



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

HISTORIC DISTRICT

A historic district is defined as a significant concentration of buildings, structures, or sites that are united historically and aesthetically by plan or physical development. The Preliminary Information Form (PIF) constitutes an application for preliminary consideration of a historic district for eligibility for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The PIF is **not** the same as a nomination to the Registers, but is a means for evaluating the **eligibility** of a historic district for listing. The PIF is evaluated by Department of Historic Resources (DHR) staff and the State Review Board and their recommendations regarding the property's eligibility will be provided to the applicant in writing.

Before Preparing a PIF

Contact DHR's Archivist for assistance in obtaining any information DHR may have on file about your property, such as a previous architectural survey record or eligibility evaluation. You are welcome to use this information in preparing your PIF. Contact DHR's Archivist by phone at (804) 482-6102, or by email at Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov.

Staff at one of DHR's three Regional offices are available to answer questions you may have as you begin preparing your PIF. Locations and contact information for each office is at http://dhr.virginia.gov/regional_offices/regional_offices.htm. (You also are welcome to ask DHR's Archivist for the contact information.)

Preparing a PIF

A PIF consists of three equally important parts:

1. **Form:** Complete the attached form to the best of your ability, using your own research about the proposed historic district as well as any information that DHR has provided. Remember that DHR's Regional staff also are available to assist you. The form may be completed using Microsoft Word software, typed, or hand-written. If using MS Word, the PIF can be submitted via CD, email, ftp, or other file sharing means.

Your PIF will not be evaluated if it is missing any of the following information:

- Applicant/Sponsor's signature
 - Contact information for the person submitting the form (if different from the applicant/sponsor)
 - Contact information for the City Manager or County Administrator where the property is located
2. **Photos:** Provide color photographs of the proposed historic district's general streetscape and a sample of individual buildings, sites, and/or structures that are representative of the district's character. Submit photo prints on 4" x 6" glossy photo paper and digital images on CD or other file sharing means approved by DHR's Regional staff.
 3. **Maps:** A minimum of two maps must accompany your PIF:
 - **Location map:** This map shows the exact location of the proposed historic district. The map can be created using Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing, or other mapping websites. A copy of a road map also may be used as long as the district's exact location and proposed boundaries are shown on the map. DHR's Archivist can assist in providing an acceptable location map with boundaries.
 - **Sketch map:** This map shows the proposed boundaries and locations of all resources within the proposed historic district as well as major landscape features such as a stream, formal gardens, roads, and parking areas. The sketch map can be drawn by hand; or an annotated aerial view, tax parcel map or survey map may be used. For large historic districts, the local government may be able to provide a base map that includes roads, tax parcel boundaries, and other information. Contact staff at the local government's planning and permitting office for assistance.

Note: All submitted materials become the property of DHR and will be retained in our permanent Archive. In addition, the materials will be posted on DHR's public website for a period of time during the evaluation process.

Thank you for taking the time to submit this Preliminary Information Form. Your interest in Virginia's historic resources is helping to provide better stewardship of our cultural past.



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

On behalf of the Prince William County Historic Preservation Division and Planning Department, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group staff conducted an investigation of the area located in the northwest part of the county known locally as The Settlement, developed by African Americans in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries that is still owned and occupied by many of their descendants. This PIF focuses on the community.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ___ No X

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes ___ No X

1. General Information

District name(s): The Settlement

Main Streets and/or Routes: Old Carolina Road, Carver Road, Lee Highway (Route 29)

City or Town: Gainesville

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Prince William

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 524.15

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban ___ Suburban ___ Town ___ Village ___ Hamlet X Rural ___

Briefly describe the district's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

Roughly 1 mile south of the Interstate 66 and James Madison Highway (U.S. Route 15) interchange in Haymarket and less than 1 mile east of the Buckland Historic District (DHR # 076-0313), the unincorporated hamlet locally known as The Settlement was established in the late-nineteenth century on hilly and partially flood-prone terrain and encompasses approximately 524.15 acres in Gainesville of Prince William County. The community is concentrated on three main roads: Old Carolina Road, Carver Road, and Lee Highway (U.S. Route 29). Once entirely rural, the community is now bordered by recent residential development to the north, east, and south while west continues to remain fairly rural in nature. It is primarily residential in character and features minimal extant community resources such as a church and a converted dance hall.

3. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Transitional Ranch, Craftsman, Queen Anne, vernacular

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here:

N/A

If any builders or developers are known, please list here:

N/A

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): 1896–1966

Are there any known threats to this district? Development

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire historic district, such as building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district, as well as typical updates, additions, remodelings, or other alterations that characterize the district.

The proposed The Settlement Historic District highlights an African American-populated rural community concentrated along Old Carolina Road, Carver Road, and Lee Highway in Gainesville of Prince William County. The hamlet comprises primarily one- to two-story, single-family dwellings, a church and cemetery, recreational building, a commercial building, and family cemeteries dating from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The area is primarily wooded with a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees. Two small creeks extend in a north-south direction that drain into a branch that leads to Lake Manassas to the south. Buildings are typically set along a main thoroughfare or at the end of a long lane. It is not uncommon for multiple dwellings to line a long driveway creating a “family compound” which is primarily evident on Carver Road.

The earliest above-ground resource type dates to 1896 (076-6009, Mount Pleasant Baptist Church and Cemetery); however, the dwellings in the district were constructed between 1901 and 2019 in vernacular forms of architectural styles such as Queen Anne, Craftsman, Ranch, Transitional Ranch, and Minimal Traditional (Prince William County 2019). They are primarily one to two stories in height and between three to six bays wide. Because of the primarily boggy land, houses appear to be set atop raised foundations composed of rubble stone, concrete block, or a combination; at times foundations can be parged or stuccoed. Structural systems composed of concrete block or frame are typically clad in siding such as weatherboard, aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl or occasionally a brick veneer. Common roof types include side, front, or cross gabled and they are mainly sheathed in asphalt shingles; however, several hipped examples, one of which is covered with pressed metal (7203 Old Carolina Road), were also observed. Shed or gabled dormers were sometimes observed along primary or rear elevations. Chimneys are typically composed of brick and can be found along the exterior of the building or piercing the roof slope. It was rare to observe a chimney flue constructed of another material such as concrete block.

Primary entrances are commonly located on an elevation that faces the road and are filled with a single-leaf door composed of wood or fiberglass and a storm door. Door surrounds, when present, are plain in decoration and are made of wood or vinyl. Original windows were wood framed in a six-over-six or two-over-two double-hung-sash configuration, as can be found at 7016 and 7209 Old Carolina Road, or multi-light fixed picture windows such as at 14839 Lee Highway. Occasionally, windows are flanked by fixed wood, aluminum, or vinyl louvered shutters. Buildings are accessed by masonry stoops or entry porches; they are occasionally covered by gabled roofs supported by squared wood or decorative iron posts. However, some

older dwellings may feature a full-width entry porch such at 15120 Lee Highway and 7418 Old Carolina Road. Additions, when present, are commonly found at the rear elevation; however, side additions were observed as well (7445 Carver Road). They are typically clad in the same materials as the building's core.

Outbuildings are not uncommon and are typically one-story, one-bay sheds, garages, or carports, many of which post-date the house on the lot.

Discuss the district's general setting and/or streetscapes, including current property uses (and historic uses if different), such as industrial, residential, commercial, religious, etc. For rural historic districts, please include a description of land uses.

The district is primarily residential in nature. The district does include two community resources, one church (15008 Lee Highway) and one circa-1939 former dance hall (DHR # 076-6008) that was converted into a church and is now abandoned (15036 Lee Highway), as well as one circa-1955 mixed-use, concrete-block building (commercial/residential, 14804–14802 Lee Highway), one commercial building (14751 Lee Highway) and one circa-1984 agricultural property (7511 Old Carolina Road). The church, known as Mount Pleasant Baptist Church (DHR # 076-6009) features a circa-1928 one-story, brick-clad building with a central tower in the façade as well as a cemetery where a majority of the community's original residents and their descendants are interred. Two family cemeteries are also located within the boundaries of The Settlement: the Watson Cemetery (DHR # 076-5898) on the east side of Carver Road and another unidentified family cemetery situated atop a hill behind the houses located on Santander Drive and south of Newfoundland Way within the new Hopewells Landing residential development.

4. District's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the district, such as when it was established, how it developed over time, and significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.) Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

If the district is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The proposed The Settlement Historic District is a distinctly representative vernacular African American hamlet in northwestern Prince William County, comprising cultural resources that embody and reflect ethnic themes and phases of local and regional development from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. At the time when Gainesville was known as New Stable and the popular Colonial travel route of Old Carolina Road was still very active, the area in which The Settlement was established was originally racially diverse during the period of Reconstruction. Although Carver Road was not an official county road until the mid-twentieth century according to locals, they speculate that it was named after George Washington Carver to denote that the area was an African American community to county officials (Patton 2018:83). Many of these communities in Prince William County and the surrounding counties were established on land that was likely part of former plantations. Located roughly 1 mile east from the center of Gainesville, the land on which The Settlement stems from is derived from two larger agricultural tracts owned in the mid-nineteenth century by prominent plantation owners: John Webb Tyler and John W.F. Macrae (Saffer 2018).

James W. F. Macrae (~1797–1874), a physician, married Amanda M. Carr in Fauquier County in August of 1830 (Virginia Deaths and Burials 1874; Virginia, Select Marriages 1830). In the 1850s, Macrae owned approximately 23 enslaved people in Prince William County who comprised 12 females and 11 males (United States Federal Population Census Slave Schedule [U.S. Census Slave Schedule] 1850). He died on a portion of a larger tract known as Meadow Farm, a 941.5-acre property sold to him by Henry B. Tyler in 1851 (Prince William County Deed Book [PWCDB] 21:232–233). The Macrae estate was subdivided amongst his many children (PWCDB 32:447). According to mapping from the turn of the twentieth century, portions of this land on the west side of Old Carolina Road were sold to the Demroy and White families (Brown 1901; Burr 1904).

John Webb Tyler (1789–1862) was a successful plantation owner and circuit court judge who owned large swaths of land in Fauquier and Prince William counties (Waldeck and Netherton 2019). An assessment of land tax lists from 1860 by Wynne C. Saffer indicated that Tyler owned approximately 2,281.75 acres of land primarily in the Haymarket area of Prince William County (Saffer 2018:18). It divided into large properties by names of Mount Pleasant, Meadow Farm, Brundige, Green Hill, and Wood Lawn (also seen as Woodlawn). Living primarily in Warrenton of Fauquier County, Tyler was noted to own nine slaves in Fauquier County and 41 slaves in Prince William County in the 1850 federal census (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1850).

Prior to the Civil War, Tyler owned approximately 45 enslaved people in Prince William County who were predominantly managed by his son, Grayson Tyler, with one slave managed by John Hogan (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1860). After his death in 1862, Tyler's estate in Prince William County was divided amongst his children with the Mount Pleasant tract in Gainesville, noted to contain approximately 656 acres at the time, allotted to Charles Edwin Tyler and Grayson Tyler (PWCDB 26:229, 591). During the 1870s, Charles Tyler was noted to operate a farm property worth \$4,850, just below the average for his neighbors, with milk cows and swine valued at \$690 and approximately 75 bushels of Indian corn (United States Federal Non-Population Census 1870).

The first known African American to purchase land within The Settlement community was Sally (also seen as Sallie) Grayson, who bought approximately 7 acres and 34 poles on the east side of Old Carolina Road near

the intersection with Thoroughfare Road from Grayson Tyler for \$100 in 1872 (PWCDB 28:562). It is on that property that Sally Grayson and other African American families residing in The Settlement, including the Churchville and Brook families, Isaac Jackson, John and Henrietta Perry, and Mrs. Coats, created the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church (DHR # 076-6009) (Mount Pleasant Baptist Church n.d.). Throughout its existence to the present day, the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church has acted as the social and spiritual center for The Settlement community, providing a safe gathering space for members to not only worship but also to hold community functions and at one time, even acted as a county schoolhouse after the Macrae School was condemned in the early-twentieth century (Patton 2018).

In 1881, Charles Edwin Tyler went bankrupt and was forced by the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to subdivide and sell off portions of his share of the Mount Pleasant tract. The following year, trustees of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church purchased for \$10 a 1-acre lot on the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike (current Lee Highway/Route 29) at the current church building's present location (PWCDB 33:390). The original log church building that was located on Sally Grayson's lot on Old Carolina Road was disassembled, moved on a wagon drawn by horses, and reassembled on the 1-acre property that same year and the congregation renamed themselves "Mount Pleasant Baptist Church" (Mount Pleasant Baptist Church 2019; Patton 2018:3–4). The present building was constructed in 1928, west of the older iterations of the building (Mount Pleasant Baptist Church 2019). A walking pathway extending northward from the current church property forking to the northwest and the northeast through crop fields and wooded areas, provided quick access for members living on the upper halves of Carolina and Carver roads (Prince William County 1937; United States Geological Survey 1944). The pathway is no longer extant due to new development.

Just as had occurred in antebellum Prince William County, Washington, D.C.'s population growth and growing urbanization allowed the agriculturalists of Prince William to provide fresh vegetables, fruit, and hay to the growing urban elite (Evans 1989:76). During the beginning of The Settlement's formation in the late-nineteenth century, most of the residents were noted in the 1870 federal census to work as farm laborers with a few tradesmen including a blacksmith and a shoemaker (United States Federal Population Census [U.S. Census] 1870). The community was racially diverse, mixed with both white families such as the Tyler, Davis, Smallwood, Doyle, Hogan, and Hadley families and black families such as Grayson, Churchill, Baker, Barber, and Holmes, according to research conducted by the Bull Run Regional Library (U.S. Census 1870). Some of the family names noted to live within The Settlement are known as recurring family names of "free negroes" owning land in Prince William County (Prince William Public Library System 2006). However, Sally Grayson was the only African American documented to own land during this time.

By the 1880s, The Settlement community had become more populated and the demographics slowly shifted to include more African American residents including family surnames such as Grayson, Hadley, Johnson, Garland, Hogan, Perry, Berryman, and Blackburn (U.S. Census 1880). As in the previous decade, a majority of working adults were noted to be farmers or farm laborers; however, several more trades were recorded such as carpentry, plastering, cooks, and railroad hands. Being located adjacent to Gainesville, a shipping point for cattle, grain, and timber fairly close on the Manassas Gap Railroad, the roads were continuously busy and laborious work was plentiful.

Children in the community were required to attend a one- or two-room segregated schoolhouse. However, unlike some of other counties in the South after the Civil War, Prince William County worked to establish common and industrial schools for African American children, albeit they were very basic buildings and were provided little in the way of supplies (Nieves 2018:80). Initially, they met at the original Macrae School, built in the early 1870s on the east side of North Fork Run on the south side of the current Lee Highway (Brown 1901). In the late 1890s, the local school building was condemned by the County and they leased the no longer extant hall building on the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church property from 1907 to 1914, when another suitable building for the Macrae School was constructed for \$2,100 (Mount Pleasant Baptist Church 2019). The school was in operation into the 1920s by J.M. Nickens and Susie B. Nickens and in the 1930s by Armeta

F. Grinage and Florence Chichester (Breedon 2011, 2012). Some believe that the second iteration of the Macrae School is still extant at 14601 Lee Highway outside of the proposed district boundaries.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church had been the central focus of other community activities besides religious worship and education. Many local residents of The Settlement recall the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church being a key part of the community, fondly recalling the church's homecomings that were held on the fourth Sunday of every August (Patton 2018:3-4). Other church congregations in the area would also be invited for this occasion. Church fundraiser lawn parties were commonly held during the summertime where community members would take turns hosting and providing food (Patton 2018:154). Community members would also meet at the church and take bus trips to fairs like the York Fair in Pennsylvania and nearby cities (Patton 2018:118). For a long period of time, the church had one of the only phones in the community which was available for anyone to utilize (Patton 2018:116). The church was easily accessible from Lee Highway as well as from an unpaved path that traversed through The Settlement. This path was accessible from the northern end of the church property and forked to lead to both Carver Road to the northeast and Old Carolina Road to the northwest (Prince William County 1937).

The proximity to Gainesville, Haymarket, and Buckland made purchasing goods or enjoying a variety of recreational activities accessible to those who lived in The Settlement. Local stores such as Gossom's Store and Milton's Store in Haymarket, Wood's Store in Gainesville, and Lunsford's Store in Buckland were general stores that had customer credits (Patton 2018:241). Local Sherman Settles had a restaurant at the bottom of what is now Ron's Used Tires at 14751 Lee Highway while he lived in the upper level between the 1950s and 1960s (Patton 2018:161). Residents also ventured to another restaurant combined with a gas station nearby called Orndoff's Esso Service and Restaurant at the corner of U.S. Routes 15 and 55 in Haymarket. The restaurant portion had a separate entrance for black patrons; however, one local, Charles Richard Moore, fondly remembers sitting at the front with the white patrons because he was friends with the owner, Hugh H. Orndoff (Patton 2018:200). Operating from the 1940s into the 1960s, the Shady Inn Dance Hall (DHR # 076-6008) at 15036 Lee Highway, west of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, was a segregated dance hall that played a mix of jazz and swing on Friday and Saturday nights (Patton 2018:240).

Transportation to work and excursions outside of The Settlement initially was done by horse and buggy. Not everyone owned such livestock or equipment and locals recall a community resident named Nellie Knox who would offer rides to Haymarket to the grocery stores (Patton 2018:243). As the twentieth century progressed, travel was made easier by Willie Fields, "the first black person in Prince William County that have a bus service," named Fields Bus Rentals (Patton 2018:236). Willie would run his commuter bus from The Settlement to Fort Mead, Maryland and to the Pentagon and he would also charter work for the weekends. Health services for the community consisted of several midwives and a doctor in a nearby town. At least four midwives were mentioned during oral histories conducted by the county in 2018: Mary "Plummie" McPherson, Mary Randall, Martha Churchill, and Effie Grayson (Patton 2018). Plummie was noted to live on Lee Highway in a house that is no longer extant just south of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. Dr. Payne was mentioned as a doctor in Haymarket who could treat general ailments and many of The Settlement residents were likely his patients (Patton 2018:82).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the community was further segregated to contain primarily African American families including the McPherson, Churchill, Taylor, Tibbs, Moore, Perry, and McKinney surnames with farm labor continuing to be the primary source of work followed by washerwoman and day laborer (U.S. Census 1900). Residents were primarily located along what is now known as Carver Road and its intersection with the turnpike during the early-twentieth century while some resided between Carver and Carolina roads along with small wooded patches and agricultural fields of corn and wheat (Brown 1901; Burr 1904). As the twentieth century progressed, more dwellings emerge on Carver Road and the turnpike (United States Post Office Department 1923).

“Residential architecture after World War II increasingly reflected the influences of mass production in the marketplace. In addition, a population boom along with housing subsidies for veterans triggered the construction of large numbers of houses in and around large cities” (History Matters, LLC 2014:53). As the twentieth century progressed, The Settlement and the Gainesville area was slowly affected by suburbanization due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and its location along a popular thoroughfare. However, their community remained intact and relatively unscathed by suburban development during this period. Although approximately 45 dwellings were constructed in The Settlement during this time, they were erected by area family descendants and built using local craftsman (Nathaniel Grayson, personal communication 2020). Many of the dwellings were built as part of small “family compounds” comprising between two to four dwellings formed along Carver Road and in one instance, on Lee Highway (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1952, 1962). This phase of development for the community reflects the success of later generations as they upgraded their and their parent’s properties as well as a continued settlement pattern where rural blacks lived as a nucleus (Aiken 1985). By the 1980s, a majority of the crop fields had been completely let go to the trees and other vegetation (NETR 1980). In the early 2000s, residential and commercial subdivisions sprung up to the east, west, and south of The Settlement, and by 2005 a Lucas family descendant sold a large swath of land in the center of the community for the construction of a residential subdivision known as Hopewell’s Landing.

What for decades was an agrarian-focused community has become far less so but The Settlement continues to the present day to hold strong in their identity, despite constantly encroaching development. As local descendant of Sally Grayson, Nathan Grayson, stated, “You were able to survive. We had everything we needed. We had the church, [...] had the community, had the people” (Patton 2018:125). Today, the extant properties built around The Settlement’s establishment and its continued generational growth continues to echo those trends despite the encroaching new construction invading the community and the loss of building stock. Some of the historic buildings have undergone alterations, and although they are fairly commonplace such as the introduction of replacement materials, they have diminished the historic integrity of many individual resources. In most cases, modifications over time have not substantively changed the form or stylistic features of the individual resources, nor have they diminished the broader qualities that unite them within the district as a distinct collective. Therefore, the historic district retains a moderate level of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.

Common in many African American hamlets throughout Virginia and the Mid Atlantic, physical integrity loss can be substantial and historic architecture is typically not what defines the significance of the community (Farnham et al. 2019). The Settlement Historic District’s history and continued occupation by generations of African Americans, many of whom are direct descendants of the lots’ original owners after larger plantations were subdivided in the late-nineteenth century, is culturally significant under Criterion A for its association with important local events associated with social, settlement, and ethnic themes in Prince William County’s history. The district’s period of significance is suggested as 1896–1966, reflecting the construction date of the earliest, extant, above-ground feature and the latest construction date during the peak of the last major phase of the community’s development by the descendants of the original settlers (Prince William County, Virginia 2020). The Settlement embodies the establishment of a safe-haven community for former slaves and freedmen during the period of Reconstruction and the trends of organic growth and development by the continued occupation by the descendants of the original community settlers through the Jim Crow era to the mid-twentieth century.

The boundaries of The Settlement Historic District are primarily based on oral history provided by community residents and available plats (Patton 2018; Prince William County 2019). Encompassing approximately 524.15 acres, the boundaries of the district are as follows: residential and commercial properties along Lee Highway and Turtle Point Drive on the south, the Somerset residential subdivision on the east and northeast, and Haymarket Overlook and Breyerton residential subdivisions and other individual residential properties on the northwest side of Old Carolina Road on the west and northwest. The historical

significance of this district is reflected in the diversity of its physical composition that organically grew from the period of Reconstruction through the post-World War II era.

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2019 *The Fairfax County Courthouse*. Good Press, Glasgow, Scotland.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: _____ Public\Local X Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

6. Applicant/Sponsor (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Bill Backus, Preservationist, and Justin Patton, Archaeologist
organization: Prince William County Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 1 County Complex Court (DSB 940)
city or town: Prince William state: VA zip code: 22192
e-mail: bbackus@pwcgov.org/ jspatton@pwcgov.org telephone: (703) 792-5619/ (703) 792-5729

Applicant's Signature: 
Date: 02/18/2020

•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____
Daytime Telephone: _____

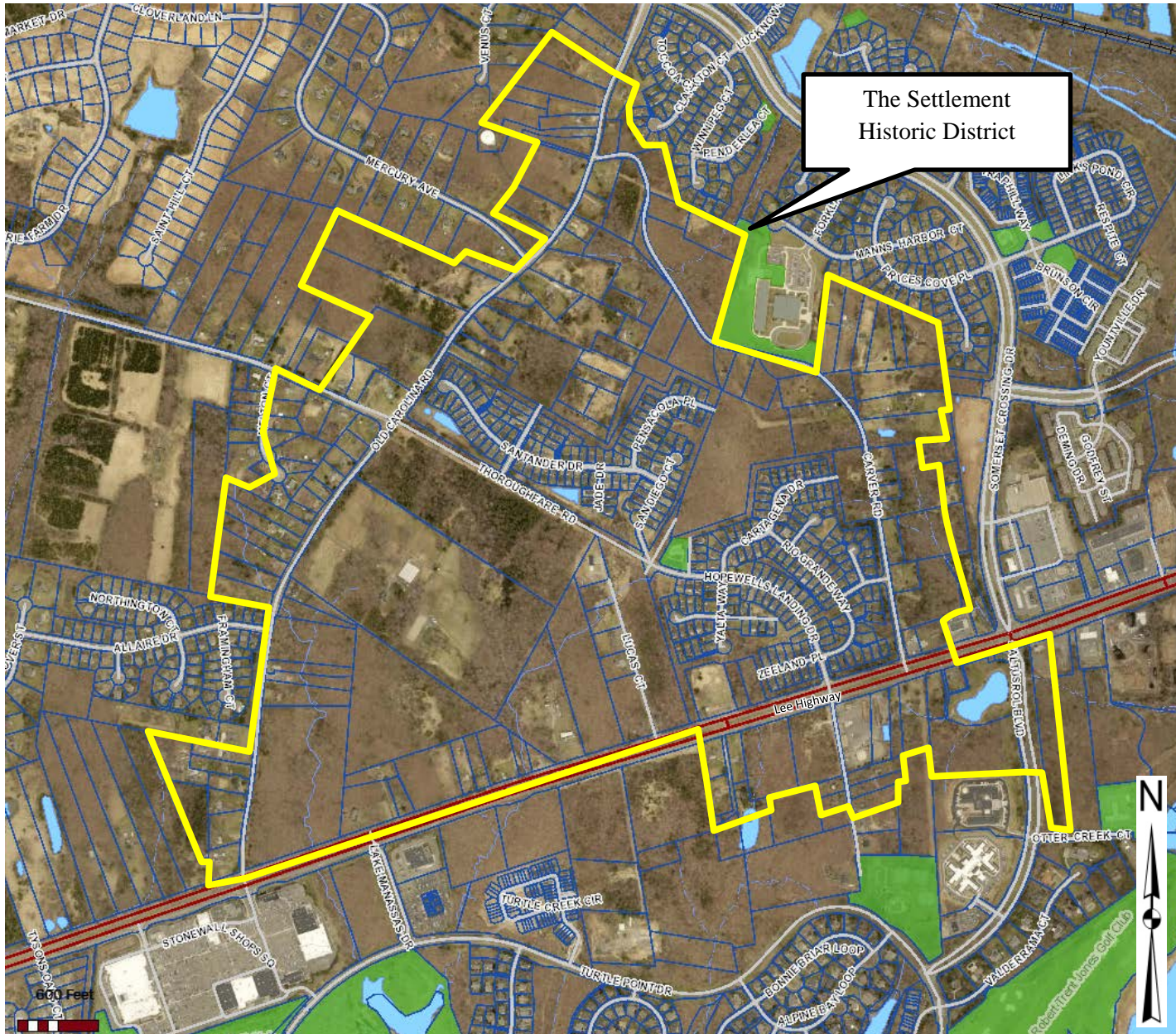
Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)

name/title: Adriana T. Moss, Architectural Historian
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
street & number: 11905 Bowman Drive, Suite 502
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22408
e-mail: amoss@dovetailcrg.com telephone: (540) 899-9170

7. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.

name/title: Christopher Martino, County Executive C/O Justin Patton and Bill Backus
organization: Prince William County
street & number: 1 County Complex Court (MC460) [Justin Patton/Bill Backus DSB 940]
city or town: Prince William state: VA zip code: 22192
telephone: (703) 792-5619 or (703) 792-5729



The Settlement
Historic District

076-6010, The Settlement Historic District
Carver Road, Old Carolina Road, Lee Highway, Lucas Court, Thoroughfare Road, and Melton Court
Gainesville, Prince William County, Virginia
Dovetail CRG 2020
2019 Aerial Imagery (Prince William County Property Mapper 2020)



The Settlement
Historic District

076-6010, The Settlement Historic District
 Carver Road, Old Carolina Road, Lee Highway, Lucas Court, Thoroughfare Road, and Melton Court
 Gainesville, Prince William County, Virginia
 Dovetail CRG 2020
 2019 Base Map (Prince William County Property Mapper 2020)



076-6010_TheSettlement_2020_7203OldCarolineRd_NOblique



076-6010_TheSettlement_2020_ViewofESideofMeltonCt_LookingN



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_7017OldCarolinaRd_SWOblique



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_7309OldCarolinaRd_NWElevation



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_7418OldCarolinaRd_EElvation



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_7432CarverRd_EElevation



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_15008LeeHwy_SElevation



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_15036LeeHwy_SElevation



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_15104LeeHwy_SEOblique



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_NewfoundlandWy_Cemetery_LookingN



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_Viewof711-742CarverRd_LookingE



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_Viewof7014-7020OldCarolinaRd_LookingN



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_Viewof7207-7209OldCarolineRd_LookingNE



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_Viewof14909-14911LeeHwy_LookingSW



076-6010_TheSettlementHD_2020_14751LeeHwy_NElevation