

**ARCHITECTURAL RECONNAISSANCE
SURVEY, SOUTHERN FAUQUIER COUNTY,
VIRGINIA**

by
**Danae Peckler,
Katy Wolford, and
LeeAnne Brooks**

Prepared for
Morrisville
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Prepared by
DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

June 2015



Architectural Reconnaissance Survey, Southern Fauquier County, Virginia

by

Danae Peckler,
Katy Woldford, and
LeeAnne Brooks

Prepared for

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 2322

Prepared by

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
300 Central Road, Suite 200
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

Dovetail Job #15-001
June 2015

This page intentionally left blank

ABSTRACT

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I architectural reconnaissance survey within two select areas of southern Fauquier County, Virginia, between February and June 2015. The project was completed at the request of the Fauquier County Planning Division in satisfaction of requirements outlined in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) cost-share survey program contract. The survey comprised a Phase I-level investigation of all historic architectural properties over 50 years in age, completion of Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) documentation packets for each identified resource, and recommendations for each resource's potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Located in the northern region of the state, Fauquier County has been affected by increasing development pressures experiencing an “alarming acceleration of by right rural subdivisions and demolition permit applications” in recent years (DHR 2015:Attachment D). These actions have increased awareness of the continued loss of the county's unique heritage. Portions of southern Fauquier County were selected for survey by the County and DHR based on the notable lack of identified resources and the need for immediate recordation of threatened historic properties. The purpose of this investigation is to raise awareness regarding the location and significance of historic properties in southern Fauquier County and to use the data collected on these resources to support the County's long term planning, education, and tourism goals.

The first area surveyed centered on the rural community known as Blackwelltown. Established in the late 1860s and early 1870s by freed slaves of Elizabeth Blackwell, Blackwelltown is thought to be one of the earliest African-American communities in Fauquier County. This area is located just southeast of Midland and is roughly bounded by Midland Road on the north and Ebenzer Church Road to the west, and extends east to include land on the south side of Rogues Road to its intersection with Ritchie Road as well as land adjoining the east side of Blackwelltown Road. The second study area focused on a larger section of Southern Fauquier around the rural community known as Goldvein. The project area is bordered on the south by Warrenton Road (Route 17), on the west by Blackwells Mill Road, on the east by Deep Creek Run and the Stafford County line, and extends north to the intersection of Bristerburg and Midland Roads.

In total, more than 120 architectural properties were recorded in both project areas during this survey. Of the 42 properties recorded around Blackwelltown, six are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP as individual resources or require further study prior to an NRHP evaluation, including a proposed Blackwelltown Historic District. Eighty properties were identified within the Southern Fauquier survey area, 10 of which are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP as individual properties and should be further studied prior to NRHP evaluation. Additional survey work is also recommended for six properties in the Goldvein study area where limited access prevented accurate identification of these resources. A full list of properties surveyed in this investigation is provided in the Appendix, sorted by project area

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This investigation was conducted with the assistance of state and local funding sources through Virginia's Cost Share Program. Thanks goes to DHR staff members, Carey Jones and Aubrey von Lindern, along with Fauquier County Planning Division, Preservation Planner, Wendy Wheatcraft between January and July 2015.

To engage area residents and other interested citizens, two public meetings were held in the selected survey areas. The first took place on February 20, 2015, at Ebenezer Baptist Church in the rural community of Blackwelltown, and the second on March 24, 2015, at Grove Baptist Church in Goldvein, Virginia. We are indebted to countless area residents who provided historical information to support this study and to those property owners who gave their time and opened their homes to Dovetail staff, shared historic photographs, and provided access to portions of their properties that would have otherwise been unreachable. Oral history and recommendations for research were provided by those in attendance and in electronic communication shared with Ms. Wheatcraft following an official County mailing to area property owners and public notice to local residents. Additional research and historical data was provided by Karen Hughes White, Director of the Fauquier County African-American Historical Society.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	7
BACKGROUND REVIEW.....	17
METHODOLOGY.....	23
RESULTS OF FIELDWORK.....	25
General Survey Findings.....	25
Findings from the Blackwelltown Survey Area.....	26
Findings from the Southern Fauquier Survey Area.....	39
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	51
REFERENCES.....	53
APPENDIX A: List of Architectural Resources Surveyed for Southern Fauquier County Cost Share Project.....	59

This page intentionally left blank

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Virginia Highlighted Fauquier County.....	2
Figure 2: Map of Selected Surveyed Areas.	2
Figure 3: Detail of United States Geological Survey Midland, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle	4
Figure 4: Detail of USGS Storck, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle.....	4
Figure 5: Detail of USGS Richardsville, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle	5
Figure 6: Detail of USGS Somerville, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle.....	6
Figure 7: Map of the State of Virginia (Boÿe 1825).....	9
Figure 8: Detail of 1914 Map of Fauquier County Showing Surveyed Project Areas	14
Figure 9: Detail of 1943 USGS Midland Topographic Quadrangle Showing Blackwelltown Project Area in Red.....	15
Figure 10: Detail of 1967 USGS Midland Topographic Quadrangle.....	16
Figure 11: Overlay of 1867 Chancery Court Plat of Elizabeth Blackwell’s Estate Division and Current Satellite Image of Blackwelltown Lots.....	27
Figure 12: Map of Current Parcel Boundaries Showing Previously Recorded Architectural Resources and the 27 Original Blackwelltown Lots.....	28
Figure 13: Detail of “Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia” Showing Blackwelltown Area.....	30
Figure 14: Detail of 1876 Map of Fauquier County Showing Generalized Boundaries of the Blackwelltown Survey Area	29
Figure 15: Illustration of Rosenwald Two-Teacher School Plan.....	35
Figure 16: Images of Blackwelltown Rosenwald School Shortly After Construction	36
Figure 17: Potential Boundaries of the Proposed Blackwelltown District.	39
Figure 18: Detail of “Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia” Showing Location of Mills in Southern Fauquier Area ...	42

List of Tables

Table 1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 0.5 Miles of Blackwelltown Project Area.	17
Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 0.5 Miles of Goldvein Project Area.	18
Table 3: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Blackwelltown Project Area. Potentially eligible properties highlighted in red.	19
Table 4: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Goldvein Project Area.	20
Table 5: Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible in Blackwelltown Survey Area.	51
Table 6: Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible in Goldvein Survey Area.	52
Table 7: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Blackwelltown Project Area by DHR Number. Potentially NRHP-eligible properties noted in bold text.	61
Table 8: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Southern Fauquier Project Area by DHR Number. Potentially NRHP-eligible properties noted in bold text.	64

List of Photos

Photo 1: West Elevation of Farmhouse at 11311 Blackwelltown Road.....	30
Photo 2: At Top, View of Stock Barn and Pumphouse Looking Northeast and, at Bottom, Southwest Oblique of Three-Bay, Multi-Purpose Barn.....	31
Photo 3: Images of Vernacular Dwellings in Blackwelltown.....	32
Photo 4: Northwest Elevation of Robinson House at 11207 Blackwelltown Road.....	33
Photo 5: Northwest Elevation of Secondary Dwelling, Robinson House	33
Photo 6: East Oblique of Schoolhouse/ House at 4523 Midland Road	34
Photo 7: Northwest Oblique, Blackwelltown School/ House 11363 Blackwelltown Road ...	35
Photo 8: North Oblique of Previously Identified as the Circa-1921 Goldvein School.....	36
Photo 9: West Oblique of Ebenezer Baptist Church.....	37
Photo 10: View of Milburn Farm Looking North From Route 17	40
Photo 11: Northeast Oblique of Thompsons Mill.....	41
Photo 12: East Elevation of Coppage House at 12516 Bristerburg Road	43
Photo 13: View of Main Dwelling at Poplar Hill Farm Looking East.	44
Photo 14: View of Agricultural Complex at Poplar Hill Farm Looking West.	44
Photo 15: of Marion Cox House at 12960 Blackwells Mill Road.	45
Photo 16: View of Corn Crib, Barn, and Silo at Marion Cox Farm.	45
Photo 17: Northeast Oblique of Grove Baptist Church	46
Photo 18: West Oblique of Clevers Oak Baptist Church.....	46
Photo 19: View of 3305 and 3303 Clovers Oak Lane	47
Photo 20: Southeast Oblique of Pine Forest School/House, 12838 Blackwells Mill Road....	47
Photo 21: South Elevation of House/School, 13531 Blackwells Mill Road.....	48
Photo 22: South Elevation of Grove's Store at 2390 Midland Road.....	49
Photo 23: View of Goldvein General Merchandise Looking Northeast.....	49

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in February 2015, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted an architectural reconnaissance survey of two select areas in southern Fauquier County (Figure 1 and Figure 2, p. 2). This investigation was conducted with the assistance of state and local funding sources through Virginia's Cost Share Program, as directed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and Fauquier County Planning Division.

This investigation was conducted in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations promulgated by the DHR. The goals of the survey were to identify any above-ground resources over 50 years in age within the project area and to make recommendations on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources.

The two areas selected for the current survey were provided by local officials and representatives of the DHR at the project's commencement. Additional land was surveyed along the fringes of the selected survey areas to place the identified resources in greater context and to reach a project goal of documenting 125 historic properties. The first area surveyed centered on the rural community known as Blackwelltown and included approximately 1,500 acres of land (Figure 1, p. 2). Established in the latter half of the nineteenth century by the freed slaves of Elizabeth Blackwell, Blackwelltown is thought to be one of the earliest such African-American communities in Fauquier County. This survey resulted in the recordation of more than 40 above-ground resources in the Blackwelltown area, a majority of which were recorded within the 1867-survey boundaries of 27 lots created from Blackwell's estate. The second area selected for survey in this project focused on a larger section of southeastern Fauquier County, containing roughly 4,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Goldvein (Figure 2, p. 2). This Southern Fauquier survey area is penetrated by a number of creeks and streams that feed into the Rappahannock River and has historically contained a number of mills and mines. Approximately 80 above-ground resources were recorded in this area during the current survey.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted intermittently over a period of three months, from March to May 2015. Additional work conducting research and producing documentation materials for the identified resources was ongoing from February to June 2015. This report details the findings of this survey, including a description of the selected study areas, historical background information gathered from the DHR Archives and other repositories, a historic context to aid in the evaluation of historic resources in southern Fauquier County, a summary of the types of properties identified during fieldwork and recommendations on NRHP eligibility of these resources, and recommendations for future survey in the project area.

Work for this project was conducted by Danae Peckler, Katy Wolford, and LeeAnne Brooks, with Dr. Kerri S. Barile serving as Principal Investigator. Dr. Barile meets and exceeds the professional standards established for Archaeologist and Architectural Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). Ms. Peckler, Ms. Brooks, and Ms. Wolford meet or exceed SOI standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian.

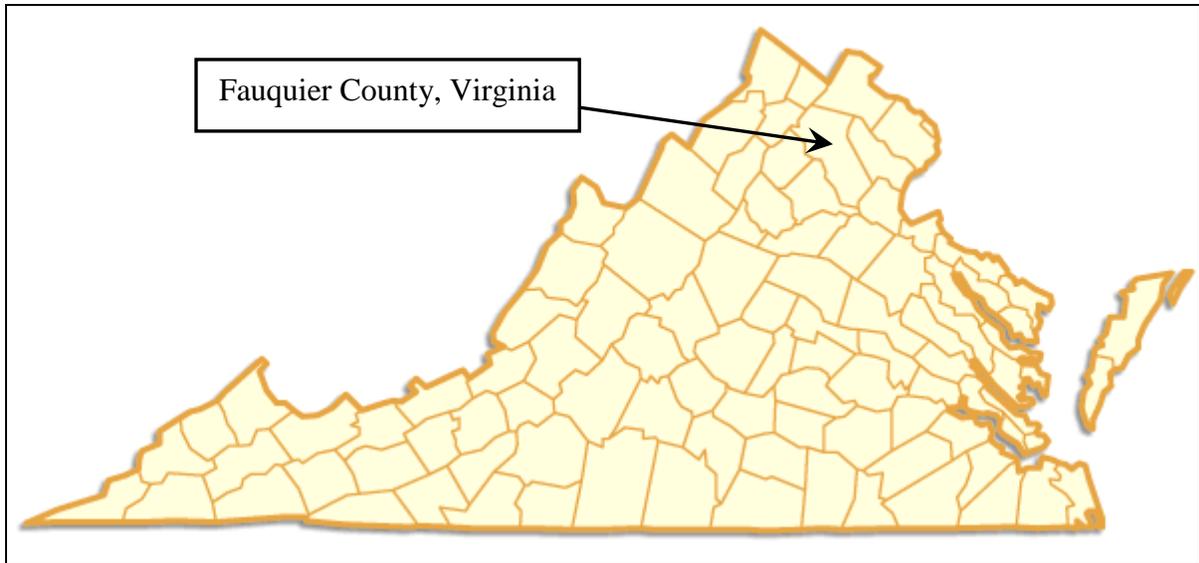


Figure 1: Map of Virginia Highlighting Fauquier County.

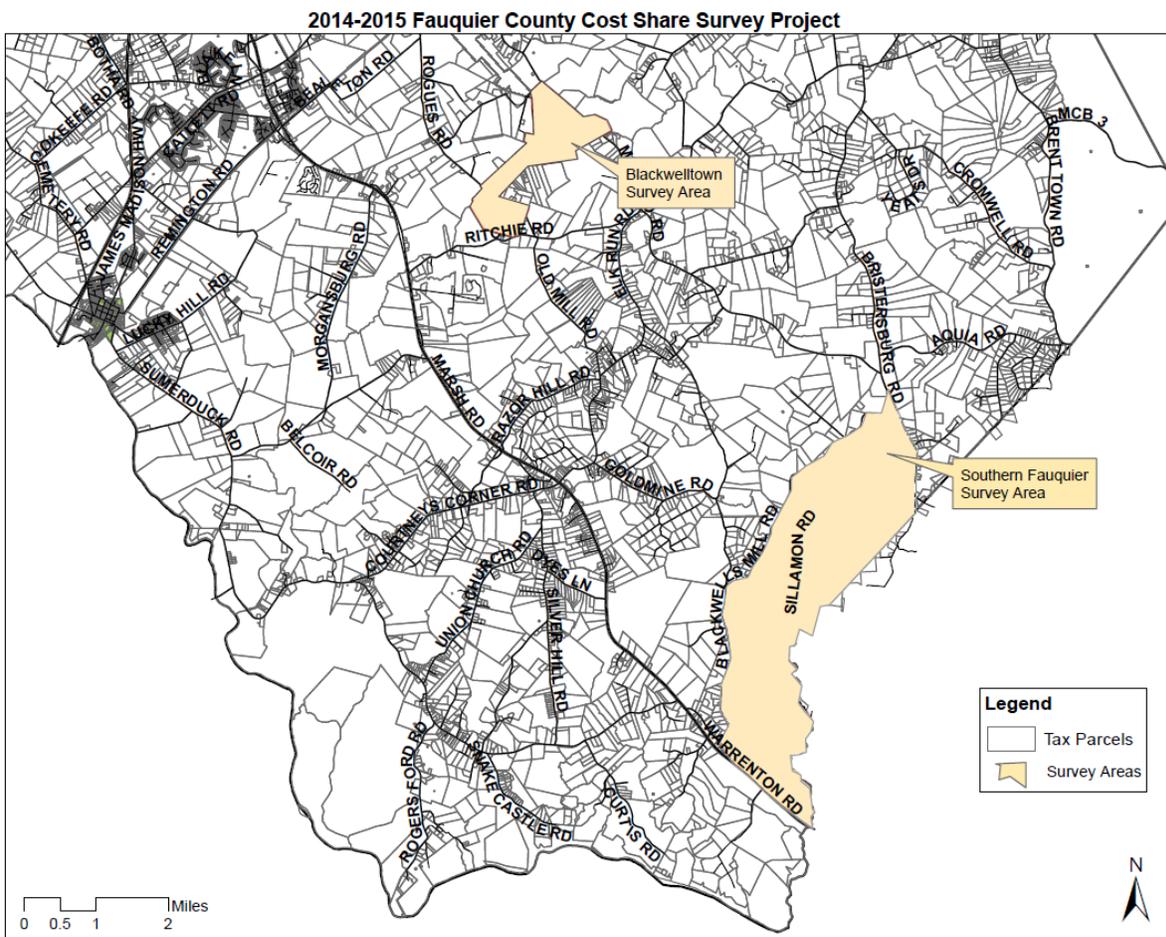


Figure 2: Map of Selected Surveyed Areas (Courtesy of Fauquier County Planning Division).

Project Area Description

Fauquier County is situated approximately 40 miles west-southwest of Washington D.C. and was historically rural in character, dominated by agricultural properties throughout much of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. However, given its proximity to Washington, D.C., the northern portions of the county, especially around the county seat at Warrenton, have continued to see an increase in residential and commercial development over the past several decades. As population in northern Virginia and along the I-95 corridor continues to grow in the twenty-first century, land in the southern section of the county has increasingly been redeveloped for residential and commercial purposes. The project areas selected for this survey are located in the southern part of Fauquier County, Virginia, southeast of Warrenton and north of Warrenton Road (Route 17).

Situated in central northern Virginia, Fauquier County is bordered by Loudon, Warren, and Clarke Counties to the north, Prince William County to the east, Stafford County to the south, and Culpeper and Rappahannock Counties to the west. The county spans two major physiographic provinces: the Blue Ridge and the Piedmont. Within the Piedmont lies the geologic province known as the Culpeper basin, a large rift basin infilled with Triassic and Jurassic age sediments formed during the breakup of the supercontinent Pangaea. At the center of the Culpeper basin, the Blackwelltown project area contains a mix of siltstone, shale, diabase, granphyre, and other thermally metamorphosed rocks (Sawyer 2008:8). Located further south within the Piedmont Province, the Goldvein project area is underlain with coarse to medium grained metamorphosed rocks, including granite and quartz monzonite, as well as metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks, like phyllite and schist, of the Mine Run Complex and Goldvein Pluton (Sawyer 2008:9).

The two areas of southern Fauquier surveyed during this investigation have varying topography. The Blackwelltown project area has a similar topography across the surveyed area, ranging between 290 and 350 feet above sea level (USGS 1984) (Figure 3, p. 4). Land around the community of Goldvein is more undulating and rugged in places where Deep Run Creek and other tributaries have made a greater impact on the landscape, ranging from 200 and 360 feet about sea level (USGS 1998) (Figure 4–Figure 6, p. 4–6).

Much of the Fauquier County is drained by the Rappahannock River, the waterway that borders much of its southern and western boundaries and ultimately drains to the Chesapeake Bay. The area around Blackwelltown drains into Brown's Run and is particularly marshy along this waterway. However, it is proximity to Cedar, Elk, and Licking Runs—waterways that flow west-east to eventually feed the Potomac River (Kalbian 2002). Brown's Run feeds a larger stream known as Marsh Run that drains into the Rappahannock. At the southeast corner of the County, a lower order stream known as Deep Run Creek flows along a portion of the County's eastern boundary and is fed by several smaller streams including Pine Branch, Green Branch, and Mire Branch. Potions of these four waterways cross the Southern Fauquier project area within the vicinity of Goldvein.

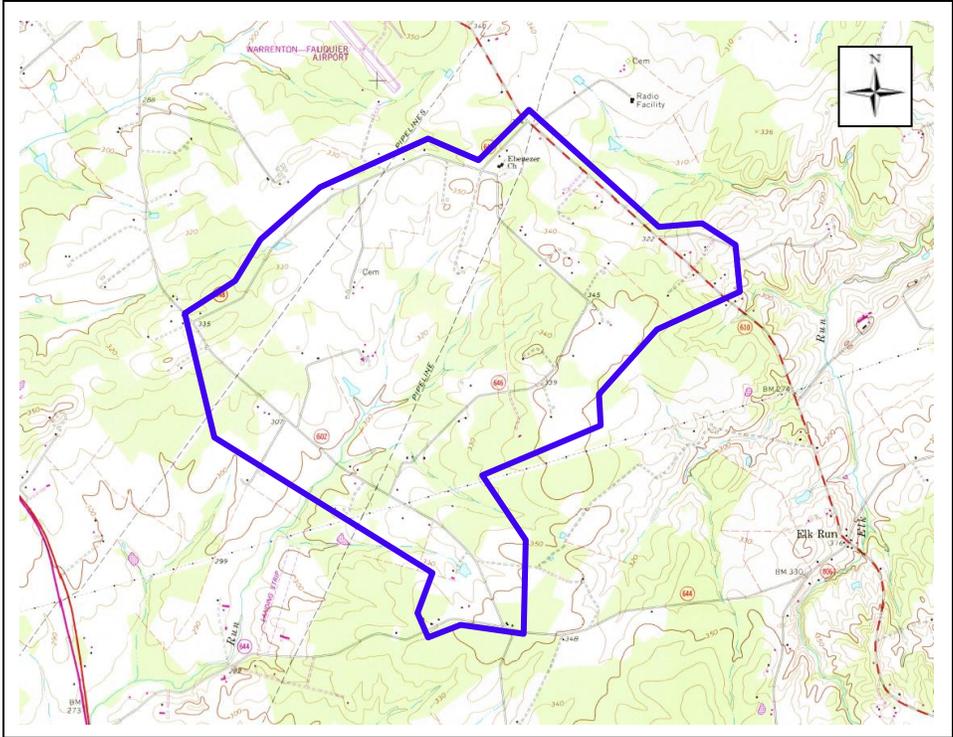


Figure 3: Detail of United States Geological Survey (USGS) Midland, Virginia, 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1984). Blackwelltown survey area highlighted in blue.

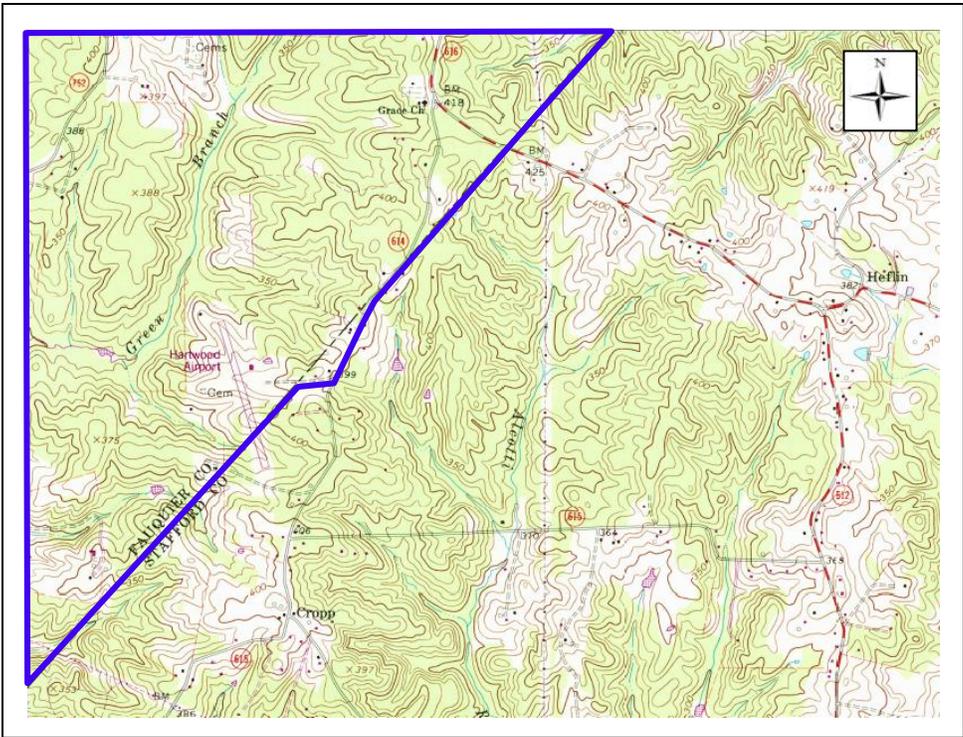


Figure 4: Detail of USGS Storck, Virginia, 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1984). Southern Fauquier survey area highlighted in blue.

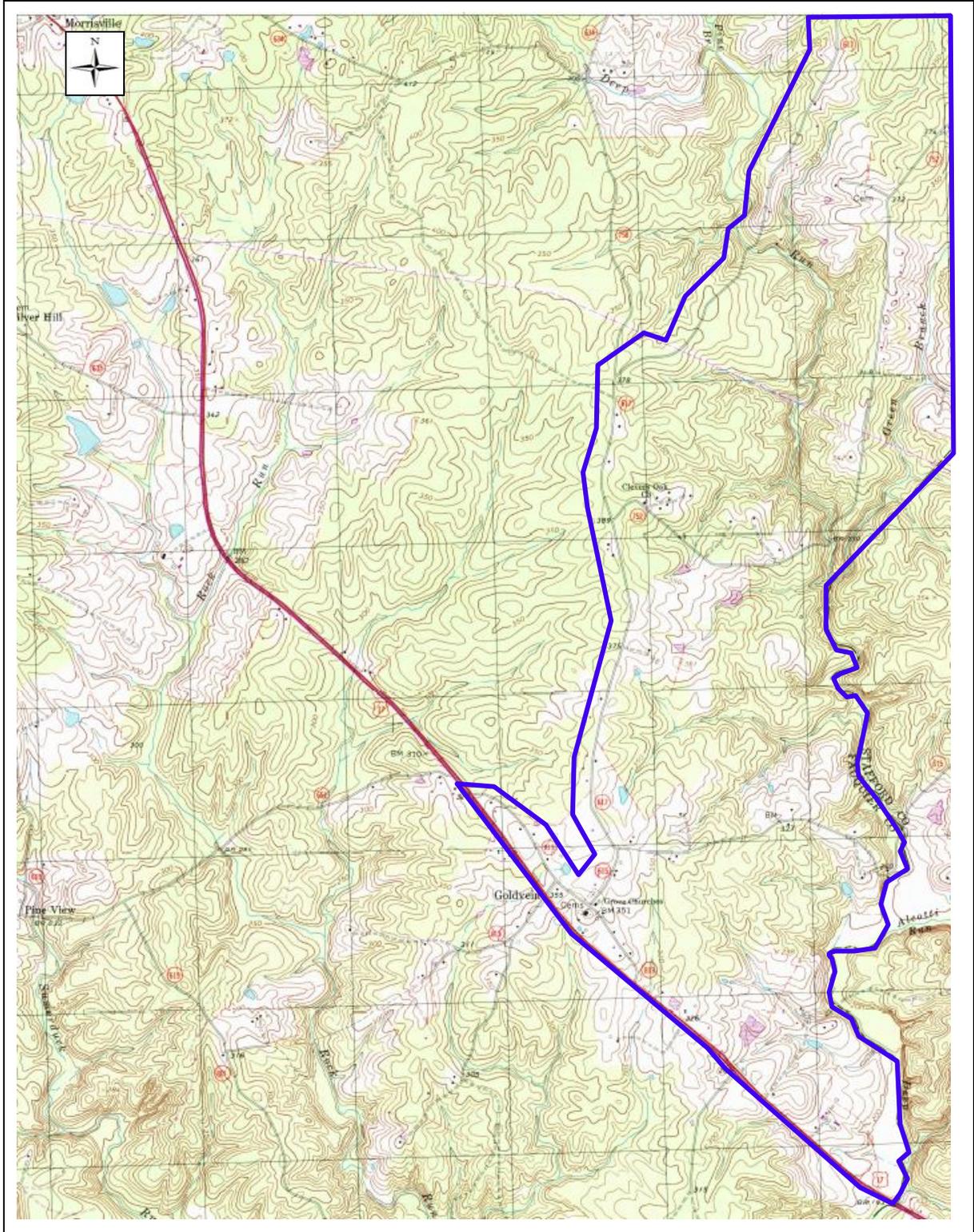


Figure 5: Detail of USGS Richardsville, Virginia, 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1998). Southern Fauquier survey area highlighted in blue.

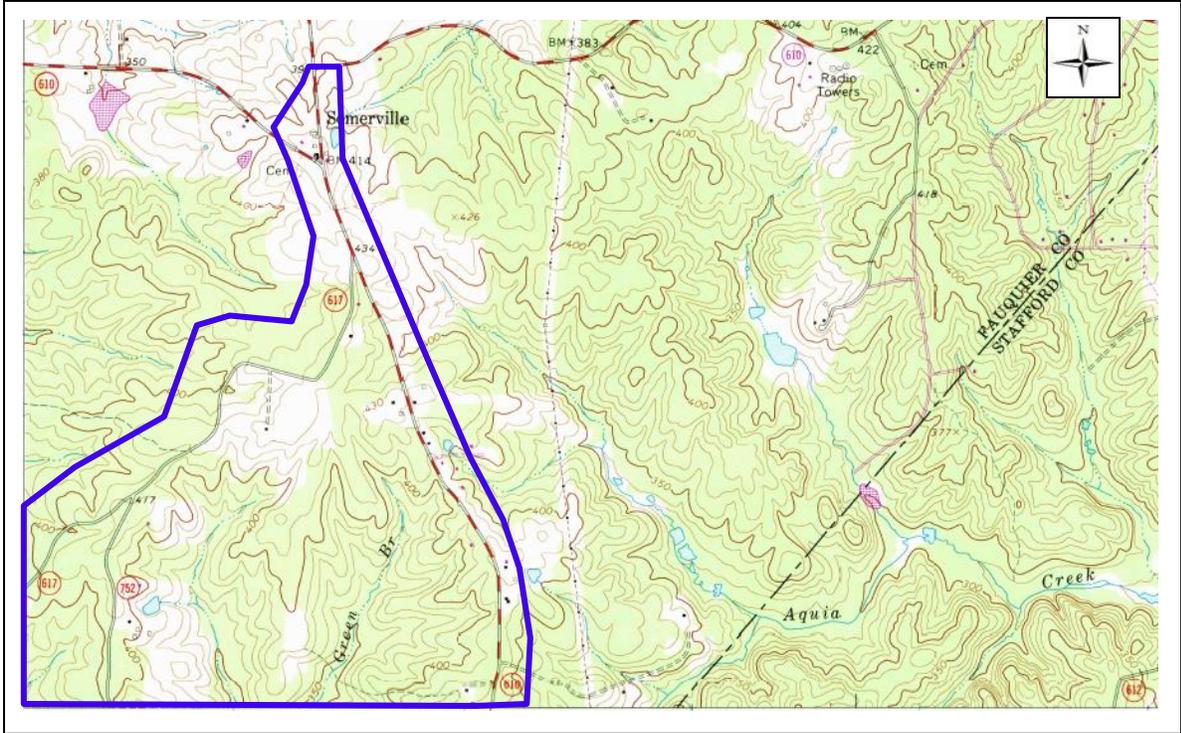


Figure 6: Detail of USGS Somerville, Virginia, 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1991). Southern Fauquier survey area highlighted in blue.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to conducting fieldwork, environmental and historical data was collected from various sources and compiled into a written narrative highlighting important periods and themes in Fauquier County history. Particular attention is paid to the specific histories of the two areas selected for study. This section of the report focuses on the county's physical development over time to place its historic resources in greater context.

Settlement to Society (1607–1750) and Colony to Nation (1751–1789)

Prior to European interest in Fauquier County the Iroquois Nation controlled the central Piedmont of Virginia and Maryland. For much of the seventeenth century and into the early-eighteenth century, land in southern Fauquier County was used predominantly for hunting, but it was also a part of vast Native American north-south trading network. The Carolina Road was an early trading path that extended north to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and south to Raleigh, North Carolina, that was created by Siouan tribes of the Virginia and Carolina Piedmont region to trade wares with European settlers and other tribes in the 1600s (Groome 1927:10; Scheel 1976).

European settlers began to venture more regularly into the area, particularly after Lord Culpeper granted 30,000 acres to Englishmen Nicolas Hayward, Richard Foote, Robert Bristow, and George Brent in the late-seventeenth century. In 1688, a block house was erected, “on the lower side of Town Run in the southeast corner of Fauquier not far from the modern village of Sowego,” and a road cut from the Potomac to Dorrell's run (Groome 1927:24). Despite efforts to lure new settlers to what was called “Brent Town” from England, the block house remained an outpost for rangers and frontiersmen in the early 1690s, and appears to have been largely abandoned by the turn of the century.

After the 1722 Treaty of Albany pushed the remaining Iroquois west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, European expansion began in earnest. Throughout the eighteenth century, land in southern Fauquier County was frequently traversed by European traders and settlers, using some of the first overland commercial routes in the Northern Neck. The Carolina Road, Shenandoah Hunting Path, Winchester/Falmouth Road (later the Winchester-Fredericksburg Road and now part of Midland Road), the Marsh Road (now part of Warrenton Road/Route 17 and also Goldvein Road), and the Brent Town Road, were all part of the area's earliest transportation network and influenced the location of the region's earliest European development. Germantown was established in the early-eighteenth century by a group of Germans that obtained a grant to 1,805 acres on Licking Run. Situated along another early road in the district, Germantown reportedly contained a meeting house, school, and several private homes by 1748 (Barile and Carmody 2006:12).

Tidewater landholders had been granted most of the land in the Piedmont by the first half of the eighteenth century, but they did not move to the area. Instead they used this land as an extension of their plantation property, which in turn prohibited colonization by independent settlers (Haley 1989:6). It was not until the second half of the eighteenth century that these

large holdings were slowly replaced, which in turn allowed for the population to grow even more (Haley 1989:7).

Extant transportation networks in southern Fauquier County also supported the establishment of “ordinaries” like the one belonging to Martin Harden, also printed as Hardin or Harding, at the crossroads near Elk Run Church in the summer of 1752 (Peters 2010:213). Such communal resources were important landmarks for travelers, like the detachment of George Washington’s Virginia Regiment who stopped at Harden’s ordinary in October of 1755 (Peters 2010:213).

Frequent travel and commercial activity on the area’s early roads further reinforced the political development of the area. In 1759, Fauquier County was established from land that had been part of Prince William and Stafford Counties, reflecting the area’s settlement and population growth. This new county had a population of approximately 13,500 by 1775. Of these, approximately 8,700 were white with the remainder being slaves with a smaller number of free blacks. Slaves made up 35 percent of the population; however, they were owned by only 15 percent of the white male population. By 1782, 88 of the major landholders owned 44 percent of all slaves in Fauquier County (Russell and Gott 1977:1).

While uncommon, visible remnants of the County’s early occupation include historic roadbeds and fords. Other resources of importance include the site of Elk Run Church, the original seat of Hamilton Parish. The diminishing importance of the Old Carolina Road as a major north-south thoroughfare in the early 1800s and the consequential waning of Elk Run’s prominence as a leading economic center, led to a steady reduction in the volume of outside traffic through the Blackwelltown area (Scheel 1976). Early roads in the Goldvein area include portions of Warrenton Road (Route 17) that was historically known as The Marsh Road, an overland route connecting the port towns of Fredericksburg and Falmouth to lands in the Piedmont, north of the Rappahannock River. A portion of the historic path of Marsh Road is now Goldvein Road.

The Early National Period (1790–1829)

By the first half of the nineteenth century, farmers in this area were growing a diverse array of marketable crops, including corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. Similar to other southern counties, the most prosperous farmers in Fauquier County used slave labor to produce these crops. Because of an increase in production of raw goods, mills began to spring up across the county in late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Many grist and saw mills were clustered around tributaries like Deep Run Creek in the southeastern section of the county. At least one ruin of an early-nineteenth-century mill remains extant in the Southern Fauquier project area, but historic maps suggest that evidence of many others may remain below ground (Boswell and Hotchkiss 1863; Boye 1825; Scheel and The Fauquier Bank 1996).

Overland roads also became more common as raw and processed goods were taken from area farms to markets in neighboring towns or to the Rappahannock River for shipment elsewhere. Due to Fauquier County’s geographic location it was difficult to ship large quantities via water, and by 1825 a system of roads from port towns had made their way into

the countryside. These roads are depicted in Boÿe's 1825 *Map of the State of Virginia* (Figure 7).

Increased settlement of the county lead to a number of new rural communities or clusters of residential and light commercial properties, including the area around what is now the Grove Baptist Church, Grove Presbyterian Church, Grace Methodist Church, and White Ridge Tavern. Extant residences from the early decades of this period are uncommon, but largely consist of log construction and some timber-framed buildings. Families with larger land holdings benefited from the dissolution of the proprietorship by speculating land in the area after the Revolutionary War (Groome 1927:231). Other farmers inherited, bought, or leased smaller tracts of land than their predecessors, as a new generation of agrarians in Fauquier County looked to meet the demand for agricultural products at markets in East Coast urban centers and abroad in this time period.

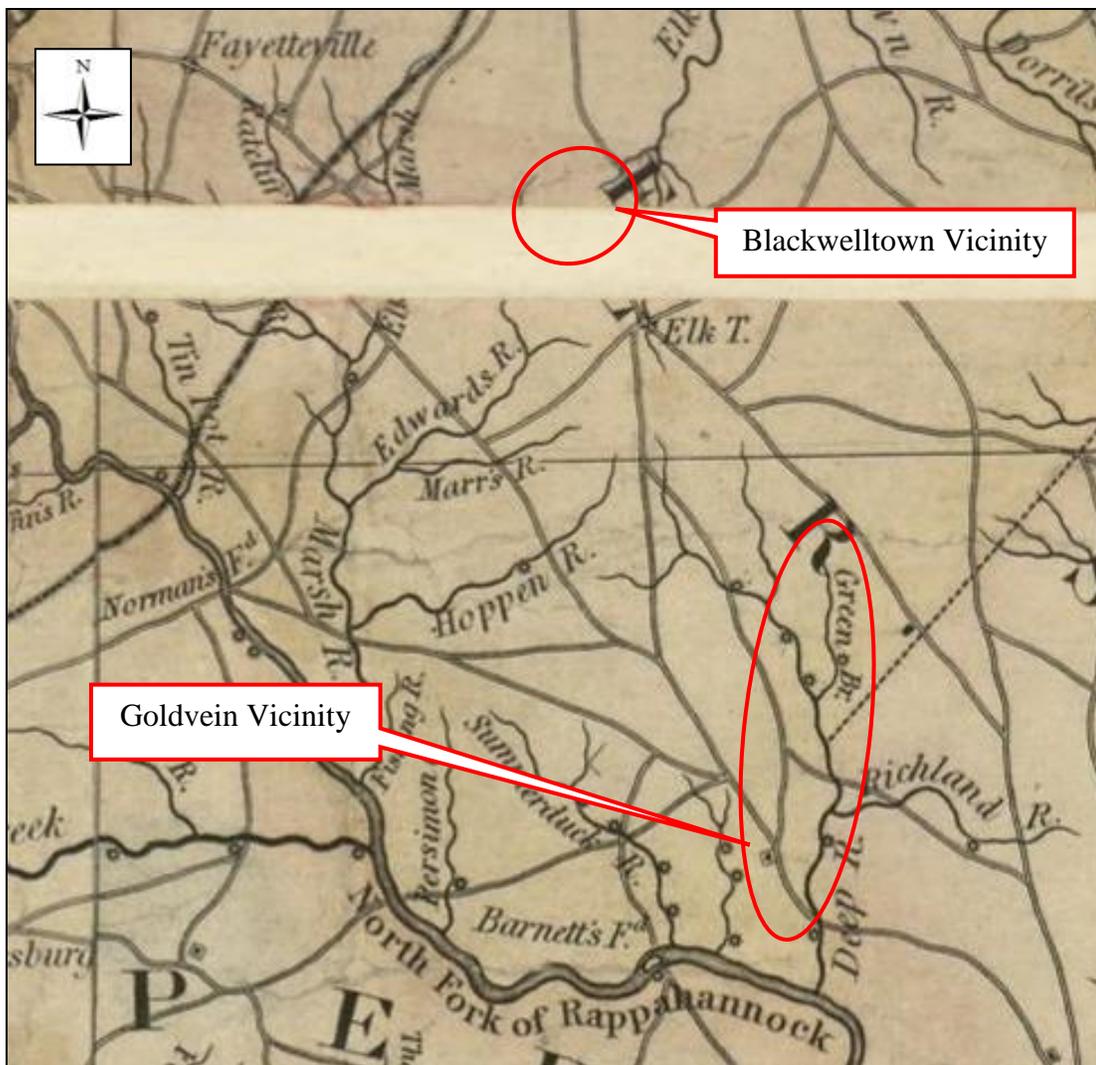


Figure 7: Detail of Map of the State of Virginia (Boÿe 1825). Selected project areas marked by red circles.

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

In addition to a greater network of roads crossing the countryside, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was completed by the 1850s with a station located on the west bank of the Rappahannock River across from present-day Remington Station (Schaeppman 1990). Later reorganized as the Virginia Midland, and now as Norfolk Southern, this railroad greatly enhanced area residents' ability to market goods and wares to regional urban centers, and created the next generation of crossroads communities like Catlett (also known as Colvin, and later Catlett's Station), Calverton (initially Warrenton Junction), and Bealton.

This period of prosperity is largely seen in the architecture of area farm houses. Particularly common are frame I-houses with vernacular elements of the Greek and Gothic Revival styles. In addition to more stylish dwellings, the construction of timber-framed, three-bay, threshing barns, granaries, and corn houses also illustrate the growth of agriculture in the decades leading up to the Civil War. The railroad fueled the development and success of the area's agrarians and instituted a larger shift in Fauquier County's farming system by enabling greater production of goods for a number of local and regional markets.

Technological improvements in farming during the early- and mid-nineteenth centuries significantly changed the way agricultural products were made. One such invention, made in 1816 by Stephen McCormick near the community of Auburn, was a plow with interchangeable parts (McVarish et al. 1999:13). By the 1840s, America's Agricultural Revolution was making lasting impacts on the nation's farm properties and agricultural production, bringing greater prosperity to the county's agrarians, who comprised 69 percent of the work force (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2010a). Recapitulations of the 1840 Agricultural Census indicate that Fauquier County farmers were leading producers of the state's Eastern District's wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, and hops (within the top five of the 67 counties in the district), but also its horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry (in the top three) (USDA 2010b).

Fauquier County's population was 21,706 with the blacks outnumbering the whites by 4 percent, as evidenced in the 1860 Census (U.S. Census). At the outbreak of the Civil War Fauquier County was agrarian based, making farming the number one occupation in the county. As such, 93 percent of the black population were slaves (Scheel 1985:2). For most slaves in Fauquier County, daily life was centered on work, either in their Master's house as a domestic servant, in the fields as a farm hand, or in skilled trades such as "carpentry, textile work, and other specialized labor" (Fauquier County Historical Society [FCHS] 1983).

For nearly a decade prior to the war, the issue of slavery was a hot topic in social and political arenas. Area churches were divided on the subject of slavery, as it was often framed as a moral issue. Several Baptist churches with predominantly white congregations were known to have slave members, including "Long Branch church near The Plains; Grove Church near Goldvein; Warrenton; Thumb Run Church near Orlean; and Broad Run Church near New Baltimore" (FCHS 1983).

Although laws protected the right of an individual to emancipate slaves, it was not common practice. One notable case of local importance occurred in the late 1850s when a wealthy

white family took steps to free their slaves. It began in 1839 with the death of Armistead Blackwell who requested in his will that his wife, Elizabeth (nee Fox) Blackwell, not only free their slaves, but also give them whatever monies remained after all debts were paid on the estate. That same year, Armistead's brother-in-law, John Fox wrote his will making a similar request. But it was not until 1859, when both Elizabeth Blackwell and John Fox died leaving their executors to properly dispose of their property, that a local uproar ensued. Relatives of the deceased filed suit, claiming an interest in the more than 50 slaves and 800 acres of land owned by Armistead and Elizabeth Blackwell, as well as the real and personal property of her brother, John Fox. Both cases dragged on in Chancery Court for nearly a decade, undoubtedly slowed by the Civil War. By the late 1860s and early 1870s, both estates had been settled and various lots auctioned off to create the African-American communities now known as Foxville and Blackwelltown (FCHS 1983; Journey Through Hallowed Ground 2015).

Civil War (1861–1865)

During the four years of war, Fauquier County was the scene of five major engagements—at Thoroughfare Gap, Upperville, between Buckland and Warrenton, at Auburn and Rappahannock Station (Brown et al. 2009). The first known visit by Union troops to Fauquier County occurred on March 15, 1862, when “soldiers under the command of Union General John W. Geary crossed the border of Loudon County and into Upperville” (Brown et al. 2009:85). “The constant ebb and flow of troops from both sides, as well as extended periods of military occupation brought destruction and dislocation to the county...” (Brown et al. 2009:86). By the end of the war, Warrenton had changed hands between the Union and Confederate troops many times, inspiring the nickname of “The Debatable Land” (Brown et al. 2009:77).

The Civil War greatly impacted Fauquier County; however, the two selected project areas are not known to have been a scene for any major battles. As part of an important transportation network in close proximity to the nation's capitol, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Rappahannock River kept troops from both sides in the vicinity throughout much of the conflict. The community of Catlett was occupied on two separate occasions by Union Troops in 1862 and 1863, with most of its built environment destroyed as a result. Oral history indicates that the Zoar Baptist Church in Bristerburg “was used by Confederate forces as a hospital and the Yankees stabled horses there during the Civil War, not an uncommon practice in this Northern Virginia area where so many military units traversed the primary roads and fought nearby...” (Kalbian 2002).

Smaller battles and skirmishes occurred throughout the state during the war. As part of the Rappahannock River 1862 Northern Virginia Campaign, in early August, General Robert E. Lee sent Longstreet from Richmond to join Jackson's wing near Gordonsville. This move was undertaken upon determining that General McClellan's army was being withdrawn from the Peninsula to reinforce John Pope. Lee took command of the army on August 15th, and on August 20th, Pope withdrew to the line on the Rappahannock River.

In an act of aggression, on the 23rd, Stuart's cavalry raided Pope's headquarters at Catlett Station, showing that the Union right flank was vulnerable to a turning movement. Over the

next several days (August 22–25), “the two armies fought a series of minor actions along the Rappahannock River, including Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman’s Ford, and Sulphur Springs, resulting in a few hundred casualties” (Civil War Sites Advisory Commission [CWSAC] 2013). While these skirmishes held Pope’s army along the river, Jackson’s wing marched through Thoroughfare Gap to capture Bristoe Station and destroy Federal supplies at Manassas Junction. Main roads into and out of Warrenton were heavily used throughout this campaign.

Fauquier County citizens were thrown into the turmoil and drama of the shifting military presence. Some residence left the area to live with friends and family, while many others stayed, either because they had no place to go or they could not bear to leave. In any case, the lives of the citizens were disrupted almost on a continuous basis for the duration of the war. Structures were burned, crops and livestock were commandeered, and slaves were liberated. All this combined to temporarily destroy the agrarian economy of Fauquier County. It was even more interrupted when in 1863, 38,000 African-Americans fled from slavery in Virginia plantations and farms with plans of joining or following the Union Army (Brown et al. 2009).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916) and World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

After the war, residents continued familiar patterns of rural life in Fauquier County, but labor patterns were particularly altered by the conflict. Few residents in the district possessed large quantities of slaves, but those who did rely on enslaved agricultural laborers had to find other ways to meet the needs of the farm after the war. One such method entailed using tenants or family members to farm tracts of land, either as cash or share renters. Another way to generate revenue and lessen workload involved selling off portions of the farm, consequently establishing new farm properties. For most freed African Americans across the south, agricultural work remained their primary occupation. Many continued to work for white landowners as share croppers, while others left rural areas to reside in urban environments for the greater array of employment opportunities they provided.

The railroad became operational again in September 1865 and was constructed on the North side of the river. By 1870 the agrarian nature of the county exceeded previous years and by the late-nineteenth century the county ranked third in wheat production and sixth in corn production in Virginia (Haley 1989:10). Financial distress in the later decades of the nineteenth century greatly affected agricultural and farmers’ incomes, as three severe depressions, the first from 1873–1879, the second from 1882–1885, and the third from 1893–1897, impeded the growth of America’s industrial economy (Davidson et al. 1999:486). The subdivision of larger farm properties in the area was common, given that the most common farm properties in 1870 ranged between 100 and 500 acres (USDA 2010b). This post-war trend is still visible on the landscape today, and is perhaps one of the most common development patterns within southern Fauquier County.

At the turn of the century and continuing until the end of the First World War, southern Fauquier County, along with much of America, experienced an economic boom that spurred development in both its crossroads communities and on individual farm properties. The dramatic increase in urban residents reflected the increased number of jobs and services that

many American cities began to provide. Such growth benefited the farmers supplying these urban markets, as did scientific and technological improvements in the field of agriculture and daily life in America. This period of prosperity has been referred to as the “Golden Age of Farming,” a title which Lex Renda (1988:57) considers somewhat exaggerated, but “these years did see a marked increase in farm productivity and farm prices. In Virginia, the value of farm acreage doubled in each decade—a slightly higher rate than the general inflationary trends of the period.”

This growth was particularly visible in areas along the railroads. *A Map of Fauquier County* published in 1914 by the county Board of Trade, noted public and private roadways, as well as springs, churches, schools, cemeteries, and historic points of interest, but it also reveals that the location of roadways and community buildings, like churches and schools, in both project areas have changed over time (Figure 9, p. 15). In 1914, the road that is now Blackwelltown Road is not depicted and the Blackwelltown School appears to be located on the outskirts of the community. In the Southern Fauquier project area, Sillamon Road is not depicted while both the Baptist and Presbyterian churches in at the Grove were noted in different locations than what was recorded in maps from the 1940s.

With an increased circulation of goods and a relatively short distance between the proposed district and the suburbs surrounding Washington, D.C. the railroad and the growing number of “farm-to-market” roads permitted area farmers to sell more perishable farm goods, the most notable of which were dairy products and other perishable items. The processes behind the production of dairy products, particularly milk, changed dramatically throughout the first half of the twentieth century and left a substantial imprint on the rural landscape of southern Fauquier County. After the discovery of microbial bacteria and the advent of pasteurization, America’s dairymen came under pressure to follow new public health guidelines in the first decades of the twentieth century, and were later obligated by law and subject to routine inspections, in order to ensure the production of “certified milk.” The public health campaign for safe milk waged on for decades, but dairying remained financially profitable for those farmers willing to adapt their farm buildings and milk collection procedures in keeping with state and federal standards.

The New Dominion (1946 to the Present)

Other changes in the dairy industry and the built environment of dairy farms resulted from shifting economics and transportation methods. In southern Fauquier County, particularly in the area around Blackwelltown, many area farm products were sent to market by rail during the first half of the twentieth century, but for much of the second half of the century, milk was shipped by large trucks to regional processing and packing centers and then re-distributed to grocery stores. Keeping pace with the rising costs of dairying has proven too difficult for most of America’s farmers, pushing many to sell their herds and abandon specialized dairy buildings on many farm properties. Of the dozen or more dairy farms that remain in Fauquier County, most are now farmed by small companies, usually established and operated by area agrarians, who are able to maintain the costs of modern machinery and insurance that accompany present-day agriculture.

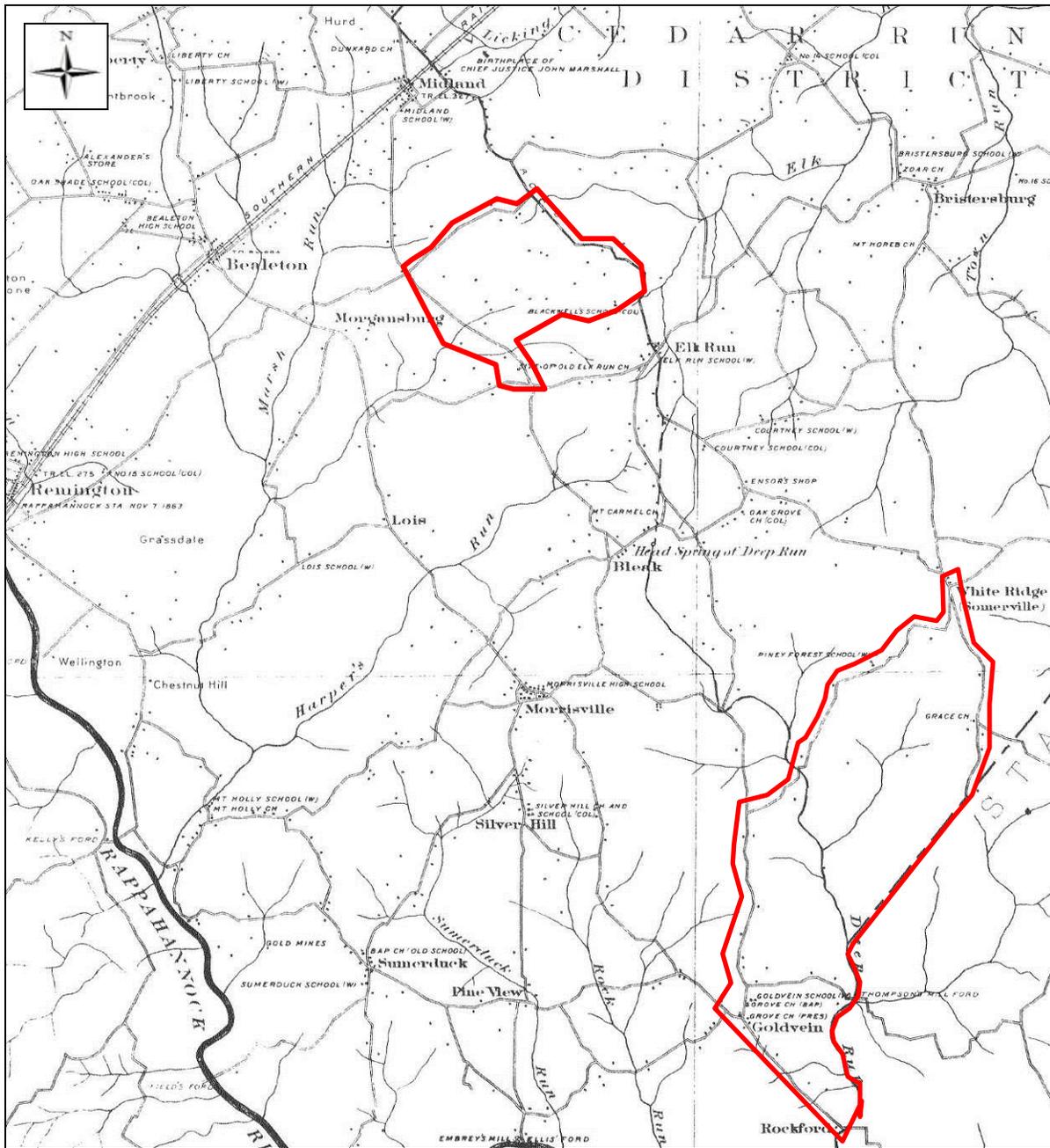


Figure 8: Detail of 1914 Map of Fauquier County Showing Both Project Areas (Fauquier County Board of Trade 1914).

A number of public transportation improvements were made in both project areas during this period, but private roadways continued to play an important role in connecting the smaller rural communities in southern Fauquier County. Topographic maps from the 1940s in both project areas show these lesser roadways, many of which historically passed through privately owned farm properties. Today, few of these interior farm roads remain in use and many are overgrown making them difficult to identify on the landscape. Traces of these roadways are more visible in Blackwelltown today, but as fewer parcels are farmed in this

area and land continues to change hands, they are increasingly disappearing (Figure 9 and Figure 10 , p. 16).

In the latter half of the twentieth century, the number of Americans earning an income from farming declined sharply. In 1960, an estimated 8.3 percent of the country's labor force was engaged in Agriculture, and by 1990, this percentage had decreased to just 2.6 (USDA 2010a). Despite the decline of the farming population in America and Fauquier County, the number of residents in the county has grown significantly since 1960. From 2000 to 2010 alone, Fauquier County's growth has increased an estimate 18.3 percent (Fauquier County Department of Community Development 2013).

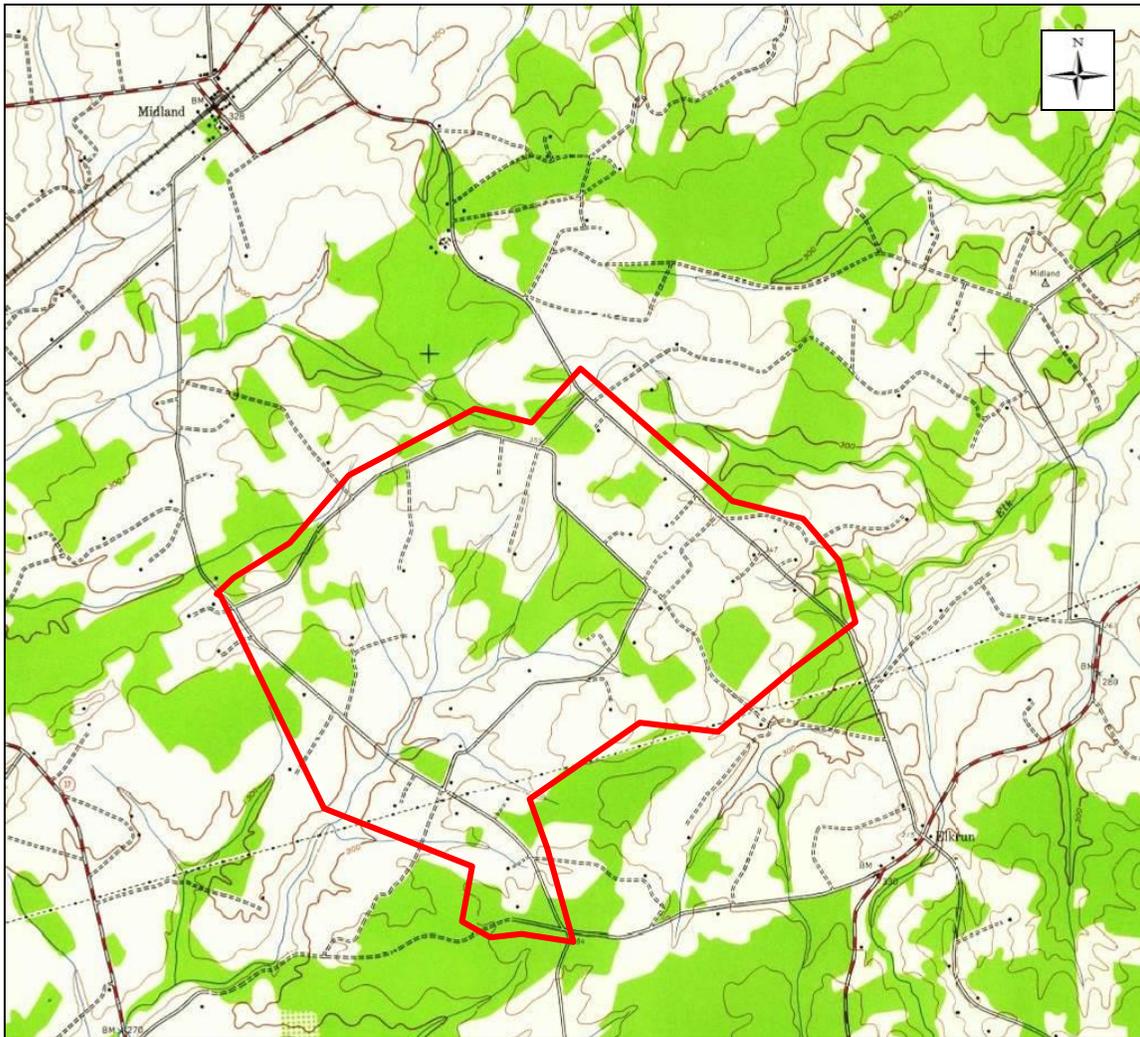


Figure 9: Detail of 1943 USGS Midland Topographic Quadrangle Showing Blackwelltown Project Area in Red (USGS 1943).

As of 2011, the population in Fauquier County was estimated to be 66,071 with the recent increase in the county's population being attributed to the development of urban centers in northern Virginia, especially Washington, D.C. Towns like Warrenton, and Bealeton have

rapidly developed due to their proximities to larger cities such as Fredericksburg and the Northern Virginia Region. Despite the devastating impacts of recent booms in suburban growth in the Northern Neck and elsewhere around D.C., much of southern Fauquier County has retained an overwhelmingly rural character with minimal intrusions from contemporary development. Further, many farms in the district are enrolled in the County's Purchase Development Rights program, helping to preserve the area's prime soils and ensure a continued agricultural use.

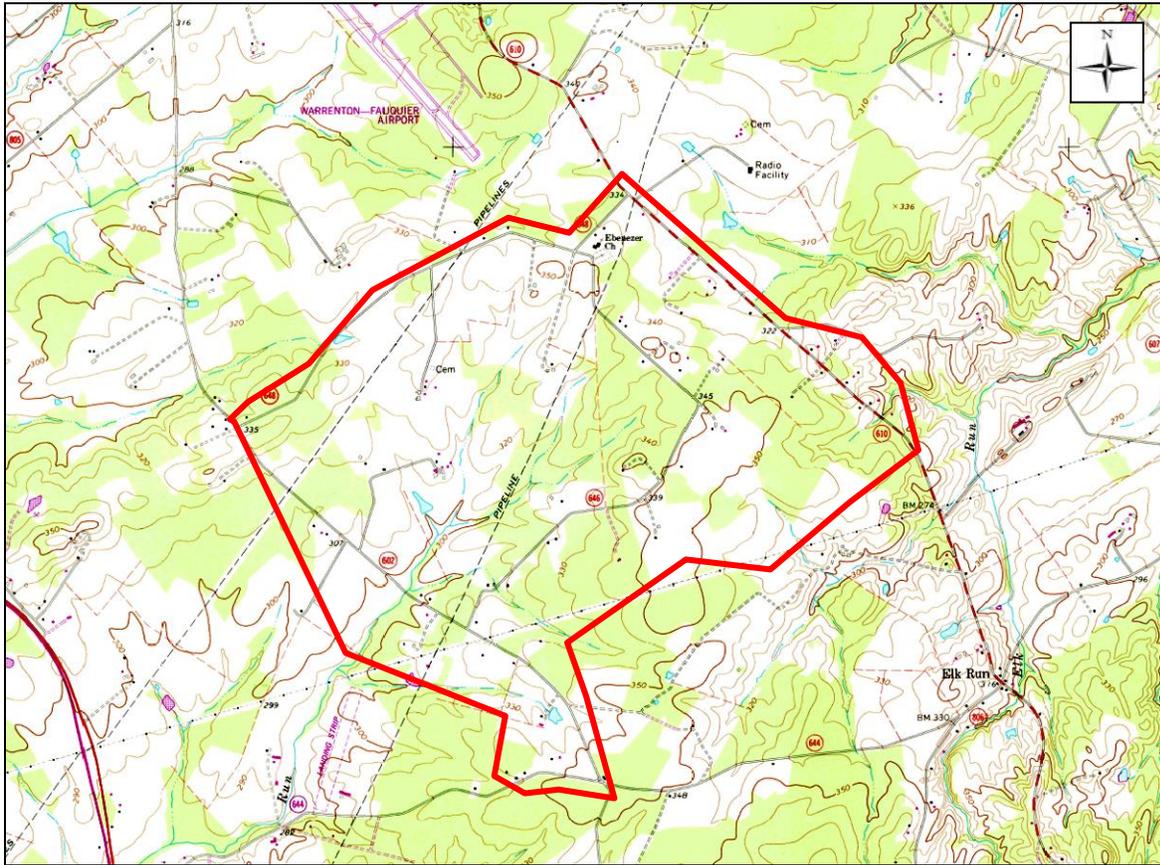


Figure 10: Detail of 1967 USGS Midland Topographic Quadrangle (Photorevised 1983) Showing Blackwelltown Project Area in Red (USGS 1967).

BACKGROUND REVIEW

A review of previously recorded cultural historic resources at the DHR Archives identified a number of architectural and archaeological properties in the Blackwelltown and Goldvein vicinities. This section of the report looks more closely at known resources within 0.5 miles of the selected survey areas and provides contextual data to aid in the NRHP evaluation of the architectural properties identified during this investigation.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A review of previously recorded archaeological resources at DHR Archives identified four known sites within 0.5 miles of the Blackwelltown project area (Table 1). One of these sites have been evaluated by the DHR and found to be ineligible for the NRHP. The remaining three have not been formally evaluated. The background research further revealed that 10 archaeological sites are located within 0.5 miles of the Goldvein project area (Table 2, p. 18). Two of these sites have been evaluated by the DHR and found to be ineligible for the NRHP. The remaining eight sites have not been formally evaluated.

Of the total 14 previously recorded archaeological sites, only one is located within the selected survey area. Known as the Blackwell Family cemetery (44FQ0141), this resource was identified during a Phase I cultural resource survey conducted by the Archaeological Research Center at Virginia Commonwealth University in March 1995 in advance of an expansion of the Warrenton-Fauquier County Airport (McLearn et al. 1995). Although the Blackwell Family cemetery was recorded at the time of this survey, little information was gathered on the resource. This property was revisited during the current investigation as recorded as an architectural resource (030-5632). Further information on the property is provided in the results section of this report. Several of the archaeological sites identified in the Southern Fauquier survey area are associated with the area’s mining history, but a number of prehistoric artifacts have also been discovered in this area of southern Fauquier County.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 0.5 Miles of Blackwelltown Project Area.

DHR ID	Type	Temporal Period	NRHP Eligibility
44FQ0141	Cemetery (Blackwell Family Cemetery)	20 th century	Not Evaluated
44FQ0142	Farmstead	19 th century–20 th century	Not Evaluated
44FQ0143	Other	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44FQ0278	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 0.5 Miles of Southern Fauquier Project Area.

DHR ID	Type (Name)	Temporal Period	NRHP Eligibility
44FQ0072	Mine, gold (Cool Spring Prospect)	ca. 1875	Not Evaluated
44FQ0091	Mine, gold (Randolph Mine)	ca. 1879–early 1900s	Not Evaluated
44FQ0093	Mine, gold (Little Elliot Mine)	early 1900s	Not Evaluated
44FQ0106	Camp, temporary; lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44FQ0108	Other	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44FQ0109	Camp, temporary; lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44FQ0155	Farmstead; Domestic	Last quarter 19 th century– first half 20 th century	Not Evaluated
44FQ0157	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	19 th century	Not Evaluated
44FQ0201	Other; Domestic	19 th century	DHR Board: Not Eligible
44FQ0204	Dwelling, single	20 th century	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

A total of 26 previously recorded architectural resources are located within 0.5 miles of the Blackwelltown project area (Table 3, p. 19). Of this number, 13 have been previously evaluated by the DHR and determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP, while 11 others have not been formally evaluated. Two additional resources have been determined eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (030-5535 and 030-5588). The Schoolhouse on Midland Road (030-5535) was initially surveyed in 2001 in an investigation led by Maral Kalbian as part of a Survey Update to Historic Resources in Fauquier County (Kalbian 2002). At that time, this resource was recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP. The property was surveyed again in 2008, but recorded under a new number (030-5535) during a survey led by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. In 2009, the property was noted as a schoolhouse and recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. DHR Staff later concluded that this resource was potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The Elk Run-Germantown-Cedar Run Rural Historic District (030-5588) was identified in 2010 through a Preliminary Information Form prepared by Dovetail in conjunction with Fauquier County Planning Division staff. This district contains roughly 35,000 acres of land and highlights a number of cultural historic resources ranging from the late-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The district is most notable for a high concentration of late-nineteenth and twentieth century dairy farms that reflect the area’s prominence in the region. In December 2010, DHR Staff determined that this district was eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D with a period of significance ranging from 1750 until 1960.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Blackwelltown Project Area. Potentially eligible properties highlighted in red.

DHR ID	Name	Description	Date	NRHP Eligibility
030-0886	Messick Place; Old Cownes Place	Farm	ca. 1780	Not Evaluated
030-0965	House, Route 648	Single Dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
030-0966	House, Ebenezer Church Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated
030-0967	Granary, Ebenezer Church Rd	Farm Building	ca. 1870	Not Evaluated
030-0968	House, 4467 Ebenezer Church Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
030-0969	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Church	ca. 1903	Not Evaluated
030-0970	House, 11157 Blackwelltown Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
030-5201	Farm, 5174 Ritchie Rd	General Farm	ca. 1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5202	Abandoned Log House, Ritchie Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1875	Not Evaluated
030-5219	Cowne Farm; Farm, 11312 Timbuktu Ln; Timbuktu	Farm	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
030-5533	Elk Mount Farm	Dairy Farm	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated
030-5534	House, 4516 Midland Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1945	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5535; 030-5217	House, 4523 Midland Rd, Schoolhouse	School	ca. 1900	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
030-5536	House, 4124 Crockett Lane	Single Dwelling	ca. 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5537	House, 11700 Rogues Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1895	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5538	House, 11647 Rogues Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5539	House, Rogues Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1910	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5540	Farm, 11311 Blackwelltown Rd	Farm	ca. 1900	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5541	Blackwelltown School, House; 11363 Blackwelltown Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5542	House, 11515 Blackwelltown Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1940	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5543	House, 11610 Rogues Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1940	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5544	House, 11537 Rogues Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5545	Farm, 11446 Rogues Rd; Kastle Greens Golf Club	Farm	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated
030-5546	Barn, 5078-5114 Ritchie Rd; The Flying Circus Aerodrome	Airfield	ca. 1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5578	House, 4209 Crockett Ln	Single Dwelling	ca. 1840	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-5588	Elk Run Rural Historic District; Elk Run-Germantown-Cedar Run Rural Historic District	Rural Historic District	1750–1960	DHR Staff: Eligible

A total of 26 previously recorded architectural resources are located within 0.5 miles of the Southern Fauquier project area (Table 4). Of this number, just two have been formally evaluated for the NRHP—both of which were determined not eligible for listing (030-0761 and 111-5001). The remaining 24 properties have not been formally evaluated, though a number of these resources were recently recorded in the 2001 survey update of the county (Kalbian 2002).

Table 4: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Southern Fauquier Project Area.

DHR ID	Name	Description	Date	NRHP Eligibility
030-0089	Grove Presbyterian Church	Church	ca. 1823	Not Evaluated
030-0090	Grove Baptist Church	Church	ca. 1833	Not Evaluated
030-0137	Two Standing Chimneys	Single Dwelling	Early-19 th century	Not Evaluated
030-0138	Old Pearson Place	Single Dwelling	Early-19 th century	Not Evaluated
030-0140	Bridge 230 over Deep Run, Bridge, Route 752	Bridge	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated
030-0175	Grace United Methodist Church	Church	ca. 1886	Not Evaluated
030-0176	Log Cabin, Route 612; Morton, Old Sandy Place	Single Dwelling	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
030-0218	Milburn	Single Dwelling	ca. 1802	Not Evaluated
030-0482	Washington House	Single Dwelling	ca. 1870	Not Evaluated
030-0483	Log House, Route 616	Single Dwelling		Not Evaluated
030-0484	Webster-Brown House	Single Dwelling	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
030-0485	House, Route 614	Single Dwelling	ca. 1870	Not Evaluated
030-0486	Ensor Place; Old Mason Place	Single Dwelling	ca. 1800	Not Evaluated
030-0588	Keith, Captain Thomas R., House	Single Dwelling	ca. 1780	Not Evaluated
030-0617	Laywer's Rest	Single Dwelling	Pre-1800	Not Evaluated
030-0618	Howson Kenner's Grave, Site: Howson Kenner's Grave	Cemetery	ca. 1778	Not Evaluated
030-0761	Bird House, 2352 Cromwell Rd	Single Dwelling	ca. 1830	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
030-0847	Greenville; Old Tannehill Place	Single Dwelling	ca. 1775	Not Evaluated
030-0848	Green Branch	Single Dwelling	ca. 1797	Not Evaluated
030-0869	J. Burwell Cummings House	Single Dwelling	ca. 1771	Not Evaluated
030-0885	Thompson's Mill	Single Dwelling	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated
030-5172	Grove's Store; Oliver's Store; White Ridge Farm	Store; Single Dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
030-5173	House, 12709 Sillamon Road	Single Dwelling	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Name	Description	Date	NRHP Eligibility
030-5177	Goldvein General Merchandise; Goldvein School; H. P. Monroe's Store and Post Office	Store	ca. 1921; 1945	Not Evaluated
030-5178	House, 3256 Thompson's Mill Road	Single Dwelling	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
111-5001	Rappahannock River Rural Historic District	Rural Historic District	Prehistoric– 19 th c.	Federal Det. Not Eligible

This page intentionally left blank

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed to meet the goals of this architectural survey and report was chosen with regard to the project's scope and in consultation with both the DHR and Fauquier County. The architectural survey was designed to identify all properties over 50 years in age within two targeted project areas, selected by DHR and County planning officials, and to evaluate their NRHP potential. The project comprised three phases of work: background review, field survey, and report production.

Both project areas and the surrounding vicinity were first subjected to an architectural and historical background literature and records search at the DHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia. This investigation reviewed existing records, cultural resource surveys, maps, and additional information on file at the DHR. Historic maps available online at the Library of Congress were also studied. Staff at Fauquier County Planning Division also provided copies of historic maps, historic aerial images, and other data collected from various local repositories and knowledgeable citizens. Additional historical data was obtained in the field during the course of the investigation from area property owners. A portion of this data was previously presented in the Historic Context and Background Review sections.

The project areas were then visually inspected through a vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance to identify buildings, objects, structures, and districts over 50 years in age. As many of previously recorded architectural resources in the area had not been re-examined since the 1970s and 1980s, these properties were also included in the survey. Once identified, each resource was evaluated for architectural significance and historic and physical integrity. The resources were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The information obtained during the survey was then used to update or generate a new DHR Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) form, to print archival-quality, black & white photographs, generate sketch site plans, and to make recommendations on each site's NRHP potential.

Each resource was evaluated for potential listing in the NRHP with regards to all applicable criteria, including Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; and Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Resources were not evaluated under Criterion D, for their potential to yield information important in history, during this investigation.

This page intentionally left blank

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The architectural investigation involved a field survey of a number of architectural resources within the selected Blackwelltown and Southern Fauquier project areas. In total, the survey identified more than 120 properties over 50 years in age. In addition to primary resources, most of the properties recorded during this investigation contained a number of auxiliary buildings, structures, objects, sites, and/ or landscape features—many of which were also over 50 years in age. Taken on the whole, more than 300 secondary resources were also surveyed in this effort.

Each property was documented through written notes, photographed, assigned DHR numbers, and recorded in VCRIS as stipulated by the project scope of work. This chapter provides a summary of the survey's findings and identifies common property types in each area as well as a list of those resources that have been recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP or which will require additional study prior to NRHP evaluation.

General Survey Findings

Although both are located in the southern half of Fauquier County, many differences exist between the Blackwelltown and Goldvein survey areas. Many of these differences stem from variations in topography and natural resources, but others have developed over time, shaped by transportation routes, economic conditions, population trends, and cultural traditions. Important themes in both area's history include Agriculture, Domestic, Education, Ethnicity, and Religion. However, themes of Commerce and Industry have contributed more to the development of the area around Goldvein, while evidence of important Social themes is more strongly reflected in the Blackwelltown area.

In general, historic properties surveyed in both project areas largely date to the twentieth century. As expected, a few older architectural resources survive in the Southern Fauquier survey area as this part of the county was settled early and likely prospered in the Colonial and Early National periods when mills and waterways played an important role in regional commerce and trade. Though some early-nineteenth-century architectural properties remain in this area, most of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century log buildings surveyed during the 1970s and 80s are no longer standing. This is somewhat commonplace and reflects the higher rate of attrition that often plagues rural areas where populations have generally declined over the past few decades.

The most common property type found in both areas was the single-family dwelling. In both the Blackwelltown and Goldvein survey areas, a majority of these houses were constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century with forms like the Bungalow, Cape Cod, and Ranch, and architectural features from the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles. Houses from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century were also noted in both survey areas—all of which are of frame construction. These dwellings were often I-houses with cross-gabled roofs or front-gable-and-wing houses with architectural

features popular with Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and other Victorian-era styles. In Blackwelltown, a larger number of houses constructed Post-World War II (WWII) were recorded than those dating from the early-twentieth century. These dwellings were largely of masonry construction and influenced by the Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles, but many of the designs appear to have been customized by local masons.

Other built features reflecting domestic themes recorded in these areas include outbuildings like well houses, outhouses, chicken houses, and other food storage or processing structures. Outhouses were more commonly seen in the Blackwelltown area associated with pre-WWII houses, reflecting a later incorporation of indoor plumbing, while well houses and pumphouses in the Goldvein area suggest that well water has continued to play an important role in domestic activities throughout the last century.

Farm properties in Blackwelltown were historically smaller than those found in Goldvein, with smaller residential lots as well. On the whole, more land in Blackwelltown was cleared and used for agricultural purposes throughout the twentieth century. Barns and other farm buildings in this part of the county reflect the growth of dairying, particularly in the early-twentieth century, as well as other aspects of general farming. Blackwelltown's proximity to the railroad and its relatively level topography encouraged this use, while the more rugged variations in topography and greater number of waterways influenced the presence of mills and other industrial sites around Goldvein. Farmers in the latter area appear to have owned larger tracts of land, focusing more on the production of valuable grains, like wheat, and reserving large portions of their property for timbering over the past century.

Strides in public education made significant impacts on both survey areas in the early-twentieth century. A total of five schools were recorded during this investigation, two in Blackwelltown and three in the Goldvein area. Though many of the school buildings constructed during this time period remain extant, a majority of them have been converted into private residences. A number of historic churches also survive in the survey areas—all of which were Christian houses of worship, representing Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations. Each church also had an associated cemetery, but the rural tradition of establishing small family cemeteries is much more prevalent in the Goldvein area.

Although both survey areas contained community resources like schools and churches, the Blackwelltown area was largely devoid of commercial properties. Given its proximity to railroad communities like Calverton, Catlett, Midland, and Bealton, it is likely that the stores and post offices in these locations were sufficient. Without the presence of these railroad communities, commercial properties in the Goldvein area served an important role as social, civic, and commercial hubs to residents.

Findings from the Blackwelltown Survey Area

The rural community of Blackwelltown has been traditionally inhabited by African Americans since the late-nineteenth century. Many residents and property owners in the area are descendants of the freed slaves of Armistead and Elizabeth P. (nee Fox) Blackwell. After Elizabeth Blackwell died in 1859, her will requested that her estate be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of land in a free state for her emancipated slaves and any residual

money dispersed among them. Distant relatives filed suit against her executors and those of her brother, John Fox, claiming a right to the real and personal property of their father, Samuel Fox. Following the dismissal of this suit in 1866, former slave, Eli Washington filed a case against Ms. Blackwell's executors that identified 78 former slaves, or descendants thereof, with a claim to the estate. In 1873, 27 lots of Blackwell's property along what was then known as Horse Pen Run (also Edwards or Browns Branch) and the Fredericksburg and Marsh Roads were auctioned to several of the estate's designees. Tangible remnants of Blackwelltown's formation include a community well and the 27 lots and parcel boundary lines they created, many of have remained in place and undivided since they were platted in 1867 by W. T. Weaver, the surveyor of Fauquier County (Chancery Records Index n.d.) (Figure 11 and Figure 12, p. 28).



Figure 11: Overlay of 1867 Chancery Court Plat of Elizabeth Blackwell's Estate Division and Current Satellite Image of Blackwelltown Lots (Google Earth 2015).

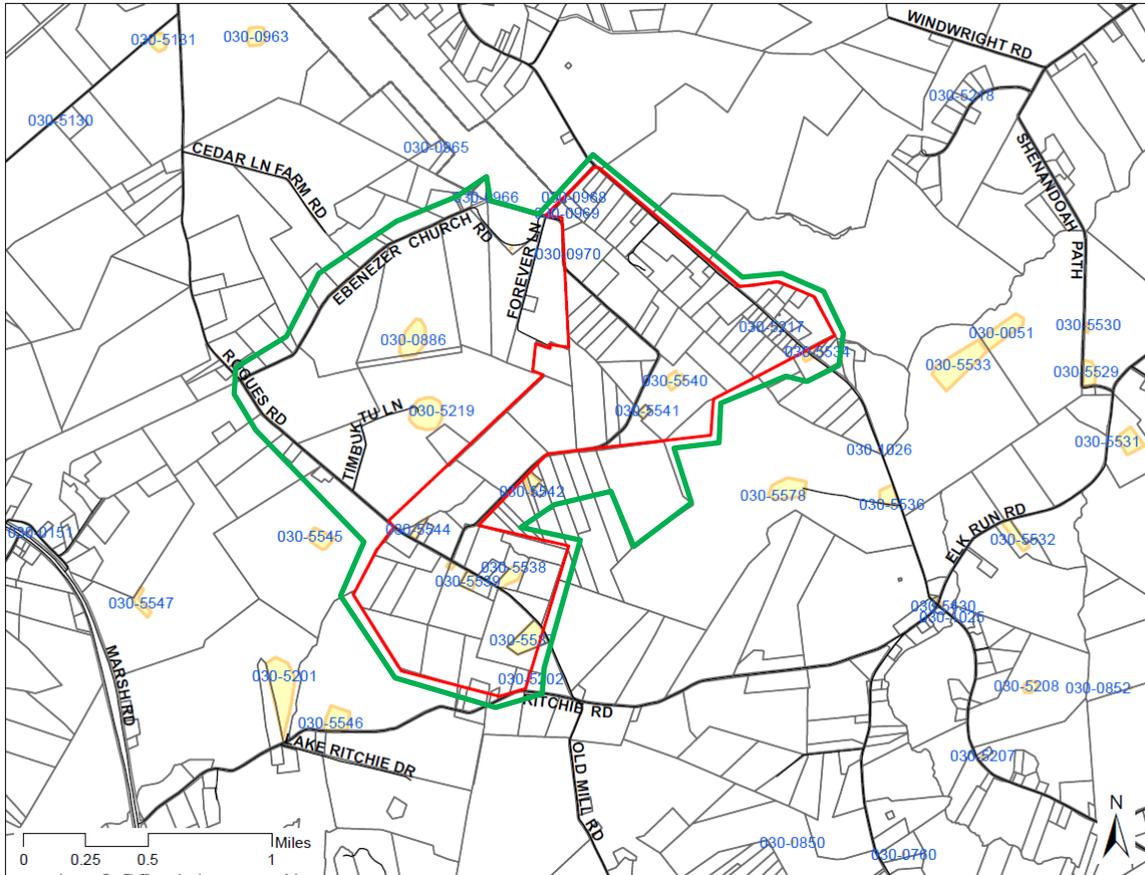


Figure 12: Current Parcel Boundaries Showing Previously Recorded Architectural Resources and Boundary of Blackwelltown Lots Highlighted in Red (Courtesy of Fauquier County Planning Division). Surveyed area highlighted by green polygon.

Although the extant church building dates to 1903, the congregation of Ebenezer Baptist Church was established soon after Blackwelltown was created along with a local school (Journey Through Hallowed Ground 2015). Historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century suggest that the paths of Ebenezer Church Road and Midland Road (historically identified as the Fredericksburg Road) have not changed dramatically over time, though short segments of both roadways have been straightened or reoriented in the last half of the twentieth century. A map of the county produced in 1876 identifies one dwelling belonging to W. S. Blackwell within the original boundaries of Blackwelltown (Figure 13, p. 29). This resource appears to be no longer extant. A WPA historic inventory form created in 1937 recorded the account of Eli Addison “Uncle Ad” Blackwell, a former Blackwell slave, who was living on the site of Armistead and Elizabeth Blackwell’s brick dwelling at that time (Gore 1937). The house was said to have been demolished by Ad Blackwell and his mother around 1886, but does not appear on a circa-1863 map of the region showing the names and locations of area residents (Figure 14, p. 30). Gore’s WPA account also noted the presence of a circa 1760 tombstone belonging to Lydia Hardin lying on the ground near Ad Blackwell’s garden. This same stone currently sits next to the stone-lined Community Well at 4577 Midland Road (030-5628).

Two architectural resources dating from the latter half of the nineteenth century remain in this area. Previously identified as a circa-1880 dwelling, a portion of the primary dwelling at 11311 Blackwelltown Road (030-5540) appears to be of log construction and could possibly pre-date the previous estimate (Photo 1, p. 30). Previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2008, this dwelling is associated with one of three surviving agricultural complexes in the original Blackwelltown boundaries. Although most of the built environment dates to the early-twentieth century, this property is located on Lot No. 11, sold to Morris Brewer in 1873, and currently contains a number of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, two barns, and a cemetery that is said to be open to the community's long-time residents (Photo 2, p. 31). Another dwelling at 11700 Rogues Road (030-5537) was previously dated to 1895, but may also contain an earlier component. Three other dwellings located within the original boundaries of Blackwelltown are estimated to have been constructed around 1900, but were not closely inspected during this survey (030-0970, 030-5630, and 030-5637). Two of these three dwellings appear to be vacant and are in poor condition (030-0970 and 030-5637).



Figure 13: Detail of 1876 Map of Fauquier County Showing Generalized Boundaries of the Blackwelltown Survey Area in Green (Garden 1876).

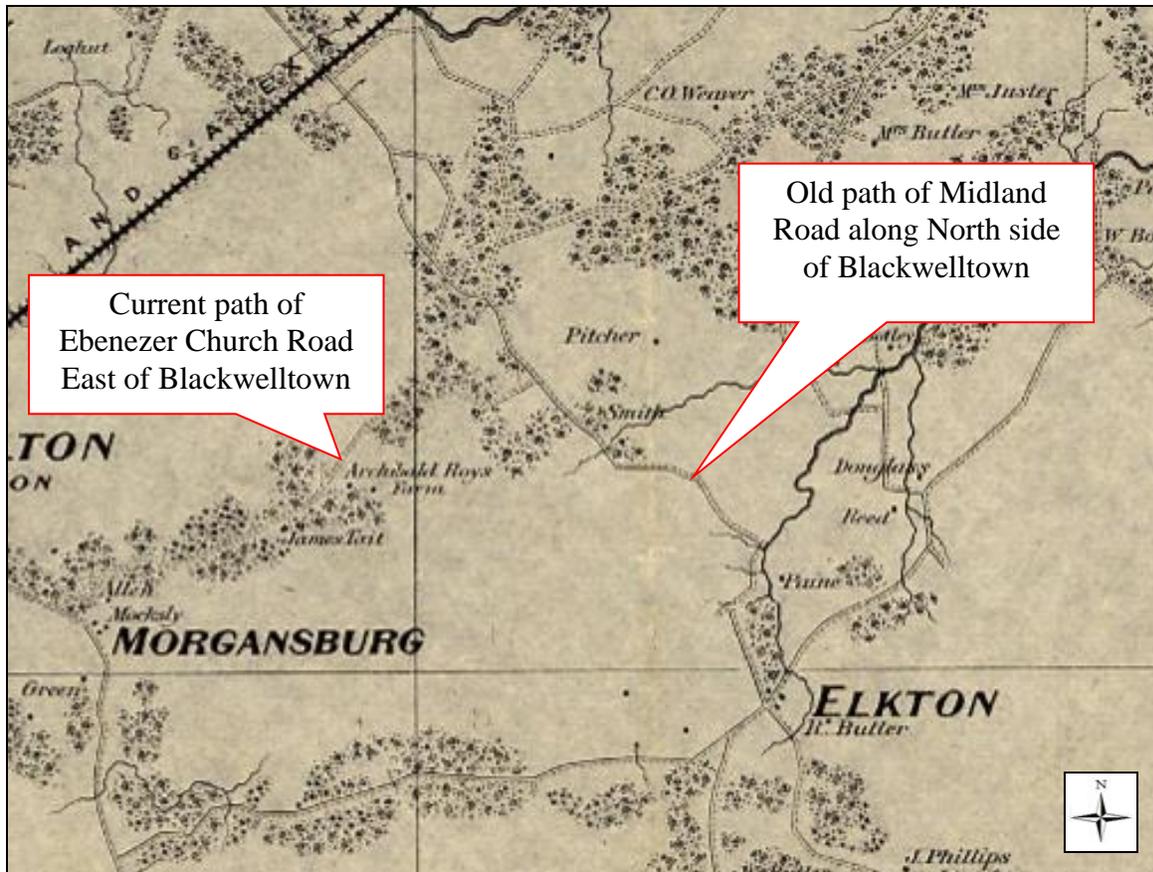


Figure 14: Detail of “Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia” Showing Blackwelltown Area and Roads (Schedler 1863).



Photo 1: West Elevation of Farmhouse at 11311 Blackwelltown Road (030-5540).



Photo 2: At Top, View of Stock Barn and Pumphouse Looking Northeast and, at Bottom, Southwest Oblique of Three-Bay, Multi-Purpose Barn (030-5540).

A number of dwellings and other built features in Blackwelltown survey area date between the turn of the century and WWII. This includes approximately 14 houses, two schools, Ebenezer Baptist Church, and three cemeteries. Most of the houses constructed between 1900 and 1916 in the area are two-story frame dwellings (one I-house and four cross-gabled houses with an integral rear ell). These resources were associated with larger farm properties, visible in 1937 aerial photographs, but today, just two of them inside the original boundaries of Blackwelltown retain extant farm buildings over 50 years in age. Of the four early-twentieth-century farmhouses located on original Blackwelltown lots, two are vacant and in disrepair.

Houses that date between the World Wars (1917–1945) are more often one-story or one-and-a-half-story buildings, including one bungalow, two Cape Cods, two Minimal Traditional,

and three vernacular dwellings of frame and masonry construction. Dwellings from this time period do not appear to have been designed as farmhouses and are not associated with any agricultural buildings. A relatively local pattern of vernacular, one-story, three-bay, two-room, dwellings was seen in three properties dating to this time period in Blackwelltown (030-5543, 030-5627, and 030-5644) (Photo 3, p. 32). The earliest of these buildings is believed to be the John Blackwell House (030-5627), said to date around 1929.



Photo 3: Images of Vernacular Dwellings in Blackwelltown
(Top Left: 030-5543, Top Right: 030-5644, and Bottom: 030-5627).

Another sizable group of single-family dwellings in Blackwelltown date from after WWII (n=16). These houses are often constructed from concrete block or clad in brick with stylistic features of Minimal Traditional and Ranch dwellings. Many of these dwellings are occupied by fourth- and fifth-generation descendants of Blackwell's freed slaves (Hughes 2014). Of the 16 houses dating from this period, five or more are suspected to have been constructed by local masons, believed to be several members of the Yates and Robinson families. The one-story, brick house of Helen (nee Yates) Robinson was constructed around 1958 by the Yates family of masons (030-5634) (Photo 4, p. 33). In a personal interview, Ms. Robinson indicated that her husband and brother constructed the house based on a plan they saw in a

magazine. A two-room, secondary dwelling constructed of concrete block located on the Helen Robinson property was also constructed circa 1965 by members of her family in a vernacular form that is similar to other two-room masonry dwellings in the area (Photo 5, p. 33). Though the main dwelling has been altered over time, members of the same family have continued to adapt the house to suit the needs of its first-and-only, owner-occupant Helen Robinson and her family.



Photo 4: Northwest Elevation of Robinson House at 11207 Blackwelltown Road (030-5634).



Photo 5: Northwest Elevation of Secondary Dwelling, Robinson House (030-5634).

Other built features in Blackwelltown reflect the social connectivity of the African American community in this part of Fauquier County. This includes the extant school buildings, church, and cemeteries in the area. The earliest school building in the Blackwelltown area was

previously surveyed in 2008 and said to date from around 1900 (030-5535). This one-story, four-bay, cross-gabled, frame building appears to be presently vacant, but was previously recommended eligible for the NRHP (Photo 6, p. 34). Though it appears to have been converted into a dwelling, the building is believed to retain a high level of historic integrity, but additional information is needed to place it in context with other surviving public schools from this era and to detail its history in the Blackwelltown community.

Another school in the Blackwelltown area was constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund in the early 1920s. Previously surveyed as the Blackwelltown School (030-5541) and dated to 1910, research suggests a more accurate construction date of 1924 (Photo 6, p. 34). Erected with support from the Blackwelltown community, this “two-teacher” schoolhouse is part of the second subtype of Rosenwald Schools constructed “under the supervision of the Rosenwald office in Nashville according to designs and specifications prepared by Samuel L. Smith” (Green 2003) (Figure 15, p. 35). One of eight schools constructed in Fauquier County that detailed in Fisk University’s Rosenwald Fund database, images of the Blackwelltown school suggest that it was the only one of its type in the county; however, the same plan appears to have been used in the construction of the school buildings that now serves as the Goldvein Store (030-5177) (Figure 16, p. 36 and Photo 8, p. 36). This Blackwelltown building was adapted into a private home after Fauquier County consolidated and fully integrated its public schools in the late 1960s. Of the county’s 31 black schools operating in the 1930s, just a handful remained as County-owned property in 1964 when bids were taken for their sale, removal, or demolition (Alderton 1997). The Blackwelltown Rosenwald School has been substantially modified since it was converted into a private residence, but continues to be locally associated with the education of area African American residents in the early-twentieth century.



Photo 6: East Oblique of Schoolhouse/ House at 4523 Midland Road (030-5535).



Photo 7: Northwest Oblique, Blackwelltown School/ House at 11363 Blackwelltown Road (030-5541).

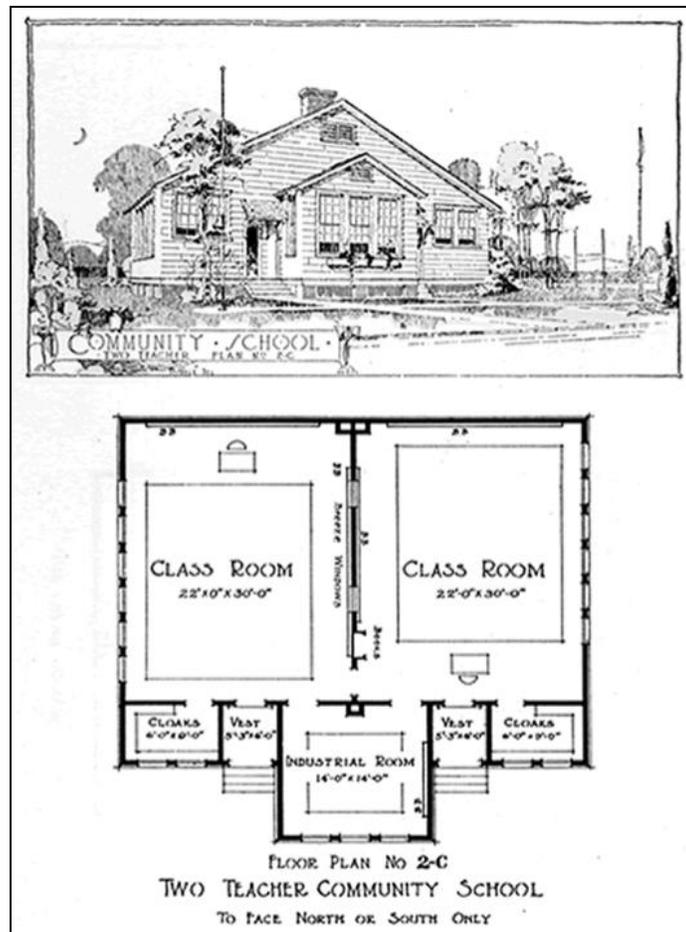


Figure 15: Illustration of Rosenwald Two-Teacher School Plan (Green 2003).

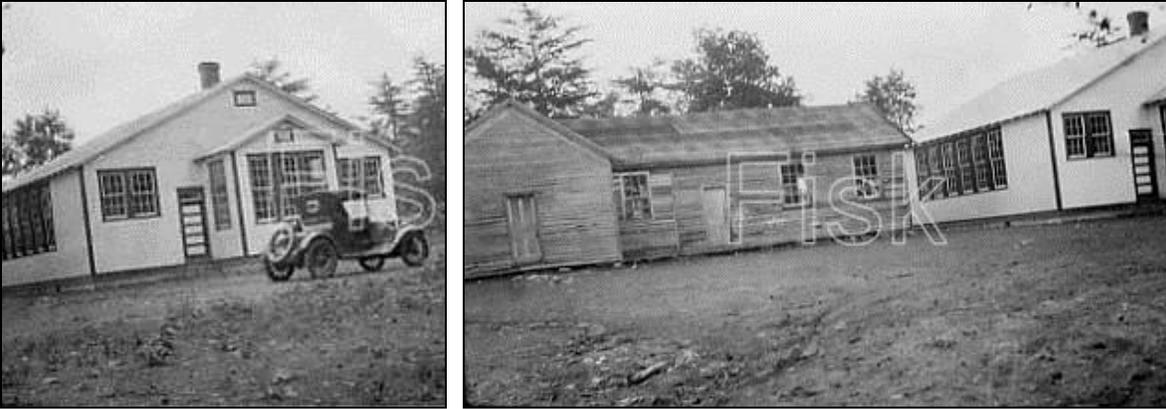


Figure 16: Images of Blackwelltown Rosenwald School Shortly After Construction (Photographs on file at Fisk University). Image at right believed to depict the school building that was replaced by the new Rosenwald “Two-Teacher” model.



Photo 8: North Oblique of Previously Identified as the Circa-1921 Goldvein School/ Goldvein General Merchandise (030-5177).

According to a cornerstone at the Ebenezer Baptist Church (030-0969), this building was “rebuilt” circa 1903, but the congregation is said to have earlier roots in the community dating back to the origins of Blackwelltown (Photo 9, p. 37). The church building has been substantially modified over time, but the property remains in good condition. The cemetery associated with the church is the largest in the community, containing dozens of burials—the oldest of which appear to date from the first decades of the twentieth century. Several U.S. veterans are also buried here. Some headstones are made from poured concrete with hand-written markings. Names frequently observed in this cemetery include Washington, Webster, Brown, Weaver, Yates, and Williams. Two other cemeteries were recorded in

Blackwelltown, both of which are located on private property. One appears to have been situated historically along a private roadway connecting Blackwelltown Road with Crockett Lane (030-5540). This cemetery contains more than a dozen burials with headstones. The earliest date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but continue up to the present day.



Photo 9: West Oblique of Ebenezer Baptist Church (030-0969).

In conclusion, as a result of this investigation, 42 historic properties located in and on the fringes of the original Blackwelltown boundaries were surveyed and recorded with the DHR and in VCRIS. Of these 42 resources, six are recommended for further study through an intensive-level survey to properly evaluate these properties for individual listing on the NRHP. These resources include the two school buildings (030-5535 and 030-5541), the property that is believed to contain the oldest dwelling—thought to be a log structure (030-5540), and the house known to have been constructed by the family of local masons known as the Robinson House (030-5634). A fifth resource, identified as the Cowne Farm in a previous survey (030-5219), borders much of the southwest side of the original Blackwelltown lots and contains a mid-nineteenth-century dwelling, several outbuildings, and a large, early-twentieth-century, dairy complex. This property is affiliated with the Cowne and Messick families, long-time white farmers in the area, and may be historically tied to the adjacent circa-1780 Messick House and farm on the east side of Ebenezer Church Road (030-0886) (access to this latter resource was not obtained during the current survey). Intensive-level research into the Cowne and Messick properties may also reveal more information about any connections between these families and the residents of Blackwelltown.

The sixth historic resource being recommended for further study is Blackwelltown itself. Of the 42 properties over 50 years in age surveyed in the Blackwelltown project area, just 23 are located within the original boundaries of the 27 Blackwelltown lots. Of these 23 properties, 11 were single-family dwellings constructed after WWII. Several other mid-century dwellings located on the fringes of the original lots are also owned by African Americans and said to have been constructed by local masons. Therefore, the built environment in and around Blackwelltown largely reflects its twentieth-century occupation by many of the descendants of Armistead and Elizabeth Blackwell's slaves.

Tangible remnants associated with the proposed Blackwelltown Historic District (030-5711) range in date from the mid-nineteenth century up to the present. Contemporary houses continue to be constructed on several of the original lots, many of which have been further subdivided over time. The poor condition of the oldest buildings in the area, relatively moderate level of historic integrity in the extant resources over 50 years in age, transition from agricultural properties to wooded lots, and the contemporary intrusions of dwellings constructed in the last couple of decades challenge the historic integrity of the proposed district. However, these changes are fairly common in rural communities and are particularly evident in those associated with African Americans across the state.

Blackwelltown's history and continued occupation by African American residents, many of whom are direct descendants of the lots' original owners, is culturally significant under Criterion A for its association with important local events associated with social, ethnic, and educational themes in Fauquier County's history. The important events that led to the formation of the community, including the legal battle during the Civil War and division of Blackwell's estate continue to be seen on the landscape in the presence of original lot boundaries and creation of Blackwelltown Road.

Other important events reflecting social, educational, and ethnic themes seen in the community's development are the establishment of the Ebenezer Baptist Church congregation and its circa-1903 church building (030-0969), the circa-1900 school building (030-5535), and the circa-1924 Rosenwald school that is now a dwelling (030-5541). Important social and ethnic themes continue into the second and third quarters of the twentieth century and are visible in the construction of Depression and Modern-Period dwellings, many of which initially lacked indoor plumbing. Education continued to play an important role in the community's development up to the mid-1960s when the County finally consolidated and integrated its school system, auctioning off the Blackwelltown Rosenwald School along with many other rural school buildings. Therefore, it is believed that a period of significance for the Blackwelltown Historic District could extend from 1867 until 1968. With this period of significance, it is believed that the boundaries of Blackwelltown could be expanded to include several historic resources along the fringes of its circa-1867 boundary (Figure 17, p. 39). Further study is recommended to gather history on the work of African American masons like the Yates and Robinsons in Fauquier County and to properly evaluate the twentieth century brick and concrete-block dwellings in Blackwelltown with regard to Criterion C.

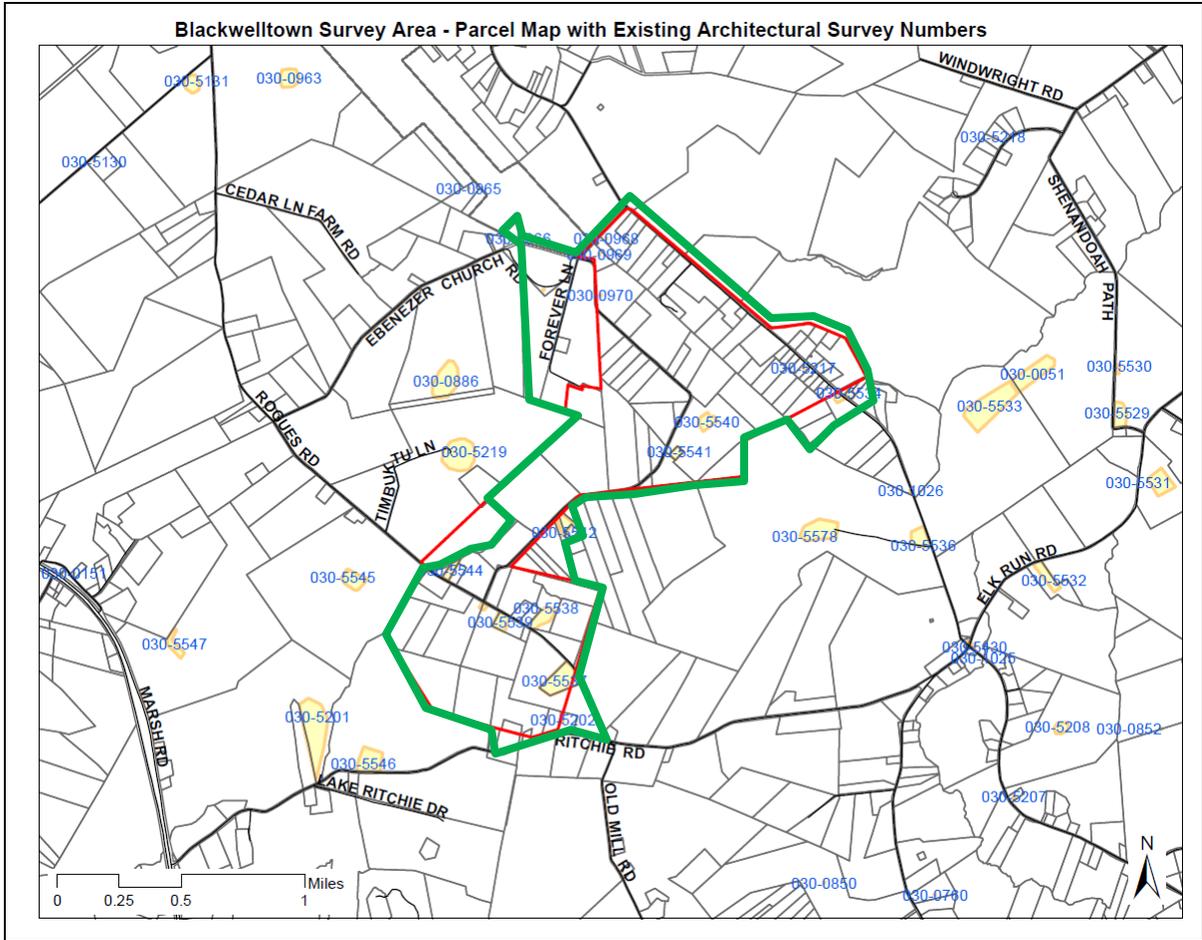


Figure 17: Potential Boundaries of the Proposed Blackwelltown District (030-5711).

Findings from the Southern Fauquier Survey Area

Land within the Southern Fauquier survey area was likely traversed by some of the earliest settlers in the region, but little remains above ground to provide evidence of its human occupation. Tangible traces of the Contact and Settlement Period may be found through archaeological investigations in the future. However, land in this part of the county was owned by a number of industrious individuals in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Previous architectural surveys identified seven dwellings in the project area that were dated around 1800. Just two of these Early-National-Period resources were found to remain standing during the current investigation (030-0138 and 030-5217). One of these properties, previously identified as the circa-1800 Old Pearson Place, is in ruinous condition (030-0138).

The oldest architectural resource surveyed in this area is a dwelling known as Milburn. Reportedly constructed in 1802, the house at 14623 Warrenton Road has been owned by several prominent farmers in the area over the past 200 years (030-5217). Though access to this resource could not be obtained, images taken from the right of way suggest that a portion of Milburn may be of log construction. A few nineteenth-century domestic outbuildings are

also believed to be located behind the house. Owners of this farm are said to have operated a “large, three-story, cotton mill that has machinery for ginning, carding, and spinning” just north of the old house on Deep Run Creek in the Antebellum Period (Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee 1959). In addition to these nineteenth-century resources, Milburn Farm also contains one of the largest, twentieth-century, agricultural complexes in southern Fauquier County (Photo 10). More than a dozen agricultural buildings and structures were observed from the roadway including a circa-1900, two-story, three-bay, drive-in crib barn and a large, circa-1945, concrete-block, dairy barn. Unlike many other farm properties in the area, Milburn Farm remains in agricultural use with its open fields and pastures currently supporting the production of beef cattle.



Photo 10: View of Milburn Farm Looking North From Route 17 (030-5217).

Vestiges of two mills remain in the Goldvein area—both of which likely date to the nineteenth century. One is the ruins of what is believed to be two saw mills dating around 1825 operated by members of the Blackwell, Hansborough, and Armstrong families (030-5680). Though this site consists of only foundations today, a local publication indicated that many remember the buildings that were once associated with it to be extant around 1900 (Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee 1959).

Another historic mill in the area was active into the mid-twentieth century. Previously recorded as Thompson’s Mill (030-0885), this resource was reportedly converted into a flour mill by members of the Thompson family around 1910 (Photo 11). However, the building’s timber-frame construction features some hewn members, including a summer beam and down braces, suggesting an earlier date of construction. Estimated to date from the Antebellum Period, this resource was identified as “Deep Run Mill (No. 106)” in Lee Moffett’s 1972 book, *Mills of Fauquier County*. Moffett’s research identified the location of 127 mills in this publication, noting that archival records identified a variety of names, locations, number and types of mills—making it difficult to discern the complete history of any one property. Roadways appear to have shifted regularly in this part of Fauquier County,

further challenging the identification of Antebellum mill sites in the Southern Fauquier survey area (Figure 18, p. 42). However, Moffet's work indicates that the building now known as Thompson's Mill was historically associated with the Cropp, Harding, and Nunley families, and served as a post office in the late-nineteenth century (Moffett 1972:138). Converted to a dwelling in the third quarter of the twentieth century, current owners of the property have been working to sensitively restore the building and maintain the earthen mill race that extends roughly a quarter of a mile north to Deep Run Creek. The building retains its headrace, tailrace, poured-concrete sluice, and flood gate, as well as its circa-1910 Fitz Waterwheel and shaft.



Photo 11: Northeast Oblique of Thompsons Mill (030-0885).

As the most numerous property type in the project area, single-family dwellings from all subsequent time periods were recorded during this investigation. Of the 18 single-family dwellings dating between 1866 and 1916, all were of frame construction and more than half (n=9) were two-story, front-gable-and-wing, houses dating post-1900. Another seven were cross-gabled I-houses. Both forms were very popular in rural areas during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, but few still have original windows or exterior cladding. And even fewer retain original stylistic features at the exterior beyond turned, wooden, porch posts. For these reasons, one of the best examples of this once ubiquitous form and style is the circa-1912 Coppage House (030-5688) (Photo 12, p. 43). Though the house is clad in asbestos-shingle siding, it retains original windows and stylistic features that strongly reflect the popular Folk Victorian style. This dwelling is associated with a number of small-scale agricultural and domestic outbuildings that date to the first half of the twentieth century and illustrate daily rural life in this area.

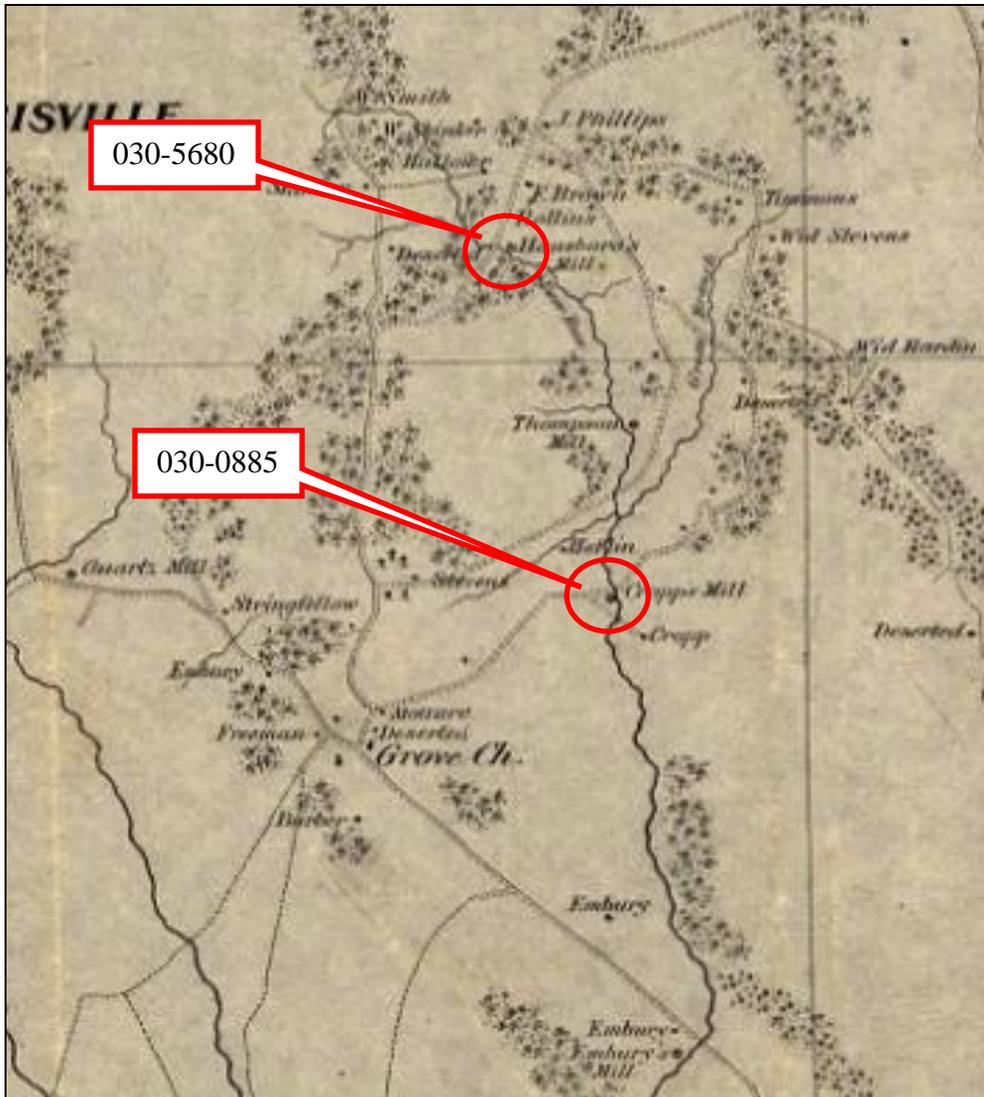


Figure 18: Detail of “Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia” Showing Location of the Mill Site at 13259 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5680) and Thompson’s Mill (030-0885) (Schedler 1863).

These popular house types continue to be built in the area after the end of WWI, but in lesser numbers. Another 18 dwellings from this era were recorded in the Goldvein area. By the 1940s, most new dwellings are variations of Bungalows, Cape Cods, or Minimal Traditionals, some with features of the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. After WWII, houses are most commonly Minimal Traditional or Ranch dwellings, or some vernacular version thereof (n=15). As noted in the Blackwelltown area, most of the houses constructed post-1940 are not associated with any farm buildings and often do not have many domestic outbuildings either, reflecting architectural trends and a shift towards more rural denizens working outside of agriculture.



Photo 12: East Elevation of Coppage House at 12516 Bristerburg Road (030-5688).

About 20 of the single-family dwellings recorded in this survey were associated with extant agricultural buildings and farmland. This does not include properties with a chicken house or machine shed, but those with a barn, granary, corn crib, or other building(s) that served an intensive agricultural function. Comprising roughly a quarter of the historic properties in the area, the built features of farms in this part of the county reflect a diverse farming. Corn crib and granaries illustrate animal husbandry, but a general lack of silos suggests that the dairy industry did not thrive here like it did around Blackwelltown. However, a majority of the area's historic barns, both large and small, contained stanchions for milking at least a few cows or small herd. In addition to Milburn (030-5217), two farms in the Goldvein area contain an impressive array of historic agricultural buildings that reflect diversified agriculture in the first half of the twentieth century, including three-bay, English barns—a form as proven and popular as the Folk Victorian-styled dwellings that dot both properties and likely constructed around the same time as the houses.

Known as Poplar Hill Farm since the mid-nineteenth century, the resource at 14557 Warrenton Road (030-5702) contains a main dwelling surrounded by six domestic outbuildings, including a smokehouse, well house/washhouse, garage, brooder house, chicken house/machine shed, and an outhouse (Photo 13). The property also features a circa-1910 English barn, tenant house, corn crib, milk house, granary with machine shed addition, and a sheep barn, along with an equine training ring, cattle catcher, and a poured-concrete cattle guard (Photo 14).



Photo 13: View of Main Dwelling at Poplar Hill Farm Looking East (030-5702).



Photo 14: View of Agricultural Complex at Poplar Hill Farm Looking West (030-5702).

The other farm of interest is known as the Marion A. Cox Farm and located at 12960 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5684). Although most of the buildings on the property date to the early-twentieth century, a small family cemetery on the property is enclosed by a dry-laid rock fence that appears to be the Kelley-Sudduth graveyard (Scheel and The Fauquier Bank 1996). The circa-1900 farmhouse is also associated with a well house, machine shed, calf barn, outhouse, corn crib, garage, and several chicken houses, along with a circa-1900, three-bay, English barn and circa-1910, slip-form-poured, concrete silo (Photo 15 and Photo 16, p. 45).

Communal resources identified in the Southern Fauquier survey area include four churches, three former school buildings, and three stores. The earliest extant church building is the circa-1823 Grove Presbyterian Church that was initially surveyed in the early 1970s along with its associated cemetery at the northeast corner of the intersection of Goldvein Road and Blackwells Mill Road (030-0089). This investigation discovered that the frame church had been relocated in 1976 and subsequently altered to serve as a single-family residence currently addressed at 14046 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5672). Another church building constructed in the Antebellum period is the circa-1833 Grove Baptist Church (030-0090). Built of coursed cut-stone walls, this church is associated with two auxiliary buildings and two cemeteries (Photo 17, p. 46). This church is believed to retain a high level of historic integrity and continues to serve the Goldvein area as a civic and religious hub in the community.



Photo 15: of Marion Cox House at 12960 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5684).



Photo 16: View of Corn Crib, Barn, and Silo at Marion Cox Farm
Looking Northwest (030-5684).

A third church identified in the project area is the circa-1886 Grace Methodist Church located on Elk Ridge Road (030-0175). Since it was initially surveyed in the 1970s, this resource has been altered by the introduction of replacement materials, such as windows and siding, and the addition of an aluminum steeple at the exterior. However, the church has continued to serve the spiritual needs of the community since its construction in the late-nineteenth century and is the only Methodist congregation in the area. The fourth church surveyed is known as the Clevers Oak Baptist Church and is located at 13852 Sillamon Road (030-5659). Built in 1955 for an African-American congregation that was organized in 1905, Clevers Oak church was constructed by local Masons out of concrete block (Photo 18, p. 46). The church is associated with an African-American cemetery, as well as a cluster of small residential resources that may have grown from temporary lodgings to include more

permanently constructed houses. These houses are located along Clovers Oak Lane and all vernacular in both form and style (030-5660 through 030-5665) (Photo 19, p. 47). It is recommended that the six dwellings identified as 3302, 3305, 3307, 3308, and 3313 Clovers Oak Lane be further studied in association with the Clevers Oak Church to evaluate the potential for a historic district or traditional cultural property in this area.



Photo 17: Northeast Oblique of Grove Baptist Church (030-0090).



Photo 18: West Oblique of Clevers Oak Baptist Church (030-5659).



Photo 19: View of 3305 (Left) and 3303 (Right) Clovers Oak Lane (030-5564 and 030-561, respectively).

In addition to the previously mentioned Rosenwald school building that has served as the Goldvein Store since the 1960s, two other historic school buildings were identified during the current survey. The oldest of the two was known as the Piney (or Pine) Forest School and is currently located at 12838 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5685) (Photo 20, p. 47). Believed to have been constructed around 1900, this building has been moderately altered over time, and currently functions as a single-family residence. The other school building, located at 13531 Blackwells Mill Road, likely dates around 1930 (030-5678). The current property owner indicated that the house was previously an African-American school building, and was substantially rehabilitated in 1990 (Photo 21, p. 48).



Photo 20: Southeast Oblique of Piney Forest School/House, 12838 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5685).



Photo 21: South Elevation of House/School, 13531 Blackwells Mill Road (030-5678).

Three commercial buildings were found in the Southern Fauquier survey area, two of which remain in operation (030-5172 and 030-5177). The third, located at 14273 Goldvein Road, is currently vacant, but appears to have been constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The circa-1900 Grove's Store (030-5172) addressed at 2390 Midland Road is located at a crossroads that was historically known as White Ridge, since it was once the site of White Ridge tavern (Photo 22, p. 49). This store has been operated by members of the same family for more than a century and is connected to an early-twentieth-century dwelling. Outbuildings associated with the store indicate that it was a place to buy general goods as well as feed and seed throughout much of the twentieth century. A post office addition was made to the store in the 1970s and continues to function as such today. Though some of the buildings have been clad in vinyl siding, many original features remain extant, including the original windows and doors, as well as the shelving, flooring, and central wood stove at the interior of the store building.

According to a previous investigation of Goldvein General Merchandise (030-5177) at 14289 Warrenton Road, commercial activity at the site began in 1945 after the Goldvein School, likely constructed in the mid 1920s, was relocated to the property. By 1953, an older two-story store building that was originally constructed in 1905, was also relocated to the site. Additional research indicates that main store building was originally a Rosenwald school, although it remains unclear if it was originally constructed for the Goldvein community. Access to the interior of the historic buildings on this property was not obtained during this investigation. Although notable modifications have been made to the main store building over time, including the replacement of original windows since a 2001 investigation, this resource illustrates a continued connection between transportation and commerce, as the relocation of these buildings was a direct response to the re-routing of Warrenton Road (Route 17) in the mid-twentieth century (Photo 23, p. 49).



Photo 22: South Elevation of Grove's Store at 2390 Midland Road (030-5172).



Photo 23: View of Goldvein General Merchandise Looking Northeast (030-5177).

In conclusion, as a result of this investigation, 78 historic properties located in and adjacent to the Goldvein survey area were surveyed and recorded with the DHR and in VCRIS. Ten of these properties are suggested to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and are recommended for intensive-level surveys as individual resources. This includes residential and agricultural properties at Milburn, the Marion Cox Farm, Coppage House, and Poplar Hill Farm (030-0218, 030-5684, 030-5688, and 030-5701), as well as the commercial and industrial properties at Thompson's Mill (030-0885) and both Grove's and Goldvein stores

(030-5172 and 030-5177). The house that was historically Piney Forest School (030-5685) is also recommended for further study to evaluate it within the context of other turn-of-the-century public school buildings in Fauquier County.

The two remaining resources recommended to be potentially eligible for the NRHP are the circa-1833 Grove Baptist Church (030-0090) and newly identified, circa-1955, Cleavers Oak Baptist Church (030-5659). Both properties retain a high level of historic integrity and reflect important events and trends associated with religion in southern Fauquier County. Furthermore, the Cleavers Baptist Church is situated just east of a small residential community that dates from around the turn of the twentieth century to the 1960s. These dwellings, situated off Clovers Oak Lane (030-5660 through 030-5665), appear to have been designed as somewhat temporary structures, perhaps in association with religious events at the church. The area around Cleavers Oak might be a potential historic district for its association with this African-American church. In addition to these six residential properties on Clovers Oak Lane, another six historic resources in the Southern Fauquier survey area were not closely inspected and should be more thoroughly surveyed in the future. This includes two farm properties (030-5670 and 030-5676) and four previously surveyed properties, three of which appear to be located on Hartwood Airport property (030-0482, 030-0484 through 030-0486).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In early 2015, Dovetail conducted a reconnaissance survey of two select areas of southern Fauquier County, Virginia, at the request of DHR and the Fauquier County Planning Division through the state’s Cost Share survey program. The purpose of this investigation was to raise awareness regarding the location and significance of historic properties in southern Fauquier County and to use the data collected on these resources to support the County’s long term planning, education, and tourism goals. The survey was conducted between February and May 2015 and resulted in the recordation of more than 120 primary resources and more than 300 secondary resources with the DHR and in VCRIS.

The two areas selected for the current survey were provided by local officials to gather data on under-surveyed sections of the county. The two project areas examined historic resources around the rural community known as Blackwelltown and the area north of Route 17 around the community of Goldvein. Of the 42 properties recorded during the Blackwelltown survey, six are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP as individual resources and require further study prior to an NRHP evaluation (Table 5). Within the Goldvein area, 11 individual architectural resources are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP and should be further studied prior to NRHP evaluation, including the proposed Blackwelltown Historic District (Table 6, p. 52). In addition to these 10 resources, additional survey is also recommended for six historic properties where limited access prevented accurate identification of these resources. A full list of all properties surveyed during this investigation is provided in the appendix and is sorted by project area.

Table 5: Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible in Blackwelltown Survey Area.

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDATION
030-5219		Cowne Farm, 11312 Timbuktu Ln	1850	Two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian dwelling & dairy complex	Further Study Recommended
030-5535	030-5217	House/ Schoolhouse, 4523 Midland Rd	1900	One-story, four-bay, frame dwelling previously recorded as a schoolhouse	Further Study Recommended; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5540		Farm, 11311 Blackwelltown Rd	1880	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with log ell & farm complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5541		House/ Blackwelltown School, 11363 Blackwelltown Rd	1910	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling originally constructed as a school	Further Study Recommended; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5634		Robinson House, 11207 Blackwelltown Rd	1958	One-story, Minimal Traditional/Ranch house and other buildings	Further Study Recommended; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5711		Blackwelltown Historic District	1867–1968	Rural African-American community associated with freed slaves of E.Blackwell	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study

Table 6: Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible in Goldvein Survey Area.

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDATION
030-0090		Grove Baptist Church & cemetery, Route 617 & Route 813; 14260 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1833; 1964	One-story, two-bay, stone church	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0175		Grace United Methodist Church, Route 614; 13056 Elk Ridge Rd	1886	Two-story, three-bay, frame church and cemetery	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0218		Milburn, Route 17; 14623 Warrenton Rd	1802	Two-story, five-bay, dwelling and dairy farm complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0885		Thompson's Mill, 3128 Thompsons Mill Rd		One-story, two-bay, frame mill (now single-family dwelling)	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5172		Grove's Store, 2390 & 2392 Midland Rd		Two-story, front-gabled, general store and farm complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5177		Goldvein General Merchandise; Goldvein School; H. P. Monroe's Store and Post Office, 14289 Warrenton Rd	1921; 1945; 1953	One-story, three-bay, frame, school building (now store) and commercial complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5659		Clevers Oak Baptist Church, 13852 Sillamon Rd	1943	One-story, concrete-block, African-American church	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5684		Marian A. Cox Farm, 12960 Blackwells Mill Rd	1910	Two-story, front-gable-and-wing, frame dwelling and farm complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5685		Piney Forest School/ House, 12838 Blackwells Mill Rd	1900	One-story, three-bay, frame school (now single-family dwelling)	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5688		James Coppage House, 12516 Bristerburg Rd	1912	Two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian I-house and outbuildings	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5702		Poplar Hill Farm, 14557 Warrenton Rd	1900	Early-twentieth-century I-house and general farm complex	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study

REFERENCES

Alderton, Glen Ellen

- 1997 Public School No. 18. National Register of Historic Places nomination. Electronic document, http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/Fauquier/030-0135_No_18_School_1997_Final_Nomination.pdf, accessed, June 2015.

Barile, Kerri S., and Michael Carmody

- 2006 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Martin's Mill Site in Germantown, Fauquier County, Virginia*. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg.

Boswell, J. K., and Jedediah Hotchkiss

- 1863 *A map of Fauquier Co. Virginia / compiled from various sources, including a reconnoissance [sic] by Capt. J.K. Boswell, Chf. Eng. 2d C., surveys of the O. & A. and the M.G. railroads, state maps, &c., with personal reconnoissances [sic] ; by Jed. Hotchkiss, Act'g Top, Eng. 2nd Corps A.N.V.* March 1863. Map on file at the Library of Congress. Electronic document, <http://lccn.loc.gov/2002627437>, accessed March 2015.

Brown, Kathi A., Walter Nicklin, and John Toler

- 2009 *250 Years in Fauquier County: A Virginia Story*. University of Virginia Press, Virginia.

Chancery Records Index

- n.d. Fauquier County Chancery Court Case File: Washington v. Blackwell, 1898-001. Library of Virginia. Electronic database, <http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/>, accessed March 2015.

Civil War Sites Advisory Committee [CWSAC]

- 2013 Battle Summary: Rappahannock Station. The American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service. <http://www.nps.gov/hps/abpp/battles/va023.htm>. Accessed September 2013.

Davidson, James West, William E. Gienapp, Christine L. Heyrman, Mark H. Lytle, and Michael B. Stoff

- 1999 *Nation of Nations: A Concise Narrative of the American Republic*, Vol. II. Overture Books, Boston.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

- 2014 Request for Proposal 2015-001, Attachment D: Architectural Reconnaissance Survey and Report, Fauquier County. October 15. Copy on file at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee

- 1959 *Fauquier County, Virginia: 1759–1959*. Virginia Publishing, Inc., Warrenton.

Fauquier County Board of Trade

- 1914 *Map of Fauquier County, Virginia*. The Topographic Engraving Company, Inc. Washington, D. C.

Fauquier County Department of Community Development

- 2001 *Interpretive Guide to the Soils of Fauquier County, Virginia, Third Edition*. Fauquier County Department of Community Development, Warrenton, Virginia.
- 2013 Population of Fauquier County (brochure), Planning Division. Electronic document, http://www.fauquiercounty.gov/documents/departments/commdev/pdf/b_population.pdf, accessed May 2015.

Fauquier County Historical Society (FCHS)

- 1983 Slavery in Fauquier County, *News and Notes*. Vol. 5, No. 4. Electronic document, http://www.fauquierhistory.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Vol_5No_4.pdf, accessed March 2015.

Fisk University

- 2001 Fauquier County Schools, Rosenwald Fund Card File Database. Electronic database, <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu/>, accessed June 2015.

Garden, H. D.

- 1876 *Map of Fauquier County, Virginia*. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://lcn.loc.gov/73696164>, accessed March 2015.

Google Earth

- 2015 Current Satellite Imagery. Electronic Geospatial database and software, Google.

Gore, M. D.

- 1937 "Blackwelltown." Works Progress Administration of Virginia, Historical Inventory. August 12.

Green, Bryan Clark

- 2003 Rosenwald Schools in Virginia, Multiple Property District. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Electronic document, http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/Brunswick/NR_RosenwaldSchoolMPD_part1_text2004.pdf, accessed June 2015.

Groome, H. C.

- 1927 *Fauquier During the Proprietorship: A Chronicle of the Colonization and Organization of a Northern Neck County*. Old Dominion Press, Richmond.

Haley, Rosemary

- 1989 *Fauquier County Handbook*. Virginia Handbooks, Inc. Leesburg, Virginia.

Hughes, Karen White

- 2014 Blackwelltown History, Powerpoint presentation. Electronic copy on at Fauquier County Planning Division.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground

- 2015 Foxville and Blackwelltown. Electronic document, <http://www.hallowedground.org/African-American-Heritage/>, accessed March 2015.

Kalbian, Maral S.

- 2002 *Final Report for Survey Update of Historic Properties in Fauquier County, Virginia*. Copy of file, University of Mary Washington Historic Preservation Department, Fredericksburg.

McLearn, Douglas C., Luke H. Boyd and Beverly J. Binns

- 1995 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Warrenton-Fauquier Airport, Fauquier County, Virginia*. Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center, Richmond.

McVarish, Douglas C., Joseph Balicki, Edna Johnston, and Robert M. McGinnis

- 1999 *Cultural Landscape Inventory of the Cedar Run Dam 6 Project Area Auburn, Fauquier County, Virginia*. Copy of file, University of Mary Washington Historic Preservation Department, Fredericksburg.

Moffett, Lee

- 1972 *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County, Virginia*. Copy on file at Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Virginia Room.

Peters, Joan W.

- 2010 *Brent Town & the Elk Run Valley: A History, Vol. I*. Manuscript on file, Fauquier County Planning Department, Warrenton, Virginia.

Renda, Lex

- 1988 The Advent of Agricultural Progressivism in Virginia, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 96(1):55–82.

Russell, T. Triplett, and John K. Gott

- 1976 *Fauquier County in the Revolution*. Fauquier County American Bicentennial Commission, Warrenton, Virginia.

Sawyer, James H.

- 2008 *Interpretative Guide to the Type 1 Soils of Fauquier County, Virginia, 6th Edition*. Fauquier County Department of Community Development, County Soil Scientist Office, Warrenton, Virginia.

Schaepman, Rona

- 1990 Rappahannock Station, “Remington Remembers”. *Fauquier Citizen*, Warrenton, Virginia.

Schedler, Joseph

- 1863 Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://lccn.loc.gov/99439135>, accessed March 2015.

Scheel, Eugene

- 1976 Chapter VIII. In *An 18th Century Perspective: Culpeper County*, pp. 81-96, Mary Stevens Jones (compiler & editor), Culpeper County Historical Society, Inc., Culpeper, Virginia.
- 1985 *The Civil War in Fauquier County Virginia*. Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton, Virginia.

Scheel, Eugene M., and The Fauquier Bank

- 1996 Historic Map of Fauquier County, reprinted by Williams & Heintz, Washington D.C.

United States Census Records (U.S. Census)

- Various federal census records, Electronic document, www.ancestry.com, accessed May 2015.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 2010a Growing a Nation: The Story of American Agriculture. Electronic document, <http://www.agclassroom.org/gan/timeline/index.htm>, accessed May 2015.
- 2010b The Census of Agriculture, Historical Census Publications (Misc.). Electronic document, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp, accessed May 2015.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1943 Midland, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.
- 1967 Midland, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Photorevised to 1983. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.
- 1984 Midland, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.
- 1984 Storck, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.

- 1991 Somerville, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.
- 1998 Richardsville, Virginia 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Fauquier County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:4677707848539>, accessed February 2015.

**APPENDIX A:
LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED FOR
SOUTHERN FAUQUIER COUNTY COST SHARE PROJECT**

Table 7: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Blackwelltown Project Area by DHR Number.
Potentially NRHP-eligible properties noted in bold text.

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-0966		House, Ebenezer Church Road (Rt 648)	1930	One-story, three-bay, frame dwelling; No Longer Extant	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant
030-0967		Granary, Ebenezer Church Rd	1870	No longer extant	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant
030-0968		House, 4467 Ebenezer Church Rd	1920	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Bungalow and farm buildings	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-0969		Ebenezer Baptist Church, 4487 Ebenzer Church Rd	1903	Church and cemetery	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-0970		James Thomas House, 11157 Blackwelltown Rd	1900	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5202		Abandoned Log House, Ritchie Rd	n/a	No Longer Extant	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant
030-5219		Cowne Farm, 11312 Timbuktu Ln	1850	Two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian dwelling and dairy complex	Not Evaluated	Recommended for Further Study
030-5534		House, 4516 Midland Rd	1945	One-story, three-bay, Cape Cod dwelling	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5535	030-5217	House/ Schoolhouse, 4523 Midland Rd	1900	One-story, four-bay, frame dwelling previously recorded as a schoolhouse	Previously Recommended Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Not Evaluated	Further Study Recommended; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5537		House, 11700 Rogues Rd	1895	Two-story, frame I-house	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Accessed; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5538		House, 11647 Rogues Rd	1950	One-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5540		Farm, 11311 Blackwelltown Rd	1880	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with log ell & farm complex	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Recommended Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5541		House/ Blackwelltown School, 11363 Blackwelltown Rd	1910	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling originally constructed as a school	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5542		House, 11515 Blackwelltown Rd	1939	One-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional dwelling	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible
030-5543		House, 11610 Rogues Rd	1950	One-story, three-bay, concrete-block dwelling	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible
030-5544		House, 11537 Rogues Rd	1950	One-Story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional dwelling	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible
030-5626		House, 4546 Midland Rd	1960	One-story, five-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5627		John Blackwell House, 4573 Midland Rd	1929	One-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5628		Community well, 4577 Midland Rd	1800	Stone-lined well on south side of roadway said to date to early 19th century		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5629		James Yates House, 4594 Midland Rd	1960	One-story, four-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5630		Farmstead, 4707 Midland Rd	1900	Two-story, three-bay, I-house and farm complex		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5631		Yates House, 4807 Midland Rd	1964	One-story, brick, Minimal Traditional house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5632	44FQ0141	Blackwell Family Cemetery, Ebenezer Church Rd	1919	Small cemetery with 5 visible burials		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5633		House, 4592 Ebenezer Church Rd	1960	One-story, brick, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5634		Robinson House, 11207 Blackwelltown Rd	1958	One-story, Minimal Traditional/Ranch house and other buildings		Further Study Recommended; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5635		House, 11218 Blackwelltown Rd	1958	One-story, four-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5636		House, 11242 Blackwelltown Rd	1957	One-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5637		Oliver House, 11243 Blackwelltown Rd	1900	Two-story, cross-gable, frame dwelling		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5638		Williams House, 11415 Blackwelltown Rd	1900	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling and outbuildings on 60-acre farm		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5639		House, 11525 Blackwelltown Rd	1950	One-story, four-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5640		Yates-Robinson House, 11579 Blackwelltown Rd	1964	One-story, brick, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5641		Farmstead, 11378 Timbuktu Ln	1900	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling and barn		Not Eligible
030-5642		House, 11545 Rogues Rd	1950	One-story, three-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5643		House, 11548 Rogues Rd	1967	One-story, three-bay, Ranch house		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5644		Jesse Gibson House, 11558 Rogues Rd	1940	One-story, three-bay, frame dwelling		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5645		House, 4540 Ritchie Rd	1945	One-story, three-bay, Cape Cod dwelling		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5646		House, 4550 Ritchie Rd	1960	One-story, three-bay, frame dwelling		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5647		House and outbuildings, 11229 Forever Ln	1940	One-story, concrete block dwelling and outbuildings on 52.5-acre parcel		Not Eligible; Contributes to Blackwelltown HD
030-5648		House, 5258 Ebenezer Church Rd	1920	One-story, frame, T-plan dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5649		Commercial Building, 11795 Rogues Rd	1950	One-story commercial building		Not Eligible
030-5650		House, 11428 Rogues Rd	1945	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional house		Not Eligible
030-5711		Blackwelltown Historic District	1867--1968	Rural African-American community associated with freed slaves of Elizabeth Blackwell		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study

Table 8: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Southern Fauquier Project Area by DHR Number.
Potentially NRHP-eligible properties noted in bold text.

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-0089		Grove Presbyterian cemetery, Route 617 & Route 813		Cemetery only (church was relocated)	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
030-0090		Grove Baptist Church & cemetery, Route 617 & Route 813; 14260 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1833; 1964	One-story, two-bay, stone church	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0137		Two Standing Chimneys, Blackwells Mill Road - Alt Route 617 (13242 Blackwells Mill Rd)	early 19th c.	Two stone and brick chimneys in ruins	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant
030-0138		Old Pearson Place, Off of Route 617	early 19th c.	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
030-0140		Bridge 230 over Deep Run; Bridge, Route 752	1910	One-lane steel bridge built by Roanoke Bridge Co.	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant
030-0175		Grace United Methodist Church, Route 614; 13056 Elk Ridge Rd	1886	Two-story, three-bay, frame church and cemetery	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0218		Milburn, Route 17; 14623 Warrenton Rd	1802	Two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling and dairy farm	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-0482		Washington House, Route 752	1870	Two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling	Not Evaluated	Not Accessible; Recommended for Further Study
030-0484		Webster-Brown House, Route 614		One-and-a-half-story, one-bay, log dwelling with two-story addition	Not Evaluated	Not Accessible; Recommended for Further Study
030-0485		House, Route 614	1870	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling	Not Evaluated	Not Accessible; Recommended for Further Study
030-0486		Ensor Place; Old Mason Place	1800	One-story, two-bay, log dwelling with three-bay frame addition	Not Evaluated	Not Accessible; Recommended for Further Study
030-0847		Greenville, 12832 Blackwells Mill Rd (Off Route 617)	1800	Late 18 th c. log dwelling and cemetery	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-0848		Green Branch; Garage and Thompson/ Botts cemeteries, 13001 Sillamon Rd	late 18th c.	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling and two family cemeteries	Not Evaluated	Dwelling is No Longer Extant; Cemeteries were Not Evaluated
030-0885		Thompson's Mill, 3128 Thompsons Mill Rd	1850	One-story, two-bay, frame mill (now single-family dwelling)	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5172		Grove's Store, 2390 & 2392 Midland Rd	1900	Two-story, front-gabled store and frame dwelling	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5173		House, 12709 Sillamon Rd	1910	Two-story, three-bay, front-gable-and-wing dwelling	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
030-5177		Goldvein General Merchandise; Goldvein School, 14289 Warrenton Rd	1921; 1945; 1953	One-story, three-bay, frame, commercial building and associated structures	Potentially Eligible under A & C	Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5178		House, 3256 Thompson's Mill Road	1850; 1920	Two-story, three-bay, I-house with log core	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
030-5651		House, 3179 Thompsons Mill Rd	1830	Two-story, three-bay dwelling on 50 acres		Not Eligible
030-5652		House, 3368 Thompsons Mill Rd	1910	Two-story, front-gable-and-wing dwelling on 27.25 acres		Not Eligible
030-5653		House, 3432 Thompsons Mill Rd	1910	Two-story, frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5654		Commercial Building, 14273 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1953	Commercial building		Not Eligible
030-5655		House, 14327 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1960	One-story, four-bay, Ranch		Not Eligible
030-5656		House, 14322 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1946	One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional		Not Eligible
030-5657		House, 14312 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1920	Two-story, three-bay, front-gable-and-wing, dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5658		House, 14297 Goldvein Rd (Rt 813)	1920	Two-story farmhouse on 63.42 acres		Not Eligible

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5659		Clevers Oak Baptist Church, 13852 Sillamon Rd	1955	One-story, concrete-block, African-American church		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5660		3313 Clovers Oak Ln	1960	One-story, 3-bay, Ranch house		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5661		House, 3303 Clovers Oak Ln	1946	One-story, 3-bay, Minimal Traditional dwelling		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5662		House, 3308 Clovers Oak Ln	1950	Cluster of one-story frame dwellings around a two-story main residence		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5663		House, 3307 Clovers Oak Ln	1920	Two-story, Two-bay, frame dwelling		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5664		House, 3305 Clovers Oak Ln	1930	One-story, Two-room, vernacular dwelling		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5665		Abandoned House, 3302 Clovers Oak Ln	1940	One-story, frame dwelling		Recommended for Further Study in Association with 030-5659
030-5666		Rock wall, 13653 Sillamon Rd	no date	rock wall fragment near Deep Run Creek		Not Eligible
030-5667		Bridge over Deep Run on Sillamon Rd	1974	Single-span, two-lane bridge		Not Eligible
030-5668		Oliver Farmstead & Cemetery, 3180 Faiths Way	1910	Farmhouse, cemetery, and old silo on 70 acres		Not Eligible
030-5669		Butler Farm and Cemetery, 13039 Sillamon Rd	1922	Two-story frame dwelling and farm complex		Not Eligible
030-5670		Farmstead, 13439 Sillamon Rd	1900	Two-story frame house & farm property		Not Accessed; Recommended for Further Study
030-5671		House, 14165 Blackwells Mill Rd	1942	One-story, frame dwelling & farm buildings		Not Eligible
030-5672	030-0089	House, 14046 Blackwells Mill Rd; Grove Presbyterian Church	1823	One-story, two-bay, frame church relocated since 1972 survey and adapted into residence		Not Eligible
030-5673		Pat & Tee Monroe House, 14041 Blackwells Mill Rd	1944	One-story, frame bungalow and outbuildings		Not Eligible

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5674		House, 14031 Blackwells Mill Rd	1940	One-story, frame bungalow		Not Eligible
030-5675		House & equine facility, 13846 Blackwells Mill Rd	1945	One-and-a-half-story, frame bungalow and equine complex		Not Eligible
030-5676		Farm, 13783 Blackwells Mill Rd	1900	Two-story, frame farmhouse and outbuildings on 233.4 acres		Not Accessed; Recommended for Further Study
030-5677		House, 13581 Blackwells Mill Rd	1942	One-story, frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5678		House/Goldvein School, 13531 Blackwells Mill Rd	1930	One-story, frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5679		House, 13312 Blackwells Mill Rd	1950	One-and-a-half-story Cape Cod dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5680		Mill Site, 13259 Blackwells Mill Rd	1820	Stone foundations and ruins of two nineteenth-century mills		Potentially Eligible as Archaeological Resource; Recommended for Further Study
030-5681		Rehab Facility, 13259 Blackwells Mill Rd	ca. 1985	Two-story frame lodge, mess hall, and dormitory buildings		Not Eligible
030-5682		House, 13101 Blackwells Mill Road	ca. 1940	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5683		Cox House, 13040 Blackwells Mill Rd	1900	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling on 113.5 acres		Not Eligible
030-5684		Marian A. Cox Farm, 12960 Blackwells Mill Rd	1900	Two-story, front-gable-and-wing, frame dwelling and farm complex		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5685		Piney Forest School/ House, 12838 Blackwells Mill Rd	1900	One-story frame dwelling		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5686		Agricultural Buildings, 12799 Blackwells Mill Rd	1945	Small barn and other agricultural buildings		Not Eligible
030-5687		House, 12491 Blackwells Mill Rd	1959	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5688		James Coppage House, 12516 Bristerburg Rd	1900	Two-story frame dwelling		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5689		House, 12517 Bristerburg Rd	1942	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5690		House, 12541 Bristerburg Rd	1965	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5691		House, 12551 Bristerburg Rd	1965	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5692		House, 12655 Bristerburg Rd	1954	One-story, stucco, Minimal Traditional dwelling and stable		Not Eligible
030-5693		Abandoned House, 12677 Bristersburg Rd	1965	One-story, stucco, Ranch dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5694		House, 12732 Bristerburg Rd	1910	Two-story, front-gable-and-wing, frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5695		House, 13040 Bristerburg Rd	1940	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5696		House, 13042 Bristerburg Rd	ca. 1940	One-story frame dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5697		House, 13118 Elk Ridge Rd (Cropp Rd)	1940	One-and-a-half-story frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5698		Hartwood airport, 40 Dophie Rd (140 Cropp Rd)	1950	One-story, two-bay, hangar building		Not Eligible
030-5699		Garage, Dophie Rd (248 Cropp Rd)	1950	One-story, concrete-block garage		Not Eligible
030-5700		Lester & Jimmie Lou Bell House, 14407 Warrenton Rd	1951	One-and-a-half-story, frame Cape Cod house		Not Eligible
030-5701		Bell Farmstead, 14425 Warrenton Rd	1910	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling and farm buildings		Not Eligible
030-5702		Poplar Hill Farm, 14557 Warrenton Rd	1900	Poplar Hill farm		Potentially Eligible for NRHP; Recommended for Further Study
030-5703		House, 14561 Warrenton Rd	1953	One-story, brick, Ranch house		Not Eligible
030-5704		House, 14281 Warrenton Rd	1955	One-story, stone-veneered, Minimal Traditional dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5705		House, 14222 Goldvein Rd	1909	Two-story, frame, front-gable-and-wing dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5706		Farm, 14191 Goldvein Rd	1900	Two-story, frame, front-gable-and-wing dwelling with farm buildings		Not Eligible
030-5707		House, 14155 Goldvein Rd	1940	One-story, frame Minimal Traditional		Not Eligible

DHR #	Other DHR #	NAME/ ADDRESS	YR BUILT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
030-5708		House, 14146 Goldvein Rd	1889	Two-story, frame, Folk Victorian dwelling		Not Eligible
030-5709		House, 14100 Goldvein Rd	1948	One-story, frame, bungalow		Not Eligible
030-5710		House, 13543 Blackwells Mill Rd	1950	One-story, four-bay, concrete-block dwelling		Not Eligible