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ABSTRACT

In December 1994, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in conjunction with the City of Falls Church contracted with Traceries to conduct an Architectural Survey and Assessment of the City of Falls Church. The project was funded jointly by Virginia and the City under the terms of the Historic Preservation Fund Matching Grant Program. The Falls Church Historical Commission (FCHC) served as the City's liaison for the duration of the project, providing direction, information and review to the consultants. The Commission established a special committee composed of Commission members Maurice Terman (Chair of the FCHC), Ross Netherton, and Ronald Anzalone, Chair. Marc Wagner, Architectural Historian, served as the VDHR contract administrator. Traceries, architectural historians and preservation consultants, served as the project consultant: Kim Williams was Project Manager/Architectural Historian and Emily Hotaling Eig, the firm's Principal, served as Senior Architectural Historian.

The project anticipated the survey of previously identified properties as well as those not previously identified that met the fifty-year-age requirement and were located within the present boundaries of the City of Falls Church. Approximately 5,570 acres were covered during the survey. It was expected that a minimum of 254 reconnaissance level surveys would be completed, including the resurvey of 169 properties and the initial survey of 85 properties.

The final compilation of data documented 293 properties to the Reconnaissance Level (240 contributing, 53 non-contributing); recorded collected data using VDHR-IPS software; conducted a windshield survey of properties that contain residential resources constructed between 1930 and 1950; prepared an Architectural Survey Report (including an historic context, brief historic overview of mid-twentieth century residential development, recommendations, and illustrations to VDHR standards); prepared and presented a scripted slideshow on the survey project; and presented findings and recommendations at a public meeting in May 1996. The recommendations directed the City to seek certification as a Certified Local Government for the purposes of historic preservation activity under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 1980, 1992. Completion of this certification will give Falls Church rights and responsibilities under NHPA including the adoption of federal guidelines and regulations, the maintenance of a formal inventory of the City's historic properties, and the power to recommend qualified properties to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Traceries wishes to thank the Special Committee of the FCHC which includes Ronald Anzalone, Chair, Ross Netherton, and Maurice Terman (Chair of the FCHC). Mr. Terman deserves special thanks for his efforts and dedication to shape a high quality product. Marc Wagner, VDHR, also deserves recognition and praise for championing Traceries as we wrestled with the needs of the City and the State.

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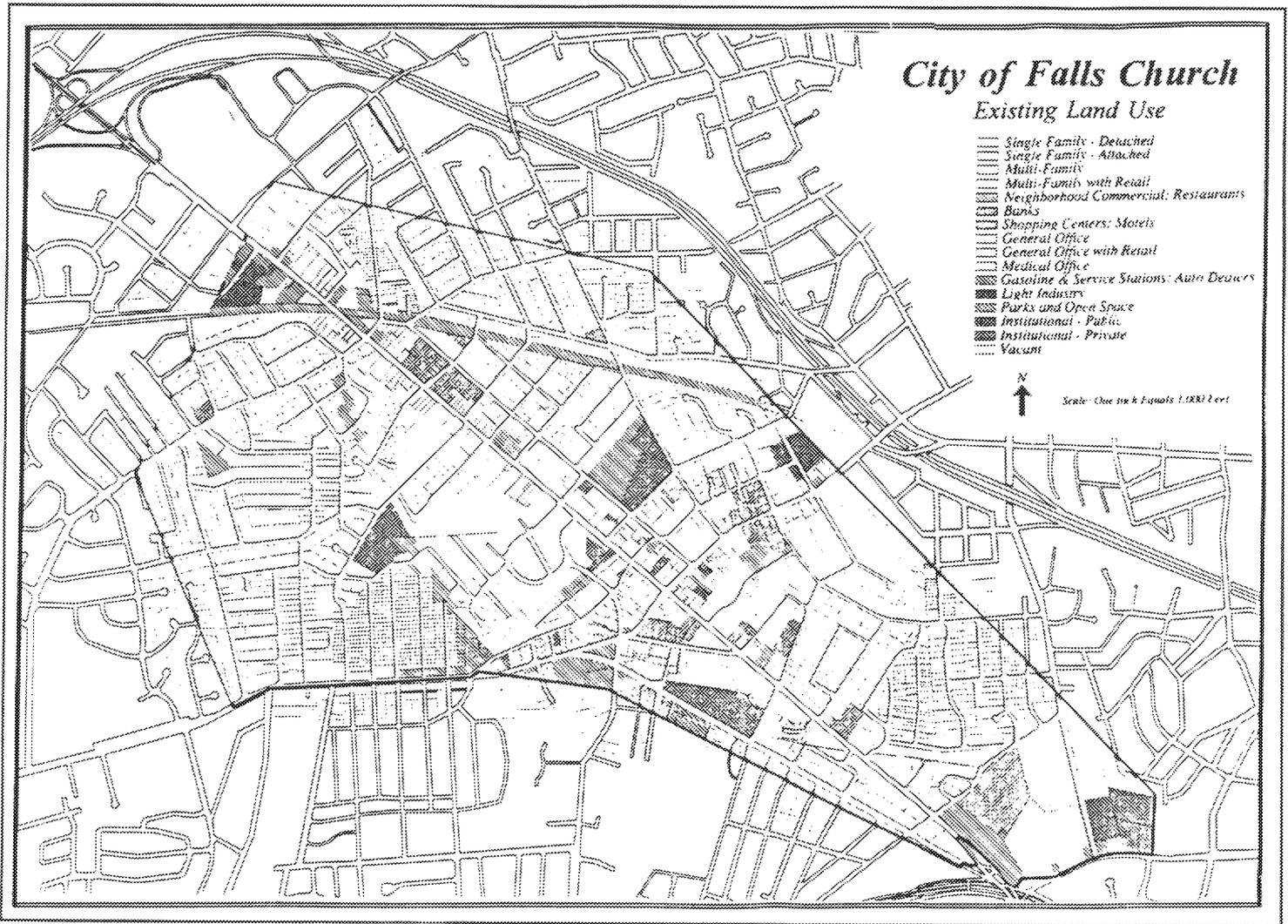
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Table 3: Survey of City of Falls Church: Inventory of Non-Contributing Properties

Table 4: Survey of City of Falls Church: Inventory of Demolished Properties

Figure 1: City Map



INTRODUCTION

In December 1994, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in conjunction with the City of Falls Church contracted with Traceries to conduct an Architectural Survey and Assessment of the City of Falls Church. The project was funded jointly by Virginia and the City under the terms of the Historic Preservation Fund Matching Grant Program. The Falls Church Historic Commission (FCHC) served as the City's liaison for the duration of the project, providing direction, information and review to the consultants. The Commission established a special committee composed of Commission members Maurice Terman (Chair of the FCHC), Ross Netherton, and Ronald Anzalone, Chair. Marc Wagner, Architectural Historian, served as the VDHR contract administrator. Traceries, architectural historians and preservation consultants, served as the project consultant: Kim Williams was Project Manager/Architectural Historian and Emily Hotaling Eig, the firm's Principal, served as Senior Architectural Historian.

The project anticipated the survey of previously identified properties as well as those not previously identified that met the 50-year-age requirement and were located within the present boundaries of the City of Falls Church. Approximately 5,570 acres were covered during the survey. It was expected that a minimum of 254 reconnaissance level surveys would be completed, including the resurvey of 169 properties and the initial survey of 85 properties. The final compilation of data documented 293 properties to the Reconnaissance Level (240 contributing, 53 non-contributing); recorded collected data using VDHR-IPS software; conducted a windshield survey of properties that contain residential resources constructed between 1930 and 1950; prepared an Architectural Survey Report (including an historic context, brief historic overview of mid-twentieth century residential development, recommendations, and illustrations to VDHR standards); prepared and presented a scripted slide show on the survey project; and presented findings at a public meeting (*Figure 2*).

The historic preservation goals of the City of Falls Church provided the key direction for the survey process. These goals are indicated in the City's Historic and Cultural Conservation Ordinance. The Ordinance states that resources designated for special protection are of "historic, architectural and cultural interest...either as noteworthy landmarks, recognized for their individual merits, or as elements that contribute to the particular qualities of a scene, neighborhood, or locality which has significance," and in the declaration that---

It is the policy of the City to preserve and protect its architectural, cultural and historical heritage and to encourage and assist preservation of historically, architecturally and culturally significant sites, buildings and structures.¹

The Falls Church Historical Commission (FCHC) was established by the City Council in June 1965 as a permanent advisory body which superseded the Historical Development Commission and the Historical Society. In February 1976, a City Council resolution redefined and reaffirmed the duties of the FCHC, assigning the "task of identifying, collecting, preserving and displaying evidence and records of the city's historic past." In May 1984, the Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance was enacted.

¹ City of Falls Church Code, 38-39 (a)(2)(4).

This ordinance protects from demolition: 1) all structures built as residences during or before 1910, and 2) other structures and sites of special merit regardless of when they were built. All survey work was conducted with the aims of the ordinance in mind.

The VDHR and the City of Falls Church directed the consultants in meeting the project goals. Marc Wagner, Architectural Historian, served as the VDHR staff member overseeing the project. The City of Falls Church was represented by the FCHC. A special was designed by FCHC to serve as project liaison. This committee was composed of Ronald Anzalone, Chair, Maurice Terman (FCHC Chair), and Ross Netherton. Traceries served as the consultant to VDHR and FCHC for the project. Kim Williams, Traceries' Director of Survey and Documentation, was the Project Manager/Architectural Historian. Ms. Williams developed the historic contexts with staff assistance and prepared the Architectural Survey Report. Lisa Tucker, Architectural Historian, conducted initial research and prepared the outline for the general historic context. The reconnaissance survey was conducted by Ms. Tucker, Sujatha Shan, and Andrea Bakewell-Lowery, Architectural Historians. Kathryn Gettings, an Intern from the University of Virginia Graduate School of Architecture, worked on the project during the Spring and Summer of 1995 completing research, surveying, and assisting with the preparation of the final report. Emily Hotaling Eig, the firm's Principal and Senior Architectural Historian, was responsible for the windshield survey of the residential subdivisions and the accompanying recommendations. Ms. Eig and Ms. Williams prepared the final recommendations for the report. Sheryl Farber Jaslow, Architectural Historian, assisted in the final editing and was responsible for graphic production of the final report.

The study's collaborative effort was essential in developing the list of survey goals and priorities. It was also critical in achieving a working document that addresses the needs of the local government and citizenry, as well as VDHR's objectives. The final products reflect the goals, requirements and work of FCHC, VDHR and Traceries. It is hoped that the information and recommendations provided in this report and its accompanying documents will be useful in future city planning and preservation actions, and to the ongoing work of such local entities as the Historic Architectural Review Board, the Planning Commission, and the non-profit Village Preservation and Improvement Society, in addition to the City's staff.

Figure 2: News Release

THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
of the
CITY OF FALLS CHURCH

300 Park Avenue - Falls Church, Virginia 22044



NEWS RELEASE

An upcoming historic architectural survey and assessment of Falls Church will be the subject of a public presentation and meeting on Tuesday, February 7, 1995 at 8:00 p.m. in the City Council chamber. The survey is being conducted through a cost-share agreement between the City, through the Falls Church Historical Commission, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Survey work will be conducted by Traceries, an architectural history firm specializing in the study of architecture, planning, and historic preservation. Since 1977, Traceries has worked for the preservation of historic properties and has conducted numerous large-scale surveys in the Metropolitan Washington area, Virginia, and Maryland.

The purpose of the work and the process for conducting the study will be discussed during the meeting, and suggestions for special areas of interest or focus will be invited from members of the public.

Background

The Historical Commission has collected a substantial body of information over the years about the history and historic resources of Falls Church. Most of this has been a volunteer, part-time effort, with occasional professional assistance. Recent planning and development activities have raised questions about future development in and around the City, along with the possible effects of such development on the existing community, its residential character, and its varied historic resources. As the City proceeds with its comprehensive master planning activity with the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, and at the same time commences the observance and commemoration of significant dates in its history leading up to the tricentennial celebration in 1999, better, more useable information on the City's historic resources is essential.

The survey and planning project being conducted in cooperation with the Commonwealth will result in an objective synthesis and consolidation of information on previously identified and certified historic structures, which varies widely in quality and completeness. It is intended to gather additional information on previously unidentified or unevaluated individual historic structures and potential historic districts in Falls Church, and result in recommendations for a preliminary historic preservation plan that is available to assist in public interpretation and debate over the future of the City's heritage.

For further information
Maurice Terman (tel. 703-532-9085, or 703-648-6070)
Ronald D. Anzalone (tel. 703-241-0538, or 202-606-8523)

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic Periods referenced in this text are based on significant time frames of the history of the City of Falls Church as identified by the FCHC, rather than those of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. However, to assist readers the following associations are made:

Falls Church	VDHR
Pre-Colonial Period	
Colonial Period (1607 - 1775)	European Settlement to Society (1607 - 1750)
	Colony to Nation (1750-1789)
Village Period(1775 - 1875)	Early National Period (1789 - 1830) Antebellum Period (1830-1860) Civil War Period (1861-1865)
Early Town Period (1875 - 1910)	Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865 - 1917)
Late Town Period (1910-1948)	World War I - World War II (1917-1945)
City Period (1948 - Present)	The New Dominion (1945-present)

Historic Overview of Falls Church

The City of Falls Church is located near the falls of the Potomac River, six miles from the U.S. Capital in Northern Virginia. Bounded by Arlington County to the northeast and Fairfax County to the north, west, and south, the town is bisected by two major regional thoroughfares. Broad Street (Route 7) runs northeast-southwest, while Washington Street (Route 29) runs roughly northeast-southwest through the town. The village that grew up at the intersection of two early roads eventually developed into the independent City of Falls Church, today a major suburb of Washington, D.C.

Pre-Colonial Period

The Northern Virginia Piedmont, located between the Appalachian Blue Ridge mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain, has an underlay of rocks dating from the Precambrian and early Paleozoic periods. During the late Paleozoic time, these underlying rocks were intensely folded, creating ridges. Erosion of this land has led to the deposition of soil on the Coastal Plain to the east and the build-up of sands and gravels in the Piedmont area, forming gravel-capped hills and winding, narrow, flat-bottomed valleys. By the end of the Ice Age, the landscape was marked by deep weathering, fertile soil, and game-rich forests and streams. The Falls Church region holds two rivers: Tripps Run and Four Mile Run. Both rivers are located at 250-300-foot elevations,

separated by a ridge at 350-400 feet above sea level that extends from Taylor Hill to Mount Daniel. A parallel ridge found southwest of Tripps Run is dominated Prout Hill.

Falls Church was first populated by Native Americans. Archeological findings support that these hunting and gathering groups occupied the region approximately 12,000 years before the exploration of America by the first explorers from Western Europe. Although European sailors explored the eastern edge of the Americas, colonization of North America did not occur until the 1500s. In 1584, English settlers began to colonize a portion of the middle Atlantic region they named "Virginia."

Colonial Period (1607-1775)

In 1607, a permanent English colony was established at Jamestown. During the following year, Captain John Smith completed an exploratory mission (via boat) of the Potomac River and its principal tributaries. He undoubtedly explored the area surrounding Falls Church. In this northern section of Virginia, Smith encountered several different Native American groups: the Algonquin tribes, living as farmers on the Coastal plains; the Siouixan tribes, mostly hunters in the Piedmont area; and the Iroquoian tribes, a transient hunting and gathering group. The Falls Church area was likely inhabited by all three tribes at different times. Following several local wars between the Native Americans and the English, the region was taken over by the English after a final skirmish in 1677. The Native Americans quickly fled to other areas.

The vast territory spanning the area between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, traditionally known as Virginia's Northern Neck, was granted by England's King Charles II to seven of his loyal followers. After many territorial disputes, Lord Culpeper gained sole proprietorship of Northern Neck in 1688. Culpeper's daughter later married Lord Fairfax, thus making the Fairfax family sole proprietor of the Northern Neck by 1690. During that same year, the land grant system was initiated. In 1715, a land grant was awarded within one and a half miles of the later Falls Church area; ownership to fifteen more tracts was granted between 1724 and 1742; eight more between 1749 and 1788; one in 1813; and the last in 1837. Of these twenty-seven land grants, twenty-one were partly in the later town and sixteen in the current city. Most of these land purchasers recruited tenants to occupy and cultivate the land.

By 1700, pioneers had established frontier farms. The land occupied by the future City of Falls Church was originally covered with timber, but, like most of the Northern Neck of Virginia, it was quickly cultivated for tobacco by the earliest settlers to the region. Tobacco was the principal crop both on the large plantations and the small farms. Unfortunately, tobacco rapidly depleted the soil and abandoned farms became common in the Falls Church area.

With the spread of an increasing number of settlers in the Northern Neck, the area was continuously subdivided and renamed by the House of Burgesses, always with the largest counties on the western frontier. The Falls Church area was successively part of the Chickacoan district in 1634, Northumberland County in 1648, Westmoreland County in 1653, Stafford County in 1664, and Prince William County in 1731. In 1742, Fairfax County was established, including what is today Arlington, Loudoun, and Fairfax Counties, as well as the cities of Falls Church, Fairfax, and Alexandria. The creation of each new county was followed by the establishment of new court jurisdiction to serve the area's growing population. During the eighteenth century, a site for the Fairfax County courthouse was carved out of the wilderness near the center of the county at the current intersection of Routes 7 and 123.

The Anglican Church, another major organizing force in the settlement of the British colonies, created the Truro Parish in 1732, and included within its jurisdiction the upper part of Prince William County.

Each parish elected twelve freeholders and housekeepers to a vestry, which managed local church matters and collected tithes (head taxes for white males and all blacks over fifteen years of age) from each landowner. The vestry also appointed processioners who surveyed all land boundaries. Tithe monies were used to maintain the physical structure of the parish churches, as well as to help those who were poor, sick, lame, blind, maimed, orphans, vagrants, and burials for the dead. One of the first parish churches authorized for construction within the new parish was The Falls Church, authorized in 1733 (now located near the center of Falls Church). By 1734, the construction of a frame building initially known as the New Church was completed. A farm community grew in this area, centered around this parish church. The New Church later became known as The Falls Church; this new name first appeared in the Vestry Book in November 1755, and was the source from which the name for the town, and later the city, of Falls Church was derived. In 1762, in response to the deteriorating condition of the original Falls Church building, plans were made for its replacement. A new brick structure was designed and built by 1769 by an accomplished local builder, tavern owner, and prominent area resident James Wren. This 1769 structure still stands today at the corner of Fairfax and Washington Streets, still known as The Falls Church. In 1765, the boundaries of Truro Parish were altered, and The Falls Church, along with the congregation of Christ Church in Alexandria, became a part of the newly created Fairfax Parish. The congregations of The Falls Church and Christ Church were linked from that point until the twentieth century when each became an independent entity.

In the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries, most of the heavy labor on the farms in this area of Falls Church, like the rest of Virginia, was provided by indentured white servants and later black slaves. Africans were transported to Virginia in 1619, the same year that tobacco was first exported. During the eighteenth century, a few roads were selected for improvement to serve transportation of tobacco casks to warehouses along rivers; these routes were commonly known as "rolling roads." The Falls Church area possessed a crossing of two of these rolling roads. The expansion of the tobacco market was dependent on slave labor. Consequently, slave labor became an important economic and demographic factor in the region throughout the eighteenth century, with the black population generally increasing at a faster rate than the white population. In 1742, the total population was 4,125 with 29 percent black. By 1782, the first state census listed 8,763 with 41 percent black.

Figure 3: William Mayo's 1737 Map of the Northern Neck of Virginia

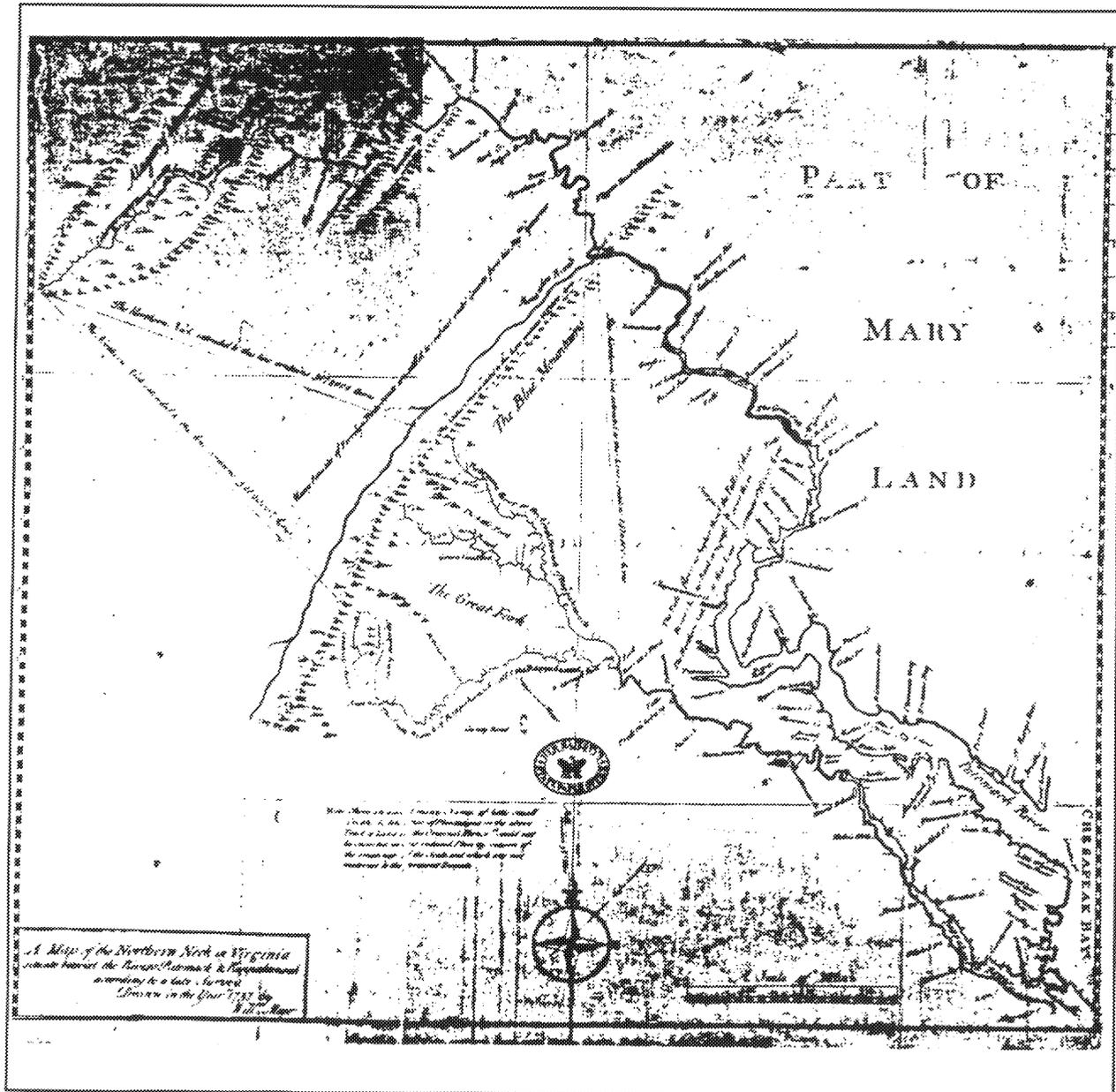


Figure 4: Truro Parish and the Proposed Boundaries of Cameron Parish, 1742
These boundaries were drawn between 1742 and 1748. The Falls Church was labeled "Church," located just to the right of the building labeled "Court House," constructed sometime after 1742 in the new county of Fairfax.

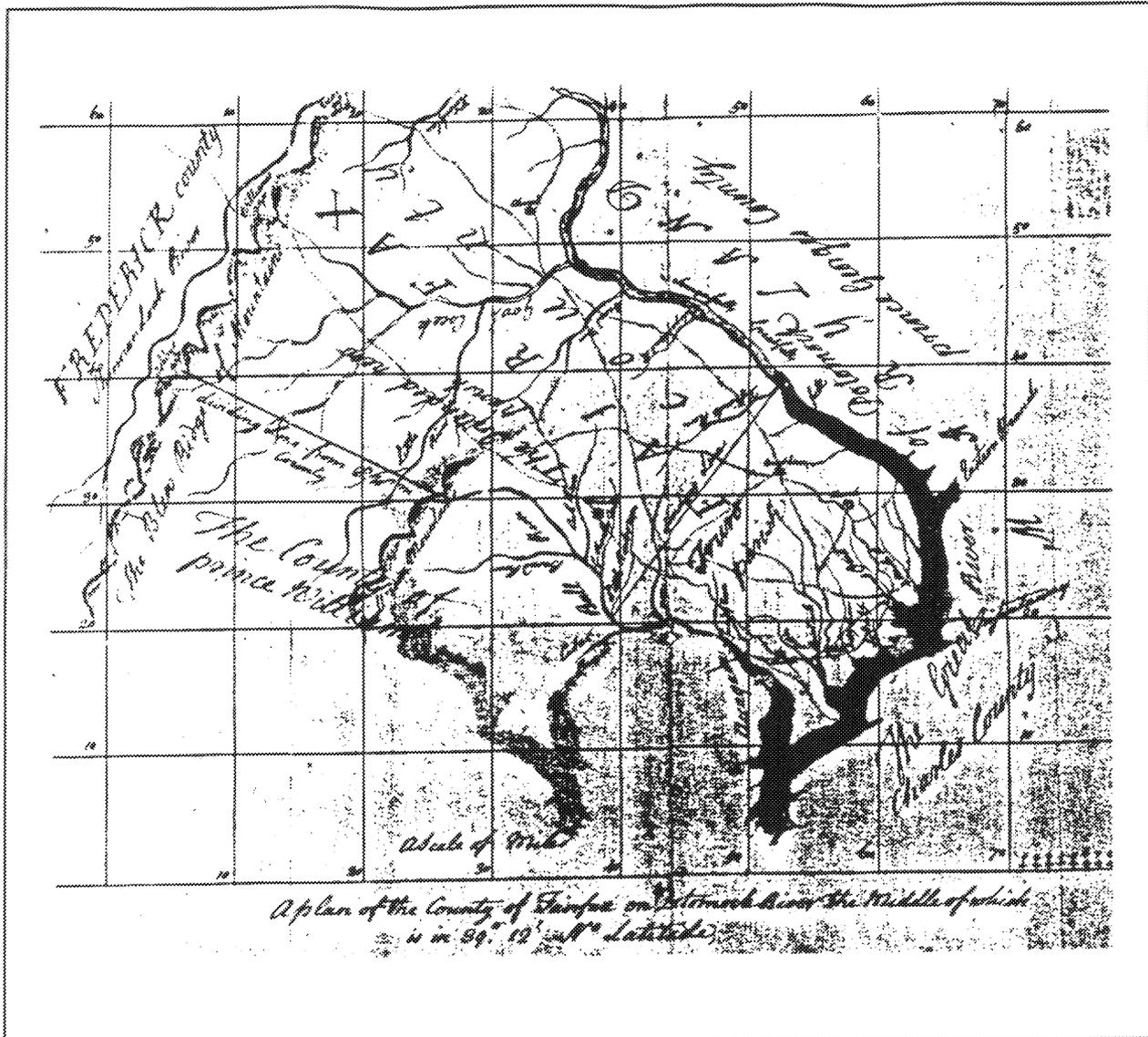
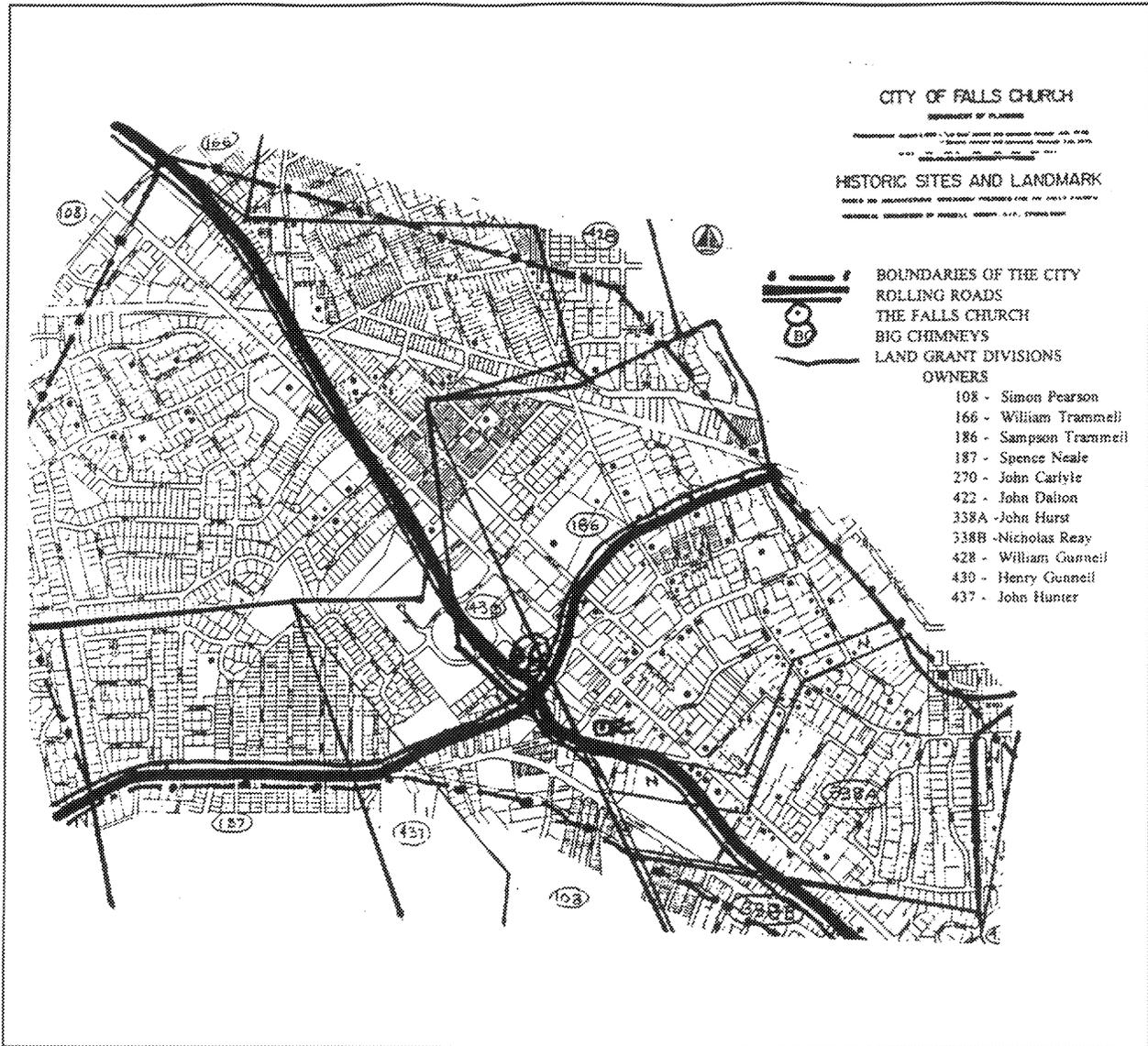


Figure 5: Historic Sites and Landmarks of the City of Falls Church,
showing land grants in c. 1775



Village Period (1775-1875)

The area around The Falls Church began to expand during the Village Period. By 1775, the area within one and a half miles of The Church probably included about a dozen active farms, at least one tavern (ordinary), and possibly a store. The total population of the area is estimated at about sixty to seventy people, including slaves.

During the Revolutionary War, the steps of The Falls Church were used for reading of important public announcements; one such announcement was likely the Declaration of Independence. The Falls Church also was employed as a soldier recruitment center during the Revolutionary War.

Not much more is known about specific activities in the Falls Church area during the Revolutionary War period. However, as a result of the War, the importance of the Anglican Church began to decay. The Falls Church was not totally separated from the state until 1784. Afterwards, the congregation went into a gradual decline that was not reversed until the 1830s. In 1785, The Falls Church elected to join the new Protestant Episcopal Church. This new union received diminishing community support, and, by 1800, the vestry had disbanded. The Falls Church essentially was dormant in the early part of the nineteenth century until Captain Henry Fairfax supplied funds for repairs to the building in the 1830s.

After the Revolutionary War, a search began to find a site for an independent federal district to serve as the nation's capital. In 1790, Congress selected the Potomac River area; in 1791, President Washington selected the southern point of a ten-mile square to be Jones Point in Alexandria. Forty one-foot square sandstone markers were erected in 1791-1792 at one-mile intervals to mark the District's boundary. Major Andrew Ellicott was the chief surveyor with the assistance of Benjamin Banneker. Two of these stones still mark the boundary of the District of Columbia and Falls Church today.

The establishment of the District of Columbia altered the political future of the Falls Church area. With the Nation's Capital just six miles from The Falls Church, the new District attracted a large number of travelers and commerce. The commercial interest of Alexandria and the town's proximity to the new Federal City led to the formation of many local turnpike companies as the demand for better roads arose, particularly after the War of 1812. In the Falls Church village, the original rolling road from Alexandria to Leesburg was replaced sometime after 1838 with a new stone-paved turnpike that was straighter and wider than the original rolling road. The Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike, as it was known, was completed through Falls Church by 1840. It had a direct impact on the town's development, as new farm houses and taverns were built facing the new turnpike. Wren's Tavern (also the home of proprietor James Wren), located along the Alexandria rolling road in Falls Church village, was licensed in 1789 and gained considerable repute in the early nineteenth century; it was visited by President-elect Thomas Jefferson en route to his inauguration in 1801, and served as a stopover for President James Madison when he fled from the British forces in 1814.²

By 1800, the Falls Church village and its environs was characterized by a scattering of farmhouses, and a few churches and taverns. By this time, the original large land patents were broken up by multiple heirs and partial sales of property, creating new farms that were generally smaller than before. As much of the soil was exhausted from earlier tobacco harvests, the new crops were diversified, emphasizing corn and wheat. According to the 1810 Census, most farmers still owned slaves. In Fairfax County, the total population was 13,654 with 51 percent black; only 543 blacks were listed as free. During the next few decades, a continuing agricultural and economic depression caused many farmers to leave the region, particularly freed blacks who had great difficulty

² Also during the War of 1812, the Washington Navy Yard magazine powder was stored in the Falls Church area.

earning livelihoods. Subsequently, the 1840 Census noted the decrease in population: the total dropped to 9,339, with 41 percent black. Nearly all of the 3,300 adult males were listed as farmers, only seventy-seven listed as tradesmen and eighteen as professionals.

The decades after 1840 were a time of recovery from the agricultural depression. During this time, the Falls Church village and its environs experienced a rebound in population. The lure of improved transportation, low land prices, and new commercial fertilizers began to attract an influx of farmers from the North. By 1850, approximately one of every three adult white males in Fairfax County was born in the North. Their presence was felt by the construction of new houses and taverns. The expansion and addition of several religious denominations also reflected this growth in the Falls Church village. The Methodist congregation continued to grow, while other Protestant denominations were building in Falls Church village, including the Presbyterians in 1856, and Baptists in 1857. Improvements in transportation made the Falls Church area even more accessible to the Federal City and adjacent towns. The Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike and the introduction of the railroad in 1859 brought an influx of people and a flurry of construction. The railroad enhanced commercial prosperity that accompanied the agricultural resurgence by providing the necessary links between farms, mining area, and commercial centers.³

In the late 1850s, the area experienced its first major spurt of growth at its village center. By 1860 the population in Fairfax County was 11,834 with 32 percent black (642 free blacks). Only 650 adult white males were listed as farmers, suggesting a shift in social classes from farming to other middle-class occupations. Some fifteen new owners built homes or stores, mostly on lots of one-half acre to two acres in size, while the average farm size within the current city remained about sixty acres. By 1862, a **large-scale** map shows the Falls Church village encompassing forty pieces of property, including thirty residences, four commercial structures, three churches, two taverns, and one railroad station and a new frame school replacing the original log-cabin school building.⁴

During the Civil War, the residents of Falls Church held mixed loyalty, as many Northerners who had settled in the area during the 1840s and 1850s did not espouse Southern sympathies. Virginia's referendum on succession from the Union occurred on May 23, 1861 following Lincoln's election, Harper's Ferry insurrection and Ft. Sumter's bombardment. The vote for the seventy precinct voters, all white males, was split with forty-four for succession and twenty-six against. However, because of its proximity to the Federal City, Falls Church remained in the control of the Union forces (except for about sixty days in August and September 1861). On May 24, 1861, the Union army crossed the Potomac River and occupied Alexandria and the vicinity, arriving in Falls Church by June 19. The Union troops advanced south in July, and lost a major battle at Bull Run on July 21 to the Confederates. Throughout the summer of 1861, the Confederate troops launched scouting and foraging expeditions until the Confederates decided to move cautiously towards Washington, D.C. On September 9, Union General Longstreet's headquarters moved to Falls Church; at the same time Colonel J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry occupied Munson and Upton Hills nearby. By the end of September 1861, the Confederate troops withdrew from the region, and the Falls Church area subsequently fell into the Union hands again.

³ Beginning in the late 1840s, the railroad was strongly desired by the merchants of nearby Alexandria. At the same time, thirty-one square miles of land belonging to the District of Columbia (ceded to the jurisdiction of the United States in 1789) was retroceded back to Virginia in 1846. The newly acquired land was recognized by the state legislature in 1847 and became Alexandria County, and eventually named Arlington in 1920. The acquisition of this land made railroad passage a reality.

⁴ Bureau of Topographic Engineers, "Environs of Washington" (National Archives, Record Group 77, Folder 99, Sheet 4): 1862.

During the fall of 1861, several forts were built by Union forces in Virginia from south of Alexandria to the west of Washington (including Fort Buffalo at Seven Corners and Taylor Battery). In October 1861, several Union batteries were constructed in the vicinity with one at the current junction of Broad and Roosevelt streets in Falls Church. Throughout 1862, the focus of the War shifted to other areas, but by August 1862, the Confederates again surged northward for another victory at Bull Run. However, they were swiftly stopped at the Battles of Chantilly and Antietam. Union sympathizers in northern Virginia created a home guard; one such unit located in Falls Church was commandeered by Reuben Ives. A carpenter-joiner who moved to Falls Church from Pennsylvania in the 1840s, Ives was the builder of the Belden House (110-16). The War shifted back to the area at the end of December 1862 with a three-day raid by Confederate Major General J.E.B. Stuart into Fairfax County. After this raid, Stuart left behind a group of nine men led by Colonel John S. Mosby to act as partisan rangers for the remainder of the War. This group, known as "the Gray Ghost," the subject of legends and myths.

After the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, the Virginia convention ordinance of March 1864, and the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment of December 1865, the enslaved individuals of Virginia and the rest of the Union were freed. The Reconstruction period ensued, initiating the first liberties for blacks. A few blacks in the Falls Church area had received freedom before the Civil War. Colonel Daniel F. Dulany of Fairfax County had freed his slaves and given them land in an area called the "Hill" located south of the old Fairfax Road.⁵ This site later became known as the Freedman's Village in the late 1860s and accommodated a large number of black refugees. One well known freed man in the area named Frederick Foote purchased nearly thirty-four acres of land in the Seven Corners area for \$500. In 1867, two independent black churches were established: a Methodist school/church, later known as Galloways; and the Second Baptist Church. Another Freedman's Village, also known as Gravel Bank, was established adjacent to the railroad on the west side.

By 1870, the Reconstruction Period was completed with the installation of black suffrage, restored statehood, and a fourth state constitution. The Reconstruction Period also inspired the establishment of temperance groups, and the erection of three new churches for the southern Methodists in 1868, the Roman Catholics in 1873 and the northern Methodists in 1875. The economy was recovering slowly. To assist with the recovery process, the Fairfax Board of Supervisors was created in 1870. Falls Church village received one of the six seats. The purpose of the Board was focused on issues relating to assisting agriculture, maintaining roads, establishing public schools for the first time, and caring for convicts and the poor. At this same time, farmers began to work cooperatively. One of the first farmers' associations was the Potomac Fruit Growers Association formed in 1867 with the bulk of the membership represented by the village of Falls Church.

⁵ Dulany was a noted Unionist and a military aide to Governor F.H. Pierpont during the Civil War.

Figure 6: Falls Church and Vicinity in 1860
 and Detail of Village Triangle Area

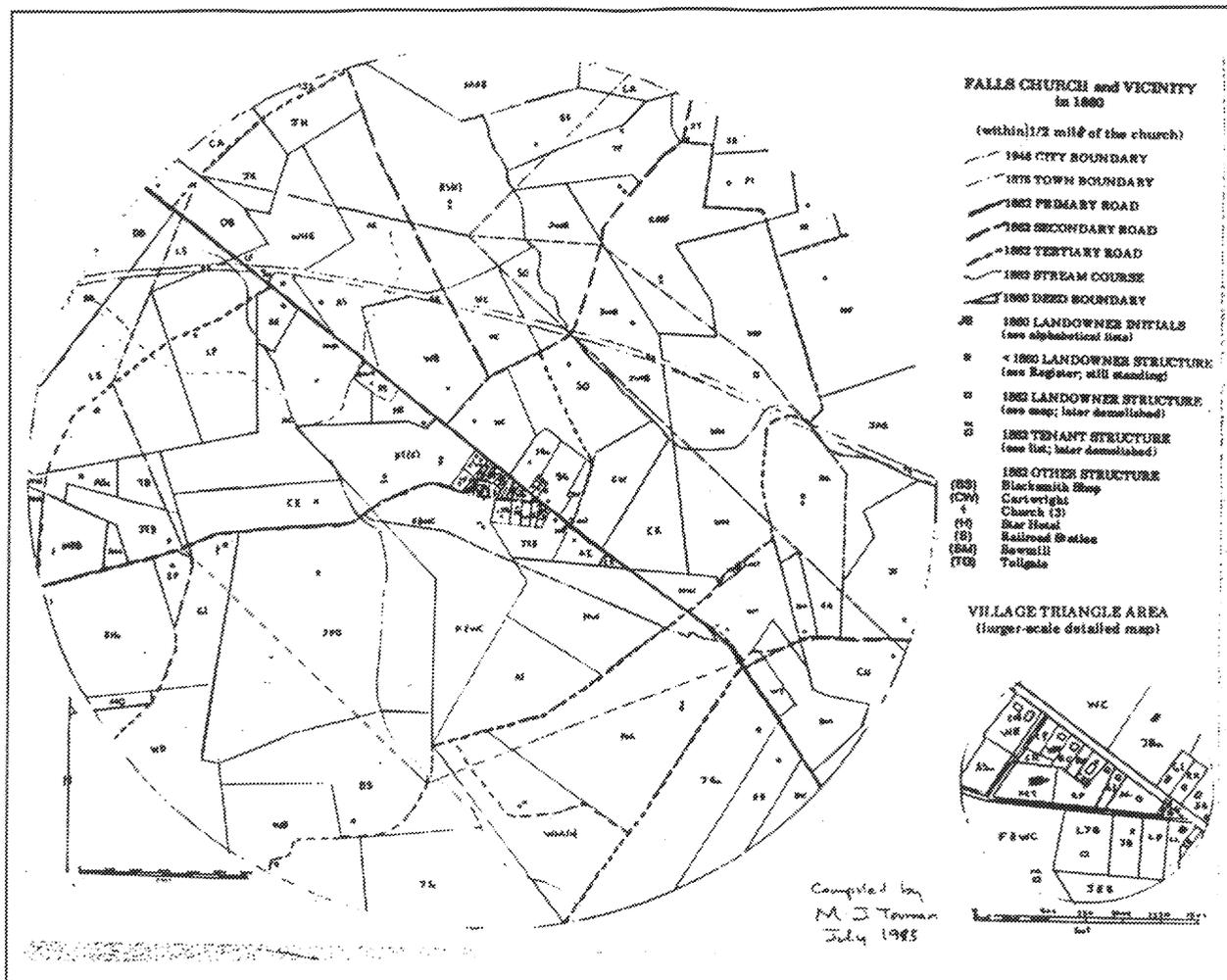




Figure 7: Environs of Washington, showing the town of Falls Church, 1862

Early Town Period (1875-1910)

Following Reconstruction, the development of Falls Church intensified dramatically. In 1875, Falls Church gained town status, spurred by the influx of new residents. Joseph S. Riley was almost solely responsible for the town incorporation in 1875. He went to Richmond at his own expense to lobby the charter through state legislature. Prior to moving to Cherry Hill in 1873, Riley owned a book shop in Washington, D.C. His reason for championing this charter was supposedly because he wanted to change the deplorable conditions due to the unregulated sale of alcohol. The new town charter specified for the election of nine officers: seven for the council, one clerk and one town sergeant. A small town hall was built about 1880. In the years that followed, much effort was taken to create a new town image and encourage residential development. In 1878, the town's first newspaper was established. The former village community was laid out with newly cut roads, water sources and other infrastructure. In addition, the boundaries of the town were established, more roads were planned, new streets, alleys and sidewalks were laid, and rows of shade trees were planted. Laws to provide for order and quiet, such as the prohibition of the free range of animals in the streets were passed. A new public elementary school, the Jefferson Institute, was established in 1875 and, in 1882, a new brick structure was constructed as the high school. A fire department with "suitable and necessary conveniences" was established. In 1885, the Village Improvement Society was formed with the chief objective of the "improvement and adornment of the streets with the fine shade trees which emborder the village thoroughfares."⁶ The West End Post Office and the Falls Church Telephone Company were introduced in 1888. Social clubs were formed: International Order of Odd Fellows in 1890 and the Kemper Masonic Lodge in 1896. In 1898, electric lights were installed along the town's newly laid streets. In 1899, the Library Association was founded and the Virginia Training School for the Feeble Minded was formed.

The G.M. Hopkins Map showing the Town of Falls Church, drawn in 1878, shows approximately 120 buildings within the town limits, including eight churches, with a population estimated at about 500. There were more than 100 residences, sixty-eight of which were in the city. A map from 1890 shows the town with 134 buildings, including 109 residences, fifteen commercial buildings, nine churches (the Congregational Church and the Stone Presbyterian Church were new) and one school. The 1890 map shows a new east-west boundary for Falls Church, the result of fear of political imbalance resulting from increasing numbers of African-American Republican voters. This fear led the Democratic town to retrocede much of its southern section back to Fairfax County.⁷ As a result of the retrocession, the 1890 census recorded a population dropping to 792.

A major force in shaping the future growth of Falls Church was the introduction of the trolley line to the town. The Washington-Virginia Railway line, later known as the Washington, Arlington, and Falls Church line reached Falls Church in 1897. The trolley, combined with the already existing Washington and Old Dominion railroad line which ran to Rosslyn, offered fast and efficient travel to Leesburg, Alexandria, Fairfax, and Washington. The West Falls Church station was located near the corner of West Broad and North West streets, while the East Falls Church station was located in what is now Arlington, near the intersection of North

⁶ As quoted in Wrenn, p. 27.

⁷ The area contained thirty-two buildings and a quarry. More than twenty-six percent of the voters in the area were black and voted Republican consistently. Only a few blacks were accepted into this predominately white community. Frederick Foote, Jr. was one such black man who was accepted. Foote owned property near The Falls Church and served on the Town Council from 1881 to 1889.

Washington Street and Fairfax Drive.⁸ Although the city's earlier development was clustered along the two main streets of Falls Church, the Leesburg-Alexandria Turnpike (now Broad Street) and Washington Street, the railroad encouraged residential development around its two main trolley stations at East Falls Church and West Falls Church. Because so many residents did commute to Washington or Rosslyn, the first subdivisions were located north of Broad Street near the stations.

During the Spanish-American War, the presence of the trolley and the steam railroad were likely factors in the decision to use a tract of land for the site of Camp Alger, a military/ recruitment installation that was only two miles west the East Falls Station. The camp was located just outside the town's boundaries, near the electric railway terminal in East Falls Church. The camp's activity brought over 23,000 men to the area, spurring commercial expansion in the county as well as in the town. From May to September 1898, the town was enlivened with more than 23,000 soldiers, fancy parades, and visits by President McKinley and the Cabinet.

Along with the railway came suburban residential communities built on speculation, followed quickly by Federal workers who wanted to escape the heat and activity of the city for the cool and quiet of a rural environment. The character of the town began to change to serve the influx of commuters, transforming into a "streetcar suburb for the nation's capital."⁹ The town was also desirable as a retreat for urban families for the summer season.¹⁰

In 1904, a pamphlet characterized Falls Church as "thoroughly cosmopolitan," saying that "according to recent census only about fifty percent of its inhabitants are natives of Virginia, the rest coming from the various States of the Union or from foreign countries. Falls Church might properly be called a national village, since its citizens are chiefly employees of the government, and the interests of its 1,100 people naturally center at the National Capital."¹¹

By 1900, the population of the town of Falls Church was 1,007; it had increased to 1,128 by 1910 marking a 42 percent population increase from 1890. A large-scale map dating from 1904 shows 198 buildings, including about 124 residences (74 of which are still standing today), 54 commercial structures (24 artisans, 17 professionals, 13 merchants), 7 churches (the Roman Catholic church newly erected in 1902) and 3 post offices, 2 railroad stations, 2 trolley stations, 2 schools, 2 lunch rooms, a hotel and a meeting hall.

⁸ G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington*, 1879.

⁹ Patrick Reed, "1870-1925, Transportation Aggravations," *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 489.

¹⁰ One such family was the Thurbers, who in 1901 and 1902 stayed with their son James in a cottage on Maple Avenue. James Thurber later wrote about his memories of that summer. Oral history, Maurice Terman, 1996.

¹¹ Pioneer America Society, Inc., *Falls Church: Historical News and Notes* (April 1972), n.p. This source was reprinted in 1993 by the Falls Church Village Preservation and Improvement Society.

Figure 9: Falls Church Post Office, 1878

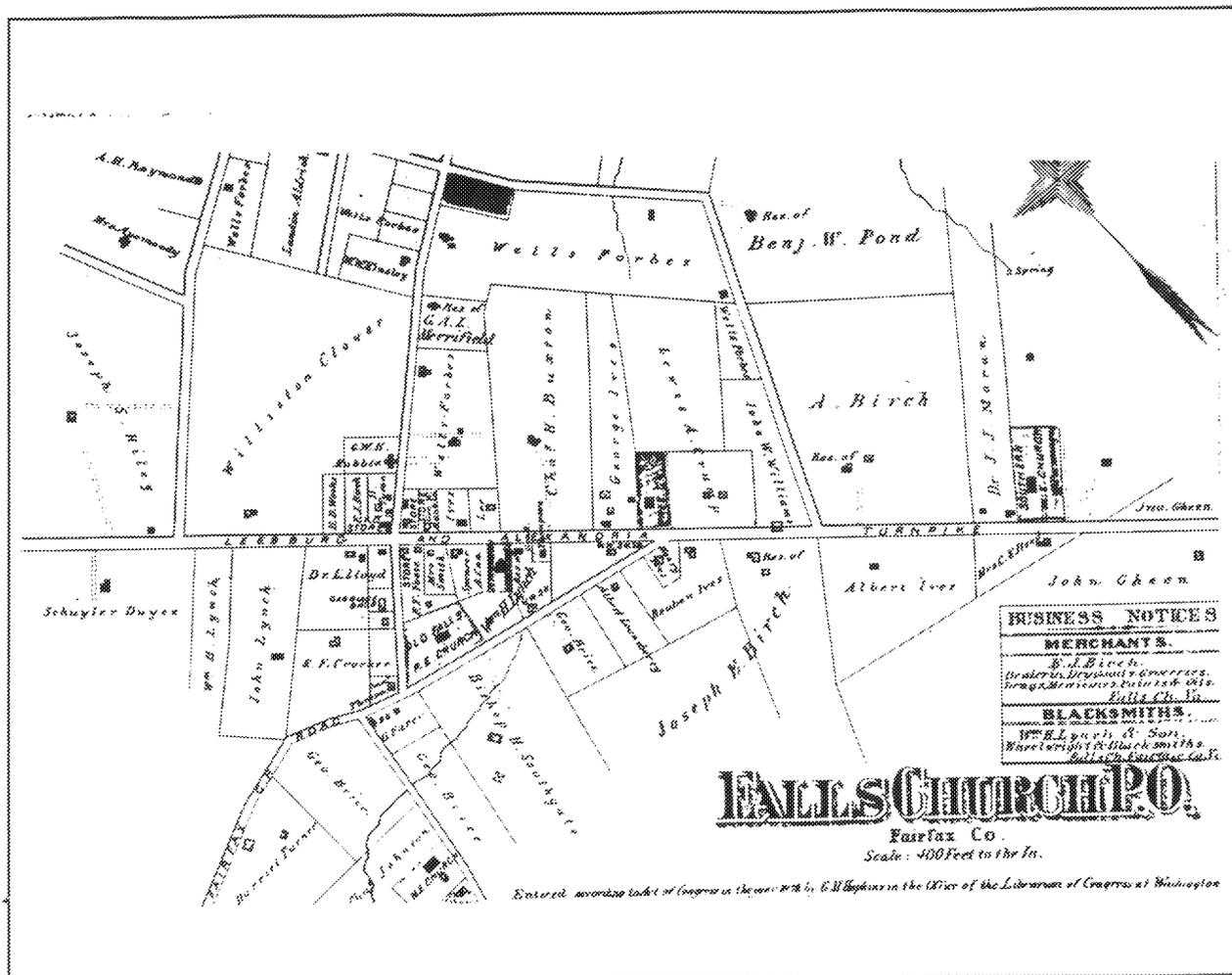


Figure 10: Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1890

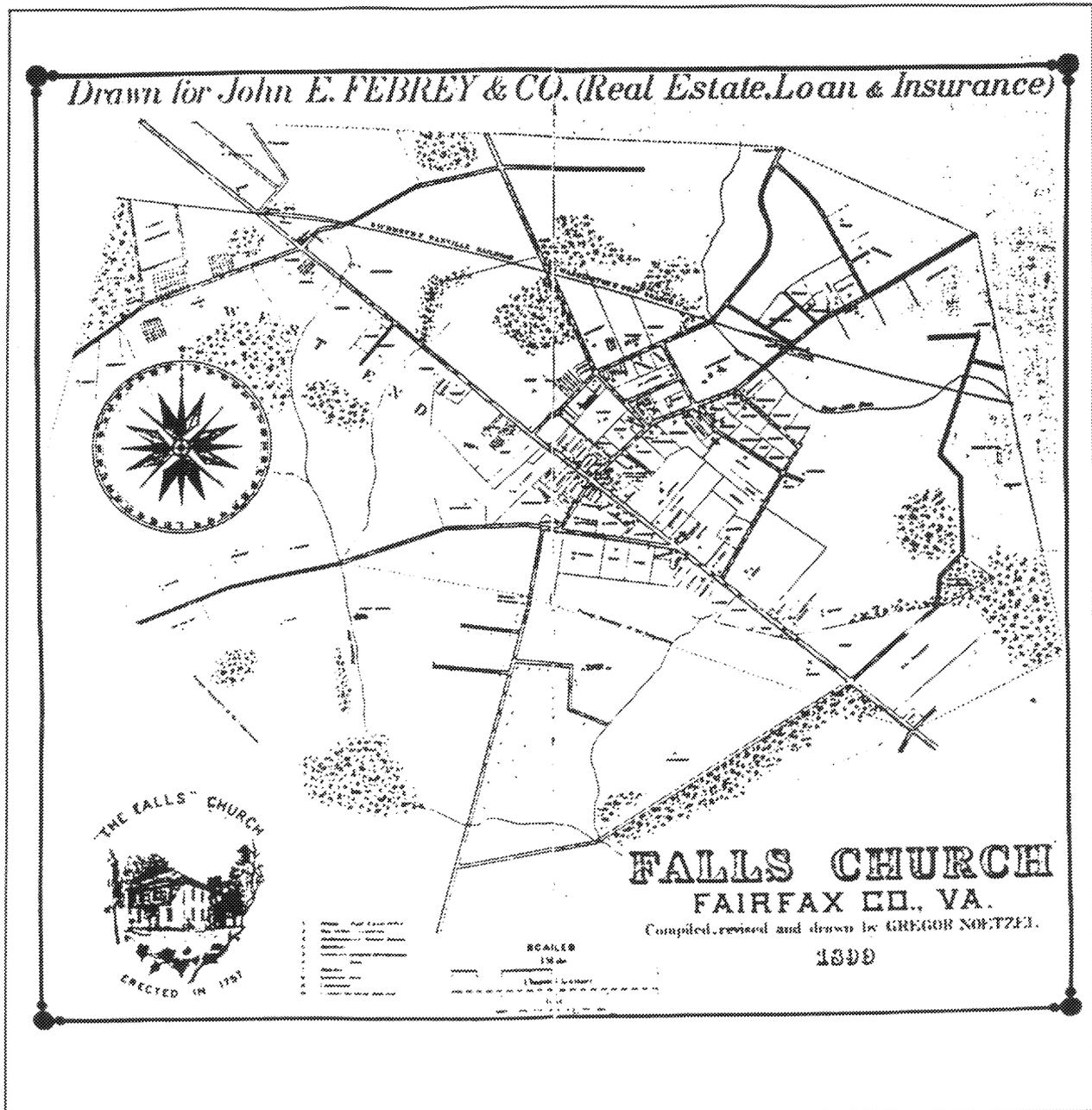


Figure 11: Sherwood Subdivision, Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1891

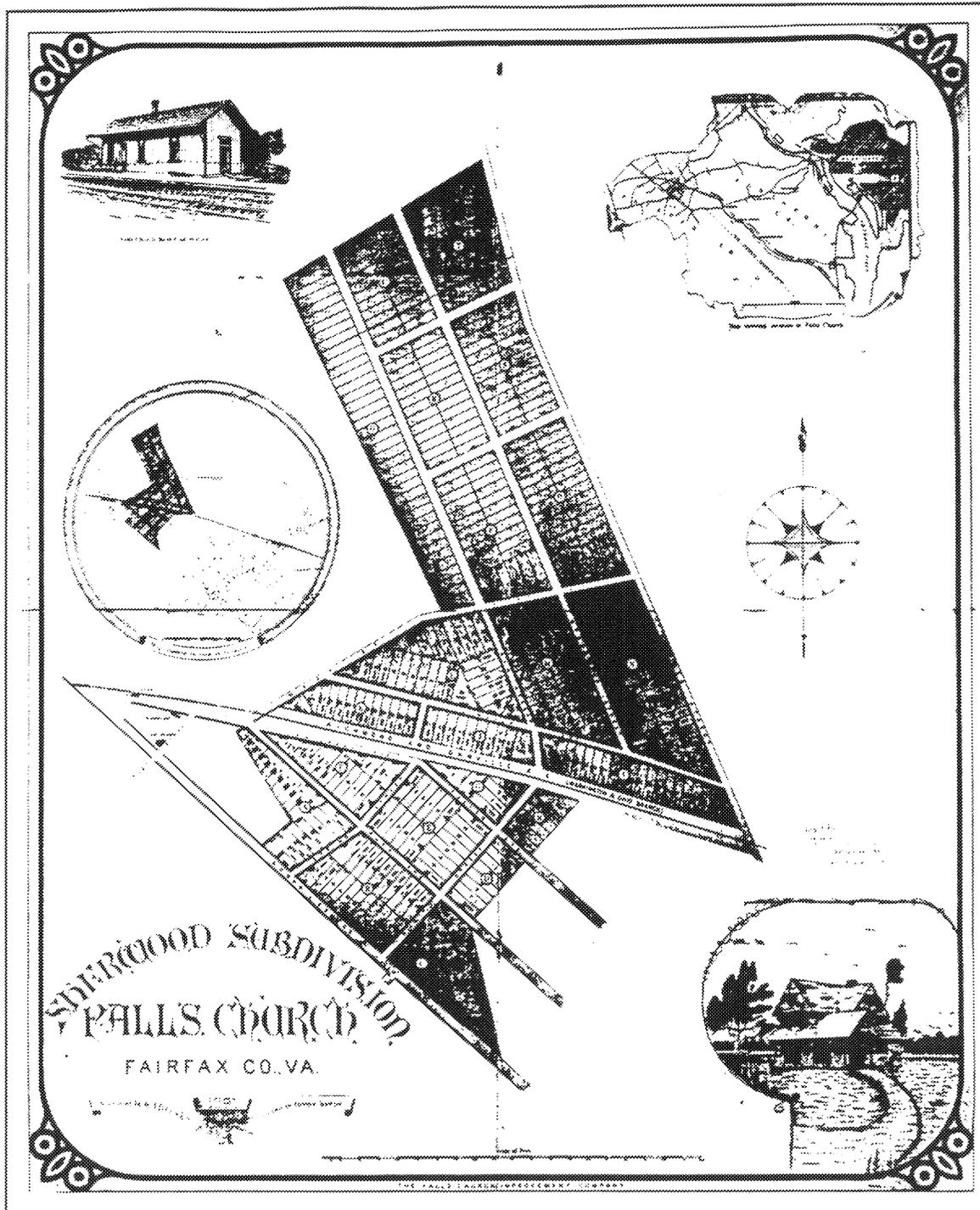
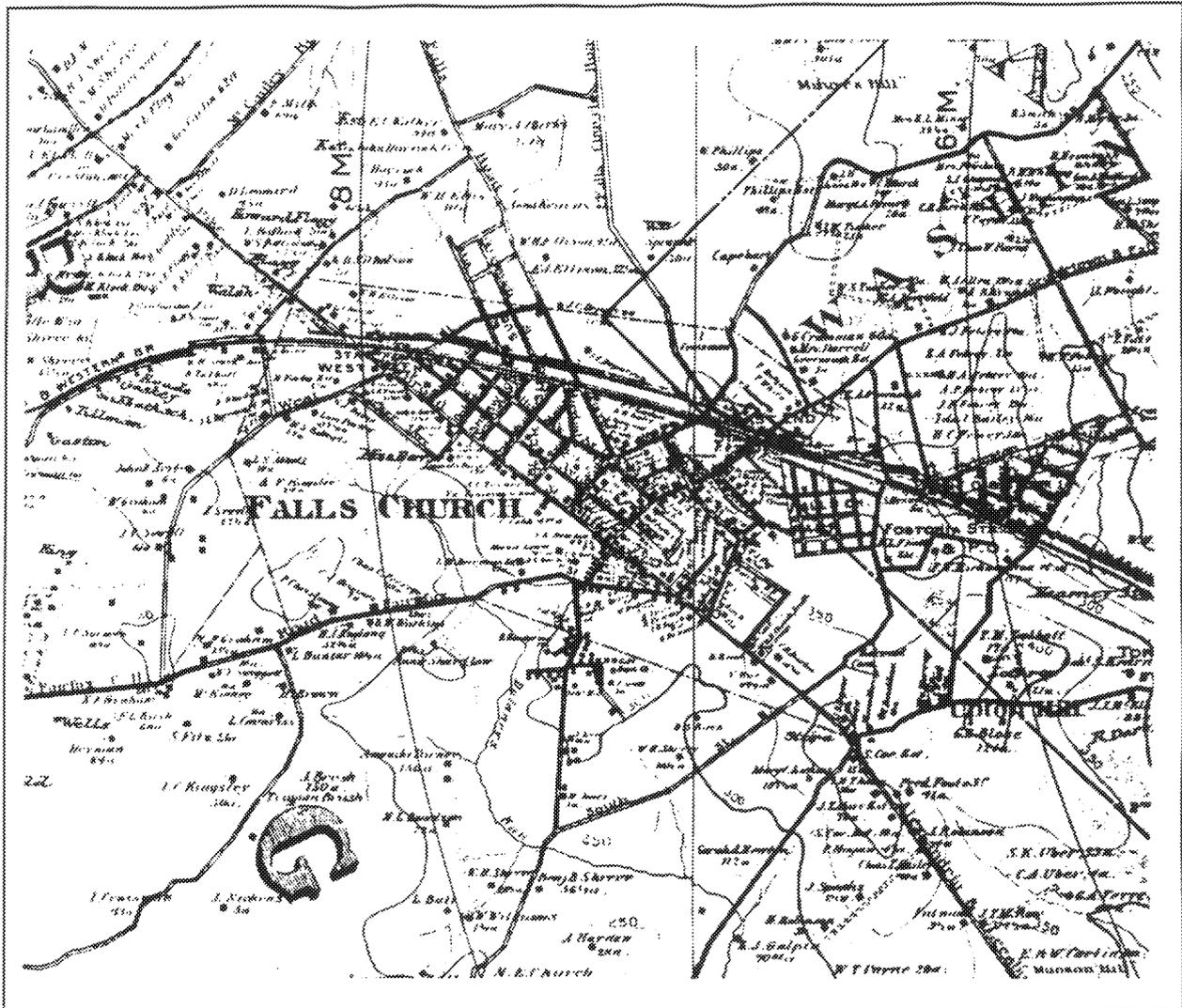


Figure 12: Falls Church, 1904



Late Town Period (1910-1948)

The number of commuters who traveled to Washington daily continued to grow until 1919, when usage of the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad reached its peak. In 1911, the Village Improvement Society promoted Falls Church as an "American" suburb of the nation's capital, noting that many residents were connected to the executive departments of the federal government.

While at the turn of the century the Falls Church area was still considered rural, by World War I the town's population had grown almost fifty percent. After 1900, Washington, D.C. became an employment center for the Falls Church residents. As railroads and trolleys became more dependable, commuting was embraced as a means of affording healthy family life while maintaining an occupation in the city. The railroads also provided a stable access to the Washington grocery markets allowing Falls Church farmers to ship garden and dairy products into the District, providing a steady source of income for the local farms.

The period during and after World War I was a tumultuous time for Falls Church: about one hundred enlistees from Fairfax County were killed; 314 men were drafted in July of 1917, and seventy members of the Home Guard were enlisted from Fairfax and Falls Church. An influenza epidemic swept through the country during the winter of 1918-1919 causing the deaths of 531 people in Fairfax County.

The Prohibition restrictions of alcohol beginning in 1919 were of little concern to Falls Church citizens because the town prohibited the sale of alcohol in its boundaries since its founding. The suffragette movement was very active in Falls Church. A champion of the cause was Mattie A. Gundry, who, in 1908, was prohibited from serving as a public school trustee because of her gender. Gundry was a respected teacher and founder of the Virginia Training School for the Feeble-Minded in Falls Church, established in 1893 by Mattie A. Gundry and a Miss Weller.¹² After the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 granting women the vote, Gundry was elected several times to serve on the Town Council.

In the 1920s, the government jobs and city wages attracted an increasing number of farmers away from working the land. In addition, farmers sold land to developers speculating new suburbs; by 1925, the farmers were a minority in Fairfax County. The use and popularity of automobiles in Fairfax County further launched the success of the area as a commuter suburb, despite poor road conditions. The town continued to grow in population. By 1930, the population was 2,019, a 79 percent increase from 1910. A large-scale map from 1930 indicated 530 buildings in town, with 127 buildings in East Falls Church. A rapidly growing area, East Falls Church sued for retrocession to Arlington County in 1932. The Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals granted this modification to the corporate boundaries in 1936. As a result, the town of Falls Church was reduced to just over two square miles, with 403 buildings. The population continued to grow, but at a slower pace: the 1940 population of 2,576 was a 28 percent gain over 1930.

There were several civic improvements in the 1920s and 1930s: the creation of the Falls Church Citizens Association in 1923 (successor to the Village Improvement Society); the incorporation of the Fire Department in 1925; the creation of the public water system from wells in the early 1930s; construction of the State Theater in 1936; and the construction of sanitary sewers in 1937. Improvements to Falls Church were largely due to the

¹² Steadman, pp. 143-144.

work of Mayor Leonard Percy Daniel, mayor from 1930 to 1940. Under Daniel's watch, the town sergeant acquired his first two assistants; this number was later increased to five in 1945 and then seven. The automobile became the dominant means of travel in the 1920s, benefiting from new gasoline taxes used to pave roads. The automobile ultimately caused the demise of the trolley system in Falls Church. In 1924, the trolley went bankrupt; in 1927 it was reorganized, finally ceasing operations in 1939.

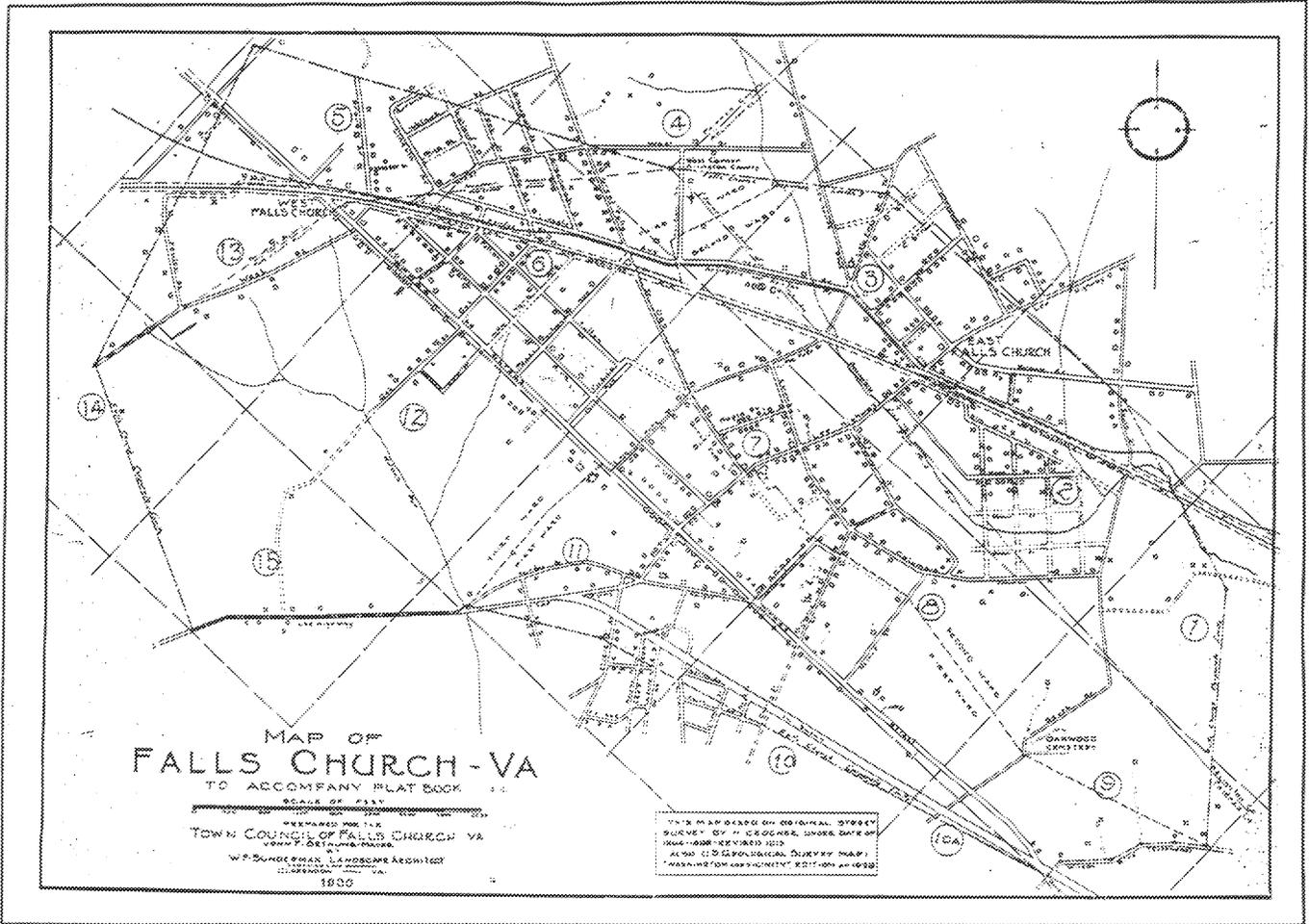
Between the World Wars, a general dissatisfaction with circumstances and tensions grew between racial groups and between religious factions in Falls Church. As a result of this, the Ku Klux Klan reorganized in 1915 and resurged its activities during the 1920s. In Falls Church, locally-known black leader Edwin B. Henderson was reported to have been repeatedly threatened by the Klan. In response to this problem, the Town Council proposed an ordinance confining black residents to a small area of the town. This proposal was in accordance with a state passage in 1915 of a law permitting residential segregation. Henderson and others established the Colored Citizens Protective League, and found many advocates to support opposition to the proposal. He also applied for and was given permission to establish the first rural chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (founded in 1909) in Falls Church. The Council subsequently abandoned its proposal. For many years following this landmark event, the NAACP remained active in Falls Church, especially advocating improvement of schools for blacks.

World War II had a monumental impact on Fairfax County. At least ninety-eight of the men drafted were killed in action. Many citizens in Falls Church were occupied with rationing and assisting with the war effort. General Dwight D. Eisenhower lived with his brother Milton in Falls Church while working in Washington, D.C. for several months. With the advent of World War II, the population of government workers exploded and, consequently, so did the population of Falls Church. Between 1940 and 1948, the population of Falls Church nearly doubled from 2,576 to 5,338. By 1950, the population jumped to 7,535 marking an increase of 192.5 percent over 1940. This huge influx of new residents greatly impacted residential construction, sanitary districts, the water supply, transportation, and education. In the mid-1940s, Falls Church was connected to the Arlington County surface-water system near the Chain Bridge; the old well system was abandoned. In addition, the postal service was upgraded in 1942 with the creation of a central post office representing a consolidation of three separate facilities located near the crossroads, in west end and in East Falls Church. In 1942, the education system was reorganized, ending the special school district status for the town. Instead, two schools in Falls Church became elementary schools and were joined with the new Falls Church High School as part of the Fairfax County rural school system. However, the rural county school system and the 1942 law would later become a point of contention for residents.

Suburbanization of Northern Virginia was further facilitated by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 which resulted in the connection of the Shirley Memorial Highway from the Pentagon to Route 7 in Alexandria. This road, constructed by the Public Roads Administration, was "a war measure to relieve the extremely heavy transportation of thousands of government employees who work in Washington and live in Arlington and Fairfax Counties."¹³

¹³ Nan Netherton, "1925-76: Transportation" (Fairfax County, Virginia: A History, Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 596.

Figure 13: Falls Church, Virginia, 1930



City Period (1948-Present)

Following World War II, the education system was one of several issues prioritized for improvement by the rapidly growing number of Falls Church residents. To achieve an independent school system, the town needed to become a city. In 1948, a special PTA-conducted census verified a population of 5,338, a sufficient number to separate from Fairfax County and receive a second class city status. The city charter was later approved in 1950 by the Virginia General Assembly. The first item handled by the new City Manager and City Council was the abolishment of the 1942 law. In July 1949, Falls Church created its own separate education division operating with its own school board and a new superintendent. The new school board and superintendent approved the addition of eighth grade to the required curriculum. However, there was a dearth of facilities to serve 927 students, with only two extant schools available for use. Oak Street Elementary School (built in 1949) and Falls Church High School belonged to Fairfax County. As a result, other facilities had to be used temporarily until new ones could be built. The Mount Daniel Elementary School opened in 1952; the George Mason Junior-Senior High School opened in 1952. The Oak Street School was purchased by Falls Church and renamed Thomas Jefferson. Other improvements and new programs followed, many receiving national recognition.

Several other advancements were realized after gaining city status. As a result of these improvements, in 1962, the city was one of eleven cities to receive the All-American City Award. In 1948, the city of Falls Church established a formal police force, consisting of twelve individuals, including a chief and a detective. In the 1950s, the water supply system was ameliorated with the completion of a pipe that crossed the Potomac River and pumped directly from the U.S. Corps of Engineer's Delacarla Reservoir in Washington, D.C. The city water system currently serves about 120,000 in an area encompassing thirty-five square miles. The sewers and road system was greatly improved and modernized under the watch of Donald S. Frady, director of the Public Works from 1952 to 1974.

Access to Falls Church improved with the construction of the Capital Beltway in 1968 and Interstate 66 in 1982. Modern interurban traffic, the Metro, was introduced in 1986, located in the median strip of I-66. The Metro provides a substitute for the defunct Washington and Old Dominion railroad, abandoned in 1968. In 1974, the old railroad line right-of-way within Falls Church was purchased and paved, and later transformed into a bike and pedestrian path in 1982 by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. The city maintains a number of small recreational parks, and, since 1979, it has been named each year as a Tree City USA. Falls Church was the first jurisdiction in Virginia to receive this honor.

During this latest period, the population continued to steadily increase. The 1960 Census listed 10,192 individuals, up thirty-five percent from 1950, with nearly three thousand dwelling units. Local shopping areas comprised of individual merchants and services thrived along Broad and Washington streets. Despite the introduction of nearby shopping malls in Seven Corners and Tyson Corners, Falls Church did not follow this trend, as it did not have enough space or the inclination to change its small-town atmosphere. In 1958, the city constructed a new City Hall and the Falls Church Public Library on land donated by the Riley family. In 1977, the library was renamed for Mary Riley Styles. The library was expanded and renovated in 1993.

The middle- and upper-middle classes, which made up the majority of the population of Falls Church, aspired to preserve the suburban dream of a community of single-family dwellings. Although apartments were constructed in Arlington and Alexandria in the late 1930s, it was not until 1948 that the first apartment complex, Winter Hill, was built in the new city. Winter Hill (now Tyler Gardens) was made up of 480 garden apartments housed in 79 two- and three-story brick gable roof structures. Although Winter Hill was regarded as a model

of multi-family dwellings, only slightly over three percent of the land in Falls Church was zoned for multi-family housing. As late as 1954, all new multi-family construction was restricted to garden apartments of no more than three stories in height. As land became scarce and single family homes were being built less frequently, the need for apartments became an issue. In response, James D. Pammel, Director of Planning at the time, produced a study examining "the desirability of apartments in Falls Church." The study "Analysis of Multi-Family Dwellings, the Prospects and Recommendations for the City of Falls Church" detailed the economic advantages of medium- and high-rise apartment complexes through increased tax revenue. A reluctant City Council responded to the recommendations with a change in the zoning ordinance permitting apartment complexes which followed particular criteria.¹⁴

In 1990, the population was 9,578, down from a peak of 10,772 in 1970.¹⁵ Also in 1990, there were some 4,668 dwelling units with generally about 60 percent owner-occupied and 60 percent single family housing. Under current zoning regulation, the majority of Falls Church remains devoted to single-family housing. There is little vacant space in the city, leaving minimal room for further development. With the 1995 demolition of the Whittier School, that 9.6 acre tract is probably the last major parcel of land and the community is much involved in applicable land-use decisions. Some scattered new houses and townhouses are replacing older homes or being built on undeveloped parcels generally less than two acres in size. To date, Falls Church has resisted the large-scale growth of the nearby regional megalopolis. Much of the recent construction in the region has occurred in areas surrounding the City of Falls Church, and it seems likely that given the land use laws presently in effect, this trend will continue.

¹⁴ Stephanie Sechrist, "Falls Church Residential Development, 1948-1965," (The George Washington University, April 1992), p. 23-25.

¹⁵ The 1990 Census listed the following breakdown of the population in Falls Church: 6.3 percent Hispanic, 4.8 percent Asian, 3.1 percent black, totaling 14.2 percent minorities (up from 8.5 percent in 1980). In addition, 10.5 percent were born in other countries, 19.9 percent were native Virginians; 15 percent were older than 64 years of age, and 20 percent younger than 19 years of age. Of the 4,195 households surveyed, 56 percent had lived in the city less than six years; 10 percent had lived in the city more than thirty years. One third of the households had only one person; 12.4 percent were listed with incomes exceeding \$100,000 and 5.2 percent below the poverty level. About three quarters of the adults over sixteen were employed, with 12.7 percent working in Falls Church and 30 percent in Washington. Of these workers, three quarters drove to their jobs. In education level, 91.4 percent of adults had high-school diplomas, 52.8 percent had college degrees (second in the U.S.); 24.3 percent held executive jobs (fourth in the U.S.), and the per capita income was \$26,709 (fourth in the U.S.). Median family income was \$62,187 and median housing values was \$226,000.

Historic Themes

VDHR has developed eighteen historic themes which capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. Seventeen of the eighteen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within the City's contemporary jurisdiction. The theme of Architecture is not developed on its own, rather information regarding the architecture of the resources is presented within the seventeen other contexts.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

THEME: Domestic
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Single-family dwellings; multiple-family dwellings; secondary domestic structures; hotel, motel or way station; institutional housing; camps; temporary habitation site.

THEME: Subsistence/Agriculture
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Farmsteads; agribusinesses; food processing sites; storage facilities; agricultural fields; animal facilities; fishing facilities; horticultural facilities; irrigation facilities.

THEME: Government/Law/Political
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Public administrative and service buildings; public works buildings; sites associated with important governmental events.

THEME: Health Care/Medicine Theme
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Hospitals; clinics; sanitariums; medical businesses.

THEME: Education
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Schools; colleges; libraries; research facilities.

THEME: Military/Defense
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Fortifications; arms production facilities; military facilities; coast guard facilities; naval facilities; air facilities.

THEME: Religion
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Places of worship; ceremonial sites; church schools; church-related residences.

THEME: Social
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Meeting halls; community centers; clubhouses; civic facilities.

THEME: Recreation/Arts
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Theaters; museums; music facilities; sports facilities; outdoor recreation facilities; monuments/markers; works of art.

THEME: Transportation/Communication
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Rail-related, water-related, air-related, road-related and pedestrian-related buildings.

THEME: Commerce/Trade
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Professional, organizational and financial institutions; specialty stores.

THEME: Industry/Processing/Extraction
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Quarries; mills; factories; distilleries; shipyards; mines; forges; power plants; laboratories; dams; tanneries.

THEME: Landscape
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Designed landscapes; unoccupied land; underwater sites; natural features.

THEME: Funerary
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Cemeteries; graves and burials; mortuaries.

THEME: Ethnicity/Immigration
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups.

THEME: Settlement Patterns
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: House types; village and town plans.

THEME: Technology/Engineering
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: Bridges; highways; dams; canals; railroads; transportation-related works; engines and machinery.

1. THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPE: Single Family Dwellings, Secondary Dwellings, Domestic Outbuildings

Colonial Period (1607-1775)

Although the process of dividing and settling the land did not generally begin until well into the eighteenth century, it is known that Virginia colonists constructed houses in four basic house types during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Hugh Morrison, in his authoritative study, *Early American Architecture*, determined four basic plans for these early dwellings: the one-room plan with end chimney; the two-room plan with hall and parlor; the central-hall plan with end chimneys; and the most sophisticated, and most likely the last of these to be developed, the cross plan with a two-story front projection and a projecting stair tower to the rear.¹⁶ The only known evidence of residential construction during the earliest years of Falls Church history, is the now lost "Big Chimneys." The house, actually a small dwelling constructed of logs, was believed to have been built as early as 1699. Over the years, the building was occupied as a residence and tavern, taking advantage of its location (now the intersection of South Maple Avenue and Broad Street) at the rolling road crossroads. A stone, once located high in one of the massive brick chimneys, was carved with the date 1699. The identity of the cabin builder remains unknown, as his action predates legal titles to the land.

As early colonists of the Virginia colony were mandated to belong to the Church of England, as settlement progressed and the population of each district increased, the Virginia General Assembly created new Anglican parishes. In 1732, this resulted in the establishment of the Truro Parish for the Northern Neck of Virginia. The following year, the vestry of the Truro Parish ordered the construction of a church to serve the growing population. The first building to be known as The Falls Church was of wood frame construction and erected in 1733. It was located at the intersection of current Fairfax and Washington streets (two original rolling roads). Its construction served as a catalyst for the eventual development in the area.

After Truro Parish was divided again to create a Fairfax Parish in 1765, the vestry ordered the construction of a new Falls Church. In 1769, the original wooden church building was replaced by a brick structure designed by James Wren. About this time, itinerant Baptist preachers and Methodist circuit riders had infiltrated the Falls Church area.

Village Period (1775-1875)

In general, the dwellings of this period are large farmhouses that during the mid-nineteenth century occupied up to several hundred acre tracts of land and often supported agricultural buildings and domestic outbuildings. These larger properties were later subdivided and generally survive today on less than one-acre lots with no outbuildings. Stylistically, the residences range from elegantly designed Greek Revival and Italianate style buildings to the more vernacular building forms commonly found throughout the rural Virginia countryside.

¹⁶ Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture: From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), pp. 140-141.

Eighteen residences still stand within the current city boundaries that were built during this period before 1875.

In 1790, at the time of the founding of the nation's capital, Falls Church was still a small crossroads community with only scattered development within the environs.¹⁷ Indeed, Andrew Ellicott, surveyor for the District of Columbia wrote on June 26, 1791 from "Surveyors Camp, State of Virginia,"

The country through which we are now cutting one of the ten mile lines is very poor. I think for near seven miles, on it there is not one house that has any floor except the earth, and what is more strange is it is in the neighborhood of Alexandria and Georgetown...¹⁸

By 1800, the Falls Church village was characterized by a scattering of farmhouses, and a few churches and taverns. When the Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike, as it was known, was completed through Falls Church by 1840, it had a direct impact on the town's development as new farm houses were built facing it.

Within the current city boundaries, only two such houses have an early history, including Mount Hope (110-15) and Gum (originally Glen) Asyle (110-45). It has been suggested that Mount Hope (*Figure 14*) was originally erected ca. 1790 as a small, one-and-a-half-story frame tenant dwelling. No owner is known to have lived here until about 1815, and it was later substantially enlarged by what is today the main Victorian section of the house. The early section, presently the rear wing to the dwelling, sits upon a solid brick foundation and is covered with a gable roof with a shed roof extension to the west. The massive brick end chimney with its weatherings is not original and is modelled after the chimney at the Adam Thoroughgood House in Virginia Beach, Virginia. The overall form and detail of the house provides a good example of a modest dwelling form from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in Virginia and is the only example of its kind in Falls Church.

The house at Gum Aysle (*Figure 15*) might have been originally built as early as 1815 by John Generis, but it was drastically altered in 1940, leaving no indication of its original form. The large, double-story portico built at Gum Aysle reflects the strong influence that Mount Vernon had on residential developments during the twentieth century in Virginia.

Today, three properties from the early Village Period of development still stand, either in part, or in their entirety. These include Cloverdale (110-38), Birch House (110-10), and Cherry Hill (110-4). One of these houses, at Cherry Hill, survives intact and is an excellent example of the type and form, while the remaining two houses retain only remnants of their original forms.

The main residence at Cherry Hill (*Figure 16*) was built in 1845. The large, two-story frame structure with brick end chimneys stands as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse with interior Greek Revival detailing. In addition to the house, the property includes a nineteenth-century barn and corncrib--the only surviving examples of these agricultural building types in the City of Falls Church.

¹⁷ In 1790, Congress selected the Potomac River site for the nation's capital. In 1791, President Washington selected the south point of a ten mile square to be at Jones Point in Alexandria. Forty one-foot square sandstone markers were erected in 1791-92 at one-mile intervals marking the District boundary. Major Andrew Ellicott was the chief surveyor, assisted by Benjamin Banneker, astronomer, and others. Two of these stone still mark the boundary of Falls Church.

¹⁸ As quoted in Wrenn, p. 6.

Birch House (*Figure 17*), located at 312 E. Broad Street, was originally built in 1849 by the Birch family; around 1870, the house underwent major alterations, incorporating the mid-nineteenth century building into a larger house, reflecting the opulence of the Victorian Gothic style. Today, the house stands as an excellent example of a large, Victorian farmhouse.

Originally located on Broad Street, but moved in 1949 to 205 Park Avenue, Cloverdale (*Figure 18*) has been greatly altered. According to local tradition, Cloverdale was built ca. 1797 as the Clover family house and known as the Clover Farm House. Though some early fabric (including the stone chimney in the side wing) may exist and may have been incorporated into the present structure, the main body of the dwelling was built in 1851 in a Greek Revival style and was later remodeled in the twentieth century. A stone end chimney located in the side wing may date to the eighteenth century. No indication of the original form of the dwelling is evident.

An 1862 map shows a total of about forty-five structures in the current city, including The Falls Church and nine residences that are still standing--those already described and the following: the Belden-Ives House (110-16), the George Ives House (110-24), the Lawton House (110-11), and the Turner House (110-30).

One of the oldest dwellings from this period, Belden/Ives House (*Figure 19*) was built in 1854 and survives as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. Located at 302 East Broad Street, Belden/Ives House is an unassuming, yet elegant two-story, three-bay central-passage dwelling. It is clad with a smooth stucco finish and is covered with a gable roof featuring return cornices in the gable ends and a Greek Revival door surround. It was built by Reuben Ives, a carpenter-joiner who moved to Falls Church from Pennsylvania in the 1840s.

The George Ives House (*Figure 20*) at 209 East Broad Street was built in 1854 by Aaron Mathews and named after prominent Falls Church resident, George Ives, who lived there after 1860 and until his death in 1914. The house, which features a bracketed wood cornice, wrap-around porch and other Italianate detailing, is said to have been the scene of many community and social activities for Ives who served as Justice of the Peace, city councilman, postmaster, builder, shoemaker, and member of the Presbyterian church.

The Lawton House (*Figure 21*), originally called "Home Hill," was probably built 1854 by R. P. Judson and was the scene of much Civil War activity. Though greatly enlarged and added onto in recent years, the house still retains its original two-story frame core with Italianate detailing.

During the Civil War, some land owners temporarily left the area and many properties suffered from damage or neglect. In Virginia, a ring of Union forts were constructed to protect Washington; the remains of one of these still exists on city property (see Military/Defense Theme section). After the Civil War, several new settlers came to Falls Church establishing themselves on modest farm complexes and building their primary residences.

Representative of the more common vernacular farmhouses from this period is the Auchmoody/Hinman House (110-07). Built after 1865, the house is a large, two-story frame building covered with a cross gable roof and featuring a wrap-around porch (*Figure 22*).

The Larner House (110-61), built after 1862, and Roberts House (110-46), built in 1867, share similar overall forms and details (*Figures 23 and 24*). They are both two-story frame dwellings covered with hipped roofs supported by bracketed wood cornices. Both feature side-passage entry doors and hipped-roof porches with bracketed posts. Though it would not be unreasonable to advance that both houses were constructed by the same

local builder, it is believed that the Roberts House was actually built by Dr. Samuel S. Luttrell who had his brother, a Maine lumber dealer, ship all the lumber, trimmings, nails and hardware from Maine to Falls Church for the construction of his house.

One of the most stylistically interesting houses from this period is Tallwood (110-20), located at 708 East Broad Street, and originally the primary residence on a 95-acre farm. The house was erected in 1870 by John Gheen, a local butcher and farmer, and reflects a transitional style of architecture. The block-like massing, hipped roof form and overall symmetry is more indicative of the earlier Greek Revival style of architecture, while the one-story porch, which no longer survives intact, featured intricately carved brackets and other details more reminiscent of high Victorian design (*Figure 25 and 26*).

Early Town Period (1875-1910)

Although some of the residences of Falls Church occupied small lots clustered along the Leesburg-Alexandria Turnpike, the majority of the residences still stood on sizeable lots that supported some limited farming activities. It is not surprising, therefore, that the residential architecture of the late nineteenth century in Falls Church is characterized by large farmhouses designed generally in a Victorian Vernacular or Queen Anne style that is typical of the domestic architecture of the rural Virginia countryside. Twenty-seven houses built between 1880 and 1909 which still stand in Falls Church reflect a Victorian Vernacular or Queen Anne style (*Table*). One house form particularly common to the city--a two-story frame structure with an L- or T-shaped footprint, recessed, side-passage entry, cross gable roof with a projecting front gable and wrap-around porch--can be seen at the following properties: The Nowlan House at 114 Columbia Street (110-92), built 1885; The Ball House (110-93), built c. 1890 and located at 117 Columbia Street (*Figure 28*); The Varcoe/Hough House (110-116), built 1896 and located at 215 East Jefferson Street (*Figure 32*); the Varcoe/Hagert House (110-97), built 1901 and located at 214 East Columbia Street (*Figure 33*); the Poole/Harper House (110-272), built ca. 1903 and located at 407 East Columbia Street (*Figure 34*); and the DePutron House (110-65), built prior to 1905 and found at 502 North Oak Street (*Figure 36*).

A somewhat more imposing residential dwelling form designed in a more exuberant Queen Anne style than those noted above is also common in Falls Church. Examples of these houses, characterized by irregular footprints, asymmetrical massing that often includes projecting gables, towers and dormers, and almost always includes a wrap-around porch with scroll-sawn porch columns, is best represented by the following samples: The Hillier House (110-66), built c. 1890 and located at 116 South Oak Street; Woodbrook (110-32), built in 1890 and located at 1011 Fowler Street (*Figure 29*); Erwin House (110-35), built c. 1893 and located at 300 Great Falls Street (*Figure 30*); the Grace Davis House (110-197) at 905 Parker Avenue and built in 1894; the Parker House (110-80) at 301 South West Street, built in 1904 (*Figure 35*); and the Parrott House (110-48), built in 1906 and located at 408 East Broad Street.

While the city's earlier development was clustered along the two main streets of Falls Church, the Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike (now Broad Street) and Washington Street, the railroad encouraged residential development around its two main trolley stations at East Falls Church and West Falls Church. Because so many residents did commute to Washington or Rosslyn, the first subdivisions were located north of Broad Street near the stations.

One house from this period, the Rollins House (110-9) at 109 East Columbia Street, stands out for its stylistic uniqueness (*Figure 27*). The house was built in 1888 by George Rollins, an employee of the Treasury Department who purchased the unimproved lot from the estate of a prominent businessman. The 20-room house is most notable for its robust corner tower which has a rounded shaft set upon a polygonal base and is covered with a conical roof.

The town's first major residential subdivision, Sherwood, was platted in 1890-1891. It was located near the West Falls Church station, and was, in fact, divided by the railroad tracks (*Figure 11*). The developers of Sherwood--Merton E. Church¹⁹ and the Falls Church Improvement Company--used Sherwood's proximity to the station as a major selling point for the lots in this subdivision. Due to the number of commuters and government workers living in Falls Church, the location of the subdivision close to the trolley and the railroad was considered a great advantage. The Sherwood subdivision was laid out in a grid fashion, dividing the land into fairly regular lots. The houses built in the subdivision generally reflect a variety of styles and construction methods and materials. Built over a period of sixty years, the houses in this subdivision range from large, rambling Queen Anne style houses of the late nineteenth century, such as the Graham House built in 1895, (110-64) (*Figure 31*), to the more traditional Colonial Revival style and Tudor Revival style houses of the 1920s and later as seen at the Fitzgerald House at 202 N. Oak Street (110-0206)(*Figure 37*), and at the Chapman House at 212 N. Oak Street (110-271)(*Figure 39*).

Like Sherwood, Falls Church Park, platted in 1890, was a subdivision that promoted its proximity to the railroad as an advantage in purchasing one of these lots. Located near the East Falls Church station, Falls Church Park was also laid out in a regular grid with land divided into equal, modestly-sized, rectangular lots; however, only the lower southwest portion of this subdivision remains a part of Falls Church today. Two house models were used in this subdivision: a three-bay, one-story, gable-roof house with a stone facade and a three-bay, 1-1/2-story, brick, gable-roof house. Though platted as early as 1890 and 1891, much of the development of these early subdivisions was sporadic, occurring over many years. In fact, many of the houses in this area were not developed in accordance with these original plans.²⁰

Ellison Heights, a subdivision platted in 1906, reflects the importance of the trolley in locating early suburbs in Falls Church. However, much of the construction in this subdivision occurred in the years following World War II. The houses located in this subdivision are modest Colonial Revival style dwellings.

Another important subdivision was Southgate, one of the first areas that promoted black ownership. The developers planned for about one hundred cottages and a population of four to five hundred. Southgate was established in 1909, sponsored by Merton E. Church, the developer of Sherwood subdivision.

Late Town Period (1910-1948)

¹⁹ Merton E. Church arrived in Falls Church from Vermont in 1886. He operated a local drug store for twelve years, organized the first regional telephone and electric light companies, edited a weekly journal, and created a major loan and real-estate firm.

²⁰ The subdivision was platted as a grid on land. Much of their subdivision is now outside of the City of Falls Church jurisdiction, being controlled by Arlington County. As a result of the survey boundaries, the entire subdivision was not examined under this project.

During the twentieth century, Falls Church's main thoroughfares have undergone significant changes. Broad and Washington Streets have been widened and altered to accommodate increased volume of traffic passing through the city. Along with these alterations came the demolition of many historic buildings dating from the early years of Falls Church's settlement. In their places, commercial establishments have been constructed, and now dominate these streetscapes. However, Falls Church is still dominantly residential in character, with enclaves of houses reflecting the progressive development of Falls Church; and it should be noted that about 100 pre-1910 structures, or fifty percent of those built, are still standing enhancing the Victorian character of the city.

Although the Falls Church population continued to grow during World War I due to the expansion of the federal bureaucracy, the rate of construction slowed considerably in the 1920s, with a total of only about fifty houses being constructed during the decade.²¹ Likewise, Woodland, platted in 1922, was located near the railroad. However, only twelve houses were constructed between 1922 and 1939, and most of the construction in this development occurred in the 1940s. The styles favored for these modest dwellings include the Craftsman style as seen in Adkins House (110-174), Klepac House (110-178), Maher House (110-217), and Flaherty House (110-216) (*Figure 38*). The Colonial Revival style was also popular as seen in Wixson House (110-270) and Dorsey House (110-269) (*Figure 40*). The increasing popularity of the automobile, the introduction of hard-surfaced roads, and the demise of the trolley in the 1930s led to greater flexibility in the location of new subdivisions, and development in Falls Church began to move south of Broad Street. Modest middle-income residential subdivisions with pattern-book houses sited on small regular lots continued to be developed.

One such subdivision was Buffalo Park, a 1935 East Falls Church subdivision which lies between Hillwood Avenue and East Broad Street. In the 1930s, more houses were constructed in Buffalo Park than any other subdivision. Each house, one of three Colonial Revival models, was located on a modest, rectangular lot. Another subdivision from this period was Alma Y. Berry, a small area bounded by South Oak and South Lee Streets on the east and west, and by W. Broad and Duncan Streets on the north and south. The majority of residences were developed between 1923 and 1945.

New housing was needed to accommodate not only additional government workers, but also returning veterans who brought with them the dream of a single-family home sited on a curvilinear street within a subdivision. As new houses were constructed on vacant lots in already-platted subdivisions, such as Ellison Heights and Woodland, entirely new subdivisions were being platted and built upon. Virginia Forest, Greenway Downs, Woodland, and Broadmont were all planned in response to the influx in population due to the growing popularity of suburban living. A large-scale map of Falls Church from 1950 shows these rapidly emerging, small, low-cost, single-family houses, particularly in the western section and the periphery of town. Between 1937 and 1950, over 1,000 residences and 550 apartment units were constructed.

Virginia Forest is located in the south-western most corner of the City of Falls Church, south of Route 7. Originally approved for subdivision in 1940, additional sections were added in 1948. Many of the houses were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.²² Greenway Downs is located south of Route 7 on the western side of Falls Church. Though fifteen houses were built here in the 1930s, the major building boom occurred in 1942 when 99 homes were constructed.

²¹ Sharon MacDonald, "Falls Church Subdivision, 1920-1948," (The George Washington University, April 1992) p. 2.

²² Sechrist, p. 10.

Located on the north side of Route 7 near the center of Falls Church, Woodland contains houses built during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. The biggest period of construction was between 1940 and 1948 when twenty-two houses were built.²³ Broadmont subdivision is located north of Broad Street at the eastern edge of the city. Its gently curving streets distinguish it from surrounding subdivisions. Most of the houses in Broadmont are modest one-and-a-half-story and two-story gable roof dwellings which date from the 1940s.

Suburbanization of Northern Virginia was further facilitated by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 which resulted in the connection of the Shirley Memorial Highway from the Pentagon to Route 7 in Alexandria. This road, constructed by the Public Roads Administration, was "a war measure to relieve the extremely heavy transportation of thousands of government employees who work in Washington and live in Arlington and Fairfax Counties."²⁴ Other roadworks in the 1960s and 1970s furthered the development of Falls Church as an automobile suburb; including the Capital Beltway, a bypass for travelers and a connection between Virginia and Maryland, and I-66, which runs from Washington and circles north of Falls Church.

City Period (1948-Present)

Although apartments were constructed in Arlington and Alexandria in the late 1930s, it was not until 1948 that the first apartment complex, Winter Hill, was built in the new city. Winter Hill (now Tyler Gardens) was made up of 480 garden apartments housed in 79 two- and three-story brick gable roof structures. Although Winter Hill was praised as a model of multi-family dwellings, only slightly over three percent of the land in Falls Church was zoned for multi-family housing. As late as 1954, all new multi-family construction was restricted to garden apartments of no more than three stories in height. As land became scarce and single family homes were being built less frequently, the need for apartments became an issue. In response, James D. Pammel, Director of Planning at the time, produced a study examining "the desirability of apartments in Falls Church." The study "Analysis of Multi-Family Dwellings, the Prospects and Recommendations for the City of Falls Church" detailed the economic advantages of medium- and high-rise apartment complexes through increased tax revenue. A reluctant City Council responded to the recommendations with a change in the zoning ordinance permitting apartment complexes which followed particular criteria.²⁵

In 1990, there were some 4,668 dwelling units with generally about sixty percent owner-occupied and sixty percent single family. Under current zoning regulation, the majority of Falls Church remains devoted to single-family housing. Some scattered new houses and townhouses are replacing older homes or built on undeveloped parcels generally less than two acres in size.

²³ MacDonald, p. 16.

²⁴ Nan Netherton, "1925-76: Transportation" (Fairfax County, Virginia: A History, Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 596.

²⁵ Sechrist, p. 23-25.



Figure 14: Photograph of Mount Hope (110-015)



Figure 15: Photograph of Gum Aysle (110-045)



Figure 16: Photograph of Cherry Hill (110-004)

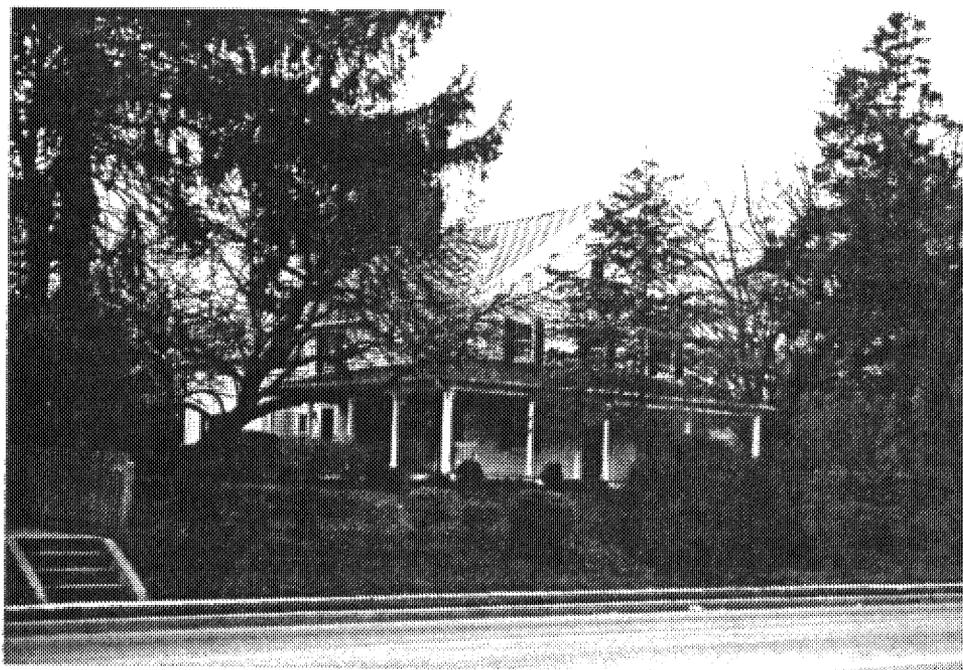


Figure 17: Photograph of Birch House (110-010)



Figure 18: Photograph of Cloverdale (110-038)



Figure 19: Photograph of Belden/Ives House (110-016)



Figure 20: Photograph of George Ives House (110-024)



Figure 21: Photograph of Lawton House (110-011)



Figure 22: Photograph of Auchmoody/Hinman House (110-007)



Figure 23: Photograph of Larner House (110-061)



Figure 24: Photograph of Roberts House (110-046)

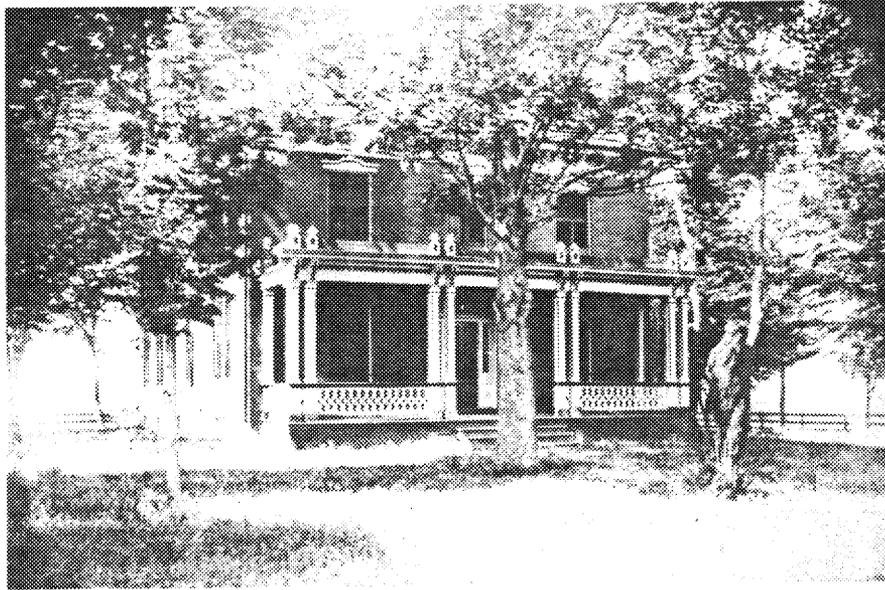


Figure 25: Historic photograph of Tallwood (Steadman, Fig. 37)



Figure 26: Photograph of Tallwood (110-020)



Figure 27: Photograph of Rollins House (110-009)



Figure 28: Photograph of Ball House (110-093)



Figure 29: Photograph of Woodbrook (110-032)



Figure 30: Photograph of Erwin House (110-035)



Figure 31: Photograph of Graham House (110-064)



Figure 32: Photograph of Varcoe/Hough House (110-116)



Figure 33: Photograph of Varcoe/Hagart House (110-097)



Figure 34: Photograph of Poole/Harper House (110-272)



Figure 35: Photograph of Parker House (110-080)



Figure 36: Photograph of DePutron House (110-065)



Figure 37: Photograph of Fitzgerald House (110-206)



Figure 38: Photograph of Flaherty House (110-216)

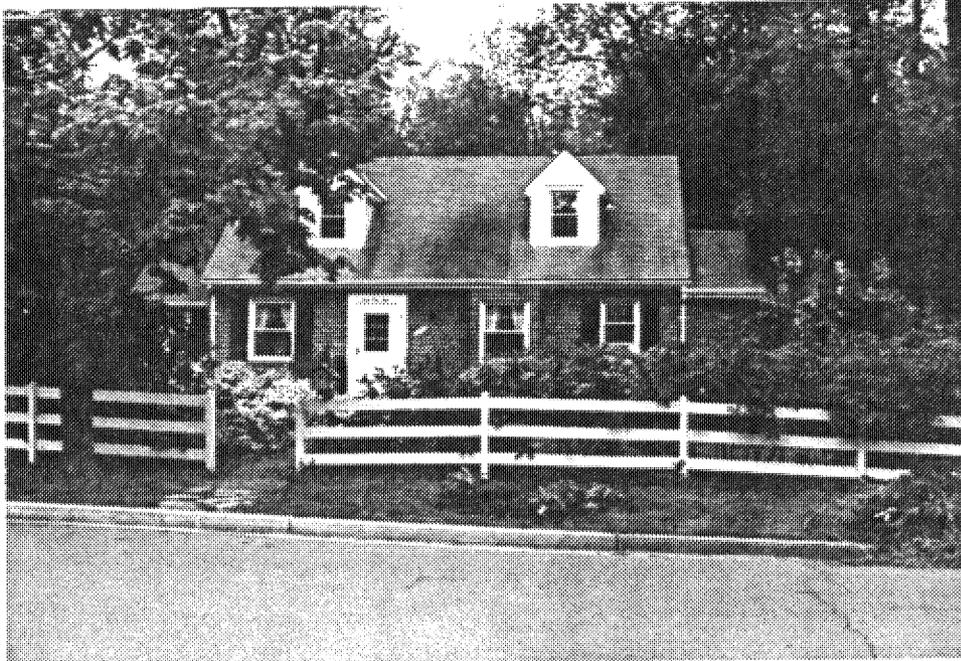


Figure 39: Photograph of Chapman House (110-271)

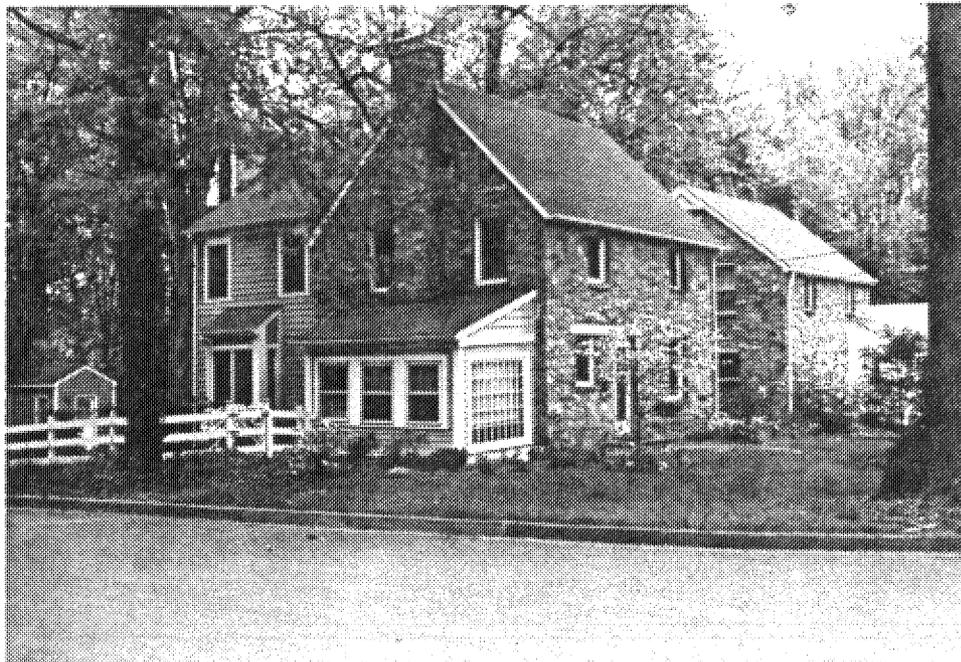


Figure 40: Photograph of Dorsey House (110-269)

2. THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms, Agricultural Outbuildings, Barns

During the Colonial era, Falls Church was farming center at the crossroads of two tobacco rolling roads that led to the Potomac River, both at the Falls and in Alexandria. At the time that the first Falls Church was erected in 1733, the land around it supported large and small tobacco farms and an occasional tavern building. As time passed the area's farms decreased in size at the same time that the soil was being depleted of its nutrients. This combination made the planting of tobacco impractical as the crop's cultivation relied upon extensive amounts of land to accommodate crop rotation. In general, the second half of the eighteenth century saw the significant decline of tobacco as the principal crop and the rise of small-grain farming.

The agricultural depression of the early nineteenth century is confirmed by Samuel M. Janney of the *Richmond Whig*, who in 1845 wrote of the countryside around Falls Church:

In passing through that unfrequented part of Fairfax which lies between the Little River road and the middle turnpike, the traveller finds himself in a wilderness of pines, and journeys for miles without seeing a single habitation... Yet most of this land was formerly cultivated in corn and tobacco, and having been exhausted by the mis-directed efforts of man, is now undergoing the process which the bountiful author of nature has provided for the renovation of the soil.²⁶

Agricultural census statistics of Fairfax County reveal the types of crops and livestock which were raised in and around Falls Church during the nineteenth century. The 1850 Census indicates that Indian corn was, by far, the most produced crop in the county (267,531 bushels). Oats and wheat were the second leading crops grown in Fairfax County with 76,798 bushels of oats cultivated and 56,156 bushels of wheat. Irish potatoes (27,971 bushels) was another significant local crop. The main types of livestock found in Fairfax County were sheep, swine, and cattle. According to the 1850 census, no tobacco was grown in Fairfax County at this time. By the 1870 Census, fifty pounds of tobacco were reported, though the leading crop remained Indian corn (295,330 bushels), followed by winter wheat (59,968 bushels) and Irish potatoes (71,227 bushels). Swine were the most commonly found livestock followed by cattle and then horses.

Although much of Falls Church and its surrounding area remained agricultural with dairy products and orchards into the latter half of the nineteenth century, the suburbanization of the town beginning in the late nineteenth century and continuing well into the present century eradicated almost all vestiges of the area's agricultural origins. Most of the town's farms were subdivided and re-subdivided to accommodate residential development, leaving the former farmhouses without their outbuildings on small tracts of land.

The only property still surviving in the City of Falls Church that provides an indication of the farm-like character of the area is Cherry Hill (110-4). Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the original farm extended to Broad Street and included the farmhouse and several agricultural and domestic buildings. A large heavy timber barn and comerib, from the mid-nineteenth century, survive intact, as does a privy and well (*Figure 41*).

Though Cherry Hill is the sole-surviving farm complex which retains its original outbuildings, two other historic barns were identified and surveyed as part of this study. A late nineteenth-century board-and-batten barn

²⁶ As quoted in Wrenn, p. 12.

(*Figure 42*) is located at the DePutron/Wollenberg property on Lincoln Avenue (110-3). This property, including the house and barn, was once part of a large farm. At Woodbrook (110-32) stands another late-nineteenth century board-and-batten barn (*Figure 43*), though it was rebuilt following a severe storm in 1977 at which time it was nearly demolished.

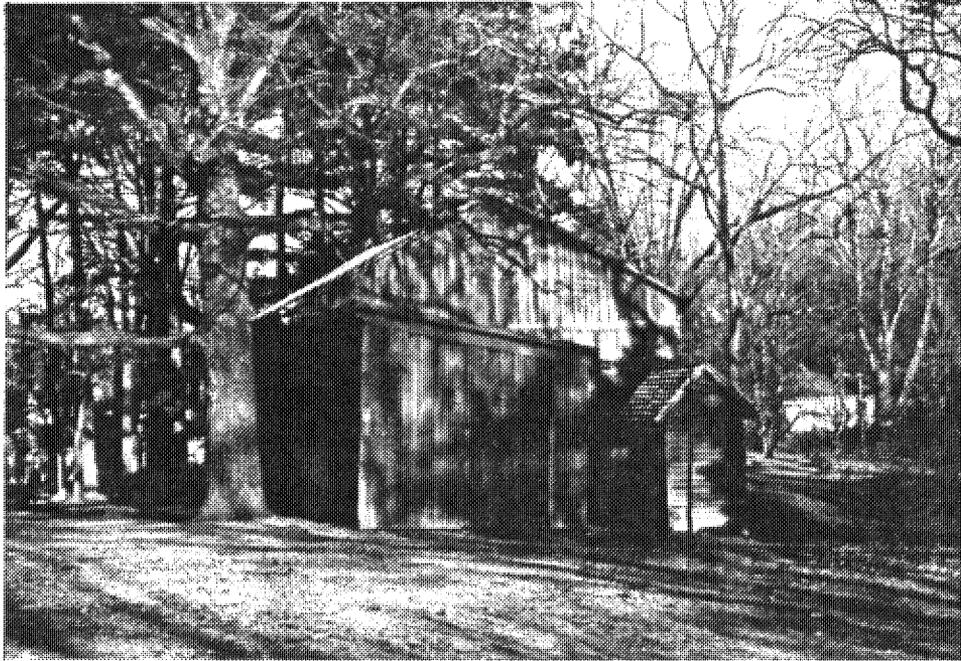


Figure 41: Photograph of outbuildings at Cherry Hill (110-004)



Figure 42: Photograph of DePutron Barn (110-003)



Figure 43: Photograph of Woodbrook Barn (110-032)

3. THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW /POLITICAL

**RESOURCE TYPE: Post Offices, Fire Stations, Public Library,
Water Towers, Windmills, Wells**

The area that includes Falls Church was part of Northumberland County. Formed in 1648, the county consisted of the Northern Neck of Virginia whose boundaries included the area between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, east of the Blue Ridge, or Falls Church area. The expansive territory was successively divided to create Westmoreland County, then Stafford County, and in 1731, Prince William County. The next year, Truro Parish was established and, in 1733, the Anglican church erected the first Falls Church near the present site of The Falls Church. The construction of the church drew settlers and stimulated development of the area that would become Falls Church.²⁷

In 1742, the county of Fairfax was carved out of Prince William County. The new county incorporated the current counties of Arlington, Loudoun, and Fairfax, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church. That same year a courthouse was built near what is today the intersection of Routes 7 and 123. Although later moved, the proximity of this center of government activity influenced the growth and development of Falls Church.²⁸

The establishment of the nation's capital greatly affected the future development of Falls Church. In 1790, the Act establishing the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac River was passed, and in 1791, boundaries of the ten-mile square Federal City were determined. The western corner stone of the District still exists near the intersection of present-day Meridian and West Streets in a park jointly maintained by Fairfax County, Arlington County and the City of Falls Church. Another stone, Marker Southwest Nine, is located at Van Buren Street and Four Mile Run along the line between Arlington County and the City of Falls Church.²⁹ The Virginia portion of the District of Columbia was retroceded to the state in 1846 after an extensive campaign led by several Northern Virginia communities demanded the return of the land to the Commonwealth.

In 1873, the arrival of Joseph Riley of Washington, D.C. in Falls Church initiated a chain of events that led to the village's incorporation as a town. Riley was almost "solely responsible for the incorporation of the Town in 1875, and at his own expense went to Richmond to lobby the Charter through the Legislature..."³⁰ Riley took up residence at Cherry Hill Farm at 312 Park Avenue (110-4), where he held court sessions after becoming the Town Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. With Riley's backing, the General Assembly approved an act of incorporation for the Town of Falls Church on March 30, 1875.³¹

²⁷ Wrenn, p. 1-3.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

³⁰ Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr., *Falls Church By Fence and Fireside* (Falls Church, VA: Falls Church Public Library, 1964), p. 75.

³¹ Reed, p. 437.

The Town's Articles of Incorporation established a governing body of seven elected town council members, who selected a mayor from among its members. The new Town Council had the authority to mark boundaries of streets, alleys, and sidewalks; regulate the control of farm animals; provide for order and quiet; establish a fire department; pass ordinances and enforce them through punishment; condemn private property for public use; and levy taxes.³²

The boundaries established in 1875 did not change until 1890 when, the Democratic Town Council, in a straightforward case of gerrymandering, retroceded the southern, African-American section of town in an effort to defeat the takeover by the Republican Party.³³ Falls Church assumed its present boundaries in 1936 when East Falls Church citizens won a court action to permit retrocession to Arlington County in order to take advantage of tax benefits. The line between Falls Church and Arlington now exactly follows the original 1791 southwest boundary of the District of Columbia. The final chapter in Falls Church's evolution from village to city occurred in 1948 when the town became incorporated as a second-class city.

The first Town Hall was erected around 1880 shortly after the act of incorporation was approved. It has been described as a "gingerbread" Victorian frame structure with a belfry tower. The bell was used to summon the Town Council to meetings, as well as to warn citizens of fire. The building stood until 1953, and was used in its later years as a police station. The present brick city hall building on Park Avenue was constructed in 1957-1958.³⁴

Post Offices

The early postal route through Falls Church is not well known, but two of the earliest stopping places along the route were Mount Hope at 203 South Oak Street (110-15) and "Big Chimneys" tavern. In 1849, a formal post office was relocated to the Star Tavern where the first postmasters of Falls Church managed the mail delivery.³⁵ Later the postal operation relocated to a variety of locations, including Thomas' Shoe Shop, and Mankin's Notions and Dry Goods Store.³⁶

The first free-standing post office building was constructed in 1895 by Charles E. Mankin. It was a small, red-brick building that stood east of Mankin's store on the corner of the current Broad and Washington streets.³⁷ Another post office was opened at the West End Railroad station in 1888 and a third station in East Falls Church

³² Wrenn, pp. 62-64.

³³ Andrew Wolf, M.D., "Black Settlement in Fairfax County, Virginia During Reconstruction," (Fairfax County, VA, December, 1975), p. 42.

³⁴ Steadman, p. 201.

³⁵ The early postmasters were chosen by political appointment.

³⁶ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (May 1970), p. 3.

³⁷ Steadman, p. 149.

in 1897. Thus, by 1904, three independent post offices stood in Falls Church: the Falls Church Post Office on Broad Street at or near the center of town, East Falls Church Post Office located at the trolley station, and the West End Post Office at or near the West End wood railroad station.³⁸

All the postal operations of the town were centralized downtown in 1942, and remained there until 1949 when a new location on West Broad Street opposite Little Falls Street was selected.³⁹

No extant historic post office or associated resource was identified during this study.

Police Department

The Town Charter of 1875 specified the election of a town sergeant who was responsible to collect the taxes, oversee the roads, as well as serve as constable. It was not until the 1930s that the town sergeant acquired his first two assistants, which increased in number to five in 1945 and then to seven. In 1948, the city finally established a formal twelve-man police force, including a chief and a detective. It has continued to grow until today, currently supporting forty-one employees. A twenty-man staff in the sheriff's office was established in 1972 to deal with civil court actions.

No extant historic police stations or associated resource was identified during this study.

Fire Department

Although the Falls Church Act of Incorporation approved in 1875 gave the Town Council the authority to establish a fire department, the first volunteer fire department was not organized until 1898 after the "bucket brigade" method of fire fighting was found inadequate in extinguishing the fire at Kerr Mill. By 1899, Falls Church had purchased two chemical carts, the larger of which held fifty-five gallons of chemicals and resided beside J.W. Brown's store downtown. Originally hand-drawn, the carts were eventually rigged to be drawn by horses.⁴⁰

Incorporated fire services were established in Falls Church in 1925, and the first firehouse was built in East Falls Church adjacent to the site of the present firehouse building. This building, constructed in 1934 remains today, though much enlarged. Located at 555 North Washington Street, the firehouse (110-241) was built in East Falls Church before its annexation by Arlington; its site is now bisected by the Arlington-Falls Church boundary line. The firehouse is a 1-1/2-story, brick structure designed in a typical twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style of architecture (*Figure 44*).

³⁸ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), p. 22.

³⁹ Steadman, p. 147.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 153-154.

Water and Sanitation Services

Prior to 1930, Falls Church residents obtained water from private wells located on their properties. Examples of wells still found on residential properties and identified in this survey include the well at Cherry Hill (110-4) at 312 Park Avenue, and the well at the Brown/Brenizer House (110-73) at 208 Patterson Street (the well now falls within the property line of the adjacent property) (*Figure 45 and 46*).

Around the turn of the century it became common for Falls Church's citizens to have water pumped into their residences through the use of water towers, windmills, and attic water-tanks. An extant example of a water tower exists on the property at the Rust House (110-79) at 201 North West Street. Built ca. 1907, this Craftsmen-style dwelling has a three-story, frame tower with a six-inch deep pan at the top into which water was pumped from a nearby well, and then passed through pipes to the house creating a running water system inside (*Figure 47*). The only remaining private windmill included in the survey is on the property of Woodbrook at 1011 Fowler Street (110-32). This dwelling, constructed in 1890, incorporates a windmill which powers a pump that transported water to a large open tank in the attic of the house, thus providing indoor plumbing⁴¹ (*Figure 48*).

In August and September of 1930, a severe drought left nearly half the wells in Falls Church dry. This caused the town to implement a public water system. Financed by a bond issue, the town soon began buying up private wells and diverting the water to a large water tower constructed behind the State Theater on North Washington Street.⁴² This supply of water served the town until 1948, when demand made it necessary to issue bonds to finance the purchase of a connection into Arlington County's water system. In the late 1930s, Falls Church issued more bonds and built its own pipeline from the Dalecarlia Reservoir of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and has since added several pumping stations and water tanks.⁴³ In the 1990s, the city system served about 120,000 people in a thirty-three square mile area.

In 1937, the town also initiated a centralized sanitary sewer system which replaced the individual septic tanks. The city has continued to expand this system in later years.

Library

A Library Association was privately organized from 1899-1909. The Civic League (later the Woman's Club) took responsibility for a private library from 1913 to 1928 when a town ordinance created a Public Library. The library increased in size and successfully moved to larger quarters until it occupied its present facility at 120 North Virginia Avenue. It is now thoroughly modernized when, in 1993, the entire facility was expanded and renovated.

⁴¹ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (May 1971), pp. 6-8.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*



Figure 44: Photograph of Falls Church Fire Station (110-241)



Figure 45: Photograph of well at Cherry Hill (110-004)

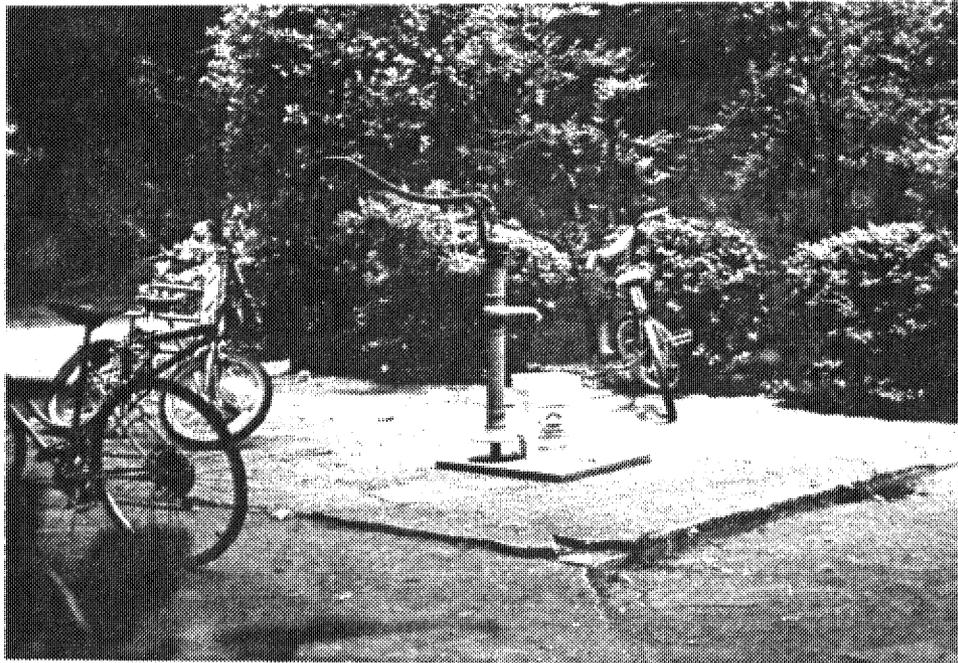


Figure 46: Photograph of well at Brown/Brenizer House (110-073)

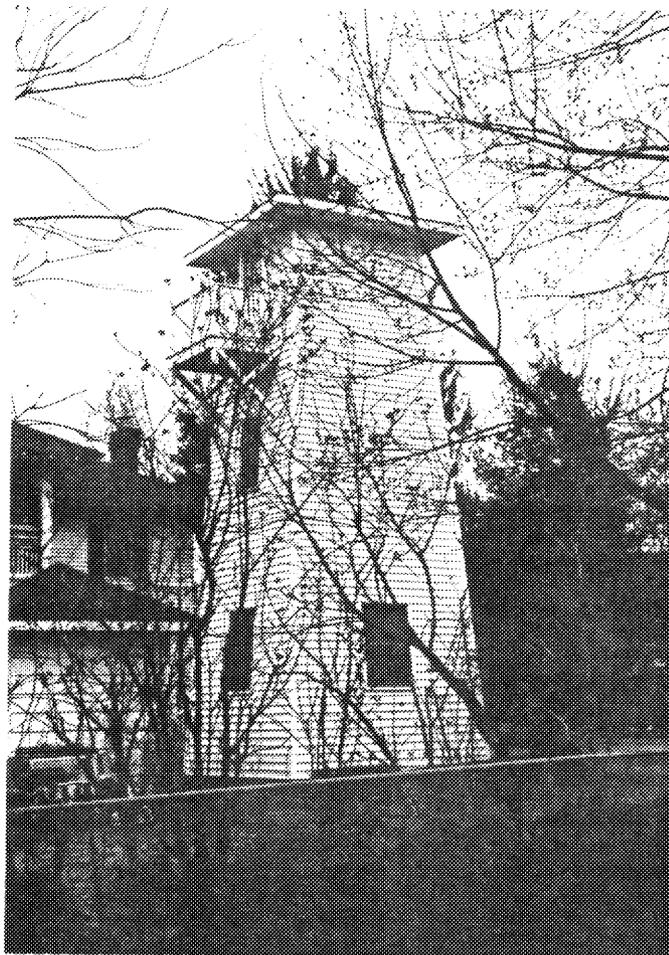


Figure 47: Photograph of water tower at Rust House (110-079)

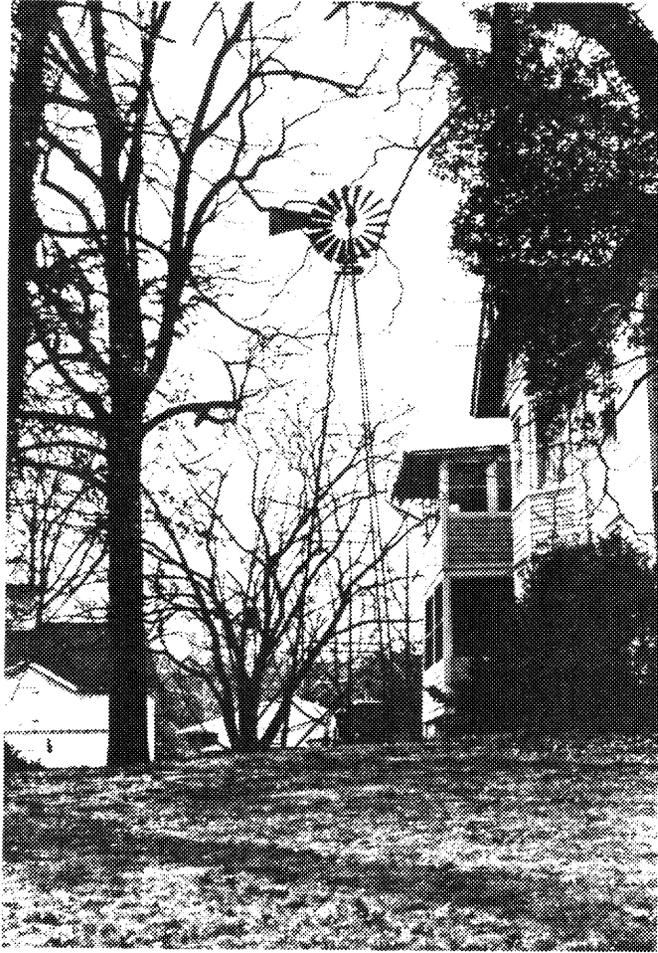


Figure 48: Photograph of windmill at Woodbrook (110-032)

4. **THEME: HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE** **RESOURCES: Doctor's Office, Sanitarium, Training School**

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the responsibility of health care in Fairfax County households fell heavily on women. Patent medicines and home remedies were popular and, beginning in the nineteenth century, became readily available through local merchants and druggists.⁴⁴ In Falls Church, several druggists provided such medicines to residents. After its incorporation in 1875, the Town of Falls Church established a Board of Health to look after public health by enforcing sanitation regulations. Dr. Simon Grant was the first physician known to reside in Falls Church, arriving sometime around 1849 at the age of twenty-eight. Professional medical care was scarce until the late nineteenth century, but, by 1888, Falls Church had at least three resident physicians and one druggist.⁴⁵ In a 1907 Fairfax County Board of Supervisors publication, three doctors and one dentist are listed among Falls Church's advantages.⁴⁶

Falls Church's location and low density made it a relatively healthful community. In 1900, the death rate was only five out of every one thousand residents. In a six-year period, from 1898-1904, only fifty-seven residents died. These statistics indicate a death rate considerably lower than other towns and cities in the area.⁴⁷

Extant sites associated with the history of medical care in Falls Church are scarce. Properties identified in this survey and linked to health care issues include Whitehall (110-119) at 335 Little Falls Street and Smallwood House (110-201) at 313 Lincoln Avenue.

Although originally constructed as a residence, the property at 335 Little Falls Street (110-119) was operated as a sanitarium from 1920 until June of 1980 (*Figure 49*). The original dwelling was constructed prior to 1878 as a single-family residence. The Hopkins Map of 1878 identifies the owner as Dr. J.B. Gardner, the town druggist. In 1920, the property was purchased by Mattie Gundry and Willie May Darby, who converted it to Shadow Lawn Sanitarium.⁴⁸ She and Darby jointly operated Shadow Lawn until Gundry's death in 1947. Darby continued operation of the home until 1953 when it was sold to Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Lowden who changed the name from Shadow Lawn to Whitehall. The Lowdens ran the sanitarium until 1980 when it was closed. Alterations to 335 Little Falls Street were made in 1920 when Gundry and Darby bought the property, and again in 1936 under their direction. These alterations

⁴⁴ Patricia Hickin, "1840-1870," in *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 293.

⁴⁵ Wrenn, p. 28.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

⁴⁷ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), p. 23.

⁴⁸ Mattie Gundry formerly ran the Virginia Training School for the Feeble-Minded.

have distorted the original character of the house, including the addition of several wings, a third-story, and the removal of the front porch. The property includes a carriage house and servant's quarters at the back of the lot, probably built in the first decade of the twentieth century.⁴⁹

The Smallwood House (110-201) was constructed by Dr. John Smallwood between 1916 and 1918 as a private residence with a detached doctor's office. The early Californian-style bungalow was built from plans mailed to him from the west coast and exhibits a characteristic form linking it to the "mail-order" houses sold by Sears, Roebuck & Company at the beginning of this century. A separate outbuilding, matching the style of the main building, still exists on the lot, and was used by Dr. Smallwood as his medical office (*Figure 50*). The outbuilding had an associated trolley stop called Green Gables with a shed and benches for his patients.

⁴⁹ Douglas, pp. 61-62.



Figure 49: Photograph of Whitehall (110-119)



Figure 50: Photograph of Smallwood House and Outbuilding (110-201)

5. THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPES: Schools, Libraries

Falls Church's connection to education dates back to the eighteenth century when, according to tradition, an "old field school" operated there.⁵⁰ Prior to this children were taught at home, either by a family member, or by a hired tutor. The field school at Falls Church represented a common solution to education in the colonies. Neighboring farmsteads collected money to hire a travelling teacher and establish a school, often located in a nearby uncultivated field. By 1780, Falls Church's field school operated out of a substantial log structure, located next to present-day 121 South Washington Street. The school continued to operate until 1858 when the log schoolhouse was torn down.⁵¹

Groot Hall Academy also served the early educational needs of the village. The academy was housed in Groot Hall, a two-story, clapboard community building erected by Dr. Simon J. Groot in 1845 to serve as a religious and secular gathering place. In 1850, the Presbyterian church purchased the building, using the first floor for religious services, and also conducting a school on the second floor. Between 1880 and 1900, a private school operated in Groot Hall. Subsequently abandoned, the building was eventually demolished during World War I.⁵²

Other private schools existed in Falls Church, including an operation maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Owens in the Old Baptist Church, which closed during the Civil War, but was reopened afterward. The Columbia Baptist Church also housed a private school prior to 1874.

The first public school in Falls Church was established in 1871 as the Thomas Jefferson Institute (*Figure 51*). During its first few years, the school was held in the Columbia Baptist Church, but was later moved to a new substantial, two-story, brick, Romanesque-Revival building located on North Cherry Street.⁵³ The need for this public school was underscored by a public petition signed by town residents committed to "aiding and sustaining a public graded school."⁵⁴ Completed in 1882, the Jefferson school building represented the culmination of six years of fundraising and organization by dedicated Falls Church citizens. The money for construction was raised by subscription, while Fairfax County provided desks, blackboards, water buckets, and salaries for the teachers.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Steadman dates the founding of the field school to 1702. Steadman, p. 128.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 128-129.

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 129-130.

⁵³ See Steadman, Fig. 32.

⁵⁴ Reed, p. 440.

⁵⁵ Steadman, p. 131.

In the early years, the school had three teachers instructing as many as 193 students in the first through seventh grades. The institute slowly grew, and for many years was recognized as consistently having the highest enrollment and class attendance of any school in Fairfax County.⁵⁶ Until 1926, Jefferson School served as the county's grade school, mostly serving students from the Town. From 1926 to 1945, the building was occupied by the town's high school. The structure continued to house educational facilities until 1956 when it was closed. Apparently after its retirement as a school, plans to renovate the building for use as a museum were considered by the city.⁵⁷ However, these plans never came to fruition, and the building was demolished in 1958.

A handful of other early enterprises played a role in Falls Church's educational history. These include a kindergarten operated at the Raymond Lee House on North Washington Street during the late 1880s; a girl's school run by three Misses Moores in the Lawton House at 203 North Lawton Street (110-11); the "Ford School," established 1880, and located at Leesburg Pike and Idylwood Road; and a school building erected by a Mrs. Forbes on Columbia Street.⁵⁸

During the nineteenth century, one private enterprise that provided health care in Falls Church was the Virginia Training School for the Feeble-Minded. Established in 1893 by Mattie A. Gundry and a Miss Weller as the Gun-Well School, the institution originally operated out of the Lawton House at 203 Lawton Street (110-11). In 1899, the school moved to the now-demolished Schuyler Duryee mansion at 309 West Broad Street (Figure 52). At its height, the Virginia Training School was the second largest facility of its kind in the nation.⁵⁹

In 1924, the state set up a special school district in Falls Church, and by 1926, the Falls Church School Board had constructed a new elementary school to replace the cramped Jefferson School. Prior to the opening of the new Madison Elementary School, overcrowding had forced the school to conduct classes in temporary buildings, as well as in the former Congregational Church at 222 North Washington Street (110-41). The now-demolished replacement facility was built on North Washington Street near its intersection with Great Falls Street. The building, designed by Washington, DC architect, Russell Edward Mitchell, incorporated ten classrooms, a principal's room, a library, and an auditorium. The facade was faced in locally quarried stone, and utilized modern heating, lighting, and plumbing fixtures throughout.

In January of 1942, the Falls Church school district was abolished by declaration of National Emergency by the Virginia General Assembly, after which time both Jefferson and Madison schools came again under the control of the Fairfax County School Board. After the 1948 incorporation as a city, Falls Church again became a separate school district in 1949.

In May 1945 the county's Falls Church High School was erected at 110 South Cherry Street, and town and city students attended this school until 1952. This school exchanged sites in 1967 with the John G. Whittier

⁵⁶ Reed, p. 440.

⁵⁷ Steadman, p. 138.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 139-140.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 143-144.

Intermediate School (110-265). This building was an important educational and architectural resource in Falls Church. Erected, and was a representative example of Moderne institutional architecture of the period, featuring a projecting entry bay, flat roof, and banks of four metal hopper windows (*Figure 53*); it was demolished in the summer of 1995.

School construction after the war increased to keep pace with the influx of new residents into Falls Church. Oak Street Elementary School opened as a county school in 1948; George Mason Junior-Senior High School and Mt. Daniel Elementary School were both completed by the city in 1952.

The Schefer School for gifted children, opened in 1956 in the ca. 1890 house known as Woodland (110-33), at 610 Fulton Avenue (*Figure 54*). The Belz House, at 1010 Tuckahoe Street (110-68), also accommodated a privately run school. The house was constructed in 1921 by a Department of Agriculture employee, Jacob O. Belz; between 1938 and 1967, Mrs. Ella Belz instructed first graders in her residence. Dorothea White, the Belz's daughter, operated a kindergarten school out of her house next door, erected in 1935.⁶⁰

Education for African Americans in Fairfax County remained sub-standard until after World War II; many Falls Church African Americans had to commute as far as Manassas to attend segregated schools. Edwin B. Henderson, a prominent resident of Falls Church led the African American community in protesting segregation and attempting to reverse years of discrimination in education. Dr. Henderson penned a flyer, distributed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discussing the lack of adequate facilities, materials, and money for the education of African Americans in Fairfax County.⁶¹ After the Supreme Court outlawed segregation of schools in 1954, citizens of Fairfax County joined many other school districts nationwide in protesting the desegregation of their schools. In 1961, Falls Church schools were the first in the state of Virginia to voluntarily integrate.

In 1899 the governing body, known as the Library Association, established the first collection in the Ellison House, built ca. 1860. By 1903, the library was open three days a week for three hours each day. The Village Improvement Society, formed in 1885, collected books which were donated to the library collection. In 1909 the Library Association disbanded, and the Civic League took over operation of the library, establishing the town's first lending library four years later. At the time of the Civic League's takeover, the collection was moved to an alcove of the Congregational Church. Later, the library took up residence in East Falls Church. It now stands on Virginia Avenue, as the Mary Riley Styles Public Library, built by the city in 1958.⁶²

The Albertson/Triangle/Cook House at 407 Little Falls Street (110-59) also served as an educational facility. Constructed by George Albertson as a residence in 1894, this large farmhouse housed a school on the first floor sometime prior to 1936. Another private institution established in the 1900s in Falls Church was the St. James School for Catholic students built in 1905. This two-story brick building was originally composed of three classrooms and an auditorium. Additions were added in the 1930s and in 1948, the school had ten classrooms and a cafeteria. In 1950, a new wing was added with nine classrooms and several other meeting rooms. In 1981,

⁶⁰ Douglas, p. 85.

⁶¹ Netherton, p. 575.

⁶² Steadman, pp. 154-155.

Schefer Schools, Inc. purchased the property for restoration and use as an adjunct to their school for gifted children.⁶³

⁶³ Douglas, p. 64-65.

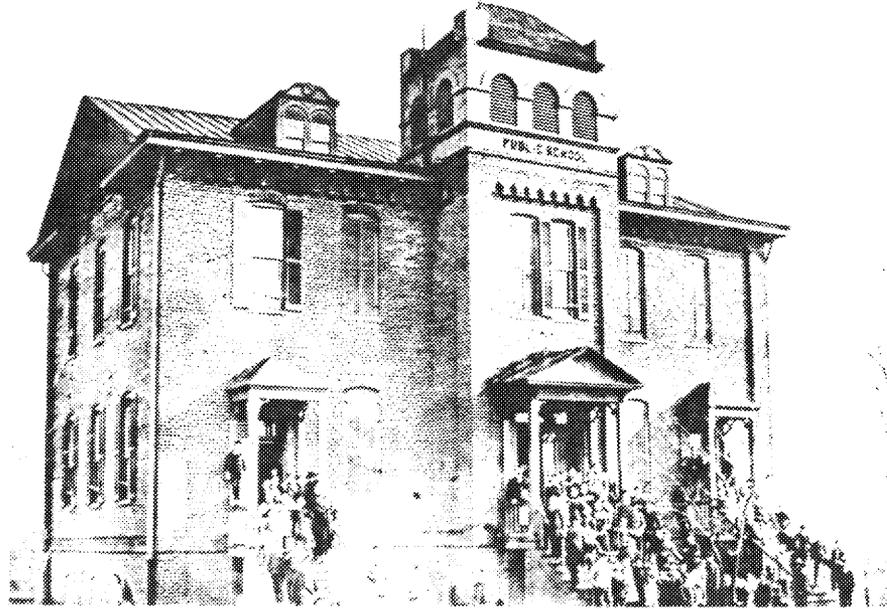


Figure 51: Photograph of Thomas Jefferson Institute (Steadman, Fig 32)

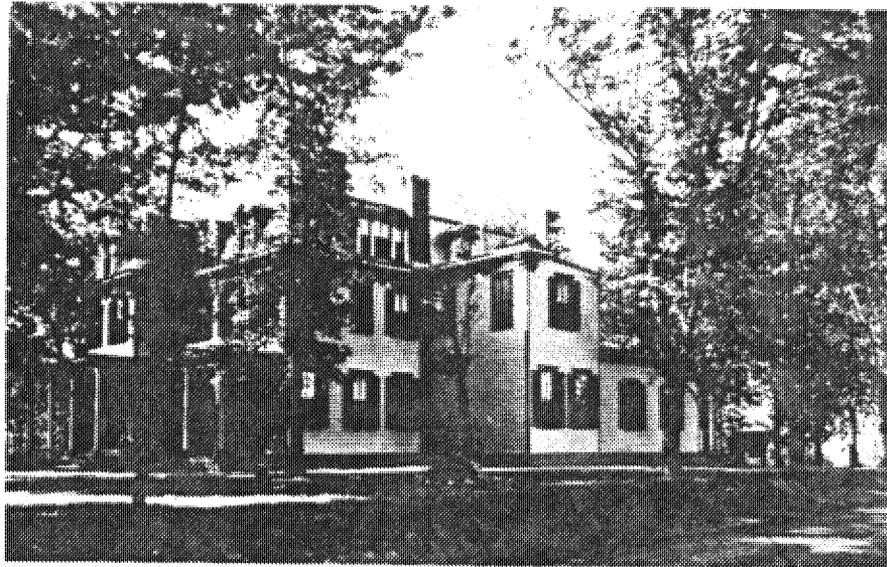


Figure 52: Photograph of Virginia Training School for the Feeble-Minded (Steadman, Fig 33)

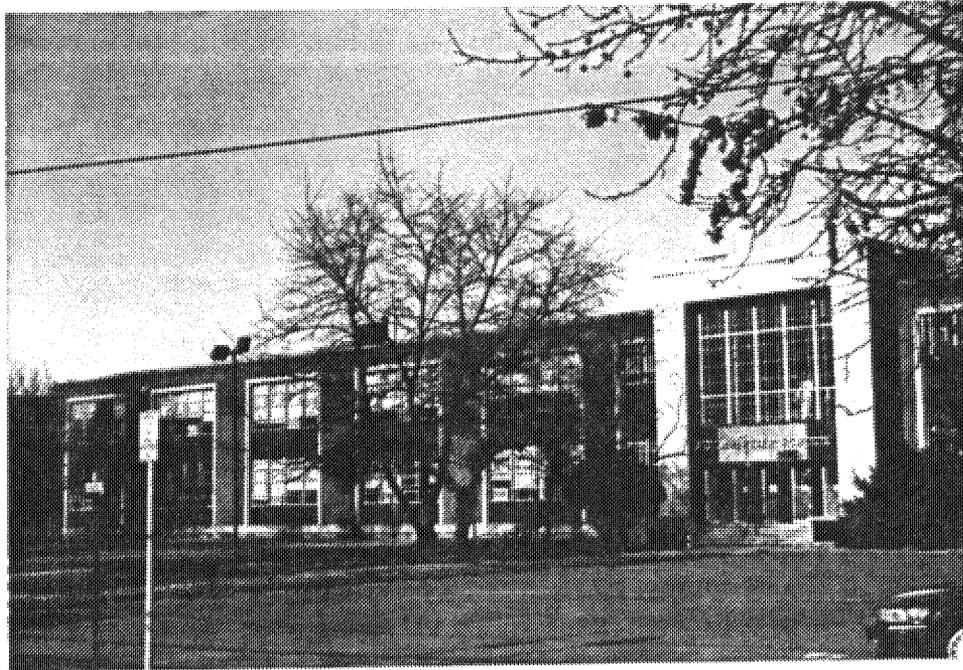


Figure 53: Photograph of JG Whittier School (110-265)



Figure 54: Photograph of Woodland (Douglas, p. 38)

6. THEME: MILITARY/DEFENSE

RESOURCE TYPES: Camps; Military Headquarters; Fortifications

Though no major battles were fought in Falls Church, the area saw much military activity and was often traversed by troops and military goods on their way to and from the Nation's Capital.

The Revolutionary War:

There is not much known about Falls Church during the Revolutionary War, though it seems that the area generally weathered the period in relative quietude. According to written sources, The Falls Church was used as a recruiting station for soldiers. In the summer of 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the citizens from the steps of the church. Following the War, Thomas Jefferson and others led a campaign for the separation of church and state. As a result, The Falls Church Anglican vestry was eventually replaced by a struggling Episcopalian vestry, leaving the small crossroads community in a state of decline.⁶⁴ Besides The Falls Church (110-1), no surviving resources associated with the Revolutionary War were identified.

The War of 1812:

When the British burned the White House, President James Madison fled the city through Falls Church. Also, gun powder from the Navy Magazine was removed from the Washington Navy Yard and brought to Daniel Dulany's farm as a safe spot. Dulany's farm was located within one mile of Wren's tavern.

The Civil War:

Though Falls Church was never an active part of the Confederacy, the precinct voted forty-four to twenty-six, along with the rest of Virginia, to secede from the Union on May 23, 1861, the same day that Virginia officially seceded. Union soldiers were ordered into Virginia and appeared in the immediate vicinity of Falls Church by June 19, 1861. Other Union troops advanced through the town and lost the First Battle of Manassas on June 21.

After the battle, Confederate forces moved cautiously towards Falls Church, General Longstreet set up headquarters from September 9 to 29 in the Lawton House (110-11), a large Greek Revival style house built in 1854 by R. J. Judson. According to local tradition, Cherry Hill (110-4) farm was apparently the site of several skirmishes called the Battle of Peach Orchard, and remembered by local residents but not officially recorded.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Steadman, p. 46.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 65.

During the summer of 1861, a system of defenses for Washington's southern edge was constructed in a semicircle around the city from Falls Church on the north to Alexandria on the south. Several of these forts, Fort Buffalo, Fort Taylor, and Fort Ramsey, which formed part of the ring around the city, were located immediately adjacent to Falls Church. Fort Taylor, located at present-day Seven Corners, was so-named because of its proximity to Taylor's Tavern. It was a four-sided, earthwork fortification of irregular shape and open on the north side. The fort was built as a battery to protect the areas between Fort Buffalo and Fort Ramsey. While most of the fort was destroyed for the construction of a commercial complex on the site, the outer edge of the longest side of the fort facing Falls Church survives.⁶⁶ It is famous as the site of the first known balloon ascents for aerial military reconnaissance by Professor Lowe. The fort was not included in the survey of Falls Church.

The Confederates moved north again to Manassas in August 1862, but did not come closer to Falls Church. On December 26, 1862, Major General J.E.B. Stuart made a three-day raid into Fairfax County, and left behind Colonel Mosby and a band of partisan rangers that operated extensively in northern Virginia during the rest of the war.

At the end of the War, Falls Church was a damaged village.⁶⁷ The Methodist Chapel what is now Oakwood Cemetery was torn down and the bricks used for fireplaces in the quarters of the Union troops. Columbia Baptist Church was used as a hospital and The Falls Church was used for a multitude of purposes, including a stable, and was severely damaged by Union soldiers; many claims went unsettled for decades.

Spanish-American War:

During the Spanish-American War, Falls Church saw much war-time training activity due to its proximity to Camp Russell A. Alger, located on a farm approximately one and a half miles west of the town of Falls Church.⁶⁸ Camp Alger was one of several similar camps built throughout the southern states as training and recruiting stations; soon after Congress declared war on Spain on April 21, 1898, troops began to assemble at Camp Alger. In May, the camp consisted of 922 officers and 17,467 men. In August, the camp reached its peak in terms of numbers with 1,347 officers and 33,755 men stationed there. As a result of Camp Alger, Falls Church saw much military activity including troop trains arriving and departing, drills at camp, and parades attended by the President and cabinet members.

⁶⁶ A 1971 photograph of the extant earthworks is located in Tony P. Wrenn's, *Falls Church: History of a Virginia Village*, p.19.

⁶⁷ Wrenn, p. 22.

⁶⁸ Stewart, p. 26.

7. **THEME: RELIGION** **RESOURCES TYPES: Churches, Rectory**

The Anglican Church

The religious history of Falls Church begins with the establishment of the Anglican Church in Virginia during the colonial period. Not a diocese in itself, and not affiliated with any English diocese, the Anglican Church of Virginia was an independent entity closely tied to the daily political activities of the Colonies.⁶⁹ In 1732, the General Assembly divided Hamilton Parish in two, forming Truro Parish out of the northern portion, which included the Falls Church area. In 1733, the vestry of Truro Parish advertised for bids for the construction of a church building at the crossroads of present-day Falls Church.⁷⁰ Completed in 1734 by Richard Blackburn, a prominent local builder, the new frame church was first known as the "New Church," and later as the "Upper Church." The building was first referred to as "The Falls Church" in a vestry book dated 1757.⁷¹

In 1765, Truro Parish was divided, forming Fairfax Parish which incorporated both Falls Church and Alexandria.⁷² By 1767, the old Falls Church was in a state of decline, thus prompting the vestry to instigate the construction of a new building on the site. A contract was let to James Wren of Shreve Road, a local builder who later also designed Pohick Church and Christ Church in Alexandria.⁷³ Wren utilized Batty Langley's 1740 pattern book, City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs, to design several elements of the new Falls Church. Wren reproduced an Ionic altarpiece illustrated in Plate CX of Langley's book. He also modelled the Tuscan order, pedimented doorway of the building after examples in the same text.⁷⁴ The new brick Falls Church (110-1) was completed in 1769; though remodelled several times and significantly enlarged by several additions, the original Georgian core structure remains intact (*Figure 55*).

In 1776, the General Assembly began to dismantle the established church and three years after the American defeat of Great Britain in 1781, the Church of England in America was completely dissolved.⁷⁵ As no form of

⁶⁹ Dell Upton, *Holy Things and Profane: Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia* (New York: The Architectural History Foundation, 1986), p. 5.

⁷⁰ Joseph Alves and Harold Spellman, *Near the Falls: Two Hundred Years of Falls Church* (Falls Church, Virginia: The Falls Church, 1969), pp. 3-4.

⁷¹ Wrenn, p. 3.

⁷² Alves, p. 10.

⁷³ Wrenn, p. 4.

⁷⁴ Upton, p. 132.

⁷⁵ Charles Francis Cocke, *Parish Lines Diocese of Virginia* (Richmond, VA: The Virginia State Library, 1967), p. 15.

governmental aid remained in place, dissolution proved fatal for many churches in Virginia. As a result of the disestablishment, the last meeting of the Vestry House of Falls Church was held on March 17, 1785.⁷⁶

After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious uprising which followed the war, many Anglican church structures in Virginia were abandoned and pillaged. In 1779, when Thomas Jefferson became governor of Virginia, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom," which declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged the legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices. Repealing these religious laws encouraged the rise of other denominations in Virginia.

The Episcopal Church

The first meeting of the Episcopal Church in Virginia was in May of 1785.⁷⁷ A small the congregation began meeting in the formerly Anglican Falls Church, but activity was almost negligible until the late 1830s when the new Alexandria Seminary staff and students helped it to reestablish itself. During the Civil War, the church was used as a hospital and later as a stable, suffering damage still visible at the south door and at some windows. The Fairfax Vestry was formally reorganized in 1873 and the church has been active and been growing since then. One wall of the original church building was demolished when the chancel was enlarged in 1959, and a major new structure was completed in 1992.

The Methodist Church

The Methodist religion swept through colonial Virginia during the 1760s. The earliest meetings of the Methodists in Falls Church occurred at Church Hill, home of William and Ann Adams. The Methodist Society of Falls Church met at the Adams home until the late 1770s.⁷⁸ The first Methodist church building in Falls Church was a 1779 log and clapboard structure located on a portion of land now in Oakwood Cemetery. In 1798, this structure was replaced by a larger frame building, and again rebuilt in brick during 1819. The latter structure was a forty-by-sixty foot chapel with a steep, shingled roof, and a gallery reserved for African-American members of the congregation. The building was destroyed for building fireplaces during the Civil War by Union troops stationed at nearby Fort Taylor.⁷⁹

After the Civil War, the original congregation of Fairfax Chapel divided into two groups, those with "northern" sympathies, and those with "southern" sympathies. The "southern" sympathizers gathered to form Dulin United Methodist Episcopal Church after the War Between the States. Before constructing their own church in 1869,

⁷⁶ Alves, p. 23.

⁷⁷ Alves, p. 26.

⁷⁸ Alves, p. 15.

⁷⁹ Steadman, pp. 92-109.

the congregation made arrangements with the Episcopal Church to hold services in the old Falls Church.⁸⁰ In 1869, Dulin Methodist Church erected a new stuccoed-brick chapel at 513 East Broad Street (110-28). Still standing today, this building exhibits typical elements of the Gothic Revival-style popular in church architecture during the second half of the nineteenth century. These elements include the pointed-arch windows, the steepled entry tower, and the multiple-gable roof (*Figure 56*). The northern group formed what came to be known as the Crossman Methodist Episcopal Church. The new congregation built itself a wooden church building in 1875. The current building was constructed in 1957 and the old church was demolished in 1963.

The First Congregational Church

The First Congregational Church of Falls Church was organized in 1876 by New England emigrants. Until 1879, services took place at the Baptist church. In 1879, the congregation erected a chapel at 222 North Washington Street (110-41).⁸¹ The frame building was executed in a decorative, Carpenter Gothic style, with elaborate Gothic end-windows, an entry-tower, and steeply pitched roofs (*Figure 57*). By 1910, a declining membership forced the Congregational Church to disband.⁸² The building later served as a police station, a town hall, a city hall, a school, a recreation center, a polling place, a library, a general meeting hall, and a drug store. In 1961, the building was purchased by The Woman's Club of Falls Church, and has been extensively altered to reflect the then-popular Neo-Colonial-style of architecture (*Figure 58*).

The Presbyterian Church

The earliest Presbyterian activities in Falls Church occurred in the homes of Amzi Coe and A.E. Lounsbury where meetings were held after 1848. By the 1850s two Presbyterian churches existed in Northern Virginia, one in Lewinsville and the other in Falls Church. By 1856, church services were being held in Groot Community Hall;⁸³ the church bought the Hall in 1866 and used it until it was torn down in 1926. In 1884, the first part of the present Falls Church Presbyterian Church (110-27) was erected of locally quarried granite at 225 East Broad Street. The building illustrates the popularity of Gothic Revival-style elements in church architecture of the period (*Figure 59*); it has a number of twentieth century additions, all using the same style and materials.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 92-102.

⁸¹ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (October 1972), p. 66.

⁸² H.H. Douglas, *The Falls Church News-Advertiser* (December, 1982), p. 11.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, pp. 116-118.

The Roman Catholic Church

St. James Catholic Chapel was established in 1873 as a mission of St. Mary's Church in Alexandria, the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the state. A small, wooden structure at the corner of Fowler and West streets and located adjacent to the St. James Cemetery, served as the mission church until 1902.⁶⁴ In 1892, St. James separated from St. Mary's, and ten years later the present Saint James Church (110-39) was erected at 905 Park Avenue (*Figure 60*). The Gothic Revival style stone church building was built to the designs of architect A.O. Von Herbulis, a noted area designer.⁶⁵ Von Herbulis also designed a rectory adjacent to the new church building. The rectory is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, featuring fine detailing in the entry portico, string course, and articulated cornice (*Figure 61*).

The Baptist Church

The Columbia Baptist Church was established prior to 1856, the date of its earliest church record. Before constructing its own free-standing church, the congregation shared with the Presbyterians the use of Groot Community Hall for its meetings. In 1857, it built its first church on East Broad Street. The lumber, labor, and design were donated by Dexter Kingman, a prominent member of the congregation.⁶⁶ During the Civil War, the pastor was shot as Union spy, and later the building was used as a Union hospital. The church was inactive until 1879, but has grown steadily since that time. In 1909, a rusticated-stone, Gothic Revival church was erected at the corner of Columbia and North Washington Streets. The stone was donated by Silas Tripp, owner of the local quarry. The windows installed in the new church came from the original St. James Catholic Chapel on South West Street (110-5).⁶⁷ In 1968, the stone church was demolished to make way for the present brick building; the stained glass windows, however, were incorporated into the chapel of this Neo-Colonial brick building (*Figure 62*).

Thus in Falls Church, a number of congregations developed through time, with the Anglican and Methodist churches established in the eighteenth century; the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, the Baptists, and the Congregationists prospered in the nineteenth century. The 1850 Census of Fairfax County notes three Baptist churches, three Episcopal churches, six Methodist churches, three Free churches, and one Presbyterian church within the county. By 1880, Falls Church had nine churches within the town: the Episcopal Church, the Baptist and the Second Baptist Churches, the Southern Methodist Church, the Crossman Methodist Chapel, the Methodist-Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, St. James Catholic Chapel, and the Congregational Church. Six church structures associated with these congregations were included in the survey. At least part of these six structures pre-date 1910 and are certified under the City's preservation ordinance.

⁶⁴ Steadman, Fig. 26.

⁶⁵ Steadman, pp. 122-127.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 110-115; see Figs. 24-25.

⁶⁷ Steadman, p. 113.

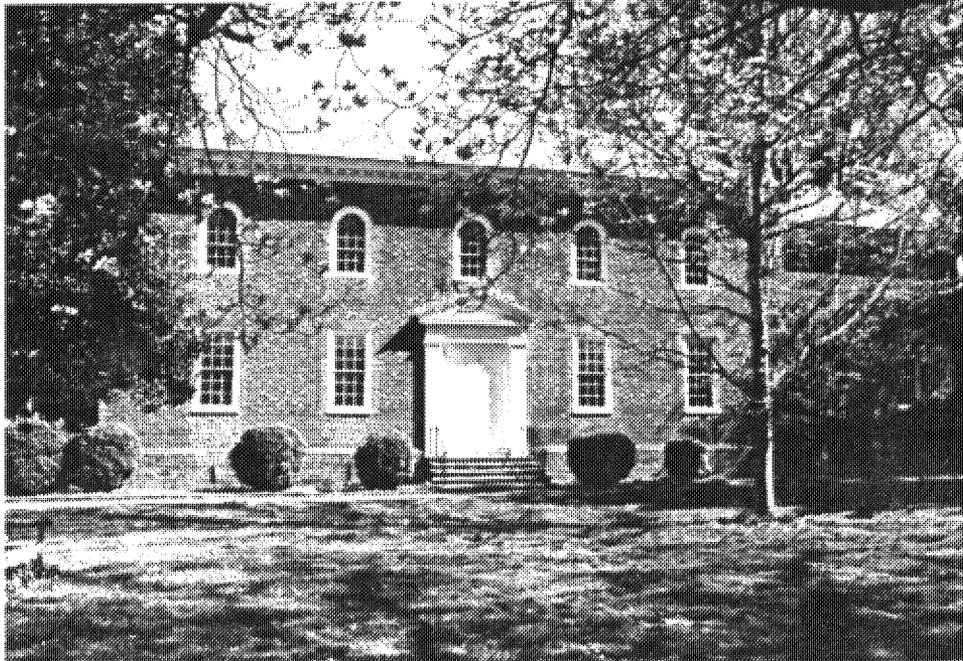


Figure 55: Photograph of The Falls Church (110-001)

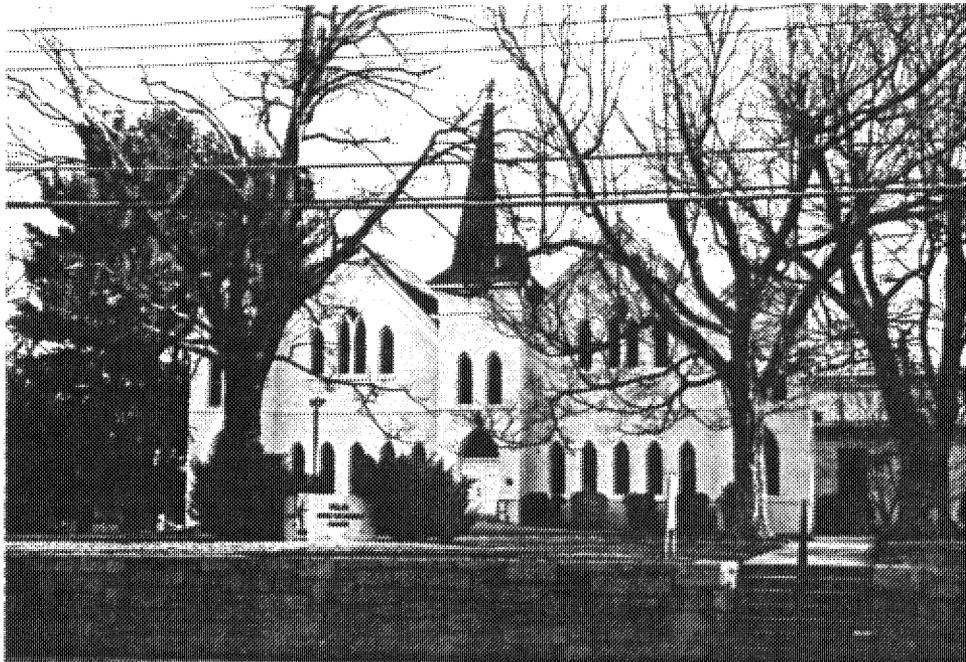


Figure 56: Photograph of Dulin Methodist Church (110-028)

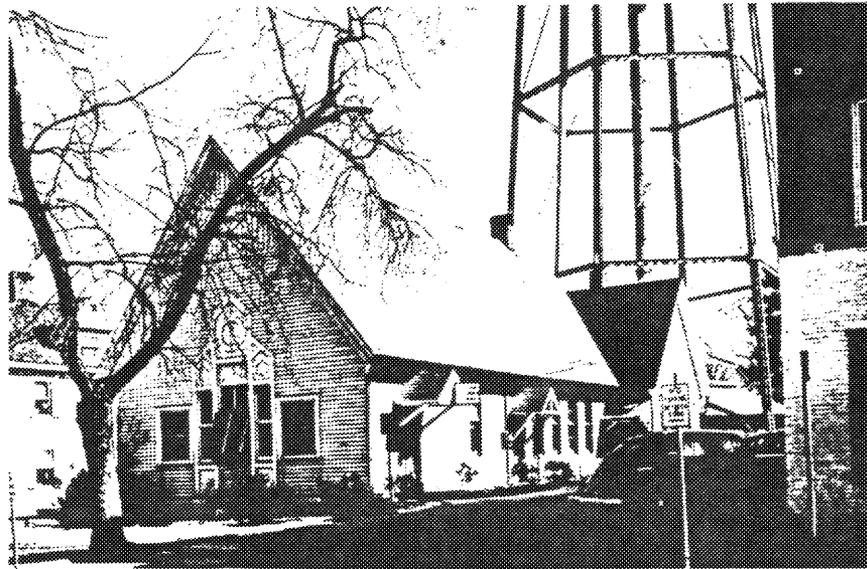


Figure 57: Historic photograph of First Congregational Church (Douglas, p. 88)



Figure 58: Photograph of First Congregational Church, now Woman's Club of Falls Church (110-041)

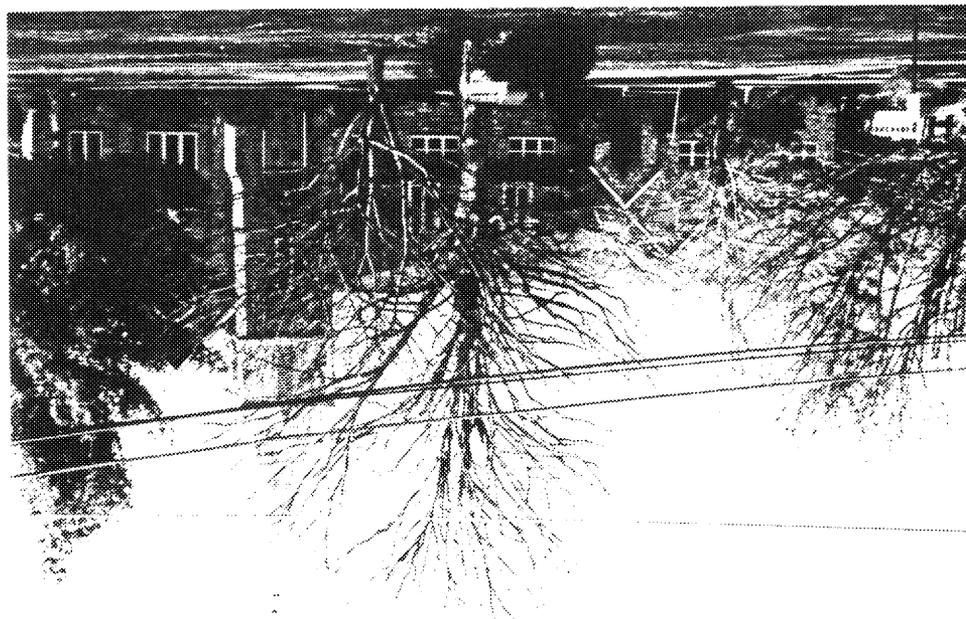


Figure 59: Photograph of Falls Church Presbyterian Church (110-027)



Figure 60: Photograph of St. James Catholic Church

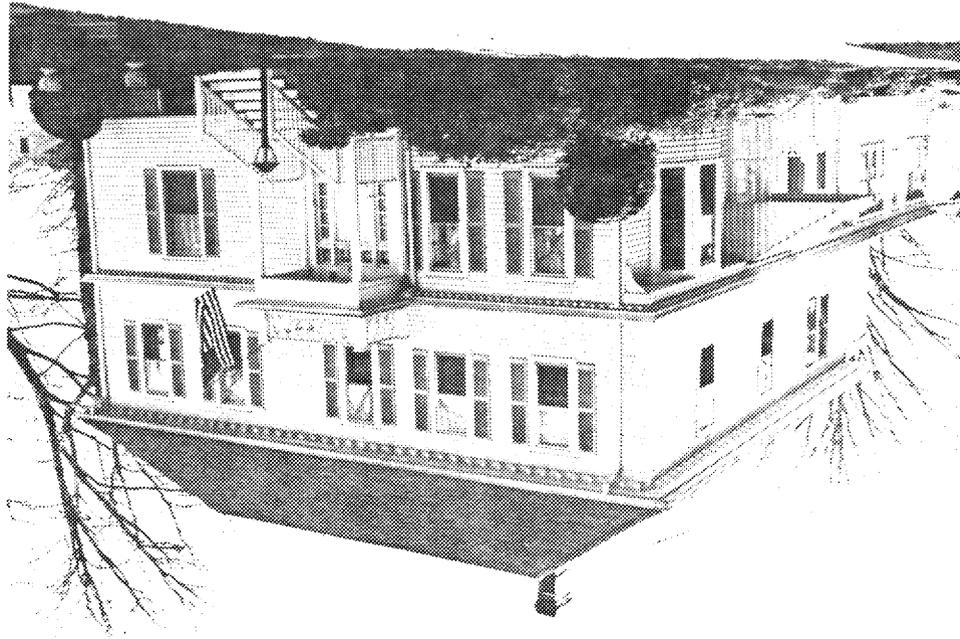


Figure 61: Photograph of St. James Rectory (110-261)

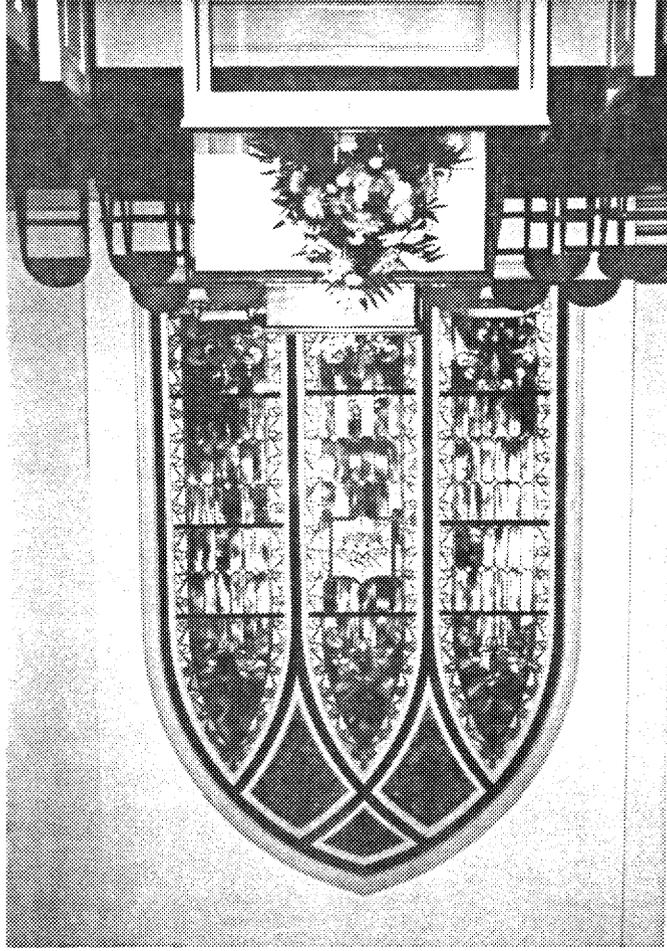


Figure 62: Photograph of stained-glass windows at Columbia Baptist Church (110-005)

8. **THEME: SOCIAL** **RESOURCE TYPES: Fraternal Lodges, Service Organizations, Social Clubs**

Falls Church has been home to a number of social organizations, many of which were formed during the early twentieth century. These clubs included fraternal orders, social clubs, special interest clubs like professional and religious societies, and clubs devoted to public service or specific causes, such as civil rights and town improvement.

Fraternal Orders

In 1890, Lodge No. 11 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Falls Church with the purpose of doing social good and providing aid to the families of its members in times of adversity.⁸⁸ In 1891, the chapter constructed a brick, two-story, Romanesque Revival style hall at 248 West Broad Street, where the order met until the building was demolished in 1970 (*Figure 63*).⁸⁹ A new hall was subsequently constructed at 105 North Maple Avenue, where the order remains in existence today.

The Masonic Order also established chapters in Falls Church. The first, Kemper Lodge No. 64, was formed in 1896, and the second, Macon Ware Lodge #192, was formed in 1950. Kemper Lodge was inaugurated in Odd Fellows Hall, where the Masons met until 1931. For several years, the Kemper Lodge chapter met in a succession of buildings, none of which belonged to them, until 1934, when they erected a new temple designed by a Washington, DC architect, Frank Upman, of Upman and Adams.⁹⁰ Like the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the purpose of these lodges was to do good and provide aid to the families of its members in such times of adversity as sickness and death. The Kemper Lodge at the corner of East Broad Street and Church Place remains active, as does the Macon Ware Lodge, located at 411 Little Falls Street.

Two additional chapters of fraternal orders were established in Falls Church in the twentieth century: Acacia Chapter No. 51 of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the James S. Snipes Chapter of the Order of DeMolay.⁹¹

No resources associated with these other fraternal orders were identified in this survey.

⁸⁸ Steadman, p. 161-162.

⁸⁹ Wrenn, p. 33.

⁹⁰ Steadman, p. 176.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 176-181.

Service Organizations, Social Clubs, and Special Interest Groups

The Independent Order of Good Templars was first formed in 1867 and held its temperance meetings in the Star Tavern. The "Pioneer Lodge" was established of Virginia in 1887. The goal of the Templars was to encourage temperance, a principle well-received in Falls Church, which had been "dry" since its incorporation in 1875.⁹² By 1904, the number of members of this lodge had grown to eighty-five and included both women and men.⁹³ At that time, a local publication, *A Virginia Village*, reported that "no saloons have been allowed here for over thirty years, [a fact] largely attributable to Pioneer Lodge which keeps public sentiment alive on the subject."⁹⁴ Another force in the temperance movement was an 1870s organization of Falls Church women who also proclaimed temperance. These women met daily and demonstrated in front of a new local saloon until the establishment closed.⁹⁵

The Village Improvement Society was formed in 1885. The main goal of this association was the improvement of the town. The society was charged not only with physical improvements such as the planting of trees, but also with improvements to the character of the village through such activities as the arrangement of entertainment and town celebrations.⁹⁶ This organization was generally inactive between 1920 and 1940; but then was reactivated as the Village Preservation and Improvement Society.

A number of service organizations also established local chapters in Falls Church. The membership of many of these organizations was based on ancestry and on military service. These groups included local chapters of the Children of the Confederacy (established before 1900), the Children of the American Revolution (established in 1957)⁹⁷, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America (established in 1902), the R.E. Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy (an organization established in 1898 that aided Confederate soldiers' widows and orphans),⁹⁸ and the Daughters of the American Revolution (a women's organization established in 1910 that focused its efforts on the preservation and dissemination of local and national history).⁹⁹ Another service organization with roots in military service is the American Legion. A Falls Church branch of this group of veterans was established by the 1930s, and has since been associated with the building located at 400 North Oak Street (110-245).

⁹² Reed, p. 501.

⁹³ Pioneer American Society, Inc. (October 1972), p. 67. According to Melvin Lee Steadman, author of *Falls Church: By Fence and Fireside*, the date of establishment is 1867.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, (October 1972), p. 67.

⁹⁵ Steadman, p.81.

⁹⁶ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), pp. 20-21.

⁹⁷ Steadman, p. 157.

⁹⁸ Pioneer American Society, Inc. (October 1972), p. 67.

⁹⁹ Steadman, pp. 159-160.

The Boy Scouts of America is yet another service organization with local chapters in Falls Church. The first local troop, no. 101, was founded in 1914.¹⁰⁰ Presently, the meeting place for at least one local troop, no. 123, is the rustic log building at 128 South Spring Street (110-203) (*Figure 64*). Built in 1941, the clubhouse was designed and constructed by local residents and scouts active in this troop.

Another Falls Church society which performs acts of public service is the Falls Church Woman's Club (formerly the Civic League). Between 1913 and 1949, this organization administered the local library, which was at one time located in the rear of the First Congregational Church of Falls Church. Although the library was eventually housed elsewhere, the Woman's Club remains in the former church building (110-41).

A civic rights group, the Colored Citizens Protective League (CCPL), was established in 1915 by local African American leaders, Edwin B. Henderson and Joseph B. Tinner, to fight the proposed residential segregation of Falls Church. The CCPL was granted chapter status by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); this chapter, the Falls Church and Vicinity Branch, became the first rural chapter of the NAACP.¹⁰¹

Additional Falls Church organizations included The Club, an exclusive social organization established prior to 1882; the Christian Endeavor Society, a club for protestant young people founded in 1888; the Virginia State Audubon Society, a group established in 1903; the Falls Church Poultry Association, an organization established in 1910; and the Lantern Club, an intellectual club organized in 1933.

Other organizations that have more recently established chapters in Falls Church include the Lions, Kiwanis, American War Mothers, Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, Community Theater, Newcomers Club, PTA, Falls Church Music Study Club, Dramatic Club, Junior Civic League, the Leftover Club, Community Chest, Teen Canteen, Job's Daughters, Chess Club, Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, Rebekahs, and the Rotary Club.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 157.

¹⁰¹ Reed, p. 539.

¹⁰² Steadman, p. 184.

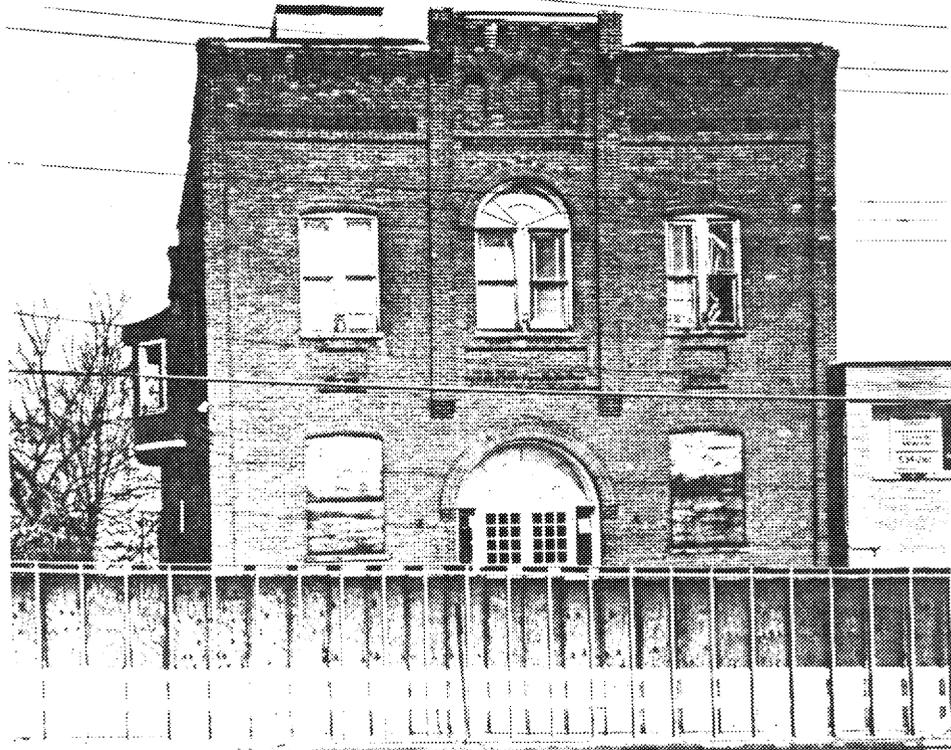


Figure 63: Photograph of International Order of Odd Fellows Hall (Wrenn, p. 33)

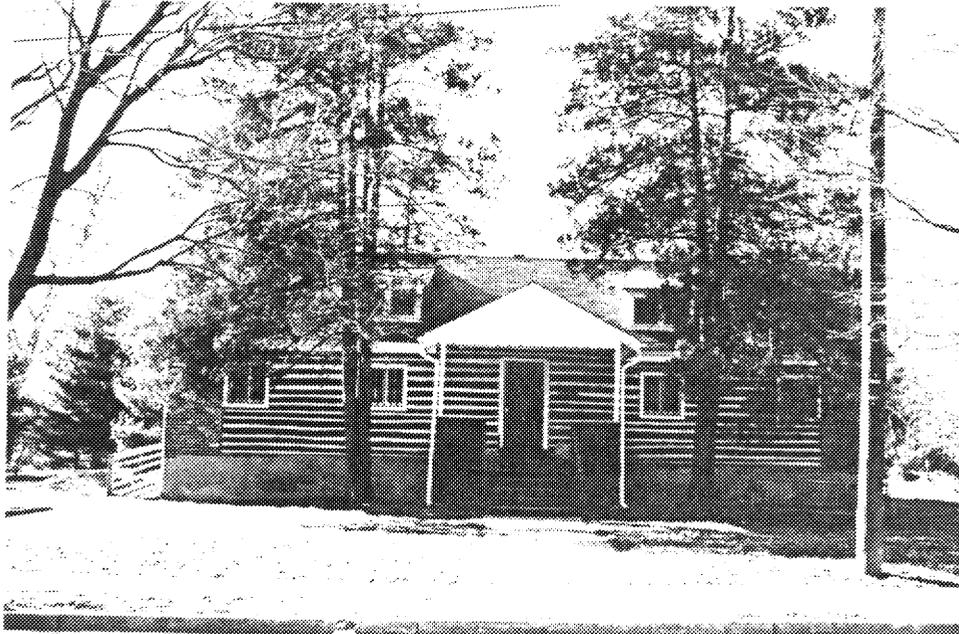


Figure 64: Photograph of Boy Scout Lodge (110-203)

9. THEME: RECREATION/ARTS

RESOURCE TYPES: Movie Theater, Bowling Alley

Like most Fairfax County residents in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, citizens of the Falls Church area entertained themselves, through social visits with neighbors, and particularly with church groups, and with music and dance in the home. Outside diversions were available for those with the means to travel to places such as Alexandria or Washington, D.C. where theaters and taverns showcased the talents of traveling performers. For those living outside these urban centers, taverns, church functions, fairs, court days, political rallies, and militia displays served as diversions from everyday life.¹⁰³

Hachaliah Bailey, the father of the circus movement in America, and namesake of Bailey's Crossroads, purchased a 500-acre tract near Falls Church as a winter quartering site for his circus.¹⁰⁴ Other diversions included annual events held by different organizations in the town. One such event held for several years around the turn of the century was known as the Tournament. Boys from the village, dubbed "knights" for the occasion, would pit themselves against each other in riding demonstrations.¹⁰⁵

Among the famous residents of Falls Church, one literary figure stands out. As a child, noted author and illustrator, James Thurber, spent the summers of 1901 and 1902 in Falls Church at the Loving Cottage on Maple Street. The Thurbers lived in Washington, and came to Falls Church in the summers to escape the heat and bustle of the city. Thurber later wrote letters recalling his memories of those two summers. The house has since been demolished, but Thurber Court survives to commemorate the famous author and his association with Falls Church.¹⁰⁶

The recreational resources surveyed for this study include two twentieth-century structures: the State Theater at 220 North Washington Street (110-207), and the Duckpin Bowling Alley located at 400 South Maple Street (110-188).

The State Theater, constructed in 1936, became a popular site for entertainment in Falls Church during the 1930s and 1940s (*Figure 65*). The theater continued to show movies through the late 1980s. The building is one of only a few examples of Art Moderne design remaining in Falls Church. The building is constructed of brick with an essentially cubical massing that is relieved by the stone pilasters dividing the central portion of the tripartite facade into five bays. Other Art Moderne details include the marquee and the carved, decorative plaques that ornament the attic story of the facade.

¹⁰³ Janice Artemel, "1800-1840: Social and Cultural Life," in *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), pp. 243-248.

¹⁰⁴ Jane Chapman Whitt, *Elephants and Quaker Guns: A History of Civil War and Circus Days* (Washington, DC: Vantage Press, 1965), pp. 16-17.

¹⁰⁵ Steadman, p. 204.

¹⁰⁶ Wrenn, p.35. See p. 37 for historic photograph of the Loving Cottage.

Another twentieth-century recreational structure in Falls Church is the Duckpin Bowling Alley, located at 400 South Maple Street. Built ca. 1950, this one-story, low-lying concrete block building features a distinct central pavilion built with a variety of materials (*Figure 66*). The skintled brick walls of the central bay angle towards a pair of doors flanked by random rubble stone pillars. The building is an good example of 1950s commercial architecture.



Figure 65: Photograph of State Theater (110-207)

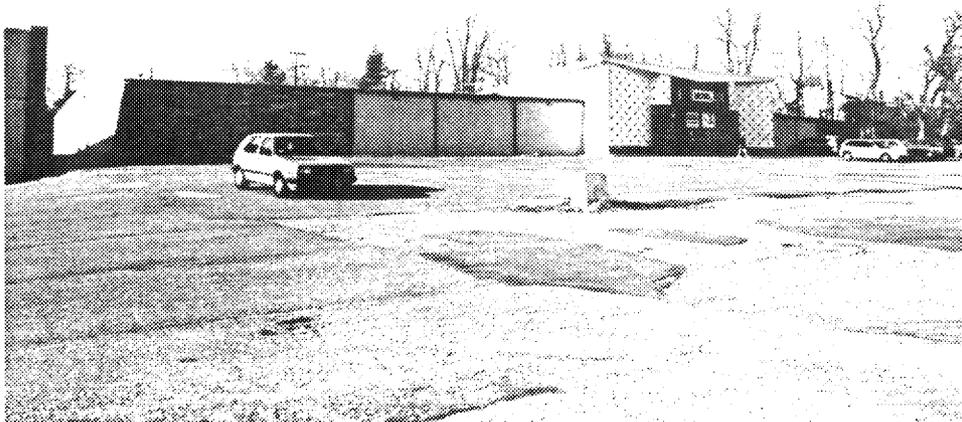


Figure 66: Photograph of Duckpin Bowling Alley (110-188)

10. THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION
RESOURCE TYPES: Rail-related; road-related; air-related;
water-related; pedestrian-related.

The history of Falls Church, which originated as a small crossroads community at the intersection of two historic roads, is inherently linked to the history of the transportation systems of Northern Virginia. The siting of The Falls Church was specifically chosen for its location at the intersection of the road leading between Leesburg and Alexandria and the road to the Little Falls on the Potomac River.

Early Roads:

Roads were vital to the area's agricultural economy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Following the establishment of Washington and the opening of The Falls Bridge (Chain Bridge) in 1797, a number of turnpike companies were formed in the area, improving the already existing roads and building new ones. In 1789, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road Company proposed a new road to the Shenandoah Valley called the Little River Turnpike. Now Route 236, the stretch of turnpike which ran from Alexandria to Aldie opened in 1806 and passed to the south of Falls Church. North of Falls Church the Georgetown Pike connected Georgetown with Dranesville and Leesburg, running over the Chain Bridge.

The Alexandria-Leesburg (Middle) Turnpike was chartered in 1813, but was not completed until after 1838 when Congress came to relief of the turnpike company authorizing a lottery to help raise funds.¹⁰⁷ As a turnpike, tolls were established at various points along the route, and one of the tollgates was located along this route at the north corner of Cherry Street and East Broad Street. The toll was collected on the site until 1872 when Fairfax County bought the turnpike for \$300. By the 1870s, when the current Washington Street was extended into Arlington, a new crossroads intersection was established just north of The Falls Church.

No historic resources associated with the early roads were identified or surveyed during this study.

Railroads:

While the improvement to roads in the area around Falls Church in the first decades of the nineteenth century greatly encouraged the movement of goods and people through the area, it was the introduction of the railroad to Falls Church that provided the crossroads community with a faster and easier connection to Alexandria. In 1847, the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Railroad Company was incorporated with the intention of building a railroad line from Alexandria to join the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry. Though no line was laid, the company's charter was renewed, and in 1853, the company was reorganized as the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad Company. In 1854, construction of the line began, reaching Falls Church in 1859 and Leesburg in 1860. By January 1861, two daily morning trains operated between Alexandria and Leesburg with a running time of a little more than two hours. Station stops were located at Arlington Mills (Columbia Pike), Carlinsville, Falls Church, Vienna, Hunter's Mill, Thornton's Station, Herndon, Guilford

¹⁰⁷ Artemel, p. 198.

(Sterling) and Farmwell (Ashburn).¹⁰⁸ By the end of March that same year, business had so increased that two additional afternoon trains were added to the run. In May 1861, the railroad was seized by Union forces and did not resume normal operations until 1866. In 1870, the East Falls Station was added. Following a series of economic hardships and subsequent bankruptcy, the railroad was purchased by the Ohio and Western Railroad Company in 1882. In 1894, the property was acquired by the Southern Railway system; and the line was extended to Bluemont in 1896 and to the District in 1911. In 1912, a new corporation leased the railroad, renamed it the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, and electrified the entire line.

During the 1920s, with the popularization of the automobile, passenger revenues dwindled and passenger services were eventually discontinued. During the gasoline rationing days of World War II, passenger service was re-established between Rosslyn and Purcellville.¹⁰⁹ Following the War, passenger service was again discontinued, though freight service continued into the mid-1950s. After a succession of inoperative periods, the railroad was abandoned in 1968. By 1982, the Northern Virginia Regional Park authority had built a 46-mile bike-and-pedestrian path on the old WIOD property.

Only one resource directly related to the railroad survive from the age of the railroad and were surveyed as part of this study: the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad bridge abutment (110-180). Partially rebuilt and replaced when the old rail bed was converted into the W&OD Trail, this bridge abutment is located at the northwestern edge of the city limits where the tracks crossed Four Mile Run. The bridge abutment consists of large, rough-hewn stones set in courses and secured by cement infill. Though the western abutment appears to have been entirely rebuilt with new stone, the eastern abutment (located within the city limits) retains the original stone with quarry marks (*Figure 67*).

Street Railways:

Though the interurban electric railway has left no permanent mark on the area's landscape in terms of infrastructure, the introduction of the trolley dictated the residential growth patterns of the former crossroads community and converted it into a popular suburb of Washington, D.C. The first interurban line in Northern Virginia to affect area development was the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon line which was incorporated in 1890; the line was completed from Mount Vernon to Alexandria in 1892, and to Washington in 1896. The first electric railway to directly affect Falls Church was incorporated in 1891 as the Washington, Arlington and East Falls Church Railway line. The company built tracks from Rosslyn to Fairfax, reaching Falls Church in 1897.

By 1901, the trolley tracks extended along Lincoln Avenue to West Falls Church, parallel to the steam railroad. A number of trolley sheds and two ticket offices in the East Falls Church and West End, located one mile apart, served the burgeoning Falls Church community. This company enjoyed great popularity and prosperity as the suburbs of the nation's capital blossomed. By 1924, however, highway competition forced the company into bankruptcy and it was sold at auction in 1927. Following this sale, the line became the Arlington and Fairfax

¹⁰⁸ Ames W. Williams, "The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Summer 1964), Volume XIV Number 1, p. 42.

¹⁰⁹ Milton W. Buffington, "Cars Across the Countryside," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Autumn 1965), Volume XV Number 2, p. 16.

Railway, and electric streetcar service continued along this route until 1937; between 1937 and 1939 buses which were able to run on the rails replaced the trolley cars. In 1939, the rails were abandoned altogether.

Other than the large number of residential subdivisions and the houses built within them that are discussed under the residential/domestic theme of this report, no resources associated with the street railways have survived in Falls Church. The trolley tracks, ticket houses, and other infrastructure associated with the railway system are no longer extant.

Modern interurban traffic, the Metro, was introduced in 1986 down the median strip off I-66 (see below), and once again there are East and West Falls Church Stations, albeit this time not in the city. Metro's arrival continues to influence new development within the city.

Highways:

By the end of the 1930s, the automobile had displaced the trolley system and new roads and highways were being planned that would link the Northern Virginia suburbs with Washington, D.C. In 1938, the Federal Highway Act started continuous highway planning for the District of Columbia; two years later the first highway plan for the city was proposed. In 1956, Congress approved the concept of limited-access interstate highway systems and, in 1968, the Beltway was completed west of Falls Church, and in 1982, I-66 was built north of the city. One direct effect that I-66 had on the area's historic resources was the removal of the famous Pope-Leighy House, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and located within Falls Church. The house was located within a block of the route planned for the highway, and despite much outcry, could not be spared in-situ. In 1964, Mrs. Robert Leighy, owner of the house, moved it to Woodlawn Plantation where it has been restored and is now open to the public for tours.

The role of transportation, from the earliest Indian trails to the most modern highway systems, greatly affected the existence and development of Falls Church and is probably the singular most important theme in the history of the city. Falls Church's location at the intersection of two historic rolling roads encouraged the construction of The Falls Church in Truro Parish in 1733, just as its proximity to Washington and its location along the railroad and trolley car lines leading out of the nation's capital fostered its growth as an important suburban community. The resulting development (i.e. the church building and the residential subdivisions), however, fall more directly under the other themes of Religion and Domestic and are thus discussed in greater detail in the appropriate sections. As a result, only two resources, not already mentioned above and not included in other thematic sections, were identified and surveyed. This includes two automobile showrooms: Carpet USA (110-54) at 1001 West Broad Street and the Taxi Building (110-239) on South Washington Street at the intersection of Hillwood Avenue (*Figure 68*). Both of these buildings were erected in the late 1940s or early 1950s and demonstrate the increasing significance of the automobile.



Figure 67: Photograph of Washington & Old Dominion Bridge Abutment (110-180)

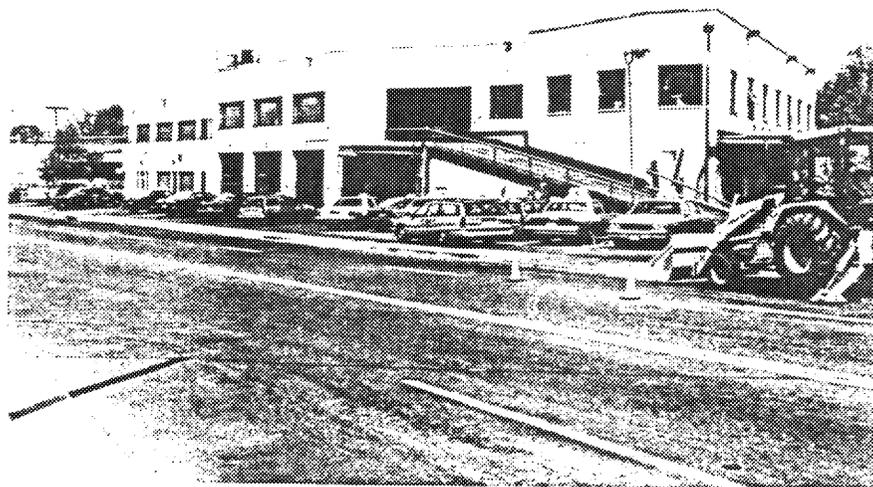


Figure 68: Photograph of Taxi Building (110-239)

11. THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPES: Banks, Stores, Hotels / Taverns

As an important crossroads community in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Falls Church's commercial activity was historically linked to the movement of goods and people. Located at the intersection of two major routes of the Northern Virginia region, the town developed and travellers and traders. A store and tavern at the crossroads served traveling hunters, traders, surveyors, and farmers. Commercial activity in the eighteenth century also revolved around the agricultural economy. Early on, a tobacco warehouse was established, along with a store and "old field" school.¹¹⁰ These establishments served the planters and farmers that cultivated the surrounding land.

The first tavern in the area probably was at "Big Chimneys," which built at the rolling road crossroads. Most of the early taverns and ordinaries operated as inns within the private homes of citizens who obtained special licenses. In the early 1800s, Big Chimneys was known as Gordon's Tavern, and farther east on the Alexandria rolling road, Wren's Tavern was widely known. Minor's (later Taylor's) Tavern was in the current Seven Corner's area.

In the 1850s, the first true community center developed in the Village Triangle now surrounded by Broad, Washington and Fairfax streets. Levi Parker, a recent young immigrant from Massachusetts, bought the Triangle (except for The Falls Church) in 1853 and by 1860 there were eleven small lots upon which a new church and six or seven stores had been built facing the Turnpike. Within the current city area, the 1860 census lists thirty-two families, twenty-two from the north, and identifies twenty farmers, four merchants, three blacksmiths, two carpenters, and one each physician, wagonmaker, and shoemaker. The 1862 map also locates one sawmill. The Star Tavern also opened in the 1850s and functioned as a hotel and then as a grocery store on the southwest corner of Broad and Washington Streets for many years.

With the coming of the steam and electric railways, the residential population of Falls Church increased, spurring new growth in the commercial sector. The Eagle Hotel or Falls Church Inn was a major hostelry by 1885. J.H. Chataigne's 1888 directory of Falls Church lists merchants serving the residents of the newly incorporated town; these included such businesses as a druggist, six general merchants, a land agent, three physicians, and one undertaker. An update of this directory in 1890-1891 adds a confectioner, a dentist, another druggist, two florists, and one furniture maker to the list. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisor's 1907 publication, Industrial and Historical Sketch of Fairfax County, Virginia, lists among Falls Church's assets a drug store, a feed store, a bakery, two notions stores, seven grocery stores, a paint and hardware store, three meat and provisions stores, two lunch rooms, a livery stable, a plumber, lumberyard, shoe shop, three barbers, and six real estate agents.¹¹¹ One of the best known local merchants was J.W. Brown who moved to Falls Church and set up his residence and business at 100 West Broad Street in 1883. Brown's General Store (later Brown's Hardware) remained standing until 1959. J.W. Brown is mentioned as one of the town's

¹¹⁰ Jeanne J. Rust, *All-American Crossroads* (Fairfax, VA: The Virginia Press, 1970), p. 4.

¹¹¹ Wrenn, p. 38.

prominent businessmen by Charles A. Stewart in his book *A Virginia Village*.¹¹² Another prominent businessman at the turn of the century was Merton E. Church who arrived from Vermont in 1886. He operated a drug store for twelve years, organized the first regional telephone company and an electric light company, edited a weekly paper, served as a Sunday school superintendent and bank director, and created a major loan and real estate firm. These lists of merchants reveal the diversity in commercial activity that appeared in Falls Church at the turn of the century in response to the growing residential population.

Another important venture signified the town's growth as a commercial center of rural Fairfax County. In 1904, James A. Stewart noted the lack of a bank in the otherwise well-equipped town.¹¹³ To rectify this situation the town chartered the Falls Church Bank on June 26, 1906. The bank opened that same year in an existing building.¹¹⁴ In 1922, an East Falls Church branch opened, and in 1924 the bank constructed an impressive stone structure at the corner of Broad and Washington Streets.¹¹⁵ The building, featuring rough granite taken from the local quarry, was demolished in 1974.

None of the original taverns and hotels discussed still exist. Only the Evergreens (110-58), built ca. 1870, remains standing, and was included in this survey. This property, located at 325 Little Falls Street originally consisted of a two-story, four-bay, frame structure with distinct eyebrow windows punctuating its cross-gable roof (*Figure 69*). The property was altered in the early twentieth century, and now displays many Colonial Revival elements, such as the boxed cornice and the porches embellished with classical columns. The site was sometimes used as a summer boarding house before its acquisition by Dr. and Mrs. Julius H. Parmelee in 1920.¹¹⁶

Because the commercial and transportation corridors along which the nineteenth-century commercial buildings stood have since been widened and extensively redeveloped, little remains of the city's early commercial fabric. One extant example of early commercial architecture in Falls Church is the Rollins-Tyson House/Store (110-75) at 125 North Washington Street. This ca. 1875, two-story, Italianate frame building served as a store and dwelling for the family of William Tyson. Built near the town's commercial center, the structure continued to function commercially until 1927, when it was converted to a residence only. Though it still stands, the building underwent extensive alterations in the 1980s (*Figure 70*).

The remaining commercial properties that were included in the survey represent the architecture of the mid-twentieth century. These include the O'Meara Building (110-208) (*Figure 71*); Checker's Seafood Restaurant (110-230) (formerly the Donut Diner); the building at 707 West Broad Street (110-273); and the Smith Building (110-136). Of particular note here is Checker's Seafood Restaurant, located at 436 South Washington

¹¹² Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), p. 21.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, p.22.

¹¹⁴ See historic photo in Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr., *Falls Church: By Fence and Fireside*, Fig. 13.

¹¹⁵ See historic photo in Tony P. Wrenn's *Falls Church: History of a Virginia Village*, p. 39.

¹¹⁶ Douglas, p. 59-60.

Street. Constructed in 1946, it is an excellent example of "commercial pop" typical of 1940s and 1950s American commercial architecture (*Figure 72*).



Figure 69: Photograph of Evergreens (110-058)

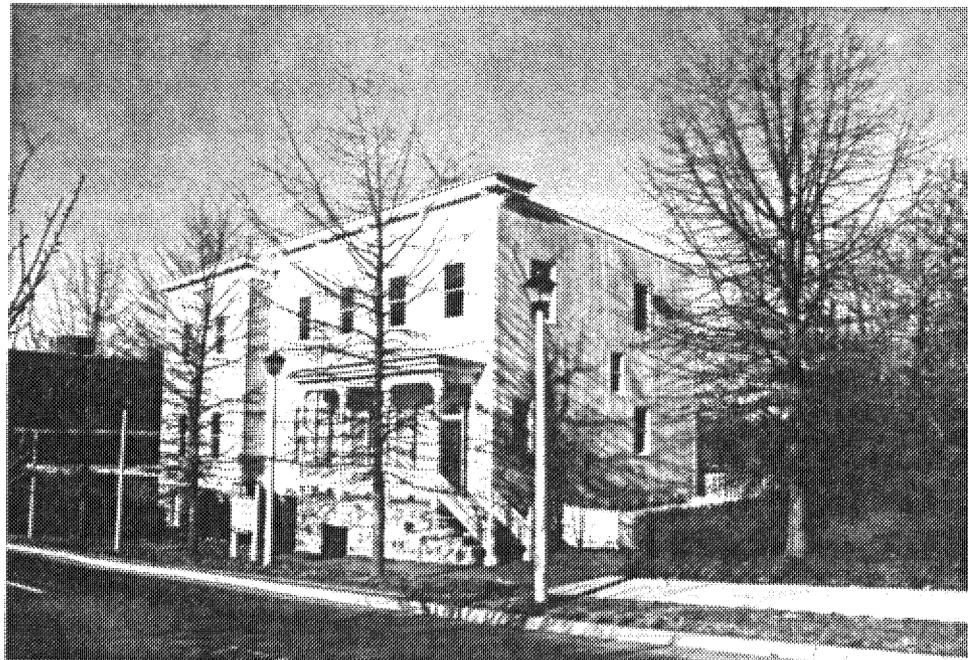


Figure 70: Photograph of Rollins-Tyson House/Store (110-075)

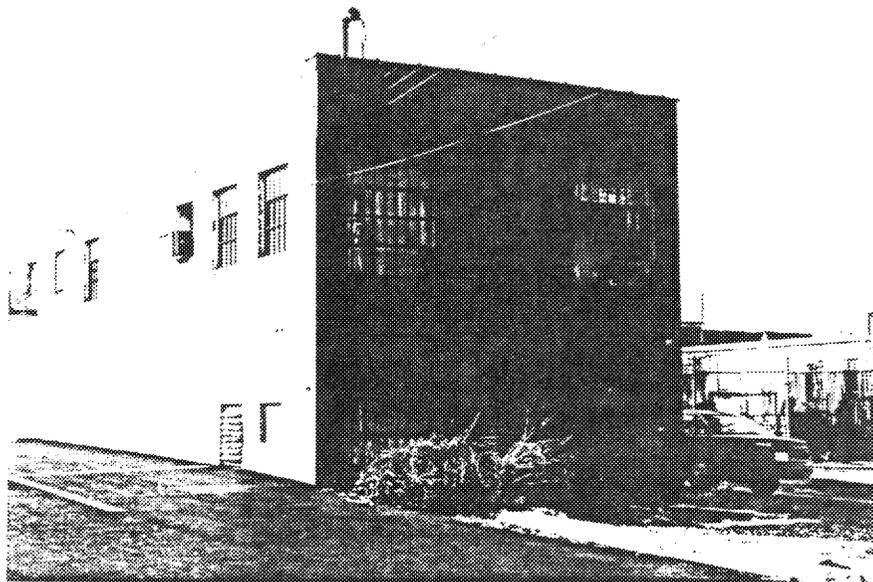


Figure 71: Photograph of O'Meara Building (110-208)

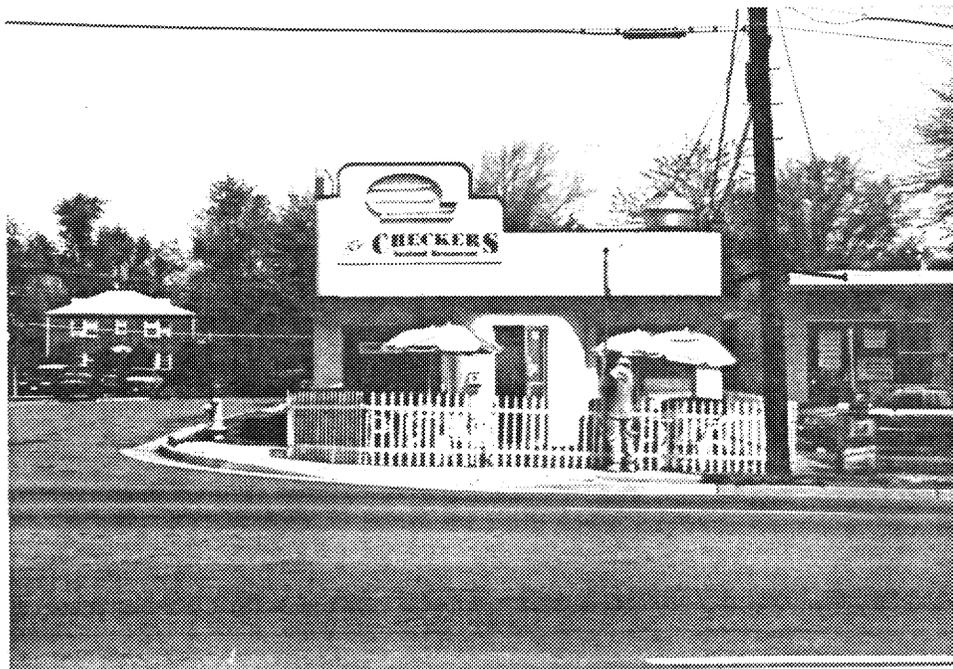


Figure 72: Photograph of Checker's Seafood Restaurant (110-230)

12. THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION RESOURCE TYPES: Quarries, Mills, Factories, Blacksmiths

As an important crossroads in Fairfax County, Falls Church's commercial and industrial activity was historically linked to the movement of goods. Located at the intersection of two major routes of the Northern Virginia region, the town developed stores and taverns to serve traveling hunters, traders, surveyors, and farmers. Commercial activity in the eighteenth century revolved around the agricultural economy and these establishments served the farmers that cultivated the surrounding land.

Industrial growth in northern Virginia began with the shift in agricultural production from tobacco to grains during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first industry to emerge was the grist mill industry. Many small and large mills were established along the waterways of Fairfax County. These mills ground wheat and grain on its way to market in the commercial centers of northern Virginia. In Falls Church, industry was slow to develop. The 1862 map shows a cartwright, blacksmith shop, and sawmill, but there is no evidence of grist mills or other major manufacturing activity. Instead, village life revolved around the taverns and stores which fed, housed, and serviced the surrounding landholding families as well as travellers through the area.

After its incorporation as a town in 1875, Falls Church continue to develop. J.H. Chataigne's 1888 Directory lists one saw mill run by one Jas. M. Mason in Falls Church. The 1890-91 update to the directory lists two more industries: two coach and wagon builders and a furniture maker.¹¹⁷ Other local industries started during the second half of the nineteenth century included two saw mills (one reportedly owned and operated by George B. Ives on South West Street near Parker Street); a shoemaker's shop run by Frederick Foote, Jr., son of a prominent African-American landowner; and a blacksmith and wheelwright shop owned by William H. Lynch and Son. By 1907, the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County listed among Falls Church's advantages twelve contractors and builders, two coal and wood yards, one broom factory, two blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and a lumberyard.

Two resources associated with these local industries were surveyed as a part of this study. The Cross House at 306 North Oak Street (110-205) originally served as a broom factory when it was constructed in 1894.¹¹⁸ The two-story, frame structure has since been converted to residential use (*Figure 73*). Of the two blacksmith shops listed in 1907 by the Board of Supervisors, Meese's Flower Shop, the ca. 1900, one-story, frame building located at 203 East Fairfax Street (110-210) near The Falls Church still stands under a 1960s brick veneer and other extensive alterations (*Figure 74*). This blacksmith shop began operation before 1906, when William H. Lynch owned the property. The shop remained in operation until 1957, when Robert Harmon, who had purchased the business in 1906, retired.

Another late-nineteenth-century industry in Falls Church involved the extraction of granite and other mineral products from the quarry located south of what is now South Washington Street, adjacent to Tripps Run. The

¹¹⁷ Wrenn, p. 28,30.

¹¹⁸ Information provided by owner Stephen M. Cross, February 1995.

quarry was opened late in 1880 by Silas Tripp, a wealthy landowner, and "Uncle Charles" Tinner, a respected African-American citizen, is cited as the original operator of the quarry.¹¹⁹

The products of Tripp's Quarry, now outside the corporate limits, appear in various buildings throughout Falls Church. Two notable buildings are no longer extant, but employed the local granite in their construction: the Colonial Revival style Falls Church Bank, built at the corner of Broad and Washington streets in 1924 and demolished in 1974 (*Figure 75*); and the 1909 Gothic Revival style Columbia Baptist Church (110-5) located on Columbia Street at North Washington. Silas Tripp donated stone from his quarry to construct the latter of these buildings.¹²⁰ Two other extant Gothic Revival church buildings in Falls Church are also constructed of locally quarried stone. The Falls Church Presbyterian Church (110-27) at 225 East Broad Street, erected in 1884, and the 902 St. James Catholic Church (110-39) at 905 Park Avenue both incorporate granite masonry walls in their structures (*Figure 59 and 60*).

Among the residential structures surveyed, seven incorporate stone masonry. H.H. Douglas identifies three of these as containing stone quarried in Falls Church. The Queen Anne style Burnham House (110-17), built ca. 1910 at 207 East Columbia Street has a pink granite foundation quarried locally. The 2-1/2-story, frame Beach House (110-36), erected ca. 1904 at 212 East Jefferson Street stands on a granite foundation also thought to come from the Falls Church quarry. Finally, the frame dwelling known as the Dudley House (110-195), built at 422 East Jefferson Street ca. 1910 employs granite stone facing of possible local origin on the first story.¹²¹

Four additional dwellings use stone that may have come from the Falls Church Quarry. These include the Ives House (110-16), an 1853, two-story, stuccoed-masonry dwelling at 302 East Broad Street; the two-story Eakin Building (110-200) (*Figure 76*), built originally as an office in 1938-1939 at 1008 Hillwood Avenue; and the Dorsey (110-269) and Wixson (110-270) Houses, built around 1941 as two of four, two-story, stone residences built in the 700 block of Fulton Avenue.

¹¹⁹ Steadman, p. 195; Wolf, p. 41.

¹²⁰ Steadman, p. 195.

¹²¹ Douglas, pp. 29, 49-51, 51-53.



Figure 73: Photograph of Cross House (110-205)

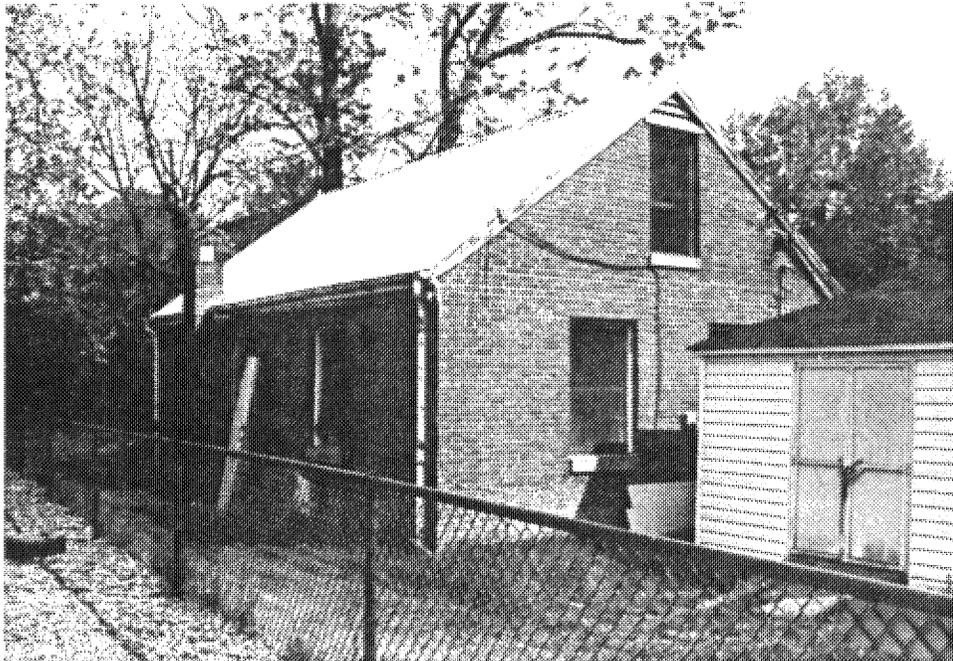


Figure 74: Photograph of Meese's Flower Shop (110-210)

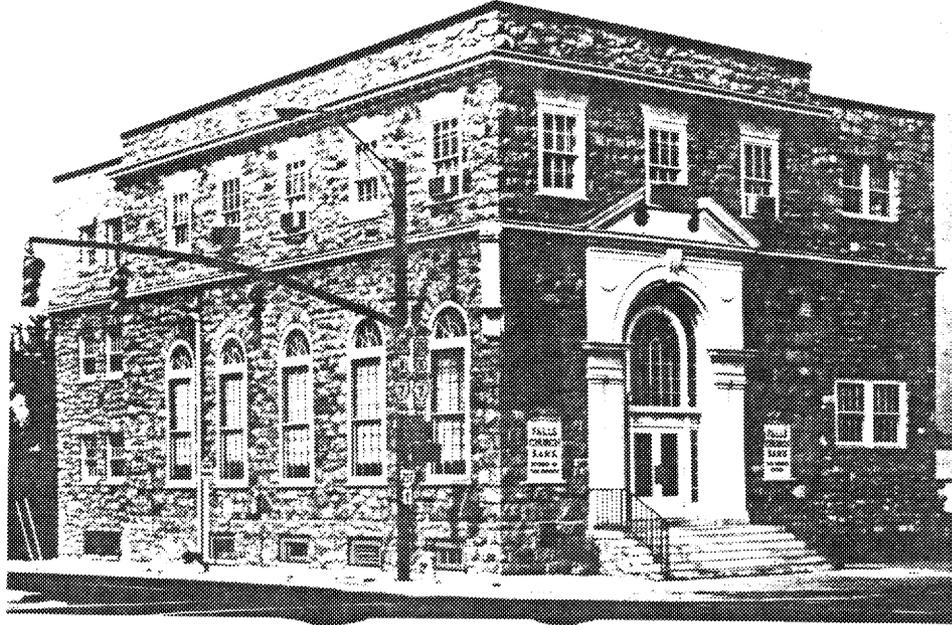


Figure 75: Photograph of Falls Church Bank (Wrenn, p. 39)

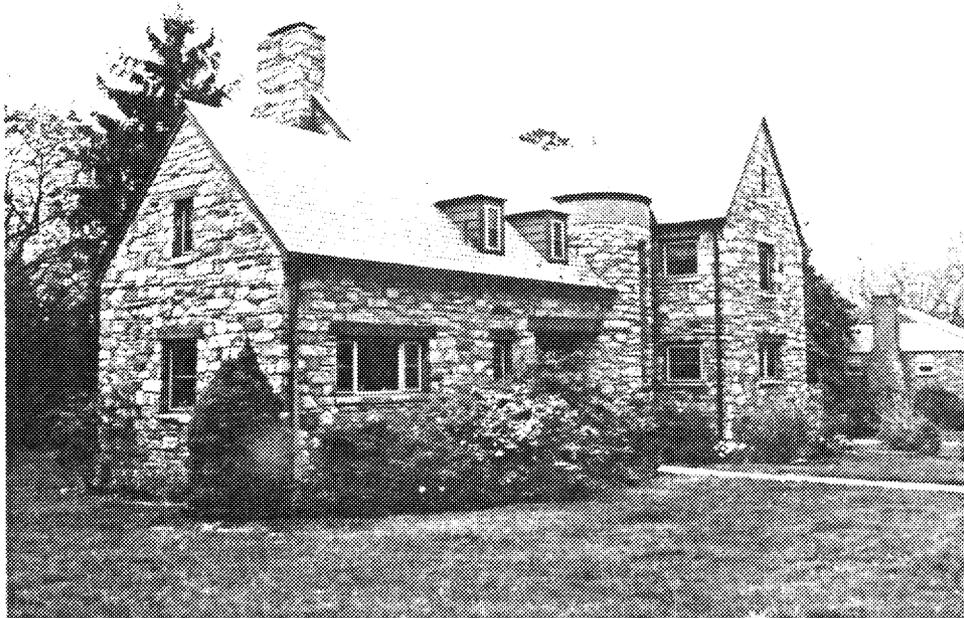


Figure 76: Photograph of Eakin Building (110-200)

13. THEME: LANDSCAPE

RESOURCE TYPES: Gardens, Outdoor Sculpture, Designed Parks, Trees, Streetscapes

Since the arrival of English settlers, this landscape has undergone much change. The English colonists introduced the extensive development of cash crops including first tobacco and then corn and grain; the soils became exhausted, the forests denuded and the streams have been diverted into culverts and generally lost.

The first documented effort to control the landscape through public means came toward the end in the nineteenth century. The 1875 Town Charter gave the Council the power "to regulate or prohibit the running at large of animals, to provide the order and quiet...; to provide and protect shade trees...." As the town's commercial and residential sections grew, concern for the town's aesthetic appearance and atmosphere increased. The formation of the Village Improvement Society in 1885, with the object of improving the condition of the town, marks the beginning of extensive community involvement in the development of Falls Church. The society sponsored the first celebration of Arbor Day in the state of Virginia in 1892.¹²² The society also raised money for the construction of brick sidewalks throughout the town, while donating money to the city for the erection of kerosene street lamps. Perhaps the most lasting of the society's contributions to Falls Church was their annual appropriation for shade trees to be placed throughout the community.

Several philanthropic individuals also contributed to the beautification of the town's landscape. Two men who ran local nurseries donated trees to line several streets in town. During the 1890s, Colonel Daniel O. Munson, owner of Munson Hill Nursery, donated silver maples to line Broad Street.¹²³ Walter Thomas Westcott, another concerned resident and nursery owner, donated cherry trees to the residents of Cherry Street sometime after he started his business in 1909. Many of these trees still dot the yards along this street.

Another notable landscape feature, distinguished by legend as the site of the hanging of a Yankee spy during the Civil War, was a large pin oak tree located in the 300 block of West Broad Street. Dubbed "Hangman's Tree," the tree was damaged by a storm and commercial development; it was cut down in 1968.¹²⁴

Other planned landscaping in Falls Church takes the form of public parks and memorials. Crossman Park, described by Charles A. Stewart in the 1904 publication, *A Virginia Village*, extended from the east end of Falls Church to its western end following the course of the rail lines. Stewart notes that the site was popular for summer picnickers and winter nut-hunters.¹²⁵ This park has been recreated as the W & OD bike trail, a continuous asphalt path that traces the extent of the former railroad lines through Falls Church.

¹²² Steadman, p. 182.

¹²³ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (May 1970), p. 3. See historic photograph in Steadman, Fig. 11.

¹²⁴ Rust, p. 22.

¹²⁵ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (May 1970), p. 22.

In recent years, the City of Falls Church and has established other small recreational parks throughout the city. Since 1979, it has been named each year as a Tree City USA; it is the first jurisdiction in Virginia to receive this honor. In the area of the city away from the two principal routes and their commercial strips, Falls Church specifically has attempted to maintain its small-town atmosphere with residential roads rambling along the extant topography and lined by large trees and deep set lawns.

14. THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Cemeteries

Three cemeteries were identified and surveyed as part of this study: the cemetery at The Falls Church (110-1), the St. James Catholic Cemetery (110-246), and Oakwood Cemetery (110-246). The cemetery located on the grounds of The Falls Church was the first public cemetery in Falls Church. Burials have been made on the site since the church's founding in the eighteenth century.

St. James Cemetery, located at the intersection of South West and Fowler streets is the original site of St. James Catholic Church, now located on Park Avenue. The cemetery still serves as the Catholic burial ground in Falls Church, and is enclosed on two sides by a stone wall, and on the third by a brick wall (*Figure 77*).

Oakwood Cemetery, located on the southeastern edge of Falls Church, on the east side of North Roosevelt Street (110-276), was originally associated with the city's first Methodist church, known as Fairfax Chapel, and established on this site in 1773 (*Figure 78*). The only gravestone from the Methodist graveyard remaining in its original location is that of Samuel Hyson, dated February 5, 1853. In 1885 after moving their church, the trustees of the Methodist Church sold the lot containing the cemetery to a group of prominent citizens who formed the Falls Church Cemetery Company, who opened the lot as a public cemetery that same year. Sometime later, the Oakwood Cemetery Association took over the management of the cemetery as a community asset.¹²⁶ Oakwood was originally entered through iron gates and enclosed by an evergreen hedge. Oakwood Cemetery contains numerous mature shade trees. Among the notable persons buried there are two national figures, Edmund Flagg, diplomat and author; and George D. Mitchell, founder of *Pathfinder Magazine*.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ Steadman, pp. 151-152.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 152.



Figure 77: Photograph of St. James Cemetery (110-246)

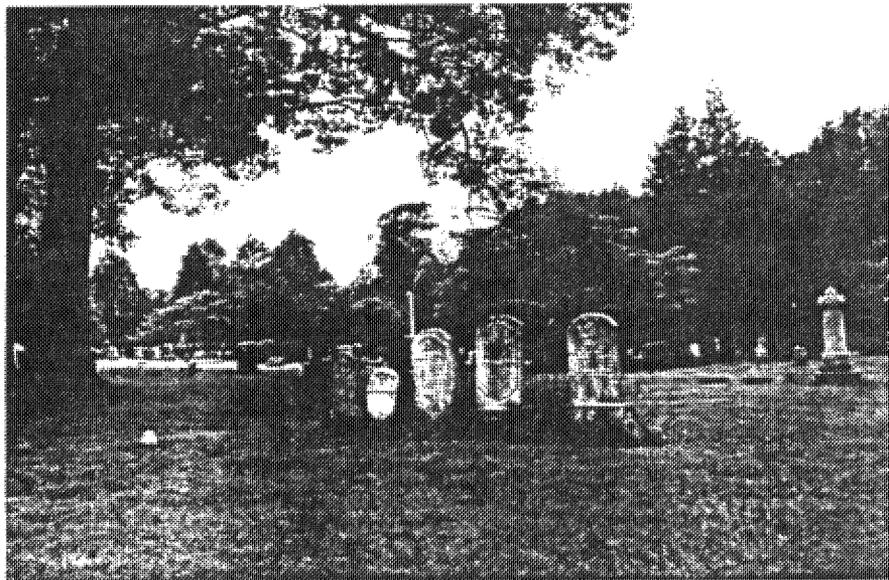


Figure 78: Photograph of Oakwood Cemetery (110-276)

15. THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION RESOURCE TYPES:

Prior to English settlement, the northern Virginia area was inhabited by several Native American tribes: members of the Algonquin tribe, mostly as farmers on the coastal plain; Siouxan tribes, mostly as hunters on the Piedmont; and transient Iroquoians. After the English established a permanent colony at Jamestown, there was intermittent fighting over the land by the Native American hunter-gatherers and the English. Following a final local war in 1677, the Native Americans quickly left the region. However, settlement by English colonists did not begin in earnest until circa 1700.¹²⁸

On the early eighteenth century farms, tobacco was the principal crop, and most heavy labor on the farms was provided by indentured white servants and African American slaves. In 1742, when Fairfax County was created, the total population was 4,125 with 29 percent African American; in 1782, the population was 8,763 with 41 percent African American; in 1810, the population was 13,654 with 51 percent African American; and in 1840, the population was 9,338 with 41 percent African American.

With the construction of the turnpikes and railroads in the mid-nineteenth century, much cheap labor was required and number of immigrants found jobs in Northern Virginia. Also the improved transportation, low land prices, and new commercial fertilizers began to attract an influx of farmers relocated from the north. By 1850, one of every three adult white males in Fairfax County had migrated from the north to create a new, more cosmopolitan society. In the 1850s, the village center of Falls Church was really created by these immigrants from the north.

Before the Civil War, an African American slave population was established in the Falls Church area. Upon emancipation, a number of former slaves elected to remain in the area, many of them buying land from the Crocker family south of what is now Fairfax and Washington streets. One such freed man was Frederick Foote, who purchased a 33.5-acre plot of land near what is today known as Seven Corners. In addition to his farm, Foote also purchased three other lots located within the actual village of Falls Church.¹²⁹

The 1870 Fairfax County Census reveals the county to have consisted primarily of Virginia natives (84 percent), with the remainder of the population coming from eastern states and western Europe. At that time, 67 percent of the Fairfax County population was white. This census also provides specific information about the Falls Church District, which was home to 2,461 residents, 19 percent of the county population. Of these 2,461 residents, 2,326 were native to the United States, while 135 were foreigners (5 percent). As in the county, a majority of the Falls Church District population, 64 percent, was white, and 36 percent were listed as "colored."

Many of the African American who remained in Falls Church were skilled. Based on the 1880 census, the African American population of Falls Church was notable due to the "degree of occupational variation among the working men," whose job titles included carpenter, minister, blacksmith, wheelwright, banker, and

¹²⁸ Wrenn, pp. 1-2.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

schoolteacher.¹³⁰ A number of jobs were also available on some of the larger farms in the area, particularly Munson Hill Nursery, which probably employed more African Americans than any other local farm at the time.¹³¹

In the late nineteenth century, three African American residential settlements were established within the boundaries of Falls Church: the Hill, located on Shreve Street (now Annandale Road) from Washington Street to Jefferson Village; Southgate Subdivision, developed by ME Church and located south of what is now Hillwood Avenue;¹³² and Gravel Bank, located in West Falls Church near the railroad.¹³³ By 1904, probably a hundred cottages, three churches, and a school had been constructed to support the 400-500 African Americans who lived in the Shreve Street community.¹³⁴

Southgate Subdivision is today principally located outside the city boundaries. However, two streets: Liberty and Douglas Avenues remain within the city of Falls Church. Three houses surveyed, Nucciarone House at 305 Douglas Avenue (110-0140) (*Figure 79*) and 301 and 304 Liberty Avenue (110-133 and 110-0141) are located in Southgate. These two-story, frame, gable-roof houses lie in an area that has remained primarily an African-American community.

According to Edwin B. Henderson, a prominent member of the Falls Church African American community, race relations between whites and African Americans of Falls Church were "very good" during the early twentieth century. The townsmen's belief in ability without consideration of race was demonstrated by the 1881 election of Frederick Foote to the Town Council, where he remained a member until his death in 1889. However, despite Henderson's claims, many whites of Falls Church felt threatened politically by their African American fellow townsmen, as may be seen in the gerrymandering that occurred in 1890. Apprehension grew as white citizens (Democrats) became concerned about the voting power of the large African American population (Republicans) living in the Shreve Street community, which was then included within the town boundaries. Pressure from these concerned citizens caused the limits of Falls Church to be redrawn in 1890, excluding much of the African American population from the town.¹³⁵

¹³⁰ Reed, p. 457.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 455.

¹³² There is some question as to whether this subdivision was originally called Sherwood. In *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*, Patrick Reed writes that M.E. Church and the Falls Church Improvement Company developed a black settlement south of Falls Church, the Sherwood Subdivision, "one of the first sub-divisions put on the market in Fairfax County." (p. 491) In 1891, Church did develop a subdivision called Sherwood near the West Falls Church station; this subdivision, however, was not a black community, nor was it located south of the city. In their examination of black subdivisions, both Wolf and Reed discuss the three mentioned above: Southgate, Gravel Bank(s), and the Hill.

¹³³ Steadman, p. 212.

¹³⁴ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), p. 21.

¹³⁵ Reed, p. 458.

In 1915, after state passage of a law permitting residential segregation, the Town Council proposed an ordinance confining African American residents to a small section of town. Several leading African American townsmen, including Edwin B. Henderson and Joseph B. Tinner, organized the Colored Citizens Protective League (CCPL), protesting this action and bringing suit and applying to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a biracial organization promoting civil and political rights for African Americans, for chapter status. Thus, it was the first rural chapter of the NAACP, the Falls Church and Vicinity Branch. After state court action negated the new state law, the town council abandoned its plan for residential segregation.

Several of the city's resources surveyed are associated with the theme of ethnicity including the residences identified with the early twentieth century African American leaders of Falls Church, Edwin B. Henderson and Joseph B. Tinner. Henderson's house (110-0221), now located at 307 South Maple, was originally built in 1913 on South Washington Street, two blocks from Henderson's grandmother's house at 121 S. Washington Street (110-280).¹³⁶ This large, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman bungalow was moved to its present location when Lee Highway was widened. The house is still owned and occupied by Edwin B. Henderson II, grandson of the original owner.¹³⁷ Tinner house at 109 Tinner's Hill (110-134) is a two-story, frame I-house, which was constructed by the Tinner family between 1895 and 1910 (*Figure 80*). The street on which this house is built is named for Tinner and the house is still owned by the Tinner family.

¹³⁶ Interview with Edwin B. Henderson conducted by Henry H. Douglas, April 2, 1976.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*



Figure 79: Photograph of Nucciarone House (110-140)



Figure 80: Photograph of Tinner House (110-134)

16. THEME: SETTLEMENT RESOURCE TYPES:

Prior to English settlement, Native Americans occupied the area around the falls of the Potomac. The Native Americans utilized the abundant natural resources available, as may be seen by their activities, which ranged from hunting and fishing to quarrying the region's plentiful soapstone¹³⁸ and many Native American artifacts are found in the area. The Native Americans developed an elaborate system of trails, joining the many settlements in the area. This system remains evident today as much of the transportation system of Northern Virginia follows these early paths. For example, two Native American trails led from what is today Alexandria to Loudoun County and one led inland from the (Little) Falls; these crossed in what is now Falls Church.¹³⁹

When Captain John Smith arrived in Northern Virginia with his men in 1608, they ventured up the Potomac as far as Little Falls. Unable to pass these falls or "freshes," the Englishmen moved inland along Native American trails, meeting settlements of the local Algonquin and Siouxan tribes along the way.¹⁴⁰ Following the exploration of this land, the English colonists intermittently fought the Indians over the land. By 1677, after a final local war, the Native Americans moved west beyond the Blue Ridge.

Settlement of the Falls Church area did not begin until circa 1700. From 1715 to 1837 there were twenty-seven land grants within one-and-a-half miles of The Falls Church, eight of which between 1724 and 1742 covered most of the later city of Falls Church. In 1775, the estimated population of this area was only sixty to seventy slaves. This farming area was gradually broken into smaller farms, until by 1860, seventy-eight landowners held eighty-nine properties ranging in size from about one thousand acres to half acre lots, with the average within the city area of about sixty acres. Only seventeen owners held their land more than a decade, and a surprising number of lots were bought and sold quickly for profit. By 1875, the new town had an estimated population of five hundred. It continued to grow slowly in the late nineteenth century, and by 1904, the Village Improvement Society would write that Falls Church "might properly be called a national village, since its citizens are chiefly employees of the government, and the interests of its eleven hundred people naturally center at the National Capital."¹⁴¹ During this century the town and city grew spasmodically (see census data). The need to provide housing for these new residents led to the subdivision of large farms, like Sherwood, into small regular lots with modest housing. Platted over a period of approximately one hundred years, the subdivisions of Falls Church include Alma Berry, Broadmont, Buffalo Park, Daniels, Devonshire Gardens, Ellison Heights, Falls Church Heights, Falls Church Park, Falls Park, Forbes, Fowlers, Greenway Downs, Kerrs Addition, Larchmont Terrace, Lawton Manor, Midland Park, Murray, Oak Haven, Pond DW, Roosevelt Court, Sherwood, Smith Gardens, Sycamore Grove, Virginia Forest, Virginia Village, Wells BB & W, Whistling Pines, Whitehaven, Woodland, Abbots Orchard, Allison, Brookfarm, Cooper, Fraiser, Great Forest, Hertz Addition

¹³⁸ Steadman, p. 3.

¹³⁹ Wrenn, p. 1.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ Pioneer America Society, Inc. (April 1972), pp. 17-18.

to West Falls Church, Lee Crest, Nunnally, Offutts Village, Parmele, Rosemore, Spring Lea, Timberline, Villa Ridge Hills, West Arlington, and West Briar.

Census Data for Falls Church

YEAR	POPULATION NUMBER
1890:	792
1900:	1,007
1910:	1,128
1920:	1,659
1930:	2,019
1940:	2,576
1948:	5,338 City was created
1950:	7,535
1960:	10,192
1970:	10,772
1980:	9,515
1990:	9,578

17. THEME: TECHNOLOGY

RESOURCE TYPES: Bridges, Railroads, Highways

The history of Falls Church, which originated as a small crossroads community at the intersection of two historic roads, is inherently linked to the history of the transportation systems of Northern Virginia. Developments in transportation technology greatly affected the growth of Falls Church. The construction of railroads, bridges, and highways had a great impact on the community's development.

Railroads:

While the improvement to roads in the area around Falls Church in the first decades of the nineteenth century greatly encouraged the movement of goods and people through the area, it was the introduction of the railroad to Falls Church that provided the crossroads community with a faster and easier connection to Alexandria. In 1847, the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Railroad Company was incorporated with the intention of building a railroad line from Alexandria to join the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry. Though no line was laid, the company's charter was renewed, and in 1853, the company was reorganized as the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad Company. In 1854, construction of the line began, reaching Falls Church in 1859 and Leesburg in 1860. By January 1861, two daily morning trains operated between Alexandria and Leesburg with a running time of a little more than two hours. Station stops were located at Arlington Mills (Columbia Pike), Carlinsville, Falls Church, Vienna, Hunter's Mill, Thornton's Station, Herndon, Guilford (Sterling) and Farmwell (Ashburn).¹⁴² By the end of March that same year, business had so increased that two additional afternoon trains were added to the run. In May 1861, the railroad was seized by Union forces and did not resume normal operations until 1866. In 1870, the East Falls Station was added. Following a series of economic hardships and subsequent bankruptcy, the railroad was purchased by the Ohio and Western Railroad Company in 1882. In 1894, the property was acquired by the Southern Railway system; and the line was extended to Bluemont in 1896 and to the District in 1911. In 1912, a new corporation leased the railroad, renamed it the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, and electrified the entire line.

During the 1920s, with the popularization of the automobile, passenger revenues dwindled and passenger services were eventually discontinued. During the gasoline rationing days of World War II, passenger service was re-established between Rosslyn and Purcellville.¹⁴³ Following the War, passenger service was again discontinued, though freight service continued into the mid-1950s. After a succession of inoperative periods, the railroad was abandoned in 1968. By 1982, the Northern Virginia Regional Park authority had built a 46-mile bike-and-pedestrian path on the old WOD property.

¹⁴² Ames W. Williams, "The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Summer 1964), Volume XIV Number 1, p. 42.

¹⁴³ Milton W. Buffington, "Cars Across the Countryside," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Autumn 1965), Volume XV Number 2, p. 16.

Bridges:

Although a number of bridges have greatly influenced the development of Falls Church, most of them are not located within the city's boundaries. However, there is a surviving rail-related bridge, part of which is located within the city limits. This bridge abutment is located at the northwestern edge of the city limits where the tracks crossed Four Mile Run. The bridge abutment consists of large, rough-hewn stones set in courses and secured by cement infill. Though the western abutment appears to have been entirely rebuilt with new stone, the eastern abutment (located within the city limits) retains the original stone with quarry marks (*Figure 67*).

Street Railways:

Though the interurban electric railway has left no permanent mark on the area's landscape in terms of infrastructure, the introduction of the trolley dictated the residential growth patterns of the former crossroads community and converted it into a popular suburb of Washington, D.C. The first interurban line in Northern Virginia to affect area development was the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon line which was incorporated in 1890; the line was completed from Mount Vernon to Alexandria in 1892, and to Washington in 1896. The first electric railway to directly affect Falls Church was incorporated in 1891 as the Washington, Arlington and East Falls Church Railway line. The company built tracks from Rosslyn to Fairfax, reaching Falls Church in 1897.

By 1901, the trolley tracks extended along Lincoln Avenue to West Falls Church, parallel to the steam railroad. A number of trolley sheds and two ticket offices in the East Falls Church and West End, located one mile apart, served the burgeoning Falls Church community. This company enjoyed great popularity and prosperity as the suburbs of the nation's capital blossomed. By 1924, however, highway competition forced the company into bankruptcy and it was sold at auction in 1927. Following this sale, the line became the Arlington and Fairfax Railway, and electric streetcar service continued along this route until 1937; between 1937 and 1939 buses which were able to run on the rails replaced the trolley cars. In 1939, the rails were abandoned altogether.

The trolley tracks and other infrastructure associated with the railway system no longer survive.

Modern interurban traffic, the Metro, was introduced in 1986 down the median strip off I-66 (see below), and once rail transportation serves Falls Church, albeit this time not in the city. Metro's arrival continues to influence new development within the city.

Highways:

By the end of the 1930s, the automobile had displaced the trolley system and new roads and highways were being planned that would link the Northern Virginia suburbs with Washington, D.C. In 1938, the Federal Highway Act started continuous highway planning for the District of Columbia; two years later the first highway plan for the city was proposed. In 1956, Congress approved the concept of limited-access interstate highway systems and, in 1968, the Beltway was completed west of Falls Church, and in 1982, I-66 was built north of the city.

The role of transportation-related technology, greatly affected the existence and development of Falls Church and is one of the most important factors in the development of the city. Falls Church's proximity to Washington and its location along the railroad and trolley car lines leading out of the nation's capital fostered its growth as an important suburban community.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of the project was to gather and evaluate information about the historic properties and resources located within the City of Falls Church in an effort to more fully comprehend and support their contribution to the City's heritage. The project was intended to: 1) synthesize, consolidate, and transfer existing information on previously identified historic properties into a computerized database format; 2) collect additional information on previously unidentified or unevaluated historic properties and potential historic districts; and 3) heighten public awareness about historic resources in the City of Falls Church to encourage citizen appreciation of their history.

The project as anticipated was organized into three basic tasks:

- 1) the survey and documentation to the reconnaissance level of approximately 254 historic properties which predate the year 1930. Of the 254 properties to be surveyed, approximately 169 properties were previously identified and approximately 85 were newly identified;
- 2) the identification of potential historic districts in the later period (1930-50) residential subdivisions of the City of Falls Church; and
- 3) the preparation of the Final Architectural Survey Report.

Methodology

Approach

Traceries approached this project as a coordinated effort of experienced professional architectural historians working with the FCHC and VDHR in an effort to produce a cost effective survey that would meet VDHR's high standards, as well as provide information needed by FCHC.

This was accomplished by working closely with the City of Falls Church and its representatives to identify important architectural resources; by taking full advantage of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) to document and analyze of historic properties; by understanding the City's history and geography to insure that selected cultural resources accurately illustrate the City's historic context through the best-preserved and least-altered examples as subsumed under DAR's eighteen historic context themes; by utilizing years of sound survey experience to ensure an efficient effort; by employing a management methodology that is designed to result in an on-time performance; and by maximizing the potential of an experienced staff.

To achieve the desired products, Traceries organized a team with the credentials, skills, and successful experience to do the work. The team was composed of four members: a Project Manager/Architectural Historian, a Senior Architectural Historian, and three Surveyors. The Project Manager/Architectural Historian managed the administration of the survey project, directed the tasks and was responsible for preparing the Final Report. She also functioned as the primary architectural historian, preparing the historic context report and working with the team to evaluate the properties. The Senior Architectural Historian was responsible for conducting the work involving the assessment of potential historic districts for properties dating from 1930

through 1950, including the windshield survey, brief historic overview, and preparation of preliminary recommendations regarding these residential areas. The Surveyors managed the information on previously recorded resources—synthesizing, consolidating, undertaking data entry, located the properties and resources, and updated records as appropriate. They worked together in the field, identifying new properties which met the survey criteria and conducted the Reconnaissance Level survey.

Basic to the methodology was the determination of a criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using VDHR standards, historic themes and requirements. This was a team effort that allowed on-site decision-making. A system was established to select properties for survey by synthesizing the VDHR standards, the eighteen VDHR historic context themes, the basic historic context outline, and VDHR contractual requirements. Next, a plan was developed for managing the information on the previously recorded properties, for updating records as necessary, and for identifying and surveying between eighty-five and one hundred new properties for survey at the Reconnaissance Level. Traceries managed the information on the previously recorded properties first, reviewing files, entering data into IPS, identifying locations on USGS maps and then devising a plan for visiting the properties so that an on-site evaluation could be made regarding the need to update the VDHR files. Information on the previously recorded properties assisted the project team in determining a strategy for the survey design. Other sources of information included historic maps, secondary sources, informal windshield surveys, as well as the community and its officials.

The recordation of the properties to VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, all properties were surveyed to a Reconnaissance Level. All previously recorded properties were located and information brought up to a standard equal to that employed for the new Reconnaissance-level properties. Eighty-five properties that were not previously recorded were documented to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance-Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including its primary and secondary resources. Each completed form for properties that contained a contributing primary resource included a detailed physical description of that primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It also included a one-to-three sentence evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of two to five views, with an average of three views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per contributing secondary resource or group of secondary resources if located close together. The photographs sufficiently illustrate the architectural character of the primary resource: at least one photograph will be taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the City base map was submitted with each form. Although Reconnaissance-Level survey does not require interior documentation of resources, a sampling of interiors were inspected and described in order to better understand some of these resources.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years were selected for recordation using our understanding of the history of the City of Falls Church and related architecture. With assistance from the VDHR staff and FCHC, survey priorities were established. Preference was given to those properties within sections of the city zoned Transitional, Business, Light Industry, and Official Design, including but not limited to the Broad Street (Route 7) and Washington Street (Route 29) corridors and the Central Business Zone. Efforts were made to identify the best-preserved and least-altered examples of various resource types subsumed under the eighteen VDHR historic themes. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and structures,

significant buildings in poor condition or threatened by imminent destruction, resources related to ethnic minority cultures, pre-1860 resources, including outbuildings and farm-structures, previously surveyed properties that warranted updated or additional information, and significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. road or railroad construction). All properties with primary resources more than fifty years of age were surveyed.

To summarize, Traceries approached this project with a commitment to understanding the historic context and modern organization of the City of Falls Church before we began the survey, with a sound background in IPS, with a thorough understanding of VDHR's survey requirements, with knowledge of Virginia architecture and its related resources, and with a commitment to preparing a survey that will take advantage of the talents and experience of our staff. However, despite this approach, problems occurred in project, primarily in the development of the general historic context and the historic context themes. The FCHC provided substantial information to correct errors and fill in gaps.

Workplan

Implementation of the proposed work was based on an incremental process as outlined in the following nine task descriptions.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL EFFORT</u>
TASK 1: Project Organization and Management	12.0%
TASK 2: Survey Preparation (including Initial Public Presentation)	15.0%
TASK 3: Survey	36.0%
TASK 4: IPS	15.5%
TASK 5: Historic District Assessment	5.0%
TASK 6: Architectural Survey Report	15.0%
TASK 7: Slide show	0.5%
TASK 8: Products Submission	1.0%
TASK 9: Final Presentation	<u>1.0%</u>
	100%

■ *TASK 1: Project Organization and Management*

Project organization consisted of establishing a work schedule, coordinating the team members and the City staff, establishing work assignments, arranging for the necessary materials to undertake the work tasks, and maintaining the project schedule. The Project Manager/Architectural Historian functioned as liaison between VDHR, FCHC and the project team. Her activities included regular monitoring of the project's progress, preparation of the monthly progress reports, and attendance at required progress meetings with the VDHR and FCHC representatives.

The project was managed through a hierarchical system of tasks. Incremental monitoring was combined with milestone review indicated as "Results" for each major task listed in the Workplan. The Monthly Progress Reports recorded milestone completion for VDHR and FCHC.

■ *TASK 2: Survey Design*

Prior to beginning field work, all existing materials relevant to the City of Falls Church contained within the VDHR archives were reviewed. The FCHC assisted with the location of significant resources and districts, the location of survey data, and the development of historic contexts. Materials contained within the City's historical collection at the Mary Riley Styles Library and archived at other resource sites in and near the City of Falls Church, as well as at federal archives, including the Library of Congress were reviewed. This included existing architectural survey files, indexes, topographic maps, and unpublished survey reports. Among the sources examined were the following: C.A. Stewart's *A Virginia Village* (1904), Melvin A. Steadman's *Falls Church by Fence and Fireside* (1964), Tony P. Wrenn's *Cherry Hill, Falls Church, Virginia* (1971, rev. 1977) and *Falls Church: History of a Virginia Village* (1972), and Henry A. Douglas' *Falls Church Places and People* (1981, rev. 1988).

The FCHC and the City's Planning staff were consulted regarding properties with potential for survey and regarding future development projects that may affect historic resources. Documents, including the Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, public utility plans, and the Goals and Strategies Section of the City of Falls Church Comprehensive Plan (11/30/95 DRAFT) were reviewed.

In preparation for field work, IPS records were created for every existing VDHR paper file for the City of Falls Church. The initial record entry consisted of the following data elements: VDHR Identification Number, Name of Property, County, USES Quad Map Name, Address, National Register Categorization, and Primary Resource Date of Construction.

The task of selecting the 254 properties to be surveyed was accomplished in close coordination between FCHC, Traceries, and the VDHR staff member. Different lists of previous survey efforts were studied and consolidated into a single list. As errors in the lists were identified, they were corrected to insure that all properties dating to 1930 were identified and surveyed as appropriate. This coordination was maintained throughout the survey process.

In preparation for field work, a basic outline of the City's historic context was developed based on research information. Secondary sources were studied, as well as historic maps and other relevant material. City staff and others knowledgeable of City history were consulted to assist in the preparation of the outline.

The on-site planning aspect of the Survey Design involved the examination of maps to determine the best approach for covering the entire city. In preparation for field work, maps were collected and studied to determine the best approach to covering the entire county during the survey effort. The USES maps, City base maps, current road maps and historic maps revealed clustering of historic properties and other useful information. The on-site planning also included driving tours of the city. This routing was revised and updated as necessary during the course of the on-site and archival efforts.

During this initial phase of the project, a public meeting was held to introduce the project to interested citizens, City officials, the FCHC, members of the Falls Church Historical Society, residents and owners. The public meeting was held at City Hall. It was advertised in local papers, through the historical commission, and through the library, and was organized in an effort to become aware of the concerns and interests of the local residents so that they might be incorporated into the survey methodology. The meeting began with a slide show presentation by Traceries describing the process of an historic resources survey and continued with a participatory discussion on the location of the city's resources and the relation of these resources to VDHR historic context themes. As a conclusion to the meeting, Traceries presented potential strategies for identifying the historic resources and encouraged comments from the audience.

Based upon the review of existing materials, feedback from the public presentation and concerns and interests of the City of Falls Church, especially the FCHC, as well as those of VDHR, a set of survey priorities was established.

These priorities are listed below:

- Review of Previously Surveyed Properties

This involved the review of inventory lists and documentation gathered in previous surveys of historic properties within the boundaries of the City. It included information on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; information collected during the Falls Church Architectural and Historic Inventory of 1969 (Russell Wright), as revised in 1975; of information gathered as part of the City's Certification process as established under the 1994 Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance; and of information gathered in 1989 by the architectural history firm of Washington Perspectives (Ruth Ann Overbeck).

- Identification of Previously Unrecorded Properties Through Map Research

This involved the careful examination of the 1930 Sunderman Map of the Town of Falls Church in an effort to identify extant properties not previously recorded. Based upon the examination of the map and site visits, Maurice Terman, the Chair of the FCHC, provided Traceries with a list of addresses of those properties which appeared to be on the map and were identified for potential survey.

- Identification of Previously Unrecorded Properties Through City Property Tax Records

This involved the examination of the city's current tax records, which provide a date of construction (in most cases) for the city's buildings. All buildings which are listed in the tax records as being from 1930 or earlier were identified for potential survey.

- Identification of Previously Unrecorded Properties Through Site Visits

In the process of surveying identified properties, the surveyors searched for other buildings or resources that appeared to meet the criteria for survey.

■ *TASK 3: Survey*

The survey (including on-site and archival work) was scheduled and organized based on routing, grouping of properties, weather conditions, and staffing availability. The plan for handling the survey work was revised throughout the survey effort to accommodate weather conditions and staffing availability.

Research into the history of the City of Falls Church was conducted prior to, in conjunction with, and after the completion of the on-site survey. This research involved the examination of published books and articles on the history and architecture of Falls Church, the examination of historic maps, historic photographs, and other unpublished documentation. Initially, research was devoted primarily to understanding the general history of the city in order to prepare the general historic context. Unpublished materials on the history of the city, and more importantly, on individual properties and neighborhoods, were found at the Mary Riley Styles Virginia Room. "Falls Church: An Architectural Inventory" (1969) compiled by Russell Wright for the predecessors of the FCHC was instrumental in identifying significant properties and information associated with them. In addition, reports written by students of Richard Longstreth at The George Washington University contributed useful information regarding the platting of various subdivisions in Falls Church. Historic maps---found in the Mary Riley Styles Virginia Room, provided by Maurice Terman, and archived at the Library of Congress---presented important information on the growth of the city. Hopkins maps from 1878 and Sanborn fire insurance maps through the 1940s were consulted and were particularly useful in further understanding the development of neighborhoods under consideration as historic districts.

The on-site survey work was initiated simultaneously with the archival work. The surveyors worked in teams of two. They followed the assigned route, located previously recorded properties, and selecting additional properties for Reconnaissance Level survey. Properties were selected based on priorities established in the Survey Design (see above). All properties with primary resources observed to be fifty years or older were documented to the required level (Reconnaissance Level - Contributing or Non-Contributing) and draft forms completed. Color slides were taken as appropriate throughout the survey effort for documentation and to serve as the basis for the scripted slide show. Additional information collected was filed in anticipation of forwarding it to the City of Falls Church and VDHR in survey file envelopes. The photographs taken on-site were processed upon return from each field trip. The developed prints, negative envelopes, and color slides were labeled to VDHR standards throughout the course of the survey effort.

■ *TASK 4: Integrated Preservation System Database*

Findings from the on-site and archival survey were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Integrated Preservation Software (VDHR-IPS) system, as required by the VDHR survey program. VDHR-IPS allows information to be entered and stored in a PC computer. Data can then be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings.

VDHR-IPS is based on the computer program Integrated Preservation System Software, developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and requirements. Data was entered into an independent database for the City of Falls Church, created during this project. This independent database is completely compatible with VDHR's master database that includes identified historic properties throughout Virginia. VDHR-IPS was an important component of the survey, and will be a useful planning tool for the City of Falls Church. The information in the database can be updated as needed and can be used to generate a variety of reports beyond those prepared for this study.

The City's database was customized to include three additional data elements: **Plaque Number** which allows for the FCHC Plaque Number to be entered into appropriate property records; **Real Property Code Number** which allows the City's Department of Tax Assessment identification number to be entered into each record and, thereby, coordinates this database with the City's ArcInfo (a Geographic Information System) database; and **National Register Reference Number** which allows for the entry of the official National Register identification number for those properties listed on the National Register.

Various computer reports were generated for this project. All reports were prepared so as to allow for indexing by the VDHR Identification Number, the Plaque Number **OR** the Real Property Code Identification Number. Reports can also be sorted alphabetically by street name or by property name. Further "Marking", that is indicating a specific quality that is to be included or excluded in a data set prior to generating an analytical report, was used as appropriate. Generally, sorting is by VDHR Identification Number unless otherwise specified and was limited to the data relating to the 240 Contributing properties. The following reports were generated for this report:

- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of All Properties
[VDHR IPS Report Codename: INVENTORY]
Sorted by VDHR ID#
Sorted by RPC #
Sorted by Address

- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of All Properties Indicating Contributing Status
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: INVENTORY2 marked for Contributing]
Sorted by VDHR ID #
Sorted by RPC #
Sorted by Address
Sorted by Plaque #

- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Contributing Properties
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: INVENTORY2 marked for Contributing]
Sorted by VDHR ID #
Sorted by RPC #
Sorted by Address
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Non-Contributing Properties
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: INVENTORY2 marked for Non-Contributing]
Sorted by VDHR ID #
Sorted by RPC #
Sorted by Address
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Certified Structures
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: PLAQUE for all]
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: PLAQUE marked for Plaque]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Historic Themes for All Contributing Properties
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: THEME marked for Contributing]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Historic Theme Report -
*List of Properties by Each Theme*¹⁴⁴
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: THEME marked for Contributing]
- City of Falls Church Survey Historic Theme Context Report: *Each Theme Resource Types*
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: INVENTORY marked for Contributing and Theme]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Status of Primary Resource of All Properties:
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: RESRCESTAT]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Demolished Primary Resources:
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: RESRCESTAT marked for Demolished]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Primary Resource Sub-Types of Contributing Properties:
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: WUZIT marked for Contributing]
- City of Falls Church Survey: Inventory of Style of Primary Resources of Contributing Properties:
[VDHR-IPS Report Codename: STYLE marked for Contributing
run in chronological order by Year Built]

Information recorded on the completed survey forms was entered into the VDHR-IPS system and edited throughout the project. All data was reviewed on screen by the Project Manager/Architectural Historian and the Senior Architectural Historian, and revised as appropriate. Draft data were then printed for a second review. Identified errors and/or omissions were corrected in IPS. Upon review of the database, tabular reports were

¹⁴⁴ *italics* indicates multiple reports of this type.

generated to provide data for analysis for incorporation into the Architectural Survey Report. Further corrections were noted and entered into IPS. Survey forms were printed as survey reports for each surveyed property. VDHR reviewed all survey forms and recommended changes which Traceries entered database.

The special requirements of this survey --- the use of the 1930 Sunderman Map as the basis for survey work and the existence of the FCHC Historic Property Inventory --- required in a change in IPS methodology from used before Traceries' work in VDHR surveys. Typically, the beginning data base consists only of properties previously identified by VDHR-sponsored surveys. The Survey of the City of Falls Church relied on the Sunderman Map of 1930 (covering the area within the boundaries of the then Town of Falls Church) as its base document. The site of each resource indicated on this map was viewed to determine if the indicated resource was extant. This resulted in great confusion for Traceries staff in its efforts to record the survey effort into IPS. This confusion went undetected until a review of final IPS reports was made. The most notable error was in the entry of information into VDHR-IPS. Initially, no suitable standard was employed to ensure the documentation of locations on the map which were examined and found **not** to contain an extant historic resource *versus* the documentation of those locations which were found to contain extant historic resources and were eligible as historic properties that could be surveyed to the level required by VDHR. This lack of distinction resulted in two major problems: one, the survey of resources that were clearly not old enough or sufficiently significant to meet any VDHR standard; and two, an unclear determination of the number of resources that had been extant in 1930 but were now lost.

These flaws were corrected by the Senior Architectural Historian using a set of "computer conventions" that allowed for the proper identification of all locations (by address, by block and lot, and by RPC number) on which resources were indicated on the Sunderman Map, and the subsequent recordination of the extant status of the anticipated resource. Therefore, a proper understanding of the City of Falls Church VDHR-IPS database, requires an understanding of the following rules for data entry:

For all locations identified on the 1930 Sunderman Map as containing a resource:

- Enter VDHR Identification Number = [Assigned Number]
- Enter Bibliographic Record = Sunderman Map 1930

Then enter data as appropriate:

If the anticipated (pre-1930) or other (i.e. 1930-1946 date of construction) historic resource is NOT EXTANT:

- Enter National Register Resource Type = SITE
- Enter Resource Type Count = SITE with NON-CONTRIBUTING status**
- Enter Wuzit Type = [Wuzit Type, if known] with NOT EVALUATED status
- Enter Primary Resource Superfield with the following data if known:
 - Wuzit Type
 - Date of Construction
 - Source of Date
 - Physical Status (it is anticipated that if no historic resource is extant then this field = DEMOLISHED)

- If the anticipated historic resource IS EXTANT:
 - Enter *National Register Resource Type* = **BUILDING**
 - Enter *National Register Resource Type Count* = **BUILDING**
with CONTRIBUTING or NON- CONTRIBUTING status
 - Enter Wuzit Type = [WUZIT TYPE]
with CONTRIBUTING or NON-CONTRIBUTING status

- If the EXTANT historic resource is considered to have a CONTRIBUTING status:
 - PRIMARY RESOURCE is described to Reconnaissance Level

These conventions allow for an accurate count of the following:

- Number of locations viewed for extant historic resources
- Number of properties surveyed
- Number of properties with no extant primary resource (primary resource is demolished)
- Number of properties with extant primary resource (primary resource is standing)
- Number of contributing properties (with contributing primary resource)
- Number of non-contributing properties (with no or non-contributing primary resource)
- Number of contributing primary resources (extant)
- Number of non-contributing primary resources (extant but altered to point of lost integrity)
- Number of not-evaluated primary resources (demolished prior to survey project)

Please note that sites that formerly contained an historic resource were not evaluated for potential archeological significance.

■ *TASK 5: Historic District Assessment: Survey of 1930-1950 Residential Developments*

Three windshield surveys of residential areas that were developed in Falls Church between 1930 and 1950 were conducted in an effort to identify potential historic districts. Findings from the windshield survey were synthesized with map study and research findings to determine possible historic district boundaries for the 1930-1950 residential developments. Charles Moore, Chair of the City of Falls Church Architectural Review Commission, assisted with this effort. Preliminary boundaries were identified and drawn on the City base map. These findings were further analyzed to establish brief discussion for each potential historic district. A preliminary context statement was prepared to clarify the background and history of the 1930-1950 residential developments. Preliminary recommendations as to the possibility of historic district designation for the identified residential developments were prepared. Issues discussed include the potential for meeting the evaluation criteria, problems with designation, steps needed for realization of designation, and further research suggestions.

■ *TASK 6: Architectural Survey Report*

On-site and archival findings were assembled and synthesized in preparation for review prior to drafting the final report. One set of VDHR survey file envelopes were labeled for VDHR; one set of manilla file folders for the City. The appropriate documentation, labeled photographs and negatives, and site plans were placed in the appropriate envelope or file. City maps were marked to indicate the surveyed properties. This step was repeated on new GIS-generated maps from the City's Planning Department so as to ensure that the final map submissions were consistent in scale. All envelopes/files were checked for completion.

The Architectural Survey Report was prepared in conformance with the VDHR Guidelines for survey reports. Contributing properties associated with the relevant historic context themes were discussed in the historic context theme narratives. Illustrations, including photographs, drawings, maps, tables, charts and other graphics were prepared. The draft document was distributed to the City and VDHR.

■ *TASK 7: Slide show*

A scripted slide presentation which provides an overview on how the survey work was performed, significant properties surveyed, and recommendations was prepared for presentation and submission.

TASK 8: Products Submission

All required products were prepared for the City and VDHR. Two copies of the survey data and reports were exported for import into DAR's master database. Two diskettes containing the City of Falls Church survey data were prepared for submission. Two diskettes holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in Word Perfect 5.1, and two in WordPerfect for Windows were prepared. Two originals (in looseleaf binders) and thirteen (13) bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared. Two sets of hard-copy survey forms, photographs, maps and other materials were made ready for submission. One set of negatives was prepared for VDHR. All products were submitted to the appropriate body.

■ *TASK 9: Final Public Presentation*

In May 1996, following the completion of the project, a final public presentation was made to the City of Falls Church. The scripted slide show, summarizing findings and recommendations was presented.

EXPECTED RESULTS

As presented in VDHR's Request for Proposal (RFP) and defined in the contract, it was expected that 254 properties would be surveyed to the Reconnaissance Level. In addition to the Reconnaissance Level Survey, a windshield survey was to be conducted of potential historic districts in areas of residential development dating from the 1930s through to 1950.

Through the implementation of the Survey Design, it was anticipated that the Reconnaissance Level Survey would provide a comprehensive sampling of architecture and other resources related to the eighteen historic themes established by VDHR. Given the heavy concentration of residential neighborhoods in the City of Falls Church, it was anticipated that the Domestic theme would be the best represented; in addition, it was anticipated that the detached single-family dwelling would be the most prevalent type to be surveyed.

SURVEY FINDINGS

City of Falls Church Database Holdings

The survey and documentation of properties in City of Falls Church was completed to the approved standards of Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The results of the project survey is as follows:

Two hundred-ninety-three (293) properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources.

- **Two hundred-forty (240) properties were evaluated as Contributing.** They were fully surveyed to the Reconnaissance Level. Each form provides a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It includes a one-to-three sentence evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Each form is accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources. Adequate photographic documentation includes several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per contributing secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they are located close together. Photographs illustrate the architectural character of the resource, with at least one photograph taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources is included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicates the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the city base map is filed with each form. Although Reconnaissance-Level survey does not require interior documentation of resources, a sampling of interiors was inspected and described to better understand some resources that did not warrant Intensive-Level documentation.
- **Fifty-three (53) properties were evaluated as Non-Contributing and surveyed to a minimum level.** PLEASE NOTE: If the primary resources were demolished, it was recorded as *Not Evaluated*; if the primary resource was less than fifty years of age, it was recorded as *Not Evaluated*.

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: PROPERTIES	NUMBER
Identified and Surveyed	293
Contributing	240
Non-Contributing	53

Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings

Summary

VDHR-IPS contains an individual database for the City of Falls Church, created as part of this project. This database contains a total of 293 property records. This total number of 293 property records equals the total number of properties surveyed. Of these 293 property records, 240 records represent historic properties with contributing primary resources. Fifty-three records were identified as properties which did not contain a contributing primary resource. This was due to demolition or alteration of a previously evaluated contributing resource. Of the fifty-three non-contributing properties, thirty-three properties have lost their historic primary resource due to demolition. (*n.b.* One property, the JG Whittier School [110-265] was surveyed as part of this project and subsequently demolished. As the property no longer contains a primary resource, the property is counted as Non-Contributing.)

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: PROPERTIES			NUMBER		
Identified Properties			293		
Contributing Properties			240		
Non-Contributing Properties			53		
<i>Significantly Altered</i>	<i>Less than 50 Years</i>	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>33</i>
TOTAL SURVEYED			293		

**SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES**

TABLE 1

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: ALL PROPERTIES

VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-001	1769	Falls Church, The	115 Fairfax Street, East	Church
110-0002-	1906	Ide House	532 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0003-	1893	DePutron/Wollenberg House	508 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0004-	1845	Cherry Hill Mills, John House	312 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0005-	1968	Columbia Baptist Church	103 Columbia Street, West	Church
110-0006-	1930	House, 170 E. Broad Street	170 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0007-	1862	Auchmoody/Hinman House	400 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0008-	1878	Pond/Culbertson House	306 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0009-	1888	Rollins House	109 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0010-	1849	Rollins/Vosbury/Hall House		
		Birch House	312 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
		Winter Hill		
110-0011-	1855	Lawton House	203 Lawton Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0012-	1874	Holtwell/Forbes/O'Bannon House	258 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0013-	1909	Gage, Charles Ellsworth House	401 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0014-	1930	Barker House	833 Villa Ridge	Single Dwelling
110-0015-	1790	Mount Hope	203 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0016-	1854	Ives/Crump/Belden/Harrison House	302 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0017-	1909	Burnham House	207 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0018-	1895	Whitehall Carriage House/Servants Quarters	333 Little Falls Street	Carriage House
110-0019-	1898	Garner, J.W. House	219 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0020-	1870	Tallwood	708 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
		Rice/Berger/Erwin House		
110-0021-	1898	Casilear House, The	502 Walden Court	Single Dwelling
		Bonnie Briar		
110-0022-	1840	Lounsbury House	210 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0023-	1880	Quick/Hailey House	126 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0024-	1855	Ives/Boland/Westminster House	209 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0025-	1870	Brook/Ives/Franklin House	300 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0026-	1898	Lynch/Seline House	304 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0027-	1884	Falls Church Presbyterian Church	225 Broad Street, East	Church
110-0028-	1869	Dulin Methodist Church	513 Broad Street, East	Church
110-0029-	1891	Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall	248 Broad Street, West	Meeting Hall
110-0030-	1852	Turner/Rees House	509 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0031-	1855	Rowell House	923 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0032-	1890	Woodbrook	1011 Fowler Street	Single Dwelling
110-0033-	1890	Woodland	610 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0034-	1878	Merrifield House	210 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0035-	1893	Erwin House	300 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0036-	1904	Beach/Lester/Whitman House	212 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0037-	1878	Munson/Maddox House	324 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0038-	1851	Cloverdale	205 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0039-	1902	Saint James Catholic Church	905 Park Avenue	Church
110-0040-		Lee House	137 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0041-	1879	First Congregational Church	222 Washington Street, North	Church
		City Hall		
		Washington House		
		Falls Church Women's Club		
110-0042-	1897	Keeler House	271 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
		Bouknight House		
110-0043-	1890	Merrifield House	282 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
		Hockman House		
110-0044-	1866	Miller House	358 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0045-	1815	Falcon's Nest/Gum Aysle	903 Lanier Place	Single Dwelling
110-0046-	1867	Roberts House	409 West Street, South	Single Dwelling
		Burdick House		
110-0047-	1893	Brinkerhoff/Porter/Proctor House	200 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0048-	1906	Parrat/Hansen House	408 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0049-	1870	Wright, William B. House	424 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0050-	1890	Fadley House	260 Broad Street, West	Commercial Building
		Falls Church Beauty School		

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: ALL PROPERTIES

VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-0051-	1930 House, 114 Falls Avenue	114 Falls Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0052-	1879 St. James Church Rectory VanderKaden House House, 917 Fowler Street	917 Fowler Street	Single Dwelling
110-0053-	1890 Porter, Charles House Seay/Porter/Oliphant-Kuhn House	116 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0054-	1950 Carpet USA	1001 Broad Street, West	Car Showroom
110-0055-	1885 Eells/Bowie Roberts/Pierce House	414 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0056-	1885 Ellison Farm House/Old Home/Swimley House	320 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0057-	1890 Hiatt House	115 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0058-	1875 The Evergreens/Parmelee/Jones House	325 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0059-	1894 Albertson/The Triangle/Cook House	407 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0060-	1890 Crocker/Vogel House	319 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0061-	1862 Lerner/Wright/Jones House	329 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0062-	1862 Birch, Almond House	209 Midvale Street	Single Dwelling
110-0063-	1895 Rankin House	303 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0064-	1895 Graham House	305 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0065-	1905 DePutron/Gibson House	502 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0066-	1890 Hillier/Tasker House	116 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0067-	1910 Rogers/Thomas House	206 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0068-	1921 Belz House	1010 Tuckahoe Street	Single Dwelling
110-0069-	1880 Ingling House	113 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0070-	1895 Eberhart/Marhsall House	211 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0071-	1925 Staebler House	107 Cherry Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0072-	1949 Garvey House	1015 Parker Street	Single Dwelling
110-0073-	1910 Brown/Fowler/Brenizer/Donovan House Copeswood	208 Patterson Street	Single Dwelling
110-0074-	1898 Simmons House	107 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0075-	1875 Rollins-Tyson House and Store	125 Washington Street, North	Mixed:
110-0076-	1870 Merrifield Cottage	306 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0077-	1900 Maple Shade	458 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0078-	1900 Ayoub, M.K. and L.M. House	1270 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0079-	1910 Rust/Bonnell/Douglas House	201 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0080-	1904 Parker House	301 West Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0081-	1873 Abbott House	600 Abbott Lane	Single Dwelling
110-0082-	1858 Soule, Abram A. House Soule/Meese House	190 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0083-	1890 Kellogg/Brunner House	322 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0084-	1904 Piggott House	400 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0085-	1920 Ankers House	414 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0086-	1900 House, 914 Broad Street, West	914 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0087-	1910 Wescott/Peck House	218 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0088-	1910 Howard House	223 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0089-	1911 Bethune House	300 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0090-	1890 Rullman House	301 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0091-	1903 Kingsley/Behr House	412 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0092-	1885 Nowlan/Cooper/Pendleton House	114 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0093-	1890 Ball/Jackman House	117 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0094-	1900 Capner House	120 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0095-	1929 Parrott/Kay House	204 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0096-	1888 Gordon House	208 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0097-	1901 Varcoe/Hagert House	214 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0098-	1894 Garner, Emma House	211 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0099-	1910 Rector House	1006 Railroad Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0100-	1914 Tichauer House	901 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0101-	1880 Etowah/Green Hill	413 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0102-	1925 Herring House 1	503 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0103-	1920 Herring House 2	505 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0104-	1921 Richards House	510 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0105-	1913 Fredenburg House	606 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0106-	1880 Rhodes, Ada House	110 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0107-	1900 Bowen, John T. House	209 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0108-	1930 Elguera House	309 Spring Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0109-	1920 Wilson-Riggs Associates	710 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0110-	1920 Ziegler, L.L. House	540 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: ALL PROPERTIES

VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-0111-	1920 Yeakel House	903 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0112-	1890 Wells, John House	103 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0113-	1890 Byrne/Ware House	108 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0114-	1912 Cutter/Fischer House	116 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0115-	1889 Copper/Flagg House	206 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0116-	1896 Varcoe/Vandivere House	215 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0117-	1890 Brown, Horace House	222 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0118-	1895 Parrott House	313 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0119-	1878 Whitehall	335 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0120-	1924 O'Connell/Payne House	308 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0121-	1910 Hawxhurst/Simms House	310 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0122-	1910 Hawxhurst/Brunner/Davis House	312 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0123-	1904 Smith/Cline House	316 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0124-	1911 Royston/Brucker House	124 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0125-	1913 Morsell/Mankin/Spelman House	135 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0126-	1910 Palmer, Alfred House	200 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0127-	1914 Fellows, Lydia House	604 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0128-	House, 105 Park Place	105 Park Place	Single Dwelling
110-0129-	1914 Sikkar House	818 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0130-	1905 Skelly House	816 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0131-	1890 Brophy House	900 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0132-	1912 Hall House	404 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0133-	1912 Wade House	301 Liberty Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0134-	1895 Tinner House	109 Tinner's Hill	Single Dwelling
110-0135-	1946 Ghavamí House	304 Douglas Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0136-	1960 Smith Building House, 303 Douglas Avenue	303 Douglas Avenue	Commercial Building
110-0137-	1915 Schneider House	528 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0138-	1915 Sullivan House	819 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0139-	1915 Honesty House	299 Brice Street	Single Dwelling
110-0140-	1915 Nucciarone House	305 Douglas Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0141-	1915 Lindsay House	304 Liberty Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0142-	1915 Rose House	303 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0143-	1916 Hawk House	535 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0144-	1918 Fellin House	418 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0145-	1919 Rockwell House	111 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0146-	1920 Froeschner House	531 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0147-	1920 House, 110 Fairfax Street, North	110 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0148-	1940 Fircetz House	1001 Madison Lane	Single Dwelling
110-0149-	1922 Edmondson House	401 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0150-	1921 Tasker House	124 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0151-	1922 Krainik House	117 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0152-	1922 Smith House	405 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0153-	1925 Yeakel House	100 Spring Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0154-	1922 Wilson-Riggs Associates William R. Davies, Inc.	712 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0155-	1925 Nette House	525 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0156-	1923 Moore House	215 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0157-	1923 Kadi House	801 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0158-	1923 Taylor House	121 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0159-	1923 O'Brien House	405 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0160-	1924 Wooddell House	436 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0161-	1924 Schlager House	500 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0162-	1924 House, 925 Park Avenue	925 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0163-	1925 Moore House	311 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0164-	1924 McCormick House	525 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0165-	1925 Keefer House	205 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0166-	1922 Layman House	304 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0167-	1923 Thomas House	515 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0168-	1926 Mann House	300 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0169-	1926 Read House	921 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0170-	1926 Stewart House	919 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0171-	1926 House, 913 Park Avenue	913 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0172-	1926 Windingland House	301 Sycamore Street	Single Dwelling
110-0173-	1926 Asbury House	511 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0174-	1926 Adkins House	600 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: ALL PROPERTIES

VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-0175-	1925 Harrison House	204 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0176-	1927 Boobas House	106 Lee Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0177-	1932 Pavelis House	114 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0178-	1933 Klepac House	604 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0179-	1933 MacDonald House	811 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0180-	1859 Washington & Old Dominion R.R. Bridge		Bridge
110-0181-	1933 Pollock House	116 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0182-	1920 Ruffino House	222 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0183-	1920 Krebs House	509 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0184-	1914 White House	905 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0185-	1914 Kravinsky House	215 Columbia Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0186-	1940 Wenzel House	808 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0187-	1895 House, 303 Annandale Road, East	303 Annandale Road, East	Single Dwelling
110-0188-	1950 Duckpin Bowling Alley	400 Maple Street, South	Bowling Alley
110-0189-	1909 Rider House	706 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0190-	1903 Niazzy House	920 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0191-	1910 Wandling, Annetta House	539 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0192-	1899 Erwin, Walter House	543 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0193-	1907 Brown House	308 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0194-	1907 House, 311 Grove Avenue	311 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0195-	1910 Dudley, Frederick House	422 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0196-	1915 Lederer House	907 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0197-	1894 Burke/Butchert/Moss House	905 Parker Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0198-	1908 Edmonds House	333 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0199-	1909 Parker House	301 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0200-	1938 Eakin Building	1008 Hillwood Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0201-	1916 Smallwood House	313 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0202-	1925 Brown, Lawrence P. House	208 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0203-	1941 Boy Scout Clubhouse	128 Spring Street, South	Clubhouse
110-0204-	1910 Wixson House	715 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0205-	1894 Cross House	306 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0206-	1925 Fitzgerald House	202 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0207-	1935 State Theater	220 Washington Street, North	Theatre
110-0208-	1940 O'Meara Building	429 Maple Avenue, South	Commercial
110-0209-	1940 Dermitzakis House	111 Lee Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0210-	1900 Village Blacksmith Shop Meese's Flower Shop	203 Fairfax Street, East	Blacksmith Shop
110-0211-	1870 Jones House	107 Timmers Hill	Single Dwelling
110-0212-	1871 Crossman House	345 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0213-	1940 Cain House	1000 Madison Lane	Single Dwelling
110-0214-	1931 Speir House	500 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0215-	1951 Jensen House	305 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0216-	1928 Flaherty House	607 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0217-	1932 Maher House	609 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0218-	1925 BSKB Associates	108 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0219-	1925 Kennedy House	216 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0220-	1913 Jones House	422 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0221-	1913 Henderson House	307 Maple Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0222-	1925 Thornton House	523 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0223-	1930 Ward House	1034 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0224-	1922 Earman House	519 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0225-	1924 Daniel House	506 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0226-	1925 Gergely House	606 Highland Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0227-	1910 Hall House	402 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0228-	1924 House, 311 Lee Street, North	311 Lee Street, North	
110-0229-	1935 Williams House	107 Lee Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0230-	1946 Checker's Seafood Restaurant Donut Diner	436 Washington Street, South	Restaurant
110-0231-	1915 Thompson House	612 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0232-	1928 McCabe House	806 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0233-	1935 Schumann House	815 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0234-	1926 Belouad House	816 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0235-	1930 Nicholas House	905 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0236-	1925 House, 106 Little Falls Street	106 Little Falls Street	
110-0237-	1919 Robinson House	207 Marshall Street, West	Single Dwelling

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: ALL PROPERTIES

VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-0238-	1910 Tenney House	207 Noland Street	Single Dwelling
110-0239-	1946 Taxi Building	Washington Street, South	Car Showroom
110-0240-	1930 Ziskind House	509 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0241-	1934 Fire Station	555 Washington Street, North	Fire Station
110-0242-	1927 David House	201 Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0243-	1925 Sze House	313 Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0244-	1923 Commonwealth Building	301 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0245-	1930 American Legion Building, Post 130	400 Oak Street, North	Clubhouse
110-0246-	1879 St. James Cemetery	Fowler Street	Cemetery
110-0247-	1915 Bowers House	416 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0248-	1925 Compher House	712 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0249-	1900 House, 422 Columbia Street, East	422 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0250-	1925 McAfee House	510 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0251-	1930 House, 109 Rowell Court	109 Rowell Court	
110-0252-	1925 Higgins House	102 Spring Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0253-	1930 House, 409 Washington Street, North	409 Washington Street, North	
110-0254-	1920 Sheffler House	612 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0255-	1890 Goins House	321 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0256-	1928 Merin House	212 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0257-	1930 Smith House	109 Marshall Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0258-	1930 House, 366 Washington Street, North	366 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0259-	1900 Wooddell House	472 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0260-	1926 Woolsey House	1110 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0261-	1902 Saint James Church Rectory	905 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0262-	1942 Suhre House	221 Noland Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0263-	1860 Birch House Barn Foundation Birch House Garage Foundation	311 Wren's Way	Foundation
110-0264-	1920 Snider House	131 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0265-	1940 Whittier, J.G. School Falls Church High School	110 Cherry Street, South	School
110-0266-	1914 Yeakel House	909 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0267-	1932 Gillimore House	321 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0268-	1932 Walsh House	812 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0269-	1941 Dorsey House	701 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0270-	1941 Wixson House	703 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0271-	1938 Chapman House	212 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0272-	1903 Poole/Harper/Copeland House	407 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0273-	1950 Building, 707 Broad Street, West	707 Broad Street, West	Commercial
110-0274-	1930 Worrall House	518 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0275-	1920 Wuslich House	119 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0276-	1853 Oakwood Cemetery	Roosevelt Avenue, North	Cemetery
110-0277-	1920 Browning House	7000 Fairfax Drive, North	Single Dwelling
110-0278-	1930 Welling House	213 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0279-	1946 Thume House	209 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0280-	1892 Jung House	121 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0281-	1930 House, Fairfax Street	115 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0282-	1962 Ripley House	202 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0283-	1950 Lowery House	209 Noland Street	Single Dwelling
110-0284-	1920 Buffone House	201 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0285-	1927 Land House	517 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0286-	1930 Sherwood House	714 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0287-	1925 Thomas House	710 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0288-	1925 Cox House	706 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0289-	1930 Woodland House	705 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0290-	1930 Rose House	605 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0291-	1923 Richmond House	1210 Ellison Street	Single Dwelling
110-0292-	1930 King House	208 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0293-	1923 Varouxis House	301 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling

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**SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH:
INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

TABLE 2

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

RPC ID #	VDHR ID #	PLAQUE	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	C?
	110-0001-	001	Falls Church, The	115 Fairfax Street, East	1769	C
51-121-007	110-0002-	086	Ide House	532 Great Falls Street	1906	C
51-120-002	110-0003-	053	DePutron House	508 Lincoln Avenue	1893-1894	C
	110-0004-	005	Cherry Hill Mills, John House	312 Park Avenue	1845	C
51-110-040	110-0007-	011	Erwin House Star Tavern Auchmoody/Hirman House	400 Great Falls Street	1862 post	C
53-118-019	110-0008-	026	Pond House	306 Cherry Street, North	1878	ca C
53-102-007	110-0009-	036	Rollins House Rollins/Vosbury/Hall House	109 Columbia Street, East	1888	C
53-115-032	110-0010-	004	Birch House Winter Hill	312 Broad Street, East	1849	C
53-104-033	110-0011-	008	Lawton House	203 Lawton Street, North	1854	-56 C
53-104-039	110-0012-	023	Forbes House	258 Washington Street, North	1874	ca C
	110-0013-	093	Gage, Charles Ellsworth House	401 Great Falls Street	1909	C
53-210-039	110-0014-		Barker House	833 Villa Ridge	1930	C
52-301-008	110-0015-	002	Mount Hope	203 Oak Street, South	1790	ca C
53-115-012	110-0016-	007	Belden/Ives House	302 Broad Street, East	1854	C
53-102-003	110-0017-	095	Burnham House	207 Columbia Street, East	1909	C
	110-0018-	063	Whitehall Carriage House/Servants Quarters	333 Little Falls Street	1895	C
53-102-001	110-0019-	066	Garner, J.W. House	219 Columbia Street, East	1898	C
53-203-026	110-0020-	016	Tallwood	708 Broad Street, East	1870	C
51-119-007	110-0021-	067	Rice/Berger/Erwin House Casilear House, The Bonnie Briar	502 Walden Court	1898	ca C
	110-0024-	009	George Ives House	209 Broad Street, East	1855	-56 C
53-115-011	110-0025-	018	Crump/Anderson House	300 Broad Street, East	1870	C
53-115-059	110-0026-	068	Lynch House	304 Broad Street, East	1898	C
	110-0027-	033	Falls Church Presbyterian Church	225 Broad Street, East	1884	C
	110-0028-	015	Dulin Methodist Church	513 Broad Street, East	1869	C
52-302-054	110-0030-	010	Turner House	509 Broad Street, West	1852	-58 C
52-109-007	110-0032-	042	Woodbrook	1011 Fowler Street	1890	C
51-125-008	110-0033-	049	Woodland	610 Fulton Avenue	1890	C
51-108-060	110-0034-	028	Merrifield House	210 Great Falls Street	1878	ca C
51-110-037	110-0035-	054	Erwin House	300 Great Falls Street	1893	ca C
53-102-019	110-0036-	081	Beach House	212 Jefferson Street, East	1904	ca C
51-106-010	110-0038-	003	Cloverdale	205 Park Avenue	1851	C
	110-0039-	076, 77	Saint James Catholic Church	905 Park Avenue	1902	C
53-104-024	110-0041-	029	First Congregational Church City Hall Washington House Falls Church Women's Club	222 Washington Street, North	1879	C
53-104-029	110-0043-	04	Merrifield House	282 Washington Street, North	1890	ca C
52-608-043	110-0045-	006	Hockman House Falcon's Nest Gum Aysle	903 Lanier Place	1840	ca C
52-607-010	110-0046-	014	Roberts House Burdick House	409 West Street, South	1867	C
53-107-017	110-0047-	055	Brinkerhoff/Porter/Proctor House	200 Broad Street, East	1893	C
53-120-079	110-0048-	088	Parrot House	408 Broad Street, East	1906	C
	110-0050-	046	Fadley House Falls Church Beauty School Falls Church Antiques	260 Broad Street, West	1890	C
51-103-005	110-0053-	048	Porter, Charles House Seay/Porter/Oliphant-Kuhn House	116 Great Falls Street	1890	ca C
51-110-005	110-0055-	035	Eells/Bowie Roberts/Pierce House	414 Great Falls Street	1885	C
51-215-022	110-0056-	032	Ellison Farm House Old Home Swimley House	320 Grove Avenue	1883	C
51-110-032	110-0058-	019	The Evergreens Parmelee House	325 Little Falls Street	1870	ca C
51-110-073	110-0059-	057	Albertson House The Triangle	407 Little Falls Street	1894	C

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

RPC ID #	VDHR ID #	PLAQUE	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	C7
51-108-039	110-0060-	047	Crocker House	319 Maple Avenue, North	1890	ca C
51-108-018	110-0061-	012	Larner House	329 Maple Avenue, North	1862	post C
53-118-037	110-0062-	013	Birch, Almond House	209 Midvale Street	1862	post C
51-205-004	110-0063-	060	Rankin House	303 Oak Street, North	1895	C
51-205-004	110-0064-	069	Graham House	305 Oak Street, North	1895	ca C
51-123-005	110-0065-	085	DePutron House	502 Oak Street, North	1905	pre C
52-206-047	110-0066-	044	Hillier House	116 Oak Street, South	1890	ca C
53-210-106	110-0068-		Belz House	1010 Tuckahoe Street	1921	C
51-106-008	110-0070-	062	Eberhart/Marhsall House	211 Park Avenue	1895	C
53-120-020	110-0071-		Staabler House	107 Cherry Street, South	1925	C
52-112-015	110-0073-	104	Fowler/Brenizer House	208 Patterson Street	1910	ca C
			Copeswood			
51-105-014	110-0075-		Rollins-Tyson House and Store	125 Washington Street, North	1875	ca C
53-103-013	110-0076-	017	Merrifield Cottage	306 Washington Street, North	1870	ca C
51-215-066	110-0079-	106	Rust House	201 West Street, North	1910	ca C
51-212-024	110-0080-	084	Parker House	301 West Street, South	1904	C
52-604-002	110-0081-	022	Abbott House	600 Abbott Lane	1873	C
53-115-033	110-0083-	041	Brunner/Kellogg House	322 Broad Street, East	1890	C
53-120-024	110-0084-	082	Piggott House	400 Broad Street, East	1904	C
53-120-034	110-0085-		Ankers House	414 Broad Street, East	1920	C
53-118-015	110-0087-	097	Wescott House	218 Cherry Street, North	1910	ca C
53-117-031	110-0088-	105	Howard House	223 Cherry Street, North	1910	ca C
53-118-017	110-0089-		Bethune House	300 Cherry Street, North	1911	C
53-116-028	110-0090-	043	Rullman House	301 Cherry Street, North	1890	ca C
53-101-019	110-0091-	080	Poole House	412 Cherry Street, North	1903	ca C
	110-0092-	034	Nowlan House	114 Columbia Street, East	1885	C
53-102-005	110-0093-	051	Ball House	117 Columbia Street, East	1890	ca C
53-116-023	110-0095-		Parrott House	204 Columbia Street, East	1929	C
53-116-024	110-0096-	037	Gordon House	208 Columbia Street, East	1888	C
53-116-025	110-0097-	074	Varcoe/Hagert House	214 Columbia Street, East	1901	C
53-102-002	110-0098-	059	Garner, Emma House	211 Columbia Street, East	1894	C
52-102-032	110-0099-		Rector House	1006 Railroad Avenue	1910	ca C
52-203-021	110-0100-		Tichauer House	901 Broad Street, West	1914	C
53-101-015	110-0101-	031	Etowah	413 Columbia Street, East	1880	ca C
			Green Hill			
53-101-007	110-0102-		Herring House 1	503 Columbia Street, East	1925	ca C
53-101-006	110-0103-		Herring House 2	505 Columbia Street, East	1920	ca C
53-204-062	110-0104-		Richards House	510 Columbia Street, East	1921	C
53-207-030	110-0105-		Fredenburg House	606 Columbia Street, East	1913-1915	C
51-103-004	110-0106-	030	Rhodes, Ada House	110 Great Falls Street	1880	ca C
51-207-002	110-0108-		Elguera House	309 Spring Street, North	1930	ca C
	110-0109-		House, 710 Broad Street, West	710 Broad Street, West	1920	C
			Wilson-Riggs Associates			
51-121-008	110-0110-		Ziegler, L.L. House	540 Great Falls Street	1920	C
52-203-020	110-0111-		Yeakei House	903 Broad Street, West	1920	C
53-102-020	110-0113-	040	Byrne/Ware House	108 Jefferson Street, East	1890	ca C
53-102-014	110-0114-		Payne House	116 Jefferson Street, East	1912-1913	C
			Cutter/Fischer House			
53-102-032	110-0115-	038	Copper/Flagg House	206 Jefferson Street, East	1889	C
53-101-081	110-0116-	065	Varcoe/Rough House	215 Jefferson Street, East	1896	C
51-110-034	110-0118-	061	Parrott House	313 Little Falls Street	1895	C
51-110-050	110-0119-	024	Whitehall	335 Little Falls Street	1878	pre C
	110-0120-		Brannen/O'Connell House	308 Maple Avenue, North	1924	C
51-103-007	110-0121-	100	Hawxhurst/Simms House	310 Maple Avenue, North	1910	ca C
	110-0122-	101	Hawxhurst/Brunner/Davis House	312 Maple Avenue, North	1910	C
	110-0123-	083	Smith House	316 Maple Avenue, North	1904	ca C
53-117-016	110-0124-		Royston House	124 Fairfax Street, North	1911-1912	C
53-116-031	110-0125-		Morsell House	135 Fairfax Street, North	1913	C
52-206-050	110-0126-	070	Palmer, Alfred House	200 Oak Street, South	1900	C
52-206-077	110-0127-		Fellows, Lydia House	604 Oak Street, South	1914-1915	C
51-204-006	110-0129-		Sikkar House	818 Park Avenue	1914	C
51-204-005	110-0130-	087	Skelly House	816 Park Avenue	1905	C
51-203-001	110-0131-	052	Brophy House	900 Park Avenue	1890	ca C
53-114-044	110-0133-		Wade House	301 Liberty Avenue	1912-1913	C
53-110-001	110-0134-		Tinner Hill	109 Tinner Hill	1895-1910	C
53-112-014	110-0135-		Ghavami House	304 Douglas Avenue	1946	ca C
51-121-006	110-0137-		Schneider House	528 Great Falls Street	1915	C
51-204-009	110-0138-		Sullivan House	819 Fulton Avenue	1915	C
53-113-019	110-0139-		Honesty House	299 Brice Street	1915	C
53-113-003	110-0140-		Nucciarone House	305 Douglas Avenue	1915	ca C
53-113-016	110-0141-		Lindsay House	304 Liberty Avenue	1915-1918	C
53-116-027	110-0142-		Rose House	303 Cherry Street, North	1915	C
51-122-027	110-0143-		Hawk House	535 Great Falls Street	1916-1921	C
51-110-062	110-0144-		Follin House	418 Great Falls Street	1918-1925	C

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

RPC ID #	VDHR ID #	PLAQUE	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	C?
-	110-0145-		Rockwell House	111 Jefferson Street, East	1919	C
51-122-029	110-0146-		Froeschner House	531 Great Falls Street	1920	C
53-117-011	110-0147-		House, 110 Fairfax Street, North	110 Fairfax Street, North	1920	C
52-110-018	110-0148-		Fircetz House	1001 Madison Lane	1940	C
53-118-007	110-0149-		Edmondson House	401 Broad Street, East	1922	C
52-206-048	110-0150-		Tasker House	124 Oak Street, South	1921-1923	C
53-116-039	110-0151-		Krainik House	117 Fairfax Street, North	1922	C
51-116-012	110-0152-		Smith House	405 Lincoln Avenue	1922-1923	C
52-203-022	110-0153-		Yeakel House	100 Spring Street, South	1925-1927	C
51-131-010	110-0154-		Frisby House	712 Broad Street, West	1922-1930	C
			Wilson-Riggs Associates			
			William R. Davies, Inc.			
51-123-018	110-0155-		Nette House	525 Greenwich Street	1925-1938	C
53-117-024	110-0156-		Moore House	215 Cherry Street, North	1923	C
51-206-011	110-0157-		Kadi House	801 Lincoln Avenue	1923-1924	C
52-301-013	110-0158-		Taylor House	121 Oak Street, South	1923	ca C
53-118-006	110-0159-		O'Brien House	405 Broad Street, East	1923	C
53-102-010	110-0160-		Wooddell House	436 Washington Street, North	1924	C
51-122-004	110-0161-		Schlager House	500 Greenwich Street	1924-1925	C
51-202-013	110-0162-		House, 925 Park Avenue	925 Park Avenue	1924-1929	C
51-212-018	110-0163-		Moore House	311 West Street, North	1925	C
51-122-032	110-0164-		McCormick House	525 Great Falls Street	1924	C
51-204-023	110-0165-		Keefer House	205 Oak Street, North	1925-1926	C
51-215-014	110-0166-		Layman House	304 Grove Avenue	1922	C
51-122-038	110-0167-		Thomas House	515 Great Falls Street	1923	C
51-125-108	110-0168-		Mann House	300 Oak Street, North	1926	C
51-202-014	110-0169-		Read House	921 Park Avenue	1926	C
51-202-015	110-0170-		Stewart House	919 Park Avenue	1926-1929	C
51-202-016	110-0171-		House, 913 Park Avenue	913 Park Avenue	1926-1929	C
51-215-033	110-0172-		Windingland House	301 Sycamore Street	1926-1932	C
51-122-039	110-0173-		Asbury House	511 Great Falls Street	1926-1932	C
51-125-001	110-0174-		Adkins House	600 Fulton Avenue	1926-1930	C
51-128-010	110-0175-		Harrison House	204 Oak Street, North	1925	C
	110-0176-		Boobas House	106 Lee Street, South	1927	ca C
53-117-012	110-0177-		Pavelis House	114 Fairfax Street, North	1932-1933	C
51-125-005	110-0178-		Klepacz House	604 Fulton Avenue	1933	C
51-206-006	110-0179-		MacDonald House	811 Lincoln Avenue	1933	C
	110-0180-		Washington & Old Dominion R.R. Bridge		1859	C
53-117-013	110-0181-		Pollock House	116 Fairfax Street, North	1933	C
53-118-016	110-0182-		Ruffino House	222 Cherry Street, North	1920	C
53-101-004	110-0183-		Krebs House	509 Columbia Street, East	1920	C
52-203-019	110-0184-		White House	905 Broad Street, West	1914	C
51-108-015	110-0185-		Kravinsky House	215 Columbia Street, West	1914	C
51-201-005	110-0186-		Wenzel House	808 Broad Street, West	1940	ca C
51-131-006	110-0189-	091	Rider House	706 Broad Street, West	1909	C
51-202-004	110-0190-		Niazy House	920 Broad Street, West	1903	ca C
51-122-025	110-0191-	102	Wandling, Annetta House	539 Great Falls Street	1910	ca C
51-122-024	110-0192-	064	Erwin, Walter House	543 Great Falls Street	1899	C
51-215-016	110-0193-	089	Brown House	308 Grove Avenue	1907	C
51-216-047	110-0194-	090	House, 311 Grove Avenue	311 Grove Avenue	1907	C
53-101-025	110-0195-	099	Dudley, Frederick House	422 Jefferson Street, East	1910	ca C
52-203-018	110-0196-		Lederer House	907 Broad Street, West	1915	C
52-608-017	110-0197-	056	Davis, Grace House	905 Parker Avenue	1894	C
51-212-024	110-0199-	096	Parker House	301 West Street, North	1909	ca C
53-202-001	110-0200-		Eakin Building	1008 Hillwood Avenue	1938-1939	C
51-116-013	110-0201-	198	Smallwood House	313 Lincoln Avenue	1916-1918	C
51-128-013	110-0202-		Brown, Lawrence P. House	208 Oak Street, North	1925	C
	110-0203-		Boy Scout Clubhouse	128 Spring Street, South	1941	C
52-301-020	110-0204-		Wixson House	715 Broad Street, West	1910	C
51-125-025	110-0205-	058	Cross House	306 Oak Street, North	1894	C
51-128-037	110-0206-		Fitzgerald House	202 Oak Street, North	1925	C
53-104-022	110-0207-	199	State Theater	220 Washington Street, North	1935	C
52-307-005	110-0208-		O'Meara Building	429 Maple Avenue, South	1940	-45 C
52-302-244	110-0209-		Dermitzakis House	111 Lee Street, South	1940	ca C
53-107-001	110-0210-		Village Blacksmith Shop	203 Fairfax Street, East	1900	ca C
			Meese's Flower Shop			
53-110-002	110-0211-	020	Jones House	107 Tinnors Hill	1870	ca C
51-110-052	110-0212-	021	Crossman House	345 Little Falls Street	1871	C
52-111-001	110-0213-		Cain House	1000 Madison Lane	1940	C
53-120-030	110-0214-		Speir House	500 Broad Street, East	1931	C
51-129-037	110-0216-		Flaherty House	607 Fulton Avenue	1928	C
51-129-014	110-0217-		Maher House	609 Fulton Avenue	1931-1932	C
51-103-020	110-0218-		BSKB Associates	108 Great Falls Street	1925	C
51-108-007	110-0219-		Kennedy House	216 Great Falls Street	1925	C

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

RPC ID #	VDHR ID #	PLAQUE	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	C?
51-110-063	110-0220-		Jones House	422 Great Falls Street	1913	C
52-306-018	110-0221-	107	Henderson House	307 Maple Street, South	1913	C
51-122-033	110-0222-		Thornton House	523 Great Falls Street	1925	C
52-404-005	110-0223-		Ward House	1034 Washington Street, South	1930	ca C
51-123-021	110-0224-		Earman House	519 Greenwich Street	1922-1927	C
51-211-002	110-0226-		Gergely House	606 Highland Avenue	1925	C
53-101-125	110-0227-		Hall House	402 Jefferson Street, East	1910	C
52-302-049	110-0229-		Williams House	107 Lee Street, South	1935-1940	C
52-306-016	110-0230-		Checker's Seafood Restaurant Donut Diner	436 Washington Street, South	1946	ca C
51-122-002	110-0231-		Thompson House	612 Lincoln Avenue	1915	C
51-208-032	110-0232-		McCabe House	806 Lincoln Avenue	1928	C
51-206-004	110-0233-		Schumann House	815 Lincoln Avenue	1935-1940	C
51-208-004	110-0234-		Belouad House	816 Lincoln Avenue	1926	C
51-207-003	110-0235-		Nicholas House	905 Lincoln Avenue	1930	C
52-405-019	110-0237-		Robinson House	207 Marshall Street, West	1919	C
53-119-018	110-0238-		Terney House	207 Noland Street	1910	ca C
	110-0239-		Taxi Building	Washington Street, South	1946-1950	C
51-210-023	110-0240-		Ziskind House	509 West Street, North	1930	C
	110-0241-		Fire Station	555 Washington Street, North	1934	C
51-129-033	110-0242-		David House	201 Pennsylvania Avenue	1927-1928	C
51-125-074	110-0243-		Sze House	313 Pennsylvania Avenue	1925	C
51-113-008	110-0244-		Commonwealth Building	301 Park Avenue	1923	C
	110-0246-		St. James Cemetery	Fowler Street	1879	C
53-118-022	110-0247-		Bowers House	416 Columbia Street, East	1915	C
51-121-014	110-0248-		Compher House	712 West Street, North	1925	ca C
53-120-032	110-0250-		McAfee House	510 Broad Street, East	1925	C
52-203-023	110-0252-		Higgins House	102 Spring Street, South	1925	C
51-129-034	110-0254-		Sheffler House	612 Park Avenue	1920	ca C
53-117-028	110-0255-		Goins House	321 Broad Street, East	1890	ca C
53-118-048	110-0256-		Merin House	212 Cherry Street, North	1928	C
52-405-031	110-0257-		Smith House	109 Marshall Street, West	1930-1940	C
	110-0258-		House, 366 Washington Street, North	366 Washington Street, North	1930	ca C
53-102-012	110-0259-		Wooddell House	472 Washington Street, North	1900	C
52-405-033	110-0260-		Woolsey House	1110 Washington Street, South	1926	C
	110-0261-		Saint James Church Rectory	905 Park Avenue	1902	C
53-119-013	110-0262-		Suhre House	221 Noland Avenue	1942	C
53-115-031	110-0263-		Birch House Barn Foundation Birch House Garage Foundation	311 Wren's Way	1860	ca C
53-116-032	110-0264-		Snider House	131 Fairfax Street, North	1910	-25 C
52-203-017	110-0266-		Yeakel House	909 Broad Street, West	1914-1915	C
51-103-019	110-0267-		Gillimore House	321 Washington Street, North	1932	C
51-205-003	110-0268-		Walsh House	812 Fulton Avenue	1930-1940	C
51-128-028	110-0269-		Dorsey House	701 Fulton Avenue	1941	C
51-128-026	110-0270-		Wixson House	703 Fulton Avenue	1941	C
51-128-040	110-0271-		Chapman House	212 Oak Street, North	1938	ca C
52-101-016	110-0272-	079	Poole/Harper House	407 Columbia Street, East	1903	ca C
51-122-015	110-0274-	-	Worrall House	518 Greenwich Street	1930	ca C
52-301-012	110-0275-		Wuslich House	119 Oak Street, South	1920-1930	C
	110-0276-		Oakwood Cemetery	Roosevelt Avenue, North	1853	C
51-116-017	110-0277-		Browning House	7000 Fairfax Drive, North	1920	C
51-204-025	110-0278-		Welling House	213 Oak Street, North	1930	ca C
53-107-007	110-0280-		Jung House	121 Washington Street, South	1892	ca C
51-204-001	110-0284-		Buffone House	201 Oak Street, North	1920-1930	C
51-121-012	110-0288-		Cox House	706 West Street, North	1925	C
51-215-004	110-0292-		King House	208 Grove Avenue	1930-1939	C
51-216-058	110-0293-		Varouxis House	301 Grove Avenue	1923	C

240 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS:
INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

BOLD indicates the property no longer contains a previously identified primary resource.
ITALIC indicates the property has been altered in a manner resulting in loss of integrity.
SMALL CAPS indicates the property should be re-evaluated when its primary resource reaches 50 years of age.

TABLE 3

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

RPC ID #	VDHR ID #	PLAQUE	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	C?
	110-0005-		Columbia Baptist Church	103 Columbia Street, West	1968	NC
	110-0006-		House, 170 E. Broad Street	170 Broad Street, East	1930	pre NE
53-107-019	110-0022-		Lounsbury House	210 Broad Street, East	1840	NE
	110-0023-		Quick/Halley House	126 Broad Street, East	1890s	NE
51-106-003	110-0029-		Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall	248 Broad Street, West	1891	NE
	110-0031-		Rowell House	923 Broad Street, West	1855	NE
51-108-012	110-0037-	025	Munson/Maddox House	324 Little Falls Street	1878	ca NC
	110-0040-		Lee House	137 Washington Street, North	1875	NE
	110-0042-		Keeler House	271 Washington Street, North	1897	NE
	110-0044-		Bouknight House			
	110-0049-		Miller House	358 Washington Street, North	1866	NE
	110-0051-		Wright, William B. House	424 Broad Street, East	1870	NE
	110-0052-		House, 114 Falls Avenue	114 Falls Avenue	1930	pre NE
	110-0052-		St. James Church Rectory	917 Fowler Street	1879	NE
	110-0052-		House, 917 Fowler Street			
52-102-060	110-0054-		Carpet USA	1001 Broad Street, West	1950	ca NC
53-101-039	110-0057-	039	Hiatt House	115 Jefferson Street, East	1890	NE
	110-0057-		Hiatt/Payne House			
52-206-051	110-0067-	098	Rogers/Thomas House	206 Oak Street, South	1910	ca NC
51-105-009	110-0069-		Ingling House	113 Park Avenue	1880	NE
52-111-013	110-0072-		Garvey House	1015 Parker Street	1949	NC
51-114-011	110-0074-		Simmons House	107 Virginia Avenue	1898	NE
53-102-011	110-0077-		Maple Shade	458 Washington Street, North	1900	NE
52-501-048	110-0078-		Ayoub, M.K. and L.M. House	1270 Washington Street, South	1900	NE
53-107-016	110-0082-		Soule, Abram A. House	190 Broad Street, East	1858	NE
	110-0086-		Soule/Meese House			
	110-0086-		House, 914 Broad Street, West	914 Broad Street, West	1900	NE
	110-0094-		Capner House	120 Columbia Street, East	1900	NE
51-107-019	110-0107-		Bowen, John T. House	209 Great Falls Street	1900	NE
	110-0112-		Wells, John House	103 Jefferson Street, East	1890	NE
51-107-013	110-0117-		Brown, Horace House	222 Little Falls Street	1890	NE
	110-0128-		House, 105 Park Place	105 Park Place		NE
53-101-126	110-0132-		Hall House	404 Jefferson Street, East	1912	NC
53-113-015	110-0136-		House, 303 Douglas Avenue	303 Douglas Avenue	1930	pre NE
53-112-004	110-0187-		House, 303 Annandale Road, East	303 Annandale Road, East	1895	NE
	110-0188-		Duckpin Bowling Alley	400 Maple Street, South	1950	ca NC
	110-0198-		Edmonds House	333 Washington Street, North	1908	-09 NE
51-116-015	110-0215-		Jensen House	305 Lincoln Avenue	1951	NC
51-122-008	110-0225-		Daniel House	506 Greenwich Street		NC
51-125-035	110-0228-		House, 311 Lee Street, North	311 Lee Street, North	1924	NE
51-106-005	110-0236-		House, 106 Little Falls Street	106 Little Falls Street	1925	pre NE
	110-0245-		American Legion Building, Post 130	400 Oak Street, North	1930	ca NC
53-118-023	110-0249-		House, 422 Columbia Street, East	422 Columbia Street, East	1979	post NC
52-203-047	110-0251-		House, 109 Rowell Court	109 Rowell Court	1930	pre NE
	110-0253-		House, 409 Washington Street, North	409 Washington Street, North	1930	pre NE
	110-0265-		Whittier, J.G. School	110 Cherry Street, South	1940	-45 NE
	110-0265-		Falls Church High School			
52-301-022	110-0273-		Building, 707 Broad Street, West	707 Broad Street, West	1950	ca NC
51-204-020	110-0279-		Thune House	209 Oak Street, North	1946	post NC
	110-0281-		House, Fairfax Street	115 Fairfax Street, North	1930	NC
53-118-012	110-0282-		Ripley House	202 Cherry Street, North	1930	pre NE
53-119-017	110-0283-		Lowery House	209 Noland Street	1925	NE
51-122-036	110-0285-		Land House	517 Great Falls Street	1927	NC
51-121-015	110-0286-		Sherwood House	714 West Street, North	1930	NC
51-121-013	110-0287-		Thomas House	710 West Street, North	1925	NC
51-128-024	110-0289-		Woodland House	705 Fulton Avenue	1930	ca NC
51-129-017	110-0290-		Rose House	605 Fulton Avenue	1930	NC
52-102-010	110-0291-		Richmond House	1210 Ellison Street	1925	NC

53 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

(italic font indicates that previously identified primary resource is no longer standing.)

**CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY:
INVENTORY OF DEMOLISHED RESOURCES**

The database currently includes records on thirty demolished resources. These properties were identified in past years through survey work, tax book research, or other work that was on file at the Mary Riley Styles Library and at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The large number of demolished resources is noteworthy as it indicates the high level of demolition of historic resources that has taken place in Falls Church. At least one resource, the JG Whittier School, was demolished after being surveyed as part of this study. Several other properties, as noted above, are threatened with demolition. Serious attention should be given to this high rate of demolition of the city's historic fabric and a plan for the prevention of unwanted demolition should be considered.

TABLE 4

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY: LIST OF DEMOLISHED RESOURCES

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0006-	1930 House, 170 E. Broad Street	170 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0022-	1840 Lounsbury House	210 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0023-	1880 Quick/Mailey House	126 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0029-	1891 Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall	248 Broad Street, West	Meeting Hall
	110-0031-	1855 Rowell House	923 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0040-	1875 Lee House	137 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0042-	1897 Keeler House	271 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
		Bouknight House		
	110-0044-	1866 Miller House	358 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0049-	1870 Wright, William B. House	424 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0051-	1930 House, 114 Falls Avenue	114 Falls Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0052-	1879 St. James Church Rectory	917 Fowler Street	Single Dwelling
		House, 917 Fowler Street		
039	110-0057-	1890 Hiatt House	115 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
		Hiatt/Payne House		
	110-0069-	1880 Ingling House	113 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0074-	1898 Simmons House	107 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0077-	1900 Maple Shade	458 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0078-	1900 Ayoub, M.K. and L.M. House	1270 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
	110-0082-	1858 Soule, Abram A. House	190 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
		Soule/Meese House		
	110-0086-	1900 House, 914 Broad Street, West	914 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0094-	1900 Capner House	120 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0107-	1900 Bowen, John T. House	209 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0112-	1890 Wells, John House	103 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0117-	1890 Brown, Horace House	222 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0128-	1930 House, 105 Park Place	105 Park Place	Single Dwelling
	110-0136-	1914 House, 303 Douglas Avenue	303 Douglas Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0187-	1895 House, 303 Annandale Road, East	303 Annandale Road, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0198-	1908 Edmonds House	333 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0228-	1924 House, 311 Lee Street, North	311 Lee Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0236-	1925 House, 106 Little Falls Street	106 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0251-	1930 House, 109 Rowell Court	109 Rowell Court	Single Dwelling
	110-0253-	1930 House, 409 Washington Street, North	409 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0265-	1940 Whittier, J.G. School	110 Cherry Street, South	School
		Falls Church High School		
	110-0282-	1930 Ripley House	202 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0283-	1925 Lowery House	209 Noland Street	Single Dwelling

Analysis of Survey Findings

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, being based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valuative, and is based upon Traceries' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and valuative assessments and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the built environment of the City of Falls Church.

The following analysis was prepared by architectural historians at Traceries and is based upon a professional understanding of the historic properties and the resources surveyed and takes into consideration the needs of and requirements of the FCHC and VDHR.

■ Identification of Properties

Each record in the computer represents a property, that is a location that is defined by a perimeter measurement, such as a lot or parcel of land or a determined environmental setting.¹⁴⁵ Two-hundred-ninety three properties were identified and surveyed during the course of this project. These properties were identified in two ways: first, by using the 1930 Sunderman Map of Falls Church which indicates the site of resources (*i.e.* the footprint of a building or structure); second, through visual identification of primary resources that were not indicated on the 1930 Sunderman Map but appeared to hold architectural significance associated with the recent past. Of the 293 properties identified and recorded, thirty three no longer held the historic primary resource which was anticipated to be standing on the site.

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTIES			NUMBER		
Contributing Properties			240		
Non-Contributing Properties			53		
<i>Significantly Altered</i>	<i>Less than 50 Years</i>	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>33</i>
TOTAL SURVEYED			293		

¹⁴⁵ See *National Register Bulletin Number 16A : How To Complete National Register Registration Forms* for a discussion on determining property boundaries.

■ Categorization of Properties

Each property record is initiated with the determination of a property category for the property as an entity. This categorization reflects the type of resource that is considered to be the primary resource and the source of the property's historicity. The four property categories are as follows: building, structure, site, and object. The definitions used are included in *National Register Bulletin 15* as follows:

Building	A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also refer to an historically, functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
District	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
Site	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
Structure	The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
Object	The term "object" is used to distinguish between buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

In Virginia, it is anticipated that a property will include at least one resource, usually considered its primary resource. The historic character of that resource is usually the basis upon which the determination of the property's overall contributing or non-contributing status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent on the proper identification of the primary resource. For example, a property that includes a large residence built in the 1870s and several outbuildings from the same period would be categorized as a "BUILDING." Another property that includes a large residence built in 1995 near the foundation of an eighteenth century farmhouse would gain its historic status from the archeological potential of the site that is composed of the foundation and its environs, not from the no longer extant original building nor from the new house, therefore this property would be categorized a "SITE." For this survey, each property that was identified but found not to contain the anticipated historic resource was identified as "SITE."

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL
Buildings	256
Sites	36
Structures	1
Objects	0
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	293

This step was of great importance to the Survey of the City of Falls Church, for it set the total number of properties to be considered.

■ Determination of Property Contributing Status

The identification of properties and their categorization was followed by the determination of a contributing status for the property. For this survey, contributing was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Falls Church. It was not interpreted as a measure of the level of significance of that information.

Properties were considered CONTRIBUTING if

- their primary resource was fifty years of age or more and
- this resource possessed the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Falls Church

Properties were determined to be NON-CONTRIBUTING if

- the primary resource less than fifty years of age
- no primary resource was visually evident
- the primary resource was altered to a level that any historic integrity it might hold was significantly obscured

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: PROPERTY CATEGORIES	TOTAL	CONTRIBUTING
Buildings	256 total	236 contributing
Sites	36 total	3 contributing
Structures	1 total	1 contributing
Objects	<u>0 total</u>	<u>0 contributing</u>
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	293 total	240 contributing

■ **Identification and Count of Resource Sub-Types [WUZITS]**

For each property surveyed in Falls Church, a complete list of the resources found on the property was compiled. In each case, the primary resource on the property was surveyed and documented; the other historic resources were counted and recorded in a counter field and then described in a secondary resources notes field. Each property count not only includes a count of the resources by general type, but a determination and count of the specific resource sub-type. These resource sub-types, classified as "wuzits" in the database, refer to the *original* purpose for which the resource was constructed and range from single-family dwellings to corn cribs to cemeteries. For the total 293 properties surveyed, 440 "wuzits" were identified (thirty-seven different types). For the 240 contributing properties, thirty-three different "wuzits" were identified as being associated with the 240 contributing properties. A total of 379 "wuzits" is equal to the total number of resources for these properties. A complete list (in alphabetical order) of the type of "wuzits" identified and the number of each wuzit counted in the course of this survey was compiled.

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND ON CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
Barn	5	5
Blacksmith Shop	1	1
Bowling Alley	1	0
Bridge	1	1
Car Showroom	2	1
Carport	1	0
Carriage House	1	1

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND ON CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
Cemetery	3	3
Church	7	5
Clubhouse	2	1
Commercial Building	3	2
Corncrib	1	1
Fire Station	1	1
Foundation	2	2
Garage	66	63
Gazebo	2	2
Ice House	1	1
Meeting House	1	0
Mixed:Commercial/Domestic	1	1
Office/Office Building	2	2
Pool House	3	3
Pool/Swimming Pool	4	3
Privy	2	1
Restaurant	1	1
Ruins	1	1
School	1	0
Sculpture	1	1
Single-Family Dwelling	270	223
Theatre	1	1
Water Tower	1	1
Well	2	2

Well House	3	3
Windmill	1	1
Work Shop	1	1
Other	3	3
TOTAL	440	337

These lists reveal that thirty-seven different resource sub-types were identified for the 293 properties recorded in the database. It also reveals, however, that despite the variety of resource sub-types, the most heavily represented resource sub-type, by far, was the single-family dwelling. Ninety percent of the total number of primary resources surveyed were single-family residences. This statistic is not surprising given that the City of Falls Church emerged in the late nineteenth century and continues today as an important residential neighbor to Washington, D.C. In addition, the City's location along two principal transportation arteries has resulted in a high demolition rate for the City's commercial and other non-residential resources.

Primary Resources

For the 293 properties included in the database, only 260 properties contained a primary resource that could be assessed as historic (fifty years or more have passed since the date of construction). Of these twenty properties which contained a primary resource that was determined to be non-contributing: ten failed to maintain the capacity to convey their historic character; and ten were less than fifty years of age and therefore not eligible for evaluation under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. For the 240 properties which contained an historic primary resource that was determined to be contributing, the following report identifies the number of each identified resource type of the property's primary resource :

SURVEY OF CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	NUMBER
Blacksmith Shop	1
Bridge	1
Car Showroom	1
Carriage House	1
Cemetery	2
Church	5
Clubhouse	1

Commercial Building	2
Fire Station	1
Foundation	1
Mixed: Commercial/Domestic	1
Restaurant	1
Single Dwelling	221
Movie Theater	1
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING PRIMARY RESOURCES	240

Condition of Primary Resource

Condition of the primary resource for the 240 contributing historic properties was recorded as part of this study.

CONDITION	NUMBER
EXCELLENT	45
GOOD- EXCELLENT	47
GOOD	109
GOOD-FAIR	9
FAIR	19
POOR	5
DETERIORATED	1
UNRATED	5

■ *VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts*

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material culture history from prehistoric times to the present. Although a surveyed property may relate to one or more of the defined themes, only the most relevant theme is indicated in the database. The following list shows the number of historic properties within the current

boundaries of the City of Falls Church that are primarily associated with each of the eighteen historic context themes as established by VDHR.

SURVEY OF THE CITY OF FALLS CHURCH: THEMES	Number of Associated Properties
Commerce/Trade	2
Domestic	220
Education	2
Ethnicity/Immigration	0
Funerary**	0
Government/Law/Politics	1
Health Care/Medicine	1
Industry/Processing/Extraction	2
Landscape	1
Military/Defense	0
Recreation/Arts	1
Religion	7
Social	1
Technology/Engineering	0
Transportation/Communication	2
**Although this is one of the 18 themes identified by VDHR, this theme was missing from the 1995 VDHR-IPS application. The three properties surveyed and directly associated with this theme were listed as follows: The Falls Church Cemetery and St. James Cemetery under Religion and Oakwood Cemetery under Landscape.	

Although some relevant information can be gleaned from this report, it must be put into proper context. It should be noted that although these historic context themes are of general utility for the organizing information on the resource within the state, for a small locality like Falls Church, they may be too general. For instance, while the numbers in the report indicate that the Domestic theme played the most vital role in the development of Falls Church, it does not clearly highlight the importance of religion. The construction of The Falls Church at its current site in the mid-eighteenth century is as important to the city's history and as vital to its future

development as was the later residential development. Furthermore, the list indicates that no property relates to the state's military history. Actually, at least three properties, Cherry Hill, Lawton House and Oakwood Cemetery, are historically associated with the Civil War. However, because only one theme could be referenced using 1995 VDHR-IPS, these were most appropriately listed under the Domestic or Religion themes. The theme organization is useful as a starting, rather than ending, point for study and planning. The narrative discussion of the historic context themes attempt to place these properties within the City's history.

Architectural Style

The City of Falls Church is host to a variety of building styles. Below is a computer-generated report listing the style and the number of properties of that style found as a part of this survey.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NUMBER
ART DECO	1
BUNGALOW/ CRAFTSMAN	51
COLONIAL REVIVAL	50
DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	3
GEORGIAN	1
GOTHIC REVIVAL	5
GREEK REVIVAL	6
ITALIANATE	8
MODERNE	1
OTHER	81
PRAIRIE SCHOOL	1
QUEEN ANNE	28
SHINGLE STYLE	1
TUDOR REVIVAL	3

Conclusion

The information gleaned from computer-generated reports and presented here is only a small sampling of the type of analysis that can be done using IPS. At this stage, all of the survey information has been entered into the database and is available for retrieval and analysis as necessary. The findings listed in this report are generally summary findings; the information can be further analyzed by looking at the actual computer-generated reports and customizing them to meet specific needs and requests.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT: 1930S THROUGH 1950S RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Purpose

Traceries conducted a study of the residential developments from the period of 1930 through 1950. This effort was designed to identify possible historic districts relevant to this period of development, briefly establish the rationale behind such identifications, and suggest boundaries. Further issues to be discussed included the potential for meeting the evaluation criteria, problems with designation, steps needed to realize such designations and further research suggestions.

Study Methodology

The approach to this aspect of the study was based on an identification and understanding of the legal subdivisions of the City of Falls Church. Work included: 1) identification and mapping of subdivisions within Falls Church; 2) three windshield surveys; 3) research into the city's history as it related to the residential development; 4) general research into the Federal-Aid Highway Act and the Federal Housing Authority as they may have affected residential development; 5) study of previously completed work on Falls Church subdivisions; and 6) general research into residential architecture from the 1930s through the 1950s. To initiate this study, Traceries conducted a windshield survey of the city's residential areas. General research into selected secondary sources was conducted; no significant secondary research was completed. No primary archival research was carried out. This report is only preliminary in nature, designed to form a basis for recommending future work.

Analysis of the gathered information resulted in the identification of nine subdivisions that might qualify as historic districts. Photographs were taken of representative building types from the nine subdivisions selected as potential historic districts.

Historic Contexts

■ *Early Subdivisions*

In the early twentieth century, the trolley shaped the residential development of Falls Church. The Washington-Virginia Railway line, later known as the Washington, Arlington, and Falls Church line reached Falls Church in 1897. The trolley, combined with the already existing Washington and Old Dominion railroad line which ran to Rosslyn, offered fast and efficient travel to Leesburg, Alexandria, Fairfax, and Washington. Along with the railway came suburban residential communities built on speculation, followed quickly by Federal workers who wanted to escape the heat and activity of the city for the cool and quiet of Falls Church. The town fast became a "streetcar suburb for the nation's capital."¹⁴⁶

In 1904, the Falls Church-Washington commute was commonplace. That same year, a pamphlet characterized Falls Church as "thoroughly cosmopolitan," saying that

according to recent census only about fifty percent of its inhabitants are natives of Virginia, the rest coming from the various States of the Union or from foreign countries. Falls Church might properly be called a national village, since its citizens are chiefly employees of the government, and the interests of its 1,100 people naturally center at the National Capital.¹⁴⁷

In 1911, the Village Improvement Society promoted Falls Church as an "American" suburb of the nation's capital, noting that many residents were connected to the executive departments of the federal government. The number of commuters who traveled to Washington daily continued to grow until 1919, when usage of the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad reached its peak.¹⁴⁸

While the city's earlier development was clustered along the two main streets of Falls Church, the Leesburg-Alexandria Turnpike (now Broad Street) and Washington Street, the trolley encouraged residential development along the tracks from East Falls Church to West Falls Church. The West Falls Church station was located near the corner of West Broad and North West streets, while the East Falls Church station was located in what is now Arlington, near the intersection of North Washington Street and Fairfax Drive.¹⁴⁹ Because so many residents did commute to Washington or Rosslyn, the first subdivisions were located north of Broad Street near the numerous stations.

The town's first major residential subdivision, **Sherwood**, was platted in 1890-1891. It was located near the West Falls Church station, and was, in fact, divided by the railroad tracks (*Figure 11*). The developers of Sherwood--Merton E. Church and the Falls Church Improvement Company--used Sherwood's proximity to the station as a major selling point for the lots in this subdivision. Due to the number of commuters and government workers living in Falls Church, the location of the subdivision close to the trolley and the railroad was considered a great advantage. The Sherwood subdivision was laid out in a grid fashion, dividing the land into fairly regular lots. The houses built in the subdivision generally reflect a variety of styles and construction methods and materials. Built over a period of sixty years, the houses in this subdivision range from large, rambling Queen Anne style houses of the late nineteenth century (the Graham House, 110-64, *Figure 31*) to the more traditional Colonial Revival style and Tudor Revival style houses of the 1920s and later (Fitzgerald House at 202 N. Oak Street [110-0206], *Figure 37*, and the Chapman House at 212 N. Oak Street [110-271] *Figure 39*).

Patrick Reed, "1870-1925, Transportation Aggravations," *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 489.

¹⁴⁷ Pioneer America Society, Inc., *Falls Church: Historical News and Notes* (April 1972.), n.p. This source was reprinted in 1993 by the Falls Church Village Preservation and Improvement Society (Falls Church, VA).

¹⁴⁸ MacDonald, p. 1.

¹⁴⁹ G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington*, 1879.

Like Sherwood, **Falls Church Park**, platted in 1890, was a subdivision that promoted its proximity to the railroad as an advantage in purchasing one of these lots. Located near the East Falls Church station, Falls Church Park was also laid out in a regular grid with land divided into equal, modestly-sized, rectangular lots; however, only the lower southwest portion of this subdivision remains a part of Falls Church today. Two house models were used in this subdivision: a three-bay, one-story, gable-roof house with a stone facade and a three-bay, 1-1/2-story, brick, gable-roof house. Though platted as early as 1890 and 1891, much of the development of these early subdivisions was progressive, occurring over a number of years, even decades.

Ellison Heights, a subdivision platted in 1906, also reflects the importance of the trolley in locating early suburbs in Falls Church. However, much of the construction in this subdivision occurred in the years following World War II. The houses located in this subdivision are modest Colonial Revival style dwellings.

Likewise, **Woodland**, platted in 1922, was located near the railroad. However, only twelve houses were constructed between 1922 and 1939, and most of the construction in this development occurred in the 1940s. The styles favored for these modest dwellings include the Craftsman style (Maher House at 609 Fulton Avenue [110-217] *Figure 81*) and the Colonial Revival style (Dorsey House at 701 Fulton Avenue [110-269] and the Wixson House at 703 Fulton Avenue [110-270] *Figure 82*).

Although the Falls Church population continued to grow during World War I due to the expansion of the federal bureaucracy, the rate of construction slowed considerably in the 1920s, with a total of only about fifty houses being constructed during the decade.¹⁵⁰

With the public programs introduced under the New Deal and with the advent of World War II, the population of government workers in the Washington area picked up again, and consequently so did the population of Falls Church. The increasing popularity of the automobile, the introduction of hard-surfaced roads, and the resulting demise of the trolley lines in the 1930s dramatically changed the physical organization of Falls Church. No longer dependent on public transportation for access to work or commerce, residents of Falls Church had greater flexibility in the location of housing. New subdivisions and development in Falls Church began to move south of Broad Street, while modest middle-income residential subdivisions with pattern-book houses sited on small regular lots continued to be developed.

One such subdivision was **Buffalo Park**, a 1935 East Falls Church subdivision which lies between Hillwood Avenue and East Broad Street (*Figure 83*). In the 1930s, more houses were constructed in Buffalo Park than any other subdivision. Each house, one of three Colonial Revival models, was located on a rectangular lot. Variations of brick and stone were superimposed over the three models to present a medley of designs and house sizes in keeping with middle-class housing standards (*Figure 84*). This subdivision extends to the south into Fairfax County.

¹⁵⁰ MacDonald, p. 2.



Figure 81: Photograph of Maher House (110-217)



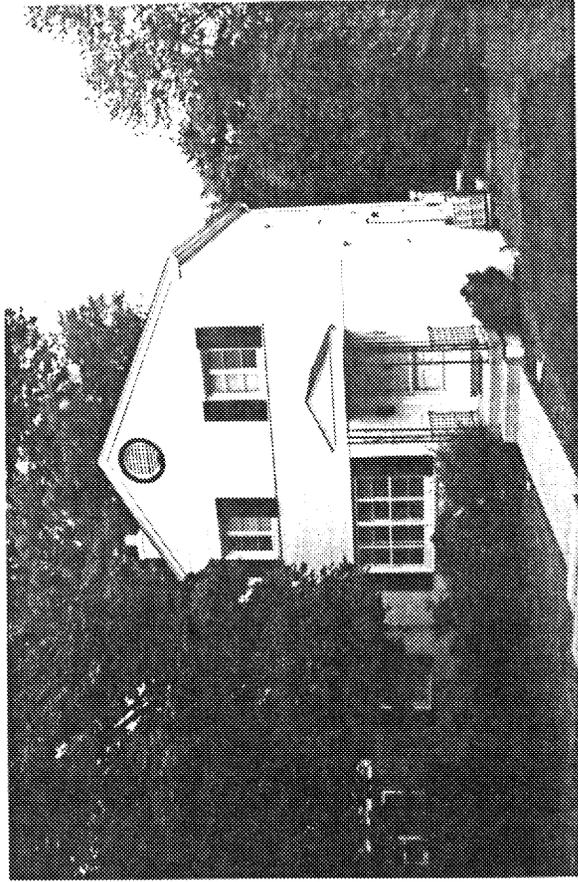
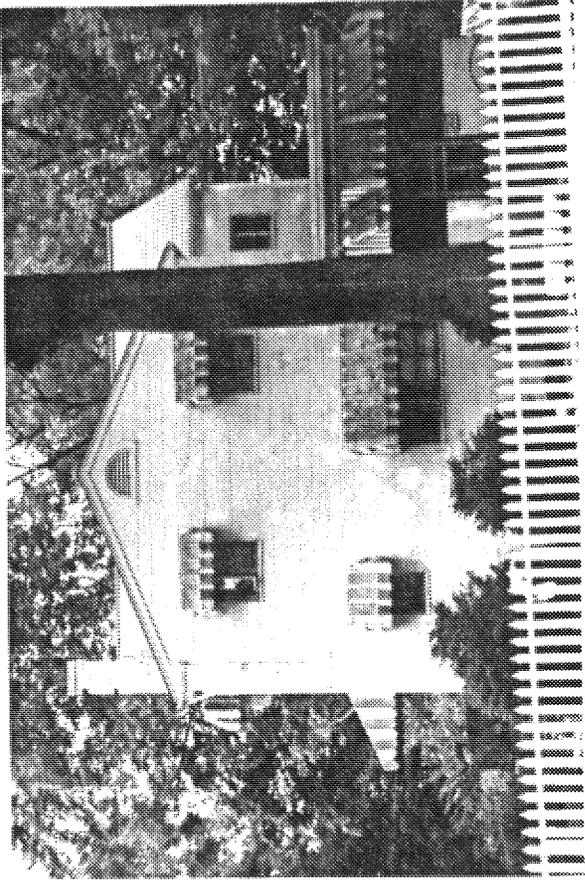
Figure 82: Photograph of Wixson House (110-270)



Figures 83 and 84: Buffalo Park



Figure 85: Cape Cod in Greenway Downs



Figures 86 and 87: Concrete Block Houses in Greenway Downs



Figure 88: Sterrett's Addition to Greenway Downs



Figure 89: Sterrett's Addition to Greenway Downs



Figure 90: Whitehaven

■ *The Impact of the World War II and the Federal Highway-Aid Act*

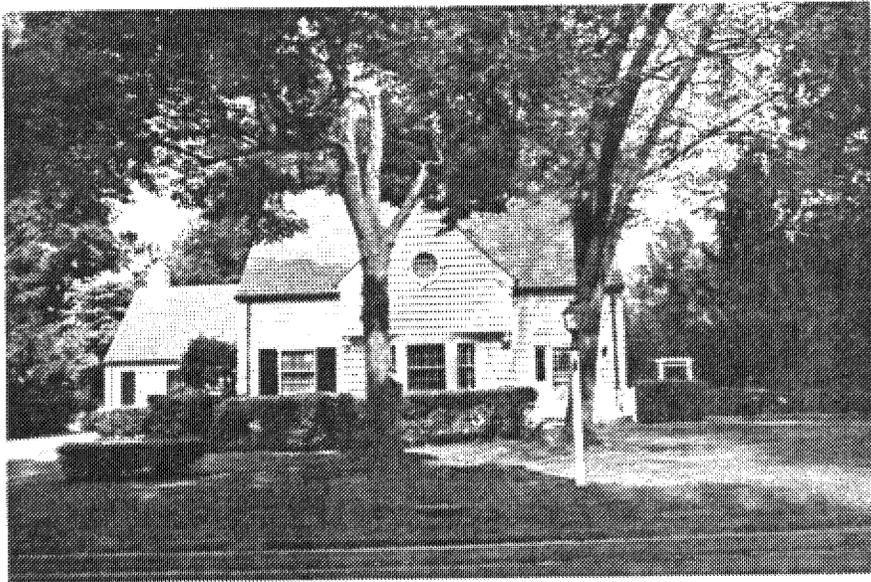
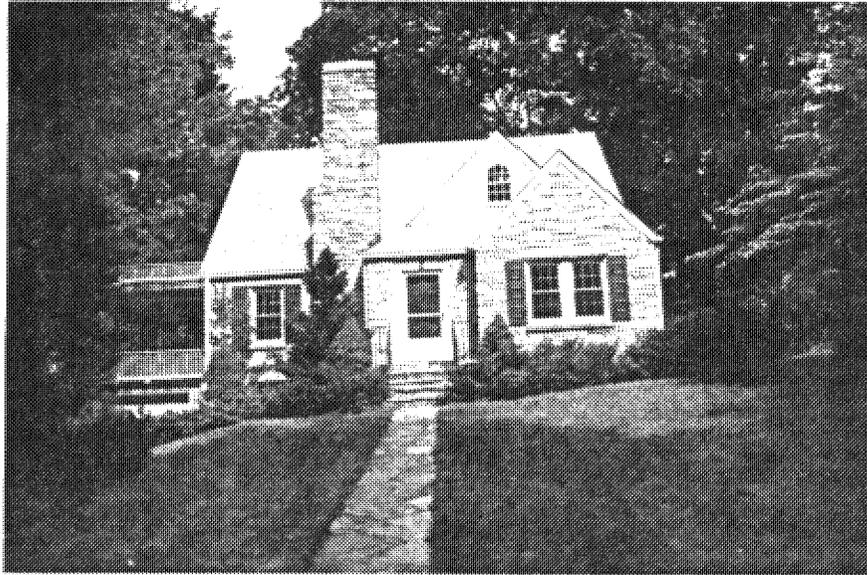
Between 1940 and 1948, housing was necessary to accommodate not only additional government workers, but also returning veterans who brought with them the dream of a single-family home sited on a curvilinear street within a subdivision. As a result, the population of Falls Church nearly doubled from 2,576 to 5,338 people and some 1,000 new dwelling units, including about 450 single family houses were built between 1937 and 1950. As new houses were constructed on vacant lots in previously platted subdivisions, such as Ellison Heights and Woodland, entirely new subdivisions were being platted and built upon. Woodland, Broadmont, Greenway Downs, Daniels and Virginia Forest were all planned in response to the influx in population due to the growing popularity of suburban living.

Greenway Downs is located south of Route 7 on the western side of Falls Church. Platted on a grid set within an irregular hexagon, fifteen houses were built here in the 1930s. Referred to as "Cape Cods," these small one-story houses are of brick construction (*Figure 85*). However, it was not until 1942, with the outbreak of World War II that the subdivision's major building boom occurred with the construction of ninety-nine houses. Obviously designed to serve the overwhelming number of war workers who had immigrated to Washington, D.C., this wave of modest two-story residences were constructed of concrete block. Several models (some with brick detailing and each referencing classical design in their form and wood trim) provided simple, attractive housing after only a short construction period (*Figures 86 and 87*). Over the years, most of these houses have been clad with aluminum or vinyl siding, but their basic integrity of design, architectural treatment, and materials is still evident to a discerning eye. **Sterrett's Addition to Greenway Downs**, located to the west of its namesake at the southwest corner of the city, continues the concrete block tradition for its houses (*Figure 89*). **Whitehaven**, a triangular-shaped subdivision located on the eastern boundary of Falls Church, contains three models of one-story concrete block houses with low angular roof forms. These well-proportioned designs have wood detailing (*Figure 90*). Like the other concrete block houses in Falls Church, some of the concrete block walls have been clad in other materials, including aluminum siding, vinyl siding, and formstone.

The subdivision known as **Broadmont** is located north of Broad Street at the eastern edge of the city. Its gently curving streets set into gently rolling topography distinguish it from surrounding subdivisions, establishing it as the city's best known subdivision. Although most of the houses in Broadmont are moderately sized 1-1/2-story and two-story gable roof dwellings which date from the late 1940s, the first houses in Broadmont date to 1940 (*Figures 91 and 92*). These early houses are presented in a variety of renditions of the period's Colonial Revival style and generally are constructed with granite from Sisler's Quarry¹⁵¹ (Fairfax County). Although different in form and detailing, the stone's ochre cast (resulting from a high iron content) gives a distinctive appearance to the houses and provides an instant association between them. These houses demonstrate a high level of design, craftsmanship, and siting that set the tone for the area's cohesive character and strong identity (*Figures 93 and 94*). Original landscaping details, including stone retaining walls, further link the buildings to their setting to create an aesthetic whole.

Suburbanization of Falls Church was further facilitated by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 which resulted in the connection of the Shirley Memorial Highway from the Pentagon to Route 7 in Alexandria. This road, constructed by the Public Roads Administration, was "a war measure to relieve the extremely heavy

¹⁵¹ Although now its location is considered Fairfax County, historically this site was part of Falls Church.



Figures 91 and 92: Broadmont



Figure 93 and 94: Broadmont

transportation of thousands of government employees who work in Washington and live in Arlington and Fairfax Counties.¹⁵² Other roadworks furthered the development of Falls Church as an automobile suburb including the 1982 capital beltway (a 1968 bypass for travelers and a connection between Virginia and Maryland) and I-66, which runs from Washington and circles north of Falls Church.

Daniels, set along the northern boundary of Falls Church, encompasses simple front gable designed houses clad in wood clapboard or asbestos shingles (*Figure 95*). (A few appear to have been built of brick in the later years of development.) Once again, several models were presented, giving the purchaser a selection of window and roof form, door location, and cladding material. Well-proportioned and -designed, this group of twenty-five or so houses forms a cohesive assembly of picturesque residential design of the late 1940s.

Virginia Forest is located in the southwestern most corner of the city, south of Route 7. Originally approved for subdivision in 1940, additional sections were added in 1948. Many of the houses were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.¹⁵³ Sited around the city's highest topographic point, these brick and concrete block houses are generally two stories in height (*Figure 96*). Each is designed employing a distinctive variation of one of the subdivision models, capitalizing on the merits of each individual site as well the potential for display of a small palette of materials.

Located on the north side of Route 7 near the center of Falls Church, **Woodland** was platted in 1922 and contains houses built during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. The greatest period of construction was between 1940 and 1948 when twenty-two were built.¹⁵⁴ Most of these appear to be in a rambler or ranch form typical of the suburban housing from the late 1940s and early 1950s, sited in response to the wooded character of their modest lots.

Constructed after World War II, **Whistling Pines** is a small subdivision comprising fourteen houses. The first six houses were erected on North Tuckahoe and North Sycamore Streets in 1946. Another six were built in 1947, and the final two were built in 1948. The standard house built in this subdivision is a two-story, three-bay, brick dwelling with a central entry and a gable roof.

¹⁵² Nan Netherton, "1925-76: Transportation," *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), p. 596.

¹⁵³ Sechrist, p. 10.

¹⁵⁴ MacDonald, p. 16.



Figure 95: Daniels



Figure 96: Virginia Forest

Identification of Potential Historic Districts for the 1930-1950 Period

This study identified more than thirty paper subdivisions anticipated for Falls Church throughout its history. Focusing on Falls Church's Late Town Period (1910-1948), some of those associated with the 1930-1950 period not developed as planned. Most did not receive the benefits of any cohesive design strategy, but developed piecemeal as the population demanded.

For this preliminary study, a criteria was developed to identify and assess potential historic districts. The principal criteria used to identify potential historic districts included: topography, street patterns, setting, property definition, (*i.e.* lot size, setbacks, orientation of primary resource to street, resource materials, resource forms, resource massing, resource scale, and landscape patterns. The assessment of these criteria was based on similarities, compatibility, historical association, and ability to convey historic association.

Nine of the subdivisions which fall within the period from 1930 through the 1950s are identifiable entities and should be considered as possible candidates for historic district status. These include Broadmont, Buffalo Park, Greenway Downs, Sterrett's Addition to Greenway Downs, Whitehaven, Whistling Pines, Virginia Forest, Daniels, and Woodland (*Figure 97*). The potential districts have been delineated by their legal subdivision boundaries to facilitate further study.

City of Falls Church Evaluation Criteria

Ordinance 1388 of Chapter 38 "Zoning" of the Code of the City of Falls Church (Sec. 38-39 HCC, historic and cultural conservation district) provides for an HCC district as a zoning overlay over the entire city. However, as such it only protects "(1) All structures built as residences during or before 1910; and (2) Other structures and sites of historical, cultural or architectural significance expressly designated pursuant to Section 38-39(f)" Section 38-39(f) "Procedure for designating other structure and sites of architectural, historical or cultural significance" permits the addition of structure and sites if certain procedures are followed. The City Council may amend the list and add such a proposed structure or site if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) *It exemplifies or reflects important aspects of the cultural, political, economical, social, or military history of the nation, state, region or City of Falls Church.*
- (2) *It is associated with persons or events of national, state or regional significance.*
- (3) *It is a good example of local or regional architectural design, making it valuable for the study of a period, style or method of construction which no longer is in general use.*
- (4) *It contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation in architecture, construction or technology.*

The term "historic district" is not mentioned in the HCCD Ordinance. However, the term "site" might be interpreted to include an historic district. This issue needs to be clarified. The National Register of Historic Places, and the Virginia Landmarks Register both acknowledge historic districts as legitimate property types eligible for listing as historic properties.

Assuming that Ordinance 1388 does, or will be amended to, include historic districts, then the criteria as listed in the ordinance would apply to historic districts. Therefore, Criteria A and C would be the general basis for evaluating the historic districts. Additional study might result in determining that B and D also could be applied. On the state and national level, the National Register of Historic Places has criteria published as part of The National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This criteria provides the basis for making an evaluation of an historic property. The Criteria for Evaluation reads as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association, and:

- A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D) That may have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The nine proposed areas exhibit characteristics that illustrate and demonstrate the physical development of the City of Falls Church as a residential community and suburb of Washington, D.C. Based on this, information about these areas might lead to the use of Criterion A - "That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" as a criterion for evaluation. As significantly, each area displays representative architectural styles, form, materials, sitings, and street configuration from the period of its design and construction. The National Register's Criterion C - that is concerned with districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects "That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" is the appropriate criterion to use in the evaluation of these aspects of the proposed historic districts.

Steps Needed to Realize Designations

The steps needed to realize the designations of an historic district in the City of Falls Church, in cooperation and accordance with the guidelines of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, are as follows:

- 1) Research and preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for each of the proposed areas;
- 2) valuation of the PIFs and development of a statement of significance for each proposed historic district and recommendation for further action;
- 3) More intense survey of historic resources within each proposed historic district, including individual Reconnaissance-Level survey and a systematic assessment of each area's overall integrity;

- 4) Determination of formal historic district boundaries, based on the findings of the architectural resources survey (which will include archival and on-site survey work, as well as identify the location of contributing and non-contributing properties);
- 5) Preparation of a National Register Nomination as the document of record for the proposed historic districts
- 6) Local designation of the historic districts by authorization of FCHC. (Authorization may require changes to HCCD Ordinance--See Recommendations)
- 7) Forwarding the National Register form to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for review and nomination by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the National Register of Historic Places.

EVALUATION

The Architectural Survey and Assessment of the City of Falls Church was limited to Reconnaissance-Level Survey and hence, it is premature to make formal recommendations regarding the eligibility of historic properties within the city for listing in the Virginia Register of Landmarks and the National Register of Historic Places. However, more than sufficient work has been completed, both during this survey and by the FCHC in the past few years, to formally acknowledge the distinct concentration of historic properties that convey the rich history of Falls Church. Study of the City's history shows that while it extends from the early Colonial period into today, it appears to be completing a final phase of significant development. The findings from the survey work strongly indicate that additional intensive study will provide the supporting documentation necessary to undertake state and federal designation for properties within the City.

Based on results of the completed survey in conjunction with information gleaned from the preliminary study of the residential developments from 1930 through 1950, Falls Church seems a strong candidate to benefit from the preparation of Multiple Property Documentation. The Multiple Property Documentation Form allows for the preparation of a comprehensive historic context that will support the designation of historic districts and individual landmarks alike. On its own, this document does not provide protection for historic properties nor does it result in formal designation, however, it facilitates designation by establishing the historic context and sub-contexts that comprise its history. The form is provide the information necessary to evaluate the significance of related properties. The Multiple Property Documentation puts forward the general historic context; the Registration Forms provide the documentation for specific properties and their resources, whether presented as individual properties or as a district. Significantly, it can result in widespread public notice, understanding and participation in achieving the intended goals of a comprehensive historic preservation program. Further, subsequent to the acceptance of a Multiple Property Documentation Form by the Virginia and the National Register, the work required to prepare supporting documentation for individual landmarks and historic districts is considerably reduced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation to Seek Certified Local Government Status

**Recommendations for Changes to the City's
Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance**

**Recommendation to Initiate Effort Seeking
Formal National Register Designation for Historic Properties**

Recommendations for Additions/Changes to Certified Properties List

Recommendations for Further Study

Recommendation to Seek Certified Local Government Status

It is highly recommended the City of Falls Church seek certification as a Certified Local Government under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 1980, 1992. This certification, conveyed by the State Historic Preservation Officer of Virginia, would impart to Falls Church the standards, authority, and responsibilities associated with federal and state historic preservation law. The adoption of the federal standards would result in strengthening the City's historic preservation program, as well as an expansion of the role of the Falls Church Historical Commission. Such action would result in the FCHC gaining the power to recommend properties for listing in the National Register, as well as making the City eligible for historic preservation grant monies specifically earmarked for CLGs.

The CLG program exists as a result of the 1966 federal preservation legislation, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 1980, 1992 (NHPA). This law guides historic preservation in the United States, declaring "that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage."¹⁵⁵ Included in NHPA is the opportunity for local governments to participate with their states on a high level of responsibility for the historic preservation activities within their jurisdiction. This program is known as the Certified Local Government or CLG Program.

The City of Falls Church, as an independent city within the Commonwealth of Virginia is eligible for certification. Such certification is awarded by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, who also oversees the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Certification allows a locality to "carry out the purposes of [the National Historic Preservation Act] and provide for the transfer, in accordance with section 103(c), of a portion of the grants received by the States under this Act, to such local governments."¹⁵⁶ Certified local governments or is seeking certification is "eligible to receive a minimum of ten percent of the federal historic preservation funds allocated to the state for its preservation programs and projects."¹⁵⁷

To receive certification by the State Historic Preservation Office, it is necessary that the certain actions and standards be maintained. These include:

- (1) enforcement of appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties;
- (2) establishment of an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission by State or local legislation;
- (3) maintenance of a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties that furthers the purposes of the formal State Historic Preservation Program;
- (4) provision for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program, including the process of recommending properties for the nomination to the National Register; and
- (5) satisfactory performance of responsibilities delegated to it under the National Historic Preservation Act.

¹⁵⁵ Title 16 U.S. Code Subchapter 2 (16 USC Subsection 470).

¹⁵⁶ 16 USC SubSection 470-470x-6

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

Presently, the City of Falls Church is in partial fulfillment of these requirements.

- (1) The City currently enforces some state legislation, but its local legislation (the Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance) lacks full compliance with Virginia and federal historic preservation laws.
- (2) There is a historic preservation review commission in effect, but it does not currently fulfill the duties that such a body should under CLG certification.
- (3) This survey document and the maintenance of the VDHR-IPS City of Falls Church Survey Inventory and coordination with the existing FCHC Certification program could qualify as an adequate inventory system.
- (4) The FCHC program, while impressive in many regards, needs to be expanded to include the process of recommending properties to the National Register and must adopt the federal standards and guidelines for preservation activities.
- (5) FCHC does not presently operate under the aegis of NHPA. Adopting the purposes of NHPA and related state law is necessary for certification.

The major stumbling block is the language of the existing Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance. The first step in gaining CLG status is a revision of the ordinance to coordinate with the requirements of NHPA. However, the following steps can lead to formal certification.

- (1) **Contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and inform them of the intention to seek certification as a CLG.**
- (2) **Revise the Historical and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance to conform with NHPA under the guidance of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, adopting the necessary legislation and standards.**
- (3) **Organize the FCHC to meet the required guidelines to ensure the participation of qualified commissioners.**
- (4) **Maintain the VDHR-IPS City of Falls Church Survey Inventory in conjunction with the City's Certification Program.**
- (5) **Initiate a program to evaluate and recommend historic properties to the National Register under the guidance of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.**
- (6) **Integrate an understanding and implementation of the purposes of NHPA into the FCHC activities, guidelines and review standards by operating under a local ordinance that requires such adherence.**

Recommendations for Changes to the Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance

The Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance (HCCD) should be revised to comply with contemporary standards of historic preservation protection. A revision of the ordinance should be sought, either in conjunction with the goal of CLG certification or independently. It is definitely preferred to coordinate the CLG certification with the revision of the HCCD ordinance, thereby establishing a cohesive preservation program with supporting legislation.

In May 1984, the Historic and Cultural Conservation District Ordinance (HCCD) was enacted. This ordinance protects from demolition 1) all structures built as residences during or before 1910, and 2) other structures and sites of special merit regardless of when they were built. As part of this survey, several issues regarding this ordinance were raised: 1) the inclusion of residences, built prior to 1910, but not already listed on the Falls Church Historical Register; 2) the inclusion of properties, both residential and non-residential, built after 1910 as special merit cases; 3) the decertification of pre-1910 residences currently on the Falls Church Historical Register, but which have lost their architectural integrity; and 4) the re-certification of de-certified properties.

The following changes to the HCCD Ordinance are recommended:

- 1) Revise the HCCD ordinance be revised to protect all properties with contributing primary resources dating to fifty years or more.**

This protection is consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 As Amended and Virginia Historic Preservation Law. Such a change will institute a rolling date for protection for all eligible properties, affording protection without the burden of special merit certification.

The 1995-96 architectural survey did not inventory all properties in the City of Falls Church; instead, the survey included all properties known to have been extant in 1930 (based on the 1930 Sunderman Map). Therefore, as the ordinance stands the burden remains on the FCHC to research properties as they reach or meet the fifty-year threshold and to document special certification in order to provide protection. By revising the ordinance to conform with the federal and commonwealth standards, protection would be instituted automatically. If an owner of a property that reaches fifty years objects to the protection on the grounds that the property lacks a level of integrity anticipated by such protection, then the burden is shifted to the owner to demonstrate this using photographs and appropriate documentation.

- 2) Amend the HCCD ordinance to define properties and resources in accordance with the guidelines of the National Register of Historic Places..**

Although the HCCD protects "structures," The National Register of Historic Places and the Commonwealth of Virginia define "properties" and "resources." The National Register's definitions should be incorporated into the HCCD ordinance as a matter of record. This change will protect a "property" as an entity including all associated resources, not just the primary resource, and an

appropriate environmental setting. The setting would be considered to be the legal definition of the real property associated with the primary resource UNLESS it can be shown that the definition should be prepared differently. In a circumstance where the boundaries are at question, the FCHC can rely on *National Register Bulletin 15* which presents clear guidelines for determining boundaries of a property.

3) Amend the HCCD ordinance to clarify the identification and protection of historic districts.

The Commonwealth of Virginia and the National Register of Historic Places both acknowledge the historic district as a legitimate historic property with the potential to meet their criteria of evaluation. This change to the HCCD Ordinance would facilitate the protection of adjacent properties that meet the HCCD's criteria of evaluation. Historic districts provide for the protection of contiguous properties that demonstrate a significant concentration of historic resources. The concept of a district also leads to consideration of the environmental setting of groups of properties that are visually cohesive or linked through historical association. *National Register Bulletin Number 24* provides guidance for initiating the protection of an historic district.

4) Amend the HCCD ordinance to incorporate Design Guidelines for designated Historic Districts

Once Historic Districts are designated, Design Guidelines should be developed to assist the FCHC and Architectural Review Board with decisions regarding the proposed alterations.

Recommendation to Initiate Effort Seeking Formal National Register Designation for Historic Properties

The FCHC should begin the effort to gain Virginia Landmarks and National Register designation recognition and protection for its qualified historic properties by proceeding with the preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. Information about this process is included in the Appendix of this report.

Recommendations for Additions/Changes to City's List of Certified Properties

Based on the survey results and the existing status of the HCCD Ordinance, the following recommendations are made for additions/changes to the list of Certified Properties.

- **Certification of pre-1910 residential properties not already included in the Falls Church Historical Register**

Several residential buildings which were erected prior to 1910 and that are not already included in the Falls Church Historical Register were identified as part of this study. These properties should be strongly considered for listing on the Falls Church Historical Register. They are listed below in address order.

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address of Property</u>	<u>Reason for Certification</u>
110-255	Goins House	321 E. Broad Street	This house, which appears on the 1890 Noetzel Map as the property of E.J. Birch, is a representative example of a late nineteenth-century vernacular Victorian farmhouse. This house was built on a relatively small lot of land that was probably subdivided from the larger Birch property.
110-204	Wixson House	715 W. Broad Street	This house was built in 1910 according to present tax records and thus should be considered for inclusion on the Falls Church Register. Though the house has undergone substantial alterations and no longer is a good example of its style, it is one of the few pre-1910 residential buildings to survive on Broad Street, the city's principal commercial strip.
110-190	Niazy House	920 W. Broad Street	Built ca. 1903, this house is a good example of a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style of architecture which still retains a farmhouse quality. The house is also one of the few surviving late nineteenth-century houses located along this stretch of Broad Street. This building is currently threatened with demolition.
110-227	Hall House	402 E. Jefferson St.	

110-238	Tenney House	207 Noland Street	If indeed built by 1910 (needs further archival research), this large Colonial Revival style house is the first house erected in the Smith Gardens Subdivision of Falls Church, platted ca. 1910.
110-99	Rector House	1006 Railroad Avenue	Probably built in the first decade of this century, this house is a good example of the modest, working-class domestic architecture. Its location next to the railroad line indicates that the residents of the house were either associated with the railroad or with the industrial buildings located across the tracks.
110-134	Tinner House	109 Tinner's Hill	This house, built between 1895 and ca. 1910, is a representative example of the vernacular I-house form that can be found throughout Virginia. Its importance, however, lies in the fact that it is located on Tinner's Hill, an African-American enclave of Falls Church and named after the locally prominent Joseph B. Tinner, who along with Edwin B. Henderson, organized the Colored Citizens Protective League (CCPL). Tinner apparently built the first house in this area. This house is still owned by members of the Tinner family.
110-210	Village Blacksmith Shop	203 E. Fairfax St.	This building historically served as a local blacksmith shop from at least 1906 until 1957. Evidence suggests that a blacksmith operation occupied this site as early as 1772. William H. Lynch owned the property before 1906, when Robert Harmon took over operations, serving as town blacksmith until 1957. Although the building was significantly altered by the subsequent owner, Harry Meese, its continuous use as a blacksmith shop for nearly fifty years makes it a significant landmark in Falls Church.

■ **Certification of non-residential and post-1910 residential properties as special merit Cases**

If the HCCD Ordinance is not amended to include all properties with contributing primary resources dating on or before 1930, then these properties should be considered for special merit as permitted under the current HCCD Ordinance and should be strongly considered for inclusion on the Falls Church Historical Register.

Several properties possessing either architectural or historical significance, but which do not meet the 1930 certification deadline, were identified as part of this study. These properties should be considered for special merit as permitted by the HCCD Ordinance, regardless of date of construction and should be strongly considered for inclusion on the Falls Church Historical Register. A list of those properties suggested for inclusion and the reason for such an inclusion is provided below:

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address of Property</u>	<u>Reason for Certification</u>
110-54	Carpet USA	1001 W. Broad Street	Probably built ca. 1950 as an automobile showroom, this low-lying structure with its curved corner, flat roof, and large-paned glass windows typifies the commercial architecture of the 1950s found along important transportation and commercial corridors. The building, built during the era of increasing popularity of the automobile, provides a good example of a building type and style, both rapidly being replaced with more contemporary examples. The building should be considered for certification for its architectural and historical associations with the automobile industry.
110-200	Eakin Building	1008 Hillwood Avenue	Though originally erected for Eakin Properties, Inc. to be used for commercial purposes, the Eakin building was, upon its completion, immediately sold by the firm to an individual who wanted it as his residence. The house was designed by local architect Tom Montgomery and built between 1938 and 1939. Presented in a mid-20th-century French "eclectic" style of architecture, the dwelling displays an attention to detail and craftsmanship that make it an important contributor to the architecture of the City of Falls Church.

110-188	Duckpin Bowling Alley	400 S. Maple Street	The Duckpin Bowling Alley, assembled from a pre-fabricated kit, provides an excellent example of a 1950s bowling alley and its architecture.
110-72	Garvey House	1015 Parker Street	The Garvey House was built in 1949 by Edward B. Garvey and designed in a Spanish Colonial or Pueblo style of architecture. The house, inspired by a similar house in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the only house of its kind in Falls Church and is worthy of recognition.
110-203	Boy Scout Clubhouse	128 S. Spring Street	
110-230	Checker's Seafood	436 S. Washington St.	Built ca. 1946, this building stands as an excellent example of the late 1940s and early 1950s commercial architecture found along commercial strips. The building features art moderne and streamlined detailing, but is principally presented in a "commercial pop" style.
110-239	Taxi Building	S. Washington Street	This building was originally erected between 1946 and 1950 as an automobile showroom. It is located on a large triangular lot of land between two major boulevards in the City and, at the time of its construction, replaced a complex of tourist cabins which also included a gas station and restaurant. The demolition of this cabin complex and its replacement by an automobile showroom signifies the evolution of the use of the automobile from pleasure vehicle to mode of transport and of the evolution of Falls Church from small town and tourist route to an urban center.

■ **De-Certification of pre-1910 residential properties**

Several certified properties have been significantly altered by contemporary additions and alterations and, because of loss of architectural integrity, should be considered for de-certification. A list of those properties suggested for de-certification and the rationale is provided below:

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address of Property</u>	<u>Reason for de-certification</u>
110-57	Hiett House	115 East Jefferson Street	The ca. 1890 house on the property burned down in 1990. A new house has been erected on the site.
110-36	Beach House	212 East Jefferson Street	This house has been significantly altered with post-modern additions and alterations that greatly affect the original Victorian character of the dwelling. However, because the property is associated with the Reverend Harry Beach, a Civil War veteran, it has historical significance that may over-ride the architectural issues.
110-37	Munson House	324 Little Falls Street	This ca. 1878 dwelling has been altered and enlarged to the point that its original form, massing and detail has been lost. It no longer retains architectural integrity.
110-67	Rogers/Thomas House	206 South Oak Street	This ca. 1910 dwelling was extensively enlarged and altered in 1989 to the point that the original overall form, massing and detail has been lost. It no longer retains architectural integrity.
110-280	Jung House	121 S. Washington Street	This certified property has been assigned a ca. 1892 date of construction. However, the building was significantly altered and rebuilt in the 1960s, leaving little of its original character intact.

110-41	First Congregational Church	222 N. Washington Street	The First Congregational Church building was built in 1879 in a Carpenter Gothic style. In 1961, it was significantly altered to reflect a Colonial Revival style of architecture. As a result, the building no longer retains its architectural integrity and should therefore be considered for de-certification. However, its historical associations mark it as an important landmark in Falls Church and may override the integrity issue.
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■ **Re-certification of Certified Properties**

At least two properties, the house at 472 North Washington Street and the Rollins Store/Dwelling at 125 Washington Street have been de-certified by the Historical Commission because of loss of integrity. One of these properties, the Rollins Store/Dwelling (110-75) should be considered for re-certification based upon its historical significance. Built ca. 1875 (remodeled in the late 1980s), the building was erected as a combination store and dwelling on land which is historically associated with the commercial center of Falls Church. The building was designed in an Italianate style of architecture that was typical of the commercial architecture of the period and survives as the city's sole surviving commercial structure from this period.

Recommendations for Further Study

1) Continue Fairfax County Tax Assessment Research

It is highly recommended that tax assessment research be conducted on a number of properties included in this survey. In particular, research should be conducted on selected properties to narrow the date range of construction presently applied to the properties and to identify the original and subsequent owners of the property. A list of those properties (in address order) for which tax assessment research is recommended is provided below, along with the suggested reason for conducting such research:

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address of Property</u>	<u>Reason for tax research</u>
110-204	Wixson House	715 W. Broad Street	To verify date of construction. The current tax records indicate a 1910 date of construction. Although the building has been altered, this is in keeping with its basic architecture. Tax assessment research would verify this date.
110-7	Auchmoody House	400 Great Falls Street	To narrow 1862-1878 date range of construction.
110-61	Larner House	329 Maple Avenue	To verify and narrow 1862-1878 date range of construction. According to the G.M. Hopkins Map, this house stood on the site in 1878; however, the land apparently had not been subdivided at that time. Tax assessment research will help to elucidate this issue.
110-62	A. Birch House	209 Midvale Street	To narrow the 1862-1878 date range of construction
110-238	Tenney House	207 Noland Street	To verify 1910 date of construction attributed to building based upon tax records and site visit. A 1910 date of construction would affirm that the house was the first one to be built in the Smith Gardens subdivision, platted ca. 1910.

110-99	Rector House	1006 Railroad Avenue	To elucidate date of construction. Tax records indicate that this house was built in 1870; however, it does not appear on the 1890 Noetzel Map, nor does it appear to be on the 1904 Baist Map. The architectural treatment indicates a ca. 1910 date of construction.
110-108	Elguera House	309 Spring Street	To elucidate date of construction; tax records indicate a 1910 date of construction, while maps and site visit indicate a post 1930 date of construction.
110-211	Jones House	107 Tinner's Hill	To elucidate date of construction; presently the Historical Commission has attributed an 1870 date of construction to the house, while visual inspection indicates a ca. 1910 date.
110-134	Tinner House	109 Tinner's Hill	To elucidate date of construction; tax records indicate an 1895 date of construction, however the Overbeck Survey indicated a ca. 1913 date of construction. Either date is consistent with the architectural presentation which spanned the period of the suggested dates.

2) Conduct Formal Oral Histories

Much of the city's history has not been recorded, but is still in the minds of long-time residents and business leaders. Oral histories involve, first, the identification of potential persons to interview, and ultimately the actual interview and recordation process. Oral histories would be a great asset to understanding the less than well-documented aspects of the city's development. Oral histories would be particularly relevant in capturing the African-American history of Falls Church and identifying important African-American sites. As part of this study, a number of properties located within African-American communities both within and without present City boundaries were identified as in need of further examination to better understand their cultural significance. In particular, at least one house on Tinner's Hill, 109 Tinner's Hill, is still owned by a member of the Tinner family, after whom the street was named. This owner should be interviewed in an effort to capture an understanding of the evolution of this African-American enclave of the city.

3) Investigate Potential for Designation of Historic Districts

The survey work accomplished to date enabled the production of a map of historic properties and resources identified within the City of Falls Church. This map should be studied to determine significant concentrations of architecturally and historically properties that should be examined for consideration as historic districts. This work should follow the steps presented in this report's section on the assessment of the residential subdivisions of the 1930s through 1950. A study that formally identifies these areas and undertakes a survey as required by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources is an appropriate next step in this effort. Such work can be funded by the matching grant program that funded this report.

4) Primary Research into the City's 1930s-1950s Subdivisions.

Although this study identified a number of the city's subdivisions, primary research into these developments should be undertaken. Archival research and analysis should begin with maps, tax books, newspapers, architectural journals, economic and population trends, the Federal Housing Agency and its programs, and oral histories. As the history of these subdivisions is from the recent past, it is certainly possible that some of the key participants in the devising and improvements of the subdivisions are still alive and can assist in putting together the history of this important part of Falls Church's past. Informal field survey work should be completed. This information should be assessed and organized using VDHR's Preliminary Information Forms. Subsequently, decisions regarding the appropriateness of full surveys for the individual subdivisions and/or groups of subdivisions should be made based on an evaluation of their significance and architectural integrity.

5) Determine Archaeological Potential of Big Chimneys site.

The site upon which the circa 1700 log cabin known as "Big Chimneys" was located should be investigated for archaeological significance. This study should determine if the site should be entered into the Survey of the City of Falls Church Inventory as an archaeological site.

6) Research into Sisler's Quarry

Sisler's Quarry provided stone that is used in many of the buildings (particularly dwellings) in Falls Church as early as 1884. Although the quarry is located in Fairfax County just outside the present City's boundaries, this site was once within Falls Church's jurisdiction. The stone is significant to the architecture of the City of Falls Church. The granite has a distinctive yellow cast as a result of a high level of iron content. The stone has been cut in a variety of ways during different periods and to execute different stylistic presentations. Its ochre-color and abundant use in Falls Church make it a character-defining feature of the city's architecture. The quarry remains active today. Efforts should be made to investigate the quarry, both its features and history.

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APPENDICES

National Register and Virginia Landmarks Register Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties may be nominated under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER

The Virginia Landmarks Register was established in 1966 by the Virginia General Assembly to recognize the significant historic buildings, sites, and districts in the Commonwealth. In the words of the Virginia Supreme Court, listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register is a *hortatory* act in that it recognizes the importance of our historic resources and *exhorts* owners to care for them.

There are no restrictions on an owner of a property that is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register for any undertaking using private funds. A property that is recognized officially on the register, however, is eligible for certain State preservation grants. The General Assembly may award grants to historic properties for operations and renovations. These grants require that the property be listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Contributing properties within historic districts and individually listed properties are permitted to display a specially designed plaque in recognition of the listing. (Information on ordering Virginia Landmarks Register plaques is available from the department.) Owners of recognized historic properties are also eligible for technical assistance for the staff of the Department of Historic Resources. Professional architects, architectural historians, and archaeologists are available to provide technical guidance in the care and rehabilitation of buildings and sites.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

H. Alexander Wise, Jr., Director

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Richmond, Virginia 23219

Department of Historic Resources

RESULTS OF LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Eligibility for Federal tax provisions: If a property is listed in the National Register, certain federal tax provisions may apply. *The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984 and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic, commercial, industrial, and residential rental buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent investment tax credits for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent investment tax credit for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67.*

Consideration in planning for Federal, Federally licensed, and Federally assisted projects: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800.

Consideration in issuing a surface coal mining permit: In accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 *et seq.*

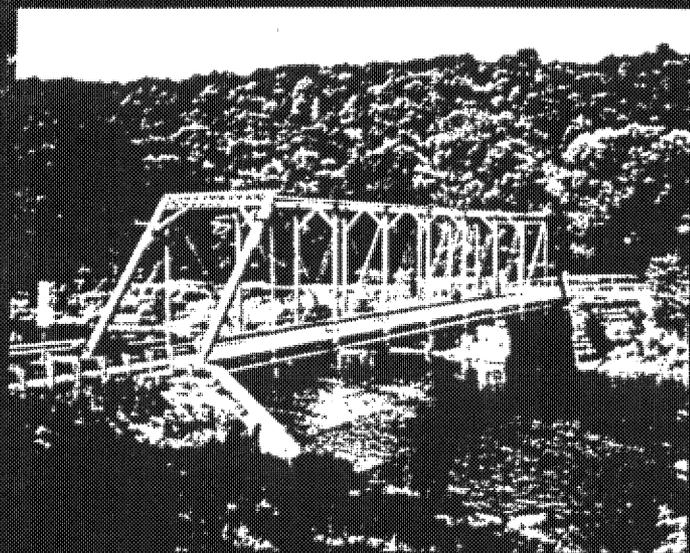
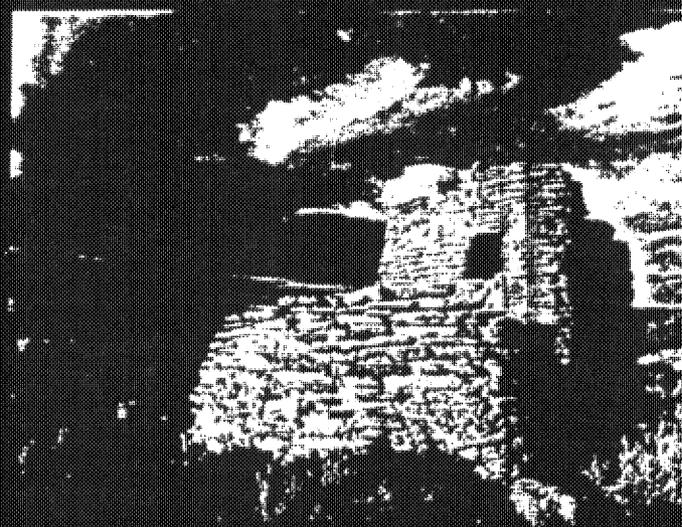
Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available: Funding is unavailable at present.

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places.

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation



CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Certain important research questions about human history can only be answered by the actual physical material of cultural resources. Criterion D encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer, in whole or in part, those types of research questions. The most common type of property nominated under this Criterion is the archeological site (or a district comprised of archeological sites). Buildings, objects, and structures (or districts comprised of these property types), however, can also be eligible for their information potential.

Criterion D has two requirements, which must *both* be met for a property to qualify:

- The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
- The information must be considered important.

Under the first of these requirements, a property is eligible if it has been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved data. A property is also eligible if it has not yet yielded information but, through testing or research, is determined a likely source of data.

Under the second requirement, the information must be carefully evaluated within an appropriate context to determine its importance. Information is considered "important" when it is shown to have a significant bearing on a research design that addresses such areas as: 1) current data gaps or alternative theories that challenge existing ones or

2) priority areas identified under a State or Federal agency management plan.

APPLYING CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are *likely* to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question. The property must have characteristics suggesting the likelihood that it possesses configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features that make it possible to do the following:

- Test a hypothesis or hypotheses about events, groups, or processes in the past that bear on important research questions in the social or natural sciences or the humanities; or
- Corroborate or amplify currently available information suggesting that a hypothesis is either true or false; or
- Reconstruct the sequence of archeological cultures for the purpose of identifying and explaining continuities and discontinuities in the archeological record for a particular area.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS

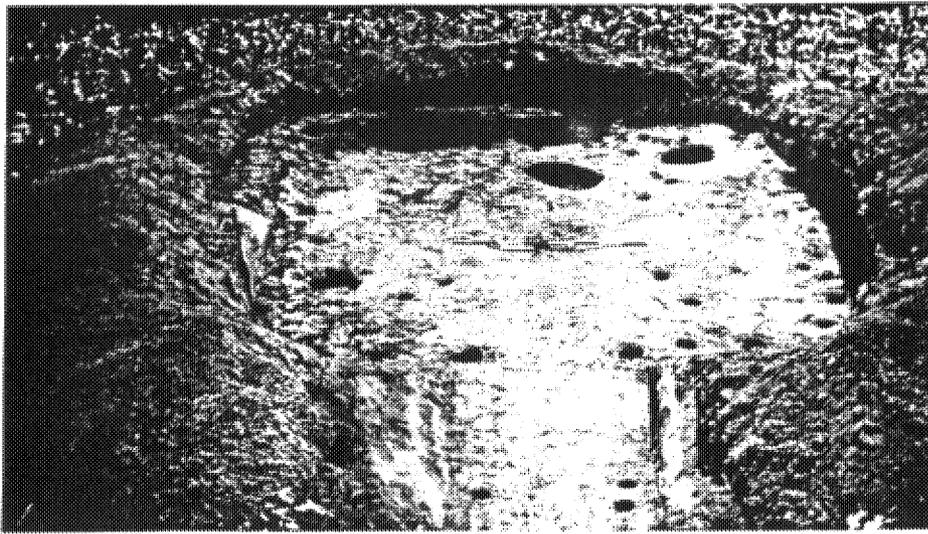
While most often applied to archeological districts and sites, Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Eligible

- A building exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if study could yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

Not Eligible

- The ruins of a hacienda that once contained murals that have since been destroyed. Historical documentation, however, indicates that the murals were significant for their highly unusual design. The ruins can not be eligible under Criterion D for the importance of the destroyed murals if the information is contained only in the documentation.



Criterion D - Champe-Fremont 1 Archeological Site, Omaha vicinity, Douglas County, Nebraska. This archeological site, dating from ca. 1100-1450, consists of pit houses and storage pits which have the potential to yield important information concerning the subsistence patterns, religious and mortuary practices, and social organization of the prehistoric residents of eastern Nebraska. (Photo by Nebraska State Historical Society).

ASSOCIATION WITH HUMAN ACTIVITY

A property must be associated with *human activity* and be critical for understanding a site's historic environment in order to be eligible under Criterion D. A property can be linked to human activity through events, processes, institutions, design, construction, settlement, migration, ideals, beliefs, lifeways, and other facets of the development or maintenance of cultural systems.

The natural environment associated with the properties was often very different from that of the present and strongly influenced cultural development. Aspects of the environment that are pertinent to human activities should be considered when evaluating properties under Criterion D.

Natural features and paleontological (floral and faunal) sites are not usually eligible under Criterion D in and of themselves. They can be eligible, however, if they are either directly related to human activity or critical to understanding a site's historic environment. In a few cases, a natural feature or site unmarked by cultural materials, that is primarily eligible under Criterion A, may also be eligible under Criterion D, if study of the feature, or its location, setting, etc. (usually in the context of data gained from other sources), will yield important information about the event or period with which it is associated.

ESTABLISHING A HISTORIC CONTEXT

The information that a property yields, or will yield, must be evaluated within an appropriate historic context. This will entail consulting the body of information already collected from similar properties or other pertinent sources, including modern and historic written records. The researcher must be able to anticipate if and how the potential information will affect the definition of the context. The information likely to be obtained from a particular property must confirm, refute, or supplement in an important way existing information.

A property is *not* eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks any historic context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained.

DEVELOPING RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Having established the importance of the information that may be recovered, it is necessary to be explicit in demonstrating the connection between the important information and a specific property. One approach is to determine if specific important research questions can be answered by the data contained in the property. Research questions can be related to property-specific issues, to broader questions

about a large geographic area, or to theoretical issues independent of any particular geographic location. These questions may be derived from the academic community or from preservation programs at the local, regional, State, or national level. Research questions are usually developed as part of a "research design," which specifies not only the questions to be asked, but also the types of data needed to supply the answers, and often the techniques needed to recover the data.

Eligible

- When a site consisting of a village occupation with midden deposits, hearths, ceramics, and stratified evidence of several occupations is being evaluated, three possible research topics could be: 1) the question of whether the site occupants were indigenous to the area prior to the time of occupation or recent arrivals, 2) the investigation of the settlement-subsistence pattern of the occupants, 3) the question of whether the region was a center for the domestication of plants. Specific questions could include: A) Do the deposits show a sequential development or sudden introduction of Ceramic Type X? B) Do the dates of the occupations fit our expectations based on the current model for the reoccupation behavior of slash-and-burn agriculturalists? C) Can any genetic changes in the food plant remains be detected?

Not Eligible

- A property is not eligible if so little can be understood about it that it is not possible to determine if specific important research questions can be answered by data contained in the property.

ESTABLISHING THE PRESENCE OF ADEQUATE DATA

To support the assertion that a property has the data necessary to provide the important information, the property should be investigated with techniques sufficient to establish the presence of relevant data categories. What constitutes appropriate investigation techniques would depend upon specific circumstances including the property's location, condition, and the research questions being addressed, and could range from surface survey (or photographic survey for buildings) to the application of remote sensing techniques or intensive subsurface testing. Justification of the research potential of a property may be based on analogy to another better known property if sufficient similarities exist to establish the appropriateness of the analogy.

Eligible

- Data requirements depend on the specific research topics and questions to be addressed. To continue the example in "Developing Research Questions" above, we might want to ascertain the following with reference to questions A,B,andC: A) The site contains Ceramic Type X in one or more occupation levels and we expect to be able to document the local evaluation of the type or its intrusive nature. B) The hearths contain datable carbon deposits and are associated with more than one occupation. C) The midden deposits show good floral/faunal preservation, and we know enough about the physical evolution of food plants to interpret signs that suggest domestication.

Not Eligible

- Generally, if the applicable research design requires clearly stratified deposits, then subsurface investigation techniques must be applied. A site composed only of surface materials can not be eligible for its potential to yield information that could only be found in stratified deposits.

INTEGRITY

The assessment of integrity for properties considered for information potential depends on the data requirements of the applicable research design. A property possessing information potential does not need to recall *visually* an event, person, process, or construction technique. It is important that the significant data contained in the property remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected important information, if the appropriate study techniques are employed.

Eligible

- An irrigation system significant for the information it will yield on early engineering practices can still be eligible even though it is now filled in and no longer retains the appearance of an open canal.

Not Eligible

- A plowed archeological site contains several superimposed components that have been mixed to the extent that artifact assemblages cannot be reconstructed. The site cannot be eligible if the data requirements of the research design call for the study of artifacts specific to one component.

PARTLY EXCAVATED OR DISTURBED PROPERTIES

The current existence of appropriate physical remains must be ascertained in considering a property's ability to yield important information. Properties that have been partly excavated or otherwise disturbed and that are being considered for their potential to yield additional important information must be shown to retain that potential in their remaining portions.

Eligible

- A site that has been partially excavated but still retains substantial intact deposits (or a site in which the remaining deposits are small but contain critical information on a topic that is not well known) is eligible.

Not Eligible

- A totally collected surface site or a completely excavated buried site is not eligible since the physical remains capable of yielding important information no longer exist at the site. (See *Completely Excavated Sites*, below, for exception.) Likewise, a site that has been looted or otherwise disturbed to the extent that the remaining cultural materials have lost their important depositional context (horizontal or vertical location of deposits) is not eligible.
- A reconstructed mound or other reconstructed site will generally not be considered eligible, because original cultural materials or context or both have been lost.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (As Amended 1980, 1992) 16 U.S.C. §§ 470-470x-6

[Editor's note: This compilation is adapted from the official U.S. Code, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 1993 Edition of the "National Historic Preservation Act, as amended."]

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, Approved October 15, 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. §§ 470-470w-6) as amended by Public Law 91-243, Public Law 93-54, Public Law 94-422, Public Law 94-458, Public Law 96-199, Public Law 96-244, Public Law 96-515, Public Law 98-483, Public Law 99-514, Public Law 100-127, and Public Law 102-575!

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TITLE 16, U.S. CODE, SUBCHAPTER B—NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

16 U.S.C. § 470 [NHPA Section 1]. Short title; Congressional finding and declaration of policy

(a) This Act may be cited as the "National Historic Preservation Act."

(b) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage;

(2) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(3) historic properties significant to the Nation's heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, esthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(5) in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation;

(6) the increased knowledge of our historic resources, the establishment of better means of identifying and administering them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of Federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development; and

(7) although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agen-

cies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

16 U.S.C. § 470-1 [NHPA Section 2]. Declaration of policy of the Federal Government

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with other nations and in partnership with the States, local governments, Indian tribes, and private organization and individuals to—

(1) use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;

(2) provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and of the international community of nations and in the administration of the national preservation program in partnership with States, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments;

(3) administer federally owned, administered, or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations;

(4) contribute to the preservation of nonfederally owned prehistoric and historic resources and give maximum encouragement to organization and individuals undertaking preservation by private means;

(5) encourage the public and private preservation and utilization of all usable elements of the Nation's historic build environment; and

(6) assist State and local governments, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE 16, U.S. CODE, SUBCHAPTER II, PART A
[NHPA TITLE I]—PROGRAMS

16 U.S.C. § 470a [NHPA Section 101].
Historic Preservation Program

(a) National Register of Historic Places; designation of properties as historic landmarks; properties deemed included; criteria; nomination of properties by States, local governments or individuals; regulations; review of threats to properties

(1)(A) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

(B) Properties meeting the criteria for National Historic Landmarks established pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be designated as "National Historic Landmarks" and included on the National Register, subject to the requirements of paragraph (6). All historic properties included on the National Register on the date of enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 shall be deemed to be included on the National Register as of their initial listing for purposes of this Act. All historic properties listed in the Federal Register of February 6, 1979, as "National Historic Landmarks" or thereafter prior to the effective date of this Act are declared by Congress to be National Historic Landmarks of national historic significance as of their initial listing as such in the Federal Register for purposes of this Act and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), except that in cases of National Historic Landmark districts for which no boundaries have been established, boundaries must first be published in the Federal Register and submitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

(2) The Secretary in consultation with national historical and archeological associations, shall establish or revise criteria for properties to be included on the National Register and criteria for

National Historic Landmarks, and shall also promulgate or revise regulations as may be necessary for—

(A) nominating properties for inclusion in, and removal from, the National Register and the recommendation of properties by certified local governments;

(B) designating properties as National Historic Landmarks and removing such designation;

(C) considering appeals from such recommendations, nomination, removals, and designations (or any failure or refusal by a nominating authority to nominate or designate);

(D) nominating historic properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List in accordance with the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;

(E) making determinations of eligibility of properties for inclusion on the National Register; and

(F) notifying the owner of a property, and any appropriate local governments, and the general public when the property is being considered for inclusion on the National Register, for designation as a National Historic Landmark or for nomination to the World Heritage List.

(3) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (6), any State which is carrying out a program approved under subsection (b), shall nominate to the Secretary properties which meet the criteria promulgated under subsection (a) for inclusion on the National Register. Subject to paragraph (6), any property nominated under this paragraph or under section 110(a)(2) shall be included on the National Register on the date forty-five days after receipt by the Secretary of the nomination and the necessary documentation, unless the Secretary disapproves such nomination within such forty-five day period or unless an appeal is filed under paragraph (5).

(4) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (6) the Secretary may accept a nomination directly from any person or local government for inclusion of a property on the National Register only if such property is located in a State where there is no program approved under subsection (b).

The Secretary may include on the National Register any property for which such a nomination is made if he determines that such property is eligible in accordance with the regulations promulgated under paragraph (2). Such determinations shall be made within ninety days from the date of nomination unless the nomination is appealed under paragraph (5).

(5) Any person or local government may appeal to the Secretary a nomination of any historic property for inclusion on the National Register and may appeal to the Secretary the failure or refusal of a nominating authority to nominate a property in accordance with this subsection.

(6) The Secretary shall promulgate regulations requiring that before any property or district may be included on the National Register or designated as a National Historic Landmark, the owner or owners of such property, or a majority of the owners of the properties within the district in the case of a historic district, shall be given the opportunity (including a reasonable period of time) to concur in, or object to, the nomination of the property or district for such inclusion or designation. If the owner or owners of any privately owned property, or a majority of the owners of such properties within the district in the case of a historic district, object to such inclusion or designation, such property shall not be included on the National Register or designated as a National Historic Landmark until such objection is withdrawn. The Secretary shall review the nomination of the property or district where any such objection has been made and shall determine whether or not the property or district is eligible for such inclusion or designation, and if the Secretary determines that such property or district is eligible for such inclusion or designation, he shall inform the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, the appropriate chief elected local official and the owner or owners of such property, of his determination. The regulations under this paragraph shall include provisions to carry out the purposes of this paragraph in the case of multiple ownership of a single property.

(7) The Secretary shall promulgate, or revise, regulations—

(A) ensuring that significant prehistoric and historic artifacts, and associated records, subject to section 110 of this Act, the Act of June 27, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 469c), and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. § 470aa and following) are deposited in an institution with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities;

(B) establishing a uniform process and standards for documenting historic properties by public agencies and private parties for purposes of incorporation into, or complementing, the national historic architectural and engineering records within the Library of Congress; and

(C) certifying local governments, in accordance with subsection (c)(1) and for the allocation of funds pursuant to section 103(c) of this Act.

(8) The Secretary shall, at least once every 4 years, in consultation with the Council and with State Historic Preservation Officers, review significant threats to properties included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register, in order to—

(A) determine the kinds of properties that may be threatened;

(B) ascertain the causes of the threats; and

(C) develop and submit to the President and Congress recommendations for appropriate action.

(b) Regulations for State Historic Preservation Programs; periodic evaluations and fiscal audits of State programs; administration of State programs; contracts and cooperative agreements with nonprofit or educational institutions and State Historic Preservation Officers; treatment of State programs as approved programs

(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, shall promulgate or revise regulations for State Historic Preservation Programs. Such regulations shall provide that a State program submitted to the Secretary under this section shall be approved by the

Secretary if he determines that the program—

(A) provides for the designation and appointment by the Governor of a "State Historic Preservation Officer" to administer such program in accordance with paragraph (3) and for the employment or appointment by such officer of such professionally qualified staff as may be necessary for such purposes;

(B) provides for an adequate and qualified State historic preservation review board designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer unless otherwise provided for by State law; and

(C) provides for adequate public participation in the State Historic Preservation Program, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register.

(2)(A) Periodically, but not less than every 4 years after the approval of any State program under this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with the Council on the appropriate provisions of this Act, and in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall evaluate the program to determine whether it is consistent with this Act.

(B) If, at any time, the Secretary determines that a major aspect of a State program is not consistent with this Act, the Secretary shall disapprove the program and suspend in whole or in part any contracts or cooperative agreements with the State and the State Historic Preservation Officer under this Act, until the program is consistent with this Act, unless the Secretary determines that the program will be made consistent with this Act within a reasonable period of time.

(C) The Secretary, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, shall establish oversight methods to ensure State program consistency and quality without imposing undue review burdens on State Historic Preservation Officers.

(D) At the discretion of the Secretary, a State system of fiscal audit and management may be substituted for comparable Federal systems so long as the State system—

(i) establishes and maintains sub-

stantially similar accountability standards; and

(ii) provides for independent professional peer review.

The Secretary may also conduct periodic fiscal audits of State programs approved under this section as needed and shall ensure that such programs meet applicable accountability standards.

(3) It shall be the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to administer the State Historic Preservation Program and to—

(A) in cooperation with Federal and State agencies, local governments, and private organizations and individuals, direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties;

(B) identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register and otherwise administer applications for listing historic properties on the National Register;

(C) prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan;

(D) administer the State program of Federal assistance for historic preservation within the State;

(E) advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities;

(F) cooperate with the Secretary, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other Federal and State agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development;

(G) provide public information, education and training, and technical assistance in historic preservation;

(H) cooperate with local governments in the development of local historic preservation programs and assist local governments in becoming certified pursuant to subsection (c);

(I) consult with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with this Act on—

(i) Federal undertakings that may affect historical properties; and

(ii) the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties; and

(J) advise and assist in the evaluation of proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for Federal assistance.

(4) Any State may carry out all or any part of its responsibilities under this subsection by contract or cooperative agreement with any qualified nonprofit organization or educational institution.

(5) Any State historic preservation program in effect under prior authority of law may be treated as an approved program for purposes of this subsection until the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary approves a program submitted by the State under this subsection; or

(B) three years after the date of the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992.

(6)(A) Subject to subparagraphs (c) and (d), the Secretary may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with a State Historic Preservation Officer for any State authorizing such Officer to assist the Secretary in carrying out one or more of the following responsibilities within that State—

(i) identification and preservation of historic properties.

(ii) Determination of the eligibility of properties for listing on the National Register.

(iii) Preparation of nominations for inclusion on the National Register.

(iv) Maintenance of historical and archaeological data bases.

(v) Evaluation of eligibility for Federal preservation incentives.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to provide that any State Historic Preservation Officer or any other person other than the Secretary shall have the authority to maintain the National Register for properties in any State.

(B) The Secretary may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement under subparagraph (a) only if—

(i) the State Historic Preservation Officer has requested the additional

responsibility;

(ii) the Secretary has approved the State historic preservation program pursuant to section 101(b)(1) and (2);

(iii) the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees to carry out the additional responsibility in a timely and efficient manner acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary determines that such Officer is fully capable of carrying out such responsibility in such manner;

(iv) the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees to permit the Secretary to review and revise, as appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary, decisions made by the Officer pursuant to such contract or cooperative agreement; and

(v) the Secretary and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree on the terms of additional financial assistance to the State, if there is to be any, for the costs of carrying out such responsibility.

(C) For each significant program area under the Secretary's authority, the Secretary shall establish specific conditions and criteria essential for the assumption by State Historic Preservation Officers of the Secretary's duties in each such program.

(D) Nothing in this subsection shall have the effect of diminishing the preservation programs and activities of the National Park Service.

(c) Certification of local governments by State Historic Preservation Officer; transfer of portion of grants; certification by Secretary; nomination of properties by local governments for inclusion on National Register

(1) Any State program approved under this section shall provide a mechanism for the certification by the State Historic Preservation Officer of local governments to carry out the purposes of this Act and provide for the transfer, in accordance with section 103(c), of a portion of the grants received by the States under this Act, to such local governments. Any local government shall be certified to participate under the provisions of this section if the applicable State Historic

Preservation Officer, and the Secretary, certifies that the local government—

(A) enforces appropriate State or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties;

(B) has established an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission by State or local legislation;

(C) maintains a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties that furthers the purposes of subsection (b);

(D) provides for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register; and

(E) satisfactorily performs the responsibilities delegated to it under this Act.

Where there is no approved State program, a local government may be certified by the Secretary if he determines that such local government meets the requirements of subparagraphs (a) through (e); and in any such case the Secretary may make grants-in-aid to the local government for purposes of this section.

(2)(A) Before a property within the jurisdiction of the certified local government may be considered by the State to be nominated to the Secretary for inclusion on the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify the owner, the applicable chief local elected official, and the local historic preservation commission. The commission, after reasonable opportunity for public comment, shall prepare a report as to whether or not such property, in its opinion, meets the criteria of the National Register. Within sixty days of notice from the State Historic Preservation Officer, the chief local elected official shall transmit the report of the commission and his recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), after receipt of such report and recommendation, or if no such report and recommendation are received within sixty days, the State shall make the nomination pursuant to section 101(a). The State may expedite such process with the concurrence of the certified local government.

(B) If both the commission and the

chief local elected official recommend that a property not be nominated to the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall take no further action, unless within thirty days of the receipt of such recommendation by the State Historic Preservation Officer an appeal is filed with the State. If such an appeal is filed, the State shall follow the procedures for making a nomination pursuant to section 101(a). Any report and recommendations made under this section shall be included with any nomination submitted by the State to the Secretary.

(3) Any local government certified under this section or which is making efforts to become so certified shall be eligible for funds under the provisions of section 103(c) of this Act, and shall carry out any responsibilities delegated to it in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary or advisable.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term—

(A) "designation" means the identification and registration of properties for protection that meet criteria established by the State or the locality for significant historic and prehistoric resources within the jurisdiction of a local government; and

(B) "protection" means a local review process under State or local law for proposed demolition of, changes to, or other action that may affect historic properties designated pursuant to subsection (c).

(d) Historic properties of Indian tribes

(1)(A) The Secretary shall establish a program and promulgate regulations to assist Indian tribes in preserving their particular historic properties. The Secretary shall foster communication and cooperation between Indian tribes and State Historic Preservation Officers in the administration of the national historic preservation program to ensure that all types of historic properties and all public interests in such properties are given due consideration, and to encourage coordination among Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Officers, and Federal agen-

cies in historic preservation planning and in the identification, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of historic properties.

(B) The program under subparagraph (a) shall be developed in such a manner as to ensure that tribal values are taken into account to the extent feasible. The Secretary may waive or modify requirements of this section to conform to the cultural setting of tribal heritage preservation goals and objectives. The tribal programs implemented by specific tribal organizations may vary in scope, as determined by each tribe's chief governing authority.

(C) The Secretary shall consult with Indian tribes, other Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties and initiate the program under subparagraph (a) by not later than October 1, 1994.

(2) A tribe may assume all or any part of the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3), with respect to tribal lands, as such responsibilities may be modified for tribal programs through regulations issued by the Secretary if—

(A) the tribe's chief governing authority so requests;

(B) the tribe designates a tribal preservation official to administer the tribal historic preservation program, through appointment by the tribe's chief governing authority or as a tribal ordinance may otherwise provide;

(C) the tribal preservation official provides the Secretary with a plan describing how the functions the tribal preservation official proposes to assume will be carried out;

(D) the Secretary determines, after consultation with the tribe, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, the Council (if the tribe proposes to assume the functions of the State Historic Preservation Officer with respect to review of undertakings under section 106), and other tribes, if any, whose tribal or aboriginal lands may be affected by conduct of the tribal preservation program—

(i) that the tribal preservation program is fully capable of carrying out

the functions specified in the plan provided under subparagraph (c);

(ii) that the plan defines the remaining responsibilities of the Secretary and the State Historic Preservation Officer;

(iii) that the plan provides, with respect to properties neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe, at the request of the owner thereof, the State Historic Preservation Officer, in addition to the tribal preservation official, may exercise the historic preservation responsibilities in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3); and

(E) based on satisfaction of the conditions stated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), the Secretary approves the plan.

(3) In consultation with interested Indian tribes, other Native American organizations and affected State Historic Preservation Officers, the Secretary shall establish and implement procedures for carrying out section 103(a) with respect to tribal programs that assume responsibilities under paragraph (2).

(4) At the request of a tribe whose preservation program has been approved to assume functions and responsibilities pursuant to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with such tribe permitting the assumption by the tribe of any part of the responsibilities referred to in subsection (b)(6) on tribal land, if—

(A) the Secretary and the tribe agree on additional financial assistance, if any, to the tribe for the costs of carrying out such authorities;

(B) the Secretary finds that the tribal historic preservation program has been demonstrated to be sufficient to carry out the contract or cooperative agreement and this Act; and

(C) the contract or cooperative agreement specifies the continuing responsibilities of the Secretary or of the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers and provides for appropriate participation by—

(i) the tribe's traditional cultural authorities;

(ii) representatives of other tribes

whose traditional lands are under the jurisdiction of the tribe assuming responsibilities; and

(ii) the interested public.

(5) The Council may enter into an agreement with an Indian tribe to permit undertakings on tribal land to be reviewed under tribal historic preservation regulations in place of review under regulations promulgated by the Council to govern compliance with section 106, if the Council, after consultation with the tribe and appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers, determines that the tribal preservation regulations will afford historic properties consideration equivalent to those afforded by the Council's regulations.

(b)(A) Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

(B) In carrying out its responsibilities under section 106, a Federal agency shall consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to properties described in subparagraph (A).

(C) In carrying out his or her responsibilities under subsection (b)(3), the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Hawaii shall—

(i) consult with Native Hawaiian organizations in assessing the cultural significance of any property in determining whether to nominate such property to the National Register;

(ii) consult with Native Hawaiian organizations in developing the cultural component of a preservation program or plan for such property; and

(iii) enter into a memorandum of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations for the assessment of the cultural significance of a property in determining whether to nominate such property to the National Register and to carry out the cultural component of such preservation program or plan.

(e) Matching grants to States; matching grant-in-aid to National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States; program of direct grants for preservation of properties included on National Register; grants or loans to Indian tribes and ethnic or minority groups for preservation of cultural heritage; grants for religious properties; direct grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Micronesian States

(1) The Secretary shall administer a program of matching grants to the States for the purposes of carrying out this Act.

(2) The Secretary shall administer a program of matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 947), for the purposes of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(3)(A) In addition to the programs under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall administer a program of direct grants for the preservation of properties included on the National Register. Funds to support such program annually shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount appropriated annually for the fund established under section 108. These grants may be made by the Secretary, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer—

(i) for the preservation of National Historic Landmarks which are threatened with demolition or impairment and for the preservation of historic properties of World Heritage significance;

(ii) for demonstration projects which will provide information concerning professional methods and techniques having application to historic properties;

(iii) for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts, and in analysis and curation, relating to historic preservation; and,

(iv) to assist persons or small businesses within any historic district included in the National Register to remain within the district.

(B) The Secretary may also, in consultation with the appropriate State His-

toric Preservation Officer, make grants or loans or both under this section to Indian tribes and to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage.

(C) Grants may be made under subparagraph (a)(i) and (iv) only to the extent that the project cannot be carried out in as effective a manner through the use of an insured loan under section 104.

(4) Grants may be made under this subsection for the preservation, stabilization, restoration, or rehabilitation of religious properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, provided that the purpose of the grant is secular, does not promote religion, and seeks to protect those qualities that are historically significant. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the use of any funds made available under this section for the acquisition of any property referred to in the preceding sentence.

(5) The Secretary shall administer a program of direct grants to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations for the purpose of carrying out this Act as it pertains to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Matching fund requirements may be modified. Federal funds available to a tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be used as matching funds for the purposes of the tribe's or organization's conducting its responsibilities pursuant to this section.

(6)(A) As a part of the program of matching grant assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund to States, the Secretary shall administer a program of direct grants to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Republic of Palau (referred to as the Micronesian States) in furtherance of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, approved by the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (48 U.S.C. 1681 note), the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust

Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau, approved by the Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to approve the 'Compact of Free Association' between the United States and Government of Palau, and for other purposes" (48 U.S.C. 1681 note). The goal of the program shall be to establish historic and cultural preservation programs that meet the unique needs of each Micronesian State so that at the termination of the compacts the programs shall be firmly established. The Secretary may waive or modify the requirements of this section to conform to the cultural setting of those nations.

(B) The amounts to be made available to the Micronesian States shall be allocated by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by the Secretary. Matching funds may be waived or modified.

(f) Prohibition of use of funds for compensation of intervenors in preservation program

No part of any grant made under this section may be used to compensate any person intervening in any proceeding under this Act.

(g) Guidelines for Federal agency responsibility for agency-owned historic properties

In consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Secretary shall promulgate guidelines for Federal agency responsibilities under section 110 of this title.

(h) Preservation standards for preservation of federally owned or controlled historic properties

Within one year after the date of enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, the Secretary shall establish, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Defense, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration, professional standards for the preservation of historic properties in Federal ownership or control.

(i) Dissemination of information concerning professional methods and techniques for preservation of historic properties

The Secretary shall develop and make available to Federal agencies, State and local governments, private organizations and individuals, and other nations and international organizations pursuant to the World Heritage Convention, training in, and information concerning professional methods and techniques for the preservation of historic properties and for the administration of the historic preservation program at the Federal, State, and local level. The Secretary shall also develop mechanisms to provide information concerning historic preservation to the general public including students.

(j) Preservation education and training program

(1) The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Council and other appropriate Federal, tribal, Native Hawaiian, and non-Federal organizations, develop and implement a comprehensive preservation education and training program.

(2) The education and training program described in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) new standards and increased preservation training opportunities for Federal workers involved in preservation-related functions;

(B) increased preservation training opportunities for other Federal, State, tribal and local government workers, and students;

(C) technical or financial assistance, or both, to historically black colleges and universities, to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs;

(D) coordination of the following activities, where appropriate, with the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training—

(i) distribution of information on preservation technologies;

(ii) provision of training and skill development in trades, crafts, and disciplines related to historic preservation in Federal training and development programs; and

(iii) support for research, analysis, conservation, curation, interpretation, and display related to preservation.

NOTES

The following related legislative provisions were included in the NHPA 1980 Amendments [Public Law 96-515, December 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3000], and the NHPA 1992 Amendments [Public Law 102-575, October 30, 1992, 106 Stat. 4753]. They are, however, not considered part of the NHPA.

16 U.S.C. § 470a note. Secretary's report to the President and Congress: folklife

The Secretary, in cooperation with the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress shall, within two years after the date of the enactment of this act, submit a report to the President and the Congress on preserving and conserving the intangible elements of our cultural heritage such as arts, skills, folklife, and folkways. The report shall take into account the views of other public and private organizations, as appropriate. This report shall include recommendations for legislative and administrative actions by the Federal Government in order to preserve, conserve, and encourage the continuation of the diverse traditional prehistoric, historic, ethnic, and folk cultural traditions that underlie and are a living expression of our American heritage. [NHPA 1980 Amendments, Section 502]

16 U.S.C. § 470a note. Secretary's study and report to the President and Congress: cultural parks

The Secretary shall undertake a comprehensive study and formulate recommendations for a coordinated system of cultural parks and historic conservation districts that provide for the preservation, interpretation, development, and use by public and private entities of the prehistoric, historic, architectural, cultural, and recreational resources found in definable urban areas throughout the Nation. The study shall propose alternatives concerning the management and funding of such system by public and private entities and by various levels of government. The Secretary shall submit a report of his study and recommendations to the President and the Congress within two years after the enactment of this Act. [NHPA 1980 Amendments, Section 506]

16 U.S.C. § 470a note. Secretary's report to the President and Congress: fire in historic properties

The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, and the Administrator of the Federal Insurance Administration, shall submit a report to the President and the Congress on fire in historic properties. Such report shall include a review of Federal laws to determine any relationship between these laws and arson or fire by "suspicious origin", and to make recommendations respecting amendments to such laws should a correlation be found to exist. Such report shall include the feasibility and necessity of establishing or developing protective measures at the Federal, State, or local level for the prevention, detection, and control of arson or fire by "suspicious origin" in historic properties. Such report shall also include recommendations regarding the Federal role in assisting the States and local governments with protecting historic properties from damage by fire. Such report shall be submitted within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act. [NHPA 1980 Amendments, Section 507]

16 U.S.C. § 470a note. Recommendations

The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall seek to ensure that historic properties preserved under the National Historic Preservation Act fully reflect the historical experience of this nation. [NHPA 1992 Amendments, Section 4021.]

16 U.S.C. § 470a note. Report by Secretary of the Interior on eligibility for National Register

(a) Report. Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the manner in which properties are listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register, including but not limited to, the appropriateness of the criteria used in determining such eligibility, and the effect, if any, of such listing or finding of eligibility.

(b) Preparation. In preparing the report, the Secretary shall consult with, and consider the views and comments of other Federal agencies, as well as interested individuals and public and private organizations, and shall include representative comments received as an appendix to the report.

[NHPA 1992 Amendments, Section 4025]

16 U.S.C. § 470a-1. World Heritage Convention

(a) United States participation

The Secretary of the Interior shall direct and coordinate United States participation in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, approved by the Senate on October 26, 1973, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Whenever possible, expenditures incurred in carrying out activities in cooperation with other nations and international organizations shall be paid for in such excess currency of the country or area where the expense is incurred as may be available to the United States.

(b) Nomination of property to World Heritage Committee

The Secretary of the Interior shall periodically nominate properties he determines are of international significance to the World Heritage Committee on behalf of the United States. No property may be so nominated unless it has previously been determined to be of national significance. Each such nomination shall include evidence of such legal protections as may be necessary to ensure preservation of the property and its environment [including

restrictive covenants, easements, or other forms of protection]. Before making any such nomination, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

(c) Nomination of non-Federal undertakings outside United States; mitigation of adverse effects

No non-Federal property may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior to the World Heritage Committee for inclusion on the World Heritage List unless the owner of the property concurs in writing to such nomination.

[Note: This provision is not considered part of the NHPA, but was added by Section 401 of the NHPA 1980 Amendments, Public Law 96-515, Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3000]

16 U.S.C. § 470a-2. Federal undertakings outside the United States; mitigation of adverse effects

Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking outside the United States which may directly and adversely affect a property which is on the World Heritage List or on the applicable country's equivalent of the National Register, the head of a Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over such undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on such property for purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects.

[Note: This provision is not considered part of the NHPA, but was added by Section 402 of the NHPA 1980 Amendments, Public Law 96-515, Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3000]

16 U.S.C. § 470b [NHPA Section 102]. Requirements for awarding of grant funds

(a) Grant applications; amounts; reports; conditions

No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefore is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been

approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897).

(3) for more than 60 percent of the aggregate costs of carrying out projects and programs under the administrative control of the State Historic Preservation Officer as specified in section 101(b)(3) in any one fiscal year;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

Except as permitted by other law, the State share of the costs referred to in paragraph (3) shall be contributed by non-Federal sources. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no grant made pursuant to this Act shall be treated as taxable income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code 1954.

(b) Waiver

The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States.

(c) Remaining Cost of Project

No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

(d) Availability

The Secretary shall make funding available to individual States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation as soon as practicable after execution of a grant agreement. For purposes of administration, grants to individual States and the National

[NHPA, AS AMENDED]

Trust each shall be considered to be one grant and shall be administered by the National Park Service as such.

(e) Administrative Costs

The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out State projects and programs may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs except in the case of grants under section 101(c)(6).

16 U.S.C. § 470c [NHPA Section 103]. Apportionment of grant funds

(a) Basis for apportionment

The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for the purposes of this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him.

(b) Basis; notification to State; reapportionment

The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects and programs under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States as the Secretary determines to be appropriate. The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment under this subsection within thirty days following the date of enactment of legislation appropriating funds under this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection. The Secretary shall analyze and revise as necessary the method of apportionment. Such method and any revision thereof shall be published by the Secretary in the Federal Register.

(c) Transfer of funds to local governments

A minimum of 10 per centum of the annual apportionment distributed by the Secretary to each State for the purposes of carrying out this Act shall be transferred by the State, pursuant to the requirements of this Act, to local governments which are certified under section 101(c) for historic preservation projects or programs of such local governments. In any year in which the total annual apportionment to the States exceeds \$65,000,000, one half of the

excess shall also be transferred by the States to local governments certified pursuant to section 101(c).

(d) Guidelines for use and distribution of funds to local governments

The Secretary shall establish guidelines for the use and distribution of funds under subsection (c) to ensure that no local government receives a disproportionate share of the funds available, and may include a maximum or minimum limitation on the amount of funds distributed to any single local government. The guidelines shall not limit the ability of any State to distribute more than 10 per centum of its annual apportionment under subsection (c), nor shall the Secretary require any State to exceed the 10 per centum minimum distribution to local governments.

16 U.S.C. § 470d [NHPA Section 104]. Loan insurance program for preservation of property included on National Register

(a) Establishment

The Secretary shall establish and maintain a program by which he may, upon application of a private lender, insure loans (including loans made in accordance with a mortgage) made by such lender to finance any project for the preservation of a property included on the National Register.

(b) Loan qualifications

A loan may be insured under this section only if—

(1) the loan is made by a private lender approved by the Secretary as financially sound and able to service the loan properly;

(2) the amount of the loan, and interest rate charged with respect to the loan, do not exceed such amount, and such a rate, as is established by the Secretary, by rule;

(3) the Secretary has consulted the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the preservation of the historic property;

(4) the Secretary has determined that the loan is adequately secured and there is reasonable assurance of repayment;

(5) the repayment period of the loan does not exceed the lesser of forty years or the expected life of the asset financed;

(6) the amount insured with respect to such loan does not exceed 90 per centum of the loss sustained by the lender with respect to the loan; and

(7) the loan, the borrower, and the historic property to be preserved meet other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, by rule, especially terms and conditions relating to the nature and quality of the preservation work.

The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the interest rate of loans insured under this section.

(c) Limitation on amount of unpaid principal balance of loans

The aggregate unpaid principal balance of loans insured under this section and outstanding at any one time may not exceed the amount which has been covered into the Historic Preservation Fund pursuant to section 108 and subsection (g) and (i) of this section, as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Act but which has not been appropriated for any purpose.

(d) Assignability of insurance contracts; contract as obligation of United States; contestability

Any contract of insurance executed by the Secretary under this section may be assignable, shall be an obligation supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, and shall be incontestable except for fraud or misrepresentation of which the holder had actual knowledge at the time it became a holder.

(e) Conditions and methods of payment as result of loss

The Secretary shall specify, by rule and in each contract entered into under this section, the conditions and method of payment to a private lender as a result of losses incurred by the lender on any loan insured under this section.

(f) Protection financial interests of Federal Government

In entering into any contract to insure a loan under this section, the Secretary shall take steps to assure adequate protection of the financial interests of the Federal Government. The Secretary may—

(1) in connection with any foreclosure

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proceeding, obtain, on behalf of the Federal Government, the property securing a loan insured under this title; and

(2) operate or lease such property for such period as may be necessary to protect the interest of the Federal Government and to carry out subsection (g).

(g) Conveyance to governmental or nongovernmental entity of property acquired by foreclosure

(1) In any case in which a historic property is obtained pursuant to subsection (f), the Secretary shall attempt to convey such property to any governmental or nongovernmental entity under such conditions as will ensure the property's continued preservation and use, except that if, after a reasonable time, the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, determines that there is no feasible and prudent means to convey such property and to ensure its continued preservation and use, then the Secretary may convey the property at the fair market value of its interest in such property to any entity without restriction.

(2) Any funds obtained by the Secretary in connection with the conveyance of any property pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be covered into the historic preservation fund, in addition to the amounts covered into such fund pursuant to section 108 and subsection (i) of this section, and shall remain available in such fund until appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(h) Assessment of fees in connection with loans

The Secretary may assess appropriate and reasonable fees in connection with insuring loans under this section. Any such fees shall be covered into the Historic Preservation Fund, in addition to the amounts covered into such fund pursuant to section 108 and subsection (g) of this section, and shall remain available in such fund until appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(i) Treatment of loans as non-Federal funds

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any loan insured under this section shall be treated as non-Federal funds for the

purposes of satisfying any requirement of any other provision of law under which Federal funds to be used for any project or activity are conditioned upon the use of non-Federal funds by the recipient for payment of any portion of the costs of such project or activity.

(j) Authorization of appropriations for payment of losses

Effective after the fiscal year 1981 there are authorized to be appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to cover payments incurred pursuant to subsection (e).

(k) Eligibility of debt obligation for purchase, etc., by Federal Financing Bank

No debt obligation which is made or committed to be made, or which is insured or committed to be insured, by the Secretary under this section shall be eligible for purchase by, or commitment to purchase by, or sale or issuance to, the Federal Financing Bank.

16 U.S.C. § 479e [NHPA Section 105]. Recordkeeping; recipients of assistance; audit

The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

16 U.S.C. § 479f [NHPA Section 106]. Effect of Federal undertakings upon property listed in National Register; comment by Advisory Council on Historic Places

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license,

as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

16 U.S.C. § 479g [NHPA Section 107]. White House, United States Supreme Court building, and United States Capitol not included in program for preservation of historical properties

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

16 U.S.C. § 479h [NHPA Section 108]. Historic Preservation Fund; establishment; appropriations; source of revenue

To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby established the Historic Preservation Fund (hereafter referred to as the "fund") in the Treasury of the United States.

There shall be covered into such fund \$24,400,000 for fiscal year 1977, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1978, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, and \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1982 through 1997, from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [67 Stat. 462, 469] as amended [43 U.S.C. 338] and/or under the Act of June 4, 1920 [41 Stat. 813] as amended [30 U.S.C. 191], notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act and shall be available for expenditure only when appropriated by the Congress. Any moneys not appropriated shall remain available in the fund until appropriated for said purposes: Provided, that appropriations made pursuant to this paragraph may be

made without fiscal year limitation.

NOTE

The following related legislative provision, not considered part of the NHPA, was included in the NHPA 1980 Amendments (Public Law 96-515, December 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 300K):

16 U.S.C. § 479h note. Secretary's report to the President and Congress. Historic Preservation Fund

The Secretary shall submit a report directly to the President and the Congress on or before June 1, 1986, reviewing the operation of the Historic Preservation Fund and the national historic preservation program since the enactment of this Act and recommending appropriate funding levels, the time period for the reauthorization for appropriations from the fund, and other appropriate legislative action to be undertaken upon the expiration of the current fund authorization. [NHPA 1980 Amendments, Section 504]

16 U.S.C. § 479h-1 [NHPA Section 109]. Acceptance of private funds by Secretary

(a) Authorization; use of funds

In furtherance of the purposes of sections of this Act, the Secretary may accept the donation of funds which may be expended by him for projects to acquire, restore, preserve, or recover data from any district, building, structure, site, or object which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places established pursuant to section 101 of this Act, so long as the project is owned by a State, any unit of local government, or any nonprofit entity.

(b) Consideration of factors respecting expenditure of funds

In expending said funds, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the following factors: the national significance of the project; its historical value to the community; the imminence of its destruction or loss; and the expressed intentions of the donor. Funds expended under this subsection shall be made available without regard to the matching requirements established by section 102 of this Act, but the recipient of such funds shall be permitted to utilize them to match any grants from the Historic Preservation Fund established by section 108 of this Act.

(c) Transfer of unobligated funds

The Secretary is hereby authorized to transfer unobligated funds previously du-

nated to the Secretary for purposes of the National Park Service, with the consent of the donor, and any funds so transferred shall be used or expended in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

**16 U.S.C. § 470h-2 [NHPA Section 110].
Historic properties owned or controlled
by Federal agencies**

**(a) Responsibilities of Federal agencies;
program for identification, evaluation,
nomination, and protection**

(1) The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, each Federal agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency. Each agency shall undertake, consistent with the preservation of such properties and the mission of the agency and the professional standards established pursuant to section 101(g), any preservation, as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(2) Each Federal agency shall establish (unless exempted pursuant to section 214), in consultation with the Secretary, a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties. Such program shall ensure—

(A) that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register;

(B) that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency as are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with section 106 and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance;

(C) that the preservation of properties

not under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, but subject to be potentially affected by agency actions are given full consideration in planning.

(D) that the agency's preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector; and

(E) that the agency's procedures for compliance with section 106—

(i) are consistent with regulations issued by the Council pursuant to section 211;

(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties for listing in the National Register and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the interested public, as appropriate, regarding the means by which adverse effects on such properties will be considered; and

(iii) provide for the disposition of Native American cultural items from Federal or tribal land in a manner consistent with section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. § 3002(c)].

(b) Records on historic properties to be altered or demolished; deposit in Library of Congress or other appropriate agency

Each Federal agency shall initiate measures to assure that where, as a result of Federal action or assistance carried out by such agency, a historic property is to be substantially altered or demolished, timely steps are taken to make or have made appropriate records, and that such records then be deposited, in accordance with section 101(a), in the Library of Congress or with such other appropriate agency as may be designated by the Secretary, for future use and reference.

(c) Agency Preservation Officers; responsibilities; qualifications

The head of each Federal agency shall,

unless exempted under section 214, designate a qualified official to be known as the agency's "preservation officer" who shall be responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under this Act. Each Preservation Officer may, in order to be considered qualified, satisfactorily complete an appropriate training program established by the Secretary under section 101(h).

(d) Agency programs and projects

Consistent with the agency's mission and mandates, all Federal agencies shall carry out agency programs and projects (including those under which any Federal assistance is provided or any Federal license, permit, or other approval is required) in accordance with the purposes of this Act and, give consideration to programs and projects which will further the purposes of this Act.

(e) Review of plans of transferees of surplus federally owned historic properties

The Secretary shall review and approve the plans of transferees of surplus federally owned historic properties not later than ninety days after his receipt of such plans to ensure that the prehistorical, historical, architectural, or culturally significant values will be preserved or enhanced.

(f) Planning and actions to minimize harm to National Historic Landmarks

Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, the head of the responsible Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

(g) Costs of preservation as eligible project costs

Each Federal agency may include the costs of preservation activities of such agency under this Act as eligible project costs in all undertakings of such agency or assisted by such agency. The eligible project costs may also include amounts paid by a Federal agency to any State to be used in carrying out such preservation responsibilities of the Federal agency under this Act, and reasonable costs may be charged to

Federal licensees and permittees as a condition to the issuance of such license or permit.

(h) Annual preservation awards program

The Secretary shall establish an annual preservation awards program under which he may make monetary awards in amounts not to exceed \$1,000 and provide citations for special achievement to officers and employees of Federal, State, and certified local governments in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the preservation of historic resources. Such program may include the issuance of annual awards by the president of the United States to any citizen of the United States recommended for such award by the Secretary.

(i) Environmental Impact Statement

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the preparation of an environmental impact statement where such a statement would not otherwise be required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to provide any exemption from any requirement respecting the preparation of such a statement under such Act.

(j) Waiver of provisions in event of natural disaster or imminent threat to national security

The Secretary shall promulgate regulations under which the requirements of this section may be waived in whole or in part in the event of a major natural disaster or an imminent threat to the national security.

(k) Assistance for adversely affected historic property

Each Federal agency shall ensure that the agency will not grant a loan, loan guarantee, permit, license, or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the grant would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the agency, after consultation with the Council, determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant.

(f) Documentation of decisions respecting undertakings

With respect to any undertaking subject to section 106 which adversely affects any property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and for which a Federal agency has not entered into an agreement with the Council, the head of such agency shall document any decision made pursuant to section 106. The head of such agency may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to such section. Where a section 106 memorandum of agreement has been executed with respect to an undertaking, such memorandum shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts.

**16 U.S.C. § 470h-3 [NHPA Section 111].
Lease or exchange of historic property****(a) Authorization; consultation with Council**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal agency, after consultation with the Council, shall, to the extent practicable, establish and implement alternatives for historic properties, including adaptive use, that are not needed for current or projected agency purposes, and may lease a historic property owned by the agency to any person or organization, or exchange any property owned by the agency with comparable historic property, if the agency head determines that the lease or exchange will adequately ensure the preservation of the historic property.

(b) Proceeds of lease for administration, etc. of property; deposit of surplus proceeds into Treasury

The proceeds of any lease under subsection (a) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be retained by the agency entering into such lease and used to defray the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses incurred by the agency with respect to such property or other properties which are on the National Register which are owned by, or are under the jurisdiction or control of, such agency. Any surplus proceeds from such leases shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States at the end of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such proceeds were received.

[NHPA, AS AMENDED]

(c) Contracts for management of historic properties

The head of any Federal agency having responsibility for the management of an historic property may, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, enter into contracts for the management of such property. Any such contract shall contain such terms and conditions as the head of such agency deems necessary or appropriate to protect the interests of the United States and insure adequate preservation of historic property.

**16 U.S.C. § 470h-4 [NHPA Section 112]
Professional standards****(a) In general**

Each Federal agency that is responsible for the protection of historic resources, including archaeological resources pursuant to this Act or any other law shall ensure each of the following—

(1) All actions taken by employees or contractors of such agency shall meet professional standards under regulation developed by the Secretary in consultation with the Council, other affected agencies, and the appropriate professional societies of the disciplines involve specifically archaeology, architecture, conservation, history, landscape architecture, and planning.

(2) Agency personnel or contractors responsible for historic resources shall meet qualification standards established by the Office of Personnel Management in consultation with the Secretary or appropriate professional societies of the disciplines involved. The Office of Personnel Management shall revise qualification standards within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act for the disciplines involved, specifically archaeology, architecture, conservation, history, landscape architecture, and planning. Such standard shall consider the particular skills and expertise needed for the preservation of historic resources and shall be equivalent requirements for the disciplines involved.

(3) Records and other data, including data produced by historical research or

archaeological surveys and excavations are permanently maintained in appropriate data bases and made available to potential users pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary shall promulgate.

(b) Guidelines

In order to promote the preservation of historic resources on properties eligible for listing in the National Register, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Council, promulgate guidelines to ensure that Federal, State, and tribal historic preservation programs subject to this Act include plans to—

(1) provide information to the owners of properties containing historic (including architectural, curatorial, and archaeological) resources with demonstrated or likely research significance, about the need for protection of such resources, and the available means of protection;

(2) encourage owners to preserve such resources intact and in place and offer the owners of such resources information on the tax and grant assistance available for the donation of the resources or of a preservation easement of the resources;

(3) encourage the protection of Native American cultural items (within the meaning of section 2(3) and (9) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. 3001 (3) and (9)] and of properties of religious or cultural importance to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, or other Native American groups; and

(4) encourage owners who are undertaking archaeological excavations to—

(A) conduct excavations and analyses that meet standards for federally-sponsored excavations established by the Secretary;

(B) donate or lend artifacts of research significance to an appropriate research institution;

(C) allow access to artifacts for research purposes; and

(D) prior to excavating or disposing of a Native American cultural item in which an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may have an interest under section 3(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25

U.S.C. 3002(a)(2)(B) and (C)], given notice to and consult with such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

**16 U.S.C. § 470h-5 [NHPA Section 113].
Interstate and international trafficking in antiquities****(a) Study**

In order to help control illegal interstate and international traffic in antiquities, including archaeological, curatorial, and architectural objects, and historical documents of all kinds, the Secretary shall study and report on the suitability and feasibility of alternatives for controlling illegal interstate and international traffic in antiquities.

(b) Consultation

In conducting the study described in subsection (a) the Secretary shall consult with the Council and other Federal agencies that conduct, cause to be conducted, or permit archaeological surveys or excavations or that have responsibilities for other kinds of antiquities and with State Historic Preservation Officers, archaeological, architectural, historical, conservation, and curatorial organizations, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and other Native American organizations, international organizations and other interested persons.

(c) Report

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report detailing the Secretary's findings and recommendations from the study described in subsection (a).

(d) Authorization

There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$500,000 for the study described in subsection (a), such sums to remain available until expended.

[NHPA, AS AMENDED]

TITLE 16, U.S. CODE, SUBCHAPTER II, PART B
[NHPA TITLE II]—ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

16 U.S.C. § 470i [NHPA Section 201].
Advisory Council on Historic Preser-
vation

(a) Establishment; membership; Chairman

There is established as an independent agency of the United States Government an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) a Chairman appointed by the President selected from the general public;
- (2) the Secretary of the Interior;
- (3) the Architect of the Capitol;
- (4) the Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of four other agencies of the United States [other than the Department of the Interior], the activities of which affect historic preservation, appointed by the President;
- (5) one Governor appointed by the President;
- (6) one mayor appointed by the President;
- (7) the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers;
- (8) the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation;
- (9) four experts in the field of historic preservation appointed by the President from the disciplines of architecture, history, archaeology, and other appropriate disciplines;
- (10) three at-large members from the general public, appointed by the President; and
- (11) one member of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization who represents the interests of the tribe or organization of which he or she is a member, appointed by the President.

(b) Designation of substitutes

Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (2) through (8) [other than (5) and (11)] may designate another officer of his department, agency, or organization to serve on the Council in his stead, except that, in the case of paragraphs (2) and (4), no such officer other than an Assistant Secretary or

an officer having major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities may be so designated.

(c) Term of office

Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (1), and under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of four years from the expiration of his predecessor's term, except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of one to four years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to ensure that the terms of not more than two of them will expire in any one year. The members appointed under paragraphs (5) and (6) shall serve for the term of their elected office but not in excess of four years. An appointed member whose term has expired shall serve until that member's successor has been appointed.

(d) Vacancies; term of office of members already appointed

A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled not later than sixty days after such vacancy commences, in the same manner as the original appointment [and for the balance of any unexpired terms]. The members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation appointed by the President under this Act as in effect on the day before the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 shall remain in office until all members of the Council, as specified in this section, have been appointed. The members first appointed under this section shall be appointed not later than one hundred and eighty days after the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

(e) Designation of Vice Chairman

The President shall designate a Vice Chairman, from the members appointed under paragraphs (5), (6), (9), or (10). The Vice Chairman may act in place of the Chairman during the absence or disability of the Chairman or when the office is vacant.

(f) Quorum

Nine members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

16 U.S.C. § 470j [NHPA Section 202].
Functions of Council; annual report to
President and Congress; recommendations

(a) Duties

The Council shall—

- (1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation, recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;
- (2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;
- (3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;
- (4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation;
- (5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation;
- (6) review the policies and programs of Federal agencies and recommend to such agencies methods to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of those policies and programs with the policies and programs carried out under this Act; and,
- (7) inform and educate Federal agencies, State and local governments, Indian tribes, other nations and international organizations and private groups and individuals as to the Council's authorized activities.

(b) Annual report

The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report

shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations and shall provide the Council's assessment of current and emerging problems in the field of historic preservation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

NOTE

The following related legislative provision, not considered part of the NHPA, was included in the NHPA 1980 Amendments (Public Law 96-515, December 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3000):

16 U.S.C. § 470j note. Council's report to the President and Congress: tax laws

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in cooperation with the Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit a report to the President and the Congress on Federal tax laws relating to historic preservation or affecting in any manner historic preservation. Such report shall include recommendations respecting amendments to such laws which would further the purposes of this Act. Such report shall be submitted within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. [NHPA 1980 Amendments, Section 503]

16 U.S.C. § 470k [NHPA Section 203]. Co-
operation between Council and instru-
mentalities of executive branch of Federal
Government

The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title, and each such department or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

16 U.S.C. § 470l [NHPA Section 204].
Compensation of members of Council

The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 201[a] shall serve without additional compensation. The other members of the Council shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performances of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall

receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

16 U.S.C. § 470m [NHPA Section 205]. Administration

(a) Executive Director of Council; appointment; functions and duties

There shall be an Executive Director of the Council who shall be appointed in the competitive service by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Council. The Executive Director shall report directly to the Council and perform such functions and duties as the Council may prescribe.

(b) General Counsel; appointment; functions and duties

The Council shall have a General Counsel, who shall be appointed by the Executive Director. The General Counsel shall report directly to the Executive Director and serve as the Council's legal advisor. The Executive Director shall appoint such other attorneys as may be necessary to assist the General Counsel, represent the Council in courts of law whenever appropriate, including enforcement of agreements with Federal agencies to which the Council is a party, assist the Department of Justice in handling litigation concerning the Council in courts of law, and perform such other legal duties and functions as the Executive Director and the Council may direct.

(c) Appointment and compensation of officers and employees

The Executive Director of the Council may appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees in the competitive service as are necessary to perform the functions of the Council at rates not to exceed that now or hereafter prescribed for the highest rate for grade 15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of Title 5, United States Code: Provided, however, That the Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Chairman, may appoint and fix the compensation of not to exceed five employees in the competitive service at rates not to exceed that now or hereafter prescribed for the highest rate of grade 17 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of Title 5, United States Code.

[NHPA, AS AMENDED]

(d) Appointment and compensation of additional personnel

The Executive Director shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(e) Expert and consultant services; procurement

The Executive Director of the Council is authorized to procure expert and consultant services in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of Title 5, United States Code.

(f) Financial and administrative services; Department of the Interior

Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46[e]) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665[g]) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: And provided further, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(g) Use of funds, personnel, facilities, and services of Council members

The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (2) through (4) of Section 201(a) shall provide the Council, with or without reimbursement as may be agreed upon by the Chairman and the members, with such funds, personnel, facilities, and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such funds, personnel, facilities, and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by

purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties and may also receive donations of moneys for such purpose, and the Executive Director is authorized, in his discretion, to accept, hold, use, expend, and administer the same for the purposes of this Act.

16 U.S.C. § 470n [NHPA Section 206]. International Centre for Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

(a) Authorization of participation

The participation of the United States as a member of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is hereby authorized.

(b) Official delegation

The Council shall recommend to the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations concerned with the technical problems of preservation, the members of the official delegation which will participate in the activities of the Centre on behalf of the United States. The Secretary of State shall appoint the members of the official delegation from the persons recommended to him by the Council.

(c) Authorization of appropriations and payments

For the purposes of this section there is authorized to be appropriated an amount equal to the assessment for United States membership in the Centre for fiscal years 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982: Provided, That no appropriation is authorized and no payment shall be made to the Centre in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization. Authorization for payment of such assessment shall begin in fiscal year 1981, but shall include earlier costs.

16 U.S.C. § 470o [NHPA Section 207]. Transfer of personnel, property, etc., by Department of the Interior to Council; time limit

So much of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appro-

priations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, programmed, or available or to be made available by the Department of the Interior in connection with the functions of the Council, as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine, shall be transferred from the Department to the Council within 60 days of the effective date of this Act.

16 U.S.C. § 470p [NHPA Section 208]. Rights, benefits, and privileges of transferred employees

Any employee in the competitive service of the United States transferred to the Council under the provisions of this section shall retain all rights, benefits, and privileges pertaining thereto held prior to such transfer.

16 U.S.C. § 470q [NHPA Section 209]. Operations of Council; exemption

The Council is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), and the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (80 Stat. 381) shall govern the operations of the Council.

16 U.S.C. § 470r [NHPA Section 210]. Transmittal of legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments, to any officer or agency of the United States prior to submission thereof to Congress; prohibition

No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Council to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review, prior to the submission of such recommendations, testimony, or comments to the Congress. In instances in which the Council voluntarily seeks to obtain the comments or review of any officer or agency of the United States, the Council shall include a description of such actions in its legislative recommendations, testimony, or comments on legislation which it transmits to the Congress.

16 U.S.C. § 470s [NHPA Section 211]. Rules and regulations; participation by local

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governments

The Council is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to govern the implementation of section 106 of this Act in its entirety. The Council shall, by regulation, establish such procedures as may be necessary to provide for participation by local governments in proceedings and other actions taken by the Council with respect to undertakings referred to in section 106 which affect such local governments.

16 U.S.C. § 470t [NHPA Section 212]. Budget; authorization of appropriations**(a) Time of submissions; related department; authorized appropriations**

The Council shall submit its budget annually as a related agency of the Department of the Interior. There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this title not to exceed \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1993 through 1996.

(b) Transmittal of copies to Congressional Committees

Whenever the Council submits any budget estimate or request to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit copies of that estimate or request to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

16 U.S.C. § 470u [NHPA Section 213]. Report by Secretary to Council

To assist the Council in discharging its responsibilities under this Act, the Secretary at the request of the Chairman, shall provide a report to the Council detailing the significance of any historic property, describing the effects of any proposed undertaking on the affected property, and recommending measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

16 U.S.C. § 470v [NHPA Section 214]. Exemption for Federal programs or undertakings; regulations

The Council, with the concurrence of the Secretary, shall promulgate regulations or

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guidelines, as appropriate, under which Federal programs or undertakings may be exempted from any or all of the requirements of this Act when such exemption is determined to be consistent with the purposes of this Act, taking into consideration the magnitude of the exempted undertaking or program and the likelihood of impairment of historic properties.

TITLE 16, U.S. CODE, SUBCHAPTER II, PART C [NHPA TITLE III]—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS**16 U.S.C. § 470w [NHPA Section 301]. Definitions**

As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Agency" means agency as such term is defined in section 551 of Title 5, United States Code.

(2) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and, upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Republic of Palau.

(3) "Local government" means a city, county, parish, township, municipality, or borough, or any other general purpose political subdivision of any State.

(4) "Indian tribe" or "tribe" means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a Native village, Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(5) "Historic property" or "historic resource" means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.

(6) "National Register" or "Register" means the National Register of Historic Places established under section 101.

(7) "Undertaking" means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including—

(A) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency;

(B) those carried out with Federal

financial assistance;

(C) those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and

(D) those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency.

(8) "Preservation" or "historic preservation" includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

(9) "Cultural park" means a definable area which is distinguished by historic resources and land related to such resources and which constitutes an interpretive, educational, and recreational resource for the public at large.

(10) "Historic conservation district" means an area which contains—

(A) historic properties;

(B) buildings having similar or related architectural characteristics;

(C) cultural cohesiveness; or

(D) any combination of the foregoing.

(11) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.

(12) "State Historic Preservation Review Board" means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body established as provided in section 101(h)(1)(B)—

(A) the members of which are appointed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (unless otherwise provided for by State law)

(B) a majority of the members of which are professionals qualified in the following and related disciplines: history, prehistoric and historic archeology, architectural history, architecture, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture; and

(C) which has the authority to—

(i) review National Register nominations and appeals from nominations;

(ii) review appropriate documentation submitted in conjunction with

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the Historic Preservation Fund;

(ii) provide general advice and guidance to the State Historic Preservation Officer; and

(iv) perform such other duties as may be appropriate.

(13) "Historic preservation review commission" means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by State or local legislation as provided in section 101(c)(1)(B), and the members of which are appointed, unless otherwise provided by State or local legislation, by the chief elected official of the jurisdiction concerned from among—

(A) professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archaeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture or related disciplines, to the extent such professionals are available in the community concerned; and

(B) such other persons as have demonstrated special interest, experience, or knowledge in history, architecture, or related disciplines and as will provide for an adequate and qualified commission.

(14) "Tribal lands" means—

(A) all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation; and

(B) all dependent Indian communities.

(15) "Certified local government" means a local government whose local historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to section 101(c).

(16) "Council" means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established by section 201.

(17) "Native Hawaiian" means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

(18) "Native Hawaiian organization" means any organization which—

(A) serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;

(B) has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native

Hawaiians; and

(C) has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are culturally significant to Native Hawaiians.

The term includes, but is not limited to, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs of the State of Hawaii and Hui Malama I Na Kapuna O Hawai'i Nui, an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Hawaii.

16 U.S.C. § 470w-1 [NHPA Section 302].

Authorization for expenditure of appropriations

Where appropriate, each Federal agency is authorized to expend funds appropriated for its authorized programs for the purposes of activities carried out pursuant to this Act, except to the extent appropriations legislation expressly provides otherwise.

16 U.S.C. § 470w-2 [NHPA Section 303].

Donations and bequests of money, personal property and less than fee interests in historic property

(a) The Secretary is authorized to accept donations and bequests of money and personal property for the purposes of this Act and shall hold, use, expend, and administer the same for such purposes.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to accept gifts or donations of less than fee interests in any historic property where the acceptance of such interests will facilitate the conservation or preservation of such properties. Nothing in this section or in any provision of this Act shall be construed to affect or impair any other authority of the Secretary under other provision of law to accept or acquire any property for conservation or preservation or for any other purpose.

16 U.S.C. § 470w-3 [NHPA Section 304].

Access to information

(a) Authority to withhold from disclosure

The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency

determine that disclosure may—

(1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;

(2) risk harm to the historic resource; or

(3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

(b) Access determination

When the head of a Federal agency or other public official has determined that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation with such Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

(c) Consultation with Council

When the information in question has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with section 106 or 110(f), the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations under subsections (a) and (b).

16 U.S.C. § 470w-4 [NHPA Section 305].

Attorneys' fees and costs to prevailing parties in civil actions

In any civil action brought in any United States district court by any interested person to enforce the provisions of this Act, if such person substantially prevails in such action, the court may award attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and other costs of participating in such action, as the court deems reasonable.

16 U.S.C. § 470w-5 [NHPA Section 306].

National Museum for the Building Arts

[This provision, which relates to the initial organization of the National Museum or the Building Arts, has been omitted from his compilation.]

16 U.S.C. § 470w-6 [NHPA Section 307].

Effective Date of Regulations

a) Copy to Congress prior to publication in Federal Register; effective date of final regulations

At least thirty days prior to publishing in the Federal Register any proposed regulation required by this Act, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the regulation to the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. The Secretary also shall transmit to such committees a copy of any final regulation prior to its publication in the Federal Register. Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no final regulation of the Secretary shall become effective prior to the expiration of thirty calendar days after it is published in the Federal Register during which either or both Houses of Congress are in session.

(b) Effective date of final regulation in case of emergency

In the case of an emergency, a final regulation of the Secretary may become effective without regard to the last sentence of subsection (a) if the Secretary notified in writing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate setting forth the reasons why it is necessary to make the regulation effective prior to the expiration of the thirty-day period.

(c) Disapproval of regulation by resolution of Congress

Except as provided in subsection (b), the regulation shall not become effective if, within ninety calendar days of continuous session of Congress after the date of promulgation, both Houses of Congress adopt a concurrent resolution, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the regulation promulgated by the Secretary dealing with the matter of _____, which regulation was transmitted to Congress on _____," the blank spaces therein being appropriately filled.

(d) Failure of Congress to adopt resolution of disapproval of regulation

If at the end of sixty calendar days of continuous session of Congress after the date of promulgation of a regulation, no committee of either House of Congress has reported or been discharged from further consideration of a concurrent resolution disapproving the regulation, and neither House has adopted such a resolution, the regulation may go into effect immediately.

If, within such sixty calendar days, such a committee has reported or been discharged from further consideration of such a resolution, the regulation may go into effect not sooner than ninety calendar days of continuous session of Congress after its promulgation unless disapproved as provided for.

(c) Sessions of Congress

For the purposes of this section—

(1) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment sine die; and

(2) the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of sixty and ninety calendar days of continuous session of Congress.

(f) Congressional inaction or rejection of resolution of disapproval not deemed approval of regulation

Congressional inaction on or rejection of a resolution of disapproval shall not be deemed an expression of approval of such regulation.

TITLE 16, U.S. CODE, SUBCHAPTER II, PART 1 [NHPA TITLE IV] NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING

16 U.S.C. § 470x [NHPA Section 401]. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training; Findings

The Congress finds and declares that, given the complexity of technical problems encountered in preserving historic properties and the lack of adequate distribution of technical information to preserve such properties, a national initiative to coordinate and promote research, distribute information, and provide training about preservation skills and technologies would be beneficial.

16 U.S.C. § 470x-1 [NHPA Section 402]. Definitions

For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term "Board" means the National Preservation Technology and Training Board established pursuant to section 404.

(2) The term "Center" means the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training established pursuant to section 403.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

16 U.S.C. § 470x-2 [NHPA Section 403]. Establishment of national center

(a) Establishment

There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The Center shall be located at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

(b) Purposes

The purposes of the Center shall be to—

(1) develop and distribute preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources;

(2) develop and facilitate training for Federal, State and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource

managers, maintenance personnel, and others working in the preservation field;

(3) take steps to apply preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions;

(4) facilitate the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations, and the private sector; and

(5) cooperate with related international organizations including, but not limited to the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, and the International Council on Museums.

(c) Programs

Such purposes shall be carried out through research, professional training, technical assistance, and programs for public awareness, and through a program of grants established under section 405.

(d) Executive Director

The Center shall be headed by an Executive Director with demonstrated expertise in historic preservation appointed by the Secretary with advice of the Board.

(e) Assistance from Secretary

The Secretary shall provide the Center assistance in obtaining such personnel, equipment, and facilities as may be needed by the Center to carry out its activities.

16 U.S.C. § 470x-3 [NHPA Section 404]. Preservation Technology and Training Board

(a) Establishment

There is established a Preservation Technology and Training Board.

(b) Duties

The Board shall—

(1) provide leadership, policy advice, and professional oversight to the Center;

(2) advise the Secretary on priorities and the allocation of grants among the activities of the Center; and

(3) submit an annual report to the President and the Congress.

(c) Membership

The Board shall be comprised of—

(1) The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee;

(2) 6 members appointed by the Secretary who shall represent appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, State and local historic preservation commissions, and other public and international organizations; and

(3) 6 members appointed by the Secretary on the basis of outstanding professional qualifications who represent major organizations in the fields of archeology, architecture, conservation, curation, engineering, history, historic preservation, landscape architecture, planning, or preservation education.

**16 U.S.C. § 470x-4 [NHPA Section 405].
Preservation grants**

(a) In general

The Secretary, in consultation with the Board, shall provide preservation technology and training grants to eligible applicants with a demonstrated institutional capability and commitment to the purposes of the Center, in order to ensure an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution and skills training in all the related historic preservation fields.

(b) Grant requirements

(1) Grants provided under this section shall be allocated in such a fashion to reflect the diversity of the historic preservation fields and shall be geographically distributed.

(2) No grant recipient may receive more than 10 percent of the grants allocated under this section within any year.

(3) The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out grants under this section may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs.

(c) Eligible applicants

Eligible applicants may include Federal and non-Federal laboratories, accredited museums, universities, non-profit organizations, offices, units, and Cooperative Park Study Units of the National Park System, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation offices, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

(d) Standards

All such grants shall be awarded in accordance with accepted professional standards and methods, including peer review of projects.

(e) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary.

**16 U.S.C. § 470x-5 [NHPA Section 406].
General provisions**

(a) Acceptance of grants and transfers

The Center may accept—

(1) grants and donations from private individuals, groups, organizations, corporations, foundations, and other entities; and

(2) transfers of funds from other Federal agencies.

(b) Contracts and cooperative agreements

Subject to appropriations, the Center may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, Native Hawaiian organizations, educational institutions, and other public entities to carry out the Center's responsibilities under this title.

(c) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the Center. Funds for the Center shall be in addition to existing National Park Service programs, centers, and offices.

**16 U.S.C. § 470x-6 [NHPA Section 407].
National Park Service preservation**

In order to improve the use of existing National Park Service resources, the Secretary shall fully utilize and further develop the National Park Service preservation (including conservation) centers and regional offices. The Secretary shall improve the coordination of such centers and offices within the National Park Service, and shall, where appropriate, coordinate their activities with the Center and with other appropriate parties.

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY INVENTORY: All Properties

Plaque #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	C?
	110-0078-		Ayoub, M.K. and L.M. House	1270 Washington Street, South	NC
	110-0042-		Bouknight House	271 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0107-		Bowen, John T. House	209 Great Falls Street	NC
	110-0117-		Brown, Horace House	222 Little Falls Street	NC
	110-0094-		Capner House	120 Columbia Street, East	NC
	110-0225-		Daniel House	506 Greenwich Street	NC
	110-0128-		Eagle House Barn	105 Park Place	NC
	110-0198-		Edmonds House	333 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0251-		House, 109 Rowell Court	109 Rowell Court	NC
	110-0006-		House, 170 E. Broad Street	170 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0187-		House, 303 Annandale Road, East	303 Annandale Road, East	NC
	110-0228-		House, 311 Lee Street, North	311 Lee Street, North	NC
	110-0253-		House, 409 Washington Street, North	409 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0086-		House, 914 Broad Street, West	914 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0029-		Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall	248 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0069-		Ingling House	113 Park Avenue	NE
	110-0040-		Lee House	137 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0022-		Lounsbury House	210 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0077-		Maple Shade	458 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0044-		Miller House	358 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0023-		Quick/Hailey House	126 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0031-		Rowell House	923 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0074-		Simmons House	107 Virginia Avenue	NC
	110-0082-		Soule, Abram A. House	190 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0052-		Soule/Meese House		
			St. James Church Rectory House, 917 Fowler Street	917 Fowler Street	NC
	110-0051-		VanderKaden House	114 Falls Avenue	NC
	110-0112-		Wells, John House	103 Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0049-		Wright, William B. House	424 Broad Street, East	NC
001	110-0001-	1769	Falls Church, The	115 Fairfax Street, East	C
002	110-0015-	1790	Mount Hope	203 Oak Street, South	C
006	110-0045-	1815	Falcon's Nest/Gum Aysle	903 Lanier Place	C
005	110-0004-	1845	Cherry Hill Mills, John House	312 Park Avenue	C
004	110-0010-	1849	Birch House	312 Broad Street, East	C
003	110-0038-	1851	Cloverdale	205 Park Avenue	C
010	110-0030-	1852	Turner/Rees House	509 Broad Street, West	C
	110-0276-	1853	Oakwood Cemetery	Roosevelt Avenue, North	C
007	110-0016-	1854	Ives/Crump/Belden/Harrison House	302 Broad Street, East	C
009	110-0024-	1855	Ives/Boland/Westminster House	209 Broad Street, East	C
008	110-0011-	1855	Lawton House	203 Lawton Street, North	C
	110-0180-	1859	Washington & Old Dominion R.R. Bridge		C
	110-0263-	1860	Birch House Barn Foundation Birch House Garage Foundation	311 Wren's Way	C
011	110-0007-	1862	Auchmoody/Hinman House	400 Great Falls Street	C
013	110-0062-	1862	Birch, Almond House	209 Midvale Street	C
012	110-0061-	1862	Larner/Wright/Jones House	329 Maple Avenue, North	C
014	110-0046-	1867	Roberts House Burdick House	409 West Street, South	C
015	110-0028-	1869	Dulin Methodist Church	513 Broad Street, East	C
018	110-0025-	1870	Brook/Ives/Franklin House	300 Broad Street, East	C
020	110-0211-	1870	Jones House	107 Tinnens Hill	C
017	110-0076-	1870	Merrifield Cottage	306 Washington Street, North	C
016	110-0020-	1870	Tailwood Rice/Berger/Erwin House	708 Broad Street, East	C
021	110-0212-	1871	Crossman House	345 Little Falls Street	C
022	110-0081-	1873	Abbott House	600 Abbott Lane	C
023	110-0012-	1874	Holtwell/Forbes/O'Bannon House	258 Washington Street, North	C
	110-0075-	1875	Rollins-Tyson House and Store	125 Washington Street, North	C
019	110-0058-	1875	The Evergreens/Parmelee/Jones House	325 Little Falls Street	C
028	110-0034-	1878	Merrifield House	210 Great Falls Street	C
025	110-0037-	1878	Munson/Maddox House	324 Little Falls Street	NC

026	110-0008-	1878 Pond/Culbertson House House, 306 Cherry Street, North	306	Cherry Street, North	C
024	110-0119-	1878 Whitehall	335	Little Falls Street	C
029	110-0041-	1879 First Congregational Church City Hall Washington House Falls Church Women's Club	222	Washington Street, North	C
	110-0246-	1879 St. James Cemetery		Fowler Street	C
031	110-0101-	1880 Etowah/Green Hill	413	Columbia Street, East	C
030	110-0106-	1880 Rhodes, Ada House	110	Great Falls Street	C
033	110-0027-	1884 Falls Church Presbyterian Church	225	Broad Street, East	C
035	110-0055-	1885 Eells/Bowie Roberts/Pierce House	414	Great Falls Street	C
032	110-0056-	1885 Ellison Farm House/Old Home/Swimley House	320	Grove Avenue	C
034	110-0092-	1885 Nowlan/Cooper/Pendleton House	114	Columbia Street, East	C
037	110-0096-	1888 Gordon House	208	Columbia Street, East	C
036	110-0009-	1888 Rollins House Rollins/Vosbury/Hall House	109	Columbia Street, East	C
038	110-0115-	1889 Copper/Flagg House	206	Jefferson Street, East	C
051	110-0093-	1890 Ball/Jackman House	117	Columbia Street, East	C
052	110-0131-	1890 Brophy House	900	Park Avenue	C
040	110-0113-	1890 Byrne/Ware House	108	Jefferson Street, East	C
047	110-0060-	1890 Crocker/Vogel House	319	Maple Avenue, North	C
046	110-0050-	1890 Fadley House Falls Church Beauty School Falls Church Antiques	260	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0255-	1890 Goins House	321	Broad Street, East	C
044	110-0066-	1890 Hillier/Tasker House	116	Oak Street, South	C
041	110-0083-	1890 Kellogg/Brunner House	322	Broad Street, East	C
045	110-0043-	1890 Merrifield House Hockman House	282	Washington Street, North	C
048	110-0053-	1890 Porter, Charles House Seay/Porter/Oliphant-Kuhn House	116	Great Falls Street	C
043	110-0090-	1890 Rullman House	301	Cherry Street, North	C
042	110-0032-	1890 Woodbrook	1011	Fowler Street	C
049	110-0033-	1890 Woodland	610	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0280-	1892 Jung House	121	Washington Street, South	C
055	110-0047-	1893 Brinkerhoff/Porter/Proctor House	200	Broad Street, East	C
053	110-0003-	1893 DePutron/Wollenberg House	508	Lincoln Avenue	C
054	110-0035-	1893 Erwin House	300	Great Falls Street	C
057	110-0059-	1894 Albertson/The Triangle/Cook House	407	Little Falls Street	C
056	110-0197-	1894 Burke/Butchert/Moss House	905	Parker Avenue	C
058	110-0205-	1894 Cross House	306	Oak Street, North	C
059	110-0098-	1894 Garner, Emma House	211	Columbia Street, East	NE
062	110-0070-	1895 Eberhart/Marhsall House	211	Park Avenue	C
069	110-0064-	1895 Graham House	305	Oak Street, North	C
061	110-0118-	1895 Parrott House	313	Little Falls Street	C
060	110-0063-	1895 Rankin House	303	Oak Street, North	C
	110-0134-	1895 Tinner House	109	Tinners Hill	C
063	110-0018-	1895 Whitehall Carriage House/Servants Quarters	333	Little Falls Street	C
065	110-0116-	1896 Varcoe/Vandivere House	215	Jefferson Street, East	C
067	110-0021-	1898 Casilear House, The Bonnie Briar	502	Walden Court	C
066	110-0019-	1898 Garner, J.W. House	219	Columbia Street, East	C
068	110-0026-	1898 Lynch/Seline House	304	Broad Street, East	C
064	110-0192-	1899 Erwin, Walter House	543	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0210-	1900 Village Blacksmith Shop Meese's Flower Shop	203	Fairfax Street, East	C
	110-0259-	1900 Wooddell House	472	Washington Street, North	C
074	110-0097-	1901 Varcoe/Hagert House	214	Columbia Street, East	C
076, 77	110-0039-	1902 Saint James Catholic Church	905	Park Avenue	C
	110-0261-	1902 Saint James Church Rectory	905	Park Avenue	C
080	110-0091-	1903 Kingsley/Behr House	412	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0190-	1903 Niazzy House	920	Broad Street, West	C
079	110-0272-	1903 Poole/Harper/Copeland House	407	Columbia Street, East	C
081	110-0036-	1904 Beach/Lester/Whitman House	212	Jefferson Street, East	C
084	110-0080-	1904 Parker House	301	West Street, South	C
082	110-0084-	1904 Piggott House	400	Broad Street, East	C
083	110-0123-	1904 Smith/Cline House	316	Maple Avenue, North	C
085	110-0065-	1905 DePutron/Gibson House	502	Oak Street, North	C
087	110-0130-	1905 Skelly House	816	Park Avenue	C

086	110-0002-	1906 Ide House	532	Great Falls Street	C
088	110-0048-	1906 Parrot/Hansen House	408	Broad Street, East	C
089	110-0193-	1907 Brown House	308	Grove Avenue	C
090	110-0194-	1907 House, 311 Grove Avenue	311	Grove Avenue	C
095	110-0017-	1909 Burnham House	207	Columbia Street, East	C
093	110-0013-	1909 Gage, Charles Ellsworth House	401	Great Falls Street	C
096	110-0199-	1909 Parker House	301	West Street, North	C
091	110-0189-	1909 Rider House	706	Broad Street, West	C
104	110-0073-	1910 Brown/Fowler/Brenizer/Donovan House Copeswood	208	Patterson Street	C
099	110-0195-	1910 Dudley, Frederick House	422	Jefferson Street, East	C
	110-0227-	1910 Hall House	402	Jefferson Street, East	C
101	110-0122-	1910 Hawxhurst/Brunner/Davis House	312	Maple Avenue, North	C
100	110-0121-	1910 Hawxhurst/Simms House	310	Maple Avenue, North	C
105	110-0088-	1910 Howard House	223	Cherry Street, North	C
070	110-0126-	1910 Palmer, Alfred House	200	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0099-	1910 Rector House	1006	Railroad Avenue	C
098	110-0067-	1910 Rogers/Thomas House	206	Oak Street, South	NC
106	110-0079-	1910 Rust/Bonnell/Douglas House	201	West Street, North	C
	110-0238-	1910 Tenney House	207	Noland Street	C
102	110-0191-	1910 Wandling, Annetta House	539	Great Falls Street	C
097	110-0087-	1910 Wescott/Peck House	218	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0204-	1910 Wixson House	715	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0089-	1911 Bethune House	300	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0124-	1911 Royston/Brucker House	124	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0114-	1912 Cutter/Fischer House	116	Jefferson Street, East	C
	110-0132-	1912 Hall House	404	Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0133-	1912 Wade House	301	Liberty Avenue	C
	110-0105-	1913 Fradenburg House	606	Columbia Street, East	C
107	110-0221-	1913 Henderson House	307	Maple Street, South	C
	110-0220-	1913 Jones House	422	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0125-	1913 Morsell/Mankin/Spelman House	135	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0127-	1914 Fellows, Lydia House	604	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0185-	1914 Kravinsky House	215	Columbia Street, West	C
	110-0129-	1914 Sikkar House	818	Park Avenue	C
	110-0100-	1914 Tichauer House	901	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0184-	1914 White House	905	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0266-	1914 Yeakel House	909	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0247-	1915 Bowers House	416	Columbia Street, East	C
	110-0139-	1915 Honesty House	299	Brice Street	C
	110-0196-	1915 Lederer House	907	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0141-	1915 Lindsay House	304	Liberty Avenue	C
	110-0140-	1915 Nucciarone House	305	Douglas Avenue	C
	110-0142-	1915 Rose House	303	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0137-	1915 Schneider House	528	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0138-	1915 Sullivan House	819	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0231-	1915 Thompson House	612	Lincoln Avenue	C
	110-0143-	1916 Hawk House	535	Great Falls Street	C
198	110-0201-	1916 Smallwood House	313	Lincoln Avenue	C
	110-0144-	1918 Follin House	418	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0237-	1919 Robinson House	207	Marshall Street, West	C
	110-0145-	1919 Rockwell House	111	Jefferson Street, East	C
	110-0085-	1920 Ankers House	414	Broad Street, East	C
	110-0277-	1920 Browning House	7000	Fairfax Drive, North	C
	110-0284-	1920 Buffone House	201	Oak Street, North	C
	110-0146-	1920 Froeschner House	531	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0103-	1920 Herring House 2	505	Columbia Street, East	C
	110-0147-	1920 House, 110 Fairfax Street, North	110	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0183-	1920 Krebs House	509	Columbia Street, East	C
	110-0182-	1920 Ruffino House	222	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0254-	1920 Sheffler House	612	Park Avenue	C
	110-0264-	1920 Snider House	131	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0109-	1920 Wilson-Riggs Associates	710	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0275-	1920 Wuslich House	119	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0111-	1920 Yeakel House	903	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0110-	1920 Ziegler, L.L. House	540	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0068-	1921 Belz House	1010	Tuckahoe Street	C
	110-0104-	1921 Richards House	510	Columbia Street, East	C
	110-0150-	1921 Tasker House	124	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0224-	1922 Earman House	519	Greenwich Street	C
	110-0149-	1922 Edmondson House	401	Broad Street, East	C
	110-0151-	1922 Krainik House	117	Fairfax Street, North	C

110-0166-	1922 Layman House	304	Grove Avenue	C
110-0152-	1922 Smith House	405	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0154-	1922 Wilson-Riggs Associates William R. Davies, Inc.	712	Broad Street, West	C
110-0244-	1923 Commonwealth Building	301	Park Avenue	C
110-0157-	1923 Kadi House	801	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0156-	1923 Moore House	215	Cherry Street, North	C
110-0159-	1923 O'Brien House	405	Broad Street, East	C
110-0291-	1923 Richmond House	1210	Ellison Street	NC
110-0158-	1923 Taylor House	121	Oak Street, South	C
110-0167-	1923 Thomas House	515	Great Falls Street	C
110-0293-	1923 Varouxis House	301	Grove Avenue	C
110-0162-	1924 Copley Associates	925	Park Avenue	C
110-0164-	1924 McCormick House	525	Great Falls Street	C
110-0120-	1924 O'Connell/Payne House	308	Maple Avenue, North	C
110-0161-	1924 Schlager House	500	Greenwich Street	C
110-0160-	1924 Wooddell House	436	Washington Street, North	C
110-0202-	1925 Brown, Lawrence P. House	208	Oak Street, North	C
110-0218-	1925 BSKB Associates	108	Great Falls Street	C
110-0248-	1925 Compher House	712	West Street, North	C
110-0288-	1925 Cox House	706	West Street, North	C
110-0206-	1925 Fitzgerald House	202	Oak Street, North	C
110-0226-	1925 Gergely House	606	Highland Avenue	C
110-0175-	1925 Harrison House	204	Oak Street, North	C
110-0102-	1925 Herring House 1	503	Columbia Street, East	C
110-0252-	1925 Higgins House	102	Spring Street, South	C
110-0165-	1925 Keefer House	205	Oak Street, North	C
110-0219-	1925 Kennedy House	216	Great Falls Street	C
110-0283-	1925 Lowery House	209	Noland Street	NC
110-0250-	1925 McAfee House	510	Broad Street, East	C
110-0163-	1925 Moore House	311	West Street, North	C
110-0155-	1925 Nette House	525	Greenwich Street	C
110-0071-	1925 Staebler House	107	Cherry Street, South	C
110-0243-	1925 Sze House	313	Pennsylvania Avenue	C
110-0287-	1925 Thomas House	710	West Street, North	NC
110-0222-	1925 Thornton House	523	Great Falls Street	C
110-0153-	1925 Yeakel House	100	Spring Street, South	C
110-0174-	1926 Adkins House	600	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0173-	1926 Asbury House	511	Great Falls Street	C
110-0234-	1926 Belouad House	816	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0171-	1926 House, 913 Park Avenue	913	Park Avenue	C
110-0168-	1926 Mann House	300	Oak Street, North	C
110-0169-	1926 Read House	921	Park Avenue	C
110-0170-	1926 Stewart House	919	Park Avenue	C
110-0172-	1926 Windingland House	301	Sycamore Street	C
110-0260-	1926 Woolsey House	1110	Washington Street, South	C
110-0176-	1927 Boobas House	106	Lee Street, South	C
110-0242-	1927 David House	201	Pennsylvania Avenue	C
110-0285-	1927 Land House	517	Great Falls Street	NC
110-0216-	1928 Flaherty House	607	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0232-	1928 McCabe House	806	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0256-	1928 Merin House	212	Cherry Street, North	C
110-0095-	1929 Parrott/Kay House	204	Columbia Street, East	C
110-0245-	1930 American Legion Building, Post 130	400	Oak Street, North	NC
110-0014-	1930 Barker House	833	Villa Ridge	C
110-0108-	1930 Elguera House	309	Spring Street, North	C
110-0258-	1930 House, 366 Washington Street, North	366	Washington Street, North	C
110-0281-	1930 House, Fairfax Street	115	Fairfax Street, North	NC
110-0292-	1930 King House	208	Grove Avenue	C
110-0235-	1930 Nicholas House	905	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0290-	1930 Rose House	605	Fulton Avenue	NC
110-0286-	1930 Sherwood House	714	West Street, North	NC
110-0257-	1930 Smith House	109	Marshall Street, West	C
110-0223-	1930 Ward House	1034	Washington Street, South	C
110-0278-	1930 Welling House	213	Oak Street, North	C
110-0289-	1930 Woodland House	705	Fulton Avenue	NC
110-0274-	1930 Worrall House	518	Greenwich Street	C
110-0240-	1930 Ziskind House	509	West Street, North	C
110-0214-	1931 Speir House	500	Broad Street, East	C
110-0267-	1932 Cillimore House	321	Washington Street, North	C
110-0217-	1932 Maher House	609	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0177-	1932 Pavelis House	114	Fairfax Street, North	C

	110-0268-	1932 Walsh House	812	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0178-	1933 Klepac House	604	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0179-	1933 MacDonald House	811	Lincoln Avenue	C
	110-0181-	1933 Pollock House	116	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0241-	1934 Fire Station	555	Washington Street, North	C
	110-0233-	1935 Schumann House	815	Lincoln Avenue	C
199	110-0207-	1935 State Theater	220	Washington Street, North	C
	110-0229-	1935 Williams House	107	Lee Street, South	C
	110-0271-	1938 Chapman House	212	Oak Street, North	C
	110-0200-	1938 Eakin Building	1008	Hillwood Avenue	C
	110-0213-	1940 Cain House	1000	Madison Lane	C
	110-0209-	1940 Dermitzakis House	111	Lee Street, South	NC
	110-0148-	1940 Fircetz House	1001	Madison Lane	C
	110-0208-	1940 O'Meara Building	429	Maple Avenue, South	C
	110-0186-	1940 Wenzel House	808	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0265-	1940 Whittier, J.G. School	110	Cherry Street, South	C
		Falls Church High School			
	110-0203-	1941 Boy Scout Clubhouse	128	Spring Street, South	C
	110-0269-	1941 Dorsey House	701	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0270-	1941 Wixson House	703	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0262-	1942 Suhre House	221	Noland Avenue	C
	110-0230-	1946 Checker's Seafood Restaurant	436	Washington Street, South	C
		Donut Diner			
	110-0135-	1946 Ghavami House	304	Douglas Avenue	C
	110-0239-	1946 Taxi Building		Washington Street, South	C
	110-0279-	1946 Thune House	209	Oak Street, North	NC
	110-0072-	1949 Garvey House	1015	Parker Street	NC
	110-0273-	1950 Building, 707 Broad Street, West	707	Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0054-	1950 Carpet USA	1001	Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0188-	1950 Duckpin Bowling Alley	400	Maple Street, South	NC
	110-0215-	1951 Jensen House	305	Lincoln Avenue	NC
	110-0136-	1960 Smith Building	303	Douglas Avenue	NC
	110-0282-	1962 Ripley House	202	Cherry Street, North	NC
	110-0005-	1968 Columbia Baptist Church	103	Columbia Street, West	NC
	110-0249-	1979 Elliott House	422	Columbia Street, East	NC
039	110-0057-	1990 Hiatt/Payne/Miers House	115	Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0236-	1990 Scott House	106	Little Falls Street	NC

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CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY INVENTORY: Contributing Properties

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	C?
001	110-0001-	1769	Falls Church, The	115 Fairfax Street, East	C
002	110-0015-	1790	Mount Hope	203 Oak Street, South	C
006	110-0045-	1815	Falcon's Nest/Gum Aysle	903 Lanier Place	C
005	110-0004-	1845	Cherry Hill Mills, John House	312 Park Avenue	C
004	110-0010-	1849	Birch House	312 Broad Street, East	C
003	110-0038-	1851	Cloverdale	205 Park Avenue	C
010	110-0030-	1852	Turner/Rees House	509 Broad Street, West	C
	110-0276-	1853	Oakwood Cemetery	Roosevelt Avenue, North	C
007	110-0016-	1854	Ives/Crump/Belden/Harrison House	302 Broad Street, East	C
009	110-0024-	1855	Ives/Boland/Westminster House	209 Broad Street, East	C
008	110-0011-	1855	Lawton House	203 Lawton Street, North	C
	110-0180-	1859	Washington & Old Dominion R.R. Bridge		C
	110-0263-	1860	Birch House Barn Foundation Birch House Garage Foundation	311 Wren's Way	C
011	110-0007-	1862	Auchmoody/Hinman House	400 Great Falls Street	C
013	110-0062-	1862	Birch, Almond House	209 Midvale Street	C
012	110-0061-	1862	Larner/Wright/Jones House	329 Maple Avenue, North	C
014	110-0046-	1867	Roberts House Burdick House	409 West Street, South	C
015	110-0028-	1869	Dulin Methodist Church	513 Broad Street, East	C
018	110-0025-	1870	Brook/Ives/Franklin House	300 Broad Street, East	C
020	110-0211-	1870	Jones House	107 Tinnens Hill	C
017	110-0076-	1870	Merrifield Cottage	306 Washington Street, North	C
016	110-0020-	1870	Tallwood Rice/Berger/Erwin House	708 Broad Street, East	C
021	110-0212-	1871	Crossman House	345 Little Falls Street	C
022	110-0081-	1873	Abbott House	600 Abbott Lane	C
023	110-0012-	1874	Holtwell/Forbes/O'Bannon House	258 Washington Street, North	C
	110-0075-	1875	Rollins-Tyson House and Store	125 Washington Street, North	C
019	110-0058-	1875	The Evergreens/Parmelee/Jones House	325 Little Falls Street	C
028	110-0034-	1878	Merrifield House	210 Great Falls Street	C
026	110-0008-	1878	Pond/Culbertson House House, 306 Cherry Street, North	306 Cherry Street, North	C
024	110-0119-	1878	Whitehall	335 Little Falls Street	C
029	110-0041-	1879	First Congregational Church City Hall Washington House Falls Church Women's Club	222 Washington Street, North	C
	110-0246-	1879	St. James Cemetery	Fowler Street	C
031	110-0101-	1880	Etowah/Green Hill	413 Columbia Street, East	C
030	110-0106-	1880	Rhodes, Ada House	110 Great Falls Street	C
033	110-0027-	1884	Falls Church Presbyterian Church	225 Broad Street, East	C
035	110-0055-	1885	Eells/Bowie Roberts/Pierce House	414 Great Falls Street	C
032	110-0056-	1885	Ellison Farm House/Old Home/Swimley House	320 Grove Avenue	C
034	110-0092-	1885	Nowlan/Cooper/Pendleton House	114 Columbia Street, East	C
037	110-0096-	1888	Gordon House	208 Columbia Street, East	C
036	110-0009-	1888	Rollins House Rollins/Vosbury/Hall House	109 Columbia Street, East	C
038	110-0115-	1889	Copper/Flagg House	206 Jefferson Street, East	C
051	110-0093-	1890	Ball/Jackman House	117 Columbia Street, East	C
052	110-0131-	1890	Brophy House	900 Park Avenue	C
040	110-0113-	1890	Byrne/Ware House	108 Jefferson Street, East	C
047	110-0060-	1890	Crocker/Vogel House	319 Maple Avenue, North	C
046	110-0050-	1890	Fadley House Falls Church Beauty School Falls Church Antiques	260 Broad Street, West	C
	110-0255-	1890	Goins House	321 Broad Street, East	C
044	110-0066-	1890	Hillier/Tasker House	116 Oak Street, South	C
041	110-0083-	1890	Kellogg/Brunner House	322 Broad Street, East	C
045	110-0043-	1890	Merrifield House Hockman House	282 Washington Street, North	C
048	110-0053-	1890	Porter, Charles House	116 Great Falls Street	C

Seay/Porter/Oliphant-Kuhn House					
043	110-0090-	1890 Rullman House	301	Cherry Street, North	C
042	110-0032-	1890 Woodbrook	1011	Fowler Street	C
049	110-0033-	1890 Woodland	610	Fulton Avenue	C
	110-0280-	1892 Jung House	121	Washington Street, South	C
055	110-0047-	1893 Brinkerhoff/Porter/Proctor House	200	Broad Street, East	C
053	110-0003-	1893 DePutron/Wollenberg House	508	Lincoln Avenue	C
054	110-0035-	1893 Erwin House	300	Great Falls Street	C
057	110-0059-	1894 Albertson/The Triangle/Cook House	407	Little Falls Street	C
056	110-0197-	1894 Burke/Butcher/Moss House	905	Parker Avenue	C
058	110-0205-	1894 Cross House	306	Oak Street, North	C
062	110-0070-	1895 Eberhart/Marhsall House	211	Park Avenue	C
069	110-0064-	1895 Graham House	305	Oak Street, North	C
061	110-0118-	1895 Parrott House	313	Little Falls Street	C
060	110-0063-	1895 Rankin House	303	Oak Street, North	C
	110-0134-	1895 Tinner House	109	Tinners Hill	C
063	110-0018-	1895 Whitehall Carriage House/Servants Quarters	333	Little Falls Street	C
065	110-0116-	1896 Varcoe/Vandivere House	215	Jefferson Street, East	C
067	110-0021-	1898 Casilear House, The Bonnie Briar	502	Walden Court	C
066	110-0019-	1898 Garner, J.W. House	219	Columbia Street, East	C
068	110-0026-	1898 Lynch/Seline House	304	Broad Street, East	C
064	110-0192-	1899 Erwin, Walter House	543	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0210-	1900 Village Blacksmith Shop Meese's Flower Shop	203	Fairfax Street, East	C
	110-0259-	1900 Wooddell House	472	Washington Street, North	C
074	110-0097-	1901 Varcoe/Hagert House	214	Columbia Street, East	C
076, 77	110-0039-	1902 Saint James Catholic Church	905	Park Avenue	C
	110-0261-	1902 Saint James Church Rectory	905	Park Avenue	C
080	110-0091-	1903 Kingsley/Behr House	412	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0190-	1903 Niazzy House	920	Broad Street, West	C
079	110-0272-	1903 Poole/Harper/Copeland House	407	Columbia Street, East	C
081	110-0036-	1904 Beach/Lester/Whitman House	212	Jefferson Street, East	C
084	110-0080-	1904 Parker House	301	West Street, South	C
082	110-0084-	1904 Piggott House	400	Broad Street, East	C
083	110-0123-	1904 Smith/Cline House	316	Maple Avenue, North	C
085	110-0065-	1905 DePutron/Gibson House	502	Oak Street, North	C
087	110-0130-	1905 Skelly House	816	Park Avenue	C
086	110-0002-	1906 Ide House	532	Great Falls Street	C
088	110-0048-	1906 Parrot/Hansen House	408	Broad Street, East	C
089	110-0193-	1907 Brown House	308	Grove Avenue	C
090	110-0194-	1907 House, 311 Grove Avenue	311	Grove Avenue	C
095	110-0017-	1909 Burnham House	207	Columbia Street, East	C
093	110-0013-	1909 Gage, Charles Ellsworth House	401	Great Falls Street	C
096	110-0199-	1909 Parker House	301	West Street, North	C
091	110-0189-	1909 Rider House	706	Broad Street, West	C
104	110-0073-	1910 Brown/Fowler/Brenizer/Donovan House Copeswood	208	Patterson Street	C
099	110-0195-	1910 Dudley, Frederick House	422	Jefferson Street, East	C
	110-0227-	1910 Hall House	402	Jefferson Street, East	C
101	110-0122-	1910 Hawxhurst/Brunner/Davis House	312	Maple Avenue, North	C
100	110-0121-	1910 Hawxhurst/Simms House	310	Maple Avenue, North	C
105	110-0088-	1910 Howard House	223	Cherry Street, North	C
070	110-0126-	1910 Palmer, Alfred House	200	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0099-	1910 Rector House	1006	Railroad Avenue	C
106	110-0079-	1910 Rust/Bonnell/Douglas House	201	West Street, North	C
	110-0238-	1910 Tenney House	267	Noland Street	C
102	110-0191-	1910 Wandling, Annetta House	539	Great Falls Street	C
097	110-0087-	1910 Wescott/Peck House	218	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0204-	1910 Wixson House	715	Broad Street, West	C
	110-0089-	1911 Bethune House	300	Cherry Street, North	C
	110-0124-	1911 Royston/Brucker House	124	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0114-	1912 Cutter/Fischer House	116	Jefferson Street, East	C
	110-0133-	1912 Wade House	301	Liberty Avenue	C
	110-0105-	1913 Fredenburg House	606	Columbia Street, East	C
107	110-0221-	1913 Henderson House	307	Maple Street, South	C
	110-0220-	1913 Jones House	422	Great Falls Street	C
	110-0125-	1913 Morsell/Mankin/Spelman House	135	Fairfax Street, North	C
	110-0127-	1914 Fellows, Lydia House	604	Oak Street, South	C
	110-0185-	1914 Kravinsky House	215	Columbia Street, West	C
	110-0129-	1914 Sikkar House	818	Park Avenue	C

110-0100-	1914	Tichauer House
110-0184-	1914	White House
110-0266-	1914	Yeakel House
110-0247-	1915	Bowers House
110-0139-	1915	Honesty House
110-0196-	1915	Lederer House
110-0141-	1915	Lindsay House
110-0140-	1915	Muccliarone House
110-0142-	1915	Rose House
110-0137-	1915	Schneider House
110-0139-	1915	Sullivan House
110-0231-	1915	Thompson House
110-0143-	1916	Hawk House
110-0201-	1916	Smallwood House
110-0144-	1918	Follin House
110-0237-	1919	Robinson House
110-0145-	1919	Rockwell House
110-0085-	1920	Ankers House
110-0277-	1920	Browning House
110-0284-	1920	Buttore House
110-0146-	1920	Freeschner House
110-0103-	1920	Herrling House 2
110-0147-	1920	House, 110 Fairfax Street, North
110-0183-	1920	Krebs House
110-0182-	1920	Ruffino House
110-0254-	1920	Sheffler House
110-0264-	1920	Snider House
110-0109-	1920	Wilson-Riggs Associates
110-0275-	1920	Muslich House
110-0111-	1920	Yeakel House
110-0110-	1920	Ziegler, L.L. House
110-0068-	1921	Beltz House
110-0104-	1921	Richards House
110-0150-	1921	Tasker House
110-0224-	1922	Earnan House
110-0149-	1922	Edmondson House
110-0151-	1922	Krainik House
110-0166-	1922	Layman House
110-0152-	1922	Smith House
110-0154-	1922	Wilson-Riggs Associates
110-0244-	1923	Commonwealth Building
110-0157-	1923	Kadi House
110-0156-	1923	Moore House
110-0159-	1923	O'Brien House
110-0158-	1923	Taylor House
110-0167-	1923	Thomas House
110-0293-	1923	Varouxis House
110-0162-	1924	Copley Associates
110-0164-	1924	McCormick House
110-0120-	1924	O'Connell/Payne House
110-0161-	1924	Schlager House
110-0160-	1924	Wooddell House
110-0202-	1925	Brown, Lawrence P. House
110-0218-	1925	BSKB Associates
110-0246-	1925	Compher House
110-0288-	1925	Cox House
110-0206-	1925	Fitzgerald House
110-0226-	1925	Gergely House
110-0175-	1925	Harrison House
110-0102-	1925	Herring House 1
110-0252-	1925	Higgins House
110-0165-	1925	Keefe House
110-0250-	1925	McAfee House
110-0163-	1925	Moore House
110-0155-	1925	Nette House
110-0071-	1925	Staedler House
110-0243-	1925	Sze House
110-0222-	1925	Thornton House
110-0153-	1925	Yeakel House
110-0174-	1926	Adkins House
901	1926	Broad Street, West
905	1926	Broad Street, West
909	1926	Broad Street, West
416	1926	Columbia Street, East
299	1926	Brice Street
907	1926	Broad Street, West
304	1926	Liberty Avenue
305	1926	Douglas Avenue
303	1926	Cherry Street, North
528	1926	Great Falls Street
819	1926	Fulton Avenue
612	1926	Lincoln Avenue
535	1926	Great Falls Street
313	1926	Lincoln Avenue
418	1926	Great Falls Street
207	1926	Marshall Street, West
111	1926	Jefferson Street, East
414	1926	Broad Street, East
7000	1926	Fairfax Drive, North
201	1926	Oak Street, North
531	1926	Great Falls Street
505	1926	Columbia Street, East
110	1926	Fairfax Street, North
509	1926	Columbia Street, East
222	1926	Cherry Street, North
612	1926	Park Avenue
131	1926	Fairfax Street, North
710	1926	Broad Street, West
119	1926	Oak Street, South
903	1926	Broad Street, West
540	1926	Great Falls Street
1010	1926	Tuckahoe Street
510	1926	Columbia Street, East
124	1926	Oak Street, South
519	1926	Greenwich Street
401	1926	Broad Street, East
117	1926	Fairfax Street, North
304	1926	Grove Avenue
405	1926	Lincoln Avenue
712	1926	Broad Street, West
301	1926	Grove Avenue
301	1926	Grove Avenue
925	1926	Park Avenue
525	1926	Great Falls Street
308	1926	Maple Avenue, North
500	1926	Greenwich Street
436	1926	Washington Street, North
208	1926	Oak Street, North
108	1926	Great Falls Street
712	1926	West Street, North
706	1926	West Street, North
202	1926	Oak Street, North
606	1926	Highland Avenue
204	1926	Oak Street, North
503	1926	Columbia Street, East
102	1926	Spring Street, South
205	1926	Oak Street, North
216	1926	Great Falls Street
510	1926	Broad Street, East
311	1926	West Street, North
525	1926	Greenwich Street
107	1926	Cherry Street, South
313	1926	Pennsylvania Avenue
523	1926	Great Falls Street
100	1926	Spring Street, South
600	1926	Fulton Avenue

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110-0173-	1926 Asbury House	511	Great Falls Street	C
110-0234-	1926 Belouad House	816	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0171-	1926 House, 913 Park Avenue	913	Park Avenue	C
110-0168-	1926 Mann House	300	Oak Street, North	C
110-0169-	1926 Read House	921	Park Avenue	C
110-0170-	1926 Stewart House	919	Park Avenue	C
110-0172-	1926 Windingland House	301	Sycamore Street	C
110-0260-	1926 Woolsey House	1110	Washington Street, South	C
110-0176-	1927 Boobas House	106	Lee Street, South	C
110-0242-	1927 David House	201	Pennsylvania Avenue	C
110-0216-	1928 Flaherty House	607	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0232-	1928 McCabe House	806	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0256-	1928 Merin House	212	Cherry Street, North	C
110-0095-	1929 Parrott/Kay House	204	Columbia Street, East	C
110-0014-	1930 Barker House	833	Villa Ridge	C
110-0108-	1930 Elguera House	309	Spring Street, North	C
110-0258-	1930 House, 366 Washington Street, North	366	Washington Street, North	C
110-0292-	1930 King House	208	Grove Avenue	C
110-0235-	1930 Nicholas House	905	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0257-	1930 Smith House	109	Marshall Street, West	C
110-0223-	1930 Ward House	1034	Washington Street, South	C
110-0278-	1930 Welling House	213	Oak Street, North	C
110-0274-	1930 Worrall House	518	Greenwich Street	C
110-0240-	1930 Ziskind House	509	West Street, North	C
110-0214-	1931 Speir House	500	Broad Street, East	C
110-0267-	1932 Gillimore House	321	Washington Street, North	C
110-0217-	1932 Maher House	609	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0177-	1932 Pavelis House	114	Fairfax Street, North	C
110-0268-	1932 Walsh House	812	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0178-	1933 Klepac House	604	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0179-	1933 MacDonald House	811	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0181-	1933 Pollock House	116	Fairfax Street, North	C
110-0241-	1934 Fire Station	555	Washington Street, North	C
110-0233-	1935 Schumann House	815	Lincoln Avenue	C
110-0207-	1935 State Theater	220	Washington Street, North	C
110-0229-	1935 Williams House	107	Lee Street, South	C
110-0271-	1938 Chapman House	212	Oak Street, North	C
110-0200-	1938 Eakin Building	1008	Hillwood Avenue	C
110-0213-	1940 Cain House	1000	Madison Lane	C
110-0148-	1940 Fircetz House	1001	Madison Lane	C
110-0208-	1940 O'Meara Building	429	Maple Avenue, South	C
110-0186-	1940 Wenzel House	808	Broad Street, West	C
110-0265-	1940 Whittier, J.G. School Falls Church High School	110	Cherry Street, South	C
110-0203-	1941 Boy Scout Clubhouse	128	Spring Street, South	C
110-0269-	1941 Dorsey House	701	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0270-	1941 Wixson House	703	Fulton Avenue	C
110-0262-	1942 Suhre House	221	Noland Avenue	C
110-0230-	1946 Checker's Seafood Restaurant Donut Diner	436	Washington Street, South	C
110-0135-	1946 Ghavami House	304	Douglas Avenue	C
110-0239-	1946 Taxi Building		Washington Street, South	C

239 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY INVENTORY: Non-Contributing Properties

Plaque #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	C?
	110-0078-		Ayoub, M.K. and L.M. House	1270 Washington Street, South	NC
	110-0042-		Bouknight House	271 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0107-		Bowen, John T. House	209 Great Falls Street	NC
	110-0117-		Brown, Horace House	222 Little Falls Street	NC
	110-0094-		Capner House	120 Columbia Street, East	NC
	110-0225-		Daniel House	506 Greenwich Street	NC
	110-0128-		Eagle House Barn	105 Park Place	NC
	110-0198-		Edmonds House	333 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0251-		House, 109 Rowell Court	109 Rowell Court	NC
	110-0006-		House, 170 E. Broad Street	170 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0187-		House, 303 Annandale Road, East	303 Annandale Road, East	NC
	110-0228-		House, 311 Lee Street, North	311 Lee Street, North	NC
	110-0253-		House, 409 Washington Street, North	409 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0086-		House, 914 Broad Street, West	914 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0029-		Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall	248 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0040-		Lee House	137 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0022-		Lounsbury House	210 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0077-		Maple Shade	458 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0044-		Miller House	358 Washington Street, North	NC
	110-0023-		Quick/Hailey House	126 Broad Street, East	NC
	110-0031-		Rowell House	923 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0074-		Simmons House	107 Virginia Avenue	NC
	110-0082-		Soule, Abram A. House	190 Broad Street, East	NC
			Soule/Meese House		
	110-0052-		St. James Church Rectory House, 917 Fowler Street	917 Fowler Street	NC
	110-0051-		VanderKaden House	114 Falls Avenue	NC
	110-0112-		Wells, John House	103 Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0049-		Wright, William B. House	424 Broad Street, East	NC
025	110-0037-	1878	Munson/Maddox House	324 Little Falls Street	NC
098	110-0067-	1910	Rogers/Thomas House	206 Oak Street, South	NC
	110-0132-	1912	Hall House	404 Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0291-	1923	Richmond House	1210 Ellison Street	NC
	110-0283-	1925	Lowery House	209 Noland Street	NC
	110-0287-	1925	Thomas House	710 West Street, North	NC
	110-0285-	1927	Land House	517 Great Falls Street	NC
	110-0245-	1930	American Legion Building, Post 130	400 Oak Street, North	NC
	110-0281-	1930	House, Fairfax Street	115 Fairfax Street, North	NC
	110-0290-	1930	Rose House	605 Fulton Avenue	NC
	110-0286-	1930	Sherwood House	714 West Street, North	NC
	110-0289-	1930	Woodland House	705 Fulton Avenue	NC
	110-0209-	1940	Dermitzakis House	111 Lee Street, South	NC
	110-0279-	1946	Thume House	209 Oak Street, North	NC
	110-0072-	1949	Garvey House	1015 Parker Street	NC
	110-0273-	1950	Building, 707 Broad Street, West	707 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0054-	1950	Carpet USA	1001 Broad Street, West	NC
	110-0188-	1950	Duckpin Bowling Alley	400 Maple Street, South	NC
	110-0215-	1951	Jensen House	305 Lincoln Avenue	NC
	110-0136-	1960	Smith Building	303 Douglas Avenue	NC
	110-0282-	1962	Ripley House	202 Cherry Street, North	NC
	110-0005-	1968	Columbia Baptist Church	103 Columbia Street, West	NC
	110-0249-	1979	Elliott House	422 Columbia Street, East	NC
039	110-0057-	1990	Hiett/Payne/Miers House	115 Jefferson Street, East	NC
	110-0236-	1990	Scott House	106 Little Falls Street	NC

52 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY INVENTORY: Non-Evaluated Properties (DENIED ACCESS)

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	C?
	110-0069-		Ingling House	113 Park Avenue	NE
059	110-0098-	1894	Garner, Emma House	211 Columbia Street, East	NE

2 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

ALL CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
FOR THE FIELD Historic Context [MAIN->HISTCONT]

# Uses	Text
2	Commerce/Trade
218	Domestic
3	Education
1	Government/Law/Political
1	Health Care/Medicine
2	Industry/Processing/Extraction
1	Landscape
1	Recreation/Arts
7	Religion
1	Social
2	Transportation/Communication

11 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 239 TIMES

FOR 239 MARKED RECORDS

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Commerce/Trade

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0208-	1940	O'Meara Building	429 Maple Avenue, South	Commercial Bldg
	110-0230-	1946	Checker's Seafood Restaurant Donut Diner	436 Washington Street, South	Restaurant

2 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Domestic

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
002	110-0015-	1790 Mount Hope	203 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
006	110-0045-	1815 Falcon's Nest/Gum Aysle	903 Lanier Place	Single Dwelling
005	110-0004-	1845 Cherry Hill Mills, John House	312 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
004	110-0010-	1849 Birch House	312 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
003	110-0038-	1851 Cloverdale	205 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
010	110-0030-	1852 Turner/Rees House	509 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
007	110-0016-	1854 Ives/Crump/Balden/Harrison House	302 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
009	110-0024-	1855 Ives/Boland/Westminster House	209 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
008	110-0011-	1855 Lawton House	203 Lawton Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0263-	1860 Birch House Barn Foundation Birch House Garage Foundation	311 Wren's Way	Foundation
011	110-0007-	1862 Auchmoody/Hinman House	400 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
013	110-0062-	1862 Birch, Almond House	209 Midvale Street	Single Dwelling
012	110-0061-	1862 Larner/Wright/Jones House	329 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
014	110-0046-	1867 Roberts House Burdick House	409 West Street, South	Single Dwelling
018	110-0025-	1870 Brook/Ives/Franklin House	300 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
020	110-0211-	1870 Jones House	107 Tinnors Hill	Single Dwelling
017	110-0076-	1870 Merrifield Cottage	306 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
016	110-0020-	1870 Tallwood Rice/Berger/Erwin House	708 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
021	110-0212-	1871 Crossman House	345 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
022	110-0081-	1873 Abbott House	600 Abbott Lane	Single Dwelling
023	110-0012-	1874 Holtwell/Forbes/O'Bannon House	258 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0075-	1875 Rollins-Tyson House and Store	125 Washington Street, North	Mixed: Comm/Domes
019	110-0058-	1875 The Evergreens/Parmelee/Jones House	325 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
028	110-0034-	1878 Merrifield House	210 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
026	110-0008-	1878 Pond/Culbertson House House, 306 Cherry Street, North	306 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
031	110-0101-	1880 Etowah/Green Hill	413 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
030	110-0106-	1880 Rhodes, Ada House	110 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
035	110-0055-	1885 Eells/Bowie Roberts/Pierce House	414 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
032	110-0056-	1885 Ellison Farm House/Old Home/Swimley House	320 Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
034	110-0092-	1885 Nowlan/Cooper/Pendleton House	114 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
037	110-0096-	1888 Gordon House	208 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
036	110-0009-	1888 Rollins House Rollins/Vosbury/Hall House	109 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
038	110-0115-	1889 Copper/Flagg House	206 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
051	110-0093-	1890 Ball/Jackman House	117 Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
052	110-0131-	1890 Brophy House	900 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
040	110-0113-	1890 Byrne/Ware House	108 Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
047	110-0060-	1890 Crocker/Vogel House	319 Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
046	110-0050-	1890 Fadley House Falls Church Beauty School Falls Church Antiques	260 Broad Street, West	Commercial Building
	110-0255-	1890 Goins House	321 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
044	110-0066-	1890 Hillier/Tasker House	116 Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
041	110-0083-	1890 Kellogg/Brunner House	322 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
045	110-0043-	1890 Merrifield House Hockman House	282 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
048	110-0053-	1890 Porter, Charles House Seay/Porter/Oliphant-Kuhn House	116 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
043	110-0090-	1890 Rullman House	301 Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
042	110-0032-	1890 Woodbrook	1011 Fowler Street	Single Dwelling
049	110-0033-	1890 Woodland	610 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0280-	1892 Jung House	121 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
055	110-0047-	1893 Brinkerhoff/Porter/Proctor House	200 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
053	110-0003-	1893 DePutron/Wollenberg House	508 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
054	110-0035-	1893 Erwin House	300 Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
056	110-0197-	1894 Burke/Butchert/Moss House	905 Parker Avenue	Single Dwelling
062	110-0070-	1895 Eberhart/Marhsall House	211 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
069	110-0064-	1895 Graham House	305 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling

061	110-0118-	1895 Parrott House	313	Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling
060	110-0063-	1895 Rankin House	303	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0134-	1895 Tinner House	109	Tinners Hill	Single Dwelling
063	110-0018-	1895 Whitehall Carriage House/Servants Quarters	333	Little Falls Street	Carriage House
065	110-0116-	1896 Varcoe/Vandivera House	215	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
067	110-0021-	1898 Casilear House, The Bonnie Briar	502	Walden Court	Single Dwelling
066	110-0019-	1898 Garner, J.W. House	219	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
068	110-0026-	1898 Lynch/Seline House	304	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
064	110-0192-	1899 Erwin, Walter House	543	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0259-	1900 Wooddell House	472	Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
074	110-0097-	1901 Varcoe/Hagert House	214	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
080	110-0091-	1903 Kingsley/Behr House	412	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0190-	1903 Niazzy House	920	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
079	110-0272-	1903 Poole/Harper/Copeland House	407	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
081	110-0036-	1904 Beach/Lester/Whitman House	212	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
084	110-0080-	1904 Parker House	301	West Street, South	Single Dwelling
082	110-0084-	1904 Piggott House	400	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
083	110-0123-	1904 Smith/Cline House	316	Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
085	110-0065-	1905 DePutron/Gibson House	502	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
087	110-0130-	1905 Skelly House	816	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
086	110-0002-	1906 Ide House	532	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
088	110-0048-	1906 Parrot/Hansen House	408	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
089	110-0193-	1907 Brown House	308	Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
090	110-0194-	1907 House, 311 Grove Avenue	311	Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
095	110-0017-	1909 Burnham House	207	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
093	110-0013-	1909 Gage, Charles Ellsworth House	401	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
096	110-0199-	1909 Parker House	301	West Street, North	Single Dwelling
091	110-0189-	1909 Rider House	706	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
104	110-0073-	1910 Brown/Fowler/Brenizer/Donovan House Copeswood	208	Patterson Street	Single Dwelling
099	110-0195-	1910 Dudley, Frederick House	422	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0227-	1910 Hall House	402	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
101	110-0122-	1910 Hawxhurst/Brunner/Davis House	312	Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
100	110-0121-	1910 Hawxhurst/Simms House	310	Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
105	110-0088-	1910 Howard House	223	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
070	110-0126-	1910 Palmer, Alfred House	200	Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
	110-0099-	1910 Rector House	1006	Railroad Avenue	Single Dwelling
106	110-0079-	1910 Rust/Bonnell/Douglas House	201	West Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0238-	1910 Tenney House	207	Noland Street	Single Dwelling
102	110-0191-	1910 Wandling, Annetta House	539	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
097	110-0087-	1910 Wescott/Peck House	218	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0204-	1910 Wixson House	715	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0089-	1911 Bethune House	300	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0124-	1911 Royston/Brucker House	124	Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0114-	1912 Cutter/Fischer House	116	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0133-	1912 Wade House	301	Liberty Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0105-	1913 Fredenburg House	606	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
107	110-0221-	1913 Henderson House	307	Maple Street, South	Single Dwelling
	110-0220-	1913 Jones House	422	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0125-	1913 Morsell/Mankin/Spelman House	135	Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0127-	1914 Fellows, Lydia House	604	Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
	110-0185-	1914 Kravinsky House	215	Columbia Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0129-	1914 Sikkar House	818	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0100-	1914 Tichauer House	901	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0184-	1914 White House	905	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0266-	1914 Yeakel House	909	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0247-	1915 Bowers House	416	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
	110-0139-	1915 Honesty House	299	Brice Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0196-	1915 Lederer House	907	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0141-	1915 Lindsay House	304	Liberty Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0140-	1915 Nucciarone House	305	Douglas Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0142-	1915 Rose House	303	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
	110-0137-	1915 Schneider House	528	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0138-	1915 Sullivan House	819	Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0231-	1915 Thompson House	612	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0143-	1916 Hawk House	535	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
198	110-0201-	1916 Smallwood House	313	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
	110-0144-	1918 Fallin House	418	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
	110-0237-	1919 Robinson House	207	Marshall Street, West	Single Dwelling
	110-0145-	1919 Rockwell House	111	Jefferson Street, East	Single Dwelling

110-0085-	1920 Ankers House	414	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0277-	1920 Browning House	7000	Fairfax Drive, North	Single Dwelling
110-0284-	1920 Buffone House	201	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0146-	1920 Froeschner House	531	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0103-	1920 Herring House 2	505	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0147-	1920 House, 110 Fairfax Street, North	110	Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0183-	1920 Krebs House	509	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0182-	1920 Ruffino House	222	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0254-	1920 Sheffler House	612	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0264-	1920 Snider House	131	Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0109-	1920 Wilson-Riggs Associates	710	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0275-	1920 Wuslich House	119	Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0111-	1920 Yeakel House	903	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0110-	1920 Ziegler, L.L. House	540	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0104-	1921 Richards House	510	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0150-	1921 Tasker House	124	Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0224-	1922 Earman House	519	Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0149-	1922 Edmondson House	401	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0151-	1922 Krainik House	117	Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0166-	1922 Layman House	304	Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0152-	1922 Smith House	405	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0154-	1922 Wilson-Riggs Associates William R. Davies, Inc.	712	Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0244-	1923 Commonwealth Building	301	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0157-	1923 Kadi House	801	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0156-	1923 Moore House	215	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0159-	1923 O'Brien House	405	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0158-	1923 Taylor House	121	Oak Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0167-	1923 Thomas House	515	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0293-	1923 Varouxis House	301	Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0162-	1924 Copley Associates	925	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0164-	1924 McCormick House	525	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0120-	1924 O'Connell/Payne House	308	Maple Avenue, North	Single Dwelling
110-0161-	1924 Schlager House	500	Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0160-	1924 Wooddell House	436	Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0202-	1925 Brown, Lawrence P. House	208	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0218-	1925 BSKB Associates	108	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0248-	1925 Compher House	712	West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0288-	1925 Cox House	706	West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0206-	1925 Fitzgerald House	202	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0226-	1925 Gergely House	606	Highland Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0175-	1925 Harrison House	204	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0102-	1925 Herring House 1	503	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0252-	1925 Higgins House	102	Spring Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0165-	1925 Keefer House	205	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0219-	1925 Kennedy House	216	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0250-	1925 McAfee House	510	Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0163-	1925 Moore House	311	West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0155-	1925 Nette House	525	Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0071-	1925 Staebler House	107	Cherry Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0243-	1925 Sze House	313	Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0222-	1925 Thornton House	523	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0153-	1925 Yeakel House	100	Spring Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0174-	1926 Adkins House	600	Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0173-	1926 Asbury House	511	Great Falls Street	Single Dwelling
110-0234-	1926 Belouad House	816	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0171-	1926 House, 913 Park Avenue	913	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0168-	1926 Mann House	300	Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0169-	1926 Read House	921	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0170-	1926 Stewart House	919	Park Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0172-	1926 Windingland House	301	Sycamore Street	Single Dwelling
110-0260-	1926 Woolsey House	1110	Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0176-	1927 Boobas House	106	Lee Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0242-	1927 David House	201	Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0216-	1928 Flaherty House	607	Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0232-	1928 McCabe House	806	Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0256-	1928 Merin House	212	Cherry Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0095-	1929 Parrott/Kay House	204	Columbia Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0014-	1930 Barker House	833	Villa Ridge	Single Dwelling
110-0108-	1930 Elguera House	309	Spring Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0258-	1930 House, 366 Washington Street, North	366	Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0292-	1930 King House	208	Grove Avenue	Single Dwelling

110-0235-	1930 Nicholas House	905 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0237-	1930 Smith House	109 Marshall Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0223-	1930 Ward House	1034 Washington Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0278-	1930 Welling House	213 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0274-	1930 Worrall House	518 Greenwich Street	Single Dwelling
110-0240-	1930 Ziskind House	509 West Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0214-	1931 Speir House	500 Broad Street, East	Single Dwelling
110-0267-	1932 Gillimore House	321 Washington Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0217-	1932 Maher House	609 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0177-	1932 Pavelis House	114 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0268-	1932 Walsh House	812 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0178-	1933 Klepac House	604 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0179-	1933 MacDonald House	811 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0181-	1933 Pollock House	116 Fairfax Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0233-	1935 Schumann House	815 Lincoln Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0229-	1935 Williams House	107 Lee Street, South	Single Dwelling
110-0271-	1938 Chapman House	212 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0200-	1938 Eakin Building	1008 Hillwood Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0213-	1940 Cain House	1000 Madison Lane	Single Dwelling
110-0148-	1940 Fircetz House	1001 Madison Lane	Single Dwelling
110-0186-	1940 Wenzel House	808 Broad Street, West	Single Dwelling
110-0269-	1941 Dorsey House	701 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0270-	1941 Wixson House	703 Fulton Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0262-	1942 Suhre House	221 Noland Avenue	Single Dwelling
110-0135-	1946 Ghavami House	304 Douglas Avenue	Single Dwelling

218 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Government/Law

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0241-	1934	Fire Station	555 Washington Street, North	Fire Station

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Health/Medicine

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
024	110-0119-		187B Whitehall	335 Little Falls Street	Single Dwelling

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Industrial/Processing/Extraction

VDHR ID #	PLAQUE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
110-0205-	058	1894	Cross House	306 Oak Street, North	Single Dwelling
110-0210-		1900	Village Blacksmith Shop Meese's Flower Shop	203 Fairfax Street, East	Blacksmith Shop

2 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Landscape (Funerary)

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0276-		1853 Oakwood Cemetery	Roosevelt Avenue, North	Cemetery

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Recreation/Arts

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
199	110-0207-		1935 State Theater	220 Washington Street,	North Theatre

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Religion

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
001	110-0001-	1769	Falls Church, The	115 Fairfax Street, East	Church
015	110-0028-	1869	Dulin Methodist Church	513 Broad Street, East	Church
029	110-0041-	1879	First Congregational Church	222 Washington Street, North	Church
			City Hall		
			Washington House		
			Falls Church Women's Club		
	110-0246-	1879	St. James Cemetery	Fowler Street	Cemetery
033	110-0027-	1884	Falls Church Presbyterian Church	225 Broad Street, East	Church
076,77	110-0039-	1902	Saint James Catholic Church	905 Park Avenue	Church
	110-0261-	1902	Saint James Church Rectory	905 Park Avenue	Single Dwelling

7 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Social

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0203-	1941	Boy Scout Clubhouse	128 Spring Street, South	Clubhouse

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Transportation/Communication

PLAQUE #	VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE(S)
	110-0180-	1859	Washington & Old Dominion R.R. Bridge		Bridge
	110-0239-	1946	Taxi Building	Washington Street, South	Car Showroom

2 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Some Basic Techniques to Follow

in Researching a House

1. Ascertain if there are any family names connected with the property, especially families before 1865.
2. Determine the exact location of the property on a current USGS Quad Map. Note all landmarks in the area such as creeks, swamps, roads, churches, small towns, etc.

Compare this with any historical maps of the area such as Gilmer Maps of the Civil War, John Wood County Maps, Frye-Jefferson Map, or any other maps of that particular county or area. Check the map files at both the Virginia Historical Society and the Archives Section of the Virginia State Library. There are a number of towns that were mapped for insurance and other purposes in the late 19th- and early 20th- centuries. The F.W. Beers map of 1876/77 (for Richmond) and the Sandborn Insurance Maps (for Richmond and a number of other cities and towns, various dates) are very helpful. These maps show buildings and owners and how structures stood on the lots.

It is particularly important that you be familiar with the geography of the property and surrounding landmarks so that you can recognize them in reading deeds, land patents, grants, and tax books. Also note the bearing and mileage (approx.) from the county courthouse. This is vital in identifying the property in the Land Tax Books.

Be sure to check county histories or the Virginia Hornbook to see where the county seat is at any given date as the courthouses often were moved as new counties were formed from old ones.

3. Check any county histories for information about the property and genealogical information on the owners. Check the index at the Virginia Historical Society which is quite detailed. If you are unable to find anything in standard county histories, then you must proceed to more detailed title work. It is important to check the ownership, even if there is information in the local histories, to verify it. Early county histories are often notoriously inaccurate.
4. Procedure to follow in determining history of ownership and occupation of property:
 - a. Look in the current "Grantee Index" under name of current owner. This index is located in the Deeds and Wills rooms of most county courthouses. Be sure to look in the area where the property is now located. As you go back, you may have to move to another courthouse as in the case of parts of Richmond that were in Henrico or Chesterfield Counties.
 - b. Note the book, page number, and date.
 - c. Go to the correct deed book and read the deed carefully. At some point it will say, "it being that parcel of land..." and then will give another Deed Book or Will Book reference. Note: It also might refer to a division of an estate but will give some kind of reference as to where that can be found.

When you are reading the deeds and/or wills, be sure to check the acreage, boundaries, mention of buildings, names (especially the married names of daughters.) This can often give you a clue as to how the property changed hands. Sometimes in the deeds the name of the property or house will be given. Also be sure to check plats attached to the deeds or located in special plat books and compare with your maps.

- d. If a chancery suit is referred to, check the records for that case (available in the local courthouse) and examine evidence given. This often includes a map of the property.

5. Proceed to the Land Tax Books:

- a. If you can visit the Virginia State Library, try to ascertain the owner of the property back to ca. 1865. Then go to the tax books for that county and look up under the name of the owner. Some of the tax books you will have to fill out a stack slip for. Others have been microfilmed. If you are already at the county courthouse, try to get the owner in ca. 1900 and then work backward. Remember beginning ca. 1885 the tax books are divided into "white" and "colored." Also they are grouped by district. You generally are able to pick up the correct district name from the 20th century deeds. Sometimes the tax books are divided "a," "b," etc. In the early period, before 1860, this generally is a geographic division. In other words, for example, all the property owners located south and west of the courthouse might be in book "b" and those north and east of the county seat be in book "a."
- b. The property owners are listed alphabetically. However, they are not alphabetical under each letter.

<u>Owner</u>	<u>How property held</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Bearing & miles from courthouse</u>	<u>Values added on account of bldgs.</u>
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The final column is for comments on changes in the status of the property. It may say that the value of the property increased because a new building was added, or it might decrease because a building was destroyed. It also might explain changes in acreage.

- c. After the owner's name, it will give his place of residence which usually is the county in which you are working. However, you might have a man from Richmond holding property in Hanover County. How the property is held is also important. Usually it is held "in fee" which means the owner has clear title to it until he sells it. "Life" under this column usually applies to widows who hold their husband's property until their death and then the property passes onto one of their children. Property can also be held in trust for someone else.
- d. The bearing from the courthouse column is also important. Remember, they did not measure as the crow flies and the roads were often winding, but it does give you a general idea of where the land was and you can check your USGS Quad map or county road map which can be obtained from the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, 1203 E. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219, to see if the locations coincide. A descriptive phrase of the location shows up after 1814 and often gives a creek or river name as well as the names of several

of the neighbors. Occasionally, the rate at which improved property is taxed is somewhat higher which may indicate what parcel the houses stood on.

- e. Before 1820, improvements do not show up on the tax books. However, you can deduce that if a property owner's place of residence is given as the county in which you are working, and he only owns one parcel or tract of land, that he most probably lived on that land, in some structure. It may be the house you are looking for. However, if in a later year, say, 1830, you find that that particular tract does not have any improvements on it and say \$1,000 improvements show up in 1832, then you can be reasonably sure that the house with which you are concerned was not built until 1831. At this time, it is helpful and often essential to get the opinion of an architectural historian.
6. After you have the property owner's name (in 1820 for counties and rural properties and in 1865 in major towns and cities) be sure to check the Mutual Assurance Society files at the Division of Historic Landmarks or the Virginia State Library. This collection is indexed under the insurer's (or owner's) name as well as under the property name if it had one. The insurance policies are an extremely good source of information for the plan, building and roofing material, dimensions, and lot location for historic buildings. It also gives the replacement value for a house at that particular time and in some cases an elevation of the house is rendered on the policy. Often there are revisions or "updates" of policies over a period of years, allowing the researcher to trace changes in the property and buildings.
7. After checking the tax books back to their first year (usually 1782) and possibly the personal property tax books (which give numbers of slaves owned, sometimes the slaves' names, vehicles, livestock, clocks, watches etc,) check the deeds and wills referred to in the tax books. This is helpful in determining the genealogy and may give some descriptions of the property.
8. Recheck any county histories, family histories in view of the names you have found in the tax books and the deeds and wills. Also check Swem's Index which can be especially helpful for the eastern part of the state.
9. After you have established the ownership of the property back to 1782, you can continue to check for any deeds for the property for earlier dates using the grantee index as before. In some counties, you might have to check the index in each deed book as the general index might not be extant. Unfortunately, in the "burned counties," where many of the early deeds and wills no longer exist, this will be impossible.
10. Check patents under the family name you have for the 18th century and back to the 17th century if possible. These are catalogued at the Virginia State Library. The patents are abstracted in the 3 volume Cavaliers and Pioneers (1623-1732. Remember, the family name was usually spelled in various ways. These volumes are completely indexed.
11. Check the index to the Virginia Gazette. (ed. Lester Cappon) This is very good for the 18th century from ca. 1735 to 1785. The advertisements and public notices of auctions, runaway slaves, ship sailing dates, etc. are helpful. It is most useful for the Tidewater area.

- c. Check The Official Atlas of the Civil War, edited by Henry Steele Commager, (1957) to determine if any Civil War activity took place in the area of your property. If it did, you can examine the official records of the Civil War which are completely indexed by place name.
 - d. For prominent families, check the National Union Catalogue to Manuscripts which contains a yearly index of private paper collections all over the country. The index to the collections at the Huntington Library in California is also useful as many Virginia papers are located there.
 - e. Huguenot families are dealt with extensively in separate publications prepared by the Huguenot Society. Quakers have also been extensively researched and information on them can be found in publications of the American Historical Society.
 - f. Be sure to check all available indexes, updated to the present including the Virginia Genealogist, Tyler's Quarterly, the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary Quarterly, and Virginia Cavalcade.
 - g. For both towns and counties, check the various gazetteers which were published throughout the 19th century. City and county directories are very helpful for establishing where individuals lived and what they did for a living. Commercial and industrial information is also available through the directories.
22. There are many sources that are useful in establishing historical contexts for different building types and historic districts. Local and contemporary newspapers and magazines should be skimmed for general local news and informative advertisements. Annual reports of chambers of commerce, promotional material for land companies, railroads, and particular industries, as well as official state documents from agencies such as agriculture, health, education, and corrections can also help in providing background material for a wide range of architectural and historic resources.

A Final Note:

These suggestions are only that; do not feel that every possible source has to be examined. Be very sure when you are doing your research to note carefully your source. The results of your efforts will be valueless if you cannot cite your sources of information. Good research is the result of meticulous and diligent work. Don't get discouraged if you cannot find what you want immediately, and most important, do not hesitate to ask questions. Even an experienced research historian doesn't pretend to know everything!

Margaret T. Peters
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Division of Historic Landmarks
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