
Fauquier County, Virginia Historic Resources Preservation Plan



Prepared by the
Historic Resources Committee
July 11, 2001

Department of Community Development, 40 Culpeper Street, Warrenton Virginia, 20186

Fauquier County Historic Resources Committee

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Development*

July 11, 2001

Fauquier County Board of Supervisors
Warrenton, Virginia

Dear Supervisors:

A year ago, in your resolution of June 19, 2000, you created this Committee and charged it to recommend a plan for historic resource preservation by Fauquier County Government. This is our report.

In addition to the knowledge of Committee members, we called upon many resources both within and outside the County:

1. We sought the advice of our numerous heritage preservation organizations and the public.
2. We consulted with various departments of the County government.
3. We published a Committee Internet web site to manage our work, inform citizens of our activities, and invite citizen comments.
4. We solicited the assistance of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
5. We examined the plans of other jurisdictions in Virginia and elsewhere to find ideas that we could use in Fauquier.
6. We reviewed the history of historic preservation efforts in the County.
7. We held a public comment meeting to solicit advice from County citizens.

All of these sources and activities were instrumental in forming this plan. Without naming them in detail, we want to thank the many people who provided assistance. We do, however, wish to acknowledge our debt to Albemarle County's recently developed historic preservation plan, from which we drew many ideas and text.

We are recommending a Plan that we believe is rich with good ideas and that will be widely accepted by all.

It was a pleasure for the Committee to undertake this effort, and we appreciate the opportunity to serve our citizens and our posterity.

Sincerely yours,



Lynn Hopewell
Chairman

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1 Introduction

Our objective was to create an ambitious plan for Fauquier County Government to preserve historic resources— one that would have lasting effect. Yet, we realized that any plan must be practical. Therefore, we set out the following criteria to guide our deliberations and recommendations. The plan must:

1. Offer a well-thought-out and integrated vision of historic resource preservation that can serve as a guidepost for actions well into the future. The plan should be incremental so that action can be taken one step at a time.
2. Bring the best ideas to bear from the experience of others.
3. Have the wide support of the people of Fauquier. The cooperation of citizens, civic groups and organizations will be necessary for the success of any plan.
4. Utilize the existing resources of the County. The County Government has many existing tools and activities that can be enlisted to serve the cause of historic preservation.
5. Maximize the participation of the public and our various private preservation organizations. County Government action alone is not enough. In the final

analysis, a successful plan must galvanize and encourage action by the private sector and individual citizens.

6. Make maximum use of modern information technology to implement the plan. Communication and education are key factors in historic preservation; and utilization of modern computer database and Internet technology will be necessary for successful implementation of the plan.

This plan attempts to meet all these criteria. Of course, this plan is only a guide to be updated periodically.

We were able to develop the details of some recommendations more than others. Where we have not provided details, rather than omit the recommendation, we note that these would require future study efforts.

This plan does not address Rural Historic Overlay Districts. This aspect of historic preservation is already in place and administered by the County Architectural Review Board.

We present an ambitious plan, but fully realize that it will have to be phased in over time.

We hope this plan can serve as a vision for historic preservation in Fauquier.

2

Executive Summary: The Plan's Strategic Core

There are many opportunities to preserve historic resources and this plan is full of ideas.

Rather than summarize the many recommendations, we describe here the core elements of a county strategy. These elements provide the infrastructure for historic preservation and heritage tourism. All other details and ideas revolve around these core elements. If the core elements are not available, many of the other initiatives will not be possible. We are quite aware that resources are limited. Nevertheless, we believe these elements are the core County infrastructure on which will rest any increased priority given to historic preservation.

Increase Information Technology

You will see that information technology (IT) permeates our recommendations. The largest obstacle to historic preservation is lack of information. In the Internet age, the marginal cost of distributing information is almost zero.

The County has already recognized that it must dramatically increase its investment in IT for many functions, not just historic preservation. We simply note that without IT for historic preservation, the gap between what is and what could be will be enormous.

Our report gives many examples of on-line access and database needs that will require investment in IT.

Increase the Library's Role

The library is working on a service model that is hundreds of years old. It's historic resource services are only available on-site. The library should dramatically increase its attention to historic preservation primarily through elevating the Virginiana Room to a modern, high-service facility. Our report addresses how to do this in detail and

recommends a volunteer corps and a dedicated reference librarian for the Virginiana Room.

Mapping of Historic Resources

The County has a Graphics Information System that allows sophisticated mapping of almost anything. There are a host of mapping projects recommended herein, from cemeteries to old roads. People are attracted to the visual story presented by maps and they play a key role in interpreting historic resource information to everyone. This aspect of GIS has great potential.

Resource Interpretation

There are many historic places in Fauquier that are unnoticed as people pass by. For example, thousands visit Lake Crockett Park, which is in the middle of one of the most historic sites in the county, Germantown. Yet, few know the significance of the Park's location. Imagine the education that would result from a series of interpretative display boards near the parking lot. A volunteer-led program of County-wide site markers, simple and elaborate, will make historic resource knowledge, education and consciousness blossom and is also essential to the development of Heritage Tourism.

Land and Property Tax Records

Much of the effort to preserve historic resources depend on educating and informing property owners.

Identifying historic properties, including cemeteries, by Property Identification Numbers (which beginning last year, must be on all deeds) would provide a major increase in the opportunity and ease of informing property owners of the special resources on their land.

Such identification will enhance the ability of the County to better consider historic resources in its land planning activities.

A cooperative effort with the Clerk of the Court and the Commissioner of Revenue will be necessary.

Establish a Historic Preservation Commission

The bulk of the historic preservation activities in Fauquier County are performed by private, voluntary organizations, and that is as it should be. The challenge for the

County is to leverage those activities by using its special capabilities in concert with them.

There are a host of voluntary initiatives that can be done with the proper leadership, and we have identified many in this report. We recommend that the County establish a citizen's Historic Preservation Commission to lead these activities and to continue to advise the County in these matters. A professional staff position will be needed to support the Commission and Heritage Tourism.

These are the core elements of our recommendations.

3

Barriers to Preservation

It makes no sense to formulate a plan to preserve historic resources without first understanding the existing barriers to that preservation. Thus, an effective plan should identify the barriers and suggest the best way to overcome them. Historic resources include not only structures and places, but other things, including; vital records, photographs, tape recordings, videos and movies, newspapers and books.

Thus, we identified the following primary barriers:

Threats to historic resources vary according to the resource. In Fauquier County the threats include:

- **Inadequate owner awareness:** Owners of historic structures may be unaware of a property's historic or architectural significance and, as a result, may alter or destroy the structure or site without having a full appreciation of the impact of their actions. The way to correct this situation is to get available historical information to owners.
- **Absence of information:** Historic resources can be threatened by the complete lack of information on a site that may identify it as significant. Archaeological and geologic sites are especially vulnerable to this threat. Surveys of historic resources need to be complete to address this threat.
- **Access:** We would note that throughout our plan, we recognize that it is not enough to preserve resources; we must provide easy access to them. Non-real-estate related resources require special attention through increased use of information technology and repositories.

- **No Preservation Plan:** Individual preservation initiatives can be enhanced and multiplied if there is a planning process that identifies needed preservation and attempts to galvanize the needed resources.
- **Lack of economic viability:** Historic commercial and mill buildings are inherently threatened because of a weak market for this type of space and because of the cost in rehabilitating these buildings for a new economic use. Barns and outbuildings are another category of buildings that are threatened because the disappearance of agriculture or changed agricultural practices, have made them obsolescent. Farmsteads and their attendant fields are one of Fauquier's major historic assets. However, the weakening of Fauquier's agricultural base has resulted in these historic landscapes being worth more for residences than for farms.

Overcoming the first four barriers are well within the County's ability. The fifth barrier is more difficult, but some things can be done.



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Surveys of Historic Resources

Historic preservation tends to focus on building and structures. In both numbers and quality, Fauquier County's inventory of historic buildings and structures still standing in 2001 justifies a strong effort to protect these non-renewable resources, and the first step in any preservation program is a survey of existing historic resources. Surveys, either previously developed, new, or updated, are the standard tool for demonstrating that buildings and structures to be protected have "important historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest." Fauquier County benefits from a substantial base of completed surveys, on which it can build its current historic preservation efforts.

Existing Surveys

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) records for Fauquier County identify more than 400 buildings and structures and archaeological sites that have been surveyed as potential historic resources.

1937 Survey

In the late 1930s, the Work Projects Administration (WPA), commissioned an architectural survey of Fauquier County. It includes names of properties and owners at the time, brief descriptions of the properties, and some photographs. The original oilskin documents and photographs are in The Library of Virginia in Richmond. Paper copies of the WPA survey are in the Fauquier County Library in Warrenton, but the files are incomplete, some are missing altogether, and there are no photographs. A microfiche copy of the survey is available in the Fauquier County Library in Warrenton, but a complete index does not exist, therefore, it is a tedious and cumbersome process to scroll through the document to locate a particular property. Karen White of the Afro-American Historical

Association of Fauquier is currently organizing this survey. She has produced a comprehensive index of the properties, both alphabetically and numerically (the original reference guide). This survey information will be coordinated with other survey data and entered into the same database, which will be accessible, by the public. However, funds will be needed to make copies of the photographs in Richmond for inclusion in the Warrenton files. Perhaps this can be part of a larger grant for converting all survey data into a common database.

1979 Survey

In late 1978 and continuing through 1979, Cynthia MacLeod performed an architectural survey of Fauquier County. MacLeod, an architectural historian employed by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (today's Virginia Department of Historic Resources), was assisted by local historian Bob Barron, who primarily performed background research on those properties deemed architecturally significant. MacLeod identified and recorded approximately 900 historic properties in Fauquier County. This involved documenting significant architectural features, ownership information, taking photographs of the surveyed resource, and marking the location on USGS topographic maps.



The archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond are the main repository of the survey results. A complete set of the survey forms and the accompanying photographs are stored there, but not in Fauquier.

2000 Survey

In 2000, at the request of the County's Architectural Review Board, the Department of Historic Resources has initiated a new architectural survey for Fauquier to update its inventory. Maral Kalbian, an architectural historian hired to perform the survey, is conducting a review of the previous survey files as preliminary work for the present survey. However, an update of all the files from the 1978-79 survey will not be performed during the present survey process.

The present survey, to be completed by December 2001, will identify and document approximately 200 additional properties with emphasis on rural historic resources. In addition, roughly 18 - 20 towns and communities will be documented as groups of buildings, or potential historic districts. This survey and the previous surveys will provide an accurate record of historic architectural resources within the County.

Warrenton will not be included in the present survey, as the historic resources of the town have been surveyed several times over the past 20 years. The most recent survey of the Warrenton, performed in late 1997 and early 1998, documented approximately 400 architectural resources within the town, most of which fall within the Historic District boundaries.

The heritage organizations within the County have been contacted about the present architectural survey of the County. These groups should be able to provide the architectural surveyor with important historical information about individual properties, communities, and incorporated towns. These groups may also assist in

accessing those properties that are gated or need prior introduction. Finally, these groups can assist in educating the public about the importance of the present architectural survey. In addition, the public has been invited to suggest resources to be included.

It is beyond the scope of work of the present countywide architectural survey to upgrade the previous survey work. Therefore, additional funds for architectural survey would be needed to completely upgrade the 1978-79 survey files, including checking the ownership and architectural details, photographing, and recording on USGS topographic maps. In essence, this work could be treated as a separate architectural survey.

Additionally, the 1930s WPA survey, the 1978-79 architectural survey, and the 2000-01 architectural surveys should be entered into a common database that is accessible to the public. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) is currently discussing the database to be used. Some of the recent surveys have been electronically available, but through an older program available only to preservation professionals. This issue will be resolved before the present survey is completed.

The question has been raised: "What do we do with the information about architectural resources that are not eligible for the survey?" And what about other cultural resources that will not be recorded during this survey? Cultural resources not included in the present survey are cemeteries, bridges, roads, archaeological sites, ethnic sites, meeting places, etc. Additional survey funds would be needed to professionally and systematically record and store this valuable historical information. However, the County should collect information on candidate sites. A portion of additional survey funds could be funds slated for oral histories to be conducted with local "antique" citizens.

Survey Adequacy and Use

Survey records for Fauquier County resources vary in quality and depth. For example, many survey forms completed by the VDHR in the 1970s have never been updated, and many of the surveyed resources are today only memories, or perhaps archaeological resources. Despite this deficiency, the survey information is invaluable as documentation of resources since lost, demolished, or altered.



These existing surveys form an important and useful baseline of information on the County's historic resources. Surveys of properties already nominated for, or listed on, the state or national registers, including contributing properties in Register districts, are sufficient for justifying local designation in conjunction with a Historic Overlay District Ordinance. It is recommended that these resources listed on a State or National register be the first to be considered as local Historic Overlay Districts. Existing surveys of other County historic resources not listed on State or National Registers can be used to help distinguish which resources warrant further study for local designation.

Some of the older surveys require updating of information, particularly in terms of identifying the existence and condition of remaining resources. The majority of the surveys that require updating are comprised of the more modest buildings and structures

of the County -- those with which the majority of County citizens can easily identify. For this reason, updating of these surveys is an important step in the County's preservation planning process. The Department of Historic Resources Survey and Planning Cost Share Program should be used to continue the survey of Fauquier County historic sites, augmented by volunteers, where feasible, to determine the survival and condition of surveyed resources. It is also recommended that the surveyed sites be evaluated to determine eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers. This determination of eligibility may make some properties eligible for State financial incentives.

As part of a comprehensive and useful survey, photographic records of historic and archaeological resources should be maintained. Such records clearly document the character and condition of a property. They can provide a record of changes to a property, the effects of time on a property, and a backup record in the event of unplanned razing. They also provide a method for monitoring inappropriate alterations and are a valuable research tool for future generations. For these reasons, the photographic records should be regularly updated, and resources should be re-photographed following alterations or as other conditions warrant.

The County's Department of Planning and Community Development retains the maps and lists of surveyed sites on file. The survey reports for individual resources are available at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives Department, but this data should be made available in the County Office Building and Library, and used in updating the survey results. All pertinent information on surveyed historic properties (tax map/parcel, name, resource type, age, area of significance, threats, etc.) should be entered into a computerized database that would be available to all County departments and to the public. Historic resources

information should also be integrated into the County's Graphical Information System. These systems would facilitate identification of historic properties by all County departments, and would help assure that historic resources are treated appropriately throughout all County programs and processes.

Strategies:

Update the Department of Historic Resources 2000 survey of historic sites in the County to determine the survival and condition of surveyed resources. Use the DHR Survey and Planning Cost Share Program, augmented by volunteers, where feasible.

Evaluate the surveyed resources to determine eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers.

Make all Virginia Department of Historic Resources historic survey inventory data on Fauquier County resources accessible at the County Office Building and the library, by maintaining paper copies but preferably by providing access to VDHR's Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database.



Compile and maintain a current and comprehensive information base for Fauquier County's historic resources. Implement a system using the County's computers and existing computer programs (to the greatest extent possible) to facilitate identification of historic properties by all County Departments. Identify all sites by tax map and parcel number.

Provide for the identification of historic resources and the integration of pertinent historic resource information in the County's GIS system.

Maintain to archival standards photographic records of the County's historic and archaeological resources. Utilize the digital photographic records produced by other County Departments for reference on historic and archaeological resources. Consider soliciting photographic contributions from citizens to be held in trust in a comprehensive database.

Expand the definition of historic resources to include not only structures, but historic events, locales, and other types of resources. Survey these resources.

Historic Resource Listings

The roster of County properties, primarily the oldest and grandest, already listed on the Virginia Landmarks (State) Register and on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is impressive. At the beginning of 2001, there were eleven Fauquier County sites on the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register (Appendix C identifies the registered historic properties in Fauquier County.)

5

National And State Recognition

National and State recognition programs are described in great detail in Appendix A. Such recognition programs are important because:

- They are a major tool for raising historical consciousness and education in the County.
- Identification and designation of such properties enhances the heritage tourism attractiveness of the County.

Strategy:

Use a variety of means to identify properties that qualify for the various recognition programs.

Publicize the availability of these programs to County property owners. Clearly and concisely communicate their benefits.

Provide easily accessed information on each recognition program and assist property owners in applying.



6

County Recognition and Protection

The Code of Virginia grants authority to Virginia localities to protect historic resources through comprehensive planning, Subdivision and Zoning Ordinances, and a variety of voluntary programs. Fauquier County's Comprehensive Plan serves as the foundation for the Community's overall historic preservation program. The County already has a Historic District Ordinance, and has established an Architectural Review Board to administer this ordinance. In addition, the County's zoning regulations can be further refined through time to more effectively encourage and enable the adaptive use of historic structures.

Voluntary measures, including protection efforts by citizen groups, are an essential part of the County's preservation program. The County has the responsibility to provide planning, educational programs and incentives for protection of historic resources. It should also facilitate community partnerships, and set an example for the community in stewardship of its historic buildings. That voluntary participation ethic is exceptionally strong Countywide. A major contribution to the preservation of farmland, open space and environmental resources has been through the voluntary participation of rural property owners in thirteen Agricultural and Forestal Districts or the creation of Open Space easements. The result is that over 30 percent (130,000 acres) of the County's land area has more restrictive development restrictions placed voluntarily by individual property owners than the governing zoning requirements. That voluntary effort is also expected to continue and expand with the protection of the County's valued historic resources.



Planning and Policy

Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan is proceeding through a major update with Citizen Planning Committees and the established public process for its amendment. That process will cover a three-year period. The focus will be on the nine Service Districts, where the County encourages and directs growth and development. Here basic public infrastructure, such as central water and sewer, libraries, schools and other associated facilities, are being planned to accommodate such growth. Even in these Service Districts, with towns or villages as their core elements, examples of some of the citizens' common themes are:

- Maintain and enhance the sense of community and small town character.
- Achieve a moderate amount of population growth and land development to maintain and enhance the economic and social vitality of the community.
- Achieve a pedestrian-friendly core area of the village with a mix of land uses, a strong sense of place, and human-scale streetscapes, buildings and public open spaces.

- Achieve and maintain a clean, healthy natural environment, including ground quality, surface water quality and air quality.
- Preserve the quality and functional benefit of significant natural features including streams, floodplains, ponds, vegetation and wildlife.
- Preserve significant historic buildings, structures and sites through a variety of means including adaptive re-use.
- Ensure that new development is compatible in visual character and design to historic development patterns.
- Achieve a mix of residential dwelling types and densities, all with convenient pedestrian linkages to commercial and public uses in the core of the village.
- Create new neighborhoods that have the qualities of the historic neighborhoods, with pleasant streets for walking, and convenient pedestrian access to schools and shopping.

Several Service District plans are establishing historic area designations with general design guidelines established for redevelopment or new “in-fill” development within those locations. Dependent on the Historic Resources Survey update, several of these communities may have elements recommended for designation on the State and National Historic Registers. Examples of Service Districts with discrete areas which may qualify for these designations are: Catlett, Midland, and Remington. There are also over 40 settlements and villages, which have served as the historic centers of activity in Fauquier County. The completed survey will identify those that also qualify for the latter State and Federal designations and that would make tax incentives programs available for historic building and structure rehabilitation. If any designations are to be further pursued, then this step will require additional funding for the completion of

detailed applications inventories of historic buildings and structures, detailing their history and architectural merits. In sum, the residents and businesses involved in updating the Comprehensive Plan and County government are expanding the focus placed on historic building and resources as a key element within their community planning efforts.

Strategies:

Recommend revision of Goal 3 of the Comprehensive Plan as stated: To protect historic and critical environmental resources, and to maintain renewable resources so that they are not degraded but remain viable for future generations.

Upon completion of the Historic Resources Update, assist the local communities in completing the requisite applications for inclusion on the Virginia and National Historic Registers. This effort includes finishing selected applications upon request and/or assisting in locating alternative funding sources, other than County Government, for completing the detailed application work required for inclusion in the referenced Registers.

Assist the Department of Community Development in identifying special projects needing grant support through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and other associated State and Federal sources.

Historic Preservation Commission

A permanent Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) should be created to provide assistance and advice concerning the County’s Historic Preservation Program. This commission would not overlap the duties of the Architectural Review Board (ARB). The ARB’s duties are to administer a Historic District Ordinance and any districts the Board of Supervisors adopts through the public hearing process and initiated by residents and property owners. The HPC would have a much broader duty to oversee and coordinate

the many preservation recommendations contained in this report.

The Historic Preservation Commission would focus its efforts on implementing voluntary preservation techniques. Most of the recommended strategies of this plan focus on activities such as educational programs, economic incentives, community involvement and cooperation in the preservation process. Therefore, the Historic Preservation Commission will play an essential role in the implementation of this plan. The HPC also could serve as the primary contact for anyone interested in historic preservation.

The following are recommended activities for the proposed Historic Preservation Commission:

- Act in an advisory role to other officials and departments of local government regarding protection of local historic resources;
- Assemble a library of reference material on historic preservation and make it available to the public;
- Conduct, or cause to be conducted, a continuing survey of historic resources in the community;
- Disseminate information within the community on historic preservation issues and concerns;
- Coordinate local preservation efforts with those of local historic and preservation organizations, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and other interested parties, both public and private;
- Investigate and support incentives programs including heritage tourism events and activities;
- Investigate and support heritage education activities;
- Advise owners of historic properties on issues of preservation, as requested;



- Create a private-public partnership to publish a book on a comprehensive history of Fauquier County; publish a special book on the County's architectural history.

Strategies:

Create a permanent Historic Preservation Commission to provide assistance and advice concerning the County's historic preservation program.

Identify the County Department which will provide support to the HRC. Eventually, it is recommended that the designated Department be provided funding for a full time staff historian to assist in implementation of the Preservation Plan. Although a Historic Preservation Commission would bring a considerable amount of voluntary citizen effort to bear, we believe one professional staff County employee would be necessary to implement the recommendations in this report. This person should be a professionally qualified historian.

Growth Management

Preservation and enhancement of the rural areas and preservation of the agricultural economy have consistently been major goals of the County, and are clearly demonstrated within the Rural Areas Land Use Chapter 8 of the Comprehensive Plan. Fauquier County residents living in the rural areas, villages,

settlements, or towns enjoy a quality of life strongly influenced by the area's history, geography, and climate. Its pastoral appearance, combined with scenic mountain vistas, and sprinkled by numerous historic structures, has attracted an increasing flow of new residents and visitors, while retaining much of its original appeal.

Between 1990 and 1999, the County's population increased from 48,700 to 53,500 residents, or about ten percent (Refer to Appendix D.). Most of that modest growth occurred in the nine Service Districts, with the balance in the rural areas. In 1999, an estimated 23,103 people lived within the designated Service Districts, or 43 percent of the County's total population. The table in Appendix D displays growth and growth rates for population and dwellings in the County from 1940 through 1999, the latest year for which the data is available.

The County has attempted to alleviate the impact of continued and significant growth in the rural areas through a concerted effort to channel residential development into the nine designated Service Districts, with the planned expansion of basic infrastructure through the Capital Improvement Program process and the Fauquier County Water and Sanitation Authority. Through the Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Ordinance, the County has adopted additional open space protection techniques, which can preserve historic resources.

As basic central water and sewer and other facilities are constructed, the Service Districts will begin to contain a higher proportion of the County's population. Nevertheless, that long-term growth affects the existing and historic buildings, cemeteries and other resources through replacement and/or demolition unless planning, programs and basic incentives for renovation/restoration are in place.

Historic preservation is generally considered a component of rural conservation

in areas such as Fauquier County, where an agrarian economy predominated during much of its history. The older surviving historic buildings and structures typically relate directly or indirectly to agricultural pursuits. Accordingly, a rural setting is an important part of the contribution by these historic resources to the County's heritage. Many historic resources are also located within the towns and villages.

A new activism is emerging in citizen planning and County efforts. Here, choices about growth and change are being debated, along with consideration of methods to encourage the preservation of historic buildings and structures that serve as the cornerstones to their communities. Therefore, adaptive use requirements within the Zoning Ordinance will continue to be a practical approach to preserving these important historic resources. The uses involved within this category include, for example, art and craft galleries, inns or boarding houses, multi-family uses, offices, retail shops, and restaurants. The adaptive use category is approved through the special exception process in the following Zoning Districts: Rural Conservation (RC), Rural Agriculture (RA), Rural Residential (RR-2), Village (V), Residential (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4), Townhouse



(TH), and Garden Apartments (GA).

Strategies:

Review the adaptive use criteria and process within the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that this use category serves as an incentive to

restore and use older buildings for alternative uses.

Encourage all Service District plans to place a high priority on the preservation of historic buildings and resources and the designation of historic areas within the communities needing special management considerations for infill development.



resource potential.

Archaeological Program

Archaeological site protection may be accomplished by adopting an archaeological resource protection ordinance. The ordinance normally includes a system or methodology to identify, evaluate and, if necessary, protect archaeological resources. Evaluation may include monitoring, testing procedures, and development of a treatment plan. Protection may include the imposition of delay periods, salvage archaeology, or preservation of the site. Currently, Fauquier County has no regulatory measures in place for the protection of archaeological resources.

A mapping system may assist in the identification of prehistoric sites. Archaeological zones can be delineated based on analysis of the potential for areas to contain archaeological sites. A 1985 study by the University of Virginia Department of Anthropology, *The Archaeology of Fauquier County*, states that most sites occur within 900 feet of a major drainage and less than 100 feet in elevation above that drainage. It is recommended that a map of potential prehistoric archaeological sites be prepared and maintained for consultation during the review of development proposals, to determine potential impacts.

Historic sites also have archaeological resource potential. It is recommended that the County seek state and federal grant funds to conduct an archaeological survey of designated historic period sites and/or districts to evaluate their archaeological

Strategies:

Maintain a map of potential prehistoric archaeological sites for planning purposes, to be consulted during development review.

The County should seek available State and Federal grant funds to conduct an archaeological survey of designated historic period sites and/or districts, including photographic documentation, as appropriate, to evaluate their archaeological resource potential.

Cemeteries

"Show me the manner in which a nation cares for its dead, and I will measure with mathematical exactness the tender mercies of its people, their respect for the laws of the land and their loyalty to high ideals." William Gladstone

Cemeteries are among the most valuable historical resources within a community. They are reminders of various settlement patterns, such as villages, rural communities, and family settlements. Cemeteries reveal information pertaining to historical figures, historic events, and genealogy. Names on graves serve as a directory to our ancestry and those important people, famous and unknown, who contributed large or small to the formation of our community. They also reflect our unique racial, ethnic, and religious diversity that defines our country, and our County, as a melting pot. In Fauquier County, cemeteries are comprised of both public and private cemeteries. Private cemeteries include family plots on private land and church or

trustee held cemeteries.

Cemetery Laws

The following are some of the federal, state and local laws regarding cemeteries.

Federal:

Several federal laws protect cultural resources in the United States; however, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is the principal legislative tool for protecting cultural resources.

The Act promotes a national policy to preserve historic properties, significant historic and prehistoric sites, buildings and objects that are either eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies that fund, license, permit or approve projects to consider the effects of the undertakings on historic properties.

Section 101(b)(3) of the Act states that one of the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist federal, state and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities and to insure that all are taken into consideration at each level of planning and development.

Cemeteries are one kind of cultural resource that must be considered by federal, state and local agencies during an undertaking. The 1980 and 1992 amendments to the Act further reinforce cemetery protection measures by requiring Federal agencies to develop preservation programs for identifying and protecting historic properties, and by expanding and maintaining the National Register of Historic Places in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural and cultural value.

These preservation laws can affect cemeteries if they are within the boundaries of a federal project area, if they have been

determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register and if they are to be affected by the development project in some manner. Sometimes cemeteries in a project area must be moved. The move is made according to policies developed by the federal agency in consultation with the SHPO and any interested parties.

The agency involved is usually requested to have professional archeologists make a map of the cemetery and document the gravestones and other cultural features (depressions, fencing and plantings) associated with the cemetery. Archeologists and physical anthropologists may be present to identify and study human remains and grave artifacts during manual excavation of the interment.

Often information is recorded from the gravestones to provide historical documentation, such as the length of occupancy of a land tract or ethnic affiliations in the community. This documentation can assist archeologists and historians in interpreting other historic properties within a federal project area. For questions involving possible federal involvement in projects that will affect historic cemeteries, contact the Virginia State Historical Preservation Office.

State and Local:

1. Criminal violations of cemeteries is a major issue affecting this cultural resource.



State laws, such as those identified as follows, exist to protect cemeteries.

§ 18.2-127. *Injuries to churches, church property, cemeteries, burial grounds, etc.; penalty.*

A. *Any person who willfully or maliciously commits any of the following acts is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor:*

1. *Destroys, removes, cuts, breaks, or injures any tree, shrub, or plant on any church property or within any cemetery or lot of any memorial or monumental association;*

2. *Destroys, mutilates, injures, or removes and carries away any flowers, wreaths, vases, or other ornaments placed within any church or on church property, or placed upon or around any grave, tomb, monument, or lot in any cemetery, graveyard, or other place of burial; or*

3. *Obstructs proper ingress to and egress from any church or any cemetery or lot belonging to any memorial or monumental association.*

B. *Any person who willfully or maliciously destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures, or removes any object or structure permanently attached or affixed within any church or on church property, any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure placed within any cemetery, graveyard, or place of burial, or within any lot belonging to any memorial or monumental association, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within any cemetery is guilty of a Class 6 felony.*

C. *This section shall not apply to any work which is done by the authorities of a church or congregation in the maintenance or improvement of any church property or any burial ground or cemetery belonging to it and under its management or control and which*

does not injure or result in the removal of a tomb, monument, gravestone, grave marker or vault. For purposes of this section, "church" shall mean any place of worship, and "church property" shall mean any educational building or community center owned or rented by a church.

Strategies:

The County and Town law enforcement agencies should enhance its policing of threatened cemeteries and enforce the laws for any violations. Subsequently the Commonwealth Attorney should prosecute cemetery violations to the full extent of the law. The County should partner with the Sheriff's Dept to establish a neighborhood (cemetery) watch program so that adjacent property owners volunteer to be responsible for reporting any violations occurring on cemetery property.

Private cemeteries are an important source of archaeological information for any community. Through inheritance, development pressures, neglect, and other reasons, private cemeteries are increasingly being threatened and the information lost to the detriment of posterity. Virginia statutes do exist which allow for the preservation of these valuable resources.

§ 15.2-1111. A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect cemeteries and burial therein, prescribe records to be kept by the owners thereof, and prohibit burials except in public cemeteries. (§ 15.2-1201 The boards of supervisors of counties are hereby vested with the same powers and authority as the councils of cities and towns.)

Strategy:

The County could enact regulations for regular inspections and recordation as outlined in the statute, and coordinated with the strategies outlined in II below.



§ 10.1-2304 The Director may designate state archaeological sites and state archaeological zones on private property or on property owned by any county, city or town... No state archaeological site or zone located on private property may be established within the boundaries of any county, town or city which has established a local archaeological commission or similar entity designated to preserve, protect and identify local sites and objects of antiquity without the consent of the local governing board. Field investigations may not be conducted on a designated site without a permit issued by the Director. (Definitions: "state archaeological site" - an area designated by the Department in which it is reasonable to find objects of antiquity. "Objects of antiquity" - any relic, artifact, remain, including human skeletal remains, specimen or other archaeological article that may be found on, in or below the surface of the earth which has historic, scientific, archaeological or educational value.)

Strategy:

The County should identify cemeteries containing objects of antiquity through procedures outlined in this Preservation Plan, and recommend to the Department of Historic Resources that certain sites be defined as state archaeological sites and/or zones.

§ 57-38.1 Proceedings by landowner for removal of remains from abandoned family graveyard.

The owner of any land on which is located an abandoned family graveyard, and there has been no reservation of rights in such graveyard, or when the beneficiaries of any reservations of rights desire to waive such rights, and in which no body has been interred for twenty-five years may file a bill in equity in the circuit court of the county or in the circuit or corporation court wherein such land is located for the purpose of having the remains interred in such graveyard removed to some more suitable repository. To such bill all persons in interest, known or unknown, other than the plaintiffs shall be duly made defendants. If any of such parties be unknown, publication shall be had. Upon the case being properly matured for hearing, and proof being made of the propriety of the removal, the court may order the removal made and the remains properly deposited in another place, at the expense of the petitioner. Such removal and re-interment shall be done with due care and decency.

In determining the question of removal the court shall consider the historical significance of such graveyard and shall consider as well the wishes of the parties concerned so far as they are brought to its knowledge, including the desire of any beneficiaries of any reservation of rights to waive such reservation of rights in favor of removal, and so considering shall exercise a sound discretion in granting or refusing the relief prayed for.

Strategy:

If the County identifies private cemeteries having historical significance through a process as outlined below, the County should file a Motion to Intervene as an interested party in any court proceedings that threaten to disturb historical private cemeteries. If

necessary, the private cemetery should be acquired by the County for preservation purposes as outlined in the following statute and strategy.

§ 57-36. Abandoned graveyards may be condemned; removal of bodies. When a graveyard, wholly or partly within any county, city or town, has been abandoned, or is unused and neglected by the owners, and such graveyard is necessary, in whole or in part, for public purposes, authorized by the charter of such city or town, or by the general statutes providing for the government of counties, cities and towns, such county, city or town may acquire title to such burying ground by condemnation proceedings, to be instituted and conducted in the manner and mode prescribed in the statutes providing for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by counties, cities and towns. The court taking jurisdiction of such case may, in its discretion, require the county, city or town to acquire the whole burying ground, in which event the county, city or town may use such part thereof as may be necessary for its purposes and sell the residue. The court, however, shall direct that the remains interred in such graveyard, if possible so to do, be removed to some repository used and maintained as a cemetery.

Strategy:

Following strategies discussed below, the County should make efforts to acquire title or easement to such graveyards having historical significance through fee simple purchase, purchase of development rights or other easement acquisition.

Cemetery Registry

Old cemeteries represent an important heritage resource in the county. Unfortunately, many of the grave memorials in these cemeteries are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Detailed cemetery recording provides us with a permanent record of these

sites, and a point of reference for future research and conservation. The accurate survey of cemetery locations and transcription and publishing of cemetery records is important because it preserves the cemetery historical record for posterity.

Strategies:

The County should undertake a comprehensive survey and inventory of all existing public and private cemeteries to include a map detailing the size and configuration of the cemetery and the organization of graves, create a data recording and filing system using inventory sheets, and conduct historical and biographical research. Additional information to be compiled may include an epitaph record, condition reports, videos and photograph file. This may be accomplished by the establishment of a Cemetery Protection Association, a voluntary Board of individuals interested in organizing groups, such as Scouts, Historical Societies or other local citizenry, to conduct cemetery research, restoration, and maintenance. (Sample forms for conducting county surveys are attached.) All surveyed cemeteries will then be submitted by the County to the Virginia Department of Historical Resources as State Historical Landmarks. All surveyed cemeteries will be identified in the County Zoning Ordinance as State Historical Landmarks with land use protections of those cemeteries. The County Architectural Review Board will have oversight of these landmarks identified in the Zoning Ordinance.



It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to prepare and keep on record in the office of the register of deeds a list of all public cemeteries in the counties outside the limits of incorporated towns and cities, and not established and maintained for the use of an incorporated town or city, together with the names and addresses of the persons in possession and control of the same. To such list shall be added a list of the public cemeteries in the rural districts of such counties which have been abandoned, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to furnish to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources copies of the lists of such public and abandoned cemeteries, to the end that it may furnish to the persons in control of such cemeteries, suitable literature suggesting methods of taking care of such places.

To encourage the persons in possession and control of the public and private cemeteries, to take proper care of and to beautify such cemeteries, to mark distinctly their boundary line with evergreen hedges or rows of suitable trees, and otherwise to lay out the grounds in an orderly manner, the Board of Supervisors, upon being notified that two thirds of the expense necessary for so marking and beautifying any cemetery has been raised by the local body of the institution which owns the cemetery, and is actually in hand, is hereby authorized to appropriate from the general fund of the County one third of the expense necessary to pay for such work.

The County should be required to take possession and control of all abandoned public cemeteries in their respective counties, to see that the boundaries and lines are clearly laid out, defined and marked and to take proper steps to preserve them from encroachment and they are hereby authorized to appropriate from the general fund whatever sums may be necessary from time to time for the above purposes.

Restore and Preserve Cemeteries

Certain cemeteries are in imminent danger of being destroyed due to such circumstances as development pressures or the last vestiges of decay.

Strategies:

The County should act immediately to develop site-specific plans to include the funding of restoration and preservation efforts for those cemeteries in jeopardy. Again, the restoration and preservation efforts could be managed through a Cemetery Protection Association, or if circumstances warrant action prior to the establishment of such board, the efforts could be directed through the Architectural Review Board and/or through other historical societies and organizations.

Ongoing Preservation and Maintenance

On going preservation and maintenance of cemeteries will remain an integral aspect of protecting this historical and cultural resource for the citizens of Fauquier.

Strategies:

The County should consider the possibility of obtaining cemetery property rights through easement or fee-simple purchase, in an effort to restore and maintain private cemeteries.

The County should provide funding to an agency/organization/department of its selection to regularly maintain these cemetery grounds.

Mapping

Maps are the graphic representation of natural and social history. Their style is considered a form of folk art. By identifying and making accessible as many as possible of the past maps of the county, we preserve and offer to current and future generations a comprehensive picture of how the county evolved into its present status. Vision of the

past clarifies vision for the future.

The maps themselves are valuable and often fragile. We recommend that significant maps be stored in archival conditions. If maps are currently held by individuals without such storage facilities, every effort should be made to secure the maps and transfer them to an appropriate repository while providing the owners of the maps with appropriate recognition, copies and other compensation if warranted.

The significance of individual maps is best judged by a small team of qualified authorities who are knowledgeable in the county's history and able to judge the inherent value of maps.

Every effort should be made to create a series of historic overlays within the Fauquier County's Geographic Information System. The benefits of such are obvious: 1) informing potential developments of historic structures and natural features that may be impacted, and 2) allowing easy access to inventories of historic features in local areas within the county.

Not only should county maps be obtained, but also regional maps that provide context. For example, it is difficult to understand the significance of the location of Civil War battles in Fauquier County without seeing them in the context of operations in Virginia and the eastern theater. So too are patterns of population migration, industrial development, transportation, land use, etc.



From the time of the adoption of this plan forward, every map generated by an agency of the county and state should become part of the historic map archive. The library should assign responsibility for maps to a curator who might chair a volunteer committee. The members of the committee will be responsible for 1) an ongoing canvassing of organizations both public and private which develop maps to secure copies of these maps for the archives and 2) developing and implementing a policy that not only ensures access to maps held in the archives for educational, research, economic development and cultural purposes, but aggressively promotes the availability of maps for such purposes.

Fauquier County Public Library

The cumulative impact of most of the historic preservation efforts recommended in this report will result in the need to archive, catalogue and display many items such as :

- Various lists and inventories,
- Maps and photographs,
- Searchable databases,
- Artifacts,
- Books and records,
- Educational displays.

The library's current service profile is not congruent with a high priority on historic preservation. Not only will new holdings be required for historic preservation, there is a great need to improve citizen access to the information that is already in the library. The current format for delivering library contents has not changed in 100 or more years.

Patrons must physically show up to examine library holdings. With regard to historic preservation material, since much of it is in the Virginiana Room and is non-circulating, the patron must do research on site.



As of this writing there is no on-line access to anything except the catalogue and some administrative functions. Furthermore, the Virginiana room does not have a full-time librarian devoted to its collections.

A small example of the need for change in the policy regarding historic preservation is as follows. There is an extremely valuable survey of historic and older properties in Fauquier done by the Works Progress Administration in 1937. The narrative reports are in the Virginiana room, but the accompanying photographs are in Richmond. The same is true of the last survey performed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Yet, the both the narrative and photographs define the historic resource.

As another example, there is no list (much less copies) of all historic maps of Fauquier County.

A considerable increase in resources at the library will be necessary to position the County as a leader in historic preservation.

Strategies:

Fund a full-time reference librarian for the Virginiana room.

Dramatically increase the production of “finding aids” to help acquaint library patrons with holdings in various areas. Browsing the catalogue is inadequate for

this purpose because the explanatory text and research suggestions are not available.

Ultimately, relocate the Virginiana Room to larger quarters, allowing increased space for collections, equipment, researcher work positions, and educational displays.



Over time, dramatically increase the on-line access to historical holdings. Establish a study group to devise a strategy for doing so. Consult with the Library of Virginia as to methodology and other guidance. Integrate the library’s historic resource preservation needs with the overall information technology (e-government) initiatives of the County.

Establish an on-line service that will allow patrons and researchers to email research requests to the reference librarians. Libraries all over the country are doing this.

Establish a volunteer corps to assist in the entire operation of the Virginiana Room and to respond to research inquiries. Aim for a high level of service. The room should be staffed at all times during library hours.

A coin copy machine is in the Virginiana room as are microfilm readers. This is inadequate in the digital age. The library should add the ability to scan any image and email or fax it to a patron or researcher.

A special advisory committee (or a subcommittee of the Historic Resources Commission) to the library board should be established to guide the director and

members regarding initiatives in historic preservation.

In general the library should position itself to obtain a statewide reputation for excellence in historic preservation.

Genealogical Resources

Beginning in the 18th century, Fauquier County, Virginia, served as a starting place or gateway for many of the families that settled in the eastern or southern sections of the United States. For that reason, many persons from all over the United States can trace their ancestors to our county.

To date, there is no comprehensive list of the various public and private sources available here for genealogical research. This information represents an important historical asset for Fauquier County, and organizing our genealogical resources and making them available to the public should be a project undertaken in the future.

Possible Projects

In order to make genealogical information most readily available, the county might want to consider initiating one or more of the following projects:

Publication of a pamphlet or handbook listing current sources of genealogical information pertaining to Fauquier County, which would be given free of charge to researchers.

Posting the information available on a website, or providing links once public information is put on line (for example, land records and maps, newspaper archives).

Creating a network of the various organizations, county agencies and organizations so that requests and new information can be shared and cross-indexed.

Catalogue Resources

A full inventory of genealogical resources should be created and continually updated,

based on new publications, discovery of new information, or establishment of new Internet links or other sources. Examples, include:

County land records, wills and meeting minutes going back to the chartering of the county in 1759 which are in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Currently, census figures for the county since 1790 and other information is being put on the USGENWEB site, which is linked to the Fauquier County HRC web page. It is expected that more will be added later.

A compilation of the local history writings in the Virginiana Room of the Fauquier County Public Library. This could be done in conjunction with the library's information cross-reference project now under way to add the collections of the Fauquier Historical Society, the Fauquier Heritage Society, and the Fauquier Afro-American Heritage Society to the library catalogue. This would include identifying genealogical resources connected with artifacts, newsletters and oral histories.

Works of local history, including Compilation of Fauquier County Tombstone Inscriptions by Nancy Baird and Carol Jordan, Vol. I and Vol. II; The Beverley Family of Virginia by John McGill; Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County by Lee Moffett; county and regional historic maps by Eugene Scheel; and the historical works about Fauquier County by John K. Gott and William Tripplett.

Local newspaper archives and indices, including the M. Louise Evans, "Oldtimer" series.

Lists of deceased Confederate veterans maintained by the local SCV camp, and the list of names and the information discovered about those whose names appear on the wall of the Confederate monument in the Warrenton Cemetery.

Military records maintained by the National Archives, Washington, D.C. (Some are available on the Internet) for the

Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World

War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Once started, a project of this nature will need regular, continual updating, as additional sources are discovered and more historical research – which tends to feed upon itself – is done. But the value of such a compilation will grow along with the body of work, enabling those who come to Fauquier County in search of their roots to succeed – and add to our own understanding of our county’s history.

Voluntary Measures

In addition to the voluntary programs offered at the National and State levels, which include Certified Local Government, the National and Virginia Landmark Register, and Conservation and Historic Easements, there are also voluntary procedures available at the local level.

Strategies:

Encourage owners of historic properties to seek designation on the Virginia and National Registers, thereby attaining eligibility for Federal and State financial incentives for renovation/rehabilitation. Promote this type of preservation by making available information regarding tax incentives and Register and other special designation procedures.

Provide basic information to help initiate the designation process and tax credit applications. Seek and coordinate the work of interns and volunteers to assist in the completion of documentation required for nomination.

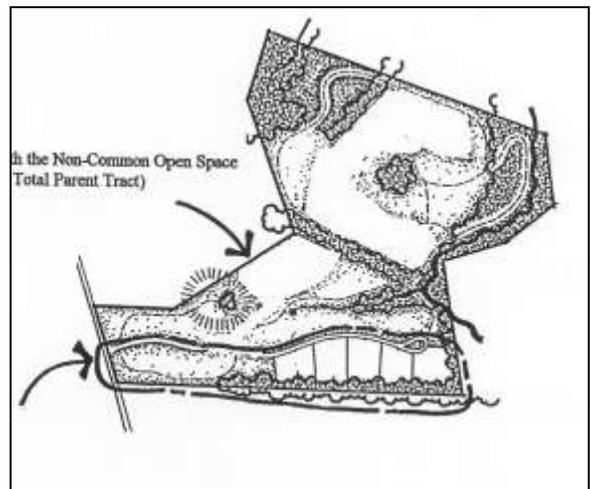
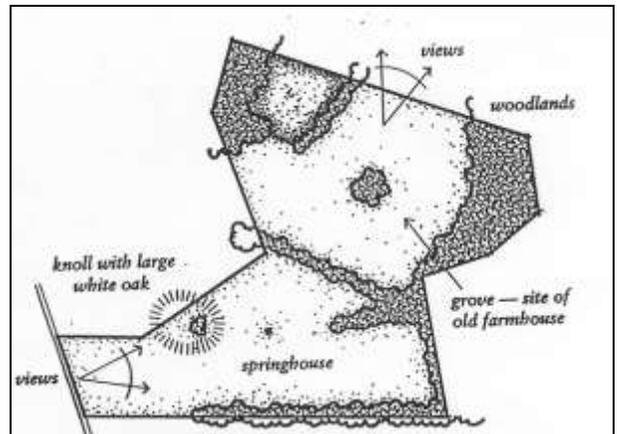
The County should encourage or actively seek designation on the Virginia and National Registers of the qualifying villages and settlements. Preliminary identification of these villages and settlements worthy of qualification occurs through the County’s

Historic Resources Survey and Update process.

Initiate more detailed inventory studies in other areas of the County that contain potentially eligible properties for inclusion on the Virginia and National Historic Registers.

Promote historic and conservation easements and other voluntary measures.

The County should initiate additional studies of potential rural historic districts, similar to the Southwest Mountains National Register Rural Historic District, in areas that include rural viewsheds and numerous Register properties and potentially eligible properties.



Rural Preservation

The Rural Agriculture (RA) and Rural Conservation (RC) Zoning Districts encompass 80 percent of the County's land area. These zoning categories have agriculture as the principal use; however, residential development is permitted. Since May of 1981, a "sliding scale" has been used in Fauquier County to establish density in these two districts. This system results in the clustering of residential lots and preserving significant open space around the estate home or farmhouse and outbuildings for continued agricultural uses. In this zoning category for parcels greater than 30 acres in size, 85 percent of the total acreage must be retained

in a recorded non-common Open Space easement with no further subdivision allowed.

A 100 acre parcel, zoned RA or RC, could be divided into 6 lots; one of which must be 85 acres in size, with no further subdivision, and 5 lots allowed on the remaining 15 acres. Those lots could be further limited by septic drain field conditions due to soil conditions. In sum, this district allows preservation of significant rural open space for continued farming operations or protection of valued historic homesteads and properties.

Development Rights and Conservation Easements

The Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) is permitted under the Open Space Land Act (Code of Virginia Sections 10.1-1700-1705). That act provides authority for any public body to acquire title to, or any interests or rights of not less than five years duration in real property that will provide a means for the preservation of open space land. Purchase of Development Rights is similar in effect to a conservation easement, but the easement is purchased instead of donated. The success of a PDR program is limited by available funds and the number of property owners who are willing to sell development rights. Purchase of Development Rights is a method that may be used to protect historic settings from additional development.

However, because the ownership of the land remains with the farmer or private landowner, the historic structure itself is not protected.

Note that Fauquier County is currently developing a proposed PDR program. The Board of Supervisors will decide whether to establish such a program in the near future. Albemarle and Loudoun Counties have newly established programs which Fauquier County is reviewing.

Landowners participating in the Albemarle County Acquisition of Conservation Easements (ACE) program voluntarily enter into agreements with the County to sell the development potential for their properties. To be eligible for the ACE program, properties must achieve a minimum score on an established ranking system. Points are awarded to properties that include resources listed on the State or National Registers, that are included in State or National Rural Historic Districts. The ACE program provides a method of attaining a balance between landowner's rights and responsibilities and the public value of rural land.

Strategy:

If adopted, the Purchase of Development Rights/Acquisition of Conservation Easement Program should award additional points to properties that include historic resources subject to the Historic Overlay District Ordinance.

Use Value Taxation

The Use Value Taxation (land use tax) program complements the Rural Agricultural and Rural Conservation zoning categories by allowing a reduction in real property taxes for property in actual use for agriculture, horticulture, forestry or open space. Use Value Taxation encourages the deferral of development of the rural areas, which also indirectly protects historic settings.



Agricultural and Forestal Districts

The Agricultural and Forestal Districts Act is a voluntary program that provides a landowner with certain benefits and

protections for the agricultural or forestry use of the land, in exchange for conditions that limit subdivision and development of the property during a specified number of years. Agricultural and Forestal districts protect the rural areas and thus, indirectly encourage the protection of historic settings. As indicated in a previous section, the County has 14 Agricultural and Forestal Districts totaling over 90,000 acres.

Citizen Group Efforts

There are numerous local, regional, and statewide organizations whose activities directly or indirectly benefit historic preservation in Fauquier County. Their range



of interest varies from a direct focus on the preservation of historic resources to a general involvement in issues that bear on the overall quality of life in the County. Some primarily focus on educating the public, while others prepare and advocate positions on issues at government hearings and in the public media. The composition of these citizen groups extends from small, all-volunteer organizations to large associations with a paid staff augmented with volunteers.

In addition to these formally incorporated citizen groups, the County has many community or neighborhood associations. Often formed to organize resistance against a specific threat to their community, some have continued to exist at varying levels of activity. These local associations frequently have succeeded in arresting or modifying pending public policy decisions or threats to historic resources that are important to their community. It is not unusual in such instances for the local association to be supported by one or more of the formally incorporated groups described above.

The County's Role

As an active participant in the historic community, the County has certain responsibilities. This Plan highlights the importance of planning, education and incentives to the preservation process, and outlines how the County can contribute to this effort. This Plan stresses the concept that a total community involvement is required for success, including participation in regional and State alliances and partnerships. The County can also take the lead in setting an example for the community in its stewardship of historic buildings.

The public education process should begin with the education of the various County boards and decision-making bodies about the value of historic resources to the community. This step helps to ensure that public policy decisions reflect the recognition that historic

resources: (1) provide tangible evidence of our heritage, (2) set Fauquier County apart as a place different from other localities, and (3) contribute to the County's economic vitality.

Concurrent education of the County staff on the value of historic resources should emphasize the relationship between the functional responsibilities of each department and the protection of these valuable and irreplaceable assets. The County can provide information to the Town of Warrenton, the Community College, the Department of Historic Resources, and other interested groups and organizations to keep them informed about County preservation efforts. The County can also play a key role in coordinating and bolstering partnerships that include individual citizens, businesses, schools, government officials (County, City and State), various interest groups such as the local preservation and community organizations, and neighborhood groups.

This type of coordination ensures that:

- All parties are kept apprised of changes to County regulations and policies on preservation matters;
- All interested groups are given the opportunity to comment on and participate in County preservation activities;
- The County benefits from the wide experience and expertise that exists in the local preservation community; and that
- Historic preservation is fully integrated into the planning and implementation process.

The County can participate in regional alliances and partnerships, such as Heritage Area initiatives. The County can declare support for the statewide "Celebrate Virginia" promotion in May, sponsored by the Department of Historic Resources and the Virginia Tourism Corporation. The Statewide special events program features Virginia communities telling their stories and

promoting their cultural assets.

A primary responsibility of the County is the continued good stewardship of the historic resources under its control. These resources include the Warren Green building, the County Courthouse, the Old Jail, and the John Barton Payne building. By maintaining and rehabilitating these resources in appropriate ways, the County can set an example that historic buildings can contribute significantly to everyday life.

The County should advise all historic property owners of all available information regarding the historic character of their property. This advice and notification should be linked to the property transfer and recordation system. When deeds are recorded, new property owners would receive an information packet from the County.

Implementation Strategies:

Historic Preservation Commission should educate the various County boards and decision-making bodies about the value of historic resources to our community.

Educate County staff, including planners, engineers, inspectors, etc., about the County's historic resources. Provide guidance on identification and treatment of historic resources as it relates to the various departmental tasks and responsibilities.

Keep the interested groups informed about preservation efforts.

Seek to create and strengthen partnerships among all interest groups to forward the cause of historic preservation throughout the County and the Region.

The County should declare support annually for the Statewide "Celebrate Virginia" promotion.

The County should continue to be a good steward of the historic resources that it controls through renovation and maintenance programs, which retain the integrity of the associated buildings and structures.

The County should advise all historic property owners of all available information regarding the historic character of their property. This advice and notification should be linked to the property transfer and recordation system.



7

Preservation Incentives and Economics

Historic preservation has provided a positive economic benefit in communities around the State through job creation, increased property values and tourism. A historic preservation program for the community should balance regulation with education and incentives. Incentives are available at the Federal and State levels, and should be created at the local level. Heritage tourism encourages preservation while providing educational benefits to the public, and economic benefits to the community.

Economic Benefits

The Preservation Alliance of Virginia issued a report in 1996, *Virginia's Economy and Historic Preservation: the Impact of Preservation on Jobs, Business and Community*. The study found that historic preservation is a key component within Virginia's economy.

Significant jobs are created through the rehabilitation of Virginia's historic buildings. Over the last 15 years, 900 historic buildings have been rehabilitated in Virginia, providing 12,697 jobs. Because such rehabilitation is labor intensive, the process creates more jobs than comparable new construction. Preservation activities create a need for the specialized services of masons, painters, carpenters, historians, architects, engineers, archaeologists, artists, landscape architects, and experts in all building trades.

Nearly 75% of first time visitors to Virginia are visitors to historic sites, as indicated by data from the Department of Economic Development. Tourism generated by historic preservation visitors benefits local economies in increased retail, hotel, restaurant sales, etc. The Preservation Alliance study reports that historic preservation visitors stay longer, visit twice as many places and spend,

on average, over two-and-a-half times more money in Virginia than do other visitors.

The report also included information showing the positive impact of historic districts on property values. For example, in Richmond's Shockoe Slip, assessments increased 245% between 1980 and 1990, compared to an 8.9% increase citywide. In Staunton, residential properties in every one of the four historic districts appreciated from 51.9 % to 66% over the period from 1987-1995, while non-historic district property appreciated an average of 51.1%. In Fredericksburg, commercial property inside the historic district increased by an average of 480% from 1971 to 1990, while commercial property outside the district increased by an average of 281%. The Preservation Alliance report concludes that historic preservation creates economic growth through job creation, increased property values, and tourism.



Economic Incentives

A number of economic incentives are available at various levels for the preservation of historic resources. Federal and State tax credits, easements, and the potential for

creating revolving funds and local tax exemptions are described below.

Federal Tax Credit

Rehabilitation tax credits have been provided by the Federal tax code since 1976. National Register properties that are rehabilitated for income-producing industrial, commercial or residential purposes may qualify for a rehabilitation tax credit. Under this program, owners can take a 20 percent federal income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitating a certified historic structure. The Federal income tax credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible rehabilitation expenses. All rehabilitation work must meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation to a commercial use of non-historic buildings built before 1936 can qualify investors for a 10% credit.

State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Beginning on January 1, 1997, owners of certified historic structures incurring rehabilitation expenses in the rehabilitation of those structures are entitled to a State income tax credit as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1997 | 10% |
| 1998 | 15% |
| 1999 | 20% |
| 2000 and thereafter | 25% |

If the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability for the taxable year, the amount that exceeds the liability may be carried over for credit against the income taxes of the taxpayer in the next ten taxable years, or until the credit is used, whichever occurs first.

This tax credit is significant because it permits the use of the credit for personal residences as well as income-producing properties.

For the purposes of this credit, a certified historic structure is one that is listed, or is eligible for listing, on the Virginia Landmarks Register, or is a contributing structure in a historic district listed on the Virginia Register. Fauquier has 19 listed Virginia Register properties. (See Appendix C.)

Improvements or reconstruction must be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, and the cost of improvements must amount to at least fifty percent of the assessed value of the building for the year before the rehabilitation expenses were incurred. Effective January 1, 2001, the improvement cost threshold is lowered to 25% for owner-occupied buildings.

Certified Local Government Program

As discussed under Federal and State programs (page 20), Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are eligible to apply for matching grants from a 10% share of Virginia’s annual federal appropriation, which must be set-aside specifically for CLGs.

CLG program funds awarded may be used for survey of historic and archaeological resources; preparation of National Register nominations; development of design review guidelines; amendments to preservation ordinances; preparation of preservation plans; testing archaeological sites to determine their significance; and public education programs in historic preservation.

Strategy: Work with VDHR to develop ways for the County to benefit from the educational, technical, and financial incentives provided by the CLG program, while following the recommended strategies of this plan.



Preservation Easements

The Department of Historic Resources seeks and accepts donation of preservation easements from private owners of properties either listed on the Virginia Register, or contributing to a Registered historic district. The donation of a preservation easement is considered a charitable contribution for tax purposes and may be an important tax consideration in estate planning. To qualify for the Federal tax deduction, the property must also be listed on the National Register. If the land is subject to a perpetual conservation easement created under the Open Space Lands Act, or is otherwise devoted to an open space use, which includes preserving historic resources, it is assessed and taxed at the use value for open space.

Historic Preservation easement donors are eligible for a State income tax credit of up to fifty percent of the value of the easement. If the credit is not fully used up in the year of the easement donation, it can be carried forward for an additional five years. Donors may also be able to exclude up to forty percent of the remaining value of the land from the estate taxes owed under the American Farm and Ranch Protection Act.

Revolving Loan Funds

A revolving fund is a pool of capital created and reserved for a specific activity, with the restriction that the monies are returned to the fund to be reused for similar

activities. Revolving loans provide funding for rehabilitation and repair work by enabling property owners to borrow money at a low interest rate. Most revolving funds require that rehabilitation work be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Fauquier County is currently not enabled to loan money to private persons to rehabilitate or repair private property. It is recommended that enabling authority be obtained from the General Assembly authorizing the County to establish a revolving loan fund, or to contribute money to a private revolving fund for such persons.

For example, the City of Charlottesville's program requires that, to be eligible for a loan, the property must be included in, or must be in the process of seeking inclusion in, a local historic district. Charlottesville offers commercial loans up to \$25,000 and residential loans up to \$10,000, or 50% of the cost of rehabilitation, whichever is less. The loan Committee determines the time length of the loan, which is always shorter than five years. All loans are made at 3% interest. A County-sponsored revolving fund, similar to Charlottesville's program, could positively influence the future of the County's historic resources.

Strategy:

Obtain enabling authority from the General Assembly authorizing the County to establish a revolving loan fund, or to contribute money to a private revolving fund, to assist owners of historic properties with rehabilitation and repair work.

Partial Local Real Estate Tax Exemption

The Code of Virginia authorizes localities to provide a partial tax exemption for certain properties on which an older structure has undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation or replacement. Fauquier County does not currently make use of this provision,

which is generally intended to encourage investment in older neighborhoods. However, this provision could be structured as an incentive to encourage appropriate rehabilitation or renovation of historic structures that may otherwise be demolished, neglected, or inappropriately altered.

Normally, when a property is improved, the value of the property increases, along with the property taxes. By excluding the value of the building's rehabilitation from its assessed value for a specified number of years, owners of historic properties may be encouraged to perform major improvements.

Section 58.1-3220 provides for the partial exemption from taxation of real estate on which a structure 15 years or older has undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation or replacement for *residential* use. Section 58.1-3221 provides for the partial exemption from taxation of real estate on which a structure 20 years or older has undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation or replacement for *commercial or industrial* use. The partial exemption may not exceed an amount equal to the increase in assessed value resulting from the improvements, or an amount up to 50% of the cost of the improvements. The exemption may be allowed for a period of no longer than fifteen years.

If the exemption is applied to a Virginia landmark or to a contributing structure in a register district, then rehabilitation may not be achieved through demolition and replacement.



Other restrictions or conditions may be prescribed by ordinance. For example, Clarke County allows the exemption for a period of ten years for real estate on which there exists a structure not less than 50 years old, which has been rehabilitated to increase its assessed value by at least 40%. The structure must be either a Virginia landmark or a contributing structure within a register district, and must be located within a locally designated historic overlay district. Because the structure is in a Historic Overlay District, a certificate of appropriateness is required for the rehabilitation work.

Strategy

Enact an ordinance with revisions for a partial local real estate tax exemption for the rehabilitation of older properties, as enabled by the state code. Coordinate staff assistance for eligible property owners through the appropriate County department.

Preservation Work Bank Program

It is recommended that a Work Bank Program be established to aid owners of historic resources, including the elderly and those with limited means, to maintain their properties. One of the primary challenges in historic preservation is the actual execution of appropriate maintenance and preservation procedures. Even when property owners want to maintain or rehabilitate their buildings in historically appropriate ways, they are often faced with challenges that make the execution of that work difficult, or impossible. Elderly, physically challenged, and lower-income property owners could all benefit from a Preservation Work Bank, but the program should be organized to potentially benefit all owners of designated historic resources undertaking approved maintenance and/or preservation work.

This program would work in a manner similar to a revolving fund, where a resource (money, time, etc.) is available to a number of participants because it is continually

replenished. It is also similar to the Habitat for Humanity program, where those who benefit from the service are also required to participate in it. Elderly and physically challenged property owners could benefit from the program by contributing other than building maintenance. An important goal of the program should be a regular donation of services to the Bank.

The program could eventually be coordinated with revolving fund programs, easement programs, internship programs, tax credit programs, technical information programs, and demonstration projects (good for disseminating information on how to correctly treat historic properties; i.e., a demonstration project on how to properly treat wood siding). It would draw upon historic resource property owners; participants from local architectural, engineering, and construction businesses; national architectural product suppliers; local students in architecture, engineering, design, and preservation programs; members of local preservation organizations; and other community volunteers. The Preservation Work Bank program could start small, and in a short period grow into an important

community resource that supports character and quality of life in the County.

Strategies:

Establish a Work Bank Program to aid owners of historic resources in maintaining their properties.

Establish an expert advice program with a list of preservation professionals willing to occasionally volunteer their time to offer advice to historic resource property owners.

Recognition and Awards Program

There are many examples of local historic resources that have been successfully preserved (See Appendix C) The County should offer a program to recognize these achievements similar to the awards programs sponsored by the Preservation Alliance of Virginia and the Town of Warrenton or should support and participate in those programs.

Strategy:

Support and actively participate in existing preservation awards programs or offer a County-unique program.

8

Heritage Tourism

Heritage tourism may be described as the stewardship and presentation of historic, cultural and natural resources to the public in order to gain economic and educational benefits, and to encourage preservation of the resources. The positive impacts of heritage tourism on the local economy have been widely documented.

Heritage tourism facilitates learning about architecture, people, places and events, and adds substance to history learned in the classroom. Heritage tourism can also help preserve historic resources. It draws attention to their value, and encourages their protection, rehabilitation, and adaptive use.

This Plan recommends ways to encourage heritage tourism, such as the reuse of historic buildings through zoning provisions, and the encouragement of partnerships to strengthen the preservation community. Community events recommended in the section on Education and Preservation also help promote heritage tourism. This section describes additional ways to highlight the County's historic resources.

Current Tourism Efforts

Fauquier already has some excellent programs developed by local preservation groups, such as the John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area's audio tape driving tour; the Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County's museum and genealogical library; the Historical Society's Old Gaol Museum; Warrenton's Mosby Museum; and the Fauquier Heritage Society's genealogy library; to mention just some of the ongoing efforts. Warrenton also has been active in heritage tourism, with the development of a walking tour, and recent promotion in a State brochure, "Virginia: Downtown Driving Tours." However, each effort has, to date, not

been part of a larger County collaboration.

A "whole-County" approach would reap benefits for each of the programs, allowing each group's programs to be more effectively developed and marketed in a collaborative effort. It would also enhance economic opportunity.

Additionally, a vital heritage tourism program requires ongoing development of sites, both current and new. Fauquier has many undeveloped sites as well as sites that are only partially developed that offer wonderful potential and would, if developed, enhance both tourism opportunities and a broader understanding of ourselves.

One example of such a potential would be the development of an interpretive sign program at Crockett Park, explaining the history of Germantown, one of Fauquier's earliest settlements. Such an interpretation could be linked to a driving tour showing early settlement patterns in Fauquier and could be used to enhance our understanding of colonial history.

More needs to be said about direct economic benefits. Tourism brings people who shop, eat out, and need places to stay. Heritage tourism is a proven draw; a Capital Region Trip Profile showed that heritage related activities accounted for 20% of destinations in the Washington area, second only to shopping (Maryland Department of Tourism). Traveler spending in Virginia generates \$10 billion in direct revenues to the State (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1998). In 1995, Governor Allen acknowledged the importance of heritage tourism for Virginia by launching the Virginia History Initiative to work with communities in the State for the development of historic sites and visitor programs.



Fauquier has potential for a successful tourism program. The County is an easy drive from a large metropolitan area; the land is scenic; and Fauquier’s history is broad-based, with important Native American pathways, early colonial settlements, early development of mining industry, famous native and founding father Chief Justice John Marshall’s home, early railroad infrastructure, and of course, the Civil War. If properly developed and marketed, these resources have the potential to attract visitors whose travel dollars should benefit local businesses.

The benefits of heritage tourism

- Protects historic, cultural and natural resources in communities, towns and cities. People become involved in their communities when they relate to their personal, family, community, regional or national heritage.
- Educates residents and visitors about local/regional history and traditions
- Builds closer, stronger communities. A knowledge of heritage provides continuity and context, strengthens citizenship values, builds community pride and improves quality of life.

- Promotes economic vitality and civic vitality of a community or region. Economic benefits include new jobs in the travel industry, diversification in the service industries, manufacturing, agriculture, higher property values, and increased retail sales.

Successful heritage tourism programs

In developing a heritage tourism program, the National Trust publication lists five basic principles:

- Focus on authenticity and quality
- Preserve and protect resources
- Make sites come alive (i.e., interpretation)
- Find the fit between your community and tourism
- Collaborate

Steps needed

To develop a program, the National Trust outlines four steps:

1. Assess the potential—Identify attractions, historic and archaeological resources, cultural resources, natural resources and untapped resources. Prioritize destinations—are sites for out of town visitors or important to local visitors only? Both are important. Then, assess visitor services. Following that, look at organizational capabilities. What do we have for protection? What do we have for marketing?
2. Plan and organize—Develop support of local business and government. Draw from current historic preservation entities. Develop a permanent, formal organizational structure to support community collaboration. Assess organizational costs, both the hard

costs of developing a site, and the soft costs of staffing, interpreting and developing local sites, improving infrastructure, and marketing.

3. Prepare, protect, manage—Develop a preservation plan using designation of historic significance; zoning, design review ordinances, easement, local incentives, and a growth management plan that protects resources. Assess infrastructure needs and carrying capacity of resources.
4. Market the program—Using (1) public relations tools such as press kits and press releases; educational tours, community awareness events; (2) advertising, (3) graphic materials that may include a logo for local programs, special tours and good signage; and (4) promotions.



Other needed program elements

Performance measurements; i.e., an evaluation of program effectiveness. Numbers of guest visits and visitor surveys are useful indicators of success of a program. In terms of economic benefits, an Economic Impact Statement should be developed by tracking dollars spent in the community related to

heritage tourism.

Increased collaboration with current state programs. Currently the Chamber of Commerce and the Partnership for Warrenton do a great deal of work in this area with existing resources. As additional sites for tourism are developed, this collaboration could increase.

Infrastructure needed

One key to developing a program is necessary infrastructure. The County needs a means for coordination, i.e., a Heritage Tourism coordinator, to function as liaison between groups and government resources and to develop and implement program goals. This could be accomplished through the private sector or through additional personnel under the County's Office of Economic Development or other appropriate County department.

An entity to provide policy/program guidance and direction is also required; i.e., a committee comprised of key stakeholders to set goals and directions for developing programs.

Participate with State programs

One key to Fauquier's initiative must be an emphasis on collaboration and the development of themes. On a larger scale, in recent years, heritage tourism in Virginia has been developed around the use of thematic collaborations and packages. Current regional partnerships and alliances include "Jefferson's Virginia," "Virginia Civil War Trails", "John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area", "Eastern Shore Escapes" and the "Eastern Shore Northampton County Heritage Trail" and "Revolutionary Fun 5-4-1".

A new thematic direction is the African American Heritage Trails project, initiated this year by Governor Gilmore. Fauquier has the potential for such thematic programming.

Parts of Fauquier are already included in the John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area.

Zoning Changes

It is recommended that the Zoning Ordinance be amended to enable owners of certain historic properties (which are listed on the State or National Register, or which are contributing structures within a register district) to apply for a special use permit to allow public tours of the property.

Strategies:

The Historic Preservation Commission should investigate creating a Heritage Area that preserves historic areas and promotes tourism through regional cooperation. Heritage Areas include a sense of place and identity; regional scope and management; natural or man-made resources that unify the region; versatile land uses; local, regional, state or national significance; and a common goal or theme unifying the area. Examples include the Potomac River Basin, the John Singleton Mosby area and the James River Region.

The Historic Preservation Commission should investigate other community events, such as the "Historic Treasures of Richmond" campaign, and consider a similar event for Fauquier that recognizes

our historic resources. At least one community event should be planned during the month of May to be coordinated with other statewide Heritage Tourism activities.

Support the concept of heritage tourism, which requires regional partnerships and cooperation among the Town of Warrenton, County and State officials, local businesses, and community organizations.

Amend the Zoning Ordinance to enable owners of certain historic properties (which are listed on the State or National Register, or which are contributing structures within a register district) to apply for a special use permit to allow public tours of the property.

The Historic Preservation Commission should investigate creating Heritage Areas similar to the Mosby Heritage Area, but perhaps on a smaller scale, or in cooperation with other counties.

The Historic Preservation Commission should investigate community events for Fauquier that recognize our historic resources, to be coordinated with other statewide Heritage Tourism activities.



9

Preservation And Education

Fauquier’s rich inventory of historic resources provides tangible evidence of our community heritage and significantly contributes to our quality of life. Residents of the County are reminded daily of the history of Fauquier when they view the structures and landscapes that have existed practically unchanged for hundreds of years. Visitors seek to learn about our history and culture, and to experience the special character of our historic landscapes.

The primary goal of the educational component of this preservation plan is to successfully communicate to the community the value of Fauquier’s remaining historic resources, and to engender in the community a sense of common responsibility for those resources, which can lead to active preservation. This plan strives to educate all levels, from the primary grades to adults, about the identification, recognition, preservation and value of our shared historic resources. Raising the community’s awareness, increasing its knowledge, and encouraging responsibility make the survival of the County’s historic resources for the benefit of future generations more secure.

Because our children will be the future protectors of the County’s historic resources, preservation education should begin in the schools. Heritage education, as this type of program is known today, is a key element in protecting the County’s resources.

Although adults can also benefit from heritage education programs, they have additional needs from preservation education, and community oriented events play an important role in increasing their knowledge about preservation and historic resources. Community and neighborhood programs and events that celebrate our historic resources

should create a gradual momentum so that, over time, preservation becomes self-sustaining, and a matter of civic pride.

A preservation education program in Fauquier County can accomplish several objectives. It can convey that preserving historic sites and cultural history is a County priority. It can enhance the community’s awareness of all the historic resources around us—not only those resources officially registered as landmarks and historic districts, but also those resources that stand as yet unrecognized in smaller villages and towns, and in rural and suburban neighborhoods. By increasing access to these sites and by telling the stories of all these resources, our sense of place within the community and the world at large is clarified, and stewardship is encouraged.

A preservation education program can benefit from partnerships among historic preservation groups, local educators, businesses, the tourism industry, and local governments. By using these various groups and the variety of existing historic resources, the preservation process is better explained and the tangible and intangible benefits of preservation are made known to the community.





Heritage Education and the School System

(Much of the information in this section is taken from: National Trust for Historic Preservation *Landmark Yellow Pages*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1993 and *Heritage Education: A Community-School Partnership*, National Trust for Historic Preservation Information Series No. 73, 1993.)

Virginia's current Standards of Learning require that local history only be included in the third-grade curriculum, and few reading materials about local history are available for students at this level. The fifth-grade curriculum includes U.S. history through 1877, and the sixth grade studies U.S. history from 1877 to the present. U.S. history is studied more comprehensively in the eleventh grade, and Virginia government is part of the twelfth-grade curriculum. Although this program allows for the inclusion of local history in the third grade, the overall curriculum does not make County or community history a priority. A heritage education program can make local history a stronger and integral component of all levels of education. Students in Fauquier County are fortunate to live in a community where real places can add substance to the lessons learned in the classroom. A heritage education program would capitalize on the County's existing historic resources -- those real places where history actually occurred -- by using them to complement traditional educational techniques.

Strategies:

Educate all components of the community about historic resources and preservation.

Encourage community and neighborhood programs and events that celebrate the County's historic resources.

It should be noted that many of the events that will be created in a countywide preservation education program would afford opportunities for publicity. Communication with media representatives will promote preservation and help secure a positive future for the County's historic resources. In addition, preservation education has a strong connection to tourism in the County. Tourism events that include historic resources naturally incorporate some level of educational benefit in their offerings, be it information on architectural style, construction methods, historic events, famous persons, cultural practices, etc. This connection provides an opportunity to capitalize on individual events, providing multiple benefits to more people.

Strategy

Enlist the media to publicize community events and to promote preservation in the County.



Strategy:

Make local history a stronger and integral component of the County's school curriculum, beginning with the elementary grades.

Heritage education is a special approach to teaching and learning about history and culture. It uses the natural and built environment, historic objects, oral histories, community practices, music, dance, and written documents to help students understand their local heritage, and the relationships between that heritage and the surrounding region and the nation as a whole. Heritage education combines research, observation, analysis, and interpretation in the fields of history, geography, economics, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, science, technology, the arts, literature, and theater to provide a better understanding of the themes, issues, events and people that have shaped our community and our collective memory.

The heritage education approach forms a partnership between a community and its schools. It creates teaching tools that can engender a preservation ethic in those who will be responsible for the community's historic resources in the future. (For example, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation has a department devoted to this for Monticello and Jefferson.) The continuation of our history, the perpetuation of the stories that describe our evolution, and the

preservation of the physical resources that illustrate those stories rests with future generations. If we can successfully teach the lessons of the past by using our historic natural and built environments, then the future of our community values as well as our historic sites appears brighter. Simply put, heritage education fosters good citizenship.

Strategy:

Foster community pride, good citizenship, and stewardship of the County's historic resources through heritage education programs.

Some of the typical activities often included in heritage education programs are: field trips to historic sites, house museums, and districts; essay contests; the creation of exhibits on local history and preservation; the distribution of preservation oriented workbooks and reading materials; conducting a study of the history of the neighborhoods surrounding area schools and the collection of oral histories of area residents; and the incorporation of preservation issues into classroom lessons on history, the environment, social issues, and community involvement.

An example of a heritage education activity is the following: "A local preservation group invites teachers, students, a librarian, a museum curator, and business leaders to restore an old school building as a community heritage interpretation center. Teachers adapt the project to the school curriculum. As a lesson in language arts, students gather oral histories about the area. As a geography project, students research the route of the Underground Railroad through the region and the culture of the farmers and merchants who settled in the area. Students in a civics class testify at a County hearing to protect the deteriorating old school and provide the documentation needed to nominate the building to the National Register of Historic Places. Over the summer, students

in scouting and 4-H groups work with preservation craftspeople on restoration projects at the old school that are sponsored by local businesses.”



Strategies:

Using existing resources, develop field trips to a wide range of historic sites throughout the County.

Create a traveling exhibit on local history and preservation, supplemented with books related to the exhibition topic, to be viewed at museums, the Fauquier County Historical Society, and local school and branch libraries.

All heritage education activities should follow these basic guidelines:

- Incorporate the heritage education approach as early as possible in the school curriculum.
- Base the program on sound research and accepted preservation practices.
- Tell the whole story of the community, tell it accurately, and show how it is linked to the region, state, nation, and world.
- Engage students in a learning program that involves action, not just ideas.

- Forge partnerships that involve the whole community in the process.
- Prepare your teachers first; educate them about preservation so they can better teach our students.

Strategy:

Use the Fauquier Library as a depository for all types of information (printed and website bibliographies, videos, workbooks, field trip information, local history references, speaker’s bureau listings, etc.) on preservation and heritage education.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service can provide technical assistance to support local heritage education activities. The “Teaching with Historic Places” program, a joint effort of these two organizations, provides ready-to-use materials and also trains educators in methods for using historic places as teaching tools. The National Register can provide other tools as well. They include: lists of National Register properties in any geographic region; copies of National Register registration forms, including information on major historic themes, people and events, most of which represent state or local history; the National Register Information System, a computerized database that can find places linked geographically, by historic themes, past or present uses, or associations with important persons; and National Register publications, including bulletins on landscapes, cemeteries, battlefields, and other topics that can help teachers interpret the resources in their community. The Center for Understanding the Built Environment (CUBE) is also a good source of creative teaching materials.

Strategy:

Utilize technical resources provided by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Center for Understanding the Built Environment

(CUBE), and other established organizations to support County heritage education activities.

In addition, teachers and students can participate in the National Register process by researching and nominating a property to the National Register. This process should be used to focus public awareness on the significance of local historic properties, and to foster public support. Publicizing all stages of the process, including survey, public notice, and nomination, is a primary step in gaining this support.

Programs could also be established in which students receive classroom credit for working in the community on preservation issues and projects. Such a program could be geared toward any grade level. More programs that are rigorous could be established as internships and scholarships for higher-grade levels.

Strategy:

Institute programs that encourage students to practice historic preservation in the community.

Adult Education

Adults can learn from many of the programs included as part of heritage education in the schools, but adults have additional educational needs in the field of preservation. They want to know how historic resources affect their lives. They want to understand the financial impact a historic building can have on them and their businesses. Those who own historic buildings need to understand their significance and know how to care for them. Adults also need to understand in broad terms the value of the historic resources around them.

Strategy

Create a notification program to educate owners of historic properties, especially new owners, about the significance of their

property and to suggest ways they might protect those resources.

To meet these educational needs, the County should enlist the assistance and support of existing citizen groups and organizations. Partnerships could be explored with local or regional preservation organizations and organizations involved in public education.

Strategy:

Enlist the assistance and support of existing citizen groups to organize and promote adult education programs in historic preservation.



Adult educational programs can take a variety of forms, from lectures introducing the basics of preservation, to videos describing County history and resources, to the distribution of technical restoration information, to hands-on restoration classes, and more. Adult education also includes the more technical task of assisting craftspeople and contractors in keeping abreast of current developments in the field of restoration. Maintaining a directory of architects, historians, restoration craftsmen, and other individuals who work in the field provides related assistance. Such a directory can be used to draw on volunteers and participants for educational events (lectures, slide

presentations, demonstrations, etc.), and as a resource to be tapped to help save endangered structures and sites.

Adult education also includes the basic transfer of information on County preservation policy. The County's policies on preservation should be clearly explained to the public. Brochures should be developed to meet this need, and for those residents who desire more in-depth information, a list of additional resources should be provided. Citizen participation should be encouraged in County studies and other preservation activities.

Strategies:

Use a variety of tools (brochures, video, workshops, and lectures) to educate residents about the County's historic resources and its preservation policy.

Seek citizen participation in County studies and other preservation activities.

County residents should also be educated about the current state of preservation and historic resources in the County. As recommended in the "Survey and Historic Resources" section of this plan, an up-to-date database of all significant historic resources would provide interested residents, developers, and others with preservation information. The database could be maintained in the County's offices and on the Internet.



Strategy:

Make available to residents, property owners, developers, builders, realtors, educators, and students an informative database on Fauquier County's historic resources.

The popularity and accessibility of the Internet make it an important resource for educating County residents and visitors about preservation and historic resources. Both children and adults can benefit from information found on the Internet, and a wide variety of possibilities exists for presenting the educational material. Among the topics that could be addressed are: general information on preservation and rehabilitation, lists of resources for finding additional information and craftspeople, travel and background information on tourist sites (www.virginia.org), a connection to the County's information database, and virtual tours of historic sites.

Strategy:

Capitalize on the popularity of the Internet to educate the community about the County's historic resources.

Appendix A.

National & State Recognition & Protection

A number of programs instituted at the National and State levels have become standard means for recognizing the significance of historic resources. These programs have gained wide recognition, and most do not impose mandatory restrictions for the significant resources they recognize. This section provides some additional perspective on the previously mentioned register listings in the context of other National and State programs.

National Government Organizations and Programs

The first articulation of a national policy for historic preservation came with the 1935 Historic Sites Act, in which the U. S. Congress declared it a national policy “to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.” Some 31 years later, concern over the widespread destruction of historic properties by unprecedented post-war economic growth led to the National Preservation Act of 1966.

The 1966 Preservation Act significantly expanded the range of historic resources that would be the concern of the Federal government by including properties important at the State and local level as well as the national level. It also introduced financial incentives to spur rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures. Since modified at least seven times to improve administration and amend its incentives, the Act remains the principal statutory force undergirding historic preservation. The primary actors in the federal arena are the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Augmenting their efforts are private sector agencies such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Preservation Action. Major Federal programs are discussed below.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is the official list of the buildings, sites and districts that define our nation’s history. The National Register is part of the national effort to identify, evaluate, and protect our architectural and archaeological resources. These properties may be of local, state or national significance. Over 900,000 individual sites, buildings, structures, and objects are currently listed, and about 90% are significant at the state and local level. The National Register is a formal planning tool to encourage the preservation of important resources by calling attention to their significance.

A National Register Historic District designation comprises a variety of buildings, sites, structures or objects. A Rural Historic District (such as the Southwest Mountains National Register Rural Historic District) officially recognizes the cultural, architectural, and landscape features of a historically significant area, bringing them to the attention of the community, state, and nation.

Owners of properties on the National Register may be eligible for preservation grants when funding is available, and may be eligible for federal income tax credits when they rehabilitate income-producing properties according to accepted guidelines.

National Historic Landmarks

Established in 1937 under the Historic

Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program provides official federal recognition of nationally significant properties. National Historic Landmarks include National Register properties that represent the nation's most important historic and cultural resources. Designation provides the same level of protection as National Register listing. A federal agency must make every effort to minimize harm to NHLs when contemplating a project. There is no regulation of private or non-federal actions affecting National Historic Landmarks or properties on the National Register.

Benefits to owners of National Historic Landmarks are similar to those for National Register property owners. The Department of the Interior also provides technical assistance and makes an annual report to the U.S. Congress listing all threatened National Historic Landmarks.

Certified Local Government

Created by the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program allows the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO, which in Virginia is the Director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and the Secretary of the Interior to certify for formal participation in the National Historic Preservation program those local governments that have certain elements of a preservation program in place. Twenty-three communities in Virginia have joined the CLG program. Currently, for a local government in Virginia to be certified, it must make provisions for:

- A local Historic Preservation Ordinance and a local review board;
- Review by the review board of all exterior alterations, relocations, or new construction visible from a public right-of-way, and any

proposed demolition within the district boundaries;

- Maintenance of a system for survey and inventory of historic and cultural resources coordinated with the Department of Historic Resources;
- Adequate public participation in the local preservation program; and
- Satisfactory performance of responsibilities delegated by National or State authorities.

CLG program benefits include a broader working relationship between the local government and the State Historic Preservation Office and the expansion and encouragement of local involvement in preservation concerns. In addition, Certified Local Governments:

- Assume a formal role in the identification, evaluation, and protection of the community's historic resources;
- Review National Register nominations for properties in their jurisdictions;
- Receive technical assistance from the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service; and
- Are eligible to apply for matching grants from a 10% share of Virginia's annual federal appropriation that must be set aside specifically for Certified Local Governments.

Individual grant awards generally range from about \$7,000 to \$15,000. In recent years, the VDHR has been able to make six or seven awards each year. CLG program funds awarded may be used for survey of historic and archaeological resources; preparation of

National Register nominations; development of design review guidelines; amendments to preservation ordinances; preparation of preservation plans; testing archaeological sites to determine their significance; and public education programs in historic preservation.

State Government Programs

In early 1966, the Virginia General Assembly established the Virginia Landmarks Commission, one of the first preservation offices in the country, pre-dating the National Preservation Act of 1966 by several months. Since 1989, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a professional staff of historians and archaeologists have comprised the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the successor to the Virginia Landmarks Commission. The SHPO is also the director of the Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and is appointed by the Governor.

Based on the success of the Roanoke regional office established in 1989, DHR added three additional regional offices in 1995-1996. These offices provide closer coordination with citizens and local officials and are located in Winchester, Portsmouth, and Petersburg. The Capital Region Preservation Office (CRPO) in Petersburg serves Fauquier County and other localities in Central and Southside Virginia.

Two citizen boards assist the DHR in its historic preservation duties, the State Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. The Board of Historic Resources approves: (1) Completed nomination reports for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (and subsequent nomination to the National Register); (2) Historic preservation easements; and (3) Sites in the highway marker program. The Governor appoints its members. The Review Board approves proposed nomination reports for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register, and the director

of the DHR appoints its members. Two Statewide private agencies also assist in historic preservation matters -- the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, a consortium of historic preservation organizations throughout Virginia, and the Association for the Protection of Virginia Antiquities (APVA).

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The Code of Virginia Section 10.1-2200 et seq. outlines the general purposes of the Department of Historic Resources, its Director, and the Board of Historic Resources, which are: the preservation, recordation, and appreciation of historic resources. This section also outlines the types of assistance to be provided to counties: establishing historic zoning districts, providing technical advice, establishing educational programs, encouraging consideration of historic resources, and erecting highway markers.

Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Landmarks Register, established in 1966, is an official list of buildings, structures, districts, objects and sites that constitute the principal historical, architectural and archaeological resources of the Commonwealth. The intent of the State Register, like that of the National Register, is to recognize publicly the significance of the listed properties. Its additional function is to encourage, but not require, local governments and property owners to consider the registered property's historic, architectural, archaeological and cultural significance in their planning and decision-making.

A property owner, or with the owner's consent, any interested individual or organization, may nominate individual properties or districts for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources will

provide a nomination packet and evaluate the completed forms to determine eligibility for listing. As part of the nomination process, County officials, local preservation groups, and adjacent property owners are notified and afforded the opportunity to comment. All properties approved for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register are, with the property owner's consent, nominated to the National Register. If determined to be eligible, the property will then be listed on the National Register.

Benefits for owners of property on the State Register include eligibility for: (1) Technical assistance with repair and rehabilitation projects from the professional staff of the Department of Historic Resources; and (2) State income tax credits for eligible rehabilitation of listed properties. Unlike the federal income tax credit, the property need not produce income. The owner of each newly listed property receives an authorization to purchase an official state plaque that may be affixed to the property.

Historic Easements

Owners of properties that are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register may also elect to protect their properties with a historic easement. Historic easements are administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources under the Open Space Land Act (Code of Virginia Sections 10.1-1700-1705). The Department solicits and accepts preservation easements, which prohibit in perpetuity the inappropriate use or development of scenic and historic land and buildings.

Conservation Easements

The Code of Virginia 10.1-1009 et seq. authorizes the creation of conservation easements for protecting natural, scenic, or open space values. Easements may be donated by the landowner to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation or other public holding agencies, normally through individually negotiated

agreements to limit development, but some ability to subdivide may be retained. The minimum term of the easement is five years, but in order to qualify for federal tax deductions, must be written for perpetuity. Local government is not directly involved in creating conservation easements.

Under provisions that went into effect on January 1, 2000, individuals and corporations may claim a credit equal to 50% of the value of the easement against their Virginia State income tax liability. The cap on the tax break is \$50,000 for easements donated in 2000; \$75,000 for those donated in 2001; and \$100,000 for those donated in 2002 or thereafter. A tax credit cannot exceed the amount of taxes owed in a year, but the full credit may be spread over six years.

Cost Share Program

Local governments and Regional Planning District commissions are eligible for this program administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, which provides matching funds and project administration for competitively selected local projects. Such projects include the development of local preservation plans, survey of historic property, and preparation of comprehensive survey reports, archaeological assessments, and selected National Register nominations. Sixty-five localities have matched funds with the Department of Historic Resources to accomplish planning and survey projects, including three in Fauquier County.

National and State Program Protection

These registers primarily provide authoritative and public recognition that a place is a historic and cultural resource and should be preserved. Neither program imposes any restriction on the property owner; owners have no obligation to open their property to the public, to restore it, or

even to maintain it, if they choose not to do so. National Register properties are afforded some protection from projects that involve federal funds; the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be allowed the opportunity to comment on federally funded projects and their potential effects on historic properties. This process normally imposes a delay while representatives of local, State, and Federal government's attempt to develop alternatives which would be less threatening to the affected property. Conservation easements

protect land from inappropriate development, but do not restrict improvements (buildings and structures) on the land. Historic preservation easements, however, do protect buildings and structures.

The General Assembly has provided private landowners, charitable organizations, localities such as the County, and the State Department of Historic Resources and other State-level agencies with various powers and incentives to preserve the historic resources of Virginia.

Appendix B.

Fauquier County History

Historic preservation is not just about architecture. Of course, the preservation and study of buildings and structures is an important component within the broader context of Fauquier County's cultural heritage and sense of community identity. However, the key ingredient of this broader context is the people of the County. Their "sense of community identity," also known as "sense of place," can be defined as "an awareness of simultaneous belonging to both a society and a place." It accrues slowly -- not through grand pronouncements, but through small daily lessons, not only in our own lifetime, but also from lifetimes across the ages.

Our historic resources are, therefore, meaningful not in isolation, but in the context of people across the ages, in the stories of those who built them, lived in them, and used them. This context of people, their stories, and their buildings shapes the community's cultural heritage and contributes to a profound sense of continuity and belonging. The buildings, which still exist, are the only tangible evidence of this contextual continuity which today's County residents can directly experience by sight and touch, and which visually remind us that this community is a place different from all others. It is therefore important to protect a broad spectrum of historic resources, from large, impressive mansions to modest dwellings and structures, so that the sense of community continuity and belonging will be meaningful to all our citizens.

Knowledge of Fauquier County's history is an important step toward gaining an appreciation of the contextual relationships that characterize our community. To provide a historical perspective for later sections, succeeding paragraphs of this section summarize a brief history of the County.

Some examples of surviving resources are listed for each time period.

Introduction

The County of Fauquier is nestled in the Piedmont region of the Commonwealth of Virginia and comprises a land area of 650 square miles. On the fifth of April 1759, the Virginia General Assembly created its 52nd county from part of Prince William and named it Fauquier, in honor of the Governor.

The Honorable Francis Fauquier, perhaps the most brilliant of all the royal governors of Virginia, was born in London, England and educated in the classics at Queen's College, Cambridge. Fauquier was an accomplished musician and an interested observer of natural phenomena.

The physical characteristics of the land area have incurred a steady yet subtle transformation since first visited briefly by Captain John Smith in 1608. The old Indian burnt fields are now productive corn and other grain producers, while the dense forests have been replaced with lush pasture land for cattle and thoroughbreds. The Rappahannock River and Indian foot paths have given way to modern roadways which connect service districts to villages and towns for our current 56,000 residents; meanwhile, providing expedient travel for guests in and through Fauquier.

Today, Fauquier is a "melting pot" of hundreds of people groups or ethne' from around the world, all contributing to a homogeneous value-based community. It is with great pleasure that we provide the reader with the following chronology of the ethne' and their influence on the County of Fauquier.

Prehistoric to Woodland Period (ca. 8000 B. C. - A. D. 1600)

People have lived in the County of Fauquier for more than 10,000 years. Field finds of stone projectile points and other implements indicate that the earliest culture to inhabit Fauquier was during the archaic period which extended from 8000 B. C. to 1600 B. C.¹ The characteristic life style of these peoples was migratory hunters and gatherers.

The archaic period is best understood as a transition into the woodland era, which extended from 1600 B. C. to 1600 A. D. During this time, the Indians invented pottery and were organized into kingdoms; living in towns and houses of wood. The culture cleared fields in the marshes to attract deer, elk and buffalo for meat, and developed a system of horticulture for tobacco, vegetables and grains. Algonquian was the common language spoken, and the nation identified itself as Mannahoac.² They were of the Siouan ethne'.

The Mannahoac had a vast knowledge of medicine, using various herbs, roots and barks to cure ailments and injuries. Medicine men held high status in the tribe and were believed to possess divine powers given to them in visions. The people worshiped a single Creator god, with emphasis on respecting the natural world and providing a stewardship role toward landscapes, creatures and plant life.³

Historic Period (1600 – 1700)

The First European to step upon the soil of Fauquier was Captain John Smith in June, 1608 (Historic Contact). The king of

¹ William J. Hranicky and Floyd Painter, *A Guide to the Identification of Virginia Projectile Points* (Richmond, Va.: Archaeological Society of Virginia), p. 11

² Karenne Wood and Diane Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story* (Madison Heights, Va.: The Monacan Indian Nation), p. 2.

³ Ibid., p. 3.

Potomac provided guides to Captain Smith and his 14 men in their search for precious metals, and "other commodities the land afforded", up a little river called Quiyough (present Aquia Creek), on which they rowed as far as it was navigable. Then Smith and some of his men marched seven or eight miles inland (the heart of southern Fauquier) before they discovered a rumored mine of a substance like antimony (reported to be half silver) used by the Indians to paint themselves.⁴

The next documented exploration into Fauquier took place in August 1670. John Lederer, a German physician with "Colonel Catlet of Virginia", nine English on horse, and five Indians, traversed Fauquier from south to north along the Rappahannock "to find out the East India sea" and, they hoped, "some mines of silver".⁵ Lederer reported in his journal that not one single occupied Indian town remained in the Piedmont.⁶

During the last decade of the seventeenth century, exploration into Fauquier was beginning to take place. The colonial deputy surveyor, Col. Philip Ludwell of Jamestown, who was also Agent of the Proprietary of the Northern Neck, began his task of division of the land above the falls of the Rappahannock. This would continue the system of headrights and quitrents for land grants of plantations and hundreds into the frontier.⁷ Interestingly,

⁴ Captain John Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Ifles: with the Names of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from Their Firft Beginning, An: 1584 to This Prefent 1624* (London: Michael Sparkes), p. 58.

⁵ Richard L. Morton, *Colonial Virginia 1607-1710* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press), p. 202

⁶ Lecture of Eugene Scheel entitled *Indians of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties* given March 4, 2001

⁷ Richard L. Morton, *Colonial Virginia 1710-1763* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press), p. 420.

Ludwell would shortly thereafter, be granted the first patent for land in Fauquier.

Settlement Period (1700-1759)

In 1700, the land area of present day Fauquier was shared by the counties of Richmond and Stafford, separated by a ridge. The Richmond territory drained into the Rappahannock and the Stafford area drained into the Potomac.

The first area surveyed, was thirty miles above the falls of the Rappahannock at Falmouth, where the explorers would look out over a beautiful valley of approximately twenty square miles. On January 22, 1706 a warrant was taken up by Col. Philip Ludwell that would result in Marsh Run Valley and its tributaries being chosen as the first community of English adventurers and planters seated in present day Fauquier.⁸ Hanover Parish records show that by 1732, this organized community of tobacco planters had grown to 1000 residents.⁹ The first court for the fledgling County held on May 24, 1759 would meet in a planter's house on the south rim of Marsh Run Valley, near present day Morrisville.¹⁰

Meanwhile, across the drainage ridge in neighboring Stafford County, land was also being granted along Elk Run, Cedar Run and Licking Run. On August 22, 1724, 1805 acres was granted to 42 people constituting twelve families of ethnic Germans, all of whom had arrived in America in the year 1714.¹¹ This

⁸ Gertrude E. Gray, *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants 1694-1742* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc.), p. 41.

⁹ Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1727-1734, p.200.

¹⁰ Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, *Fauquier County, Virginia* (Warrenton, Va.: Virginia Publishing Co.), p. 62.

¹¹ Charles H. Huffman, *The Germanna Record, Number One* (Harrisonburg, Va.: The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies, Inc.), p.7.

community which they called German Town represents the first German settlement in Fauquier. In the year 1748, a traveler described the setting thusly: "It is like a village in Germany, in which the houses are far apart. It is situated along a little creek, called Lucken Runn. They are from the Siegen district, and are all Reformed people....A church and a school are there".¹²

The County was cross-sectioned by two roads, the Winchester/Falmouth, north from Ashby's Gap, south through Elk Run; and Rouge's Road, coming into the County at Norman's Ford on the Rappahannock, and intersecting the Winchester/Falmouth at Germantown.¹³

In 1730, the boundaries for the church administration were restructured, and Elk Run would become the site for the Chapel of Ease of the new Hamilton Parish. Then, in 1731, Stafford County and King George County (previously Richmond) would be combined with, and be called, the County of Prince William. In 1736, Robert Carter would secure from the General Assembly a permit to operate a public ferry across the Rappahannock at Norman's Ford.¹⁴

The granting of land would progress and planters would continue to expand and diversify the economy. On April 5, 1759, in honor of the King's governor, Francis Fauquier, this 650 square miles of the Northern Neck Proprietary would forever be called the County of Fauquier.

Colony to Nation Period (1759-

¹² Virginia Historical Society, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography; Vol. XI, No. 3* (Millwood, N. Y.: Kraus Reprint Corp.), p. 233.

¹³ Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (Berryville, Va.: Chesapeake Book Co.), p. 661.

¹⁴ William W. Henning, *The Statutes at Large; Vol. IV* (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia), p. 531.

1790)

During the latter phases of the French and Indian War and the War against England, Fauquier was spared the effects of major military campaigns, although its citizens contributed both politically and in military service. General Anthony Wayne was treated with hospitality as he and his reinforcements marched through Fauquier on June 8, 1781. He then crossed the Rappahannock at Norman's Ford, on his way to meet the Marquis de Lafayette for the final battle of Yorktown.¹⁵ Four years later, the General Assembly would grant a charter for the first subdivision in the Old Dominion, called Carolandville, to Landon Carter at Ludwell Park on the Rappahannock River.¹⁶

On April 27, 1790, the present court house site was decided upon, and the County seat would be called Fauquier Court House.

Early National Period (1790-1830)

By the end of the eighteenth century, wheat was equal to tobacco as the County's primary cash crop. President George Washington visited and corresponded with Landon Carter at the Manor of View Mount concerning his revolutionary method of contour tillage for erosion control.¹⁷ The slave and indentured servant population continued to rise. Farms and plantations remained the primary economic factor, but small industry (tanneries, sawmills, and gristmills) had begun to grow.

Internal improvements fostered the expansion of towns by upgrading key roads into turnpikes. Warrenton was incorporated in 1810 with the name of the County seat

¹⁵ Julie A. Campbell, *Virginia Cavalcade; Vol. 49, Autumn 2000, No. 4* (Richmond, Va.: The Library of Virginia), p. 152.

¹⁶ Henning, Vol. XII, p. 217.

¹⁷ Letters from George Washington to Landon Carter dated 17th October, 1796 and 5th October, 1798.

changed accordingly from Fauquier Court House to Warrenton.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Cattle, sheep and hog production began to rise by the mid-nineteenth century, although tobacco and grain continued to dominate agricultural economics.¹⁸ The General Assembly chartered railroad construction across Southern Fauquier in 1837, which would change the County's culture and economics from shipping of produce by water and road to transportation by rail.¹⁹ New communities and villages began to grow around railroad depots.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The War Between the States was devastating on the economy and families of Fauquier. As fathers, brothers, and sons served their beloved Commonwealth, the farm and plantation economy suffered. The area in the southern end along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad took heavy casualties and was laid waste. It was reported that Lower Fauquier remained a no man's land; and Bealeton, in particular, located on the supply and troop route at the intersection of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Marsh Road, was found "to have entirely disappeared; its buildings burned, railroad track, ties and telegraph poles destroyed".²⁰

In Warrenton, the Commonwealth's Attorney and Black Horse Captain William H. Payne brought up the following motion: "To consider the propriety of removing the records of the Fauquier County Court to a place of safety in consequence of an invasion of said County by the Public Enemy".²¹

¹⁸ Personal Property Records, County of Fauquier for the Year 1860.

¹⁹ County of Fauquier Deed Book No. 50, p. 277.

²⁰ Eugene M. Scheel, *The Civil War in Fauquier* (Warrenton, Va.: The Fauquier National Bank), p. 69.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

The “Public Enemy” was debatable depending on your point of view. In Mosby’s Confederacy, which included Northern Fauquier, he was looked upon as the “King of the Debatable Land”. Under his reign of a king, he “heard petitions, settled disputes, and by his justice and legal knowledge gained universal approbation, and that the section of the County had never, during the memory of man, been so cheaply and ably governed”.²²

The guardians of the County were to be mainly Mosby’s men, or the Black Horse, often riding in concert.²³ Mosby was assigned the territory of Warrenton and north, while the Black Horse Troop, sometimes called the Lower Fauquier Cavalry, would keep a watchful eye on the area from Warrenton to their homeland of Southern Fauquier.²⁴ Veteran Black Horse Standard Bearer, Hugh Hamilton, writing about the winter of 1862-63, recalled that duty was hardly strenuous; in that, the Black Horsers would sometimes chase foxes, or stake their best riders and swiftest horses against each other in match races.²⁵

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

In the first two decades after the Civil War, freed blacks became farm tenants, sharecroppers, or small tradesmen such as blacksmiths, cobblers, or carpenters. These freed slaves founded several rural black communities. By the close of the nineteenth century, out migration of blacks to better opportunities in northern cities caused a population shift back to a white majority. Black communities and institutions persisted despite this population decline, however, providing historically significant examples of

²² Ibid., p. 77.

²³ Ibid., p. 54.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 10.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 48.

houses, churches, schools, and lodge halls that illustrate the African-American experience in Fauquier County during this period.

Railroads continued their expansion, contributing to continued economic progress and the growth of villages around rail depots, but the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century marked the beginning of decline for some rural villages. Farms were smaller, more numerous, and more diversified. Orchards, vineyards, and the raising of beef, dairy cattle, and sheep replaced large slave-operated wheat and tobacco farms. Some rural families began to move to our various towns, attracted by job opportunities and urban-like conveniences.

Around the turn of the century, capitalists from outside the County began to buy old estates as part-time residences, renovating historic homes already there or building grand new ones. This preserved or created some of the County’s finest architectural resources, and protected some of its rural landscape.

World War I to the Present (1917-2001)

Rail service was frequent and reliable in the early twentieth century, but all-weather roads maintained by the State did not appear until 1922. By the early 1930s, the State had established a network of roads in the County.

Better roads and more families with automobiles spawned housing subdivisions on farms that once surrounded the various towns and villages. This phenomenon began early in this century and has continued since, with an upsurge after World War II and again in the 1970s.

As recently as 1950, over half of the population was involved in some form of agriculture. By 1970, only 20% of the county’s labor force were full-time agricultural workers. Today, only 1745 individuals out of a civilian labor force of

29,460, or 6%, work in agriculture.

Agriculture, the traditional economic base, remains a significant land use, but has been replaced as the principal employer by a combination of education, tourism, and small

manufacturing and service industries.

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Appendix C. Resource Listings

LIST 1: REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN FAUQUIER COUNTY

Based on information from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, December 2000

| PROPERTY | USGS Quad Map | VLR | NRHP | VDHR # |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Upperville H.D | Upperville | 01-18-72 | 10-18-72 | 400-64 |
| Oak Hill | Upperville | 04-17-73 | 06-18-73 | 30-44 |
| Ashleigh | Upperville | 02-20-73 | 08-14-73 | 30-05 |
| Mitchell Gen. Wm. "Billy" House (Boxwood) | Middleburg | 02-15-77 | 12-08-76 | 30-91 |
| Old Fauquier Co. Jail | Warrenton | 02-15-77 | 01-20-78 | 156-04 |
| Brentmoor (Spilman Mosby House) | Warrenton | 02-15-77 | 01-20-78 | 156-14 |
| Waverly | Middleburg | 09-19-78 | 03-26-79 | 30-226 |
| Germantown Archaeological Sites (44FQ31.32) | Midland | 06-15-82 | 09-16-82 | 30-239 |
| Melrose Castle | Catlett | 09-15-81 | 02-10-83 | 30-70 |
| Oakley | Rectortown | 06-15-82 | 02-24-83 | 30-46 |
| Warrenton H.D. | Warrenton | 08-16-83 | 10-13-83 | 156-19 |
| Mill House | Rectortown | 06-21-83 | 01-12-84 | 30-659 |
| Monterosa/Neptune Lodge | Warrenton | 06-19-90 | 01-25-91 | 156-20 |
| Loretta | Warrenton | 10-20-93 | 12-23-93 | 30-35 |
| Weston | Catlett | 09-18-96 | 12-16-96 | 30-058 |
| Burland Farm H.D. | Rectortown | 07-02-97 | 11-07-97 | 30-1017 |
| No. 18 School | Marshall | 07-02-97 | 11-07-97 | 30-135 |
| North Wales | Warrenton | 03-17-99 | 06-29-99 | 030-0093 |
| Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield | Thor. Gap | 06-16-99 | 11-18-99 | 030-1016 |
| | | | | |
| ABBREVIATIONS | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| USGS --- United States Geological Survey | | | | |
| VLR --- Virginia Landmarks Register | | | | |
| NRHP --- National Register of Historic Places | | | | |
| NHL --- National Historic Landmark | | | | |
| VDHR --- Virginia Department of Historic Resources | | | | |
| H.D. --- Historic District | | | | |

Appendix D. Population And Dwelling Increase

Fauquier County Population and Dwellings 1940-1997

| Year | Population | Dwellings |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1940 | 21,039 | 5,296 |
| 1950 | 21,248 | 5,964 |
| 1960 | 24,066 | 7,305 |
| 1970 | 26,375 | 8,437 |
| 1980 | 35,889 | 12,565 |
| 1990 | 48,700 | 17,716 |
| 1999 | 53,500 ¹ | 19,498 ² |

¹ 1999 Estimate from U.S. Census 3/00

² November 2000 estimate developed by Fauquier County Department of Planning & Community Development. All other figures taken from U.S. Census.

Fauquier County Population & Dwelling Increase, 1940-1997

| Time period | Population Increase | Average Population Increase/Year | Dwelling Increase | Average Dwelling Increase/Year |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1940-1950 | 2,010 | 201 | 842 | 84 |
| 1950-1960 | 4,307 | 431 | 2,482 | 248 |
| 1960-1970 | 6,811 | 681 | 2,900 | 290 |
| 1970-1980 | 18,003 | 1,800 | 8,625 | 863 |
| 1980-1990 | 12,417 | 1,242 | 5,595 | 560 |
| 1990-1997 | 11,300 | 1,614 | 4,649 | 664 |
| Total | 54,848 | 962 | 21,769 | 588 |

Appendix E. Landmarks of the Crooked Run Valley



Photo by Janet Hitchen

LANDMARKS of the CROOKED RUN VALLEY BY NORMAN L. BAKER

Presented by

C.R.V.A. (Crooked Run Valley Association), a grassroots organization dedicated to improving the highway safety of one of Virginia's most beautiful and historic landscapes – the Crooked Run Valley between Paris and Delaplane, VA. C.R.V.A. is a committed group of citizens who live on or near the Crooked Run section of Rt. 17, use the road daily, and know the dangers on this road.

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(1) Ovoka. Settlement of John Young in 1768. Home of George and Nancy Green during the Civil War. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston spent the night here while he and Gen. Thomas Jackson were on their way to the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861. Their army bivouacked throughout the valley and were fed by the local inhabitants.

(2) Murray-Ashby Mill. This mill, on the upper branch of Gap Run, was owned by Josiah Murray before 1841 when it was purchased by Thomson Ashby, who at the time owned and operated the Ashby Tavern at the south end of Paris. The log mill house stands near the still discernable trace of the mill race.

(3) Liberty. The 18th century home site of Thomas Middleton and Kimble Hicks. The present home is believed to have been built by Thomas Shearman, Hicks' son-in-law, in the 1830s. It was later the home of Lemuel Fletcher.

(4) The site of a corner of the 2,712 acres of land George Washington purchased in 1768 around Lost Mountain, which he began leasing to tenants in 1769. The land was still in Washington's possession at his death.

(5) Wayside Cottage. The late 18th century home of John Edmonds (Sr.). Later, home of his son John Edmonds (Jr.), and his son, Sydnor Edmonds and his wife Margaret. During the Civil War, Margaret, a widow, lived with her 3 daughters across the road to the east in Willow Cottage, the earlier home of John Edmonds' daughter Peggy. Nearby, at the entrance of Sky Meadows State Park, was Edmonds' blacksmith shop.

(6) Belle Grove and Mt. Bleak. Belle Grove, built in 1812 by Isaac Settle, on land purchased by John Edmonds in 1780. A haven for members of Colonel John Singleton Mosby's Ranger battalion during the Civil War. Amanda Edmonds, who kept a journal during the war years, lived here at the time. Nearby Mt. Bleak, in Sky Meadows State Park was also built by Isaac Settle in 1835.

(7) Highfield. Also known as Hillandale. Settlement at this site began in 1759. Later home of Archibald Wilson and Benjamin Triplett. It was one of the havens for Mosby and his Rangers.

(8) Green's Mill site. Built in the 1820s by Charles Green and acquired by William G. Yerby, on Crooked Run on the former land grant of Major James Ball. Later known as Simperts' Mill. Miller's house and barn still standing.

(9) Lemert's Mill site. Lemert's-Boston-Crupper's Mill in the Manor of Leeds, began operation at the end of the 18th century. The miller's house remains on a hill side beside Crooked Run.

(10) Hurry Hill. Home of James Ferguson and his wife Helen Matilda Edmonds on the Manor of Leeds. Their son, Sydnor Ferguson, a Mosby Ranger, captured Capt. Richard Blazer, whose company had been assigned the task of eliminating Mosby's Rangers.

(11) Mill built by Nathaniel Grigsby early in the 19th century after he bought the land from John McClenanhan. Later known as the Fleetwood Mill, it was operated into the first half of the 20th Century.

(12) Summerset. The home of John Rout in the 1750-60s. In 1779, the home of Captain Hezekiah Turner, commissioned by George Washington in 1777 as paymaster and adjutant of the 3rd Virginia Regiment in the Continental Army. Mosby's Rangers used the home as a billet and haven.

(13) The site of the Summerset Mill, built in 1779 by Captain Hezekiah Turner, the first known mill on Crooked Run. The mill survived until 1894, when it burned while being occupied by tenants.

(14) Mount Independence. The first part of the house dates to the 1750s, when it was the home of John Grigsby and later John Williams. Enlarged during the Revolution by Major John Thomas Chunn, militia leader, who gave the house its name. The home of Alice Fletcher, the widow of John Fletcher during the nearby Fight at Crooked Run in October 1864.

(15) The site of the Fight at Crooked Run, where, in October 1864, two squadrons of Federal troopers, who earlier had been pillaging Mount Independence, were ambushed by two companies of Colonel Mosby's Rangers and soundly defeated with heavy losses.

(16) Brookside. The headquarters of Colonel John Mosby during the final months of the Civil War, following the burning by Federal troopers of Mosby's earlier headquarters at nearby Heartland.

(17) Heartland. The site of the home of Joseph Blackwell during the Civil War, where Colonel Mosby made his headquarters until it was burned in October 1864, by Federal troopers assigned to rebuild and guard the railroad in the vicinity of Piedmont Station (Delaplaine).

(18) Piedmont Station. Now known as Delaplaine, the railroad station at the mouth of Crooked Run on Goose Creek where Generals Joseph Johnston and Thomas Jackson boarded their troops for transport to the Battle of First Manassas, in what is known as one of the first known use of railroad to move troops into battle.

(19) The site of a Fuller mill known to have been in operation in the first half of the 19th century. It was owned and operated before 1833 by Richard Cropp. In 1843, it was known as Asher's fulling mill. Its location was on the land along Crooked Run acquired by John Adams and inherited by his daughter Ann, who married Francis Ash.

(20) Belmont. Later Greenland, the home, beginning in 1770, of Captain John Ashby, Jr. of the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army, at the 1750s site of the settlement of John Williams. Captain Ashby was the father of Colonel Turner Ashby (War of 1812), the father of General Turner Ashby of the Civil War.

(21) Pleasant Vale Church. Built by the Baptists in 1842.

(22) Pleasant Vale. The home of John Adams, built in 1767- 1768 after he arrived in the area with other settlers from Charles County, Maryland. He purchased the land from the heirs of Major James Ball, first cousin of Mary Ball, George Washington's mother.

(23) Spring Valley. The site of the dwelling of the senior Captain John Ashby, commander of a Ranger company in the French and Indian War, for a time after his company was disbanded in 1756. This Captain Ashby was the uncle of the Captain John Ashby of the Revolutionary War.

(24) The Hollow. Also known as Cloverland. The home of Thomas Marshall, built in 1764, and the boyhood home of John Marshall, the later Chief Justice. Nearby is the later home known as Rosebank, where General Turner Ashby was born.

(25) Aspen Dale. The 18th century home of Thomas Adams, the son of John Adams of Pleasant Vale, on land inherited by Thomas in 1781 on the death of his father.

(26) Cool Spring Church. A Methodist church dedicated in 1857, across the road from the original Cool Spring Church built in 1816.

(27) Yew Hill. National Historic Landmark. Thomas Watts' Ordinary in 1753. The home and ordinary of Robert Ashby in 1757. Built on land granted in 1742 to Robert's father, Thomas, for whom Ashby's Gap was named. George Washington stayed here in 1767, in 1769 for nine days, overnight in 1772, and again in 1774.

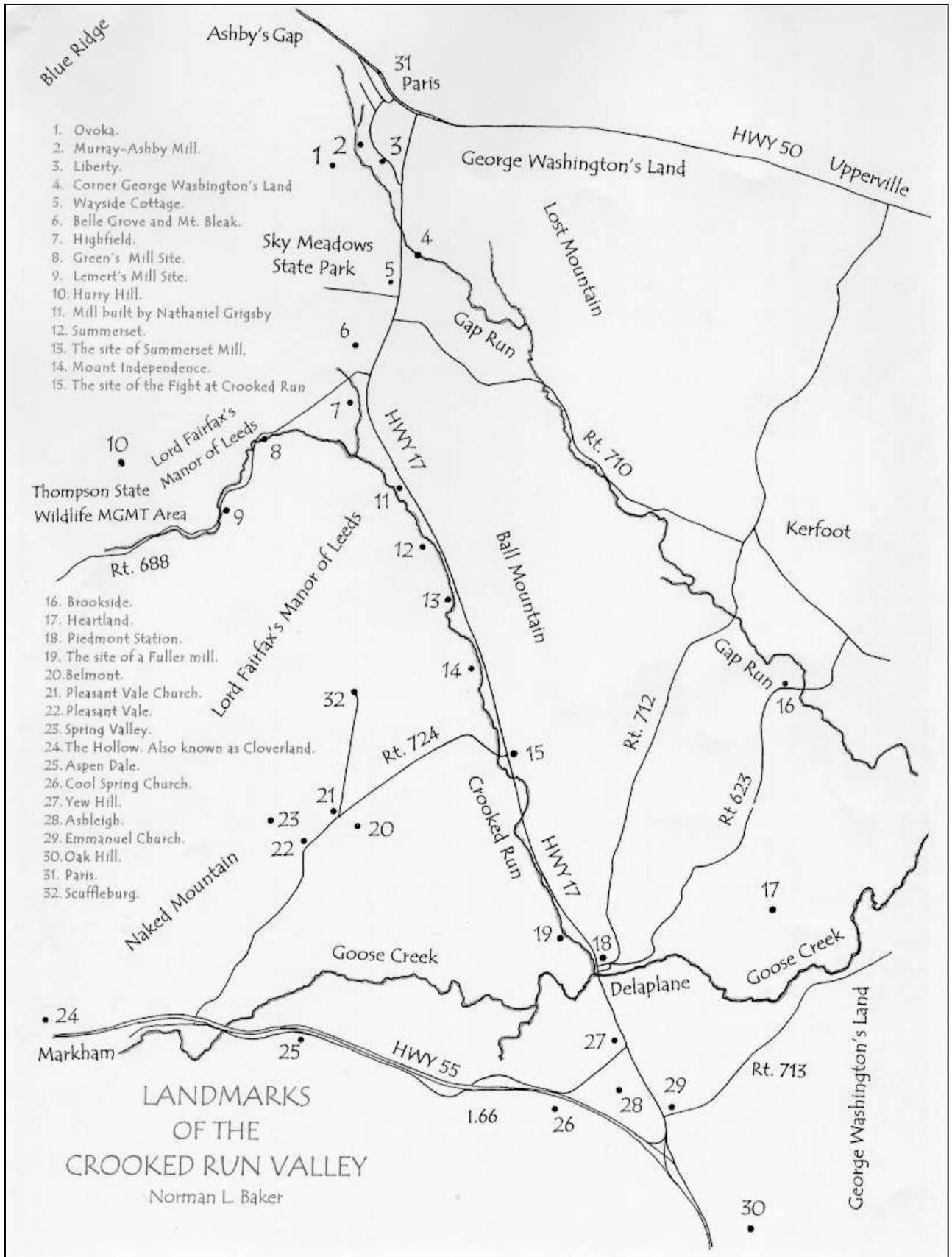
(28) Ashleigh. National Historic Landmark. Built in the first half of the 19th century on a part of the tract of land purchased by Thomas Marshall in 1772 from Thomas Turner. An earlier dwelling was enlarged into the present structure by William H. Sutton.

(29) Emmanuel Church. Built in 1858 as a part of Piedmont Parish on land donated by John Thomas Smith.

(30) Oak Hill. The home of Thomas Marshall, built in 1773 on the land acquired from Thomas Turner. After the Revolution it became the home of John Marshall, the Chief Justice.

(31) Paris. Begun by Peter Glascock in about 1786, on 60 acres of land from the Manor of Leeds and Kimble Hicks, on the east end of Ashby's Gap. The town was officially established in 1810. Peter C. Rust built the first tavern or ordinary at the south end of the village, which later was owned by Thomson Ashby and was operated and known as the Ashby Tavern though much of the 19th century. Issac Settle also operated a tavern and post office in the north end of town.

(32) Scuffleburg. An early 19th century community, which was first known as Mechanicsville, straddling the James Ball land grant division line (now Route 826) on the lands of Hezekiah Turner's 1768 Locust Grove settlement on the west and George Adam's Oakwood settlement on the east. The community acquired its original name from the activities of its cabinet makers, wheelwrights, and smiths. One of the homes is that of William Martin, a cabinet maker, who settled here at the beginning of the Civil War. He had served on the jury of John Brown's trial in Charles Town, in 1859. One of Mosby's Ranger companies was organized here in 1864.



1. Ovoka.
2. Murray-Ashby Mill.
3. Liberty.
4. Corner George Washington's Land
5. Wayside Cottage.
6. Belle Grove and Mt. Bleak.
7. Highfield.
8. Green's Mill Site.
9. Lemert's Mill Site.
10. Harry Hill.
11. Mill built by Nathaniel Grigsby
12. Summerset.
13. The site of Summerset Mill,
14. Mount Independence.
15. The site of the Fight at Crooked Run

16. Brookside.
17. Heartland.
18. Piedmont Station.
19. The site of a Fuller mill.
20. Belmont.
21. Pleasant Vale Church.
22. Pleasant Vale.
23. Spring Valley.
24. The Hollow. Also known as Cloverland.
25. Aspen Dale.
26. Cool Spring Church.
27. Yew Hill.
28. Ashleigh.
29. Emmanuel Church.
30. Oak Hill.
31. Paris.
32. Scuffleburg.

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Appendix F. Preservation History

The protection of historic resources in Fauquier County has thus far depended primarily on the ability and interest of their owners to maintain them, provide sufficient land to protect their setting, and to voluntarily seek listing on the Virginia Landmarks or National Registers. Owner efforts have been augmented directly by the actions of citizen groups, and indirectly by County growth management policies, for example, regarding Agricultural and Forestal Districts, open space easements, clustering of development, particularly in protection of the setting. Discussion focused on these is located in Chapter 7.

It should also be noted that some of the historic resources carried in the files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) have been marked within the Comprehensive Plan, as depicted in this section, and identified through Tax Map Identification numbers in 1994. Those lists are maintained in the Department of Community Development.

In deliberating development or other activity which might affect such known historic properties, the County staff, Planning Commission, and Board of Supervisors generally have considered the proximity of a historic resource in their analyses or decisions, although not statutorily required to do so.

This appendix highlights some of the circumstances and issues associated with the earlier historic preservation attempts, and some of the changes associated with the current effort.

The County is updating its Historic Resources Survey, which is currently housed in the Virginiana Room of Warrenton Library. The survey update is being completed through

the VDHR, and the effort includes survey field work, a survey report, scripted slide show, and completion of preliminary forms essential as the first step for areas which qualify for Virginia and National Register nomination. Seventeen villages and settlements in Fauquier County are part of this survey, and some preliminary results indicate that many in this total may qualify in one or both categories. Final results of the report and survey are expected in the Fall of 2001.

The historic resource information and Virginia Byways information contained in this appendix has been taken from the adopted Comprehensive Plan and adopted resolutions. This information is currently used in the review and approval process for submitted rezoning, special exception, special permit, site plan, and subdivision applications. The County also relies on local organizations familiar with historic resources countywide or in specific locations to comment on such cases.

It should be noted that appointed Citizen Committees tasked with updating the Service District Plans contained in the Comprehensive Plan are requiring historic resource sections and implementation strategies to preserve the character of their affected towns and villages.

Telecommunication facilities have captured the attention of Fauquier County with their potential impacts on the rural landscapes as well as historic resources. As a result, the Board of Supervisors adopted amendments in 2000 to the Zoning Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan focused on commercial wireless facilities. The ordinance dealt with significant restrictions in location, height, visual design and setbacks. Proposed commercial wireless facilities greater than 120 feet in height must be reviewed through

the Architectural Review Board, and also proceed through the special exception public hearing and action process of the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. The plan amendment also:

Established setbacks of 5,000 feet from parks and wildlife management areas; and

- Recommended that, as part of the application process, applicants submitting

new tower sites should be required to conduct a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Site Evaluation. This is a standard process to identify wilderness areas, wildlife preserves, endangered species, historic places, Indian religious sites, floodplain areas and similar significant features in the tower site area.

Appendix G.

Heritage Tourism Programs

The committee reviewed several existing heritage tourism programs to benefit from their experience and to guide our recommendations regarding heritage tourism.

Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County

Describe your objectives. To educate citizens about the African-American experience, while striving to create unity and build self-esteem, through programs, classes, workshops and field trips. To create a network for people with similar interests by making records available to those interested in local history and tracing their family roots. To foster the historical and genealogical heritage of African Americans in Fauquier County through research, restoration and preservation and to identify places, structures, scenic views, events, family ancestry and other information as it pertains to the historical and cultural values of Fauquier County and surrounding counties.

Describe your program. The Association is a membership organization and encompasses a museum, library, and research files. The Association began as a center for genealogical research in 1992 and the museum opened in 1997. They have births and deaths, Free Negro Register, emancipation, black laws of Virginia, overseers of the poor indentures, personal property and land records, U.S. census abstracts and microfilm, family files and various resource files as well as World War I Selective Service records and World War II Honor Roll. Their reference library encompasses over 1200 books on African American and Native American History, U.S. and world history, literature, religion, black

studies, and local history, and genealogy. They also have over 100 VHS reference tapes mostly on black history. The museum, located in the same building as the library, has various displays on African American History, African American timeline in Fauquier County, and African artifacts. The museum is open five days a week. The Association also has an on-going oral history program and a periodic newsletter. The Association conducts educational programs each month; some associated with Martin Luther King's birthday and Black History month, as well as events on genealogy and oral history and African History and genealogy. To involve and educate young people, the Association sponsors a June Teen Celebration, which has included such events as a reenactment of the Buffalo Soldiers and a program on emancipation. They are working with the schools to provide speakers in the schools and school tours to the museum. The Association also has developed an African American Trails program in Fauquier and surrounding counties, in cooperation with the Virginia Tourism Bureau, the National Park Service and funded in part by the Foundation for the Humanities.

What works? The most successful programs are Martin Luther King's birthday and Black History month program which goes on all month. The King celebration and the kickoff to Black History month include many education programs; speakers, reading etc. interspersed with entertainment. The Association promotes varying events, which attract different audiences to reach many people, i.e.: oral history events, June Teen event, genealogy and oral history. Genealogical research is very popular.

What would you do differently? If the Association had more money it would have

computerized everything from the beginning. Now it is working to catch up in computerization of all their files and library, and need at least three more staff positions to carry out their programs. (There are now one full-time and two part-time staff members.)

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? They receive some money from the County (\$1,000) and have asked for an increase to \$10,000, as well as have requested money from the County School Board to help with education programs. They receive money from the membership and have some foundation grants such as for the African-American Trails program. Some of their records, books and displays are on loan. They are also requesting money from the Commonwealth to tie in with statewide programs.

Conclusion, recommendations (vision): Their vision is to open lines of communication to the benefit of all people, to preserve the rich resources of the community and make information accessible to all.

They are looking forward to putting all their files on the web to promote accessibility. This project will be completed soon. They have set up their web site: www.afro-americanofva.org. They also would like to expand the oral history program and add more display cases for the museum. They hope to raise money to introduce a program of professional interpreters of American history, which Karen White stressed must be done carefully and professionally. They want to develop curricula for the schools following the Standards of Learning.

City of Newport News:

Describe your program and objective: The recent preservation of Civil War resources in Newport News is a part of a long-range effort intended to increase tourism on the Virginia Peninsula. The Peninsula's dynamic Civil War heritage has often been

overlooked in previous years due to the community's focus on Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Jamestown. This Colonial and Revolutionary history resource brings over 1.2 million visitors to the region each year; however, it has been noted that only 40% of these guests wished to visit a Civil War site when touring the region. Consequently, one goal of the Heritage Tourism in Newport News is to capture these travelers' interest in the Civil War by offering comprehensive visitor attractions interpreting the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. Second, the Civil War preservation effort in Newport News is also a form of economic development. Heritage Tourism is a relatively "clean" industry, which provides tax revenues and business dollars for a community. Third, the expansion of Civil War sites in Newport News is oriented to education. The SOL-based learning activities and special events offered by the museums generate other revenues, which form a strong base underwriting museum operations. Finally, Heritage Tourism endeavors to expand the community's sense of pride. Historic preservation gives recognition to a region's past, thereby enhancing its citizens' recognition of their community's unique heritage.

What works best? Newport News' Civil War preservation campaign is still in process; however, several promotional activities have already proven successful. First, is a partnership with other organizations such as the Garden Club of Virginia, the Virginia Civil War Trails, and the Civil War Preservation Trust. **Second**, joint ticket sales to our different facilities and sites have increased revenues. **Third**, the offering of special events of living history, re-enactment, advertised tours, and specialized learning opportunities has worked well, as have highway directional signs.

What doesn't work? Two facilities are less than two years old, so they are too new to

comment on. The Virginia War Museum; however, has a difficulty attracting people to its program due to limited promotions (print advertisements) and location.

What would you do differently? Move the Virginia War Museum immediately to Endview Plantation to consolidate resources and broaden visitor appeal.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? Our operating budget is \$1,300,000 with capital improvements adding \$900,000. Our operating income is educational programs= \$74,000; admissions= \$37,000; special events= \$60,000; foundation= \$50,000; City of Newport News= \$900,000; Commonwealth of Virginia= \$150,000.

Conclusion/Recommendations: Funds are raised via admissions, program receipts, special events, grants, and annual contributions. Capital Improvement dollars are generally solicited via special campaign grants.

Fauquier Civil War Roundtable

Describe your program and objectives: The Civil War Roundtable provides a forum for those with an interest in the American Civil War. This forum may consist of informative presentations, special topic discussions, book review, and tours of Civil War sites. There is a resurgence of interest in Civil War history and especially in an area so rich in history. The FCCWRT is anxious to play a role in this rebirth. The group will work to provide information and promote knowledge of the people and events that make the Civil War part of our American history.

The FCCWRT advisory committee encourages a non-partisan organization so the views of both Federal and Confederates are honored. Member participation and discussion are invited and encouraged.

The advisory committee plans to provide a

monthly meeting place and program agenda. The newsletter, "Skirmish Lines", is published monthly with a book review, information for members, scheduled events, upcoming speakers, and focal points of interest. Membership is required for regular participants with several open special events annually.

What works? Good programs and good speakers.

What doesn't work? Wasted time, politics.

What would you do differently? We've been successful and will keep on with an outstanding program.

What is your budget? Less than \$250. Raise money through book raffles.

Conclusion/recommendation (vision): More local public relations.

Fauquier County Public Library

Describe your objectives/program:

Virginia and Genealogy Collections:

The Fauquier County Public Library provides a collection of materials relating to local and state historical and informational topics of general and comprehensive nature. The collection is designed to be a usable collection for the general public rather than as a depository for rare or highly specific documents.

The Fauquier County Public Library provides, on a selective basis, a collection of general works on genealogy and genealogies of Fauquier County families. It also provides reference sources and indices, which make other genealogy collections accessible.

Genealogy/Local History Questions:

The Virginia room at the main library is the primary resource for genealogical and local history research in the library system.

Other branches have some information on local history and general genealogical research techniques, but may need to refer patrons to the Virginiana room.

Staff will provide general assistance in genealogical research, guidance in locating items in the collection, and help in obtaining resources through interlibrary loan, but will not engage in actual genealogical research for patrons. Staff may refer patrons to several local professional genealogical researchers.

Fauquier Heritage Society

Describe your program and objectives: The Society has about 350 to 500 members. It focuses on education, preservation of local history and genealogical research. Its mission is to collect and preserve the history of Fauquier County and to disseminate this through education and research. The Society has an extensive research library located in the historic old Baptist Meeting House in Marshall, which houses one of the best collections of local family diaries, papers, documents, and genealogies as well as collections of local historic maps in the area. John Gott, a well-known local historian who has written many books on Fauquier history, has donated his personal library as a nucleus of the library to which many more volumes have been added. It is a center for many scholars doing serious local historical and genealogical research. The Society sends out a periodic newsletter written by Mr. Gott. It conducts bus tours of historical areas in northern Fauquier County three or four times a year and sponsors an archeological dig at Mt. Blanc conducted by Bob Sinclair and his school classes. They also have sponsored historic festivals and a Ball in Marshall as well as lectures throughout the year.

The Society works closely with the Fauquier Historical Society. Jackie Lee of the Old Jail oversees their membership and the two organizations share genealogical and other historical files. They will be cooperating

in a consortium of abstracts of the contents of every library in Fauquier County on the Internet.

What works? The library and genealogical resources, the bus tours, and the archeological dig, as well as the newsletter are the Society's most popular programs. The archeological dig at Mt. Blanc involving Fauquier students is very valuable according to Mr. Gott because history comes alive for these young people, and because of their involvement they no longer consider history a dull subject.

What doesn't work? Some special events are not well attended. It is hard to get the local people out to a lecture.

What would you do differently? We need more oral history projects and need to promote more cooperation from the towns, mainly Warrenton. The Society led two tours in Warrenton and were given parking tickets and were not well received.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? The County gives a small amount to the Society, but most funds come from the membership, and special donations. They do not get any money from foundations or the state. One county resident has donated special funds for the Mt. Blanc archeological dig.

Conclusions, recommendations (vision): Always provides research for any kind of historical project.

Fauquier Historical Society

Program and Objectives: The Society began through interest in genealogical research and over the years historical artifacts were donated to the Society which led to establishing the museum. The purpose is to perpetuate interests in local history and to enlarge knowledge of the history of the area. The Society runs the Old Jail Museum, has a periodic newsletter, and sponsors special programs, speakers, and events. Recently they

had a four-day program celebrating the return of Lafayette to Fauquier County, which helped raise some money for their programs, but mainly it was an educational event to create awareness of Fauquier History. Children from the schools were involved and the Society hopes that event created more interest in the study of history and preservation. The Society plans to direct the funds raised to scholarships in the County's two high schools to encourage students to go into the fields of history and museum direction. The thrust of the Society right now is to involve the schools in the County's history and to encourage children to love history and to seek to learn more. They hope to raise funds to hire interns from the schools, part-time, to involve them with the museum and historic preservation.

What works? The Old Jail Museum has been their most successful program throughout the years. The Lafayette celebration this September has certainly been their most successful event. Besides bringing the Society into public view it involved many people in an historical event of local interest. It was well attended; the public got involved, it taught a segment of Fauquier history and should stimulate further public interest in our heritage.

What hasn't worked? Too much of the Society's focus was on genealogy, which tends to be a very narrow look at history through ancestors of individual families. Some research into the Civil War, as seen through ancestors, also is a narrow approach to history. However, genealogy is very popular.

What would you do differently? Mr. Harway feels that cataloging records and documents should not be the principal function of the Historical Society. Because of the lack of space and limited resources, there should be one depository of historical records in the County, instead of several small research libraries. An incomplete set of

records and files does not accomplish much of anything. Because the Old Jail Museum has no way to expand, he feels that the small library that exists there should be combined with all other County historical archives, in one place (Fauquier Library perhaps) and the limited space at the Museum be reserved for exhibits.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? The Society has about 140 members with 400 to 500 families on their mailing list. Mr. Harway feels that the Society should have a major membership drive because there is potential for more memberships following the successful Lafayette program. The Society's funds come mainly from the membership and special programs. The County and the Town of Warrenton each contribute \$10,000 a year for support of the three museum docents who keep the Museum open for six days a week. They raised some money on the Lafayette event (not a great deal, as the event was expensive to underwrite) which will go to the scholarships for high school students.

Conclusions/recommendation (vision): The heritage tourism story has to be told properly. The County's residents live surrounded by history that we don't know how to exploit. The role of Virginia in the formation of our democracy, in the American Revolution and in the Civil War is unique. Most Virginians do not know much about the roll of Virginia in the period of slavery is completely different than any other state reflected in our agrarian development. Virginia had the most free Blacks of all states. There were most free Blacks in Virginia. There is much to be told, and told accurately and properly. The Society hopes to get more involved with the schools and with young people to stimulate a love of history.

Fauquier Parks and Recreation Department

Describe your objectives: The bylaws of

the Parks and Recreation Department, established by the Board of Supervisors, state that our objective is preserve historic structures and places that are not being preserved by anyone else and to identify historic structures that have not been restored and might be in danger of destruction.

Describe your program: Consequently, Parks and Recreation has undertaken some very important preservation projects in the County, including the Warrenton Branch Railroad, Goldvein Goldmine Museum (Monroe Park), John Marshall Park, and the Bealeton Station Depot. They have hired professional consultants to undertake the research for the Warrenton Branch Railroad and gold mining projects and are in the process of printing the results of the research to place in the County library. They are also trying to get funding to put up interpretive signage at these historic sties, based on the research. Some of the signs have been placed such as at John Marshall Par. (They have looked into doing an archeological study at the John Marshall birthplace site but did not pursue this.) They have been in the process of publishing a book on the historic inventory of the County completed in the 1970's. The book is to come out this fall.

What doesn't work? Publishing books. Parks and Recreation should not be in the publishing business as it has taken much too long to do the book on the 1970's historic inventory. They have no trouble publishing small pamphlets and bulletins, but publishing a major book proved to be a monster problem. They expect the book will be out this fall after many years underway.

What would you do differently? Not be the publisher of the 1970's historic inventory.

What is your budget? The County Board of Supervisors funds many of the historic projects, but they also look for funding for specific projects from the Federal Government (Warrenton Branch Railroad)

and private funds donated by individuals (Monroe Park and the historic inventory book). JMU cooperated with the archeological research at Monroe Park. There was a request for funding to the National Endowment for the Humanities to do archeological research in Germantown and conduct research.

It is always popular to support funding for ball fields but very little money is available for historic and cultural projects.

Conclusions/recommendations (vision): Parks and Recreation's vision for the future is to carryout the board mandate of their bylaws established by the Board of Supervisors to identify, research, and preserve historic structures and places not being preserved by anyone else.

Mr. Miller recommends that the County do more in historic interpretation and signage at each site. He feels that the County is on the right track by undertaking the new historic inventory. He would like to see more County funding to identify, preserve, and interpret our historic resources. He recommends that the County hire a qualified person, a curator, dedicated to historic preservation without bias, which would carry out and coordinate all historic resource programs in the county. "The County is missing a great opportunity if it does not take advantage of our historic resources."

He would like to see the County library as the depository of all historic research. Research completed by Parks and Recreation is printed then deposited at the County library.

John S. Mosby Heritage Area

Describe your purpose: The purpose of the Mosby Heritage Area is to recognize, promote and foster the many historic, cultural and natural qualities of this unique region and

to encourage heritage tourism. The MHA has 45 founding sponsors from the Counties of Loudoun and Fauquier and surrounding counties. It is the first heritage area to be formed in Virginia, comprising 1,600 square miles across Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke, Warren, Prince William counties and Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Describe your program: A booklet called “Profiting from Preservation”, a study showing the economic benefits of preservation to the region; a 3’x3’ map by Eugene Scheel depicting 300 years of history in the Heritage Area; two audio cassette tour guides “Prelude to Gettysburg” and “History Events of the Mosby 43rd Virginia Battalion, 1963-1865”; an annual Civil War seminar featuring nationally-known speakers; “Drive Through History”, a tour guide of Route 50, Aldie to Paris; an oral history project to record local knowledge which also involves youths in the community in the interview process; annual winter lecture series covering varied aspects of regional history; school projects including the John Divine History Award, donations of the map and small grants to teachers for lessons based on the heritage area; state historic sites and tours. MHA works closely with other organizations to protect historic areas such as The Crooked Run Valley Association, a grassroots organization dedicated to improving safety on Route 17 on one of the most historic roads in Virginia; the Defenders of Gilbert’s Corner to preserve and protect the area; the Route 50 Corridor Coalition, dedicated to preserving the history and scenic beauty of Route 50. The MHA publishes a periodic newsletter.

What works well? The audio tours sell out all the time. The maps sell well. They have a good turnout at all the lectures (70 to 80 people). People like to be involved, love history and are hungry for information. Heritage tourism is an endless field of opportunity. A good nominating committee that has produced an outstanding Board of

Directors, which rotates with new people who like to be very involved. The booklet “Profiting from Preservation” is very popular also.

What does not work? They would like to do more in the schools and have offered a small stipend to schoolteachers to come up with a single-class, one-day curriculum relating to the Mosby Heritage Area. Unfortunately there has not been any response.

They attempted to start a program to make some attractive village’s tourist destinations by producing walking tours of each village, but this also was unsuccessful. In one village a walking tour was pronounced unsafe, another village argued over the written history produced, and the MHA gave up the idea for now, or at least until they can find the funds to hire professional historic researchers to write the pamphlets as well as rethink some of the problems and objections of the village inhabitants.

What would you do differently? They would like to have more public relations and outreach ability but right now they are not geared for that.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? Private donations of funds and services, 400 member plus dues, sale of maps and audio tours. The Hillsdale Fund funded the booklet “Profiting from Preservation”. The MHA has accomplished quite a lot with only two fundraisers. The first was when historian David McCullough lectured (at no charge to MHA) and they raised \$15,000, which enabled them to produce the map, the first membership brochure, and the first diving tour tape. The map and driving tapes now pay for themselves. The second fundraiser was Mosby seminar when they raised \$5,000.

Conclusion and recommendations (vision): For now their goals are to work on improving publicity and promotion of the

Mosby Heritage Area, work more with the schools and produce a heritage tour for children. They are also considering the proposal to the County to develop mini-visitor centers in churches, country stores, mills, etc. where historic brochures would be available to encourage tourism. Another new program they are considering is an art show featuring art of places and scenes in the MHA to take place in a historic building. They are gearing up to produce more pamphlets such as about mills of Fauquier County, George Washington and Fauquier County, etc.

At some point they would like to raise enough money to increase their staff which now is one person for 2 ½ days.

People are eager to learn of their history and very supportive of historic programs and projects. It is important for the county to promote these programs. A suggestion to go along with the new historic inventory is a program to get the community involved in the selection of historic properties for the inventory. The local newspaper could run a competition asking readers what properties they would include in the inventory and run photos each week. This would give impetus and attention to the inventory project.

John Singleton Mosby Foundation

Describe your purpose: The purpose is to restore the house where Mosby lived, an important architectural resource in Warrenton, and to create a museum to commemorate the period, pre- and post Civil War, including African-American heritage in Fauquier County, as well as house the Chamber of Commerce Visitor's Center in a separate building on the grounds. They hope to create a major tourist attraction.

Describe your program: They are beginning the restoration of the house and are collecting artifacts and memorabilia for the museum, writing pamphlets to describe the

history, sponsoring tours of the house as it is being restored, publishing a quarterly newsletter and are sponsoring a Blue and Gray Ball in December to raise funds. They have selected an architect to direct the authenticity of the restoration and by the end of 2001 hope to have the restoration project completed. They are seeking display cases, collections, furniture, photos, etc. for the museum.

What works well? A full-time consultant who has a great deal of expertise in developing historic properties.

What does not work or you would do differently? There has been a lot of change of leadership. Also, the property is owned by the Town of Warrenton and leased to the Mosby foundation. There has been a division of labor requiring frequent consultation with the Town Manager and Town Council, which is a double-edged sword. The Town Council has been very helpful but the definition of responsibilities is not always easy.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? The Town of Warrenton bought the Mosby House and is leasing it to the Mosby Foundation. The Foundation through programs, the Ball, private donations, and a small grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources are raising all restoration and improvement funds for the house and museum.

Conclusion, recommendations (vision): The Foundation's future plans are to complete the restoration, acquire artifacts, furniture and collections for the museum, move the Visitor's Center to the grounds, continue publishing the newsletter to create a major tourist attraction of the Mosby House.

Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum

Describe your program and objectives: It is the Museums Branch responsibility to

educate marines in the tactics and doctrine used in the past. It is believed that by educating the Marines of today hopefully they will not be doomed to make the same mistakes of the past or that it may give them solutions for situations they may find themselves in the future.

What works best? The Museum Branch's strengths lie in its paid professional staff, its exhibits and restoration capabilities, and its unique collection.

What doesn't work? The Museum Branch's weaknesses are its inadequate collection storage and exhibit facilities. It also has a problem with being under staffed. Currently there are ten paid positions in the Museums Branch and this is to be expanded to thirty-five in the new Marine Corps Heritage Center.

What would you do differently? Currently the Marine Corps is in the conceptual phase of building the Marine Corps Heritage Center. Phase I of the center will include office space and the National Marine Corps Museum. The museum will consist of several of the objects currently on display in the Air-Ground Museum. Phase II will be an expansion of each of the display galleries and the new exhibits/restoration facility. The final phase will include an IMAX theater, completion of the exhibit galleries, and a conference center. Final build out is expected to be approximately \$180,000,000.

What is your budget? How do you raise funds? Our current budget is \$65,000 non-inclusive of salaries. Funds are allocated from the Marine Corps appropriated funds. Additional funding is available from the Marine Corps Historical Foundation on a case-by-case basis.

Conclusion/Recommendations: Refer to #4 listed above.

Old Jail Museum

Describe your program and objectives.

The museum is part of the Fauquier Historical Society. The purpose of the museum is to preserve the Old Jail, which goes back to 1808, and to educate the public in local history. Historic and genealogical researches are important purposes of the museum. In addition to the goal exhibits, the museum houses various memorabilia of local interest, from prehistoric Indians, the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, the Civil War, WW I and II and even contains an early 20th century dental exhibit and a collection of local wine history. Much of the museum's focus is on the Civil War. Open to the public six days a week from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., it houses an extensive library, files, and periodicals on the history of Fauquier County and of Virginia. In conjunction with the Fauquier Historical Society, it issues a periodic newsletter, each issue featuring an historical period in the County, and also conducts periodic lectures open to the public. The Old Jail has developed a walking tour of Old Town Warrenton, which is very popular with tourists. The museum houses a small gift shop. The museum has begun a program to encourage school classes to tour the Jail.

What works best? The Jail exhibits are the most popular (the cell rooms, exercise yard), followed by the Mosby and Civil War memorabilia, and the dentist's office. The walking tour is also very popular and the school tours are very successful. They hope to get the gallows exhibit returned, as it was popular with the public who "love scary things". "People like to know how other people live, so costumes and uniforms and the old kitchen have been most interesting to tourists."

The museum works closely with the Fauquier Heritage Society especially on genealogical research.

What doesn't work? The wine exhibit

does not attract much interest and the library needs to be more organized to be inviting to researchers. The lectures have not been well attended.

What would you do differently? Need to think ahead to allow for expansion of the museum; figure out how to attract more of the public to lectures, do more to involve children.

What is your budget, how do you raise funds? The County and the Town of Warrenton each give \$10,000 a year to pay docents in order to keep the museum open six days a week. What is left over goes to maintenance. The gift shop brings in some money and they have one fund of about \$100,000 from a private donor, which can be spent on special events or projects, and enhancements of the museum.

Conclusion/recommendations (vision). The vision of the museum is to promote research and education. They would like to have more school involvement, expand, better organize and finish cataloging the research library and make it more comfortable and inviting for public use. Also they would like to expand the displays and change them more often, adding more on the American Revolution as well as establish more lectures to educate the public. Because the public likes involvement, public festivals are part of their future goals.

They feel they need to raise more funds and to search for corporate and foundation money.

Physically they need more space. There is a need for more display cabinets and storage as well as money to restore papers in acid-free condition and to restore jail cells as well as replicate the gallows in cell area.

The Piedmont Environmental Council

Describe your program and purpose:

The Piedmont Environmental Council is an environmental organization that also is concerned with preserving historic resources. Recently, they have begun a project to identify historic resources and scenic resources along the Route 15 corridor through all involved counties. They are working on producing a GIS map identifying view sheds and historic areas, headlining what needs to be protected and what is important.

The Virginiana Room of the Fauquier Library

Describe your purpose and program: An historic reference library with many state and county documents on microfilm. It is very well organized with three binders that direct you to the library's contents. There is a very complete guide to the library that outlines the contents of the library and how to access them, as well as guides to methods to research county documents. This guide lists in detail the county documents available on microfilm and the specifics of all microfilmed county newspapers. Another binder lists the library's holdings of other Virginia counties and helps to find genealogical information from other parts of Virginia. An index to the Virginia Room pamphlets is also available. This is a good resource when researching county properties. There is also an extensive County map collection.

There is a Fauquier history collection of published histories of the County and its towns, the WPA records of the County inventory, and index of the County inventory of the 1970's which is available at Parks and Recreation, as well as a twentieth century collection including many primary documents such as newspapers on microfilm.

Books include volumes on Virginia and Fauquier history, family genealogies, Census index, and Official Records of the Civil War.

Warrenton Antiquarian Society

Describe the program: The Warrenton Antiquarian Society, established in 1949, is a small group of women dedicated to “the preservation of the artistry and furtherance of the spirit of our forefathers.” In 1959, the Antiquarians inherited “Weston”, located in Casanova, one of the oldest colonial homes in Fauquier County. With financial support from the Friends of Weston, restoration of the house and outbuildings is on going. With help from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, “Weston” is on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. In 1999, the Weston Advisory Board was formed to advise the Antiquarians in preserving, conserving, and promoting “Weston”. “Weston” is open for tours by appointment and may be rented for meetings or small parties.

Describe your objectives: The Society’s objective is to preserve the house and the integrity of its surroundings, to conserve the historical artifacts and furnishings associated with the property, and to promote the history of the property and individuals who lived there.

The decision to save “Weston” and open it to the public was not firmly made until 1999. The Society is still in the planning state of a very long process.

What does and does not work? The Society has not yet faced the problem of what works or doesn’t work.

What is your budget? The Society does not have a budget. Until now, income has come from donations made to Friends of Weston.

Recommendations: No recommendations were made.

Weems-Botts Museum – Dumfries, Virginia

Describe your program and objectives: Our mission is to inter-operate the colonial life style of the late 1700s to the early 1800s.

The museum consists of a wood frame house, a 3-4 acre park, and an administrative building on the South edge of the park. The museum its self was once the home of Reverend Mason Locke Weems. The reverend is credited with the famous story of George Washington and the chopping of the cherry tree. Reverend Weems purchased the house in 1798 and used it as a bookstore. In 1802, the house was sold to Mr. Benjamin Botts who was born in Dumfries in 1776. Mr. Botts was educated as a lawyer in the offices of General John Minor and became a prominent lawyer in Prince William County. Mr. Botts’ real fame came from the defense team for Aaron Burr in his treason trial. Mr. Botts and his wife, Jane, were both killed in the December 26, 1811, Richmond Theater fire.

The museum houses several objects from the colonial period and continues to research and correct errors as they are found. As you enter the museum there is a small gift shop that dispenses reproductions of small toys and simple items that might have been used in the colonial period. There are also sweatshirts and tea towels for sale with images of the museum embroidered on them.

What is your budget? The museum has a modest annual budget of \$60-65,000. This funding comes from the county, gift sales, and fundraising. The Town of Dumfries is responsible for all of the building maintenance. In 1999, the Town of Dumfries celebrated its 250th anniversary. The town and the museum agreed that a celebration was in order and that each party would be responsible for 50% of the costs. It was further agreed that the museum, being non-

profit, would make all of the arrangements and pay the bills, then later submit a bill to the town for their portion. A project manager was hired to administer and coordinate the event. All appeared to be going well when the curator of the museum noticed that the project manager seemed to be spending funds rather freely and the Board of Directors did not seem to be exercising any oversight on the project. It was later found that the town was not paying their fair share of the bills. In fact the town had not, and declared it would not, pay any of the bills because they had not budgeted any funds for the project. When the celebration finally took place the museum could only hope that revenues would offset the costs. This was not to be and the museum very nearly went bankrupt.

After everything was said and done a new Board of Directors was selected, the mission is being reworked, fundraising is being re-examined, and Board Members and Staff Members are being sent to courses with the Virginia Association of Museums.

Winchester/Frederick County, Virginia

Mission: To effectively utilize resources that enhance, strengthen, and unify all facets of tourism and travel in the Winchester and Frederick County area.

Objective:

- Increase the number of visitors to the community,
- Increase the average length of stay,
- Increase expenditure made,
- Improve the infrastructure, which supports the travel effort.

What worked: Developed the very popular, "Follow the Apple Trail" audiotape self-guided tour of the historic and agricultural sites.

Budget: 368,048.00

Funding: Combined funding from the City of Winchester and the County of Frederick. Visitor Center sales, approximately \$10,000 a year

Facilities and Attractions: 202 include all attractions, lodging, restaurants, specialty shops, golf and traveler services.

Recommendations: Web site is desperately in need of updating. (On the 2001 calendar.) Obviously, more and more potential visitors are using the Internet to create itineraries and to make travel plans.

Appendix H. Preservation Organization Contacts

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