

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE INTERSTATE 495 EXPRESS LANES NORTHERN EXTENSION PROJECT



VDOT PROJECT: 0495-029-419, P101
IPM/UPC/CSC NO: 113414
VDHR FILE NO: 2018-0473

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CENTRAL OFFICE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FINAL REPORT
JUNE 2019

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NOTE REGARDING REPORT REDACTIONS

Portions of this technical report have been redacted by Virginia Department of Transportation staff to protect the nature and location of archaeological resources under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

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Prepared for

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Final Report

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ABSTRACT

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is undertaking a project that involves the addition of Express Lanes along Interstate 495 (I-495) from north of the Dulles Toll Road (Route 267) to the American Legion Bridge over the Potomac River. The addition of the Express Lanes will be to the median, inside existing lanes of traffic with additional work proposed at the interchanges. On behalf of the VDOT, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) for this project. The APE for architecture and indirect effects encompasses all above-ground resources. Portions of the I-495 corridor that currently have sound walls did not require survey. The APE for archaeology is the area with potential for direct impacts. It includes 13 Survey Areas that fall within the project's 355.82-acre Limits of Disturbance that had not been previously tested during prior surveys performed in 1986 and 2001. The cultural resources survey included limited historic background research, a reconnaissance architectural survey, and an archaeological survey. The archaeological survey included a walkover survey and shovel testing.

While conducting the archaeological survey, Commonwealth excavated 178 STs within the APE, including 176 STs at 50-ft intervals and two radial STs at 25-ft intervals. One ST (ST 22.6) [REDACTED] was positive [REDACTED] and four surface collection locations [REDACTED] were identified nearby, resulting in the identification of newly identified [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]. Artifacts recovered consisted of [REDACTED]. No subsurface features were located. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore the site cannot be assigned to a specific time period. It is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistoric lifeways and settlement patterns. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other subsurface features, and the previous disturbances, the site has little research potential and is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended.

The architectural survey included reconnaissance level documentation of 58 resources. Three of these resources were previously listed on the NRHP (029-0228, 029-0228-0037, and 029-0466). There were also three previously documented, but unevaluated resources as well (029-0228-0132, 029-5107, and 029-5115). Fifty-two previously undocumented resources were identified as part of this survey. Commonwealth recommends no changes in the eligibility status of the resources with previously determined NRHP status. Commonwealth recommends the previously unevaluated and unidentified resources as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Commonwealth evaluated the APE vicinity as a potential historic district or smaller historic districts. Within the APE, the buildings are from a variety of periods, styles, and associations. The resources represent eighteenth century and mid-twentieth century transportation routes, early through late twentieth century and early twenty-first century residential buildings, mid-twentieth through early twenty-first century commercial and institutional buildings. Much of the area within the APE is under pressure for redevelopment. Within the residential areas there are many late twentieth and early twenty-first century infill residences. There are no shared linkages of association, design, and history between the buildings constructed prior to 1978 within the APE. Therefore, Commonwealth determined that there are no historic districts present within the project APE.

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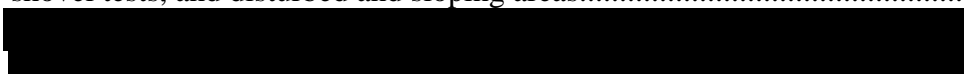

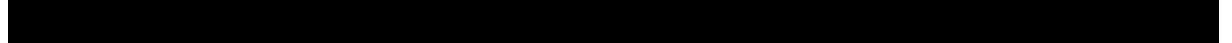
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is undertaking a project that involves the addition of Express Lanes along Interstate 495 (I-495) from north of the Dulles Toll Road (Route 267) to the American Legion Bridge over the Potomac River. The addition of the Express Lanes will be to the median, inside existing lanes of traffic with additional work proposed at the interchanges. On behalf of the VDOT, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) for this project (Figure 1). The APE for architecture and indirect effects encompasses all above-ground resources. Portions of the I-495 corridor that currently have sound walls did not require survey. The APE for archaeology is the area with potential for direct impacts. It includes 13 Survey Areas (Table 1) that fall within the project's approximately 355-acre Limits of Disturbance that had not been previously tested during prior surveys performed in 1986 and 2001 (Rickard 1986; Barber et al. 2001). The cultural resources survey included limited historic background research, a reconnaissance architectural survey, and an archaeological survey. The archaeological survey included a walkover survey and shovel testing.

Table 1. Archaeology APE Survey Area acreage.

Archaeology APE Survey Area	Acreage
A1	19.76
A2	5.24
B1	3.76
B2	0.75
B3	0.86
C1	2.81
C2	2.60
D1	0.81
D2	5.95
D3	1.15
E1	1.20
E2	1.20
F1	15.83
	61.92 total

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological or architectural resources within the APE, and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The survey was designed to comply with the VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Sarah G. Traum conducted the architectural fieldwork on between 2-3 and 7-8 May 2019. Amanda Balough and Erin Godwin conducted the archaeology fieldwork under the direction of Dr. Cynthia Goode between 29 April and 17 May 2019. Dr. Goode, Charles

Goode, and Sarah G. Traum prepared the report. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics. Joseph F. Balicki served as project manager.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is situated within the Piedmont Province, which is underlain by Early Paleozoic gneiss, schist, slate, phyllite, quartzite and marble. Elevations within the APE range between 190 and 400 feet (ft) above sea level. The APE lies along the eastern edge of the Piedmont Province within the Fall Zone. The Fall Zone consists of the area several miles wide on each side of the Fall Line. The Fall Line is generally defined as the easternmost exposure of the igneous and metamorphic bedrocks which underlie the Piedmont region. The Fall Line is characterized by exposed rock ledges where rivers and larger streams drop from the Piedmont to the Inner Coastal Plain at or near sea level, such as Great Falls on the Potomac River.

The APE is underlain by the Potomac Formation, an unconsolidated bedrock unit that extends from the Fall Line eastward across the Coastal Plain. The Potomac Formation consists of poorly-sorted pebbly sands interspersed with sandy clay and silt, and it was formed mostly during the Early Cretaceous period. Sands in this formation range from fine to coarse and are most commonly red or reddish brown, with some instances of green or gray colors in interbedded clay and silt. Large cobbles of the formation's quartz and feldspar parent material are usually mixed in with the sand. The thickness of the unit varies, beginning relatively thin at the formation's western edge and becoming thicker as it travels eastward.

The APE is located in the Potomac River basin, part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. The APE is crossed multiple times by Scott's Run, a tributary stream leading into the Potomac River west of the Legion Bridge, with headwaters located near Tyson's Corner. To the east of the APE is Dead Run, a tributary stream leading into the Potomac River east of the Legion Bridge.

Upland soils in the Archaeology APE are recorded as Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, Sumerduck loam, Meadowville loam, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Rhodhiss-Rock outcrop complex, and urban land. The Glenelg soil series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed from residuum weathered from micaceous schist on uplands of the Blue Ridge and Northern Piedmont. The Wheaton soil series consists of very deep, well-drained soils with moderate permeability formed from residuum weathered from Piedmont schist and gneiss. The Sumerduck soil series consists of very deep, moderately well to poorly-drained soils formed from alluvium from Piedmont schist, phyllite, metamonzonite, and gneiss. The Meadowville soil series consists of very deep, moderately well to well-drained soils formed from local alluvium and residuum weathered from basic and acidic rocks. The Rhodhiss Rock outcrop is part of the metamorphic and igneous bedrock formation that underlies the Piedmont region and outcrops along the banks of the Potomac River.

Floodplain soils in the Archaeology APE include soils belonging to the Codorus and Hatboro complex. The Codorus soil series consists of very deep, moderately well-drained and somewhat poorly-drained soils. The similar Hatboro soil series consists of very deep, poorly-drained soils. Both were formed from materials weathered from mostly metamorphic and crystalline rocks and are found on floodplains. Slopes within the Archaeology APE range from 0 to 45 percent.

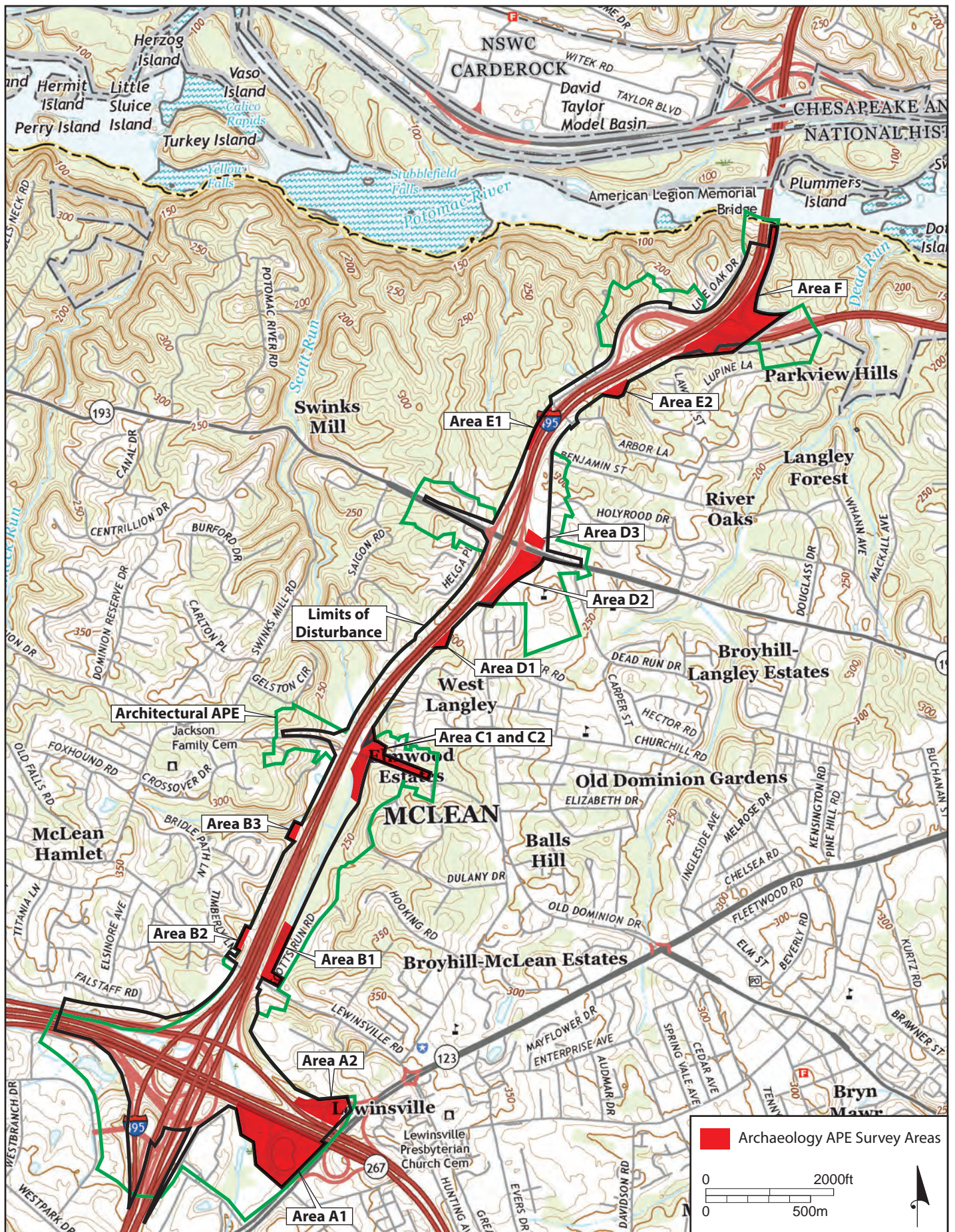


Figure 1. The location of the Limits of Disturbance, Architectural APE, and Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of the 2016 USGS Falls Church, VA 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2016).

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 HISTORY OF THE APE

The area that became Fairfax County was inhabited by highly mobile Paleo-Indian groups by around 11,500 B.C. Population grew during the following 13,000 years leading to increased temporary settlements and the greater exploitation of the area's resources. Climate change also occurred during this time and by approximately 7000 B.C., conditions became warmer and drier. By 3000 B.C., the rivers and estuaries in the region stabilized after a period of rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. By around 1200 B.C., Native American groups began to make ceramic vessels and other items and started to reside in more permanent settlements. Horticultural practices were adopted by A.D. 1100. Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place.

The earliest European settlement in what is today Fairfax County appears to have been in the 1650's. Many of these early patents were acquired for speculative purposes, with a few tenants seated on the property to hold the land. It wasn't until the 1690's that a significant number of landowners began to settle on their own Fairfax County lands, especially as smaller tracts were patented by former tenants (Netherton et al. 1978:12-13). The Archaeology APE survey areas were part of a number of original land patents (Table 2).

Table 2. The original land patents for the Archaeology APE Survey Areas.

Archaeology APE Survey Area	Name	Acreage	Date
A1	Edward Emms	300	15 October 1726
A2	Thomas Lindsay	12.5	28 March 1796
	Gustvus Scott	76	10 September 1800
B1	Edward Emms	46	11 June 1743
B2 and B3	John Savage	330	1 March 1728
	Charles Little	428	13 June 1795
C, D, E, and F	George Turberville	3,402	4 September 1724

Survey Area A1 was part of Edward Emms' 1726 patent of 300 acres at the branches of Scotts Run (Mitchell 1979:161). Emms had sold that tract to Alexander Scott in 1733. Emms had also patented in 1743 the 46-acre tract on which Survey Area B1 is located (Mitchell 1979:161). Emms sold the tract to William Shortbridge in 1744.

Survey Area A2 was part of two patents. One was Thomas Lindsay's 1796 patent of 12.5 acres which came into the possession of Charles Lee (Mitchell 1979:207). The other was Gustavus Scott's 1800 patent of 76 acres (Mitchell 1979:244). This tract was inherited through his father the Rev. James Scott who acquired his brother Rev. Alexander Scott's estate in 1738.

Survey Areas B2 and B3 were part of Charles Little's 1795 patent of 428 acres along Scotts Run (Mitchell 1979:207). This included most of an earlier 1728 patent of 330 acres to John Savage who sold the tract to Robert Carter in 1733 (Mitchell 1979:243). Survey Area B3 was located within this tract. It must have never been occupied because it became part of George West's estate and in his 1786 will it is mentioned as "the vacancy taken upon Scott's and entered by me" (Mitchell 1979:207). Charles Little was the surviving executor of George West, who directed in his will that the land be patented and distributed among the children of his brothers John, Hugh and William. John Jackson then purchased 33 acres of the tract (Mitchell 1979:207).

Survey Areas C, D, E, and F were all part of George Turberville's 1724 patent of 3,402 acres between a branch of Pimmit Run and Scotts Run adjacent to Alexander Scott and Thomas Lee (Mitchell 1979:268). George Turberville (1694-1742) lived at his estate Hickory Hill in Westmoreland County. This Fairfax County tract was called Woodberry (Mitchell 1979:269). Turberville sold and traded parts of the tract. A total of 2,973 acres of Woodberry remained in the Turberville family and was devised to George's son John Turberville (1737-1799) in his 1740 will (Mitchell 1979:270). In 1796, John Turberville deeded 400 acres to his son Charles L. C. Turberville. After Charles' death around 1798 at a young age his estate was divided into three parts. His sisters, Mrs. Lettice Jones and Martha Turberville, and his brother Troilus Lewin Turberville shared equally. Troilus L. Turberville also received the large remaining portion of the Woodberry tract after the death of his father John (Mitchell 1979:271). Troilus L. Turberville died, unmarried, in 1803. His lands were divided in 1816 by order of the Westmoreland County Court. The Woodberry tract was surveyed at this time and was found to contain 2,828 acres. It was allotted to Dr. Mottrom Ball and his wife Martha Corbin and the heirs of Lettice Jones and Eusebeus Jones. The creditors of Troilus L. Turberville instituted a suit against the heirs and by a final decree in 1830 the lands were divided into lots and sold. Mottrom Ball purchased the 1,503-acre lot which had been allotted to him originally. The heirs of Lettice Jones purchased all but 124 acres of the other half.

By the 1860's, the Archaeology APE survey areas were part of 11 different properties (Table 3). Survey Area A1 fell within two properties that included Isaac Wilson's 268-acre property and 63 acres of land owned by Edmund Connolly (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). The 1860 U.S. Census shows that Edmund Connolly was a 48 year-old farmer from Ireland who's farm was valued at \$3,500 (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:377). He also owned 4 horses, 6 milk cows, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, and 4 hogs. In February 1868, Connolly injured himself by falling from a wagon while traveling from Georgetown back to his farm (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:378). He died shortly afterwards from his injuries. Not much information is available for Isaac Wilson other than an 1861 personal property tax listing showing he owned 16 cattle (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:2161).

Table 3. The 1860 landowners for the Archaeology APE Survey Areas.

Archaeology APE Survey Area	Name
A1	Isaac Wilson
	Edmund Connolly
A2	Edmund Connolly

Archaeology APE Survey Area	Name
	Aaron S. and Sally A. Gorham
B1	William H. McVeigh
B2 and B3	Susan M. Jackson
C	Cavallo Tennant
	Spencer Mottrom Ball, Estate (200-acre property)
	Samuel H. Cutts
D1 and D2	Martha Corbin Ball
D3	Spencer Mottrom Ball, Estate (100-acre property)
E and F	Roger Jones, Estate

The majority of Survey Area A2 was also part of Edmund Connolly's land. A smaller portion was part of Aaron S. and Sally A. Gorham's 84-acre property (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). In 1861, Aaron S. Gorham was 43 years old and owned 2 horses, one vehicle, and 2 cattle (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:763-764). An 1862 map of the area shows no structures within Survey Areas A1 and A2 (Figure 2).

Survey Area B1 was part of William H. McVeigh's 95-acre property (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). Survey Areas B2 and B3 were part of Susan M. Jackson's 127-acre property (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). In 1859, Townsend McVeigh conveyed 95 acres of his ca. 150-acre Windy Hill Farm near Lewinsville to his 31 year-old son William, a physician (Baumgarten 2013). According to the 1860 U.S. Census, his farm was worth \$8,000 and he raised hay, oats, and potatoes (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1349). He also owned 4 horses, 3 milk cows, and 5 cattle. His 1861 personal property tax records indicate he owned three enslaved African Americans (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1349). Mason Shipman leased William's farm or otherwise raised crops there under contract (Baumgarten 2013). Shipman's name appears on an 1862 map of the area at or near the location of the farm (Figure 2). The map shows no structures within Survey Areas B1, B2, and B3. McVeigh voted for secession and likely left his farm in 1861 before the Federal occupation. In 1863, he was one of several civilians, that likely also included his father Townsend, who were arrested for disloyalty and brought to Washington by Union forces (Baumgarten 2013) Townsend was placed on a prison barge opposite Alexandria and after refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was sent to Old Capitol Prison in Washington. He was later released. It is uncertain what occurred after William's arrest, but he later passed away at his father's home in Middleburg in 1864.

Susan M. Jackson was the wife of James W. Jackson. In early 1861, James Jackson had moved his family to Alexandria and opened an inn and tavern in the Marshall House (Baumgarten 2013). Before he had been the proprietor of the Union Hotel in Fairfax Court House. Jackson owned four enslaved African Americans. He was an ardent secessionist and is known for killing Colonel Elmer Ellsworth at his tavern in May 1861. Jackson was then immediately shot and killed by a Union soldier. Susan Jackson had acquired the Lewinsville property in 1859, but it is unclear if she ever resided there (Baumgarten 2013). In May and June 1863, the Union Army

decided to relocate dependent contrabands to abandoned secessionist properties outside Washington. By July of that year, Camp Beckwith was established on the McVeigh and Jackson properties for the temporary settlement of contrabands (Baumgarten 2013). Their properties were chosen because of their families close ties to the Confederacy.

Survey Area C fell in several properties. These included a 73-acre property owned by Cavallo Tennant, a 200-acre property that was part of the estate of Spencer Mottrom Ball, and Samuel H. Cutts' 164-acre property (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). Spencer Mottrom Ball owned the portion of Area C north of Old Dominion and just west of its intersection with Dulaney Drive. Cavallo Tennant owned only a small portion of Area C, north of Old Dominion Drive and west of Scotts Run. Personal property tax records from 1861 show that Tennant owned 2 horses, 2 cattle, and one clock (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1923). That same year he voted against secession. During the Civil War, he guided the 5th Wisconsin troops when they crossed into Virginia via Chain Bridge. He was also shot mistakenly by a Union picket. He died before 1868 and his widow Harriet acquired the property (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1923). Samuel H. Cutts owned the remaining portion of Area C, with his property line falling just north of Old Dominion Drive. He or his father had purchased it in 1850 from the estate of Richard Jackson (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:455). The 1860 U.S. Census shows that Cutts was a farmer worth \$3,000 and he raised hay, oats, potatoes, buckwheat as well as market garden produce (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:455). He owned two enslaved African Americans, a 45 year-old female and a 14 year-old male. Farm animals included 2 horses, 4 milk cows, one cattle, and 2 hogs. An 1862 map shows there were no structures within Survey Area C (Figure 2). The map shows Samuel Cutts' home was to the east on the other side of Scotts Run.

Survey Area D3 was located in the southern portion of a 100-acre property that was also part of the estate of Spencer Mottrom Ball (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996). Survey Areas D1 and D2 fell within a 366-acre property owned by Martha Corbin Ball. Spencer Mottrom Ball (1801-1859) was the son of Dr. Mottrom and Martha Corbin Ball (1778-1865) who purchased the large section of the Turberville's old Woodberry tract in 1830, of which these properties were once a part. In 1860, Martha C. Ball was living with her daughter Lucy Waring Ball (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:58). The 1860 U.S. Census shows that Martha C. Ball's property was worth \$6,000 (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:58). She owned three female enslaved African-Americans aged 15, 45, and 81. Her daughter Lucy owned seventeen enslaved African-Americans. Farm animals included 4 milk cows, 6 cattle, and 7 hogs, worth \$150. Lucy W. Ball died in 1862 (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:59). After the Civil War, Martha C. Ball's heirs filed a claim for \$54,000 wartime damage to her farm, which she claimed was used by the Freedmen's Bureau until January 1866. This was likely referring to Camp Beckwith, which was to the south of the Ball properties. The claim was rejected in 1888. An 1862 map shows that Survey Areas D2 and D3 were located along either side of Georgetown Pike, near the intersection of the current Balls Hill Road, while Survey Area D1 is located southwest of this intersection (Figure 2).

Survey Areas E and F were part of the 510-acre estate of Roger Jones (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1100). He had inherited the other large portion of the Woodberry tract that his mother Lettice Jones had acquired in 1830. Roger Jones (1789-1852) was the longest-serving Adjutant General of the U.S. Army, holding the position from 1825 to 1852. He served in the War of

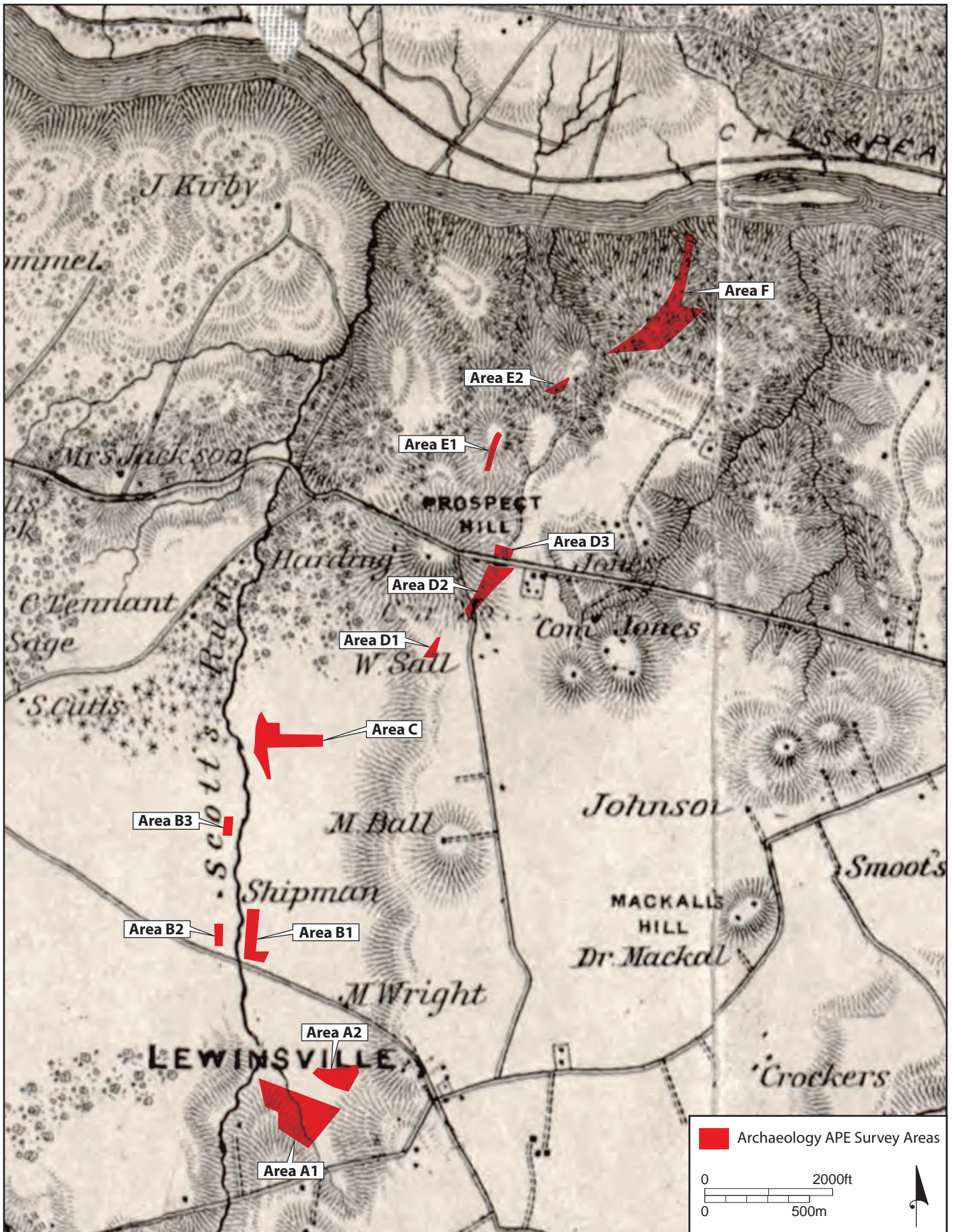


Figure 2. The location of the Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of the 1862 *Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington* (McDowell 1862).

1812. According to the 1860 U.S. Census, his farm was worth \$16,000 and he raised corn and oats (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1349). In 1861, his estate included three enslaved African-Americans, along with 7 horses, one vehicle, 20 cattle, and 20 hogs (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996:1100). His wife, Mary Ann Mason Jones passed away in 1862. An 1862 map shows that Survey Areas E and F were located in wooded portions of the estate with slopes leading down to the Potomac River, and appears to not contain any structures (Figure 2).

Fairfax County was devastated by the Civil War. The residents, who mostly farmed for a living, had suffered great losses. Those who had previously relied on slave labor now found themselves without it. Many landowners had invested their savings in now-worthless Confederate securities, and most people had little left but ravaged land. However, by 1870 the economy had largely recovered from the effects of the war. An 1878 map shows no structures within any of the Archaeology APE survey areas (Figure 3). It does show that settlement around Lewinsville grew substantially after the war.

Based on the 1912 U.S. Postal Service map, and the 1945 and 1965 USGS maps, there continued to be no structures within any of the Archaeology APE survey areas (Figure 4-6). By the early twentieth century close-in communities became Washington suburbs, occupied by the bureaucrats and white-collar workers who worked for the Federal government or the myriad of businesses that operated within the growing metropolis of Washington, D.C. By 1906, the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad (GF&OD) operated an electrified trolley line. The route went from Georgetown through Rosslyn and into Fairfax County with a stop at Chain Bridge Road originally named Ingleside (Herrick 2011:65). However, by 1910 the name had been changed to McLean to honor one of the railroads founders, John R. McLean. The northern end of the line was at Great Falls where the railroad constructed an amusement park which became a popular destination. Beyond the streetcar suburbs were small farms that supplied diverse agricultural products to the city and suburban dwellers.

The second half of the twentieth century in Fairfax County is characterized by the growth of the military complex associated with the National Capital and with the gradual, then explosive, suburbanization. Fairfax today is large, affluent, and densely developed suburb of Washington, D.C. During the late 1950's, the Central Intelligence Agency built its headquarters in McLean adjacent to the Federal Highway Administration. This allowed the agency to consolidate more than 20 office buildings scattered throughout Washington, D.C. (Herrick 2011:113). In 1961, construction began on the section of I-495 that runs through the Limits of Disturbance. That same year construction began on the section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway between Langley and the future beltway. It was built primarily to provide access for government workers to their offices in Langley. Both roadways were opened in December 1962.

2.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY

There have been two prior cultural resource surveys of this segment of I-495 that were conducted for proposed road improvements, a 1986 Phase I archaeological survey, and a 1999 Phase I cultural resources survey (Rickard 1986; Barber et al. 2001). The current Archaeology APE was

determined by the VDOT to be the portions of the Limits of Disturbance that have not been previously tested during these two surveys.

In 1986, the James Madison University Archeological Research Center conducted a Phase I archaeological survey on behalf of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation along a 5,000-ft segment of I-495 near the exit ramps for the George Washington Memorial Parkway (Rickard 1986:1). Methods included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of seven STs at 40 to 50-ft intervals (Rickard 1986:7-10). No archaeological resources were identified. Most of the project area was determined to have been previously disturbed by the construction of I-495 and the installation of drainage trenches and roadside utilities.

In 1999, Gray & Pape, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of proposed improvements to I-495 on behalf of the Parsons Transportation Group that covered approximately 13 miles and 10 interchanges between the Interstate 95/395/495 interchange and the American Legion Memorial Bridge (Barber et al. 2001:1). Methods included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of approximately 500 STs at 75-ft intervals (Barber et al. 2001:22).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Much of the project area was determined to have been previously disturbed by the construction of I-495.

There are no previously recorded sites within the Archaeology APE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

DHR ID	Site Type	Time Period	Site Description	Evaluation Status
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Figure 3. The location of the Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of Hopkins' map of the Providence Dist., No. 5, Fairfax Co., from his 1878 Atlas of fifteen miles around Washington, including the counties of Fairfax and Alexandria, Virginia (Hopkins 1878).

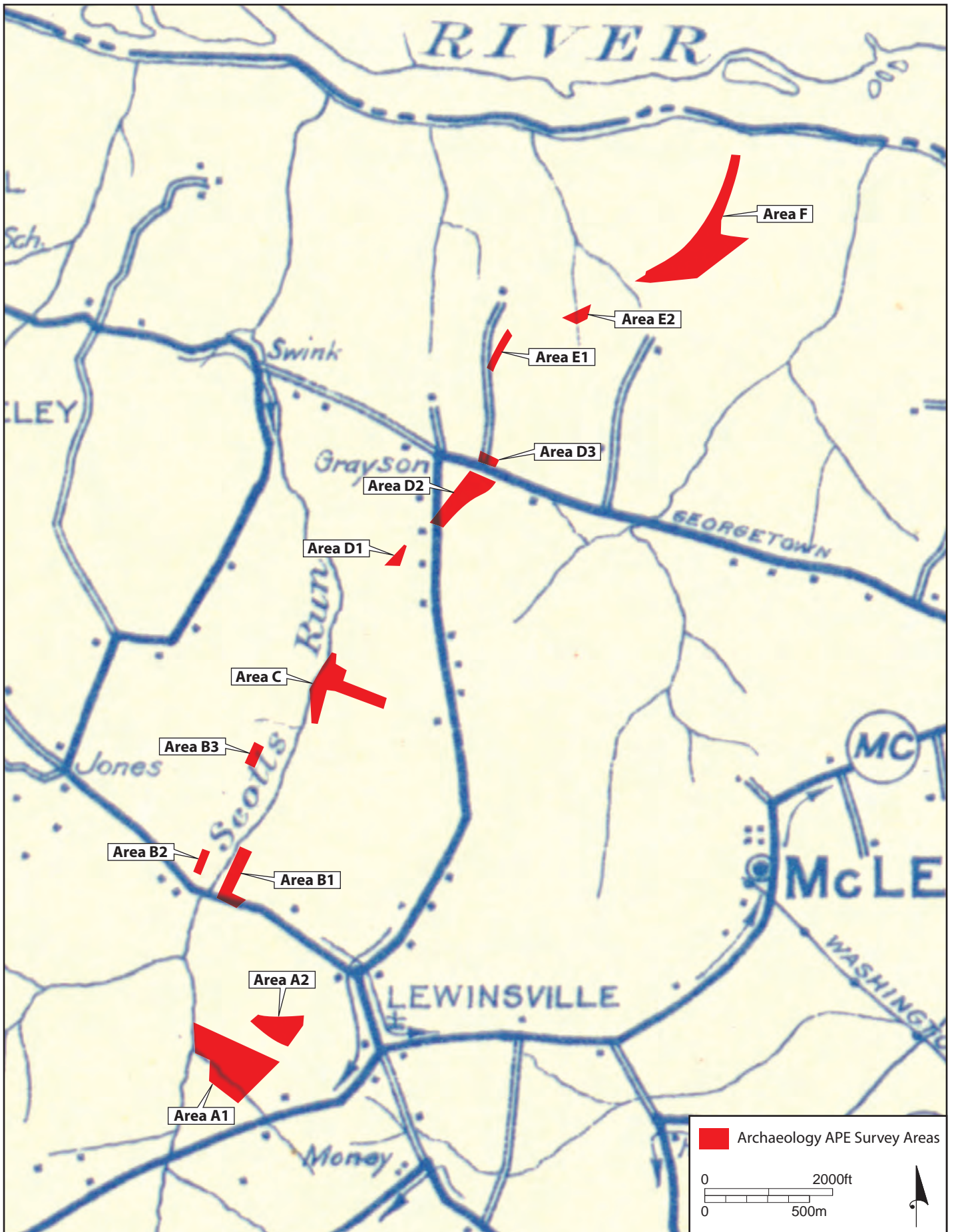


Figure 4. The location of the Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of the 1912 map of *Rural Delivery Routes*, Fairfax County, Va. (USPS 1912).

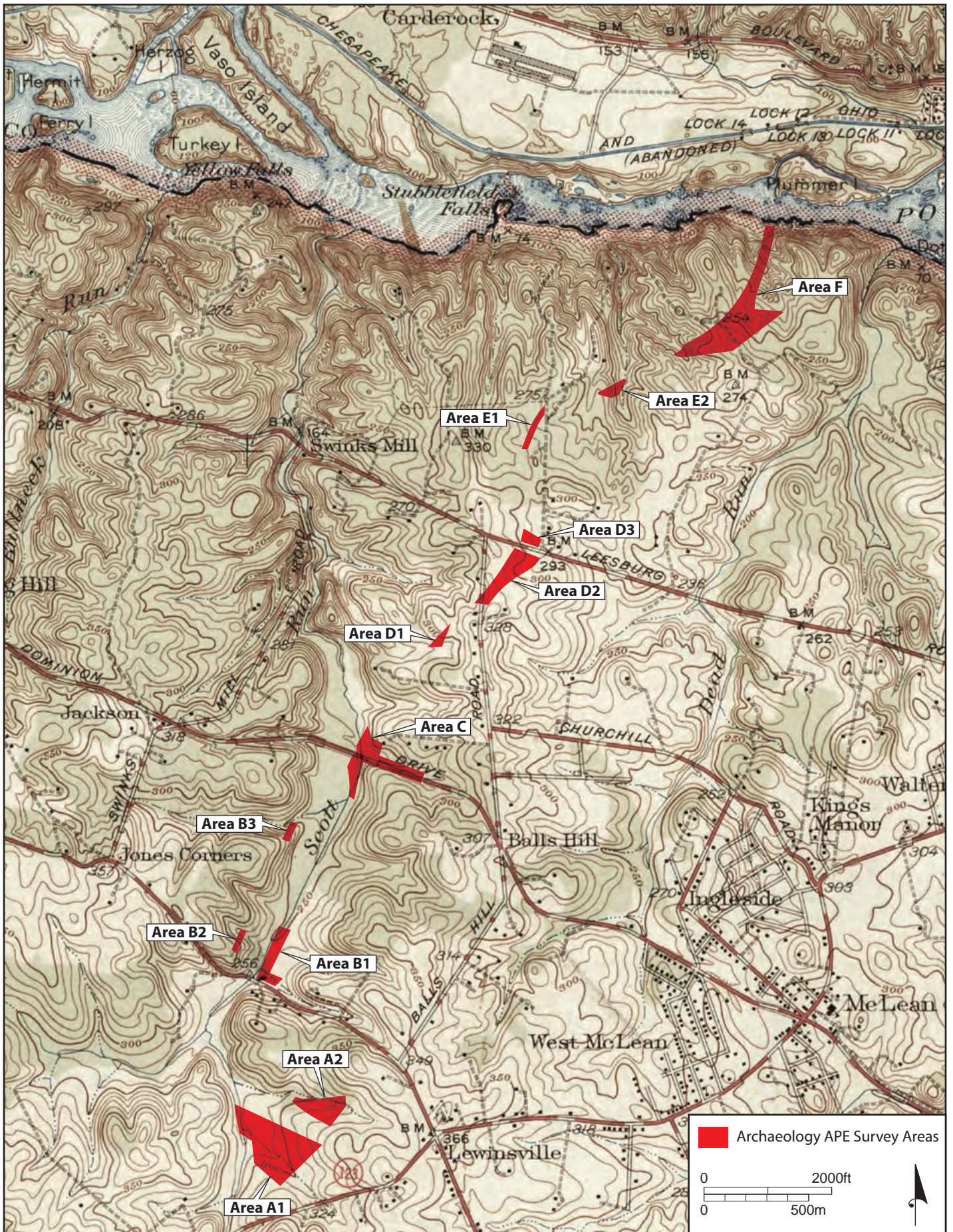


Figure 5. The location of the Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of the 1945 USGS Falls Church, VA-MD 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1945).

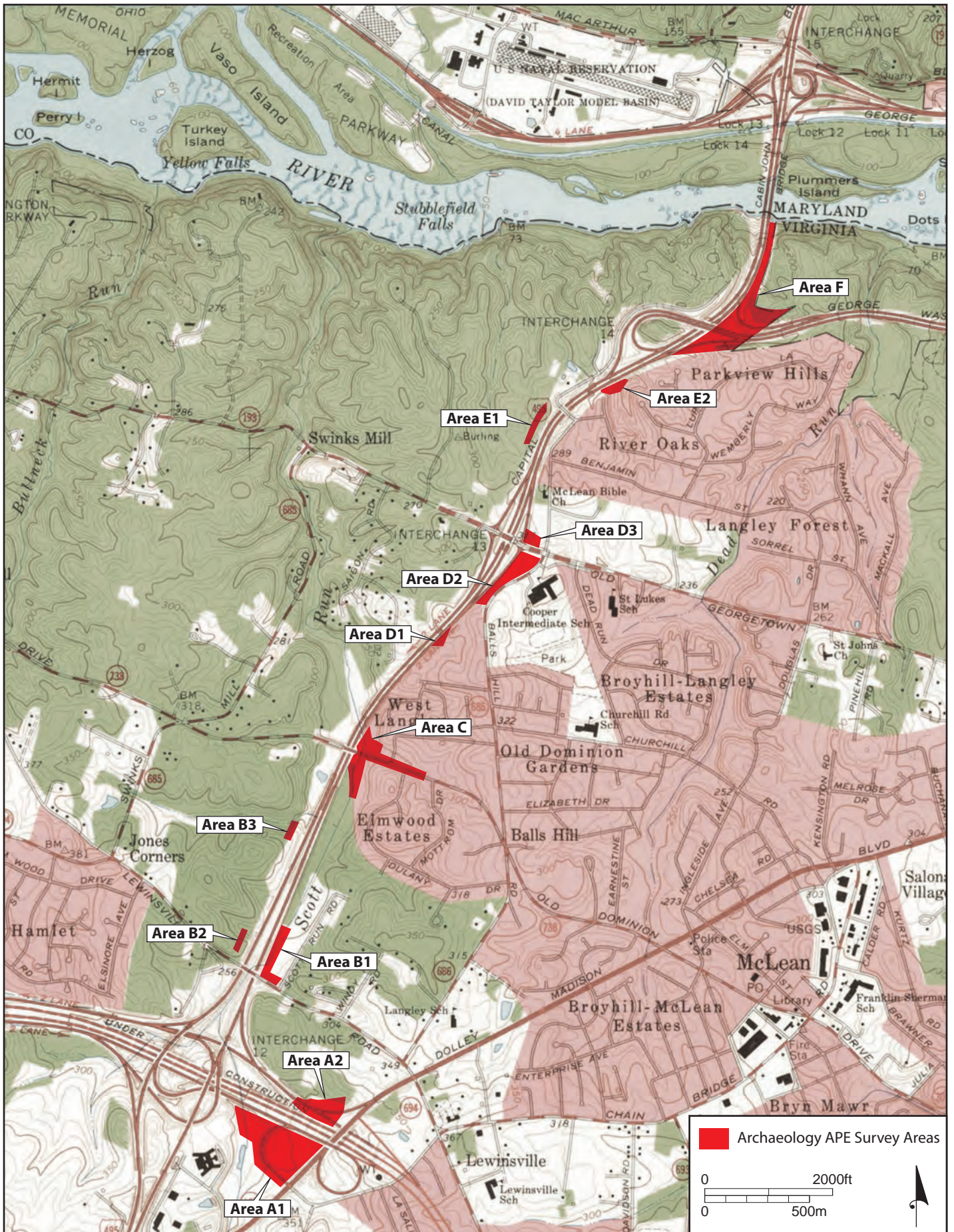


Figure 6. The location of the Archaeology APE survey areas on a detail of the 1965 USGS Falls Church, VA-MD 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1965).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

disturbances

2.3 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE AND VICINITY

There are eighteen previously identified architectural resources within one-half mile of the APE (Table 5). Two of these resources are listed on the NRHP (029-0228 and 029-0466). One of these, the George Washington Memorial Parkway (029-0228) has two component elements within the APE. One of these is a contributing resource (029-0228-0037) and the other has not had its contributing / non-contributing status determined (029-0228-0132). Three resources were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP (029-0174, 029-0338, and 029-5397).

One of the resources (029-5115) has been demolished prior to the present survey. The remaining nine resources within one-half mile of the APE have not been evaluated for their NRHP status.

Table 5. Previously identified architectural resources within one-half mile of the APE.

VDHR ID	Resource name and/or address	NRHP status	Within APE
029-0047	Maplewood / 7676 Old Springhouse Road	Unevaluated	
029-0076	Ball's Hall / 7303 Peter Place	Unevaluated	
029-0081	Bois de Gosses / 1358 Windy Hill Road	Unevaluated	
029-0100	Eglin House / 1515 Great Falls Street	Unevaluated	
029-0174	Glenn Eglin House / 1157 Swinks Mill Road	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	
029-0228	George Washington Memorial Parkway	NRHP listed	X
029-0228-0037	George Washington Memorial Parkway, intersection with Capital Beltway / I-495	Non-contributing structure to the George Washington Memorial Parkway	X
029-0228-0132	Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail	Within the boundary of the George Washington Memorial Parkway; contributing / non-contributing status unevaluated	X
029-0338	Lewinsville Post Office / 1554 Great Falls Road	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	

VDHR ID	Resource name and/or address	NRHP status	Within APE
029-0466	Georgetown Pike / Route 193	NRHP listed in 2012; the .53-mile section of divided lanes within the APE that provides access ramps to I-495 is a non-contributing structure	X
029-5107	House, 1010 Spencer Road	Unevaluated	X
029-5113	House, 7711 Dirt Road off Lewinsville Road	Unevaluated	
029-5114	House, 1042 Delf Drive	Unevaluated	
029-5115	House, 1000 Balls Hill Road	Unevaluated; this resource has been demolished at the time of the present survey	X
029-5397	House, 1749 Chain Bridge Road	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	
029-5885	Footbridge 29-5023, spanning Jones Branch Drive	Unevaluated	
029-6207	Elmwood / 7167 Old Dominion Drive	Unevaluated	
029-6211	House, 808 Swinks Mill Road	Unevaluated	

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 FIELD METHODS

Field methods for the architectural survey included reconnaissance survey with digital photography of 58 architectural resources within the APE for architecture as provided by VDOT.

Field methods for the archaeological survey included an initial walkover and the excavation of shovel tests (STs) within the APE. Shovel testing was conducted at 50-ft intervals. The ST number consists of the transect number followed by the individual ST number (e.g., ST 1-2). The STs were approximately 45-centimeters (cm) (1.5-ft) in diameter and were excavated 10-cm (0.3-ft) into sterile subsoil or to a depth of approximately 3 ft. The STs were excavated and screened by natural soil horizon. Soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. STs were recorded on a standardized form recording transect number, ST number, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description. The locations of STs and other pertinent features were recorded using a GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. Digital photographic images were taken during the survey.

3.2 LABORATORY METHODS

The artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to Commonwealth's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. The artifacts were washed. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored in an acid-free box labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, Commonwealth identified the recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the artifact catalog. Commonwealth will temporarily store the artifacts until the end of the project when they will be delivered to the proper facility for permanent curation. The associated field notes and maps will be deposited with the collection.

3.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Much of the APE has been impacted by the installation of utilities, road construction, and by modern residential development. From the 1950's through to the current date, the APE has become urbanized.

The APE is located mainly within an upland setting. Native-American prehistoric sites expected in this setting would likely consist of a small limited-use site, temporary camp, or a quarry/lithic workshop. Potentially significant prehistoric Native American sites expected within the APE would likely contain datable artifacts, features such as hearths, postholes, trash pits, storage pits, and/or stone chipping clusters, and would retain some degree of artifact patterning.

A review of historic maps of the area did not show any structures falling within the Archaeology APE survey areas. The APE and vicinity remained fairly rural until the 1950's and the residents were mainly involved with agricultural activities. Historic sites expected will likely consist of domestic occupations, such as farmsteads and dwellings of enslaved African Americans.

Previously recorded Site 44FX2249 falls just outside Survey Area B3. It was identified in 1997 as the millrace associated with a possible mill site. No other description or information was provided. If a millrace, it is likely the tailrace because of its proximity to the confluence of Scotts Run. Background research found no reference to a mill site located along what is Bradley Branch, a small tributary of Scotts Run. This would have fallen in John Savage's 1728 land patent that was reportedly never occupied and later taken up by George West in 1786 and patented in 1795. By 1860, it was within Susan M. Jackson's property. No maps show any road at or near this location which would have been necessary for the operation of the mill.

Background research indicates that a contraband camp was located on the McVeigh and Jackson properties during the Civil War. Survey Areas B1, B2, and B3 were located on these properties. However, these areas mainly occupy steep slopes or the lower floodplain terraces of Scotts Run where dwellings would likely not be located. Therefore, resources associated with the camp are not expected. A potentially significant historic-period site would contain stratified deposits, diagnostic artifacts, localized activity areas, structural remains, trash pits, wells, privies, or other subsurface features, and would retain some degree of artifact patterning.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4.1.1 OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

Commonwealth excavated 178 STs within the APE, including 176 STs at 50-ft intervals and two radial STs at 25-ft intervals (Figures 7-12).



Survey Area A1 is located to the southwest and Survey Area A2 to the northwest of the intersection of the Dulles Toll Road (Route 267) and Dolley Madison Boulevard (Route 123) (Figure 7). Area A1 was tested with 71 STs and a walkover survey. The APE within Area A1 consisted of wooded areas, drainages, and roadside disturbance. The portion of Area A1 adjacent to Dolley Madison Boulevard contained a gravel pull-off area and disturbed soils associated with the construction of the roadway and the installation of roadside utilities. The exit lanes to and from the Dulles Toll Road had been built up on steeply sloping artificial berms. Scotts Run crosses the APE within the western portion of Area A1, and an unnamed intermittent drainage runs southeast from Scotts Run through the eastern portion of the APE. An active homeless camp was located within the eastern portion of the APE. West of Scotts Run were very steep slopes leading up to a housing development. Soils within A1 are reported to include Codorus silt loam in the floodplain of Scotts Run, and Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, and urban lands in upland areas. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.75-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/6 yellowish brown silty loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam (Figure 13, ST 3.2). A typical ST profile in the floodplain consisted of an approximately 0.4-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam over an approximately 1-ft thick Bw1 horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam, over a Bw2 horizon of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 13, ST J6). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area A2 was tested with four STs and a walkover survey. The APE within Area A2 primarily consisted of steeply sloping artificial berms surrounding a small wooded area in the center of the exit lane that leads from the Dulles Toll Road onto Dolley Madison Boulevard. Across this lane and to the west was a steeply sloping artificial berm leading down to the exit lane that leads from Dolley Madison Boulevard onto the Dulles Toll Road. Across this lane and to the north was a wetlands area with standing water observed at the surface and sloping areas leading down to an unnamed drainage that was located outside of the APE. Soils within A2 are reported to include Codorus silt loam in the floodplain, and Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton loam, and urban lands in upland areas. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.5 ft thick fill deposit of 7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area B1 is located to the northeast and Survey Area B2 to the northwest of the intersection of I-495 and Lewinsville Road (Route 694) (Figure 8). Survey Area B3 is located to

the north of Area B2, near the end of Huntmaster Lane. [REDACTED]

Survey Area B1 was tested with 33 STs and a walkover survey (Figure 8). The APE within Area B1 consisted of wooded floodplains on the east bank of Scotts Run. To the west was Scotts Run and disturbance associated with the installation of a sound wall. To the south and adjacent to Lewinsville Road was a steeply sloping artificial berm and disturbed areas associated with the construction of the berm and road. Soils within Area B1 are reported to include Codorus and Hatboro silt loams in the floodplain, and Glenelg silt loams in upland areas. A typical ST profile in the floodplain consisted of an approximately 0.45-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam over an approximately 1.75-ft thick Bw1 horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with cobbles, over a Bw2 horizon of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with cobbles (Figure 13, ST 19.11). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

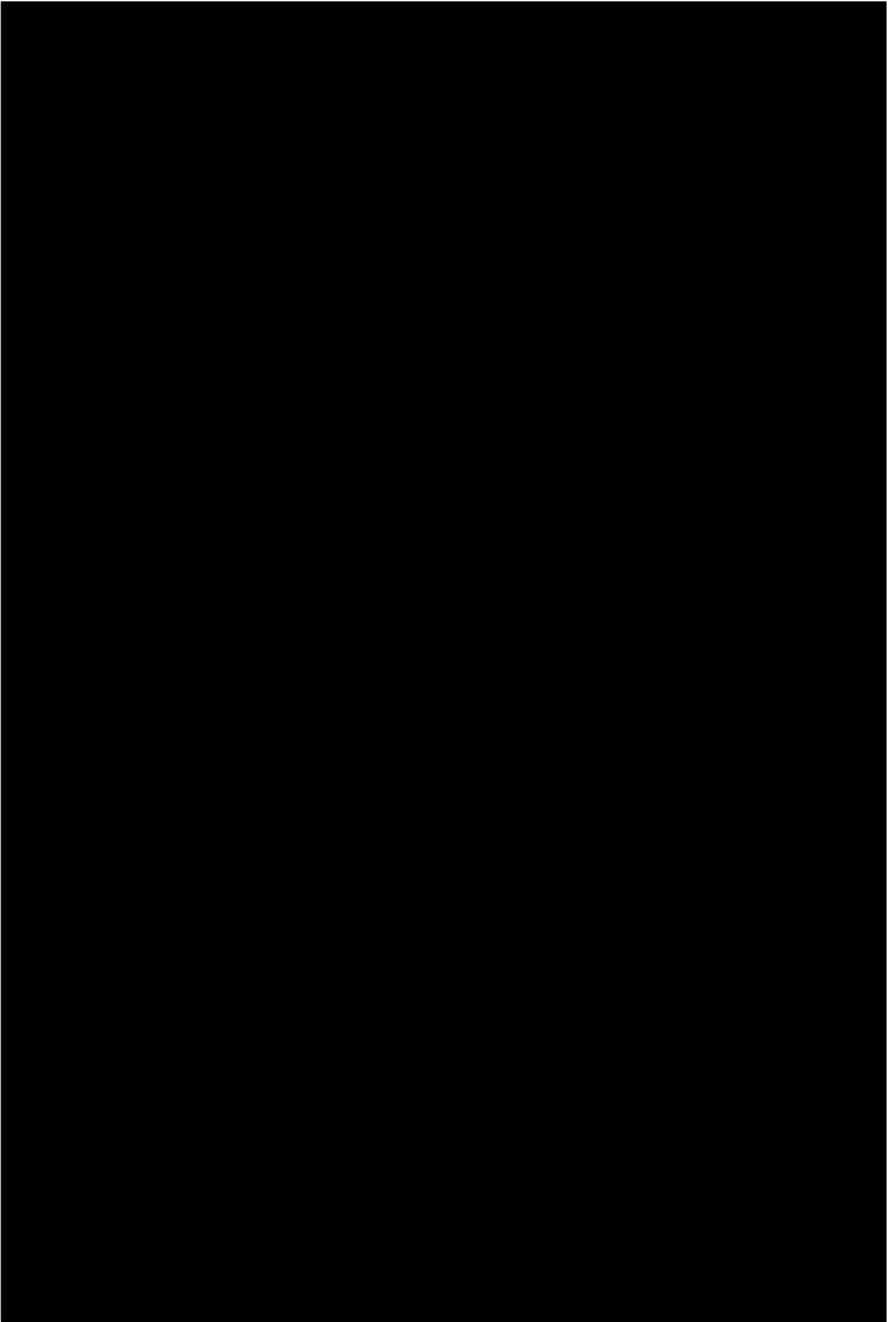
Survey Area B2 was tested with two shovel tests and a walkover survey (Figure 8). The APE within Area B2 consisted of landscaped yard surfaces of the nearby housing development to the west, and a utility corridor to the east. The northern portion of Area B2 contained steep slopes surrounding a small drainage channel modified by road construction. Soils within Area B2 are reported to include Codorus silt loam in the floodplain, and Glenelg silt loam and Wheaton-Glenelg complex loam in upland areas. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.6-ft thick fill deposit of 7.5YR 5/4 brown sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty loam with gravel over an approximately 0.45-ft thick fill deposit of 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray sandy loam over an approximately 0.25-ft thick fill deposit of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty loam with gravel. These fill deposits covered an approximately 0.3-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam over a B horizon of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam (Figure 13, ST J19). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area B3 was tested with two shovel tests and a walkover survey (Figure 8). The APE within Area B3 consisted of a wooded ridge and steep slope leading down to Bradley Branch, a tributary of Scotts Run, which is located outside of the APE. The eastern portion of Area B3 consisted of a utility corridor. Soils within Area B3 are reported to include Glenelg silt loam and Wheaton-Glenelg complex in upland areas. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.4-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam over a B horizon of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay loam. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area C1 is located to the southeast and Survey Area C2 to the northeast of the intersection of I-495 and Old Dominion Drive (Route 738) (Figure 9). Area C1 was tested with 22 STs and a walkover survey. The APE within Area C1 consisted of wooded floodplains along Scott Run. An artificial berm along Old Dominion Drive descends westward into a slope leading down from the built-up roadway to the stream valley. In the western portion of Area C1 were disturbed areas associated with the installation of a sound wall. Soils within Area C1 are reported to include Codorus silt loam in the floodplain, and Glenelg silt loam, Sumerduck loam, and Wheaton-Glenelg complex in upland areas. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately



Figure 7. Aerial photograph showing the location of Survey Areas A1 and A2, shovel tests, and disturbed and sloping areas.



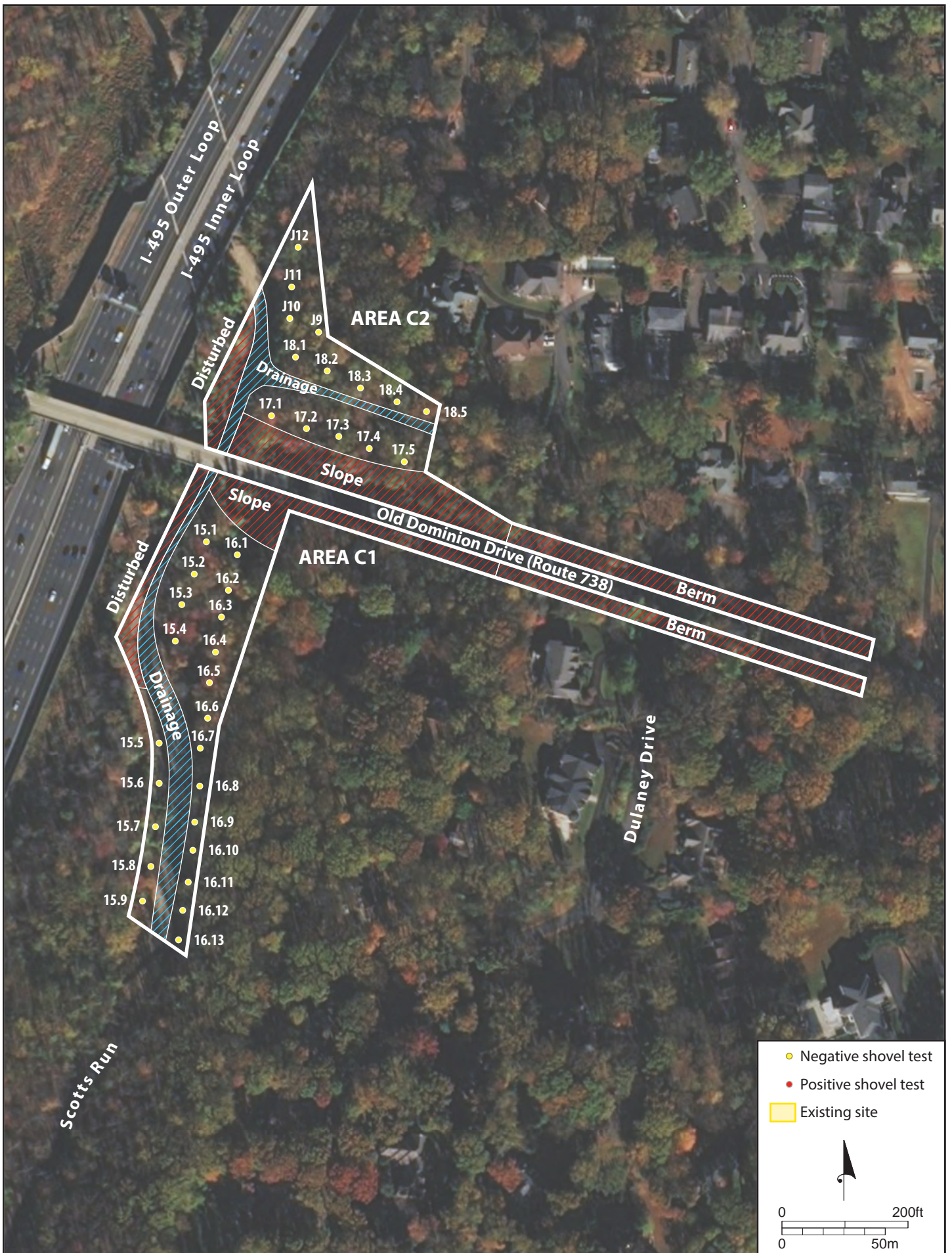
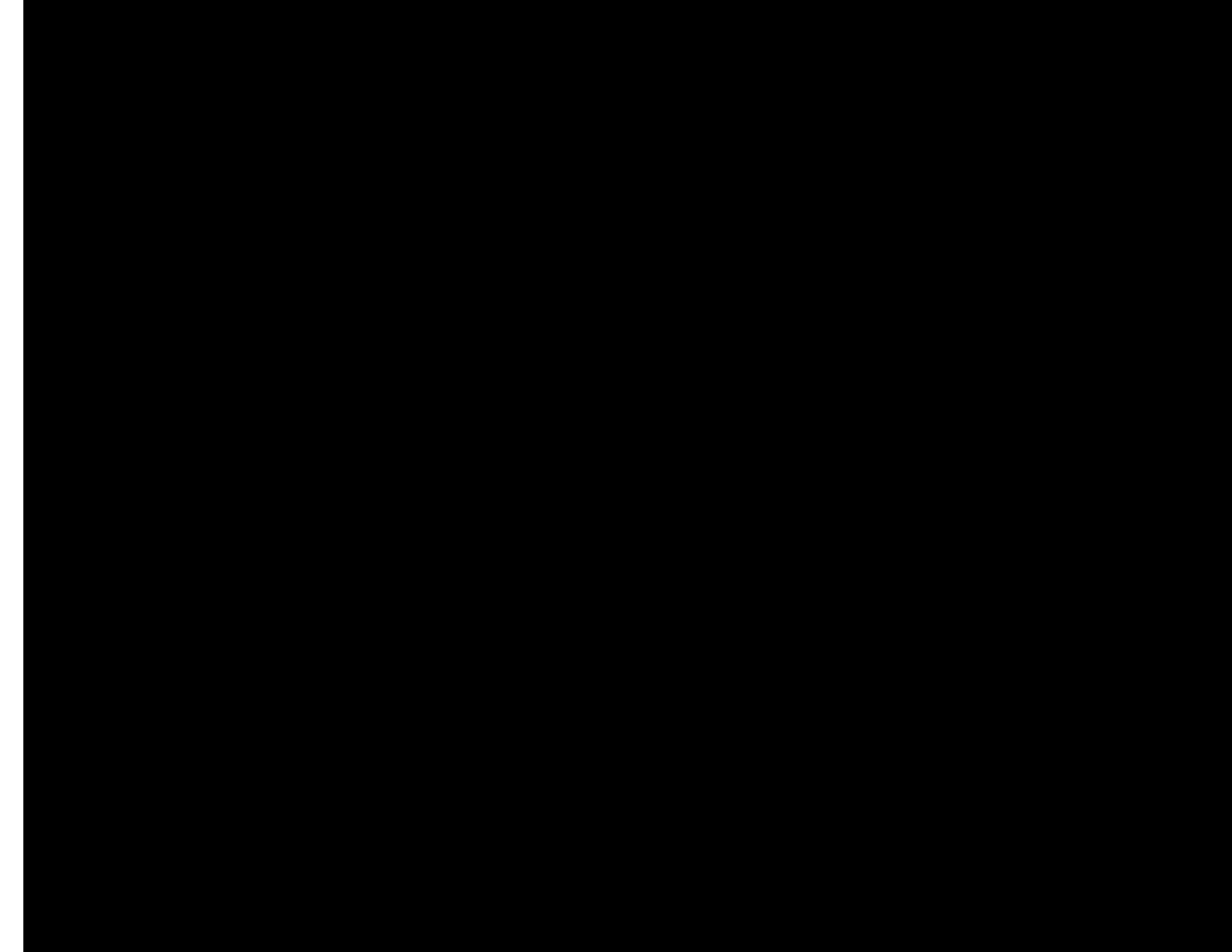
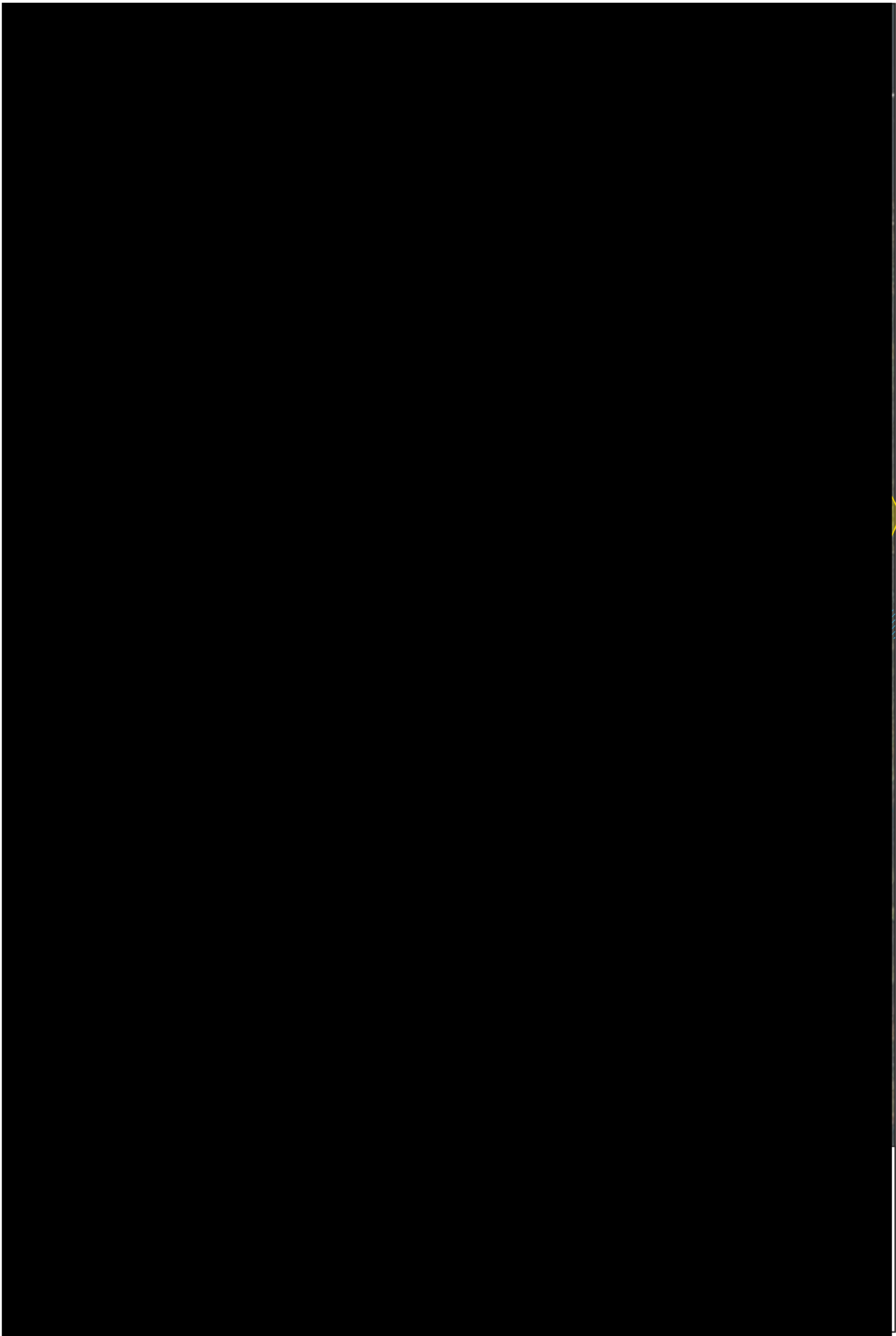


Figure 9. Aerial photograph showing the location of Survey Areas C1 and C2, shovel tests, and disturbed and sloping areas.



Figure 10. Aerial photograph showing the location of Survey Areas D1, D2 and D3, shovel tests, and disturbed and sloping areas.





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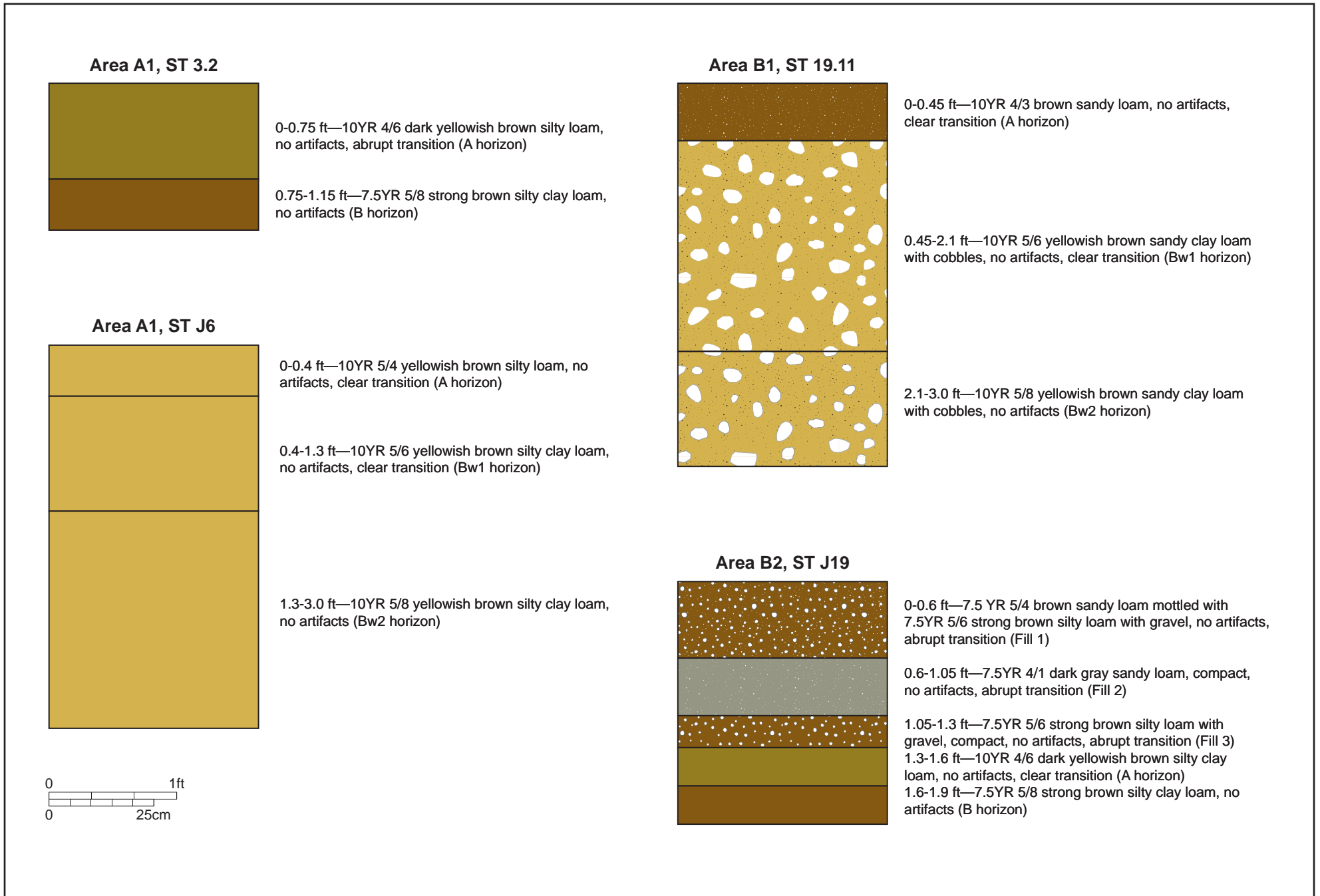


Figure 13. Representative shovel test profiles for Survey Areas A and B.

0.25-ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam over an approximately 1.45-ft thick Bw1 horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam over a Bw2 horizon of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay loam with iron oxide (Figure 14, ST 16.9). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area C2 was tested with 14 STs and a walkover survey (Figure 9). The APE within Area C2 consisted of wooded floodplains along Scotts Run and an unnamed drainage. An artificial berm along Old Dominion Drive descends westward into a slope leading down from the built-up roadway to the stream valley. In the western portion of Area C2 were disturbed areas associated with the installation of a sound wall. Soils within Area C2 are reported to include Codorus and Hatboro soils in the floodplain, and Glenelg silt loam, Sumerduck loam, and urban land in the uplands. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.5 ft thick A horizon of 10YR 4/4 dark brownish yellow silty loam over a B horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Areas D1 and D2 are located southeast of the intersection of I-495 and Georgetown Pike (Route 193) and along Balls Hill Road (Route 686) (Figure 10). Survey Area D3 is located northeast of the intersection of I-495 and Georgetown Pike. Area D1 was tested with three STs and a walkover survey. The APE within Area D1 consisted of wooded uplands and disturbed areas associated with the installation of a sound wall. A large storm water management feature is located just outside of the APE to the east, and standing water was observed at the surface within Area D1. Soils within Area D1 are reported to include Glenelg silt loam, Meadowville silt loam, and urban land. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.65-ft thick fill deposit of 7.5YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam over a truncated B horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay loam (Figure 14, ST J16). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area D2 was tested with two STs and a walkover survey (Figure 10). The APE within Area D2 consisted of a gravel-covered construction staging area, disturbed areas associated with the installation of a sound wall, and built-up roadside berms on either side of Balls Hill Road. Soils within Area D2 are reported to include Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, and urban land. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.6-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles over an approximately 0.9-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles, covering an approximately 0.7-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam with cobbles. These were over a fill deposit extending to below 3.0 ft in depth of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Area D3 was tested with one ST and a walkover survey (Figure 10). The APE within Area D3 consisted of a built-up artificial berm adjacent to Georgetown Pike and disturbed areas associated with the installation of a parking lot to the north. Soils within Area D3 are reported to include Wheaton-Glenelg complex, Wheaton-Meadowville complex, and urban land. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.6-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles over an approximately 0.6-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 4/4 dark

yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles. These covered an approximately 1.3-ft thick fill deposit of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loam with gravel, over an impenetrable layer of rocks. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

Survey Area E1 is located to the southwest and Survey Area E2 to the northeast of the intersection of I-495 and Live Oak Drive (Figure 11). [REDACTED]. Area E1 was tested with seven STs and a walkover survey. The APE within Area E1 consisted of wooded uplands. A utility corridor is located in the southern portion of the APE. Soils within Area E1 are reported to include Glenelg silt loam and urban land. A typical ST profile consisted of an approximately 0.4-ft thick A horizon of 7.5YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam over a B horizon of 5YR 5/8 yellowish red silty clay with degrading schist (Figure 14, ST 21.1). No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

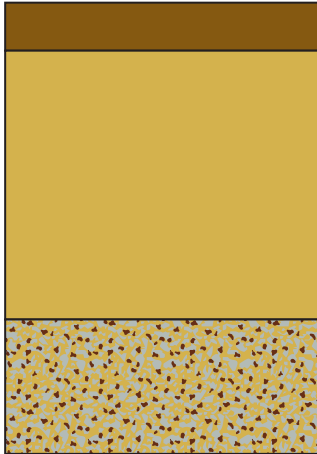
Survey Area E2 was tested with a walkover survey (Figure 11). The APE within Area E2 consisted of a steeply sloping disturbed area within a utility corridor and adjacent to a sound wall. Slopes ranged from between 15 and 45 percent. Soils within Area E2 are reported as Glenelg silt loam and urban land. No artifacts were recovered, and no subsurface features were identified.

[REDACTED]

1.

Survey Area F1 was tested with 17 STs and a walkover survey (Figure 12). The APE within the portion of Area F1 to the north of the exit lane of George Washington Memorial Parkway to the I-495 northbound lanes consisted of steeply sloping wooded uplands with some disturbance adjacent to the roadway. The portion of Area F1 south of the parkway exit lane to the I-495 northbound lanes and north of the I-495 north exit lane onto the parkway consisted of a large steeply sloping artificial berm supporting the parkway's overpass lanes. Due to this large-scale disturbance no testing was conducted in this portion of Area F1. The portion of Area F1 south of the I-495 north exit lane onto the parkway consisted of steeply sloping uplands adjacent to the highway's sound wall. The eastern portion of this part of Area F1 consisted of a narrow ridge spur that slopes down to a sound wall to the north and down to a utility corridor to the south. Another small rise was tested in the western portion of this part of Area F1, along the slope leading down from the ridge spur.

Area C1, ST 16.9

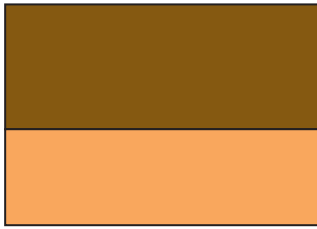


0-0.25 ft—10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam, no artifacts, clear transition (A horizon)

0.25-1.65 ft—10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam, no artifacts, clear transition (Bw1 horizon)

1.65-2.35 ft—10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay loam with iron oxide, no artifacts (Bw2 horizon)

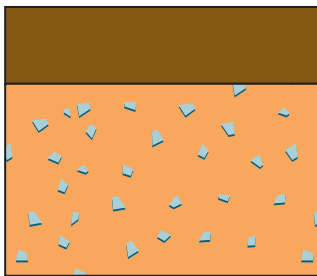
Area D1, ST J16



0-0.65 ft—7.5YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam, no artifacts, abrupt transition (Fill 1)

0.65-1.15 ft—5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay loam, no artifacts (B horizon)

Area E1, ST 21.1



0-0.4 ft—7.5YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam, no artifacts, clear transition (A horizon)

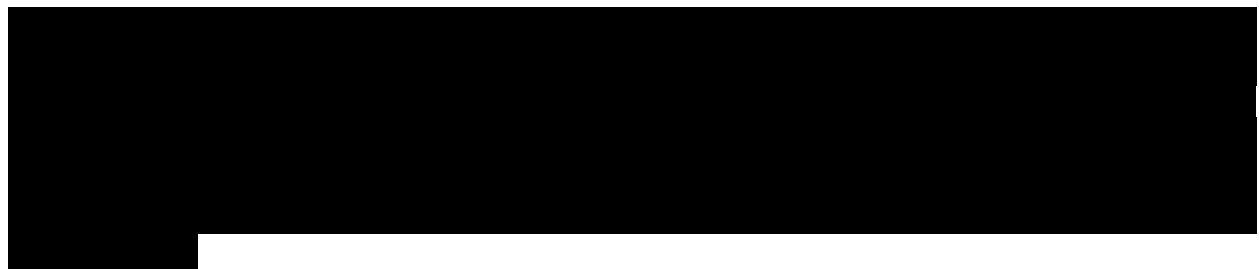
0.4-1.4 ft—5YR 5/8 yellowish red silty clay with degrading schist, no artifacts (B horizon)



Figure 14. Representative shovel test profiles for Survey Areas C through F.

yellowish brown silty loam over a B horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam with siltstone. No artifacts or subsurface features were identified within the APE.





4.2 RESULTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The field investigation included the reconnaissance level documentation of 58 architectural resources, and within the APE for architecture (Table 7, Figures 15-16). Commonwealth recommends no change in the eligibility status for the three resources (029-0228, 029-0228-0037, and 029-0466) previously listed on the NRHP. For the three previously recorded but unevaluated resources (029-0228-0132, 029-5107, and 029-5115), Commonwealth recommends they not be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP due to a lack of significance and/or a loss of integrity.

Table 7. Architectural resources documented during the present survey.

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-0228	George Washington Memorial Parkway	Paved parkway built between the 1930s and 1962	NRHP listed June 1995	Commonwealth recommends no change in the VLR / NRHP status
029-0228-0037	George Washington Memorial Parkway, ramp to I-495 southbound	Curved, one-lane vehicular on-ramp	Non-contributing structure to NRHP-listed resource	Commonwealth recommends no change in the VLR / NRHP status
029-0228-0132	Potomac Heritage Trail	Dirt footpath along the south bank of the Potomac River, completed ca. 1974	Within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed George Washington Memorial Parkway, but NRHP status is unevaluated	Commonwealth recommends as a non-contributing resource to the George Washington Memorial Parkway as it post-dates the period of significance (1930-1966) for the parkway
029-0466	Georgetown Pike, Route 193	Divided lane road connecting the District of Columbia and Dranesville	NRHP listed in 2012; the .53-long section of divided lanes within the APE that provides access ramps to I-495 is a non-contributing structure	Commonwealth recommends no change in the VLR / NRHP status

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-5107	1010 Spencer Road	Ca. 1903 house previously documented not visible. Frame, early 20 th century chicken houses, corn crib and garage	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of an early 20 th century farm.
029-5115	1000 Balls Hill Road	This resource has been demolished since previous survey	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is no longer extant
029-6528	6706 Lupine Lane	1-story tall, hipped roof, stretcher bond Ranch house built in 1964	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Ranch style
029-6529	6708 Lupine Lane	2-story tall, frame, Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1975	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6530	6800 Lupine Lane	1-story tall, stretcher bond brick Ranch house built in 1965	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Ranch style
029-6531	6802 Lupine Lane	2-story tall, stretcher bond Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1966	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6532	6804 Lupine Lane	2-story tall Colonial Revival house with partial brick façade built in 1965	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6533	720 Lawton Street	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Contemporary house built in 1972	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style
029-6534	722 Lawton Street	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1972	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6535	6926 Butternut Court	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1972	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6536	644 Live Oak Drive	2.5-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6537	650 Live Oak Drive	1.5-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6538	7001 Green Oak Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with 2-story tall portico built in 1968	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6539	710 Live Oak Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6540	Langley Club, 728 Live Oak Drive	Recreation club built in 1957 with stone-clad entry building, in ground pools, and tennis courts	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of design through modern additions to the complex.
029-6541	7048 Arbor Lane	2-story tall, stretcher-bond brick façade Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6542	7050 Arbor Lane	2-story tall, stretcher-bond brick façade Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6543	7110 Holyrood Drive	2-story tall, frame L-plan Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6544	7112 Holyrood Drive	1.5-story, frame, Cape Cod dwelling with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6545	7113 Holyrood Drive	2-story tall, frame L-plan Colonial Revival house with attached garage built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6546	Holy Trinity Church, 850 Balls Hill Road	1965 stretcher bond brick church with large, contemporary addition built in 1992	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends list resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of design and materials due to the large addition.
029-6547	931 Dead Run Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick split foyer house built in 1961	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style and has lost integrity of materials and design due to multiple additions

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6548	930 Dead Run Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick split foyer house built in 1961	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style
029-6549	Cooper Middle School, 977 Balls Hill Road	Brick-clad Contemporary school building with ribbon windows built in 1961	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of materials and design due to multiple additions
029-6550	7315 Georgetown Pike	2-story tall wood and brick-clad Contemporary house built in 1956 with 1960s and 1980s additions	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style and has lost integrity of materials and design due to additions
029-6551	7321 Georgetown Pike	1-story tall, brick clad Contemporary house with attached garage built in 1971	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style
029-6552	7327 Georgetown Pike	2.5-story tall frame, vernacular house with 2-story porch, built ca. 1900	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of an early 20 th century vernacular house and has lost integrity of materials and design due to additions

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6553	987 Spencer Road	1.5 story tall, frame Contemporary house with clerestory addition	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style and has lost integrity of materials and design due to additions
029-6554	1032 Delf Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6555	1034 Delf Drive	2-story tall, hipped roof, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1975	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6556	1036 Delf Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1976	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6557	1038 Delf Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1974	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6558	7404 Churchill Road	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Split Foyer house built in 1964	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style
029-6559	7408 Churchill Road	1.5-story tall, stretcher bond brick, Dutch Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1977	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style
029-6560	7412 Churchill Road	2-story tall, split level house with brick-clad lower level, built in 1965	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Level style
029-6561	7416 Churchill Road	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Split Foyer house with 2-story tall portico, built in 1963	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style
029-6562	7326 Old Dominion Drive	2-story tall Colonial Revival house with stretcher bond brick lower level and attached garage, built in 1971	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style
029-6563	7328 Old Dominion Drive	2-story tall stretcher bond brick Split Foyer house with 2-story tall portico, built in 1970	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6564	7400 Old Dominion Drive	1.5-story tall, PermaStone clad Dutch Colonial Revival house with gabled dormers, built in 1950	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style
029-6565	7448 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, L-plan, stretcher bond brick Minimal Traditional house built in 1955	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Minimal Traditional style
029-6566	7405 Old Dominion Drive	2-story tall, stretcher bond brick Split Foyer house built in 1961	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Split Foyer style
029-6567	7409 Old Dominion Drive	1-story tall, Ranch house with gabled ell addition, built in 1956	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Ranch style and has lost integrity of design and materials due to the large addition.
029-6568	7514 Old Dominion Drive	2.5-story tall, frame Colonial Revival house with attached garage	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6569	7518 Old Dominion Drive	1.5-story tall, stretcher bond brick Dutch Colonial Revival house with attached garage, built in 1978	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style
029-6570	7536 Old Dominion Drive	1.5 story tall, frame Minimal Traditional house built in 1945	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Minimal Traditional style
029-6571	7513 Old Dominion Drive	2.5 story tall frame Contemporary house with accent stone veneer, built in 1973	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style
029-6572	7515 Old Dominion Drive	2.5 story tall, frame Contemporary house with stucco exterior, built in 1973	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Contemporary style
029-6573	7527 Old Dominion Drive	2-story tall, rubble stone Colonial Revival house with multiple wings; built 1941	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of design and materials due to the multiple additions
029-6574	7441 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, stretcher bond brick Ranch house with circular wing, built in 1955	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Ranch style

VDHR ID	Property Name Property Address	Property Description	VLR/NRHP Status	Commonwealth Recommendations
029-6575	7437 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, frame Minimal Traditional house, built in 1959	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Minimal Traditional style
029-6576	7433 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, stretcher bond brick Ranch house, built in 1958	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Ranch style
029-6577	7425 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, frame, Mid-Century modern house with garage addition, built in 1959	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it has lost integrity of design and materials due to the garage addition
029-6578	7421 Dulany Drive	1-story tall, frame, Mid-Century modern house, built in 1961	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Mid-Century Modern style
029-6579	7926 Jones Branch Drive	11-story tall, concrete framed, Commercial style office building, built 1975	Previously undocumented	Commonwealth recommends this resource not eligible for listing on the VLR/NRHP as it is not a significant example of the Commercial style

George Washington Memorial Parkway (029-0228)

Only a small portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the portion adjacent to I-495, was surveyed as part of this project (Figure 17). This road is paved with a divided roadway, with two lanes in each direction and a grassy median between. The road follows a roughly east-west orientation in this section. Entrance and exit ramps to and from the north- and southbound lanes of I-495 are present in this portion of the road.



Figure 15. Architectural resources identified during the present survey.

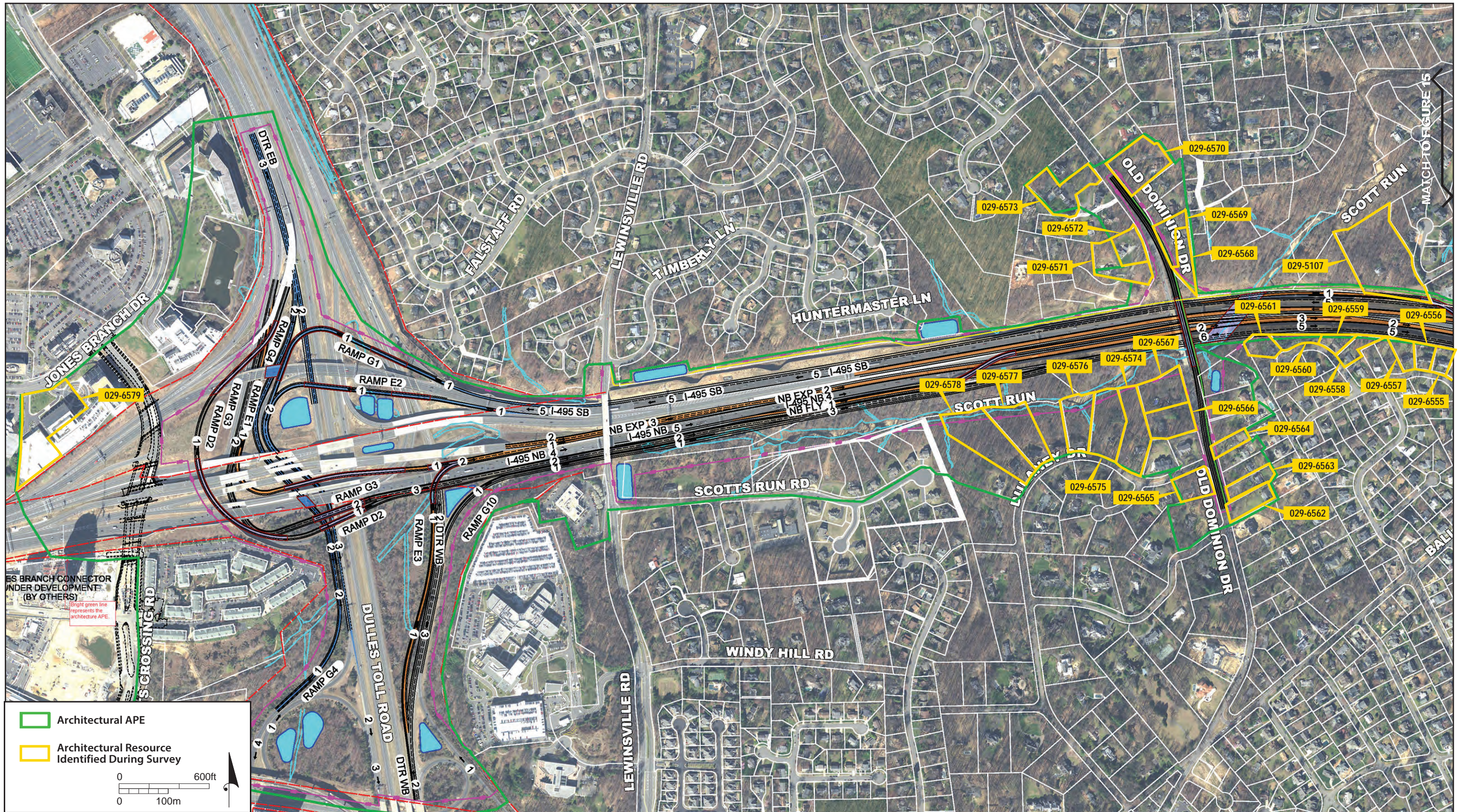


Figure 16. Architectural resources identified during the present survey.



Figure 17. George Washington Memorial Parkway (029-0228), view westbound from bridge over Dead Run.



Figure 18. Potomac Heritage Trail (029-0228-0132), trail under I-495, view northeast (photo is of the underside of a bridge with a dirt path next to a pylon).

The George Washington Memorial Parkway was listed on the NRHP in June 1995 under the Multiple Property documentation “Parkways of the National Capital Region, 1913 to 1965.” The parkway is significant for its landscape architecture and commemoration of George Washington. There have been no changes to the portion of the parkway documented during this survey that would alter its NRHP eligibility.

George Washington Memorial Parkway, intersection with I-495 north (029-0228-0037)

The George Washington Memorial Parkway, roughly orientated east-west, has its northern terminus at I-495, roughly orientated north-south (Figure 18). There are curved entrance and exit ramps to and from the north- and south-bound lanes of I-495 and the parkway. This interchange was constructed in 1962 and retains the same layout and form as originally constructed, with occasional repaving.

This interchange is a non-contributing resource to the NRHP-listed George Washington Memorial Parkway. There have been no changes to this resource since the previous survey in 2016 and since the NRHP listing in 2008 that would alter this NRHP status.

Potomac Heritage Trail (029-0228-0132)

This dirt footpath extends along the south bank of the Potomac River. Only a small portion of this trail, the portion adjacent to and extending under I-495, was surveyed as part of this project (Figure 19). This path is packed dirt with board planks over some of the smaller watercourse crossings.

This trail is within the boundary of the NRHP-listed George Washington Memorial Parkway, but was constructed outside the 1930-1966 period of significance. This trail was completed ca. 1974. The trail is a component of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (PHT), an over 830-mile network of locally managed trails on both sides of the Potomac River between its mouth at the Chesapeake Bay and the Allegheny Highlands in the upper Ohio River Basin. This trail network’s primary purpose is non-motorized recreation. This function is within the parkway’s significance as a recreational resource, but it does not have exceptional importance in the area of recreation that would allow the trail to meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

House, 644 Live Oak Drive (029-6536)

This two-and-one-half story tall Colonial Revival style house comprised of three sections (Figure 20). The core is two-and-one-half stories tall and measures four bays wide and two bays deep. Adjoining the south gable end of the core is a two-bay wide, side-gabled wing that is slightly stepped back from the core. Adjoining the south gable end of this wing is a one-and-one-half story tall wing, with a two-car garage in the exposed basement. The exterior of the house is stretcher bond brick, with quoins at the corners. The roof is side gabled and covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves have modillions. The core and one-and-one-half story tall wing each feature gabled dormers. The two-story wing has gabled peaks over the second floor windows. An exterior, stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the south gable end of the two-story tall wing. The main entry is recessed from the façade under a flat brick arch. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A bay window is found on the façade of the core.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior with corner quoins, and side-gabled roof with gabled dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 650 Live Oak Drive (029-6537)

This Colonial Revival house has a one-and-one-half story tall, three bay wide core that measures three bays deep (Figure 21). The core is flanked by one-story tall, two-bay wide wings on the north and south elevations and project from the façade. The exterior of the house is stretcher bond brick with quoins at the corners. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a modillion cornice. The core roof has arched dormers, covered with wood shingles. There are stretcher bond brick, exterior chimneys on the north and south elevations of the core. The main entry is deeply recessed within an arched opening. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills and arched brick lintels. The rear elevation is exposed by the sloping site and features a garage on the lower level. A porch shelters the three bays on the lower level of the rear elevation. This porch has Tuscan columns and a deck, with matchstick railing, above.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior with corner quoins, and hipped roof with arched dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7001 Green Oak Drive (029-6538)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement which includes a garage, exposed on the east elevation (Figure 22). The two-story core of the house measures four bays wide and two bays deep. The core is flanked by one-story tall, side-gabled wings that are two bays wide and one bay deep. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the north and south gable ends. A two-story, gabled portico, supported by colossal Ionic columns shelters the central three bays of the façade. The main entry features a semi-circular pediment, while the first floor windows on the façade are each topped with a triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins and rowlock sills.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1968. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core and wings, stretcher bond brick exterior, and two-story portico. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 19. George Washington Memorial Parkway (029-0228), ramp to northbound I-495, view northwest.



Figure 20. House, 644 Live Oak Drive (029-6536), façade.



Figure 21. House, 650 Live Oak Drive (029-6537), view to northeast.



Figure 22. House, 7001 Green Oak Drive (029-6538), view to northeast.

House, 6706 Lupine Lane (029-6528)

This one-story tall Ranch style house has an L-plan that measures seven bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 23). The southern three bays of the façade project forward. The northern two bays contain a two-car garage that is accessed from the northern elevation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with corner quoins. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a wide, stretcher bond chimney rising through the roof ridge. The main entry is sheltered by an inset porch on the projecting ell. This porch features cast metal supports. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins. The windows on the façade are hung in pairs, with a picture window also found on the façade. The windows in the attached garage have faux, diamond-pattern muntins.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1964. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall, rectangular plan, wide stretcher-bond chimney, low-pitched hipped roof, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 6708 Lupine Lane (029-6529)

This two-story tall, Colonial Revival house has a two-story core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 24). Extending from the north gable end of the core is a one-story hyphen which leads to a front-gabled, two-car garage. The house stands on a stretcher bond brick clad foundation, which is exposed on the south gable end. The exterior of the house is weatherboard, with the garage wing and hyphen clad with board-and-batten siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one sash. The main entry is flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a small portico with Tuscan columns. A stretcher bond exterior chimney rises up the north gable end.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1975. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical two-story tall core, and entry portico. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 6800 Lupine Lane (029-6530)

This one-story tall Ranch style house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 25). The western bay of the core contains a two-car carport that opens to the west. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a wide, stretcher bond chimney rising through the center of the roof ridge. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash that abut the eaves. The windows on the façade have decorative panels below the lower sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1965. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall rectangular form, low-pitched side-gabled roof with wide brick chimney, stretcher bond exterior,

and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 6802 Lupine Lane (029-6531)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the north elevation (Figure 26). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves feature a decorative dentil molding. Adjoining the southern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details as the core. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the northern and southern gable ends. The main entry is a double door flanked by fluted pilasters and topped with a broken triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second-floor windows abut the eaves. The first-floor windows on the façade feature faux keystones in the lintels.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1966. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side-gabled roof with exterior chimneys. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 6804 Lupine Lane (029-6532)

This two-story tall house appears to have been originally built as a 1-story tall Ranch house, with a frame, second floor addition added to the center of the house in the 1970s (Figure 27). The first floor measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The second floor addition is two bays wide and stand off-center to the first floor, over two central bays, which are recessed forming an inset porch. The first floor has a stretcher bond brick exterior, while the second floor has aluminum siding with faux cornier pilasters. The roof is asphalt shingles. The inset front porch shelters the front entry and features Tuscan columns and a matchstick railing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins. Some of the windows are hung in pairs. The north elevation of the basement is exposed by the sloping lot and features a two-car garage.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1965 with an addition in 1977. The original core of the house is in the Ranch style, and features typical details such as the one-story tall, rectangular form, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. The large, second floor addition has reduced the integrity of design and materials of the house as an example of the Ranch style. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 720 Lawton Street (029-6533)

This two-story tall Contemporary style house has an irregular form with two, cross-gabled bays projecting from the core (Figure 28). The house has a stretcher bond exterior, with a double soldier course belt course between the first and second floors. The cross gabled roof is covered



Figure 23. 6706 Lupin Lane (029-6528), house, façade.



Figure 24. 6708 Lupine Lane (029-6529), house, façade.



Figure 25. 6800 Lupine Lane (029-6530), house, façade.



Figure 26. 6802 Lupine Lane (029-6531), house, façade.



Figure 27. 6804 Lupine Lane (029-6532) house, view northeast.



Figure 28. 720 Lawton Street (029-6533), house, façade.

with asphalt shingles. The windows are a mixture of casement sash, bay windows, and picture windows. The windows feature rowlock brick sills and the second floor picture window in the northern bay is topped with an arched lintel. The main entry is within a recess in the southern projecting bay and is accessed by a deck with brick piers and picket railing.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1965 with an addition in 1972. The house appears to have had a large, addition to the second floor and northern bay, which has diminished the integrity of design and materials of the original core. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 722 Lawton Street (029-6534)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the south elevation (Figure 29). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The façade is stretcher bond brick and the secondary elevations are clad with vinyl siding. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves feature a decorative dentil molding. Adjoining the southern gable end is a one-story tall wing that includes a two-car garage in the exposed basement. This wing shares the exterior details of the core. An exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rises up the northern gable end. Another exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the southern gable end of the garage wing. The main entry is a double door reached by a flight of concrete steps with cast metal railing. A wooden deck extends from the rear of the first floor. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1972. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side-gabled roof with gable end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 6926 Butternut Court (029-6535)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the south elevation (Figure 30). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The façade is stretcher bond brick and the secondary elevations are clad with vinyl siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves feature a decorative dentil molding. Adjoining the northern elevation is a one-story tall wing that includes a two-car garage in the exposed basement. This wing shares the exterior details of the core. An exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rises up the southern gable end. Another exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the northern gable end of the garage wing. The main entry is reached by a flight of concrete steps with cast metal railing and is topped with a broken triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1972. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and hipped roof with gable end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 710 Live Oak Drive (029-6539)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house has a core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 31). There are one-story tall wings extending from the north and south gable ends of the core. The southern wing houses a two-car garage. The exterior core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The façade is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southern gable end of the core and the northern gable end of the northern wing each have an exterior, stretcher bond chimney. The main entry is within a paneled recess centered on the façade. The windows are a one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. Some of the windows are hung in pairs and the second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1962. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side gabled roof with gable end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Langley Club, 728 Live Oak Drive (029-6540)

The Langley Club is a swimming and tennis-focused recreation club that is located near the Scott's Run Nature Preserve. The club includes an entry building that also includes restrooms and changing rooms, an inground swimming pool, a wading pool, tennis courts, basketball courts, picnic shelter, and several outbuildings (Figure 32). The area outside the parking lot is enclosed within a metal fence. The entry building has a rectangular plan and a random rubble exterior. The roof is a faux mansard covered with asphalt shingles. There are open porches supported on square posts at the north and south ends of this building. The picnic shelter is an open structure that has an asphalt shingled shed roof and is supported on square posts. One outbuilding is a prefabricated frame shed, and the other is a one-story tall, stretcher bond brick building with an asphalt shingled faux mansard roof.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, the main entry building in this complex was built in 1957. The Langley Club is typical of the neighborhood recreation clubs that are found throughout northern Virginia suburbs. These facilities are seasonally operated and typically include an entry/restroom building, wading pool, inground pool, and sometimes other recreation facilities such as basketball courts and/or tennis courts. The Langley Club is typical of this type of facility and is not a significant example of a summer neighborhood recreation club. This complex has also lost integrity of design through the addition of several outbuildings, including the picnic shelter and sheds, to the complex.



Figure 29. 722 Lawton Street (029-6534), house, façade.



Figure 30. 6926 Butternut Court, (029-6535), house, façade.



Figure 31. 710 Live Oak Drive (029-6539), house, view north.



Figure 32. Langley Club, 728 Live Oak Drive (029-6540), entry building, view northwest.

House, 7048 Arbor Lane (029-6541)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the south elevation (Figure 33). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The façade is clad with stretcher bond brick and the secondary elevations are clad with vinyl siding. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Adjoining the northern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the northern gable end. The main entry is flanked by sidelights and topped by a broken triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side-gabled roof with exterior gable-end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7050 Arbor Lane (029-6542)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house has a rectangular plan core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 34). The façade is clad with stretcher bond brick and the secondary elevations are clad with vinyl siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Adjoining the northern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the northern gable end. The main entry is flanked by sidelights and topped by a broken triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side-gabled roof with exterior gable-end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7110 Holyrood Drive (029-6543)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival house has an L-plan that measures three bays wide and three bays deep (Figure 35). The side-gabled portion has a steep roof that extends to the first floor over a two-car garage. The exterior of the house is clad with weatherboard and the cross-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An inset porch shelters the front entry, in the side-gabled wing. Within this porch the exterior is clad with rubble stone veneer. A stretcher bond brick exterior chimney rises up the front gable. A gabled dormer is on the front roof slope of the side-gabled wing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins. Some of the windows are hung in pairs and the windows of the second floor abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the

symmetrical core, gabled dormer, and exterior gable-end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7112 Holyrood Drive (029-6544)

This frame Colonial Revival house is a one-and-one-half story Cape Cod form (Figure 36). The core measures five bays wide and three bays wide. A one-bay wide, side-gabled hyphen connects the east elevation of the core to a two-bay wide, side-gabled, one-and-one-half story tall two-car garage. The exterior is weatherboard. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a dentil course along the eaves. The front roof slope of the core and hyphen feature gabled dormers. The rear roof slope of the core has a shed roof dormer. There are two stretcher bond chimneys; one rises up the western gable end and the other rises through the rear roof slope of the hyphen. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Cape Cod form of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, one-and-one-half story rectangular form, and gabled dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7113 Holyrood Drive (029-6545)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival house has an L-plan that measures three bays wide and three bays deep (Figure 37). The front-gabled portion has a steep roof that extends to the first floor over a two-car garage. The exterior of the house is clad with weatherboard and the cross-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An inset porch shelters the front entry, in the side-gabled wing. Within this porch the exterior is clad with rubble stone veneer. A stretcher bond brick exterior chimney rises up the west gable end. A gabled dormer is on the front roof slope of the side-gabled wing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins. Some of the windows are hung in pairs and the windows of the second floor abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, gabled dormer, and exterior gable-end chimney. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Holy Trinity Church, 850 Balls Hill Road (029-6546)

This church consists of an original 1965 core in the northern portion of the building and a large, two-story tall addition built in 1992 on the southern portion (Figure 38). The 1992 addition includes the main entry to the building. The southern portion has a stretcher bond exterior and a hipped asphalt roof with two steeply pitched dormers at the southwest and southeast corners that extend to ground level with large stained glass windows. The other windows are fixed, aluminum



Figure 33. 7048 Arbor Lane (029-6541), house, façade.



Figure 34. 7050 Arbor Lane (029-6542), house, façade.



Figure 35. 7110 Holyrood Drive (029-6543), house, façade.



Figure 36. 7112 Holyrood Drive (029-6554), house, view northwest.



Figure 37. 7113 Holyrood Drive (029-6545), house, view south.



Figure 38. Holy Trinity Church, 850 Balls Hill Road (029-6546), church, entry into 1992 addition.

sash. A flat-roofed porch with large square posts leads to the entry vestibule on the west side of the addition. The original portion of the building is two stories tall and also has a stretcher bond exterior. There is a decorative vertical panel of brick on the northern gable end of the core. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A vestibule, enclosed with ribbon windows, is on the north elevation and extends into a shed roof porch supported with square wood posts. The windows are fixed, metal sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, the core of the building was built in 1965. This core is in the Contemporary style, with decorative brickwork and ribbon windows. The large addition built in 1992 is also in a Contemporary style but overwhelms the original building in size and scale. Due to this addition, this church building lacks integrity of design and materials. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Georgetown Pike, Route 193 (029-0466)

Only a small portion of this roadway, the section immediately to the east and west of I-495, was surveyed as part of this project (Figure 39). In this section, the road is roughly oriented east-west. The section east of I-495 is a divided lane, 4-lane road. The section west of I-495 merges down to a two-lane, undivided roadway.

Georgetown Pike was listed on the NRHP in 2012. The 0.53-mile long, divided-lane segment of the road within the APE (from east of Dead Run Road to opposite 7321 Georgetown Pike) is a non-contributing structure to the NRHP-listed resource. This is because of the four-lane wide, divided -lane nature of this segment compared to the original two-lane configuration, and the fact that this segment was constructed after the period of significance (1813-1934). There have been no changes to the section of the Georgetown Pike within the APE that would alter the NRHP eligibility of the road.

House, 931 Dead Run Drive (029-6547)

This split foyer house has a rectangular core that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 40). There are two projecting bays on the façade. A gabled ell extends from the southern portion of the rear elevation. The exterior of the house is seven-course common bond brick, while the frame rear ell is clad with aluminum siding. The gable ends of the core are also clad with aluminum siding. The roof, with three cross gables on the façade, is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the southern gable end. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A picture window is found on the façade. The windows in the rear ell are casement windows, with some arranged in groups. The windows on the second floor abut the eaves. A gabled porch supported by square posts shelters the front entry, which is in one of the projecting bays. A wooden deck extends from the second floor of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1961. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stretcher bond exterior,

and few architectural details. The multiple additions to this building, including the front entry porch, have diminished its integrity of materials and design. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 930 Dead Run Drive (029-6548)

This split foyer house has a rectangular core that measures four bays wide and two bays deep with the main entry at mid-height between the first and second floors (Figure 41). The exterior of this house is common bond brick and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the west elevation. A one-story tall, two car garage with side gable roof adjoins the west elevation of the core. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash, with a picture window on the second floor of the façade.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1961. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Cooper Middle School, 977 Balls Hill Road (029-6549)

This school building has a complex floor plan and is mostly one story tall, with several sections having a second floor (Figure 42). The basic form is a long rectangle along the north of the building serving as a spine and main entry, with multiple ells extending to the south and rear. The exterior of this building is six-course common bond brick and the roof is flat with close eaves. There are several entrances to the school along the façade; all are recessed with multiple doors providing access. The windows are metal framed sash. Most have a fixed upper sash and lower awning sash and are hung in groups.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records and historic aerial photographs, the core of this school was built in 1961, with additions added to the south of the original building in the 1980s and early 2000s. This school is Contemporary in style, with typical features of this style including flat roof, ribbon windows, and limited architectural detail. This school's construction reflects the booming suburban population growth of the northern Virginia suburbs in the mid-twentieth century. This school is not a significant example of a Contemporary school building and the later additions have diminished its integrity of design. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7315 Georgetown Pike (029-6550)

This two-story tall Contemporary style house consists of a two-story tall section to the east and a one-story tall wing on the east (Figure 43). The wings join in an obtuse angle, forming a wide v-plan. The exterior is clad with weatherboard and the hipped roof is asphalt shingle. The two-

story section of the house features a polygonal bay on the north elevation with a wrap-around porch, supported by brick posts, on the lower level of this bay. There are two, structure bond brick chimneys in the house; one rises through the center of the two-story tall section, while the other rises up the exterior of the western elevation. The windows are casement, with the windows on the polygonal bay arranged in groups.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built in 1956. Historic aerial photographs show that additions, including the polygonal bay, were added in the 1960s and 1980s. These additions have drastically changed appearance from the house and have diminished its integrity of materials and design. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7321 Georgetown Pike (029-6551)

This one-story tall Contemporary house has a roughly U-shaped plan that measures six bays wide and three bays deep (Figure 44). The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the hipped roof is covered with wood shingles. The front roof slope features several open skylights along the eaves. A wide, stretcher bond brick chimney, with arched recess, rises up the west portion of the façade. The main entry is off-center on the façade, and sheltered by an inset porch. This porch is reached through a soldier course brick arch. The windows are fixed sash, with most hung in groups. There is a one-story tall, hipped roof, three-car garage attached to the east elevation of the core.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built in 1971. This house is not a significant example of the Contemporary style, as it features typical elements such as ribbon windows, stretcher bond brick exterior, and limited architectural detailing. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7327 Georgetown Pike (029-6552)

This frame, vernacular house has a two-and-one-half story tall, three-bay wide core, flanked by two-bay wide, one-story wings (Figure 45). The exterior of the house is weatherboard and the roof is covered with standing seam metal. Stretcher bond chimneys rise through the roof of the core near the eastern and western gable ends, as well as the western elevation of the western wing. A two-story, shed-roof porch, with colossal square posts and matchstick railing along the second floor porch, extends across the façade. The third floor is a large, square cupola, centered over the core. This cupola features a balcony with matchstick railing. The windows in the house are a mixture of six-over-six, and nine-over-six, double-hung sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built ca. 1900. Historic aerial photographs show that additions, including the third-floor cupola, were made in the 1960s. These additions have drastically changed appearance from the house and have diminished its integrity of materials and design. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Former house location, 1000 Balls Hill Road (029-5115)

This house was demolished at the time of the present survey. The site now serves as part of the parking lot for the McLean Presbyterian Church (Figure 46).

As the previously documented architectural resource is no longer extant, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

House, 987 Spencer Road (029-6553)

This two-story tall, frame Contemporary house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 47). The house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the brick-clad basement exposed on the west elevation. The basement contains a two-car garage. The exterior of the house is weatherboard siding. The front gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof features a clerestory along the ridge and exposed rafter ends. There is a two-story tall inset porch under the peak of the roof. This leads to the main entry on the first floor and there is a balcony on the second floor. The porch and balcony both feature board railings. A wooden deck extends from the rear of the first floor. The windows are casement windows, with some arranged in pairs.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built in 1978. This house is not a significant example of the Contemporary style, as it features typical elements such as casement windows, prominent roofline, and limited architectural detailing. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 1032 Delf Drive (029-6554)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the north side of the façade (Figure 48). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Adjoining the northern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the northern and southern gable ends. The main entry is a double door flanked by fluted pilasters and topped with an arched pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and side-gabled roof with gable end chimneys. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 1034 Delf Drive (029-6555)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the north side of the façade (Figure 49). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep.



Figure 39. Georgetown Pike (Route 193) (029-0466), view northeast from Balls Hill Road.



Figure 40. 931 Dead Run Road (029-6547), house, view northeast.



Figure 41. 930 Dead Run Road (029-6548), house, façade.



Figure 42. Cooper Middle School, 977 Balls Hill Road (029-6549), school, entry and facade.



Figure 43. 7315 Georgetown Pike (029-6550), house, façade detail.



Figure 44. 7321 Georgetown Pike (029-6551), house, façade.



Figure 45. 7327 Georgetown Pike (029-6552), house, view southeast.



Figure 46. 1000 Balls Hill Road (029-5115), view south to former house location.



Figure 47. 987 Spencer Road (029-6553), house, view northeast.



Figure 48. 1032 Delf Drive (029-6554), house, façade.



Figure 49. 1034 Delf Drive (029-6555), house, view southwest.



Figure 50. 1036 Delf Drive (029-6556), house, view northwest.

The exterior is stretcher bond brick with corner quoins. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features three gabled dormers on the front roof slope. The eaves have dentil molding. Adjoining the northern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the northern and southern gable ends. The main entry is a double door flanked by fluted pilasters and topped with a broken ogee pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1975. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior with corner quoins, and hipped roof with gable end chimneys. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 1036 Delf Drive (029-6556)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house has a cross gabled form with a gambrel wing and attached garage (Figure 50). The side-gabled core is two-stories tall and measures three bays wide and two bays deep. The one-and-one-half story tall gambrel wing adjoins the north elevation of the core and measures three bays wide and two bays deep. The two-car garage adjoins the south elevation of the core. The exterior of the house is stretcher bond brick. The roof is covered with wood shingles and features a dentil molding along the eaves. The front slope of the gambrel wing has two gabled dormers. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins and rowlock sills. The windows on the first floor of the façade also have soldier brick lintels. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1976. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the gambrel roof with dormers and stretcher bond brick exterior. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 1038 Delf Drive (029-6557)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house is on a sloping lot, leaving the basement exposed on the north side of the façade (Figure 51). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a dogtooth belt course between the first and second floors. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves have dentil molding. Adjoining the northern gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the northern and southern gable ends. The main entry is a double door flanked by fluted pilasters and topped with a broken ogee pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1974. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior with decorative belt course, and side gabled roof with gable end chimneys. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 1000 Balls Hill Road (029-5107)

When previously documented in 1999, this property included a frame house and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings. During the present survey, the house was not observed, but the garage, corn crib, and chicken houses still stand (Figure 52). The garage is one-story tall and has a rectangular plan. It stands on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with weatherboard and the shed roof is covered with standing seam metal. The corn crib has a square plan that stands on tile piers. The exterior is widely spaced vertical boards and the hipped roof is covered with standing seam metal. Two frame, chicken houses stand west of the garage and corn crib. These are built into a hill and have similar exterior details. The chicken houses have rectangular, one-story forms. The exterior is weatherboard and features a row of fixed wood sash windows along the east elevation. The shed roof is covered with standing seam metal. Both chicken houses are in a deteriorated condition.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1903. The previous documentation on this property states that it was a chicken farm until the mid-twentieth century. Given that the property now only includes the outbuildings, the property is not a significant example of an early twentieth century farm. This property is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7404 Churchill Road (029-6558)

This split foyer house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with the main entry at mid-height between the two floors (Figure 53). The house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement exposed on the west gable end. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the eastern gable end. The main entry is reached by a flight of brick stairs with cast metal railing. The entry is framed by sidelights and topped with a broken triangular pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. Picture windows are found on the first and second floor of the façade. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1964. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7408 Churchill Road (029-6559)

This one-and-one-half story tall Dutch Colonial Revival house has a rectangular core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 54). The façade is stretcher bond brick and secondary elevations are clad in weatherboard. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features five wall dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. A stretcher bond brick, exterior chimney rises up the eastern elevation. A two-car garage adjoins the eastern elevation of the core. The garage features a stretcher bond exterior and side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and gambrel roof with dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7412 Churchill Road (029-6560)

This split level house has a rectangular plan with a three-bay wide, two story section to the east intercepted at mid-height by a two-bay wide, one-story wing (Figure 55). The lower level of the east wing and the east wing are clad with brick veneer, while the second level of the east wing is clad with weatherboard. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond brick, exterior chimney rises up the west gable end of the western wing. The sloping lot exposes the eastern elevation of the eastern wing which includes a two-car garage. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash, with a picture window located on the western wing.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1965. It is not a significant example of the split level form, as it has typical details such as the two-story wing intercepted at mid-height by a one-story tall wing, multiple exterior materials, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7416 Churchill Road (029-6561)

This split foyer house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with the main entry at mid-height between the two floors (Figure 56). The house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement exposed on the western part of the façade. A one-car garage is found in the exposed basement. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the eastern gable end. A two-story tall portico with paired, square posts, shelters the front entry. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. Picture windows are found on the first and second floor of the façade. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1965. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stretcher bond exterior,

and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7326 Old Dominion Drive (029-6562)

This Colonial Revival style house follows a Garrison form, with the second floor projecting over the first. This two-story tall house has a rectangular core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 57). The first floor is clad with stretcher bond brick, while the second floor is clad with aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick, stretcher bond chimney rises through the roof ridge. A one-story tall, two-bay wide two-car garage adjoins the east gable end of the core. The side-gable roof of the garage extends partially across the façade to form a shed-roof porch on the façade. This porch is supported by wide brick piers. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1977. It is not a significant example of the Garrison form of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the second floor projecting over the first floor, mixed exterior cladding, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7328 Old Dominion Drive (029-6563)

This split foyer house has a rectangular plan that measures five bays wide and two bays deep, with the main entry at mid-height between the two floors (Figure 58). The core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the western gable end. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, stretcher bond chimney rises up the western gable end. A portico supported by Tuscan columns shelters the central three bays of the façade. The main entry is reached by a flight of brick stairs with cast metal railing. The entry is framed by sidelights and topped with an arched pediment. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A bow window is found on the façade. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1970. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7400 Old Dominion Drive (029-6564)

This one-and-one-half story tall Dutch Colonial Revival house has a rectangular core that measures three bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 59). The façade is PermaStone with vinyl siding in the gambrel ends. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features two gable dormers on the front roof slope. An exterior, PermaStone chimney rises up the western



Figure 51. 1038 Delf Drive (029-6557), house, façade.



Figure 52. 1010 Spencer Road (029-5107), corn crib and garage, view southwest.



Figure 53. 7404 Churchill Road (029-6558), house, façade.



Figure 54. 7408 Churchill Road (029-6559), house, view southwest.



Figure 55. 7412 Churchill Road (029-6560), house, façade.



Figure 56. 7416 Churchill Rd (029-6561), house, view southwest.



Figure 57. 7326 Old Dominion Drive (029-6562), house, view northwest.



Figure 58. 7328 Old Dominion Drive (029-6563), house, façade.



Figure 59. 7400 Old Dominion Drive (029-6565), house, view northwest.



Figure 60. 7514 Old Dominion Drive (029-6568), house, view to northeast.

elevation. There is a gabled vestibule centered on the façade that is reached by a tall flight of wooden stairs with a turned balustrade. The windows are a mixture of one-over-one, double-hung sash and picture windows. A wooden deck, with board railing, wraps around the west, north, and east elevations of the house.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1950. It is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core and gambrel roof with dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7514 Old Dominion Drive (029-6568)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house has a rectangular core measuring five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 60). The exterior is aluminum siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features decorative dentil molding along the eaves. Three hipped dormers are found on the front roof slope. Adjoining the western gable end is a one-story tall, two car garage that shares the exterior details of the core. Exterior, stretcher bond chimneys rise up the eastern and western elevations. The main entry is a flanked by sidelights. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The second floor windows abut the eaves.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1978. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core and hipped roof with hipped dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7518 Old Dominion Drive (029-6569)

This one-and-one-half story tall Dutch Colonial Revival house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement of the south elevation exposed (Figure 61). The rectangular core measures five bays wide and two bays deep. The elevation is stretcher bond brick. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features five wall dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. Decorative dentil molding runs along the eaves. Two stretcher bond brick, exterior chimneys rise up the southern elevation. A one-and-one-half story tall, two-car garage adjoins the eastern elevation of the core. The garage features a stretcher bond exterior and side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and two gable dormers on the front roof slope. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills and faux muntins.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1978. It is not a significant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, stretcher bond brick exterior, and gambrel roof with dormers. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7536 Old Dominion Drive (029-6570)

This split foyer house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and three bays deep, with the main entry at mid-height between the two floors (Figure 62). The exterior is stucco and the cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are two stucco chimneys rising through the center of the roof. The main entry is reached by a flight of brick stairs and is sheltered by a gabled hood. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with faux muntins. An inset porch with cast metal railing is found on the southwest corner of the second floor.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1945. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, stucco exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7527 Old Dominion Drive (029-6573)

This two-story tall Colonial Revival style house has a two-story, rectangular plan core that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 63). The exterior is rubble stone with weatherboard in the gable ends. The side-gabled roof is covered with slate shingles. There are one-and-one-half story tall, front gabled wings extending from the west and east gable ends. Then on the western wing, there is another front gabled ell. On the east side of the east wing is a front-gabled, one-and-one-half story tall three-car garage. These wings share similar exterior details as the core. An exterior, rubble stone chimney rises up the western gable end of the core. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash, with a projecting bay window on the northeast corner of the core. The main entry is set within a deep recess.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1941. It is not a significant example of the Colonial Revival style, as it has typical details such as the symmetrical core, rubble stone exterior, and side gabled roof. The three-car garage and far western wings of this house are additions. These additions, while they have similar exterior characteristics as the core, they diminish this house's integrity of design because they alter the scale of the original building. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7515 Old Dominion Drive (029-6572)

This two-story tall Contemporary house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement exposed on the east elevation (Figure 64). The form of this house is complex, with several sections varying from one-and-one-half to one story tall. A one-story wing extends from the north gable end and houses a two car garage. The exterior of the house is stucco and board-and-batten siding. The complex, side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles with short parapets between the various roof sections. A board-and-batten chimney rises through rear roof slope. The windows are casement sash, with many of them hung in groups. A balcony, with wire railing, extends along the east elevation from the first floor.



Figure 61. 7518 Old Dominion Drive (029-6569), house, façade.



Figure 62. 7536 Old Dominion Drive (029-6570), house, façade.



Figure 63. 7527 Old Dominion Drive (029-6573), house, northeast corner.



Figure 64. 7515 Old Dominion Drive (029-6572), house, façade.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built in 1973. This house has typical features of the Contemporary style, including stucco exterior, varying rooflines, and grouped windows. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7513 Old Dominion Drive (029-6571)

This two-story tall Contemporary house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement exposed on the east elevation (Figure 65). The form of this house is complex, with several sections varying from one-and-one-half to one story tall. A one-story wing extends from the north gable end and houses a two-car garage. The exterior of the house is stucco and rubble stone cladding. The complex, side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles with short parapets between the various roof sections. A stucco chimney rises through rear roof slope. The windows are casement sash, with many of them hung in groups. A balcony, with stucco balustrade, extends along the east elevation from the first floor.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records this house was built in 1973. This house has typical features of the Contemporary style, including stucco exterior, varying rooflines, and grouped windows. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7409 Dulany Drive (029-6567)

This core of this house is a one-story tall Ranch style house that has a rectangular plan that measures five bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 66). The exterior of the house is stretcher bond brick. A gabled ell extends from the southern bay of the core's façade. This ell measures three bays wide and two bays deep. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features several skylights. A stucco chimney rises through the rear roof slope. An inset porch, supported by round columns, on the core shelters the front entry. The windows are a mixture of sliding sash and casement windows, some with rowlock sills.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1956. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall form, low-pitched side-gabled roof, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This house has a large addition that diminishes its integrity of design and materials. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7405 Dulany Drive (029-6566)

This split foyer house has a rectangular plan that measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with the main entry at mid-height between the two floors (Figure 67). The house stands on a sloping lot that leaves the basement exposed on the west gable end. The exterior is stretcher bond brick, with a projecting vinyl-clad section on the second floor of the façade. The side gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gabled ell extends from the rear of the core. This ell has vinyl

siding on the second floor and stretcher bond brick on the first floor. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A picture window is found on the first and second floor of the façade.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1961. It is not a significant example of the Split Foyer form, as it has typical details such as the two-story rectangular core with front entry at mid-height between the two floors, multiple exterior materials, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7448 Dulany Drive (029-6565)

This one-story tall Ranch style house has an L-plan that measures seven bays wide and three bays deep (Figure 68). There is a gabled ell projecting from the north end of the façade. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and the cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stretcher bond chimney rises through the rear roof slope. Another stretcher bond chimney rises up the southern gable end. The front entry is flanked by sidelights. The windows are mostly one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills and a bay window on the façade. A shed roof, screened porch is partially along the rear elevation.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1955. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall L-plan form, low-pitched side-gabled roof, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7441 Dulany Drive (029-6574)

This one-story tall Ranch style house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 69). The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The low-pitched side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a wide, stretcher bond chimney rising through the center of the roof ridge. The northern bay of the core has a one-story tall polygonal bay with a flat roof. A semi-circular entry porch with square posts shelters the front entry. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with rowlock sills. A picture window is also found on the façade.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1955. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall rectangular form, low-pitched side-gabled roof, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 65. 7513 Old Dominion Drive (029-6571), house, façade.



Figure 66. 7409 Old Dominion Drive (029-6567), house, view southwest.



Figure 67. 7405 Old Dominion Drive (029-6566), house, façade.



Figure 68. 7448 Dulany Drive (029-6565), house, view northeast.



Figure 69. 7441 Dulany Drive (029-6574), house, façade.



Figure 70. 7437 Dulany Drive (029-6575), house, view west.

House, 7437 Dulany Drive (029-6575)

This one-story tall, frame Minimal Traditional style house has a T-plan core that measures four bays wide and three bays deep, with a one-bay wide ell on the eastern gable end (Figure 70). The exterior of the house is T-111 siding. The exposed basement is stretcher bond brick. A stretcher bond brick chimney rises up the eastern gable end. The windows are a mixture of one-over-one, double-hung sash and fixed sash.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this house was built in 1959. It is not a significant example of the Minimal Traditional style, as it has typical elements including simple form, stucco exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Home, 7433 Dulany Drive (029-6576)

This one-story tall Ranch style house has a rectangular plan that measures six bays wide and two bays deep (Figure 71). The sloping lot exposes the basement on the northern gable end. A two car garage is found on the western elevation of the basement. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The low-pitched side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide, stretcher bond brick chimney rises through the rear roof slope. An inset porch shelters the front entry. This porch has cast metal supports. The windows include one-over-one, double-hung sash and picture windows; all windows have rowlock sills.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1958. It is not a significant example of the Ranch style, as it has typical details such as the one-story tall rectangular form, low-pitched side-gabled roof, stretcher bond exterior, and few architectural details. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7425 Dulany Drive (029-6577)

This one-story tall Contemporary, frame house has an irregular plan and V-shaped roof (Figure 72). The exterior of the house is T-111 siding on the northern portion and stretcher bond brick on the southern portion. The roof is asphalt with a shed roof clerestory window on the southern portion. A wide, stretcher bond chimney rises along the eastern elevation. The windows are a mixture of fixed sash and casement windows. The northern portion of the house is a three-car garage.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this house was built in 1959. This house is not a significant example of the Contemporary style as it includes typical features such as the low-pitched V-shaped roof and wide eaves. This house has lost integrity of design through the addition of a large garage as the southern portion of the house. This may replace an original car port. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

House, 7421 Dulany Drive (029-6578)

This one-story tall Contemporary, frame house has an irregular plan and V-shaped roof (Figure 73). The exterior of the house is stretcher bond brick. The eastern portion of the house is an open carport with exposed rafter ends. The roof is asphalt with a wide, stretcher bond chimney rising through the center of the roof. The windows are a mixture of fixed sash and casement windows. The recessed main entry includes a built-in, stretcher bond planting box.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this house was built in 1961. This house is not a significant example of the Contemporary style as it includes typical features such as the low-pitched V-shaped roof and wide eaves and integral carport. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Office building, 7926 Jones Branch Road (029-6579)

This eleven-story office building has a square plan with a slightly recessed ground floor (Figure 74). The exterior is stucco panels and the roof is a flat, parapet roof. The ground level has ribbons of windows between square supports. The second through tenth floors are lit by narrow, rectangular fixed sash, while the top floor has larger, recessed ribbon windows.

According to Fairfax County property assessment records, this building was built in 1975. It is a typical commercial style office building, with simple form and detail. This building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons, and as an architectural resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 71. 7433 Dulany Drive (029-6576), house, view southwest.



Figure 72. 7425 Dulany Drive (029-6577), house, view southwest.



Figure 73. 7421 Dulany Drive (029-6578), house and shed, view south.



Figure 74. Office building, 7926 Jones Branch Drive (029-6579), view southeast.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While conducting the archaeological survey, Commonwealth excavated 178 STs within the APE, including 176 STs at 50-ft intervals and two radial STs at 25-ft intervals. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The architectural survey included reconnaissance level documentation of 58 resources. Three of these resources were previously listed on the NRHP (029-0228, 029-0228-0037, and 029-0466). There were also three previously documented, but unevaluated resources as well. Fifty-two previously undocumented resources were identified as part of this survey. Commonwealth recommends no changes in the eligibility status of the resources with previously determined NRHP status (Table 9). Commonwealth recommends the previously unevaluated and unidentified resources as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Commonwealth evaluated the APE vicinity as a potential historic district or smaller historic districts. Within the APE, the buildings are from a variety of periods, styles, and associations. The resources represent eighteenth century and mid-twentieth century transportation routes, early through late twentieth century and early twenty-first century residential buildings, mid-twentieth through early twenty-first century commercial and institutional buildings. Much of the area within the APE is under pressure for redevelopment. Within the residential areas there are many late twentieth and early twenty-first century infill residences. There are no shared linkages of association, design, and history between the buildings constructed prior to 1978 within the APE.

Table 9. Architectural resource National Register eligibility recommendations.

VDHR ID	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
029-0228	Previously listed on the NRHP. Commonwealth recommends no change in the NRHP eligibility status.
029-0228-0037	A non-contributing structure within a previously NRHP-listed resource. Commonwealth recommends no change in the NRHP eligibility status.
029-0228-0132	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-0466	The 0.53-mile long section of divided roadway within the APE, is a non-contributing structure to the NRHP-listed resource. Commonwealth recommends no change in the NRHP eligibility status.
029-5107	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-5115	Previously unevaluated. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6528	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6529	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6530	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6531	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6532	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6533	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6534	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6535	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6536	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6537	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6538	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6539	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6540	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6541	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

VDHR ID	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
029-6542	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6543	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6544	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6545	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6546	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6547	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6548	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6549	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6550	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6551	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6552	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6553	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6554	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6555	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6556	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6557	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6558	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6559	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6560	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6561	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6562	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

VDHR ID	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
029-6563	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6564	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6565	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6566	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6567	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6568	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6569	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6570	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6571	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6572	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6573	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6574	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6575	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6576	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6577	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6578	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
029-6579	Previously undocumented. Commonwealth recommends not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

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■ **HEADQUARTERS**

Dexter, MI

■ **OTHER LOCATIONS**

Littleton, MA Tarboro, NC Columbus, OH West Chester, PA
Ogden, UT Alexandria, VA Charlottesville, VA Milwaukee, WI