the Chesapeake Bay was merely an extension of the Susquehanna river, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean several miles east of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

As with the Paleoindian period, our understanding of the cultural chronology of the Archaic is based primarily on lithic artifacts: chipped-stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. More “biodegradable” forms of material culture have simply not survived in the archaeological record of the region and the items recovered are biased towards lithic materials (Geier 1990:82-83). The basic chronology of Archaic

projectile points for the Mid-Atlantic region and the southeastern United States closely follows the sequence outlined by Joffre Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont, with regional variants. Coe's chronology has been modified and fine-tuned over the past 40 years but the basic typology remains intact (Dent 1995; Hranicky 1994, 2001; Justice 1987; Ward and Davis 1999).

It is believed that Archaic populations were characterized primarily by band-level social organization with seasonal movements that corresponded to the availability of specific resources. Settlement during the Archaic period probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single, band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year. These band-sized groups would disperse on an as-needed or seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of no more than single families. Two settlement models have projected the seasonal range and focus of Archaic bands. Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose that the distribution of Archaic sites (primarily Early and Middle Archaic) were based along single river drainages. The Band-Macroband Model, as it had become better known as, suggests that a base camp was established in a rich environmental area near the Fall Line, and smaller procurement camps were established seasonally towards the coast and further inland to take advantage of seasonally available resources such as fish, shellfish, nuts, and berries. An alternative model takes into account a continued, albeit gradually declining, reliance on high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic resources during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Daniel (1996, 1998) proposes that high-quality lithic resources were the central focus around which seasonal movements were geared, and that Early Archaic Native American bands traversed river drainages to gain access to high-quality lithic outcrops and quarries.

The Archaic period can be characterized by the development of more specialized resource procurement activities as well as the development of new technologies to accomplish these activities. These differences in the material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in methods of food procurement and processing.

Early Archaic (8000 – 6500 B.C.)

Corner and side notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Early Archaic, indicating potential changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-Notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The end of the Early Archaic and the start of the Middle Archaic are marked by the appearance of a variety of bifurcate base projectile point forms which, within this area, are primarily represented by Lecroy points (Dent 1995, Justice 1995).

Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.)

As a whole, the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of stemmed projectile point forms. In this area of Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic projectile point types are (from oldest to most recent) Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford,

followed by the side-notched Halifax type as the Middle Archaic transitions into the Late Archaic period between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. There is also a notable increase in the number of identified Middle Archaic components over the preceding Early Archaic period, which appears to indicate a rise in Native American population levels during this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Late Archaic (3000 – 1200 B.C.)

The Late Archaic is dominated by stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the start of the Early Woodland (e.g. Savannah River points and variants). Other point forms, while less common, include stemmed and notched-stem types identical to examples more commonly associated with Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeastern United States (e.g. Susquehanna and Perkiomen points) (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Marked increases in population density, and decreased mobility in some areas, appear to characterize the Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the number of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) sites and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of preceding periods, suggesting a population increase and/or an increasing use of this area of Virginia between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

The origins of plant domestication and horticulture within the Middle Atlantic region may have had its start during the Late Archaic period. Yarnell (1976:268), for example, states that sunflower, sump weed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, the remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 BC), with both squash and gourd recovered from Iddins period contexts of slightly more recent date (Chapman and Shea 1981:70).

Late Archaic sites and site components are the most common archaeological expression of the Archaic period, at both the local and regional levels. Within the Potomac River drainage late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic components are typically present in shallowly buried first terraces and floodplain sediments, as well as on adjoining high terraces/bluffs located above the floodplain.

Based on the work of Barber et al. (1992), as well as on studies conducted within nearby northern Virginia counties, sites dating to the Middle Archaic and the Late Archaic periods are the most likely Native American archaeological sites to be found within the project area. Early Archaic and Middle Archaic sites are found on both the largest streams and on small headwater tributaries, indicating movement from the major rivers to the interior headwaters and the exploitation of a broad range of both riverine and forest resources; Late Archaic sites are found in a wider range of environments (Barber et al. 1992:46-48). The higher elevations overlooking Falls Run and the Rappahannock River

would have been suitable locations for procurement and hunting camps for Archaic populations of the region.

Woodland Period (1200 B.C. – A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period is characterized by an increasing utilization of ceramic technology, an increasing dependence on horticulture and agriculture, and an increase in sedentism. Most researchers divide the Woodland period into three sub-periods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland), based primarily on stylistic and technological changes observed in ceramic ware types and projectile point types, as well as shifts in settlement patterning. While not all researchers agree on this tripartite subdivision or the temporal bracketing that follows (e.g. Custer 1990), the chronology most applicable to the present project area was initially formulated by Gardner (1982).

Early Woodland (1200 - 500 B.C.)

The Early Woodland is generally defined by the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record. The earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics, sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek ceramics, and in the upper part of the Potomac drainage, cord-marked and plain ceramics tempered with quartz, shale and other crushed rock (Egloff and Potter 1982; Gardner and Nash 1987; McLearen 1991).

Also characteristic of the Early Woodland across a broad region of the Eastern Woodlands is the increasing complexity and emphasis on ceremonial aspects of Native American culture, especially in relation to burial of the dead. In Virginia this increase is not visible in the archaeological record until about 500 B. C., when stone and earth cairns and cairn clusters first appeared in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). This phenomenon did not extend into the Piedmont of Virginia until the Middle to Late Woodland transition, when accretional burial mounds are constructed within both the Ridge and Valley and Inner Piedmont provinces (Boyd and Boyd 1992). Mounds locations within the Piedmont appear to have been restricted to the Rivanna and Rapidan drainages (Boyd and Boyd 1992; Egloff and Woodward 1992; Boyd and Boyd 1992).

Middle Woodland (500 B.C. - A.D. 900)

During the Middle Woodland, there is a decrease in the number of sites along smaller streams and an increase in sites along major trunk streams and estuaries (Hantman and Klein 1992: 144). Shellfish, anadromous and resident fishes, deer, waterfowl, and turkey are among the important fauna in the Middle Woodland diet. Various nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds also appear to be important resources during this period. Throughout Virginia, the Middle Woodland is marked by the presence of "interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear locally in transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprang up independently

alongside interregional styles; increased sedentism; and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies" (McLearen 1992:55). Triangular projectile points are also typical for the Middle Woodland period throughout Virginia as is the introduction of some horticulture. Although there are traits common to Middle Woodland populations throughout Virginia, regional trends and adaptations are apparent particularly in ceramic traditions (Hantman and Klein 1992).

Pope's Creek Net-impressed ceramics are one of the diagnostic artifacts associated with Middle Woodland sites. Pope's Creek ceramics first appear after 500 B.C., coinciding with the start of the Middle Woodland (Blanton 1992:72-3, Egloff and Potter 1982:99). Early Woodland cord-marked ceramics and stemmed projectile points are found in Middle Woodland contexts, suggesting a continued use of the Early Woodland technologies (McLearen 1992:44-5).

Archaeological evidence for the existence of villages within the Potomac River Valley is also found within the Middle Woodland. Although villages are first seen during this time period, there is also evidence for the continued exploitation of wild plants as well as hunting, gathering, and fishing (Potter 1993).

Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – 1600)

By the Late Woodland, the intensive use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance within prehistoric subsistence systems. The adoption of agriculture and/or intensive horticulture represented a major change in both the prehistoric subsistence economy and in settlement patterning. Access to expanses of arable land appears to have become an important factor in site selection, and Native American occupation areas were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them (Dent 1995).

Settlements dating to this time consist of both villages and small hamlets. Some villages were highly nucleated, while others were internally dispersed over a broad area. Some were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, while others contained a fortified core area and outlying houses, indicating a potential rise in intergroup conflict. The more dispersed settlements were scattered over a wide area with indications of internally fluid settlement within a loosely defined town or village territory.

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced the base camp habitation sites characteristic of foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established for the day-to-day procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites.

The larger base camps, hamlets, and villages are typically located on bluffs, terraces or high floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-

seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. These temporary campsites are typically characterized by limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics. The majority of the Late Woodland sites that had been recorded at the time of the Barber et al. (1992) study were located along major high order streams and rivers.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The first Europeans to visit Stafford County were most likely a group of nine Jesuit priests who traveled up Aquia Creek, coming probably from Florida, in the fall of 1570. According to Spanish records, they landed near the mouth of the creek and began a settlement at what later became the village of Aquia. The settlement was short-lived, however, as the following spring they were nearly all killed by the native inhabitants; the exception was a young servant who made it back to Spain (Gordon 1973).

Captain John Smith made trading expeditions in the Stafford County region from Jamestown. When Smith ventured up the Potomac River in 1608, he mapped the locations of numerous Native American villages. The villages and periphery hamlets noted by Smith were located along the major waterways, near the mouths of the creeks and rivers. This location facilitated agricultural activities on the fertile floodplain soils and the procurement of fish and shellfish from the nearby water sources (Smith 1608; Eby 1997).

The rapids of the Rappahannock were favorite fishing places and above the falls were prime hunting grounds. Smith's 1608 map shows 16 Native American villages along the Rappahannock between Leedstown and the falls, and at least 13 villages above the falls. During his trip to the Stafford County area, Smith recorded a large settlement of the Potomac tribe, including about 130 fighting men. Not long after his travels, the English and colonists from Jamestown established trading posts there, which later became the location of the town of Marlborough (Smith 1608, Gordon 1973).

The first English settler in what was then the far northern Virginia frontier was Giles Brent, who left Maryland with his Piscataway Indian wife in 1647 and established a plantation named Peace on the Widewater peninsula. They came up Aquia Creek as far as was navigable and settled on the north side of the creek. When Cromwell had Charles I beheaded in 1649, a number of Cavaliers fled to Virginia, and some settled in the area around Brent's property, in what eventually became the settlement of Woodstock, a short distance southeast of the town of Aquia (Hurst and Snyder 2004, Gordon 1973).

The continuing presence of native peoples initially slowed European settlement in this area, but by the early 1660s enough planters had taken land along the Aquia and Potomac creeks to warrant the creation of a new county in 1664 (Barber et al. 1992; Eby 1997; Goolrick 1976). By 1664, when Stafford was carved out of Westmoreland County, there were about 3,000 inhabitants, mostly living on big plantations. The plantations were initially worked by indentured servants, often criminals who had been shipped to the New

World, until the later seventeenth century, when the number of slaves began to increase (Gordon 1973).

In Stafford County, and throughout the Chesapeake, it was tobacco that determined the pattern of development for nearly every aspect of life in the Colonial period, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations. At the end of the seventeenth century, tobacco cultivation was still the principal economic activity of every rank, from the largest landowner to the humblest tenant farmer. And once the system of tobacco monoculture had been established, it was nearly impossible to break free. Though prices for the crop in Europe fluctuated, often drastically, most planters preferred to stick with the staple, rather than risk an expensive investment of time and money in a less reliable export, such as grain (Kulikoff 1986; Rutman and Rutman 1984).

Tobacco farming was a labor intensive process, requiring large numbers of workers. The early settlers depended more on indentured servants than slaves. Early Stafford records contain few references to black slaves, but many to indentured white servants (Fitzgerald 1979). Blacks first came to Virginia in 1619, but for the next 50 years or so white indentured servants were "infinitely more numerous" (Stampp 18). Blacks labored as indentured servants as well. But by the 1660s, blacks were being bought and sold as slaves, as plantation owners realized that they needed more permanent workers. The enslavement of blacks was considered to be necessary for the growth of the Colonies. One of the first slave-labor operated plantations in the area was owned by William Fitzhugh in the late seventeenth century on the upper branch of the Potomac. He sent to York or Gloucester for his slaves (Fitzgerald 1979).

Tobacco also dictated the pattern of settlement in Virginia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Dispersed, largely self-sufficient plantations dotted the landscape, and social and political interaction occurred largely in central places such as churches and courthouses. Concerned with the conspicuous absence of towns and ports, Virginia's General Assembly authorized the establishment of towns in various parts of the colony in 1691, including Marlborough at the confluence of Potomac Creek and the Potomac River. After a faltering start, the town thrived as a port through the 1720s, when the town began to decline as the frontier moved inland and people began to move west to the valley of Virginia. When the town declined, John Mercer, an Irish trader and lawyer, bought many of the town lots and created a thriving commercial center of his own, with mills, a brewery, glass factory, wharves, and warehouses. Mercer also used slave labor, as between 1731 and 1750 he bought 89 slaves to work at Marlborough, along with indentured white servants (Gordon 1973; Fitzgerald 1979).

The town of Falmouth, located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, was established in the late 1720s as an inland port and tobacco inspection and shipment center. These early towns acted as hubs for the collection and shipping of tobacco throughout Virginia and to Europe and thus played a major role in commerce during this period. Within each of these towns, a tobacco inspector was appointed to inspect tobacco prior to shipping. Falmouth also quickly became the primary entry point for the goods of the "upper country" of Stafford, as wheat and other crops from the west were brought to

Falmouth to be shipped. Another wave of immigration occurred around this time, from Scotland, and many of the newcomers were established as merchants in Falmouth. As both Fredericksburg and Falmouth grew and became centers of commerce, they also became important centers in the slave trade, as newly imported slaves were transported upriver on ships then taken into the towns to be sold. However, Falmouth never attained the size or popularity of Fredericksburg, and by 1759 only 18 to 20 houses were located within the town limits (Barber et al. 1992; Reps 1972; Gordon 1973; Fitzgerald 1979).

The region had become populated enough that in 1731 Prince William County was carved out of Stafford. Plantations were getting smaller by the 1730s, as property was divided among heirs, and they were no longer self-contained operations.

By the early eighteenth century, there were numerous industries in the county, including quarries, iron works, grist mills, fisheries, and small mines. Mineral outcroppings of gold, iron, copper, graphite, mica, and silver were mined at various times, along a fault that runs though the county from about Garrisonville to the Rappahannock. The only early Stafford industries to develop into major commercial operations were the sandstone quarries along Aquia Creek, the fishery at Clifton, and the iron works at Accoceek and Falmouth. John Smith first discovered iron in the county and sent two barrels of the ore to England to be analyzed (Eby 1997). Industrialization of Stafford County began with the Accokeek Iron Works, established in 1726. They were later merged with the Hunter Iron Works, on the Rappahanock just above Falmouth, which was one of the largest single industries in the New World in the second half of the eighteenth century (Gordon 1973).

This early history of the region was characterized by a larger struggle between the English Crown, and its representatives, and the Virginia authorities for jurisdiction over a vast portion of what is now northern Virginia. In 1649, King Charles II granted a tract of five million acres between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers to seven of his noble friends, who were thus legally entitled to dispose of any of these lands not already occupied by settlers, encourage new settlement, and to collect rents and fees from their tenants. Eventually, the entire Proprietary came under the authority of Thomas, Lord Culpeper, one of the original seven grantees. When his widow Margaret died in 1710, the land passed to her daughter, Lady Fairfax. She entrusted its management to Thomas Corbin, a powerful London merchant with connections to Virginia, who convinced her to lease the lands to Edmund Jennings (Geddes 1967: 9).

Perhaps the most powerful man in Virginia during this period was Robert Carter, who in the final years of the seventeenth century was on his way to becoming the richest man in Virginia. Carter had inherited a considerable fortune and, even more important, some impressive political connections. After studying in England, Carter returned to Virginia to take up the role of gentleman planter. By the age of 28, he had been elected to the House of Burgesses, and within three years had joined the political elite as a member of the Council and Treasurer of the Colony, and had been appointed agent for the Northern Neck Proprietary. A “shrewd, imaginative and energetic businessman,” Carter used his position to acquire the choicest land grants for himself and his family. By the time of his

death in 1732, "King" Carter had amassed tens of thousands of acres of land throughout the colony (Dowdey 1969; Mapp 1957).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

As the Virginia economy continued to focus on tobacco as the main cash crop, water routes were still the most reliable mode of transportation for moving crops from the farms to the warehouses. Early roadways within Stafford County included the paths of present-day Route 1 and Route 17. Route 1, for the most part, paralleled the Potomac River and followed a trail utilized by Native American tribes in the area called the Potomac Path. Route 1 connected Fredericksburg and Falmouth to Alexandria in the north. Route 17 paralleled the Rappahannock River to the south and continued towards Ashby Gap and eventually towards Winchester. This road provided access to the interior portions of Stafford County and Virginia. Route 17 also continued south from Fredericksburg towards the then-capital of Virginia, Williamsburg (David 2004).

With the movement of the state capitol to Richmond in 1779, Route 17's predecessor became less traveled to the south, as Route 1's predecessor became more traveled between Fredericksburg and Richmond (David 2004). Fredericksburg remained an important port city in the region during this period and tobacco remained the staple crop, even though cash prices fluctuated. With the continued reliance on tobacco and increasing access to roads or waterways, more farmers began growing tobacco and cultivating all open spaces within the county.

Although the county saw very little military action during the Revolutionary War, soldiers under the command of General George Washington and French Lieutenant General Rochambeau passed through the region in 1781 and 1782 to reach the site of the Siege of Yorktown, as they traveled from New England and New York to Yorktown and back again. The route they took roughly follows present–day Route 1 through Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline and Hanover counties and the cities of Alexandria and Fredericksburg.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, rural Stafford County underwent a radical transition between the tobacco-based plantation economy and a new diversified grain-based economy that would characterize the region through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. By the time of the American Revolution, all arable land in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia had been planted in tobacco at least once, and most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion.

As it became clear that the land was worn out, there was an exodus from the region. Between 1790 and 1820, as many as 250,000 Virginians moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, particularly Kentucky, taking approximately 150,000 black slaves with them. In 1810, Stafford County had 9,830 inhabitants, including 5,319 whites, 4,195 slaves and 316 free blacks (Fitzgerald 1979).

The virtual collapse of the tobacco economy and the out-migration of significant numbers of people had a revolutionary effect on the social and economic character of the region. Large plantations that had relied upon slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller farmsteads that grew corn and wheat rather than tobacco. This change was also reflected in the cultural landscape, as settlements moved away from major rivers and creeks, which had been the primary transportation and communication routes, and clustered instead along an increasingly complex system of interior roads (Bairley and Maginniss 1986; Kulikoff 1986).

As a result of the change from a tobacco-based to a grain-based economy, numerous mills sprang up along the interior creeks of northern Stafford County, particularly Aquia and Potomac Creeks. These mills allowed farmers to process their grain and other crops, and also provided wood for new construction. Also around the turn of the century, as economic conditions changed, more industries were established. These included quarries, iron works, mines, and the lumber industry. With the advent of water-powered saw mills, a lumber business developed that lasted until the region's loss of timber during the Civil War, and did not resume again until around 1900 (Eby 1997; Gordon 1973).

During this period, there was also an increase in the construction of more permanent structures. This change in architecture is seen in the larger plantation houses such as Mount Vernon and Monticello, and farmers in Stafford attempted to emulate this "high style" of architecture.

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

The region saw a number of improvements in transportation during this period. In 1834, the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad opened its first segment connecting Fredericksburg to the state capitol. By 1842, the railroad had been completed as far north as Aquia, and eventually continued to Washington, D.C. The railroads gave farmers in Stafford easier access to the larger ports of Fredericksburg and Richmond (CRI 2001). Also during this time period, a system of canals were constructed that helped sustain Fredericksburg as prominent port city. Roads also began challenging waterways as the dominant transportation route. With the increase in the number of roads (e.g. King's Highway, Plank Road, Warrenton Turnpike) and accessibility to those roads, numerous farms spring up along these new routes.

During this period, most county farmers had switched over from tobacco to mixed-grain crops. New farming techniques were introduced which restored some nutrients back into the soils and improved crop production. With increased crops came increased prosperity, so many farmers replaced earlier houses with new construction (CRI 2003).

Due to migration west during the earlier part of the nineteenth century, by 1850, Stafford County's population had actually decreased from 1810, as the total inhabitants numbered 8,093, including 4,418 whites, 3,360 slaves, and 315 free blacks (Fitzgerald 1979). The 1860 census shows that most county households consisted of farmers with ten or fewer

slaves. The slave population of this period accounted for 40.2 percent of the total county population (David 2004; Salmon 1994).

With the start of the Civil War, all progress ceased in Stafford County, as it became a central point of conflict between Union and Confederate troops attempting to gain strategic ground en route to either Washington D.C. or Richmond.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Situated halfway between the capitals of the Union and Confederacy, it was inevitable that Stafford County would become a crossroads of military activity during the Civil War. Since 1854, the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad (RF&P) had been located at Aquia Landing, where travelers transferred to steamships to complete their journey to Washington, D.C. For a brief period at the beginning of the war, Stafford County was held by Confederate forces whose defense consisted of batteries of artillery placed on the hills overlooking the mouth of Aquia Creek. These batteries protected the RF&P railroad at Aquia Landing and impeded the Union's use of the Potomac River.

However, when the Union invaded the Virginia Peninsula in 1862, the Confederates withdrew from Stafford County and never again regained control over the county. When the Federal army forces arrived en masse in Stafford County in the latter part of 1862, Aquia Landing and Belle Plains immediately became critical junctions for moving men and material southward. For most of the Civil War, Stafford County was occupied by and under the control of the Union army.

In November 1862, President Lincoln replaced George B. McClellan with Major General Ambrose E. Burnside. Eager for success against Lee, Burnside immediately decided to move his army southeast to Fredericksburg, hoping to put his troops between the Confederates and their capital. Located midway between Washington and Richmond, and straddling the key north/south rail route of the RF&P, Fredericksburg witnessed some of the most pitched fighting of the Civil War (Sutherland 1998; Gallagher 1995).

Burnside's Army moved down the left bank of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburg, while Lee's considerably smaller Army of Northern Virginia regrouped on the opposite side. But Burnside lost the race, as Lee's army hurriedly dug in a seven-mile front on the imposing heights to the west and south of the town, an ideal defensive position. On December 11th, as Federal engineers struggled to bridge the Rappahannock River in three locations under fire from Confederate sharpshooters, Burnside's artillery opened a fierce bombardment on the town. The guns did considerable damage to Fredericksburg's buildings but could not dislodge its defenders. The following day, Union troops crossed the river and occupied the town but only after intense house-to-house fighting. The Battle of Fredericksburg was fought the following day, when Burnside's forces frontally assaulted the Confederate positions in two locations, south and west of the town. Devastated by small arms and artillery fire, successive waves of Federal troops were repulsed all along the front.

Burnside's army counted 13,000 men killed, wounded, and missing (Sutherland 1998; Gallagher 1995). On December 15th and 16th, the Army of the Potomac withdrew across the pontoon bridges to their earlier camps in Stafford County. No one foresaw an extended winter siege of Fredericksburg; in fact, Burnside was already planning his next assault on Lee. This time, he hoped to swing his troops to the west, cross the Rappahannock at Banks' Ford, and flank Lee's well-entrenched positions at Fredericksburg. But bad weather turned Burnside's maneuver into a fiasco. Heavy rains began the night before the planned January 20, 1863 assault. Two divisions, including 150 artillery pieces and the makings of five pontoon bridges, got bogged down and by the end of the day not a single Federal soldier had crossed the river. Burnside refused to abandon his plan, but the rain continued, the men nearly mutinied, and the exhausted forces eventually struggled back to their Stafford camps (Greene 1995).

Following General Burnsides' abortive and costly river crossing and first assault on Fredericksburg, the Federal forces retreated across the Rappahannock River back into Stafford County to regroup. The Federal Army of the Potomac went into winter camp and bivouacked in Stafford County over the next eight months of the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaign. Thus from November 1862 through June 1863, Stafford County was occupied by more than 100,000 troops. This huge force camped on thousands of acres between its headquarters at Falmouth and Aquia, 14 miles to the north. During that winter, the troops virtually lived off the land.

The effect of the Federal Army's presence on Stafford's landscape and economy was devastating. The countryside was almost completely denuded of trees and fences. The Army needed wood for many purposes – to make trestles and crossties in repairing the RF&P railroad; to corduroy unpaved roads; to build wharves and piers, stockades, sheds, and huts; and to provide fuel for locomotives and steamboats and firewood for stoves and campfires. To meet these needs, the Army cut down the county's timber. Homes and farm buildings were damaged or destroyed, agricultural fields were neglected and trampled, while foraging troops took food and other essential supplies from the civilian population. Stafford County in 1862 became a "desolate wasteland of war, as bleak and comfortless as what the last man will see when he takes his last look around. . . The livestock was all gone, the fences had vanished, every bit of household furniture or farm equipment that could be carried away had disappeared. The desolation was complete" (Catton 1952).

The Federal army's morale had reached an unprecedented low, and Burnside had lost the confidence of his men and the President. On January 25th, Lincoln relieved him of his duties, appointing in his place Joseph Hooker, who inherited a sprawling army of nearly 140,000 men encamped in winter quarters stretching for miles through southern Stafford County in an arc around Fredericksburg. The men were increasingly dispirited and demoralized, camp conditions were often poor, and troops were deserting at the rate of nearly 200 per day. Hooker immediately began the task of bringing his army back into fighting trim. He curtailed leaves of absence among officers, gave the Provost Marshall the authority to search incoming mail for civilian clothing sent to aid desertion, and

increased picketing around the camps to discourage would-be "skedaddlers." But beyond these disciplinary measures, many of Hooker's reforms were aimed at improving living conditions for his troops. He ordered the abandonment of poorly situated camps, overhauled the supply system to improve rations, and better regulated camp conditions and personal hygiene among the men (Greene 1995).

After a winter of defeat and demoralization, the Army of the Potomac was once again ready to square off against Lee's Army of Northern Virginia (Greene 1995; Sutherland 1998). Despite his earlier criticism of Burnside, Hooker's plan to flank Lee's forces from the west in the spring of 1863 differed from his predecessor's mainly in scale. At the end of April, Hooker began to move his forces to surround Lee. More than 50,000 Federal troops marched toward Fredericksburg from the west. To hold Lee's attention at Fredericksburg, two Union corps crossed the Rappahannock below the town, while another large contingent remained in Falmouth within full view of the Confederates. If Hooker's plan worked, Lee would be forced to withdraw from Fredericksburg and move south to defend Richmond, or attack the Union army on unfavorable ground (Gallagher 1996; Sutherland 1998).

What Hooker did not expect was a bold offensive by Lee. The Confederate commander divided his forces, sending much of his army west to meet the Union forces, now stalled in a defensive position west of Fredericksburg near a tavern on the Orange Turnpike known as Chancellorsville. On May 2, Lee gambled by dividing his forces a second time. He sent 28,000 men of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's corps around Hooker's front to attack the relatively weak positions on the Union right. One of the most dramatic strategic movements of the war, Jackson's flank attack was initially a tremendous success, throwing the Federal lines into confusion. But the Union forces managed to regroup, and the following day fought a pitched battle with Lee's army around Chancellorsville. Meanwhile, Union troops had crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg and taken Marye's Heights. But a westward Federal push against the Confederates was stalled at Salem Church, along the plank road west of town. Throughout the campaign, Hooker had been excessively cautious, and in the face of unexpected resistance on all sides, he abandoned his plan. On May 5th and 6th, Hooker's frustrated army crossed back into Stafford County and returned to their former camps (Gallagher 1996; Sears 1996; Sutherland 1998).

The Battle of Chancellorsville was the costliest engagement of the Civil War to that time, and another clear setback for the Army of the Potomac. Despite his strategic success, Lee did not revel in his victory. He had lost 13,000 men—fully 22 percent of his army—killed, wounded, and missing. Worst of all, Chancellorsville claimed one of Lee's best commanders. Stonewall Jackson died a few days after the battle from wounds accidentally inflicted by his own troops. Both sides regrouped through May 1863, and in June, Lee marched his troops north. After nearly seven months in Stafford County, the Army of the Potomac abandoned their winter camps and pursued the Confederates northward. The two armies would next meet at the Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg (Gallagher 1996; Sears 1996; Sutherland 1998).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

At the end of the Civil War, Stafford County was in economic ruin. Years of hosting two hungry armies had stripped the region of exploitable sources. Four years of warfare left Stafford County barren and devastated, and the effects of the conflict remained visible on the landscape well into the twentieth century. This devastation, combined with the effects of emancipation, ensured that even the wealthiest Stafford residents faced acute financial hardship in the postwar period. John Goolrick claimed that:

> no county in the United States felt the war so harshly as Stafford..... When the war ended Stafford was utterly devoid of stock, food, and forage, and the soil had gone down or grown up in brush ..... Hundreds of homes had been burned, the records at Stafford Court house had been half destroyed and those that remained were damaged. The churches had been burned, the roads were impassable (Musselman 1995: vii, 77-86).

After the Confederate surrender at Appomattox in 1865, thousands of former Confederate soldiers returned home. The combined loss of manpower and draft animals, the damages to property, the neglect of agricultural land, and the emancipation of the slave population had a detrimental effect on the county's economic and social landscape in the postwar era. Over the following years, property values plummeted: land that had sold for $10 per acre before the war now fetched only $1 to $3. In fact, the real estate market was so depressed that during their 1869-1870 session the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a law prohibiting the sale of land for less than 75 percent of its assessed value (Kaplan 1993).

In a pattern reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, postwar agricultural difficulties prompted some Stafford County farmers to seek alternative sources of income. The solution for many was to sell off the remaining timber on their land for cash; the wood for fuel business remained a big industry until World War I. Those who continued to farm joined the "Grange," or "Patrons of Husbandry," a fraternal order established in 1867 and dedicated to helping farmers learn new agricultural methods. Though the Grange had lost most of its power by the 1890s, it was replaced by similar organizations such as the Farmers' Assembly and Farmers' Alliance, and the annual Farmers' Institutes (Manarin and Dowdey 1984). Like other neighboring counties, Stafford suffered a decrease in population, to about 6,000 inhabitants, in the immediate postwar period and this trend of slow depopulation would continue through the early twentieth century (Gordon 1973).

While the majority of the post-war economy of Virginia suffered, a number of residents of Stafford County managed to maintain their economic standing, largely through their diversified produce farming and seafood industry. The pre-war ties to the port city of Baltimore and its canneries enabled substantial numbers of local watermen to harvest the much-desired oysters, crabs, and other seafood along the Potomac and ship them rapidly, via steamboat, to the markets in the north. By the early twentieth century, the economy of eastern Stafford County remained 80 percent agricultural, and was characterized by the

transition from grain and tobacco crops to a greater concentration upon dairying and market gardening. Large family farms were still present across the county but these were increasingly subdivided, with many producing enough only to sustain the family and livestock.

After Emancipation, some blacks remained on their plantation as freed people, working for their former owners. Others started their own farms; some farmed in the summer and cut railroad ties and cordwood in the winter, others also fished as well as farmed. Some were tenant farmers, although the region did not have the extensive share-cropping system of the deep South. Others worked on white-owned farms, or worked for white families in the general category of help, as cooks, maids, drivers, and handymen. With the area so impoverished by the war, few jobs were available, despite skills they may have attained while working on the plantations. Some blacks worked for the sawmills, the railroad, or road building companies. Many left the region for other opportunities, some to urban areas in West Virginia and Pennsylvania for factory work, others to help on large cotton and sugar plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana. The black population declined; by 1870, there were only 1,286 blacks in the county and nearly 5,000 whites (Fitzgerald 1979).

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

The First World War provided some economic impetus to the surrounding area with the construction of the new Quantico Marine Corps Base, located in Stafford and Prince William Counties. Despite improvements in neighboring counties, this portion of Stafford County remained a secluded agricultural area long after the end of the First World War. The Great Depression of the early 1930s affected Northern Neck farmers and watermen to a lesser degree than in other regions, due to the diversity of produce grown on the local farms, as well as the rich resources of the nearby Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River.

World War II provided a second impetus for growth in the region, with the expansion of Quantico Marine Corps Base in the north, the creation of Fort A. P. Hill in the south, and the expansion of facilities at Dahlgren. Many of the larger farms in Stafford County were still in operation although at greatly reduced levels, and lumbering activities and private hunting clubs, which were utilized by county natives as well as by people from neighboring counties, dominated the timbered interior of the county.

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

Until World War II, Stafford County remained largely rural and agricultural, with its economy rooted in farming, fishing, and timbering. The end of the Second World War marked a period of accelerated growth for most of northern Virginia, including Stafford County, although the rural character of the eastern portion of the county remained almost unchanged. With better roads and the construction of the Route 301 bridge across the Potomac River to Maryland, population growth continued throughout the county.

The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950s allowed easier access to new employment opportunities and with these improvements to the local road systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments. With the rapid expansion of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area since the 1950s, Stafford County increasingly has become a "bedroom community" of the capital, witnessing tremendous suburbanization that has thoroughly altered the economy and landscape of the area as farming has practically disappeared (Barber et al. 1992).

The decline in the county's long agricultural heritage is now being counterbalanced by an increasing emphasis on tourism and commercial enterprise. Stafford now faces the same issues of growth and conservation of natural and historic resources as many other communities situated within this portion of northeastern Virginia.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

CRI designed the survey to provide an overview that delineates areas of low and high potential for archaeological sites within the project area, as well as to document any standing structures over 50 years of age located within the project area, to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each architectural resource based on its potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if it meets at least one of four National Register criteria:

A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history,

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,

C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master,

D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record. To be considered significant, archaeological sites must demonstrate sufficient integrity to answer important research questions. These questions are developed in association with temporally, regionally, and thematically defined historic contexts or study units (United States Department of the Interior 1981).

The background research for the assessment included a thorough review of the VDHR archives for information on all recorded cultural resources located within a half-mile radius of the current project area.

Field Reconnaissance

The field component of the cultural resources assessment consisted of a pedestrian survey of selected landforms and drainages within the study area. The property was carefully examined for archaeological site potential and the presence of possible surface or subsurface impacts or disturbances. Archaeologists evaluated the potential for sites based on such factors as vegetation, ground slope, soil type, extent of erosion, and landform configuration.

Predictive Model

A basic predictive model was created for the assessment of each project area. These models highlighted areas of high and low probability. Data from the soil survey of Stafford County was utilized to create a model of cultural resource potential based upon the distribution of specific soil types.

Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey

The survey strategy consisted of systematic identification and recordation of all architectural resources over 50 years of age within the project area. When possible, architectural resources were photographed and mapped. Complete recordation of some resources was not possible due to private property laws and lack of homeowner permission.

Definitions

Architectural resources include all standing structures or buildings that are 50 years or older. Potential eligibility of architectural resources requires that one or more of the National Register Criteria, such as association with significant events in the broad patterns of national history (Criterion A, NRHP), association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B, NRHP), and/or representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master (Criterion C, NRHP), be met.

Report Preparation

The results of the archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis were synthesized and summarized within this report. The report describes the results of each of these facets of the survey research and is illustrated by selected maps and drawings. Appendix A contains all site forms for cultural resources identified during the course of the survey.

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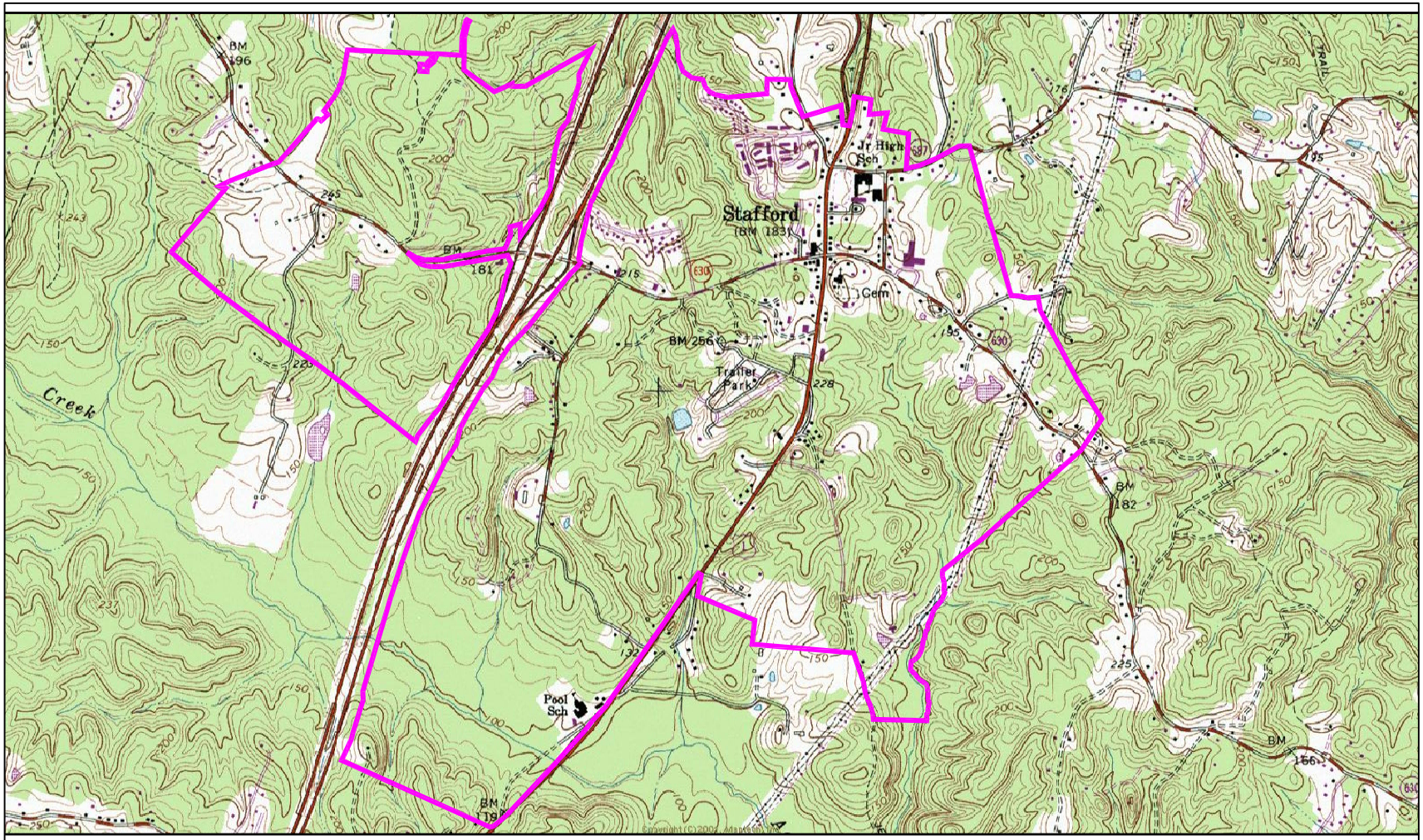


Quadrangle Location

Figure 1. Detail of *Stafford, VA* USGS Quadrangle Depicting the Location of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area (USGS/Maptech 1998).

Project Area

0 1000 2000 Feet

MN 7.5° TN

IV. STAFFORD COURTHOUSE AREA

Introduction

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1785.8 acres in the Stafford Courthouse area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Environmental Context

Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The Courthouse project area is located around Stafford just west of Aquia Creek (Figure 1). Several north/south trending ridges form the landform within the Courthouse project area. Accokeek Creek runs across the southern portion of the project area with ridges on either side of the stream. Unnamed tributaries of Aquia Creek cross the parcel from the north with ridges on either sides of these tributaries. Stafford is located in the northern portion of the project and represents the largest section of suburban development within the project area.

Geology and Topography

The Courthouse project area is located in the Coastal Plain province of Virginia, just east of the Fall Zone, an area where the sediments from the Piedmont dip below the Quaternary deposits of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain consists of both Quaternary and Upper Tertiary age sediments. The Boswell's Corner project area is dominated by geologic formations of the Potomac Formation and the Tab Formation. The Potomac Formation dates to the Lower and Upper Cretaceous and consist of light-gray to pinkish and greenish-gray quartzo-feldspathic sand, fine- to coarse-grained, pebbly, poorly sorted, commonly thick-bedded and trough cross-bedded (Rader and Evans 1993). The Tabb Formation consists of sand, silt, and peat of coast-parallel plains seaward of the Suffolk and Harperville scarps, includes coeval terrace deposits along major river valleys west to the Fall Line (Rader and Evans 1993).

Within the more recent deposits of the eastern part of Stafford County (east of Interstate 95), the rolling topography is resultant of the incised drainage patterns cutting through the unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. The project area, specifically, is dominated by ridges with steep slopes dissected by drainages, for Chopawamsic Creek and the Potomac River. In this capacity, the project area ranges in elevation from 80 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along Chopawamsic Creek to 240 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the elevated uplands above Chopawamsic Creek (USGS 1966).

The Courthouse project area is dominated by geologic formations of the Lower Tertiary deposits and the Chesapeake Group. The lower tertiary deposits are mostly fine to

coarse-grained glauconitic quartz sand and clay-silt, shelly in part and include lesser amounts of sandy limestone and limey sand (Rader and Evan 1993). The Chesapeake Group consists of fine to coarse-grained, quartzose sand, silt, and clay; variably shelly and diatomaceous, deposited mainly in shallow, inner-and middle-shelf waters (Rader and Evans 1993). The project area, specifically, is dominated by ridges with steep slopes dissected by drainages, for Accokeek Creek and Aquia Creek. In this capacity, the Courthouse project area ranges in elevation from 100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along Accokeek Creek to 250 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the elevated uplands in the western portion of the project area (Isgrig and Strobel 1974; USGS 1966).

Hydrology

The Courthouse project area is situated west of Aquia Creek and north of Accokeek Creek with Accokeek Creek crossing the southern most portion of the project area. Unnamed tributaries of Aquia Creek drain the northern portion of the project area with unnamed tributaries of Accokeek Creek draining the southern portion. Both Accokeek Creek and Aquia Creek drain into the Potomac River.

Soil Morphology

The soil morphology for the Courthouse project area consists of Bourne-Caroline association soils, which are generally deep and moderately well to excessively well drained. The slopes in the project area are dominated by sand and clayey land (fine sandy loam), and the Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association. The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soils are generally deep and well-drained soils on undulating to hilly landforms. These soils have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, and clay subsoil, consistent with soils in the Coastal Plain Uplands (Isgrig and Strobel, 1974; Soil Survey 2008). A list of soils and descriptions of each soil type found within the Courthouse project area can be found in Table 1, (Figure 2).

Table 1. Soils within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

SOIL NAME	SYMBOL (S)	DESCRIPTION
Alluvial land, sandy and gravelly	Ad	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Alluvial land, Wet	Ae	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AvB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	AvC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	AvD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 18-	AvE2	Moderately steep to steep, very deep well drained soil.

Table 1. Soils within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.		
SOIL NAME	**SYMBOL (S)**	**DESCRIPTION**
35% slopes, eroded		
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6-15% slopes	AwD	Aura is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15-30% slopes	AwE	Aura is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	BaA	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bibb fine sandy loam, 0-4% slopes	Bb	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Bladen loam, 0-2% slopes	Bd	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	BmB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes, eroded	CaB2	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	CaC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	CaD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline clay loam, 6-10% slopes	CcC3	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Carloine-Sassafras complex, 15-30% slopes	CdE	Caroline is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Cut and fill land	Cw	Areas where soil material have been removed or reworked by machinery.
Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15-30% slopes	GsE	Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Galestown-Sassafras complex, 30-45% slopes	GsF	Galestown is a steep, very deep somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Luka fine sandy loam, local alluvium, 0-4% slopes	lu	Nearly level to moderately slopin, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Kempsville fine	KfB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.

Table 1. Soils within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.		
SOIL NAME	**SYMBOL (S)**	**DESCRIPTION**
sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 2-6% slopes		
Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 6-10% slopes	KfC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Marr very fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	MdB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Marr very fine sandy loam, 10-15% slopes, eroded	MdD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Pooler loam, thin solum variant, 0-2% slopes	Po	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Sandy clayey land, steep, Sassafras and Caroline materials	ScF	Steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soils.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	SfB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	SfC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam,10-15% slopes, eroded	SfD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam,15-35% slopes, eroded	SfE2	Moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Stony steep land	StE	On moderately steep to steep areas where sandstone stones and boulders cover from 30-70% of the surface
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	TeA	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes	TeB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Water	W	Water

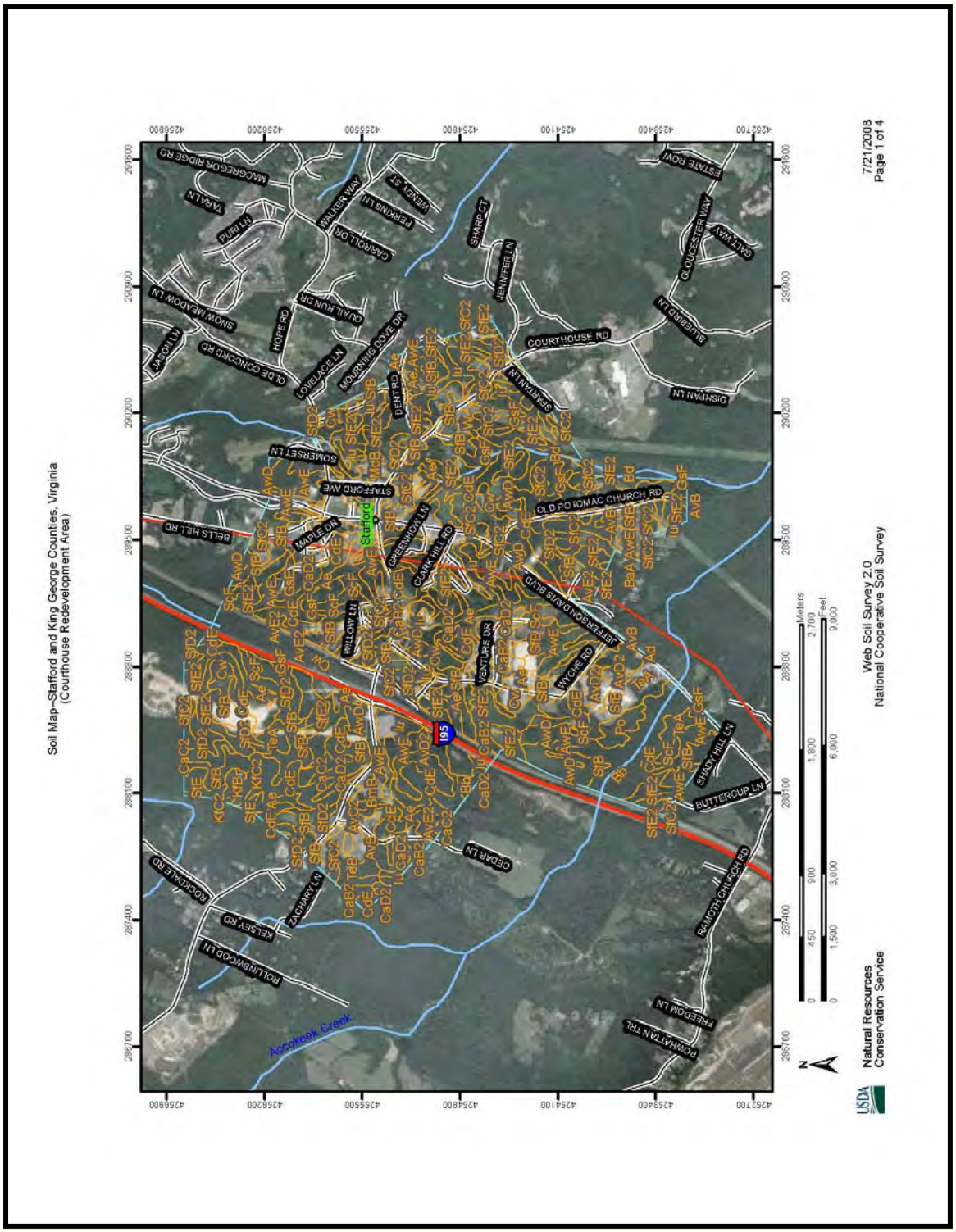


Figure 2. Map of Soil Types within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

Natural Resources

Prior to modern disturbances, the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of an area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. For instance, a strong correlation exists between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late Native American period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The character of the topography, the proximity of water resources, and the types of soils all have a direct effect on the variety of flora that is attracted to the setting and in turn, the fauna that relies on that ecological setting for sustenance. The quantity and variety of both plants and animals in an area has a direct influence on human habitation. Native American populations successfully utilized a wide variety of native flora and fauna whose seasonal availability was well-known to them. New settlers relied on available timber to build shelter and in part, on procurable plants and animals to augment their diet. It would be difficult for a Woodland Indian in A.D. 900, a colonial planter in 1750, or a farmer in 1870 to have prospered without certain key natural resources.

During the Holocene, prior to European contact, this region of Virginia supported a diverse biotic and floral community. The riverine area, dominated by hardwoods, provided shallow water environments beneficial to shellfish and baitfish, as well as a wide variety of amphibians, reptiles, and larger fishes. This habitat also supported numerous avian species, including raptors. The uplands of the interior supported numerous species of large game animals such as elk and whitetail deer, as well as predators including black bear, eastern gray wolf, and bobcat.

A wide variety of native wildlife species still prosper in the upland and riverine setting and are typical of the mid-Atlantic region. The most common terrestrial wildlife in the area today includes deer, turkey, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, and groundhog. Amphibians and reptiles such as snakes, lizards, salamanders, frogs, and turtles are found throughout the property. Numerous species of wild songbirds nest in the area. Birds of prey and waterfowl are also commonly seen.

Modern development in the Stafford County area has dramatically altered the original natural settings that were utilized by Native American populations and colonial settlers. Numerous species of pine have become the dominant trees in the region, largely growing in now-abandoned agricultural fields (Kirby 1991:481). The Native American landscape and early colonial landscape was similar, although comprised of many more hardwoods and fewer conifers. The available animal species also were more diverse centuries ago, and game animals such as buffalo, eastern elk, and predators such as wolves and bears were once common to the area. Today's environment in all three project areas has become one of a suburban landscape.

Historic Context

The Stafford Court House project area includes the Stafford Court House and the small community that developed around it, as well as outlying farms. The first court house on this site was built in 1783; the existing court house was built in 1922, shortly after the construction of Route 1.

According to VDHR site files, a number of previously identified historic archaeological sites and architectural resources are present within the Stafford Court House project area. These include archaeological remains of three late eighteenth to nineteenth century dwellings, two nineteenth to twentieth century dwellings, and two nineteenth century trash scatters.

A number of historic architectural resources are also present within the project area, particularly in the community of Stafford. These include one mid nineteenth century house, a house and school dating to the late quarter of the nineteenth century, ten structures (the court house, an hotel, an office, two shops, two churches and three houses) dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century, and six resources (four houses, a building, and a cemetery) dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century, as well as a twentieth century cemetery. The vast majority of the structures date from post-1920, reflecting the community that sprang up after construction of Route 1 in the early 1920s.

According to Scheel's map of Stafford County, the Stafford Court House project area vicinity contains the former locations of a number of historic resources. Along Telegraph Road were J. Byram's house, Bell's Tavern, Stone's Tavern, and Stafford School; along Jefferson Davis Highway were Walker's Inn and Winston's house; there were also several other homes, stores and businesses along Telegraph Road. East of town along Courthouse Road was L. Fritter's house; west of I-95 on Courthouse Road was Fairfax's stave mill.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

In 1608, when Captain John Smith ventured up the Potomac River, he mapped the locations of numerous Native American villages, including several within the present-day bounds of Stafford County (Figure 3). Three village sites were mapped by John Smith in the project area vicinity: group of "ordinary houses" and a group of "king's houses" labeled "Patawomeck" and a group of "ordinary houses" labeled "Quiyough." (Eby 1997). As Smith explored Aquia Creek, less than two miles north and east of the project area, he encountered a Native American pigment mine. A later expedition of Aquia Creek in 1613 reported "a great store of cattle as big as Kine [buffalo]" near the pigment mines (Harrison 1987).

The first English settler in what was then the far northern Virginia frontier was Giles Brent, who left Maryland with his Piscataway Indian wife in 1647 and established a plantation on the Widewater peninsula at the confluence of the Potomac River and Aquia

Creek. The site of the Brent settlement, subsequently known as "Woodstock", was located a short distance southeast of the town of Aquia, about four miles north of the project area.

The first court house in the county was constructed on the south side of Potomac Creek in 1665. By 1690, that building was gone and court met at a private home. A new court house built in the town of Marlborough burned soon after its completion, around 1718. The new court house was ordered to be built closer to the center of population, again on the south side of Potomac Creek, just upstream from Belle Plain. This building burned in 1730/31 and was rebuilt in the same place; it must have burnt again, as in 1752 two men were paid for work on a new court house (Eby 1997).

By the early eighteenth century, there were numerous industries in the county, including quarries, iron works, grist mills, fisheries, and small mines. The Accokeek Furnace (44ST53/089-0066), in operation from 1726 until 1756, was located approximately two miles west of the project area, constructed on land belonging to Captain Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington. John England, an American partner in the British-owned Principio Company and a master iron maker, negotiated with Washington for access to a rich iron mine on Accokeek Creek. England was authorized to purchase forty to fifty slaves to construct and operate the furnace. By the summer of 1726, the furnace was under construction and by the following summer was in operation producing pig iron. A 1729 lease describes the Accokeek furnace and dam and other support structures (VLHC File #89-66). There was likely a small community surrounding the furnace, as often other industries and shops grew up around ironworks. These could include blacksmiths, tanneries, looms, and small general stores. There was usually a grist mill as part of the forge complex to make use of the water power.

In 1737, Augustine Washington became a full partner in the Principio Company's holdings, and moved to Ferry Farm near the Accokeek Furnace and lived there until his death in 1743. Lawrence Washington, who inherited his father's share of the Principio Company, assumed his role as resident partner. After Lawrence's death in 1751, his share descended to his brother, Augustine, Jr. The Accokeek Furnace became the Principio Company's headquarters. Pig iron was produced at Accokeek and the Company's other furnaces for shipment to England or for conversion to bar iron at a Company forge. Most of the Company's iron exports went to the heads of the colony's major rivers where it was loaded on tobacco ships as ballast, for which the transportation rate was one-third that of cargo. Most of the ironworks' portable implements, including hoes and woodworking tools, were removed ca. 1756 and iron making ceased (VLHC File #89-66).

The only architectural resource dating to this period that has been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area is farm dating to ca. 1750. No archaeological resources dating to this period have been identified. Taking into account the proximity to the iron works, there is a moderate probability of finding cultural resources from the Settlement to Society period within the project area.

Figure 3. Detail of Virginia: Discovered and Discribed [sic], Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Smith 1610).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Stafford County was sparsely populated during this period, with the population centered on the early towns and larger tobacco farms dispersed throughout the remainder of the county. The 1751 Fry and Jefferson map displays major towns and a few plantations located along the major rivers, but no development is shown within the project area (Figure 4).

At the onset of the American Revolution, the Virginia Assembly, addressing an urgent need for pig iron, passed an act for the encouragement of ironworks. James Hunter, owner of a large ironworks near Falmouth, inquired of Accokeek's owners whether they intended to reopen the ironworks. In the event that the owners were not interested in reopening the ironworks, Hunter was authorized to claim two hundred acres at the site, including the old furnace and dam, compensating the owners at a fair price. The owners declined to resume the Accokeek works. The land was surveyed and the title conveyed to Hunter, in a document which describes Accokeek's dam and pond as if they were intact. Hunter merged the former Accokeek ironworks with his Rappahannock operation to become the largest ironworks in the colonies during the Revolution (VLHC File #89-66).

Although the county saw very little action during the Revolution, soldiers under the command of General Washington and French Lieutenant General Rochambeau passed through the project area in 1781 and 1782 on their way to and from the site of the Siege of Yorktown. Their route roughly follows present–day Route 1 through the county. General Rochambeau's army reportedly camped at Peyton's Ordinary on Aquia Creek, three miles north of the project area, on their way north from Williamsburg in 1782 (Eby 1997).

When Stafford County boundaries were redrawn in 1779, the magistrates moved from the old courthouse on Potomac Creek to the home of William Garrard, just north of the current court house. A commission was ordered to find the center of the county to build the new court house on, but that proved to be a deep valley with no access to water or level ground. So the magistrates chose a place between the ordinaries of William Garrard and Moses Phillips, equal distance from the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. The land, two acres, was acquired in 1780, and the court house, jail, and clerk's office were built in 1783. The court house was about 50 ft long and 18 ft wide. At some point it was covered with stucco and painted white. The clerk's office was on the north side of the court house and at a right angle to it, approximately 36 ft long and 20 ft wide. Both buildings had sandstone foundations and were trimmed in sandstone. The jail was built in the middle of what is now Route 1, just in front of the court house and next to an old well at the corner of Route 1 and 630. The jail was about 20 ft square and two stories tall (Eby 1997).

Archaeological resources dating to this period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area include two dwellings and a trash scatter. No architectural resources constructed during this period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. Taking into consideration the presence of the court house and support

structures, there is a moderate to high probability of finding sites from the Colony to Nation period in the project area.

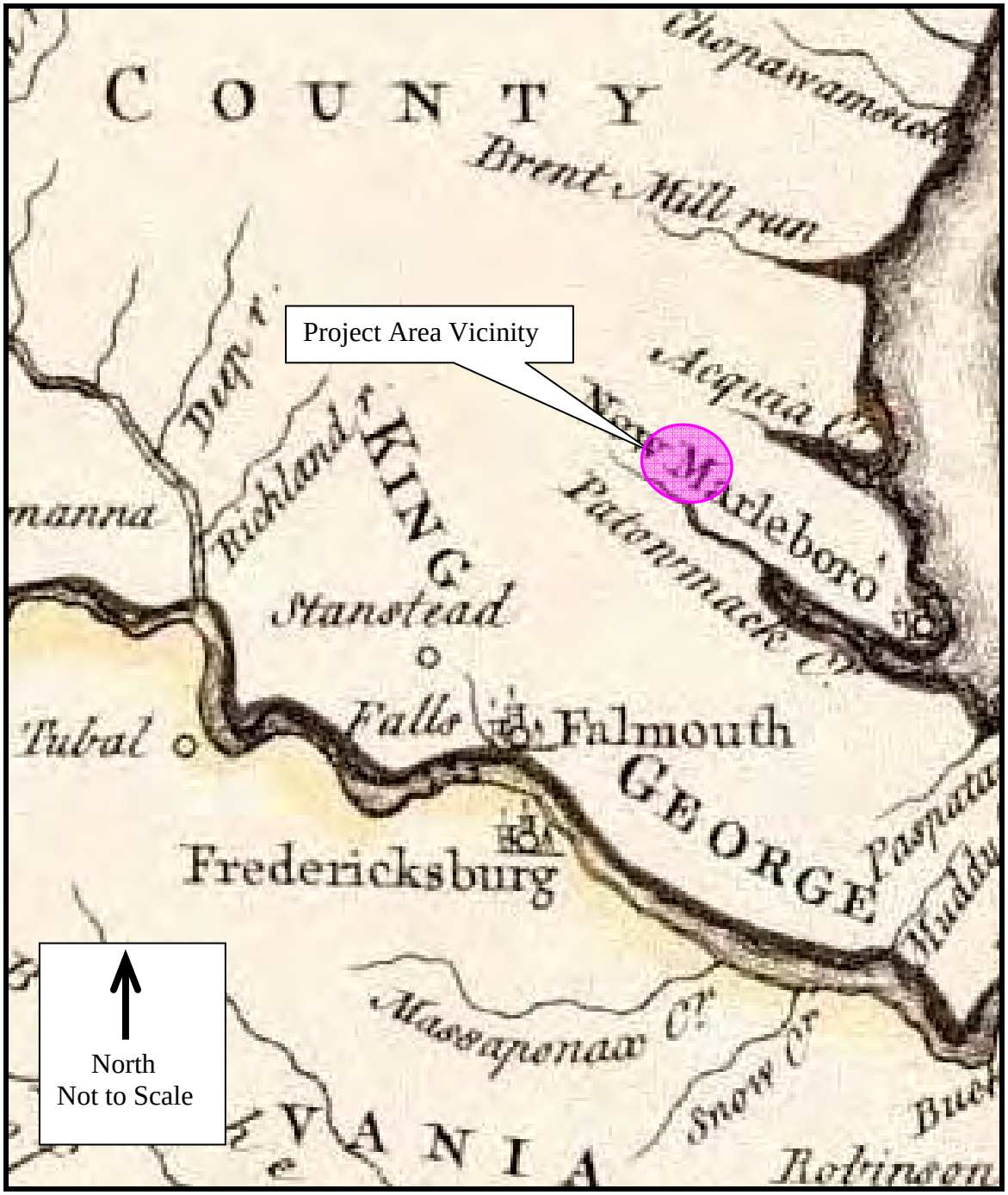


Figure 4. Detail of Frye and Jefferson's *Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia* Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

During this period, the County underwent a radical transformation from a tobacco-based plantation economy to a diversified grain-based economy. By the late eighteenth century, most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion, and as it became clear that the land was worn out, there was an exodus from the region. Large plantations that had relied upon slave labor to grow tobacco were increasingly subdivided into smaller farmsteads growing corn and wheat. Settlements moved away from major rivers and creeks, and clustered instead along an increasingly complex system of interior roads. Also as a result of the switch from tobacco to grain, numerous mills sprang up along the interior creeks of northern Stafford County, particularly Aquia and Potomac Creeks.

The archaeological sites dating to this period that have been identified within one-half mile of the study area, including those whose occupation began in an earlier period, are seven dwellings, three farms, and four trash scatters. The only architectural resource constructed during this time period that has been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area is a ca. 1820 farmstead.

Taking into consideration the previously identified sites as well as the increased populations and the changes in local and regional agricultural systems which characterize this era, there is a moderate to high probability of identifying archaeological sites associated with the Early National period within the project area.

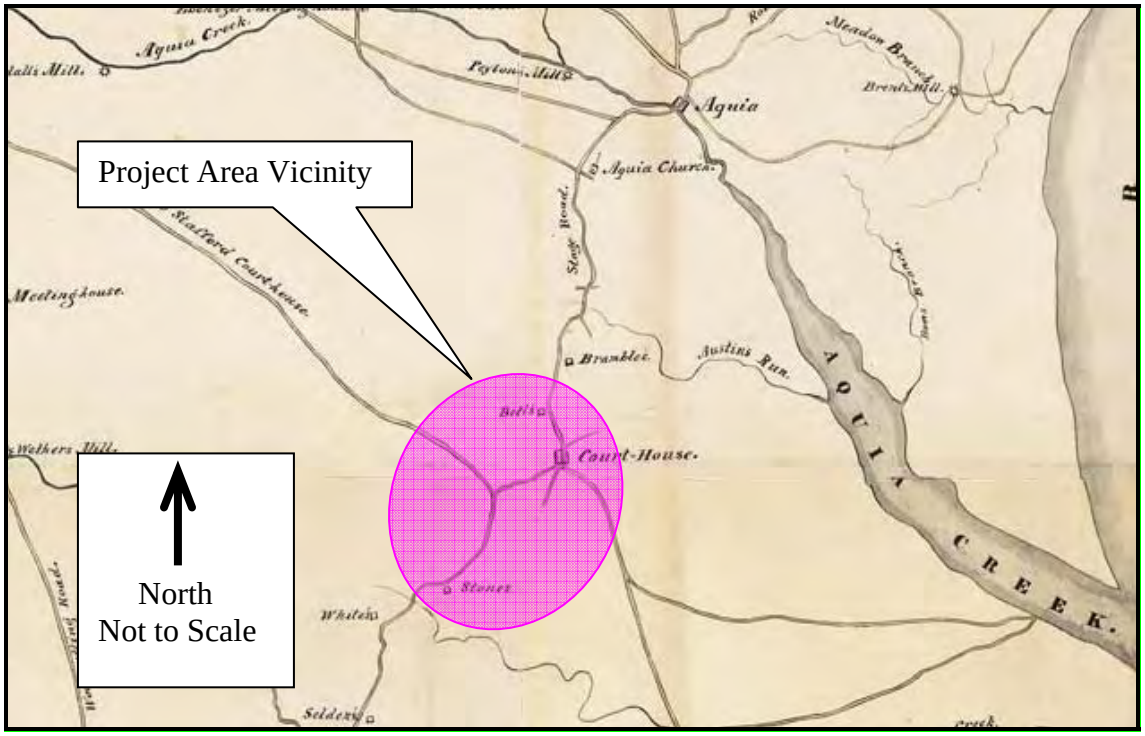


Figure 5. Detail of *Stafford County*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820).

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

During this period, overland transportation routes improved, and with the increase in the number of roads and accessibility to those roads, numerous farms sprang up along these new routes.

The archaeological sites dating to this period that have been identified within one-half mile of the project area, including those whose occupation began in an earlier period, are seven dwellings, four trash scatters, and two farmsteads. Architectural resources within one-half mile of the project area that were constructed during this time period include one house and one farm. Due to the relatively high number of previously identified sites from this time period, there is a moderate to high probability of finding cultural resources from the Antebellum period within the project area.

Civil War (1861-1865)

For most of the Civil War, Stafford County was occupied by, and under the control of, the Union army. Following the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, the defeated Union Army of the Potomac, comprising over 110,000 men, retired across the Rappahannock River and made Stafford County its winter quarters. For eight months in 1862 and 1883, this huge force virtually lived off the land, which became a desolate wasteland. Houses, outbuildings, churches and other public buildings were damaged or destroyed. Stony Hill, a plantation south of Aquia and about two miles north of the project area, was destroyed by Union troops during the war. Margaret Waller Ford, whose family owned the Woodstock plantation lands near Aquia at the time of the war, wrote a letter complaining about the Union soldiers camped on her farm. She claimed that they removed tombstones from the Brent family cemetery, near the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and Route 637, and used them to make fireplaces (www.aquiaharbour.org).

As with other regions of Virginia, carefully drawn Civil War military maps often provide the best graphic source for assessing the past physical and cultural landscape of the project area. Military engineers for both the Federal and Confederate forces mapped portions of Stafford County in great detail during the Civil War; however, proportion, scale, and distance are still subject to some inaccuracy.

The three Civil War-era maps below all show an infrastructure of roads and a cluster of structures around the Stafford Court House, although none of them are labeled (Figures 6-8). The first map also shows “Barns” near the southeastern edge of the project area.

The archaeological sites dating to the Civil War that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area, including sites with occupations extending from an earlier time period, are four dwellings, one farm, and four trash scatters. Architectural resources present during this time period include the three farms and one house that were constructed in earlier periods.

The Army of the Potomac camped extensively in and around the project area and Stafford County as a whole. While there are not any cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the project area which are military in nature, many of the domestic sites from the Antebellum Period would have still been occupied at the time of the war. Taking the above factors into consideration, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Civil War period within the project area.

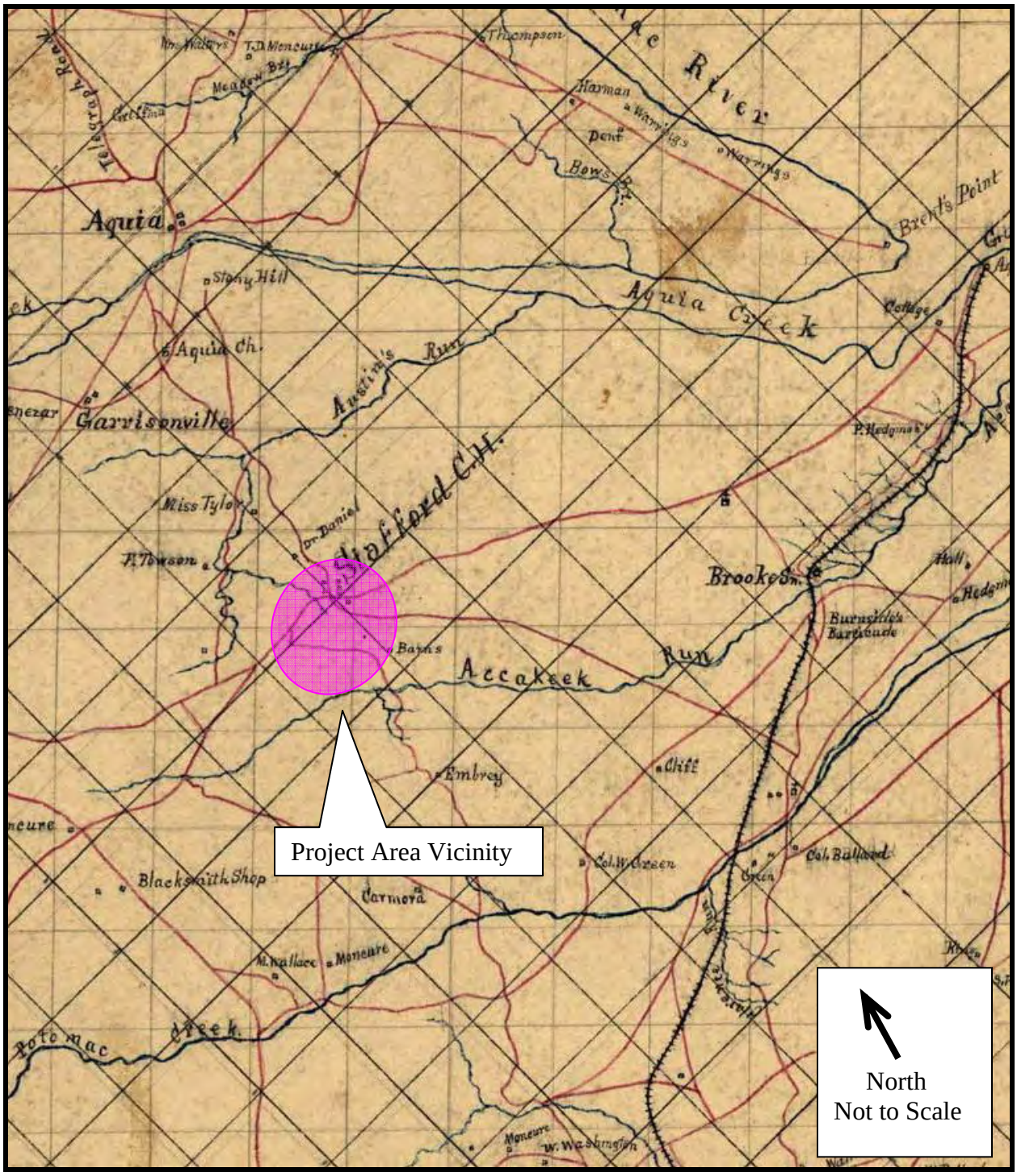


Figure 6. Detail of *Map of Stafford County, Virginia*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

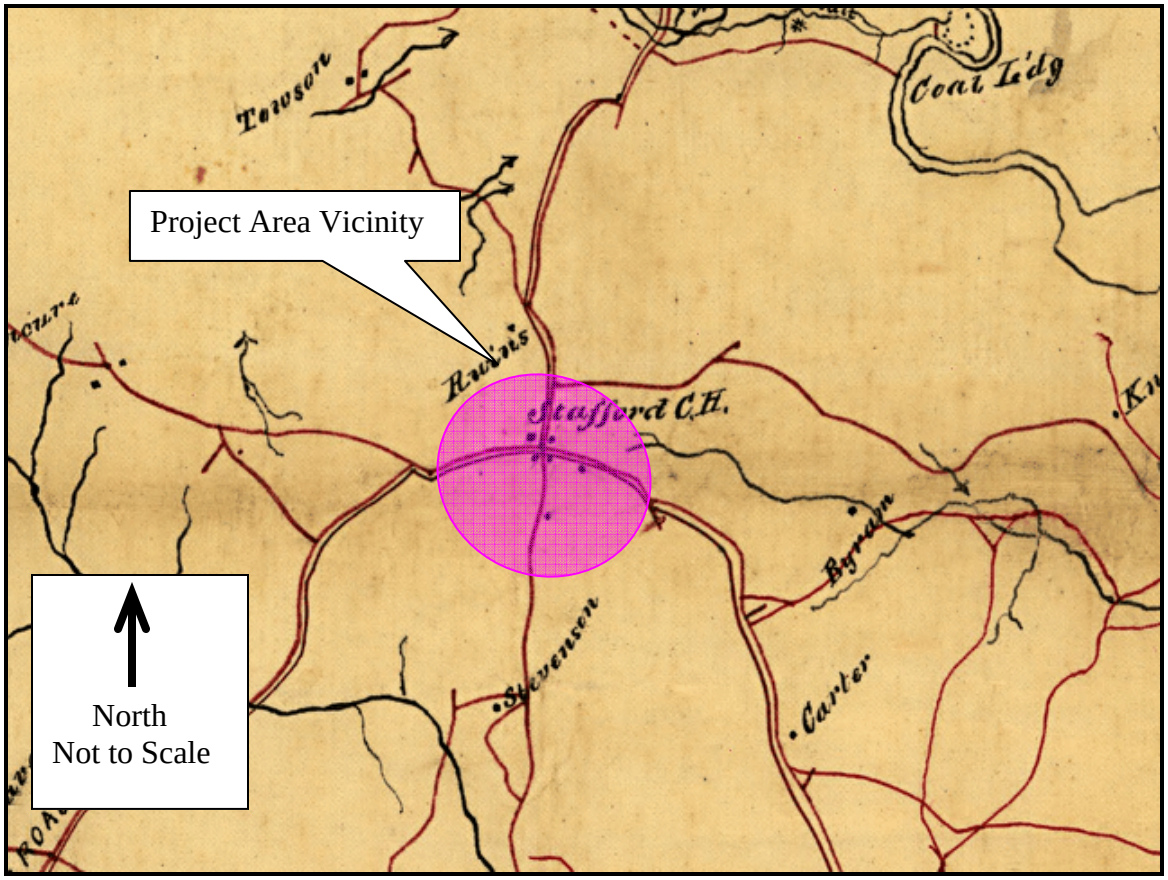


Figure 7. Detail of *Map of Field of Occupation of Army of the Potomac*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Hooker 1863).

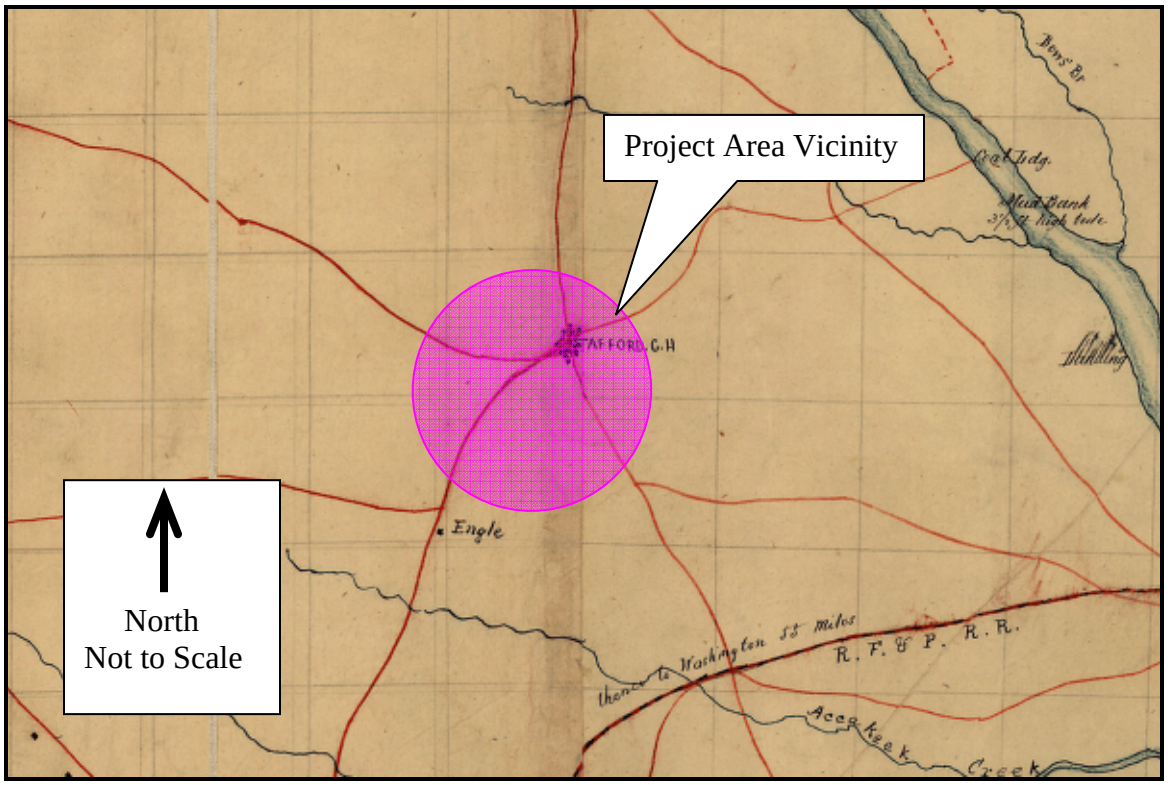


Figure 8. Detail of *Map of Stafford Co*., Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

The archaeological sites dating to the this period that have been identified within one-half mile of the study area, including those whose occupation began in an earlier time period, are one farm, four dwellings, and four trash scatters. Architectural resources constructed during this time period include five houses, one school, one shop, and one church. In addition, the three farms and one house from the earlier periods were still extant. While the county was greatly impacted by economic hardships after the war, this suggests that favorable settlement and agricultural conditions had not changed completely in the region after the Civil War, and the project area remained a viable place for domestic and agricultural pursuits. Given this information, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Reconstruction and Growth period in the project area.

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

The construction of Route 1 in the 1920s had a large impact on development and growth in the project area vicinity. A new court house was constructed on the site of the former court house in 1923. While the earlier courthouses on the site faced south, towards what is now Route 630, the new courthouse was built to face Route 1 and acknowledge its importance in area travel. Subsequently, a number of buildings were constructed along the new Route 1 corridor in the 1920s to accommodate courthouse and Route 1 travelers (VLHC File #89-15).

This is evidenced by the increase in architectural resources that were constructed during this period. Within one-half mile of the study area, these include seven houses, two churches, one court house, one store, one shop, one office, one hotel, one farm, one other building, and one cemetery. The archaeological sites dating to this time period that have been identified within one-half mile of the study area, including those whose occupations possibly extend from an earlier period, are one farm, four dwellings, and four trash scatters. The probability of finding sites from the World War I to World War II period within the project area is high, due to growth of the Stafford Court House area; however, the probability that they would be eligible for listing in the NRHP is low.

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950s allowed easier access to new employment opportunities and with these improvements to the local road systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments, as can be seen in the northern portion of the project area.

Previously identified cultural resources dating to this time period within a one-half mile radius of the study area include one extant house, one cemetery, and possibly a few trash scatters from earlier periods were still being used. Although the probability of finding cultural resources from the New Dominion period within the project area is high, the probability that they would be eligible for listing in the NRHP is low.

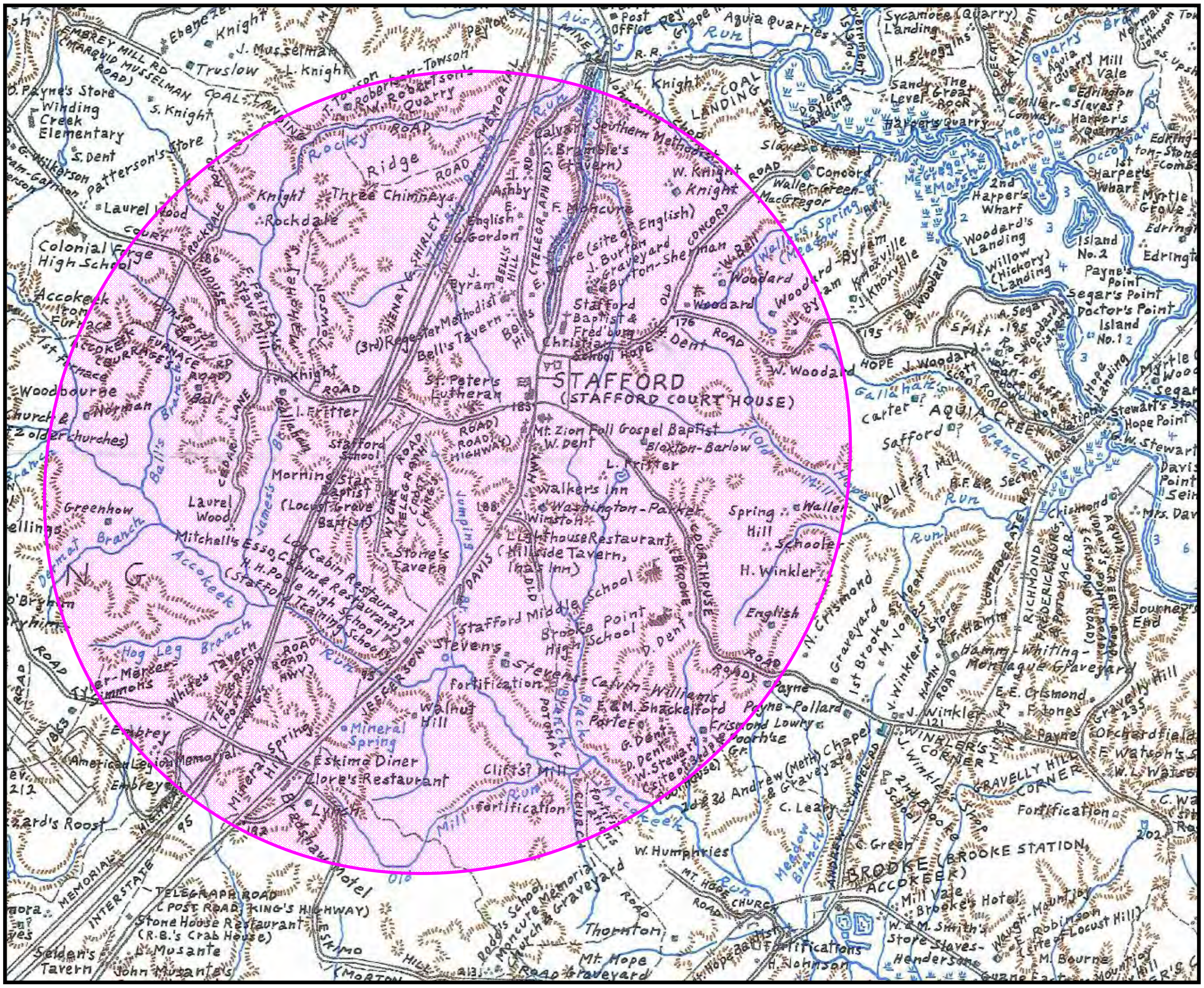


Figure 9. Detail of Scheel's *Map of Stafford County*, depicting the Project Area.

Previous Investigations

Archaeological Resources

Thirty-seven previously identified archaeological sites have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Stafford Courthouse project area (Table 2, Figure 10). Fourteen of these sites are located within the project area and include 44ST0577-44ST0578, 44ST0580-44ST0582, 44ST0628-44ST0629, 44ST0813-44ST0814, 44ST0817-44ST0825 and 44ST0825.

In 2003, Thunderbird recorded sixteen sites (44ST0569, 44ST0572-44ST0585, and 44ST0590), five of which fall within the project area (44ST0577-44ST0578, and 44ST0580-44ST0582). All the sites except 44ST0572 a prehistoric lithic scatter with a 19th century trash scatter that has not been evaluated have been determined not eligible. The remaining sites consist of prehistoric lithic scatters or camp sites, 19th and 20th century trash scatters, and 19th to 20th century dwellings.

In 2004, Thunderbird recorded two dwellings (44ST0628 and 44ST0629). 44ST0628 dates to the 19th to 20th century and has been determined not eligible while 44ST0629 dates to the late 18th century through the 20th century and has not been evaluated.

In 2005, John Miller Associates recorded the Washington-Parker Cemetery (44ST0813) that dates to the 20th century, and it has not been evaluated. In 2006, they recorded four sites including (44ST0817-44ST0820). Three sites were recommended for a phase II by JMA and include a late 18th to 19th century dwelling (44ST0817), a late 18th century to 19th century dwelling with a prehistoric camp (44ST0818) and a middle woodland camp (44ST0819). Site 44ST0820 is a lithic scatter that has not been evaluated.

In 2006, CRI excavated the 20th Century Fritter Cemetery (44ST0814).

In 2006, Keith Egloff recorded a prehistoric quarry site (44ST0825) that has not been evaluated.

In 1995, KCI recorded a prehistoric camp (44ST0307) that has not been evaluated.

In 2005, CRI recorded two farmsteads. One that dates to the early 19th century (44ST0794), and a early to mid 19th century farm (44ST0795). Both of these resources were determined not eligible.

In 2007, Wetland Studies and Solutions recorded eight sites (44ST0961-44ST0968). None of these resources have been evaluated and represent prehistoric lithic scatters and 19th and 20th trash scatters.

In 2008, Dovetail recorded a early to mid 19th century dwelling. This resource has not been evaluated but Dovetail did recommend a Phase II survey.

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0307	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	KCI Technologies 1995	Not Evaluated
44ST0569	Lithic Scatter/Trash Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/19th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Evaluated
44ST0572	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0573	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0574	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0575	Dwelling	19th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0576	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0577	Trash Scatter	19th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0578	Dwelling	19th -20th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0579	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0580	Trash Scatter	19th -20th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0581	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0582	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0583	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0584	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0585	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0590	Farmstead	19th-20th c.	Thunderbird 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0628	Dwelling	19th-20th c.	Thunderbird 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0629	Dwelling	late 18th-20th c.	Thunderbird 2004	Not Evaluated
44ST0794	Farmstead	1st ¼ 19th c.	CRI 2005	Not Eligible
44ST0795	Farmstead	1st ½ 19th c.	CRI 2005	Not Eligible
44ST0813	Washington-Parker Cemetery	20th c.	JMA 2005	Not Evaluated
44ST0814	Fritter Cemetery	20th c.	CRI 2006	Excavated
44ST0817	Dwelling	4th ¼ 18th-1st ½ 19th c.	JMA 2006	Not Evaluated-Phase II
44ST0818	Dwelling/Camp	4th ¼ 18th-1st ½ 19th c./Unknown Prehistoric	JMA 2006	Not Evaluated-Phase II
44ST0819	Lithic Workshop/Camp	Middle Woodland	JMA 2006	Not Evaluated-Phase II

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0820	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	JMA 2006	Not Evaluated
44ST0825	Quarry	Unknown Prehistoric	Egloff 2006	Not Evaluated
44ST0961	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0962	Camp/Trash Scatter	Early Archaic/20th c.	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0963	Camp	Late Woodland	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0964	Trash Scatter	19th -20th c.	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0965	Lithic/Trash Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/1st ½ 20th c.	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0966	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0967	Lithic/Trash Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/4th ¼ 18th-1st ¼ 19th c.	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0968	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Wetland Studies & Solutions 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0993	Dwelling	1st ½ 19th c.	Dovetail 2008	Not Evaluated-Phase II

**Highlighted resources are located within the project area.*

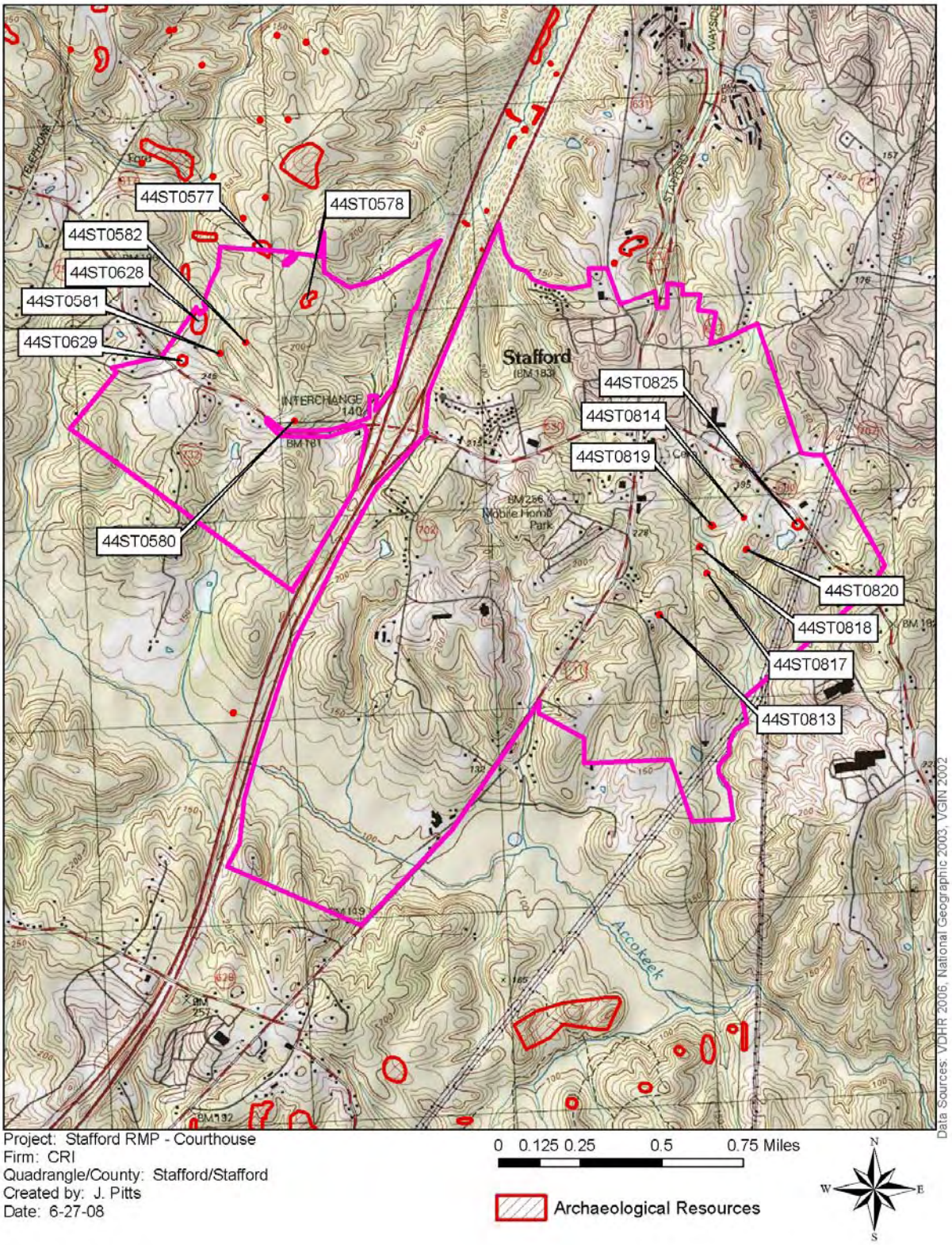


Figure 10. View of *Stafford, VA* USGS Quad Depicting Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within the Project Area.

Architectural Resources

Thirty-two previously identified architectural resources have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Stafford Courthouse project area (Table 3, Figure 11). Twenty-one of the resources are located within the project area.

In 1992, Traceries recorded eleven resources (eight of which are within the project area). The Harwood House (089-0180) has been demolished. The resources (089-0060, 089-0061, 089-0163, 089-0174, 089-0242-089-089-0245, 089-0247, and 089-0285 represent houses and a range of commercial business that date from 1750 to 1924 have not been evaluated.

In 1995, VDoT recorded six houses (089-0317-089-0322), two of which are within the project area (089-0321 and 089-0322). These houses all date between 1890 and 1940 and have all been determined not eligible.

In 1995, KCI recorded three houses (089-0324-089-0326), two of which are within the project area. These house date from 1924 to 1940 and have been determined not eligible.

In 1996, VDoT recorded the Locust Grove Baptist Church (089-0329) which dates to 1909 and was determined eligible.

In 1997, VDoT recorded the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323) this resource dates to 1930 and an intensive level survey was recommended. At the conclusion of that survey VDoT recommend the resource not eligible.

In 2004, VDoT recorded four resources. The Stafford County Courthouse (089-0015) has been determined eligible. The Stafford Courthouse Hotel (089-0173) was determined not eligible. Stafford Middle School (089-0181) and Office Building (089-0246) were not evaluated.

In 2005, John Miller Associates recorded a 20th century Washington-Parker Cemetery (089-5063) which has not been evaluated.

In 2007, a post 1940 house and cemetery were recorded (089-5192 and 089-5193) were recorded and have not been evaluated.

The Norman Cemetery (089-0063) has not been evaluated, and Rockdale Farm (089-0178) has been determined not eligible.

In 2005, CRI recorded Moncure Estates (089-0058). This resource dates to 1820 and has been determined eligible.

Table 3. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
089-0015	Stafford County Courthouse	1923	VDoT 2004	Eligible
089-0058	Moncure Estates	ca. 1820	CRI 2005	Eligible
089-0060	House, Rte 631	ca. 1890	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0061	Cedar Hill Farm	ca. 1750	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0063	Norman Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Unavailable	Not Evaluated
089-0163	House, Rte 630	ca. 1860	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0173	Stafford Courthouse Hotel	ca. 1920	VDoT 2004	Not Eligible
089-0174	House, 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway	ca. 1925	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0178	Rockdale Farm	ca. 1850	Unavailable	Not Eligible
089-0180	Harwood House	ca. 1880	Traceries 1992	Demolished
089-0181	Stafford Middle School	ca. 1880	VDoT 2004	Not Evaluated
089-0242	Store, Rte 628	ca. 1920	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0243	2093 US Rte 1	ca. 1900	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0244	Shop, 2095 US Rte 1	ca. 1910	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0245	Shop, 2097 US Rte 1	ca. 1920	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0246	Office, 1302 Courthouse Road	ca. 1925	VDoT 2004	Not Evaluated
089-0247	Rowser Building	1939	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0285	Church, 2090 Jefferson Davis Highway	1924	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0317	House, 1710 Courthouse Road	1940	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0318	House, 1688 Courthouse Road	1890	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0319	House, 1624 Courthouse Road	1910	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0320	House, 1617 Courthouse Road	1910	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0321	Shelton House	1939	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0322	House, 1386 Courthouse Road	1920	VDoT 1995	Not Eligible
089-0323	Fritter Farmstead, 962 Courthouse Road	ca.1930	VDoT 1997	Potentially Eligible (Phase II completed, recommended Not Eligible)
089-0324	House, 29 Rehobeth Drive	ca. 1924	KCI Technologies 1995	Not Eligible
089-0325	House, 76 Buttercup Lane	ca. 1940	KCI Technologies 1995	Not Eligible
089-0326	House, 1236 American	ca. 1940	KCI Technologies	Not Eligible

Table 3. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
	Legion Road		1995	
089-0329	Locust Grove Baptist Church	1909	VDoT 1996	Eligible
089-5063	Washington-Parker Cemetery	20th c.	JMA 2005	Not Evaluated
089-5192	House, Wyche Road	post-1940	Circa~CRM 2007	Not Evaluated
089-5193	Cemetery, Wyche Road	post-1940	Circa~CRM 2007	Not Evaluated

**Highlighted resources are located within the project area.*

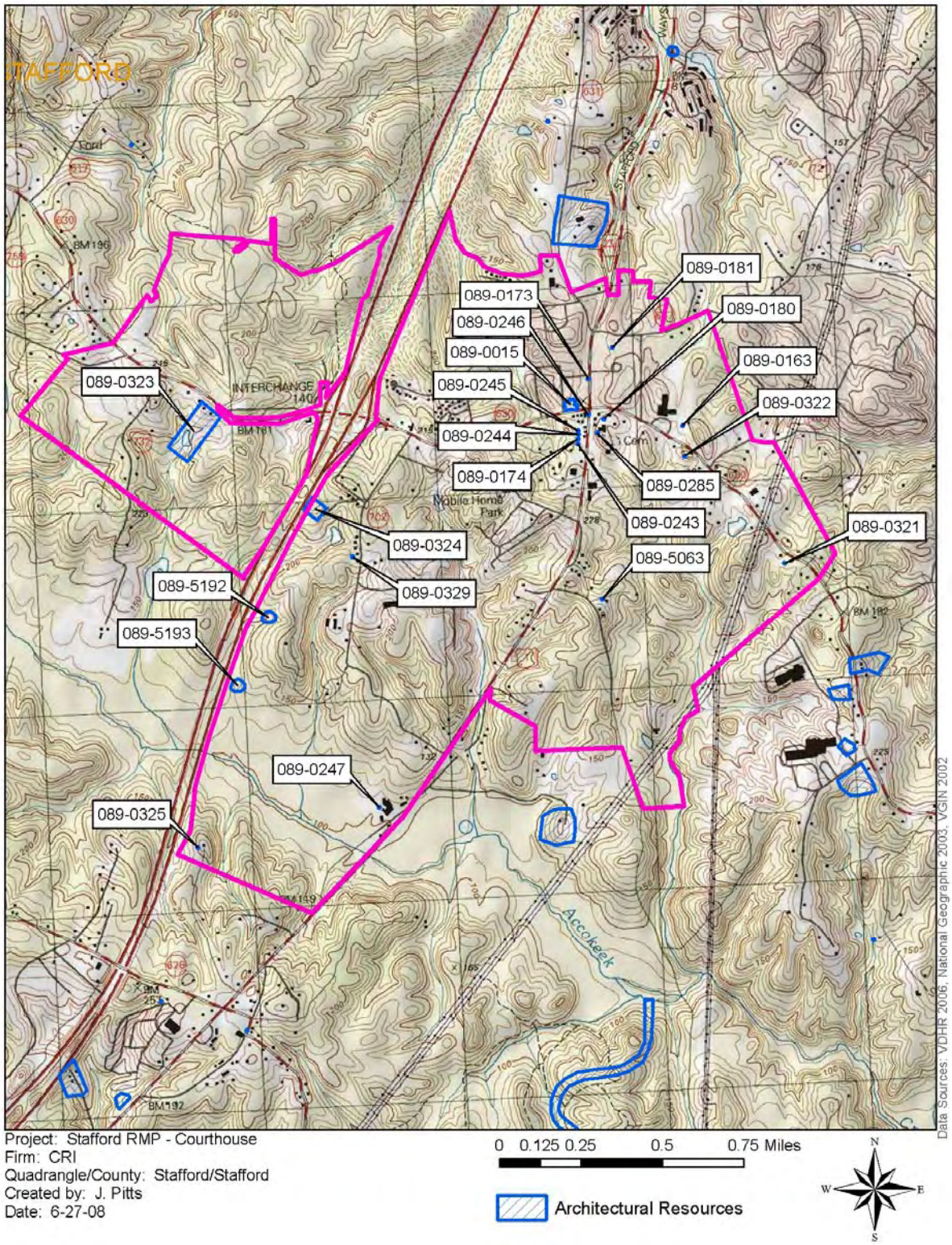
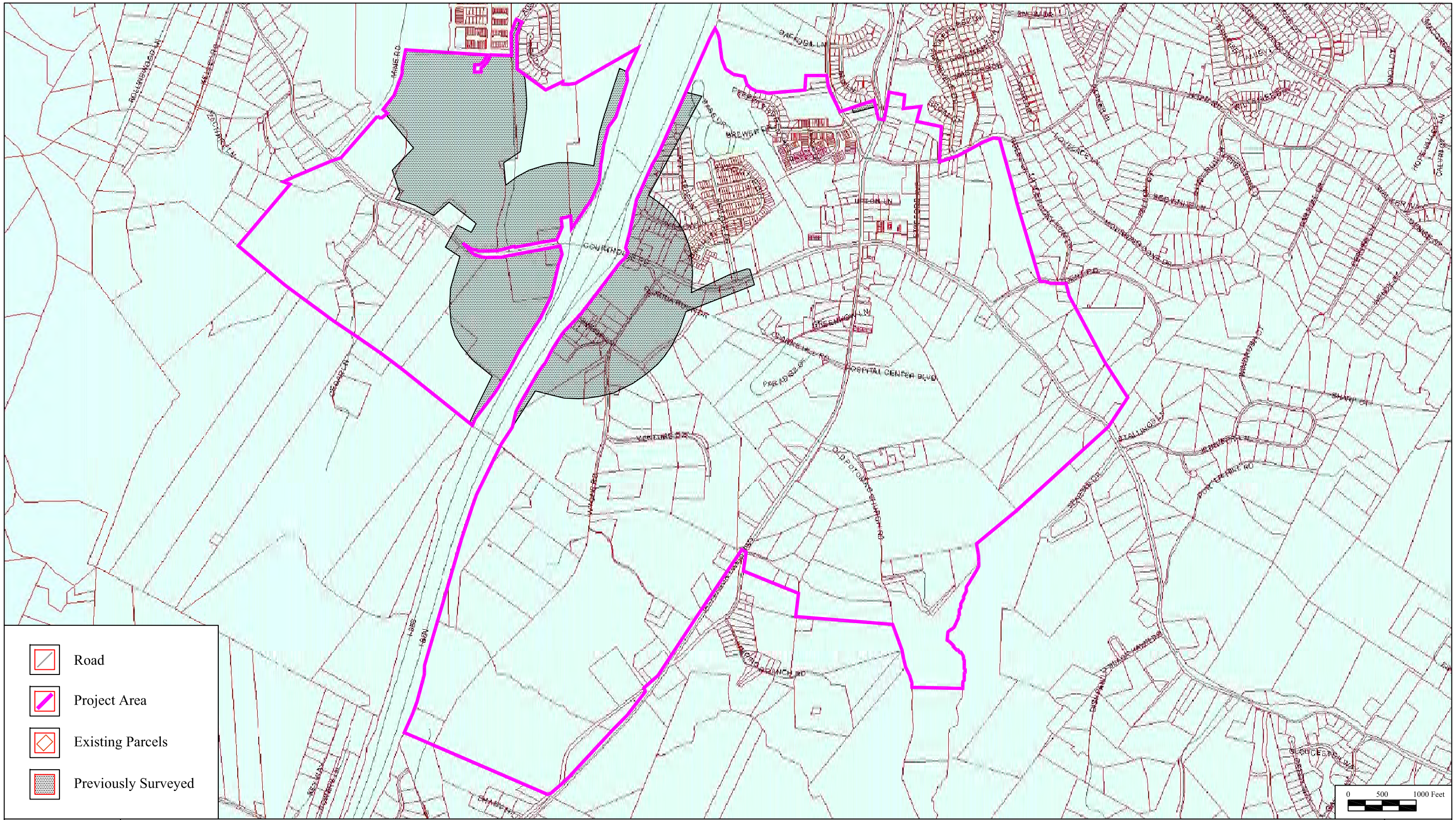


Figure 11. View of *Stafford, VA* USGS Quad Depicting Previously Identified Architectural Resources within the Project Area.



CRI CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 12. Previously Surveyed Areas Within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Stafford Courthouse
Stafford County, Virginia

Archaeological Resources

No new archaeological resources were identified during the course of this assessment. However, as previously noted, there are 13 previously identified archaeological sites within the project area.

Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites

44ST0577-578 and 580-582

In 2003, Thunderbird recorded sixteen sites (44ST0569, 44ST0572-44ST0585, and 44ST0590), five of which fall within the project area (44ST0577-44ST0578, and 44ST0580-44ST0582). All the sites except 44ST0572 a prehistoric lithic scatter with a 19th century trash scatter that has not been evaluated have been determined not eligible. The remaining sites consist of prehistoric lithic scatters or camp sites, 19th and 20th century trash scatters, and 19th to 20th century dwellings.

These sites are located on private property and could not be re-located during the course of this survey.

44ST068-069

In 2004, Thunderbird recorded two dwellings (44ST0628 and 44ST0629). 44ST0628 dates to the 19th to 20th century and has been determined not eligible while 44ST0629 dates to the late 18th century through the 20th century and has not been evaluated.

These sites are located on private property and could not be re-located during the course of this survey.

44ST0813

In 2005, John Milner Associates recorded the Washington-Parker Cemetery (44ST0813) that dates to the 20th century. This cemetery has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 13. View of the Washington-Parker Cemetery, facing East.

Figure 14. View of the Washington-Parker Cemetery, facing West.

44ST0817-820

In 2006, John Milner Associates recorded four sites including (44ST0817-44ST0820). Three sites were recommended for a phase II by JMA and include a late 18th to 19th century dwelling (44ST0817), a late 18th century to 19th century dwelling with a prehistoric camp (44ST0818) and a middle woodland camp (44ST0819). Site 44ST0820 is a lithic scatter that has not been evaluated.

These sites are located on private property and could not be re-located during the course of this survey.

44ST0825

In 2006, Keith Egloff recorded a prehistoric quarry site (44ST0825) that has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. This site is located on private property and could not be re-located during the course of this survey.

Archaeological Probability

A predictive model for areas of high probability for both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was developed using information such as soils, landform, proximity to water, and historic maps and descriptions.

The project area consists of 1785.8 acres. Of these, 630.7 acres have been determined to have a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources, based on slope, soil type, and proximity to water (Figure 15).

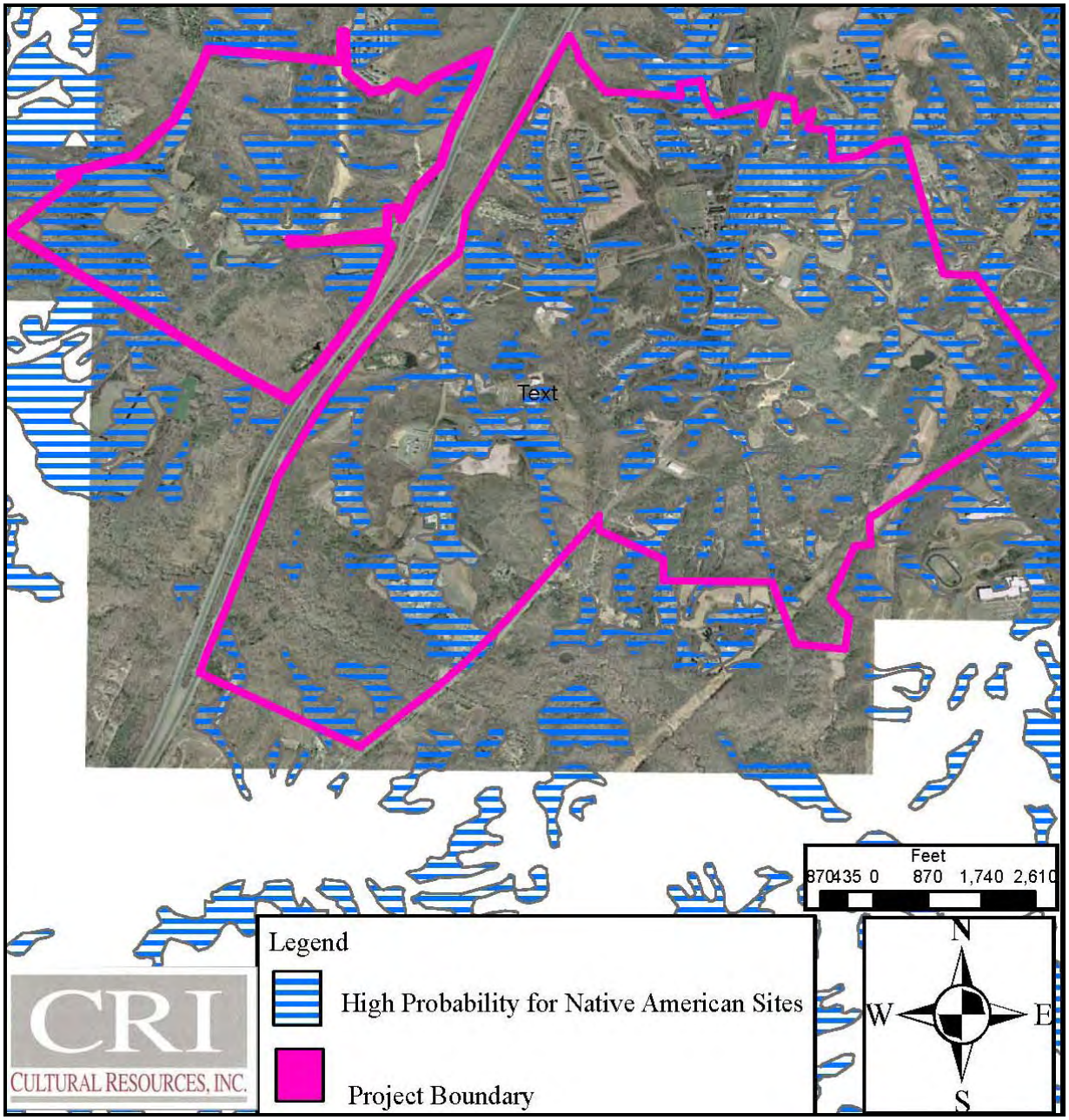
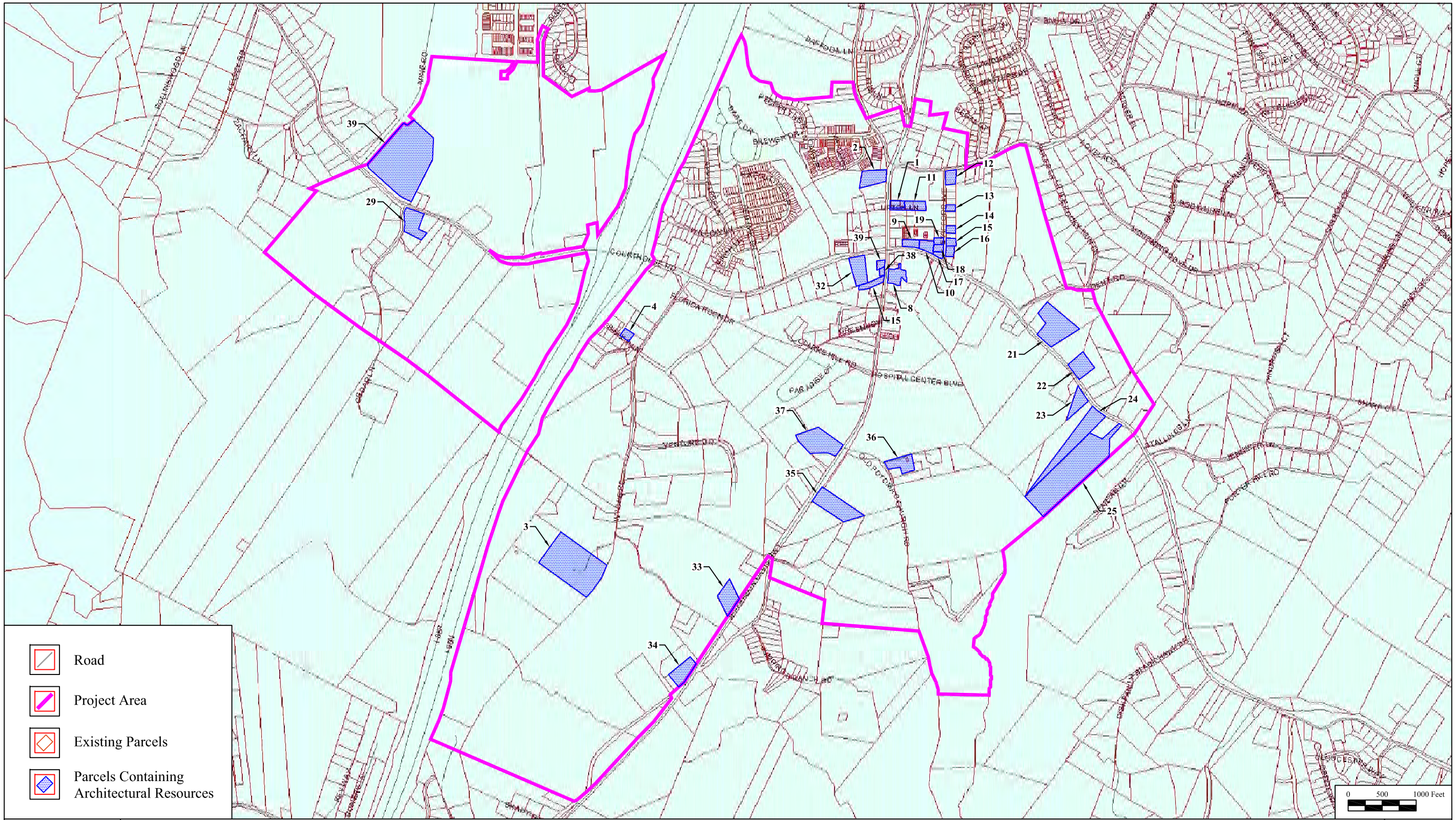


Figure 15. Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.



CRI CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 16. Architectural Resources Within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Stafford Courthouse
Stafford County, Virginia

Architectural Resources

A total of 15 previously identified and 35 newly identified architectural resources were documented during this survey. Complete recordation of some resources was not possible due to private property laws and lack of homeowner permission. All resources were evaluated for eligibility for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for these resources.

Previously Recorded Resources

089-0015 Stafford County Courthouse

This Classical Revival courthouse is located on the southeast corner of Routes 1 and 630. Manicured lawns separate the building from the street and several large trees dot the property. A low stone wall is located along the north side and a parking lot to the east behind the complex.

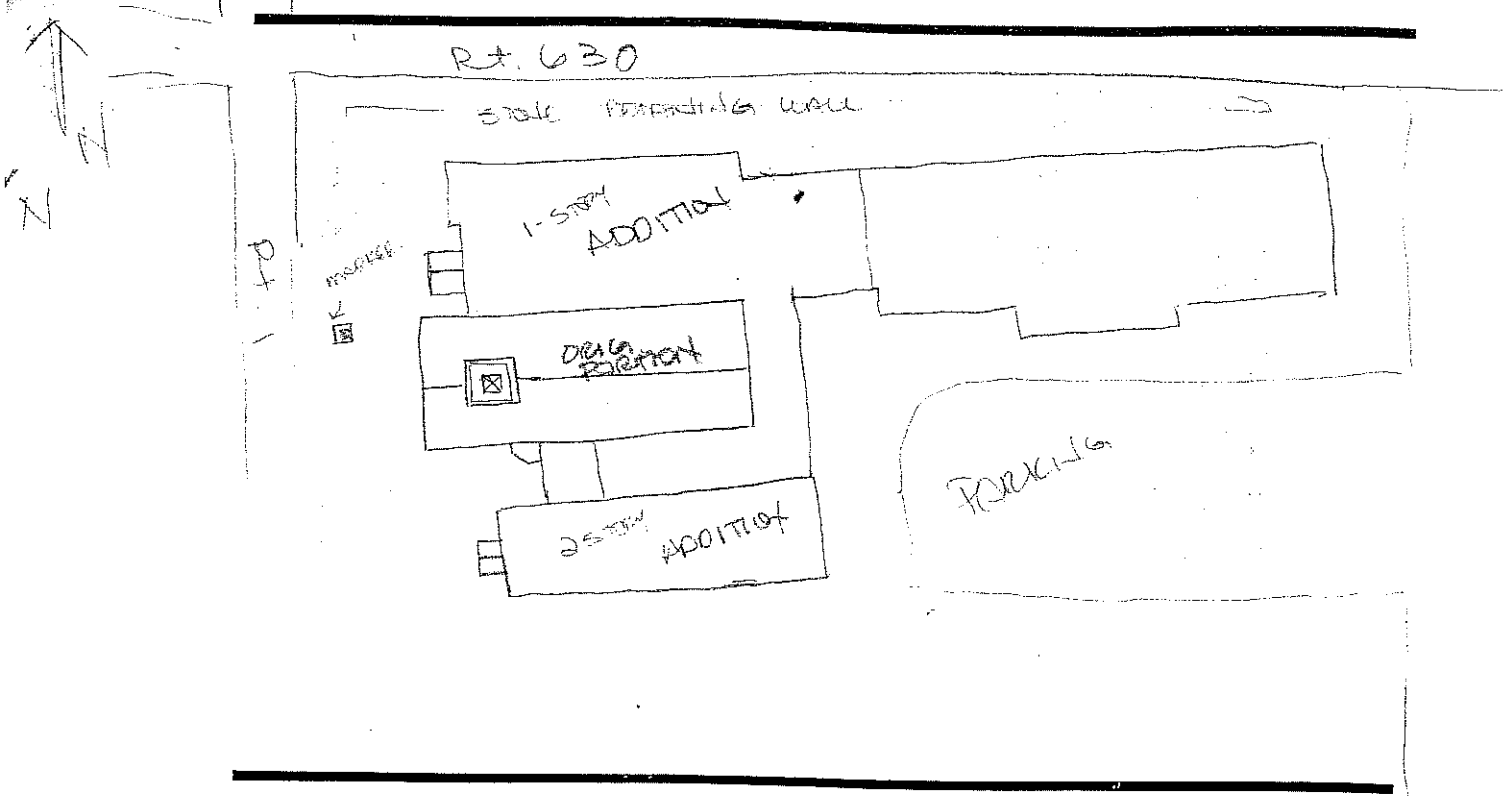
Presently a complex of brick buildings, the original structure of those extant is the central building. The front gabled building is constructed with a Greek style temple portico consisting of a dentiled pediment with circular vent and Doric Roman columns. A belvedere is located on the ridgeline of the roof toward the front and includes a balustrade and bell tower. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. Entry into the building is through double doors. Flanking the door are engaged columns and 10-light side lights.

Other sections include a two story brick structure to the south connected to the c. 1923 section by a one story enclosed hallway, and a one story brick structure attached to the Colonial Revival building on the north with another addition behind.

The original c. 1923 section of the complex is an example of early twentieth century Classical Revival courthouse architecture. ***This resource has been recommended potential eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A***.

Figure 17. View of Stafford County Courthouse, East Elevation.

SITE PLAN: 089-0015



089-0173 Stafford Courthouse Hotel

The Stafford Courthouse Hotel, constructed in the early twentieth century, is located on the west side of Route 1. A low stone wall separates the walkway to the main entrance from the street. A variety of shrubs and small trees have been planted immediately adjacent to the building.

Originally a two-and-a-half story, Prairie style, brick building with a hipped roof, the building has undergone some alterations including the addition of stucco on the second floor and dormers as well as decorative bands across the front. The front pediment has also been filled in. The rear second story porch has been enclosed, interior brick chimneys above the roofline removed and a two story stone addition constructed on the rear corner, possibly for an elevator. The house retains its standing seam metal roof, front gable dormers, stone exterior end chimney and tapered square columns on piers that support the front pedimented porch. Windows are 2/2 double hung sash and three doors give access to the interior.

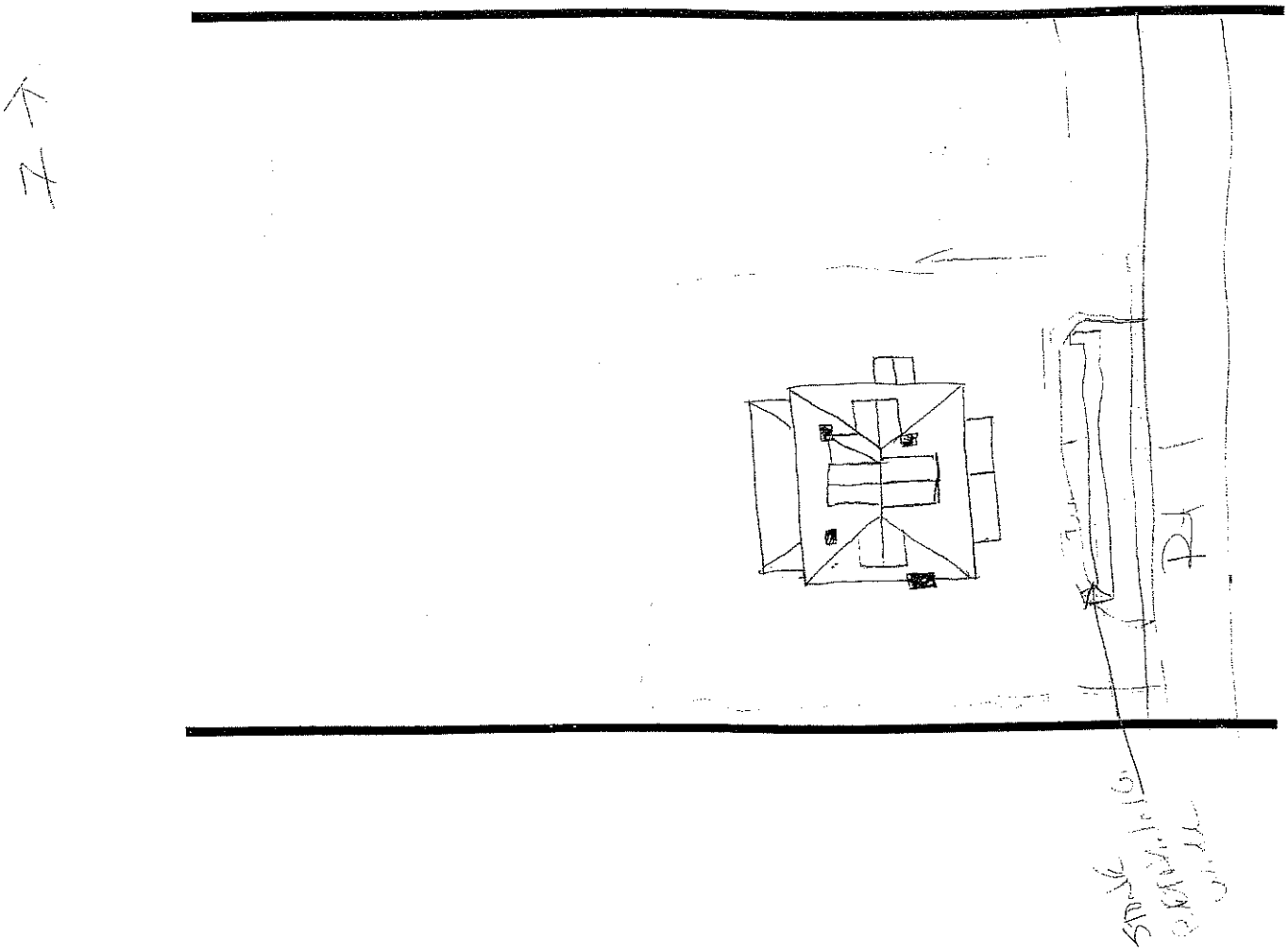
This building is a pre-World War II example of hotel architecture, but has been altered since originally surveyed. The alterations to the original building have changed its defining characteristics and therefore ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 19. View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), West Elevation.

Figure 20. View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), Northeast Oblique.

Figure 21. View of 2146 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0173), Northwest Oblique.

SITE PLAN: 089-0173



089-0174 Commercial Building, 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway

The building at 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway is a 2½-story former hotel near the intersection of Jefferson Davis Highway and Courthouse Road with Craftsman style elements. The building is built into a slight slope and faces the road across a paved parking lot, which is also located to the south of the building. The building is currently used as office space.

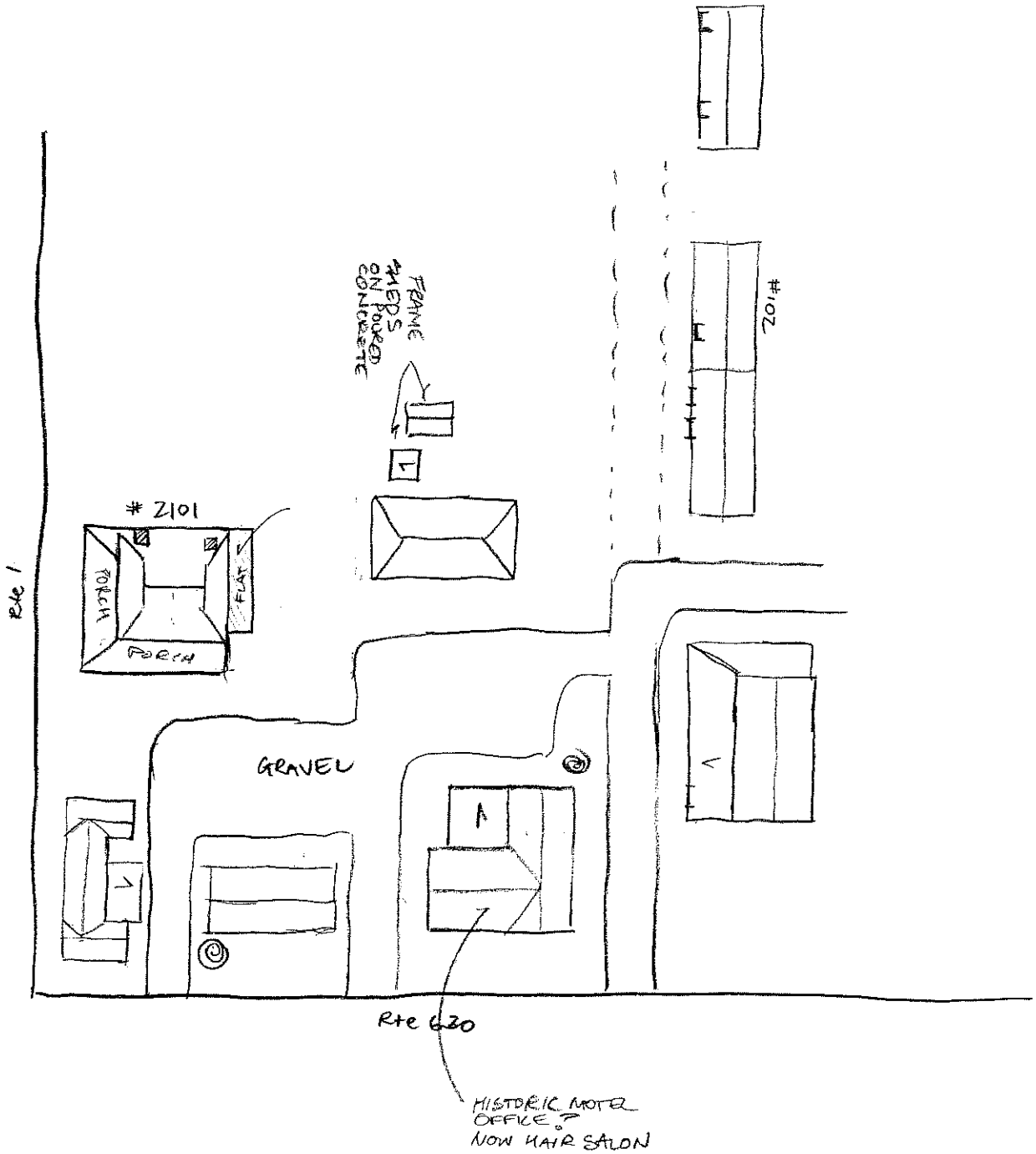
The primary façade faces east and features a one-story, arched four-bay porch with tapered square support posts that rest on brick piers. The porch wraps around to the north elevation, and is covered by a hipped roof covered in standing seam metal. The porch on the north elevation of the building is partially enclosed. The three-bay primary facade has a central double glass door with transom and lighted surrounds flanked by two side-by-side 3/1 double hung windows to either side. A shed roofed two-story addition off the west elevation is clad in vinyl siding and may be an enclosed sleeping porch. The building is brick with brick pilasters between the bays on the north, east and south elevations. The gable-on-hip roof is covered in standing seam metal and has two small 3-light windows in the end gable. There are two interior end chimneys on the south elevation. The foundation is poured concrete.

This resource has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The building is representative of pre-World War II road side architecture which developed along major highways in the early 20th century with the expansion of automobile travel. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 23. View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 24. View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 25. View of 2101 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0174), East Elevation.



12B6-90 Rte 630 & 2101 Rte 1.

NTS N

089-0181 Stafford Middle School

The Stafford Middle School located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Routes 1 and 687 is a large complex surrounded by manicured lawns. Several small trees are adjacent to the buildings with larger trees at the periphery. Directly in front of the school is an athletic field. Behind the school is a paved parking lot, accessed from Route 687, and a playground.

Original to the school is the Colonial Revival two story brick building with parapets and brick chimneys on the gable ends. Recent renovations have changed the character of the building. The slate roof was retained however the fenestration on the front façade has been altered. Originally the second floor contained three sections of five double hung windows. After the renovations, several of the windows were filled in creating a series of paired windows across the front. An entrance on the first floor has also been filled in. The main central entry is still extant.

Additions to the school include a 1956 one story brick wing on the south of the original building, with an adjoining one-and-a-half story addition, a two story brick ell off the rear of the original building with a two story addition perpendicular to the ell. The small frame law office moved to the site and recorded during the previous survey is gone.

The building is representative of pre-World War II school architecture. However alterations to the original section of the school have irreparably changed the character of the building. Therefore ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

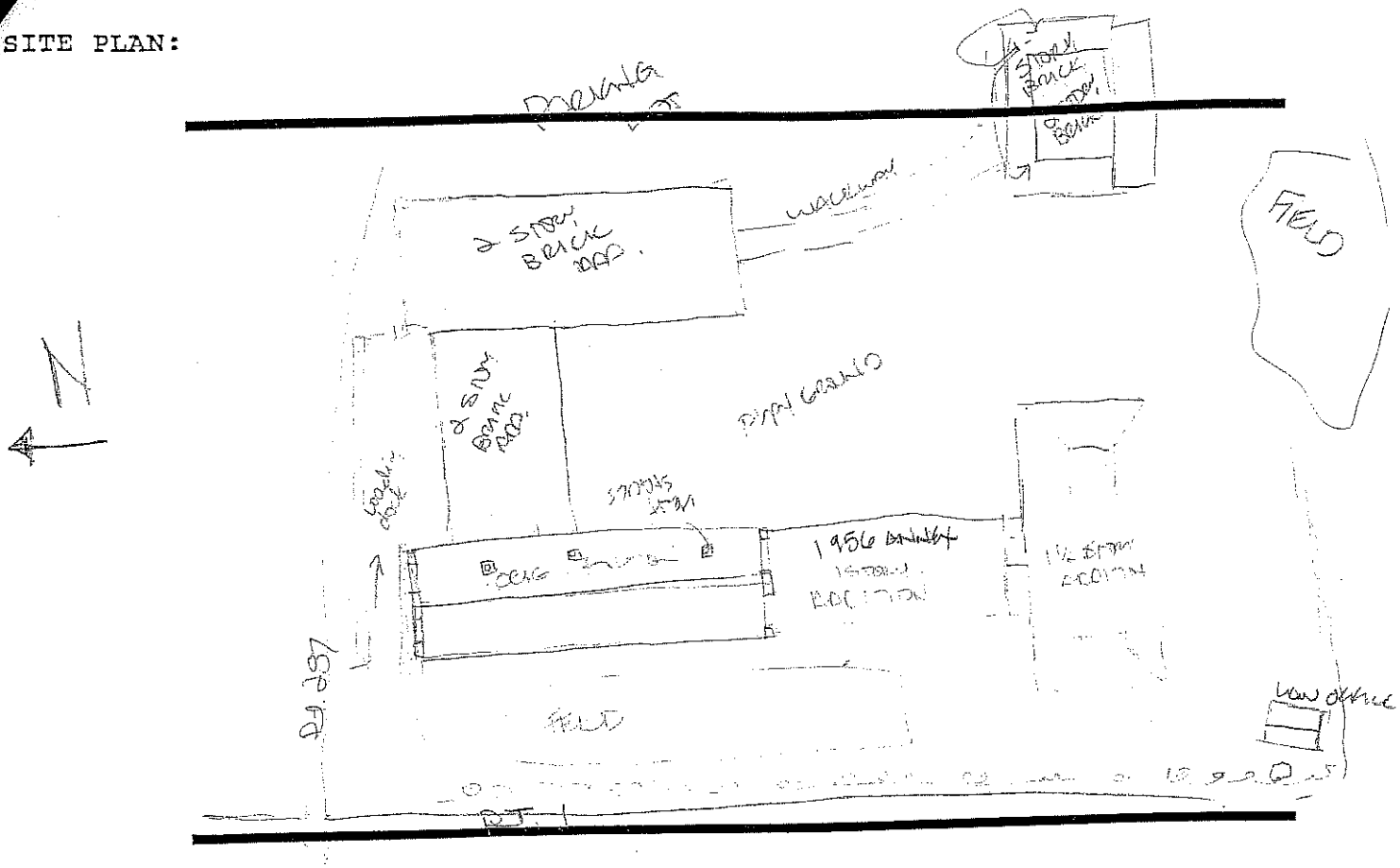
Figure 27. View of Stafford Middle School, Southwest Oblique.

Figure 28. View of Stafford Middle School, North Elevation.

Figure 29. View of Stafford Middle School, West Elevation.

089-0181

SITE PLAN:



089-0243 House, 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway

The building located at 2093 U. S. Route 1 is sited on the east side of the road with a gravel parking lot on the south side. Several large antennas are located on the lot. Formerly a dwelling constructed in the early twentieth century, the building has been converted for commercial use. Woods are located to the rear of the lot and grass areas to the south and north.

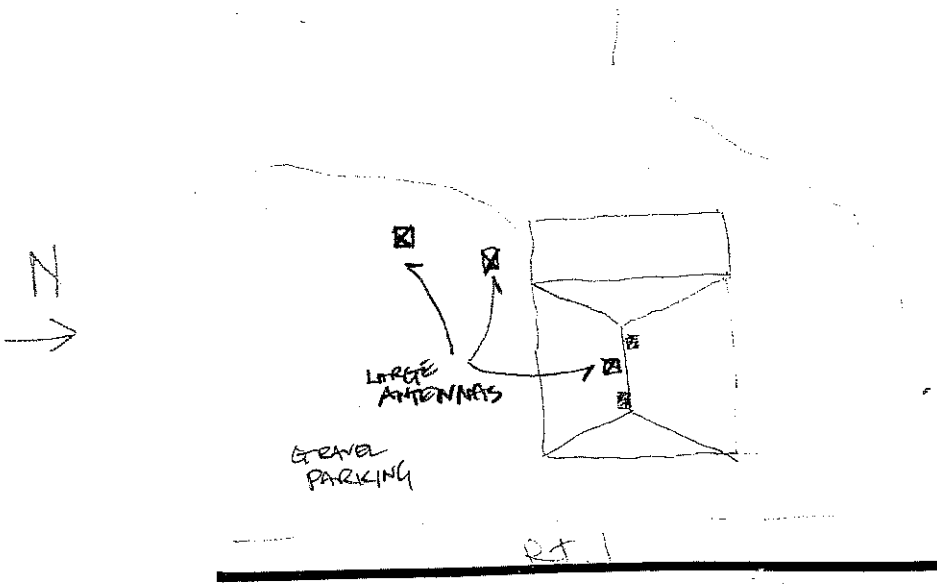
The structure is three bays on the road side with a brick veneer. All remaining elevations are clad in vinyl siding. Standing seam metal covers the hipped roof. The structure sits on a concrete pier foundation and two interior brick chimneys project through the roof. Windows consist of large plate glass with an awning style windows on the front and 2/2 double hung sashes on the south and north sides. An aluminum door is located on the street side. Evidence of the original entry into the former dwelling is not visible on the exterior.

The building is an example of pre-World War II architecture. However due to severe alterations and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 31. View of 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0243), East Elevation.

Figure 32. View of 2093 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0243), Southeast Oblique.

ITE PLAN: 089-0243



089-0245 Shop, 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway

The commercial building at 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway is a one-story vernacular shotgun-style commercial building located on the west side of the highway and faces the street across a small gravel paved setback. A gravel parking lot is adjacent to the north of the building and the west and north boundaries of the property are delineated by a wood privacy fence.

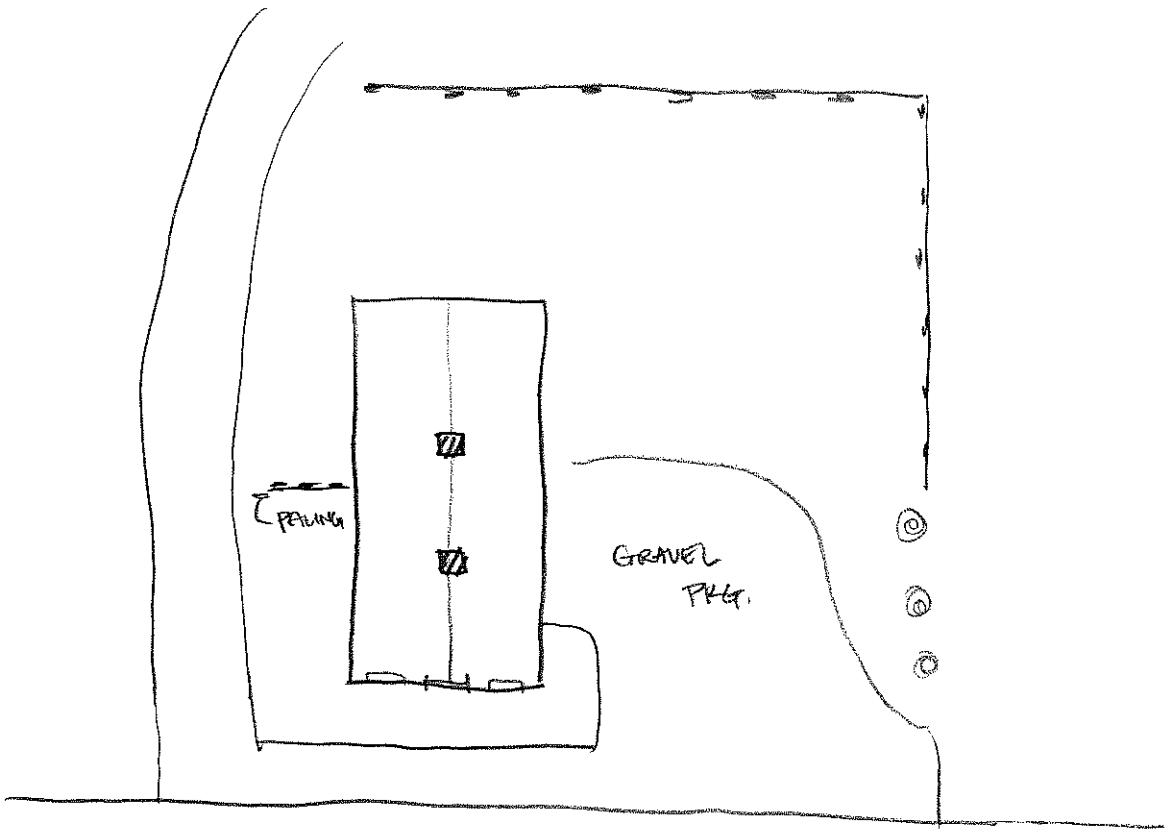
The building has a rectangular single pile plan with an impermanent lumber shed addition off the rear west elevation. The three-bay primary facade faces east and is clad in vinyl siding. A central replacement door is flanked by narrow replacement 9/9 double hung vinyl windows. The end gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal with two interior brick chimneys along the ridgeline. The building appears to rest on a pier foundation, although inspection was inhibited by the vinyl siding. On the north elevation, a central double door is accessed by a handicap ramp off the gravel parking lot and is flanked by two 6/6 double-hung windows.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to numerous alterations and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 34. View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation.

Figure 35. View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 36. View of 2097 Jefferson Davis Highway, North Elevation.



2091 RTE 1
STAFFORD, VA
N → NTS
089-0245

089-0246 Office, 1302 Courthouse Road

The bakery/consignment shop, former dwelling, at 1302 Courthouse Road is a small Bungalow located on the east side of Route 1 and the south side of Route 630 (Courthouse Road). Surrounding the building is a narrow grass area with asphalt beyond. The two cypress trees noted in the 1992 survey are now gone.

The building is one-and-a-half story, three bay house which sits on a poured concrete foundation. The side gable roof has a gabled dormer on the front and a narrow shed roof dormer on the rear. A full width one bay porch extends across the front with tapered square columns on brick piers, typical of its style. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and the exterior of the building in vinyl siding. The exposed rafter ends noted in the 1992 survey are no longer visible. Windows consist of 6/1 double hung sashes with 3/1 in the rear dormer. A small brick interior chimney is located on the west end and another projects through the rear slope. The garage to the rear of the property reflects the style of the house with tapered square columns on brick piers. Exposed rafter ends are visible. Access into the garage space is through double board and batten doors.

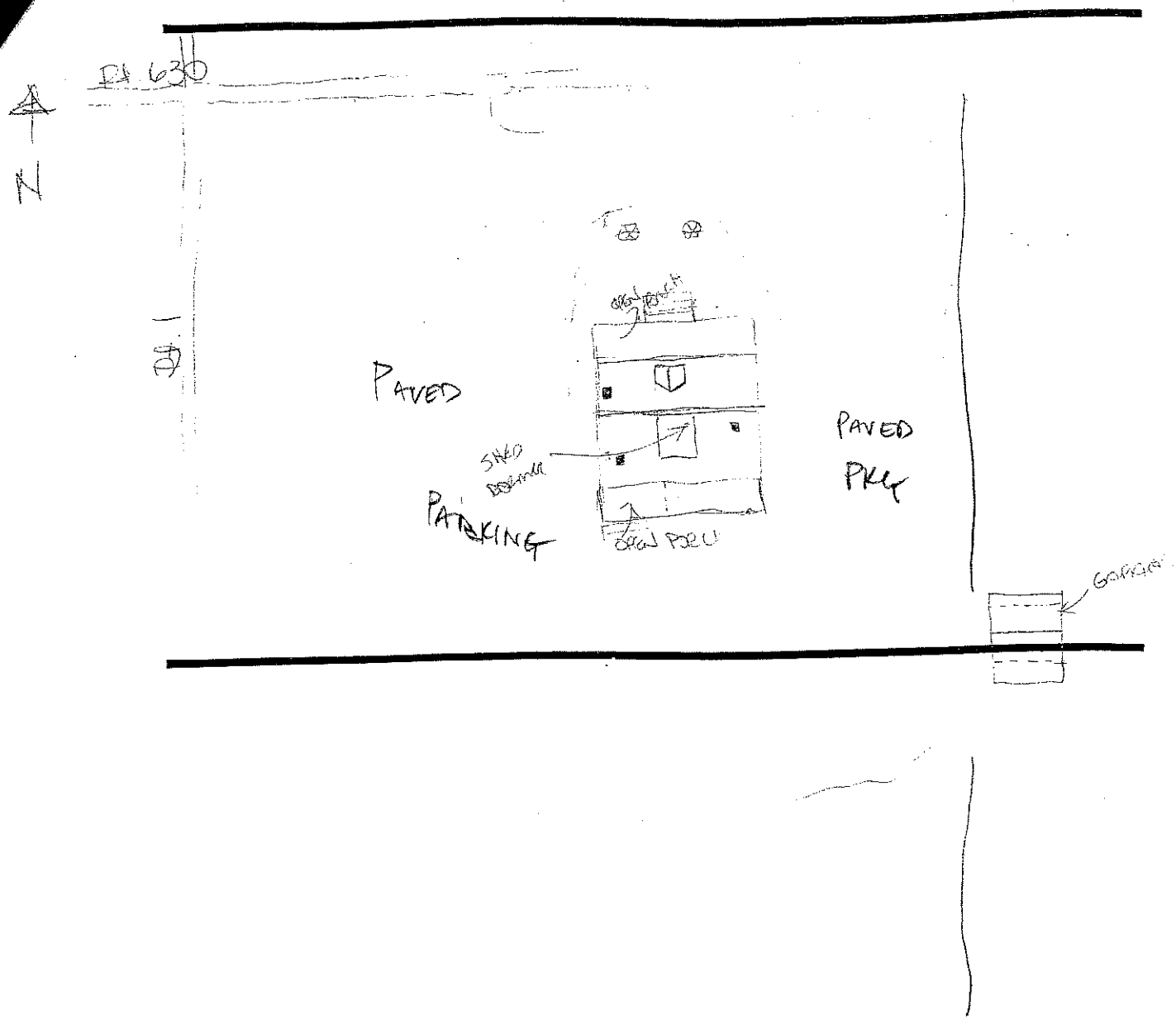
The building is a representative example of pre-World War II architecture. However due to the building's compromised context and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural type ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 38. View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), North Elevation.

Figure 39. View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 40. View of 1302 Courthouse Road (089-0246), South Elevation.

PLAN: 089-0246



089-0247 Rowser Building

The Rowser Building, formerly the Pool School was constructed in 1939 and is a good example of early twentieth century school architecture. Surrounding the former school, now government building is an area of lawn with small trees adjacent to the road. Concrete walkways lead to the front door with small shrubs along the front façade.

This building has a brick three bay projecting main block with one bay wings on each end. The roof of this side gable building and the wings are covered in standing seam metal. On each end of the main block are masonry parapets with brick chimneys. A pedimented front entry consists of double wood doors with a 5-light transom and masonry surround. Windows are tall 6/6 double hung sash windows. A brick ell is located behind the south wing and contains the same style windows as the main section. Other additions include a two story brick building to the northwest with two concrete block structures behind. To the northeast of the main building is a small mid-twentieth century brick structure that appears to function as a utility building. Brick buttresses are incorporated into its construction. A metal door gives access to the interior.

The building is representative of pre-World War II school architecture therefore ***CRI recommends that this resource is potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

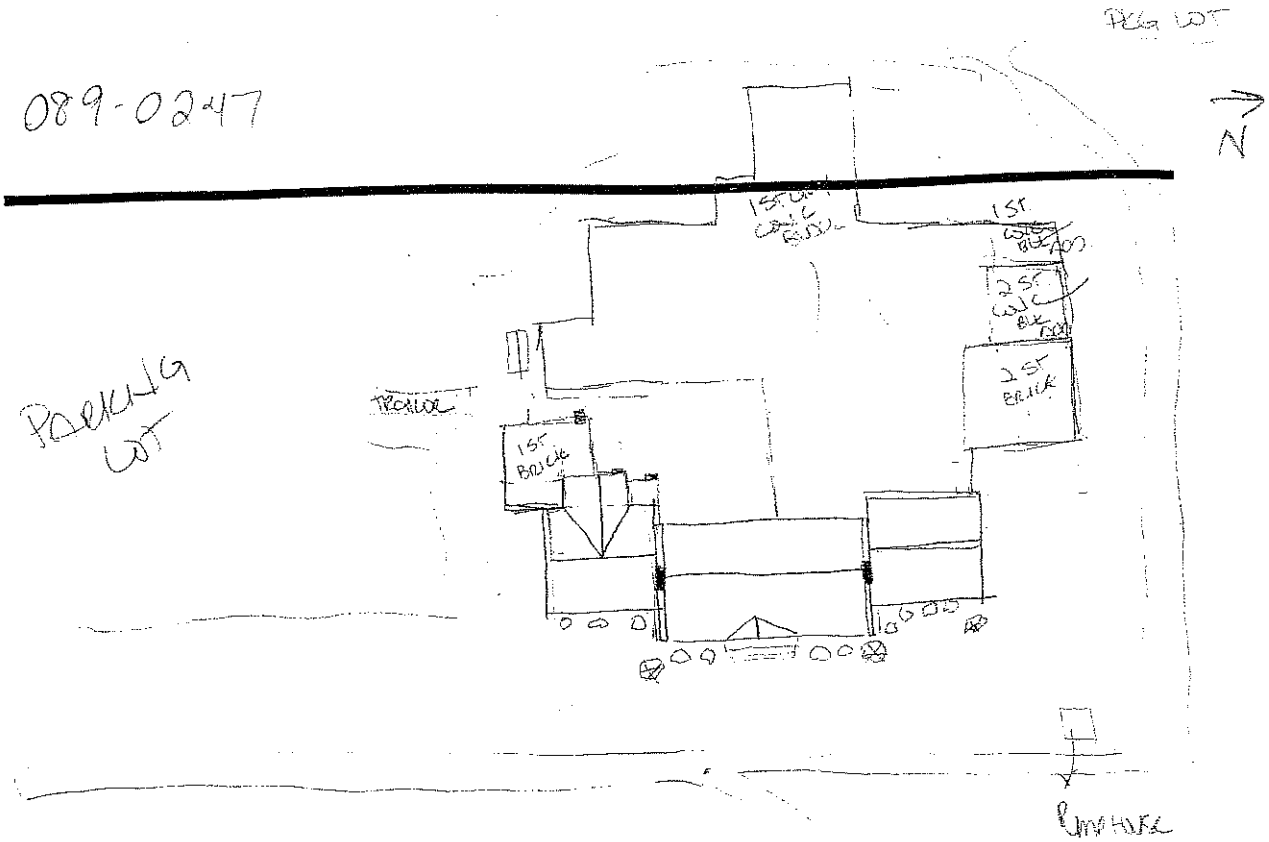
Figure 42. View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), East Elevation.

Figure 43. View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 44. View of the Rowser Building (089-0247), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 45. View of Outbuilding at the Rowser Building (089-0247), Southeast Oblique.

SITE PLAN: 089-0247



Rev: 1

089-0285 Church, 2092-94 Jefferson Davis Highway

The New Light Cathedral Church located at 2092-94 Jefferson Davis Highway is a Classical Revival church that sits on a rise on the west side of Route 1. Lawn areas surround the building complex with several small trees and shrubs. A set of concrete stairs lead from the asphalt parking lot to the church. Two additions and a parsonage are also part of the complex. A cemetery is located to the east.

The main section of the complex is constructed with a temple front consisting of a pediment supported by Doric Roman columns. Both the front façade and portico are three bays. The exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding and the roof in standing seam metal. A cupola is to the front on the front gable roof and has louvered openings and a pyramidal roof. Windows on the main section have pointed arches with stained glass. The main entrance contains a double raised six panel door. Two additions have been added to the complex and consist of a one story end gable building to the south and a two story perpendicular ell to the east. Both additions are concrete block construction with asphalt shingle roofs. Windows on the southern addition appear to be casements and on the eastern section they are multi-pane.

Located up the hill from the church is two story, three bay structure thought to have been the parsonage. Characteristics of this building include columns supporting a three bay hipped roof porch and 1/1 double hung sash windows. The roof is a front gable and an interior brick chimney projects through the roof. A shed roof dormer is located on the roof's south side and the building has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

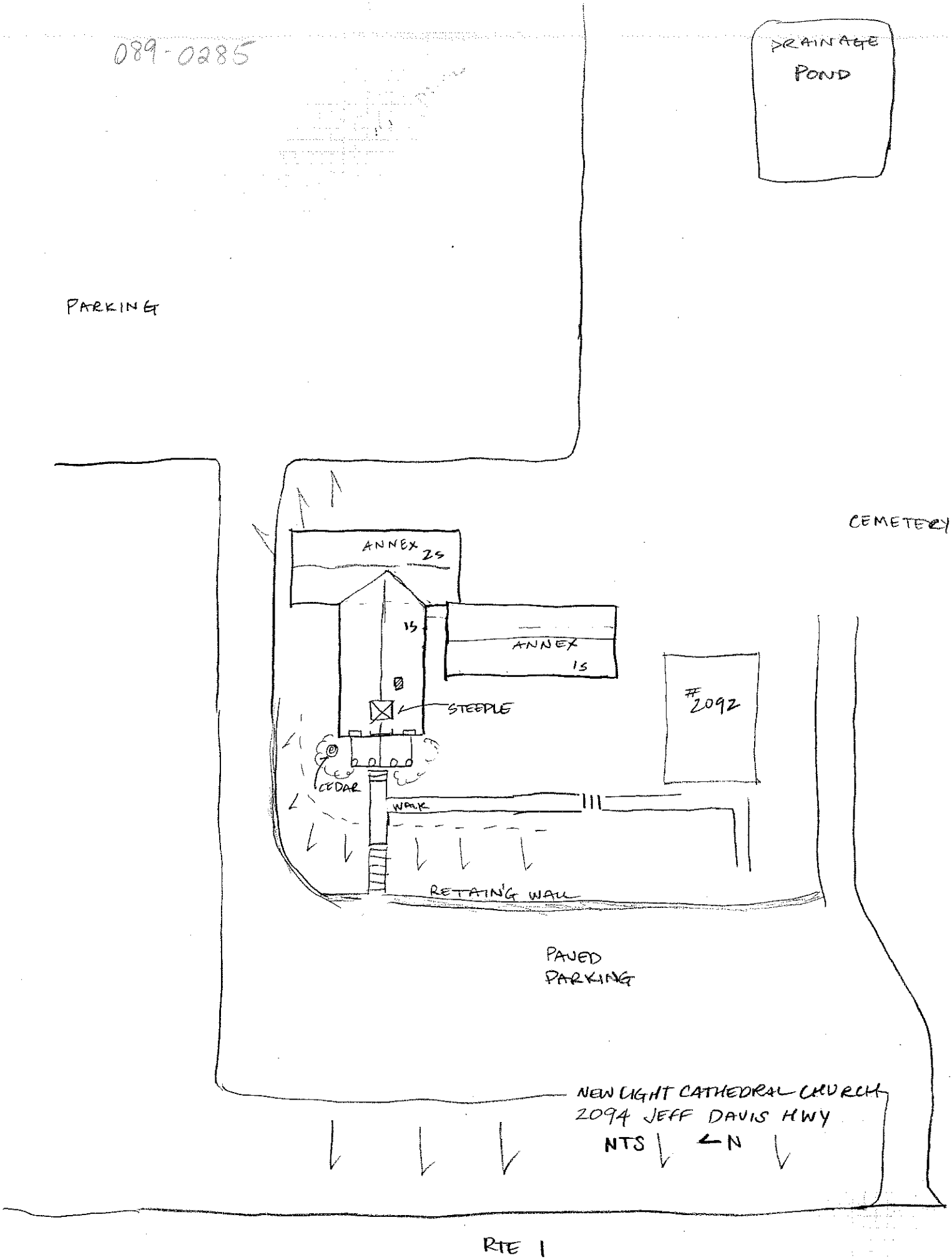
Ordinarily properties owned by or used for religious purposes are not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP unless they meet the criteria of "architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance". Although the New Light Cathedral Church is representative of early twentieth century Classical Revival construction its context has been compromised by the more modern additions and is architecturally common. Therefore ***CRI recommends this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 47. View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), West Elevation.

Figure 48. View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), East Elevation.

Figure 49. View of 2092-4 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0285), North Elevation.

089-0285


DRAINAGE POND
PARKING
CEMETERY
ANNEX 2S
1S
ANNEX 1S
STEEPLE
#2092
CEDAR
WALK
RETAING WALL
PAVED PARKING
NEW LIGHT CATHEDRAL CHURCH
2094 JEFF DAVIS HWY
NTS
N
RTE 1

089-0285 Parsonage, 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1900

The dwelling at 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway is a two-story vernacular-style house with Classical features and a rectangular shaped plan. The house, which is located to the east and above Jefferson Davis Highway, faces that road across a sloped lawn and a recently paved parking lot associated with the adjacent church. Large maple trees dot the lawn to the front of the house, and a poured concrete walk and stairs leads down the lawn from the front door to the parking lot below. A small paved parking area is located immediately next to the south elevation; access to this lot is gained by the paved drive that leads from the highway to the cemetery east of the property. A tall wood privacy fence delineates the eastern edge of the property and hides the view to the cemetery. Considering its proximity to the church, the house may have originally functioned as a parsonage. The property has been recently modified and is currently used as office space.

The primary facade features a one-story, three-bay porch with Doric columns and a hipped roof. The fenestration of the primary and south elevations is asymmetrical and may have been altered from the original; windows are replacement vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows and doors appear to have been replaced. Two large shed dormers are located centrally on the north and south elevations. The end gable roof features cornice returns, and is covered in asphalt shingle with one central interior chimney. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and the foundation is poured concrete. A handicap ramp accesses a small one-story shed-roofed addition on the east elevation, which may be an enclosed porch.

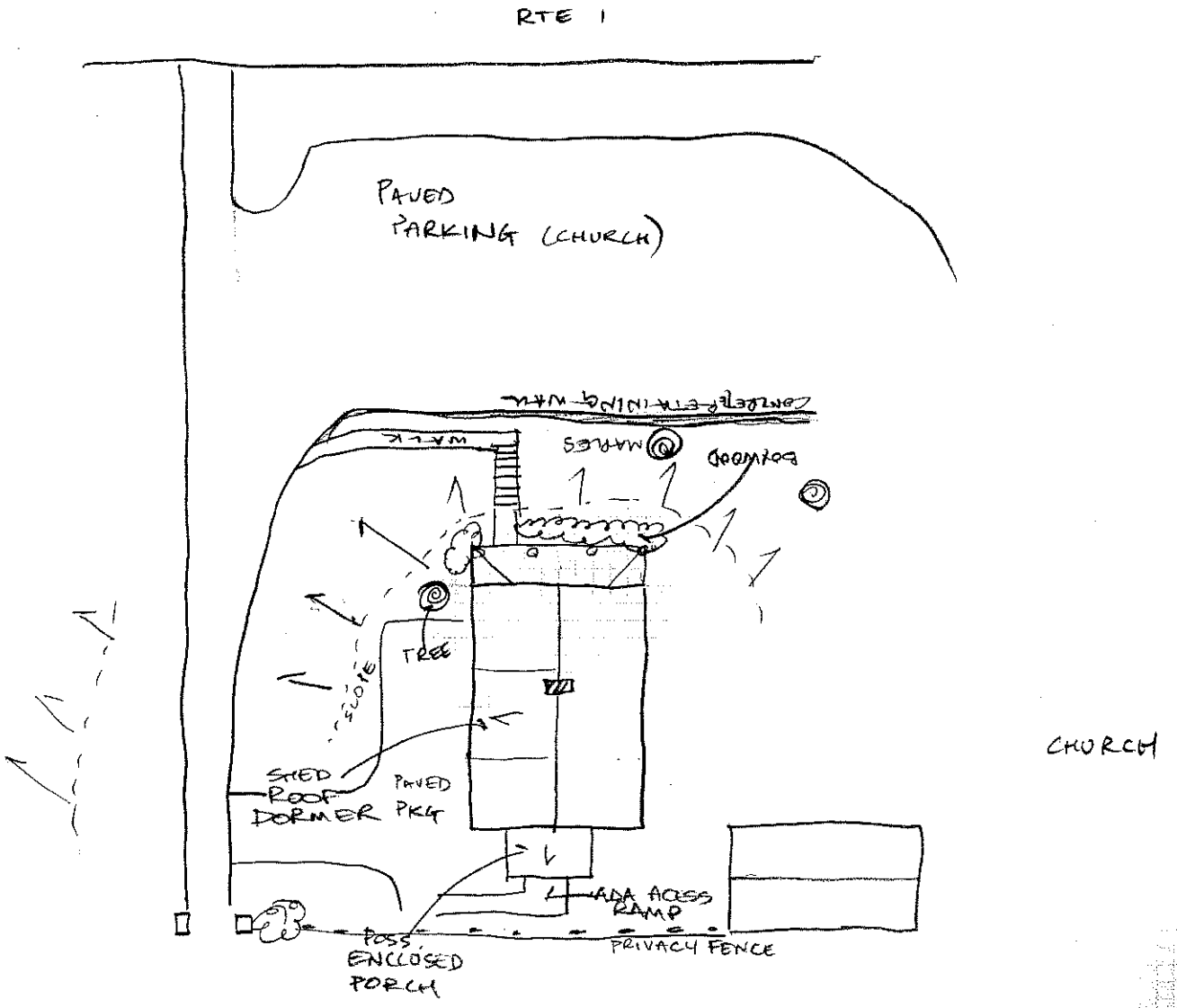
The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 51. View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southwest Oblique.

Figure 52. View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 53. View of 2092 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique.

089-0285



2092 JEFF DAVIS HWY, RTE 1
STAFFORD, VA
NTS N →

089-0321 Shelton House

The Shelton House is a 1½-story wood frame Craftsman style Bungalow located on the south side of Courthouse Road, facing the highway across a grass lawn. The house is abandoned and is set below the road's grade. The house is set amongst trees in a grass lawn, with adjacent secondary structures and previously approached by a now abandoned gravel drive which terminates at a garage located east of the dwelling.

The house has a rectangular plan with a one-story shed roofed addition off west side of the north elevation. The house is clad in asbestos siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The primary facade features a screened porch partially clad in asbestos siding covered by a shed roof and sitting on concrete block pier foundation. The original facade had a central wood door flanked by 3/1 double-hung wood-framed windows, the western window is now covered by the addition. The addition has 2/2 horizontal light double hung windows, suggesting a mid-century construction date. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt roll and has a single central end-gabled dormer with a 4-light square window. An interior brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the roof. A screened porch off the south elevation is accessed by poured concrete steps, covered by a shed roof, and sits on concrete piers.

A single-bay wood framed garage is located east of the house, clad in weatherboard, and sitting on a brick pier foundation. The end-gabled roof is covered in asphalt roll with exposed rafter ends. There are two windows; one small 2-light window in the east elevation and one 6-light wood framed window in the south elevation. An end-gabled roof addition off the south elevation has a 2-light sliding window in the east elevation and a narrow wood plank door on the south elevation.

To the south of the garage is a narrow square-planed secondary structure with a side-gabled with exposed rafters and a raised concrete block foundation. The shape suggests use as a privy.

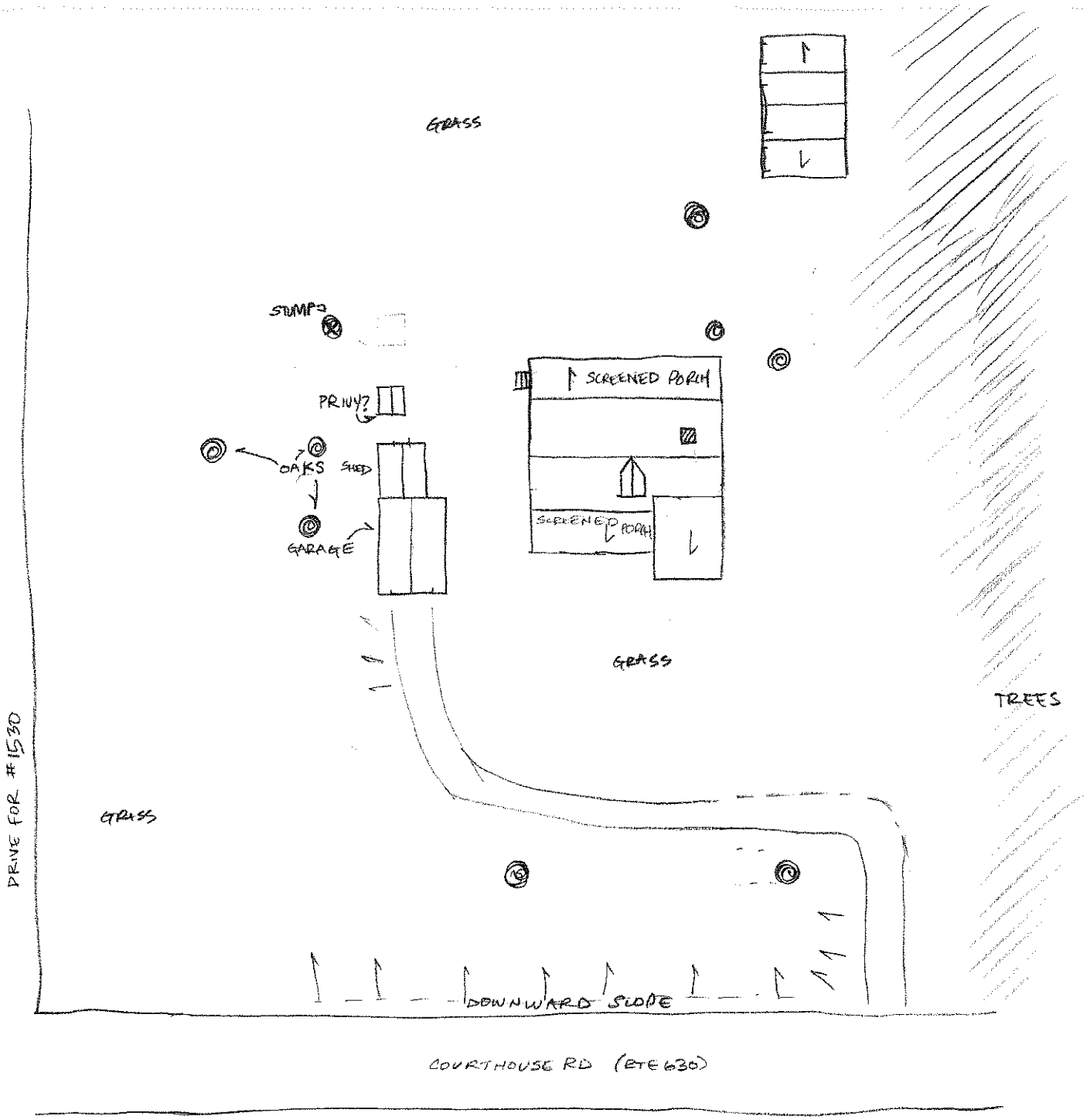
An open three-bay shed is located to the south of the house adjacent to a large oak tree, clad in asphalt roll and on concrete block pier foundation. The central bay has an end-gabled roof, the side bays have shed roofs; all are sheathed with asphalt roll.

This resource has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 55. View of Shelton House, Northeast Oblique.

Figure 56. View of Shelton House, North Elevation.

Figure 57. View of Garage at Shelton House, North Elevation.



HOUSE, WEST OF DRIVE FOR 1530 COURTHOUSE RD.
STAFFORD CO, VA
NTS EAL 089-0321

NORTH

089-0322 House, 1386 Courthouse Road

The Bungalow at 1386 Courthouse Road, also known as the Kendall House, is located on the south side of road. It is sited on a small rise and has a semi-circular driveway. The house is surrounded by areas of grass and large trees. A shed, documented by the previous survey, has been demolished. Presently the property appears to be vacant.

This building is a one-and-a-half story house with three bays and sits on a concrete foundation. Vinyl siding covers the exterior and the roof is asphalt shingle. A gabled dormer is located on the front slope and an interior brick chimney projects through the ridgeline. Windows consist of 2/2 and 3/1 double hung sashes with 4-light casements in the gable ends and dormer. A three bay porch extends across the entire front of the house and is supported by simple wood posts. Additions to the building include a hipped roof one story wing on the east end, a full width shed roof ell and a raised shed roof porch on the rear elevation. An open two bay garage with shed roof and exposed rafter ends is on the south side of the house.

This resource has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 59. View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), West Elevation.

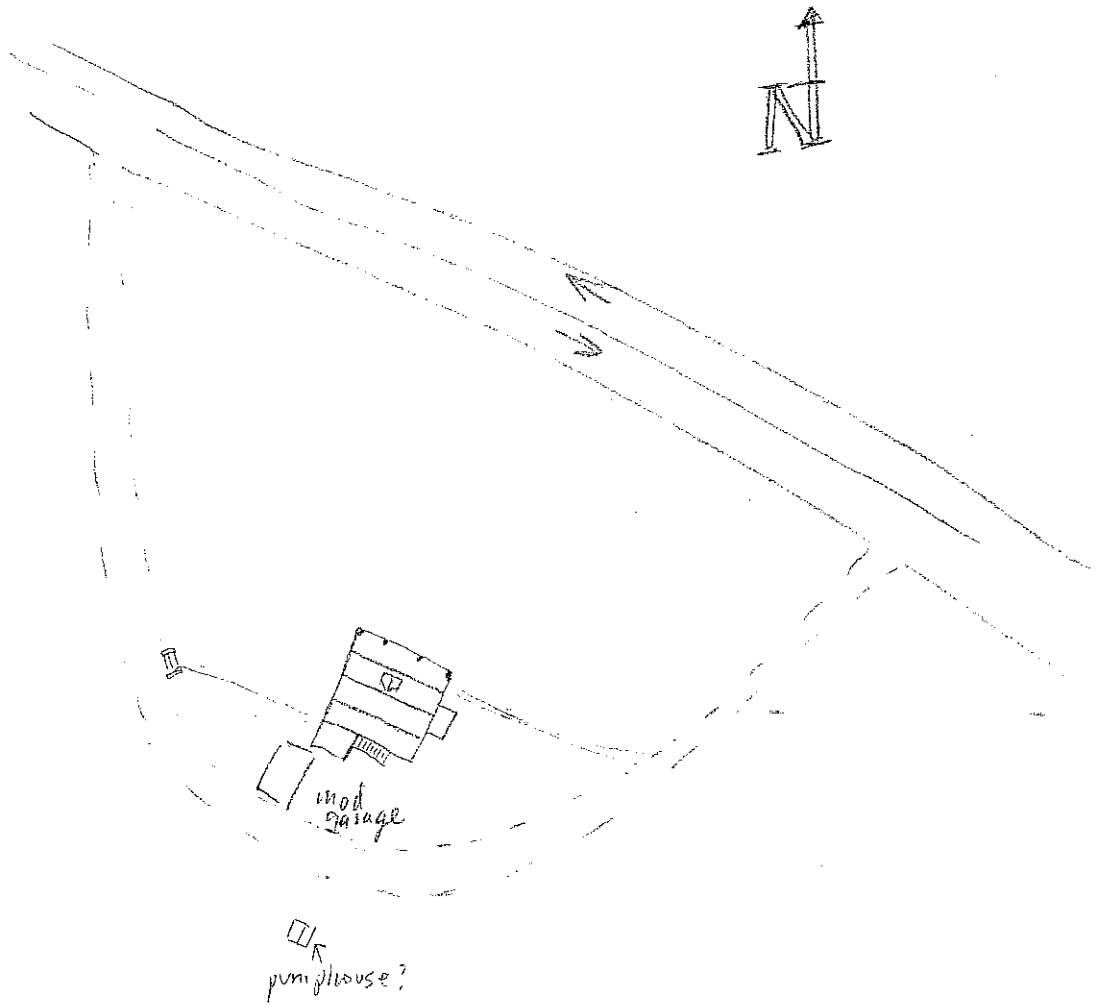
Figure 60. View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), East Elevation.

Figure 61. View of 1386 Courthouse Road (089-0322), South Elevation.

ECT 0680-089-140, C502
TE KENDALL HOUSE (89-322)

STRUCT. UNIT
COMPUTATION
MATERIAL

SHEET . OF
DATE 10/18/95
INITIALS hpr



Note: Not to Scale

089-0323 Fritter Farmstead, 962 Courthouse Road

The farm complex at 962 Courthouse Road is located on the south side of Route 630 and towards the front of the long narrow parcel of which it is a part. A manicured lawn surrounds the house with mature trees beyond. A concrete walkway leads from a circular driveway to the front entrance. The complex consists of a main dwelling house, garage, hen house, tenant house, barbeque pit, corn crib, animal shelter, shed, pond and cattle chute. According to the 1997 Intensive Survey, of the extant structures, the house, garage, hen house and barbeque pit are historic and original to the property. The tenant house and animal shelter were moved to their present location and an additional animal shelter, shed, pond and cattle chute are non-contributing features.

The house is a one-and-a-half story, three bay Bungalow style building with a full width three bay shed roof porch. The porch is supported by characteristic tapered square columns on brick piers. Two front gable dormers are symmetrically positioned on the front roof slope. Three brick chimneys project through the roof; one exterior end on the west gable, one on the rear of the east gable and a center chimney. Fenestration consists of 3/1 double hung sash windows with a vertical three-light wood entry door.

To the west of the house is a one story, one bay garage with an enclosed shed roof addition to the west and open ell. The building is frame with a front gable and wood garage door. The wood used in the door's construction is in a mirrored diagonal pattern. The exterior is sheathed in weatherboard, the roof in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends and has a 6-light window on the east side.

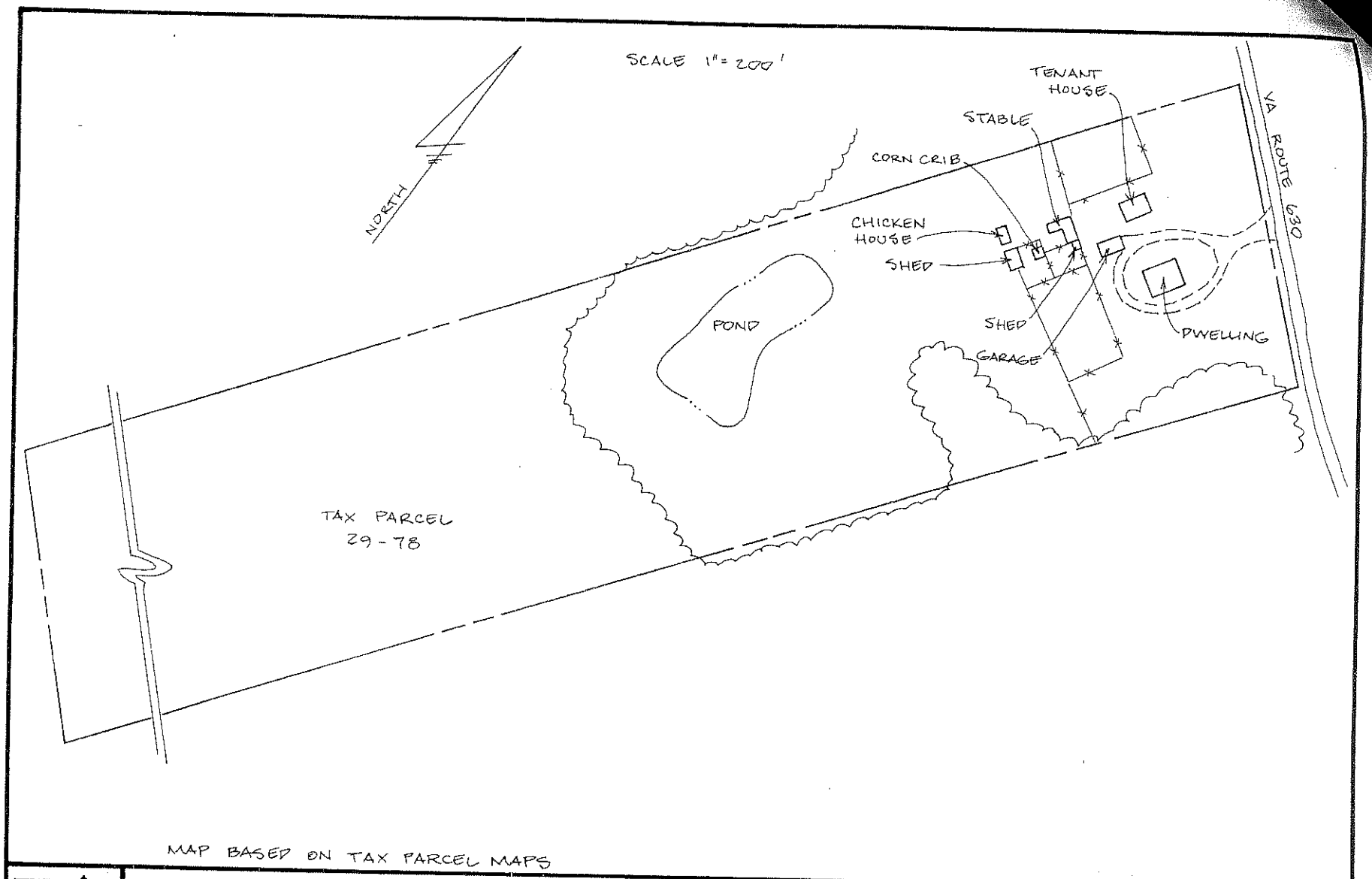
The tenant house, moved to the site, is a three bay, one story side gable building with a full width one story shed roof porch across the front façade. The house sits on a concrete block foundation and is sheathed with asbestos siding and on the roof, asphalt shingles. A center brick chimney projects through the roof just behind the ridgeline. Windows are 1/1 double hung sashes.

This resource has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 63. View of Main Dwelling at the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323), East Elevation.

Figure 64. View of Garage at the Fritter Farmstead (089-0323), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 65. View of Tenant House at the Fritter Farmstead, Southeast Oblique.



KCI TECHNOLOGIES

SITE PLAN of the Fritter Farmstead

(photos = 6/1/97)

089-0325 House, 76 Buttercup Lane

Located at 76 Buttercup Lane is a dwelling known as Juggins House. The building is situated at the end of the lane. The boundary of the property is partially delineated by a chain link fence. Large trees surround the dwelling. The complex consists of four sheds, garage and spring house.

The dwelling was originally a three bay Bungalow however subsequent additions have created a cross gable plan with a now enclosed porch. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows consist of 6/6 double hung sashes and a bay window with a 12/12 sash window in the center. The front porch contains 1/1 double hung sashes. Access to the low-pitched porch on the north elevation is through modern glass doors. A garage, to southeast of the main dwelling, is a frame, one bay building. An open shed roof addition on the east side has been constructed since 1995. The spring house on the property is a low gable roof structure covered with rolled asphalt sheets. Sheds to the north and east of the house are frame.

This resource has been recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 67. View of 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325), North Elevation.

Figure 68. View of 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325) Northeast Oblique.

Figure 69. View of Shed at 76 Buttercup Lane (089-0325) Southeast Oblique.

Area:
Date:

Description of Architecture (additions and alterations)

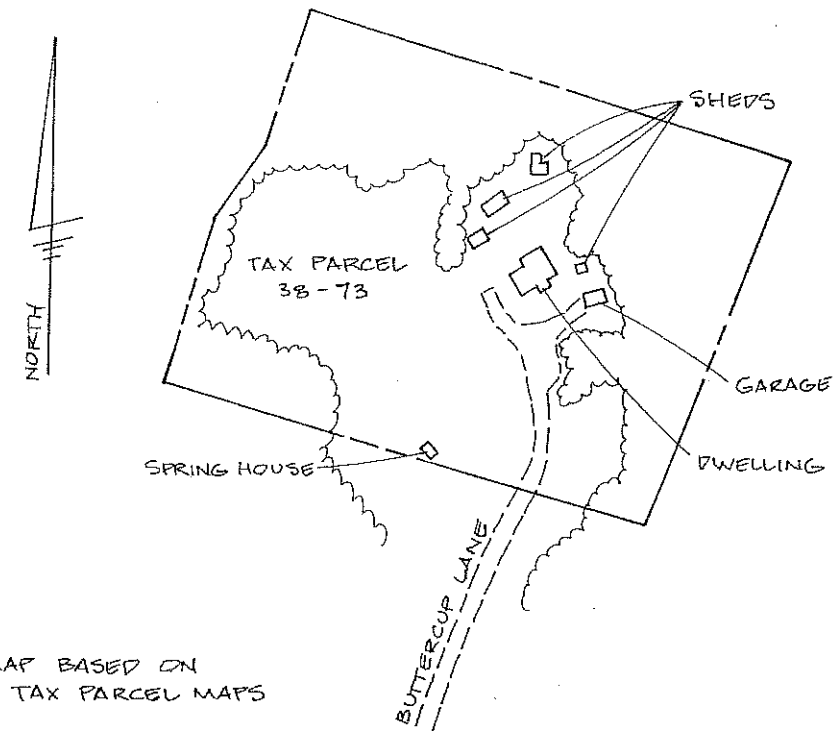
Rectangular plan vernacular bungalow; the addition of enclosed porches creates an overall cross-plan.

Drawing of Plan

089-0325

Sketch of Site Plan

SCALE 1" = 200'



MAP BASED ON
TAX PARCEL MAPS

Historical Information

089-0329 Locust Grove Baptist Church

The Locust Grove Baptist Church is located on west side of Wyche Road. A gravel area is located in the front and the building accessed by a concrete walkway. Large trees surrounding the church give the building a wooded setting. A new trailer building is located to the rear of the property.

The church is a one-and-a-half story front gable building sitting on stone and metal piers**.** The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. Access to the interior is through double doors with a single light transom on the gable end. A small, low pitched gable roof provides cover to the wood steps. A small lunette window is located above the porch roof. Windows on the building are 1/1 modern double hung sashes and the rear exit door is metal. A small shed roof rectangular ell is centered on the rear elevation and also has 1/1 double hung windows.

The building is representative of early African-American rural church architecture. However due to the building's severely compromised architectural integrity ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 71. View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), North Elevation.

Figure 72. View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 73. View of 106 Wyche Road (089-0329), South Elevation.

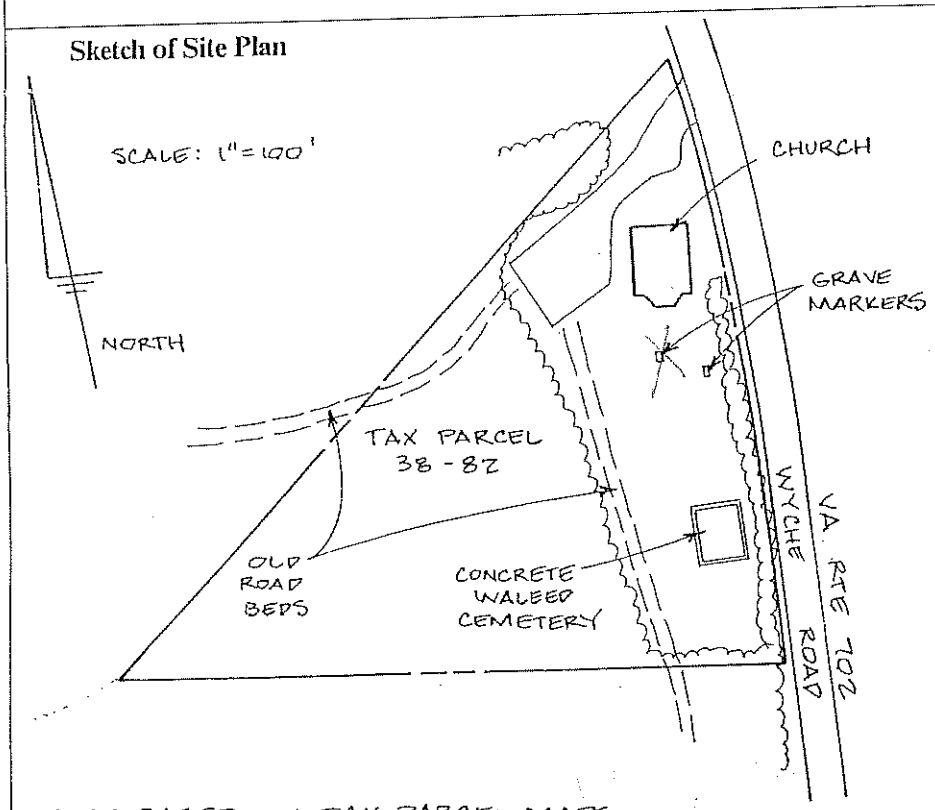
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Rectangular plan with apse at south end.

Drawing of Plan

089-0329

Sketch of Site Plan



MAP BASED ON TAX PARCEL MAPS

Historical Information

Newly Identified Resources

1. 089-5240 House, 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935

The house at 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway is a 1½-story wood frame Craftsman-style Bungalow located on the east side of Jefferson Davis Highway, facing the highway across a grass lawn. Formerly a single family dwelling, the building is now used as commercial space. Features added to the property for commercial conversion include a paved parking lot extending south of the building and a handicap accessible ramp located at the southeast corner of the building. A poured concrete walkway leads from the enclosed front porch to the parking lot. A chain link fence and tree line delineates the north edge of the property.

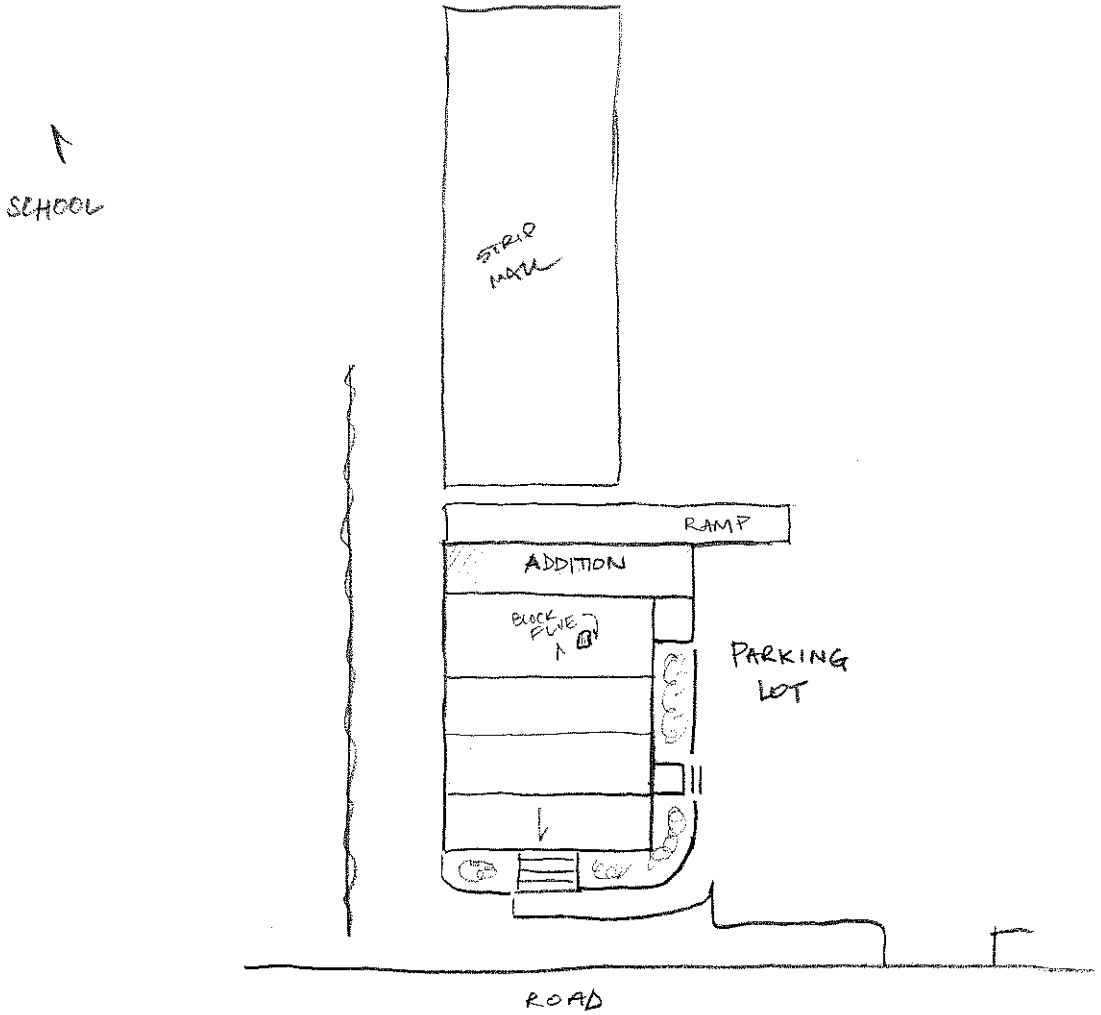
The house has a rectangular plan and a later one-story side gabled addition to the rear of the building. The original wood weatherboard siding has been covered with vinyl siding and the primary façade has been altered by the enclosure of the original one-story, three-bay porch with a shed roof and brick pier foundation (Figure 71). Windows are replacement 6/6 double hung windows, with square four-light fixed or casement windows in the dormers and end gable. The side gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has paired dormers in the primary elevation. The foundation is poured concrete, and an interior cinder block flue is located in the rear addition.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However, due to numerous alterations and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 75. View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southwest Oblique.

Figure 76. View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation.

Figure 77. View of 2152 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.



2152 JEFF DAVIS HWY, RTE 1

← N NTS

7.1.08 EAL

2. 089-5241 Commercial Building, 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1900

The commercial building at 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway is a one-story vernacular commercial building located on the west side of the highway and faces the street across a small paved setback. An asphalt paved parking lot surrounds the building and the property is bounded by trees to the west and north.

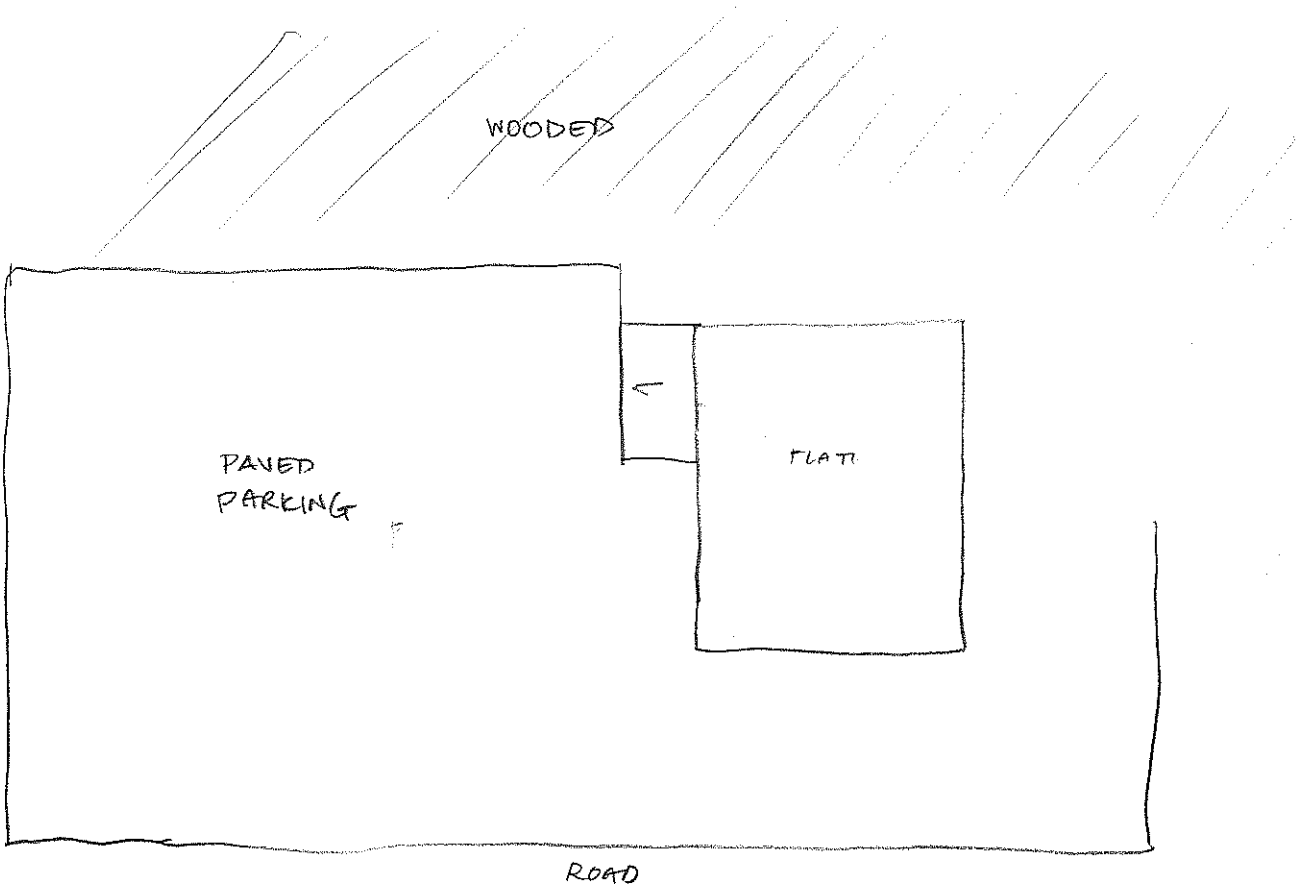
The building has been subdivided into several small retail spaces in a rectangular plan building with a later one-story shed-roofed addition off the south elevation. The primary elevation provides access to two retail spaces and is clad in brick, all other elevations are clad in vinyl siding. The doors are modern glass and are flanked by fixed picture windows. A flat roof is obscured by a stepped false storefront facade on the primary, south, and north elevations. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to severe alterations and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 79. View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation.

Figure 80. View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 81. View of 2163 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation.



2163 JEFF DAVIS HWY / Rte 1
STAFFORD, VA

N →

3. 089-5174 House, Wyche Road, ca. 1910

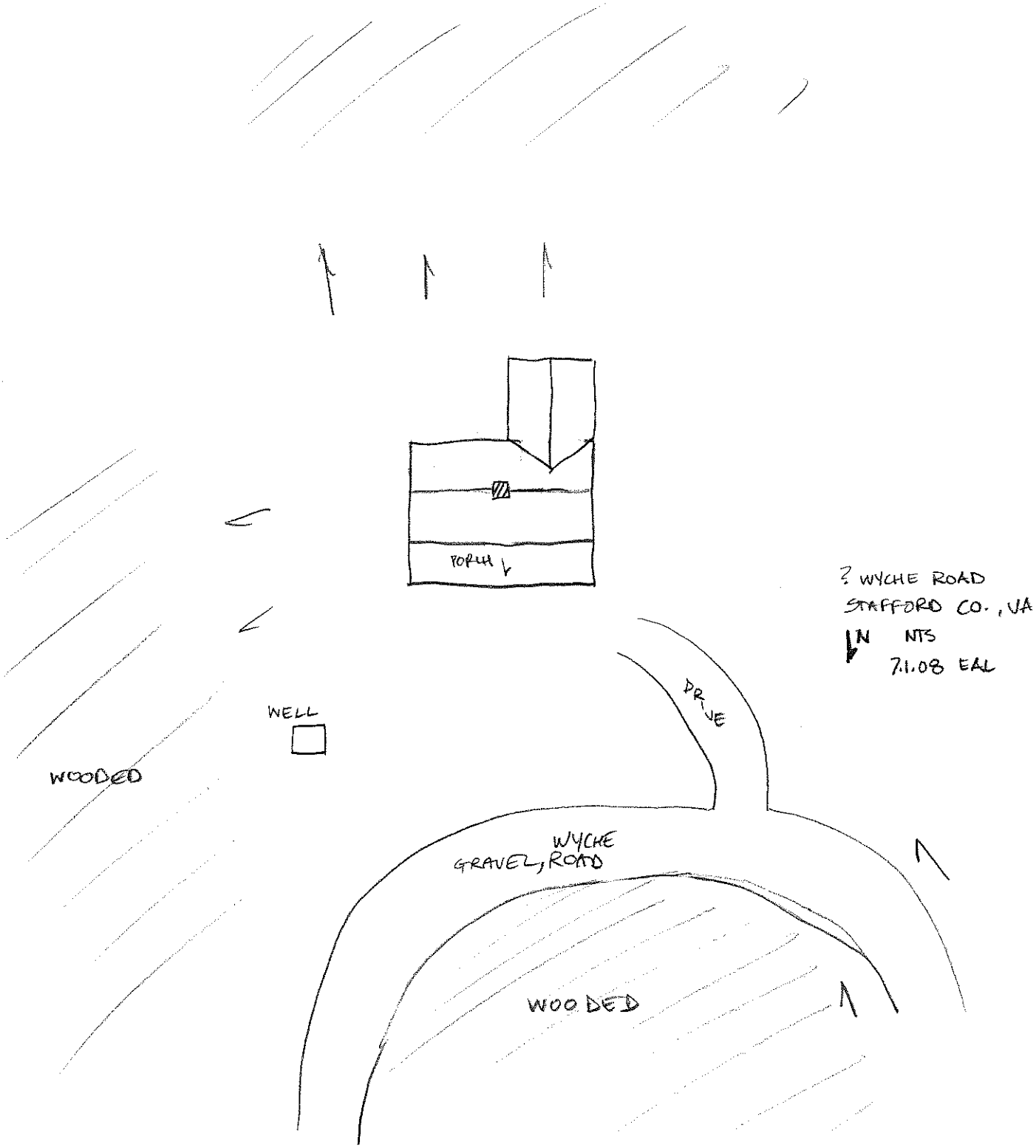
Located to the south of a gravel section of Wyche Road and set in overgrown fields, this two-story wood-framed I-house is approached by a curved gravel drive from the northwest. A concrete well is located to the northeast of the house, and the grade slopes away from the house to the south and east.

The abandoned dwelling has an L-shaped plan and is clad in asphalt roll shingle siding. The three-bay façade of the house is accessed from a one-story lumber frame porch with a shed roof, which runs the length of the facade. Windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash windows, with the glass and parts of the mullions missing. The side gabled roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and has a central interior brick chimney. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However, due to its deteriorated condition and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 83. View of House, Wyche Road, North Elevation.

Figure 84. View of House, Wyche Road, Northwest Oblique.


PORCH
WELL
WOODED
DRIVE
WYCHE
GRAVEL, ROAD
WOODED
? WYCHE ROAD
STAFFORD CO., VA
N
NTS
7.1.08 EAL

4. 089-5175 House, 16 Bishop Lane, ca. 1953

The dwelling at 16 Bishop Lane is a one-story three-bay T-shaped plan vernacular house constructed of cinder block, surrounded by grass lawn and located at the end of Bishop Lane. A paved parking space is located south of the dwelling and a gravel drive extends the length of the western edge of the property. The north and eastern edges of the property are tree lined. A concrete well is located northwest of the dwelling.

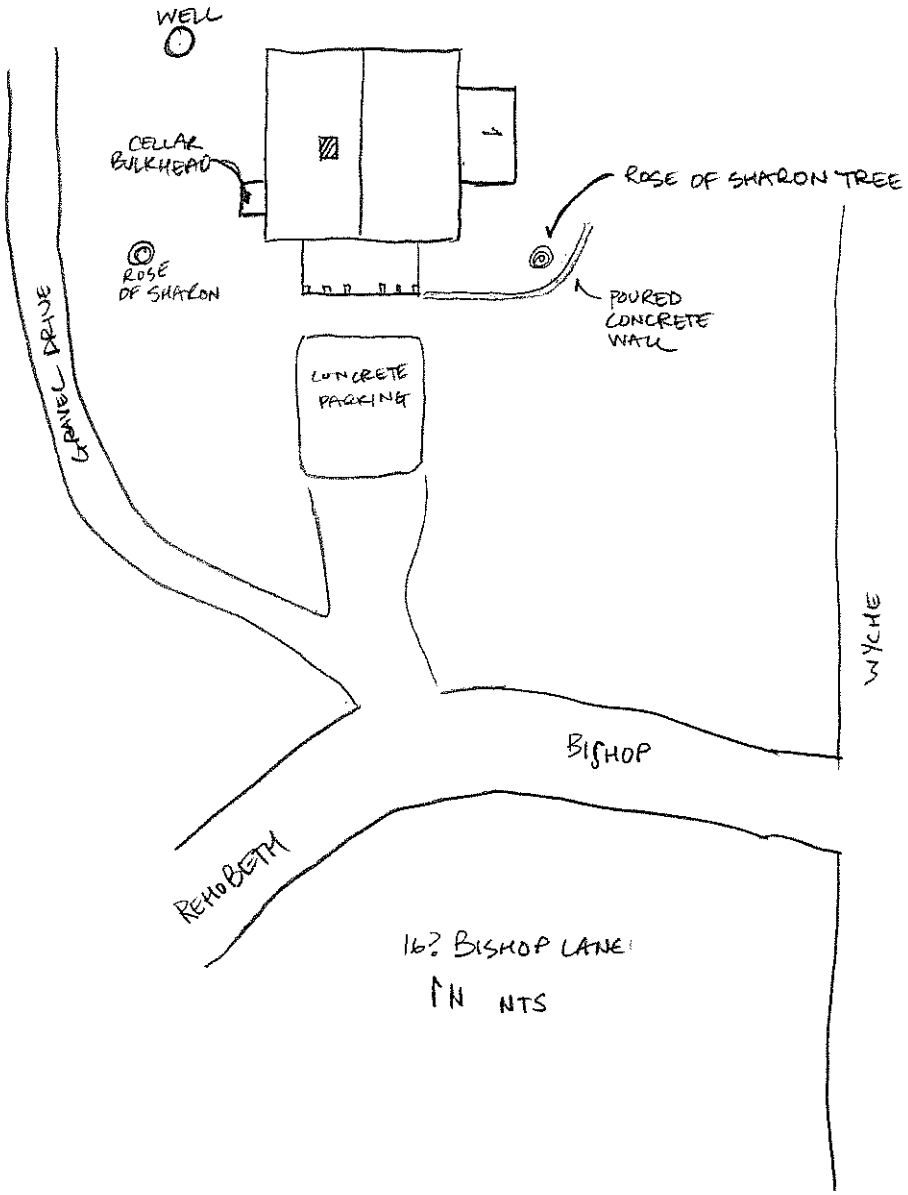
The primary façade faces south and features a one-story, five-bay porch framed in lumber with a metal covered shed roof and low cinder block walls, on a poured concrete pad. Two 1/1 double hung wood sash windows flank the front door, a wood paneled door with a 4-light window. The rear door on the north elevation is accessed by a smaller three-bay porch, constructed the same way as the front porch. The house is covered in stucco over cinder block, and there is a single interior brick chimney. The foundation is concrete block, and a bulkhead entrance to a cellar or crawl space is located on the south end of the west elevation.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However it has no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 86. View of 16 Bishop Lane, South Elevation.

Figure 87. View of 16 Bishop Lane, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 88. View of 16 Bishop Lane, North Elevation.


WELL
CELLAR BULKHEAD
ROSE OF SHARON TREE
ROSE OF SHARON
POURED CONCRETE WALL
CONCRETE PARKING
GRAVEL DRIVE
WYCHE
BISHOP
REHOBETH
16? BISHOP LANE
N
NTS

8. 089-5239 Moncure Office Building, 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1950

The commercial building at 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway is a two-story brick Colonial Revival style vernacular commercial building located on the east side of the highway and facing the street across a small landscaped setback and concrete sidewalk. An asphalt parking lot surrounds the building to the north, south and east.

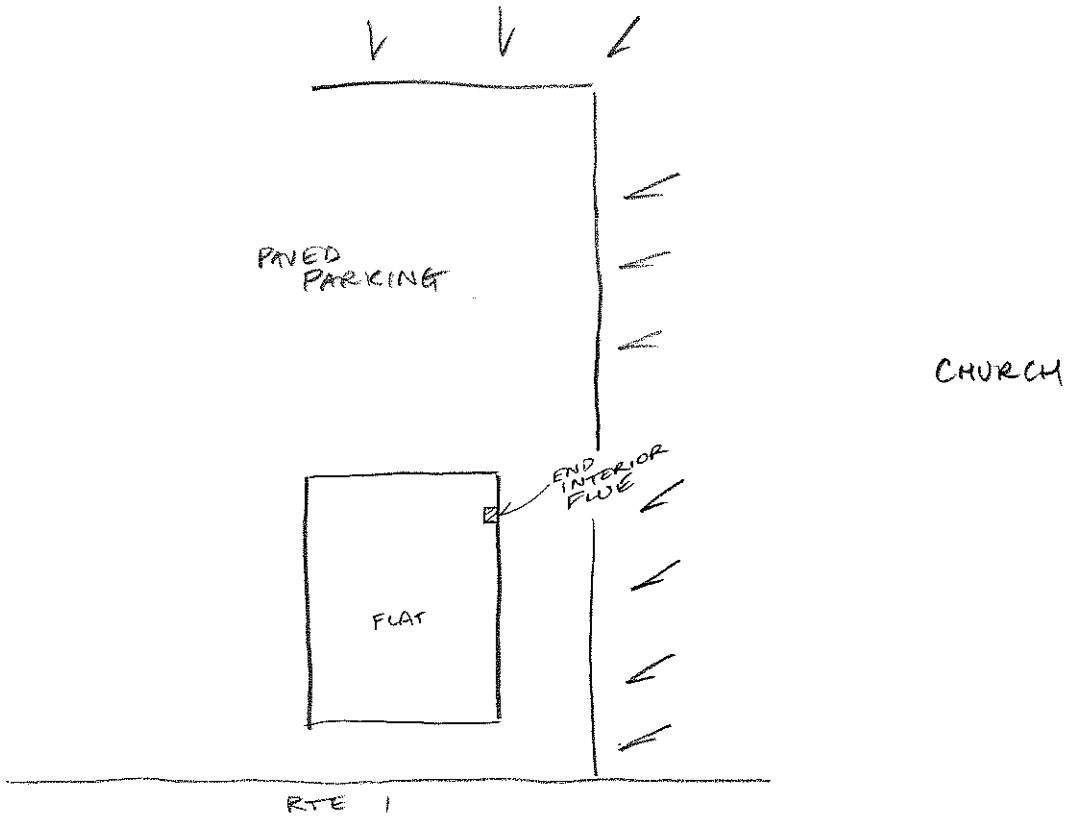
This square-shaped plan building has a three-bay facade with shuttered double 6/6 windows flanking a central door. The wooden raised panel door has a colonial-inspired surround with pilasters capped by a broken pediment. The second story windows are set above the first floor, and are shuttered double 1/1 double hung. All windows on the facade have lintels composed of bricks laid in a standing soldier course. Windows on other elevations are single 6/6 double hung. The building has a flat roof edged in tile cap with one interior end chimney to the rear of the south elevation and a brick interior chimney at the northeast corner. The foundation is not visible. A poured concrete exterior staircase accesses a second story central door on the rear east elevation.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural context and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 90. View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, West Elevation.

Figure 91. View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation.

Figure 92. View of 2096 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation.



MONCURE OFFICE BUILDING
20967 JEFF DAVIS HWY

NTS ← N

9. 089-5167 House, 1311 Courthouse Road, ca. 1910

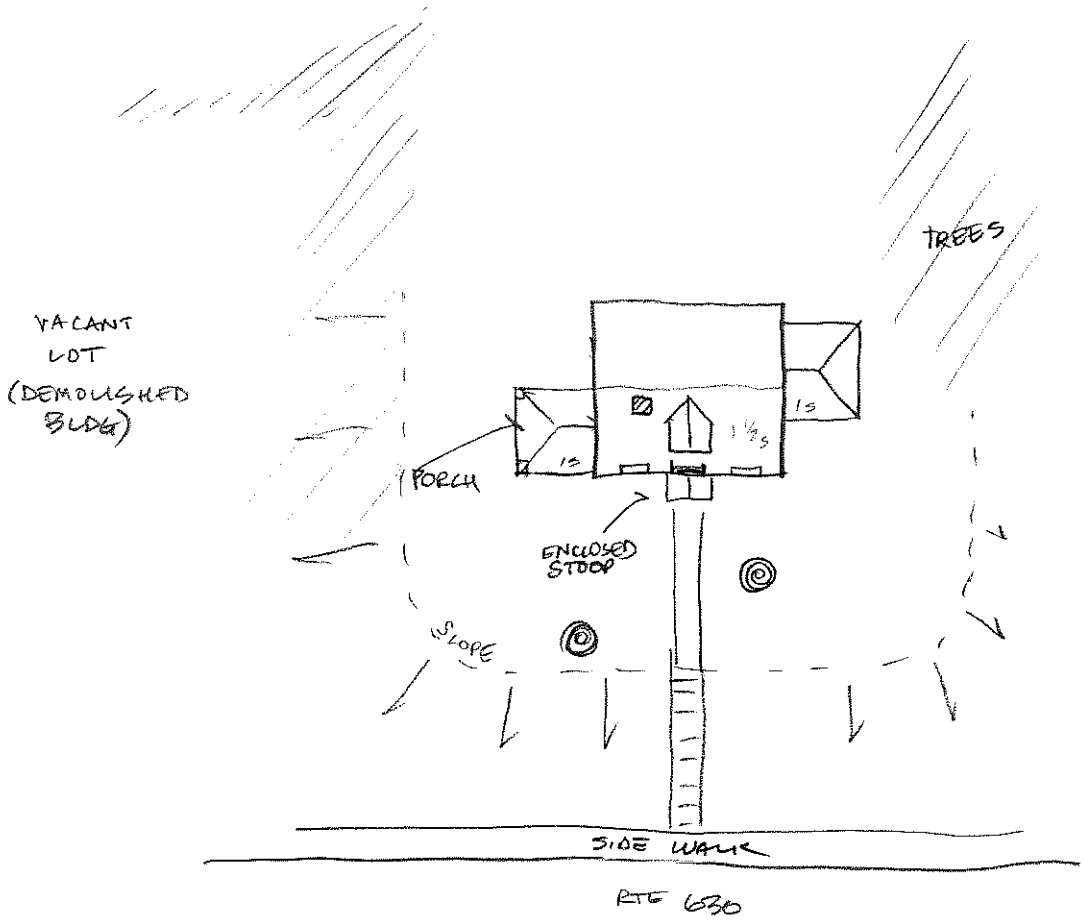
The dwelling at 1311 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story Colonial Revival house located on the north side of road above and facing the street across a sloping lawn. Two old large trees are located in front of the house in the lawn, and a poured concrete walk and stairs lead from the front door of the house to the sidewalk and road below. Trees line the edges of the property to the west, north, and east.

The three-bay primary facade has a central wood six-panel door accessed by a small enclosed end-gabled porch, and flanked by shuttered 1/1 double hung windows. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and has a central side-gabled dormer with double 6/6 double hung windows. A fixed replacement window is flanked by 6/6 double hung windows in the gable ends of the roof, which also feature return cornices. A brick interior chimney is located near the roof ridgeline. A one-story, single bay side porch with a hip roof is located off the west elevation and features battened square posts. A one-story hip-roofed wing is located off the east elevation, creating visual symmetry across the facade with the side porch. The house is clad in synthetic siding which hides the foundation.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 94. View of 1311 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.

Figure 95. View of 1311 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique.



1311 COURTHOUSE RD

NTS N1

10. 089-5168 House, 1319 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940-50

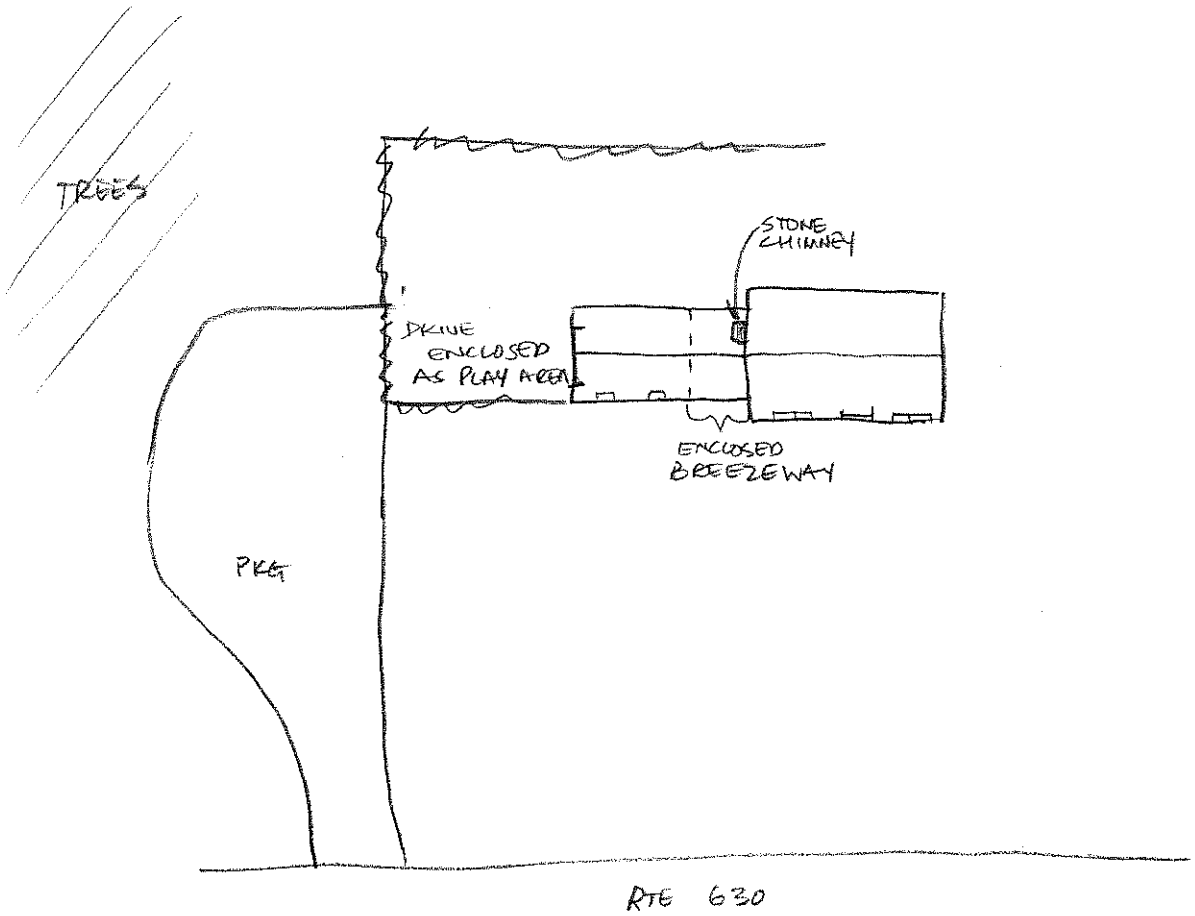
The dwelling at 1319 Courthouse Road, is a one-story Cape Cod style house on the north side of Courthouse Road, and faces the road across a large flat grass lawn. A gravel parking lot is located southwest of the house and is accessed by a drive from the road. Parts of the original drive and backyard have been enclosed by a chain link fence as a play area and a handicap ramp has been added to access the front door. Originally a single family home, the property is currently used as a daycare facility.

The dwelling has a rectangular plan and is clad in stone veneer. The three-bay primary façade has a central door with a fixed picture window flanked by 1/1 double hung side windows to the east and a pair of side-by-side 1/1 double hung windows. Other windows are single 1/1 double hung. The side gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle with an exterior end chimney on the west elevation which is covered in stone veneer. A one-story garage is located off the west elevation with a side gabled roof which extends to the main house over a breezeway, which has been enclosed. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 97. View of 1319 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.

Figure 98. View of 1319 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique.



1319 COURTHOUSE RD / RTE 630

NTS N

11. 089-5176 House, 15 Upton Lane, ca. 1935

The dwelling at 15 Upton Lane is a heavily remodeled 1½-story house with both Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements, located at the end of and facing Upton Lane. A paved parking lot is located to the southeast of the house; the rest of the dwelling is set in a grass lawn. Large trees dot the grass lawn. A chain link fence delineates the southern, eastern, and northern edge of the property. Upton Lane slopes downhill from the property and ends at Jefferson Davis Highway. Originally a single family dwelling, the property is now used as commercial space occupied by S.E.R.V.E., Inc.

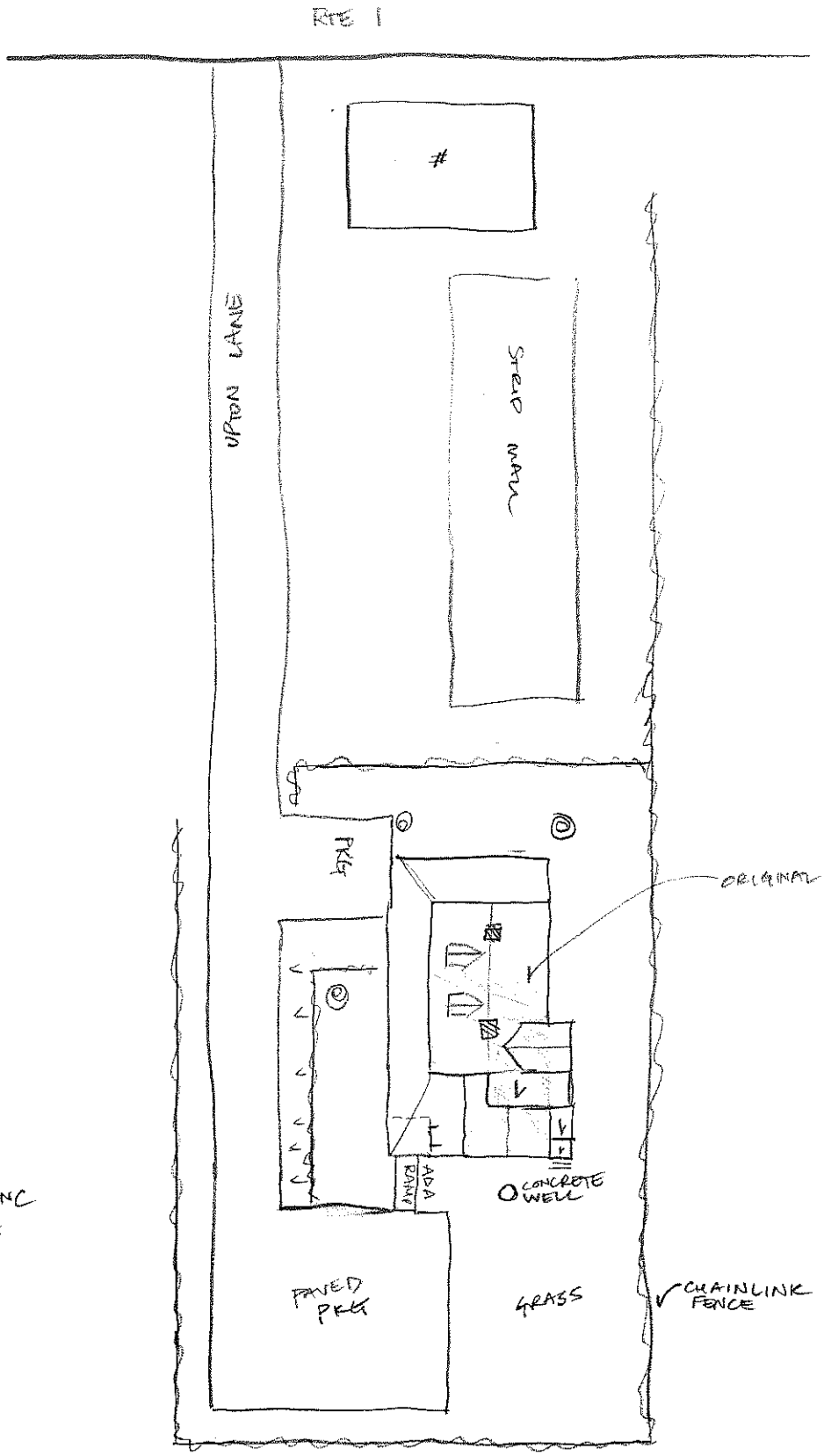
The house faces south and was originally a rectangular plan and now has an irregular plan with additions to the east, west, and north elevations. The house is clad in synthetic, possibly asbestos, siding and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle, and has two dormers on the primary elevation and two brick interior chimneys along the ridgeline. A one-story enclosed porch or addition clad in vinyl siding is located across the south elevations of the house and eastern wing. All windows in the enclosed porch are vinyl 6/6 double hung windows and the two doors are modern vinyl types with 9-light windows. Original windows in the dormers and on the house are wood framed 3/1 double hung. Access to the current main entrance in the enclosed porch is gained by a handicap accessible ramp. A covered concrete well is located immediately east of the house.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events; and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 100. View of 15 Upton Lane, East Elevation.

Figure 101. View of 15 Upton Lane, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 102. View of 15 Upton Lane, South Elevation.



S.E.R.V.E, INC
15 UPTON LANE

NTS N →

12. 089-5234 House, 24 Stafford Avenue, 1953

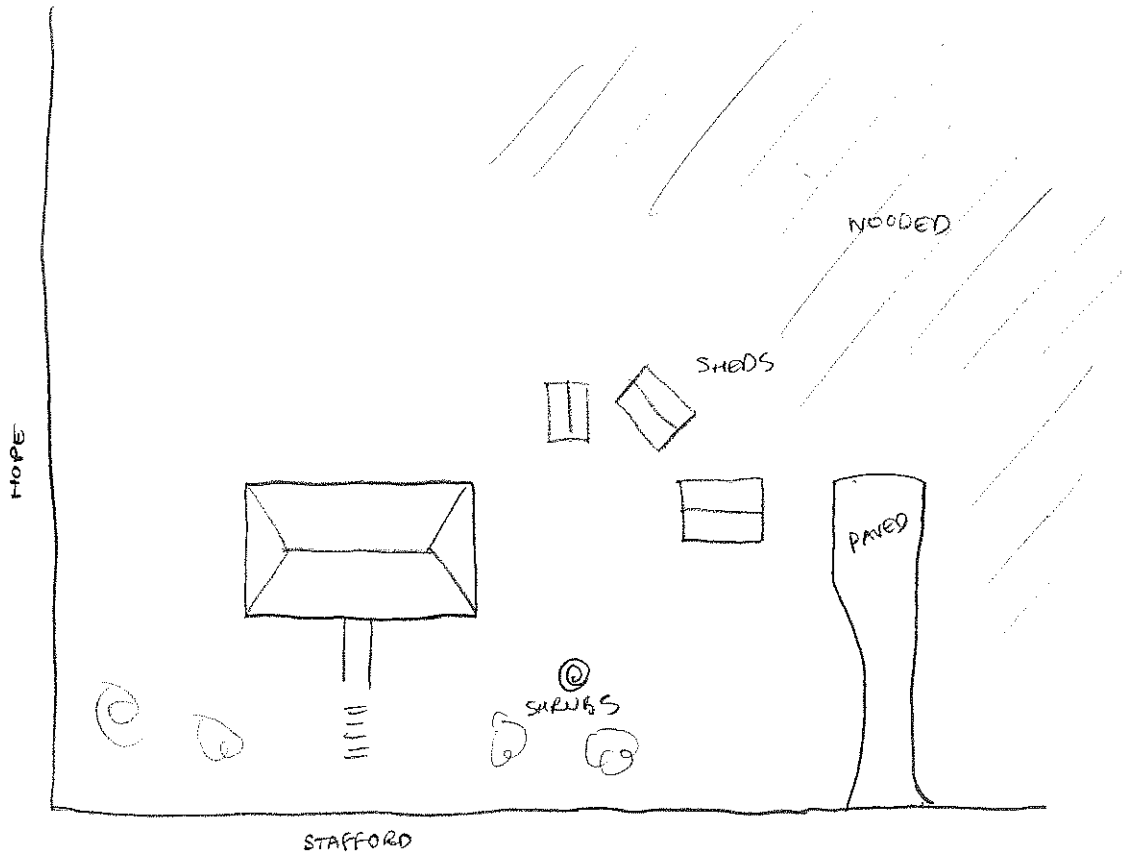
The dwelling at 24 Stafford Avenue is a one-story prairie-style Ranch which has a rectangular plan and is clad in synthetic siding. The house faces west over a grass lawn to the street and is located on a corner lot between Hope and Stafford Avenue. A concrete stoop and walk leads from the front door to Stafford Avenue. The lawn is landscaped with trees, shrubs, and landscaped beds adjacent to the house foundation. A paved drive is located at the southern edge of the property, and the property on the east edge is lined in trees.

The primary facade features a central door with an aluminum framed three-light sliding picture window to the south and two aluminum 1/1 double hung windows to the north. All the windows are shuttered. The central door is a mid-century style model, a wood panel with a single small horizontal rectangular light covered by an aluminum storm door with scrollwork. The hipped roof has a wide overhang on all elevations and is covered in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete. A wood-framed, side-gabled shed is located south of the house.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 104. View of 24 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation.

Figure 105. View of 24 Stafford Avenue, Northeast Oblique.



24 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD, VA
EAL. 6.08
← N NTS

13. 089-5233 House, 12 Stafford Avenue, 1958

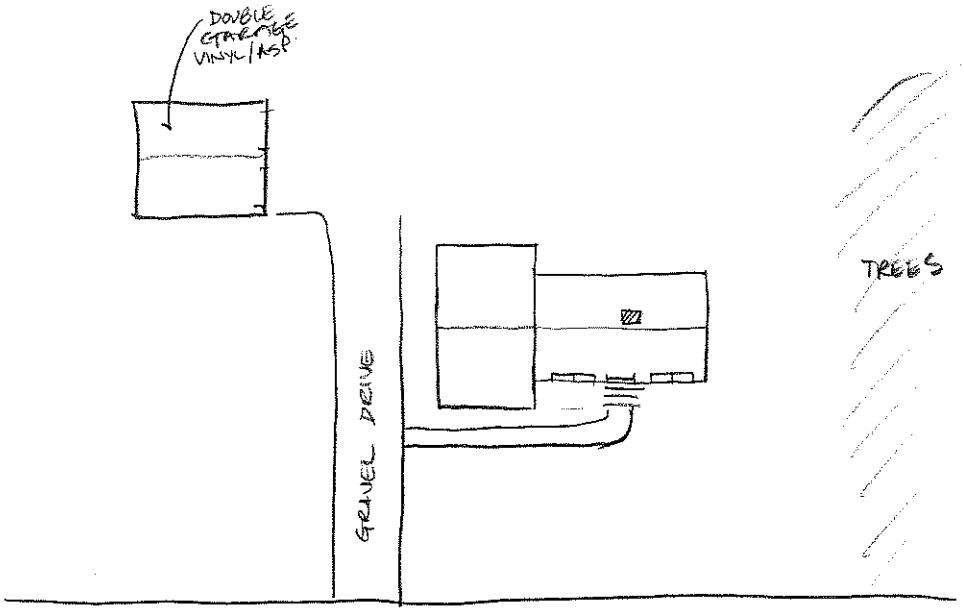
The dwelling at 12 Stafford Avenue is a one-story Cape Cod style house which faces west over a grass lawn to the street. A poured concrete stoop and walk leads north from the front door to a gravel drive north of the house. The edges of the property are delineated by a tree line to the north, east, and south.

The house has a rectangular plan and is clad in synthetic siding. A larger addition is located to the north of the original block. The three-bay primary facade has a central replacement door flanked by shuttered double 1/1 double hung windows. The addition has a shuttered fixed picture window flanked by narrow 1/1 double hung windows. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles with a central brick chimney near the ridgeline. The foundation is poured concrete. A modern two-bay car garage is located northeast of the house at the end of the gravel drive. The garage is clad in vinyl siding and the end gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its lack of defining architectural features ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 107. View of 12 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation.

Figure 108. View of Garage at 12 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique.



12 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD, VA
EAV 6.08
NTS N/

14. 089-5232 House, 8 Stafford Ave, ca. 1950

The dwelling at 8 Stafford Avenue is a one-story brick Ranch which faces west over a grass lawn to the street. Poured concrete pavers lead from the front door stoop south to a paved drive and west to the street. The lot is tree lined to the north and east, and the house is set in a large grass lawn.

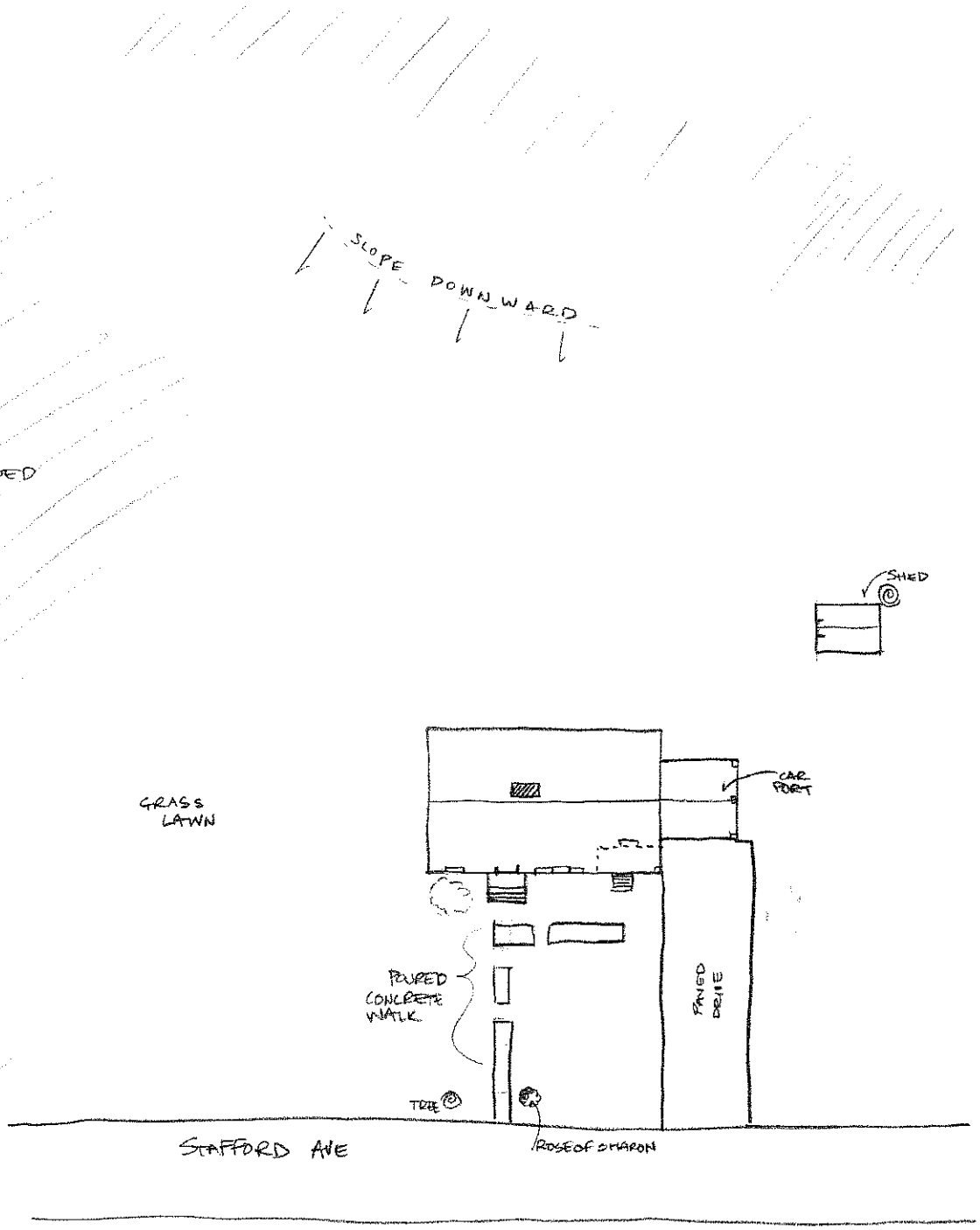
The house has a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle. A central interior brick chimney is located at the ridgeline. Incorporated beneath the roof and at the southwest corner of the house is a single bay porch with square posts and turned railing sitting on a concrete pad foundation. A door on the west elevation is accessed from the porch. A side-gabled carport is located off the south elevation. The three-bay primary facade has a central door flanked by a fixed three-light picture window to the south and a 1/1 double hung window to the north. The central door is typical of the mid-century style, a solid wood panel with three small diagonally-set windows. The foundation is not visible, but likely poured concrete. A wood-framed, side-gabled shed is located to the southwest of the house; clad in weatherboard and covered in asphalt shingle. The roof has exposed rafter ends, a 1/1 double hung wood frame window in the west elevation, and sits on a concrete foundation.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 110. View of 8 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation.

Figure 111. View of 8 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 112. View of Shed at 8 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique.



8 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO, VA
NTS EAL

← NORTH

15. 089-5230 House, 4 Stafford Avenue, 1958

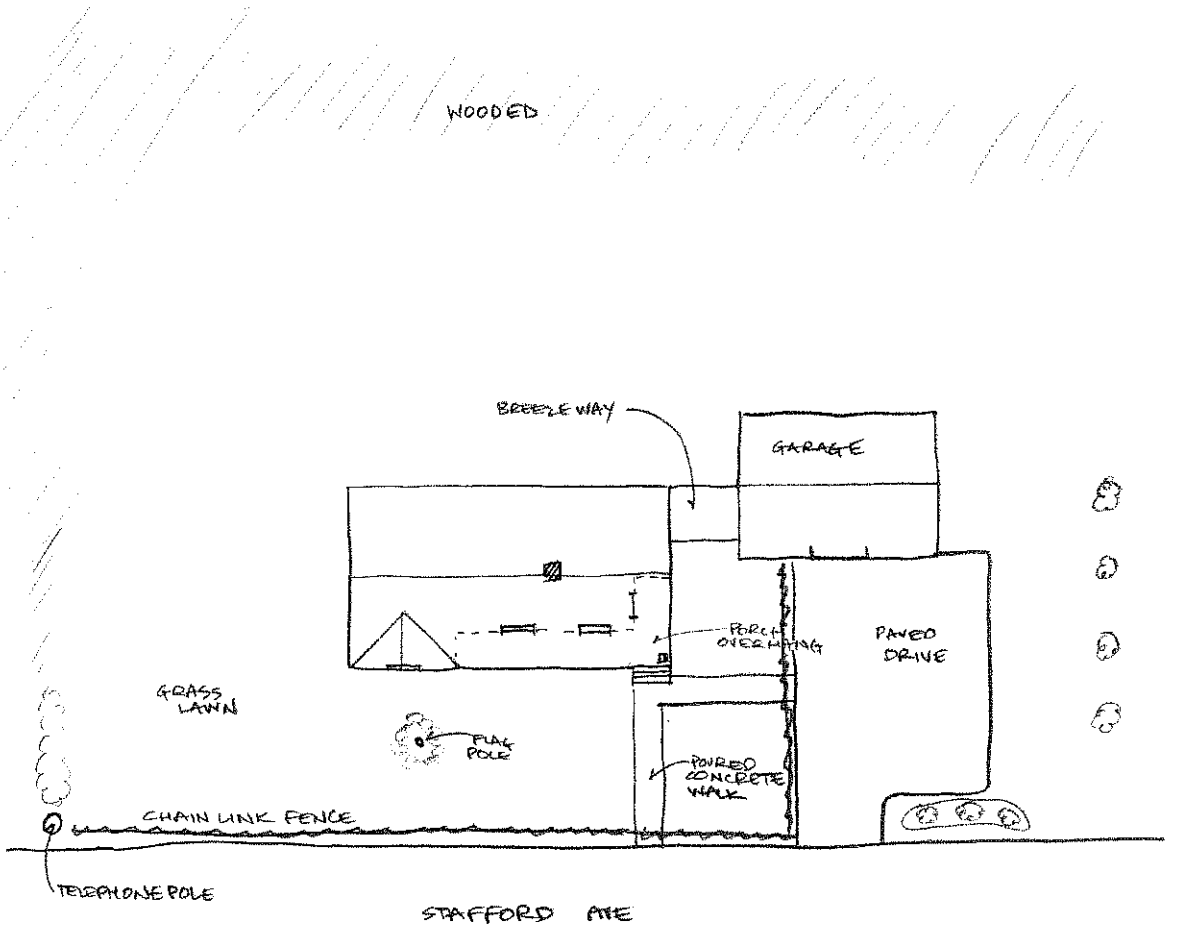
The dwelling at 4 Stafford Avenue is a one-story Ranch, which faces west over a grass lawn to the street. A poured concrete walk leads from the front door to a paved drive located south of the house. The lot is tree lined to the east, and the house is set in a large grass lawn. A large concrete block one-story garage is located southeast of the dwelling with a side gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle, and is approached by the paved drive.

The house has a rectangular plan and is clad in vinyl siding. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle with one brick interior chimney near the center of the ridgeline. A porch which runs partially across the west and south elevations is incorporated under the house roof and has a single wrought iron post at the southwest corner of the roof. The main entrance is a door located beneath the porch on the south elevation. There are two shuttered vinyl three-light picture windows on the west facade, other windows are shuttered vinyl two-light sliding windows and a vinyl 1/1 double hung window. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 114. View of 4 Stafford Avenue, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 115. View of House and Garage at 4 Stafford Avenue, Southwest Oblique.



4 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
← NORTH

16. 089-5228 House, 2 Stafford Avenue, ca. 1950

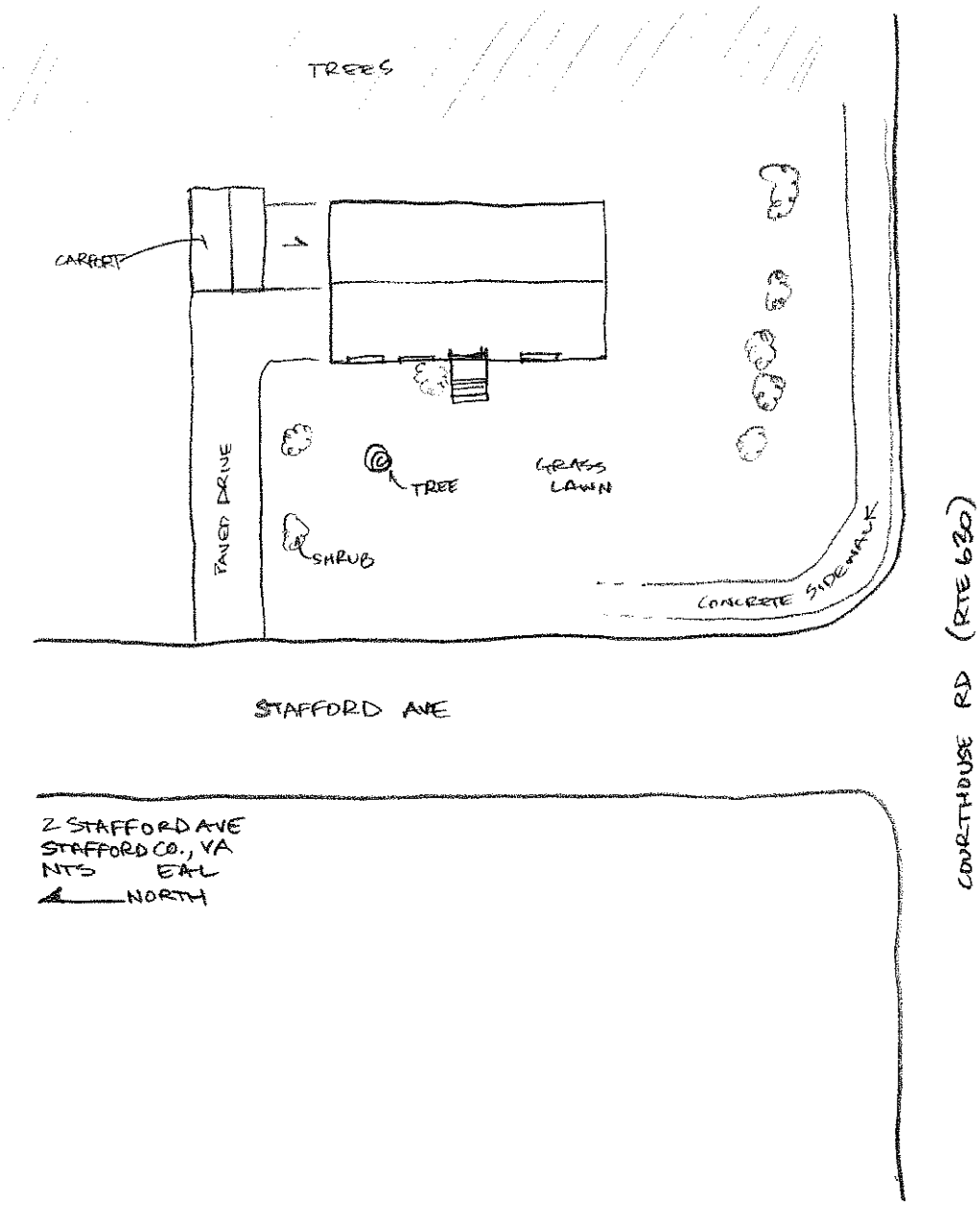
The dwelling at 2 Stafford Avenue is a one-story Ranch located on the northeast corner lot at the intersection with Courthouse Road. The house faces west over a grass lawn to the street. An open carport shed is accessed by a paved drive located north of the house. The lot is tree lined to the east, and the house is set in a large grass lawn.

The primary façade is a four-bay elevation, the main entrance is accessed by a poured concrete stoop and is flanked by one shuttered 9/9 double hung window to the south and two shuttered 12/12 double hung windows to the north. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The house is clad in synthetic siding and sits on a poured concrete foundation.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 117. View of 2 Stafford Avenue, West Elevation.

Figure 118. View of 2 Stafford Avenue, Southwest Oblique.


TREES
CARPORT
PAVED DRIVE
TREE
GRASS LAWN
SHRUB
CONCRETE SIDEWALK
STAFFORD AVE
COURTHOUSE RD (RTE 630)
2 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
NORTH

17. 089-5227 House, 1 Stafford Avenue, ca. 1940

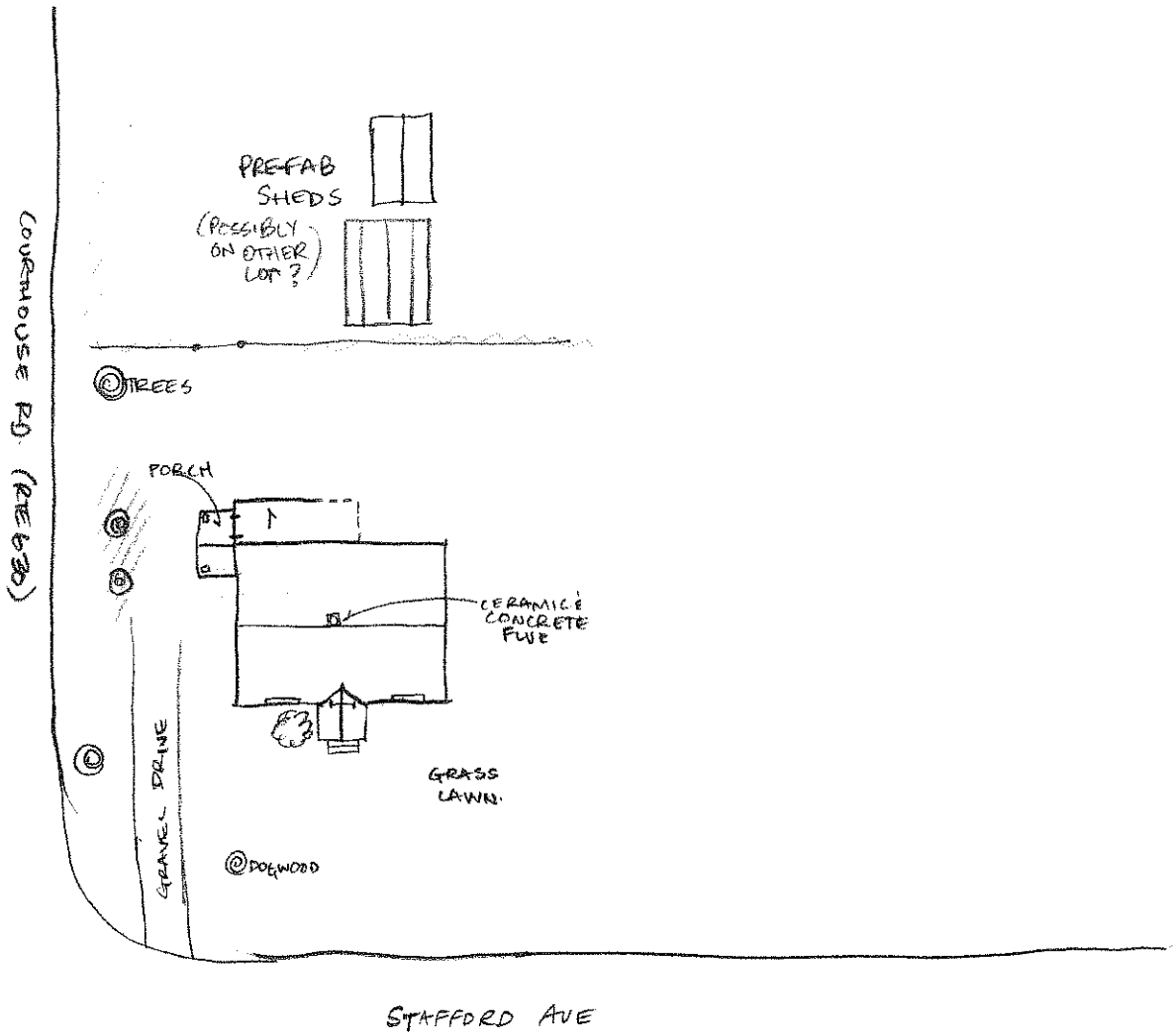
The dwelling at 1 Stafford Avenue is a one-story, Cape Cod house constructed of concrete block and located on the northwest corner lot at the intersection of with Courthouse Road, and set in a grass lawn dotted with trees. A gravel drive is located south of the house which leads from Stafford Avenue, and a poured concrete walkway leads from the avenue to the front porch. The lawn west of the house is enclosed by a chain link fence.

The primary façade faces east and features a one-story, one-bay porch with an end gabled roof supported by wrought iron posts on a concrete block and poured concrete foundation. The three-bay facade has a central wood paneled door with a three-light window in the upper third, flanked by wood-shuttered 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The shutters have diamond-shaped cutouts. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle, with a central interior brick chimney. The foundation is concrete block. A side entrance at the southwest corner is accessed by a small one-story single bay porch with an end gabled roof supported by square posts on a poured concrete foundation.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 120. View of 1 Stafford Avenue, East Elevation.

Figure 121. View of 1 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique.



1 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL

NORTH

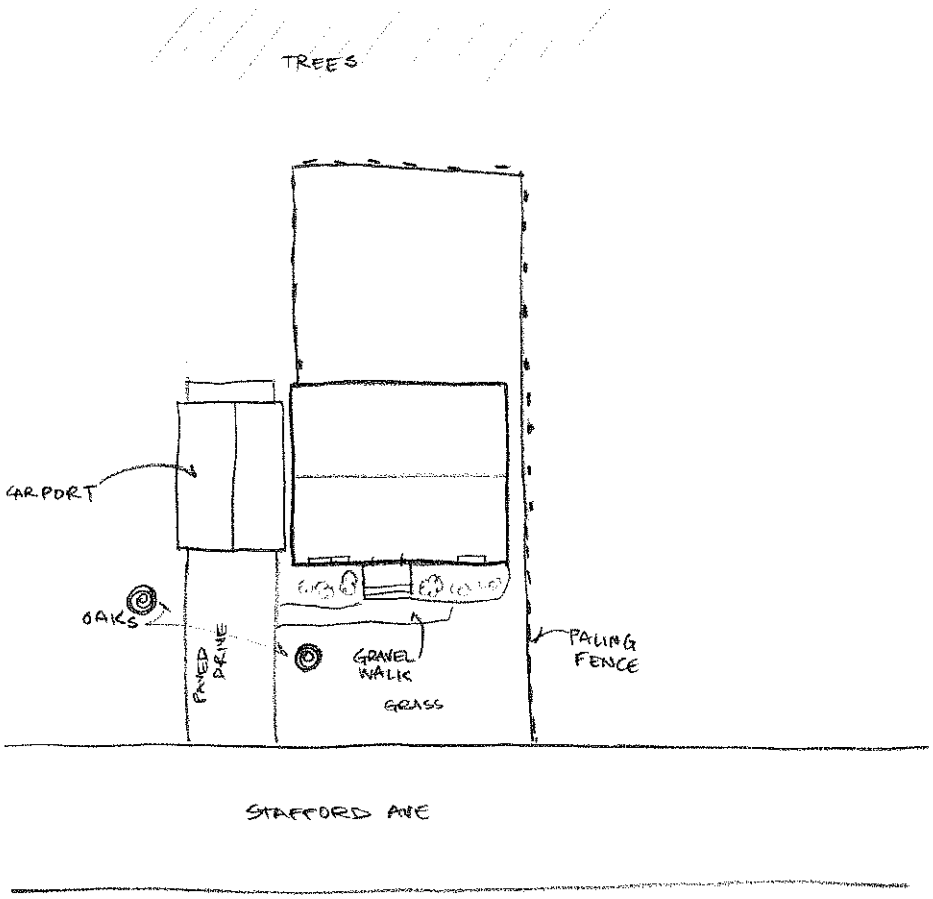
18. 089-5229 House, 3 Stafford Avenue, ca.1940

The dwelling at 3 Stafford Avenue is a one-story, Cape Cod house located on the west side of the avenue and set in a grass lawn dotted with large trees. A paved drive is located south of the house which leads from Stafford Ave. The north boundary of the property is delineated by a wood paling fence.

The three-bay façade has a central wood paneled door with two small square lights flanked by a vinyl 1/1 double-hung window to the north and a double vinyl 1/1 double-hung window to the south. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a side gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle. The foundation is concrete block. An impermanent carport covers the end of the drive to the south of the house.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 123. View of 3 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique.



3 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
NORTH

19. 089-5231 House, 5 Stafford Avenue, 1940

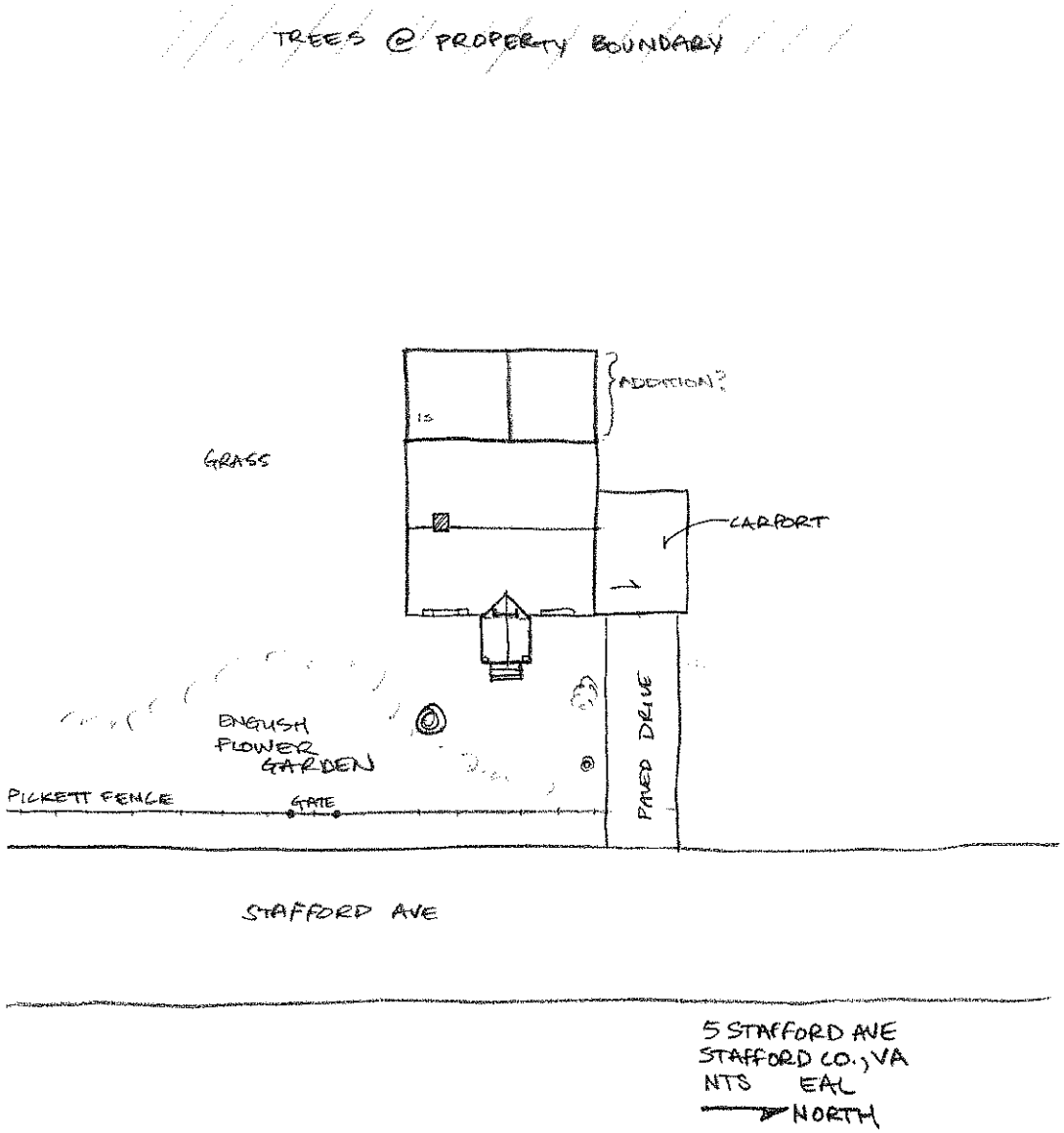
The dwelling at 5 Stafford Avenue is a one-story, Cape Cod house located on the west side of Stafford and set in a grass lawn with planting beds and dotted with large trees and shrubs. A picket fence delineates the east edge of the property at the road. A paved drive is located north of the house.

The dwelling is clad in synthetic siding and features a single bay end-gabled porch with wrought iron supports accessing the main entrance. The three-bay façade has a central door flanked by a shuttered vinyl picture window to the south and a 1/1 sliding window to the north. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a side gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle with an interior brick chimney along the ridgeline. The foundation is concrete block. A carport extends off the north elevation and is accessed by the paved drive.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 125. View of 5 Stafford Avenue, East Elevation.

Figure 126. View of 5 Stafford Avenue, Southeast Oblique.


TREES @ PROPERTY BOUNDARY
ADDITION?
GRASS
CARPORT
ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN
PAVED DRIVE
PICKETT FENCE
GATE
STAFFORD AVE
5 STAFFORD AVE
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
NORTH

20. 089-5169 House, 1326 Courthouse Road, ca. 1935

The dwelling at 1326 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story, Craftsman style Bungalow located on the south side of and facing the street. A gravel drive running against the eastern edge of the property leads from the road to a garage located southeast of the dwelling. The house is sited on a knoll above the road and a terraced lawn with a stone retaining wall slopes down from the house to the road. Several large trees line the knoll's edge to the west of the house. Trees line the eastern boundary of the property.

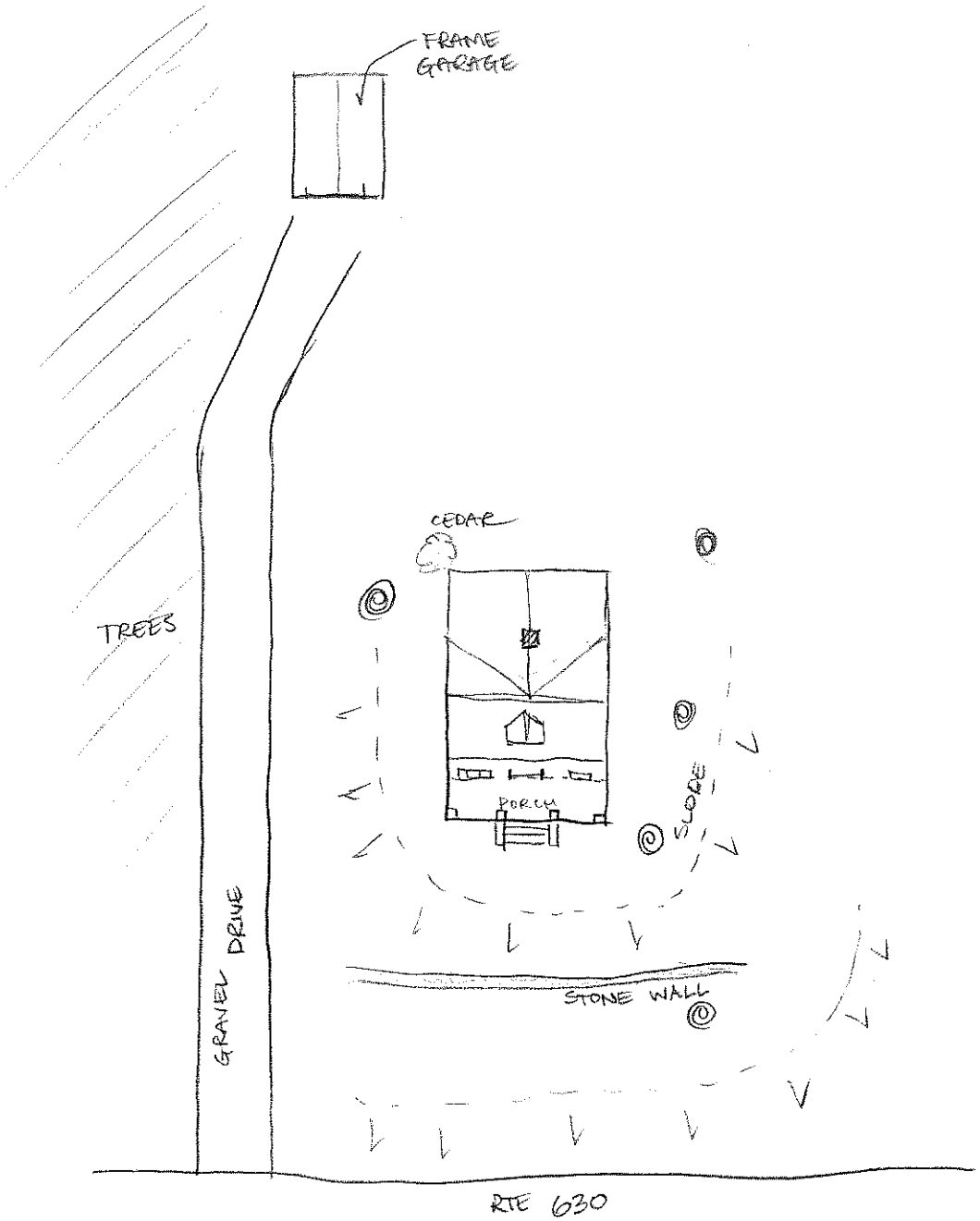
The house has a rectangular plan and a one-story end gabled wing to the south. The primary façade faces north and features a one-story, three-bay porch with tapered square support posts that rest on brick piers. The porch is incorporated beneath the house's side gabled roof. The main entrance is a central wood-paneled door with a three-light window, flanked by a single 9/1 double-hung window to the west and three side-by-side 9/1 double-hung windows to the east. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and has small brackets under the overhang and an end-gabled dormer with a four-light window. The house is sheathed in synthetic siding, and there is a single central interior brick chimney on the ridgeline of the southern wing. The foundation is not visible.

The single-bay frame garage to the southeast of the dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding with a metal covered end-gabled roof with exposed rafters.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture and retains many of its period architectural features, and is associated with the Recovery Era construction patterns in the Stafford County Courthouse area. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C.*** Criteria B and D were considered not applicable for this resource. A Phase II intensive level survey is recommended to determine eligibility.

Figure 128. View of 1326 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.

Figure 129. View of 1326 Courthouse Road, West Elevation.



1326 COURTHOUSE RD / RTE 630
STAFFORD, VA
7.08 EAL
NTS N

21. 089-5170 House, 1461 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940

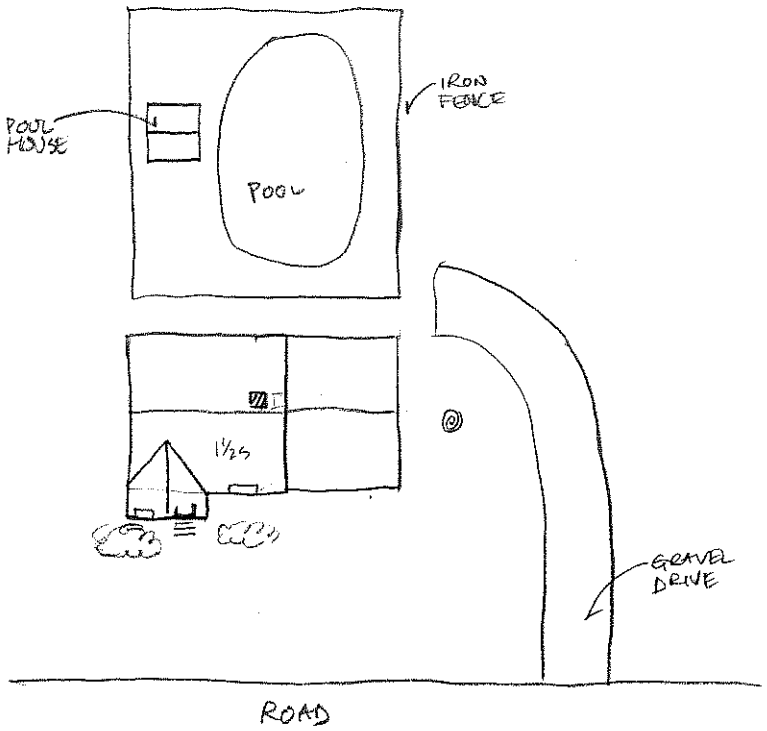
The dwelling at 1461 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story heavily altered cross gable Cape Cod style house located on the north side of and facing the street. The house is set back from the road in a large grass lawn with fields to the north and east of the property. A gravel drive leads from the road to the northeast corner of the house. A pool and small prefabricated bath-house is enclosed by an iron fence behind and north of the house.

The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a one-story addition off the east elevation. The three-bay façade has a central door accessed by poured concrete steps and topped by a metal awning flanked by shuttered vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingle and has an interior brick chimney along the ridgeline. The raised foundation is concrete block.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 131. View of 1461 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.

Figure 132. View of 1461 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique.



1461 RTE 630

NTS N

22. 089-5171 House, 1498 Courthouse Road, ca. 1940

The dwelling at 1498 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story Cape Cod style house located on the north side of and facing the street. The house is set back from the road in a large grass lawn with fields to the west of the property. The property is bounded by trees to the north and east.

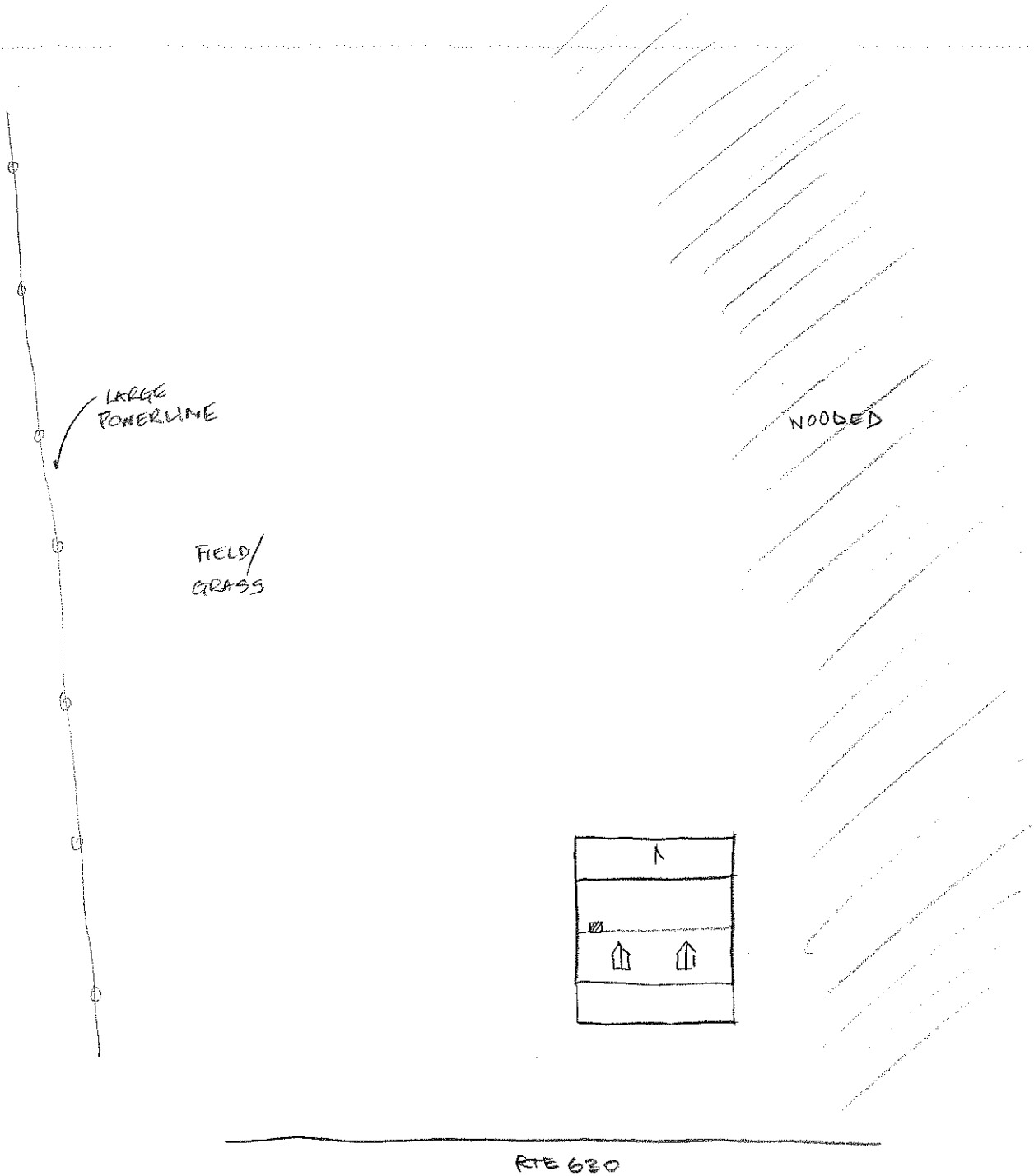
The rectangular-shaped plan dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and features a five-bay porch with turned posts, an asphalt covered shed roof, and a concrete block pier foundation in-filled by pierced cement blocks. The three-bay façade has a central door flanked by double 1/1 double-hung windows. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingle with two end-gabled dormers with 1/1 double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney is located along the west end of the roof ridgeline. The foundation is concrete block.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 134. View of 1498 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.

Figure 135. View of 1498 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 136. View of 1498 Courthouse Road, West Elevation.



A98 RTE 630

NTS N1

23. 089-5172 House, 1502 Courthouse Road, 1945

The dwelling at 1502 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story Cape Cod style house located on the south side of, and facing, Courthouse Road. The house is surrounded by a grass lawn with a paved drive to the west side of the house, which leads from the road to a garage located southwest of the house. The property is bounded by trees on the east, west, and south edges. A poured concrete walk leads from the main entrance west to the drive.

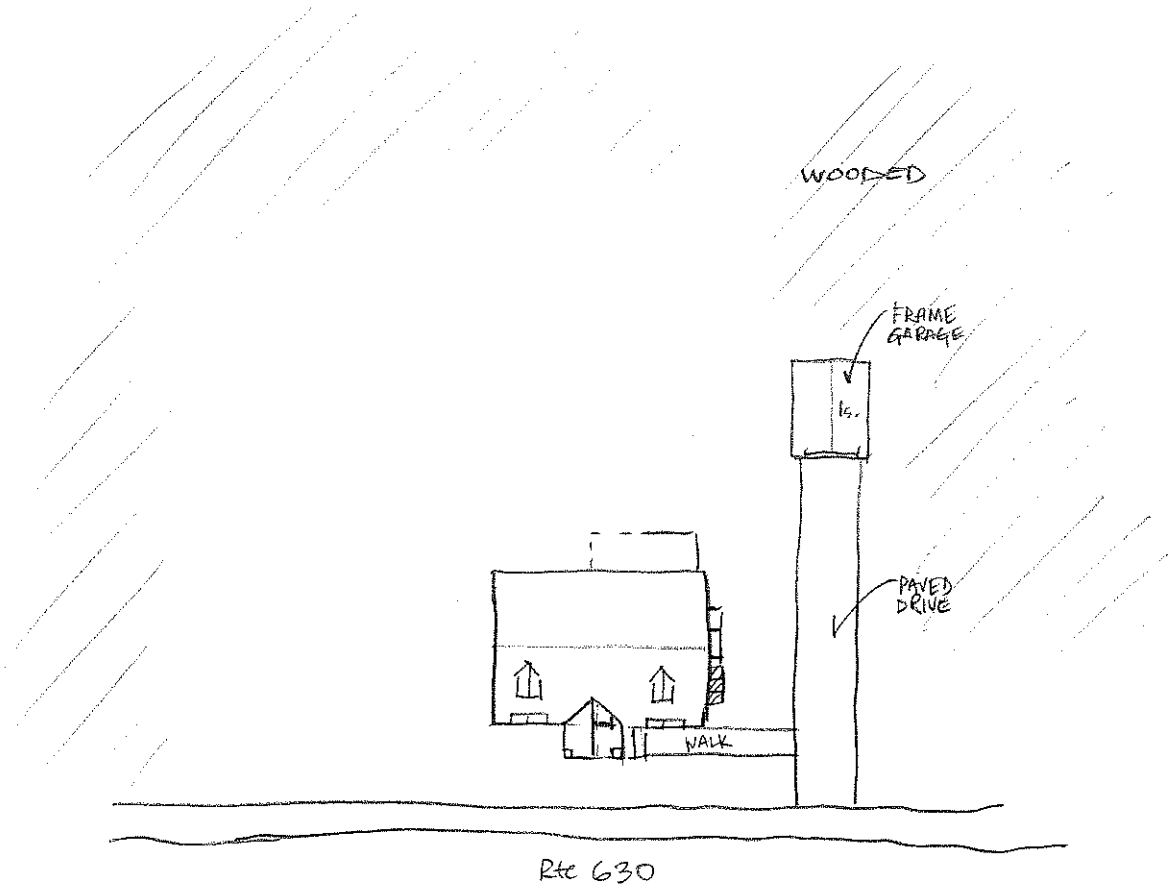
The rectangular-shaped plan dwelling has stucco and aluminum siding covered walls and is constructed of concrete block. The three-bay façade features a single-bay porch with square posts, an asphalt covered end-gabled roof, and a poured concrete floor and steps. The central replacement door is flanked by double 3/1 double-hung wood-framed windows. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingle with two end-gabled dormers with 3/1 double-hung windows. An exterior brick chimney laid in common bond is located on the north end of the west elevation. The foundation is concrete block. The single bay garage is clad with wood panel and synthetic siding with an end-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle.

The building is representative of World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 138. View of 1502 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 139. View of 1502 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.

Figure 140. View of Garage at 1502 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.



1502 RTE 630

N NTS

25. 089-5173 House, 1536 Courthouse Road, ca. 1900

The dwelling at 1536 Courthouse Road is a one-story heavily altered house located on the south side of Courthouse Road. The house is set surrounded by a grass lawn planted with large trees. A curved paved drive approaches the house from the west and east, accessing the primary facade.

The wood-framed dwelling appears to have originally been an L-shaped Bungalow, which has been consumed by later eccentrically-placed additions. The current primary facade is a mid-century addition on a concrete foundation and covered by a shed roof sheathed in asphalt. The west end of the facade is an international-style sunroom with six side-by-side three-light awning windows and two aluminum doors. The east end of the facade features six single light fixed windows and a large prairie-style exterior end brick chimney off the east elevation. Windows in the older elevations are 6/6 double-hung wood-framed windows, square four-light casement window, and a small two-light fixed window in a gable end. An interior brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the original section of the structure. The foundation is concrete block.

A metal carport and prefabricated shed are located west of the house, and a ca. 1950s brick barbeque is located southwest of the house. There is also a ruined concrete block shed off the southeast corner and a concrete well off the southwest corner of the house.

To the southwest of the carport, a shed-roofed asphalt-covered shed sits on a concrete foundation. The one-story structure is clad in asphalt roll, and the three-bay facade has a central plank door flanked by 6-light wood-framed windows.

A concrete block three-bay garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot, with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle.

To the south of the garage and against the southern tree line, there is a large end-gabled shed with a shed roofed addition to the west. Clad in vertical plank, the shed has a planked over two-bay facade, with garage doors beneath a window opening in the gable end.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 142. View of 1536 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique.

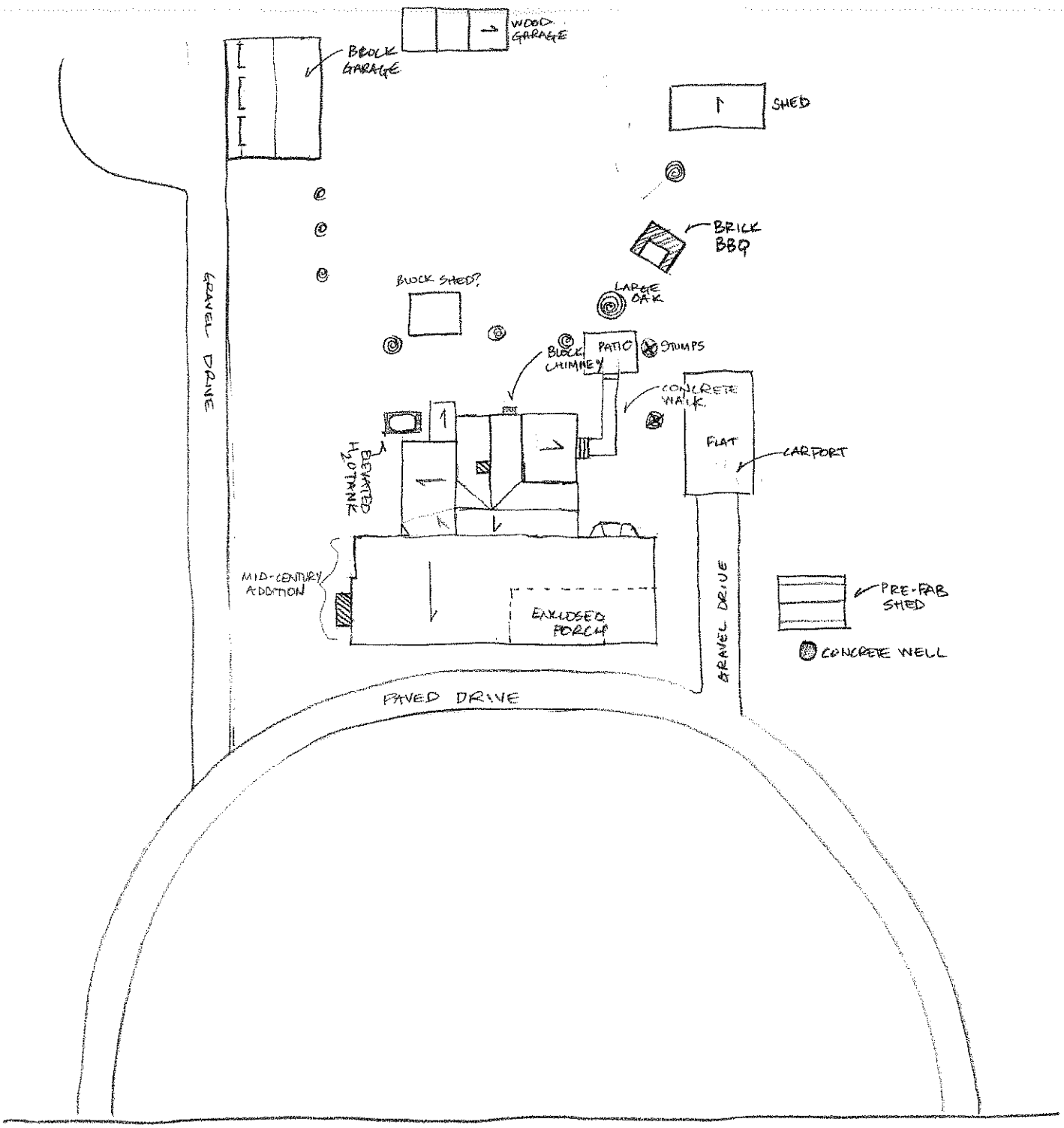
Figure 143. View of 1536 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 144. View of 1536 Courthouse Road, West Elevation.

Figure 145. View of Outbuilding at 1536 Courthouse Road.

Figure 146. View of Outbuilding at 1536 Courthouse Road.

Figure 147. View of Outbuildings at 1536 Courthouse Road.



1536 COURTHOUSE RD
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
NORTH

26. 089-5177 Commercial Building, 41 Bells Hill Road, ca.1950

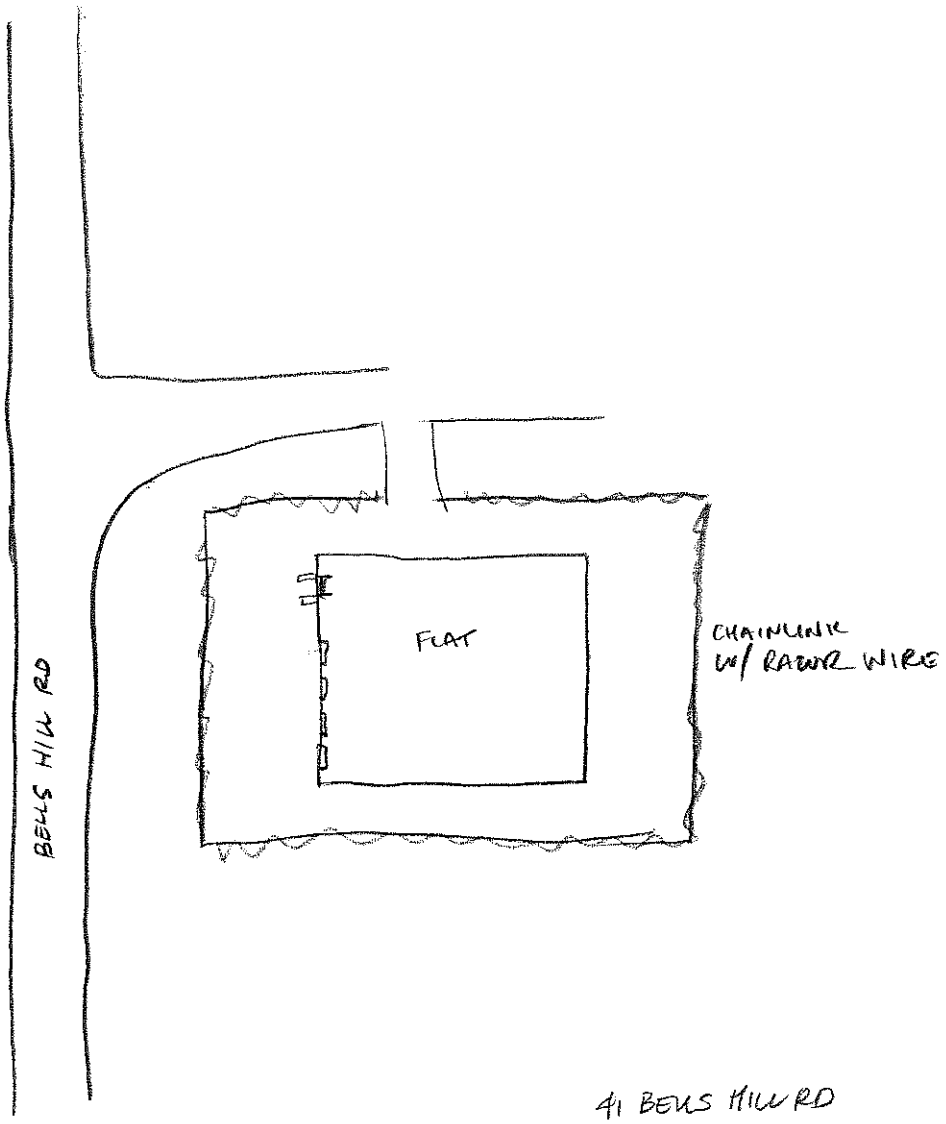
The commercial building at 41 Bells Hill Road is a one-story mid-century commercial building located on the west side of the road, facing the street across a small paved setback. An asphalt paved parking lot surrounds the building and the property is entirely enclosed by a tall chain link and barbed wire fence.

The building is brick with a rectangular-shaped plan and a flat roof. The primary elevation has six bays with a door on the south end of the elevation and five window openings across the remaining surface. The windows have been removed with the southernmost opening bricked in and the rest covered with metal. The flat panel door has a 2-light transom and is surrounded by a poured cement awning with tapered sides. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 149. View of 41 Bells Hill Road, East Elevation.

Figure 150. View of 41 Bells Hill Road, Northeast Oblique.



41 BELLS HILL RD
STAFFORD, VA

NTS, N

27. 089-5178 House, 42 Bells Hill Road, ca. 1935

The house at 42 Bells Hill Road is a one-story wood-frame Craftsman-style Bungalow located on the east side of the road. The house is set far back from the road and is accessed by a long gravel drive which leads east from Bells Hill Road to a garage situated northwest of the house. An abandoned drive is to the south side of the house, suggesting that the house formerly faced Jefferson Davis Highway, located north of the house.

The dwelling is wood framed with a rectangular-shaped plan, and is clad in weatherboard. The primary facade features a five-bay one-story enclosed porch clad in weatherboard with a standing seam metal hip roof. The center door is flanked by two 2/2 double-hung wood-framed windows to each side. A modern lumber stoop accesses the front door, and a small rectangular garden surrounds the porch enclosed by a modern picket fence. The end-gabled roof has exposed rafter ends, and is sheathed in standing seam metal with an interior brick chimney along the ridgeline. A rear screened porch has three bays, a metal covered hip roof with exposed rafters supported by turned posts, with a plank floor on a concrete foundation. Poured concrete stairs provide access to the central screen door. A wood paneled door with a window in the upper half is located at the west end of the north elevation and has a ghost of a pedimented surround. An open basement for an unfinished addition is excavated immediately off this door.

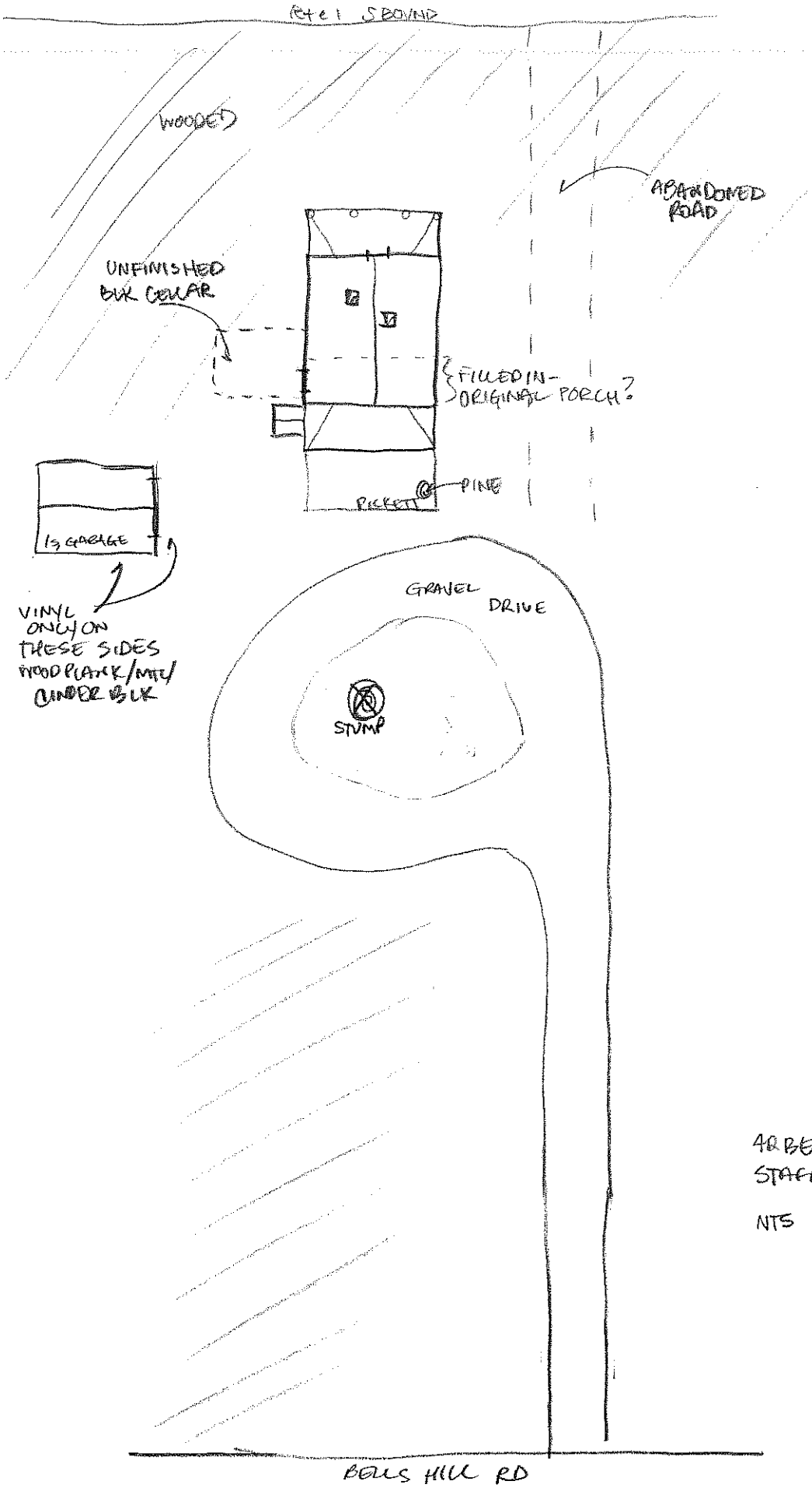
The one-story one-bay garage is clad in vinyl siding over plank covered in corrugated metal, sitting on a concrete block foundation.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 152. View of 42 Bells Hill Road, West Elevation.

Figure 153. View of 42 Bells Hill Road

Figure 154. View of Garage at 42 Bells Hill Road



48 BELLS HILL RD
STAFFORD, VA

NTS <N

28. 089-5162 House, 845 Courthouse Road, ca. 1950

The dwelling at 845 Courthouse Road is a one-story Cape Cod style house located on the north side of the road. The house faces the street across a grass lawn dotted with old trees and a gravel drive which leads from the road to the front of the house. A poured concrete walk accesses the front door from the drive. The property is edged by trees on the north and east edges. An open field lies west of the house.

The rectangular-shaped plan dwelling is clad in weatherboard, and has a one-story addition across the south elevation. This primary facade has a central door with aluminum storm door flanked by a small 6-light window on the west side and three side-by-side 6/1 double-hung wood-framed windows on the east side. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingle with an interior brick chimney located centrally along the ridgeline. The foundation is concrete block.

The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

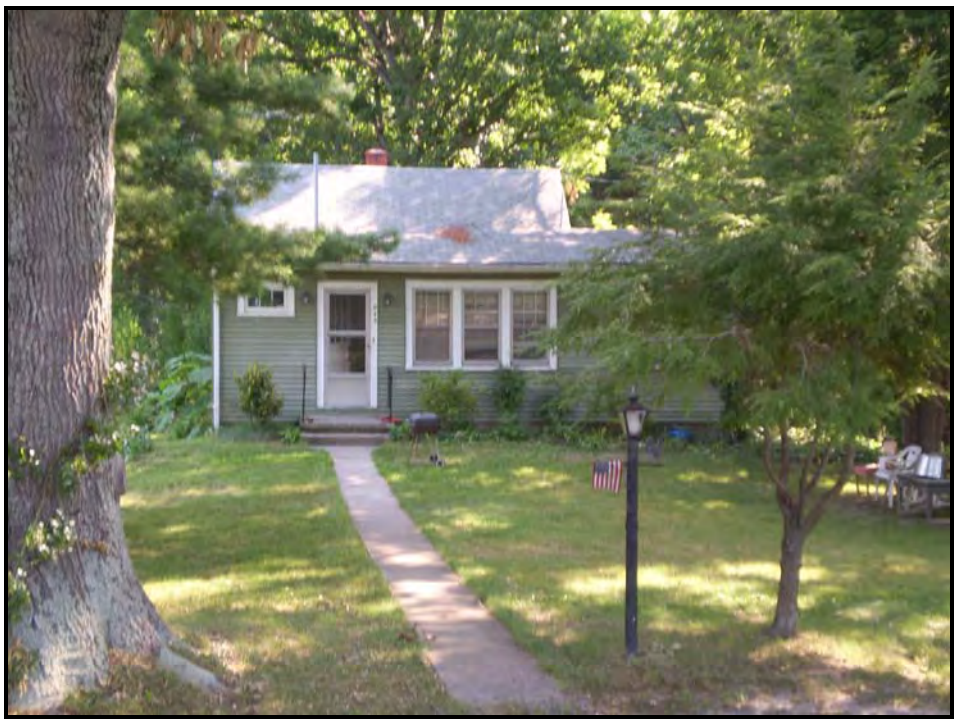
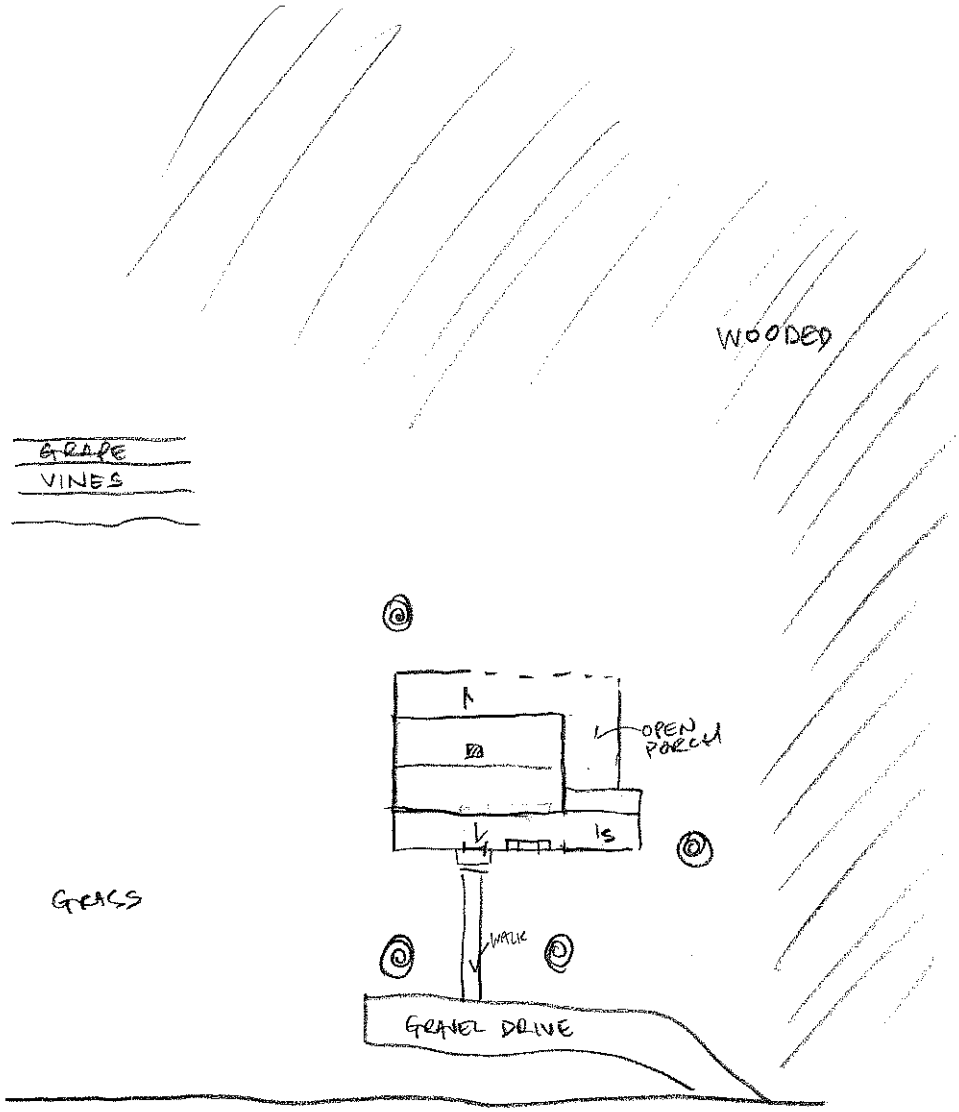


Figure 156. View of 845 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.

Figure 157. View of 845 Courthouse Road, Southwest Oblique.



845 Rte 630 / COURTHOUSE RD

IN NTS

29. 089-5165 House, 912 Courthouse Road, ca. 1932

The dwelling at 912 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story, Craftsman style house located on a corner lot at the intersection of Courthouse and Cedar Roads. The house faces Courthouse Road, across a grass lawn that slopes gently downward from the house. A paved drive runs from Courthouse Road,, past a garage at the northwest corner of the lot, along the west side of the house where it turns to access Cedar road to the west. Large trees are located to the east and west of the house, and a vinyl security fence encloses a pool area to the east of the house.

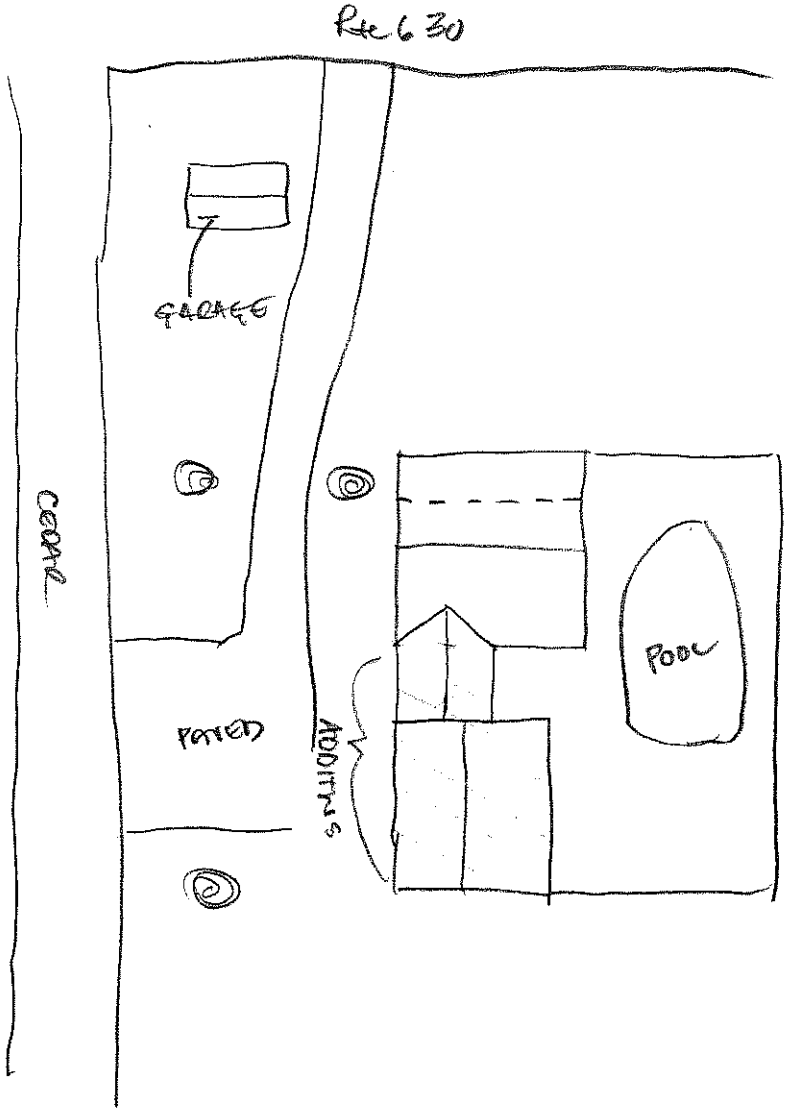
The rectangular-shaped house is clad in synthetic siding, and has several modern additions off the south elevation. The primary façade faces north and features an altered one-story, three-bay porch with turned posts and railing, and a plank floor on a stone foundation, and a shed roof which is incorporated into the house roof. Two replacement vinyl 1/1 double hung windows flank the front door, which is wood paneled with a 12-light window in the upper half. The house has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle with a large end-gabled dormer located centrally in the north elevation. The dormer features three small side-by-side double hung windows. A large stone exterior end chimney is located on the east elevation. The foundation is concrete.

The single-bay frame garage to the northwest of the dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and sits on a concrete foundation. The end gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The garage also has a vinyl door and 1/1 wood-framed double-hung window in the south elevation.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 159. View of 912 Courthouse Road, West Elevation.

Figure 160. View of Outbuilding, 912 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.



912 Rte 912

N↑ NTS

30. 089-5164 House, 877 Courthouse Road, 1930

The dwelling at 877 Courthouse Road is a 1½-story, altered Bungalow style house located on the south side of Courthouse Road. The house is abandoned and the property overgrown. A paved drive extends the length of the western edge of the property, leading to a garage located to the northwest of the house. An open field lies north of the house lot. The overgrown area adjacent to the house is dotted with cedar trees and two maple trees line the east side of the drive near the road.

The original mass of the house was rectangular in plan. Additions have been added to the north and west elevations and the front porch, enclosed. The primary façade faces south and features a one-story, enclosed porch with two sets of three side-by-side 6/6 double hung windows, covered in stone veneer. The porch wraps around to the west side of the house as a sun room with louver windows. The original part of the house is covered by a side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with two end gabled dormers in the south elevation, and a large shed roofed dormer in the north. The weatherboard clad end gabled dormers feature aluminum 1/1 double hung windows covered by aluminum awnings, the large northern dormer has two 6/6 double hung windows and is clad in weatherboard. The house is currently clad in stone veneer, and there is a single interior end brick chimney on the west elevation. The foundation is not visible.

The concrete block one-story garage has a rectangular plan and an end gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle. The two-bay facade is covered in rolling wood paneled garage doors.

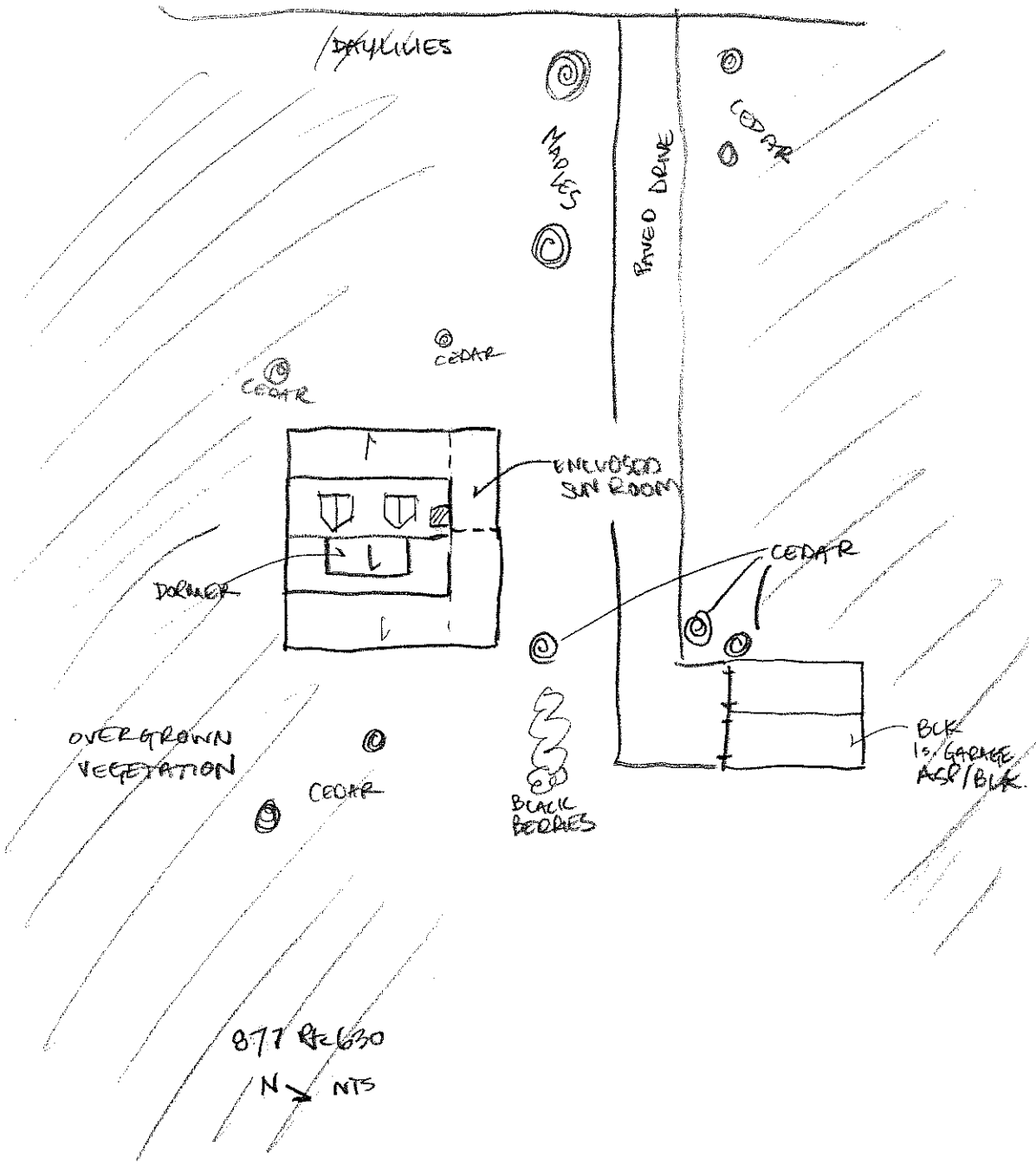
The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity, deteriorated condition and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 162. View of 877 Courthouse Road, West Elevation.

Figure 163. View of 877 Courthouse Road, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 164. View of 877 Courthouse Road, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 165. View of Garage at 877 Courthouse Road, South Elevation.


DAYLILIES
MAPLES
PAVED DRIVE
CEDAR
CEDAR
CEDAR
ENCLOSED SUN ROOM
DORMER
CEDAR
OVERGROWN VEGETATION
CEDAR
BLACK BERRIES
BLK 1s. GARAGE ASP/BLK.
877 Rt 630
N
NTS

FIELD.

31. 089-5163 House, 862 Courthouse Road, ca. 1900

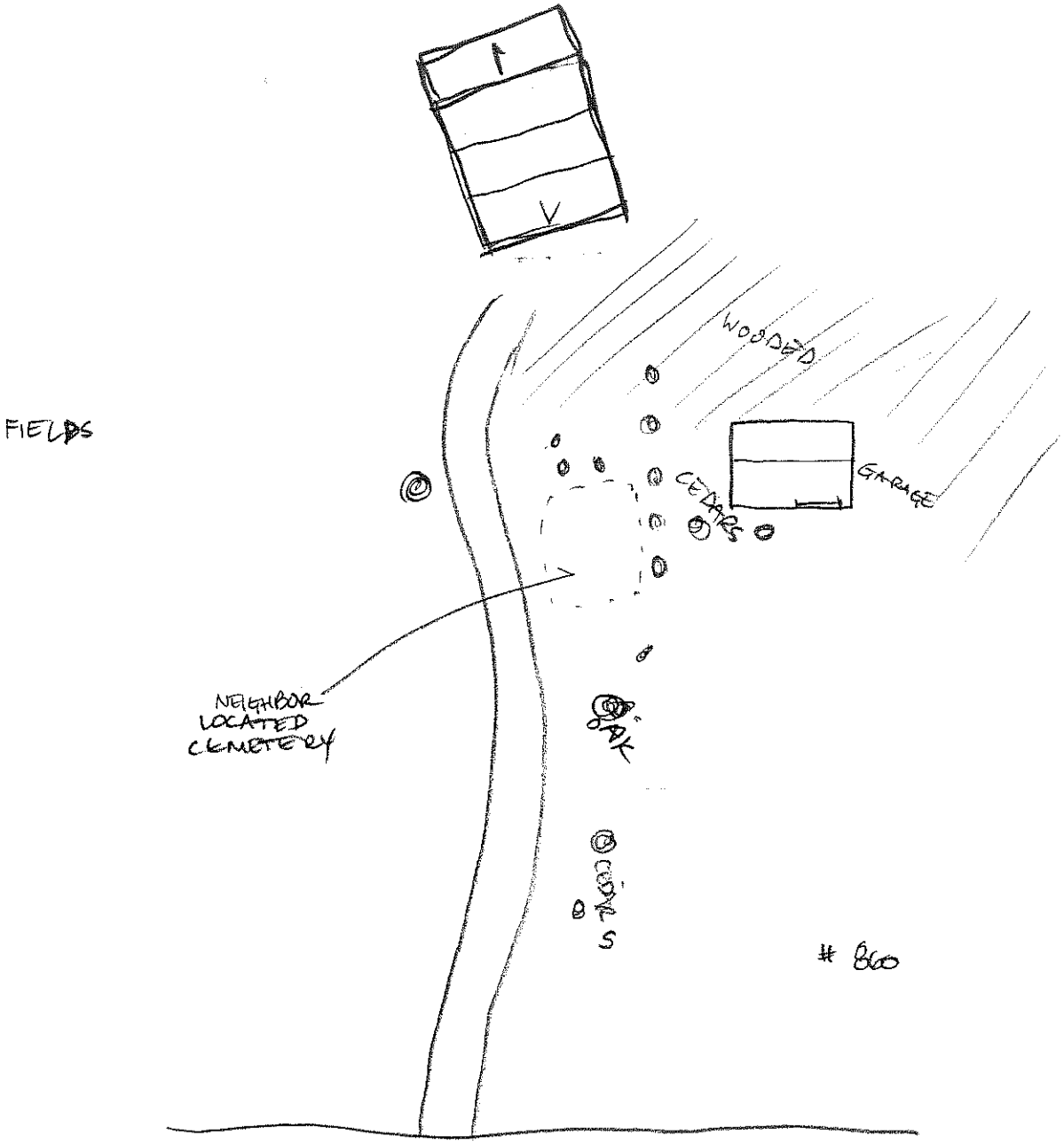
The dwelling at 862 Courthouse Road is a one-story, vernacular style house clad in synthetic siding. The house is set back from the road by fields, accessed from the northwest by a slightly curving gravel drive leading from the road. The house is bordered by trees on the south and west sides. A small graveled yard to the north of the house provides parking. A modern shed, possibly associated with the property, is located to the northwest of the house; an area of cedars has been planted between the shed and the gravel drive. The cedar-lined area was identified by a neighbor, Mrs. Beverly Hager of 912 Courthouse Road,, as an unmarked cemetery. The property is posted inaccessible.

The house has a rectangular plan with a one-story shed roofed addition to the south elevation and a similar addition to the north elevation may be an enclosed porch. The primary northern façade has a central replacement door flanked by two 6/6 double hung windows with aluminum storm windows. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The foundation is not visible.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 167. View of 862 Courthouse Road, North Elevation.

Figure 168. View of Outbuilding at 862 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.



862 Rte 630

N NTS

32. 089-5166 Commercial Building, 1286-90 Courthouse Road, ca.1940

This multiple building property near the southwest corner of Courthouse and Jefferson Davis Highway was originally constructed as a motor court motel and currently used as retail space and rental units. Three buildings are immediately adjacent to Courthouse Road two narrow buildings behind line the western edge of the property. The three frontage buildings are accessed by gravel parking lots. The western and central frontage buildings are one-story buildings clad in stucco over original weatherboard with side gabled asphalt covered roofs.

The western frontage building faces a gravel drive and to the east, with one-story additions to the east and the south elevations with shed roofs. The east facade has two wood paneled doors with windows in the upper half with shuttered 1/1 double hung windows covered in aluminum awnings to the right of the doors. Replacement shuttered fixed four-light windows are located in the north elevation with a small wooden four-light window in the gable end. The eastern elevation is aligned with the frontages of the two narrow buildings to the south, at the west edge of the property.

The central frontage building was likely the office building of the motor court, and is now a hair salon. The building has an L-shaped plan with a side and end gable facing the road. The end gabled north elevation has a wood paneled door with a nine-light window flanked by a 12-light picture window to the west. The side gabled north elevation has a wood paneled door with a three-light window flanked by a 12-light picture window to the west. The doors and eastern window are covered by aluminum awnings. A one-story shed roofed addition has been added off the southern elevation.

The eastern frontage building is clad in synthetic siding and is covered by a side gabled asphalt covered roof. The three-bay facade has a door on the eastern end of the elevation flanked by two shuttered nine-light fixed windows. The building is on a concrete block foundation.

The two narrow buildings at the western edge of the property were likely originally constructed as guest rooms of the motor court. The side gabled roofs are covered in asphalt roof and the doors are covered by small single bay porches covered by shed roofs which extend from the main roofs. The multiple doors are flanked by 6/6 double hung windows in the southern building and 2/2 double hung windows in the northern building. The sides are covered in stucco, which obscures the concrete block foundation.

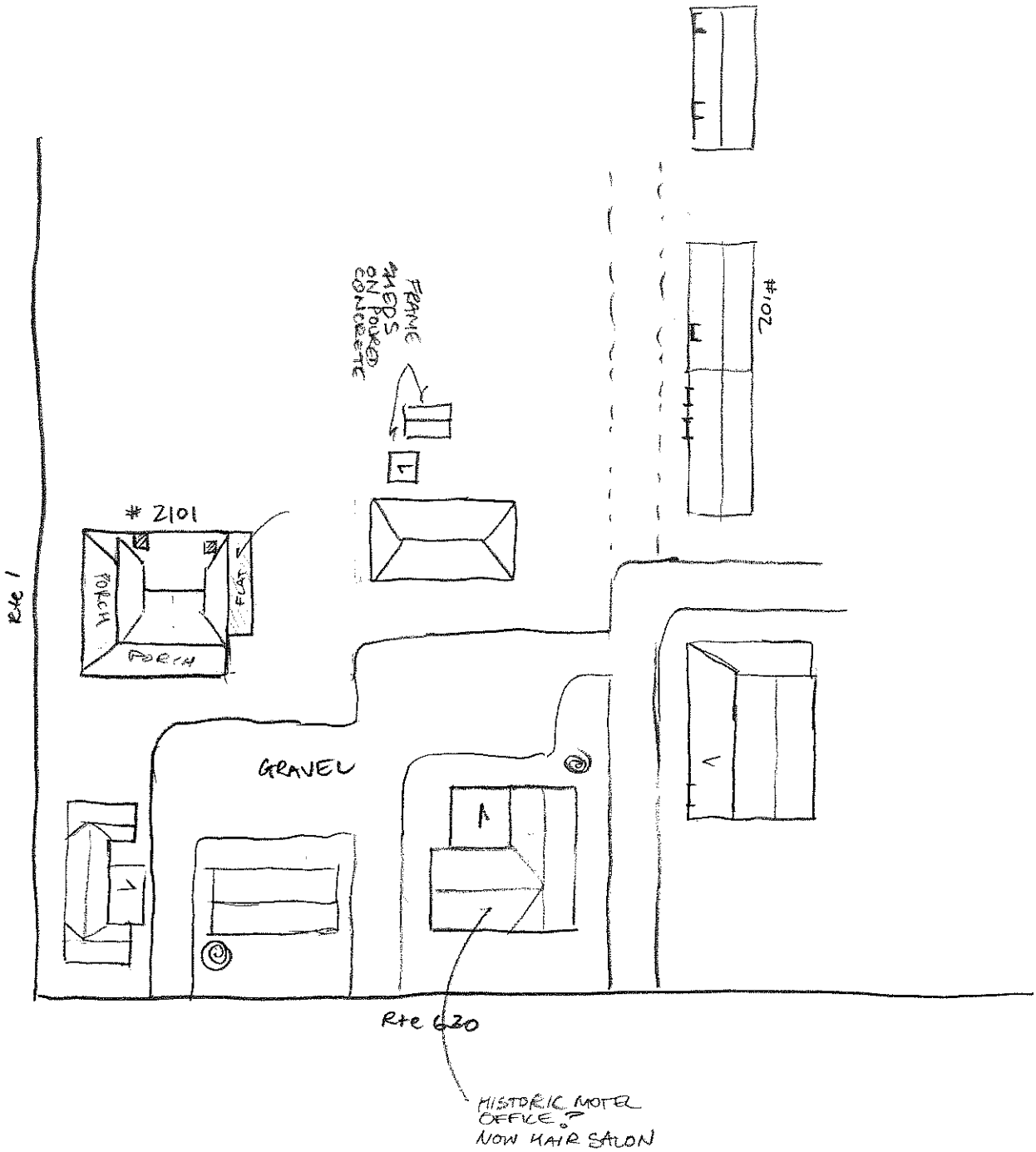
The building is representative of pre-World War II road side architecture, and is associated with the expansion of automobile travel along major US highways. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. A Phase II intensive-level architectural survey is recommended to determine eligibility.

Figure 170. View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, North Elevation.

Figure 171. View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.

Figure 172. View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, East Elevation.

Figure 173. View of 1286 - 1290 Courthouse Road, Northeast Oblique.



12B6-90 Rte 630 & 2101 Rte 1.

NTS N

33. 089-5236 House, 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway, 1940

The dwelling at 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway is a 1½-story, remodeled Cape Cod house with additions and alterations. The house is set back from and faces the street across a tree planted lawn, and is accessed by a paved drive with runs the southern edge of the property to garage buildings west of the house. The edges of the lot are lined by trees.

The house has a rectangular plan and is clad in vinyl siding. The primary façade has a one-story shed roofed addition across the front. The five-bay addition features vinyl double glazed double hung windows. The house is covered by a side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingle with two end gabled dormers with double hung windows. An interior brick chimney is located along the southern end of the ridgeline. A shed roofed one-story addition also extends off the western elevation. The current primary entrances are double vinyl doors located in the south elevation accessing the additions.

The house has one prefabricated garage to the southwest of the house and a four-bay prefabricated garage at the western edge of the property.

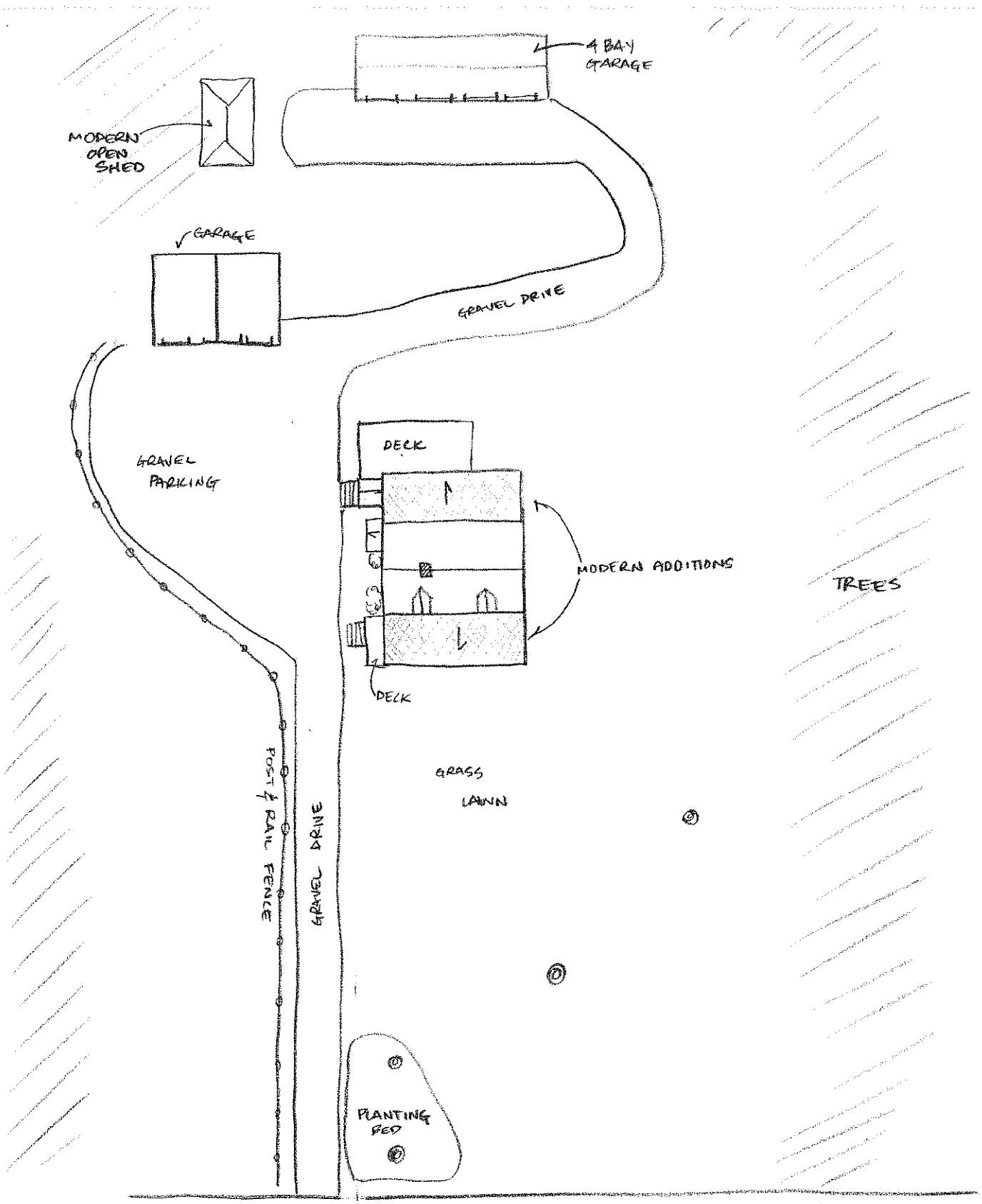
The building is representative of post-World War II architecture. However due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 175. View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway,

Figure 176. View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway

Figure 177. View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway

Figure 178. View of 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway



1813 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
STAFFORD CO., VA
NTS EAL
NORTH

34. 089-5235 House and Log Cabin Restaurant, 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1950

The property at 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway has a house at the southeast corner and an adjacent restaurant building to the north which has been heavily altered and expanded for use as a commercial building. A large paved parking lot is located to the north of the altered restaurant building, and a two sheds are located to the west. Trees line the western edge of the property, with grass lawn to the south and the east of the buildings. A chain link fence connects the east elevations of the two main buildings, and the area enclosed is concrete paved.

The southern building is a one-story vernacular Bungalow which faces the street, clad in synthetic siding and with a one-story shed roofed addition off the north elevation. The primary three-bay facade has a central door covered by a single bay end gabled porch supported by square posts on a concrete pad. Two 6/6 wood framed double hung windows flank the door. The end gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle, and the poured concrete foundation has been partially veneered in brick. The northern addition has mid century style 1/1 double hung windows.

The restaurant building appears to have been a small domestic side gabled Cape Cod style bungalow which has been heavily altered and expanded for use as a restaurant. The current exterior is clad in log veneer wooden siding and the complex roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The original building has one-story shed roofed additions to the south, north and west elevations, an altered facade, and a modern gable roofed wing off the west elevation. An original end gabled dormer is located on west side of the gable roof, with its window opening blocked covered with plywood. The northeast corner has been expanded and curved by a series of additions under three adjacent end gable roofs. The two current primary entrances are in the south end of the east elevation beneath an end gabled single-bay porch and in the north elevation where a door is flanked to the west by three side-by-side picture windows.

A square planned shed constructed with concrete blocks is located between the two main buildings with a door in the east elevation. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingle and has exposed rafter ends.

A second one-story shed/outbuilding is located west of the restaurant, facing the paved parking lot and clad in weatherboard. The side gabled roof is covered in asphalt roll with exposed rafter ends. The primary facade has three-bays with a narrow wooden paneled door flanked to the east by a 6/6 wood framed double hung window and by an aluminum 1/1 siding window to the west. A one-story concrete block addition is covered by a shed roof and extends off the south elevation. Built into a slope the cinder block foundation and basement is exposed under the east elevation, and has a basement door and cinder block retaining wall.

Due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that***

this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

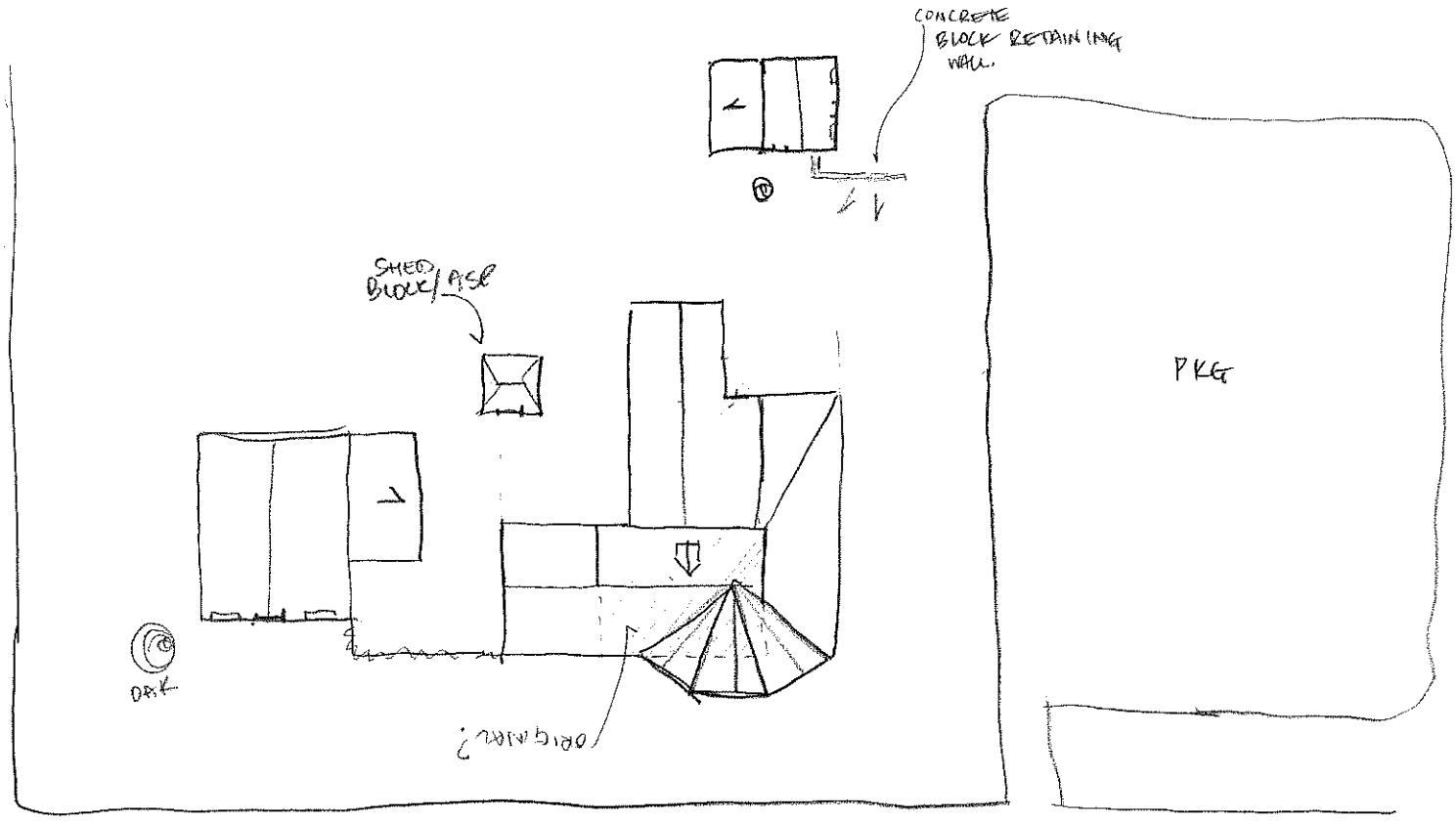
Figure 180. View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 181. View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 182. View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, East Elevation.

Figure 183. View of Shed at 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 184. View of 1749 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique.



LOG CABIN RESTAURANT
1749 Rte 1

N → NTS

35. 089-5237 Commercial Building, 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935

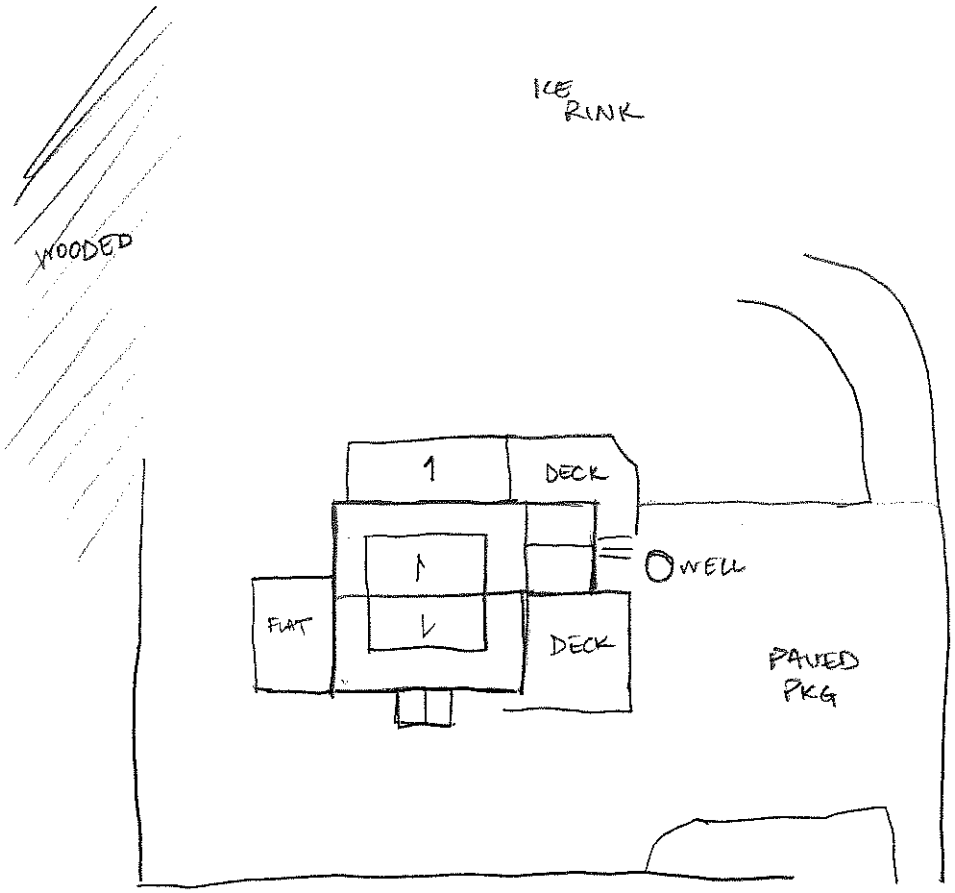
The craftsman style bungalow at 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway has been altered for commercial use as Cavalier Skating Center. The house faces the highway to the west across a paved parking area which also extends to the south of the building. A drive leads from the parking lot east of the house to a one-story modern building housing the skating rink.

The rectangular planned 1½-story building is clad in vinyl siding with one-story additions to the north, east, and south elevations. On the primary three-bay facade, a small end-gabled one-story addition has been built around the central door. The side gable roof is covered by asphalt shingle and has large shed roofed dormers on the west and east elevations which are almost the width of the roof. Two sets of side-by-side 1/1 double hung windows pierced the dormers. Two modern lumber decks have been built off the southeast and southwest corners of the house. The narrow northern addition has a flat roof, and the addition off the east end of the south elevation has a side gabled roof. The additions sit on poured concrete foundations; the foundation beneath the original house is not visible.

Due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 186. View of 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northwest Oblique.

Figure 187. View of 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway, South Elevation.



Rte 1

CANALTER SKATE CENTER
1920 Rte 1

NTS ← N

36. 089-5179 House, 51 Old Potomac Church Road, ca. 1900

The house at 51 Old Potomac Church Road is a remodeled vernacular Bungalow which faces north to the rural road across a grass lawn. The large lawn to the rear of the house slopes downward to the tree lined property edges. A line of locust trees runs parallel to the eastern elevation of the house, possibly denoting an abandoned road cut. The current gravel drive leads straight south from road to the west side of the house. A concrete well is located southeast of the house.

The house has a rectangular-plan with a three-bay primary facade that features a five-bay porch. The porch has a shed roof covered in asphalt shingle supported by recently replaced pressure treated square posts. The porch foundation has been remodeled; a new concrete pad floor rests on stuccoed concrete, with original support timbers with ax marks visible on the east and west ends. The central replacement door is flanked by shuttered replacement vinyl 1/1 double hung windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. A gable roofed addition extends the west elevation, and a shed roofed addition extends off the south elevation. The house's sill rests directly on a stone pier foundation, in-filled recently with concrete and stuccoed over. The stone blocks appear to be roughly shaped sandstone blocks; a similar foundation was observed at the nearby Locust Grove Church (089-0329).

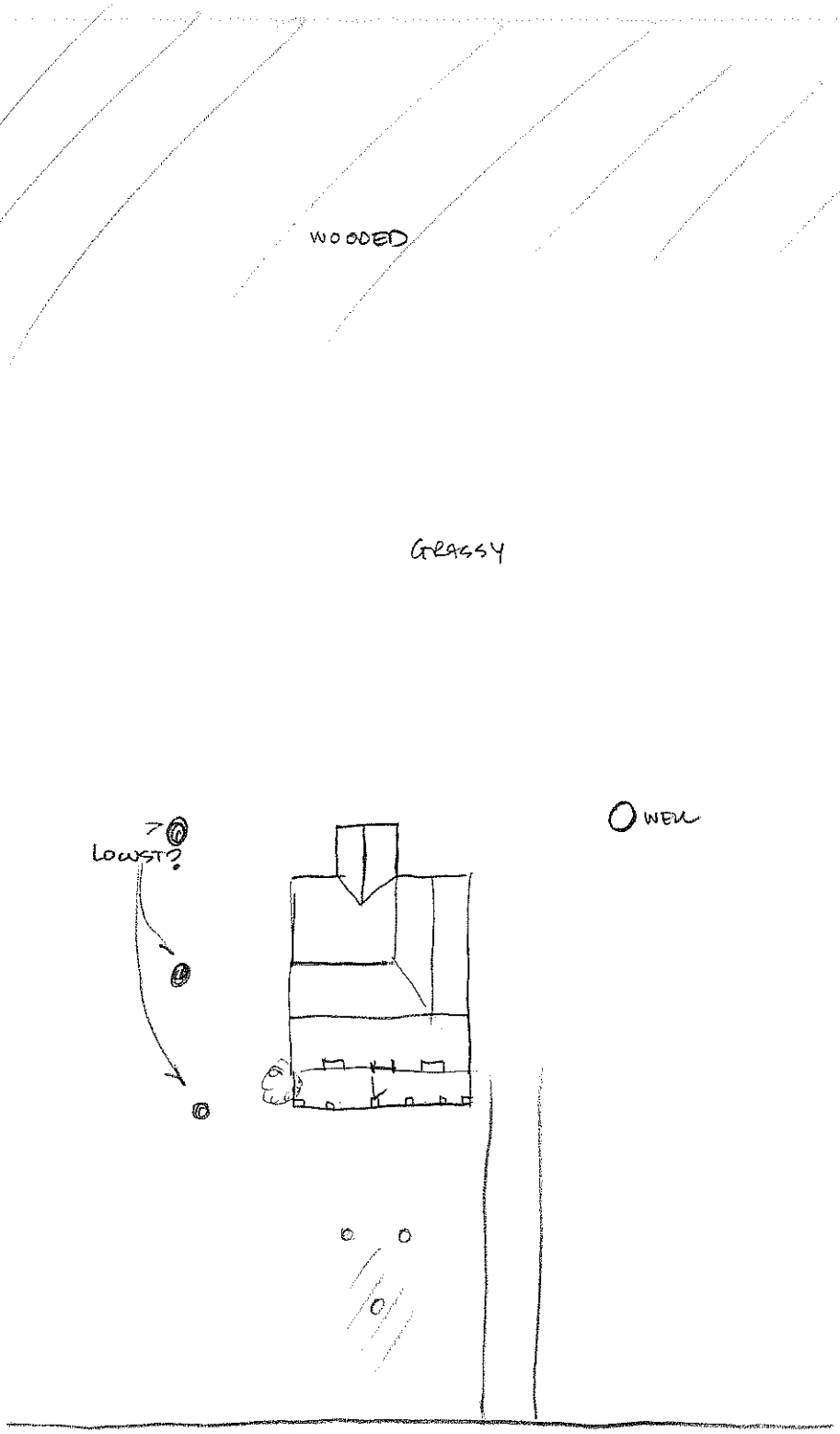
The well located to the southwest of the house is constructed of poured concrete and cinder block.

Due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 189. View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, North Elevation.

Figure 190. View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, Northeast Oblique.

Figure 191. View of 51 Old Potomac Church Road, West Elevation.



51 OLD POTOMAC RD.

NTS N

37. 089-5238 House, 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca. 1935

The dwelling at 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway is a 1½-story, Craftsman style house located set back from the west side of the road. A gravel drive leads from the highway to the southwest corner of the house. The property edges are lined with trees and slope away from the house lot. The yard surrounding the house is overgrown, and the house is currently being remodeled/renovated. A garage is located southwest of the house.

The primary façade faces east and features a one-story, three-bay porch which has been enclosed with mid-century louvered windows and has a shed roof covered in asphalt shingle. The original porch likely had tapered square posts that rested on brick piers, the current porch sits on the original brick foundation and piers. The three-bay facade has a central door flanked to each side by a pair of side-by-side vinyl 1/1 double hung windows. The house is being resided with vinyl siding over weatherboard. The hip roof is covered in asphalt shingles with a hipped roof dormer on the east elevation that has a cornice return and two replacement vinyl windows. There is an exterior common bond chimney on the east end of the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney near the west hip. A shed roofed addition extends off the west elevation, and the house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

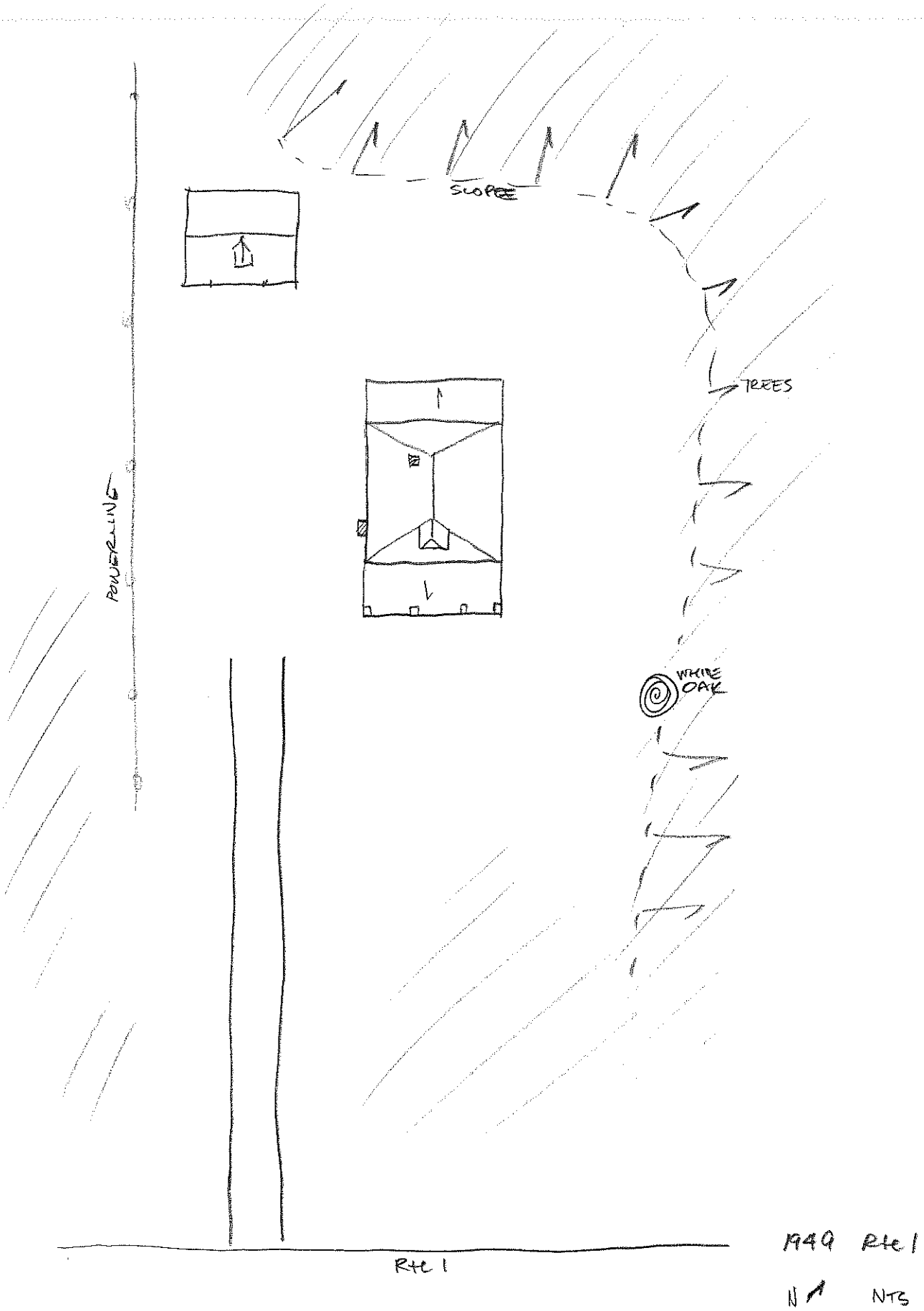
The frame garage to the southwest of the house has also been remodeled, and currently is a one-story single bay building with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle with a central dormer in the east elevation. The rolling garage door on the east elevation and the door and paired windows on the north elevation are vinyl replacement, and the garage is clad in vinyl siding.

Due to compromised architectural integrity and no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural style ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 193. View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, Southeast Oblique.

Figure 194. View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, North Elevation.

Figure 195. View of 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northeast Oblique.


SLOPE
TREES
POWERLINE
WHITE OAK
Rte 1
1949 Rte 1
N
NTS

39. 089-5242 House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201), ca. 1900

The dwelling is located to the west of 1201 Jefferson Davis Highway and is a vernacular building with a rectangular plan. The building faces east, and has been subdivided as a duplex and is used as rental housing. Two sheds are located immediately south of the dwelling.

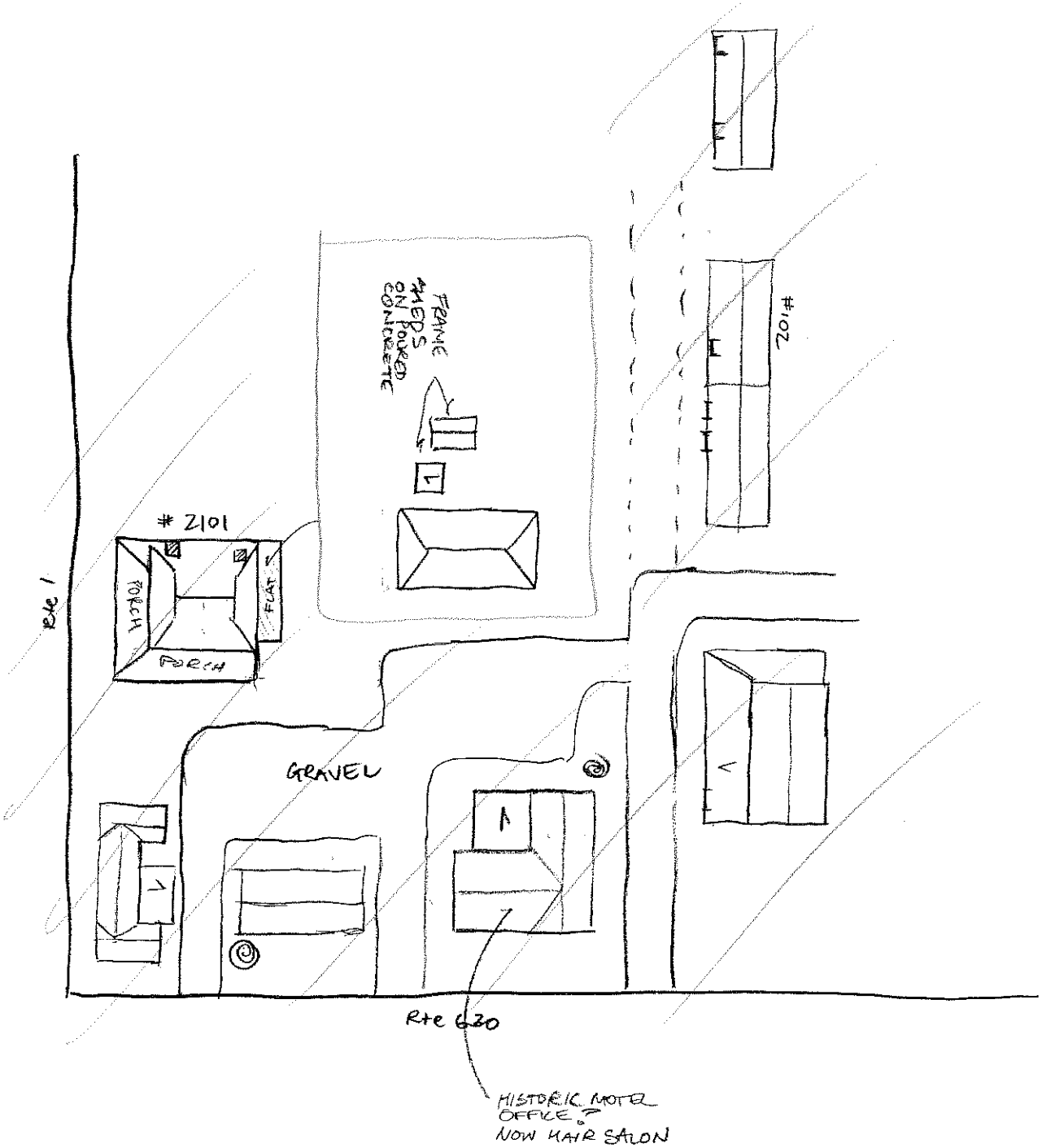
The primary two-bay facade faces east and has a replacement door on the south end and a wood paneled door with window at the north end. Both doors are covered by wooden awnings. The house has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingle, is clad in weatherboard, and sits on a poured concrete foundation. An interior end brick chimney is located on the south elevation. Irregular fenestration and multiple window types suggest multiple phases of remodeling.

A wood-framed shed is located south of the house, clad in weatherboard, and covered by an asphalt shingle sheathed end gable roof with exposed rafter ends. It sits on a poured concrete foundation, and has a single central door in the east facade and a boarded over window in the south elevation. A shed roofed asphalt covered root cellar is located between the shed and the house, facing west. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in vertical plank.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However there is no known association with important persons or events and because of its common architectural ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 197. View of House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201)

Figure 198. View of House, Jefferson Davis Highway (to the west of 1201)



1286-90 Rte 630 & 2101 Rte 1.

NTS NY

Conclusions and Recommendations

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1785.8 acres in the Stafford Courthouse area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural resources that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish this, both documentary research and architectural survey were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800.

Architecture

A total of 15 previously identified and 35 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which five (089-0015, 089-0247, 089-0174, 089-5169, 089-5166) were recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, the architecture of the area as a whole includes a mix of rural domestic and commercial architectural styles from the late 19th- mid-20th centuries. ***The team recommends that future development within the Stafford Courthouse area should reflect the evolution of architectural styles that is currently present through the development of design principles for new construction within the area.*** Design principles will be detailed in a separate document. In general, elements of the surrounding architecture should be included in an effort to promote a sense of continuity within the area, without creating a false sense of history with inaccurate representations of historic buildings. ***Regulation and enforcement of these guidelines will require an act of legislation***.

Archaeology

A total of 14 archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 630.7 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 282.3 acres of the project area has previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any ground-disturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on historic and prehistoric resources within the Stafford Courthouse Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan***. Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.

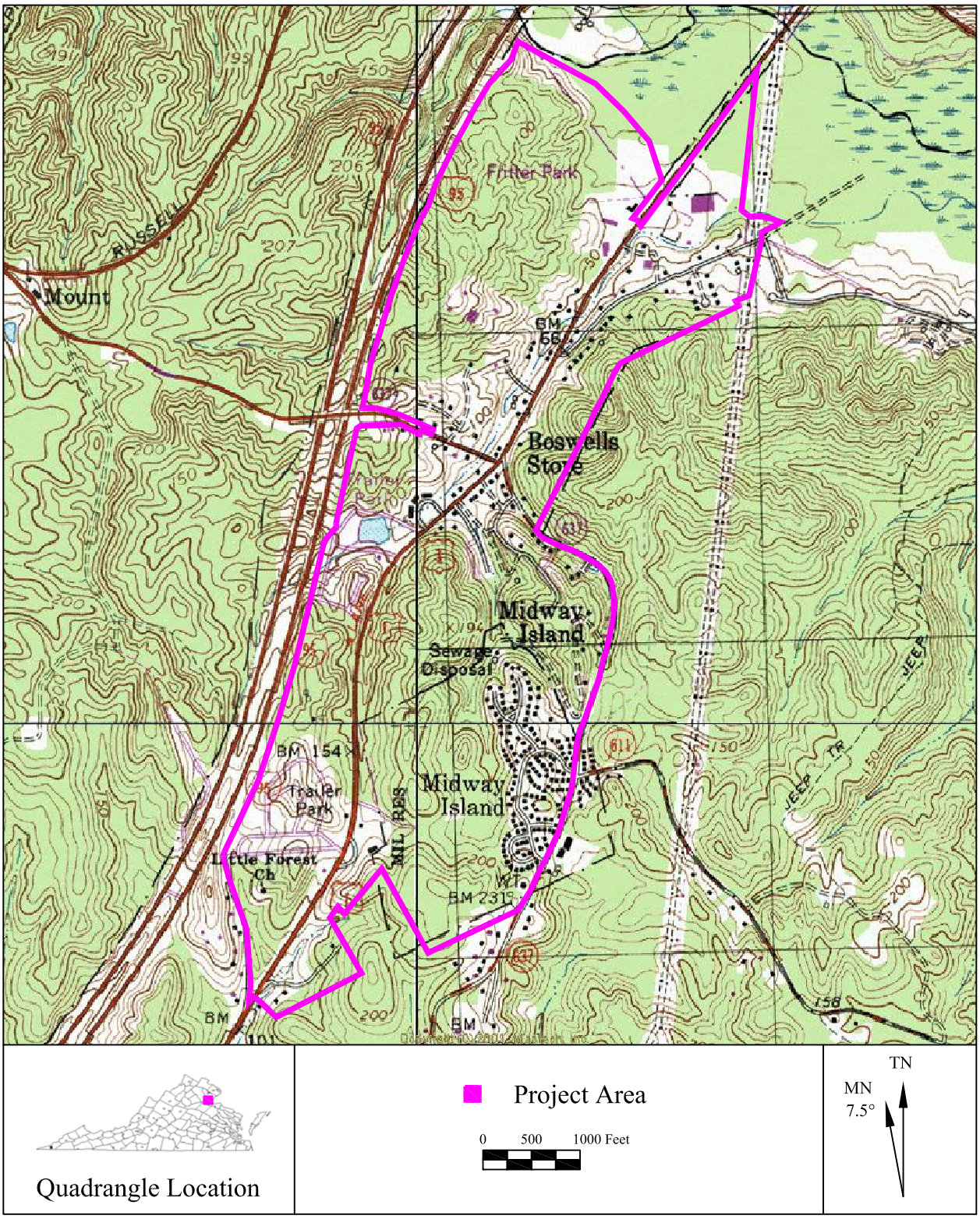


Figure 200. Detail of *Stafford, Joplin, Quantico and Widewater, VA* USGS Quadrangles Depicting the Location of the Boswell's Corner Project Area (USGS/Maptech 1998).

V. BOSWELL'S CORNER

Introduction

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 597.5 acres in the Boswell's Corner area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Environmental Context

Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The Boswell's Corner project area is located east of I-95 just south of Quantico (Figure 200). Several east/west trending ridges form the landform within the Boswell's Corner project area. Unnamed tributaries from Chopawamsic Creek and the Potomac River cross the project area. The eastern side of the project area consists of Boswells Store and Midway Island and contains the largest section of suburban development within the project area.

Geology and Topography

The Boswell's Corner project area is located in the Coastal Plain province of Virginia, just east of the Fall Zone, an area where the sediments from the Piedmont dip below the Quaternary deposits of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain consists of both Quaternary and Upper Tertiary age sediments. The Boswell's Corner project area is dominated by geologic formations of the Potomac Formation and the Tab Formation. The Potomac Formation dates to the Lower and Upper Cretaceous and consist of light-gray to pinkish and greenish-gray quartzo-feldspathic sand, fine- to coarse-grained, pebbly, poorly sorted, commonly thick-bedded and trough cross-bedded (Rader and Evans 1993). The Tabb Formation consists of sand, silt, and peat of coast-parallel plains seaward of the Suffolk and Harperville scarps, includes coeval terrace deposits along major river valleys west to the Fall Line (Rader and Evans 1993).

Within the more recent deposits of the eastern part of Stafford County (east of Interstate 95), the rolling topography is resultant of the incised drainage patterns cutting through the unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. The project area, specifically, is dominated by ridges with steep slopes dissected by drainages, for Chopawamsic Creek and the Potomac River. In this capacity, the project area ranges in elevation from 80 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along Chopawamsic Creek to 240 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the elevated uplands above Chopawamsic Creek (USGS 1966).

Hydrology

The Boswells Corner project area is situated just south of the Chopawamsic Creek with unnamed tributaries draining much of the project area. Unnamed tributaries of both the

Potomac River and Aquia Creek also drain the southern portion of the project area. Chopawamsic Creek drains into the Potomac River.

Soil Morphology

The soil morphology for the Boswell's Corner project area consists of Bourne-Caroline association soils, which are generally deep and moderately well to excessively well drained. The slopes in the project area are dominated by sand and clayey land (fine sandy loam), and the Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association. The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soils are generally deep and well-drained soils on undulating to hilly landforms. These soils have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, and clay subsoil, consistent with soils in the Coastal Plain Uplands (Isgrig and Strobel, 1974; Soil Survey 2008). A list of soils and descriptions of each soil type found within the Boswell's Corner project area can be found in Table 2, (Figure 4).

Table 4. Soils within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.

SOIL NAME	SYMBOL (S)	DESCRIPTION
Altavista fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	AfA	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Altavista fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AfB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Augusta loam	Au	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AvB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	AvC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 18-35% slopes, eroded	AvE2	Moderately steep to steep, very deep well drained soil.
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6-15% slopes	AwD	Aura is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15-30% slopes	AwE	Aura is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	BmB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes, eroded	CaB2	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	CaC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	CaD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.

Table 4. Soils within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.		
Cut and fill land	Cw	Areas where soil material have been removed or reworked by machinery.
Luka fine sandy loam, local alluvium, 0-4% slopes	lu	Nearly level to moderately slopin, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Roanoke silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Ro	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Sand and gravel pits	Sa	Consist of open excavations from which sand and gravel are mined and of dumps containing water materials.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	SfB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	SfC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam,10-15% slopes, eroded	SfD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam,15-35% slopes, eroded	SfE2	Moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes	TeB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Turbeville loam, 6-15% slopes, eroded	TuC2	Moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Water	W	Water
Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 10-15% slopes	WgD	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil.
Watt silt loam, gray surface variant, 15-35% slopes	WgE	Moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil.
Wehadkee very fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	Wh	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.

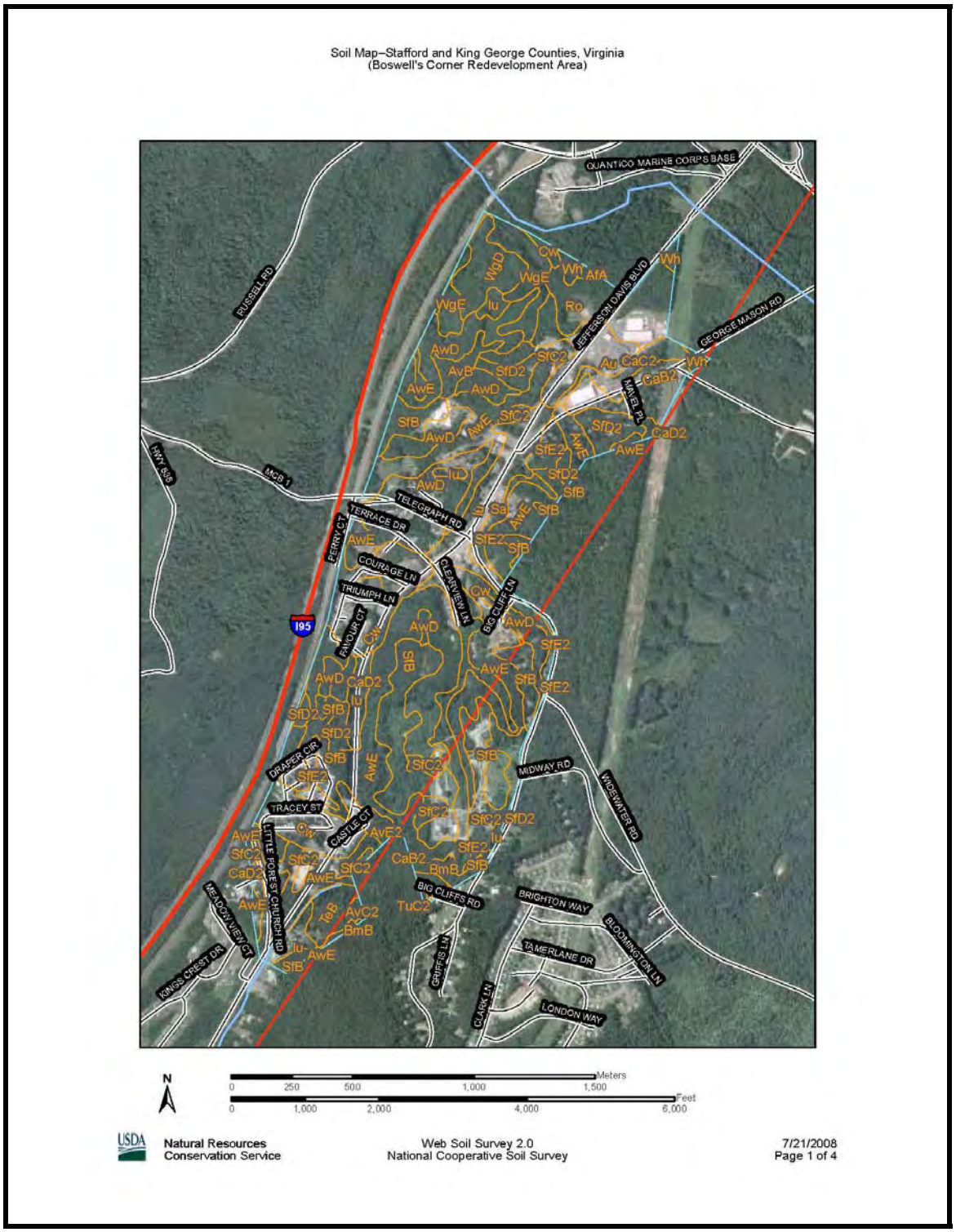


Figure 201. Map of Soil Types within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.

Natural Resources

Prior to modern disturbances, the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of an area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. For instance, a strong correlation exists between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late Native American period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The character of the topography, the proximity of water resources, and the types of soils all have a direct effect on the variety of flora that is attracted to the setting and in turn, the fauna that relies on that ecological setting for sustenance. The quantity and variety of both plants and animals in an area has a direct influence on human habitation. Native American populations successfully utilized a wide variety of native flora and fauna whose seasonal availability was well-known to them. New settlers relied on available timber to build shelter and in part, on procurable plants and animals to augment their diet. It would be difficult for a Woodland Indian in A.D. 900, a colonial planter in 1750, or a farmer in 1870 to have prospered without certain key natural resources.

During the Holocene, prior to European contact, this region of Virginia supported a diverse biotic and floral community. The riverine area, dominated by hardwoods, provided shallow water environments beneficial to shellfish and baitfish, as well as a wide variety of amphibians, reptiles, and larger fishes. This habitat also supported numerous avian species, including raptors. The uplands of the interior supported numerous species of large game animals such as elk and whitetail deer, as well as predators including black bear, eastern gray wolf, and bobcat.

A wide variety of native wildlife species still prosper in the upland and riverine setting and are typical of the mid-Atlantic region. The most common terrestrial wildlife in the area today includes deer, turkey, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, and groundhog. Amphibians and reptiles such as snakes, lizards, salamanders, frogs, and turtles are found throughout the property. Numerous species of wild songbirds nest in the area. Birds of prey and waterfowl are also commonly seen.

Modern development in the Stafford County area has dramatically altered the original natural settings that were utilized by Native American populations and colonial settlers. Numerous species of pine have become the dominant trees in the region, largely growing in now-abandoned agricultural fields (Kirby 1991:481). The Native American landscape and early colonial landscape was similar, although comprised of many more hardwoods and fewer conifers. The available animal species also were more diverse centuries ago, and game animals such as buffalo, eastern elk, and predators such as wolves and bears were once common to the area. Today’s environment in all three project areas has become one of a suburban landscape.

Historic Context

The Boswell's Corner project area lies within the region referred to as Widewater, which includes the land between Chopawamsic Creek and Aquia Creek, once one of the busiest areas in the county, with boats sailing in and out of the creek hauling hundreds of tons of cordwood, fish, and sandstone quarried nearby. During the Civil War, a railroad terminal across the creek at Aquia landing served as a primary supply route for the Confederacy. Numerous farms in Widewater raised tobacco and grains (Eby 1997). Boswell's Corner is located at the intersection of the historic Telegraph Road and an east-west trending "Stage Road", and is named for a family that resided and operated a store at the crossroads in the 19th century (Scheel 2003).

According to the VDHR's site files, previously identified cultural resources within the project area include the archaeological remains of an eighteenth century dwelling, two nineteenth to twentieth century farms, and a nineteenth century cemetery that has been relocated. Architectural resources within the project area include a mid-twentieth century apartment house and church.

Scheel's map of Stafford County identifies a number of possible locations of historic resources within the project area vicinity. These include Mt. Experiment at the north end along Chopawamsic Creek, Jordan's Tavern along Jefferson Davis Highway, the E. Cato house on a side road to east, several structures at Boswell's Corner crossroads, including T.F. Boswell's house and W. Hill's house, and Bell's house to the south along Telegraph Road.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

In 1608, when Captain John Smith ventured up the Potomac River to Aquia Creek, he mapped the locations of numerous Native American villages, including several within the present-day bounds of Stafford County (Figure 202). One of these "ordinary village" sites designated as "Pamacocack" appears to be located within the project area vicinity.

Present-day Stafford County was sparsely populated during this period, with the population centered on the early towns and larger tobacco farms dispersed throughout the remainder of the county. The Widewater area was settled in the mid-seventeenth century by Giles Brent, who left Maryland with his Piscataway Indian wife in 1647 and established a plantation on the Widewater peninsula at the confluence of the Potomac River and Aquia Creek. The site of the Brent settlement, known as "Woodstock", was located less than two miles south of the study area.

Previously identified archaeological resources from this time period within a one-half mile radius of the study area include two farms, two dwellings, one domestic site, and one cemetery. Due to the relatively high number of previously identified cultural resources from this time period, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Settlement to Society period within the project area.

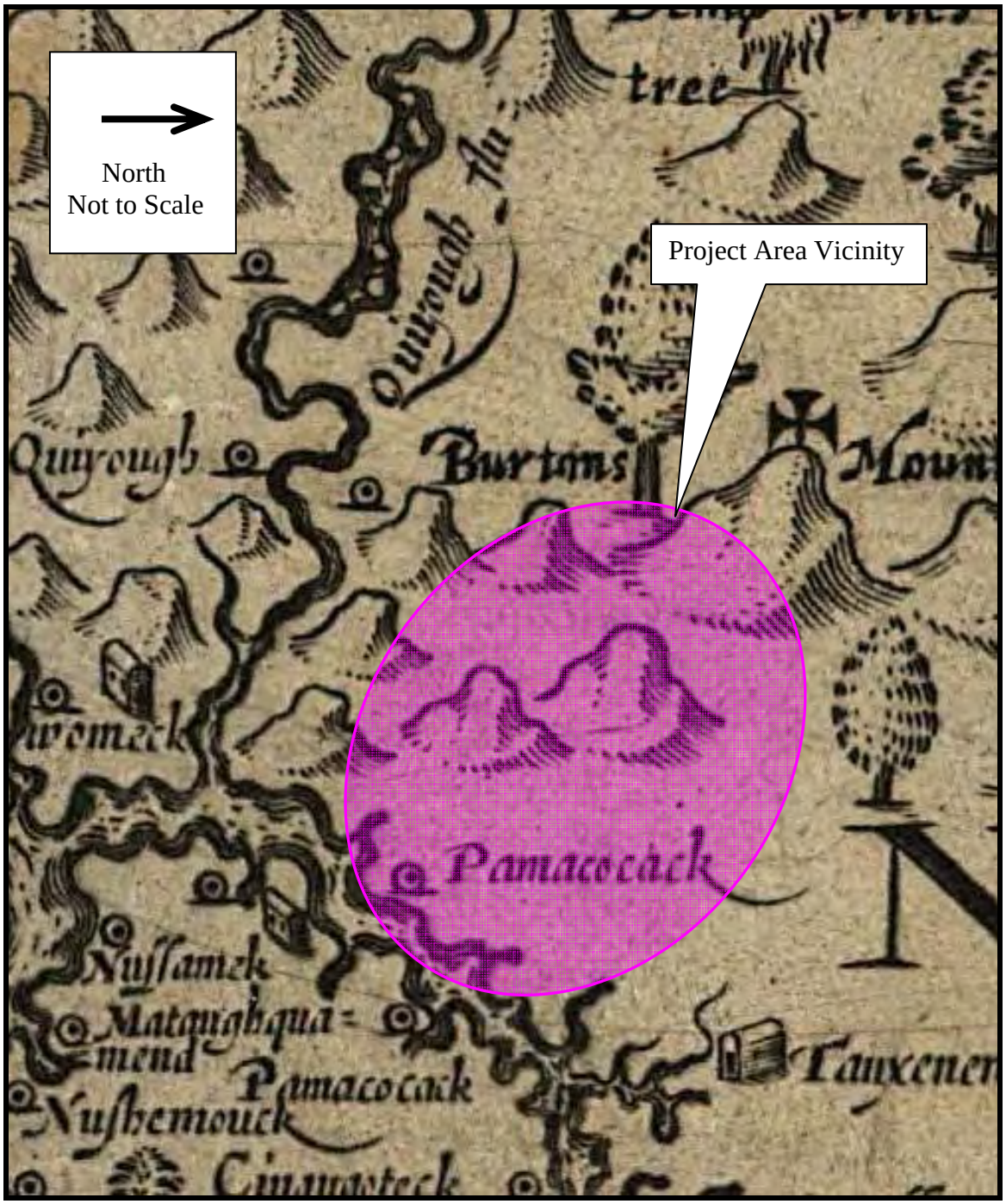


Figure 202. Detail of *Virginia: Discovered and Discribed [sic]*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Smith 1610).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

As the Virginia economy continued to focus on tobacco as the main cash crop, water routes were still the most reliable mode of transportation for moving crops from the farms to market, but the interior road system was growing more viable. Pathways had always existed, but it took decades for traffic volume to develop to the extent that it was necessary to upgrade the existing trails to handle horses, carts, and finally wagons. Stafford County had two major land arteries, versions of the present-day Route 1 and Route 3/17. These almost certain began as game trails with their general directions dictated by major geographic features and were created before humans arrived in the New World. Route 3/17 paralleled the Rappahannock, leading to the Chesapeake Bay in the east and to the west passing through Ashby Gap to Winchester, tying the Atlantic Ocean to the Shenandoah Valley. Taverns and ordinaries were established, and these businesses often provided lodging and food and served as coach stops. Although this remains an important corridor, it became peripheral after Virginia's capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1779. That shift increased the importance of the Route 1 corridor, which in historic times the First People called the Potomac Path. As with Route 3/17, Route 1 almost certainly predates human occupation of the Americas, and its importance is illustrated by its name – "United States Route 1." It follows the natural bridges of the Fall Zone and avoids the difficulties of traversing the unconsolidated sediment to the east. As the route was upgraded, it became the principal north-south transportation artery through Stafford and Virginia, and this traffic encouraged the establishment of taverns, ordinaries, forges, and other early businesses. This portion of Route 1 saw heavy traffic during the American Revolution as both American and French-allied forces traveled toward Yorktown. (David 2004). General Rochambeau's army reportedly camped at Peyton's Ordinary on Aquia Creek, less than two miles south of the study area, on their way north from Williamsburg in 1782 (Eby 1997).

Route 1 began as a group of short farm roads which braided into a corridor running north to south. In ancient, heavily-dissected topography such as the project area, ridges, ravines and stream valleys naturally became paths and roads. From Aquia Creek, Austin Run extends due west for about a mile before suddenly forking in three directions. One of these, probably "the South Prong of Austin's Run," as it was described in 1825, goes to Stafford Court House and may be the reason that location was chosen (ST DB GG67). The Wood Map of 1820 shows an early section of Route 1 paralleling this drainage, as does the modern alignment of Route 1. The major forking of Austin's Run apparently factored into the course of Route 1, which was placed to cross on the single channel below the confluence of the tributaries.

The 1751 Fry and Jefferson map displays major towns and a few plantations located along the major rivers (Figure 203). Stafford County's population continued to increase as did the economy as a result of the booming tobacco market and increasing number of transportation outlets. During this period, Stafford's economic base began to expand beyond the dominant plantation system. A geologic fault, which runs diagonally through the county, includes mineral outcropping of gold, iron, copper, graphite, mica, and silver.

For the most part, the mills and mines provided services and raw materials for the local population. Two exceptions were the commercial operations of the ca. 1728 Accokeek Furnace and ca. 1760 Rappahannock Forge, also known as Hunter's Iron Works. These early iron industries produced a variety of goods, including fire backs, nails, latches, and assorted farming implements. Accokeek Furnace ceased operations about 1756; Rappahannock Forge began in the 1760s and continued until 1782.

Previously identified archaeological sites dating to this time period within a one-half mile radius of the study area are those with occupations extending from the previous time period; two farms, two dwellings, and one domestic site. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. Taking into consideration the previously identified sites, there is moderate probability of finding sites from the Colony to Nation period in the project area.

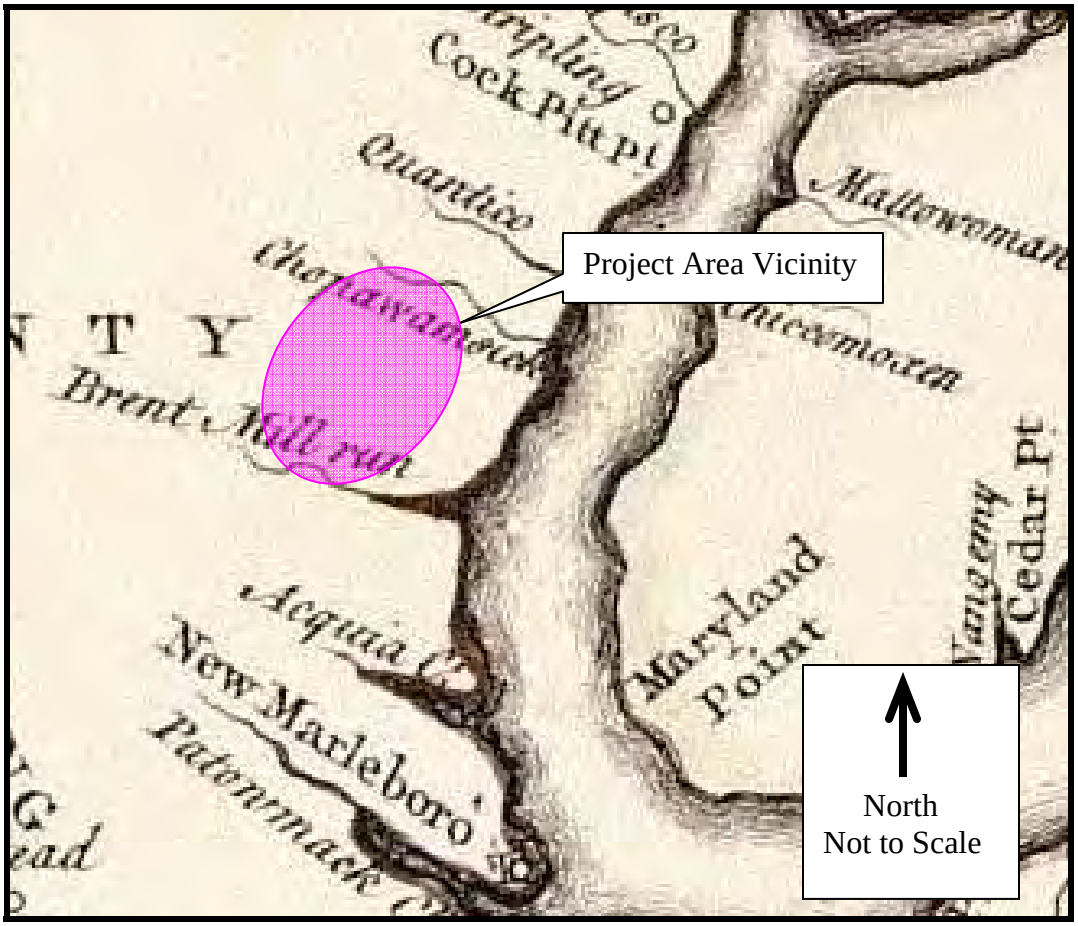


Figure 203. Detail of Fry and Jefferson's Map of the *Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia* Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

During this period, the County underwent a radical transition from a tobacco-based plantation economy to a diversified grain-based economy. By the late eighteenth century, most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion. As it became clear that the land was worn out, there was an exodus from the region to new lands in the west. Large tobacco plantations were increasingly subdivided into smaller farmsteads that grew corn and wheat. Settlements moved away from the major rivers and creeks and instead clustered along interior roads. Also as a result of the switch from tobacco to grain, numerous mills sprang up along the interior creeks of northern Stafford County, particularly Aquia and Potomac Creeks.

On the 1820 Wood map, the precursor of Route 1 can be seen running through the project area, and a structure labeled "Jordan's" is present near the north end of project area (Figure 204).

The archaeological sites dating to this time period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the study area, including sites with occupations extending from the previous time period, are five farms, four dwellings, and one domestic site. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. Taking into consideration the previously identified sites as well as the increased populations and the changes in local and regional agricultural systems which characterize this era, there is a moderate to high potential for identifying archaeological sites associated with the Early National period within the project area.

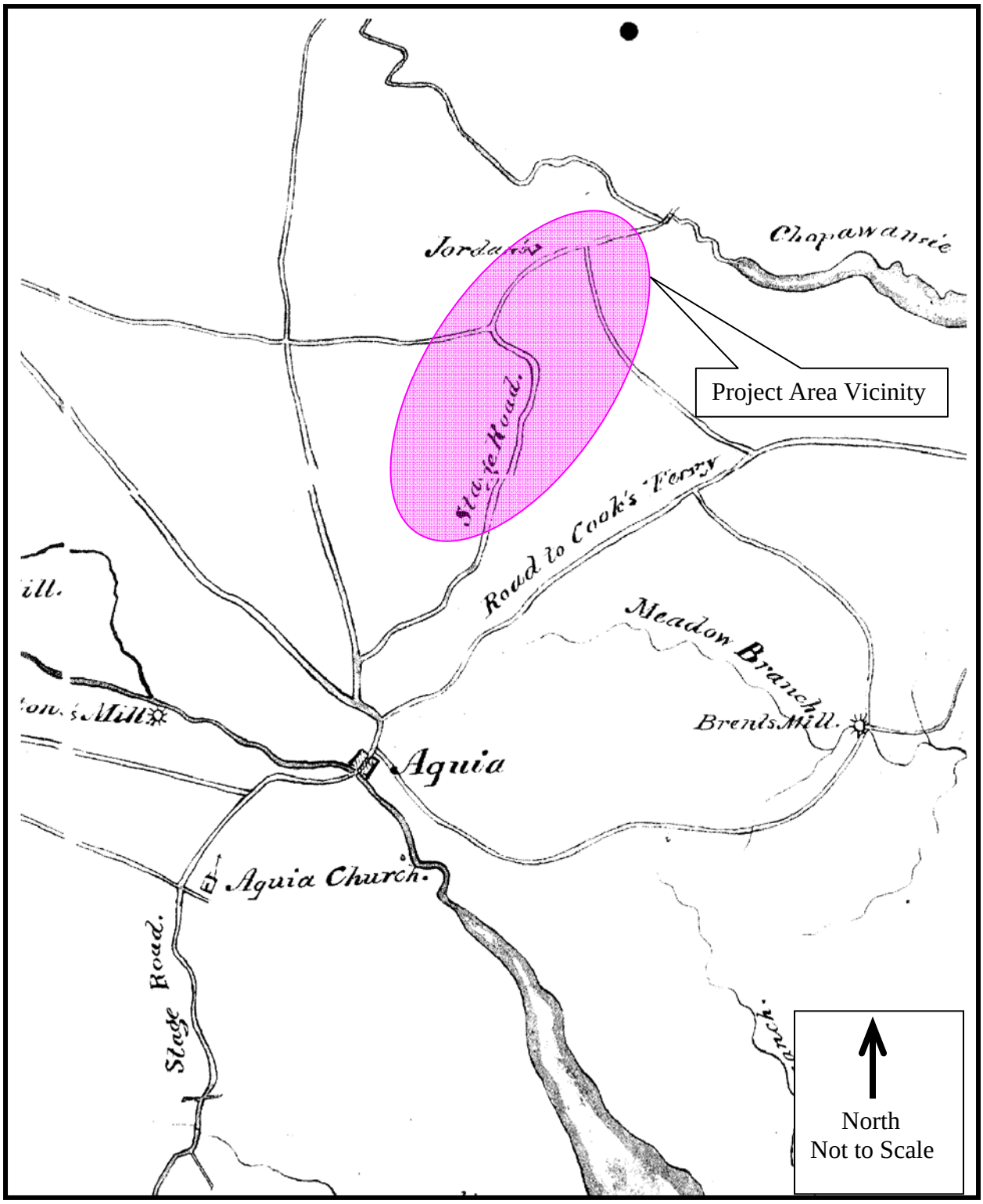


Figure 204. Detail of *Stafford County*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820).

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

With the increase in the number of roads in the county and accessibility to those roads, numerous farms sprang up along the new routes (e.g. King's Highway, Plank Road, Warrenton Turnpike). Evidence of this is the presence of a number of previously identified archaeological sites dating to this time period within a one-half mile radius of the project area. They are, including sites with occupations extending from the previous time period, seven dwellings, four farms, and one domestic site. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. Due to the relatively high number of previously identified sites from this time period, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Antebellum period within the project area.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The Army of the Potomac camped extensively in and around the project area and Stafford County as a whole; for most of the war, the county was occupied by the Union army. Following the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, the defeated Union Army of the Potomac, comprising over 110,000 men, retreated across the Rappahannock River and made Stafford County its winter quarters. This huge force virtually lived off the land for eight months in 1862 and 1863, and had a devastating effect on the land, crops, livestock, and buildings. One example is Stony Hill, a plantation south of Aquia and about two miles south of the project area, which was destroyed by Union troops during the war.

The carefully drawn Civil War military maps often provide the best graphic source for assessing the past physical and cultural landscape of the project area. Military engineers for both the Federal and Confederate forces mapped portions of Stafford County in great detail during the Civil War. However, proportion, scale, and distance are still subject to some inaccuracy. The three Civil War-era maps below (Figures 205-207) all show an infrastructure of roads crossing the project area vicinity, with Chopawamsic Farm near the north end, Griffin near the south end, and the first two show "Bell's" in the vicinity of "Jordan's" from the 1820 map.

The archaeological sites dating to this time period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the study area, including sites with occupations extending from the previous time period, are seven dwellings, four farms, and one domestic site. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area. Taking the above factors into consideration, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Civil War period within the project area.

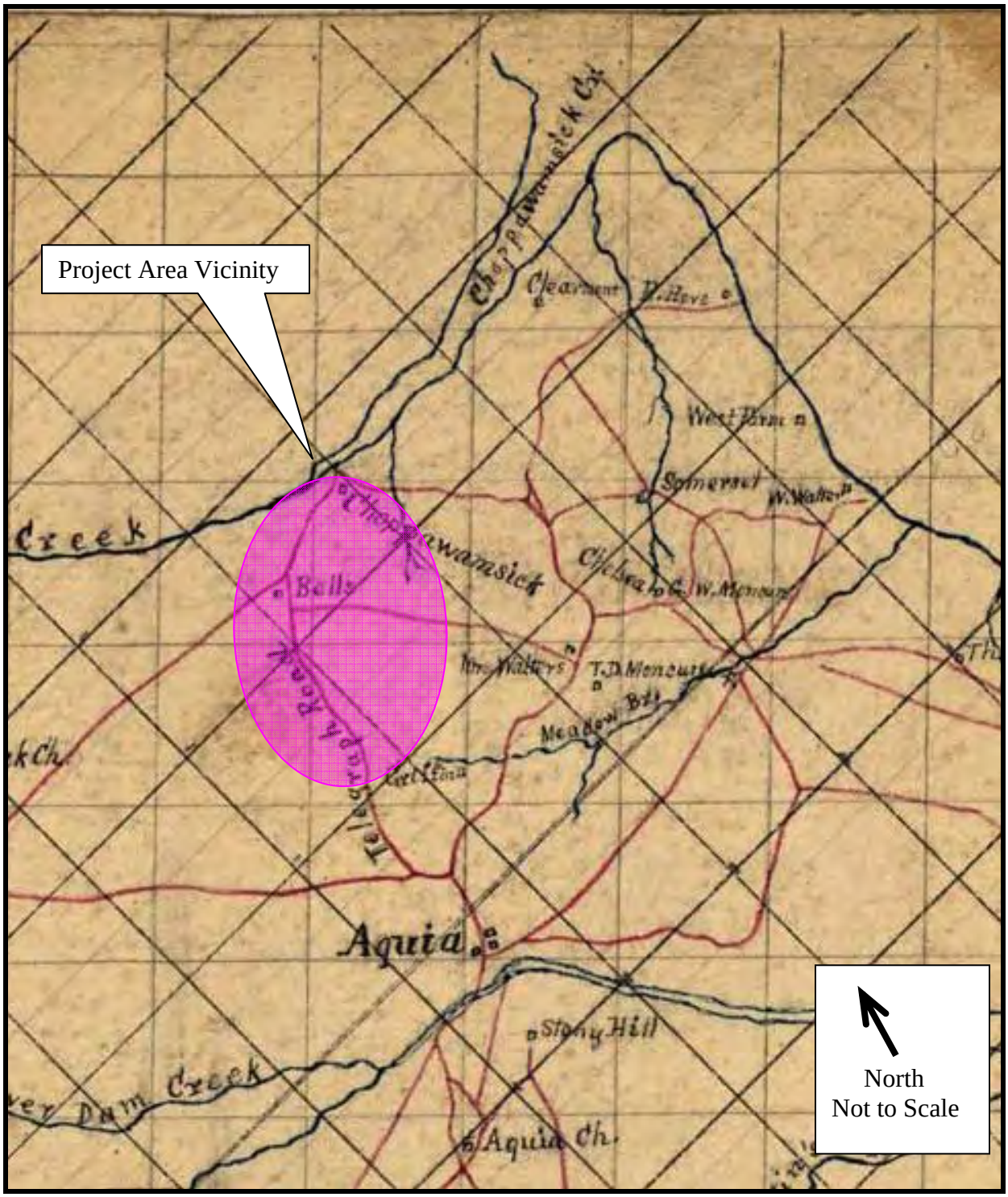


Figure 205. Detail of *Map of Stafford County, Virginia*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

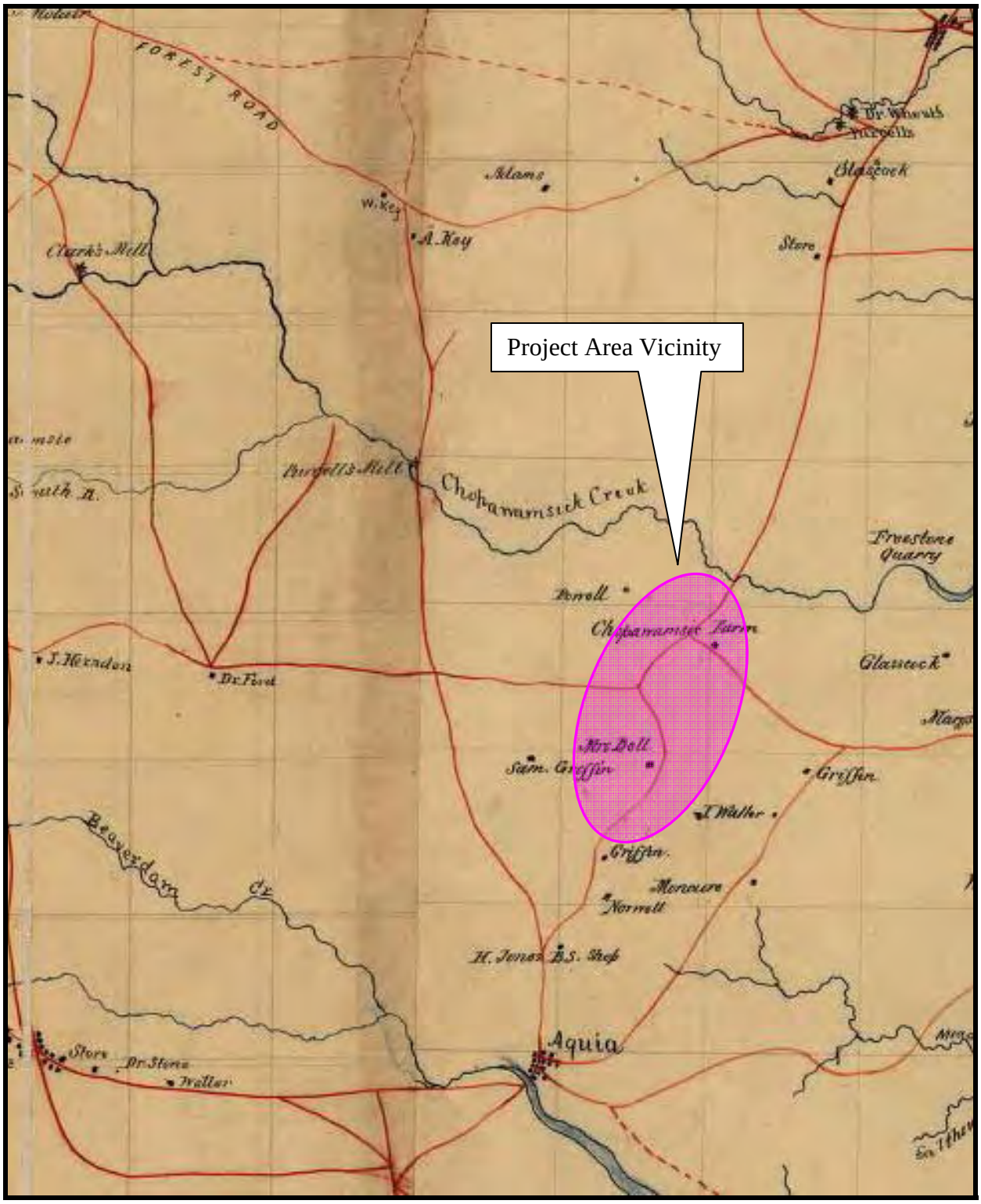


Figure 206. Detail of *Preliminary Map of Northeastern Virginia Embracing Portions of Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

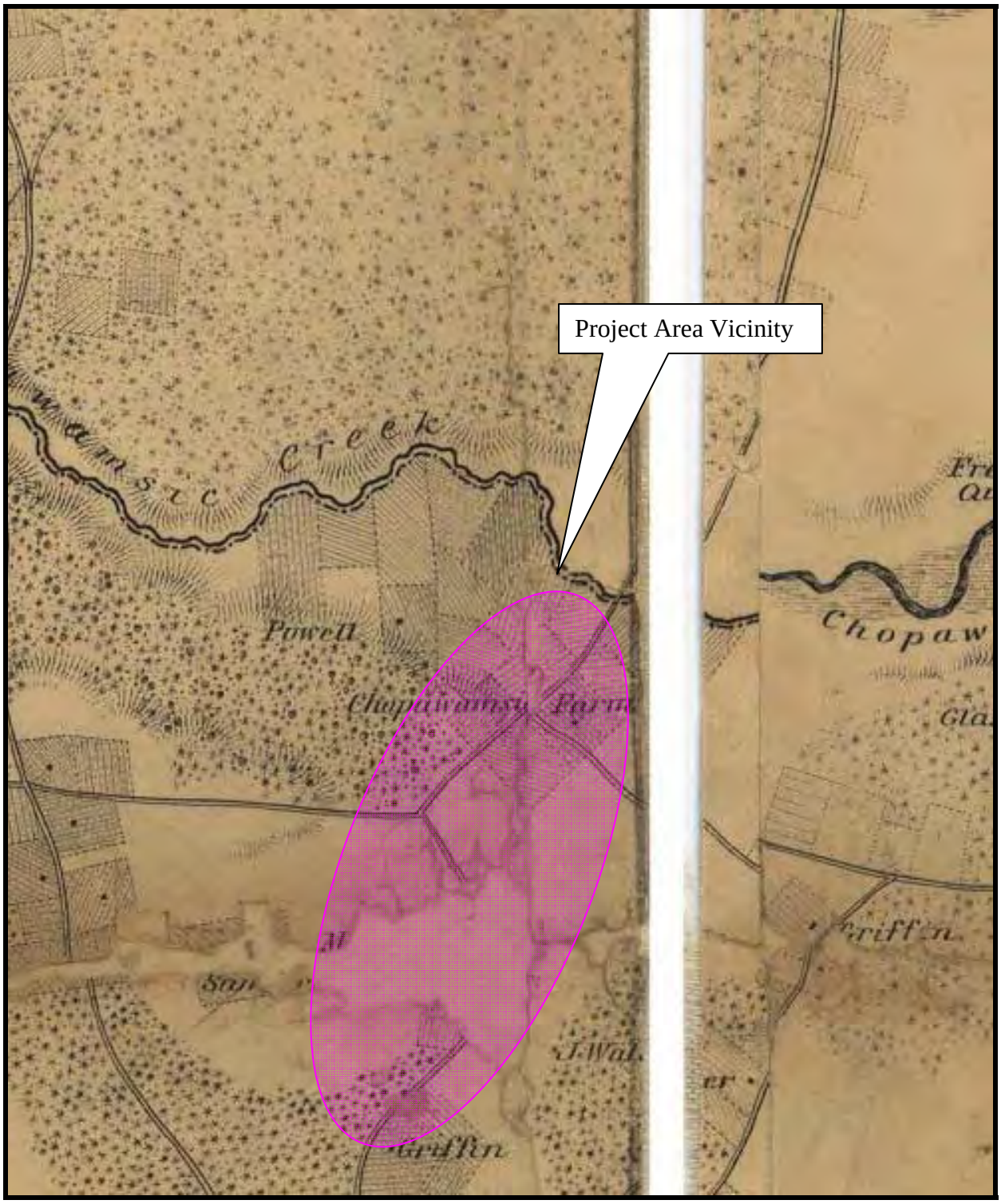


Figure 207. Detail of *Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (McDowell 1862).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Despite the economic hardships resulting from the Civil War, favorable settlement and agricultural conditions had not changed completely in the region, and the project area would have remained a viable place for domestic and agricultural pursuits. Evidence of this can be seen by the number of archaeological resources dating to this time period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the study area. They are, including sites with occupations extending from the previous time period, eleven dwellings, five farms, one domestic site, and one cemetery. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. This suggests there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Reconstruction and Growth period in the project area.

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

While the construction of Route 1 in the 1920s had a large impact on development in the project area vicinity, the establishment of a Marine base at Quantico in 1917 had an even greater impact on the Widewater region. The Federal government established Marine Barracks at Quantico, a small community about four miles northeast of the project area. The government condemned some 30,000 acres to expand the Quantico Marine Corps Base in 1942. The base boundary now lies just across the Chopawamsic Creek from the project area. Much of the condemned land was made of up large farms in the Widewater – Chopawamsic area, and most of these farms were leveled by the government soon after it acquired the property (Eby 1997).

The archaeological resources dating to this time period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area are those with occupations from previous time periods that may extend into this period, including five dwellings, three farms, one domestic site, and one cemetery. No architectural resources from this time period have been identified within one-half mile of the project area. The probability of finding sites from the World War I to World War II time period within the project area is moderate to high, due to continued growth within the county as a whole; however, the probability that they would be eligible for listing in the NRHP is low.

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950s, along with expansion of Quantico Marine Corps Base, allowed easier access to new employment opportunities. With improvements to the local road systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments. The project area includes some suburban residential development, a testament to this trend.

The only previously identified cultural resources dating to this time period within a one-half mile radius of the project area are an extant apartment complex and a church. Although the probability of finding cultural resources from the New Dominion period

within the project area is high, the probability that they would be eligible for listing in the NRHP is low.

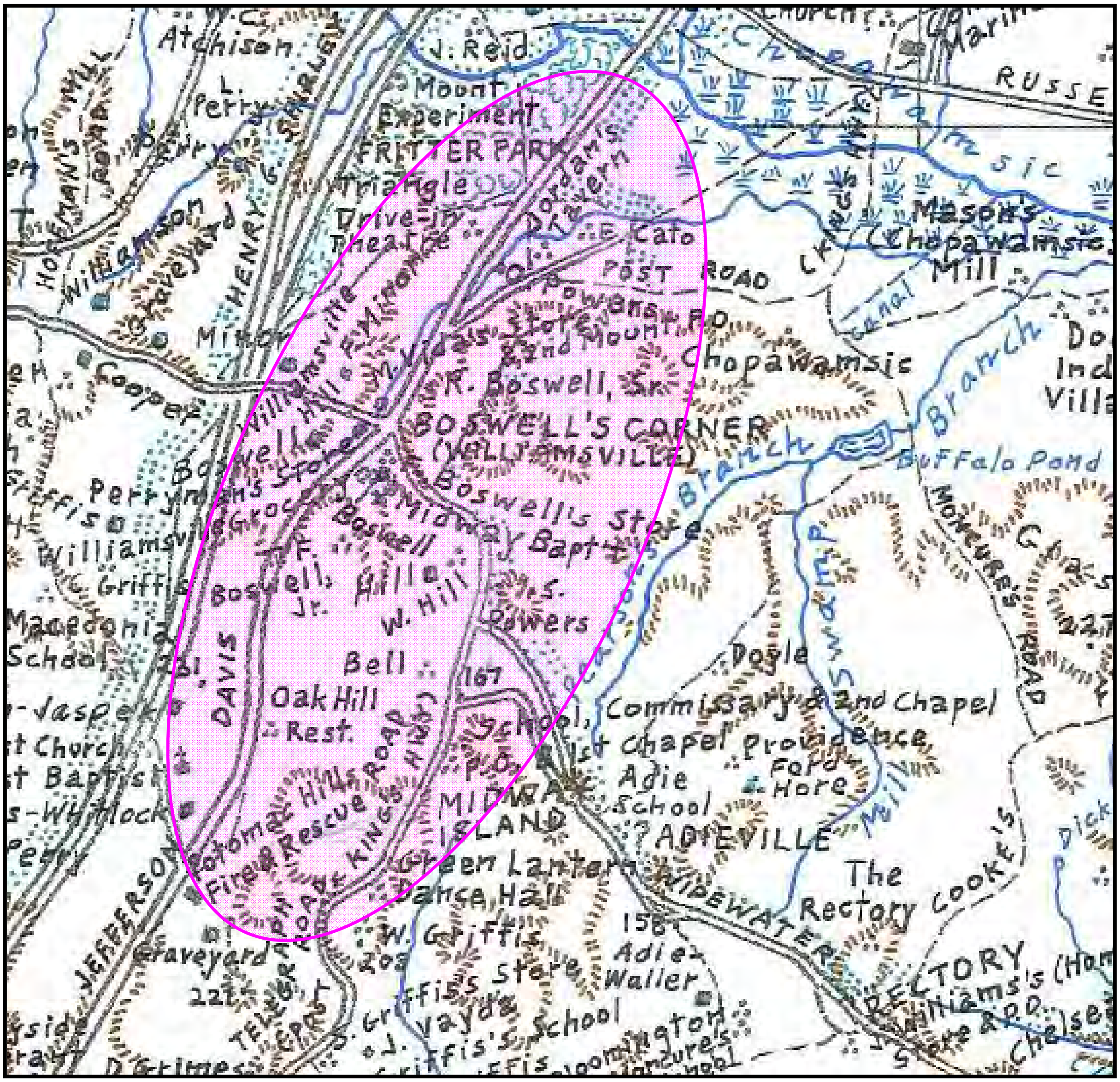


Figure 208. Detail of Scheel's *Map of Stafford County* depicting the project area.

Previous Investigations

Archaeological Sites

Fifty-two previously identified archaeological sites have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Boswell's Corner project area (Table 5, Figure 209). Eight of these sites are located within the project area and include 44ST0303, 44ST0607, 44ST0608, 44ST0609, 44ST0610, 44ST0623, 44ST0911, and 44ST0912.

In 2002, Browing and Associated recorded a 19th to 20th Century farmstead. They recommend this site as potentially eligible and to conduct a Phase II evaluation. This recommendation has not been concurred upon by VDHR.

In 2003, CRI conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the 85 - acre Fritter Park tract and the 185-acre Moncure tract in Stafford County, Virginia. The Fritter Park parcel is located near Chopawamsic Creek, west of Route 1 and east of I-95, just southwest of Marine Corps Base Quantico. The Moncure Tract is located just east of Rte. 611 near Clifton Hill Estates and the Widewater Estates and immediately adjacent to Quantico, which lies directly to the north. During the course of the survey five sites were located. Four of these, 44ST0607, 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44SY0610, were located on the Fritter Tract. Sites 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44ST0610 represent prehistoric lithic scatters of indeterminate age, consisting almost entirely of quartzite lithic debitage. Site 44ST0607 represents a prehistoric scatter with one diagnostic projectile point dating to the Archaic period. One site, 44ST0611, was located on the Moncure Tract. CRI recommended sites 44ST0607, 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44ST0610 not eligible and DHR concurred.

In 2006, ECS relocated a late 19th century cemetery that had been located within the project area.

In 2007, Thunderbird sites 44ST0908-44ST0912. Sites 44ST0911 and 44ST0912 are within the project area. Site 44ST0911 is an 18th century dwelling that thunderbird recommended potentially eligible. Site 44ST0912 is a 19th to 20th century dwelling. Site 44ST0908 is a multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter and a 20th century dwelling. Site 44ST0910 is a prehistoric camp site. None of these sites have been evaluated by VDHR.

Twelve additional sites have no information available and include: 44ST0299, 44ST0361-44ST0362, 44ST0366-44ST0367, 44ST0374-44ST0379, and 44ST0985.

In 1993, Chip Huston for WMCAR recorded a multicomponent 18th to 19th century domestic site (44ST0212) with a prehistoric camp site that has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 1994, WMCAR recorded two resources (44PW0908 and 44PW0913) one is a prehistoric camp and the other is a multicomponent site that is a 19th to 20th century farmstead with a prehistoric camp site. Neither site has been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 1994, John Miller Associates recorded a prehistoric camp site (44ST0257) that has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 1995, Parsons recorded a prehistoric camp (44PW0609) that has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 1997, WMCAR recorded a middle archaic to woodland campsite (44PW0912) that has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 2001, John Miller Associates recorded two sites (44ST0492 and 44ST0493) that are both 18th to 19th century farmsteads that have been determined not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2001, CCR recorded a historic road (44PW1225) that has been determined not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2002, Berger recorded two sites (44PW1288 and 44PW1289). The first site is a late archaic lithic workshop that has not been evaluated and 44PW1289 prehistoric lithic workshop that Berger recommended as potentially eliglble.

In 2003, Berger recorded a Late Archaic-Middle Woodland camp site (44ST0595) that has been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Also recorded was a 19th century dwelling (44PW1414) and this site has not been evaluated.

In 2005, Berger recorded a 19th century dwelling (44ST0867) that has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

In 2005, CCR recorded two sites, (44PW1226 and 44PW1227). Both are early archaic to early woodland lithic workshops. 44PW1226 has been determined eligible and 44PW1227 has been determined not eligible.

In 2007, Thunderbird recorded a prehistoric lithic scatter (44PW1756) that has not been evaluated.

In 2007, Berger recorded a last woodland camp site (44PW1798) that has not been evaluated.

In 2008, Haynes recorded four sites (44ST0983, 44ST0984, 44ST0990 and 44ST0991). These sites represent a middle archaic camp, and 20th century dwelling and two prehistoric lithic scatters and have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

In 2008, John Miller Associates recorded seven sites (44ST1009-44ST1014, and 44ST1023-44ST1024). These resources represent 19th century and 20th century

dwellings, a late 18th to 19th century dwelling and cemetery, and a 20th century farmstead. None of these resources have been evaluated.

Table 5. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Boswell's Corner Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0212	Domestic/Camp	18th-19th c./Unknown Prehistoric	Huston 1993	Not Evaluated
44ST0257	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	JMA 1994	Not Evaluated
44ST0299	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0303	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0361	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0362	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0366	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0367	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0374	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0375	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0376	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0377	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0378	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0379	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0492	Farmstead	18th-19th c.	JMA 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0493	Farmstead	18th-19th c.	JMA 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0595	Camp	Late Archaic-Middle Woodland	Berger 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0607	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0608	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0609	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0610	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2003	Not Eligible
44ST0622	Farmstead	19th-20th c	Browning & Assoc. 2002	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended
44ST0623	Cemetery	4th ¼ 19th c.	ECS 2006	Relocated-Data Recovery 2006
44ST0867	Dwelling	19th c	Berger 2005	Not Evaluated
44ST0908	Lithic Scatter/Dwelling	Unknown Prehistoric/20th c.	Thunderbird 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0910	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0911	Dwelling	18th c.	Thunderbird 2007	Not Evaluated; Phase II recommended
44ST0912	Dwelling	19th-20th c.	Thunderbird 2007	Not Evaluated

Table 5. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Boswell's Corner Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0983	Camp	Middle Archaic	Haynes 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST0984	Dwelling	20th c.	Haynes 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST0985	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
44ST0990	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Haynes 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST0991	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Haynes 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1009	Dwelling	19th c-2nd half	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1010	Dwelling	19th c	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1012	Dwelling	20th c. 1st half	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1013	Dwelling	20th c. 1st half	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1014	Dwelling	19th c. 2nd half	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1023	Dwelling/Cemetery	18th c. 4th ¼ - 19th c.	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44ST1024	Farmstead	20th c.	JMA 2008	Not Evaluated
44PW0609	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	Parsons 1995	Not Evaluated
44PW0908	Farmstead/Camp	19th-20th c./ Unknown Prehistoric	WMCAR 1994	Not Evaluated
44PW0912	Camp	Middle Archaic-Woodland	WMCAR 1997	Not Evaluated
44PW0913	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	WMCAR 1994	Not Evaluated
44PW1225	Road	Unknown Historic	CCR 2001	Not Eligible
44PW1226	Lithic Workshop	Early Archaic-Early Woodland	CCR 2005	Eligible
44PW1227	Lithic Workshop	Early Archaic-Early Woodland	CCR 2005	Not Eligible
44PW1288	Lithic Workshop	Late Archaic	Berger 2002	Not Evaluated
44PW1289	Lithic Workshop	Unknown Prehistoric	Berger 2002	Potentially Eligible
44PW1414	Dwelling	19th c.	Berger 2003	Not Evaluated
44PW1756	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Thunderbird 2007	Not Evaluated
44PW1798	Camp	Late Woodland	Berger 2007	Not Evaluated

**Highlighted resources are located within the project area.*

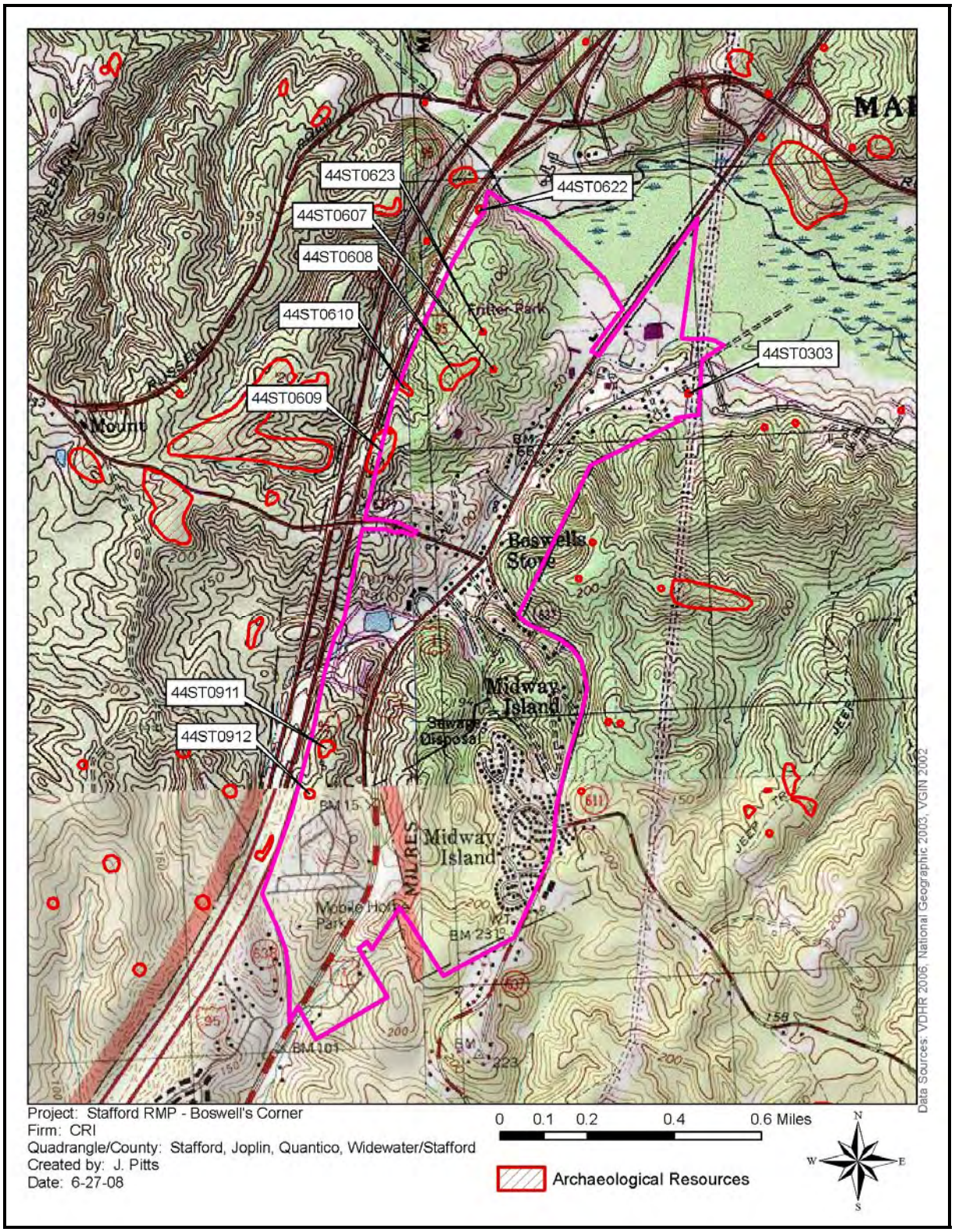


Figure 209. View of *Stafford, Joplin, Quantico,* and *Widewater, VA* USGS Quads Depicting Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Project Area.

Architectural Resources

Four previously identified architectural resources have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Boswell's Corner project area (Table 6, Figure 210). Two resources 089-0140 and 089-0362 are located within the project area. The Greenbriar Apartments (089-0140) date to 1940 and were recorded by Traceries in 1992. The Little Forest Baptist Church date to 1961 was recorded for a VDoT study in 1996. Neither of these resources has been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

The Russell Road Bridge (287-0008) has an unknown date and has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Harrison Cemetery dates to ca. 1700 and was surveyed by Frazier and Associates in 1987. This resource has not been evaluated.

Table 6. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Boswell's Corner Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
089-0140	Greenbriar Apartments	1940	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0362	Little Forest Baptist Church	1961	VDoT 1996	Not Evaluated
287-0008	Russell Road Bridge over Chopawamsic Creek	Unknown	Unknown	Not Eligible
287-0009	Harrison Cemetery	ca. 1700	Frazier and Assoc. 1987	Not Evaluated

**Highlighted resources are located within the project area.*

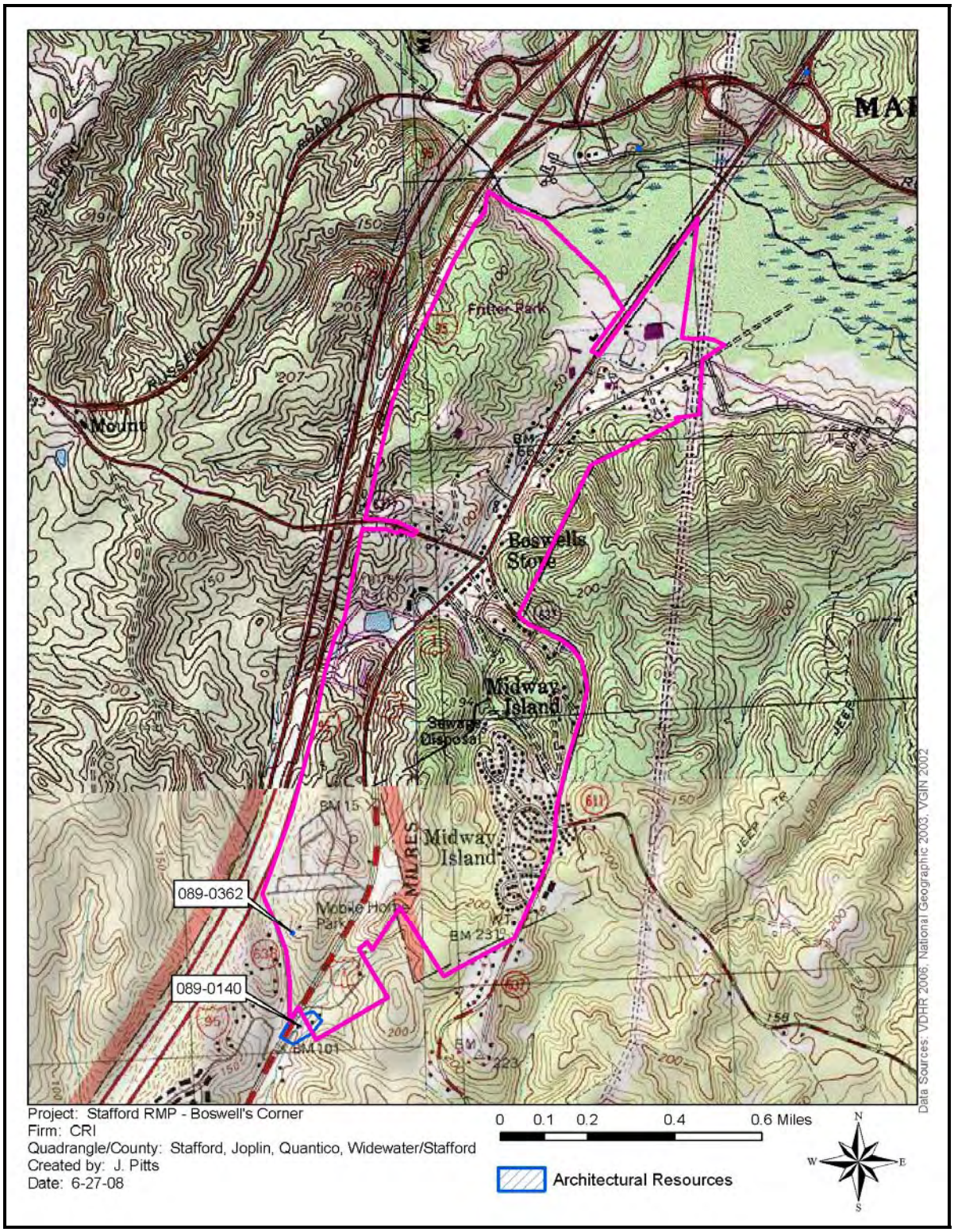
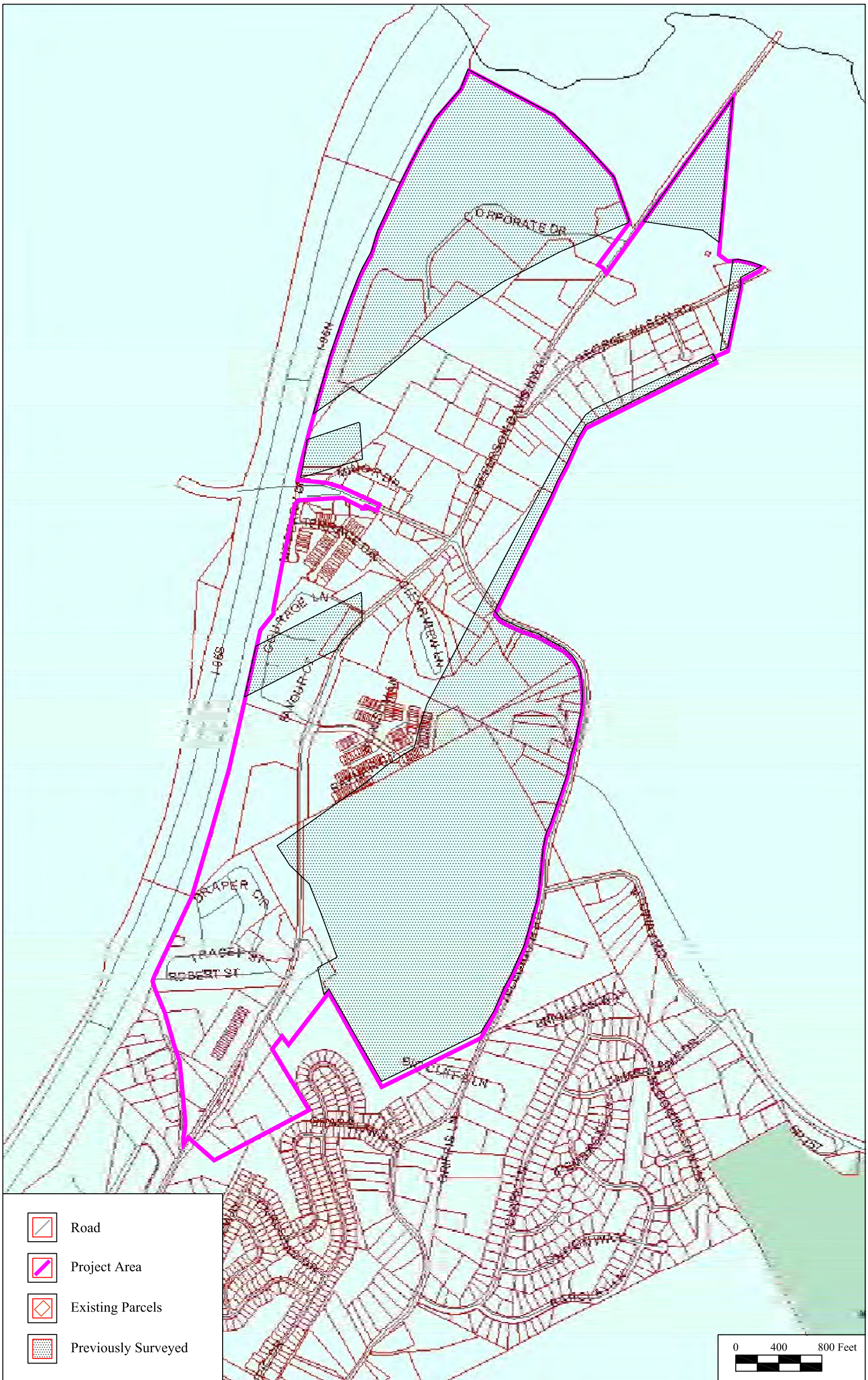


Figure 210. View of *Stafford, Joplin, Quantico,* and *Widewater, VA* USGS Quads Depicting Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within the Project Area.



CRI
CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 211. Previously Surveyed Areas Within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Boswell's Corner
Stafford County, Virginia

Archaeological Resources

No new archaeological resources were identified during the course of this assessment. However, as previously noted, there are eight previously identified archaeological sites within the project area.

Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites

Sites 44ST607-610

In 2003, CRI conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the 85 - acre Fritter Park tract and the 185-acre Moncure tract in Stafford County, Virginia. The Fritter Park parcel is located near Chopawamsic Creek, west of Route 1 and east of I-95, just southwest of Marine Corps Base Quantico. The Moncure Tract is located just east of Rte. 611 near Clifton Hill Estates and the Widewater Estates and immediately adjacent to Quantico, which lies directly to the north. During the course of the survey five sites were located. Four of these, 44ST0607, 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44ST0610, were located on the Fritter Tract. Sites 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44ST0610 represent prehistoric lithic scatters of indeterminate age, consisting almost entirely of quartzite lithic debitage. Site 44ST0607 represents a prehistoric scatter with one diagnostic projectile point dating to the Archaic period. Sites 44ST0607, 44ST0608, 44ST0609 and 44ST0610 have been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 212. View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0607 (in woods), facing Northeast.

Figure 213. View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0608, facing East.

Figure 214. View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0609, facing Northwest.

Figure 215. View of Vicinity of Site 44ST0610, facing North.

Site 44ST0623

Site 44ST0623 represented a late 19th century family cemetery. The cemetery was completely excavated and relocated by ECS in 2006. No trace of the site remains.

Sites 44ST0911-912

In 2007, Thunderbird identified sites 44ST0911-44ST0912. Site 44ST0911 is an 18th century dwelling that thunderbird recommended potentially eligible. Site 44ST0912 is a 19th to 20th century dwelling. Neither of these sites has been evaluated by VDHR.

These sites could not be located during the course of this survey due to their location on private property.

Archaeological Probability

A predictive model for areas of high probability for both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was developed using information such as soils, landform, proximity to water, and historic maps and descriptions.

The project area consists of 597.5 acres. Of these, 247.5 acres have been determined to have a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources, based on slope, soil type, and proximity to water (Figure 216).

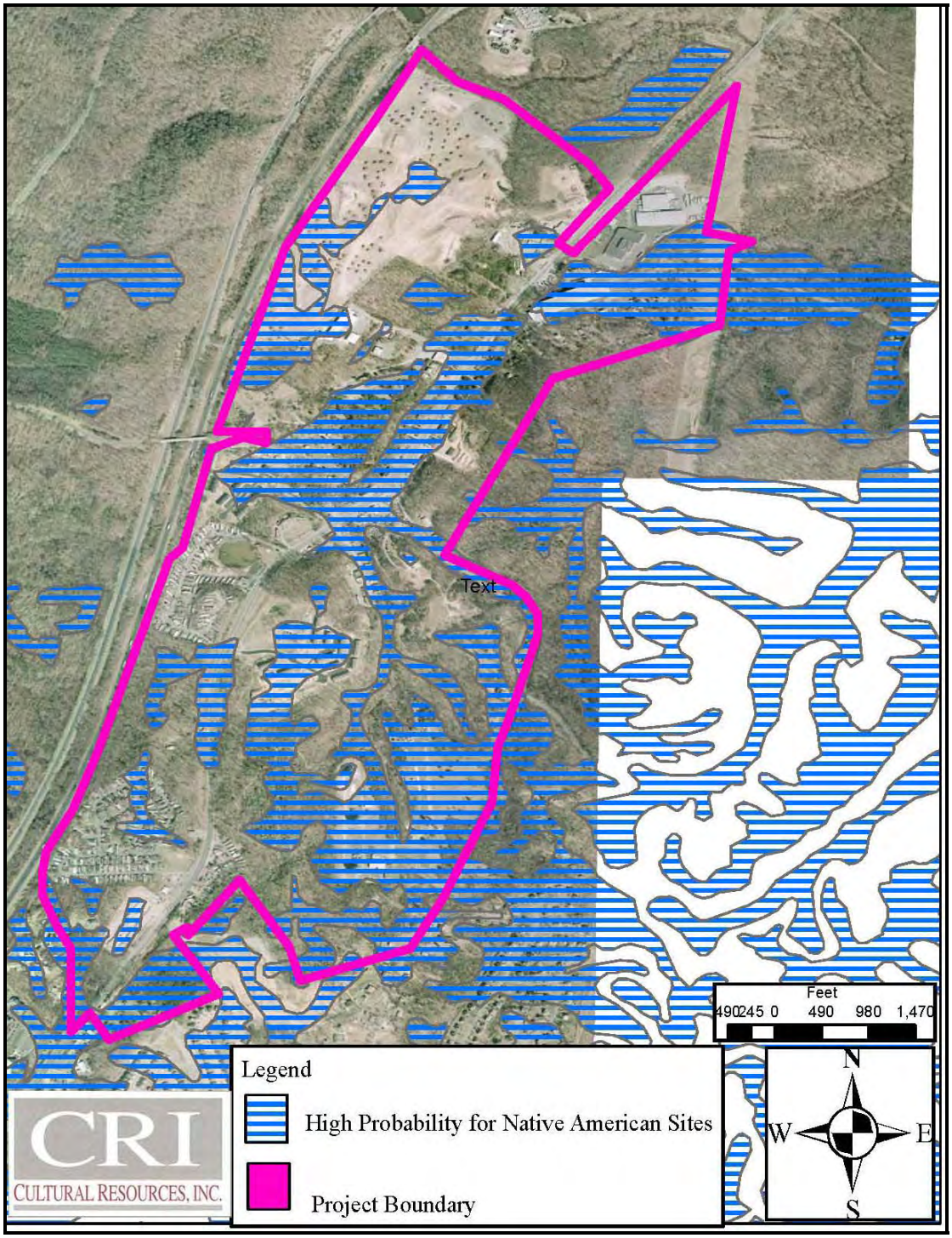
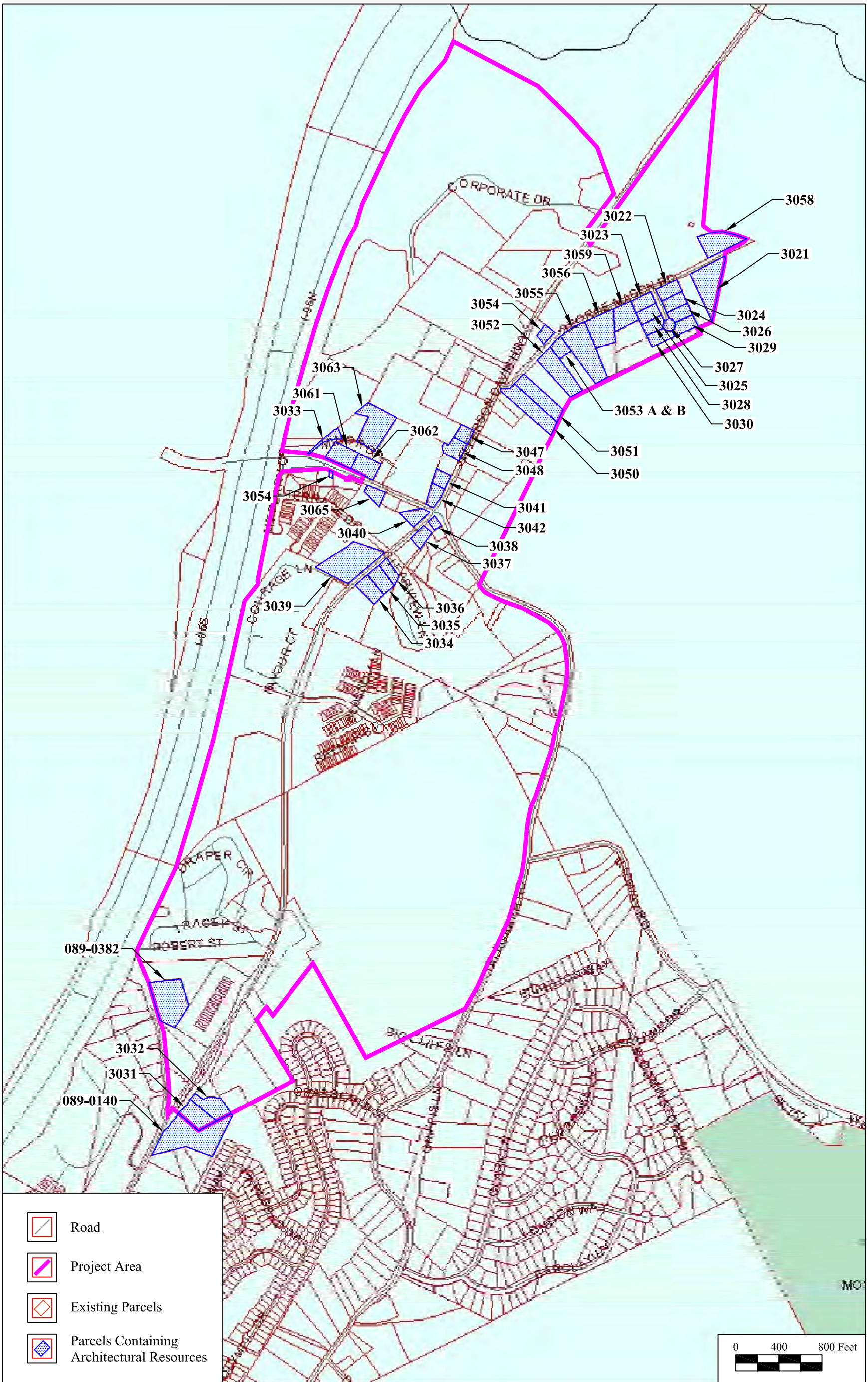


Figure 216. Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.



CRI CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 217. Architectural Resources Within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Boswell's Corner
Stafford County, Virginia

Architectural Resources

A total of two previously identified and 38 newly identified architectural resources were documented during this survey. All resources were evaluated for eligibility for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for these resources.

Previously Recorded Resources

089-0140 Greenbriar Apartments, 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway, ca1930

The complex at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway was originally a motel complex serving the Route 1 corridor in Stafford County. The complex consists of six Craftsman-style buildings arranged around a paved parking area (Figure 226).

The main building is a one-story vernacular structure with an addition on the north elevation. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash throughout, with wooden lintels and poured concrete sills. The structure rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in stone veneer on three sides, with vinyl siding on the east elevation. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles (Figures 220-225).

Two Craftsman-style cottages are located to the southeast of the main building. Cottage 1 is a frame building resting on a poured concrete foundation and clad in vinyl siding. An exterior end brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash. Cottage 2 is constructed of cinder-block and rests on a block foundation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A central one-bay porch features a gable roof supported by tapered square columns resting on brick piers, covering two entrances. It appears Cottage 2 once housed two separate hotel rooms that have since been remodeled into a single apartment (Figures 220-225).

Buildings 3 and 4 each contain three apartments. The buildings are constructed of cinder block with Craftsman-style porches over each entrance. Windows are 9-light casement, and the side-gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingle (Figures 220-225).

This resource has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP. ***CRI recommends that the resource at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140) is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 218. View of 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), West Elevation.

Figure 219. View of 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 220. View of Cottage 1 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Northeast Oblique.

Figure 221. View of Cottage 1 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Southeast Oblique.

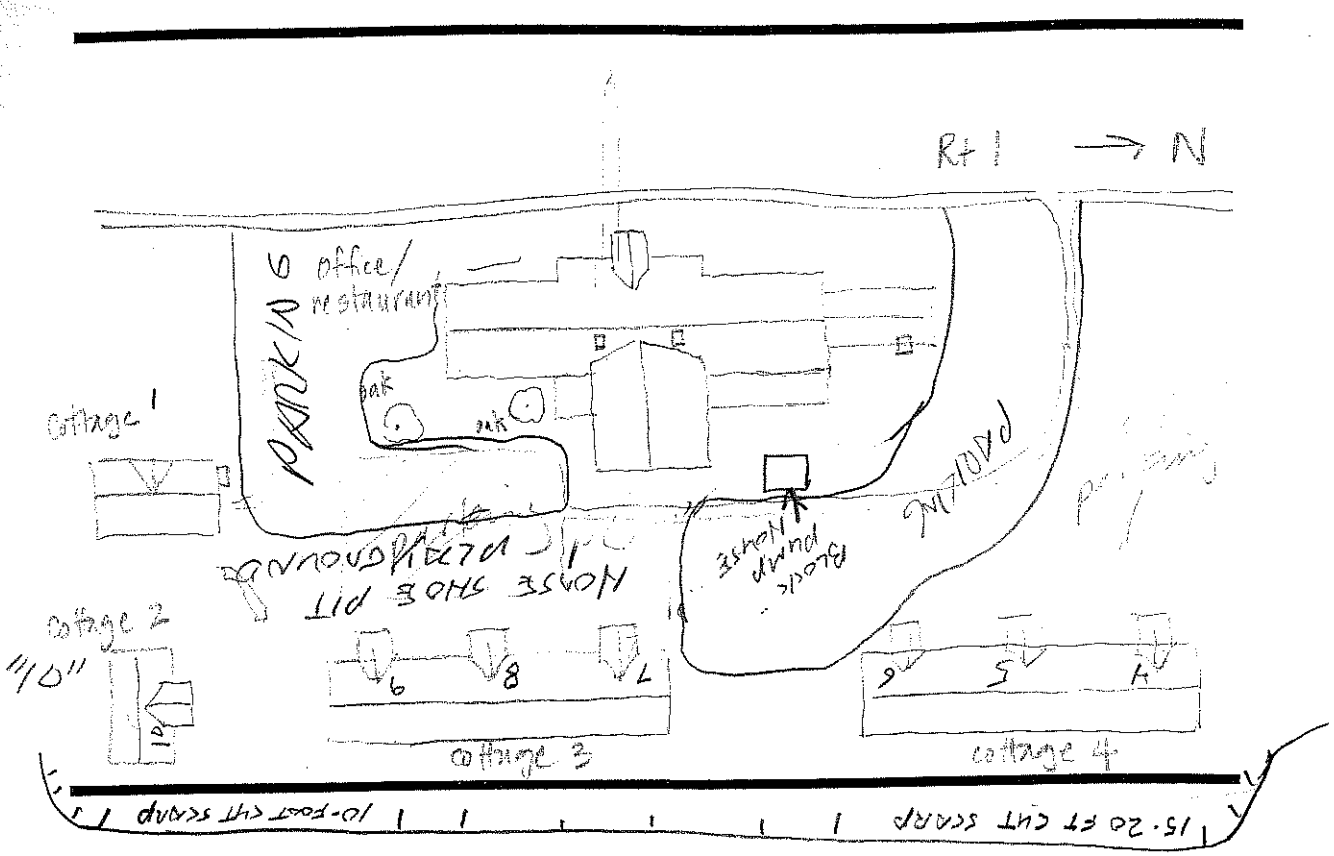
Figure 222. View of Cottage 2 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), North Elevation.

Figure 223. View of Cottage 2 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), Northeast Oblique.

Figure 224. View of Building 3 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), East Elevation.

Figure 225. View of Building 4 at 3336 Jefferson Davis Highway (089-0140), East Elevation.

SITE PLAN:


15-20 FT CUT SCARP
10-FOOT CUT SCARP
cottage 4
cottage 3
cottage 2
cottage 1
office/
restaurant
PARKING
NOISE SHOE PIT
BLOCK
PUMP
HOUSE
N
Rt 1

089-0362 Little Forest Baptist Church, 54 Little Forest Church Road, 1961

The church at 54 Little Forest Church Road is a common bond brick Gothic Revival-style T-shaped structure located on the east side of State Route 638. The property is covered by a landscaped lawn, and is surrounded by woods to the north, east, and south. A cemetery associated with the church is located on a knoll to the south of the church property (Figure 233).

The red brick church was constructed in 1961 on the site of an earlier church, constructed ca. 1905. The current structure features Gothic Revival-style windows, a castellated tower at the southwest corner, and a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The main entrance features double doors with fanlight insets. The north and south elevations are painted white and feature 1/1 double hung aluminum windows. Two modern wood sheds flank the rear wing of the church (Figures 227-232).

This resource has been recommended not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion D is considered not applicable for this resource. By definition, cemeteries are not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP unless they contain a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or if they derive their primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. The Little Forest Baptist Church cemetery meets neither of these criteria; therefore, ***CRI recommends that the cemetery is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP***.

Figure 227. View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), West Elevation.

Figure 228. View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 229. View of the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 230. View of Shed at the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique.

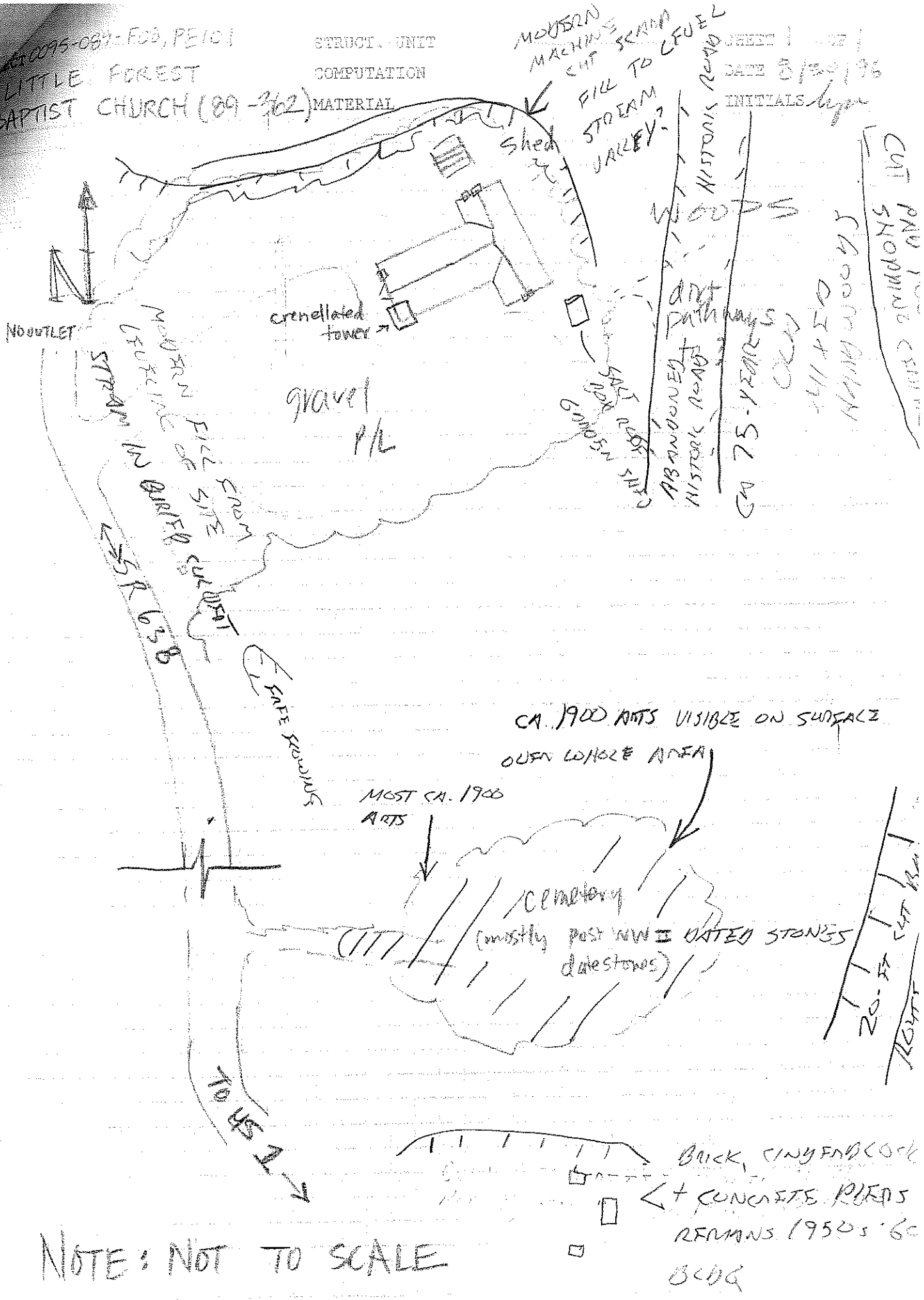
Figure 231. View of Shed 2 at the Little Forest Baptist Church (089-0362), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 232. View of the Little Forest Baptist Church Cemetery, facing South.

STRUCT. UNIT
COMPUTATION
MATERIAL

SHEET 1 OF 1
DATE 8/29/96
INITIALS hpc

LITTLE FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH (89-762)



NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

Newly Identified Resources

3021. 089-5104 House, 108 George Mason Road, mid 20th century (House); 1970s (Outbuilding)

The dwelling located at 108 George Mason Road is a one story, wood frame, H-shaped house located on the south side of the street. Large trees surround the house on the north and south sides. A concrete sidewalk leads to the main entry door and a paved driveway to an outbuilding with carport in front.

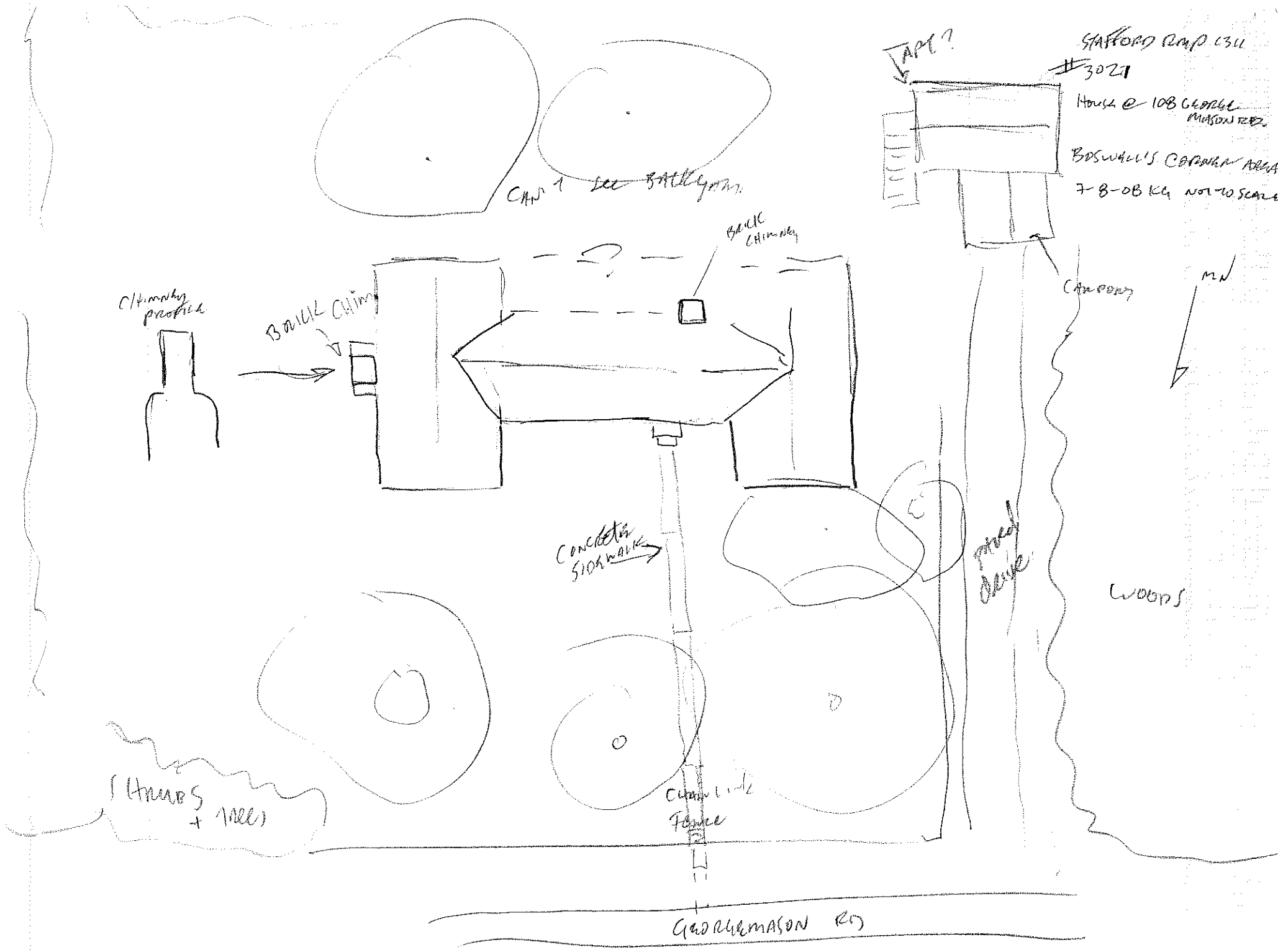
The exterior is sheathed in wide profile clapboards and the roof in asphalt shingle. The house sits on a concrete block foundation punctuated with basement style windows. Two chimneys are associated with the structure. One is located on the exterior of the east wall of the eastern "H" section. It is constructed in a common bond pattern with rounded shoulders. The second chimney is located on the rear of the middle section of the house and is also brick. Sliding windows are located throughout and are divided into two or three vertical sections. The main entry consists of a wood door with glass panels and a metal storm door.

The outbuilding or possible apartment is a rectangular one story structure with a raised basement. The exterior is clad in wide profile boards similar to the house. Casement windows are located on the upper section and a modern door provides access into the structure from the driveway. Asphalt shingles cover the side gable, low pitched roof.

Because there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 234. View of 108 George Mason Road (3021), North Elevation.

Figure 235. View of Outbuilding, 108 George Mason Road (3021), North Elevation.


STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3021
HOUSE @ 108 GEORGE MASON RD.
BOSWELL'S CORNER AREA
7-8-08 KG NOT TO SCALE
MP?
CAN 1
BRICK CHIMNEY
CHIMNEY PROFILE
BRICK CHIM
CANOPY
MN
CONCRETE SIDEWALK
WOODS
THUMBS + TREES
CHAIN LINK FENCE
GEORGE MASON RD

3022. 089-5105 House, 1 Mavel Place, mid 20th century

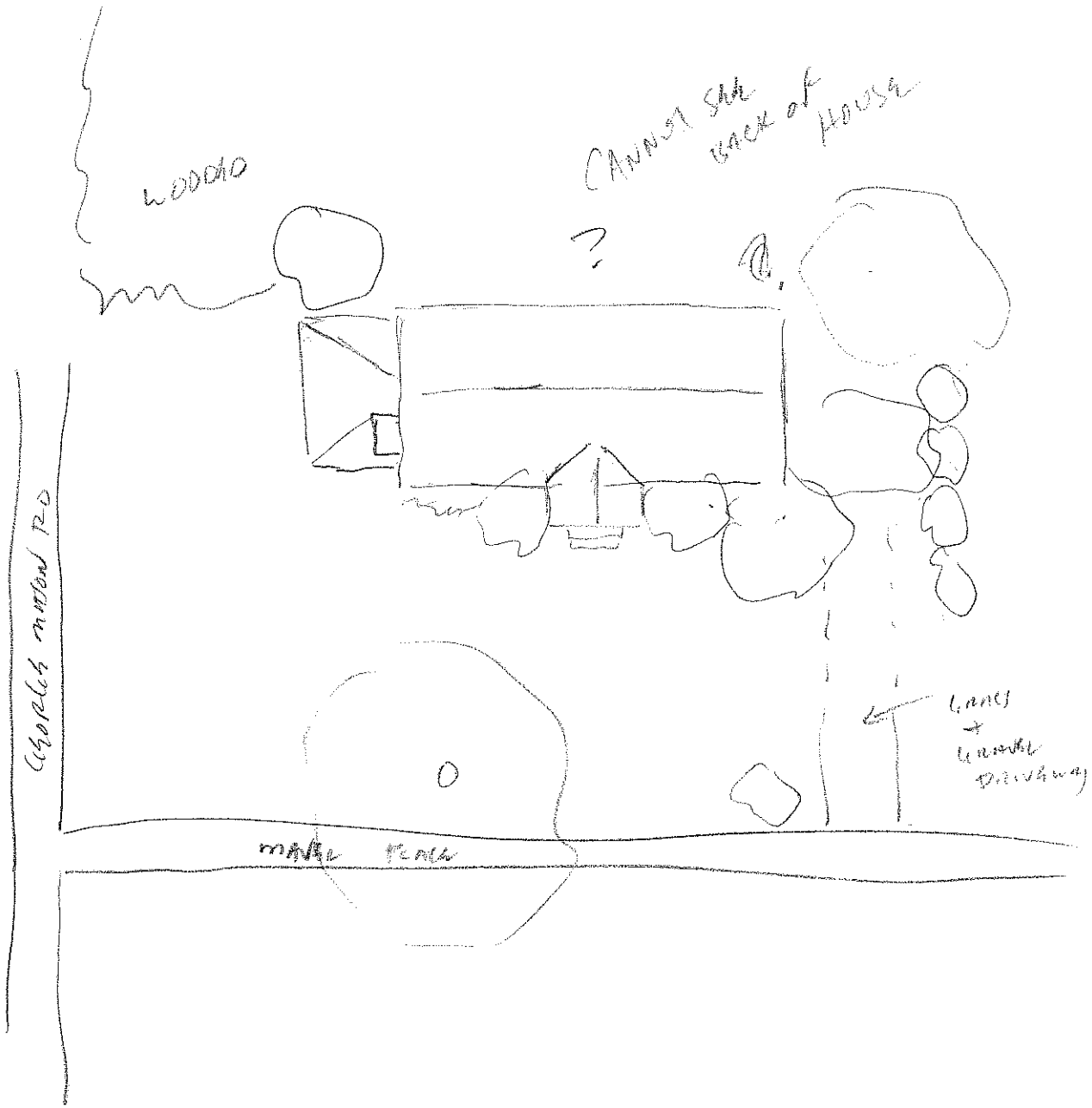
The dwelling is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Mavel Place and George Mason Road. A grass and gravel driveway is located on the south side of the building and several large trees grace the approximately three-quarter acre property. Numerous shrubs and smaller trees surround part of the front and south elevations. The front section is lawn.

The one story, frame, rectangular, side gable house is sheathed in synthetic siding. A small one story hipped-roof addition is located on the north side of the structure. The roof, including the addition, is covered in asphalt single. Over the front central entry is a small, simple, front gable portico supported by thin spindle posts. The configuration of the entry door is masked by a metal or vinyl storm door. Visible windows on the main block consist of 6/6 double hung sash windows while the addition appears to have large screened in windows. A formerly exterior, brick chimney is visible on the north end of the house between the main block and the addition.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 237. View of 1 Mavel Place (3022), Northwest Oblique.

STAFFORD ROAD USU
#3022
HOUSE @ 1 MONTH PLACE
7-8-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3023. 089-5106 House, 2 Mavel Place, 1957

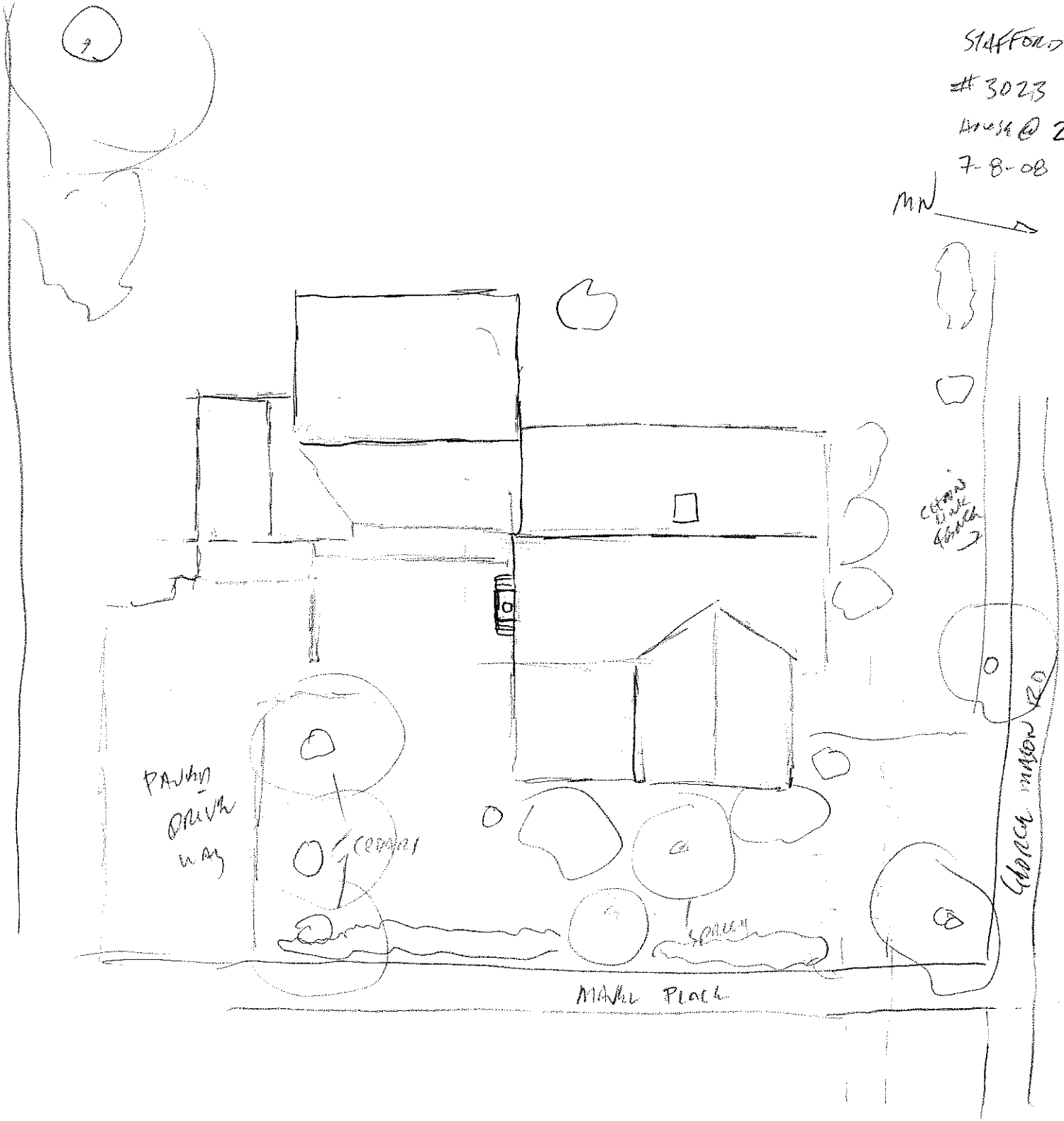
The dwelling at 2 Mavel Place is an irregularly shaped house located on the southeast corner of Mavel Place and George Mason Road. The property consists of large trees and a vegetation screen in front of the house. An asphalt driveway leads to a former one story garage (now room with a sliding glass door). A chain link fence provides a boundary to George Mason Road.

The one story house was constructed with a low pitched side gable roof oriented north-south and a gable section oriented east-west creating a modified L-shaped structure. A one story breezeway with shed roof porch connects the main section of the house to the former garage. The exterior is sheathed in synthetic siding. Two cinder block chimneys are associated with the main block. One is located on the exterior south gable end and the other in the center of the structure. A small pipe stove chimney is located in the former garage space. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingle. Several window configurations are present throughout the structure. The main section incorporates fixed sixteen light windows in the front and casement windows in both the front and rear. The breezeway incorporates a casement window in the front and double hung sash windows in the rear. A modern metal entry door on the main block and a large sliding glass door are visible on the front of the building.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 239. View of 2 Mavel Place (3023, Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP BLD
#3023
BRUSH @ 2 MANSEL PLACE
7-8-08 KH NOT TO SCALE



3024. 089-5107 House, 3 Mavel Place, 1951

The dwelling a 3 Mavel Place is a one story ranch style, side gable, brick veneer house. The lot contains small shrubs and a well manicured lawn. Several large trees are also present. A concrete driveway is located on the south side of the property and leads to a detached carport.

Originally the house was concrete block structure. Two additions (one at either end of the house) expanded the front façade to create five bays. The added brick veneer creates an overall uniform appearance. A small, vinyl sided ell has been added to the center of the rear façade. Visible through the front roof slope is a narrow brick chimney. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The windows on the front of the building are a combination of 1/1 double hung sash windows and twelve light sliding windows. Simple molding was used for the door surround. The entry door is a single glass panel door with a metal grated storm door.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

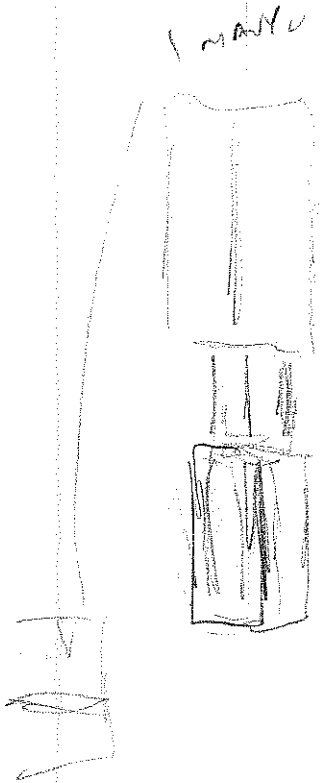
Figure 241. View of 3 Mavel Place (3024), West Elevation.

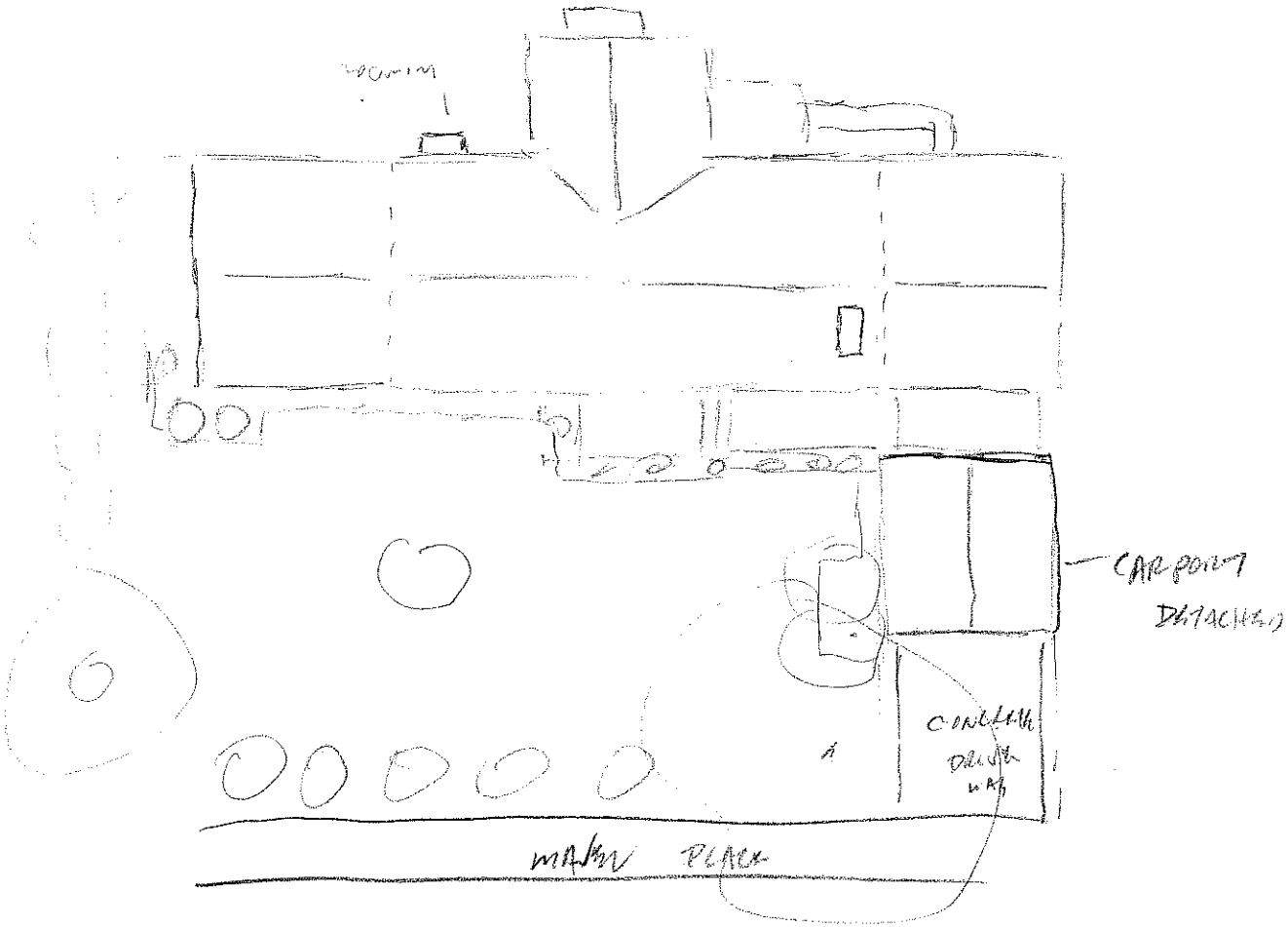
STAFFORD RIMP 1311

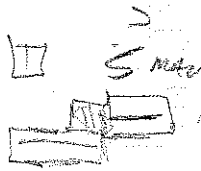
3024

HOUSE @ 3 MARKET PLACE

7-8-08 KH NOT TO SCALE







3025. 089-5108 House, 4 Mavel Place, 1957

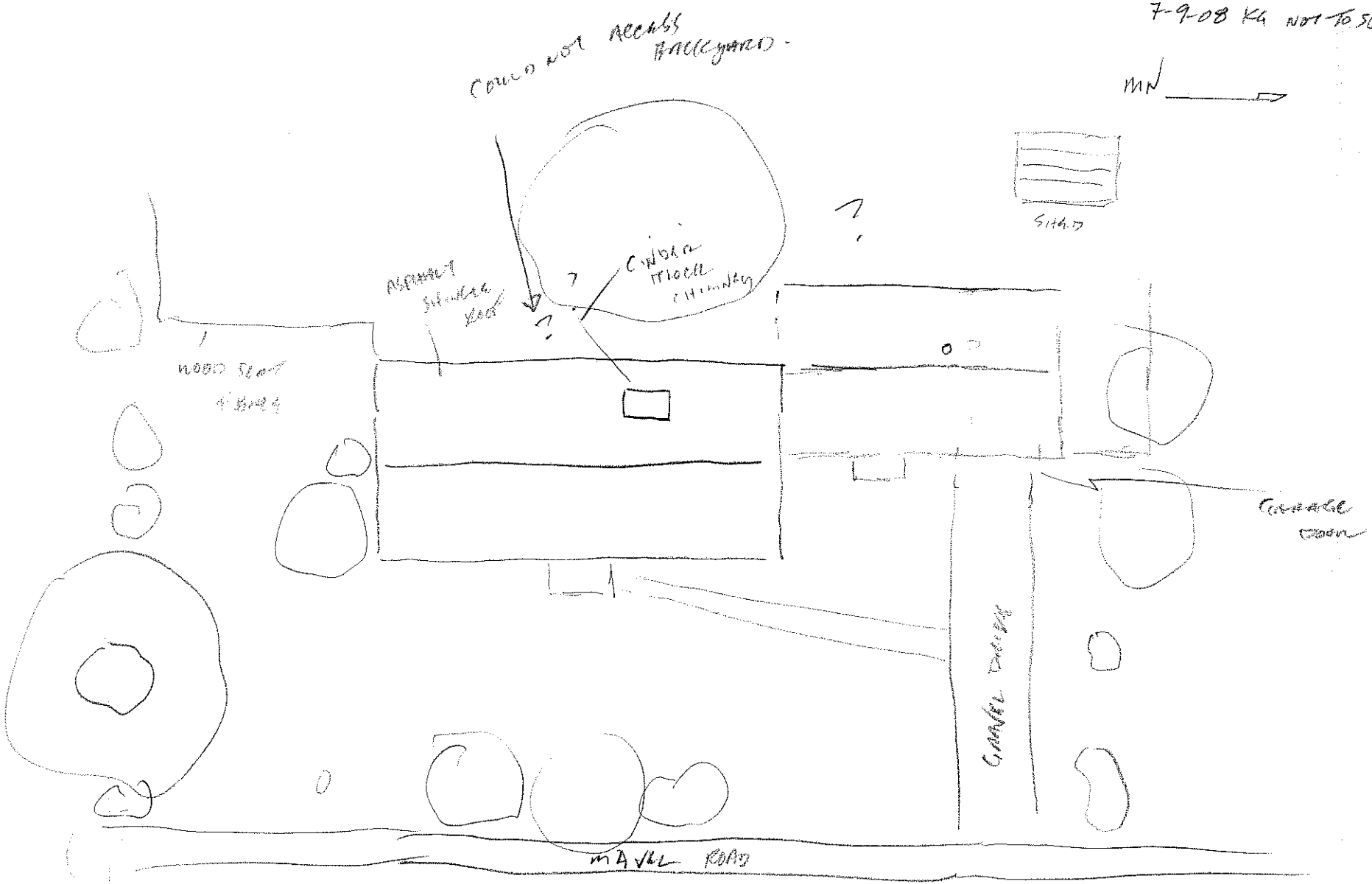
The dwelling at 4 Mavel Place is a one story rectangular house with attached garage wing located on the west side of the road. The level lot contains low shrubs, lawn area and numerous large trees, mostly to the south and west of the structure. A gravel driveway leads to the attached one car garage.

This one story house is four bays wide with the entry in the third bay and sits on a concrete block foundation. A low pitched, asphalt shingle roof, characteristic of the time period, creates a low profile for the house and has an interior cinder block chimney visible on the rear slope. The exterior walls of this frame structure are clad in synthetic siding and the walls are punctuated with 1/1 double hung sash windows on the south, west and north elevations. A raised feather-edge six panel door is used for the entry. The fenestration on the front façade of the wing consists of a twelve light window with a divided storm window over it and a four panel door with a small stained glass fan light. A vertical panel garage door is also present.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 243. View of 4 Mavel Place (3025), Northeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 13LL
#3025
House @ 4 MAPLE PLACE
7-9-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3026. 089-5109 House 5 Mavel Place, 1957

The dwelling at 5 Mavel Place is situated on the east side of the cul-de-sac. A chain link fence provides a boundary between the front lawn and the street and mature trees dot the property as well as various types of shrubs. A concrete slab driveway is located on the south side of the property and leads to a two car garage. An additional outbuilding is located in the back yard.

The one story concrete block structure rests on a block foundation and has a low pitched side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. The exterior walls have been covered in stucco. A porch is located across the front façade and extends past the south end of the house. The porch rails and posts have been replaced as well as the underskirt. Entry into the house is accessed by three semi-circular stairs and a center gable with "gingerbread" ornamentation. The main door is a raised nine panel door with molded door surround. A brick capped, cinder block chimney is located on the exterior south wall and has been covered with stucco. An additional small interior chimney is visible through the center of the rear roof slope. A modern two car garage with side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles is located on the southern section of the property. The garage doors appear to be metal. A small wing has been constructed on the north side of the structure.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

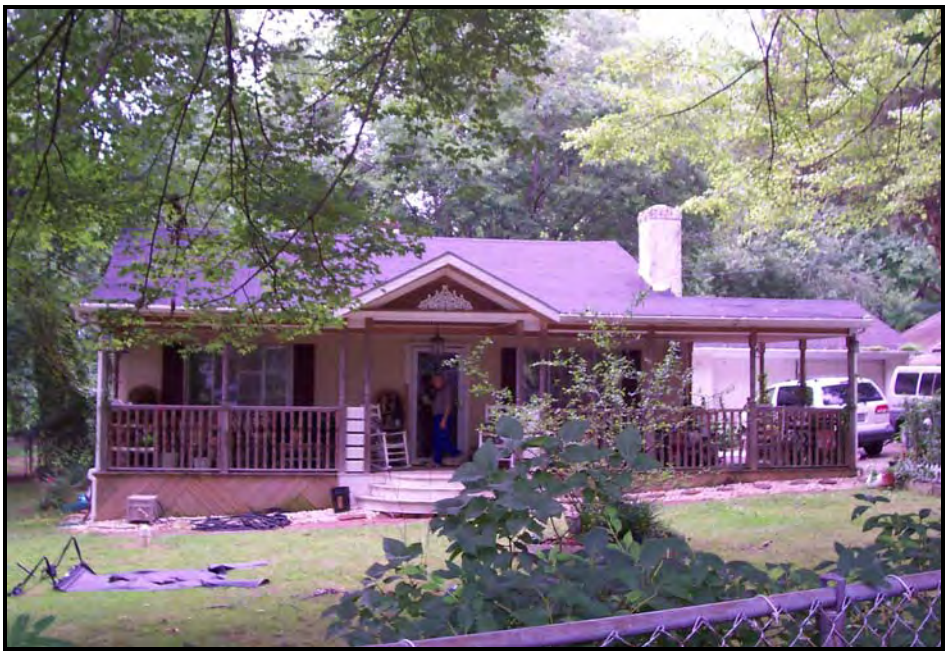
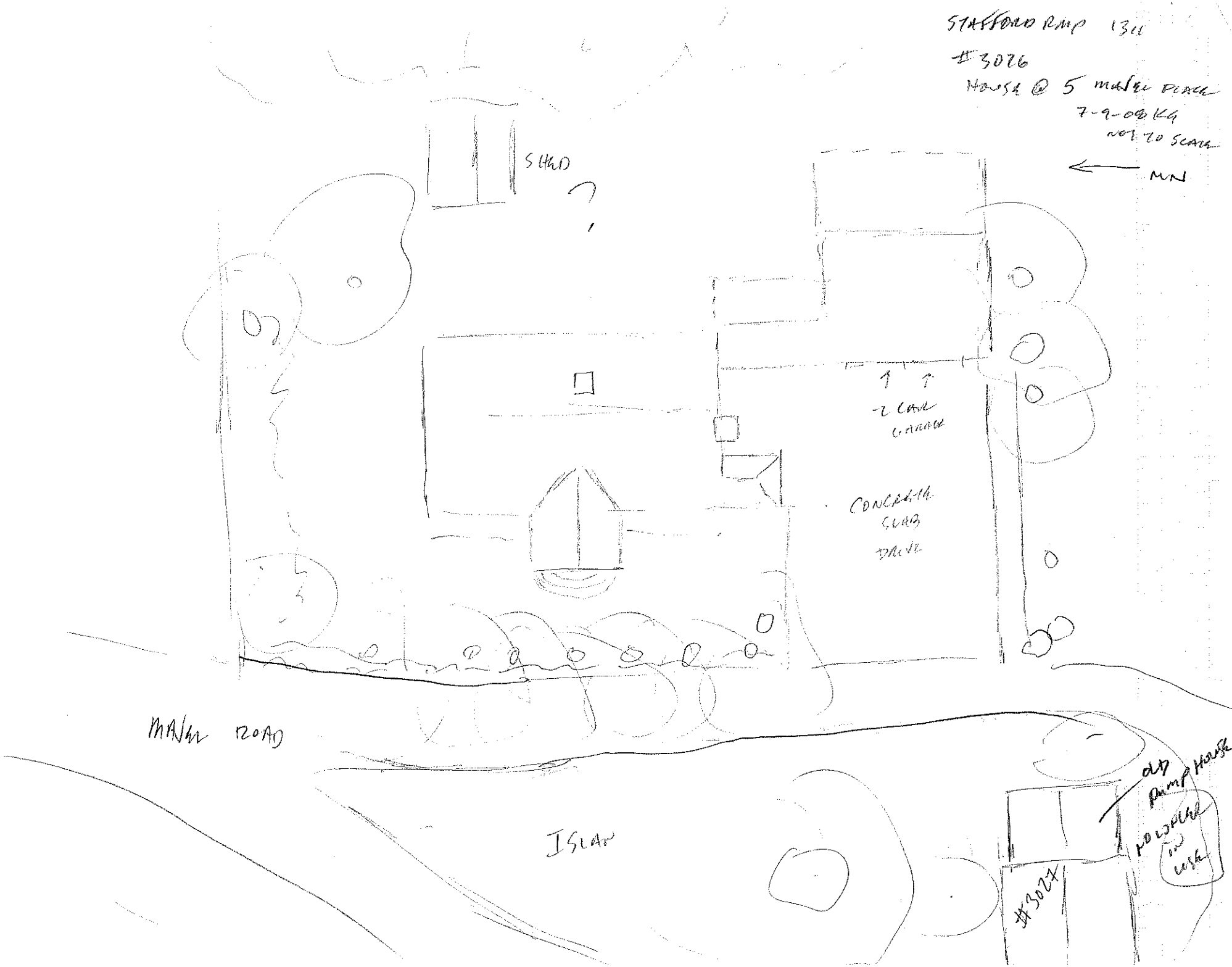


Figure 245. View of 5 Mavel Place (3026), West Elevation.


STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3026
HOUSE @ 5 MILES PLACE
7-9-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE
MN
SHED
?
-2 CAR GARAGE
CONCRETE SLAB DRIVE
MAIN ROAD
ISLAND
dip pump house
POSSIBLE USE
#3027

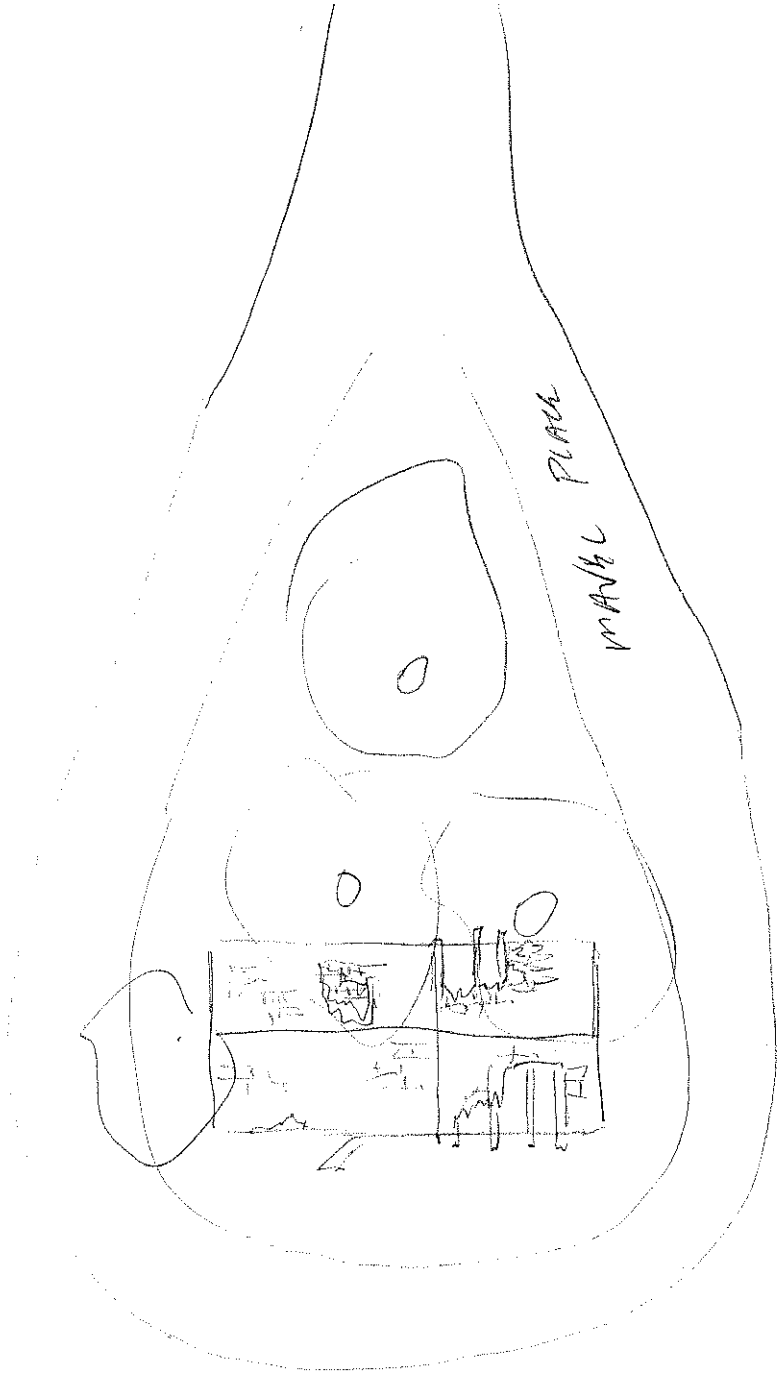
3027. 089-5110 Pump House, End of Mavel Place in Cul-de-Sac Island, mid-twentieth century

The Pump House is a one story structure located in the Island at the end of Mavel Place. Surrounding the structure on the north side are several large trees. Areas of grass and exposed soil are adjacent to the building on the remaining sides.

The structure is constructed in two sections, as evidenced by a seam in the wall. The eastern end of the building is concrete block with plywood filling the gable end. A central flat wooden door allows access into the building, but shows severe deterioration. The roof is wood framed with rafters running north-south. Asphalt shingles cover the framing, but large holes in the roofing material are visible. The western end of the building is also constructed with concrete block, but had been covered with a layer of concrete or stucco. The roof structure is also wood frame with asphalt shingles and appears to be in better condition than the eastern section. No windows punctuate the walls on either section.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 247. View of Pump House, End of Mavel Place in Island of Cul-de-Sac (3027), Southeast Oblique.



STAFFORD RMP 1311

3027

PUMP HOUSE @ END OF MAVAL PLACE IN MEDIAN STRIP CIRCLE

7-9-08 KG

NOT TO SCALE

MN

3028. 089-5111 House, 6 Mavel Place, c. 1957

The dwelling at 6 Mavel Place is a one story Cape located on the west side of the street. Shrubs are adjacent to the front façade and a large tree is located at the southeast corner. Yard space is found on the east, south and west sides of the house. A semi-circular gravel driveway is located in the front of the house and a linear gravel driveway leads to a one car garage on the north side.

The one story, three bay, Cape is constructed with concrete block walls and foundation. A small concrete block addition is located off the north half of the rear wall. The roof of both the main block and the addition are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick topped interior cinder block chimney projects through the rear roof slope. Window configurations include six, nine and twelve light fixed windows with two, three and four light transoms, respectively. The windows on the south, east and north elevations are flanked by louvered shutters and do not include surrounds. The entry door is located in the center of the front façade and consists of small, staggered three light panels in the top section of the door. A one story, front gable one car garage constructed with concrete block and horizontal beveled siding in the gable mimics the style of the house. A large paneled wooden door gains access to the interior. To the south of the garage a modern deck has been added.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 249. View of 6 Mavel Place (3028), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 250. View of Garage at 6 Mavel Place (3028), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMD 1311

#3028
HOUSE @ 6 MAVAL PLACE
7-9-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE

N

3029. 089-5112 House, 7 Mavel Place, 1957

The dwelling at 7 Mavel Place is a one-story Cape Cod-style house with a breezeway connecting to a converted garage. The property contains numerous mature trees on all sides and a yard area in the front. Gardens have been planted between the yard area and the gravel driveway located on the north side of the lot. The front door is accessed from a walkway leading from the driveway.

This one story, three-bay Cape is constructed of concrete block covered with stucco and incorporates characteristics not common to its style including eyebrow dormers and an octagonal entry porch supported by two Tuscan columns. Fenestration on the main block consists of shuttered 6/6 double hung sash windows and two light eyebrow dormers. A modern metal storm door has obscured the main entry door configuration. The house also includes two brick chimneys covered in stucco. One chimney is located on the exterior of the north end and is accented by exposed brick shoulders, the other projects through the rear slope.

A breezeway connects the main block to the former garage and has a side gable roof with a clipped front gable entry. Modern sliding glass doors are located in the front entry. The former garage is a one story front gable structure with modern French doors flanked by full height shutters and a small stove pipe chimney projecting through the south slope. The roof of the addition has been extended on the north side. All roof surfaces of the structure are covered in asphalt shingle.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 252. View of 7 Mavel Place (3029), Northeast Oblique.

STARTING RAP 1311
#3029
HOUSE @ 7 MAPLE RD
7-9-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE

3030. 089-5113 House, 8 Mavel Place, 1947

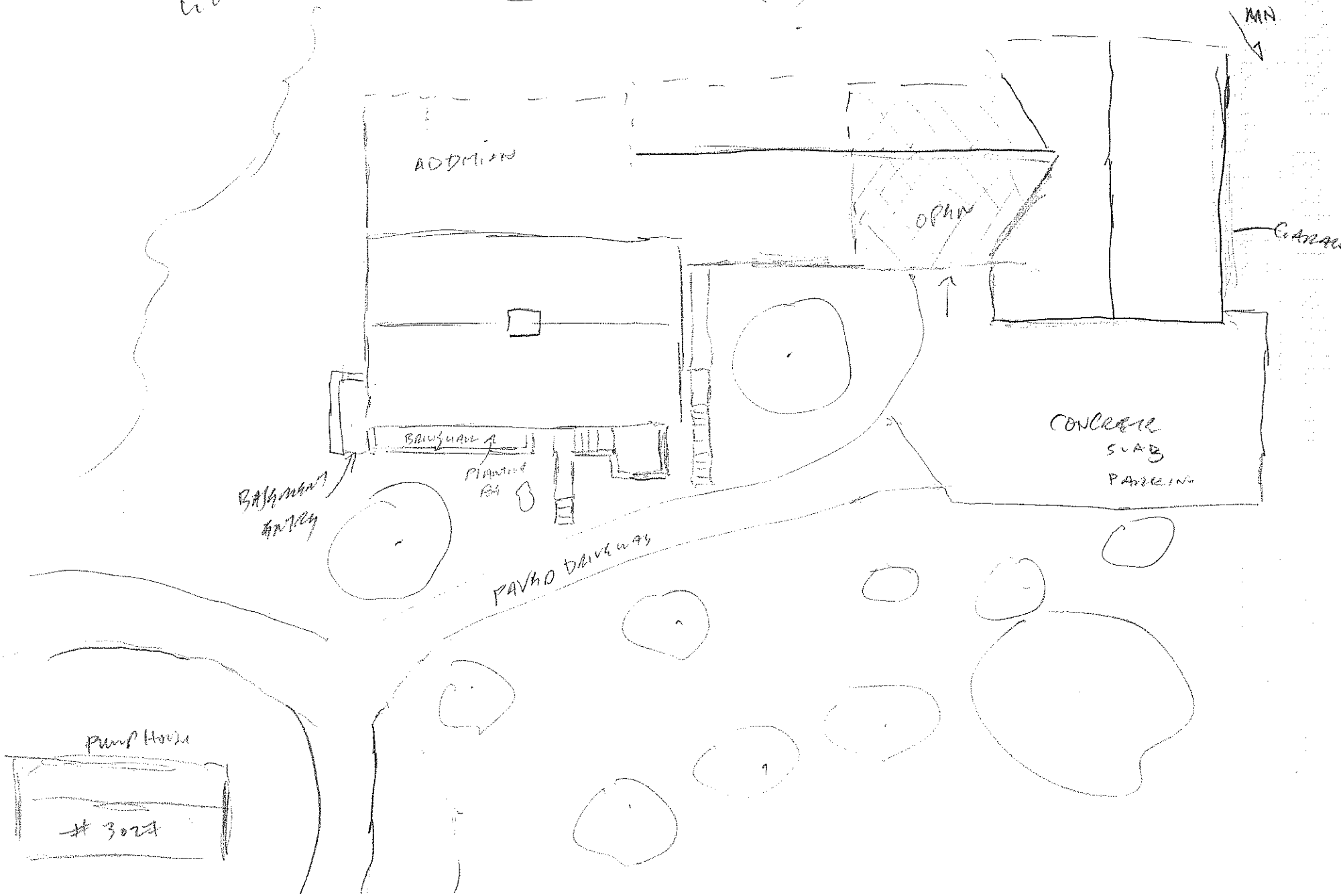
The dwelling at 8 Mavel Place, located on the west side of the cul-de-sac, is a small brick or brick veneer structure which rests on a raised concrete block foundation. Woods are located behind the house with several larger trees in the front. Grass has been planted on the east, north and west sides of the building. A paved driveway is located in the front of the house and leads to a concrete slab and garage on the house's west side.

The raised one story house has three bays with a four panel louvered entry door in the third bay. A large nine light picture window is located in the second bay with a smaller sixteen light window divided into three sections in the first bay. Both front façade windows are flanked with louvered shutters. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. A brick, common bond pattern interior chimney punctures the ridge line of the side gable roof. Additions to the building include a one story section off the rear elevation and an ell extending from the southwest corner with an open section that attaches to a front gabled, one car garage. The rear addition and the ell are sheathed in synthetic siding, while the garage is brick or brick veneer with vinyl or aluminum siding in the gable. The garage door is configured with recessed panels.

The buildings on Mavel Place are representative of a post-World War II neighborhood of military housing for non-commission officers at Quantico. However, there is no known association with important persons or events, this is a common architectural style for its era, and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 254. View of 8 Mavel Place (3030), North Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3030
BRICKHOUSE @ 8 MANSEL PLACE
7-9-08 KH NOT TO SCALE



3031. 089-5114 House, 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 1947

The dwelling at 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway is a Cape Cod-style house with a raised basement. Although located on Route 1 it is set back from the highway. An automobile business and modern house are located in the building's sight lines. The property itself contains several large trees which act as a screen from the road and has a wooded area behind. A gravel driveway leads from Route 1 past the house and terminates in a parking area to the east. Another gravel driveway forks with a concrete slab on the west side of the house.

The raised one story house is constructed of concrete block with wood siding in the end gables. Two front gable dormers are located on the front slope of the roof while one modern gabled dormer is on the rear. Severe rot on the front dormers under the wood siding has facilitated the addition of particle board. A small brick chimney covered with concrete is also visible on the rear slope. A porch extends across the entire front façade and had been extensively redone and a full width concrete block addition with a shed roof has been added to the rear of the structure. Five modern plain posts support the asphalt shingled roof. A modern metal raised panel door provides access to the back. Fenestration on the building consists of 6/6 in the gable ends and a combination of period 2/2 and modern 1/1 double hung sash windows. The front entry is a modern four panel door with fan light in the top section.

This resource lacks historic architectural integrity, there is no known association with important persons or events and it is a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

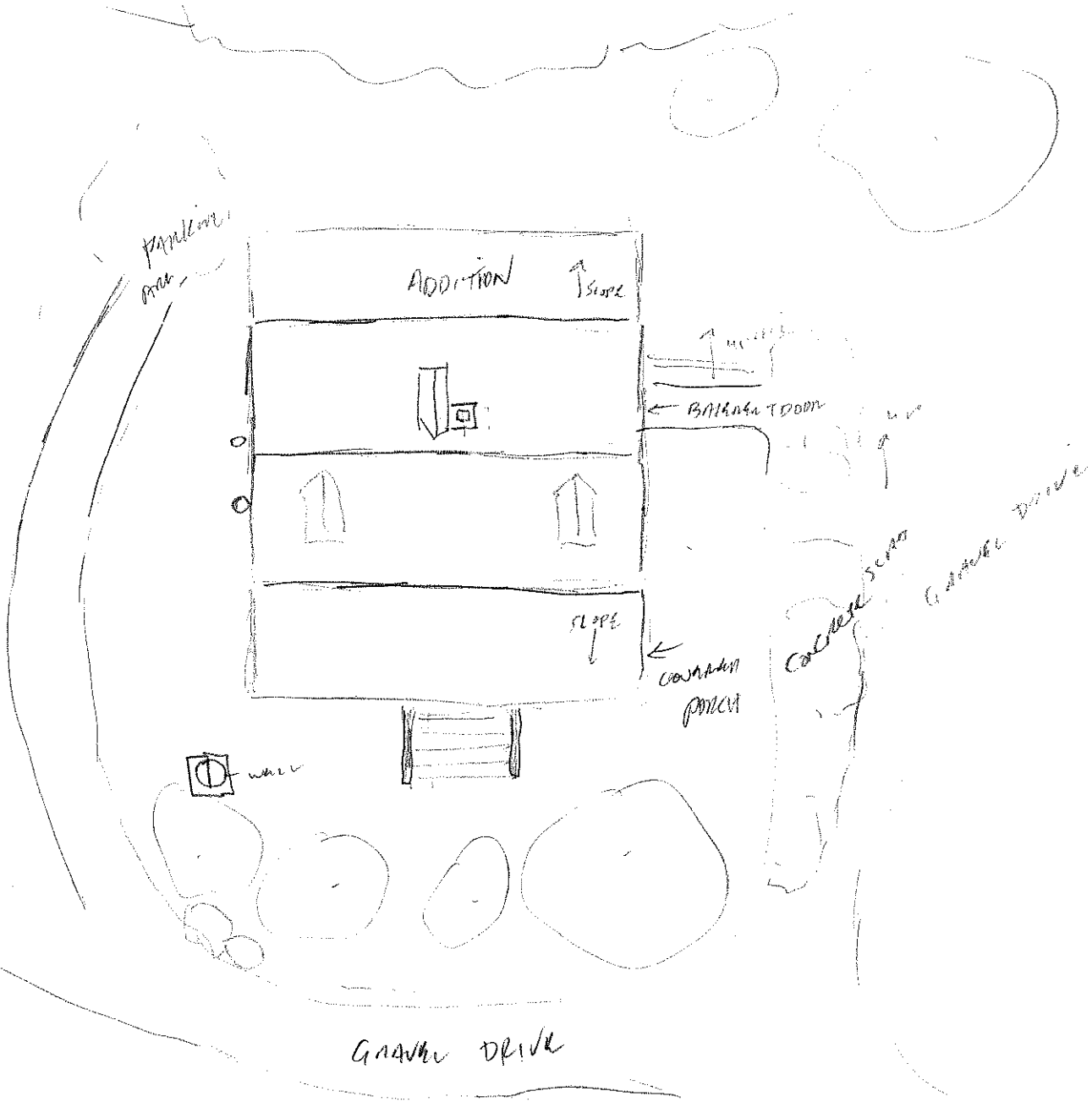
Figure 256. View of 3562 Jefferson Davis Highway (3031), Northwest Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP

3031

Hwy 6 @
3562 RT 1 / JEFFERSON DAVIS Hwy

7-9-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE



MN

RT 1 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY

3032. 089-5115 House, 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 1951

The dwelling at 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway is adjacent to property #3031. The small Cape Cod-style house is slightly banked in the rear to accommodate the slope of the hill. The house is set back from Route 1 and has a screen of trees and shrubs in the front of the property. A gravel driveway is located on the east side of the house and terminates at the rear of the structure. Grass surrounds the house on all sides. Several modern sheds dot the rear of the property as well.

This one story, side gable house sits on a concrete block foundation clad in vinyl siding. The exterior walls on all elevations and on the large front and rear dormers as well as a stove pipe have also been sided in vinyl. The central entry to the house has on either side large plate glass picture windows flanked by four light side lights. The door has three vertical lights over two recessed panels. Windows on the west elevation and the front window on the east elevation of the main block and the dormers are 3/1 double hung sash and are original to the house. The remaining windows on the east elevation are 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows. A small interior brick chimney is located in the center of the ridgeline. A full width, one story, shed roof addition has been added to the rear of the building and includes a small pivoting vinyl window, a modern door and double hung sash windows. All roof surfaces are covered in asphalt shingle. The full width front porch is a modern addition.

This resource lacks historic architectural integrity, there is no known association with important persons or events and it is a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

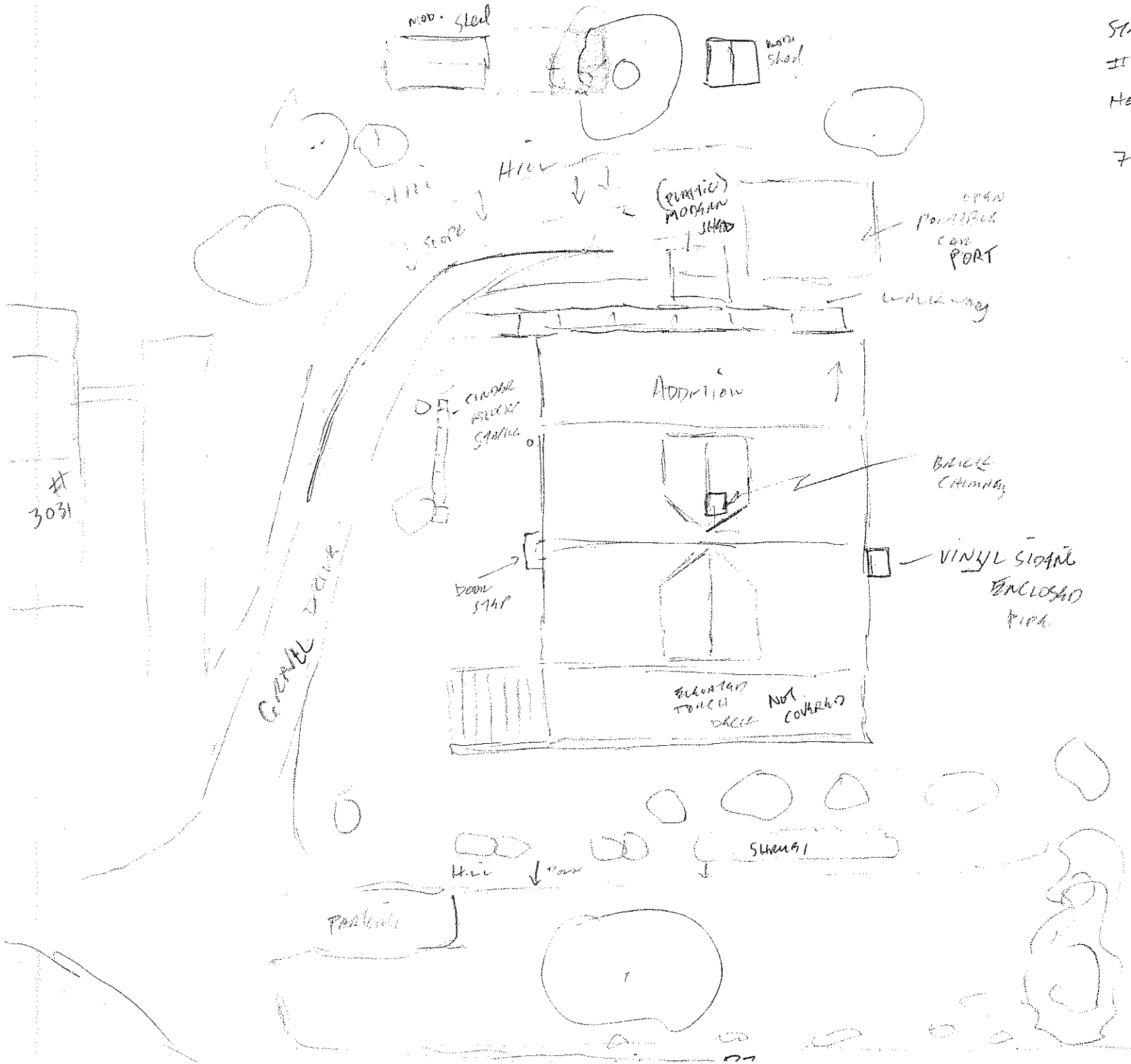
Figure 258. View of 3554 Jefferson Davis Highway (3032), North Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311

3032

HOUSE @ JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY (RM 1)

7-9-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3033. 089-5126 Cemetery, Corner of Telegraph Road and I-95, 1921-1990s

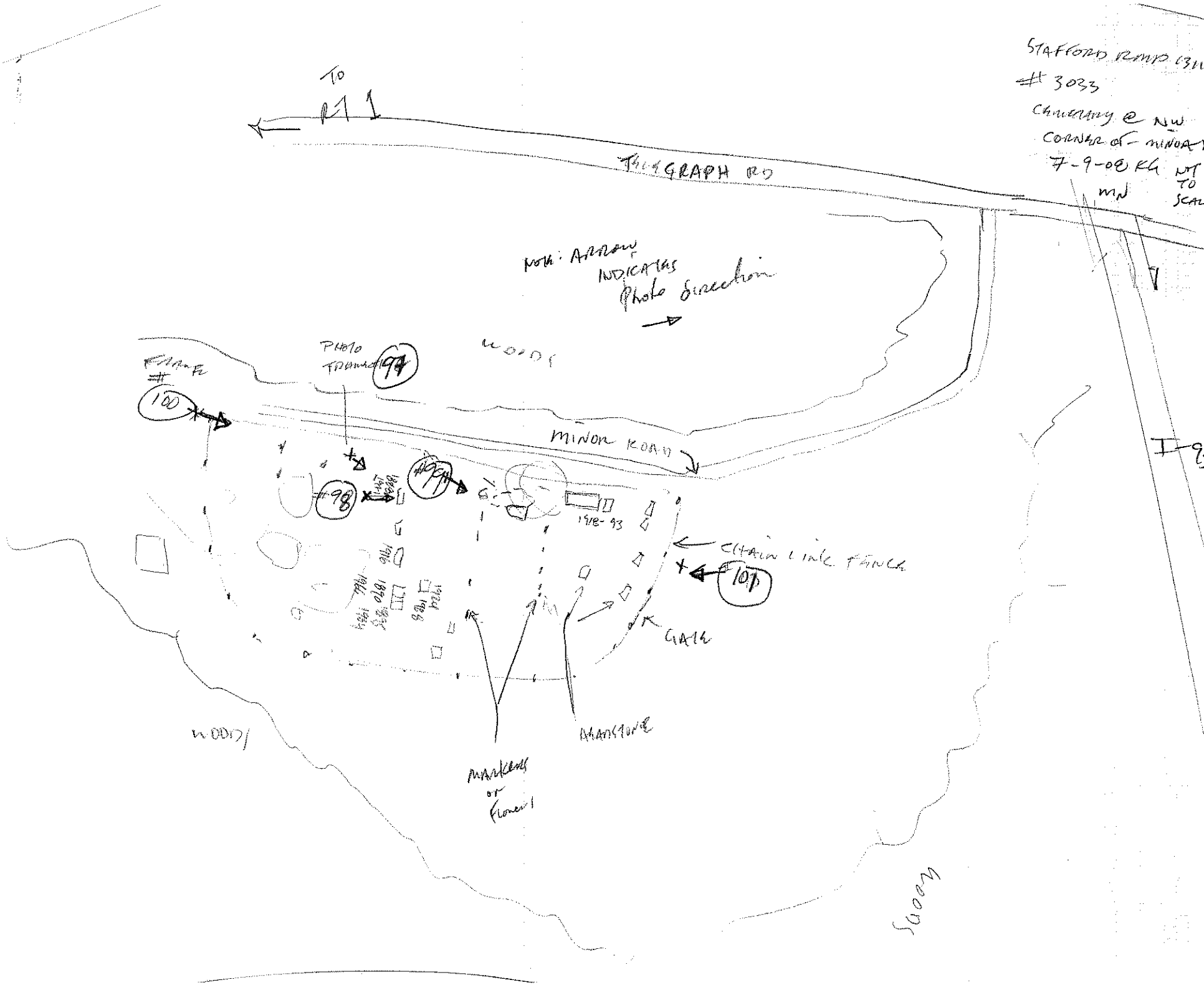
The cemetery is set on a knoll at the corner of Telegraph Road and I-95. The landscape includes an open meadow surrounded by woods. Several large trees are located within the boundary as well as shrubs and areas of grass. A chain link fence delineates the visible cemetery boundary.

Headstones range in date from 1921 to the 1990s including military grave markers. Several types of headstones are evident and range from traditional marble and slate to field stone and rock grave markers. While most are upright, several are leaning. The gravestones are placed in a north-south linear alignment though several rows appear to have missing stones as gaps are present.

By definition, cemeteries are not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP unless they contain a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or if they derive their primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. The cemetery at the corner of Telegraph Road and I-95 meets neither of these criteria; therefore, ***CRI recommends that the cemetery is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP***.

Figure 260. View of Cemetery (3033), Looking Northwest.

Figure 261. View of Cemetery (3033), Looking Northwest.


STAFFORD RAMP (3H
#3033
CHANGING @ NW
CORNER OF MINOR
7-9-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE
TO
RT 1
TELEGRAPH RD
NOTE: ARROW INDICATES Photo direction
WOODS
PHOTO TAKEN #97
FRAME #100
MINOR ROAD
#98
#99
1982-93
CHAIN LINK FENCE
#101
GATE
MANSTONE
MARKERS OF FLOWERS
WOODS
WOODS

3034. 089-5116 House, 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid-to-late 20th century

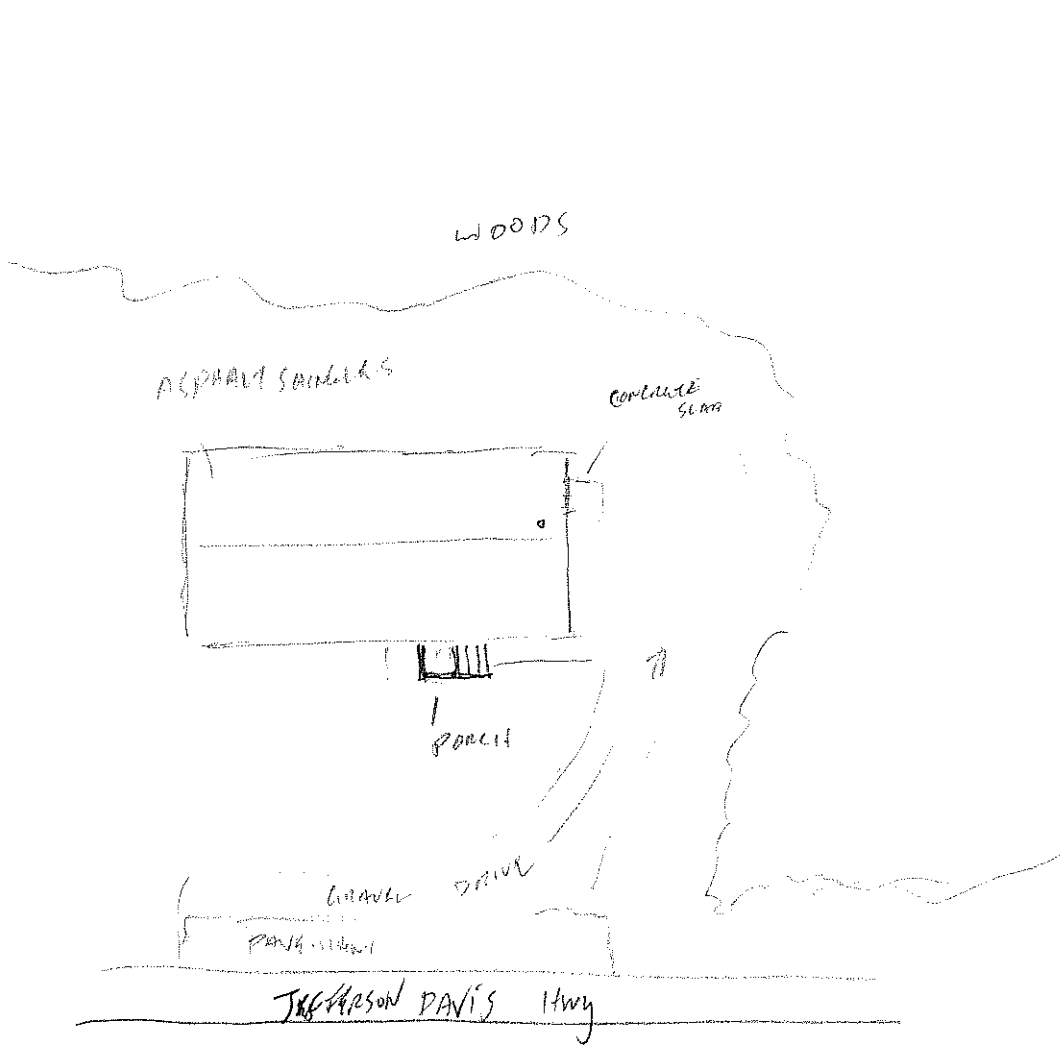
The dwelling at 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway is a raised one story Ranch located on the south side of the road. The building is surrounded by grass and has woods behind. A gravel driveway leads to a parking area on the west side of the building.

The house is constructed as a four bay, raised one story building with a low pitched asphalt shingle roof. The entry, accessed by a small porch, is located in the third bay and is a modern metal door. Windows located on the east side and the first two bays are double hung sashes with diamond pattern mullions. A pivoting or casement window is located in the fourth bay. The front of the building is clad in a brick veneer while the gable end walls are weatherboard or shingles.

This resource has no known association with important persons or events and it is a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was not considered applicable for this resource.

Figure 263. View of 3804 Jefferson Davis Highway (3034), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 131
#3034
BRILL HOUSE @ 3804
JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY (RT 1)
7-10-08 NOT TO SCALE



3035. 089-5117 Business (Restaurant), 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid-twentieth century

The business located at 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway, at its' core is an example of mid-twentieth century roadside architecture. Many additions have been subsequently added. The building is situated immediately adjacent to Route 1 on its south side. An asphalt parking area is located in the front of the building while grass has been planted on the remaining three sides. Woods are also located behind the structure.

The main block of the complex is three bays with the main entry in the second bay. Two 1/1 double hung sash windows are located on either side of the entry and have simple surrounds. Two boarded windows are located on the east side as well as a modern entry door. The frame building sits on a concrete block foundation and has been clad in synthetic siding. Two small interior brick chimneys are visible along the ridgeline of the roof and are evenly spaced. Several additions have been constructed off the rear and west sides. The first appears to be a one story, hipped roof, vinyl sided addition on the rear elevation. The east wall of this addition has two large boarded up windows and an entry door. On the west side is a flat roof, vinyl sided addition with its own entry and a shed roofed, concrete block addition behind. Another small, vinyl sided, front gable addition is located to the rear of all the previous additions.

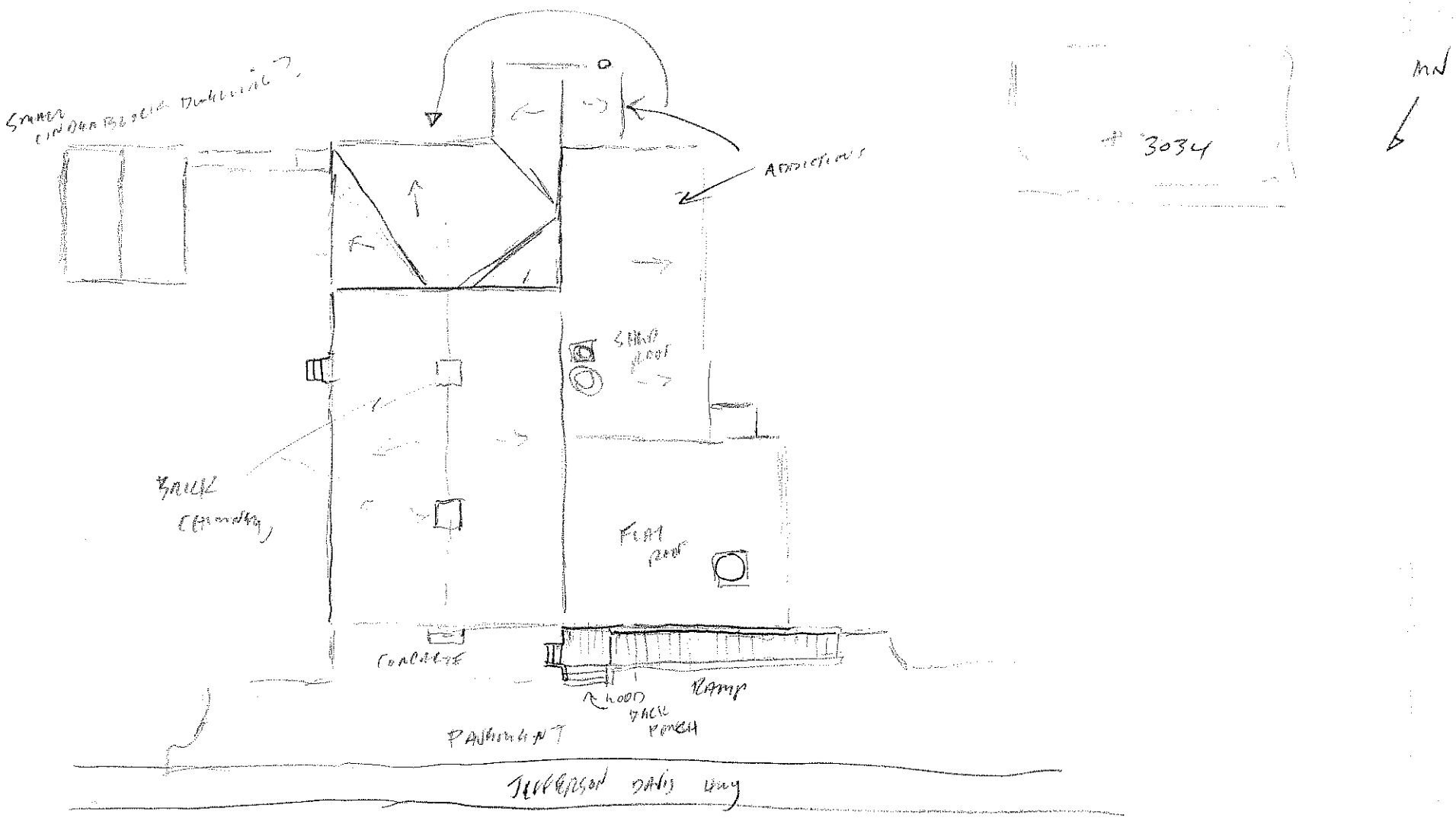
A small concrete block outbuilding is also located on the property. The building was constructed with a large overhang. The ends of the rafters are exposed on the west and east sides. The front façade is two bays with the entry in the second bay. The first bay is a boarded window. The window on the south side of the building is a 1/1 double hung sash window.

The restaurant has been severely compromised by its additions diminishing the historic integrity. Additionally, there is no known association with important persons or events and the building is constructed out of stock materials. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 265. View of 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (3035), Northeast Oblique.

Figure 266. View of Outbuilding at 3810 Jefferson Davis Highway (3035), Southwest Oblique.

STAFFORD RAMP 1711
#3035
BUSINESS (WASABI TAKEOUT)
@ 3810 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
7-10-08 KL NOT TO SCALE



3036. 089-5118 House, 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway, 1968

The dwelling at 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway is a one story Contemporary Folk style structure located on the south side of the road. A gravel driveway leads to a parking area on the east side of the building. Surrounding the house is a lawn and several large trees. A small shed and woods are located to the rear of the house.

The house is a one story, three bay structure with the entry in the second bay. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash in the first bay and on the gable ends. A three part window is located in the third bay and consists of a stationary plate glass window flanked by narrow 1/1 double hung sash windows. The entry consists of a six panel wood door with a metal storm door. The exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard and the roof in asphalt shingle.

Although well maintained and a good example of 1960s vernacular architecture it is recommended by CRI that the resource is not eligible for individual inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D based on its modern age.

Figure 268. View of 3820 Jefferson Davis Highway (3036), Northwest Oblique.

STAFFORD KNP 1811

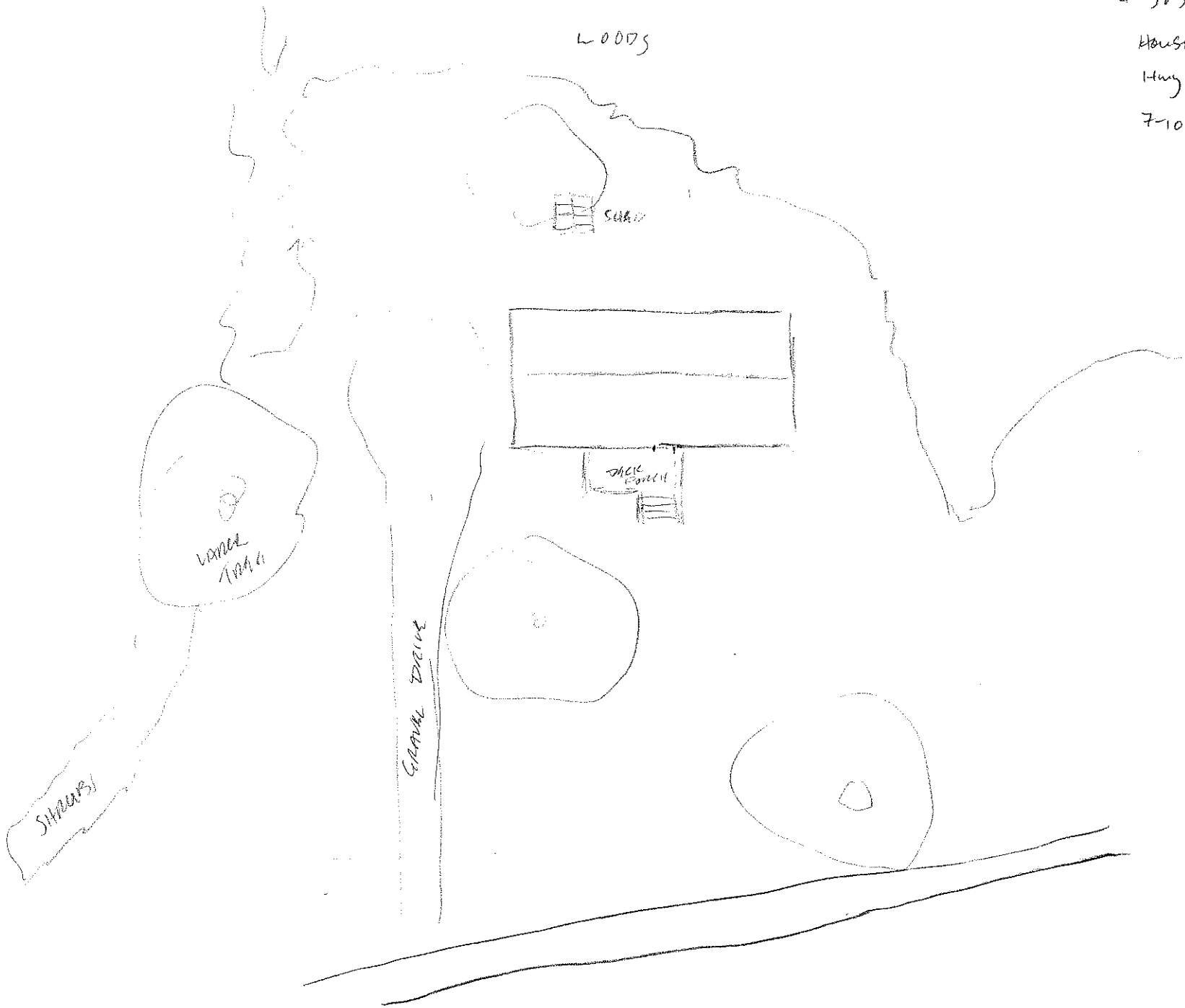
#3036

HOUSE @ 3878 JEFFERSON DR

Hwy (RT 1)

7-10-08 RL

NOT TO SCALE



3037. 089-5119 Business, 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 1930s (House); mid-to-late 20th century (Complex)

The business complex located on the south side of Route 1 at 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway consists of a 1930s structure and a series of concrete block buildings of varying size constructed during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, metal sheds and trailers. The complex is sited on Route 1 and enclosed by a chain link fence. The lot behind the house is filled with junk cars. A gravel parking area is located in front of the "house". Between the "house" and largest concrete block structure is a gravel driveway that leads to the lot behind the buildings fronting the street.

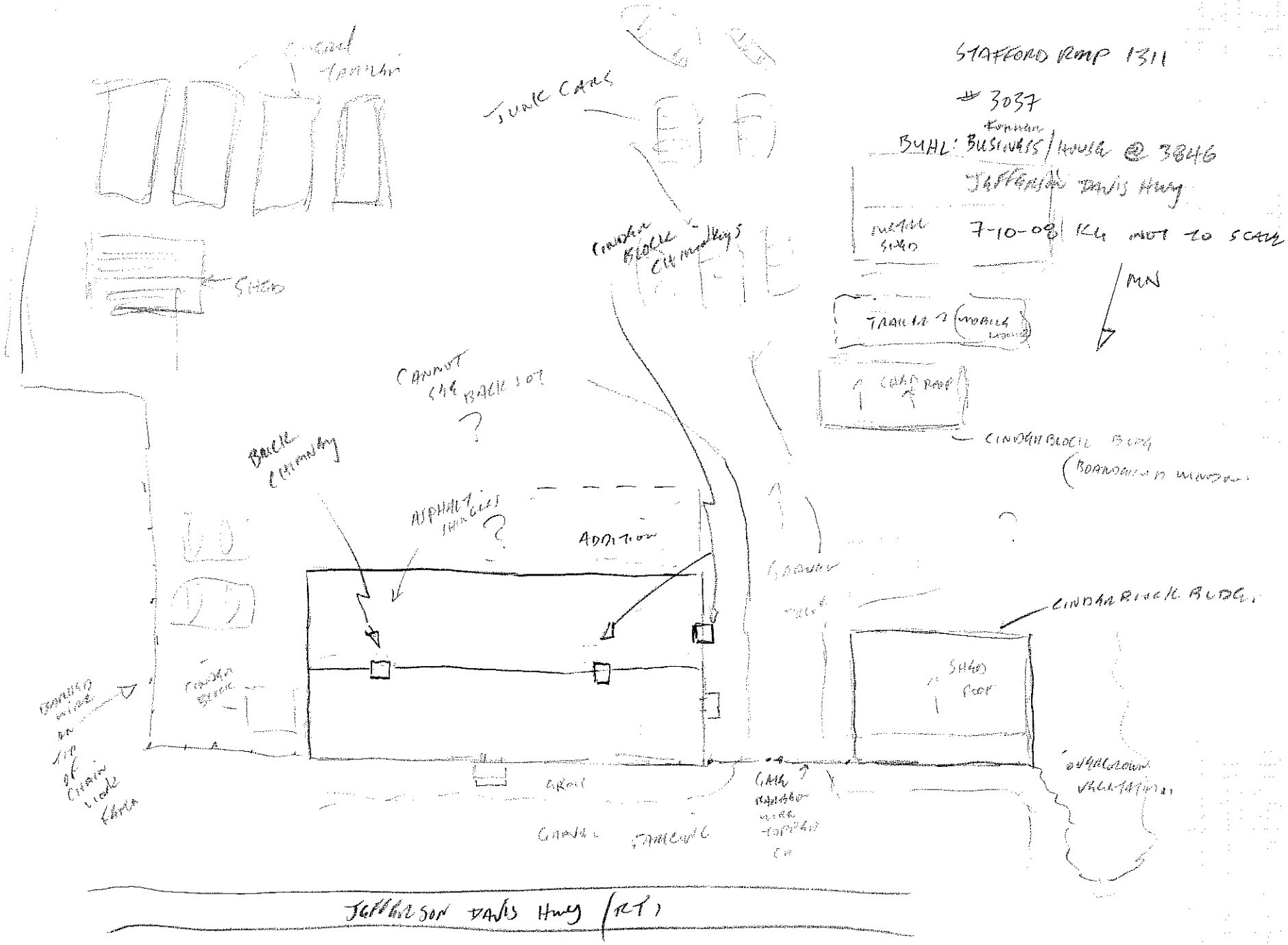
The one story house belonging to this complex is a five-bay building with the entry in the center bay. It appears that the bay at the east end of the building has been altered or added as evidenced from a linear seam in the clapboards. The structure is wood frame and has a low pitched roof and two chimneys rising from the ridgeline. The eastern-most chimney is brick and the western chimney, concrete block. An exterior concrete block chimney has been added to the west elevation. A shed roof, concrete block addition has been added to the rear of the building. Both the roof of the main block and the addition are covered in asphalt shingles. Fenestration on the main block consist of 1/1 double hung sash windows and modern entry doors with nine lights over two vertical recessed panels.

The largest of the concrete block buildings is constructed with a flat roof with a small parapet-like concrete block course. The building does not appear to be used as all the windows are boarded up or filled-in. The concrete block structure that is visible through the gate is similar in appearance to the larger one fronting the street, although has a shed roof and no parapet.

CRI recommends that the 1930s structure is potentially eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criteria A and C as an example of early twentieth century roadside architecture. The concrete block buildings and others located on the property are not recommended for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D based on their lack of historic architectural integrity, age, condition and undistinguished design and workmanship. Additionally, there is no known association with important persons or events and the building is constructed out of stock materials.

Figure 270. View of 1930s Structure at 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (3037), North Elevation.

Figure 271. View of Concrete block Structure at 3846 Jefferson Davis Highway (3037), Northeast Oblique.


STAFFORD RMP 1311
3037
BUHL: BUSINESS / HOUSE @ 3846
JEFFERSON DAVIS Hwy
7-10-08 KL NOT TO SCALE
MN
JUNK CARS
SHED
CANNOT SEE BACK LOT
?
BACK COMMODITY
ASPHALT
?
ADDITION
CINDERBLOCK BLDG.
SHED ROOF
JEFFERSON DAVIS Hwy (RT)

3038. 089-5120 Automotive Business, 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid 20th century

The business at 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway is located on the south side of Route 1. Several types of parking surfaces are used including an asphalt area in front of the building, a gravel and concrete slab area to the east and a gravel area to the west. Behind the building is a concrete slab with woods beyond.

The original section of the large commercial building is constructed with a clipped front gable roof on a concrete block foundation. Two large garage bays are located on the front of the building as well as an entry door and window to the east of the garages. The exterior is sheathed in synthetic siding and the roof in asphalt shingle. A narrow cinder block and brick chimney is located on the exterior east elevation. A one story shed roof addition has been added to the rear of the building for two additional garage bays. The shed roof addition on the west side also has two garage bays, one in the front and one in the rear. Both additions have been clad in synthetic siding and have asphalt shingles covering the roof.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the building is a common architectural style for its era.

Figure 273. View of 3854 Jefferson Davis Highway (3038), Northwest Oblique.

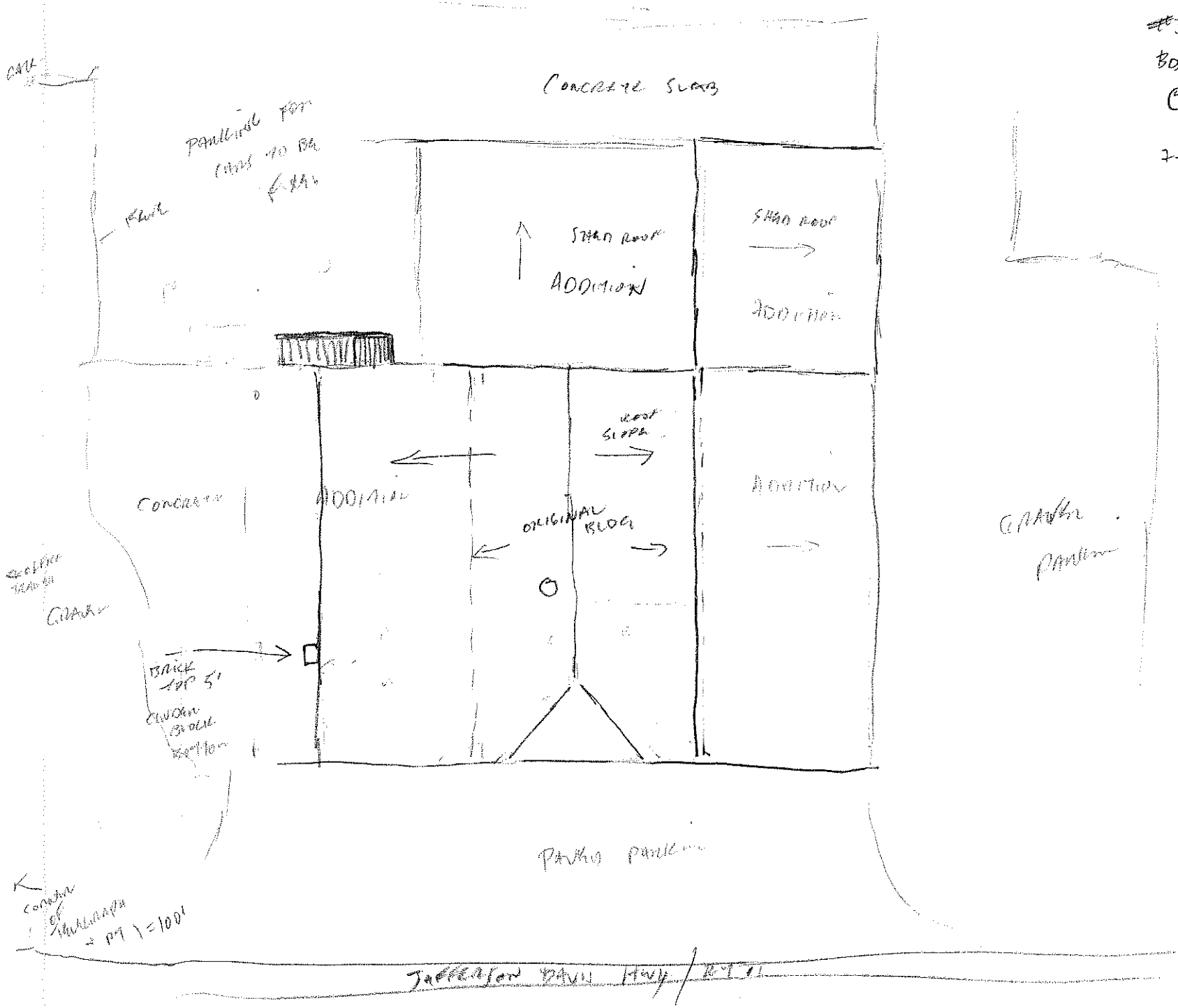
STAFFORD ROAD 1311

#3038

BOSWELL'S AUTOMOTIVE

@ 3854 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY (R71)

7-10-02 KA NOT TO SCALE



3039. 089-5121 Spring Lake Hotel, 3817 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid 20th century

The Spring Lake Hotel at 3817 Jefferson Davis Highway is a much altered example of mid-20th century hotels along Route 1. The complex is located on the north side of the road and has a large grass area in front, typical of its era, and woods behind. The complex is accessed two entrances on Route 1 forming a semi-circular paved driveway. A narrow drainage ditch or creek separates the lawn area from the road and a low concrete block wall provides a boundary between the driveway and the lawn.

The buildings of the complex form a semi-circle following the curve of the driveway and include a main section that faces the road and two additional buildings on either side. The front and ends of the one story buildings are sheathed in T-111 siding while the rear elevations have the original exposed concrete block walls. The two-story section has portions of the concrete block exposed on the ends with wood clapboards in the gable as well as the rear concrete block wall intact. All visible roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingle.

The main section consists of a central two story block with two identical wings on either side. The center block contains large 40 light windows, the center sections of which pivot, on the first floor and a modern metal entry door. A shed roof porch supported by square posts extends across the entire front façade. The second floor windows are all fixed two pane windows with plain board surrounds. A narrow, but tall center brick chimney in common bond projects through the rear slope just behind the ridgeline. The one story, cross gable wings are fenestrated with single pane fixed windows with plain board surrounds and a center entry with a small shed roof porch. The west wing has an interior cinder block chimney at the gable end.

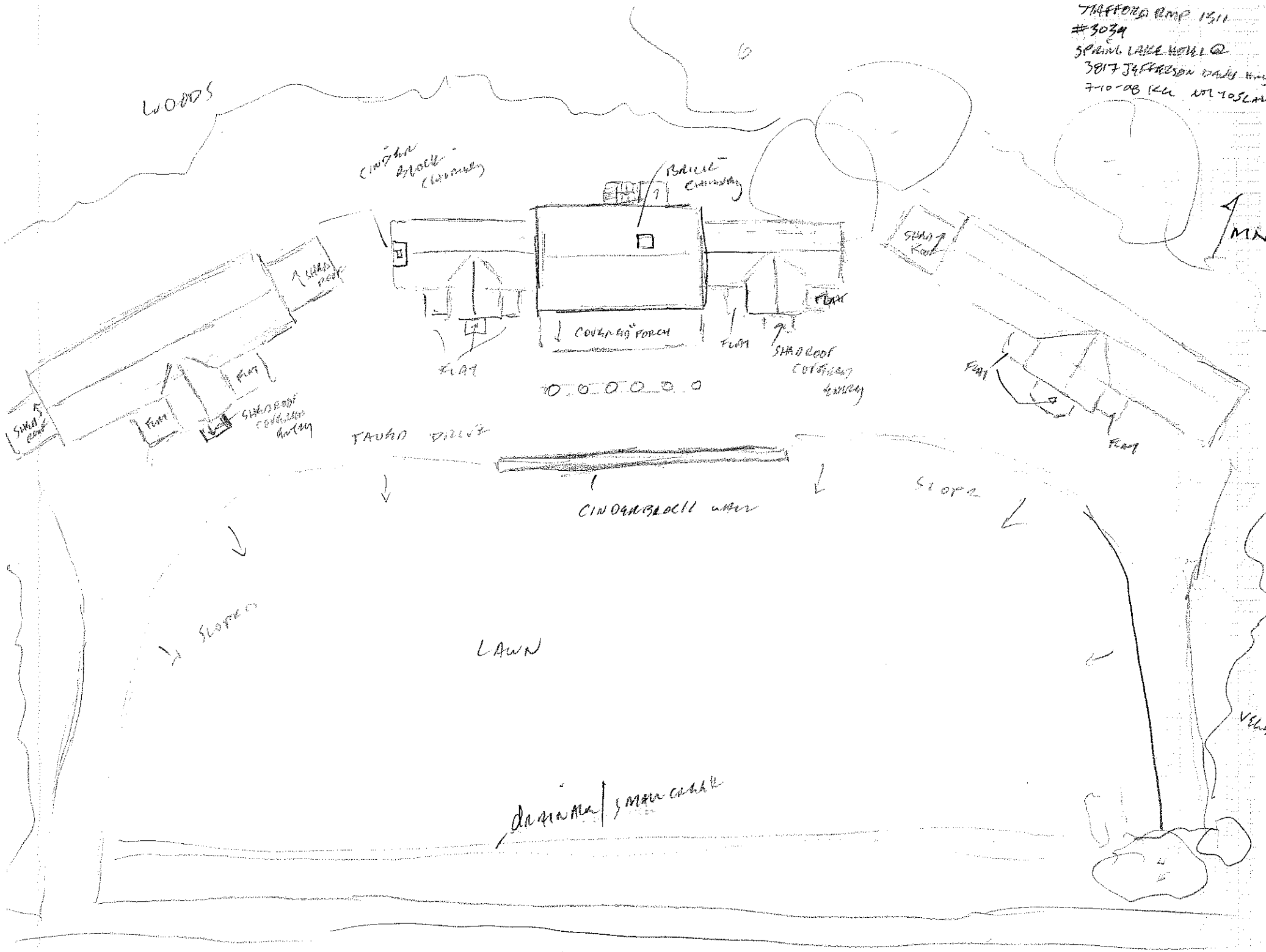
Located on either side of the center structure are one story, cross gable buildings with a one story flat roof addition on both ends. The windows are also single pane stationary windows on the front with plain board surrounds, however, on the rear elevation there is a combination of 6/6 and 8/8 double hung sash and eight light fixed wood windows.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 275. View of Central Building, Spring Lake Hotel, 3817 Jefferson Davis Hwy. (3039), South Elevation.

Figure 276. View of Side Building, Spring Lake Hotel, 3817 Jefferson Davis Hwy. (3039), Southeast Elevation.

Figure 277. View of Side Building Rear Elevation, Spring Lake Hotel, 3817 Jefferson Davis Hwy (3039), Northeast Oblique.


WOODS
CINDER BLOCK CHIMNEY
BRICK CHIMNEY
FLAT
COVERED PORCH
FLAT
SHED ROOF COVERED ENTRY
FLAT
SHED ROOF
FLAT
FLAT
SHED ROOF COVERED ENTRY
SHED ROOF
FLAT
TAUGHT DRIVE
CINDERBLOCK WALL
SLOPE
SLOPE
LAWN
DRAINAGE
SMALL CREEK

3040. 089-5160 Business, 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), late 19th century

The main block of the antique shop at 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway was formerly a residence constructed in the late 19th century. The house is located on the north side of Route 1 immediately adjacent to the road. A wooden fence is located on the west side of the building and has an addition to the east (or another house). Behind the house, turned shop, is woods. A gravel and sand parking lot is located in front of the structure with an additional parking area to the east of the addition.

The two story, hall and parlor plan house, now shop, is a Colonial Revival structure with an open porch supported by brick piers that extends across the entire width of the building. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls as well as the foundation. It is suspected the foundation is concrete block which suggests a complete rebuilding of the foundation or the structure was moved from another location. The exterior shows other alterations including the addition of a modern Craftsman style door and replacement windows. The present windows are 6/1 double hung sash on both floors and in the attic. A small brick chimney projects through the rear slope of the roof and a one story shed roof addition has been added off the rear of the house.

Constructed or moved immediately adjacent to the abovementioned structure is a single room, two-story house which appears to have been extensively altered. The roofline is lower than the adjacent structure. It sits on a concrete block foundation, which like the other building could suggest the building was moved to its present location. A large exterior brick chimney in common bond is located on the east gable end. Window on the front façade and gable end are 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows with the exception of a 6/6 double hung window on the second floor and a casement window on the first. Modern double doors have replaced the original central entry door. The front façade and east gable end are clad in vinyl siding, however the rear elevation appears to have asbestos siding. A rear fire escape has been added to this elevation.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 279. View of 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway (3040), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 280. View of Gable End of East Building at 3859 Jefferson Davis Highway, Northeast Oblique.

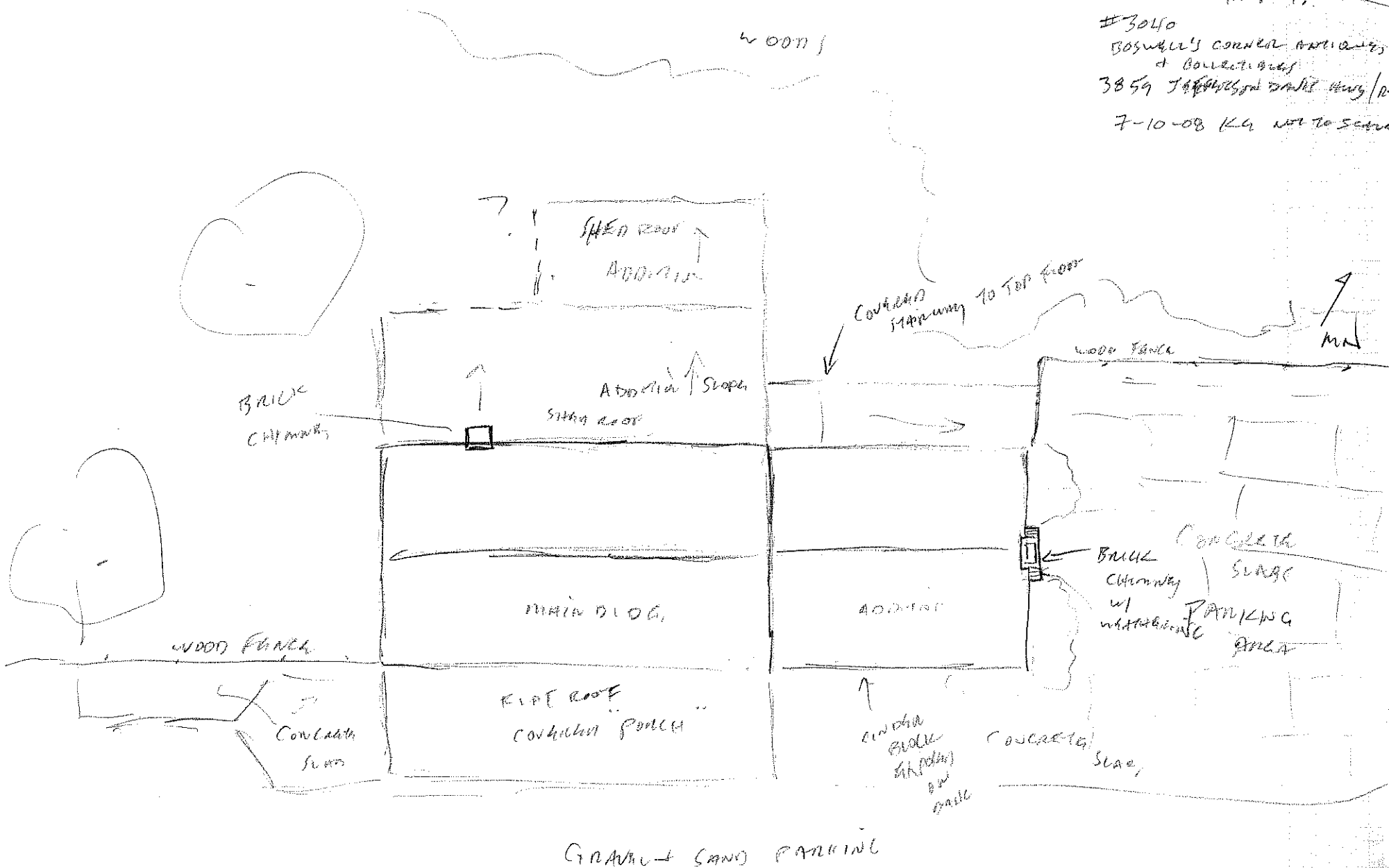
STAFFORD RMP 1.

#3040

BOSWELL'S CORNER APPLIANCES & COLLECTIBLES

3859 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY / R.

7-10-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3041. 089-5161 Business, 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), c. 1940

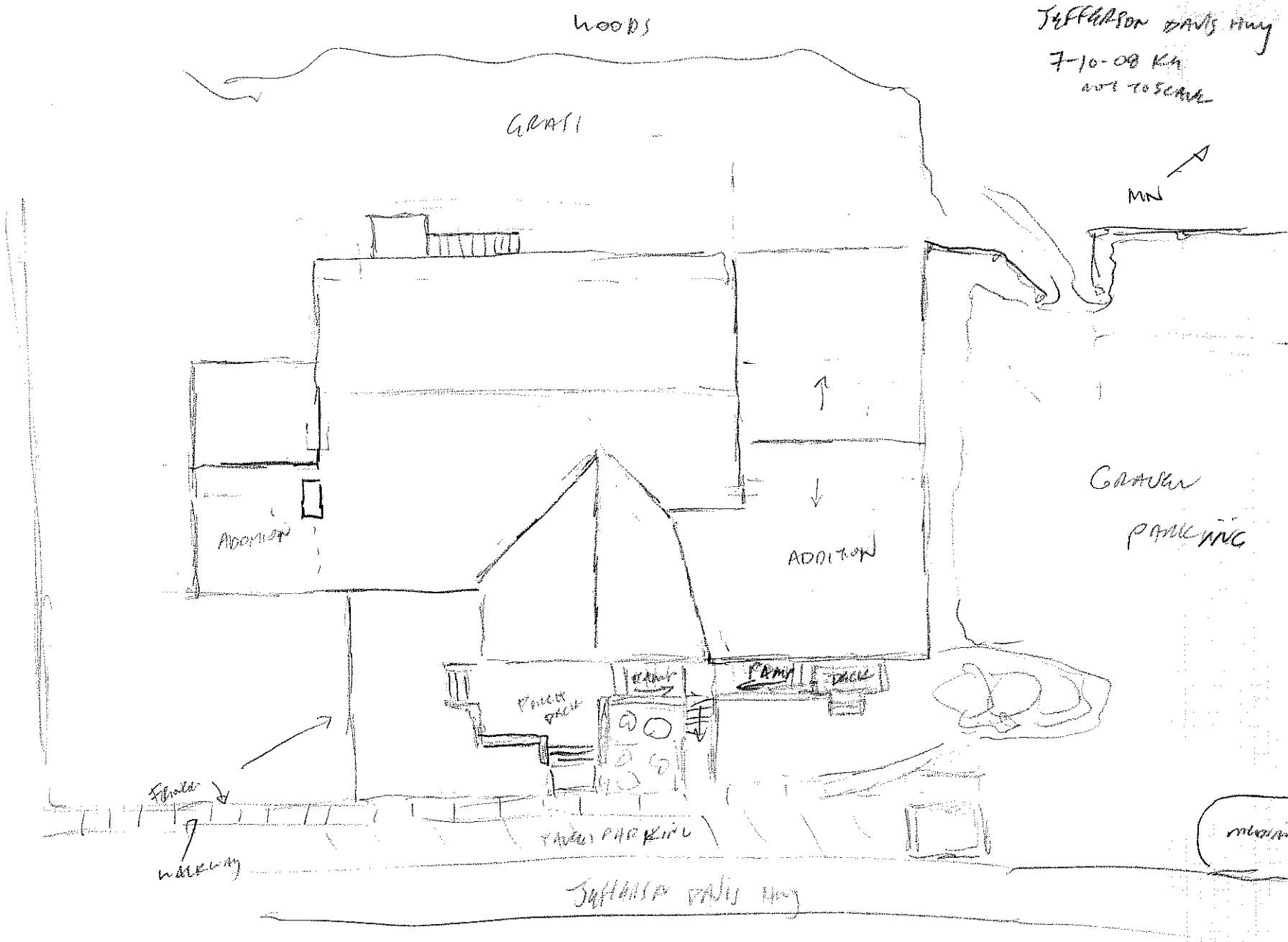
The building at 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway is a one story cross-gable building adjacent to Route 1 near the corner of Telegraph Road. An asphalt parking area is located in front of the building and a gravel parking area on the north side. Behind the building are woods. A wood fence obscures a portion of the addition to the south side.

The main block of this one story building has three bays with the entry in the second bay and recessed. Modern stairs lead to both this entry and the secondary entrance on the north side addition. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle. Two additions have been added, one to the north and one to the south. Both roofs of the main block and the additions are covered with asphalt shingles. The windows on the original section of the building are 6/6 double hung sash windows. Two small brick chimneys are visible, one interior on the rear slope of the roof of the main block and the other formerly exterior chimney on the south end, now encased in the one story addition.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 282. View of 3869 Suite 103 Jefferson Davis Highway (3041), South Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3041
BELLA CAFE @ 3869
JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
7-10-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE



3042. 089-5122 Business, 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 19th century (original house)

The structure at 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway is a two-story 19th century house converted to a business with a severely altered front facade. The business is located at the corner of Route 1 and Telegraph Road immediately adjacent to the street. A paved parking lot area is located in front as well as to the west side of the building. Directly to the east is property #3041. As with the adjacent lot woods are located directly behind the building.

The original house is a two story, single pile structure with a side gable roof. It appears that a front gable addition was probably added in the early 20th century as evidenced by the window configuration. Windows visible on the east side of the building are 6/6 double hung sash windows, while those found on the front gable section are 3/1. A small interior brick chimney in common bond is located on the east end of the building. A one story, shed roof addition is located off the rear elevation. Modern additions include a one story, shed roof addition onto the west elevation and a half gambrel roof addition to the front. Attached to the side addition is a one story, side gable, three-bay building. All roofs are covered in asphalt shingle and all exterior wall surfaces have been clad in vinyl siding.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 284. View of 3869 Jefferson Davis Highway (3042), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1341

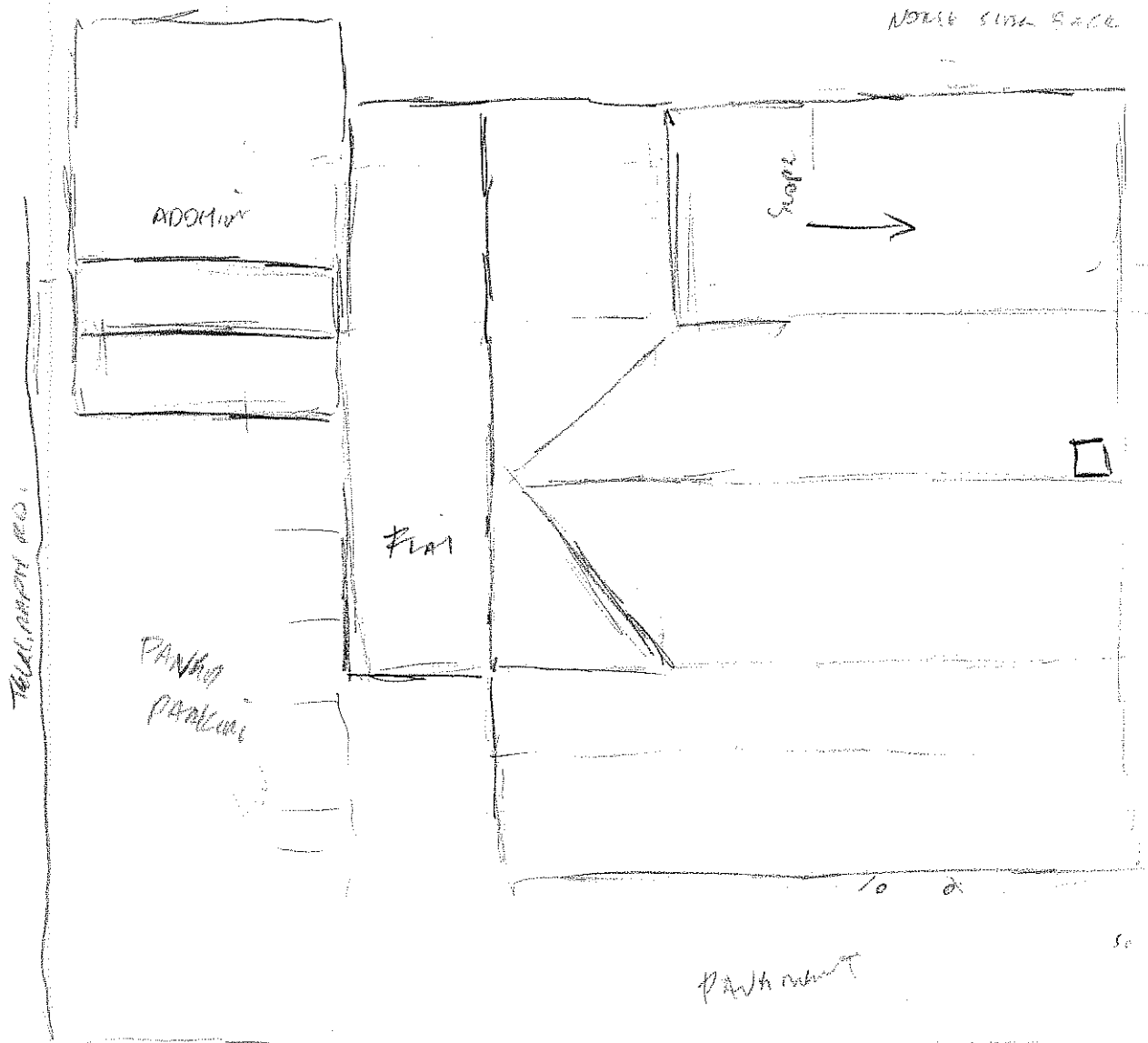
#3042

VIRGINIA GOLD + JEWELRY +

PAWNBROKERS @ 3869 RM

7-10-08 KL NOT TO SCALE

JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY.



MW

SW OP.

JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY / RT1

3046. 089-5125 Apartment, 3923 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 1950

The apartment or duplex at 3923 Jefferson Davis Highway is an example of mid 20th century residential architecture. The building is surrounded by lawn on all sides with woods behind. Concrete sidewalks provide access to the entry of both units as well as from the parking area. It is one of three apartment buildings on the lot (see 3044 and 3045).

The building is one story with a low pitched side gable roof with a shed roofed addition behind. Each unit is three-bays with the entry in the second bay. The windows are 1/1, 6/6, 8/8 and 4/4 vinyl double hung sash and the doors are modern metal. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, except in the rear of the building which appears to be beveled weatherboard. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. Small shed roof projections are extant over the front entry doors. The roof of the addition extends across the entire width of the building however, the additions are interrupted by a concrete slab patio.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 286. View of 3923 Jefferson Davis Highway (3046), Southeast Oblique.

3047. 089-5123 Business, 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid 20th century

The business at 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway is a cross gable structure located on the north side of the road. A gravel parking lot is located in the front of the building with areas of grass on the south, east and west sides. Woods are located behind the structure and a vacant lot is to the east.

The one story building sits on a concrete block foundation and is clad in wide profile clapboards. A wide soffit and tall unornamented fascia board provides an unusual transition from the building to the roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles. In the front and side gables vertical board siding is used. Viewing the east elevation is appears the roof and/or building has been altered due to the configuration of the gable. Fenestration of the building includes two large plate glass windows and a modern metal and glass door on the front, a 1/1 double hung sash window on the east elevation and a back door on the rear elevation.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 288. View of 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (3047), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 289. View of 3901 Jefferson Davis Highway (3047), East Elevation.

STAFFORD ROAD 1311

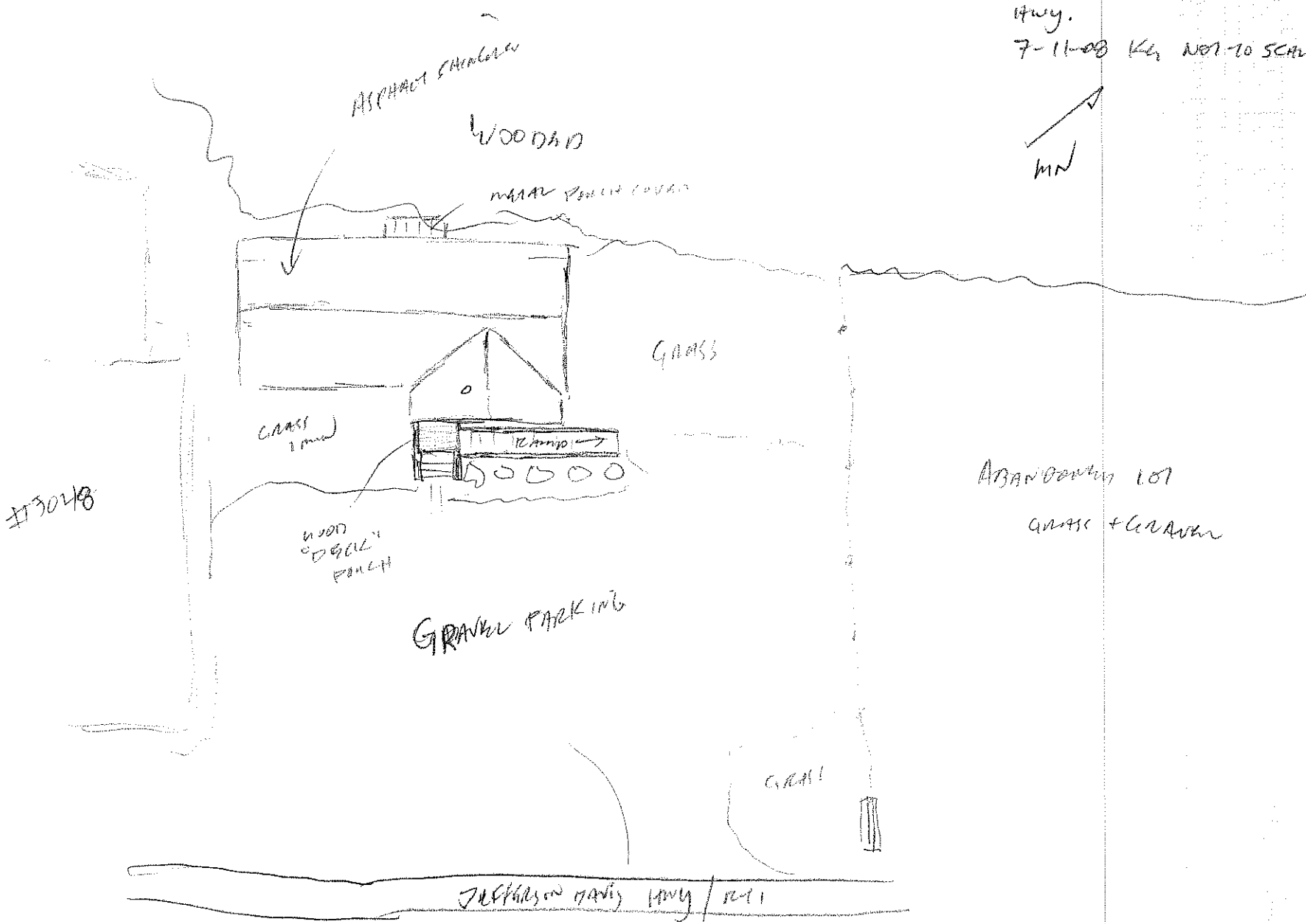
#3047

HOOPER'S QUALITY CARS

@ 3901 JEFFERSON DAVIS

HWY.

7-11-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3048. 089-5124 Business, 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), mid 20th century

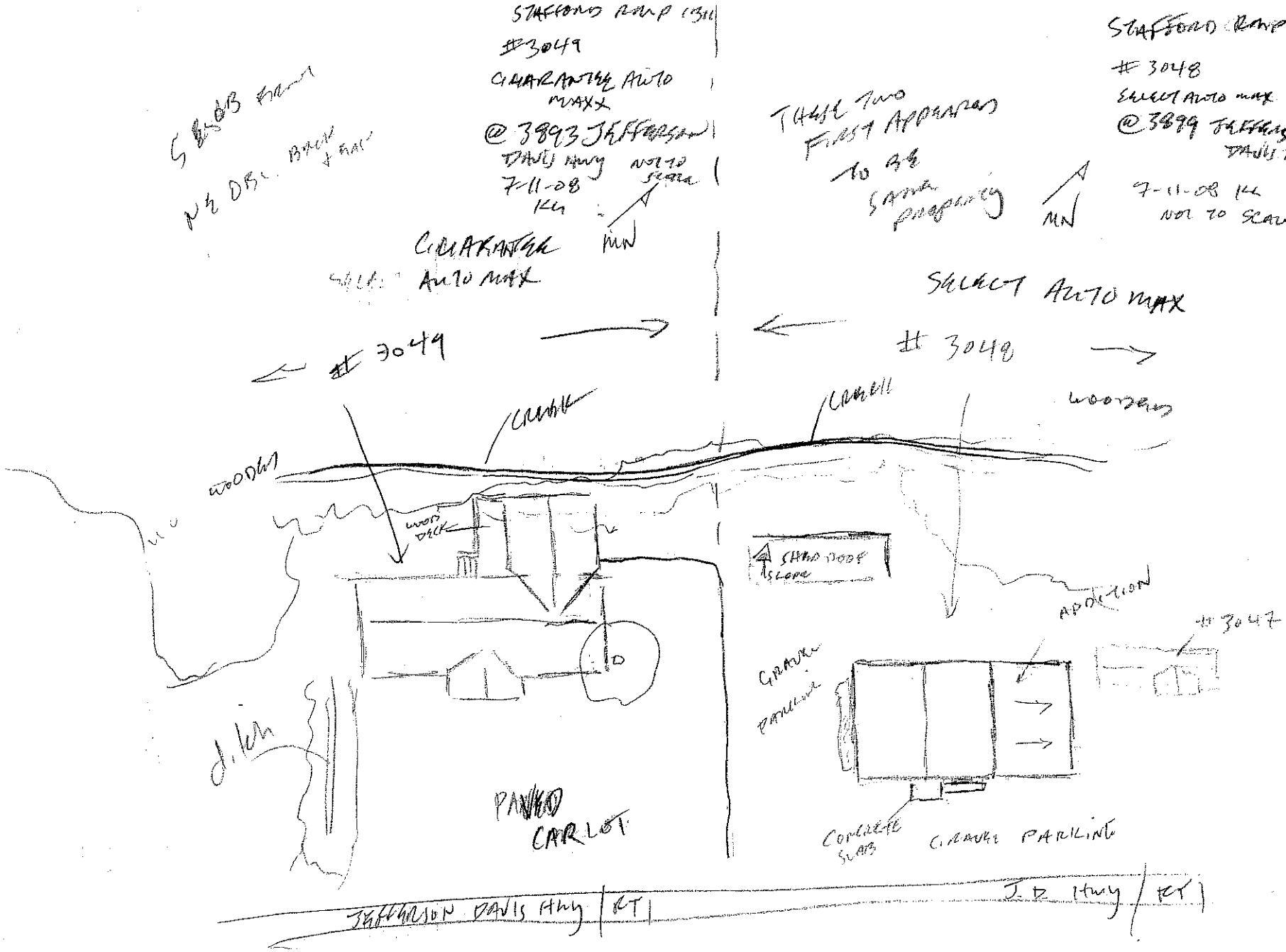
The business at 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway is an example of mid 20th century architecture found on Route 1. The lot slopes slightly to the north towards the woods and creek behind the building. The front area of the lot is a gravel parking area which continues around to the west side.

The building is a one story front gable masonry and wood panel structure raised to one and a half stories in the rear due to the slope of the lot. Two large plate glass windows are located on the front façade and one on the front section of the west elevation. Two small window openings are located towards the rear of the latter wall. A central modern aluminum door provides access to the interior. A shed roof addition clad in wood siding runs the full length of the east side of the main portion of the building. A standard size garage door is the only visible opening in this section. Another addition has been constructed off the rear of the structure. Behind the main structure is a one story shed roof outbuilding of mid-century date. The front façade has been altered with the addition of a modern metal garage door and plate glass window. The barn-style board and batten doors and the glass and wood panel entry door appear original to the building.

CRI recommends that this resource is not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource. There is no known association with important persons or events and the historic integrity of the structure has been compromised.

Figure 291. View of 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (3048), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 292. View of Outbuilding, 3899 Jefferson Davis Highway (3048), South Elevation.


STAFFORD RAMP (3)
#3049
GUARANTEE AUTO MAXX
@ 3893 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
7-11-08
KK
NOT TO SCALE
MW
GUARANTEE AUTO MAX
#3049
THESE TWO FIRST APPEARED TO BE SAME PROPERTY
STAFFORD RAMP (3)
#3048
SELECT AUTO MAX
@ 3899 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
7-11-08 KK
NOT TO SCALE
MW
SELECT AUTO MAX
#3048
WOODS
CREEK
WOOD DECK
SHED ROOF SLOPE
ADDITION
#3047
GRAVEL PARKING
CONCRETE SLAB
GRAVEL PARKING
PAVED CAR LOT
JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
RT 1
J.D. HWY
RT 1

3050. 089-5125 House, 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), 1946

The house at 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway is a one story building located on the south side of the street at the intersection of George Mason Road. The lot gently slopes from south to north. Large trees and shrubs provide a screen in the front of the house while woods form a boundary on the south and west sides. A concrete driveway is located on the east side of the house and provides access to a detached one car garage.

The house is a front gable building with an open porch in front and small shed roof addition on the rear and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front porch is supported by ornate wrought iron posts and has wrought iron railings. Fenestration on the house consists of 3/1 double hung wooden sash and sliding glass windows. Large plate glass windows are located on the front façade. The entry consists of a simple door with lintel while the door to the addition is nine lights with panels covered by a wooden screen door. A small brick chimney is located on the exterior wall on the east side, though punctures the overhanging eave. The lower section of the chimney has been painted to match the exterior of the house, which is clad in asbestos siding. The detached one car garage is also a front gable sheathed in asbestos siding, though only on the north side. The remaining elevations are wood clapboards. A seam in the east wall indicates the garage has been expanded. The original door has been replaced by a flat wooden door and siding in-fill. Exposed rafter ends are also visible. The light over the former garage door is still extant. Both the house and garage roofs are covered in asphalt shingle.

The building at the intersection of George Mason Road is representative of post-World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

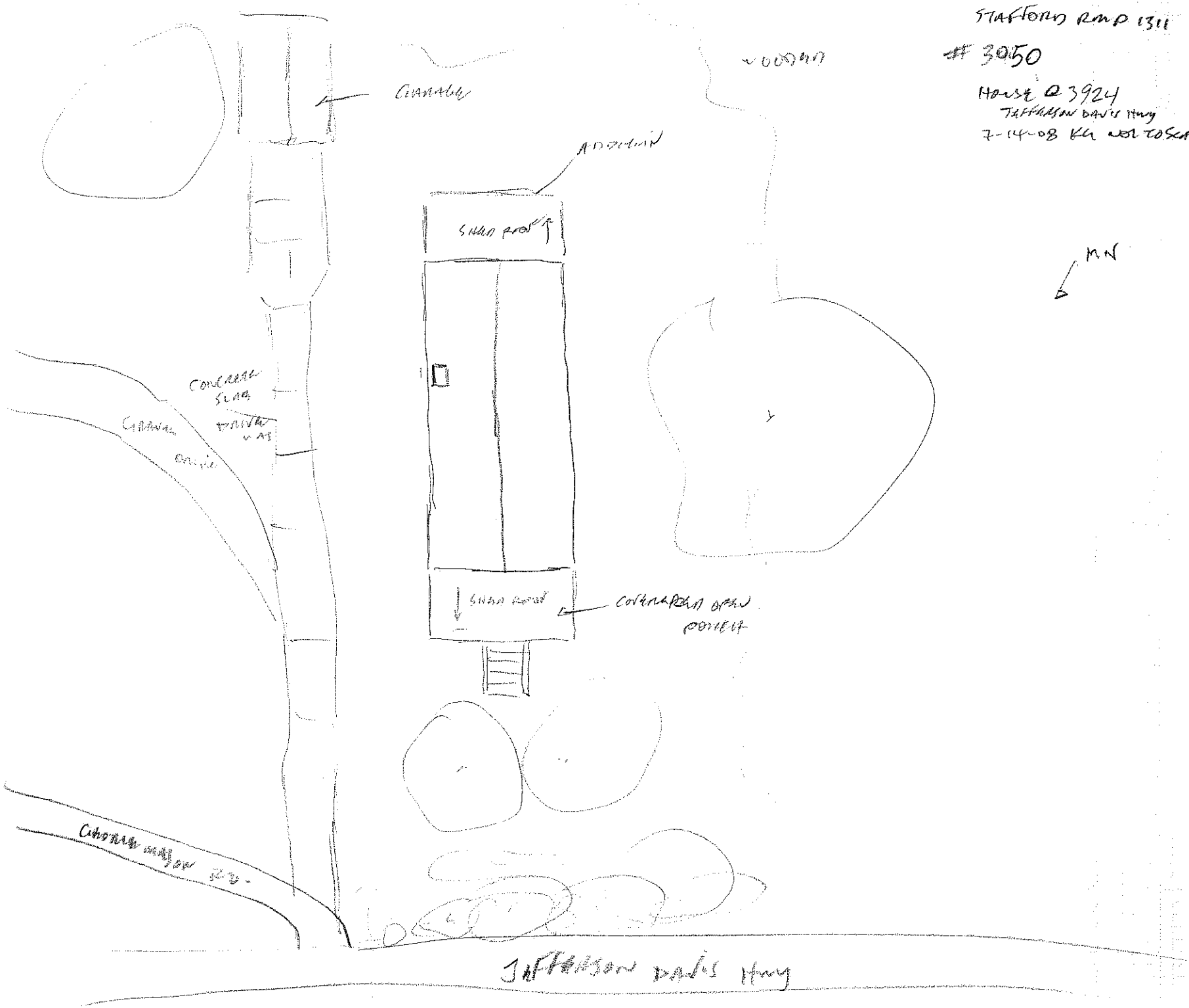
Figure 294. View of 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (3050), East Elevation.

Figure 295. View of Garage, 3924 Jefferson Davis Highway (3050), Northeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1311

3050

House @ 3924
JEFFERSON DAVIS Hwy
7-14-08 KG NOT TO SCA



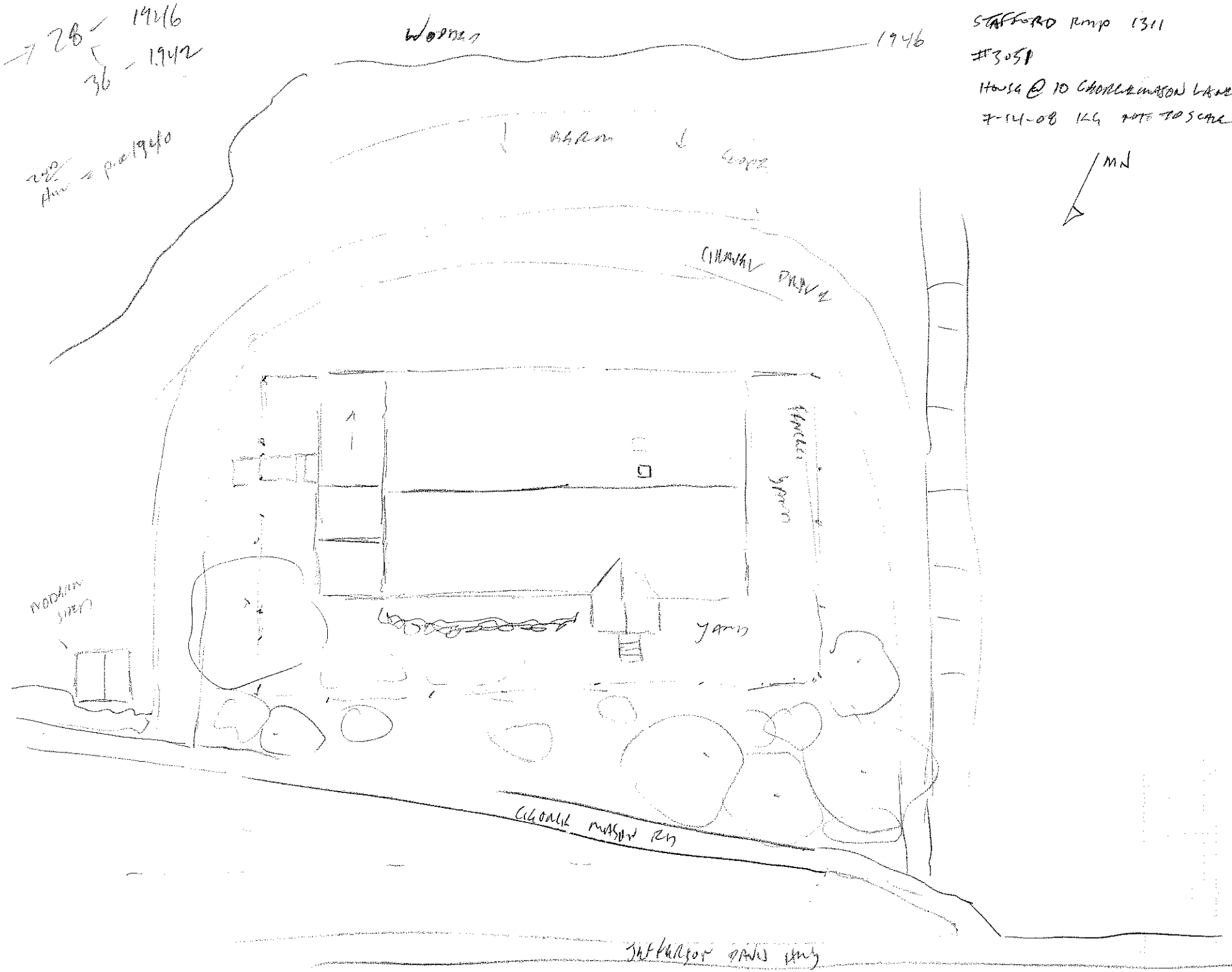
3051. 089-5127 House, 10 George Mason Road, c. 1940

The dwelling at 10 George Mason Road is a one story building sited on a small rise. Varying size trees are located in front of the house to shield it from the street. A chain link fence provides a boundary on the front, west and east sides. A semi-circular gravel driveway is entered from either side of the property and continues behind the building.

The house is a one story, three-bay Cape Cod-style building with the main entrance in the second bay. The front entry is protected by a front gable portico supported by turned posts and consists of a paneled door with metal storm door and four light side lights with panels underneath. Fenestration for the house includes 6/1 double hung windows with 4/1 sash windows in the attic. The windows on the front façade are flanked by louvered shutters. On the east side of the house is a one story addition with a side gable roof in the front and shed roof in the rear. Access to this end of the house is through a paneled door on the east elevation. All exterior wall surfaces are clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingle while a stone veneer covers the foundation. A small center brick chimney is visible at the ridgeline.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 297. View of 10 George Mason Road (3051), Northeast Oblique.


28 - 1946
36 - 1942
Woods
1946
STAFFORD Ramp 1311
#3051
House @ 10 CHORLEY MASON LANE
7-14-08 KG NOT TO SCALE
MN
Barn
Stope
CHANNEL DRIVE
Garage
Yard
WOODSHED
CHORLEY MASON RD
JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY

3052. 089-5128 House, 28 George Mason Road, 1941

The dwelling at 28 George Mason Road is an altered one story Cape Cod, turned Saltbox and sits on a rusticated stone veneer over concrete block foundation. The slope of the land required the house be banked in the rear. The front of the house retains its architectural configuration although the original windows have been replaced. Lawn areas are located to the front and rear of the property with mature trees surrounding the yard space. A gravel driveway and parking area is located on the west side of the house.

The house is a four bay structure with the entry in the third bay. Characteristics of the house include a gable front entry porch with turned posts, an exterior common bond pattern brick chimney on the west end and an entry door with small elliptical window in the top portion over raised panels. Windows throughout the building are 1/1 vinyl double hung sash windows. Exterior sheathing is vinyl with asphalt shingles on the roof. A modern garden window and sliding glass door have been added to the east elevation and a large second floor deck on the back elevation.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

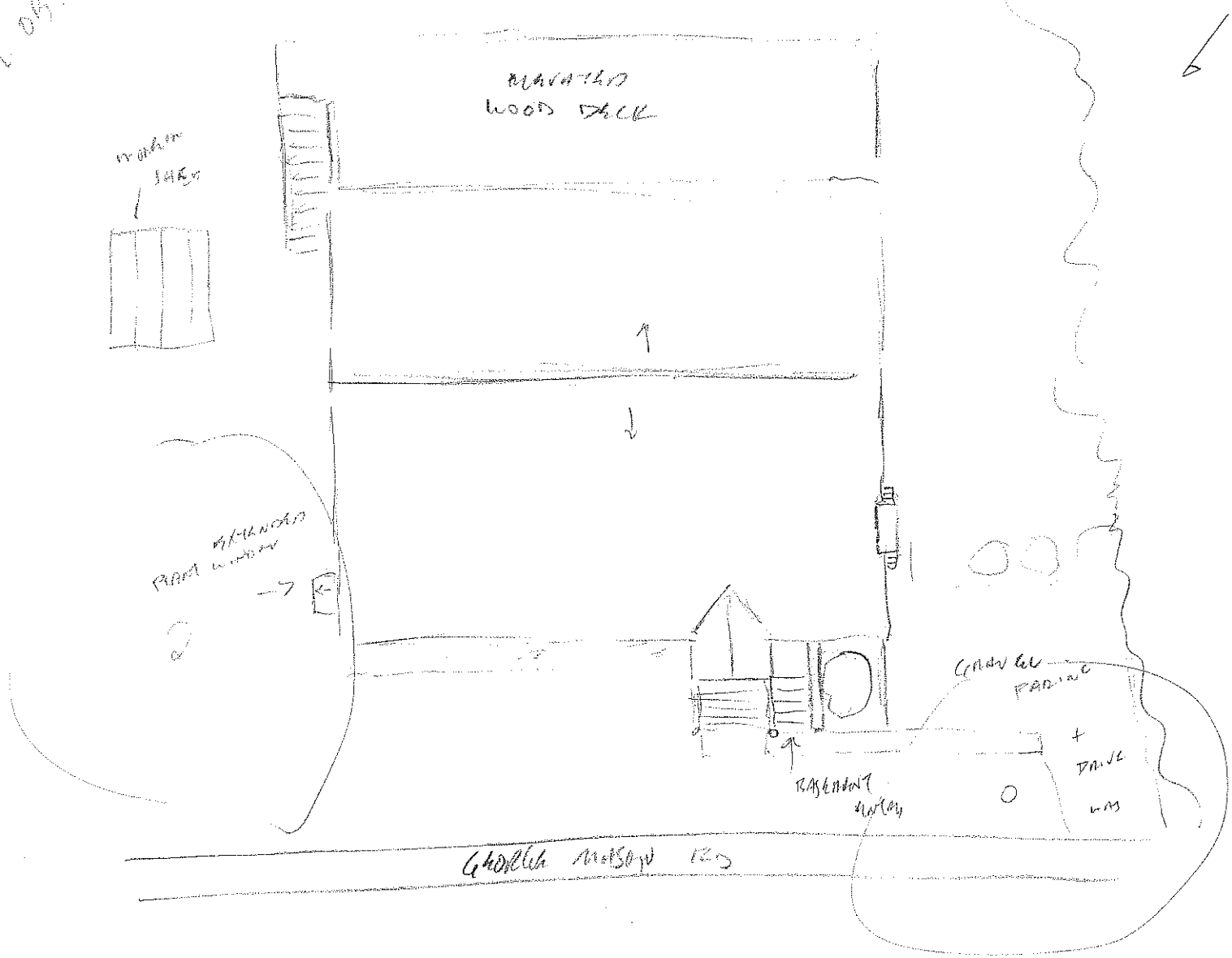
Figure 299. View of 28 George Mason Road (3052), East Elevation.

STAFFORD RUN 1311

3052

HOUSE 28 GEORGE MASON RD.

7-14-09 KG NOT TO SCALE



3053-A. 089-5130 House and 3053-B. Outbuilding, 36 George Mason Road, 1943

The complex of structures at 36 George Mason Road is set on a wooded lot on the south side of the road. A gravel and paved driveway, located on the west side of the property leads to a four bay, wood frame shed used as a secondary garage. The larger garage, possibly formerly used partially as a barn, is accessed by a gravel area. A modern metal carport is located between and in front of the house and garage.

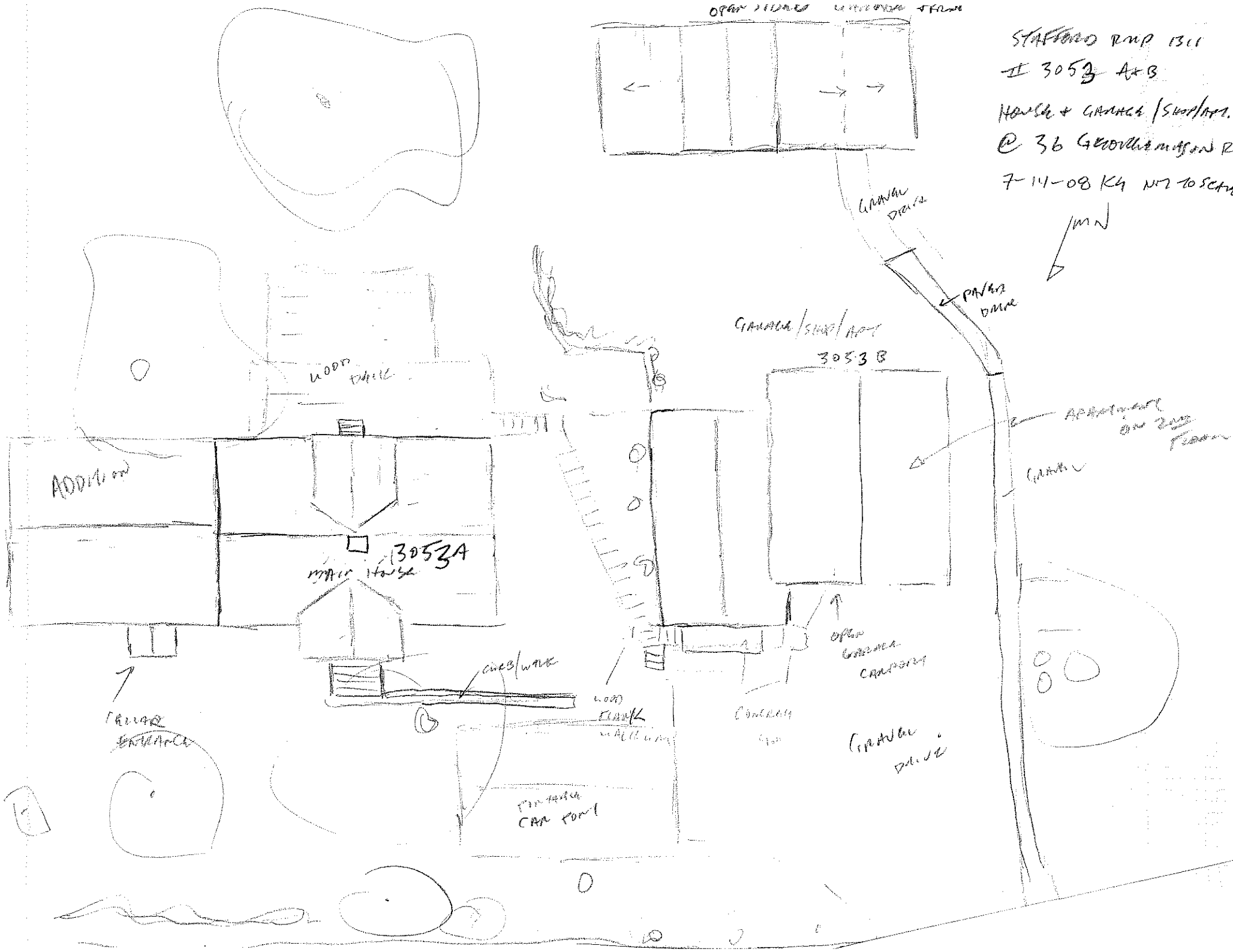
The house appears to have originally been a cross gable Cape with a screened in front porch. A gabled section is also found off the rear elevation. The addition to the east is a one story side gable section constructed with a lower roof line than the main block. The house sits on a raised concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt shingles covering the roof. The fenestration for the house consists of original 3/1 wooden double hung sash windows and a 6/1 replacement window immediately adjacent to the east side of the screened porch. A rectangular window section projects out on the west side of the house and appears original to the structure. Simple window surrounds are consistent throughout. A small interior brick chimney in common bond is in the center of the house. Access to the basement is through a small front gable addition to the front façade which contains a small wooden door.

To the west of the house is a two story garage/shop (possibly former combination barn/garage) that diminishes to one story in the back due to the slope of the land. The original section is constructed with concrete block with 6/6 double hung wooden sash windows. A large garage bay is located on the first floor (north end) of the building. Access to the second floor on the south side of the structure is through a double board and batten wood door. Each door has a fixed plate glass window. The addition constructed on the building's east side is a low pitched front gable that transitions to a shed roof and is wood framed on a concrete block foundation. Vertical bead board siding is found on the south elevation while the north and east elevations are sheathed in asbestos siding. Windows on this section are 6/6 double hung sash windows with eight light fixed windows in the foundation. A garage bay-like entrance is found on the north façade.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 301. View of 36 George Mason Road (3053-A), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 302. View of 36 George Mason Road (3053-B), Southeast Oblique.


STAFFORD RMP 1311
II 3053 A+B
HOUSE + GARAGE / SHOP/APT.
@ 36 GROVELAND MASON R
7-14-08 KG NOT TO SCALE
MN
GRAVEL DRIVE
PAVED DRIVE
GARAGE / SHOP / APT
3053 B
APARTMENT ON 2ND FLOOR
GARAGE
WOOD FENCE
ADDITION
3053A
MAIN HOUSE
CURB/WALK
WOOD FENCE
WALKWAY
OPEN GARAGE CARPORT
CONCRETE
GRAVEL DRIVE
PAVED CAR PORT

3054. 089-5129 House, 33 George Mason Road, c. 1940

The dwelling, former restaurant, at 33 George Mason Road is located on the north side of the road on a fairly level lot. A gravel driveway leads to a parking area immediately to the east of the house. Woods surround the building on the north, west and east sides. A privacy fence has been added starting at the northeast corner of the house and runs east then north.

The house is a one-story vernacular building with a one story, full width, shed roof addition on the north elevation. A covered front porch extends approximately two-thirds the way across the façade and has been completely redone. The remaining third has been enclosed. All exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof covered in asphalt shingle. A small brick chimney is visible through the roof's rear slope. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung replacement windows and an unadorned front entry door.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

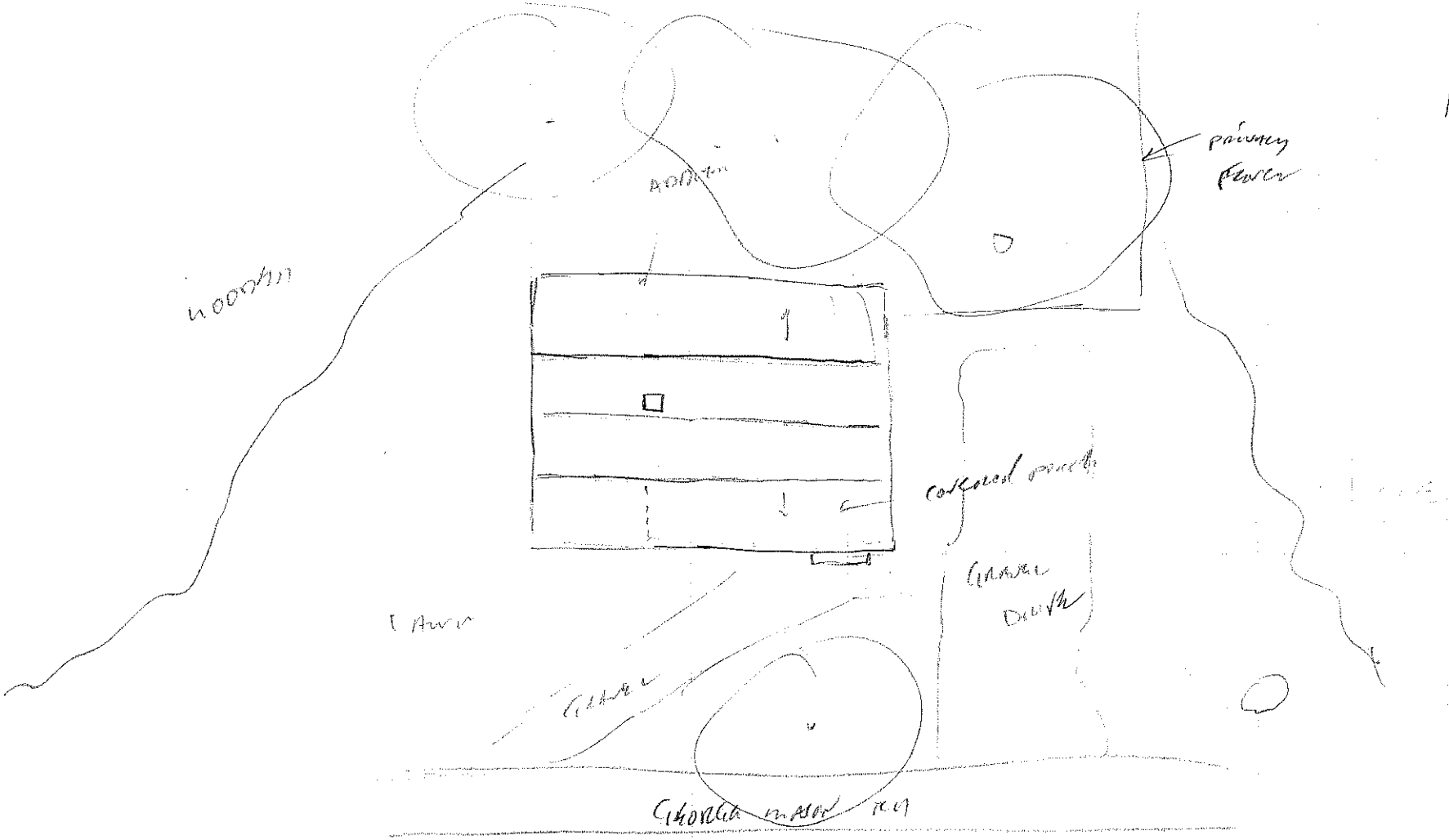
Figure 304. View of 33 George Mason Road (3054), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1311

#3054

House @ 33 GEORGE MASON RD

7-11-08 KG MT TOSCANA



3055. 089-5131 House, 48 George Mason Road, 1945

The dwelling at 48 George Mason Road is a well maintained example of mid-twentieth century architecture and is sited on a small hill on the south side of the road. Mature oaks surround the house as well as a yard area. A wooded area is located to the west of the house. A sidewalk runs across the front and continues around the east side and across the back. Outbuildings on the property include a two car garage and small concrete block shed. The garage is accessed by a paved driveway to the east of the house.

The one-and-a half story Cape is clad in wood clapboards, has asphalt shingles on the roof and sits on a brick foundation. Two large evenly spaced dormers project through on the front slope. A covered porch extends across the east half of the front façade supported by square columns and is ornamented with spindle work and brackets. A small brick chimney in a common bond pattern is located on the exterior west gable end. Fenestration includes Colonial Revival style 8/8 and 12/12 double hung sash windows as well as 6/6 on the rear elevation and 2/2 in the attic. The main entry into the house is through the front door, but there are also doors on the west and east elevations of the main block and the west elevation of the addition. The entry on the west façade is protected by a small shed roof porch and on the east a small gable hood. An addition and modern deck have been added to the south elevation.

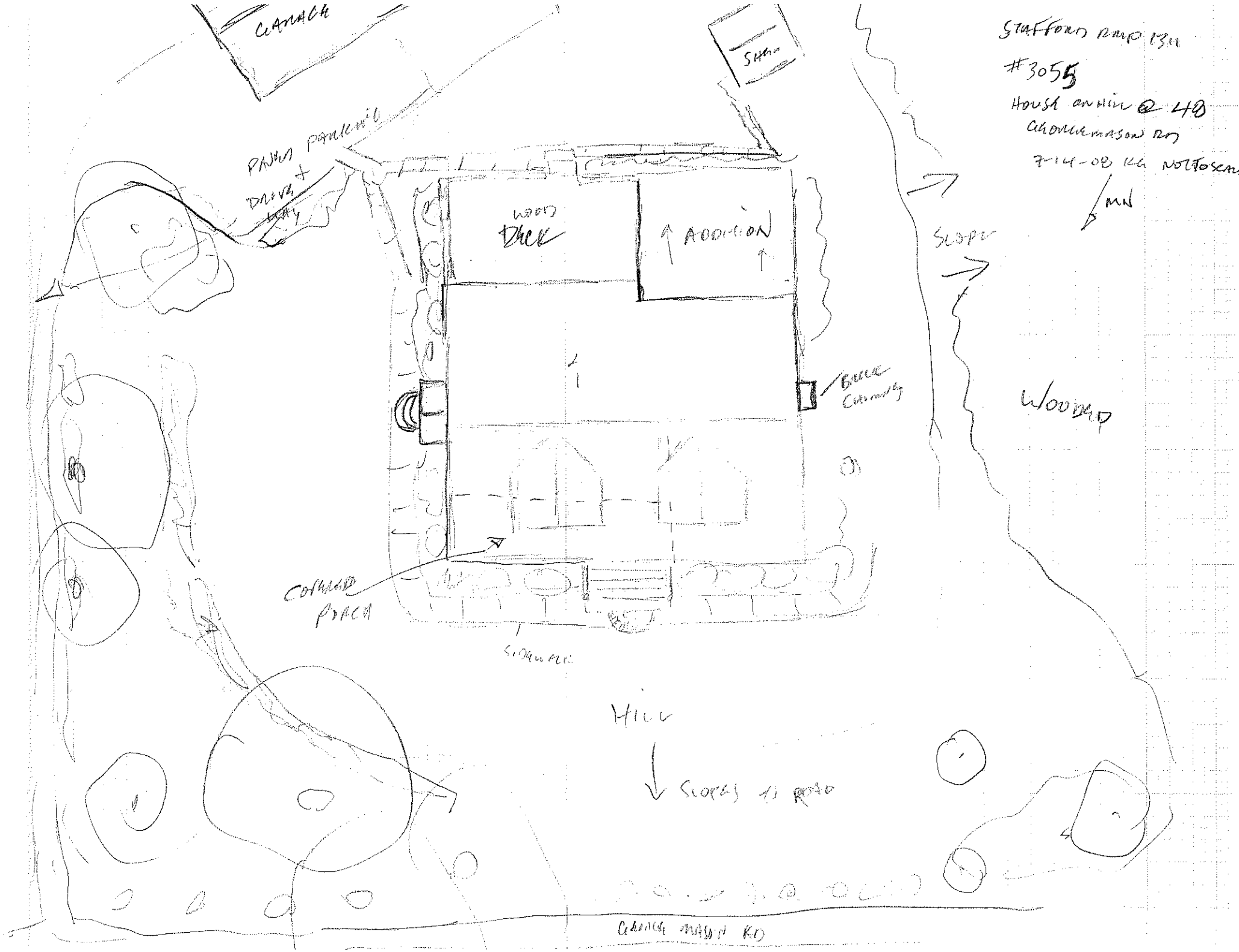
A two car, front gable garage located on the property is constructed with vertical wood siding and a concrete block foundation. Two standard size wood and glass paneled garage doors are present. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle. A small one story concrete block shed is found opposite the garage near the southeast corner of the house. The front gable is sheathed in asphalt shingle and a single flat wood door with plain board surround is located on the front.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 306. View of 48 George Mason Road (3055), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 307. View of Garage, 48 George Mason Road (3055), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 308. View of Shed, 48 George Mason Road (3055), Southeast Oblique.


GARAGE
SHED
PAVED PARKING
DRIVE
WOOD DECK
ADDITION
SLOPE
BRICK CHIMNEY
WOODED
COVERED PORCH
STONEWALL
HILL
SLOPES TO ROAD
CHURCH MASON RD
STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3055
HOUSE ON HILL @ 48
CHURCHMASON RD
7-14-08 KG NOT TO SCALE
MN

3056. 089-5132 House, 58 George Mason Road, c. 1925

The dwelling at 58 George Mason Road is positioned on the south side of the road on a slight hill. Numerous large trees are located on the northwest and southwest sections of the property. Access to the parking area is by a paved driveway on the east side of the house.

Originally the main block house was constructed in a modified one-and-a half story Bungalow style on a concrete block foundation. The steep pitched roof present is a defining characteristic of the style. A small screened-in front entry porch with a shed roof is supported by square columns. On the east elevation is a square projection that allows for an interior window seat. Fenestration on the original block consists of 1/1 double hung sash windows on the north, east and west elevations with a three light transom on the east side. A low shed roof dormer is also located on the rear roof slope. Entrances include the main door into the house and a basement entrance located also on the east side which is protected by a shed roof. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles.

The additions to the house include a one story shed roof section that is the same width as the main block and a large one story modern addition on a poured concrete foundation attached to aforementioned addition. The modern structure appears to be its own residence and has its main entry on the east side adjacent to the parking area. Fenestration for the modern sections consists of 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl windows as well as a small fan window on the south elevation. Both additions are sheathed in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. An historic three car garage is located to the south of the house and additions. The structure is a side-gable building with an entry door in the end and three sets of wooden board and batten double garage doors.

The roof of this structure is also covered in asphalt shingle.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 310. View of House, 58 George Mason Road (3056), East Elevation.

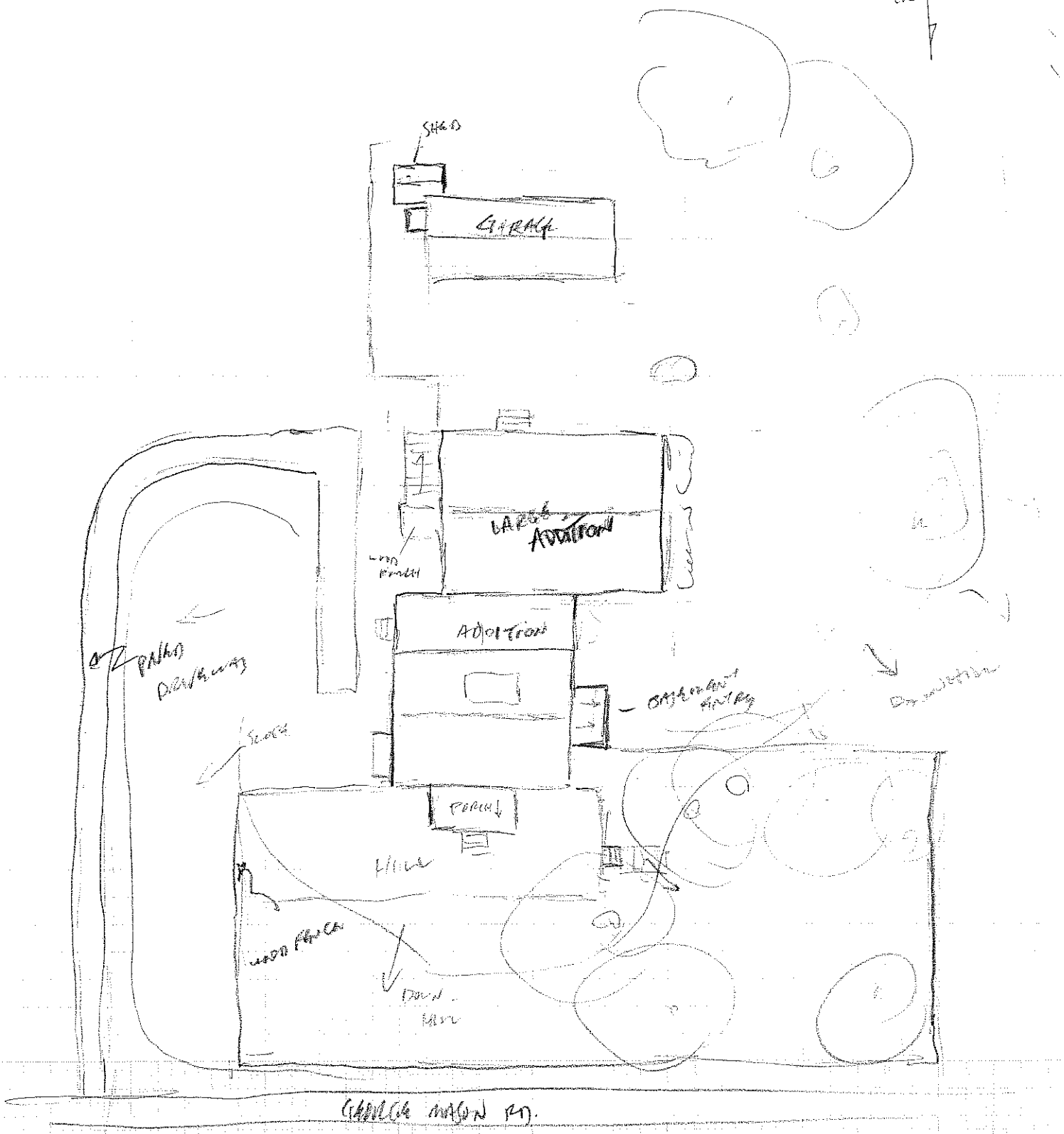
Figure 311. View of Garage, 58 George Mason Road (3056), Northwest Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP PSU

#3056

HOUSE @ 58 GEORGE MASON LANE

7-14-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3058. 089-5134 House, 119 George Mason Road, 1953

The dwelling at 119 George Mason Road is a well maintained example of early 1950s architecture. The house is sited on a small rise and near a power line cut. Large trees and a section of woods are located west of the structure. A manicured lawn surrounds the house while a gravel driveway is found on the east side leading to a parking area.

The one story, brick rectangular house is constructed with a moderately pitched roof. It is four bays across the front façade with the entry in the third bay. The windows consist of horizontally divided 2/2 double hung aluminum sashes in the first two bays and on the east elevation. The fourth bay contains a large picture window flanked by narrow horizontally divided 2/2 sashes. All windows have a brick lintel. Windows visible to the street and driveway have raised panel shutters. A storm door obscures the bottom of the front entry, but the visible top portion consists of three horizontal lights.

The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 313. View of 119 George Mason Road (3058), Southeast Oblique.

SEE OBL.

S

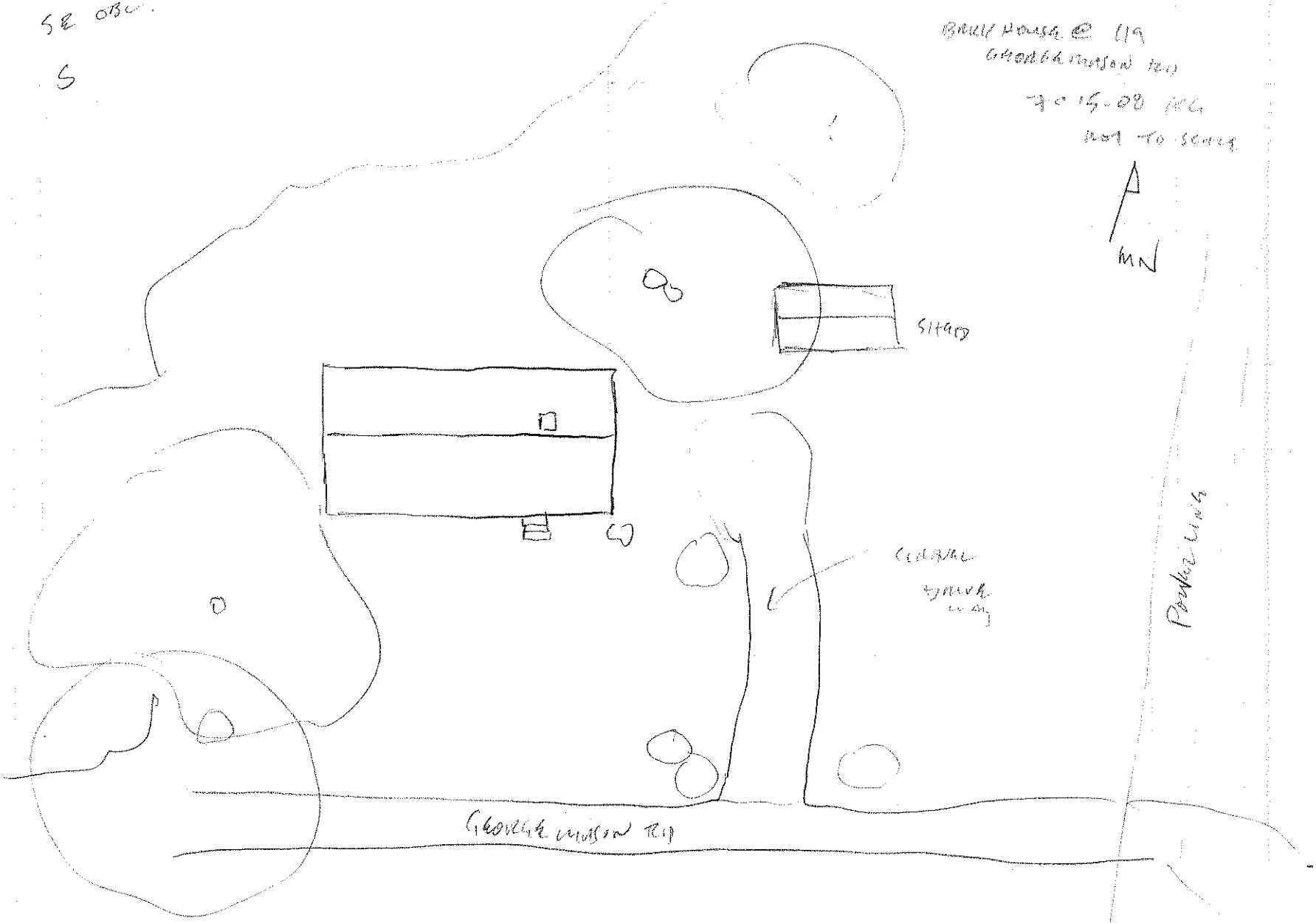
STAFFORD MAP 1311

#3058

BARN HOUSE @ 119
GEORGE MASON RD

7-15-08 MC

NOT TO SCALE



3059. 089-5133 House, 68 George Mason Road, 1936

The dwelling at 68 George Mason Road is located on the south side of the street and is a good example of vernacular building from the time period. The property consists of a yard area in the front and back, mature trees and garden areas. A cement walkway leads to the front entry and a driveway to a modern aluminum carport on the east. Several outbuildings are located on the property and include a one car garage and a small residential structure.

The main block of the house is three bays with a center entrance and sits on a concrete foundation. A full width front porch has been incorporated into the building's design creating a flared roof. An ornamental gable with semi-circular recess projects through the porch roof creating architectural interest. Exterior walls are a stone veneer except the front and rear dormers, which are clad in vinyl siding. The dormers in the front are gabled. The rear is constructed with a long shed roof that extends almost the whole width of the main block. All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingle. Windows in the main block are 6/6 double hung sash with an eight light fixed windows on the south elevation and west gable end. An interior brick chimney is located on the west end. On either side of the main block are two, one story additions, both clad in vinyl siding. The addition on the west is constructed with a shed roof and the other an asymmetrical side gable. Both include 6/6 and 8/8 double hung windows though the east addition also has a fixed horizontal eight light window. A small modern deck has been constructed behind this latter section.

Behind the house is a one story, front gable one car garage. The exterior is done in a stone veneer to match the house and has a corrugated metal roof. Double wood doors allow access into the garage. Light to the interior is provided by fixed six light wood windows. A small rectangular three bay building is located behind the garage that appears to have been used in a residential capacity. The building is clad in beveled wood clapboards and has a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter ends. Fenestration includes 6/6 double hung wood sash windows with paneled shutters and a center entry door with metal awning on the front façade and a pair of six light fixed windows on the east elevation. The entry door has four lights over three horizontal raised wood panels.

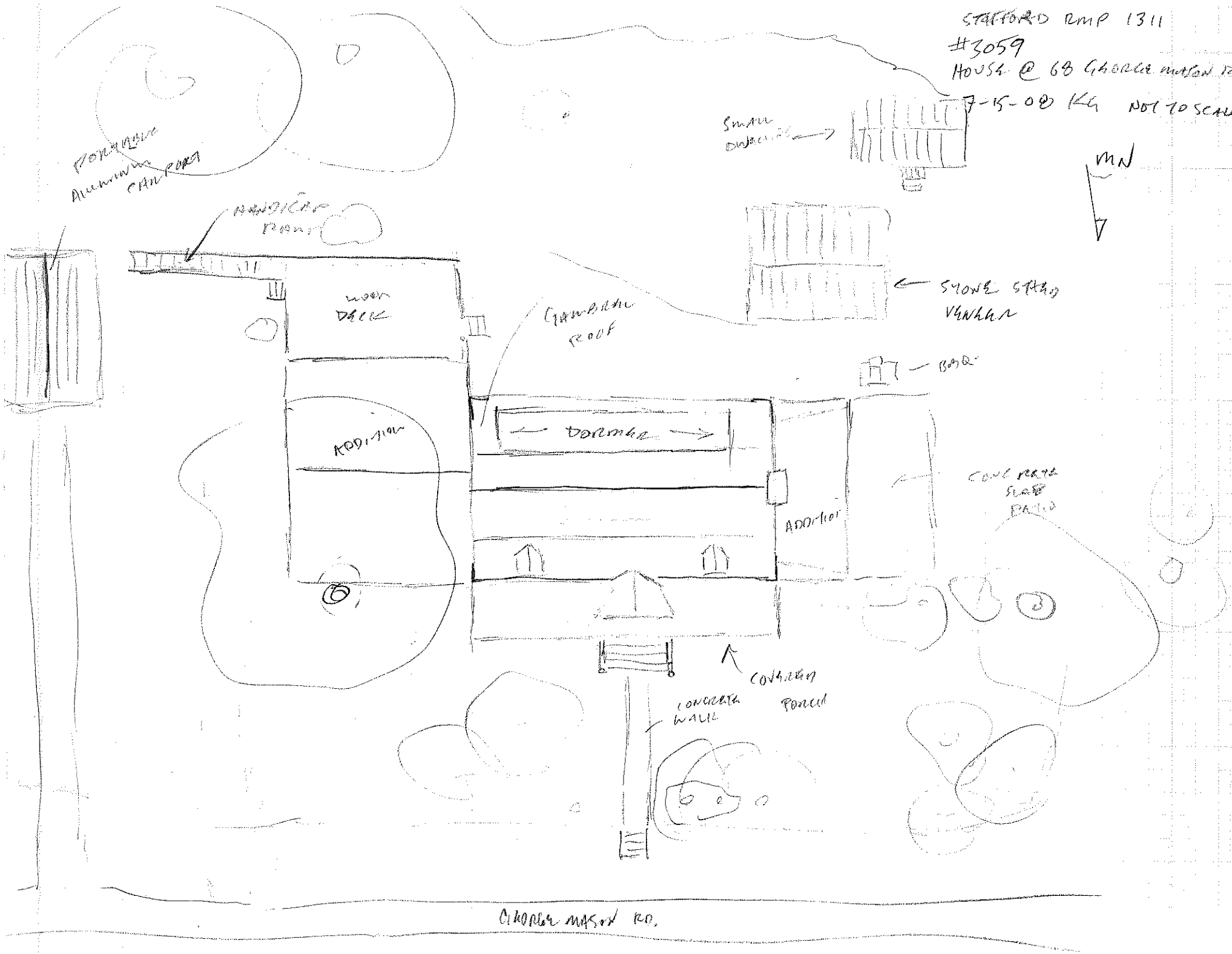
The buildings on George Mason Road are representative of a pre-World War II and World War II neighborhoods. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 315. View of 68 George Mason Road (3059), North Elevation.

Figure 316. View of Garage, 68 George Mason Road (3059), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 317. View of Outbuilding, 68 George Mason Road (3059), Northeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3059
HOUSE @ 68 GEORGE MASON RD
7-15-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3061. 089-5136 House, 870 Telegraph Road, 1958

The dwelling at 870 Telegraph Road is an example of late 1950s Cape style architecture that has been constructed on a concrete block foundation. Surrounding the house is yard space while behind and to the west of the property are mature trees. A cement walkway leads to the front door, while a paved driveway leads to a parking area to the east of the house. Two sheds are positioned to the rear of the property, one to the west and the other to the east.

The house is one story with three bays and central entry. Characteristics of the house include a front gable porch, two gabled dormers on the front slope and one on the rear roof slope as well as a small center brick chimney. A small addition has been constructed on the east elevation. Both the main block and addition are side gable construction however the roof slope on the addition is asymmetrical. A majority of the windows are the original 3/1 double hung sash. A plate glass window with 2/1 flanking sashes is located in the third bay and typical of the style. A modern sliding glass door has been added on the rear elevation.

The house is representative of post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 319. View of 870 Telegraph Road (3061), South Elevation.

STAFFORD AMP 13.1

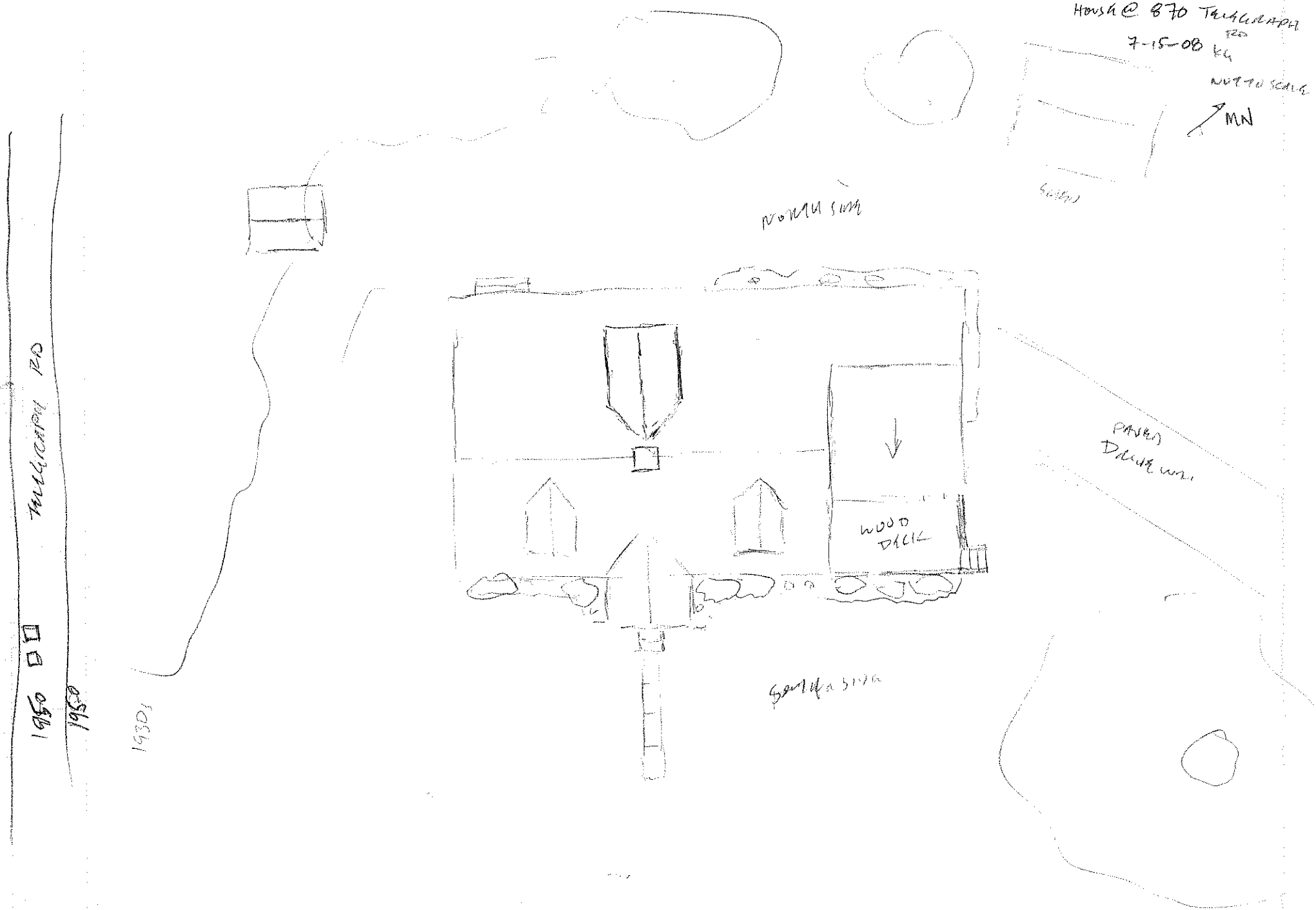
#3061

House @ 870 Telegraph Rd

7-15-08 KG

NOT TO SCALE

MN



3062. 089-5135 House, 866 Telegraph Road, 1950

The dwelling at 866 Telegraph Road is an example of mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture. It is located on the east side of the road and has a curvilinear driveway that goes behind the house. Several large trees dot the property and small shrubs have been planted adjacent to the cement covered concrete block foundation. Surrounding the dwelling is a large expanse of manicured lawn.

The two story house is constructed with a second story overhang typical of this style of Colonial Revival architecture. Exterior sheathing includes vinyl siding on the second floor and aluminum or vinyl on the first. The house retains many of its original 3/1 double hung sash windows and aluminum storms. A large picture window is located in the third bay of this three bay dwelling. On the west elevation a window has been filled in as evidenced by the linear seams in the siding. Plain board surrounds have been incorporated with the first floor windows while the second floor has shutters on the north, east and west elevations. The center entry door has raised panels. A narrow cement covered chimney is located on the exterior of the east elevation.

This house is representative of post-World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 321. View of 866 Telegraph Road (3062), South Elevation.

Figure 322. View of 866 Telegraph Road (3062), West Elevation.

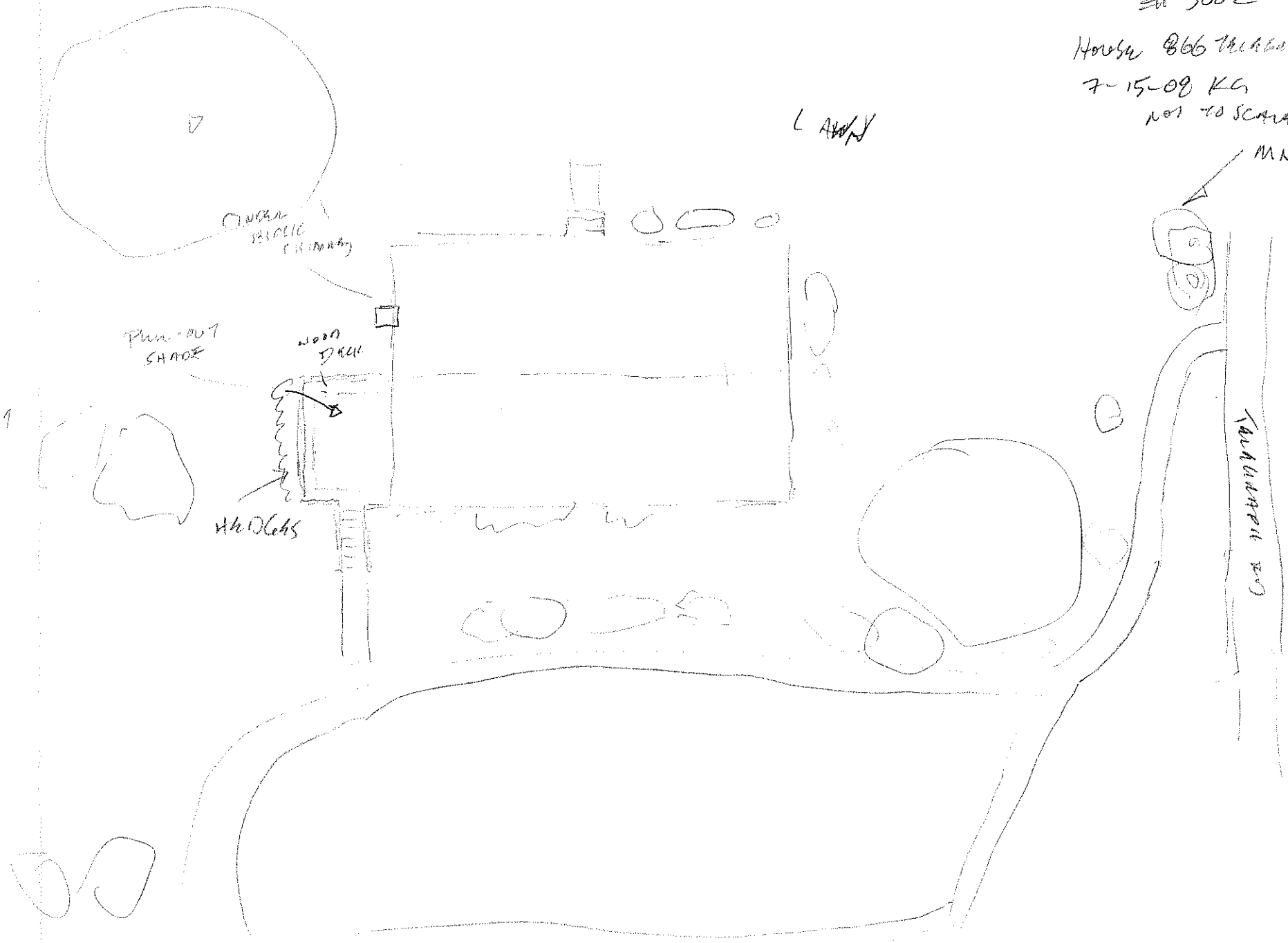
STAFFORD RMP 1311

#3062

House 866 [illegible] Rd.

7-15-08 KG

NOT TO SCALE



3063. 089-5138 House, 26 Minor Drive, 1920

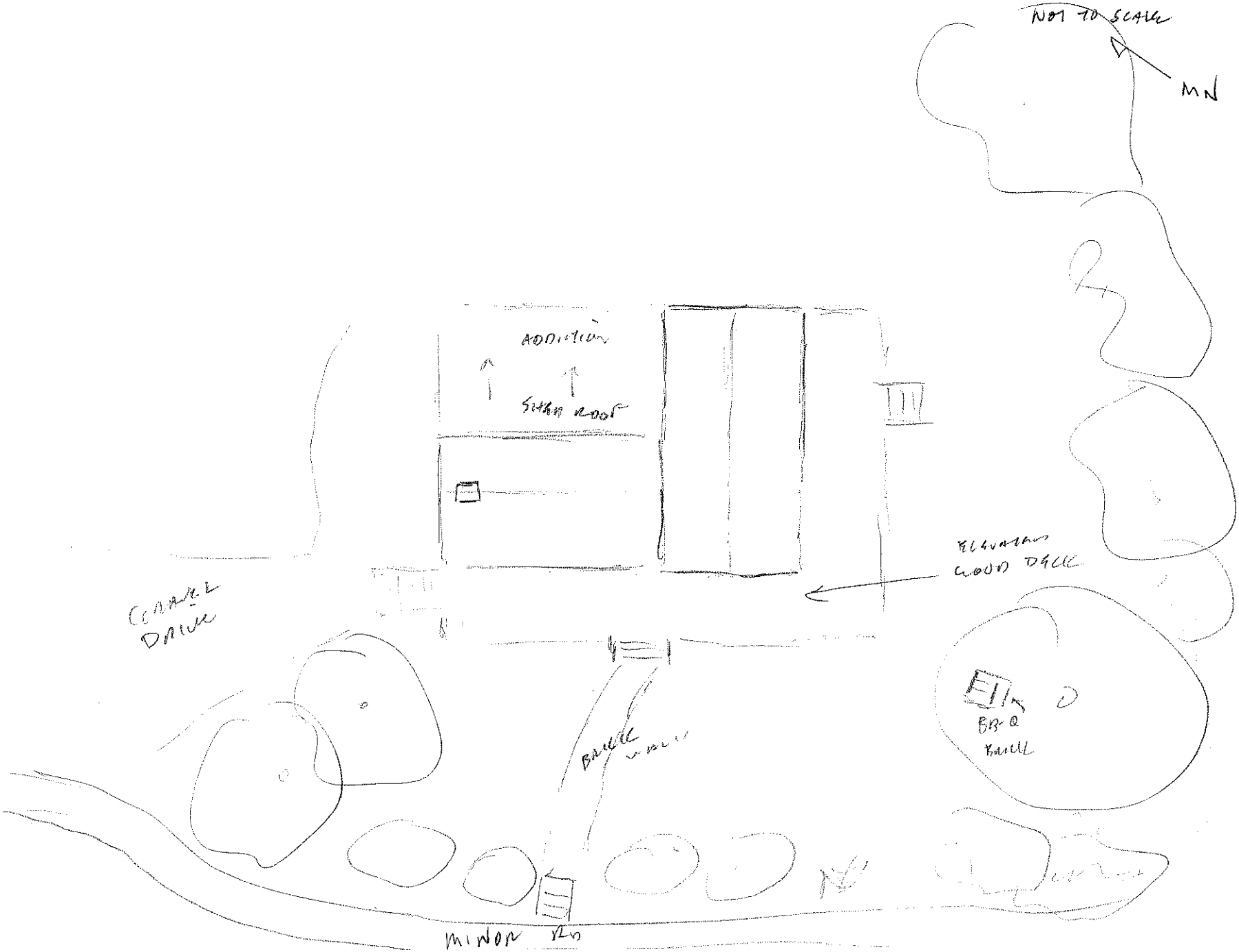
The dwelling house at 26 Minor Drive is purportedly the first house constructed on the property of a neighborhood comprising seven houses, three of which are older than fifty years. Surrounding the house are trees of varying sizes and smaller shrubs. A gravel driveway leads to a parking area behind the house. Access to an entry is by a brick walkway connecting the house to Minor Drive. A wood deck has been added to the west and south sides of the structure allowing access to both the side and front doors.

The building is a two story, L-shaped house with a shed roof addition on the north side and sits on a stucco covered foundation of unknown material. Covering the house are wood shingles of various conditions. Repairs have been made to several sections under windows which is evident by a change in shingle condition and placement. It also appears a window has been filled in on the first floor south elevation. Windows consist of a combination of 2/2, 4/4 and 8/8 double hung wooden sashes with plain board surrounds. Exterior storms have been added to several of these windows. Surrounds around the entries are also plain board. Determination of door style was problematic due to the addition of metal storm doors. It is evident the door on the south elevation is wood with nine lights in the upper portion.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. The property may yield further historic or prehistoric information making it potentially eligible under Criterion D.

Figure 324. View of 26 Minor Drive (3063), West Elevation.

STAFFORD PMP 13n
3063
1990 HOUSE @ 26 MINOR DRIVE
7-15-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE



3064. 089-5139 House, 7 Old Mount Road, 1925

The dwelling at 7 Old Mount Road is small structure in deteriorated condition on the east side of Old Mount Road and the south side of Telegraph Road. The area surrounding the structure is grass with several large trees and modern houses. It is possible that the building was historically a tenant house prior to development of the neighborhood.

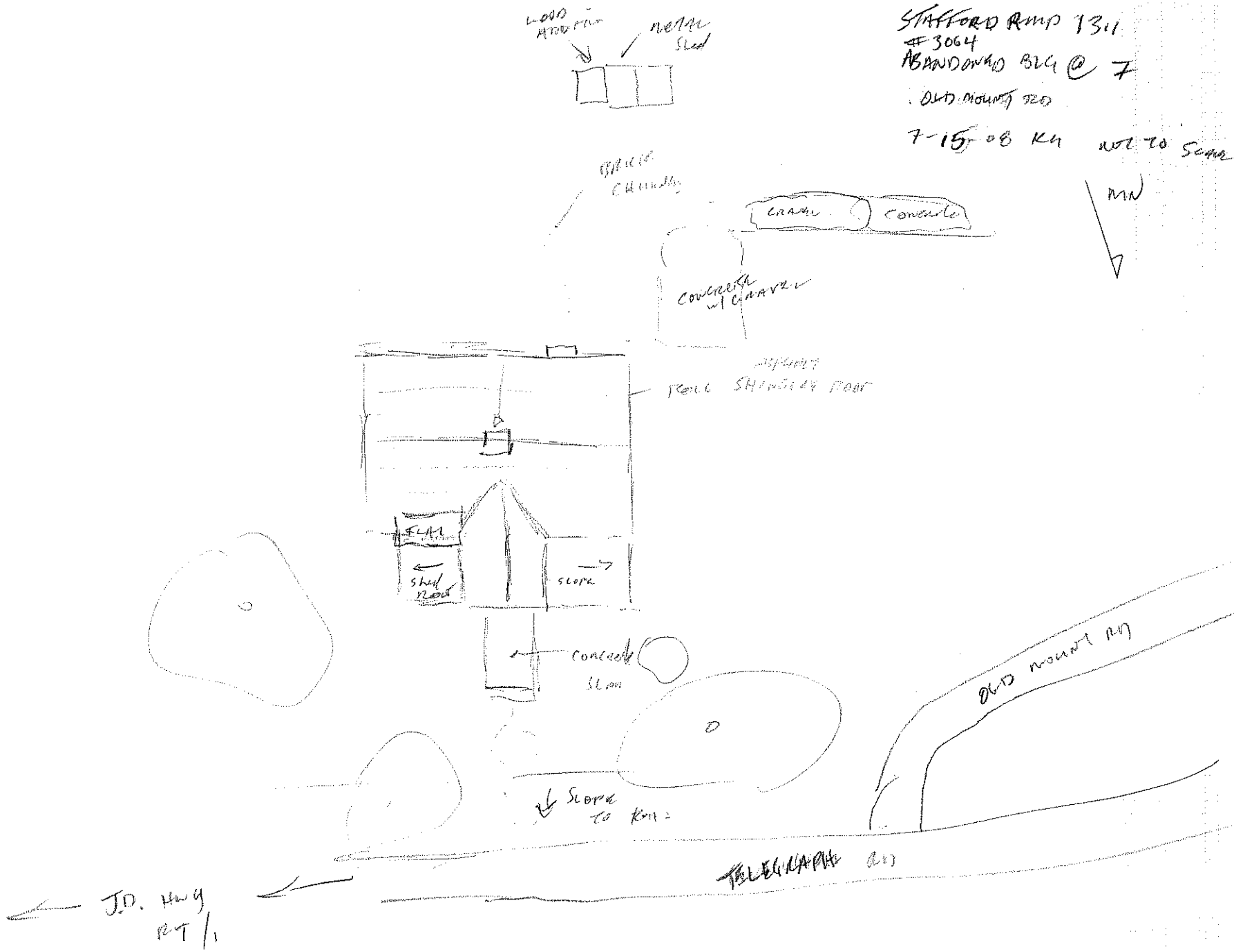
The largest section of the house is a one story rectangular two bay building with an entry in the first bay and a 1/1 aluminum double hung sash window in the second. 1/1 aluminum double hung sash window with plain board surrounds are also located on the east and west elevations. This side gable portion sits on concrete block piers with plywood in-fill and is clad in wood or asbestos shingle. Rolled asphalt roofing is used on both the front and rear slope. A small brick chimney projects through the ridgeline of this roof. On the north side is a small front gable projection with an additional entry door. A shed roof addition is located to both the west and east. The western addition has been incorporated into the building, while the one on the east is independent and may have served as an outhouse. The attached section is clad in wood siding while the adjacent addition is constructed of plywood with a wood, formerly six panel door.

The building is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 325. View of 7 Old Mount Road (3064), North Elevation.

Figure 326. View of 7 Old Mount Road (3064), South Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3064
ABANDONED BLG @ 7
OLD MOUNT RD
7-15-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



3065. 089-5137 House, 853 Telegraph Road, 1932

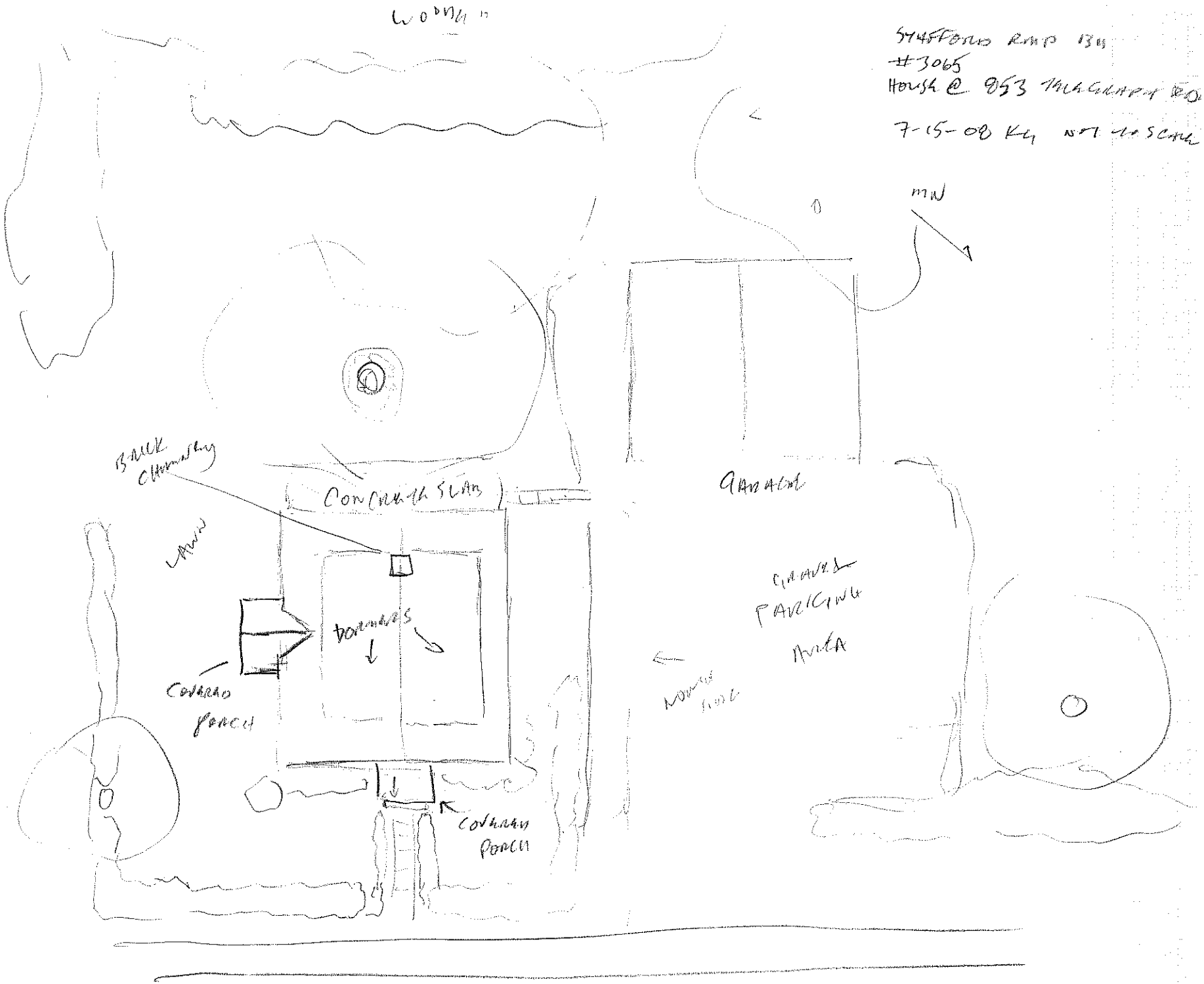
The house at 853 Telegraph Road is a well maintained example of 1930s vernacular architecture. It is sited so the north gable end is the main entrance although the east side appears to be the original main entry. A concrete slab has been added to the south side, probably as a patio area. Located on the property are large trees, shrubs, gardens and areas of lawn. A gravel parking area on the north side is adjacent to a front gable garage.

The one-and-a-half story house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. Two large shed roof dormers dominate the roof line, one on the west slope and one on the east. Three windows are located on the east dormer, while two are used on the west. All windows on the building are 6/1 double hung wood sash windows with plain board surrounds. The former main entry consists of a front gable porch with tapered square piers in the Craftsman style. The secondary, now main entrance is constructed with a shed roof and plain square posts. There is one small brick chimney located in the interior south end.

The building on Telegraph Road is representative of pre-World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 328. View of 853 Telegraph Road (3065), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 329. View of 853 Telegraph Road (3065), North Elevation.


#3065
7-15-08
NW
BRICK CHIMNEY
CONCRETE SLAB
LAWN
DOWNSPOUTS
COVERED PORCH
COVERED PORCH
GARAGE
GRAVEL PARKING AREA

Conclusion and Recommendations

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 597.5 acres in the Boswell's Corner area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural resources that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish this, both documentary research and architectural survey were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800.

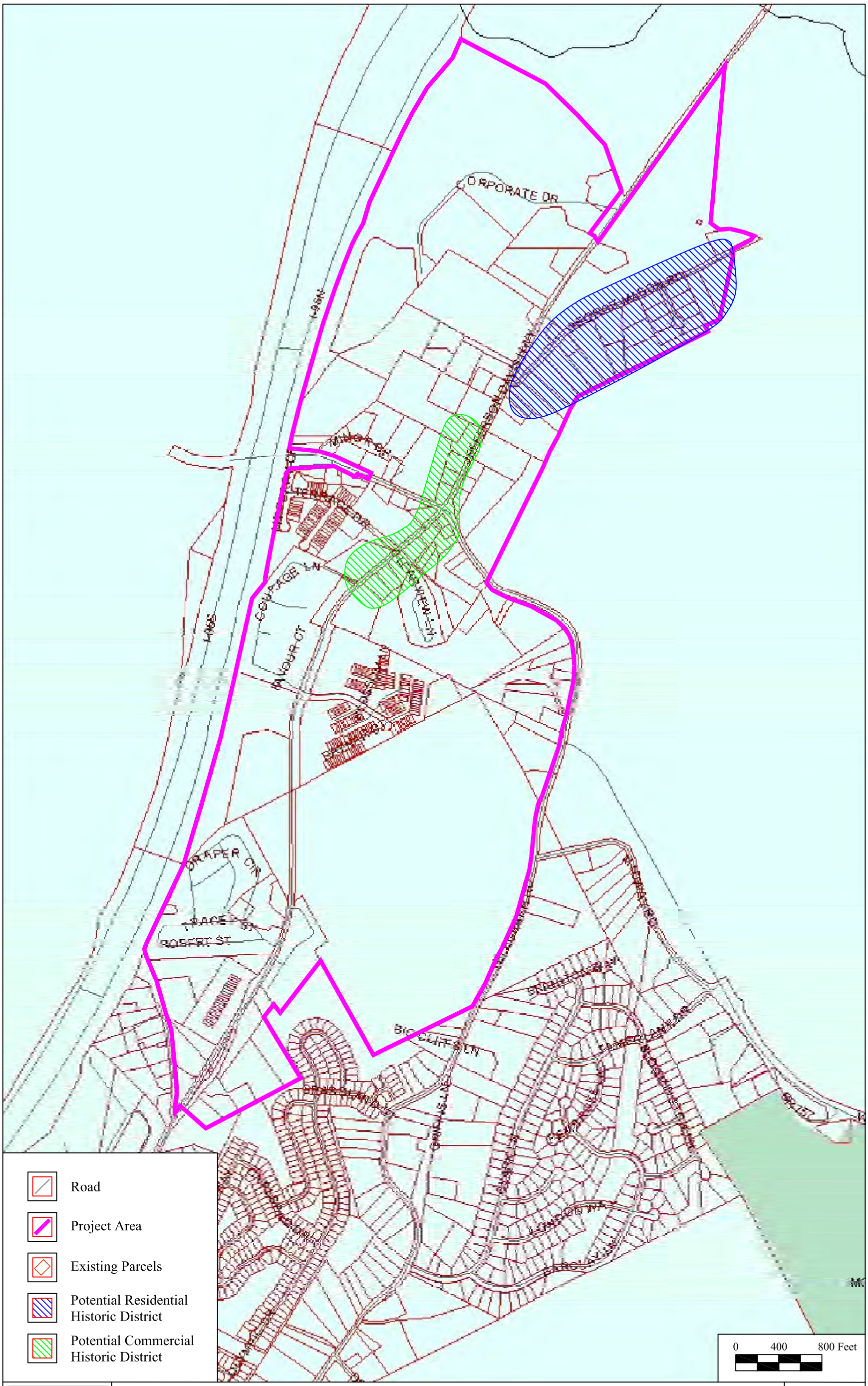
Architecture

A total of two previously identified and 38 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which one (089-5119) was recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, two areas may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as Historic Districts. Resources along the Jefferson Davis Highway (US Route 1) include a mix of structures relating to the use of the roadway as a major thoroughfare from the 19th-mid-20th centuries, including dwellings that have been converted to businesses and post-World War II commercial roadside architecture associated with the expansion of automobile travel in the U.S. The residential neighborhoods on George Mason Road and Mavel Place are representative of post-World War II domestic architecture and are related to the expansion of the Marine Corp Base at Quantico, with Mavel Place serving as a good example of non-commissioned officers housing constructed specifically for Quantico. ***The team recommends that future development within the Boswell's Corner area should reflect the evolution of architectural styles that is currently present through the development of design principles for new construction within the area.*** These design principles will be detailed in a separate document. In general, elements of the surrounding architecture should be included in an effort to promote a sense of continuity within the area, without creating a false sense of history with inaccurate representations of historic buildings. ***Regulation and enforcement of these guidelines will require an act of legislation***.

Archaeology

A total of eight archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 247.5 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 277.6 acres of the project area has previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any ground-disturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on

historic and prehistoric resources within the Boswell's Corner Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan***. Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.



CRI CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 331. Potential Historic Districts Within the Boswell's Corner Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Boswell's Corner
Stafford County, Virginia

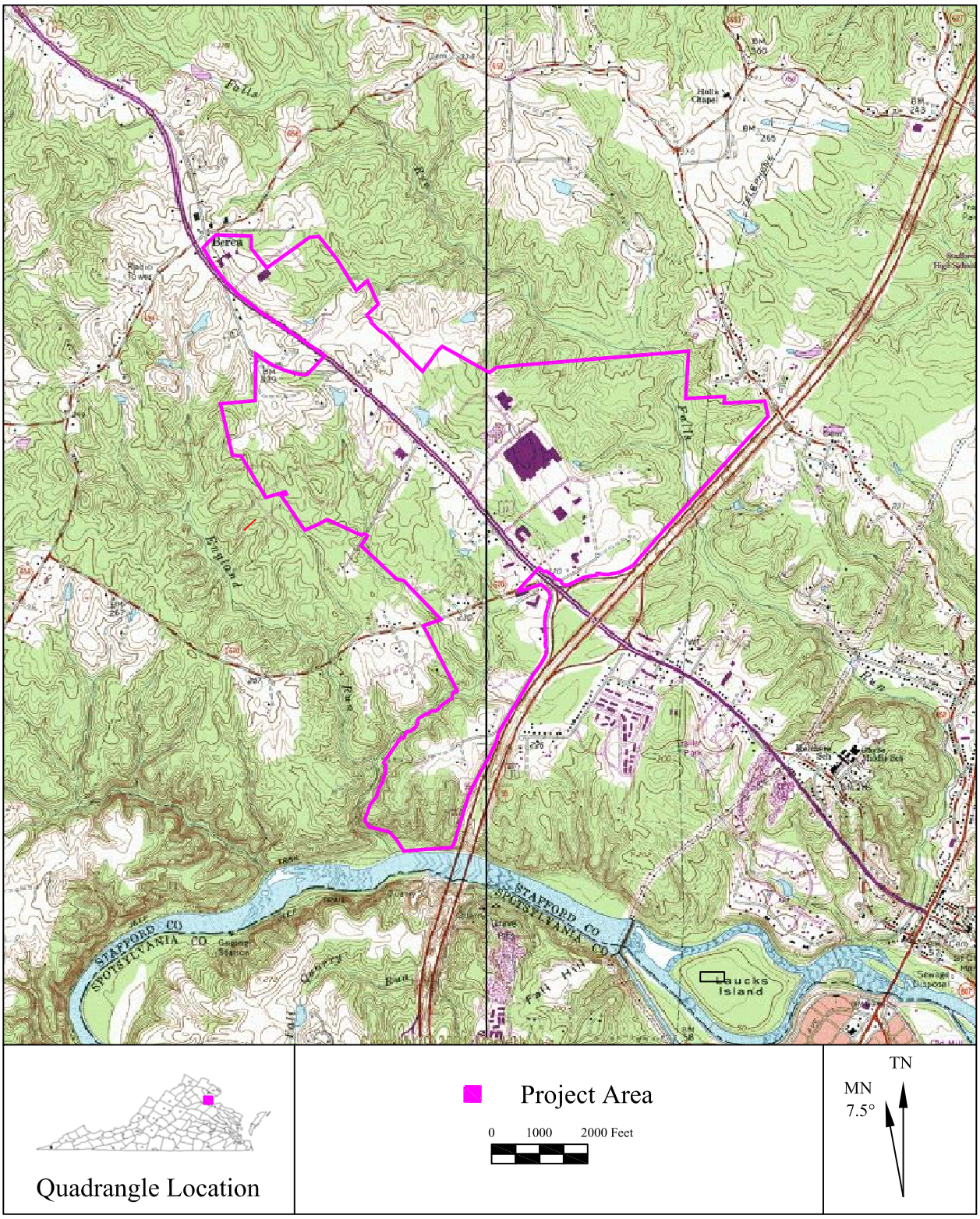


Figure 332. Detail of *Salem Church and Fredericksburg, VA* USGS Quadrangles Depicting the Location of the Southern Gateway Project Area (USGS/Maptech 1998).

VI. SOUTHERN GATEWAY

Introduction

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1288.3 acres in the Southern Gateway area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

Environmental Context

Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The Southern Gateway project area is located west of Falmouth just north of the Rappahannock River (Figure 343). Several east/west trending ridges form the landform within the Southern Gateway project area. Falls Run and England Run bound and bisect the project area with ridges on either side of the streams. Simpson Road bisects the project area with the largest section of suburban development on either side of the road within the project area.

Geology and Topography

The Southern Gateway project area is situated within the Fall Line Transitional Zone. The Fall Line Transitional Zone is approximately 5 to 15 miles wide and defined as the interface of the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont physiographic provinces. In general, the Coastal Plain province is characterized by landforms of low topographic relief that extend from the Atlantic Ocean west to the fall line. At the Fall Line, the Piedmont deposits dip below the younger Coastal Plain deposits (Fenneman 1938:13, 126). Along the eastern edge of the Piedmont uplands region and immediately west of the Fall Line, local geological processes have produced escarpments along the north bank of the Rappahannock River that are well over 100 feet above the mean high water mark of the river.

The project area is dominated by geologic formations of the Potomac Formation and porphyroblastic garent-biotite gneiss of the Eastern Pedimont. The Potomac Formation is typically found in the Coastal Plain and dates to the Lower and Upper Cretaceous and consists of light-gray to pinkish and greenish-gray quartzo-feldspathic sand, fine- to coarse-grained, pebbly, poorly sorted, commonly thick-bedded and trough cross-bedded (Rader and Evan 1993). The porphyroblastic garnet-biotite gneiss is a terterogeneous layered sequence and is dominantly garnetiferous bitotite gneiss and porphyroblastic gneiss, migmatitic in part with subordinate interlayered amphibloite and amphibole gneiss, pelitic-composition gneiss, calcsilicate gneiss, biotite-hornblende-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, and garnetiferous leucogneiss (Rader and Evans 1993). The project area, specifically, is dominated by ridges with steep slopes dissected by drainages, for Falls Run, England Run and flood plain for the Rappahannock River. In this capacity, the project area ranges in elevation from 60 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the

Rappahannock to 300 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the elevated uplands between Falls Run and England Run (USGS 1966).

Hydrology

The Southern Gateway project area is situated just north of the Rappahannock River. The project area is located between Falls Run and England Run, both of which drain into the Rappahannock.

Soil Morphology

The soil morphology for the Southern Gateway project area consists of Bourne-Caroline association soils, which are generally deep and moderately well to excessively well drained. The slopes in the project area are dominated by sand and clayey land (fine sandy loam), the Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association, and the Appling series. The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soils are generally deep and well-drained soils on undulating to hilly landforms. These soils have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, and clay subsoil, consistent with soils in the Coastal Plain Uplands (Isgrig and Strobel, 1974). The Appling series are very deep well drained soils (Soil Survey 2008). The areas around Falls Run and its' intermittent tributaries consists of Cartecay fine sandy loam, while the ridge tops are dominated by Caroline and Sassafras fine sandy loams ranging in slope from 2 - 18 percent (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974, Soil Survey 2008). A list of soils and descriptions of each soil type found within the Falmouth project area can be found in Table 4, (Figure 6).

Table 7. Soils within the Southern Gateway Project Area.

SOIL NAME	SYMBOL (S)	DESCRIPTION
Alluvial land, Wet	Ae	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Appling fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AlB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Appling fine sandy loam, 6-15% slopes, eroded	AlC2	Moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Appling gravelly fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AnB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Appling gravelly fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	AnC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Appling clay loam, 6-15% slopes, severely eroded	ApC3	Moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Ashlar fine sandy loam, 6-15% slopes	AsD	Moderately sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil.
Ashlar fine sandy loam, 15-25% slopes	AsE	Moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil.

Table 7. Soils within the Southern Gateway Project Area.		
SOIL NAME	**SYMBOL (S)**	**DESCRIPTION**
Ashlar fine sandy loam, 25-30% slopes	AsF	Steep, moderately deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AvB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	AvC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	AvD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 6-15% slopes	AwD	Aura is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex, 15-30% slopes	AwE	Aura is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Galestown is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Bertie very fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	BaA	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bibb fine sandy loam, 0-4% slopes	Bb	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Bladen loam, 0-2% slopes	Bd	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	BmB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	BmC2	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 2-6% slopes	BnB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bourne fine sandy loam, gravelly subsoil variant, 6-10% slopes, eroded	BnC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Bourne loam, rock substratum, 2-6% slopes	BoB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes, eroded	CaB2	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes,	CaC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.

Table 7. Soils within the Southern Gateway Project Area.		
SOIL NAME	**SYMBOL (S)**	**DESCRIPTION**
eroded		
Caroline fine sandy loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	CaD2	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline clay loam, 6-10% slopes, severely eroded	CcC3	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline clay loam, 10-18% slopes, severely eroded	CcD3	Strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Caroline-Sassafras Complex, 15-30% slopes	CdE	Caroline is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Sassafras is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil.
Cartecay fine sandy loam	Ce	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil.
Cecil fine sandy loam	CfB2	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil.
Colfax fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	ClB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil.
Congaree loam	Cn	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Cut and fill land	Cw	Areas where soil material have been removed or reworked by machinery.
Kempsville fine sandy loam, gravelly substratum, 6-10% slopes	KfC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Orange loam, 2-6% slopes	OrB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Orange loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	OrC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, deep or very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	SfB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Sassafras fine sandy loam, 6-10% slopes, eroded	SfC2	Moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
State fine sandy loam, local alluvium	Sn	Nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	TeA	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Tetotum fine sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes	TeB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil.
Water	W	Water
Wicham fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	WmB	Gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil.
Worsham loam	Wr	Nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil.

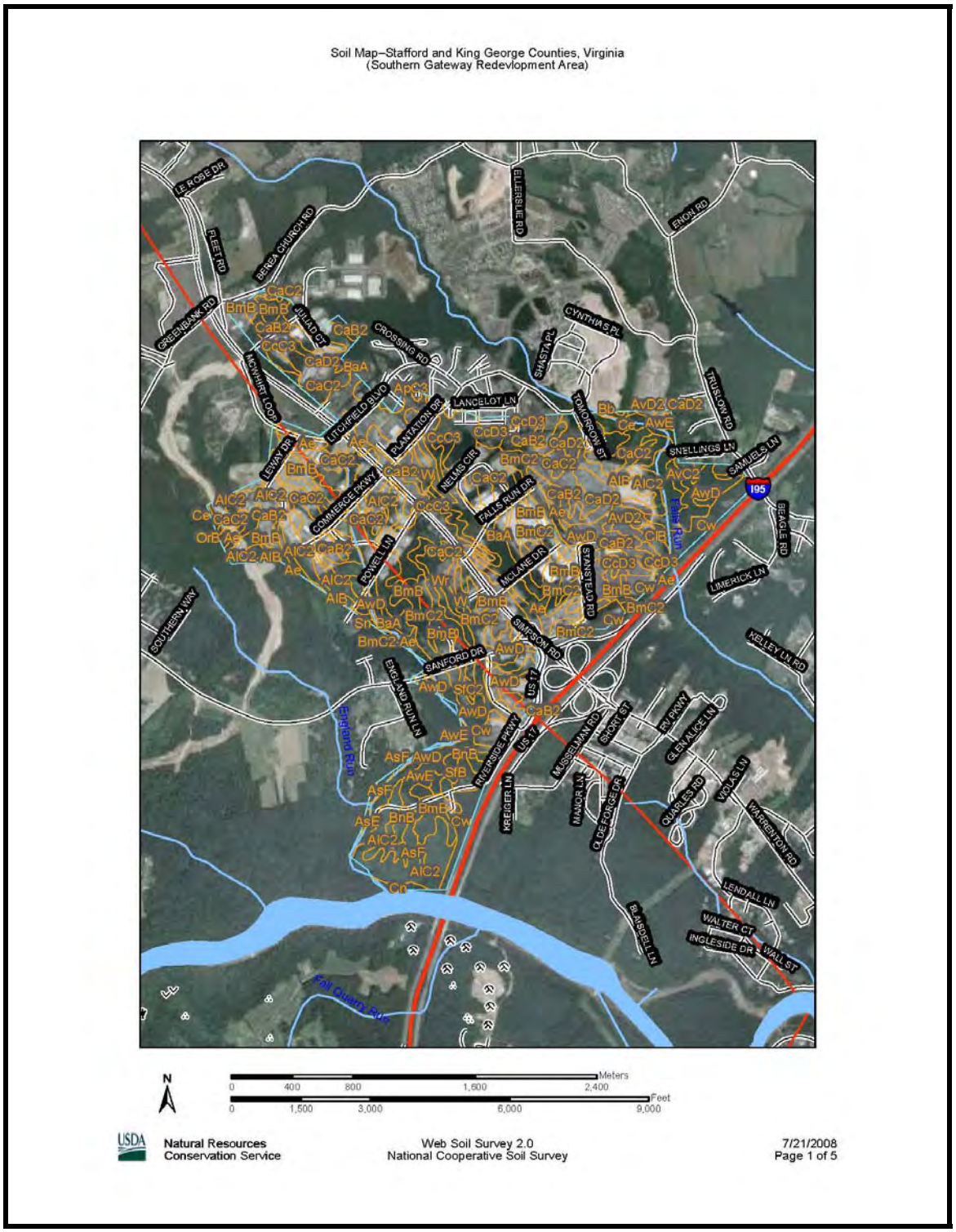


Figure 333. Map of Soil Types within the Southern Gateway Project Area.

Natural Resources

Prior to modern disturbances, the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of an area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. For instance, a strong correlation exists between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late Native American period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The character of the topography, the proximity of water resources, and the types of soils all have a direct effect on the variety of flora that is attracted to the setting and in turn, the fauna that relies on that ecological setting for sustenance. The quantity and variety of both plants and animals in an area has a direct influence on human habitation. Native American populations successfully utilized a wide variety of native flora and fauna whose seasonal availability was well-known to them. New settlers relied on available timber to build shelter and in part, on procurable plants and animals to augment their diet. It would be difficult for a Woodland Indian in A.D. 900, a colonial planter in 1750, or a farmer in 1870 to have prospered without certain key natural resources.

During the Holocene, prior to European contact, this region of Virginia supported a diverse biotic and floral community. The riverine area, dominated by hardwoods, provided shallow water environments beneficial to shellfish and baitfish, as well as a wide variety of amphibians, reptiles, and larger fishes. This habitat also supported numerous avian species, including raptors. The uplands of the interior supported numerous species of large game animals such as elk and whitetail deer, as well as predators including black bear, eastern gray wolf, and bobcat.

A wide variety of native wildlife species still prosper in the upland and riverine setting and are typical of the mid-Atlantic region. The most common terrestrial wildlife in the area today includes deer, turkey, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, and groundhog. Amphibians and reptiles such as snakes, lizards, salamanders, frogs, and turtles are found throughout the property. Numerous species of wild songbirds nest in the area. Birds of prey and waterfowl are also commonly seen.

Modern development in the Stafford County area has dramatically altered the original natural settings that were utilized by Native American populations and colonial settlers. Numerous species of pine have become the dominant trees in the region, largely growing in now-abandoned agricultural fields (Kirby 1991:481). The Native American landscape and early colonial landscape was similar, although comprised of many more hardwoods and fewer conifers. The available animal species also were more diverse centuries ago, and game animals such as buffalo, eastern elk, and predators such as wolves and bears were once common to the area. Today's environment in all three project areas has become one of a suburban landscape.

Historic Context

The lands surrounding the Southern Gateway portion of the project area were patented and settled by English-speaking Virginians by the third quarter of the seventeenth century. These tracts were occupied and cultivated well before the founding of Fredericksburg in 1728, and remained significant and sizeable agricultural properties until the late twentieth century. The project area vicinity is rich with cultural resources representing the historic development of Stafford County. The archaeological remains of a large Carter family plantation known as Stanstead and a Federal Civil War encampment known as Camp French are present within the project area, and the remains of Hunter's Iron Works, one of the largest late eighteenth century industries in Virginia, are less than a mile east of the south end of the project area.

According to the VDHR site files, a number of cultural resources have been identified within the project area. Archaeological sites include the eighteenth to early nineteenth century Stanstead plantation, an early nineteenth century dwelling associated with Stanstead, the Civil War encampment, and four late eighteenth to nineteenth century trash scatters; some of these may be associated with the Civil War encampment or the plantation at Stanstead. Architectural resources include the ruins of outbuildings associated with Stanstead, a late nineteenth century farm, and three houses dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Scheel's map of Stafford County identifies a number of locations of historic resources within the project area vicinity. Within the northwest quadrant of the project area, his map shows Stanstead, First Berea School, Second Poorhouse and Graveyard, and Spring Grove, from roughly east to west, and at the far west end, Civil War-related activity. The southwest quadrant, from east to west, includes several cemeteries and houses belonging to L. Butcher, L. Patton, C. Coleman, and T. Clark.

Within the project area, intensive archaeological investigations were conducted at the Civil War-era Camp French (44ST59) and Stanstead (44ST59, 44ST385, and 44ST390) prior to commercial development of the area (Laird 2000). Archaeological and documentary evidence strongly indicated that the remains of Charles Carter's eighteenth-century Stanstead mansion were destroyed by the Civil War encampment, later grading and filling activity, and construction of a house here in the 1930s. In 1972, an historic resources inventory form was completed for the Stanstead property and submitted to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission what were interpreted to be the "kitchen quarters," two adjoining log and frame structures in the vicinity of the ca. 1931 bungalow (VHLC File #89-100). A 1992 architectural survey of Stafford County also noted the presence of these structures, but that their condition had significantly deteriorated.

The outbuildings that were recorded in the 1972 survey as dating to the eighteenth-century showed evidence of extensive alteration by modern use. These buildings were likely being used for farming activities on the property as late as the 1960s. From an interpretive standpoint, the absence of the main Stanstead mansion building significantly lessened the research value of this component of the archaeological site. For these

reasons, the site of Stanstead was determined to be not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. However, the Civil War encampment was determined to be eligible for the NRHP and data recovery was undertaken (see below, Laird 2000, VHLC File #89-100).

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The first English settler in Stafford County, what was then the far northern Virginia frontier, was Giles Brent, who established a plantation on the Widewater peninsula in 1647. The site of the Brent settlement, subsequently known as Woodstock, was about 10 miles northeast of the project area.

In September 1703, Robert "King" Carter patented a 628-acre tract "on Fall Run of Rappahannock" through his agent, James Innis. The tract, which included the project area, was part of a larger parcel that had originally been granted to Thomas Wallis in 1695. Within a year of taking up his Fall Run land, Carter had patented more than 12,000 additional acres in the region, with an eye toward setting up his sons on their own landed estates (Gray 1987). The first known reference to Carter's Stanstead property is in the official inventory of his vast estate taken after he died in 1732. At that time, the property was referred to as "Stanstead Quarter," and John Hurt was listed as overseer (Stanard 1900). In this context, the term "quarter" indicated that this was a plantation worked by slaves under the authority of overseer, while the owner lived elsewhere. Thus there would not have been a mansion house on the plantation during Robert Carter's tenure. At his death, Carter bequeathed Stanstead to his third son, Charles (Dowdey 1969). When he came into his inheritance, Charles Carter was a newly married man of 25, with a promising political and business career ahead of him. At some point in the next five years, Carter moved his family to Stanstead, where evidently he built a home befitting a planter of his status. In 1737, Carter wrote to Lord Fairfax that he had recently entertained Colonel Byrd at Stanstead, indicating that he was living on the property by this date (Berry 1990).

Carter and his family lived for about 15 years at Stanstead; the plantation was considered significant enough to be named on Fry and Jefferson's 1751 map of Virginia (Figure 334). Very few individual properties are labeled on this map, indicating the importance of Stanstead in the region. Carter then built a new home, "Cleve," on the Rappahannock River in King George County, and had moved there by 1750. However, Carter maintained a working plantation at Stanstead even after he left.

Archaeological resources dating to this time period that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area include one farm, two dwellings, and a trash scatter. No architectural resources dating to this period have been identified. Due to the presence of Stanstead and other previously identified cultural resources from this time period, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Settlement to Society period within the project area.

Figure 334. Detail of Fry and Jefferson's Map of the *Most Inhabited Parts of Portions of the Northeastern North America, Including Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia* Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area (1751).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Stafford County was sparsely populated during this period, with the population centered on the early towns and larger tobacco plantations dispersed throughout the remainder of the county. As noted above, the 1751 map identifies Stanstead as one of these significant plantations.

Charles Carter moved from Stanstead around 1750, but maintained a working plantation there. After his death in 1764, the fate of the property is unclear. Stipulations in Carter's 1764 will suggest that the property was to be sold out of the family. Carter ordered that he be buried in a vault at Cleve, and noted that "if the remains of my family that are buried at Stanstead are not removed and placed in the Vault before my death, I do request my executors . . . to have the same done in a most private manner in the night." He also bequeathed all the slaves at Stanstead to his son, Landon (Harrison 1923: 46, 61).
By the 1770s, the Scottish merchant James Hunter of Falmouth had purchased Stanstead. Stafford County land tax records, available beginning in 1782, indicate that Hunter owned nearly 6,000 acres in the county during the 1780s and 1790s. Personal property tax rolls from the same period reveal that, at its height, over 100 slaves lived and worked at Stanstead, making it one of Stafford County's largest and most productive plantations (Eby 1997, Laird 2000).

When he died in 1785, James Hunter left his entire estate, including Stanstead, to his brother, Adam Hunter. Evidently Adam was living at the "Mansion House" at this time, as the inventory mentions "Mr. A. Hunter's Room." County assessors also found that a storehouse on the property contained "8 buckskins, 44 pair Negroe shoes, 264 Soldier's Coats at 12/2, 172 pair overhauls" (Sparacio and Sparacio 1988).

James Hunter came to Virginia in 1746 at the age of 25, and in the next quarter century he established himself as a leading Falmouth merchant. By mid-eighteenth century, James Hunter was operating a forge and manufacturing iron products on the north side of the Rappahannock River, a mile upstream from Fredericksburg and Falmouth. In 1772 John F. D. Smith, traveling through the area noted that Hunter was operating "a very valuable forge, and iron works." At the onset of the War, the Virginia Assembly, addressing an urgent need for pig iron, passed an act for the encouragement of iron works. When the owners of the Accokeek Furnace declined to resume their iron works, the assembly allowed Hunter to take over the operation. Hunter merged the former Accokeek iron works with his Rappahannock operation to become the largest iron works in the colonies from about 1775 to 1781. Hunter's Iron Works played a vital role during the Revolutionary War, supplying a variety of iron and iron products to the American war effort. Hunter's "Rappahannock Forge," as it was known, supplied Virginia and Maryland's armed forces with small-arms parts, swords, muskets, wall guns, pistols, and other military hardware, using a slitting and plating mill, as well as cooking kettles, tools, nails, and anchors. However, Hunter never received payment for much of the supplies he produced, and the iron works ceased to be a viable operation soon after the Revolution. Hunter died in 1784, and in 1793 the iron works were advertised for sale (VLHC File #89-6, Eby 1997).

Very often other industries and shops grew up around iron works, such as blacksmiths, tanneries, looms and small general stores, and there was usually a grist mill as part of the forge complex to take advantage of the water power. According to an advertisement for the sale of the complex in 1798, Hunter's foundry included: "a Forge 128 feet by 51 feet, eight fires and 4 hammers, a coal house 80 feet by 40 feet, a merchant mill 70 feet by 36 feet with two pairs of French burnstones (burstones)...a grist mill 20 feet by 18 feet...a saw mill 55 feet by 27 feet...a nailery, a tanyard, coopers, carpenters, and wheelright shops...and houses for the managers and workmen" (VLHC File #89-6).

The iron works were located less than a mile east of the south end of the project area. The Hunter's Iron Works dam (089-5060), which can still be seen in the Rappahannock, was apparently built about 1768 to provide water power to the iron works. Currently, the above-ground remains of the iron works include rough-laid stone foundations of more than twenty structures visible on the lowland beside the river and up the hill that rises above it. The site of Hunter's Iron Works was listed on the NRHP in 1974 (VLHC File #89-6).

The previously identified archaeological resources from this time period within one-half mile of the project area, including sites whose occupations began in the previous period, are two dwellings, one farm, and four trash scatters. The dam in the Rappahannock associated with Hunter's Iron Works is the only architectural resource that has been identified from this period within one-half mile of the project area. Considering the above history and proximity to previously identified resources, the Southern Gateway project area has a high probability to contain cultural resources dating to the Colony to Nation period.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

By the late eighteenth century, most farms in the county were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion, and as it became clear that the land was worn out, there was an exodus from the region. The county's farms underwent a dramatic change from tobacco-based plantation economy to a diversified grain-based economy. Large tobacco plantations that had relied upon slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller farmsteads that grew corn and wheat. Settlements moved away from major rivers and creeks, and clustered instead along an increasingly complex system of interior roads. The switch from tobacco to grain resulted in the development of numerous mills along the interior creeks.

At Stanstead during this period, Adam Hunter continued to manage his late brother's estate into the 1790s, although the number of slaves dropped significantly during his tenure. In 1790, for example, Hunter was responsible for only 30 slaves (Stafford County Land and Personal Property Tax Records). On October 16, 1794, Hunter advertised the 400-acre Stanstead property for sale in the *Fredericksburg Herald*. Even taking into account the usual seller's hyperbole, it is clear that Stanstead remained a significant local landmark:

> Agreeable to the power vested in us by the will of James Hunter, Esq., deceased, we hereby offer for sale, his late mansion house and plantation, in Stafford County, containing near four hundred acres of land, lying on Rappahannock River, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, of which it commands a complete view: there is on the plantation about thirty acres of valuable meadow, and a large peach and apple orchard . . . This seat, in point of elegance, beauty, and many other advantages, is equal if not superior, to any in this part of the country. . .

The ultimate fate of the mansion house at Stanstead remains unclear. Evidently, Adam Hunter did not find an interested buyer, for the property remained listed under "James Hunter's estate" on the land tax rolls until 1804, when Joseph Ennever purchased a subdivided portion of 298 acres, referred to as the "home tract". With only two slaves, Ennever hardly matched the economic standing of the previous tenants. In 1820 Ennever's buildings were worth only a modest $500, indicating that Charles Carter's 1730s mansion house had vanished from the landscape. It appears likely that the original mansion house burned or became derelict at some time between 1794, when Adam Hunter advertised its sale, and 1804, when Ennever bought a subdivided portion of the formerly grand estate (Laird 2000).

The documentary record suggests that Stanstead plantation was undergoing the same dramatic shift in economies that characterized the region during this period. Stanstead's fortunes had been directly tied to the nearby town of Falmouth. Robert Carter and his son Charles were instrumental in the founding and early development of this important tobacco shipment point, which served as the regional outlet for tobacco and a distribution center for locally produced pig iron and arms. By the 1780s, however, Falmouth had lost its status as an officially recognized tobacco export site. Combined with major silting of the Rappahannock River that eventually prevented commercial navigation to the town, the resulting loss of trade initiated a period of economic and social decline. Falmouth survived by refocusing its trade on serving the local agricultural market, which was now characterized largely by smaller, diversified farms. The development of Stanstead and Falmouth appear to have followed the same trajectory, and essentially for the same economic reasons. Around 1800 the 600-acre plantation was subdivided into several separate parcels, each evidently farmed by farmers or tenants with few if any slaves. The Carter-era mansion house had likely vanished from the landscape, along with the dozens of slaves who had lived and worked on the property from the 1720s through the 1790s (Laird 2000).

Unfortunately, the material evidence of the occupation of this site during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was not sufficient to offer meaningful data concerning the devolution of Stanstead during the early years of the nineteenth century. Though it is clear that this had been the location of a domestic occupation, the complete absence of architectural features suggests that the dwelling was a small, modest, relatively impermanent building, most likely a frame structure built on wood piers. Similarly, the paucity of domestic artifacts recovered limited any meaningful analysis of patterns of status or ethnicity (Laird 2000).

The only structures shown in the project area vicinity on the 1820 Wood map are a forge and mill to the south of the project area, presumably Hunter's Iron Works (Figure 335). The previously identified archaeological resources from this period within one-half mile of the project area, including sites whose occupation began in an earlier period, are three farms, three dwellings, and seven trash scatters. The ca. 1830 Charrter Farm is the only previously identified architectural resource from this period within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

Taking into consideration the number of previously identified sites as well as the increased populations and the changes in local and regional agricultural systems which characterize this era, the project area retains a high probability for identifying archaeological sites associated with the Early National period.

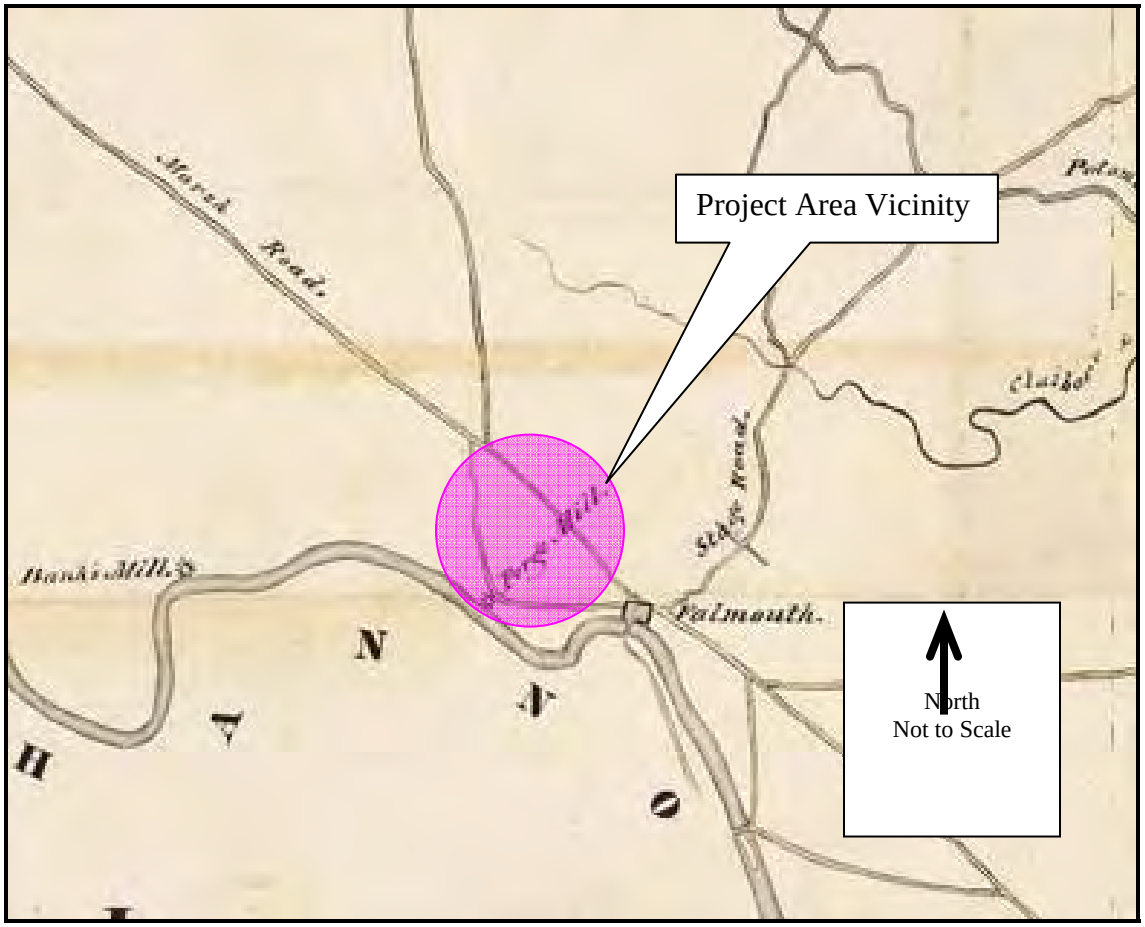


Figure 335. Detail of *Stafford County*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820).

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

Joseph Ennever farmed his 298-acre parcel of the Stanstead plantation for 45 years, until he died in 1849. During most of this period, Ennever's home remained assessed at $500, although its value dwindled to $378 in the 1840s. When Lucy Ennever took possession of the Stanstead property in 1850, the buildings on the property were still valued at $378 and personal property tax records showed that she owned six slaves. Lucy Ennever appears to have made some improvements to the property during the first years of her ownership, and building values rose again to $500 within just a few years. The overall picture of Stanstead at this time is that of a relatively modest farm, certainly a far cry from the eighteenth-century plantation, with its mansion house and workforce of over 100 slaves (Laird 2000).

The Antebellum period saw an increase in the number of roads and accessibility to those roads, resulting in settlement of numerous farms sprang up along these new routes (e.g. King's Highway, Plank Road, Warrenton Turnpike). The previously identified archaeological resources from this period within a one-half mile radius of the project area, including sites with occupations that began in an earlier period, are four farms, four dwellings, three trash scatters, and two canals, one with an associated dam. Architectural resources from this period within one-half mile of the project area consist of a church and the same ca. 1846 Rappahannock canal and dam. Due to the relatively high number of previously identified sites from this time period, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Antebellum period within the project area.

Civil War (1861-1865)

By the 1860s, Lucy Ennever appears to have been leasing the Stanstead property to the Lucas family. A military map drafted in the 1860s indicates the farmstead of "Lucas" on the Stanstead tract (Figure 336).

After a serious defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, General Burnside and his Army of the Potomac settled down in winter encampments across the Rappahannock in Stafford County. Burnside was not prepared to wait out the winter to even the score with Robert E. Lee, however, and in January 1863 he readied his troops for a surprise flank attack against the Confederates. According to his plan, his men would cross the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges at Banks' Ford, and strike at Lee from the west. But heavy rains commenced the night before the planned January 20th assault, turning Stafford's roads into a glutinous mess. Two divisions got bogged down and by the end of the day not a single Federal had crossed the river. Burnside refused to abandon his plan, and ordered two days' rations for his men. But the rain continued, the men nearly mutinied, and the exhausted force eventually struggled back to their Stafford camps (Furgurson 1992; Sears 1996).

The massive Army of the Potomac remained encamped across southern Stafford County, from White Oak in the east to Stanstead in the west, until the Chancellorsville campaign in May of 1863. Brigadier General William H. French, commander of the Third Division

of the II Army Corps, reportedly established his headquarters at the Lucas house at Stanstead in December 1862.

During the course of archaeological investigations at the Camp French site, located within the Southern Gateway project area, Civil War resources were noted throughout an area encompassing more than 60 acres, including numerous intact encampment features such as dug-out huts, trash pits, latrines, ditches, possible picket posts, and other potential occupation areas. If any structures were standing in this vicinity during that war, they would have been commandeered and occupied by Federal troops, whose debris littered the area. Even if the building was in ruinous condition by that time, it is likely that the soldiers salvaged building materials, particularly fieldstones or bricks, for their own use. In that winter of 1862-63, Stafford County was transformed from a bucolic backwater to a teeming "metropolis" of military might. Virtually overnight, a small city of soldiers sprung up in Stanstead's farm fields. This invading army left its own unique imprint on the landscape, the result of a large number of men living intensely off the land for six to eight months (Laird 2000).

Civil War-era maps provide details of the project area vicinity, although scale, distance and proportion are not exact (Figure 336-339). The first map (Figure 336) is not detailed enough to show any structures within the project area vicinity, and the third map (Figure 338) shows just one, a house labeled Harwood in the southern portion of the project area. The other two maps (Figures 337 and 339) show similar features, with several houses along Route 17 (Swetman, Peden/Peyton, Brewer on both maps; Pollard on Figure 337 and Bullock, Woodroof and Miss Harwood on Figure 339), and a few to the south (England and Dr. Honey on the both maps; Figure 337 also showing Bryant and Bullock in this area), and Lucas to the north in the vicinity of Stanstead on Figure 339.

There are six previously identified archaeological sites within a one-half mile radius of the project area which date specifically to this era, including three gun emplacements, two military camps, and one earthwork. Other archaeological resources that have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area, including sites whose occupations began in earlier periods, are four farms, two dwellings, and two trash scatters. Architectural resources from this period within a half mile of the project area include the Salem Church Battlefield and the Banks' Ford Historic District. Taking into consideration the presence of Camp French as well as a number of other previously identified resources, there is a high probability of finding cultural resources from the Civil War period within the project area.

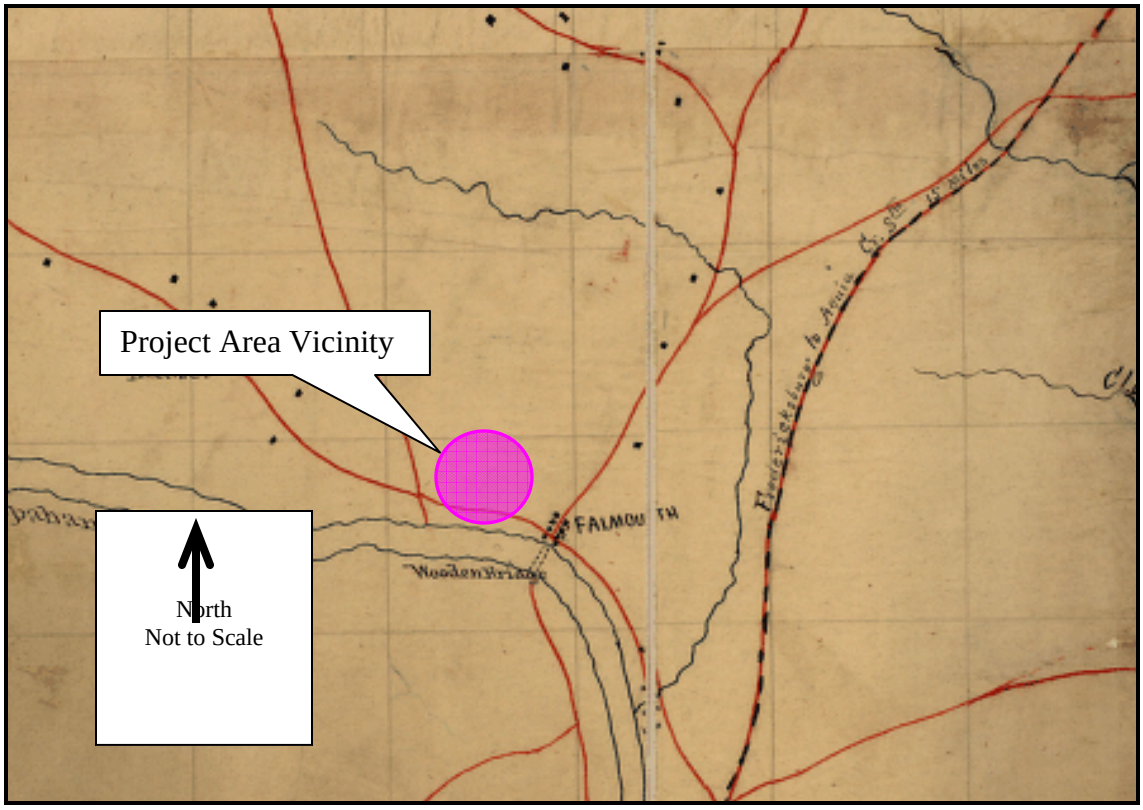


Figure 336. Detail of *Preliminary Map of Northeastern Virginia Embracing Portions of Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

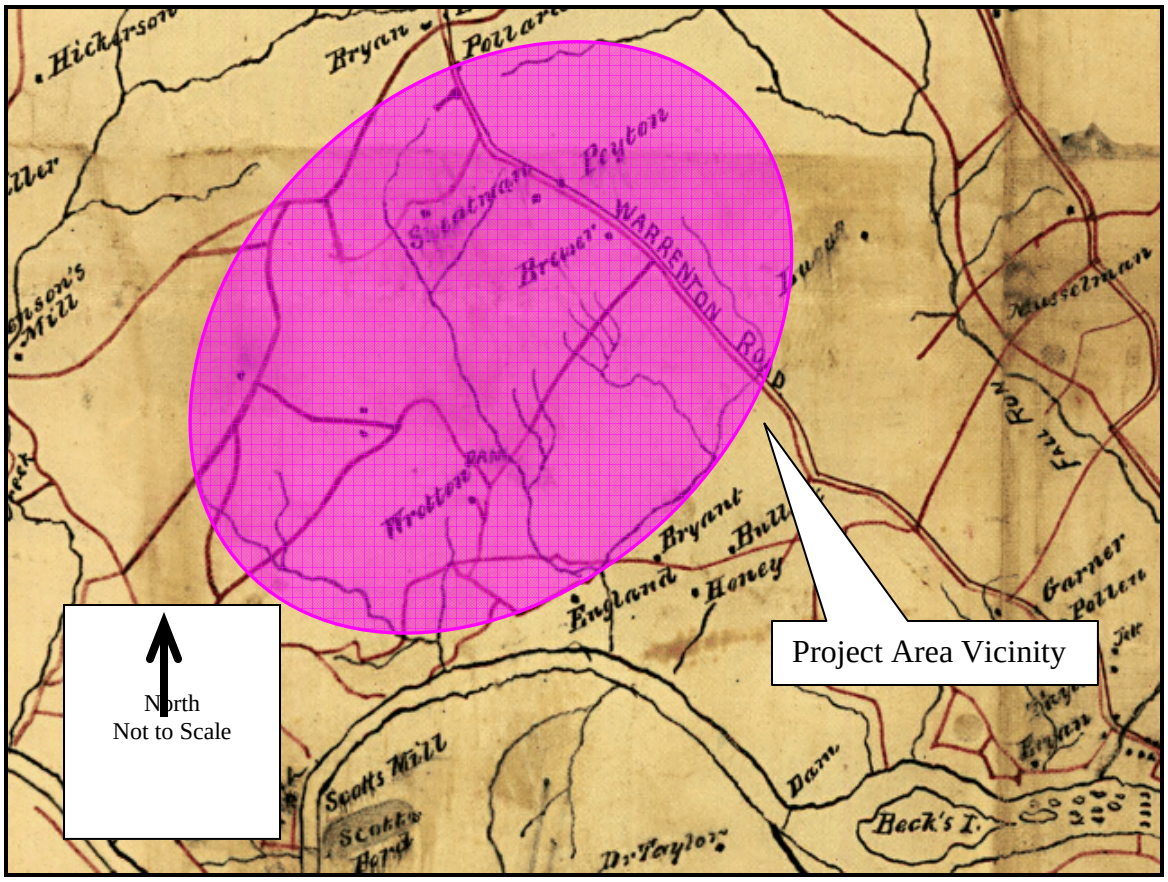


Figure 337. Detail of *Map of Field of Occupation of Army of the Potomac*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Hooker 1863).

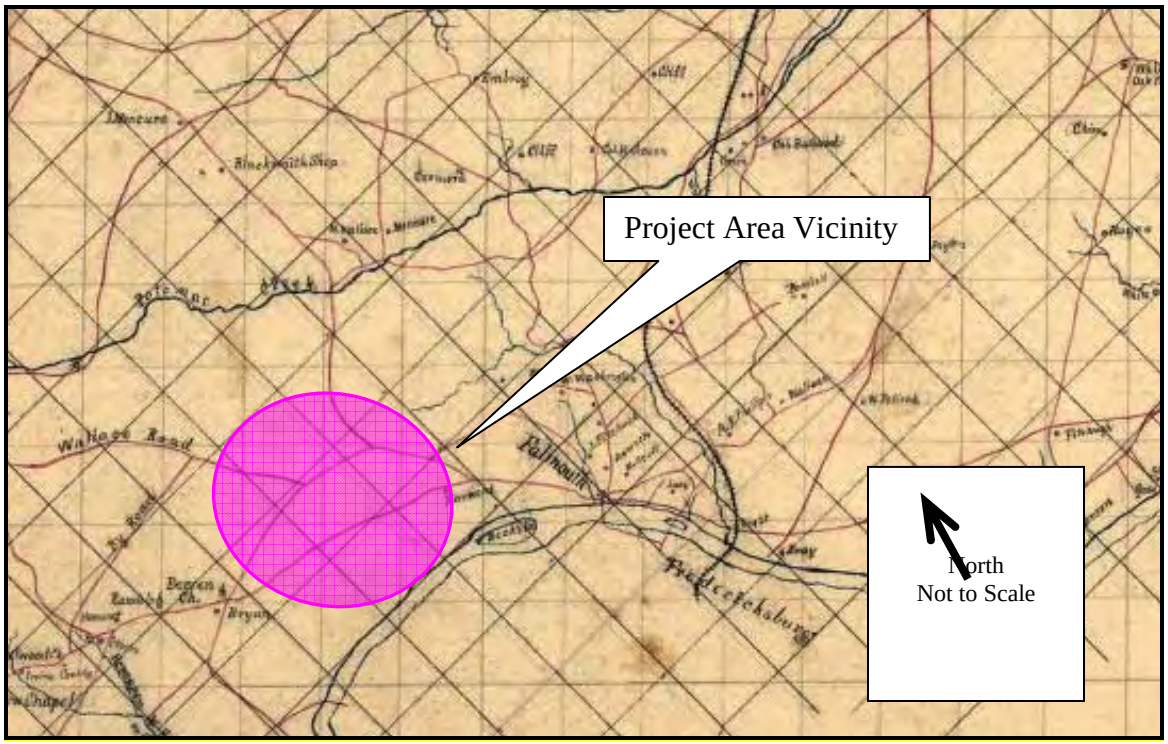


Figure 338. Detail of *Map of Stafford County, Virginia*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Anon. 186-).

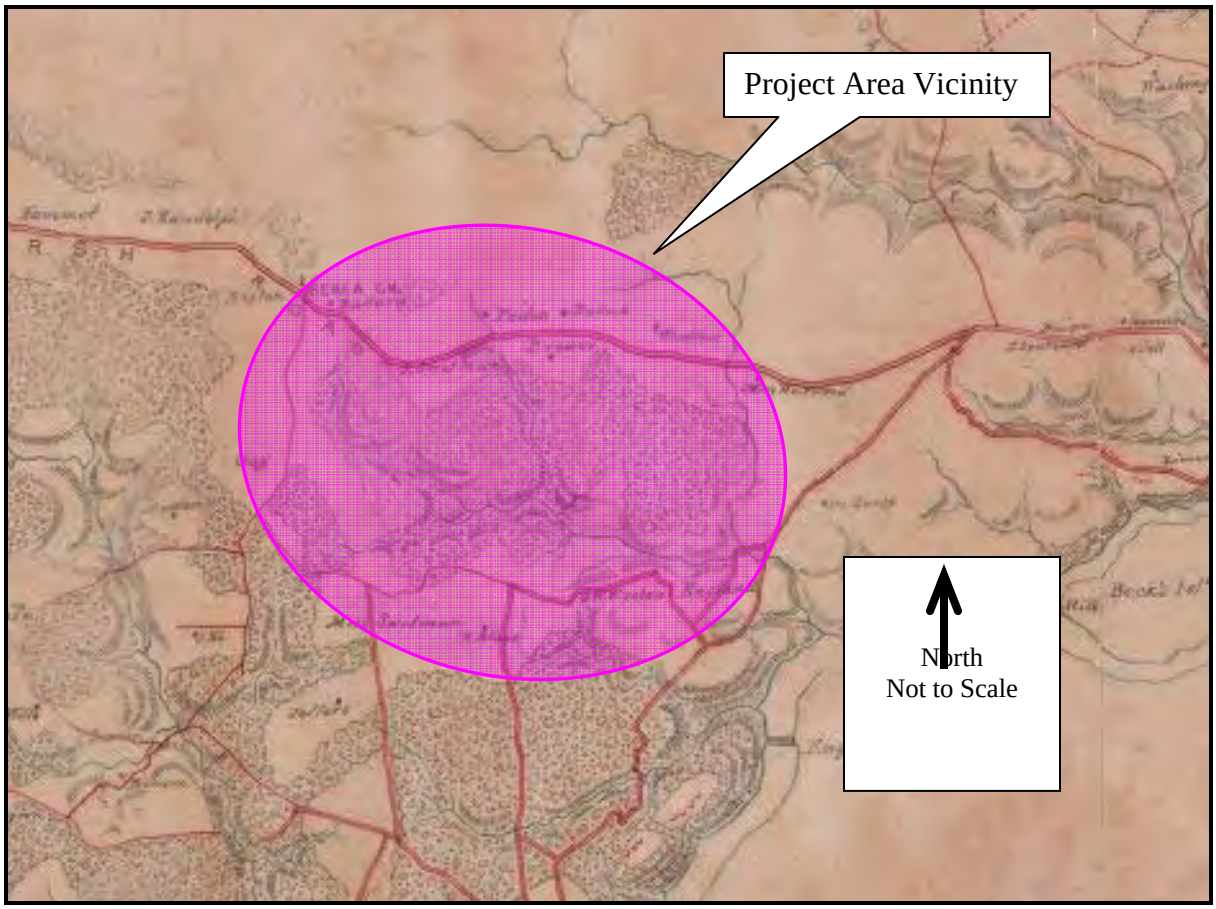


Figure 339. **Map of *Stafford County, Va.* (Blackford 1863).**

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Lucy Ennever continued to own the 298-acre Stanstead tract in the postwar years. The assessed value of structures on the property declined significantly, to a low of $250 in 1880. When she died in 1884, the property was divided into three parcels. The 1890 land tax assessment refers to the Ennever Lucas parcel as "Stanstead," suggesting that this included the former mansion house site; buildings on the property were valued at only $100, however, suggesting that no one was living on the property. In 1912, Ennever Lucas left the entire Stanstead tract, to his niece, Lilly O'Bannon.

Although the war had wreaked havoc with the economy, favorable settlement and agricultural conditions had not changed completely in the region after the Civil War, and the project area would have remained a viable place for domestic and agricultural pursuits. This is evidenced by the number of previously identified resources from this time period within a half-mile radius of the project area. The archaeological sites, including those with occupations that began in a previous period, are four farms, two dwellings, and five trash scatters. Architectural resources include four houses and two farms. Taking these factors into consideration, the project area retains moderate to high potential for containing resources dating to the Reconstruction and Growth period.

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

In 1926, Lilly O'Bannon sold the 284-acre Stanstead property to Nelson N. Berry; around 1931, Berry built a sizeable two-story bungalow-style home on the property, the foundation of which remains visible. Berry's son, Spencer, later recalled that they had seen evidence that the "old manor house" was situated on the artificial terrace immediately adjacent to the east elevation of the twentieth-century house (Laird 2000).

The previously identified archaeological resources within one-half mile of the project area, including sites with occupations that began in previous periods, are one dwelling and three trash scatters. Architectural resources from this period include three houses. Taking these factors into consideration, there is a moderate probability that the project area contains resources dating to the World War I to World War II period; however, the probability that they would be eligible for the NRHP is low.

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

In 1964, Spencer Berry sold the 201-acre Stanstead farm to the Stafford County Industrial Park, Inc. Any planned industrial development of the property did not proceed during the 1960s, although increasingly the property became an island of rural, undeveloped land, bounded by Interstate 95 to the east and the booming U.S. Route 17 commercial corridor to the south and west. The property was conveyed several times, and following archaeological investigations in 1999, a parking lot was constructed.

The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950s allowed easier access to new employment opportunities and with improvements to the local road

systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments. The project area includes and is surrounded by commercial development, a testament to this trend.

No archaeological resources dating to this time period have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area, and only one architectural resource, a house, has been identified. Although the probability of finding resources that date to this era in Stafford's history is moderate to high, the probability that the component would be eligible for listing in the NRHP is low.

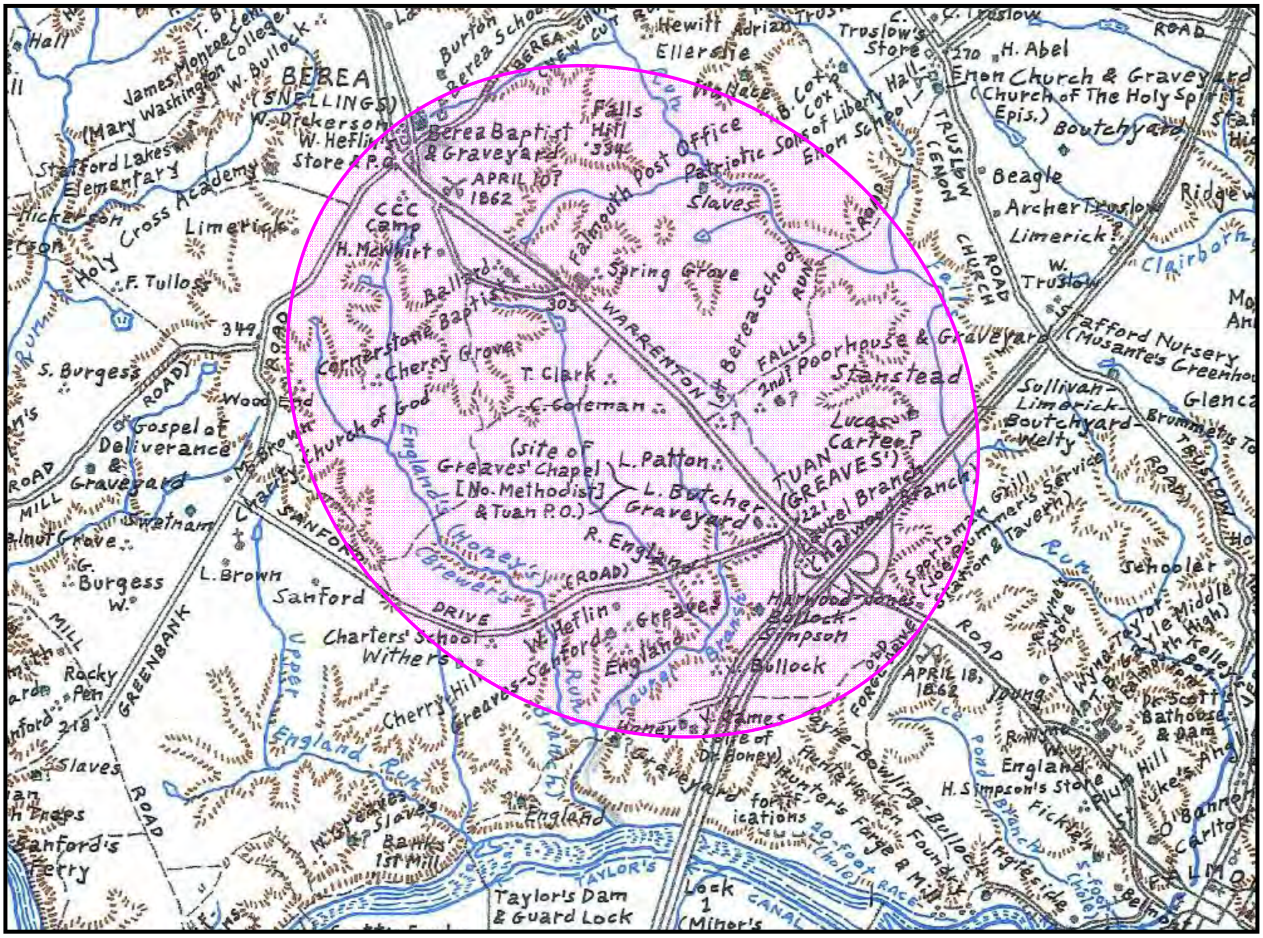


Figure 340. Detail of Scheel's *Map of Stafford County*, depicting the Project Area.

Previous Investigations

Archaeological Resources

Fifty-nine previously identified archaeological sites have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Southern Gateway project area (Table 8, Figure 341). Sixteen of these sites are located within the project area and include 44ST0059, 44ST0385-44ST0396, and 44ST0972-44ST0974.

In 1999, Cultural Resources recorded 13 resources within the project area. Five sites are prehistoric camp sites (44ST0391, 44ST0392, 44ST0393, 44ST0395, and 44ST0396) and were determined not eligible. Three prehistoric camp sites (44ST0386-44ST0388) have not been evaluated. Site 44ST0059 is a 18th to 19th century house. Site 44ST0385 is a late 18th to early 20th century dwelling, site 44ST0389 is a late archaic camp site and 44ST0390 is a prehistoric camp with a early to mid 19th century dwelling, and site 44ST0394 prehistoric camp site with a late 18th to mid 19th century trash scatter. These sites have not been evaluated.

In October of 2007, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed Riverside Business Park addition along Sanford Road in Stafford County, Virginia. A total of one isolated find (1201IF-1) and three archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey. No new architectural resources were identified during this survey. Site 44ST0972 includes a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate cultural and temporal affiliation, and a scarce 19th century domestic and architectural scatter. Site 44ST0973 consists of a low-density scatter of lithic artifacts, interspersed with historic domestic artifacts. Site 44ST0974 consists of a low-density scatter of quartz lithics with one fragment of Whiteware. CRI recommended all three sites not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

In 1981, McCartney recorded a historic canal (44ST0065) that has not been evaluated.

In 1983, as part of a survey for VDoT a civil war camp (44ST0079) was recorded and this site has not been evaluated.

In 1983, Trout recorded a 19th century canal (44ST0072) and it has not been evaluated.

In 1989 the ASV recorded a historic quarry (44SP0156 and a historic dwelling (44ST0167) that have not been evaluated.

In 1990, URS recorded an early woodland lithic scatter and civil war gun emplacement site (44ST0156) that was determined not eligible.

From December 1999 through April 2000, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I investigation of approximately 490 acres within the Stafford County portion of the proposed *Celebrate Virginia* development. The current project Phase I survey was conducted within those areas of the Stafford County portion of the proposed *Celebrate*

Virginia development defined in the CRMP as high priority zones, in addition to a representative sample (10 percent) of the low priority zones. In total, 53 archaeological sites were identified in the course of the survey, ranging in size and complexity from small Archaic Period lithic sites and Woodland Period hunting camps, to antebellum standing structures and Civil War earthworks and military camps. CRI recommends that 26 of the 53 sites (49 percent) are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Six of these sites represent prehistoric Native American occupations, six are the manifestations of historic period activity, while the remaining 13 sites include both prehistoric and historic components. Twenty-one of these sites are within a one mile radius of the project area and include 44ST0429-44ST0442, 44ST0449-44ST0452, and 44ST0478-44ST0480. Fourteen sites are prehistoric camp sites (44ST0430-44ST0431, 44ST0433-44ST0437, 44ST0441, 44ST0450-44ST0452, and 44ST0478-44ST0480). CRI recommended sites 44ST0434 and 44ST0450 potentially eligible and the remaining sites were determined not eligible. Two of the remaining sites 44ST0439 a woodland period site and 44ST0449 a 18th – 20th century dwelling with prehistoric camp site component were also determined potentially eligible. The remaining sites represent both prehistoric and historic sites that were determined not eligible.

In 2004, URS recorded seven sites (44ST0157, 44ST0158, 44ST0633-44ST0637). Three sites (44ST0633, 44ST0636 and 44ST0637) are prehistoric lithic scatters that have been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 44ST0634 is a 18th century trash scatter and 44ST0635 is a middle to late 18th century trash scatter with a prehistoric lithic, and neither site has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

In 2005, JRIA recorded a civil war military camp (44ST0700) this resource has not been evaluated.

In 2005, ECS recorded two prehistoric camps (44ST0710, and 44ST0712). Neither of these sites has been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

In 2006, CRI conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the 50-acre Tax Map 44 Parcel 76C in Stafford County, Virginia. During the course of survey implemented within Tax Map 44 Parcel 76C, CRI identified four archaeological sites (44ST0879, 44ST0876, 44ST0877, and 44ST0878). In addition, the location of one previously identified archaeological site (44ST0168) and the previously identified McWhirt house (089-0269) was confirmed. CRI recommended three sites not eligible 44ST0168, 44ST0878, and 44ST0897. No formal concurrence for these sites is documented by DHR. CRI recommended Sites 44ST0876 and 44ST0877 potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and a phase II survey. In 2007 Sutton and Associates conducted a phase II evaluation of these two sites and determined them not eligible, which DHR concurred with.

In 2007, ECS recorded a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and 19th to 20th century earthwork site (44ST0917) that has not been evaluated.

Table 8. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44SP0156	Quarry	Unknown Historic	ASV 1989	Not Evaluated
44ST0059	Stanstead	18th-19th c.	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0065	Dam/Canal	Unknown Historic	McCartney 1981	Not Evaluated
44ST0072	Canal	19th c	Trout 1983	Not Evaluated
44ST0079	Military Camp	3rd ¼ 19th c.	VDoT 1983	Not Evaluated
44ST0156	Lithic Scatter/Gun Emplacement	Early Woodland/3rd ¼ 19th c.	URS 1990	Not Eligible
44ST0157	Lithic Scatter/Gun Emplacement	Early Woodland/3rd ¼ 19th c.	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0158	Lithic Scatter/Gun Emplacement	Unknown Prehistoric/3rd ¼ 19th c.	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0167	Dwelling	Unknown Historic	ASV 1989	Not Evaluated
44ST0168	Trash scatter/Camp	19th-20th c./Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2006	Not Evaluated
44ST0385	Dwelling	2nd ¼ 18th-1st ½ 20th c.	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0386	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0387	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0388	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0389	Camp	Late Archaic	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0390	Camp/Dwelling	Unknown Prehistoric/1st ½ 19th c.	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0391	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Eligible
44ST0392	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Eligible
44ST0393	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Eligible
44ST0394	Camp/Trash scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/4th ¼ 18th -1st ½ 19th c.	CRI 1999	Not Evaluated
44ST0395	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Eligible
44ST0396	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 1999	Not Eligible
44ST0429	Camp	Middle Woodland	CRI 2001	Not Eligible

Table 8. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0430	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0431	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0432	Farmstead/Camp	2nd ½ 19th c./ Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0433	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0434	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Potentially Eligible
44ST0435	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0436	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0437	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0438	Dwelling	mid-19th c.	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0439	Camp	Woodland	CRI 2001	Potentially Eligible
44ST0440	Farmstead/Camp	19th c./Late-Middle Woodland	CRI 2006	Not Eligible
44ST0441	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0442	Camp/Farmstead	Unknown Prehistoric/19th c.	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0449	Dwelling/Camp	18th-20th c./Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Potentially Eligible
44ST0450	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Potentially Eligible
44ST0451	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0452	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0478	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0479	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0480	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0633	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0634	Trash scatter	18th c.	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0635	Trash scatter/Lithic scatter	2nd ½ 18th c./Unknown Prehistoric	URS 2004	Not Eligible

Table 8. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0636	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0637	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	URS 2004	Not Eligible
44ST0700	Military Camp	3rd ¼ 19th c.	JRIA 2005	Not Evaluated
44ST0710	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	ECS 2005	Not Evaluated
44ST0712	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	ECS 2005	Not Evaluated
44ST0876	Trash scatter/Camp	late 19th-20th c./Late Woodland	CRI 2006, Dutton & Assoc. 2007	Not Eligible
44ST0877	Trash scatter/Camp	late 19th-20th c./Early-Late Woodland	CRI 2006, Dutton & Assoc. 2007	Not Eligible
44ST0878	Trash scatter/Camp	late 19th-20th c./Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2006	Not Evaluated
44ST0879	Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	CRI 2006	Not Evaluated
44ST0917	Lithic scatter/Earthworks	Unknown Prehistoric/19th-20th c.	ECS 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0972	Camp/Trash scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/19th c.	CRI 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0973	Camp/Trash scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/2nd ½ 18th c.	CRI 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0974	Camp/Trash scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/1st ¼ 19th c.	CRI 2007	Not Evaluated

*****_Highlighted resources are located within the project area._

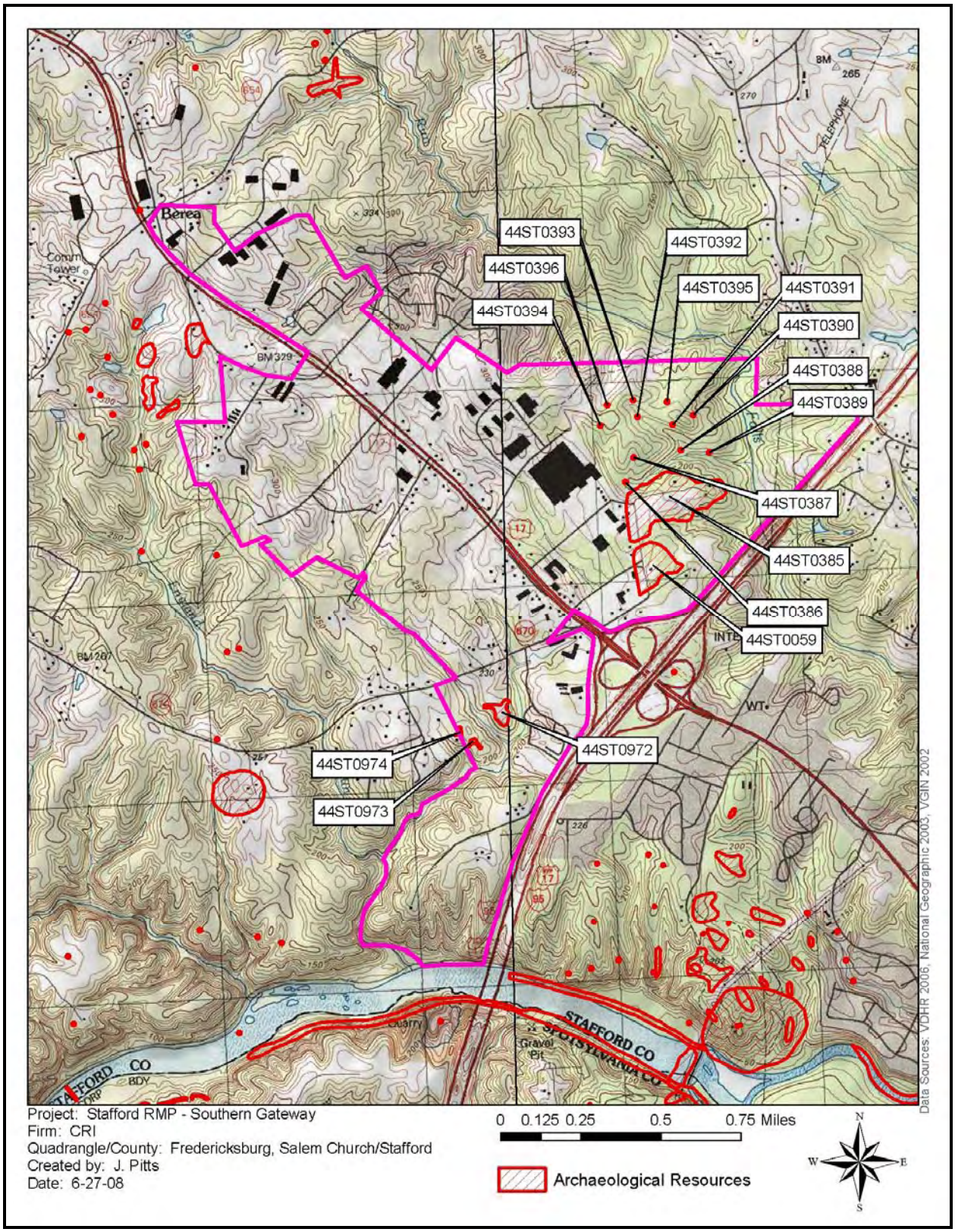


Figure 341. Detail of *Fredericksburg and Salem Church/Stafford, VA* USGS Quads Depicting Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within the Project Area.

Architectural Resources

Eighteen previously identified architectural resources have been recorded within a half mile radius of the Southern Gateway project area (Table 9, Figure 342). Five resources 089-0100, 089-0273, 089-0363-089-0365 are located within the project area.

In 1992 Traceries recorded eight resources, two of which are within the project area. Stanstead dates to ca. 1700 (089-0100) and the Spring Hill Farm dates to 1891. Both of these resources are within the project area and have not been evaluated. Charrter Farm (089-0240) has been determined eligible. The remaining resources (089-0009, 089-0053, 089-0139, 089-0237, and 089-0270) represent a church and houses that date from ca. 1852 to post 1900 and have not been evaluated.

In 1996, CCR recorded three houses (089-0363-089-0365) within the project area that date to 1920 and 1930 have not been evaluated.

In 1995, CCR recorded the Graves House (089-0354) that dates to 1947 and has not been evaluated. In 1997, CCR recorded two resources (111-0134 is the Rappahannock Canal that dates to 1846 and has been determined eligible and 088-0335 Bank's Ford Historic District dates to 1863 and has not been evaluated.

In 1997, Nelson recorded the Rappahannock River Rural Historic District (111-5001) which has been determined not eligible.

In 2006, CRI recorded Hunter's Dame (089-5060) that dates to 1768 and has not been evaluated.

In 2007 Dutton and Associates evaluated McWhirt Farm (089-0269) that dates to 1870 and was determined not eligible.

In 2007, the ABPP determined the Salem Church Battlefield (088-5181) eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 9. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
088-0335	Bank's Ford Historic District	1863	CCR 1997	Not Evaluated
088-5181	Salem Church Battlefield	1863	ABPP 2007	Eligible
089-0009	Berea Baptist Church	ca. 1852	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0053	House, 653 Truslow Rd.	ca. 1890	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0100	Stanstead	ca. 1700	Traceries 1992	Destroyed
089-0139	House, 25 Route 750	1890	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0237	House, 116 Greenbank	post-1900	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated

Table 9. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Southern Gateway Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
	Rd.			
089-0240	Charrter Farm	ca. 1830	Traceries 1992	Eligible
089-0269	McWhirt Farm	ca. 1870	Dutton & Assoc. 2007	Not Eligible
089-0270	House, McWhirt Loop	ca. 1890	Traceries 1992	Not Evaluated
089-0273	Spring Hill Farm	1891	Traceries 1992	Destroyed
089-0354	Graves House, 939 Warrenton Road	1947	CCR 1995	Not Evaluated
089-0363	House, Rte 670	ca. 1920	CCR 1996	Destroyed
089-0364	House, Rte 670	ca. 1920	CCR 1996	Not Evaluated
089-0365	House, Rte 17	ca. 1930	CCR 1996	Destroyed
089-5060	Hunter's Dam	ca. 1768	CRI 2006	Not Evaluated
111-0134	Rappahannock Canal	ca. 1846	CCR 1997	Eligible
111-5001	Rappahannock River Rural Historic District	Prehistoric-19th c.	Nelson 1997	Not Eligible

******Highlighted resources are located within the project area.*

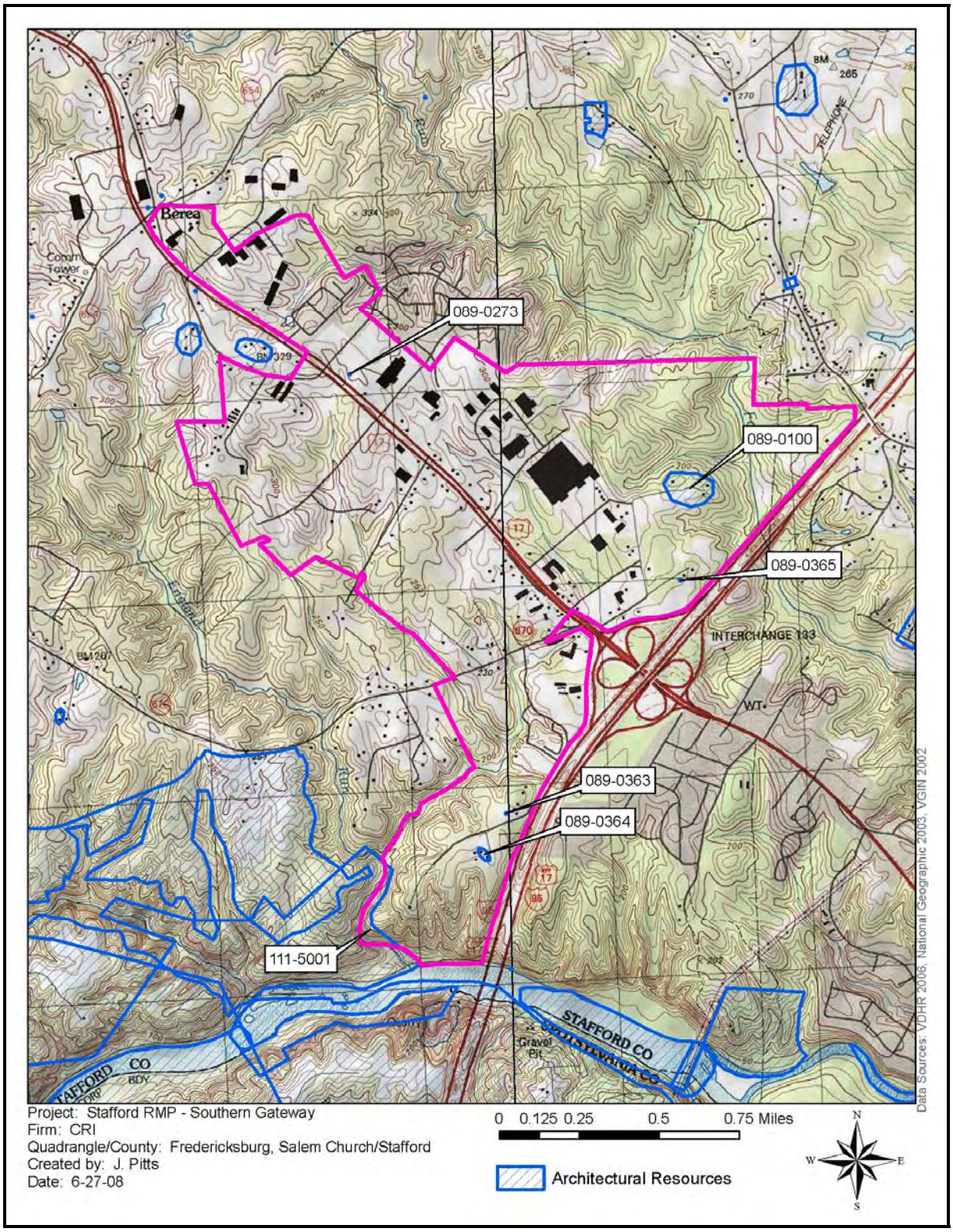
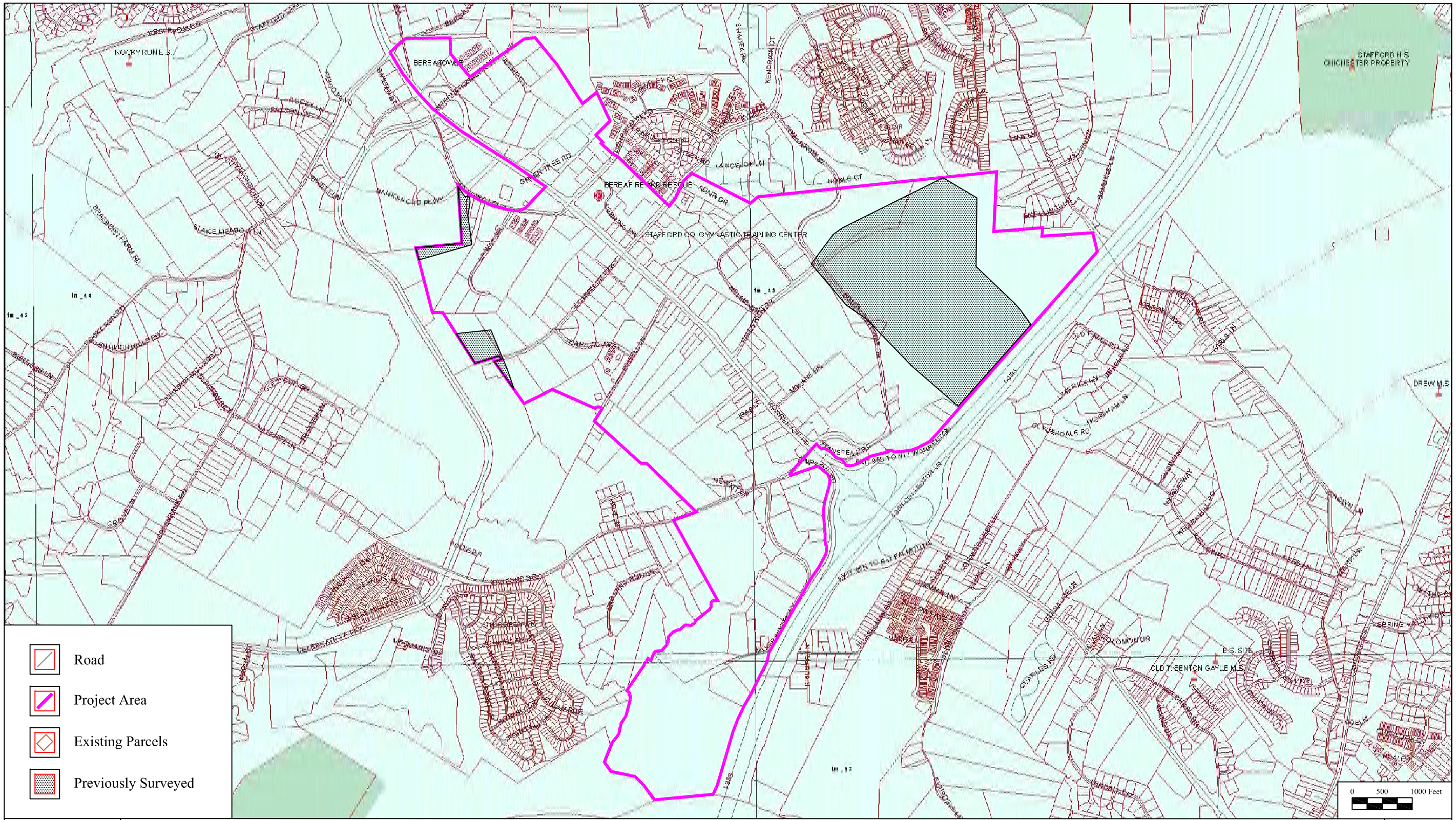


Figure 342. Detail of Fredericksburg and Salem Church/Stafford, VA USGS Quads Depicting Previously Identified Architectural Resources within the Project Area.



CRI
CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 343. Previously Surveyed Areas Within the Southern Gateway Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Southern Gateway
Stafford County, Virginia

Archaeological Resources

No new archaeological resources were identified during the course of this assessment. However, as previously noted, there are 16 previously identified archaeological sites within the project area.

Present Conditions of Previously Recorded Sites

Sites 44ST0059, 44ST0385-396

In 1999, Cultural Resources recorded 13 resources within the project area. Five sites are prehistoric camp sites (44ST0391, 44ST0392, 44ST0393, 44ST0395, and 44ST0396) and were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Three prehistoric camp sites (44ST0386-44ST0388) have not been evaluated for listing. Site 44ST0059 is a 18th to 19th century house. Site 44ST0385 is a late 18th to early 20th century dwelling, site 44ST0389 is a late archaic camp site and 44ST0390 is a prehistoric camp with a early to mid 19th century dwelling, and site 44ST0394 prehistoric camp site with a late 18th to mid 19th century trash scatter. These sites have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

The area where these sites were located is now occupied by the Mannheim Auto Auction facility (Figures 344-345).

Figure 344. View of Mannheim Auto Auction facility, facing southeast.

Figure 345. View of Mannheim Auto Auction facility, facing northeast.

Sites 44ST0972-974

In October of 2007, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed Riverside Business Park addition along Sanford Road in Stafford County, Virginia. A total of three archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey. Site 44ST0972 was a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate cultural and temporal affiliation, and a scarce 19th century domestic and architectural scatter. Site 44ST0973 was a low-density scatter of lithic artifacts, interspersed with historic domestic artifacts. Site 44ST0974 was a low-density scatter of quartz lithics with one fragment of Whiteware. CRI recommended all three sites not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

These sites are located in a forested area next to the Riverside Business Park on Sanford Drive (Figures 346-347).

Figure 346. View of Area of Sites 44ST0972, 44ST0973, and 44ST0974 near Riverside Business Park, facing northeast.

Figure 347. View of Area of Sites 44ST0972, 44ST0973, and 44ST0974 near Riverside Business Park, facing west.

Archaeological Probability

A predictive model for areas of high probability for both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was developed using information such as soils, landform, proximity to water, and historic maps and descriptions.

The project area consists of 1288.3 acres. Of these, 868.7 acres have been determined to have a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources, based on slope, soil type, and proximity to water (Figure 345).

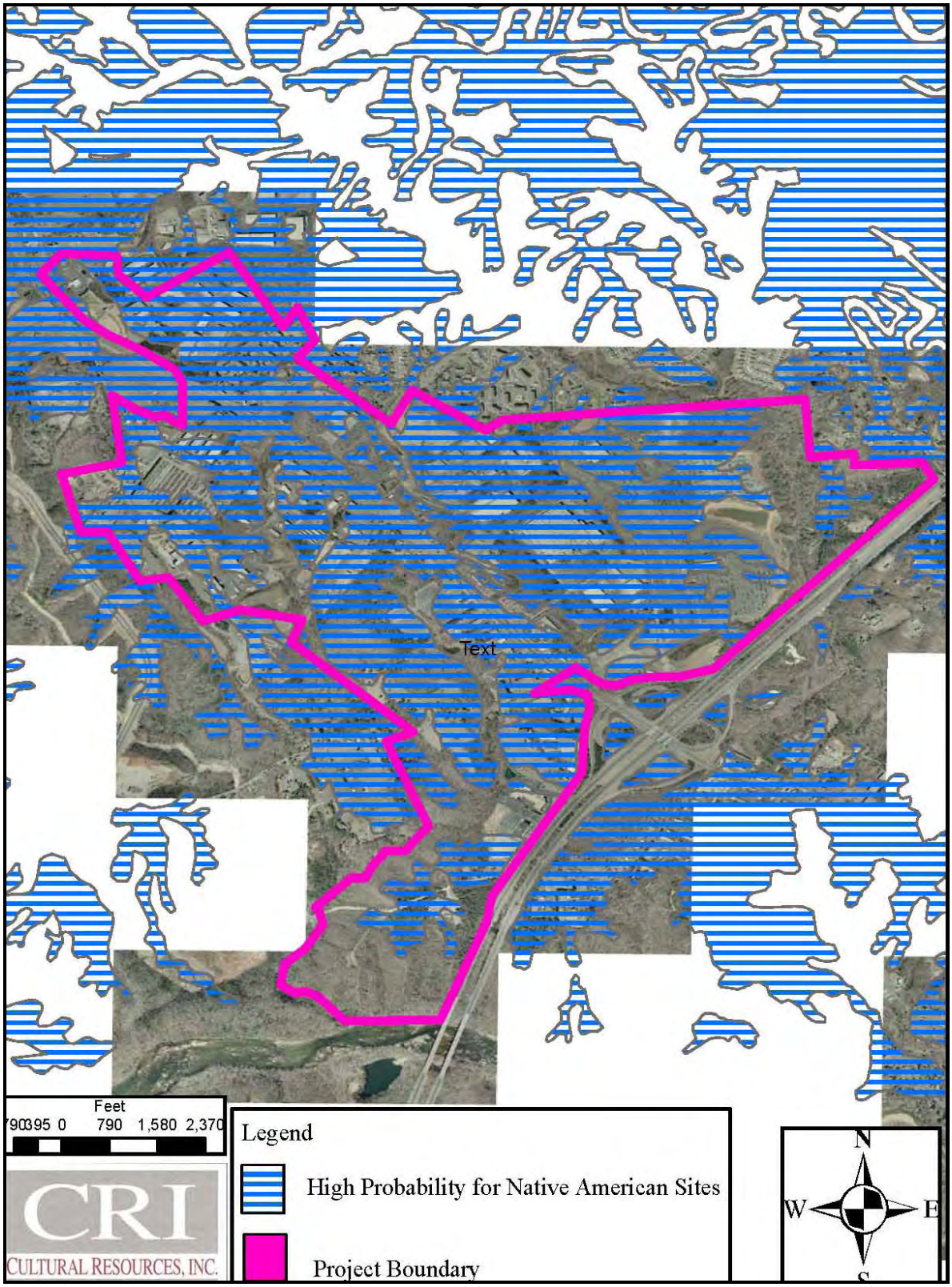
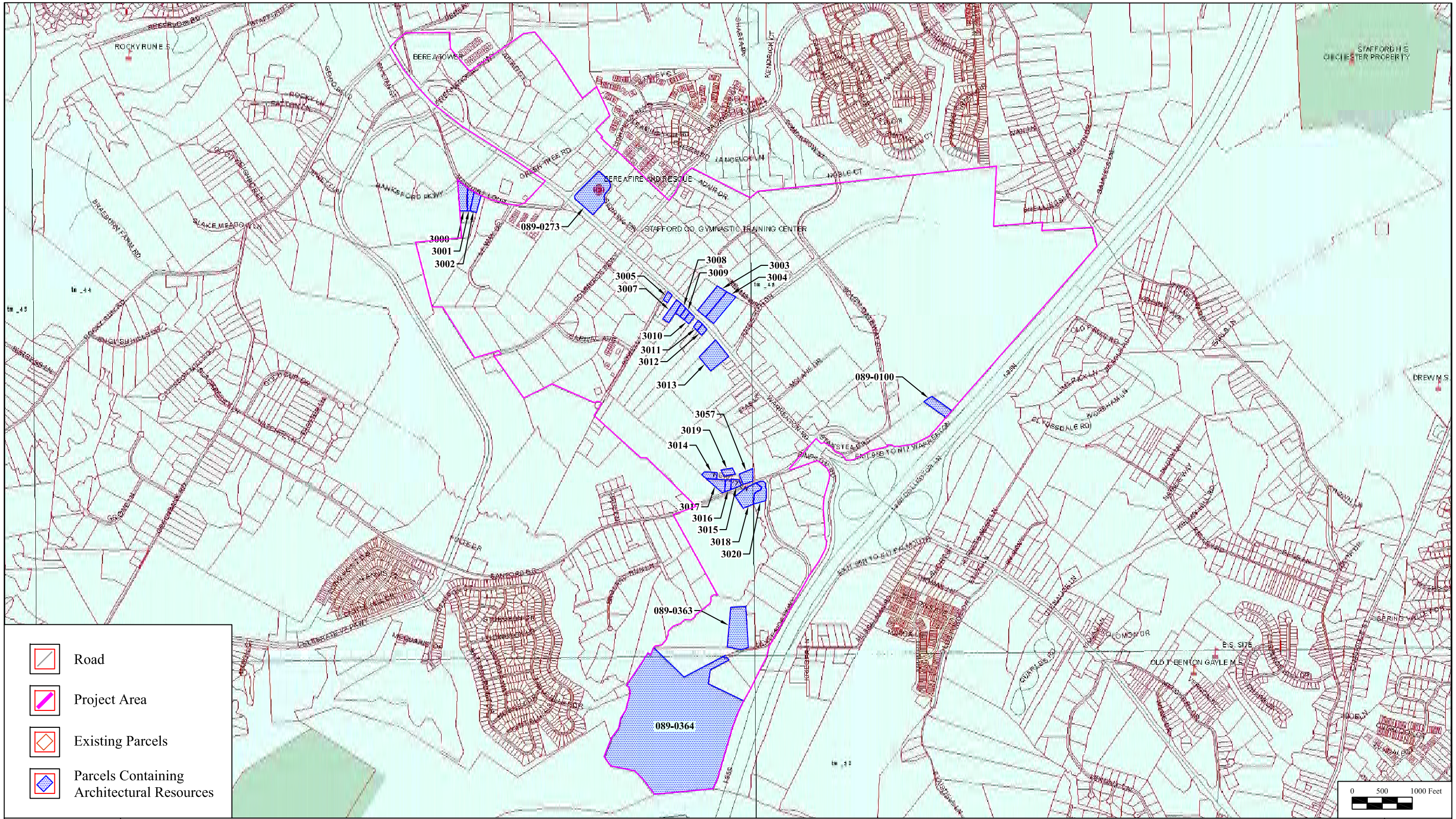


Figure 348. Areas of High Probability for Cultural Resources within the Southern Gateway Project Area.



CRI CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 349. Architectural Resources Within the Southern Gateway Project Area.
Stafford RMP - Southern Gateway
Stafford County, Virginia

Architectural Resources

A total of one previously identified and 20 newly identified architectural resources were documented during this survey. Complete recordation of some resources was not possible due to private property laws and lack of homeowner permission. All resources were evaluated for eligibility for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion D was considered not applicable for these resources.

Previously Recorded Resources

089-0364 House, 247 Riverside Parkway ca. 1920

The dwelling at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) is a 2½-story Colonial Revival-style house located at the end of Riverside Parkway. The house is surrounded by a large, open lawn with several trees and shrubs, and is accessed by a gravel drive leading to the north elevation (Figure 358).

The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and features a single central hipped-roofed dormer in the northern elevation. Three interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops project from the roof. An enclosed wrap-around porch has been added onto the north and west elevations, and two bay windows project from the east elevation (Figures 350-357).

Outbuildings associated with the structure include a small shed, two dilapidated barn/garage structures, one agricultural outbuilding, and a tenant house with garage (Figures 350-357).

The dwelling at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) has been recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C by Coastal Carolina Research in 1996. Since this assessment, the structure has undergone further alterations, and ***CRI also recommends that this resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.***

Figure 350. View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) North Elevation.

Figure 351. View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southwest Oblique.

Figure 352. View of 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) East Elevation.

Figure 353. View of outbuilding at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southeast Oblique.

Figure 354. View of Garage at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northwest Oblique.

Figure 355. View of Barn at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northeast Oblique.

Figure 356. View of Agricultural Outbuilding at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Northeast Oblique.

Figure 357. View of Tenant House and Garage at 247 Riverside Parkway (089-0364) Southeast Oblique.

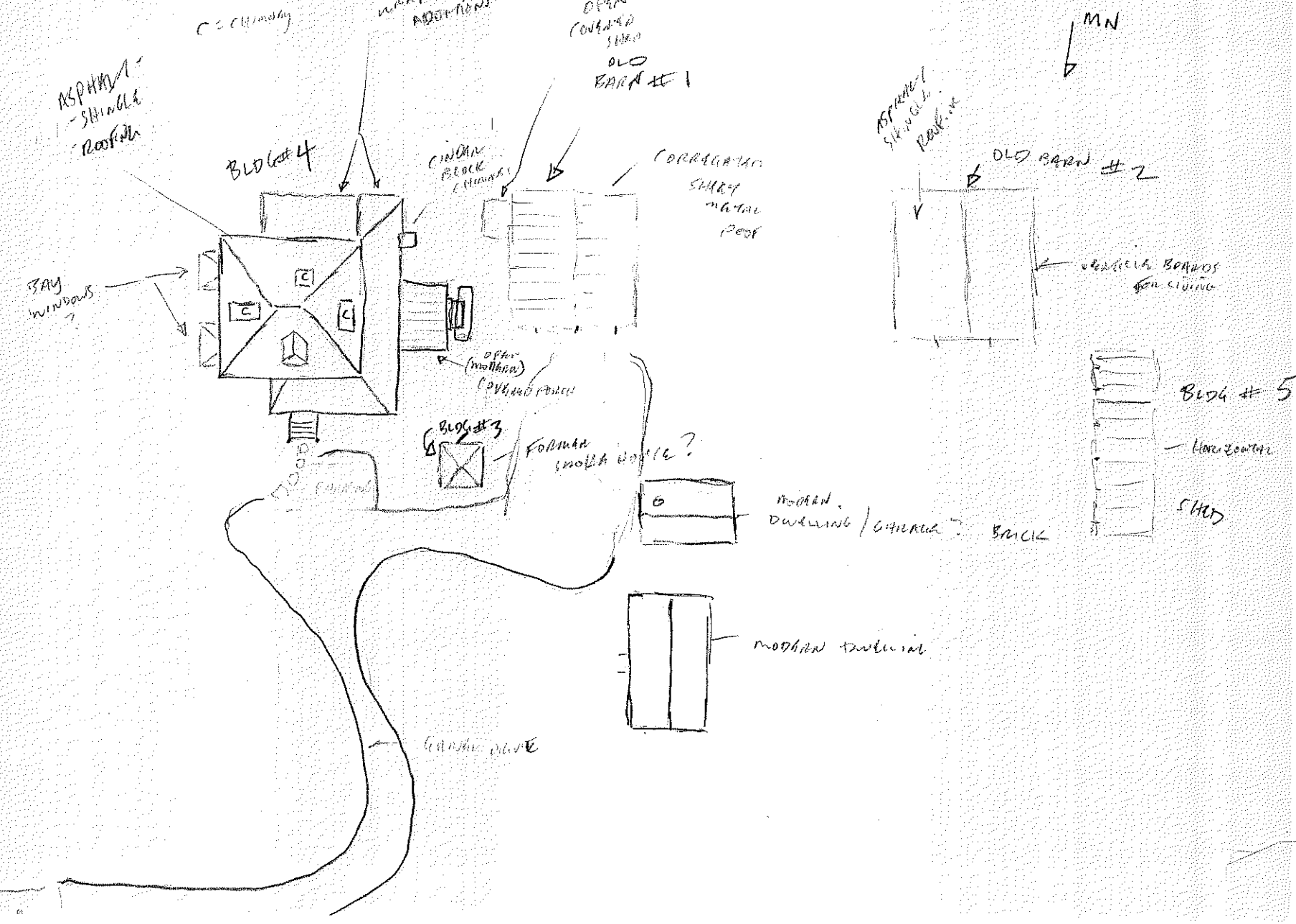
STAFFORD COUNTY TAX DEVELOPMENT

089-0364

HOUSE @ 247 RIVERSIDE PKWY

7-1-08 KA

NOT TO SCALE



Newly Identified Resources

3000. 089-5140 House, 73 McWhirt Loop, 1952

The dwelling at 73 McWhirt Loop is a good example of early 1950s architecture and retains a majority of its original features. Large scale construction, including severe grading, is occurring to the north of the property resulting in a road closure just past the house and eminently threatening the building. To the rear of the lot are mature trees and to the front a small yard area. A gravel driveway is located on the south side of the house and leads to a one car garage.

A raised basement supports this one story, three bay house with stone or stone veneer exterior. Two gabled dormers are located on the front slope of the roof and a large shed roof dormer on the rear, all of which are covered with asphalt shingle. An exterior stone chimney is located on the west gable. A full width porch supported by square posts is located in the front with a smaller shed roof porch on the south elevation. Windows in the main block consist of 8/8 double hung sash on the front and 6/6 on the gable ends, south elevation and dormers. Stationary horizontal three light windows provide light to the basement. A front gable one car garage with original clapboarding is located behind the south corner of the house. Large double vertical board doors provide access into the garage and a window on the east elevation, now boarded-up, provided natural daylight for the space. The garage sits on a concrete foundation and also has an asphalt shingle roof.

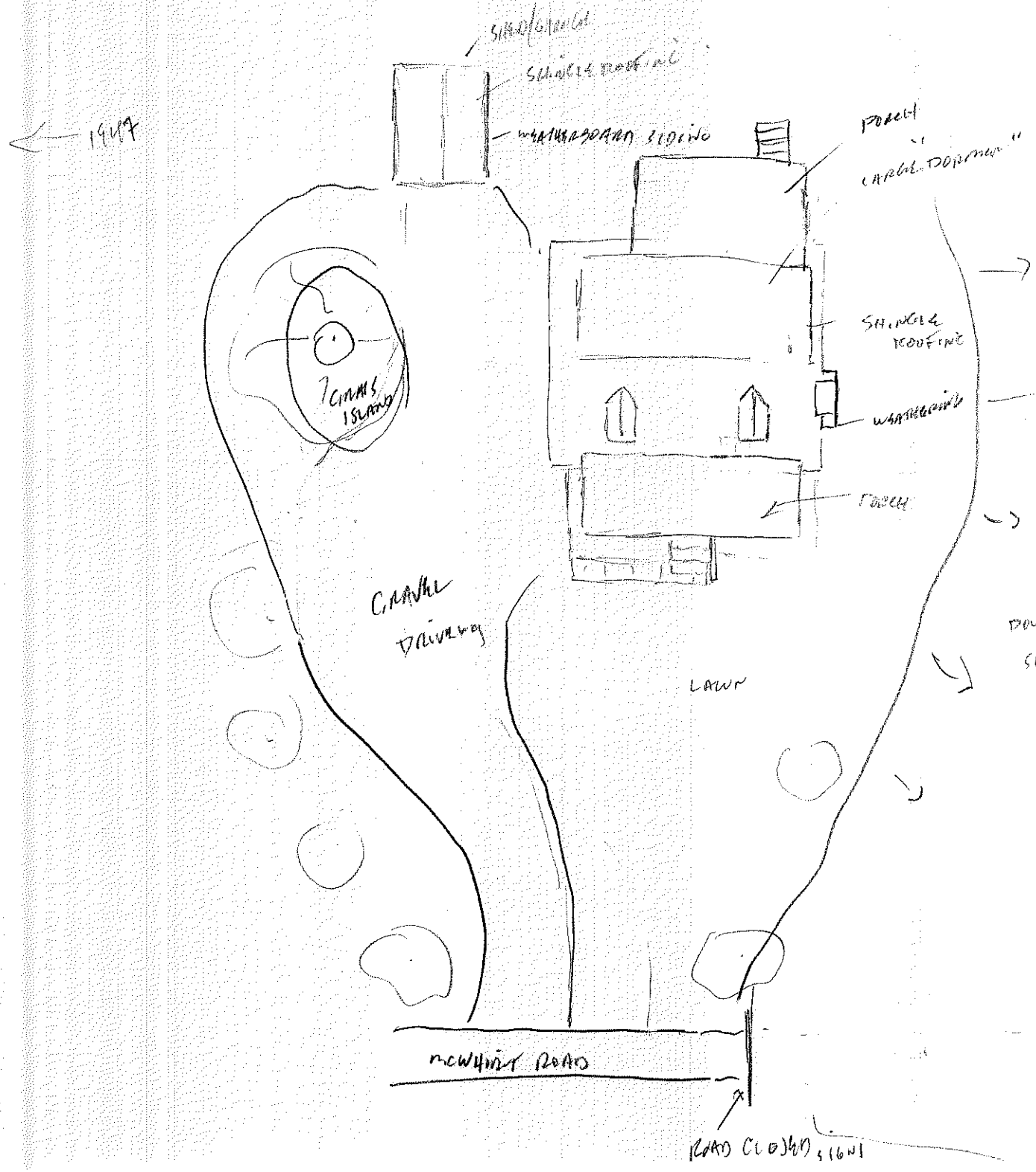
This building on McWhirt Loop is representative of post-World War II architecture, however, the house's context has been compromised and it is an isolated resource. Additionally, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 359. View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), East Elevation.

Figure 360. View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), Southwest Oblique.

Figure 361. View of 73 McWhirt Loop (3000), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD COUNTY REDEVELOPMENT
#3000 (NEW)
STONE HOUSE @ 73 NEWHART ROAD
(THIS HOUSE WILL BE TORN DOWN SOON ACCORDING TO NEIGHBOR)
7-1-08 KG
MN
NOT TO SCALE



NEW CONSTRUCTION SHOPPING CENTER

3001. 089-5141 House, 65 McWhirt Loop, 1951

Located at 65 McWhirt Loop is an example of an early 1950s Cape style house. Constructed on a concrete block foundation, the house is landscaped with two large shrubs flanking the front entry and grass surrounding the house on all sides. Several large trees are located along the north side of the gravel driveway that leads to a workshop complex to the rear of the lot.

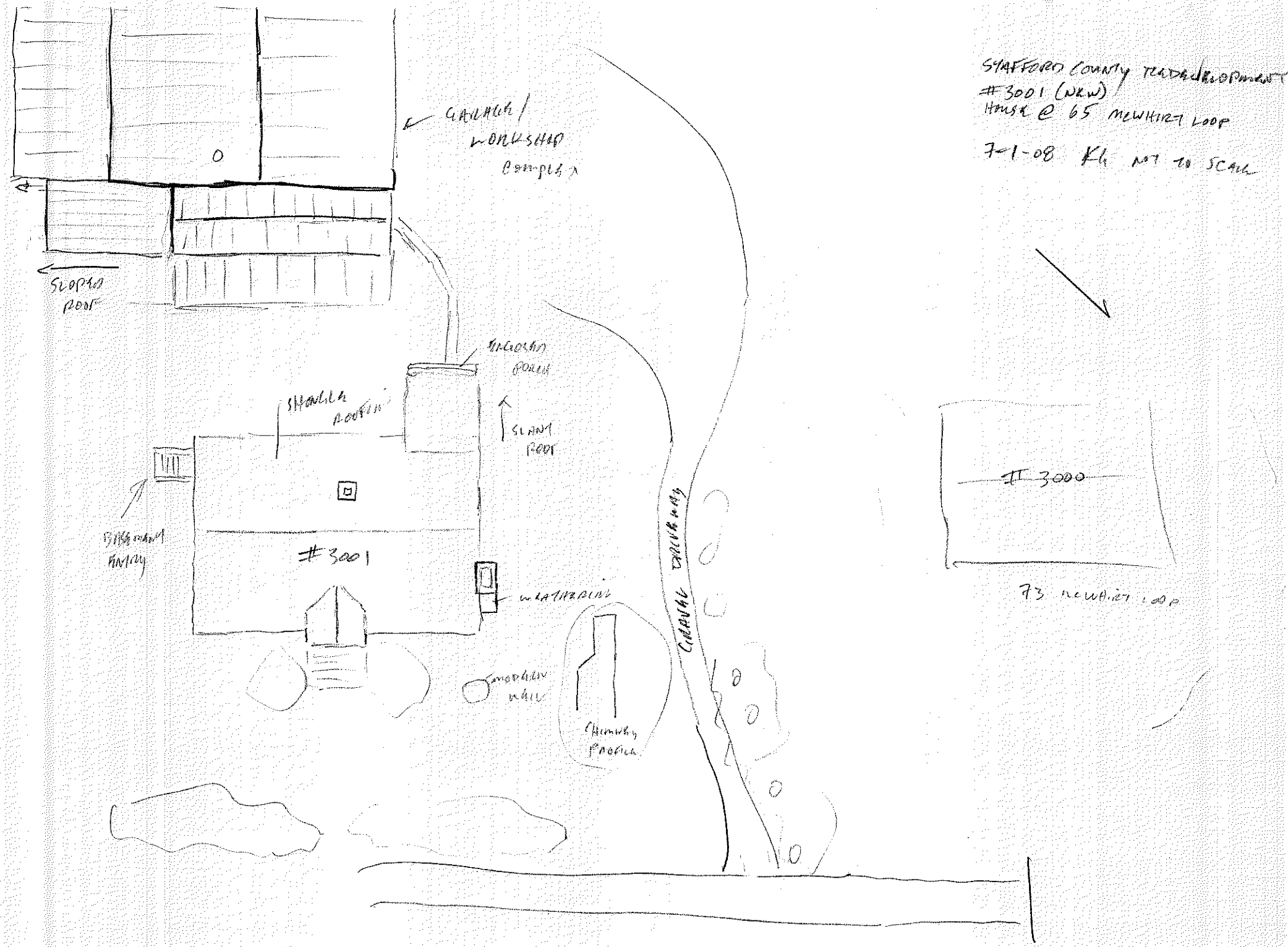
The one story house is three bays and covered in clapboards with an asphalt shingle roof. Siding found in the gable end shows a wider profile than those found on the main part of the structure. Twelve, nine and three light windows are found on the first floor and attic. On the twelve and nine light windows the outer sections open, similar to casement windows. Metal awnings shield the attic story windows. A substantial common bond pattern brick chimney is located on the exterior wall of the north gable and a small gable hood is located over the front entry. Off the eastern portion of the rear elevation is a one story ell constructed of plywood with louvered glass windows. Two mid-twentieth century outbuildings are located to the back of the lot and consist of a concrete block building with low pitched gable roof and a smaller front gable masonry building with shed roof addition. Each building has modern additions to their east sides.

This building on McWhirt Loop is representative of post-World War II architecture, however, the house's context has been compromised and it is an isolated resource. Additionally, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 363. View of 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), East Elevation.

Figure 364. View of 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), North Elevation.

Figure 365. View of Shops, 65 McWhirt Loop (3001), Northeast Oblique.


STAFFORD COUNTY REDEVELOPMENT
#3001 (NEW)
HOUSE @ 65 NEWHIRT LOOP
7-1-08 KH NOT TO SCALE
GALLERY / WORKSHOP COMPLEX
SLOPED ROOF
ENCLOSED PORCH
SHINGLE ROOFING
SLANT ROOF
SIDEWALK AWNING
#3001
WEATHERING
CIDERWAY
SMOKEHOUSE
CHIMNEY PROFILE
#3000
73 NEWHIRT LOOP

3002. 089-5142 House, 63 McWhirt Loop, 1964

Sited at 63 McWhirt Loop is a 1960s brick Ranch house with attached carport. The house is constructed on a relatively level lot with several mature trees and a wide expanse of grass. A divided gravel and grass driveway leads to the carport on the east side of the house and to the adjacent property.

The one story house has four bays with the main entrance in the second bay. The window in the first bay consists of a picture window flanked by narrow horizontally divided 2/2 aluminum sash windows. The third and fourth bay are horizontally divided 2/2 sash windows as are those found on the south elevation. An additional entry leads from the carport into the house and another from the rear elevation into the basement. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east gable end and a smaller interior brick chimney in the west gable. The roof of both the main block and carport are covered in asphalt shingle. A small framed outbuilding is located on the south side of the property. This shed roof building is constructed on concrete piers and sheathed in clapboards with an asphalt shingle roof. The walls of a shed roof addition to this small building are plywood and wood siding. Double plywood doors are found on both sections.

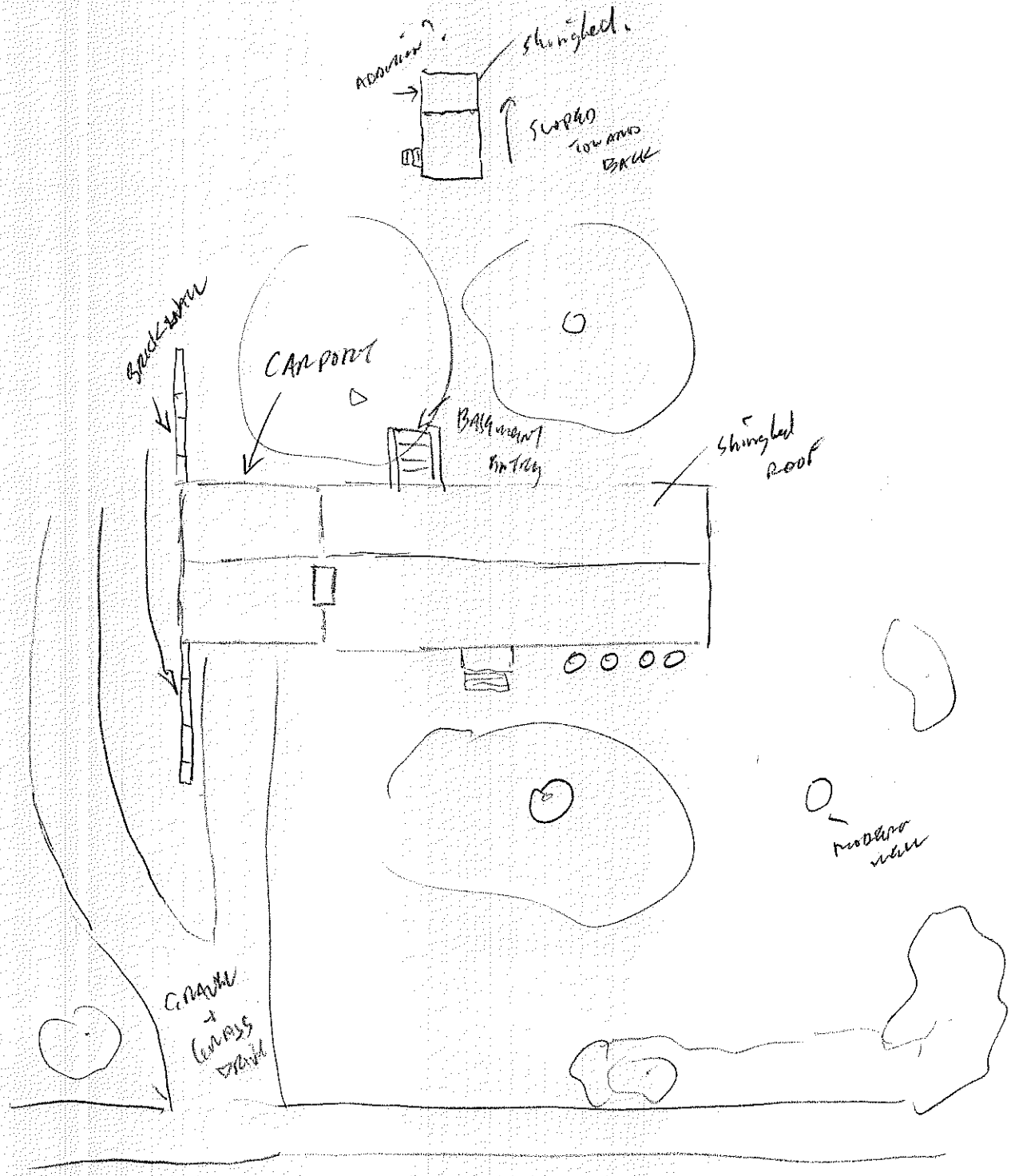
This building on McWhirt Loop is representative of mid-twentieth century architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 367. View of 63 McWhirt Loop (3002), East Elevation.

Figure 368. View of Outbuilding, 63 McWhirt Loop (3002), Southeast Oblique.

STAFFORD COUNTY PLAN DEVELOPMENT
#3002

HOUSE @ 63 NEWHIRE LOOP
7-1-08 KL
NOT TO SCALE



3003. 089-5143 House, 680 Warrenton Road (Route 17), c. 1945

This small house located at 680 Warrenton Road is part of a mid-century neighborhood and has retained many of its original features. The house is set back from the road on a cement skinned concrete block foundation with an expanse of lawn area and screened on the west side by trees. Large shrubs and two trees flank the front entrance.

Constructed with two gable dormers on the front and one on the rear slope this one story house has retained many original architectural features including its clapboards, 6/6 wood double hung sash windows, molded cornice and plain fascia boards as well as its side porch with ornamented square posts. Over the front entry is a gabled porch with an arched cut in the pediment supported by the same style square posts as the porch. The entry door consists of nine lights over wood panels. A one story, side gable wing and a one story shed roof ell are also incorporated into the building's design. Visible through the rear slope of the roof is a brick chimney in a common bond pattern. All roof surfaces of the structure are covered in asphalt shingle.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

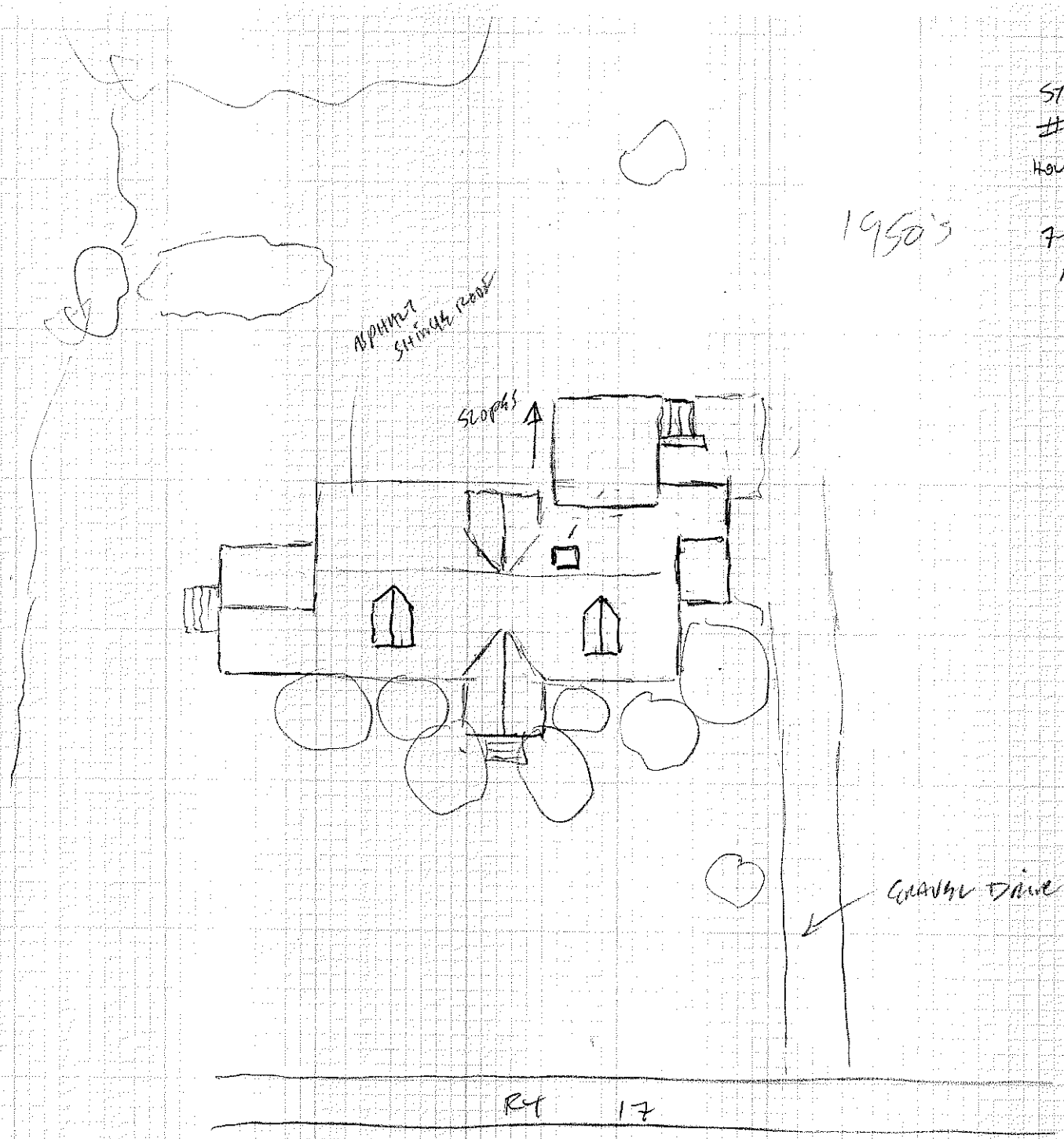
Figure 370. View of 680 Warrenton Road (3003), West Elevation.

Figure 371. View of 680 Warrenton Road (3003), East Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3003 (NEW)
HOUSE @ 680 WARRENTON BLVD
R-1-17

7-2-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE

1950's



1956 →

3004. 089-5144 House/Business, 676 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1950

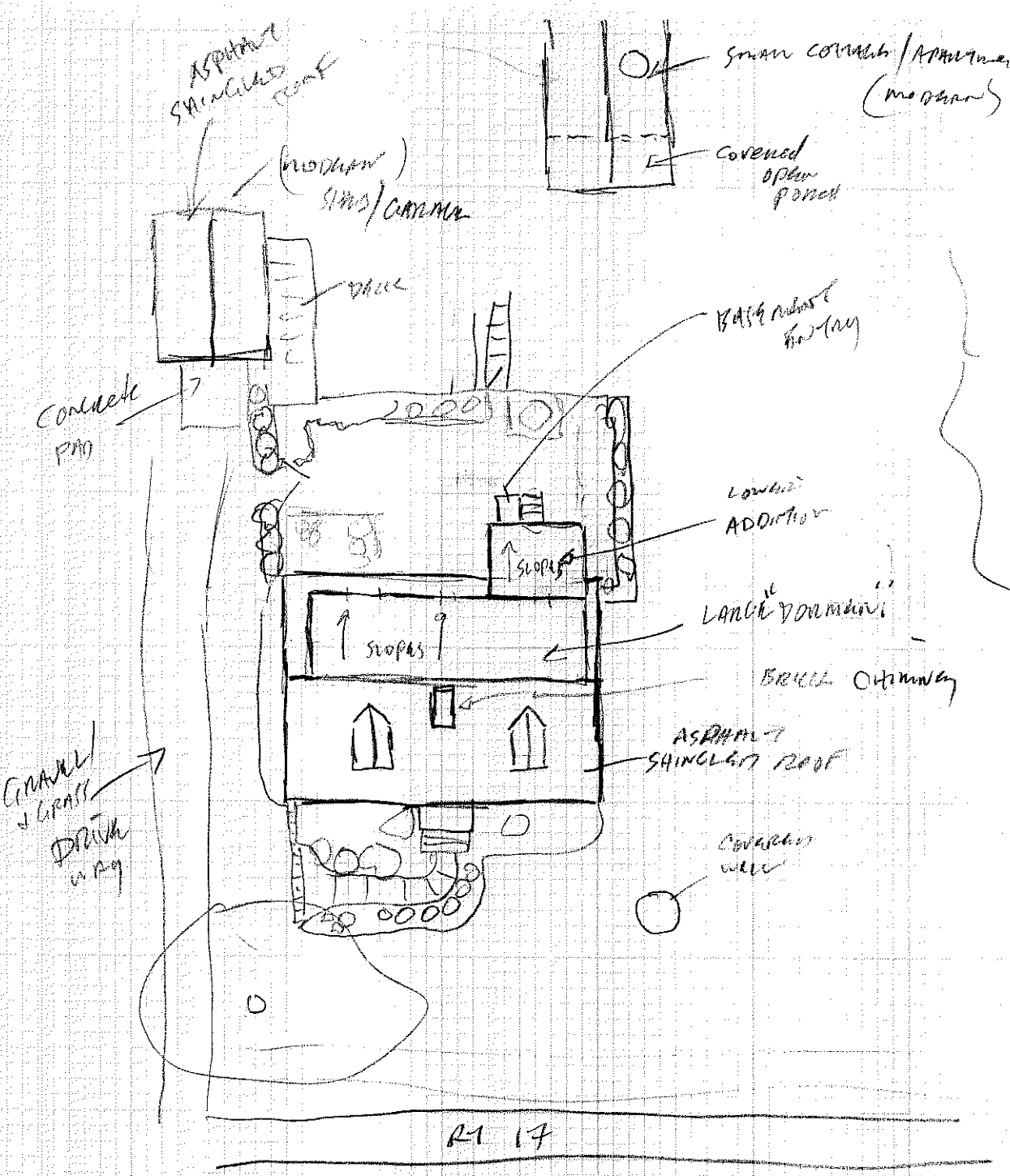
Located at 676 Warrenton Road is a well maintained example of 1950s architecture. The brick house is situated on the northeast side of Route 17 and has a gravel and grass driveway on the west side of the building that leads to a one car garage. Garden beds are planted in the front and back of the house along with rounded boxwood shrubs and yard space.

The house is a one story, brick, side gable building with four bays and sits on a raised basement. The entrance is in the third bay. All the windows are 6/6 double hung sash windows. Additional entry into the building is located on the east elevation and consists of a wood door with six lights over two vertical recessed panels. Access to the basement is immediately adjacent to the rear entrance and is covered with a shed roof. Two gable dormers are located on the front slope of the roof and a large, almost full width dormer on the rear. All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingle. A small brick chimney projects through the front slope. The one story low pitched front gable garage is sheathed in clapboards, has a panel and glass door and sits on a rusticated masonry foundation. An apartment, also in the rear of the property, is constructed with a front gable and porch, is clapboarded and sits on concrete piers.

The house on Warrenton Road is representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 373. View of 676 Warrenton Road (3004), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 374. View of 676 Warrenton Road (3004), East Elevation.



STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3004 (NEW)
676 WARRENTON BLVD/R7 17
BUSINESS/HOUSE = NEW
7-2-08 KG BEGINNING MASSAGE THERAPY

NOT TO SCALE

MN

NWOB

W

S GLA.

R GLL.

APART

S2

3005. 089-5152 Business (Former Residence), 25 Fleet Street, c. 1890

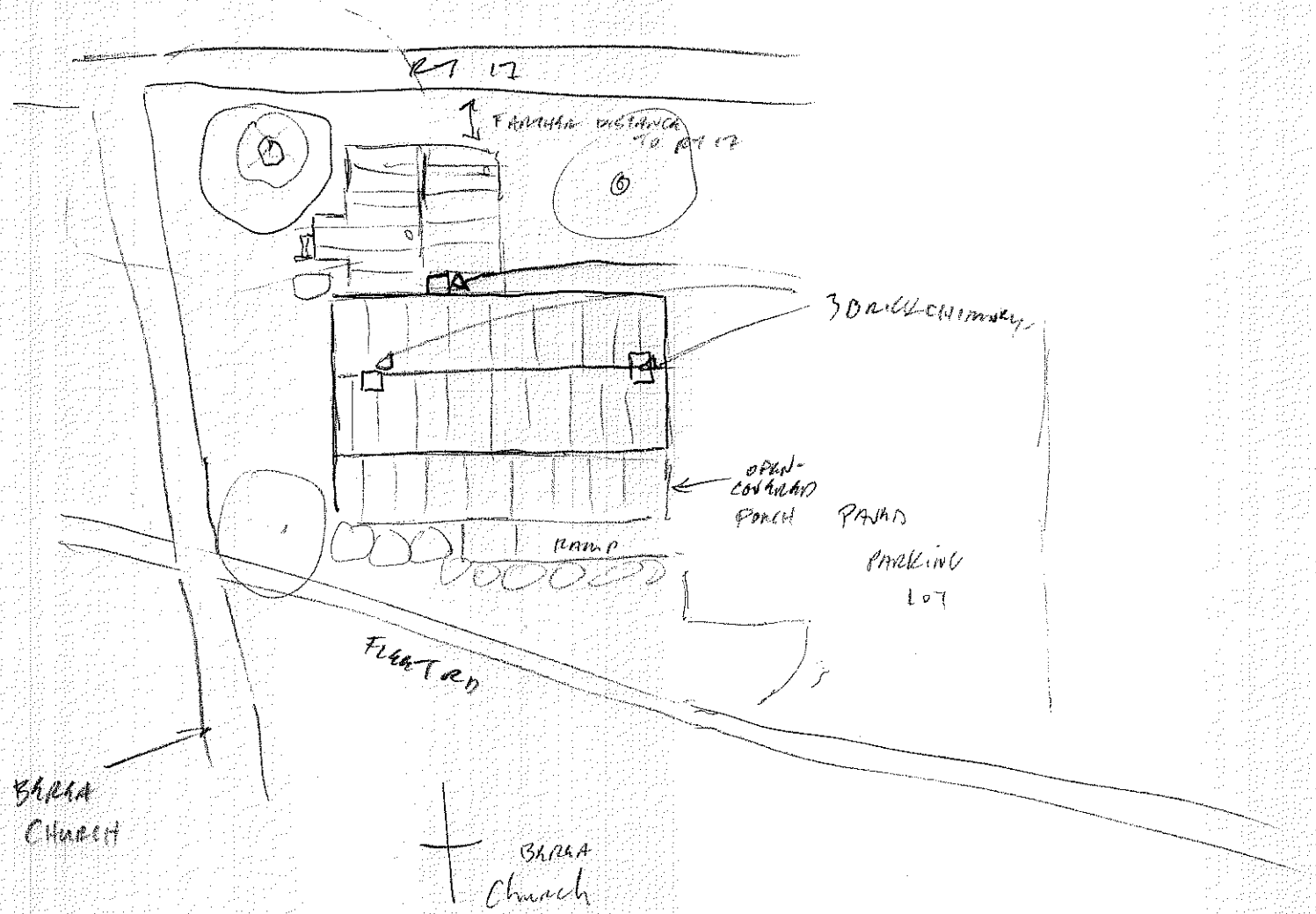
Located at 25 Fleet Street (at the intersection with Berea Church Road and Route 17) is an example of late nineteenth century architecture. The house, now business, may have been part of a farm or a small area of historic houses at a cross road. Now sited in a mostly commercial area the building is surrounded by several large trees and lawns. A paved parking lot is located immediately to the north of the building.

The house is a two story, single pile former dwelling with two interior gable end brick chimneys. An additional brick chimney is located on the rear of the main block and incorporated into the one story ell. The house sits on a masonry foundation and is sheathed in large profile siding, possibly asbestos. A red folded seam metal roof is used on the main block as well as the ell and shallow hipped roof front porch. The single story porch is supported by Tuscan style columns and maintains its fascia board, though is now covered with vinyl. Windows throughout are 6/6 double hung sash windows and modern metal doors have replaced the originals. The ell is one story with the main façade facing south, which incorporates three bays and a small shed roof extension over the entry.

This building on Fleet Street is representative of late nineteenth century architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***.

Figure 376. View of 25 Fleet Street (3005), Northeast Oblique.

Figure 377. View of 25 Fleet Street (3005), South Elevation.



STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3005 (NEW)
OLD TOWN HOME + LAWN SHED
@ 25 FLEET RD.
7-208 KG
NOT TO SCALE

MN

E

N

NW ORN

3006. 089-5145 House, 701 Warrenton Road (Route 17), c. 1955

The dwelling at 701 Warrenton Road is an example of mid-twentieth century residential architecture with a later extensive front façade alteration. The property sits on the west side of Route 17 at the corner of Powell Lane. A gravel driveway is located to the south of the house and leads to a garage at the rear of the property. A former parking area is immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the building. Vegetation on the property includes several large trees, low shrubs and climbing vines.

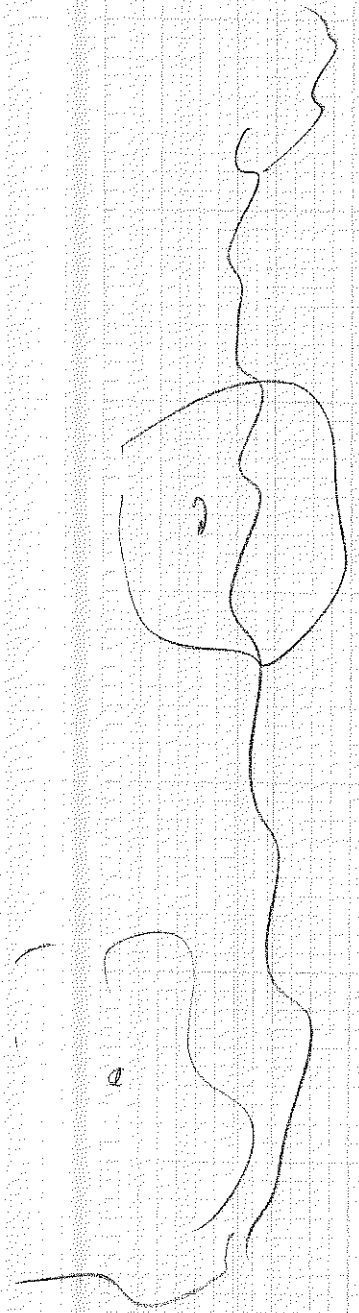
Originally the house was a side gable one-and-a-half story, probable bungalow, however in the mid-to-late 19th century an extensive reworking of the front resulted in the addition of a brick veneer over an essentially two story façade. A front gable porch with turned posts, glass panel door with side lights and a window bay were added on the first floor and a triple window with 6/1 double hung sashes were positioned on the second floor. The original sections of the house are visible in the gable ends and back. The initial structure is sheathed in wood clapboards with asphalt shingles on the roof. On the rear slope is a small windowless dormer and small interior brick chimney. Off the rear elevation is a small one story ell which is sheathed in vertical board siding on the lower half and clapboards on the upper section. Windows are 6/1 double hung sash with modern doors located on the south and east elevations. The garage behind the house is a one story, front gable two car garage. Its configuration and size suggests an additional use besides a garage. It is wood frame with vertical board siding and asphalt shingles. The double garage doors appear to be sheets of plywood.

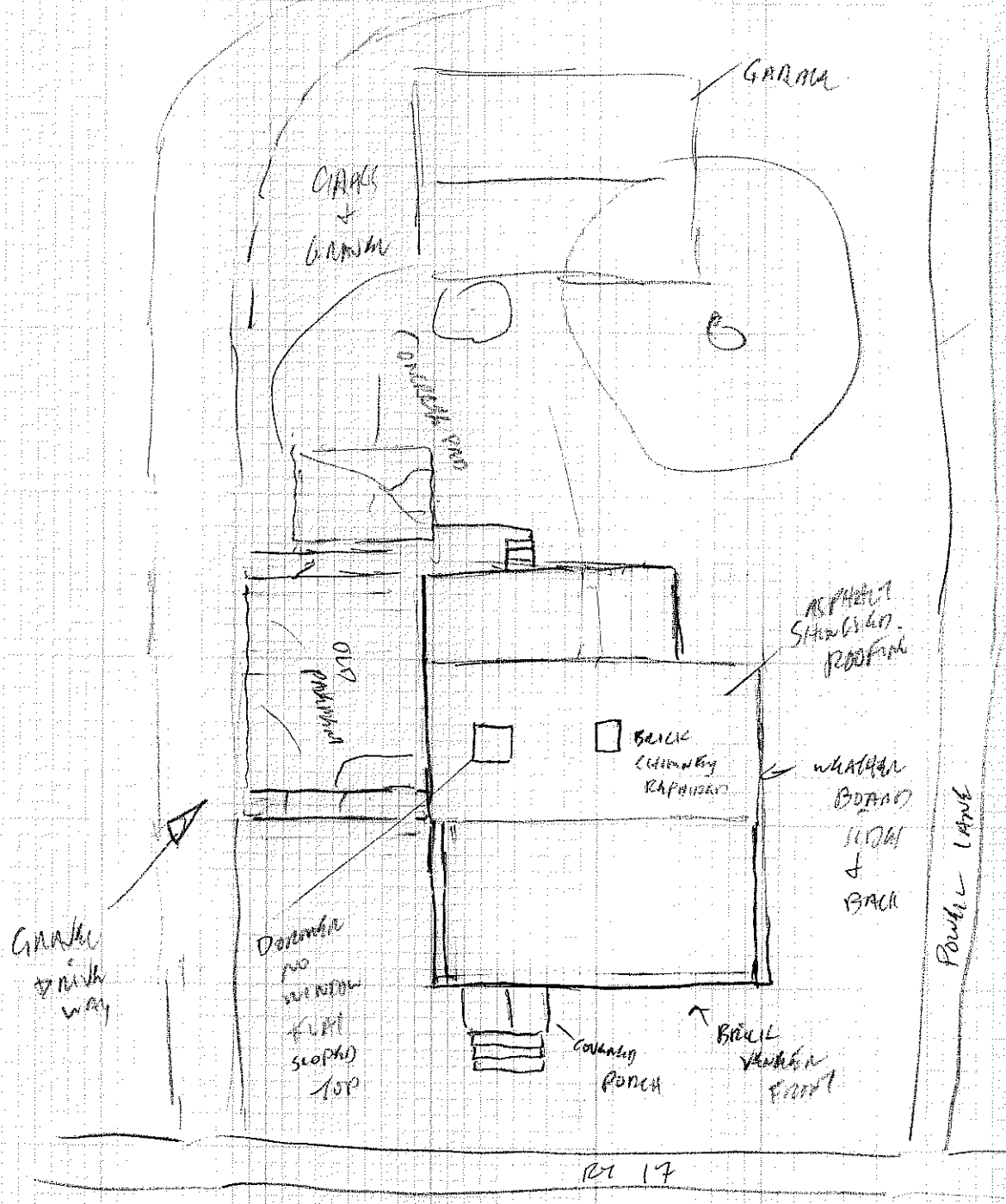
The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However because of the extensive alterations to the front of the building, the fact that there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 379. View of 701 Warrenton Road (3006), East Elevation.

Figure 380. View of 701 Warrenton Road (3006), South Elevation.

Figure 381. View of Garage, 701 Warrenton Road (3006), Southeast Oblique.





STAFFORD RMP 1811

#3006 (new)
HOUSE @ 701 RT 17
WARRENTON RD

7-2-08 KG NOT TO SCALE

MN

E FRONT
S
SLOB. GARAGE
W BACK
N
~~[illegible]~~

3008. 089-5146 House, 681 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1952

Located at 681 Warrenton Road is a one story Ranch with carport and screened-in porch. The house sits on a level lot with manicured lawns and several garden beds. Located at the edge of the property are mature trees, which provide a screen. A forked gravel driveway is located on the south side. The south fork leads to the carport while the north runs around to the back of the house.

The house is a one story, four bay frame building covered with a stone veneer. A large plate glass window flanked with narrow horizontally divided 2/2 double hung aluminum sash windows is located in the first bay. The second is the entrance. The third and fourth are horizontally divided 2/2 double hung sash windows. This type of window appears on the rear elevation as well. A large stone chimney is found between the south gable end and screened-in porch. The porch consists of gable end clapboards, simply ornamented posts and full height screens. On the opposite end of the house is a one story carport constructed with a low pitched shed roof, louvered walls and stone veneer posts. The front is flush with the front façade of the house, but extends past the rear wall.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

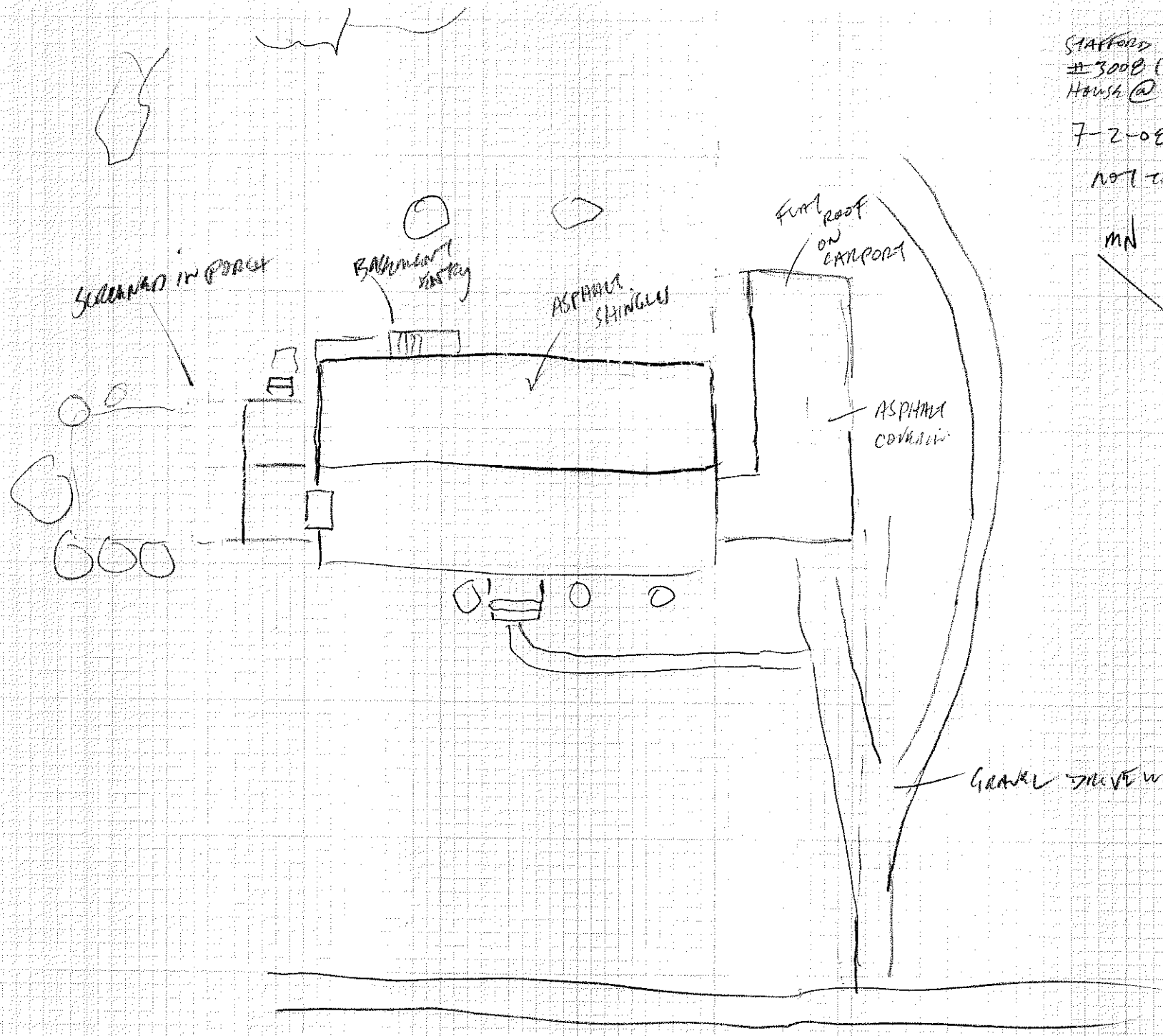
Figure 383. View of 681 Warrenton Road (3008), East Elevation.

Figure 384. View of 681 Warrenton Road (3008), Southwest Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP USA
#3008 (NEW)
HOUSE @ 681 WARRENTON RD/

7-2-08 KG

NOT TO SCALE



MN

— SE OBSC
SOUTH-EAST

— SW OBS.
BACK

FRONT

CLOSE
NO
INTERIOR
ROOMS

NE OBSCURE
NO RMP

3009. 089-5147 House, 675 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1938

Located at 675 Warrenton Road is a one story wood frame Bungalow flanked by woods on the north and south. The house is set back from the west side of the road. Presently the building appears to be abandoned.

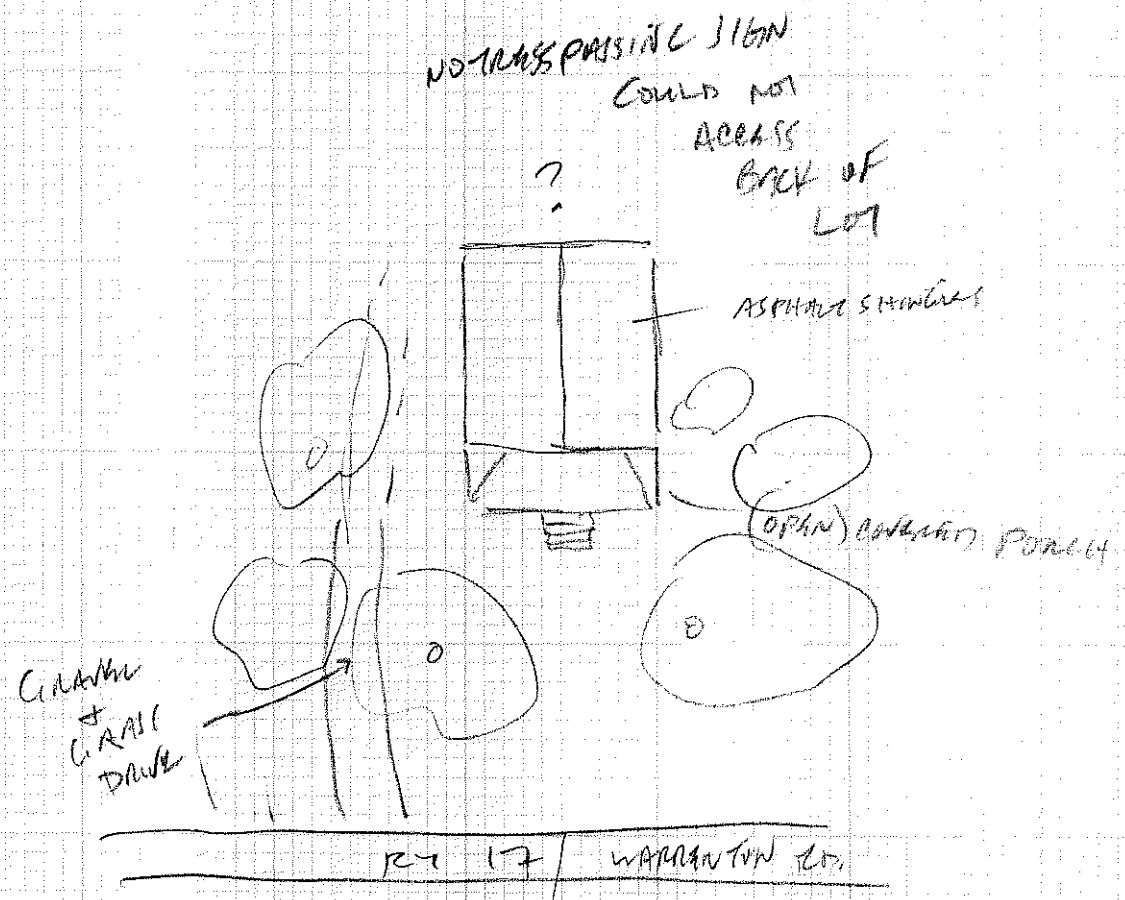
The front gable building has a hipped roof front porch that extends the entire width with square baluster railings, lattice underskirt and is supported by turned posts. Double pairs of 3/1 double hung sash windows are located on the front façade as well as a modern metal six panel door. Above the porch are two small 3/1 wood sash windows and a louvered vent. The house is sheathed in wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. Other architectural features are unknown due to limited access to the property.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 386. View of 675 Warrenton Road (3009), East Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3009 (NEW)
HOUSE @ 675 WARRENTON RD / RT 17
7-2-08 KG
NOT TO SCALE

MN



FL FLO FLOW
NE OB. EON
NW OB. SIDE
NW OB. WEST END

3010. 089-5148 House, 669 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1941

The dwelling at 669 Warrenton Road is an example of a 1940s vernacular house. Located on the west side of Route 17, the house is surrounded on the south, west and north by trees and dense vegetation. An expanse of grass is located in the front of the house. To the north is a gravel and grass driveway. Presently the house appears abandoned.

Characteristics of the one-and-a-half story, front gable house include a shed roof front porch, which extends across the north half of the façade, brick veneer across the lower quarter of the wall and an interior brick chimney. A side gable wing is located on the north front section. Windows are 2/2 wood double hung sashes with plain board surrounds. The exterior is sheathed in asbestos siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A recessed six panel entry door is also located on the front façade. Other architectural features are unknown due to limited access to the property.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 388. View of 669 Warrenton Road (3010), Northeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1311

#3010 (NEW)

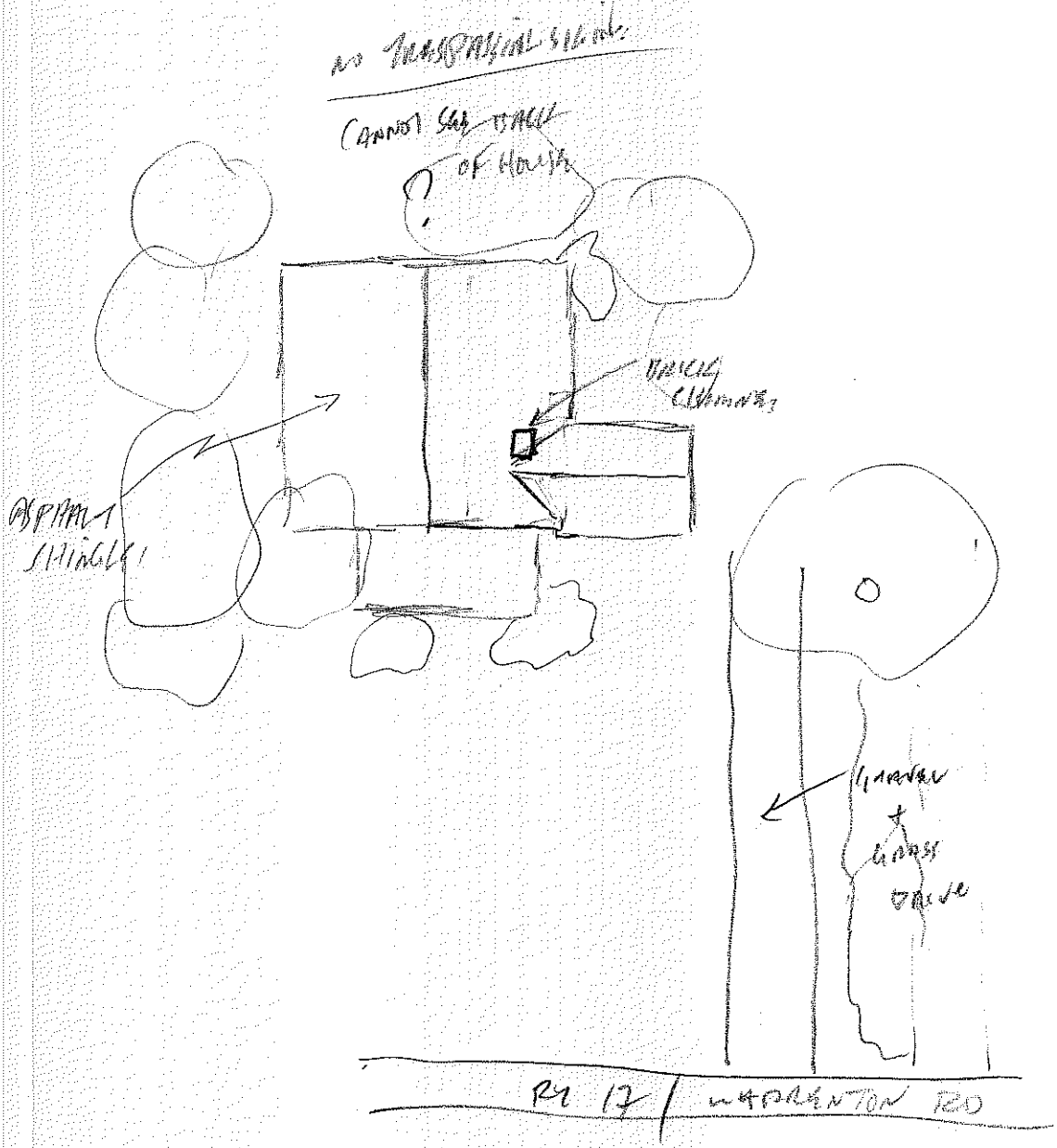
HOUSE NEXT DOOR TO (SOUTH OF)

#3009 @ 675 RT 17/WARRENTON

7-3-08 KG NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:

APPEARS TO BE ABANDONED



MN

3011. 089-5149 House, 665 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1952

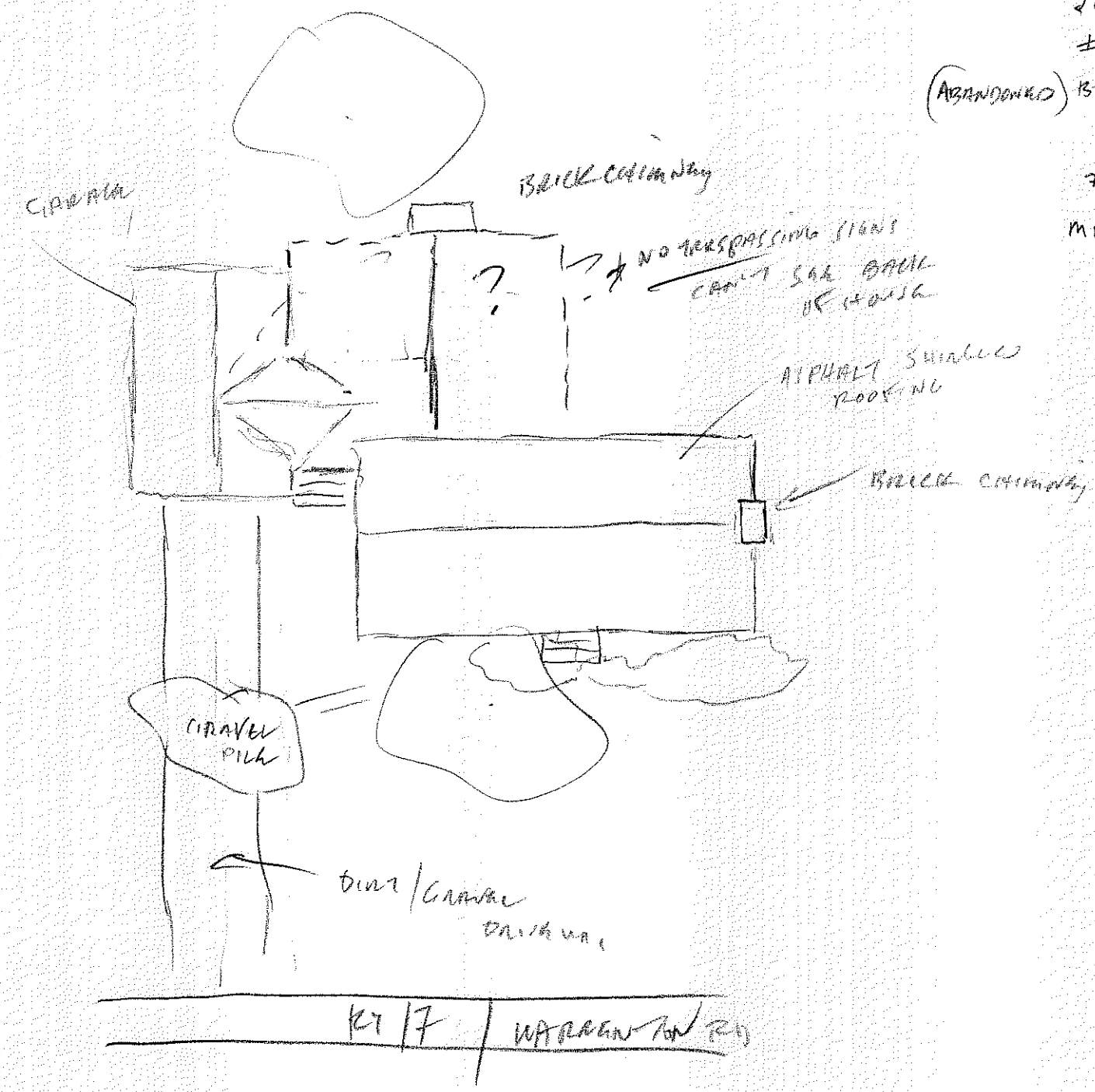
Located at 665 Warrenton Road is a one story, brick Ranch with a garage. Adjacent to the south and west sides of the house are large trees. An expanse of grass sets the house back from the road and a tree obscures the south side of the front façade. The house is sited on the west side of the road and there is evidence of construction or excavation work in the yard. A gravel driveway is located on the south side and leads to a one car garage. Presently the house appears to be abandoned.

The main portion of the house is three bays with a horizontally divided 2/2 aluminum sash window (also found on the north end) with shutters in the first bay, the entry door in the second and a plate glass window flanked by narrow horizontally divided 2/2 aluminum sash windows in the third. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north gable end and the low pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingle. An addition has been constructed off the south corner of the house and connects with the one story, front gable garage with a wood and glass paneled door. Other architectural features are unknown due to limited access to the property.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 390. View of 665 Warrenton Road (3011), East Elevation.

STAFFORD RMP 1311
3011 (NEW)
(ABANDONED) BRICK HOUSE @ 665 RT 17
WARRANTONED
7-3-08 KG NOT TO SCALE



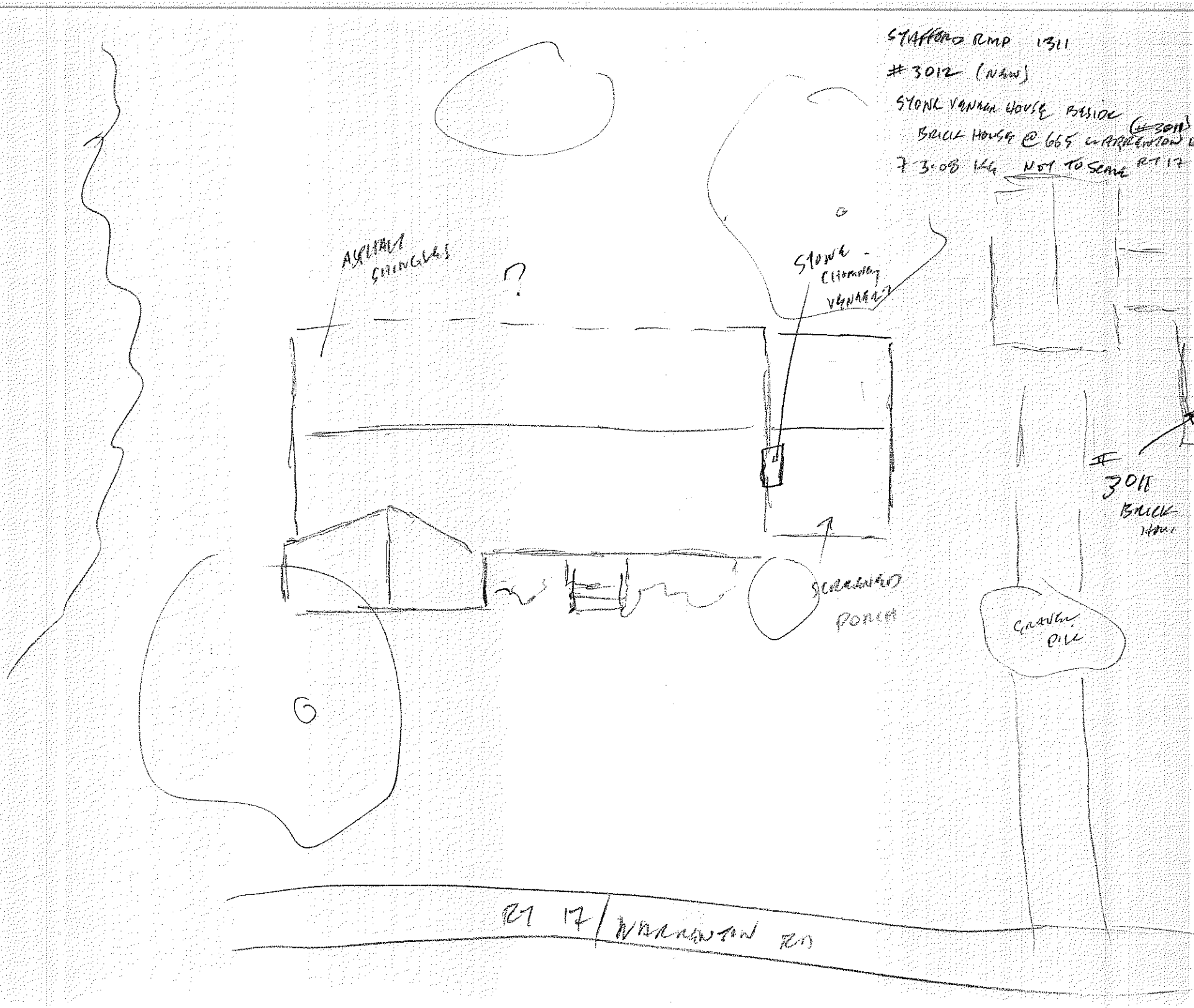
3012. 089-5150 House, 661 Warrenton Road (Route 17), 1953

The dwelling at 661 Warrenton Road is an example of a 1950s Ranch style with a stone veneer. Set back from Route 17, the house is surrounded by areas of grass, large trees and smaller shrubs. The house presently appears to be abandoned.

The main portion of the house is three bays with a horizontally divided 2/2 aluminum sash window in the first bay, the entry door with three descending lights typical of mid-century door styles in the second and a plate glass window flanked by narrow horizontally divided 2/2 aluminum sash windows in the third. The 2/2 horizontally divided windows are repeated on the south elevation as well. An exterior stone chimney is located on the north gable end and the roof is covered in asphalt shingle. Constructed on the north end is a screened-in porch and on the southeast section of the front façade, a front gabled projection. Other architectural features are unknown due to limited access to the property.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 392. View of 661 Warrenton Road (3012), Northeast Oblique.


STAFFORD RMP 1311
#3012 (NEW)
STONE VENEER HOUSE BESIDE
BRICK HOUSE @ 665 WARRENTON
7-3-08 KG NOT TO SCALE
RT 17
ASPHALT SHINGLES
?
STONE - CHIMNEY VENEER
SCREENED PORCH
GRAVEL PILE
3011 BRICK
RT 17 / WARRENTON RD

3013. 089-5151 House, 656 Warrenton Road (Route 17), c. 1936

The small concrete block dwelling at 656 Warrenton Road is an example of 1930s style architecture. Immediately in front of the house is a concrete slab. Surrounding the house on the north, east and south is a grassy field with several larger trees and a dog house. Woods are located behind the building and a grass and gravel driveway is to the north. A trash pile and small shed are positioned to the west. Presently the house appears abandoned.

Characteristics of the house include a standing seam metal roof, small exterior brick chimney on the north gable end and a tar paper and house wrap shed roof addition across the back with small rear brick chimney. Wood clapboards are used to sheath the gables. The house is three bays wide with the entry in the second bay. Fenestration includes 2/2 horizontally divided double hung sash windows and a wood four light door with three horizontal recessed panels and plain board surround. Shutters ornament the front façade windows and consist of a plain board with three square blocks on each.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

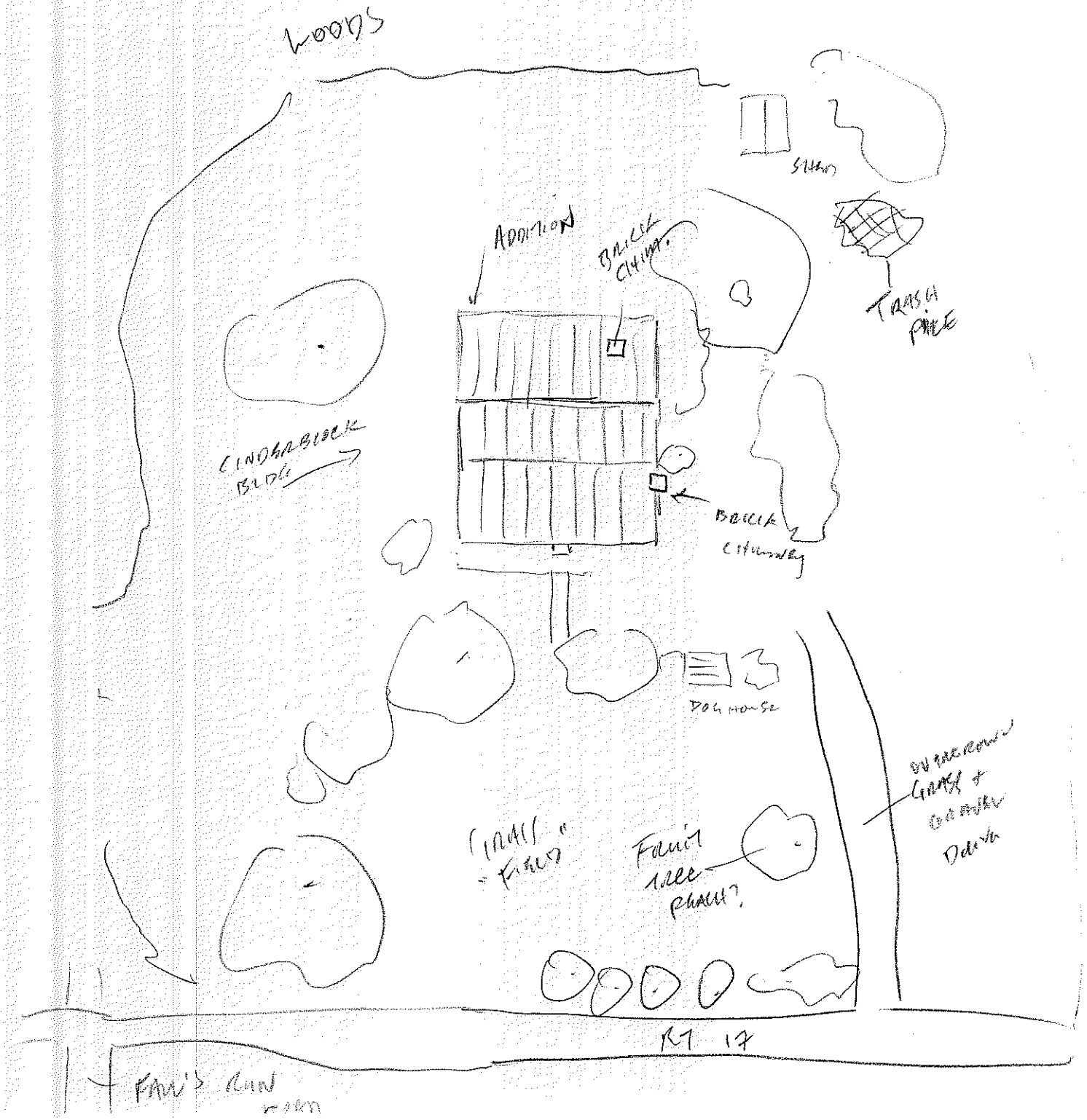
Figure 394. View of 656 Warrenton Road (3013), East Elevation.

Figure 395. View of 656 Warrenton Road (3013), Northeast Oblique.

STAFFORD RMP 1321
3013 (NEW)

CINDER BLOCK HOUSE NEXT TO GREEN HOUSE (#3012) ON RT 17/WARRENTON
7-3-08 KG NOT TO SCALE

MN



3014. 089-5158 House, Hewitt Road, c. 1959

Located on Hewitt Road is this mid-century Cape style dwelling surrounded by lawn. Large trees dot the property and several small shrubs have been planted adjacent to the concrete block foundation. A driveway located to the west of the house leads to a one car garage and modern metal carport.

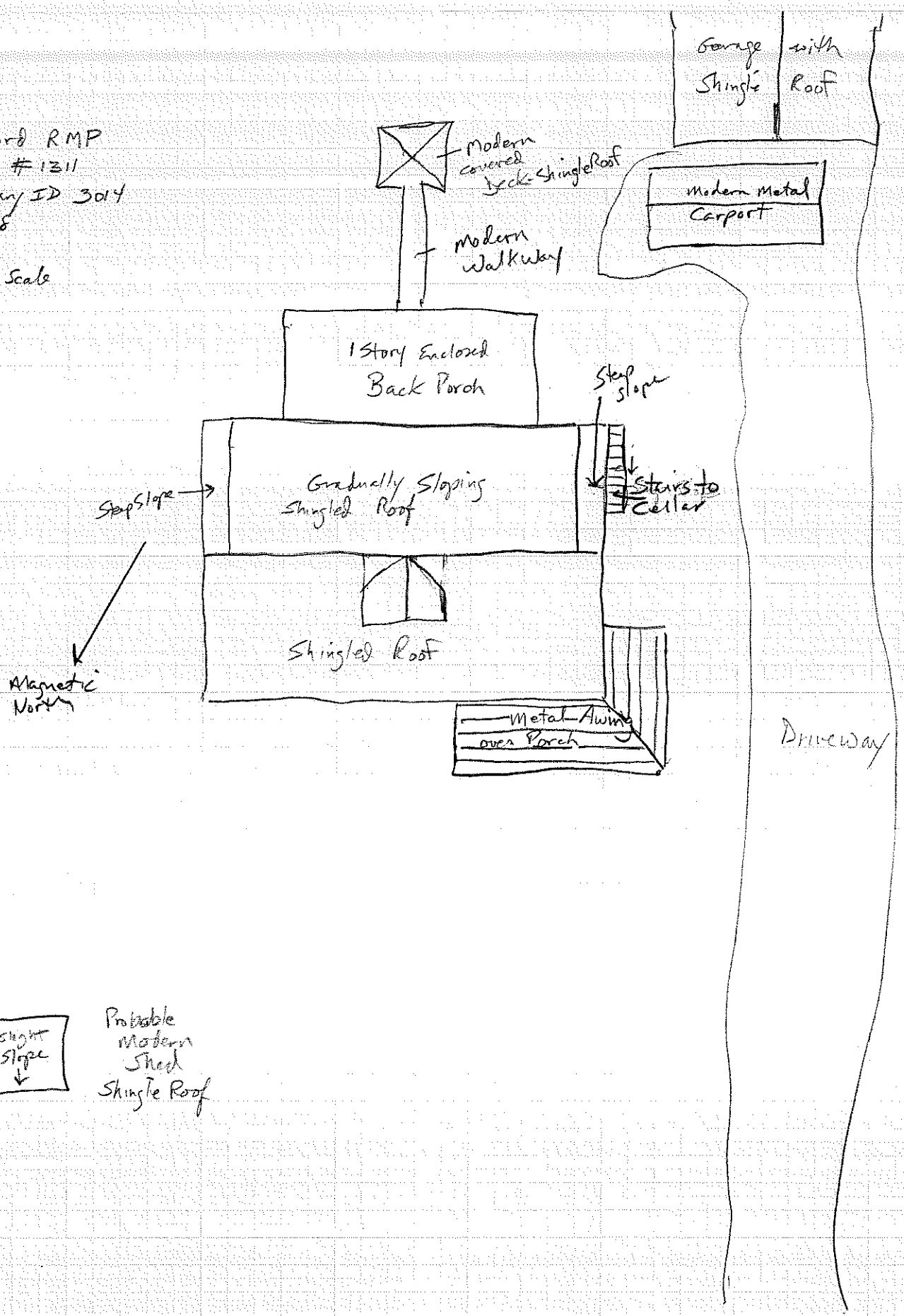
The house is a one story building with two front bays and a recessed entry. Over the entry is a scalloped edge metal awning. A shed roof, almost full width, dormer is located on the rear slope and a center dormer has been added to the front. Centered on the back elevation is a one story enclosed porch. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingle. Fenestration for the house includes 1/1 double hung sash windows, a nine light bow window and wood combination recessed panel and fan light entry door. The garage behind the house is a front gable structure with vertical board siding and a modern raised panel metal door.

The buildings on Warrenton Road are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 397. View of Hewitt Road (3014), East Elevation.

Figure 398. View of Hewitt Road (3014), Northwest Oblique.

Stafford RMP
Project # 1311
Temporary ID 3014
7/7/08
SP
Not to Scale



Probable Modern Shed Shingle Roof

3015. 089-5154 House, 74 Sanford Drive, 1950

Located on the north side at 74 Sanford Drive is a small Cape with detached carport. The house is set back from the road with a manicured lawn on all sides. Towards the back of the lot are woods. A driveway on the west side leads to the carport. Connecting the driveway to the front entry is a stone walkway. An additional stone path leads from the back door to a shed. To the northeast of the house is a screened in patio. Reportedly the house has been moved to its present location.

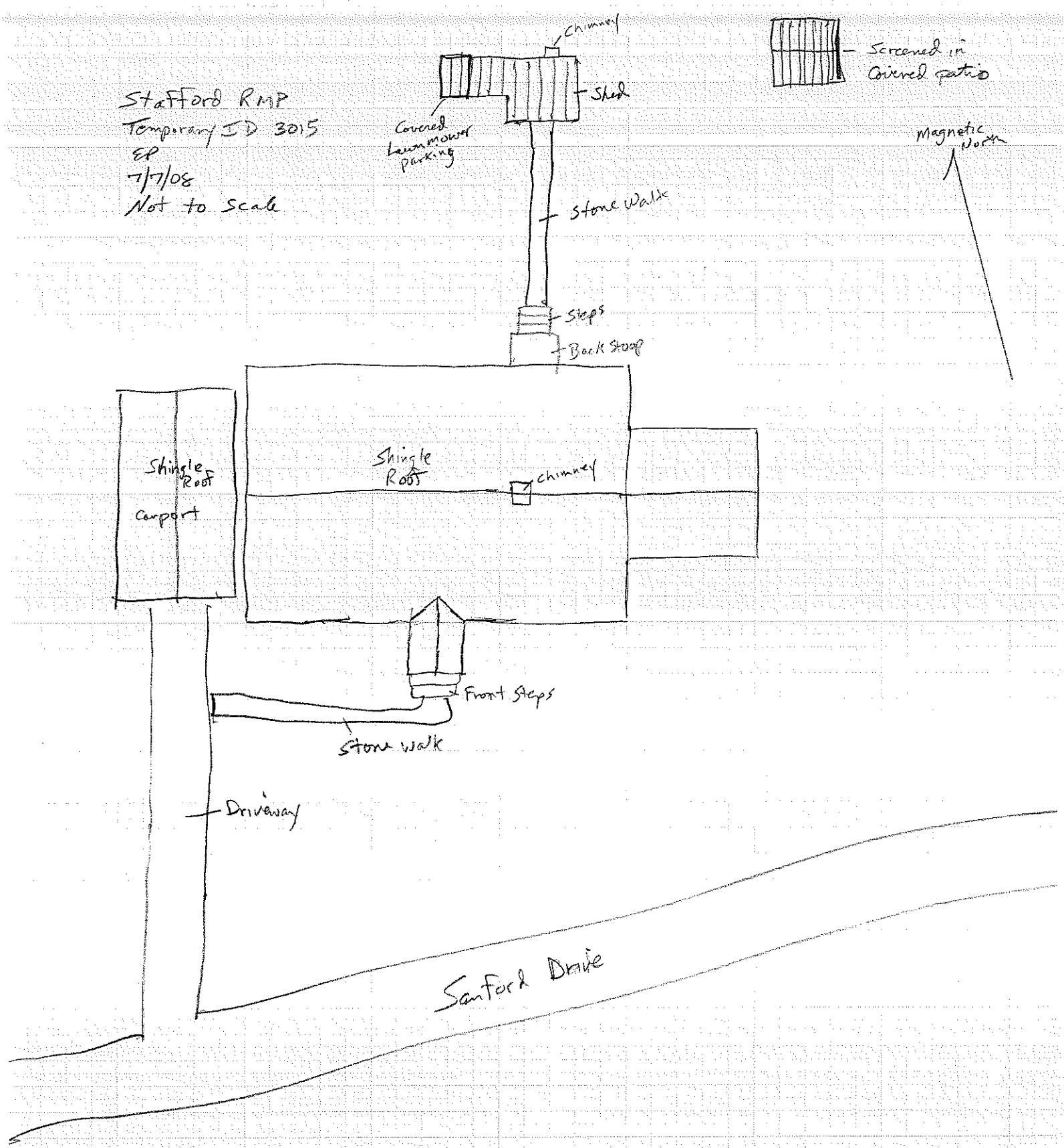
The dwelling is three bays wide with the entry in the second bay and sits on a concrete block foundation. A small gable porch roof extends over the steps leading to the door. The exterior is sheathed in asbestos siding on the main block and vinyl on the porch wing. Roof surfaces on both are asphalt shingle. Windows on the main section are 3/1 and on the addition 1/1 double hung sash. A small interior brick chimney is located in the east half of the structure. The carport is a freestanding structure constructed with a low pitched front gable with partial wood walls. The shed behind the house is constructed in three sections with a standing seam metal roof and vertical board siding. The western-most section is low and open, the middle contains a board and batten door and the eastern-most a wooden screen door, which obscures the main door behind.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, this resource has reportedly been moved to its present location, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 400. View of 74 Sanford Drive (3015), East Elevation.

Figure 401. View of Shed, 74 Sanford Drive (3015), Southwest Oblique.

Stafford RMP
Temporary ID 3015
EP
7/7/08
Not to Scale



3016. 089-5156 House, 80 Sanford Drive, 1957

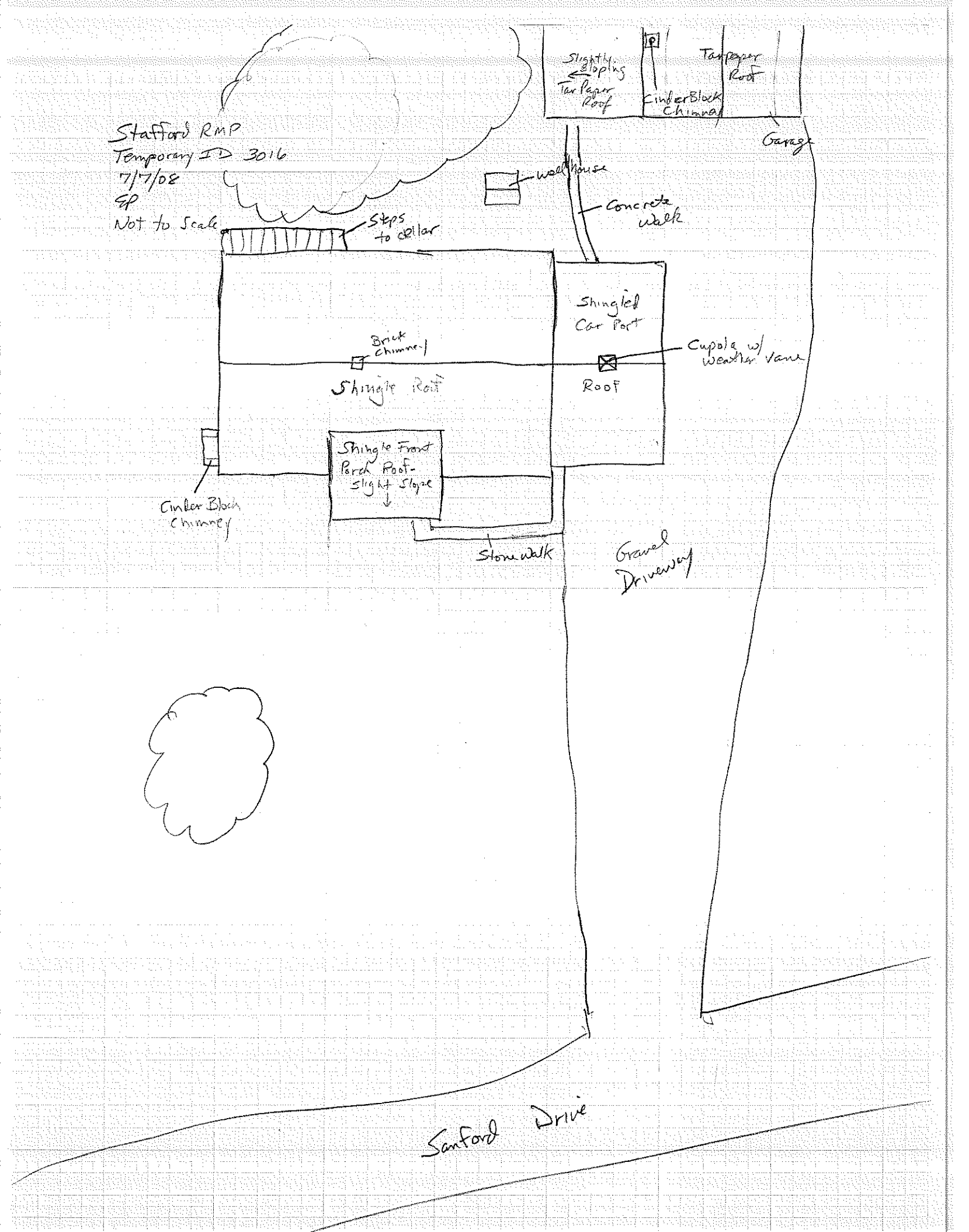
Located on the north side at 80 Sanford Drive is a Ranch with an open carport. The house is set back from the road with a manicured lawn on all sides. Towards the back of the lot is a section of woods and immediately behind the house, a large tree. A gravel driveway on the east side leads to the attached carport and also to a two car garage past the house. Connecting the driveway to the front entry is a stone walkway. A concrete path leads from the carport to the shed addition of the garage. To the north of the house is a sheltered well.

The house is a one story structure with a low pitched roof on both the main block and the carport. Un-coursed stone veneer covers this frame house and asphalt shingles, the roof. An open porch supported by thin turned posts and a shed roof is centered on the front façade. The structure has four bays with the entry in the third. A bay window is located in the second and consists of a sixteen light center section flanked by 2/2 double hung sash windows. The remainder of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash in the front and 4/4 on the west, east and north elevations. Two chimneys are incorporated into the building and include a large cinder block chimney on the west end and a small interior brick chimney in the center. The front gable garage at the rear of the property is constructed with concrete block and has two modern, glass and raised panel doors. A shed roof addition is constructed off the west side and is open in the front, creating another carport, and enclosed in the rear for storage.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 403. View of 80 Sanford Drive (3016), South Elevation.

Figure 404. View of Garage, 80 Sanford Drive (3016), Southwest Oblique.


Stafford RMP
Temporary ID 3016
7/7/08
SP
Not to Scale
Slightly sloping
Tar Paper Roof
Cinder Block Chimney
Tar Paper Roof
Garage
well house
Concrete walk
Steps to cellar
Shingled Car Port
Brick chimney
Cupola w/ weather vane
Shingle Roof
Roof
Shingle Front Porch Roof - slight slope
Cinder Block Chimney
Stone walk
Gravel Driveway
Sanford Drive

3017. 089-5157 House, 84 Sanford Drive, c. 1927

The dwelling at 84 Sanford Drive is part of a complex on the north side of the road. The driveway that leads to a one car garage is located on the west side of the house. Established maple trees partially line the west side of the driveway while evergreens are found near the front and a 150-200 year old Oak tree to the southwest corner. Several small outbuildings are located to the rear of the property including a small horse stall, a shed and carriage house.

Constructed as a front gable building, this house exhibits many architectural features of the early twentieth century including 2/2 double hung sash windows, exposed rafter ends and front gable decorative brackets. Shutters flank the elevation windows on the south, west and east. Two shed roof dormers are centered on each roof slope and contain a pair of 2/2 double hung sash windows. Clapboards sheath the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof. A small brick chimney is visible on the west slope adjacent to the dormer. A small shed roof entry porch is located on the north elevation.

Outbuildings consist of a one story reconstructed horse stall to the northwest, a garage to the west, small shed and a carriage house. The horse stall has been completely redone and is not historic. It is constructed with particle board, dimensional lumber and vinyl siding. The one story, front gable garage is constructed with a concrete block wall half way with bead board on the upper section. A wider roller shade has replaced the garage door. The small shed roofed outbuilding contains two entry doors. One is a recessed six panel door and the other has horizontal panels. The walls are vertical and horizontal plank over a wood frame and the roof is covered in corrugated metal. The carriage house, probably contemporary with the main structure, is wood frame with vertical board siding and has a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. The corners of the carriage bay are at 45 degree angles. The east side of the building is enclosed and has a board and batten entry door and plate glass window with plain board surround. Fencing in the carriage bay is an added architectural feature.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 406. View of 84 Sanford Drive (3017), South Elevation.

Figure 407. View of 84 Sanford Drive (3017), North Elevation.

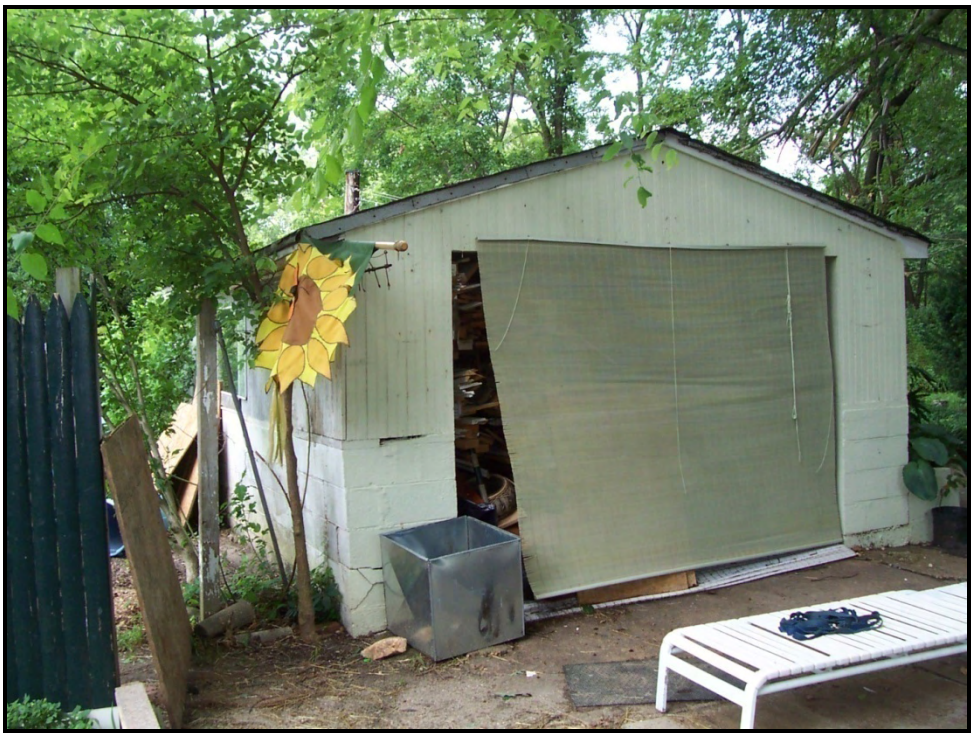


Figure 408. View of Garage, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southwest Oblique.

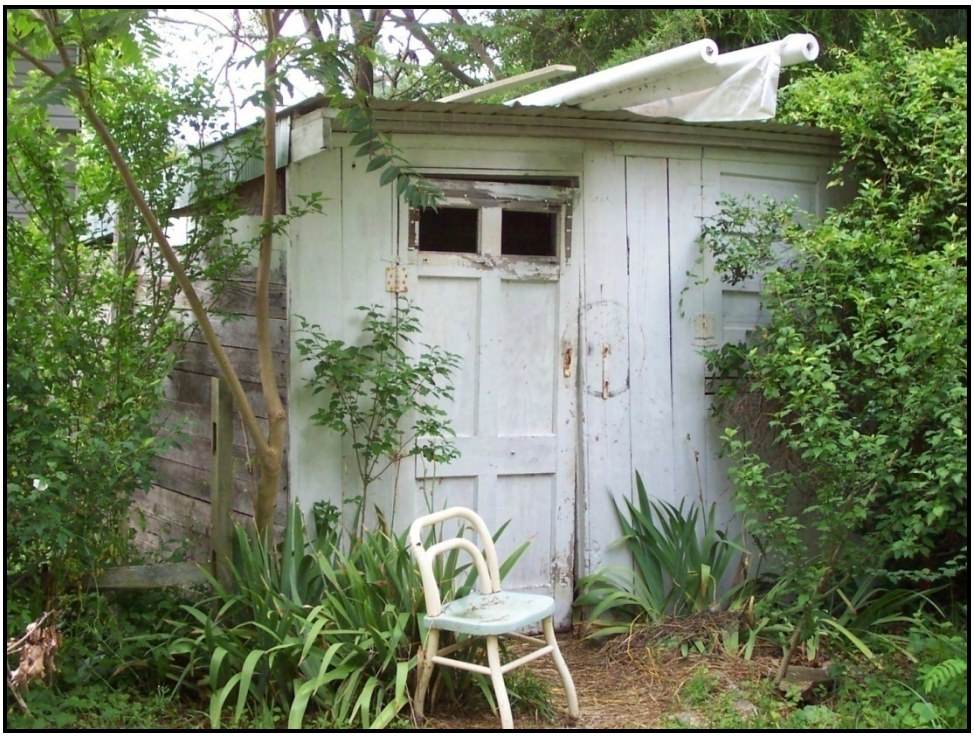


Figure 409. View of Shed, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southeast Oblique.

Figure 410. View of Carriage House, 84 Sanford Drive (3017), Southeast Elevation.

Stafford RMP
Temporary ID 3017
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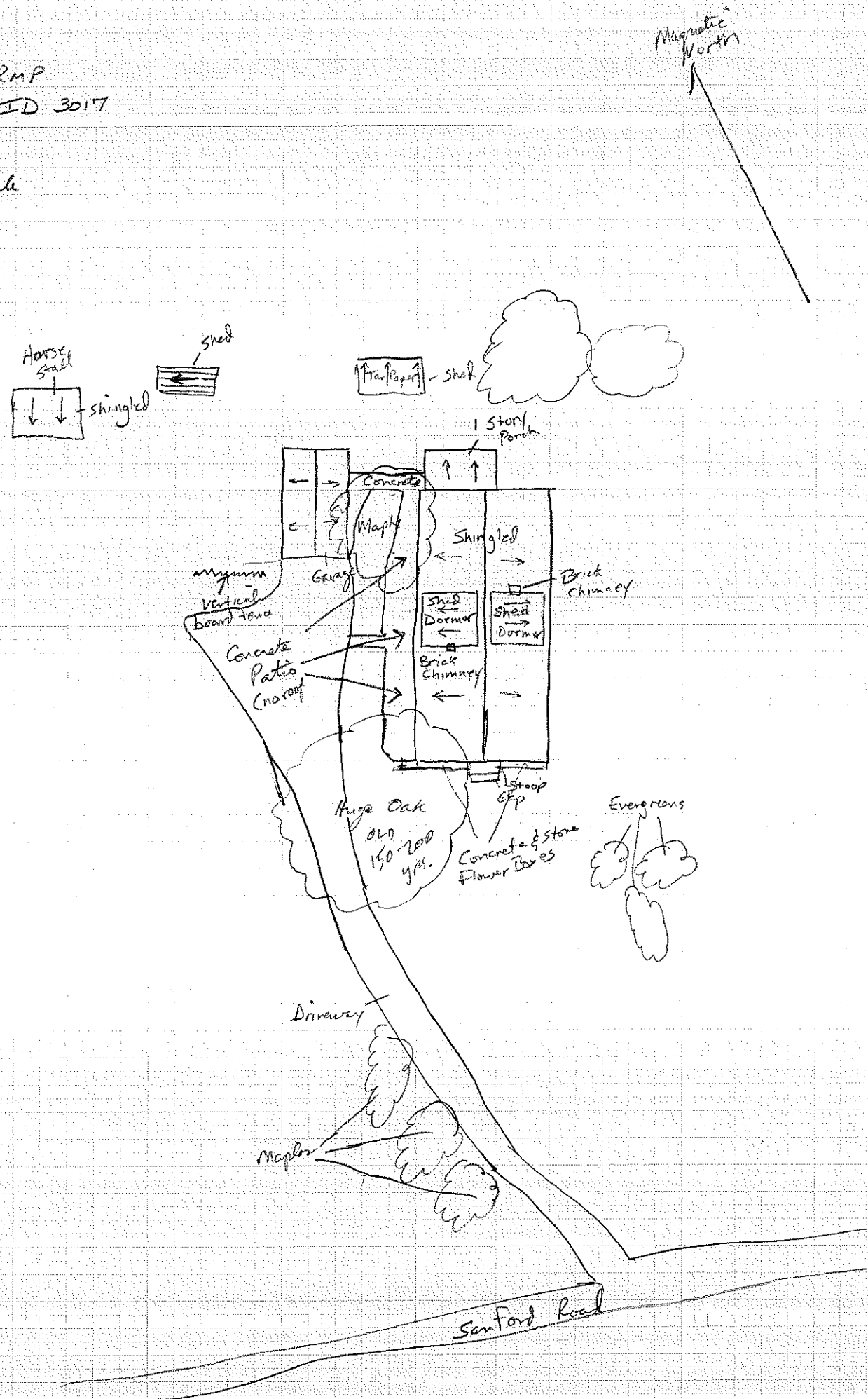
Not to Scale



3018. 089-5155 House, 77 Sanford Drive, c. 1930

The dwelling at 77 Sanford Drive is an example of 1930s vernacular architecture. The house is sited back from the east side of the road with a lawn area in front and large trees behind. A driveway leads from the road to the side of the property. From the driveway a concrete walk leads to the front porch, which is a concrete slab. Presently the house is abandoned.

Constructed as a one story, side gable house it retains many historic features including clapboard siding and 3/1 double hung sash windows. A small area of brick or brick veneer is exposed under more modern siding on the south gable end opposite the ell. A shed roof front porch extends most of the way across the façade and is supported by square posts with small molded capitals. The entry is centered and consists of a recessed wood panel and plate glass door with a wood glass and panel storm door. The roof is standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends on both the main block and porch. Two brick chimneys are visible. One interior chimney is situated on the ridgeline and one in the one story gabled ell. A shed roof addition is located off the rear and meets the ell. All additions have asphalt shingle roofs. A small gable roofed section behind the ell gives access to the basement. Windows on the ell are 3/1 while those on the shed roof addition are 1/1. Access to the back yard is from a rear door out the addition. A small wood framed shed sheathed in clapboards is located to the north side of the house. Its characteristics include a board and batten gable end door, bead board main door and a shed roof addition off the rear elevation. Windows located in this addition have plain board surrounds. Another shed roof addition with a connector is located on the gable end.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 412. View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), West Elevation.

Figure 413. View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), Northwest Oblique.

Figure 414. View of 77 Sanford Drive (3018), South Elevation.

Figure 415. View of Shed, 77 Sanford Drive (3018), Southeast Oblique.

Stafford RMP
Temporary ID 3018
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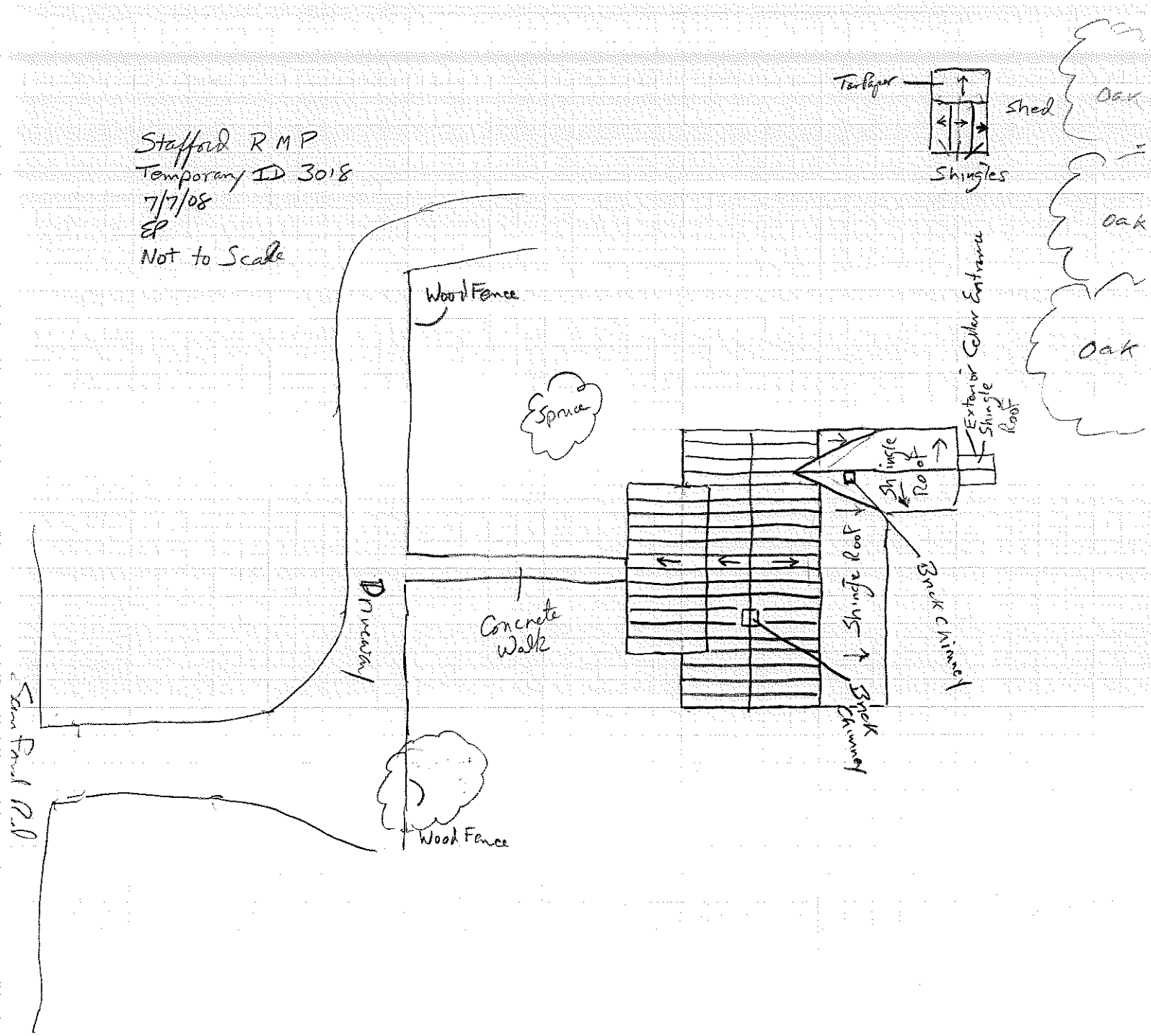
EP
Not to Scale



3019. 089-5159 House, 12 Hewitt Lane, 1957

Located on the north side of Hewitt Lane is this example of late 1950s Ranch style architecture. Surrounding the house is a large expanse of lawn as well as several mature trees. Small shrubs have also been planted immediately adjacent to the house. A gravel driveway on the west side leads to a modern cinder block one car garage.

The L-shaped Ranch is constructed of brick with vinyl siding on the porch wall and gable ends. The front façade is three bays with the entry in the second. The first is a pair of double hung 1/1 sash windows and in the third is a plate glass window with narrow flanking 1/1 double hung sashes. The porch is accessed by a set of brick steps and supported by square posts with simple bases and capitals. Fenestration for the remainder of the exterior includes 1/1 double hung sash windows and two doors on the rear elevation. One is constructed with raised panels and a small fan light and the other with three horizontal glass panes and panels. A shed roof porch with turned posts protects these entrances. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a large overhang. A small central interior brick chimney is located on the rear slope. A cinder block garage is constructed with a front gable. Vinyl siding is used in the gable and a modern metal raised panel and glass garage door.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, this resource has reportedly been moved to its present location, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 417. View of 12 Hewitt Lane (3019), East Elevation.

Figure 418. View of Garage, 12 Hewitt Lane (3019), Southeast Oblique.

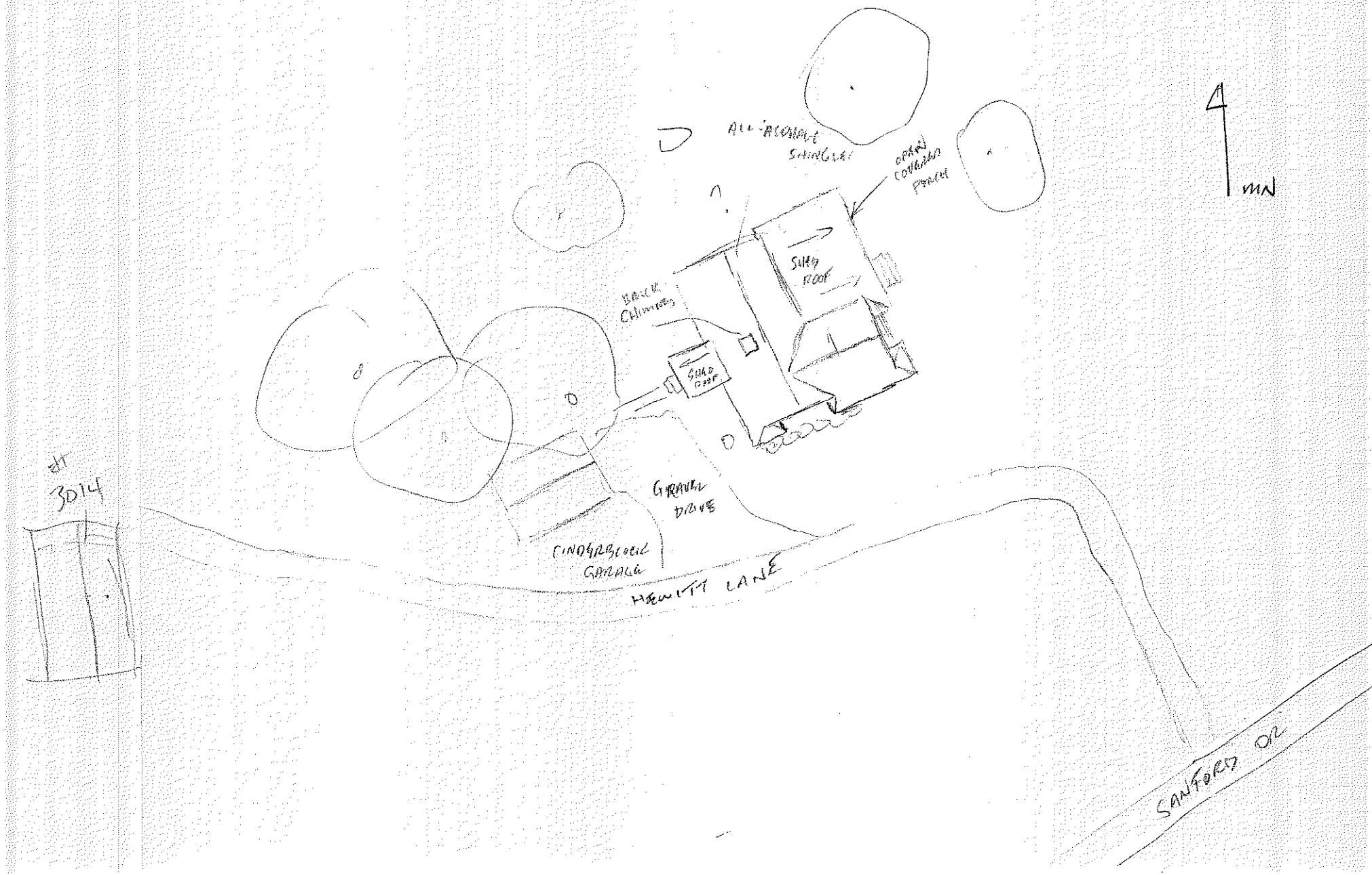
STAFFORD TEMP 1311

#3019

BRICK HOUSE @ 31 OR 12

HEWITT LANE

7-8-02 KG NOT TO SCALE



3020. 089-5153 House, 67 Sanford Drive, 1930

Located at 67 Sanford Drive is a 1930 Bungalow. Shrubs and trees are planted in the front while an area of lawn is located to the east. Woods are located to the east of the yard and directly behind the house, obscuring the rear elevation. A gravel driveway leads from the road past the front of the house and runs around to the west side. The front entry is accessed by a walkway from the driveway with both a small ramp and wood steps.

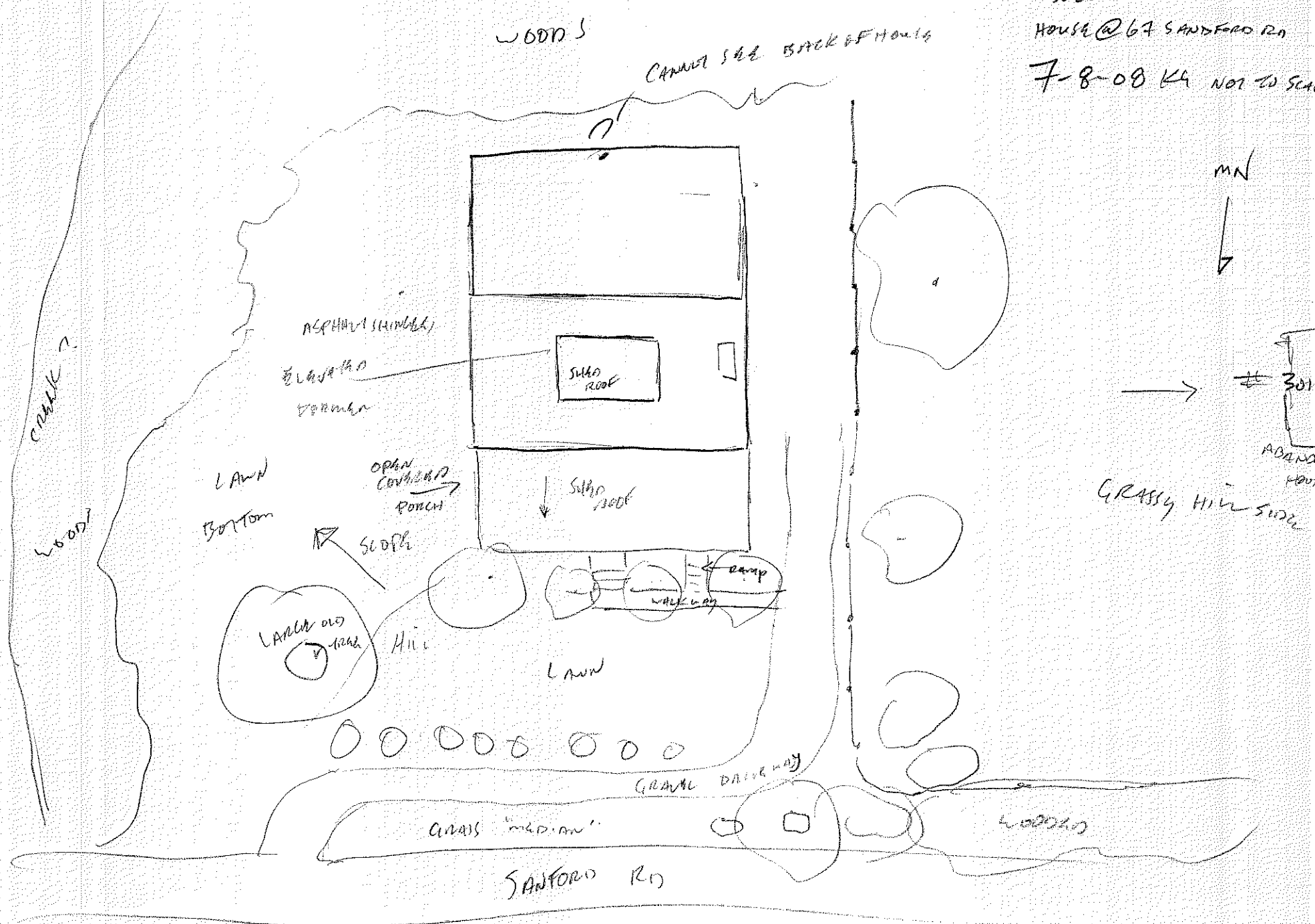
The house retains many of its 1930 architectural characteristics including clapboards, shed roof front dormer, 6/1 wood double hung sash windows and front entry porch supported by square, tapered columns. The house is banked in the front to accommodate the slope of the land and sits on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration for the house includes 6/6 double hung windows in the basement with 6/1 sash on all remaining visible elevations and in the dormers. The front door consists of wood and glass panels with a metal storm door. A modern metal door on the east elevation gives access into the basement. A narrow interior brick chimney is visible in the northwest corner of the roof slope.

The buildings in the area of Hewitt Road and Sanford Drive are representative of pre-to-post World War II architecture. However, there is no known association with important persons or events and this resource represents a common architectural style for its era. Therefore, ***CRI recommends that this resource is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C***. Criterion D was considered not applicable for this resource.

Figure 420. View of 67 Sanford Drive (3020), North Elevation.

Figure 421. View of 67 Sanford Drive (3020), Northeast Oblique.

SANFORD RMF 1311
#3020
HOUSE @ 67 SANFORD RD
7-8-08 KG NOT TO SCA



Conclusions and Recommendations

In June of 2008, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 1288.3 acres in the Southern Gateway area of Stafford County, Virginia. The survey was conducted on behalf of Stafford County for the development of a Redevelopment Master Plan.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural resources that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish this, both documentary research and architectural survey were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800.

Architecture

A total of one previously identified and 20 newly identified architectural resources were surveyed during this project, of which none were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The architecture of the area as a whole includes a mix of rural domestic architectural styles from the late 19th- mid-20th centuries and mid-to-late 20th century commercial architecture, with no coherent theme or "flow". Effort should be taken to tie the architecture of the Southern Gateway area in with the architecture of the Falmouth Village area, creating a continuous transition between the two areas.

Archaeology

A total of 16 archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. A total of 868.7 acres of the project area have been determined to have a high probability for cultural resources, and approximately 178.5 acres of the project area have previously been subjected to cultural resources surveys. ***The team recommends that the county require a Phase I Archaeological Survey be conducted within high-probability areas prior to any ground-disturbing activities***, in an effort to locate and collect information on historic and prehistoric resources within the Southern Gateway Project Area. ***The regulation of these processes may require an amendment to the current Cultural Resources Management Plan***. Ideally, the position of County Archaeologist should be created to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation. The team understands that the creation of a County Archaeologist position is outside the scope of the current project; however, we recommend that the creation of this position be considered for the future to regulate and enforce cultural resource legislation.

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