



# Fort Belvoir

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan  
US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia

2014

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# Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia

2014

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# Executive Summary

As a strategic sustaining base for America's Army in the National Capital Region, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir) provides logistical, intelligence, and administrative support to a diverse group of more than 140 mission partners. The Garrison also provides housing, medical services, recreational facilities, and other support services for active-duty personnel and retirees in the National Capital Region.

Fort Belvoir is responsible for the stewardship of cultural resources on the installation's Main Post and six remote sites (Fort Belvoir North Area [FBNA], Mark Center, Rivanna Station, Tysons Corner Communication Tower, Suitland Communication Tower, and Davison Airfield Outer Marker), as well as at the Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC). Fort Belvoir's cultural resources responsibilities are defined by a wide range of laws, principally the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which requires federal agencies, among other things, to identify, inventory, evaluate, and protect properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and by Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of the Army regulations, including DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1. Among other items, DoDI 4716.16 and AR 200-1 require that Army installations such as Fort Belvoir prepare an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

## Objectives

This ICRMP updates the last Fort Belvoir ICRMP, completed in 2001. It defines the substantive and procedural steps the installation takes to operate its cultural resources management program. The primary objective of the document is to describe specific procedures for project coordination, planning, and compliance within the larger framework of the installation's operations and mission. The ICRMP is intended to be a tool for personnel at Fort Belvoir whose responsibilities include the planning and management of projects that may affect cultural resources and must comply with historic preservation laws and regulations.

In support of these objectives, the Fort Belvoir ICRMP:

- Provides a summary overview of the mission and history of the installation.
- Provides an inventory of archaeological and architectural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register and those that potentially may be eligible for listing.
- Includes appropriate prehistoric and historic contexts for the installation.
- Identifies and summarizes applicable cultural resources management legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines.
- Identifies general types of undertakings and specific planned undertakings developed as part of the ongoing Real Property Master Plan update that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Describes Fort Belvoir's current administrative, operation, and maintenance procedures as they relate to cultural resources.

- Recommends strategies and specific goals for managing, maintaining, and treating cultural resources in compliance with federal cultural resources management laws and regulations and DoD regulations.
- Contains standard operating procedures (SOP) for internal installation coordination and external consultation for undertakings that may affect cultural resources.
- Provides installation-specific recommendations that help identify appropriate treatment options for archaeological and architectural resources.

The ICRMP is a supporting document to Fort Belvoir's Real Property Master Plan (update ongoing at the time of writing, anticipated to be completed in late 2014 or early 2015) and has been prepared in parallel and consistent with the plan. The updated master plan will allow Fort Belvoir to manage its real property resources in a manner that fully supports its overall mission. The master plan establishes historic preservation restrictions and standards that set development guidelines intended to avoid or minimize adverse effects to cultural resources. These restrictions and standards have been incorporated in the ICRMP.

## **Main Legislative and Regulatory Framework**

### **Federal Cultural Resources Laws**

The major federal laws that govern Fort Belvoir's cultural resources management program include:

- The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. NHPA establishes federal policy on historic preservation and provides the framework within which the nation's historic preservation program has been developed. The key provisions of NHPA are contained in Sections 106 and 110 of the act.
  - Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The implementing regulations for Section 106 are found at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, *Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties*. A copy is included in Appendix I. These regulations define the process by which the potential effects from proposed undertakings on historic properties are identified and addressed. Undertakings are defined as "any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties." Federal undertakings include all direct actions; federally-assisted actions such as those involving federal funding or loan guarantees; and federally-licensed activities, such as those requiring permits from federal agencies.
  - Section 110 assigns federal agencies the responsibility to protect, preserve, and use historic properties under their control to the maximum extent feasible. Section 110 also requires each federal agency to establish a program to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect historic properties owned or controlled by the agency that may qualify for inclusion in the

National Register. The intent of Section 110 is to identify the historic properties that should be considered when federal agencies make planning decisions to ensure that these agencies provide good stewardship to the nation's significant cultural resources where possible.

- The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). ARPA imposes federal felony penalties for persons convicted of excavating, removing, damaging, or otherwise defacing archaeological resources located on federal lands; or selling, purchasing, or transferring artifacts obtained in violation of the law. With certain exceptions, ARPA requires that permits be issued prior to the initiation of archaeological investigations on federal property or on property under federal control.
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. NAGPRA governs the repatriation and protection of Native American (American Indian, Inuit, and Hawaiian Native) remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony recovered from lands controlled or owned by the United States or held in the collections of federal agencies or federally-funded museums.
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their proposed actions in their decision-making process. Although NEPA compliance documents must include an assessment of the impacts of a proposed action or activity on cultural resources, compliance with NEPA cannot by itself substitute for Section 106 review. However, both processes can be coordinated pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8.

## **DoDI 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management Program**

DoDI 4715.16 outlines the steps DoD installations must take to manage and maintain cultural resources under DoD control, be a national leader in cultural resources stewardship, and consult with internal and external stakeholders to foster partnerships with other agencies, professional and advocacy organizations, and the general public while still fulfilling the DoD's primary military mission. This instruction applies to all DoD operations, activities, and properties in the United States. It mandates compliance with applicable federal statutes and implementing regulations as well as applicable EOs.

DoDI 4715.16 stipulates a cultural resources management approach that includes the development of natural and cultural resources management plans, and their integration into broader budgeting and planning processes. The development of an ICRMP is part of this approach.

## **Department of Army Regulation 200-1**

AR 200-1, *Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (December 2007; revision ongoing) delineates the Army's policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission.

AR 200-1 establishes a comprehensive cultural resources planning and management strategy for the Army and provides guidance on the preparation of ICRMPs. The scope of the regulation includes

NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and other legislation and regulations affecting cultural resources management. The general goals of the cultural resources management program defined by AR 200-1 are:

- Develop ICRMPs for use as a planning tool.
- Develop programmatic agreements (PAs) and memoranda of agreement (MOAs), Army alternate procedures, historic property component plans, NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action, cooperative agreements, and other compliance documents, as needed.
- Appoint a government (that is, federal or state Army National Guard) employee as the installation's Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).
- Establish a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized Indian tribes, as needed. Initial formal government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes must occur only between the appropriate Garrison Commander or Adjutant General and the heads of tribal governments. Follow-on activities may be accomplished by staff.
- Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, mission partners, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

Specifically with regard to NHPA, AR 200-1 requires that US Army installations:

- Establish a historic preservation program, to include the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties in consultation with the ACHP, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), local governments, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public, as appropriate.
- Identify, evaluate, take into account, and address the effects of all undertakings on historic properties, including properties of traditional religious or cultural significance.
- Prepare and implement, as required, MOAs, PAs, or historic property component plans in compliance with NHPA.
- Ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties consider the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and are conducted under the supervision of personnel who meet the applicable professional qualifications.
- Maintain an up-to-date listing of all historic properties and, where applicable, record the historic status of buildings in conjunction with real property inventory and reporting.
- Withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when the Garrison Commander determines

that disclosure may cause harm to the property or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

- Consider alternatives, including adaptive reuse, for historic properties that are not needed for current or projected mission requirements.
- Nominate to the National Register only those properties that the Army plans to transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Nominate other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances. Avoid adversely affecting properties that are 50 years old or older that have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. Assume that all historic sites are eligible until the SHPO concurs with the federal finding of non-eligibility.
- Where disagreement occurs with the SHPO regarding the eligibility of a historic resource for the National Register, obtain a “Determination of Eligibility” from the Keeper of the National Register.
- Undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark (NHL) that may be directly and adversely affected by Army actions.

## **Cultural Resources Management at Fort Belvoir**

Management responsibility for cultural resources at Fort Belvoir is assigned to the CRM, a position within the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). The CRM is normally a government employee. However, when the position is vacant, the same functions may be fulfilled by a qualified contractor working under the direction of the Compliance Branch Chief.

The cultural resources management program at Fort Belvoir:

- Identifies and evaluates cultural resources and maintains an up-to-date inventory of historic properties.
- Complies with NHPA and other federal laws and Army regulations pertaining to the management of cultural resources.
- Ensures that current and planned installation programs, plans, and projects (e.g., master plans, environmental impact analyses, real property and maintenance, facilities construction site approvals, and other land use activities) are integrated with cultural resources protection initiatives.
- Preserves and protects cultural resources in support of Fort Belvoir’s mission.
- Ensures that sound and cost-effective preservation techniques are used to manage historic buildings, districts, sites, objects, structures, and other cultural resources.
- Ensures that appropriate consultation procedures are followed at the earliest planning stage of any undertaking that might affect historic properties. During the consultation process, the nature of the undertaking is identified, its Area of

Potential Effects (APE) is determined, historic properties in the APE are identified, and the direct and indirect effects of the undertaking on cultural resources are identified.

## Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources

Fort Belvoir’s current inventory of cultural resources is the result of numerous investigations undertaken to identify and evaluate significant archaeological and architectural resources on the installation. Fort Belvoir’s archaeological resources have been investigated since the 1920s.

Of the 303 archaeological sites that have been identified at Fort Belvoir to date, one, the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite (44FX0004), is listed in the National Register. Twelve sites have been determined to be eligible for the National Register and 140 have been determined to be non-eligible. The remaining 150 sites require further study to determine their eligibility status. Table ES-1 shows the listed and eligible sites, including the status of Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (VASHPO) concurrence.

**Table ES-1: National Register-Listed and -Eligible Archaeological Sites**

VASHPO #	Context	Notes
<b>Archaeological Sites Listed on the National Register</b>		
44FX0004	Historic	Listed in 1973.
<b>Archaeological Sites Determined National Register-Eligible</b>		
44FX0012	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1208	Historic	Phase II conducted in 2002. The report was submitted to the VASHPO but as of the June 2014, a response was still pending. Follow-up with the VASHPO is needed.
44FX1305	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1314	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1326	Historic	Phase II for this site (Barnes/Owsley Site) conducted in 1995. The report found that the 17 <sup>th</sup> - and 18 <sup>th</sup> - century components of the site were eligible. Review and concurrence by the VASHPO is not documented. Follow-up is needed.
44FX1328	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO found the site eligible as one site with 44FX1327 in a letter dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F). However, in a letter dated 7/14/94 (VASHPO File 92-2348-F), 44FX1327 was found to be non-eligible. A Phase III investigation of 44FX1328 was performed in 2000.
44FX1340	Historic	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1621	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO determined the site to be eligible in letters dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F) and 1/29/93 (VASHPO File 92-0931-F).
44FX1908	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1993. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 9/29/93 (VASHPO File 93-2004-F.)

VASHPO #	Context	Notes
44FX1925	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1929	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 2008. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)
44FX3253	Prehistoric	Phase II in 2008 (site was split from 44FX1929). The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)

Fort Belvoir’s identification and evaluation efforts regarding architectural resources have included Phase I and Phase II level architectural surveys of the majority of buildings and structures constructed prior to 1946; development of appropriate historic contexts; preparation of National Register nomination forms; and condition assessments of specific buildings. Numerous Cold War-era buildings have been surveyed. However, a comprehensive survey of all Cold War-era resources constructed through 1989 has not been undertaken.

Of the areas under Fort Belvoir’s control, including Main Post, six remote sites and HEC, surveys have only been undertaken at the Main Post and the following remote sites: FBNA, Tysons Corner Communication Tower, and Suitland Communication Tower. These surveys have only identified National Register-eligible resources at Fort Belvoir’s Main Post, including (see Table ES-2):

- Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD) (VASHPO # 029-0209)
- US Army Package Power Reactor (SM-1) (VASHPO # 029-0193)
- Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VASHPO # 029-0096)
- Thermo-Con House (Building 172) (VASHPO # 029-5001)
- Amphitheater (Facility 2287) (VASHPO # 029-0209-0386)
- Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) Multiple Property Listing (VASHPO # 029-5648)

In addition to Fort Belvoir’s resources, several National Register-listed or -eligible properties are located just outside Fort Belvoir. These properties are listed in Table ES-3. Although Fort Belvoir does not own or control them, federal law requires that the installation consider the potential effects of its undertakings on all National Register-listed or eligible properties that fall within the undertakings’ areas of potential effects. The historic buildings and sites listed in Table ES-3 are located in the immediate vicinity of Fort Belvoir and have the potential to be affected by undertakings at the installation.

**ES-2: Inventory of National Register-Eligible Architectural Resources at Fort Belvoir**

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
<b>Fort Belvoir Historic District (VASHPO # 029-0209)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Contributing Resources<sup>2</sup></b>					
Parade Ground (029-0209-0317)	Landscape	Belvoir Village Common (029-0209-0314)	Landscape	Jadwin Village Common (029-0209-0311)	Landscape
Gerber Village Common (029-0209-0313)	Landscape	1 (029-0209-0001)	Housing	2 (029-0209-0002)	Housing
3 (029-0209-0003)	Housing	4 (029-0209-0004)	Housing	5 (029-0209-0005)	Housing
6 (029-0209-0006)	Housing	7 (029-0209-0007)	Housing	8 (029-0209-0009)	Housing
9 (029-0209-0010)	Housing	10 (029-0209-0011)	Housing	11 (029-0209-0012)	Housing
12 (029-0209-0013)	Housing	13 (029-0209-0014)	Housing	14 (029-0209-0015)	Housing
15 (029-0209-0016)	Housing	16 (029-0209-0019)	Housing	17 (029-0209-0020)	Housing
18 (029-0209-0021)	Housing	19 (029-0209-0022)	Housing	20 (029-0209-0023)	Officer's Club
21 (029-0209-0024)	Housing	22 (029-0209-0025)	Housing	23 (029-0209-0026)	Housing
24 (029-0209-0027)	Housing	25 (029-0209-0028)	Housing	26 (029-0209-0029)	Housing
27 (029-0209-0030)	Housing	28 (029-0209-0031)	Housing	29 (029-0209-0032)	Housing
30 (029-0209-0033)	Housing	31 (029-0209-0034)	Housing	32 (029-0209-0035)	Housing
33 (029-0209-0036)	Housing	34 (029-0209-0038)	Housing	35 (029-0209-0039)	Housing
36 (029-0209-0040)	Housing	37 (029-0209-0041)	Housing	38 (029-0209-0042)	Housing
39 (029-0209-0043)	Housing	40 (029-0209-0044)	Housing	41 (029-0209-0045)	Housing
42 (029-0209-0046)	Housing	43 (029-0209-0047)	Housing	44 (029-0209-0048)	Housing
45 (029-0209-0049)	Housing	46 (029-0209-0050)	Housing	47 (029-0209-0051)	Housing
48 (029-0209-0052)	Housing	49 (029-0209-0053)	Housing	50 (029-0209-0054)	Housing
51 (029-0209-0055)	Housing	52 (029-0209-0057)	Housing	53 (029-0209-0058)	Housing
54 (029-0209-0059)	Housing	55 (029-0209-0060)	Housing	56 (029-0209-0061)	Housing
57 (029-0209-0062)	Housing	58 (029-0209-0063)	Housing	59 (029-0209-0064)	Housing
60 (029-0209-0065)	Housing	62 (029-0209-0205)	Tennis Court	67	Housing

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
68	Housing	73	Garage	80 (029-0209-0206)	Visiting Officers' Quarters
81 (029-0209-0207)	Visiting Officers' Quarters	85	Transformer	86	Transformer
87	Transformer	89	Transformer	101 (029-0209-0070)	Housing
102 (029-0209-0071)	Housing	103 (029-0209-072)	Housing	104 (029-0209-0073)	Housing
105 (029-0209-0074)	Housing	106 (029-0209-0075)	Housing	107 (029-0209-0076)	Housing
108 (029-0209-0077)	Housing	109 (029-0209-0078)	Housing	110 (029-0209-0079)	Housing
111 (029-0209-0081)	Housing	112 (029-0209-0082)	Housing	114 (029-0209-0083)	Housing
115 (029-0209-0084)	Housing	116 (029-0209-0085)	Housing	117 (029-0209-0086)	Housing
118 (029-0209-0087)	Housing	119 (029-0209-0088)	Housing	120 (029-0209-0089)	Housing
121 (029-0209-0091)	Housing	122 (029-0209-0092)	Housing	123 (029-0209-0093)	Housing
124 (029-0209-0094)	Housing	125 (029-0209-0095)	Housing	126 (029-0209-0096)	Housing
127 (029-0209-0097)	Housing	128 (029-0209-0098)	Housing	129 (029-0209-0099)	Housing
130 (029-0209-0100)	Housing	131 (029-0209-0101)	Housing	132 (029-0209-0102)	Housing
133 (029-0209-0103)	Housing	134 (029-0209-0104)	Housing	135 (029-0209-0105)	Housing
136 (029-0209-0106)	Housing	137 (029-0209-0108)	Housing	138 (029-0209-0109)	Housing
139 (029-0209-0110)	Housing	140 (029-0209-0111)	Housing	141 (029-0209-0112)	Housing
142 (029-0209-0113)	Housing	143 (029-0209-0114)	Housing	144 (029-0209-0115)	Housing
145 (029-0209-0116)	Housing	146 (029-0209-0117)	Housing	147 (029-0209-0118)	Housing
148 (029-0209-0119)	Housing	149 (029-0209-0120)	Housing	150 (029-0209-0121)	Housing
151 (029-0209-0122)	Housing	152 (029-0209-0123)	Housing	153 (029-0209-0124)	Housing
155 (029-0209-0125)	Housing	157 (029-0209-0126)	Housing	159 (029-0209-0128)	Housing
161 (029-0209-0129)	Housing	162 (029-0209-0130)	Housing	163 (029-0209-0131)	Housing
164 (029-0209-0132)	Housing	165 (029-0209-0133)	Housing	166 (029-0209-0134)	Housing
167 (029-0209-0135)	Housing	168 (029-0209-0136)	Housing	169 (029-0209-0137)	Housing
170 (029-0209-0138)	Housing	171 (029-0209-0139)	Housing	173	Garage-Residential
174	Garage-Residential	175	Garage-Residential	176	Garage-Residential

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Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
177	Garage-Residential	178	Garage-Residential	184 (029-0209-0146)	NCO Club
187 (029-0209-0319)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	188	Water Tank	189 (029-0209-0320)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
190 (029-0209-0309)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	191 (029-0209-0148)	Fire Station	195	Transformer
196	Transformer	197	Transformer	198	Transformer
201 (029-0209-0149)	Administrative	202 (029-0209-0150)	General Education	203 (029-0209-0151)	Administrative
204 (029-0209-0152)	General Education	205 (029-0209-0153)	General Education	206 (029-0209-0154)	General Education
207 (029-0209-0155)	General Education	208 (029-0209-0156)	General Education	209 (029-0209-0157)	General Education
210 (029-0209-0158)	Administrative	211 (029-0209-0159)	General Education	212 (029-0209-0160)	Administrative
213 (029-0209-0161)	Administrative	214 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	215 (029-0209-0329)	Administrative
216 (029-0209-0162)	Administrative	217 (029-0209-0164)	Garage	219 (029-0209-0166)	Theater
220 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	221 (029-0209-0211)	Battalion Headquarters	222 (029-0209-0212)	General Education
223 (029-0209-0213)	General Education	240 (029-0209-0356)	Theater	246 (029-0209-0331)	Communications
247 (029-0209-0214)	General Education	256 (029-0209-0172)	Post Office	257 (029-0209-0173)	General Education
258 (029-0209-0178)	Administrative	263 (029-0209-0350)	GP Storage	264 (029-0209-0215)	GP Storage
268 (029-0209-0175)	General Education	269 (029-0209-0176)	Post Headquarters	270 (029-0209-0177)	General Education
435 (029-0209-0178)	Chapel	436 (029-0209-0179)	Housing	437 (029-0209-0180)	Housing
438 (029-0209-0181)	Housing	439 (029-0209-0182)	Housing	440 (029-0209-0183)	Housing
441 (029-0209-0184)	Housing	451 (029-0209-0247)	Housing	452 (029-0209-0248)	Housing
453 (029-0209-0249)	Housing	454 (029-0209-0250)	Housing	455 (029-0209-0251)	Housing
500 (029-0209-0187)	Housing	501 (029-0209-0189)	Housing	502 (029-0209-0190)	Housing
503 (029-0209-0191)	Housing	590 (029-0209-0252)	Housing	1156	Substation
1157 (029-0209-0203)	Stand-by Generator	1158	Electrical Storage	1161 (029-0209-0341)	Red Cross
1846 (029-0209-0324)	Pedestrian Bridge				
<b>Non-contributing Resources<sup>2</sup></b>					
65 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	66 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	69 (029-0209-0349)	Snack Bar
71 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	75 (029-0209-0349)	Filter House	77	Waste Water Pump Station

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
No number (59 in total)	Garages	183	Guard House	200	Recreation Center
218	Memorial	224	Storage	226	Educational
231	Administrative	232	Flag Pole	235	Administrative
236 (029-0209-0322)	Swimming Pool	238 (029-0209-0330)	Administrative	249	Storage
251	Storage	259	Recreational	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	457 (029-0209-0277)	Family Housing
463 (029-0209-0283)	Garage	464 (029-0209-0284)	Garage	465 (029-0209-0285)	Garage
466 (029-0209-0286)	Garage	467 (029-0209-0287)	Garage	468 (029-0209-0288)	Garage
471	Infrastructure				
<b>US Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property (VASHPO # 029-0193)<sup>2</sup></b>					
7350 (formerly 350)	Sewage Pump Station	373	Sentry Station	380	General Education (General Admin)
371	General Education (General Admin)	375	Pump house	384	Electronic Equipment Building
372	SM-1 Plant	376	Waste Retention Building		
<b>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VASHPO # 029-0096)<sup>2</sup></b>					
1400	Water Filtration Building	1424	Pump Station		
<b>Fort Belvoir Military Railroad Multiple Property Listing (VASHPO # 029-5648)<sup>2</sup></b>					
1433	Railroad Bridge	2298	Railroad Bridge	2486	Railroad Bridge
None	Track Bed	7332	Coal Trestle		
<b>Individually Eligible Buildings</b>					
172	Thermo-Con House (VASHPO # 029-5001)	2287	Amphitheater (VASHPO #029-0209-0386)		
Notes:					
1. Based on draft National Register nomination form which is under revision; therefore, the list of contributing and non-contributing resources is preliminary and subject to change.					
2. Individual resources' VASHPO numbers are provided for those that have them. Fort Belvoir is proposing an update to its V-CRIS data that would include assigning numbers to resources that do not currently have them.					

**Table ES-3: Historic Architectural Resources near Fort Belvoir**

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
<b>Virginia Properties</b>			
Woodlawn Historic District: VASHPO # 029-5181			
Woodlawn	East of North Post, at junction of US Route 1 and VA 235, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Landmark</li> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Contributes to Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0056</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 4</p>
Pope-Leighey House	On grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0058</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 4</p>
George Washington's Distillery & Grist Mill	East of South Post, on east side of VA 235 Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0330</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 28</p>
Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse	8990 Woodlawn Road, at southwestern corner of Woodlawn Road and Lambert Road, adjacent to Fort Belvoir Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0172</p> <p>Site 44FX1211 (Burial Ground)</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 38</p>

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
Woodlawn Baptist Church & Cemetery	East of South Post, on southeastern corner of Woodlawn Road and Richmond Highway, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cemetery contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0070 Site 44FX1212 (Cemetery)</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 1</p>
Sharpe Stable Complex	East of South Post, on southern side of US Route 1, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-5181-0005</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p>
Grand View (Jacob Troth House)	On grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0062</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 3, 4</p>
Otis Tufton Mason House	8907 Richmond highway, on grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-5181-0006</p> <p>VASHPO # 020-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 100-1 ((1)) 25</p>
Other Virginia Historic Properties			
Pohick Church & Cemetery	West of Fort Belvoir Southwest Area at junction of US Route 1 and Old Colchester Road, Lorton, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Fairfax County Pohick Church Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0046</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 108-1 ((1)) 27</p>
Accotink United Methodist Church	9041 Backlick Road, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	<p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel #109-1 ((1)) 25</p>
Old Colchester Road	Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Eligible</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0953</p>

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
Carlby	4509 Carlby Lane, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0087 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 110-3 ((1)) 10
LaGrange Site & Marders Family Cemetery	9501 Old Colchester Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0121 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 108-3 ((1)) 21
Overlook Farm	10711 Gunston Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0161 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 119-1 ((1)) 2
Mount Air House Site and Grounds	North of North Post, bound to the north by Telegraph Road, to the south by Military Road and Fort Belvoir, and to the east by Accotink Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Mount Air Historic District Overlay</li> <li>National Register-eligible archaeological site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0136 Site 44FX2277 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 099-4 ((9)) A
Gunston Hall	10709 Gunston Road Mason Neck, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Landmark</li> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0050 Fairfax County Tax Parcel #119-1 ((1)) 1
<b>Maryland Properties</b>			
Elsmere	Northwest side of River Road, southwest of junction of River Road and MD Route 227, Charles County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-106
Greenweich Boundary Markers	Vicinity of Marshall Hall, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-165
Greenway	Southeast side of River Road, southwest of junction of River Road and MD Route 227, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-107
Marshall Hall	At terminus of MD Route 227, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-54
Piscataway Park	Bryan Point Road, Accokeek, Charles and Prince Georges County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	PG: 83-12 CH-668
Fort Washington	13351 Fort Washington Road, Fort Washington, Prince Georges County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	PG: 80-16

## Undertakings

Section 106 of NHPA requires Fort Belvoir to take into account the effects of its undertakings on historic properties and afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. An undertaking is defined as a “project, activity, or program funded in whole or part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval.” Most projects proposed at Fort Belvoir constitute undertakings and are subject to Section 106 review. While a wide range of undertakings take place at Fort Belvoir every day, a large majority falls within a limited number of general types. Table ES-4 presents a list of these general undertaking types and a brief, general description of the potential effects of each type.

**Table ES-4: Typical Undertakings and Their Potential Effects on Cultural Resources**

Type of Undertaking	Potential Effects: Architectural Resources	Potential Effects: Archaeological Resources
Demolition	Demolition of a historic architectural resource is an adverse effect by definition.	Demolition may adversely affect subsurface archaeological features and deposits through related actions such as utility line removal. Vibrations from heavy machinery may indirectly affect archaeological resources.
New Construction	New construction may indirectly result in an adverse effect to historic architectural resources through introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the surrounding setting, thus diminishing the historic integrity of the resource.	Any undertaking involving ground disturbance has the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources. New construction generally includes site grading and excavation to accommodate the building, associated utilities, and parking areas.
Routine Building Maintenance/Minor Repairs	Routine maintenance and minor repair work on interiors generally has no or limited potential to adversely affect architectural resources. Minor repairs to historic exteriors have higher potential but will generally have no adverse effect if the Secretary of the Interior’s <i>Standards for Rehabilitation</i> and the <i>Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts</i> are met.	Generally, routine building maintenance and minor repairs will not affect archaeological resources. Grounds maintenance that involves subsurface disturbance may affect archaeological resources, however.
Rehabilitation/Major Repair	Rehabilitation or major repairs may have an adverse effect on historic architectural resources if elements contributing to the historic integrity of the resource are affected.	Excavation or other ground-disturbing activities conducted in connection with building rehabilitation or major repair may affect archaeological resources.
Environmental Compliance, Sampling, and Remediation	Some such activities may potentially affect historic buildings (e.g., asbestos removal).	Excavation or other ground-disturbing activities, such as the removal of underground tanks or contaminated soils, may affect archaeological resources. Note that Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) actions are reviewed under a specific process distinct from the Section 106 process.
Natural Resources Management Activities	Such activities may adversely affect historic buildings or historic landscapes through the alteration of character-defining features for the purpose of vegetation or wildlife management.	Activities involving excavation or the clearing or planting of vegetation may affect archaeological resources.

Type of Undertaking	Potential Effects: Architectural Resources	Potential Effects: Archaeological Resources
Training Activities	Training activities have no to minimal potential to affect historic architectural resources.	Some training activities may affect archaeological resources. Examples include disturbance of sub-surface deposits by explosives detonation or test trenching, and soil erosion or compaction from heavy pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

## Project Tracking and Processes

All projects are initiated through the submission of a facilities work request (Form 4283) to the Business Management Office of DPW. Projects that cost less than \$750,000 continue to be processed by the Business Management Office; projects over \$750,000 are considered Military Construction (MILCON) projects and are transferred to the Facilities Planning Office; a Form 1391 is developed. To ensure cultural resources are taken into consideration, the Business Management Office should inform the CRM of all Form 4283 and MILCON projects and the CRM should review the project to determine if it has the potential to impact cultural resources and conduct Section 106 review, as appropriate.

Note that this includes projects by Fort Belvoir’s mission partners. AR 200-1 and federal statutes and regulations stipulate that the ultimate responsibility for protecting and managing Fort Belvoir's cultural resources falls on the Garrison Commander and his designated CRM, not on the mission partners.

## Management Strategies

Effective cultural resources management programs are integrated into the administrative infrastructure of the installation. This means that an effective program must implement strategies that fulfill the installation’s historic preservation obligations within the context of its military mission. US Army regulations recognize this by vesting the general responsibility for cultural resources management with the Garrison Commander and requiring that the commander in turn assign the responsibility for implementing the cultural resources management program to a designated CRM. These regulations also specify that the cultural resources management program should be integrated with natural resources management activities and other installation-wide planning documents. Proactive cultural resources management strategies at Fort Belvoir include:

- Training to familiarize key personnel with the installation’s current inventory of cultural resources and historic preservation legislation, procedures, and basic requirements for compliance activity.
- Integration with the Real Property Master Plan through the definition of 20 planning districts and associated development restrictions and standards to avoid adverse effects to cultural resources on Main Post and FBNA.
- Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations, and site protection and maintenance measures.
- Survey and evaluation of architectural resources, and preventive maintenance program.

## General Program Goals

Fort Belvoir has defined several general goals to maintain and strengthen its management of cultural resources. They include:

- Continue to be a good steward of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Plan adequately for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources in compliance with federal legislation, AR 200-1, and Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-1.
- Integrate provisions for cultural resources in planning documents undertaken or administered by other activities as they are revised.
- Ensure that cultural resources management activities take other environmental disciplines, such as natural resources management, into account.
- Preserve and maintain historic buildings and structures in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*, and DA PAM 200-1. Preservation and rehabilitation are the most appropriate treatment options for historic resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Increase awareness and understanding of the significance of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Ensure that the mitigation stipulations of existing and future MOAs and PAs are carried out in full within the timeframe established in the documents.

These general goals are further elaborated in Chapter 5 of the ICRMP through specific goals ranked by recommended priority.

## Periodic Review of the ICRMP

This ICRMP presents conditions at Fort Belvoir as of June 2014. However, changes in the mission, function, and/or administration of the installation may create conditions that require modifying the document. Thus, it is recommended that Fort Belvoir assess the yearly performance of the cultural resources management program in meeting its goals and revise the ICRMP accordingly. Fort Belvoir should also distribute copies of the ICRMP and updates to DPW personnel, mission partners, the Fort Belvoir Public Affairs Office, SHPO, and local governments.

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# Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADF-East	Aero Defense Facility-East
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
AR	Army Regulation
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BASOPS	Base Operations and Maintenance Support Contract
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DA PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DAAF	Davison Army Airfield
DCEETA	Defense Communications Electronics Evaluation and Test Agency
DENIX	Department of Defense Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange
DHR	Department of Historic Resources
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DP&Z	Department of Planning & Zoning
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ENRD	Environmental and Natural Resources Division
EPG	Engineer Proving Ground
FBHD	Fort Belvoir Historic District
FBMRR	Fort Belvoir Military Railroad
FBNA	Fort Belvoir North Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Recordation
HALS	Historic American Landscapes Survey
HEC	Humphreys Engineer Center
HQ	Headquarters
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

## US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

INSCOM	Intelligence Security Command
ISSA	Inter Service Support Agreement
JUIAF	Joint-Use Intelligence Analysis Facility
MDA	Missile Defense Agency
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust
MILCON	Military Construction
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOD PA	Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement
MPL	Multiple Property Listing
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCO	Non-commissioned Officer
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMUSA	National Museum of the US Army
OSEG	Operational Security Evaluation Group
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAL	Privatized Army Lodging
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
POC	Point of Contact
PSA	Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, LTD
PX	Post Exchange
RCI	Residential Communities Initiative
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USO	United Service Organization
V-CRIS	Virginia Cultural Resource Information System
VASHPO	Virginia State Historic Preservation Office(r)
VDOT	Virginia Department of Transportation
WST	Water Storage Tank

# Glossary of Terms

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):** An independent Federal regulatory commission that establishes standards for, and oversees, Federal compliance with historic preservation laws.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE):** Geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

**Archaeological Resource:** As defined by Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, including, but not be limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items, that are at least 100 years of age.

**Consultation:** As defined by Section 106, the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them.

**Consulting Parties:** Agencies, organizations, and persons invited by the lead federal agency to participate in the Section 106 consultation process. In addition to the relevant State Historic Preservation Officer(s) (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO), they may include Native American tribes, representatives of the local government, and non-governmental organizations and members of the public with an interest in the affected resources.

**Cultural Items:** As defined by Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the Federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a Native American group, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the group).

**Cultural Objects:** As defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), “cultural objects” have “historical, traditional, or cultural importance” to Native American groups or cultures, and may include human remains, funerary or sacred objects, and objects of “cultural patrimony.”

**Cultural Landscape:** Geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, habitation, or intervention, and possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings, and structures, sites, and/or natural features.

**Cultural Resources:** Historic properties (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places [National Register]), including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resources; cultural items; American Indian, Eskimo, or Native Hawaiian sacred sites; archaeological resources; and archaeological artifact collections and associated records.

**Cultural Resources Manager (CRM):** Government employee appointed to oversee and manage an installation's cultural resources programs and ensuring compliance with historic preservation regulations.

**Curation:** An integral element of the archaeological process that refers to the long-term management and preservation of archaeological materials and their associated documentation.

**Effect:** Under Section 106, any change to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the National Register.

**Historic:** For the purposes of Section 106, a historic property is a property that is at least 50 years old AND meets the National Register's eligibility criteria. Some properties that are less than 50 years old are also considered historic properties under Section 106 IF they meet an additional criterion of exceptional significance. It is important to note that age alone does not define "historic."

**Historic American Building Survey (HABS):** Program managed by the National Park Service established in 1933 to maintain records of the nation's historic architecture. HABS documentation consists of four levels (with Level I being the most comprehensive) produced with rigid standards.

**Historic American Engineering Record (HAER):** Program managed by the National Park Service created in 1969 to maintain records of the nation's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources. HAER documentation consists of four levels (with Level I being the most comprehensive) produced with rigid standards.

**Historic Properties:** For the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. This term includes artifacts, records and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term also includes cultural landscapes, and properties of tradition and cultural importance to an American Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

**Inadvertent discovery:** Under NAGPRA, the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands.

**Indian Tribes:** As defined by Section 106 of NHPA, an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 US Code 1602), which is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

**Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP):** A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission.

**Keeper of the National Register (Keeper):** The individual who has been delegated authority by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, to list properties and to determine their eligibility for the National Register.

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA):** Under Section 106, a legally-binding document that records terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking on historic properties.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):** A document that describes an agreement between two or more parties indicating an intended common line of action. MOUs are often used in cases where parties do not want or need to enter into a legal commitment.

**Mitigation:** Under Section 106, mitigation constitutes tangible efforts agreed to by signatory parties and memorialized in a MOA that will provide the greatest public benefit to address the loss or diminishment of a historic property. Mitigation may include, but is not limited to the following: data recovery of archaeological sites; documentation of the resource through photographs, narrative description, and drawings; and interpretive displays or other educational means.

**National Historic Landmark (NHL):** Nationally significant historic property designated by Secretary of Interior as a National Historic Landmark.

**National Register of Historic Places (National Register):** A nationwide inventory of significant historic properties (prehistoric and historic) that are worthy of preservation.

**National Register-eligible:** A term applied to a cultural resource that has been evaluated and found to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60 [a-d]). These criteria specify that, to be eligible, a resource must:

- be generally intact or undisturbed; that is, no major changes or disturbances must have occurred in the original fabric or structure of the property; AND
- be associated with a major trend or event of local, state, or national historical importance; OR
- be associated with an individual of local, state, or national historical importance; OR
- represent a unique or particularly outstanding example of a specific resource type; OR
- contain data that will add significantly to our understanding of history or prehistory.

**Phase I Archaeological Survey:** First phase of archaeological investigation which consists of a combination of background research and fieldwork designed to identify resources and define site boundaries within a given project area.

**Phase II Archaeological Evaluation:** Second phase of an archaeological investigation which is conducted in order to test or evaluate an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

**Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery:** The third phase of archaeological investigation, which is implemented when a proposed project would have unavoidable adverse effects on a National Register-listed or eligible archaeological site. It entails the development of a data recovery plan in consultation with the SHPO and excavation of the impacted area.

**Preservation:** One of four treatments under the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

**Privatization:** Act of moving from federal or state ownership to private control. At Fort Belvoir there have been a number of privatization initiatives, which transferred control of select activities from direct US Army control to private interests.

**Programmatic Agreement (PA):** Under Section 106, a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a federal agency program, complex undertaking, or other situations.

**Real Property Master Plan:** Master plans for US Army installations are prepared in accordance with the Department of Defense's United Facilities Criteria (UFC) 102 2-100-01 *Installation Master Planning*, updated in May 2012, and Army Regulation (AR) 210-20, *Real 103 Property Master Planning for Army Installations*, updated in May 2005. Master planning allows installations to manage their real property resources in a manner that fully supports their overall mission. Fort Belvoir' Real Property Master Plan is being updated concurrently with the ICRMP.

**Reconstruction:** One of four treatments under the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. Reconstruction is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

**Rehabilitation:** One of four treatments under the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. Rehabilitation is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Restoration:** One of four treatments under the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

**Sacred Site:** As defined by Executive Order (EO) 13007, any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal lands that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonially used by, an Indian religion, provided that the tribe or appropriately authorized representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency controlling the land of the existence of such a site (EO 13007).

**Secretary of the Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties:** Guidance that establishes four treatment approaches (Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction)

intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect irreplaceable cultural resources in the United States.

**Section 106 Review:** The process by which Fort Belvoir coordinates with oversight agencies (usually the SHPO and/or the ACHP) the course of action that is required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The regulations implementing Section 106 are found at 36 CFR Part 800 - Protection of Historic Properties.

**Section 110:** The section of the National Historic Preservation Act that assigns federal agencies the responsibility to protect, preserve, and use historic properties under their possession or control to the maximum extent possible.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):** A state agency that has been designated by the ACHP to oversee historic preservation compliance activities within the state. The SHPO for Virginia is the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The SHPO for Maryland is the Maryland Historical Trust.

**Stewardship:** Management of resources entrusted to one's care in a way that preserves and enhances them for current and future generations.

**Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO):** The tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designed by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of SHPO for the purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands.

**Undertaking:** Any project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including a Federal project, activity or program that is 1) carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; 2) carried out with Federal financial assistance; 3) requires a Federal permit, license or approval; 4) subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency (as defined in NHPA) that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the Area of Potential Effects.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

The Main Post of US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir) occupies approximately 7,700 acres along the western bank of the Potomac River in southeastern Fairfax County, Virginia, approximately 11 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia and 18 miles southwest of Washington, DC (Figures 1 and 2).

Six remote sites are under the responsibility of Fort Belvoir (see Figure 1): the 800-acre Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA), about two miles to the northwest of the Main Post, just west of Interstate 95; the Mark Center, a 16-acre property located in Alexandria, Virginia, at the intersection of Seminary Road and Beauregard Street adjacent to the Interstate 395 (I-395) interchange; the 76-acre Rivanna Station in northern Albemarle County, Virginia, approximately 10 miles north of Charlottesville, Virginia, and 100 miles southwest of Washington, DC; the 2.7-acre Tysons Corner Communication Tower site, in the Tysons Corner business district in Fairfax County, Virginia, between the town of Vienna and the unincorporated community of McLean; the one-acre Suitland Communication Tower site, in Prince George's County, Maryland, between the communities of Suitland and Silver Hill; and the 0.5-acre Davison Airfield Outer Marker parcel at 5629 River Road, Bryans Road, Maryland.

The 583-acre Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC) is an autonomous facility under the direct command of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that shares a boundary with the Main Post of Fort Belvoir (Figure 2). HEC is a separate facility; however, Fort Belvoir provides it with a range of support services, including environmental services, under an inter service support agreement (ISSA; a copy of the agreement can be obtained from the Directorate of Public Work's Business Management Office.)

## 1.2 Fort Belvoir's Mission & Vision Statement

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Leaders in Excellence</b></p> <p><b>Mission:</b> Provide services and facilities to an integrated community in support of well-being and mission readiness</p> <p><b>Vision:</b> The Premier Installation Our Community Calls Home!</p>
---

## 1.3 Land Use

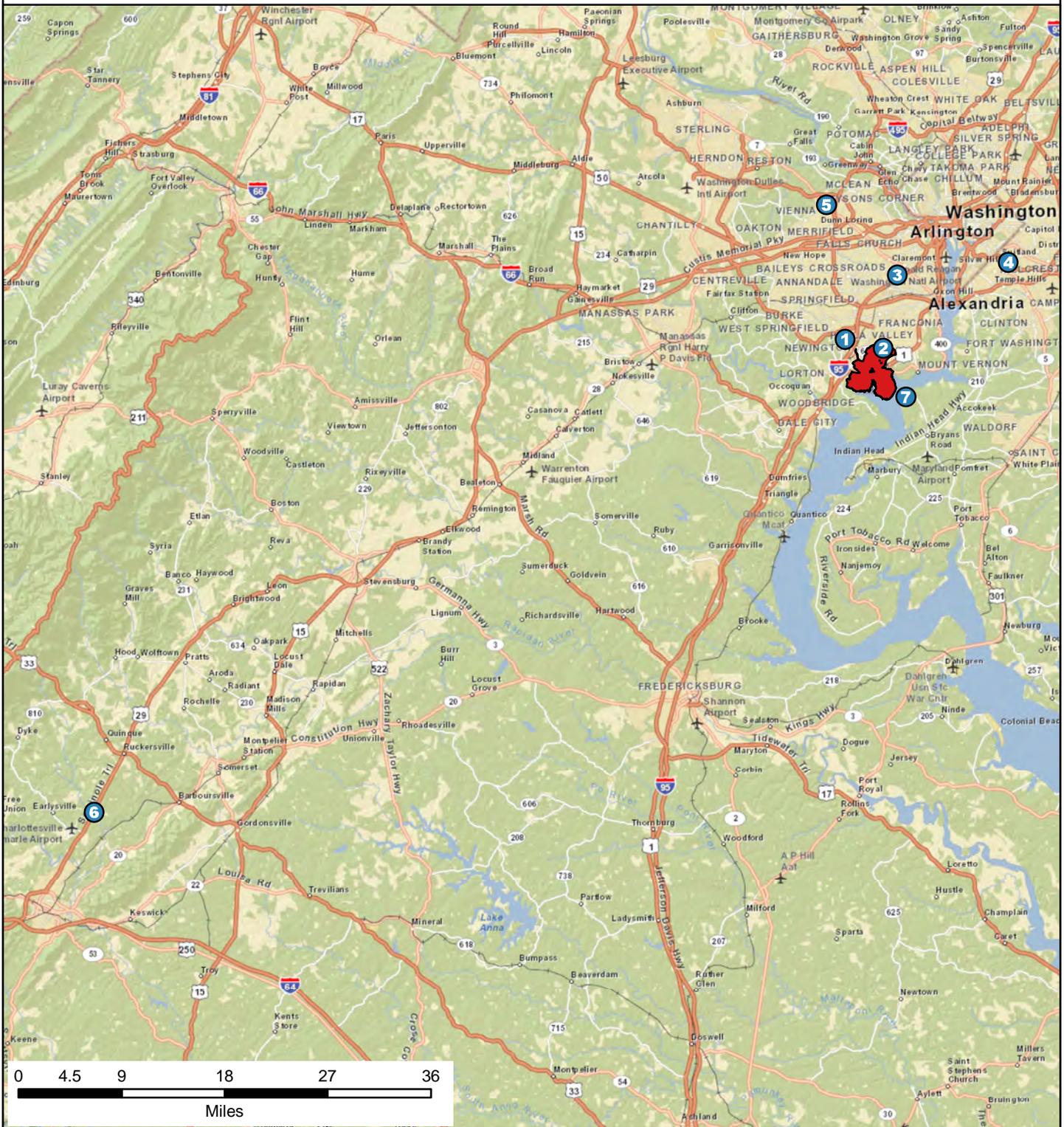
### 1.3.1 Main Post

Fort Belvoir's Main Post is divided into the following four sub-areas, defined by their functions and distinct characteristics:

- **South Post** is an approximately 2,550-acre peninsula located south of US Route 1. South Post was the first area to be used and developed by the Army. It includes administration, medical services, education, family housing, research and development, community/recreational facilities, and a wildlife refuge. South Post is the most densely developed area of Fort Belvoir and contains most of the Post's historic properties.
- **North Post**, approximately 2,250 acres in size, is located north of US Route 1. The development density and character of the lower portion of North Post is similar to South Post. The upper portion of North Post houses major mission partner organizations, most of which require secure campuses. This area also contains a wetland refuge, two 18-hole golf courses, Post support facilities, an elementary school, and a clustering of community facilities: Post Exchange, Commissary, Class VI store, convenience store, gas station, bank, and chapel. Woodlawn Village is located in the most eastern portion of North Post. It is separated from the rest of North Post by conservation areas and wildlife corridors.
- **Southwest Area** is a roughly 2,100-acre tract of land located to the south of US Route 1 and west of South Post. It encompasses most of the 1,480-acre Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge, undeveloped wooded areas, and operational ranges for engineer/troop training.
- **Davison Army Airfield** is an 800-acre area located west of Fairfax County Parkway, between US Route 1 and Telegraph Road. The airfield provides training and support facilities for fixed/rotary wing aircraft and houses the US Army Operational Support Airlift Command. The Fort Belvoir Forest and Wildlife Corridor covers a portion of the non-operational area.

Additionally, as part of the ongoing Real Property Master Plan update (completion anticipated by late 2014 or early 2015), Main Post was divided into 19 planning districts, as shown in Figure 3. The land use characteristics of each district are summarized in Table 1.

# Component Sites of US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir



## Legend

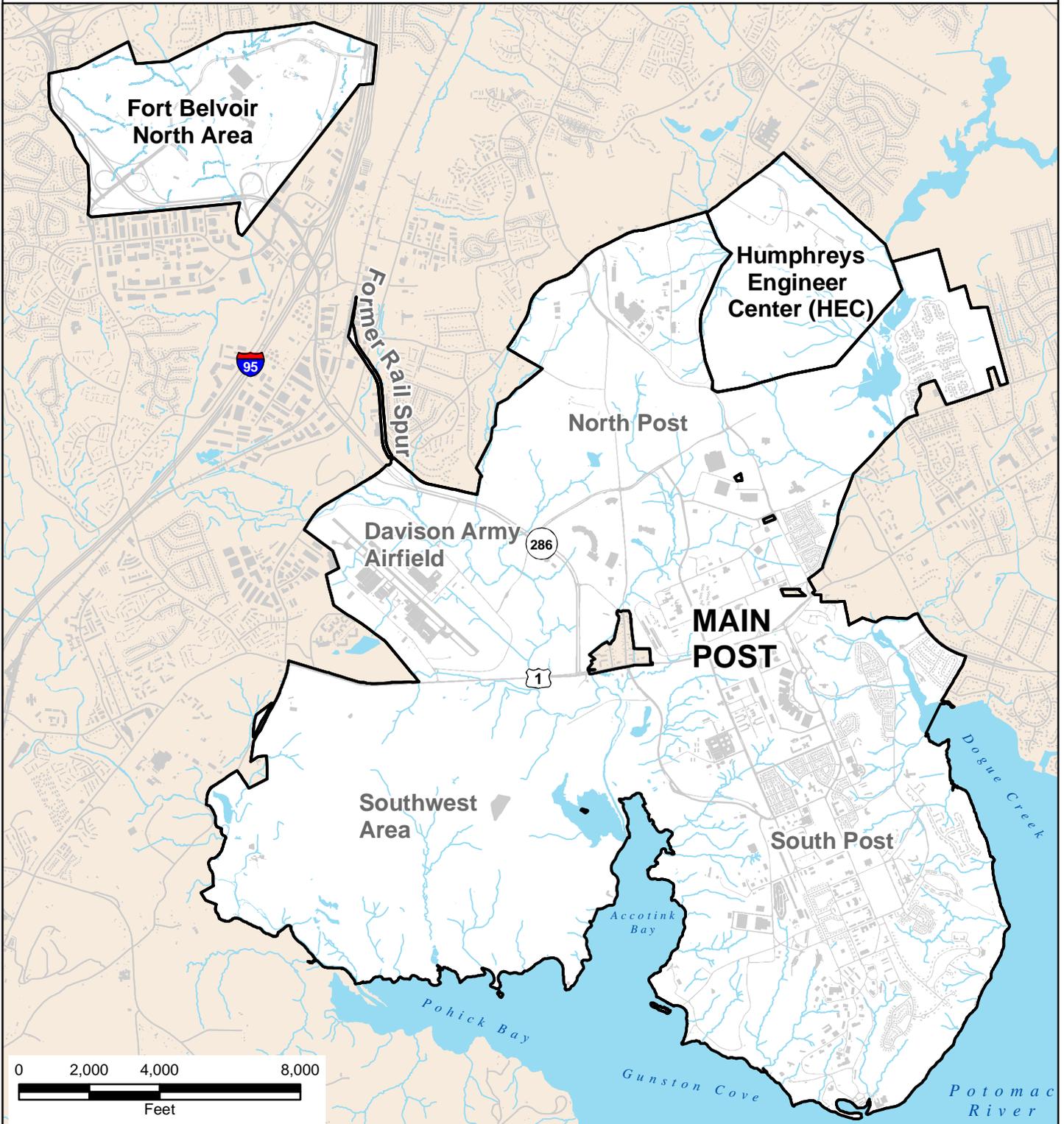
- |                                |  |                          |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| ① Fort Belvoir North Area      | ⑤ Tysons Corner Communication Tower    | ■ Fort Belvoir Main Post |
| ② Humphreys Engineer Center    | ⑥ Rivanna Station                      |                          |
| ③ Mark Center                  | ⑦ Davison Airfield Outer Marker Parcel |                          |
| ④ Suitland Communication Tower |  |                          |



Figure 1

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# Fort Belvoir Main Post and North Area



## Legend

 Installation Boundary



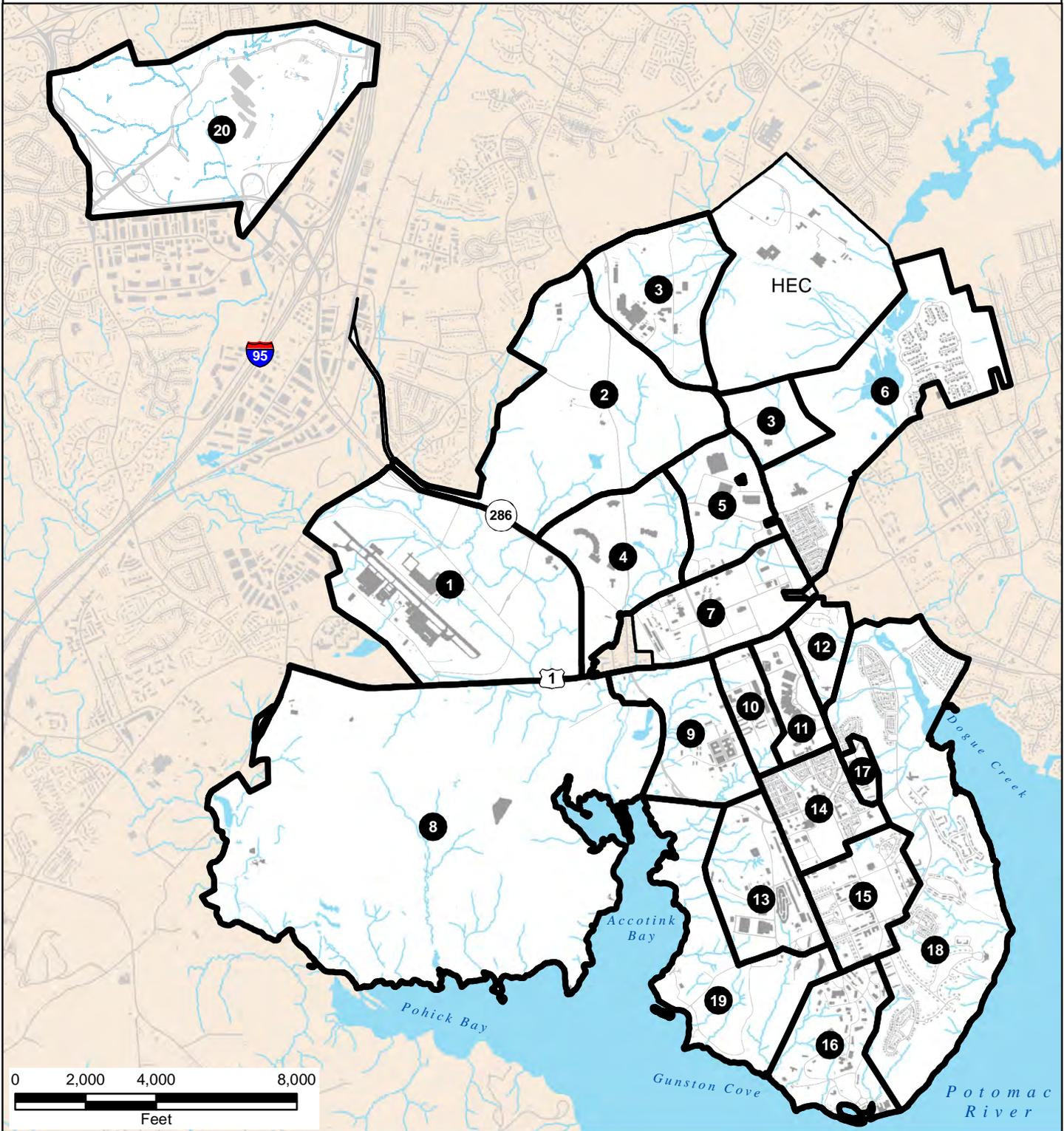
Fort Belvoir ICRMP



Figure 2

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# Planning Districts



## Legend

Planning District Boundaries

- 1 - DAAF District
- 2 - Golf Course / NMUSA
- 3 - Intelligence District
- 4 - DLA INSCOM District
- 5 - North Post Community Support

- 6 - North Residential District
- 7 - Lower North Post District
- 8 - Southwest District
- 9 - 1400 Area West District
- 10 - 1400 Area East District
- 11 - Medical District

- 12 - South Post Community Support
- 13 - Industrial Area District
- 14 - Town Center District
- 15 - Historic Core District
- 16 - 300 Area District
- 17 - Administrative Campus District

- 18 - Community Activities District
- 19 - Recreation District
- 20 - FBNA District



Fort Belvoir ICRMP



Figure 3

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**Table 1: Main Post Planning Districts**

District	Description
<b>Davison Army Airfield (DAAF) District</b>	This district is a self-operated campus organized around a single function of aviation operations and missions. Development is low-density industrial in nature focused around the runway. Large hangars front the taxiway and aprons, while smaller administration and warehouse facilities are oriented toward the perimeter road.
<b>Golf Course/National Museum of the US Army (NMUSA) District</b>	This district is divided into two distinct areas. First is the Fort Belvoir Golf Course, comprising two 18-hole courses with clubhouse and public amenities. Second is the National Museum of the US Army site (under development) that will include museum, parking, gardens, and outdoor exhibition space. The setting is rural with rolling topography that allows for distant views. Access is either internally from Beulah Road on Post, or from the Fairfax County Parkway off Post.
<b>Defense Logistics Agency/Intelligence Security Command (DLA/INSCOM) District</b>	These two districts are typified by suburban office campus design and each occupied by a single mission partner with hundreds or thousands of employees. Each district is dominated by a single large office building centrally situated on the site and surrounded by park-like open space and parking. Each campus is isolated from its surroundings physically by its own perimeter security. Aesthetically, the architecture and site design has individual iconic character that reflects a specific mission.
<b>Intelligence District</b>	
<b>North Post Community Support District</b>	This district is planned for considerable redevelopment into a regional hub of retail, office, residential, educational, and recreational uses. The first phase is underway with the construction of the newly designed Post Exchange (PX) and Commissary. Following phases will include a restaurant, townhomes, administrative offices, retail/community service shops, and recreation facilities. These facilities are centered around a pedestrian promenade with a dense cluster of public services to provide a walkable environment.
<b>North Residential District</b>	These two districts are comprised of residential villages typified by traditional neighborhood design standards. Each village features common open spaces, pedestrian paths, public facilities, recreation areas, and a consistent architectural theme. Both districts are managed under the Residential Communities Initiative. The districts contain properties that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).
<b>Community Activities District</b>	
<b>Lower North Post District</b>	This district encompasses a mix of uses including administrative offices, reserve centers, troop barracks, motor pools, warehouses, and recreational facilities. These large facilities are spread across the district in low density, office park style development. The existing grid of roads establishes rectilinear development parcels, and buildings that are orthogonally oriented. There are sites that are vacant and can be readied for development.
<b>1400 Area West District</b>	Administrative office buildings, storage warehouses, and storage lots comprise this district. Development has a grid configuration of streets and buildings that are orthogonally arranged on rectilinear parcels. The density is low and distributed fairly evenly across the district. The existing infrastructure and facilities are aging, and many are vacant, which makes this a prime location redevelopment.
<b>1400 Area East District</b>	This district functions as an administrative center comprised of single and multi-mission partner office buildings. The development pattern is low- to mid-density, organized in a grid of streets and rectilinear building parcels. Recent development favors higher density with taller buildings and multi-level parking. This is representative of the type of compact development planned for this district.
<b>Medical District</b>	Recent construction has transformed the Medical District into a regional hub, servicing the National Capital Region for military medical care. This district encompasses the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital, Northern Regional Medical Command, dental clinic, the Warrior Transition Complex, United Service Organization (USO) Warrior and Family Center, and the National Intrepid Center of Excellence. Development has remained consistent with the orthogonal grid that typifies the south Post.
<b>South Post Community Support District</b>	Development within this district is low-density and suburban in character. Buildings are one to two stories in height, with surface parking lots at the front, and open space and wooded areas to the rear. Functions include a child development center, Fisher Houses, community center, recreational fields, and future Privatized Army Lodging facility.

District	Description
<b>Industrial Area District</b>	This district consists of one- and two-story warehouses/administrative buildings, outdoor storage lots, motor pools lots, and service yards. Most facilities are in disrepair or obsolete. Redevelopment would provide modern and efficient facilities that better utilize the limited land area and allow better functionality.
<b>Town Center District</b>	This district has a mixture of uses including administrative offices, civic buildings, retail shops, recreation facilities, and residential villages. Most of this district has been redeveloped into a vibrant community and residential area. Further redevelopment can continue to evolve this area into a local and regional community hub. Portions of this district may be eligible for the National Register.
<b>Administrative Campus District</b>	Today, this district encompasses the old DeWitt Army Hospital, Army lodging facilities, and surface parking lots. The DeWitt Army Hospital is slated for demolition, with the existing lodging to be removed as well. This will clear the site for high-density development of administrative and community facilities.
<b>Historic Core District</b>	This district is the oldest developed area on Post. The formal planning that created a street grid and Colonial Revival-styled buildings has set the precedent for the visual character of Fort Belvoir. This district contains properties that are eligible for the National Register.
<b>Recreation District</b>	The Recreation District is comprised mostly of the Tompkins Basin Recreation Area, which includes a wide range of recreational facilities such as picnic pavilions, outdoor sports courts, dog park, fishing pier, non-motorized boat launch, archery range, trails and family travel camp. This district is mostly in a natural state of woodlands and open fields.
<b>Southwest District</b>	This district is left mostly in its natural state. It encompasses most of the wildlife refuges on Post as well as operational ranges used for engineer/troop training. Development in this district is minimal due to environmental constraints and the lack of amenable infrastructure.
<b>300 Area District</b>	This is a heterogeneous district that encompasses the most diverse group of mission partners within a self-contained perimeter. This plethora of facilities with various missions that were established over time resulted in an inconsistent planning pattern. This dissonant plan is emphasized by the informal siting arrangement of roads and buildings, which are loosely based on the topographic conditions, and the use of inconsistent building materials and colors.

### 1.3.2 Remote Sites

- Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA):** This is an approximately 800-acre parcel about two miles northwest of the Main Post to the west of I-95. Until 1988, FBNA was a testing and training area known as the Engineer Proving Ground (EPG). In 2011, FBNA became the home of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). FBNA is one of the 20 districts defined in the Real Property Master Plan, with characteristics similar to those of the Defense Logistics Agency/Intelligence Security Command District and Intelligence District (see Table 1 and Figure 3).
- Mark Center:** The 16-acre Mark Center property was acquired in 2008 and has been developed to full capacity with two high-rise office buildings for Washington Headquarters Services.
- Rivanna Station:** Rivanna Station became a sub-installation of Fort Belvoir in 1997. In 2001, it became the home of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command’s National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) (260,000-square-foot Nicholson Building). Following the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) action, Rivanna Station was expanded and a 170,500-square-feet

Joint-Use Intelligence Analysis Facility (JUIAF) constructed, along with supporting infrastructure. Related acquisition added about 50 acres to the site, for a total size of 76 acres.

- **Tysons Corner Communication Tower Site:** This 2.69-acre site consists of a 300-foot tall microwave tower and adjacent one-story, concrete block operations building. The majority of the site, with the exception of the tower facility, is undeveloped, with a small copse of trees to the north and sparse vegetation elsewhere.
- **Suitland Communication Tower Site:** This one-acre site consists of a 300-foot tall microwave tower and adjacent one-story concrete block operations building. The majority of the site is occupied by the tower and contains little vegetation.
- **Davison Airfield Outer Marker:** This 0.5-acre parcel contains a driveway, a one-story operations building, and a 100-foot tall airfield transmitter tower.

### 1.3.3 Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC)

The 583-acre HEC houses approximately 1,000 employees that work for several USACE and non-USACE agencies. USACE organizations include the HEC Support Activity, the Engineering Research and Development Center (Topographic Engineering Center), Office of History, Office of Internal Review, the Engineer Inspector General, the Institute for Water Resources, USACE Finance Center, and the Medical Facilities Center of Expertise. Non-USACE mission partners include Army Materiel Command Special Performance Office, Army Audit Agency, Records Management Declassification Agency, the US Army Criminal Investigation Division, US Army Community & Family Support Center, and the Army Engineer Association.

Existing facilities are concentrated within an approximately 80-acre portion of the site's northern section. This area has been developed with a few major buildings, roads, and parking along with numerous smaller structures. Dense second-growth coniferous and deciduous forest covers the remainder of the HEC site.

### 1.3.4 Mission Partners

Fort Belvoir provides logistical and administrative support to more than 140 mission partners and satellite organizations, including two Army major command headquarters, 10 Army major commands, 19 agencies of the Department of the Army, eight elements of the US Army Reserve and the Army National Guard, and 26 Department of Defense (DoD) agencies. An agency from the Department of the Treasury is also located at Fort Belvoir.

Major mission partners on Main Post include the Defense Logistics Agency (North Post, Defense Logistics Agency/Intelligence Security Command District); the Intelligence and Security Command (North Post, Defense Logistics Agency/Intelligence Security Command District); Aerospace Data Facility – East (North Post, Intelligence District); and Belvoir Community Hospital (South Post, Medical District).

### 1.3.5 Land Leases, Easements, and Outparcels

Fort Belvoir's Main Post has a number of land leases, public utility easements, right of access agreements and out-parcels that accommodate various mission partner activities and non-Department of Defense organizations, including:

- Rights-of-way held by Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) along Backlick Road, Telegraph Road, Woodlawn Road, Beulah Street, US Route 1, and the Fairfax County Parkway (Virginia Route 286). The widths of these rights-of-way vary based on the road size and classification. The public roads are maintained by VDOT.
- Public utility easements, including a major sanitary sewer gravity line running along Accotink Creek on FBNA and a recently installed sewer force main that runs south of Route 1. These county-maintained lines flow to the Noman M. Cole Jr. Pollution Control Plant, located west of the Southwest Area. Utility easements also exist for the privatized water, wastewater, and electrical distribution lines across the installation.
- The Fort Belvoir Elementary School, built on land leased for 50 years to the Fairfax County School Board. The lease agreement automatically renews after the 50 years unless Fairfax County constructs a new school off-post as a replacement. Renovation of the existing building and construction of a new school building on an adjacent site are currently (mid-2014) under planning.
- The Eleanor U. Kennedy Shelter, leased to Fairfax County. This historic building was renovated in 1986 for use as a homeless shelter. New Hope Housing operates the shelter under contract with the County Department of Family Services.
- Family housing: In 2003, family housing at Fort Belvoir became privatized under the Army's Residential Communities Initiative program. The Army and Clark Pinnacle Family Communities formed a new entity that owns the housing – Fort Belvoir Residential Communities LLC. The original agreement included 577 acres of land leased for 50 years. It is anticipated that an additional 21 acres adjacent to Woodlawn Village will be added to the lease in 2014 or early 2015.
- Transient lodging facilities: In August 2011, the Army transferred ownership and operation of its transient lodging facilities to Actus Lend Lease, a private sector development company. Actus then formed a special-purpose entity, Rest Easy, LLC to execute the lease. The Army granted Rest Easy, LLC a 50-year lease for the land underlying the existing facilities and other land to construct new lodging. As part of the lease agreement, Rest Easy, LLC renovated Buildings 80, 81, 470, 507, 508, 509, 806, and 807. Except for Building 470 (Knadle Hall), these facilities will be returned to Fort Belvoir for other uses once the new Army lodging facility is completed. Knadle Hall will continue to be used as Army lodging under the lease agreement.

### 1.3.6 Cemeteries

The Main Post contains seven cemeteries, listed in Table 2. Except where indicated in Table 2, the cemeteries are listed in the Fairfax County Land Records as private, not Army, property. An eighth cemetery, the Woodlawn Friends' Meeting Cemetery (44FX1211), part of the National Register-listed Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, also is entirely surrounded by Fort Belvoir. However, as part of the mitigation for the construction of Mulligan Road, about 2.5 acres of Fort Belvoir land located east of this cemetery will be transferred to Woodlawn. When this occurs, the cemetery will no longer be an inholding. For this reason, it is not included in Table 2.

**Table 2: Cemeteries at Fort Belvoir**

Name	VASHPO #	Location	Ownership	Notes
Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery	44FX1210	North Post Community Support District	Private	Most recent Phase II evaluation conducted in 1997. Recommended not National Register eligible with <i>caveat</i> due to lack of subsurface testing. The VASHPO did not concur (letter dated June 19, 1997). Further study is needed.
Lacey's Hill Cemetery	44FX1208	North Post Community Support District	Private	Most recent Phase II evaluation conducted in 2002. Recommended National Register eligible. Further study is needed.
Potter Family Cemetery	44FX0459	Intelligence District	Private	Phase II evaluation conducted in 2005. Site recommended non-eligible for listing in the National Register. The VASHPO concurred on March 10, 2006.
Triplett Family Cemetery	44FX0739	HEC	Private	Most recent Phase II evaluation conducted in 1997. Recommended not National Register eligible. The VASHPO did not concur (letter dated June 19, 1997). Further study is needed.
Fairfax Family Grave	44FX0004	Community Activities District	Fort Belvoir	Listed in the National Register as part of the Belvoir Mansion Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite site.
McCarty Family Cemetery	44FX0680	Southwest District	Fort Belvoir	Phase I documentation conducted in 1988. Further study is needed.
Unnamed Cemetery	44FX1213	Southwest District	Fort Belvoir	This site is reported as containing a cemetery in the VASHPO's V-CRIS system. Further study is needed.

## 1.4 Historic Preservation Overview

### 1.4.1 National Historic Preservation Program

Several legislative acts make federal agencies responsible for the stewardship of the historic and cultural resources under their jurisdiction. The principal relevant laws include:

- The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended
- The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974
- The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978
- The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979

- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969

Federal departments and regulatory agencies have issued guidelines and regulations that establish specific standards and procedures for implementing these laws. Appendix I of this Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) contains a list of the major laws and links to web sites from which information can be obtained on the most current amendments and modifications to these statutes and regulations.

The NHPA, with its subsequent amendments and guidelines, defines the basic federal role in historic preservation. The law requires each federal agency to establish a program to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties under its jurisdiction to the National Register, the nation's inventory of archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and other properties that are locally, regionally, or nationally significant. Federal properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register must be managed in ways that consider the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values. Historic properties not under agency jurisdiction or control but potentially affected by the agency's actions are to be fully considered in agency planning. Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on all such properties. The law also specifies that the costs of preservation activities are eligible project costs in all undertakings conducted or assisted by a federal agency.

## **1.4.2 Department of the Army Cultural Resources Management Program**

The Department of the Army has outlined its responsibilities with regard to cultural and historical resources in Chapter 6 (*Cultural Resources*) of Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (December 2007). This document superseded the Army's previous regulatory document addressing cultural resources, AR 200-4 (1998).

AR 200-1 defines the Army's cultural resource policy as follows: "Ensure that installations make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management." The major program goal is defined as "Develop[ing] and implement[ing] procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources."

General program requirements include:

- Develop ICRMPs for use as a planning tool.
- Develop NHPA programmatic agreements (PAs) and memoranda of agreement (MOAs), Army alternate procedures, historic property component plans, NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action, cooperative agreements, and other compliance documents as needed.
- Appoint a government (that is, federal or state Army National Guard) employee as the installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).

- Establish a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized Indian tribes, as needed. Initial formal government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes will occur only between the Garrison Commander or the Adjutant General of an Army National Guard and the heads of tribal governments. Follow-on activities may be accomplished by staff.
- Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

### 1.4.3 Fort Belvoir Cultural Resources Management Program

Fort Belvoir's cultural resources include buildings, structures, districts, and archaeological sites that relate both to the post's pre-Army history and its development as a military installation. Management responsibility for these resources is assigned to the CRM, a position within the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). The CRM is normally a government employee. However, when the position is vacant, the same functions may be fulfilled by a qualified contractor working under the direction of the Compliance Branch Chief. The contractor must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61). All decisions related to historic properties at Fort Belvoir must be made under the guidance of either the installation CRM or staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards.

The cultural resources management program at Fort Belvoir:

- Identifies and evaluates cultural resources and maintains an up-to-date inventory of historic properties.
- Complies with NHPA and other federal laws and Army regulations pertaining to the management of cultural resources.
- Ensures that current and planned installation programs, plans, and projects (e.g., master plans, environmental impact analyses, real property and maintenance, facilities construction site approvals, and other land use activities) are integrated with cultural resources protection initiatives;
- Preserves and protects cultural resources in support of Fort Belvoir's mission.
- Ensures that sound and cost-effective preservation techniques are used to manage historic buildings, districts, sites, objects, structures, and other cultural resources.
- Ensures that appropriate consultation procedures are followed at the earliest planning stage of any undertaking that might affect historic properties. During the consultation process, the nature of the undertaking is identified, its Area of Potential Effects (APE) is determined, historic properties in the APE are identified, and the direct and indirect effects of the undertaking on cultural resources are identified.

Fort Belvoir has a long record of successful stewardship of its historic properties. The installation's present inventory of cultural resources has been generated by numerous architectural and archaeological identification and evaluation studies.

Table 3 lists and summarizes archaeological studies conducted through 2013.

**Table 3: Archaeological Studies at Fort Belvoir 1970-2013**

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
No date	Chatelain, Edward and Michael Johnson	<i>I-95 to Rt. 1 By-Pass Corridor</i>	Early version of Springfield By-Pass project. Pedestrian reconnaissance of two alternative routes, both running through Fort Belvoir. Note: Fort Belvoir denied access for this survey.
1976	Shott, George G.	<i>Archaeological Investigations of Belvoir Historic Site (44FX4), Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Investigations of major dependencies at Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite site, including brick clamps and infrastructure features such as drainage and cooling shafts.
1977	Gardner, William M., and Kurt W. Carr (Thunderbird Research Corporation)	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Railroad Spur Line at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance of a 15,000-by-60-foot right-of-way through northern sections of Fort Belvoir's training areas. One heavily disturbed mixed-component historic/prehistoric site found.
1977	Gardner, William M., Dennis Curry, and Jay Custer (Thunderbird Research Corporation)	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 90 Acres at the Fort Belvoir Family Housing Project, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance of Woodlawn Family Housing Area. No sites recorded; no further research recommended.
1979	Chatelain, Edward, and Michael Johnson	<i>Preliminary Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Widening of Route 1 from Little Hunting Creek to Belvoir Road</i>	Two badly disturbed sites identified, neither within boundaries of Fort Belvoir. No further work recommended.
1979	Koski-Karell, Daniel (Karell Institute)	<i>Preliminary Report of Archaeological Investigations for the Springfield Bypass &amp; Extension Corridor Alternatives</i>	Identified one significant site where one of the alignments crosses Accotink Creek (rock shelter with cultural material). Recommended avoidance.
1982	Karell Archaeological Associates	<i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental sub-surface testing within extreme southern segment of expressway route through Fort Belvoir. Four sites recommended for Phase II testing. The VASHPO concurred with recommended testing.
1983	Koski-Karell, Daniel (Karell Archaeological Services)	<i>Phase II Evaluation Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Springfield Bypass Highway Project Right-of-Way, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Excerpt from comprehensive Phase 2 report for the total right-of-way focusing on Fort Belvoir. Recommended Phase 3 investigations for three prehistoric sites.
1983	Karell Archaeological Services	<i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase II Investigations</i>	Intensive investigations of three prehistoric sites and one historic military training trench complex. Prehistoric sites mitigated under MOA between the VASHPO and VDOT.
1983	Israel, Stephen	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance: Triplett Homestead Site and Family Cemetery, Round Hill, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Excavation of two 0.75 x 5 - meter test trenches revealed 20 <sup>th</sup> -century debris in association with modern poured concrete foundation. Report recommended further Phase I testing north of Leaf Road (present HEC property).
1984	Johnson, Michael and Bob Norton	<i>Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Report, Fort Belvoir Life Care Community, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel/trowel testing of retirement facility site identified military trenches; one prehistoric site; one 20 <sup>th</sup> -century domestic scatter; old roadbeds. Further work recommended for Sites 44FX0220-0222 and new site.

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
1984	LeeDecker, Charles, Charles D. Cheek, Amy Friedlander, and Teresa Ossim (Professional Service Industry Inc.)	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Phase I survey of 1,400 acres: 34 sites and 18 isolated artifacts identified. Site typology and predictive model developed according to environmental resource zones. The survey also included an architectural evaluation of 204 buildings.
1985	Johnson, Michael	<i>Phase I Assessment for Mason Run Storm Drainage Improvements</i>	Letter report (4/25/85). The VASHPO concurred with No Further Work (6/20/86)
1986	Henry, Susan L.	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the INSCOM Headquarters Project Area</i>	Letter report (11/11/86). Recommended Phase II evaluation of Site 44FX1095 (County Site #109-1H2) if project design will disturb it. The VASHPO concurred (12/9/86).
1986	Johnson, Michael	<i>Archaeological Assessment for Expansion of Lower Potomac Pollution Control Plant</i>	Letter report (9/30/86). The VASHPO concurred with No Effect determination (10/30/86).
1986	Johnson, Michael	<i>Phase I Reconnaissance of Rappel Tower Site</i>	Letter report (5/9/86). The VASHPO concurred with No Further Work (5/21/86).
1987	DeCicco, Gabriel	<i>Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Construction Site of Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE)</i>	Phase I survey found no cultural materials; recommended no further work.
1987	Henry, Susan L.	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Historical Center and Museum, Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Letter report (5/1/87). No historic materials; recommended monitoring of site development for prehistoric resources.
1988	Polk, Harding (MAAR Associates, Inc.)	<i>Disturbance Map Development: Fort Belvoir Historic Preservation Plan Volume I</i>	Visual inspection supplemented by archival data to identify disturbed areas at the installation. Limited sub-surface testing to ground-truth conclusions. Disturbance map included. Combined with later Phase I reconnaissance (MAAR 1990-1992).
1988	Johnson, Michael	<i>A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Visual inspection of navigationally accessible portions of installation shoreline; identified 45 new sites and reassessed 12; recommended preventive maintenance and treatment of threatened sites; offered preliminary National Register assessments.
1988	Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome D. Traver, Kenneth O. Baumgardt	<i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Draft report only.
1988	Neumann, Thomas, et al. (Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 262 Acres at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Phase I survey of proposed Aerospace Data Facility - East site on Woodlawn Road. Identified 14 new sites; 3 previously recorded sites. The VASHPO recommended Phase II evaluation of 4 sites (11/6/87[sic]).
1989	Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations of 9 Previously Identified Sites at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Described Sites 44FX0013, 0672, 0683, 1095, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1621 and 1622. Site 44FX1328 at Castle Club potentially eligible.
1989	Walker, Joan M. and William Gardner (Paciulli Simmons and Associates Ltd.)	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey, Telegraph Woods Sanitary Sewer Line, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	No sites identified in project corridor along western branch of Dogue Creek.
1989	Stevens, J. S., and Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Relocation of the US Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters to the Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Survey of HEC Site B documented one previously identified site (44FX0708 [not eligible]) and a late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early-20 <sup>th</sup> -century domestic site (44FX1624 [not eligible]). No other cultural resources within the 120-acre survey area.

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
1989	McLearen, Douglas and Luke Boyd	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements to Route 618, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of low visibility areas. Phase II investigation recommended for Sites 44FX1589 and 1210 (Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery).
1990	Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna Ralph, and Evelyn Tidlow	<i>A Plan for Preservation and Interpretation of the Fairfax Ruins and Grave Site at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Assessed previous work undertaken at Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite site; recommended further testing of five areas (the white house, the brick clamp, the 1812 gun emplacements; gardens and woods southwest of house site).
1990	Ryder, Robin, Katherine Hanbury, and Luke Boyd	<i>Phase 2 Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations of Three Sites Located Along Route 618 in Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Evaluated Sites 44FX1589 (19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> -century domestic site); 44FX1210 (Woodlawn Methodist Cemetery); and Friends' Meeting House. Last two eligible. Could not determine eligibility of 44FX1589.
1991	Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk (MAAR Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Investigations of Twelve Archaeological Sites (44FX13, 672, 683, 1275, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1621, 1622, 1654, 1655, and 1656) Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Concluded that Site 44FX1328 is eligible. Recommended avoidance or data recovery. The VASHPO found 44FX1327 and 1328 eligible as one site and 44FX1621 eligible (9/18/91).
1991	Polk, Harding and Ronald Thomas (MAAR Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Located 109 previously unrecorded sites, resulting in a total of 244 recorded sites at Fort Belvoir. Included management recommendations.
1992	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Alternative 4 ("East") Gunston Road Extension, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	No intact features or cultural materials within right-of-way; no sites identified. No further work recommended. The VASHPO concurred on "No Effect" (5/22/1992).
1992	Blanton, Dennis, and Donald Linebaugh	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a New Alignment of the Proposed Route 613 Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Survey of realignment of Beulah Road/Telegraph Road intersection. No new sites identified; all previously identified sites lie outside the project area.
1992	Miller, Orloff (3D/Environmental Services)	<i>Phase IA Literature Search for Submerged Cultural Resources in Tompkins Basin, Fort Belvoir Military Reservation, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Study considered proposed dredge area in Accotink Bay; concluded that no prehistoric or significant historic resources were present. Noted WWII UXO in area. The VASHPO concurred (7/12/94).
1993	Polk, Harding, Jerome D. Traver and Ronald A. Thomas (MAAR Associates, Inc.)	<i>A Phase I Survey of Fort Belvoir, Virginia (2 vols.)</i>	166 previously unidentified sites recorded, ranging from Archaic period through historic times. At completion of this survey, Belvoir had 301 identified sites. The VASHPO did not concur on the non-eligibility of 44FX1621, 1810, and 1815 and requested Phase II study for these sites (7/14/94).
1993	Gardner, William M. and Kimberly A. Snyder	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX1784, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Study was conducted to determine the boundaries of a site defined in 1990 and evaluate its National Register potential. It was determined that the site is at best an ephemeral transient hunting station. No further work was recommended. The VASHPO concurred that the site is not eligible (4/23/93).
1993	MAAR Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Belvoir Ruins and Garden Sites, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Limited Phase II testing to assess condition of previously excavated outbuildings and identify additional resources in untested areas. Identified "kitchen garden" area.

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
1993	Hill, Phillip, Ruth Overbeck, Kim Snyder and William Gardner (Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 44FX673, 1495, 1678, and 1784, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Mid-18th to 20 <sup>th</sup> -century sites on proposed golf course expansion. Site 44FX1678 assessed as National Register-eligible, and mitigation recommended. The VASHPO did not concur, found "No Effect" (4/22/95).
1993	Hill, Phillip, and William H. Gardner	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 44FX1497 and 44FX1913, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Both sites found to have no integrity and to be non-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (8/26/93).
1993	Pullins, Stevan C.	<i>Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Effects to Site 44FX457, Proposed Route 29, Springfield Bypass Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Original excavation plans were modified when it was established that the portion of the site within the right-of-way lacked features and vertical integrity. Investigations were modified to evaluate the eligibility of the site. It was determined that the site had been plowed and subject to other disturbances. No adverse effects were anticipated and no further work recommended. The VASHPO concurred with the no effect finding but determined that the entire site should still be considered eligible (4/30/93).
1993	Pullins, Stevan C., and Anna L. Gray	<i>Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Effects to Site 44FX458 and 44FX664 Proposed Route 29, Springfield Bypass Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	The sites were reevaluated during the project. 44FX0664 was found to lie outside the right-of-way and determined to be non-eligible. No further work was recommended. 44FX0458 was found to be extensively disturbed and non-eligible. No further work was recommended. The VASHPO concurred with the no further work findings (4/30/93) and the determinations of non-eligibility (7/2/93).
1993	Galke, Laura and J. Sanderson Stevens (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Archaeological Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX1907 and 1908 and Pohick Loop Handicap Access Trail</i>	Extended Phase I testing showed 44FX1907 to be non-significant. Phase II evaluation of 44FX1908 revealed National Register-eligible stratified Early - Middle Woodland site. The VASHPO concurred (9/29/93). ACHP concurred (10/18/93).
1994	James River Institute for Archeology	<i>Archaeological Investigations: US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Site 44FX4, Belvoir Manor, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Continued research into National Register site. Studied garden outbuildings, unidentified structures, landscape features.
1994	James River Institute for Archeology	<i>Interpretive Plan, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir Site 44FX4 Belvoir Manor, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Intended to recapture the spatial qualities and layout of the original buildings through the use of innovative techniques.
1994	Williams, Martha and Ellen Saint Onge (Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX619 and 44FX1942, Cheney School Outgrant Project, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Expanded Phase I and Phase II testing showed 44FX0619 to be disturbed and non-eligible. 44FX1942, an early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century African-American farmstead, was assessed eligible. The VASHPO concurred that 44FX0619 is ineligible but found 44FX1942 ineligible (10/11/94).
1994	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research	<i>Route 613 Project, Fairfax County Project: 0613-029-309, C502, Reassessment of Site 44FX1941</i>	Recommended that the site is ineligible and no further work is required.
1995	Schwermer, Anne	<i>The Barnes/Owsley Site (44FX1326): A Documentary Research and Phase II Survey of seventeenth and eighteenth Century Plantations on Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Intensive Phase I located 18 <sup>th</sup> -century component, but no 17 <sup>th</sup> -century component. Recommended further testing.

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
1995	Egghart, Christopher P., Robin L. Ryder, and Douglas C. McLearn	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Improvements to Route 1 Crossing Accotink Creek in Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	One site (44FX2134) and two isolated finds located. None recommended eligible. No further work recommended.
1996	Simons, Michael A. and John G. Clarke (Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Five Sites, 44FX12, FX1305, FX1309, FX1314, FX1317, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Sites 44FX0012, 1305, 1309 and 1314 found to be eligible. Site 44FX1317 found to have been destroyed.
1996	Feidel, Stuart, Elizabeth O'Brien, and Dana Heck (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX635, 1333, 1677, and 1505, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Prehistoric sites 44FX0635 and 1333 assessed as not National Register-eligible; Sites 44FX1677 and 1505, World War II military training trenches, recommended as eligible.
1996	Simons, Michael and Martha Williams (Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX1340, 1344, 1672, 1674, 1925, and 1926, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	National Register-eligible sites include historic component of 44FX1340 and Late Archaic-Early Woodland site 44FX1925; all others not eligible.
1997	Fahey, Augustine	<i>GIS Data Development for Archaeological Sites for US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Developed project planning aid that depicts spatial distribution of archaeological sites and links informational fields for each site.
1997	Williams, Martha R. and Geoffrey E. Melhuish (Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.)	<i>National Register Evaluation of the Triplett Family Cemetery (44FX739), Lacey's Hill Cemetery (44FX1208) and Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery (44FX1210), Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Cemeteries evaluated as archaeological and architectural sites. None found individually eligible; Woodlawn and Lacey's Hill may contribute to a future Woodlawn African-American historic district. The VASHPO did not concur (6/19/97).
1997	Simons, Michael A. (Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigation of 44FX1898 and Archaeological Site Delineation of 44FX1935, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	44FX1898 assessed as not eligible; 44FX1935 is out of Area of Effect. Phase II evaluation recommended for potentially eligible military training trenches.
1999	Simons, Michael	<i>Phase I Investigations of Telegraph Road Widening Project</i>	Letter report only for support of an environmental impact statement. No cultural resources located in Area of Effect.
1998	Williams, Martha (Christopher Goodwin & associates, Inc.)	<i>Results of Archaeological Reconnaissance, Quarters 68</i>	Letter report (9/15/98) of pedestrian reconnaissance of concentration of bricks and artifacts behind and west of Quarters 68. No sub-surface work conducted. No further work recommended.
1999	Dames & Moore	<i>Disturbance Assessment for Archaeological Sites 44FX1327 and 44FX1328 at Building 699, The Castle Club, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Assessment included review of previous Phase II report (1991) and pertinent letters, and site inspection. Demolition of Building 699 did not affect the eligibility of the sites.
2000	Friedman, Janet, et al. (URS/Dames and Moore)	<i>Well site (44FX2459) Phase I archaeological Investigation, Davison Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Survey of about 2 acres. Identified and defined the boundaries of 2 previously observed sites. Phase II recommended for 44FX2459 (multi-component site). 44FX2469 (20 <sup>th</sup> -century military earthworks) potentially significant. GIS mapping recommended.
2000	Mock, Kevin, Janet Friedman, and Cynthia Pfanstiehl (Dames and Moore Group)	<i>Phase III Data Recovery at Archaeological Site 44FX1328; an Early- to Mid-Eighteenth Century Tenement Site, Castle Club Park, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Excavation of 22 five-foot square units with recovery of historic artifacts across the site. No structural remains of the tenement house. Refuse pit found.

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
2002	Jones, Lynn and Charles D. Cheek (John Milner Associates)	<i>Pohick Road Stormwater Repair Project, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Testing of approximately 0.11 acre to determine whether Site 44FX1808 extended into the area. One test pit area possibly associated with the site. No further work recommended due to low density of artifacts and lack of concentrations or features. The VASHPO concurred on no effect from project (2/21/02).
2002	Cheek, Charles D., Bryan Corle, and Kerri Culhane (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>North Post Regional Community Support Center Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Survey to evaluate previous work, during which 8 sites were identified, and evaluate the eligibility of 44FX1208 (Lacey's Hill Cemetery) and 44FX1815. Confirmed that three sites (44FX1813, 1814, and 1913) are not eligible and three (44FX1589, 1816, and 1210) are potentially eligible. 44FX1815 recommended non-eligible. 44FX1208 recommended eligible.
2002	Lautzenheiser, Loretta and John P. cooke (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.)	<i>Cultural Resources Identification Survey, Improvements to US Route 1 from route 611 (Telegraph Road) to Huntington Avenue, Fairfax County, Virginia, Project C</i>	No unrecorded sites identified in the project APE. Two previously investigated sites (44FX1680 and 1936) disturbed. Other sites (44FX1657, 1679, 1937, 1904, and 1905) showed low density of artifacts and lack of subsurface integrity. The VASHPO concurred that Site 44FX1680 is not eligible and the parts of 44FX1657, 1679, 1904, 1905, 1936, and 1937 within the study area are non-eligible (portions outside remain potentially eligible) (9/17/02).
2004	Brady, Ellen M., and John P. Cooke (Cultural Resources, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Expansion North of Boulder Way, NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, Virginia</i>	Survey of 33 acres. No archaeological resources documented. One cemetery found (late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> - century). Does not appear to be eligible.
2004	Brady, Ellen M., and John P. Cooke (Cultural Resources, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Expansion South of Boulder Way, NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, Virginia</i>	Survey of 66 acres. One archaeological site and one isolated find documented. Site 44AB0514 recommended non-eligible. Isolated find 495-2 recommended non-eligible.
2005	Balicki, Joseph and Sarah G. Traum (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Woodlawn Village Land Exchange (Parcel 10011 01 0009), Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Investigation of 28.3-acre parcel. No archaeological resources identified. The VASHPO concurred (2/24/05).
2005	Cheek, Charles D. (John Milner Associates)	<i>Archaeological Assessment of Site 44FX1275, INSCOM Facility, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Letter report (6/16/05). Site recommended non-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (7/20/05).
2005	Balicki, Joseph and Bryan Corle (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Evaluative testing at Site 44FX1921 at Coyer Village, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1921 recommended non-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (3/17/06).
2005	Corle, Bryan and Charles D. Cheek	<i>Archaeological Assessment for the Expansion of the DCEETA Perimeter Road, DCEETA Mail Handling Facility Perimeter Road Expansion, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Determined that the area had undergone a comprehensive Phase I survey that identified two sites (44FX0459 and 1436). 44FX0459 contains a cemetery and requires Phase II testing. 44FX1436 is disturbed and requires no other work. The VASHPO concurred (7/27/05).
2005	Corle, Bryan and Lynn Jones (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Evaluative Testing at Sites 44FX709 and 44FX1433 for the Expansion of the DCEETA Mail Handling Facility Perimeter Road, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1433 determined not to be an archaeological site. Site 44FX0709 not potentially eligible. No additional investigations recommended. The VASHPO concurred (7/27/05).

Date	Authors	Archaeological Study	Notes
2006	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Evaluative Testing, Site 44FX1921 at Colyer Village, Fort Belvoir</i>	Site 44FX1921 recommended non-eligible; no further work warranted.
2007	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigation of 44FX1918 National Museum of the US Army, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1918 found to be disturbed. Not recommended eligible. The VASHPO concurred (6/27/07).
2007	Adams, Natalie P. and Brad Botwick (New South Associates)	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations, Site 44FX1933 Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Recommended Site 44FX1933 to be non-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (6/29/07).
2007	Kreisa, Paul (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey of the United Land Corporation Property for the US Army NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, Virginia</i>	Survey yielded three prehistoric Native American isolated finds and one historic period isolated find, none eligible. The VASHPO concurred (2/4/08).
2007	Lautzenheiser, Loretta (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.)	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey of Old Mill Road Connector and Proposed Property Transfer of Fort Belvoir Land Between Woodlawn Friends Meeting House and Woodlawn Plantation, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Additional investigations recommended for Site 44FX1146-a. Site 44FX2356 recommended not eligible. The VASHPO concurred (1/7/2008).
2008	Corle, Bryan, Charles Goode, and Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929, and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1928 recommended eligible. Site 44FX1929 found to be two sites: 44FX1929 and 44FX3253, both recommended eligible. The VASHPO concurred (2/7/08).
2008	Thunderbird	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations of Site 44FX1808 in Support of BRAC Infrastructure, Fort Belvoir Property, Fairfax County</i>	Research potential of Site 44FX1808 limited. Not considered eligible.
2009	Holland, Kerri and Donna J. Seifert (John Milner Associates, Inc.)	<i>Boundary Delineation and Site Assessment, Archaeological Site 44FX0663, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Site found to be no longer eligible due to significant disturbance. The VASHPO concurred (3/10/10).
2009	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase I-II Archeological Investigations for the Dogue Creek Force Main, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Investigations found no unrecorded resources in the project area. Site 44FX1917 was evaluated and recommended non-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (7/20/09).
2009	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Evaluative Site Testing at Site 44FX1711, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1711 found to be destroyed and not eligible for the National Register.
2010	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Boundary Delineation for Archeological Site 44FX0009, Playground (Tot Lot) Expansion at George Washington Village, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Study found that the northwest boundary of Site 44FX0009 should be shifted to the southeast no less than 60 feet, redefining the site as approximately 1,040 feet by 200 feet (4.8 acres). Future ground-disturbing activities should not exceed this revised boundary of the site.
2010	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at Site 44FX1905, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Site 44FX1905 recommended non-eligible; no further investigation warranted.
2013	Thunderbird Archeology	<i>Archeological Assessment of Site 44FX0009</i>	Site 44FX0009 determined to be not eligible.

Table 4 lists and summarizes architectural studies conducted at Fort Belvoir through 2012.

**Table 4: Architectural Studies Conducted at Fort Belvoir Through 2012**

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
1983	Friedlander, Amy	<i>Senior Officers' Housing Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	The Senior Officers' Housing area contains 59 2 ½ story brick Colonial Revival style houses lining curvilinear streets. The study assessed the district as significant under Criterion A on the basis of its architecture. This district later was included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD) nomination.
1984	LeeDecker, Charles, Charles D. Cheek, Amy Friedlander, and Teresa Ossim	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Inventoried and evaluated approximately 200 built resources constructed 1917 – 1957 and classified them into 4 categories. The buildings were organized by property type and compiled on 36 HABS/HAER inventory cards.
1988	Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna; Ralph, Kenneth Baumgardt	<i>An Overview of the Cultural Contexts of Fort Belvoir</i>	Presents an overview of the installation's 20th century military history with an examination of archival sources and a literature review.
1988	Engel, Barbara	<i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	Early draft of National Register Nomination for Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building. Form noted that the pump station and filter building was eligible for listing in the National Register as Fort Belvoir's oldest structure, for its role in water filtration reflecting the Army's plan for maximum self-sufficiency, and as a good example of an early-20 <sup>th</sup> century industrial building. Eight buildings/structures were identified as part of the complex which had ceased operations in the 1960s. Form noted that the complex was leased to Fairfax County in 1986 and converted into a homeless shelter and a number of buildings were demolished, and that the VASHPO concurred that the work had no adverse effect.
1990	Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome Traver, and Kenneth Baumgardt	<i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Contains a reconnaissance level survey of all buildings and structures built at Fort Belvoir prior to 1946. Resulted in the preparation of a revised National Register nomination for the FBHD, plus nomination forms for the US Army Package Power Reactor and the Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building.
1992	MAAR Associates	<i>Historic American Building (HABS) Inventory Forms</i>	Almost 100 HABS Inventory forms prepared for buildings at Fort Belvoir; forms generally include text, map, and black and white photographs.
1992	Friedlander, Amy, Barbara Engel, Sheryl Hack, Kenneth Baumgardt, and Sandra DeChard	<i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	National Register Nomination prepared to revise draft 1988 form.
1992	Friedlander, Amy, Sheryl Hack, and Judith Rosentel	<i>US Army Package Power Reactor: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	National Register nomination form prepared for US Army Package Power Reactor, which was built in 1957 and possesses exceptional significance as the Army's prototype nuclear generating plant under Criterion A, and because it was under 50 years old at the time it was evaluated, Criteria Consideration G. The reactor complex includes a 30-acre fenced area that encloses the SM-1 Plant (Building 372) and six support buildings/structures. Form was signed by the VASHPO in 1996.

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
1992	Hack, Sheryl and Lauren Archibald	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i>	National Register nomination form prepared for the FBHD, which includes the administrative and residential core of the Post, Parade Ground and associated landscape features. Significant for its Colonial Revival architecture and community planning.
1993	Hanbury, Evans, Newill, Vlatka and Company	<i>Historic Components Guidebook Series</i>	Developed in response to the Stewardship Standards adopted by Military District of Washington for preserving and rehabilitating historic family quarters, these guidebooks identify historically significant architectural elements and specify compatible materials for family quarters at Fort Belvoir. They also outline procedures to be followed during preservation or maintenance work.
1995/1997	Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard	<i>Thermo-Con House: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	National Register nomination form prepared for International-style house designed by the industrial architectural firm Albert Kahn and Associates, Inc. and built in 1949. House was a prototype of a design developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to test the sustainability of "Thermo-Con" building material in mass production of lightweight houses (although it should be noted that this house-type was never mass produced). The Thermo-Con House was found to possess exceptional significance under Criterion C for its unique and innovative method of construction developed by the US Army. Because the house was less than 50 years old at the time it was evaluated, it was also evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. It also is considered significant as a good example of an International-style residence at Fort Belvoir. Nomination form signed by the VASHPO in 1997.
1995	Harnsberger & Associates, P.C.	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic Building Survey</i>	Presents an architectural survey of 33 nonresidential historic buildings to document existing conditions and provide specific preservation and maintenance recommendations. The conditions assessment survey examined the interior and exterior of each building, including plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems. The report presents general information on each building; discusses its principal building materials, character-defining features and building alterations; summarizes existing conditions; and recommends prioritized repair and rehabilitation strategies.
1996	Gilmore, Lance	<i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	National Register nomination form prepared to update 1988 and 1992 forms. Form notes that Water Filtration Plant (Building 1400) is Fort Belvoir's oldest permanent structure, and one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp Humphreys. The single-story Pump House (Building 1424) was added in 1936. The buildings are significant because they illustrate the development of support facilities at World War I cantonments, and for technological advances in drinking water purification. The form also notes that seven buildings/structures associated with the complex had been demolished. Form signed by the VASHPO in 1996.

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
1996	Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i>	Revised National Register nomination form prepared, which includes 196 contributing and 11 non-contributing resources. Form indicates that the district is significant under Criterion A because it illustrates social, technological, and military developments at US Army installations in the years between World War I and World War II. In addition, it is significant under Criterion C because the buildings and layout embody distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style and suburban planning and landscape design. Form signed by Virginia SHPO in 1996.
1996	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic Buildings Survey Addendum for Buildings Between 1945 and 1950</i>	Architectural survey of 45 buildings and structures constructed between 1945 and 1950. Three buildings were designated as "contributing" to the FBHD; three structures associated with Cold War activities were identified as contributing to the US Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property; the remaining 39 buildings were evaluated as "non-contributing" resources that lacked integrity or association with important themes.
1998	Dames & Moore	<i>Environmental Assessment, Thermo-Con House (Building 172) Rehabilitation, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Provided archival research and analysis of environmental impacts associated with rehabilitating the National Register-eligible Thermo-Con House. Report concluded that the rehabilitation would not adversely affect the quality of the human environment and did not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.
2002	URS	<i>Old Colchester Road Evaluation of National Register Eligibility</i>	Survey and evaluation of 4.2-mile Old Colchester Road, a two-lane undivided road. The evaluation concluded that the road was not National Register-eligible because it lacked significance under National Register Criteria A-D and also lacked integrity. Although the report recommended Old Colchester Road not eligible, in 2002, the Keeper of the National Register determined the road eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the history of Fairfax County.
2003	URS	<i>Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum</i>	Survey and evaluation of 73 buildings and structures constructed at Fort Belvoir between 1935 and 1955. In a letter dated March 3, 2003, the VASHPO noted that they disagreed with 11 recommendations provided in the report. The report was revised, and in a letter dated October 8, 2004, the VASHPO noted that they concurred with the majority of eligibility recommendations, with the exception of four buildings (Buildings 1146, 1147, 1148, and 1154), which the VASHPO believed to be eligible as contributing resources to the Fort Belvoir Historic District. A subsequent report was prepared by John Milner Associates, as described below.
2004	Falk, Kirstin, John Milner Associates, Inc.	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum, Survey Review, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Survey consisted of evaluation of ten buildings and one structure, previously reviewed under the Fort Belvoir Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum. Of these, five were designated as contributing resources to the FBHD. The remaining six resources were evaluated to be not eligible and/or non-contributing to the district. The VASHPO concurred with the

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
			majority of the findings, however, as noted under the <i>Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum</i> , VASHPO did not concur that Buildings 1146, 1147, 1148, and 1154 were not eligible (2002-0782). Ultimately, the Keeper for the National Register upheld the VASHPO's determination that the buildings were eligible as contributing resources to the district.
2004	Clarke, Sarah M., Leah Konicki, Brandon McCuin, and Ruth Myers, Gray & Pape, Inc.	<i>A Survey of Cultural Landscapes for the US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Survey to identify and evaluate military cultural landscapes at US Army Garrison and their potential significance as contributing resources to the FBHD. Seven individual resources were evaluated and recommended eligible as contributing elements to the FBHD.
2006	URS	<i>Letter to SHPO to request concurrence on Building 1126, including survey form prepared by URS (2002)</i>	The VASHPO Intensive Level Survey form prepared for Building 1126 concluded that it does not contribute to the National Register-eligible FBHD because it is not significant to the architectural history of Fort Belvoir. The VASHPO concurred (2006-0796).
2006	MAAR Associates and John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Request for concurrence for eligibility of Buildings 607, 1084, 1112, and 3067 prior to demolition</i>	Letter and survey forms provided to the VASHPO to request concurrence that Buildings 607, 1084, 1112, 3067 which had been surveyed by MAAR Associates in 1992 (Buildings 607, 1084, 1112) and John Milner Associates in 2004 (Building 1112) were not National Register-eligible. The VASHPO concurred (2006-1102).
2006	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Reconnaissance survey of 33 pre-1950 resources at Fort Belvoir and intensive level survey for two additional facilities. Report identified five resources that contribute to the FBHD; three railroad-related resources that contribute to the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) Multiple Property Listing (MPL); 18 resources that do not contribute to the district or MPL and are also not individually eligible; two resources that are not eligible; two resources that had been demolished; and three resources that were recently constructed and therefore not evaluated. One of the resources identified as not eligible/non-contributing has since been identified as a contributing resource to the FBMRR MPL (Facility 7332, Coal Trestle). The VASHPO concurred with 31 of the recommendations. They did not concur that Facility 471 and Facility 7332 were not eligible, noting that Facility 471 contributed to the FHDB and Facility 7332 contributed to the FBMRR MPL. In addition, the VASHPO identified an additional building, Facility 469 as contributing to the FBHD (VASHPO File No. 2007-0971).
2006	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Historical Infrastructure Survey and Evaluation</i>	Survey and evaluation of 35 resources that are part of the infrastructure at Fort Belvoir; ten resources are located on North Post, two on Davison Air Field, and twenty-three on South Post (three of which are in a restricted area). Study conducted under Section 106 due to the potential for privatization of the installations utilities. No resources recommended eligible. The VASHPO concurred (VASHPO File No. 2005-0229).
2007	MAAR Associates	<i>Request for concurrence for eligibility of Buildings 1467, 1468,</i>	Letter and 1992 MAAR Associates survey forms provided to the VASHPO to request

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
		<i>and 1469</i>	concurrence that buildings were not National Register-eligible because they lacked significance and integrity. The VASHPO concurred (VASHPO File No. 2007-0951).
2007	John Milner & Associates, Inc.	<i>Draft Building No. 718, Survey and Evaluation</i>	Survey and evaluation of Building 718, Flammable Storehouse, constructed in 1956. Evaluation concluded that Building 718 is not historically or architecturally significant, and is not eligible for listing in the National Register on an individual basis, nor is it considered a contributing resource to the FBHD. The VASHPO concurred (VASHPO File No. 2008-0139).
2007	Malvasi, Meg Green, Marie B. Morton Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd (PSA).	<i>Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of Building 1116, Fort Belvoir</i>	Survey and evaluation of Building 1116, Vehicle Maintenance Shop, constructed in 1956, located outside the existing west boundary of FBHD. Evaluation concluded that Building 1116, while not individually eligible, does contribute to the district. Fort Belvoir did not concur with this evaluation, and determined Building 1116 lacks architectural and historical significance, and does not contribute to the district. The VASHPO concurred with Fort Belvoir's determination that the building is not individually eligible (November 6, 2007).
2007	Malvasi, Meg Green, PSA	<i>Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of Building 1153, Fort Belvoir</i>	Survey and evaluation of Building 1153, built in 1946 and proposed for demolition, to determine if it is a contributing resource to the FBHD. The evaluation concluded that the building lacked architectural and historical significance, did not retain integrity, and therefore does not contribute to the district. The VASHPO concurred (VASHPO File No. 2007-0657)
2007	New South Associates	<i>An Architectural Survey of the Engineering Proving Ground, Fort Belvoir, Virginia"</i>	Survey and evaluation of Engineering Proving Ground at FBNA; no resources recommended eligible for listing in the National Register. The VASHPO concurred (April 13, 2007).
2008	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Survey and evaluation of 15 resources constructed between 1941 through 1958 at Fort Belvoir to determine if they may be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register, or if they may contribute to the FBHD. Of the 15 resources surveyed, two were recommended eligible as contributing resources to the district. Of the 13 remaining resources, one was found to have been demolished, one was covered by a Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH), eleven were recommended not eligible for individual listing, or as contributing resources to the district. The VASHPO concurred with the majority of the recommendations with the exception that they did not concur with the recommendation that Building 1018 contributed to the district because it was too far removed (VASHPO File No. 2008-0759).

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
2008	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 300 Area, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir Virginia</i>	Reconnaissance-level survey to determine the eligibility of 15 pre-1960 resources located within the 300 Area. An additional 79 resources were evaluated to determine if they would contribute to a National Register-eligible 300 Area Historic District. Report recommended that the 300 Area was eligible as a historic district, and identified potential contributing and non-contributing resources to the district. However, based on the report prepared by JMA, Fort Belvoir determined that the 300 Area is not National Register-eligible as a historic district and none of the resources within the 300 Area is individually eligible. However, two resources (Facilities 371 and 380) were identified as contributing resources to the National Register-eligible US Army Package Power Reactor multiple property listing. The VASHPO concurred with Fort Belvoir's determination (VASHPO File No. 2009-1868).
2009	No author noted	<i>Building 206 Structure Report</i>	Identified building elements, materials, condition and made recommendations and assigned priority.
2009	Baynard, Kristie and Megan Rupnik, The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	<i>Architectural Survey and Evaluation US Army Garrison</i>	Surveyed and evaluated 63 resources at Fort Belvoir, including resources associated with the Davison Army Airfield. Evaluation concluded that the Davison Army Airfield is not eligible as a historic district because it lacks historical and architectural significance. Two resources were recommended individually eligible (Wallace Theater, Facility 240, and Amphitheater, Facility 2287), five resources were recommended eligible as contributing resources to the FBHD, and the remainder of the 63 surveyed resources were recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register. In addition, report recommended that a potential Multiple Property Document be investigated associated with non-extant rail line at Fort Belvoir. The VASHPO concurred with the majority of recommendations in report with some exceptions – mainly those resources related to Davison Army Airfield – which the VASHPO opined were eligible, and requested further information (June 22, 2009; VASHPO File No. 2009-0716).
2009	Manning, Derek, Fort Belvoir CRM	<i>Davison Army Airfield National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	National Register nomination prepared to evaluate Davison Army Airfield based on the VASHPO's determination that it was eligible (June 22, 2009; VASHPO File No. 2009-0716 – see above). Evaluation concluded that the airfield was not eligible for listing in the National Register, because it lacked significant Cold War association. The Keeper of the National Register concurred that the airfield was not National Register-eligible (March 12, 2010).

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
2009	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Woodlawn Historic District Viewshed Study</i>	Study prepared in accordance with BRAC PA to examine the scope of the viewshed from the National Register-eligible Woodlawn Historic District and determine the extent to which it may be impacted by construction at Fort Belvoir. The study included identification of projects at Fort Belvoir within the district, identification of significant viewsheds, and development of recommendations to avoid adverse effects to the district.
2010	No author	<i>Building 204 Structure Report</i>	Identified building elements, materials, condition, made recommendations, and assigned priority.
2010	No author	<i>Building 205 Structure Report</i>	Identified building elements, materials, condition, made recommendations, and assigned priority.
2010	Peeler, Kirsten, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	This revised district nomination includes 213 contributing resources and 92 non-contributing resources. The update involved evaluation of previously evaluated resources and reevaluation and revision of the statement of significance, including Cold War-era context. VASHPO concurred (July 18, 2012; VASHPO File No. 029-0209).
June 2010	Daniel, Christopher	Tysons Corner Microwave Tower National Register Nomination Form	Preparation of National Register nomination form to evaluate Tysons Corner Microwave Tower. As initially prepared, form indicates that Tysons Corner Microwave Tower is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, as one of the first application of microwave technology by the DoD during the Cold War era. The VASHPO did not concur with eligibility recommendation, and determined Tysons Corner Microwave Tower not eligible (July 19, 2010; VASHPO File No. 2010-1391).
2010	Daniel, Christopher	<i>Suitland Tower: Maryland Historic Trust Short Form For Ineligible Properties</i>	Inventory form prepared to evaluate Suitland Tower, a 300-foot tall microwave tower and single-story concrete block operations building. Facility determined not eligible because it lacked historical and architectural significance. The VASHPO concurred (July 27, 2010; VASHPO File No. 2010-3400).
2011	Manning, Derek	<i>VASHPO Reconnaissance Level Survey, Fort Belvoir Military Railroad Track Bed</i>	Inventory form prepared to evaluate the FBMRR track bed which concluded that the approximately 5-mile track bed contributes to the significance of the FBMRR MPL because it is a fundamental feature of the railroad.
2011	No author	<i>Building 203 Structure Report</i>	Identified building elements, materials, condition, made recommendations, and assigned priority.
2011	Manning, Derek	Building 714, Reconnaissance Level Survey	Survey determined that Building 714, constructed in 1960 as a field maintenance shop, was not eligible for listing in the National Register because it lacked significance and integrity. The VASHPO concurred (July 14, 2011; File No. 2011-1032).

Date	Authors	Architectural Study	Notes
2011	Manning, Derek	Building 1425, Reconnaissance Level Survey	Survey determined that Building 1425, constructed in 1960 as a Guided Missile Support Building associated with the Nike Missile Program, was not eligible for listing in the National Register because it lacked significance and integrity. The VASHPO concurred (February 6, 2012; VASHPO File No. 2012-0166).
2011	Daniel, Christopher	Building 1970, Reconnaissance Level Survey	Survey determined that Building 1970, constructed in 1944 as a warehouse was not eligible for listing in the National Register because it lacked significance and integrity. The VASHPO concurred (February 16, 2012; VASHPO File No. 2012-0102).
2011	Daniel, Christopher	Building 1418, Reconnaissance Level Survey	Survey determined that Building 1418, constructed in 1945 as a general purpose warehouse was not eligible for listing in the National Register because it lacked individual significance nor is it located in a district. The VASHPO concurred (December 30, 2011; VASHPO No. 2011-2041).

## 1.5 Fort Belvoir Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

### 1.5.1 Objectives

This ICRMP updates the last Fort Belvoir ICRMP, completed in 2001. It defines the substantive and procedural steps the installation takes to operate its cultural resources management program. The primary objective of the document is to describe specific procedures for project coordination, planning, and compliance within the larger framework of the installation’s operations and mission. The ICRMP is intended to be a tool for personnel at Fort Belvoir whose responsibilities include the planning and management of projects that may affect cultural resources and must comply with historic preservation laws and regulations.

### 1.5.2 Contents

In support of these objectives, the Fort Belvoir ICRMP:

- Provides a summary overview of the mission and history of the installation.
- Provides an inventory of archaeological and architectural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register and those that may potentially be eligible for listing.
- Includes appropriate prehistoric and historic contexts for the installation.
- Identifies and summarizes applicable cultural resources management legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines.

- Identifies general types of undertakings and specific planned undertakings developed as part of the Real Property Master Plan update that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Describes Fort Belvoir’s current administrative, operation, and maintenance procedures as they relate to cultural resources.
- Provides installation-specific recommendations that help identify appropriate treatment options for archaeological and architectural resources.
- Contains standard operating procedures (SOP) for internal installation coordination and external consultation for undertakings that may affect cultural resources.
- Recommends strategies and specific goals for managing, maintaining, and treating cultural resources in compliance with federal cultural resources management laws and regulations and DoD regulations. (Complete implementation of the recommendations in this document may require additional personnel, further studies, and/or additional funding.)

### 1.5.3 Integration

Comprehensive, integrated, and proactive planning efforts ensure compliance with cultural resources laws and regulations during the early stages of project development; reduce the potential for costly delays of undertakings; and permit avoidance or mitigation of possible negative impacts on eligible or listed resources.

To be effective, cultural resources management must be integrated with real property planning and management as well as the management of natural resources.

In particular, this ICRMP is a supporting document to Fort Belvoir’s Real Property Master Plan (update ongoing as of the time of writing; anticipated to be completed in late 2014 or early 2015) and has been updated in parallel and consistent with the plan. The purpose of the master plan update is to provide Fort Belvoir with a master plan that adequately reflects current missions, needs, and conditions. The updated master plan will allow Fort Belvoir to manage its real property resources in a manner that fully supports the installation’s overall mission. Fort Belvoir’s master planning process includes the following plan components:

- *Installation Vision and Development Plan* – Establishes the environmental baseline, basic framework, and specific options for developing and managing real property on the post. It provides development options in accordance with the installation’s mission and the real property vision, goals, and objectives. It includes the master plan vision, a site assessment that considers regional and installation conditions and planning considerations, a land use plan, a framework plan that is the blueprint for long-term development, and infrastructure plans.
- *Installation Planning Standards* – Promotes visual order, architectural consistency, sustainability, and energy efficiency for future construction on Fort Belvoir by establishing site planning standards, building design standards,

circulation design standards, landscape design standards, and site element design standards.

- *Installation Development Program* – Recommends strategies for capital investment and short-term project implementation.
- *Complete Plan Summary* – Is an executive summary of the other plan components.

The Real Property Master Plan includes a list of short-term projects planned for implementation through 2017. The location and design of these projects are sufficiently defined to assess their potential impacts. The plan also includes long-term projects proposed for implementation in 2018-2030. These projects are more conceptual in nature.

Both short- and long-term projects, as well as any other future development, have the potential to affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. Therefore, the master plan establishes historic preservation restrictions and standards that set development guidelines intended to avoid or minimize effects to cultural resources. To this end, the master plan breaks up the Main Post and FBNA into 20 districts and defines various historic preservation restrictions applicable to each district. Project compliance with these restrictions will be used to assess the effects of future projects and guide development. The districts are briefly described in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 3 of this ICRMP. The specific restrictions applying to each district are presented in more detail in Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2.

These restrictions are also incorporated in a Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement (MOD PA) that is being developed by Fort Belvoir in conjunction with the Real Property Master Plan update. When the MOD PA is signed and implemented, it will provide a streamlined process to comply with Section 106 for projects on Main Post and FBNA. A copy of the draft MOD PA is included in Appendix IV of this ICRMP. Implementation of the PA is a key goal listed in Chapter 5.

Cultural resources management must also be integrated with natural resources management. The impacts of cultural resources management activities on natural resources must be considered and addressed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, just like the effects of natural resources management on cultural resources must be considered and addressed. Thus, the CRM must ensure that cultural resources surveys and activities comply with applicable natural resources management and environmental regulations, including, but not limited to, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and Fort Belvoir's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS 4) permit. To help ensure compliance, as applicable, the CRM will coordinate with the appropriate natural resources management personnel when planning cultural resources activities.

Similarly, cultural resources management must be integrated with environmental compliance, sampling, and remediation programs and activities. This is a particular concern with regard to archaeological investigations, as it is important to ensure they are not conducted unawares in areas where contaminants or unexploded ordnance are known or suspected to be present.

Environmental concerns and relevant permitting requirements will generally be identified as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and through coordination with appropriate DPW personnel. Geographic information system (GIS) mapping also plays a key role in the integration of cultural resources management, master planning, natural resources management, and environmental compliance and remediation programs. The installation's GIS should include layers that depict the

location and relationship of the master plan districts, natural resources, cultural resources, and sites with known environmental issues to help better understand the inter-relationship of these resources.

### 1.5.4 How to Use the Fort Belvoir ICRMP

This ICRMP is composed of an executive summary, five principal chapters, and eleven appendices. Chapter 1 is a general introduction to Fort Belvoir and the cultural resources management program. Chapter 2 presents the cultural resources known to exist at Fort Belvoir as of the time of writing (calendar year 2014). Chapter 3 addresses cultural resources planning and management. Chapter 4 presents a range of management strategies used or usable at Fort Belvoir. Chapter 4 also includes a series of SOPs that can be used as stand-alone guidance for key aspects of cultural preservation compliance at Fort Belvoir. Finally, Chapter 5 lists and prioritizes the current goals of the Fort Belvoir cultural resources management program.

The eleven appendices include a list of preservation legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines with associated hyperlinks (Appendix I); a prehistoric and historic context for the installation (Appendix II); nomination forms for the installation's National Register-listed and -eligible historic properties (Appendix III); a draft copy of the MOD PA being developed in association with the Real Property Master Plan update in its most current version (Appendix IV); a list of past and present Section 106 consulting parties with contact information (Appendix V); a copy of Fort Belvoir's curation agreement with Fairfax County (Appendix VI); a catalogue of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources library (Appendix VII); a list of buildings at Fort Belvoir and their survey status (Appendix VIII); Fort Belvoir's current policies on the use of metal detectors and on unanticipated archaeological discoveries (Appendix IX); a list of references (Appendix X); and the credentials of the key personnel who prepared the document (Appendix XI).

The overall organization of the ICRMP reflects the three general principles that underlie cultural resources management: (1) resource identification and evaluation; (2) resource management; and (3) resource treatment.

#### 1.5.4.1 Resource Identification and Evaluation

Information about the current status of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources is presented in Chapter 2, *Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation*. Specifically, that chapter:

- Establishes a brief context for the cultural resources of the installation by describing the natural setting and cultural history of the post (the brief context is supplemented by a fuller context in Appendix II).
- Reviews the history of cultural resources management efforts at the installation.
- Summarizes the known archaeological and architectural resources at Fort Belvoir, including the types and distribution of these resources and their National Register status.
- Identifies areas that may require additional archaeological and architectural identification or evaluation efforts.

Appendix III presents the nomination forms for the installation's National Register-listed or -eligible historic properties and Appendix VIII presents a list of Fort Belvoir's buildings and their survey status. These National Register nomination forms as well as other survey reports and inventory forms are

on file at the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in Richmond, Virginia, and are available by request. In addition, these documents are also on file at the DPW, Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) library at Fort Belvoir. Continued identification and evaluation efforts are addressed in Chapter 4, *Management Strategies*, and recommendations for further identification and evaluation studies may be found in Chapter 5, *Action Plan*.

#### **1.5.4.2 Resource Management**

The general legislative, regulatory, and administrative framework that affects cultural resources compliance activities at Fort Belvoir is presented in Chapter 3, *Cultural Resources Planning*. Specifically, that chapter contains:

- A summary review of applicable historic preservation legislation and regulations.
- A summary of DoD-wide and Fort Belvoir-specific agreement documents.
- An overview of Fort Belvoir's organizational structure and delineation of responsibility for cultural resources, in accordance with AR 200-1.
- A discussion of the general types of undertakings that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- A list of specific projects proposed to be implemented through 2017 in conjunction with the Real Property Master Plan update and a brief summary of their potential impacts on cultural resources.

#### **1.5.4.3 Resource Treatment**

Chapter 4, *Management Strategies*, provides a general overview of strategies for managing cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. These include:

- Personnel training in cultural resources management.
- Management and treatment strategies for archaeological and historic architectural resources.
- Mitigation strategies for adversely affected resources.
- Preservation and maintenance strategies for architectural resources.
- SOPs for common cultural resources management processes, including:
  - Procedure 1: Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents
  - Procedure 2: Section 106 Review Process
  - Procedure 3: Section 106 Consulting Parties and Public Participation
  - Procedure 4: Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance

- Procedure 5: Coordination of Section 106 with National Environmental Policy Act Compliance
- Procedure 6: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance
- Procedure 7: Emergency Procedures for Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries
- Procedure 8: Curation of Archaeological Collections
- Procedure 9: Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) Numbering System
- Procedure 10: Emergency Procedures for Section 106 Compliance
- Procedure 11: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings
- Specific recommendations for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources management program are presented as goals in Chapter 5, *Action Plan*. These include:
  - Enhancement of planning procedures and policies.
  - Continuing efforts to identify and evaluate historic architectural and archaeological resources.
  - Increased awareness of Fort Belvoir's significant cultural resources among personnel and visitors.
  - Establishment of better procedures and coordination between CRM and personnel responsible for management of historic buildings.
  - Training of personnel in the most current cultural resources management developments.
  - Rehabilitation and maintenance of Fort Belvoir's historic architectural resources.

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## 2 Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the current status of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir by:

- Briefly describing the natural setting and historic context that have influenced the nature and distribution of the installation's cultural resources. The summary focuses on the Main Post, as it is where Fort Belvoir's cultural resources are concentrated.
- Describing the previous cultural resources investigations undertaken at the installation that resulted in identification of significant resources.
- Providing an overview and assessment of the archaeological and architectural resources currently identified on the installation, including those listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The general and specific goals presented in Chapter 5 are based partly on the information contained in this chapter.

Supplementary information related to issues discussed in this chapter is contained in two appendices. Appendix II presents regional and installation-specific prehistoric and historic contexts. These contexts provide an organizational framework and describe patterns or trends in history against which the significance of architectural and archaeological resources or groups of resources is understood.

Appendix III contains National Register nomination forms for Fort Belvoir's National Register-listed and -eligible archaeological and architectural resources. The National Register lists districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture; such properties may be important on a local, state, or national level. Federal preservation law requires that resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register be considered in Fort Belvoir's current management procedures.

### 2.2 Summary Natural and Cultural Setting

#### 2.2.1 Natural Setting

The following paragraphs briefly characterize natural conditions at Fort Belvoir, based on information contained in the installation's *Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan*.

##### 2.2.1.1 Geology and Topography

Fort Belvoir lies within the high and low Coastal Plain Terraces of the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Coastal Plain physiographic province consists of unconsolidated sands, silts, and clays, underlain by residual soil and weathered crystalline rock.

The topography of the Main Post is characterized by uplands and plateaus, lowlands, and steeply sloped terrain. The elevation ranges from sea level along the Potomac River to approximately 230 feet

above mean sea level near the intersection of Beulah Street and Woodlawn Road in the upland area of the installation.

Uplands and plateaus make up about 40 percent of the installation. Upland areas dominate the topography on North Post and are gently rolling to steeply sloped. South Post and the Southwest Area contain nearly level plateaus oriented from north to south. The South Post plateau is almost a mile wide and extends from Route 1 southeast to 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. Another plateau is in the Southwest Area. This plateau is lower in elevation and more gently sloping than the South Post plateau.

Lowlands make up about 40 percent of the land at Fort Belvoir. Lowland areas are mostly associated with the floodplains of Accotink, Pohick, and Dogue creeks. Additional lowland areas exist between the shoreline and the steeply-sloped terrain that surrounds the two plateaus. The lowland topography is gently sloped (from about 10 percent at their upland fringes to almost zero percent along the active floodplains).

Steeply sloped (greater than 20 percent) terrain characterizes the remaining 20 percent of Main Post. Areas of steeply sloped terrain, ravines, and stream valleys surround the two South Post plateaus, separating them from the lowlands. Seeps and springs occur along slope faces. Fringe slopes surrounding the South Post plateau range from 20 to 90 percent. Southeast of 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, the ground plunges to approximately sea level at slopes that range from 10 to almost 90 percent along the southern edge of Fairfax Village. Unstable, steep-slope conditions have developed primarily as a result of a combination of weakly cemented sedimentary substrates and wind and water erosion near the Potomac River. Steep and highly erodible slopes are also found along the eastern and western edges of the Southwest Area plateau and in deeply cut stream channels. These slopes range from 10 to 50 percent. This topography created conditions propitious to the deterioration of archaeological sites through erosion or flooding if appropriate preservation measures are not taken.

### **2.2.1.2 Water Resources**

Fort Belvoir has roughly 128 miles of streams, of which approximately 28 miles are perennial and the rest are intermittent or ephemeral streams (i.e., channels that have water only during or following storm events). Surface water from the Main Post drains either directly to the Potomac River or to the lower reaches of Pohick, Accotink, and Dogue creeks. The headwaters of these tributaries are off-post to the north and west of the installation in Fairfax County, Virginia. Pohick Creek drains the western portion of the installation, primarily Davison Airfield. Accotink Creek flows through the middle of the installation in a south-southeasterly direction. Accotink and Pohick bays are small tidal estuaries that bracket the Southwest Area of the post and flow into Gunston Cove, a major estuary of the Potomac River. The headwaters of Mason Run (a tributary to Accotink Creek) and several unnamed tributaries are located within the post boundaries; the headwaters of some Dogue Creek tributaries rise within the Humphreys Engineer Center. Overall, there are seven main watersheds on the post, further subdivided into 59 subwatersheds based on the drainage patterns established by topography and by man-made drainage infrastructure. The presence of multiple natural bodies of waters is one of the factors that explain the wealth of Fort Belvoir in prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

### **2.2.1.3 Soils**

The Soil Conservation Service surveyed the Fort Belvoir Main Post soils in 1982. The soil survey described and delineated 19 soil series within the installation, along with areas of mixed alluvium and tidal marsh that are not sufficiently defined to be classified as series. Based on the data in Fort Belvoir's Geographic Information System (GIS), urban land accounts for approximately 1,740 acres (22 percent) of the Main Post and cut-and-fill accounts for about 410 acres (5 percent). The urban land unit includes

primarily ridge top or other well-drained flatter areas that have been minimally to drastically disturbed by construction and development over the years. Areas within the urban land unit that are not under buildings or pavements are vegetated and the soil fertility is maintained by amendment. The Cut and Fill unit is generally of unknown source but is likely to consist of material selected for high structural stability following placement. After Urban Land, the dominant soil types on Main Post are Dumfries sandy loam (about 1,560 acres or 20 percent) and Beltsville silt loam (805 acres or 10%). Areas of disturbed soils are generally unlikely to contain intact archaeological resources. However, resources may be preserved under fill in developed areas.

#### **2.2.1.4 Vegetation and Natural Areas**

Vegetation covers approximately 5,400 acres (about 70 percent) of Fort Belvoir's Main Post. Fifteen native plant community types have been identified on the undeveloped parts of Main Post. Three types of hardwood forest, each with nearly 1,000 acres or more, are the most abundant natural plant communities. Some of the communities, such as the Oak/Ericad Forest, occur as relatively large, contiguous areas, while others occur as smaller areas intermixed with other community types. A few plant communities have been planted (loblolly pine, white pine), while the majority occur according to natural constraints of soil type, topography, and moisture.

Baseline wetland inventories have identified approximately 1,245 acres of wetlands on Main Post (about 12 percent of the land area). The predominant wetland type is palustrine forested, which tends to occur in association with the riparian areas of Accotink, Dogue, and Pohick creeks. Wetlands generally also occur along the permanent and intermittent streams that drain to these creeks.

Large and connected natural areas lie on and next to Fort Belvoir. The Jackson Miles Abbott Wetland Refuge is located in the northeast corner of North Post, adjacent to Huntley Meadows Park, just outside the installation. The Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge borders Accotink Bay in the Southwest Area and South Post. A Forest and Wildlife Corridor extending from the installation's boundary with Huntley Meadows Park to the Southwest Area provides a connection between the two refuges. The Jackson Miles Abbott Wetland Refuge, Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge, and the Forest and Wildlife Corridor are designated Special Natural Areas protected from development to maintain their ecological integrity.

## **2.2.2 Cultural Setting**

### **2.2.2.1 Prehistory**

The Fort Belvoir region was first settled about 11,500 years ago. At that time, the climate was significantly colder than today and the coast of North America lay nearly 160 miles further east than it does now. The Belvoir peninsula was a high upland and the Potomac River a small stream. Many archaeological sites have been identified at Fort Belvoir that provide insight into its prehistoric antecedents. Projectile points, ceramics, and other artifacts found in Fairfax County represent over 8,000 years of human occupation in the region.

### **2.2.2.2 Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries**

After England's establishment of the Virginia colony, English settlers began arriving in the area to claim large tracts of land for agrarian use. This period of history marked the beginning of large plantations. By 1690, the waterfront property that today is included in Fort Belvoir had been patented and subdivided.

In the 1730s, Colonel William Fairfax purchased 2,200 acres of land, much of which is now part of Fort Belvoir, and built the Belvoir Mansion plantation. He named the new manor Belvoir, a French phrase meaning “beautiful to see.” By 1750, navigable rivers like the Potomac were the main commercial arteries of the Virginia colony. At this time, four large homes were located in the area: George Mason’s Gunston Hall, Colonel Dennis McCarty’s Cedar Grove, William Fairfax’s Belvoir Manor, and Lawrence Washington’s Mount Vernon. Colonel William Fairfax’s eldest son George William Fairfax inherited Belvoir in 1757. He left in 1773 to return to England to reclaim ancestral lands. After his departure, the plantation fell into gradual decline and was never re-occupied. The manor house burned in 1783 and its ruins were further demolished by British cannon fire during the War of 1812. Another large house, Woodlawn, was built nearby between 1800 and 1805.



Photo 1: Belvoir Manor foundation in 1931

### 2.2.2.3 Nineteenth Century

Soil exhaustion and inheritance eventually prompted the sale and sub-division of many of the large 18<sup>th</sup>-century plantations in the Fort Belvoir area. Much plantation land was bought by settlers from northern states. Among the new arrivals were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who purchased the Woodlawn Mansion and surrounding lands. They then divided and sold the land as small farms. By 1850, they had created a thriving community in the Accotink/Woodlawn area. The Quaker community in Woodlawn subsisted off timber farming and a system of agriculture that was not based on slave labor. This progressive community helped foster a growing population of free black residents in the surrounding area years before the Civil War. The Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse is still an active place of worship today. In addition to the Quakers, the Otterback family acquired and used part of the land that is now Fort Belvoir for timber farming and established the White House fishery along the Potomac River.

During the Civil War, both Union and Confederate forces foraged in southeastern Fairfax and disrupted the lives of the area’s residents. Both Pohick Church and the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse were occupied by soldiers during the conflict. Despite the disruption, many of the families that had moved into the region before the war remained. Both the black and the white communities developed strong social and cultural institutions in the post-Civil War years. Continual subdivision of land through both sale and inheritance led to the development of smaller farms and a denser population.

Much of the land near Woodlawn that was owned by Quakers and other northerners as well as free black farmers would become the site of Fort Belvoir’s Commissary, Lewis Village, Fort Belvoir Elementary School, and Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge. The African-American community around Woodlawn remained during the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The expansion of Fort Belvoir at the beginning of World War II took most of these properties by eminent domain. Some black families moved to Gum Springs, a historically black community just north of Mount Vernon.

#### 2.2.2.4 Establishment of Camp A. A. Humphreys: 1917-1918

The District of Columbia acquired 1,500 acres on the Belvoir peninsula in 1910 from the Otterback family to establish a children's reformatory. Because of local opposition, the reformatory was never built and in 1912 Congress transferred the Otterback property to the War Department. This transfer was in response to a request by the US Army to use the land as a training site for the Engineer School. Established since 1901 at Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair), the school lacked adequate field training areas and rifle ranges and, as a result, was forced to seek additional training space. The Belvoir site was chosen because of its proximity to Washington Barracks and the challenging terrain.

America's entry into World War I five years later in April 1917 led to a wave of military construction, including at the Belvoir site. Construction of the temporary cantonment known as Camp A.A. Humphreys began in January 1918. The camp was named in honor of Civil War commander and former Chief of Engineers, Major General Andrew A. Humphreys. Fourteen farms on the peninsula between Accotink and Pohick creeks were transformed into target ranges; two large parcels along Dogue Creek were taken through government condemnation proceedings; and a 3,300-acre parcel that today comprises most of North Post and Davison Army Airfield was purchased by 1918. The same year, the unpaved Washington-Richmond Highway (US Route 1) was surfaced. Standard and narrow gauge railways followed. To accommodate the 20,000 men anticipated at the camp, plans called for the construction of 790 temporary wood-frame buildings.

Several schools operated at Camp A.A. Humphreys during World War I, including the Army Gas School and the School of Military Mining. At war's end, in November 1918, the camp became a demobilization center where troops were prepared for their return to civilian life.



Photo 2: Construction of railroad (1918)

### 2.2.2.5 Inter-War Period: 1919-1939

Camp A.A. Humphreys remained active after the war and continued to expand. By 1919, it had grown from its original 1,500 acres to approximately 6,000 acres, and the Engineer School was officially relocated there from the Washington Barracks. Camp A.A. Humphreys was designated a permanent post in 1922 and renamed Fort Humphreys. In 1926, the Army initiated an ambitious, nation-wide building program. Many of Fort Belvoir's most important buildings were constructed as a result of this program. They included officer and non-commissioned officer (NCO) housing, barracks, administrative buildings, and a hospital – all designed in Colonial Revival style.

The elaborate new layout for Fort Humphreys called for separate functional areas united in a formal plan. Administrative and instructional buildings were arranged along one side of the parade ground, with the barracks, theater, gymnasium, Post Exchange (PX), and post office in two squares on the opposite side of the parade ground. NCO housing was arranged in two blocks behind the barracks area, while the officers' housing was placed along a picturesque, curving road in a park-like setting. Warehouses and support buildings were located at the edge of the post. This plan is still clearly visible today.

In 1935, the name of the installation was changed from Fort Humphreys to Fort Belvoir. It is said that the name change occurred after President Franklin D. Roosevelt's visit to neighboring Gunston Hall. Louis Hertle, the owner of Gunston Hall, spoke of the vibrant history of the area, which inspired the President to initiate the new name of the Post in honor of the historic Fairfax estate.



Photo 3: Housing in Belvoir Village (date unknown)

### 2.2.2.6 World War II Period: 1940-1945

During World War II, Fort Belvoir expanded further. An additional 3,000 acres north of US Route 1 were acquired to make room for the new Engineer Replacement Training Center. At the height of World War II, the center turned out 5,000 trained engineer soldiers per month. The massive influx of inductees at Fort Belvoir prompted another wave of temporary construction. Housing was built for approximately 24,000 enlisted men and officers. Like the temporary structures built during World War I, the World War II-era, wood-frame buildings were designed to be simple and inexpensive to construct.

The history of Fort Belvoir as mostly a training facility came to an end after World War II. Traces of that period are visible today, however, in the historic buildings of South Post and in features such as the road-bed of the Camp Humphreys railroad spur line with its attendant bridges and abutments or the training trenches and former obstacle courses still found in the less developed areas of the installation.

### 2.2.2.7 Post-World War II: 1946-1988

After World War II, Fort Belvoir's mission began to shift away from training toward research, development, and testing. This phase of Fort Belvoir's history is illustrated by the SM-1 (Stationary, Medium Power, First Prototype) nuclear power plant. The SM-1 Plant, the first national nuclear training facility for military personnel, became operational in 1957 and remained in operation until its decommissioning in 1973.

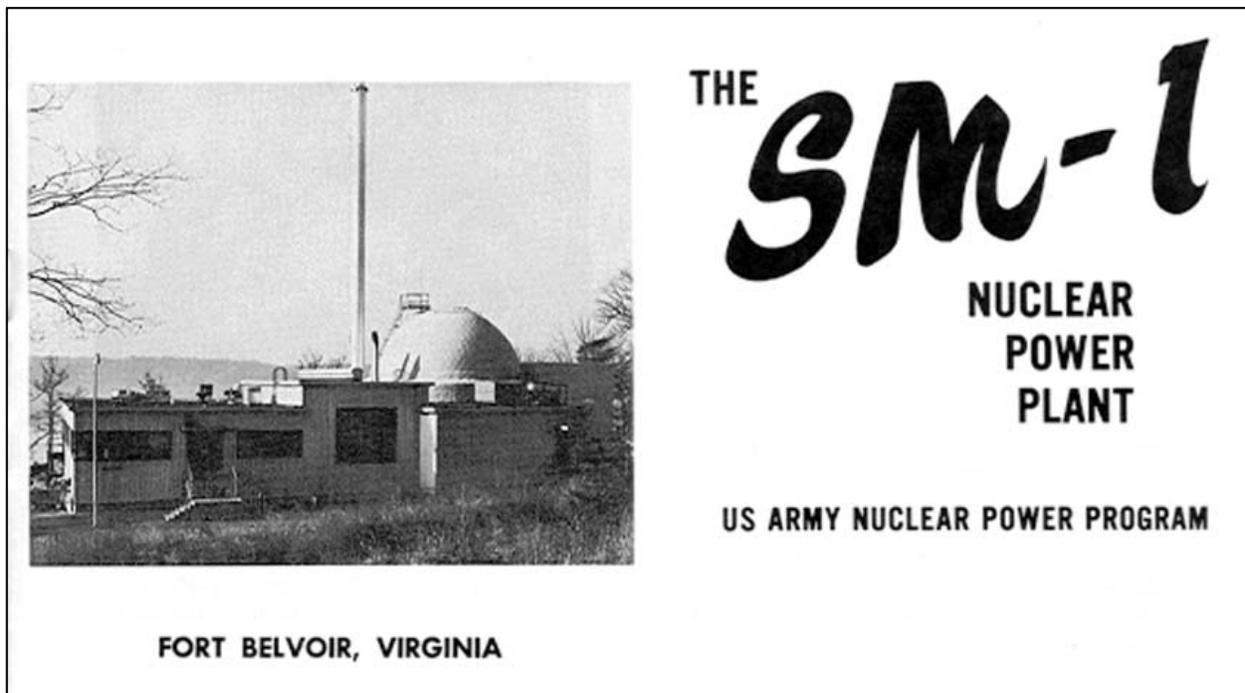


Photo 4: SM-1 brochure (date unknown)

The innovative initiatives pursued at Fort Belvoir during the post-war period were also illustrated in its residential architecture. In 1948, the well-known architectural firm of Albert Kahn & Associates designed and oversaw the construction of the Thermo-Con House. This full-scale prototype was intended to exemplify a methodology for low-cost, mass-produced housing. Prospective Army residents, however, rejected the design concept and no additional structures were built.

Fort Belvoir's mission continued to expand in new directions between 1950 and 1980, when the installation began playing host to multiple tenant organizations. These included the DeWitt Hospital, the Defense Systems Management College, and the Defense Mapping School. In 1988, due to a shortage of land for training at Fort Belvoir, the Engineer School relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and Fort Belvoir evolved into the administrative and operation support facility it is today.

### **2.2.2.8 Today: 1989-Present**

Beginning in 1989, Fort Belvoir, like many other Department of Defense (DoD) installations, was subject to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation. There were four BRAC actions between 1989 and 1995, resulting in a number of large agencies, such as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency relocating to new facilities on the Post.

In 2005, as a result of a fifth BRAC action, Fort Belvoir had the largest net population increase of any DoD installation, with the addition of 19,300 personnel (distributed among the Main Post and the remote sites). This action doubled the size of the garrison and required constructing more than \$4 billion in projects, including the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital and the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) facility on South Post; the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) at Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA); two large office buildings at the Mark Center in Alexandria for the Washington Headquarters Services; the Joint-Use Intelligence Analysis Facility (JUIAF) at Rivanna Station in Charlottesville, Virginia; and a host of associated infrastructure improvements on- and off- Post.

Today, Fort Belvoir continues its historic transformation, expanding its role as a strategic sustaining base for America's armed forces worldwide. To carry out this mission effectively, Fort Belvoir has evolved from a traditional military post to a more broadly based community. In many ways, it currently functions like a small city, with its own ordinances, land use plan, building codes, utilities, public parks, and academic institutions.

## **2.3 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations**

Fort Belvoir's current inventory of cultural resources is the result of numerous investigations undertaken to identify and evaluate significant archaeological and architectural resources on the installation. Although interest in, and identification of, historic resources at the installation began soon after its creation, systematic programs of identification and evaluation were not initiated until the 1980s. The reports that document these identification and evaluation studies are housed in various repositories, including the Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch of the Fairfax County Park Authority, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) at Fort Belvoir, and the Environmental Division of Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC). Tables 2 and 3 in Chapter 1 present an annotated listing of key archaeological and architectural studies undertaken at Fort Belvoir (including the Main Post, six remote sites, and HEC) since 1960.

### **2.3.1 Archaeological Resources**

Fort Belvoir's archaeological resources have been investigated since the 1920s. The main steps in developing the current knowledge and understanding of Fort Belvoir's archaeological resources have included:

- **Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite Investigations.** Investigation of William Fairfax's 18<sup>th</sup>-century plantation, Belvoir Manor, began in the 1930s, although early work was often conducted with little or no scientific control.

The site was recorded with the state as Site 44FX0004 (Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite) in 1963 and was listed in the National Register in 1973. Further surveys were completed in 1976, 1990, 1993, and 1994 (see Table 2).

- **Early Project-related Reconnaissance Surveys.** Until the first systematic installation-wide survey in 1983 (see below), archaeological investigations at Fort Belvoir proceeded mostly on a case-by-case basis in support of projects by the US Army, VDOT, or county agencies. Examples include the investigations associated with a family housing project (1977), railroad spur construction (1977), and the Springfield bypass project (1982-83).
- **Systematic Investigations.** Systematic investigations began in earnest with the completion in 1984 of a survey of 1,400 acres that identified 34 sites and 18 isolated artifacts. Subsequent large-scale systematic studies included:
  - Development of a disturbance map (1988) identifying the portions of the installation previously disturbed and with low potential to contain archaeological resources.
  - Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir shoreline (1988), which identified 45 new sites and reassessed 12.
  - Phase I survey of 262 acres (Aerospace Data Facility – East, formerly known as Defense Communications Electronics Evaluation and Test Agency [DCEETA] site), which identified 14 new sites and reassessed 3 (1988).
  - Phase I survey of 120 acres at the HEC (1989).
  - Phase I survey of the entire installation (1994), which added 166 sites to the Fort Belvoir inventory of archaeological sites. The VASHPO concurred that after this survey, Phase I archaeological investigations at Fort Belvoir were complete (VASHPO File 92-2348-F).
- **Phase II Investigations and Reassessments.** Since the 1990s, archaeological investigations at Fort Belvoir have consisted predominantly of project-related Phase II surveys to assess the National Register eligibility of known sites within the projects' areas of potential effects, along with some Phase I reassessments of previously identified sites or surveyed areas, generally undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, Phase I surveys have also been conducted at the Rivanna Station remote site in connection with the construction of the Joint-Use Intelligence Analysis Facility (2004, 2005, 2007).
- **Creation and maintenance of a GIS planning layer.** Currently, the GIS archaeology layer maps 303 archaeological sites.

Table 5 presents summary data on the status of Fort Belvoir's known archaeological sites. Table 6 identifies sites that are listed in the National Register or have been determined eligible. Table 7 lists sites that require further study as of June 2014. Sites not listed in Tables 6 or 7 have been determined to be non-eligible.

Of the 303 archaeological sites that have been identified at Fort Belvoir, one, the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite (44FX0004), is listed in the National Register. The site of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century plantation complex built by William Fairfax, it includes the remains of the manor house, the plantation office, the kitchen/laundry building, a stable/coach house, two garden houses, and the brick clamps utilized during construction of the manor house as well as the gravesite of William Fairfax and his second wife.

Twelve sites have been determined eligible for the National Register (some conditionally, see Table 6) and 140 have been determined non-eligible. The remaining 150 sites require further study to determine their eligibility status.

**Table 5: Summary of Archaeological Site Eligibility and Assessment Status**

National Register Status	Number	%
Determined not eligible	140	46%
Need further study	150	49.5%
Determined eligible	12	4%
Listed	1	0.3%
Total	303	

**Table 6: National Register Listed and Eligible Archaeological Sites at Fort Belvoir**

VASHPO #	Context	Notes
<b>Archaeological Sites Listed on the National Register</b>		
44FX0004	Historic	Listed in 1973.
<b>Archaeological Sites Determined National Register-Eligible</b>		
44FX0012	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1208	Historic	Phase II conducted in 2002. The report was submitted to the VASHPO but as of the June 2014, a response was still pending. Follow-up with the VASHPO is needed.
44FX1305	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1314	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1326	Historic	Phase II for this site (Barnes/Owsley Site) conducted in 1995. The report found that the 17 <sup>th</sup> - and 18 <sup>th</sup> - century components of the site were eligible. Review and concurrence by the VASHPO is not documented. Follow-up is needed.
44FX1328	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO found the site eligible as one site with 44FX1327 in a letter dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F). However, in a letter dated 7/14/94 (VASHPO File 92-2348-F), 44FX1327 was found to be non-eligible. A Phase III investigation of 44FX1328 was performed in 2000.
44FX1340	Historic	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).

VASHPO #	Context	Notes
44FX1621	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO determined the site to be eligible in letters dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F) and 1/29/93 (VASHPO File 92-0931-F).
44FX1908	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1993. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 9/29/93 (VASHPO File 93-2004-F.)
44FX1925	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1929	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 2008. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)
44FX3253	Prehistoric	Phase II in 2008 (site was split from 44FX1929). The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)

**Table 7: Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Study**

Site	Context	Site	Context	Site	Context
44FX0010	Prehistoric	44FX0011	Prehistoric	44FX0035	Prehistoric
44FX0230	Prehistoric	44FX0231	Prehistoric	44FX0460	Historic
44FX0461	Historic	44FX0462	Historic	44FX0545	Prehistoric
44FX0611	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0629	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0631	Historic
44FX0637	Prehistoric	44FX0640	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0641	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX0642	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0669	Historic	44FX0677	Prehistoric
44FX0678	Prehistoric	44FX0679	Prehistoric	44FX0680	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX0681	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0705	Prehistoric	44FX0710	Historic
44FX0739	Historic	44FX1077	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1078	Prehistoric
44FX1079	Prehistoric	44FX1080	Historic	44FX1081	Prehistoric
44FX1210 <sup>3</sup>	Historic	44FX1213	Historic	44FX1301	Prehistoric
44FX1302	Prehistoric	44FX1303	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1304	Prehistoric
44FX1306	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1307	Prehistoric	44FX1308	Prehistoric
44FX1309	Prehistoric <sup>1</sup>	44FX1310	Prehistoric	44FX1311	Prehistoric
44FX1312	Prehistoric	44FX1313	Prehistoric	44FX1315	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1320	Prehistoric	44FX1321	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1322	Prehistoric
44FX1323	Historic	44FX1324	Historic	44FX1325	Prehistoric
44FX1330	Prehistoric	44FX1331	Prehistoric	44FX1334	Prehistoric
44FX1335	Prehistoric	44FX1336	Prehistoric	44FX1337	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1338	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1339	Prehistoric	44FX1341	Prehistoric
44FX1342	Prehistoric	44FX1343	Prehistoric	44FX1356	Prehistoric
44FX1357	Prehistoric	44FX1434	Prehistoric	44FX1498	Prehistoric
44FX1499	Prehistoric	44FX1500	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1502	Prehistoric

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Site	Context	Site	Context	Site	Context
44FX1589	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1630	Prehistoric	44FX1631	Prehistoric
44FX1632	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1633	Historic	44FX1634	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1635	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1636	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1637	Prehistoric
44FX1638	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1641	Prehistoric	44FX1642	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1643	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1644	Historic	44FX1645	Prehistoric
44FX1646	Prehistoric	44FX1647	Prehistoric	44FX1649	Prehistoric
44FX1650	Prehistoric	44FX1651	Historic	44FX1657	Historic
44FX1658	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1659	Prehistoric	44FX1677 <sup>1</sup>	Historic
44FX1679	Prehistoric	44FX1681	Prehistoric	44FX1682	Prehistoric
44FX1685	Prehistoric	44FX1686	Prehistoric	44FX1687	Prehistoric
44FX1688	Historic	44FX1689	Prehistoric	44FX1691	Prehistoric
44FX1693	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1694	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1696	Historic
44FX1697	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1698	Prehistoric	44FX1700	Prehistoric
44FX1701	Prehistoric	44FX1704	Prehistoric	44FX1705	Prehistoric
44FX1706	Prehistoric	44FX1707	Prehistoric	44FX1712	Prehistoric
44FX1714	Prehistoric	44FX1717	Prehistoric	44FX1718	Historic
44FX1719	Historic	44FX1720	Historic	44FX1723	Historic
44FX1783	Historic	44FX1810	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1898 <sup>2</sup>	Prehistoric
44FX1899	Prehistoric	44FX1901	Prehistoric	44FX1902	Prehistoric
44FX1903	Prehistoric	44FX1906	Prehistoric	44FX1909	Prehistoric
44FX1910	Prehistoric	44FX1911	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1912	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1914	Prehistoric	44FX1917	Prehistoric	44FX1919	Prehistoric
44FX1920	Historic	44FX1924	Prehistoric	44FX1927	Prehistoric
44FX1928	Prehistoric	44FX1930	Prehistoric	44FX1931	Prehistoric
44FX1932	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1935	Prehistoric	44FX1936	Prehistoric
44FX1938	Prehistoric	44FX1945	Prehistoric	44FX1946	Prehistoric
44FX1947	Historic	44FX1948	Historic	44FX1949	Prehistoric

Notes:

1. In a Phase II survey conducted in 1996, this site was recommended eligible. However, the VASHPO did not concur with this recommendation (letter dated 6/16/14) and requested that a new baseline study and additional research be conducted (VASHPO File 2014-033).

2. Phase II conducted in 1997. The site was recommended non-eligible. No review of the report and finding by the VASHPO is documented.

3. Phase II evaluation conducted in 1997. Recommended non-eligible with caveat due to lack of subsurface testing. The VASHPO did not concur (letter dated June 19, 1997). Further study is needed.

### 2.3.2 Archaeological Resources: Summary Assessment

Fort Belvoir has completed archaeological resource identification for the Main Post and most of the remote sites. In addition, the installation has completed an extensive series of site evaluation studies (see Table 2). However, archaeological issues yet to be resolved include:

- Maintenance and updating of the archaeology GIS layer. This entails ensuring that all archaeological sites and survey areas are accurately depicted, including the type of site (pre-historic or historic) and eligibility status (listed, eligible, not eligible, or further study needed) as well as additional information as warranted (e.g., reference to site documentation or note on physical condition). As much as possible, the GIS should be updated as new information is made available to avoid loss of information.
- Resurvey and site delineation of unevaluated identified sites. The nature of previous archaeological surveys has often left in doubt the presence or absence and boundaries of archaeological sites in certain areas. Also, methodologies and the availability of information relevant to the assessment of a site change over time and the conclusions of the earliest surveys may require review in the light of new approaches and new knowledge. As a rule of thumb, surveys completed before 2000 should be considered for review and, if warranted, complete or partial resurvey and reevaluation.
- Assessment of the National Register eligibility of all sites identified as requiring further study, prioritized in light of possible adverse impacts from natural forces like shoreline erosion or from the effects of undertakings such as building construction, demolition, or maintenance; road or utility line replacement or modification; or training activities.
- Stabilization, interpretation, and redefinition of the boundaries of the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite (44FX0004) to reduce continued site erosion and to reflect the results of additional site testing.

### 2.3.3 Architectural Resources

Fort Belvoir's identification and evaluation efforts regarding architectural resources have included reconnaissance and intensive-level architectural surveys of the majority of buildings and structures constructed prior to 1946; development of appropriate historic contexts; preparation of National Register nomination forms; and condition assessments of specific buildings. Numerous Cold War-era buildings have been surveyed. However, a comprehensive survey of all Cold War-era resources constructed through 1989 has not been undertaken. Table 3 in Chapter 1 provides an annotated list of the majority of architectural surveys and reports undertaken at Fort Belvoir.

Of the areas under Fort Belvoir's control, including Main Post, six remote sites and HEC, surveys have only been undertaken at the Main Post and the following remote sites: FBNA, Tysons Corner Communication Tower Site, and Suitland Communication Tower Site. These surveys have identified National Register-eligible resources only at Fort Belvoir's Main Post, including:

- Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD) (VASHPO # 029-0209)

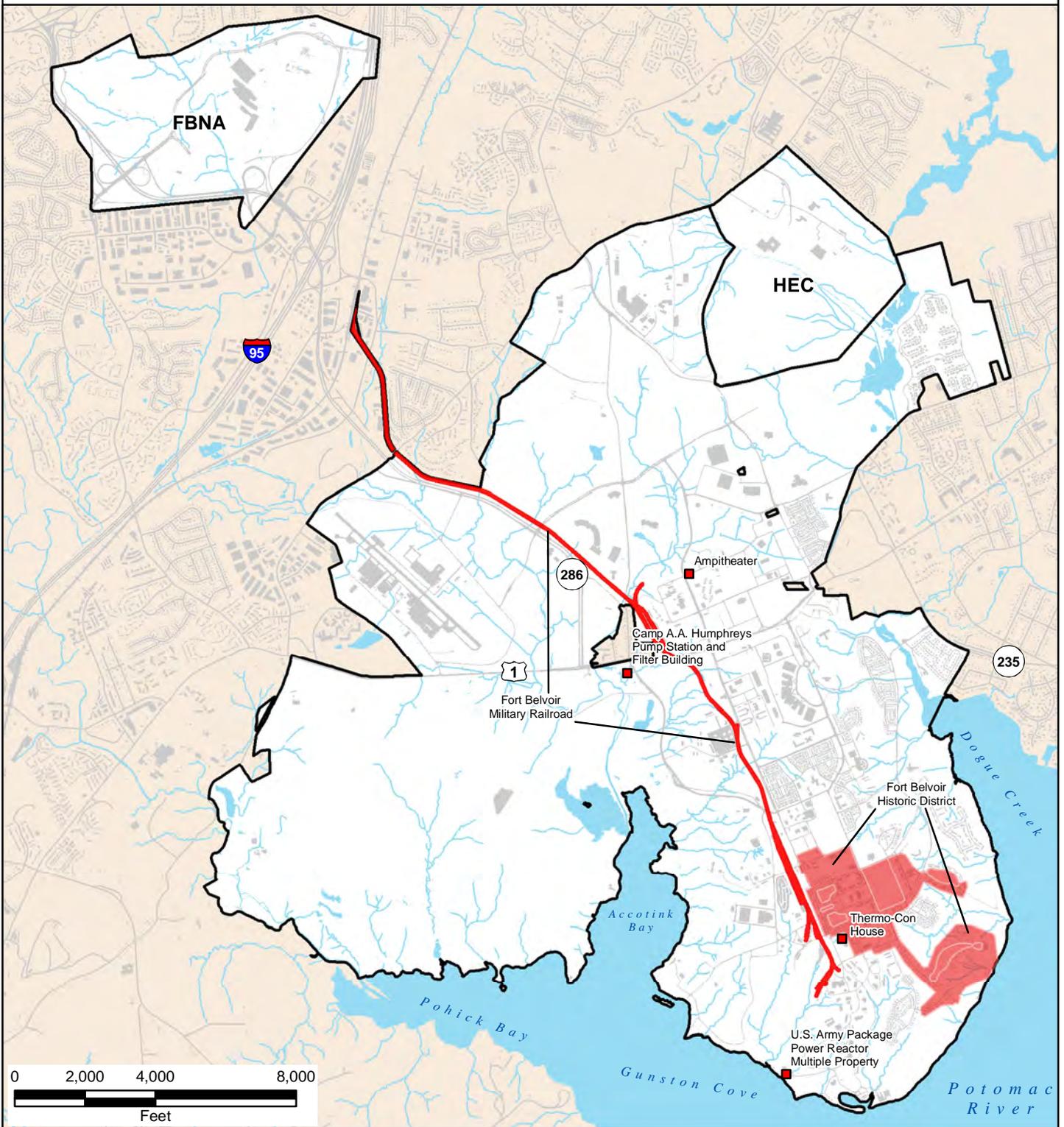
- US Army Package Power Reactor (SM-1) (VASHPO # 029-0193)
- Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VASHPO # 029-0096)
- Thermo-Con House (Building 172) (VASHPO # 029-5001)
- Amphitheater (Facility 2287) (VASHPO # 029-0209-0386)
- Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) Multiple Property Listing (VASHPO # 029-5648)

These resources are presented in Table 8 and their location is shown on Figure 4.

**Table 8: Inventory of National Register-Eligible Architectural Resources at Fort Belvoir**

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
<b>Fort Belvoir Historic District (VASHPO # 029-0209)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<i>Contributing Resources<sup>2</sup></i>					
Parade Ground (029-0209-0317)	Landscape	Belvoir Village Common (029-0209-0314)	Landscape	Jadwin Village Common (029-0209-0311)	Landscape
Gerber Village Common (029-0209-0313)	Landscape	1 (029-0209-0001)	Housing	2 (029-0209-0002)	Housing
3 (029-0209-0003)	Housing	4 (029-0209-0004)	Housing	5 (029-0209-0005)	Housing
6 (029-0209-0006)	Housing	7 (029-0209-0007)	Housing	8 (029-0209-0009)	Housing
9 (029-0209-0010)	Housing	10 (029-0209-0011)	Housing	11 (029-0209-0012)	Housing
12 (029-0209-0013)	Housing	13 (029-0209-0014)	Housing	14 (029-0209-0015)	Housing
15 (029-0209-0016)	Housing	16 (029-0209-0019)	Housing	17 (029-0209-0020)	Housing
18 (029-0209-0021)	Housing	19 (029-0209-0022)	Housing	20 (029-0209-0023)	Officer's Club
21 (029-0209-0024)	Housing	22 (029-0209-0025)	Housing	23 (029-0209-0026)	Housing
24 (029-0209-0027)	Housing	25 (029-0209-0028)	Housing	26 (029-0209-0029)	Housing
27 (029-0209-0030)	Housing	28 (029-0209-0031)	Housing	29 (029-0209-0032)	Housing
30 (029-0209-0033)	Housing	31 (029-0209-0034)	Housing	32 (029-0209-0035)	Housing
33 (029-0209-0036)	Housing	34 (029-0209-0038)	Housing	35 (029-0209-0039)	Housing
36 (029-0209-0040)	Housing	37 (029-0209-0041)	Housing	38 (029-0209-0042)	Housing
39 (029-0209-0043)	Housing	40 (029-0209-0044)	Housing	41 (029-0209-0045)	Housing

# Fort Belvoir Historic Architectural Properties



## Legend

- Historic Architectural Resource



Fort Belvoir ICRMP



Figure 4

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Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
42 (029-0209-0046)	Housing	43 (029-0209-0047)	Housing	44 (029-0209-0048)	Housing
45 (029-0209-0049)	Housing	46 (029-0209-0050)	Housing	47 (029-0209-0051)	Housing
48 (029-0209-0052)	Housing	49 (029-0209-0053)	Housing	50 (029-0209-0054)	Housing
51 (029-0209-0055)	Housing	52 (029-0209-0057)	Housing	53 (029-0209-0058)	Housing
54 (029-0209-0059)	Housing	55 (029-0209-0060)	Housing	56 (029-0209-0061)	Housing
57 (029-0209-0062)	Housing	58 (029-0209-0063)	Housing	59 (029-0209-0064)	Housing
60 (029-0209-0065)	Housing	62 (029-0209-0205)	Tennis Court	67	Housing
68	Housing	73	Garage	80 (029-0209-0206)	Visiting Officers' Quarters
81 (029-0209-0207)	Visiting Officers' Quarters	85	Transformer	86	Transformer
87	Transformer	89	Transformer	101 (029-0209-0070)	Housing
102 (029-0209-0071)	Housing	103 (029-0209-072)	Housing	104 (029-0209-0073)	Housing
105 (029-0209-0074)	Housing	106 (029-0209-0075)	Housing	107 (029-0209-0076)	Housing
108 (029-0209-0077)	Housing	109 (029-0209-0078)	Housing	110 (029-0209-0079)	Housing
111 (029-0209-0081)	Housing	112 (029-0209-0082)	Housing	114 (029-0209-0083)	Housing
115 (029-0209-0084)	Housing	116 (029-0209-0085)	Housing	117 (029-0209-0086)	Housing
118 (029-0209-0087)	Housing	119 (029-0209-0088)	Housing	120 (029-0209-0089)	Housing
121 (029-0209-0091)	Housing	122 (029-0209-0092)	Housing	123 (029-0209-0093)	Housing
124 (029-0209-0094)	Housing	125 (029-0209-0095)	Housing	126 (029-0209-0096)	Housing
127 (029-0209-0097)	Housing	128 (029-0209-0098)	Housing	129 (029-0209-0099)	Housing
130 (029-0209-0100)	Housing	131 (029-0209-0101)	Housing	132 (029-0209-0102)	Housing
133 (029-0209-0103)	Housing	134 (029-0209-0104)	Housing	135 (029-0209-0105)	Housing
136 (029-0209-0106)	Housing	137 (029-0209-0108)	Housing	138 (029-0209-0109)	Housing
139 (029-0209-0110)	Housing	140 (029-0209-0111)	Housing	141 (029-0209-0112)	Housing
142 (029-0209-0113)	Housing	143 (029-0209-0114)	Housing	144 (029-0209-0115)	Housing
145 (029-0209-0116)	Housing	146 (029-0209-0117)	Housing	147 (029-0209-0118)	Housing
148 (029-0209-0119)	Housing	149 (029-0209-0120)	Housing	150 (029-0209-0121)	Housing

US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
151 (029-0209-0122)	Housing	152 (029-0209-0123)	Housing	153 (029-0209-0124)	Housing
155 (029-0209-0125)	Housing	157 (029-0209-0126)	Housing	159 (029-0209-0128)	Housing
161 (029-0209-0129)	Housing	162 (029-0209-0130)	Housing	163 (029-0209-0131)	Housing
164 (029-0209-0132)	Housing	165 (029-0209-0133)	Housing	166 (029-0209-0134)	Housing
167 (029-0209-0135)	Housing	168 (029-0209-0136)	Housing	169 (029-0209-0137)	Housing
170 (029-0209-0138)	Housing	171 (029-0209-0139)	Housing	173	Garage-Residential
174	Garage-Residential	175	Garage-Residential	176	Garage-Residential
177	Garage-Residential	178	Garage-Residential	184 (029-0209-0146)	NCO Club
187 (029-0209-0319)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	188	Water Tank	189 (029-0209-0320)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
190 (029-0209-0309)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	191 (029-0209-0148)	Fire Station	195	Transformer
196	Transformer	197	Transformer	198	Transformer
201 (029-0209-0149)	Administrative	202 (029-0209-0150)	General Education	203 (029-0209-0151)	Administrative
204 (029-0209-0152)	General Education	205 (029-0209-0153)	General Education	206 (029-0209-0154)	General Education
207 (029-0209-0155)	General Education	208 (029-0209-0156)	General Education	209 (029-0209-0157)	General Education
210 (029-0209-0158)	Administrative	211 (029-0209-0159)	General Education	212 (029-0209-0160)	Administrative
213 (029-0209-0161)	Administrative	214 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	215 (029-0209-0329)	Administrative
216 (029-0209-0162)	Administrative	217 (029-0209-0164)	Garage	219 (029-0209-0166)	Theater
220 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	221 (029-0209-0211)	Battalion Headquarters	222 (029-0209-0212)	General Education
223 (029-0209-0213)	General Education	240 (029-0209-0356)	Theater	246 (029-0209-0331)	Communications
247 (029-0209-0214)	General Education	256 (029-0209-0172)	Post Office	257 (029-0209-0173)	General Education
258 (029-0209-0178)	Administrative	263 (029-0209-0350)	GP Storage	264 (029-0209-0215)	GP Storage
268 (029-0209-0175)	General Education	269 (029-0209-0176)	Post Headquarters	270 (029-0209-0177)	General Education
435 (029-0209-0178)	Chapel	436 (029-0209-0179)	Housing	437 (029-0209-0180)	Housing
438 (029-0209-0181)	Housing	439 (029-0209-0182)	Housing	440 (029-0209-0183)	Housing
441 (029-0209-0184)	Housing	451 (029-0209-0247)	Housing	452 (029-0209-0248)	Housing
453 (029-0209-0249)	Housing	454 (029-0209-0250)	Housing	455 (029-0209-0251)	Housing

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
500 (029-0209-0187)	Housing	501 (029-0209-0189)	Housing	502 (029-0209-0190)	Housing
503 (029-0209-0191)	Housing	590 (029-0209-0252)	Housing	1156	Substation
1157 (029-0209-0203)	Stand-by Generator	1158	Electrical Storage	1161 (029-0209-0341)	Red Cross
1846 (029-0209-0324)	Pedestrian Bridge				
<b>Non-contributing Resources<sup>2</sup></b>					
65 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	66 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	69 (029-0209-0349)	Snack Bar
71 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	75 (029-0209-0349)	Filter House	77	Waste Water Pump Station
No number (59 in total)	Garages	183	Guard House	200	Recreation Center
218	Memorial	224	Storage	226	Educational
231	Administrative	232	Flag Pole	235	Administrative
236 (029-0209-0322)	Swimming Pool	238 (029-0209-0330)	Administrative	249	Storage
251	Storage	259	Recreational	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	457 (029-0209-0277)	Family Housing
463 (029-0209-0283)	Garage	464 (029-0209-0284)	Garage	465 (029-0209-0285)	Garage
466 (029-0209-0286)	Garage	467 (029-0209-0287)	Garage	468 (029-0209-0288)	Garage
471	Infrastructure				
<b>US Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property (VASHPO # 029-0193)<sup>2</sup></b>					
7350 (formerly 350)	Sewage Pump Station	373	Sentry Station	380	General Education (General Admin)
371	General Education (General Admin)	375	Pump house	384	Electronic Equipment Building
372	SM-1 Plant	376	Waste Retention Building		
<b>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VASHPO # 029-0096)<sup>2</sup></b>					
1400	Water Filtration Building	1424	Pump Station		
<b>Fort Belvoir Military Railroad Multiple Property Listing (VASHPO # 029-5648)<sup>2</sup></b>					
1433	Railroad Bridge	2298	Railroad Bridge	2486	Railroad Bridge
None	Track Bed	7332	Coal Trestle		

Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VASHPO #)	Property Type
<b>Individually Eligible Buildings</b>					
172	Thermo-Con House (VASHPO # 029-5001)	2287	Amphitheater (VASHPO #029-0209-0386)		
Notes:					
1. Based on draft National Register nomination form which is under revision; therefore, the list of contributing and non-contributing resources is preliminary and subject to change.					
2. Individual resources' VASHPO numbers are provided for those that have them. Fort Belvoir is proposing an update to its V-CRIS data that would include assigning numbers to resources that do not currently have them.					

### 2.3.3.1 The Fort Belvoir Historic District (VASHPO # 029-0209)

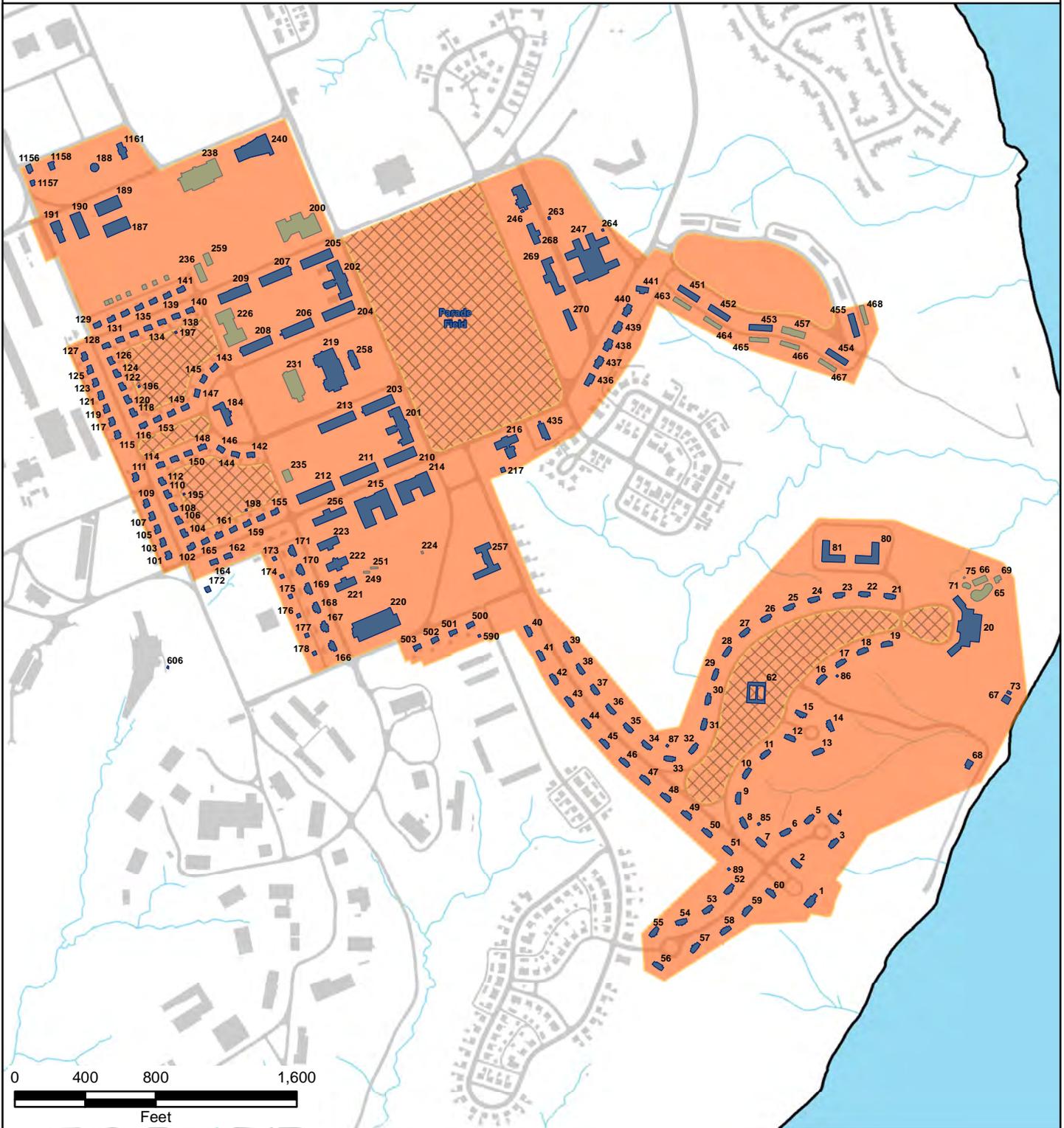
The National Register-eligible FBHD (Figure 5) is also listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and considered a Fairfax County-designated historic resource. Following surveys in 1983 and in 1996, a National Register nomination form was prepared describing the district as encompassing 196 contributing and 11 non-contributing buildings. The district also includes the Parade Ground and it forms the administrative and residential core of the South Post. Fort Belvoir conducted survey updates in 2000, 2002, and 2004, which resulted in the identification of 272 contributing and 13 non-contributing resources.

In 2010, FBHD was entirely resurveyed and a revised National Register Nomination form was prepared. As part of this effort, the district boundary was modified. Table 8 lists contributing and non-contributing resources based on the nomination form, which at the time of writing is in the process of being revised based on comments received from the VASHPO. Therefore, the list is preliminary and subject to change. It is anticipated that the revision will be completed by the end of 2014. Fort Belvoir is considering formally listing the district, contingent upon approval from the US Army and approval of the nomination form by the National Park Service (NPS).

FBHD includes Fort Belvoir’s administrative, residential, and educational hub. It consists of buildings constructed between 1921 and the present. In general, the architectural character of the district is defined by the Colonial Revival style applied to standardized plans developed by the Army’s Quartermaster Corps. The plan of the overall district reflects elements of the Garden City and City Beautiful urban design movements, which were popular during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The historic district is organized by administrative and residential functions. It includes formal and symmetrical design in the administration as well as troop and NCO housing areas while suburban, picturesque design characterizes the senior officer family housing neighborhood. Hierarchy in rank and function is represented in the plan, scale, and mass of the buildings. The larger, ornate officer family housing is separated from the troop housing and the more modest, smaller, enlisted family housing by administrative and educational functions. Industrial and support functions generally are located on the periphery of the district.

The FBHD encompasses approximately 269 acres that have been occupied by the US Army since 1915. It extends approximately from 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the north; Gaillard Road and Jadwin Loop to the east; 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Fairfax Drive to the south; and Middleton Road to the west. The period of significance is 1921 to 1953 and contributing resources reflect the three main periods of development: Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922), Fort Humphreys (1922 to 1935), and Fort Belvoir (1935 to the present).

# Fort Belvoir Historic District



## Legend

- Fort Belvoir Historic District
- Contributing to the Historic District
- Contributing Landscape
- Non-Contributing to the Historic District

\*Some Contributing and Non-Contributing Elements Not Shown



Figure 5

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Photo 5: Building 269, Abbott Hall, in the FBHD



Photo 6: Gerber Village housing in the FBHD

Contributing resources include residential, administrative, and educational buildings as well as community facilities and infrastructure built in support of the post's primary mission of engineer training.

The majority of the buildings were completed in the Colonial Revival style. The monumental administrative buildings and barracks fronting the Parade Ground and the senior officer housing in Belvoir Village exhibit a greater degree of architectural elaboration than other buildings in the district. The historic district also includes rare examples of prefabricated housing constructed during the early 1920s. The overall plan includes several open spaces, including the Parade Ground and the parks in Belvoir Village, Jadwin Loop Village, and Gerber Village, which are significant landscape features of the historic district (Peeler & Crosby, April 2010).

### **2.3.3.2 The US Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property (VASHPO # 029-0193)**

The US Army Package Power Reactor, or SM-1, was initially surveyed in 1992. It was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and determined to be a National Register-eligible resource in 1996. The SM-1 compound is located along Gunston Cove on South Post. It occupies a 30-acre fenced area. According to the National Register nomination form for the site, it consists of Building 372 (or Plant SM-1), the nuclear power generating station, and support structures, including a sewage pump station (Building 7350 [formerly Building 350]), sentry station (Building 373), pump house (Building 384), waste retention building (Building 376), electronic equipment facility (Building 384), and an emergency siren (Friedlander *et al.*, 1992). Subsequent surveys of the 300 Area identified two additional resources associated with SM-1: Buildings 371 and 380. Both are general educational/administration facilities (Blixt, January 22, 2008).

Built in 1957, Plant SM-1 was less than 50 years old when determined National Register-eligible for its exceptional national historical significance as the US Army's first prototype nuclear power generating plant. It represented an important step in the use of atomic power, and was the first water-pressurized reactor to be brought on-line in the United States. Its location at Fort Belvoir is consistent with the installation's role as the Army's research and development center. Plant SM-1 was jointly developed by the Atomic Energy Commission and DoD as an air-transportable power plant for remote military bases. The plant served as a national nuclear training facility for military personnel. SM-1 was deactivated in 1973 (Friedlander *et al.*, 1992).

### **2.3.3.3 Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VASHPO # 029-0096)**

Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building was initially surveyed in 1983. It appears to have been determined National Register-eligible following the survey. A National Register nomination form was prepared in 1988, and revised in 1992 and 1996. It was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1996.

Located on South Post west of Pohick Road, the Pump Station and Filter Building (Building 1400) was constructed in 1918. It is one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp A.A. Humphreys. The Colonial-Revival-style complex is significant under Criterion A for illustrating the development of support facilities during World War I and for technological advances in the purification of drinking water. The Pump Station (Building 1424) was added in 1936 (Engel *et al.*, 1988, revised 1992). In 1970, the complex ceased operation and all large mechanical equipment was removed. In 1986, the building was renovated in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and in consultation with the VASHPO and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) for use as the Eleanor U. Kennedy Homeless Shelter (Gilmore, 1996).



Photo 7: SM-1 Reactor (Bing Maps, 2013)



Photo 8: Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (Bing Maps, 2013)

#### **2.3.3.4 Thermo-Con House (VASHPO # 029-5001)**

A National Register nomination form was prepared for the Thermo-Con House (Building 172) in 1997. Constructed in 1949, the Thermo-Con House is distinguished from the surrounding residential development by its restrained International Style design. The two-story, flat-roofed concrete structure is located in a wooded section of the residential district on South Post, at the corner of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Gunston Road. It was designed by the renowned Detroit architectural firm of Albert Kahn and Associates, Inc.

The building was determined to possess exceptional significance under Criterion C for its unique method of construction. Made of chemically-treated concrete, it illustrates an innovative method of construction for low-cost, mass-produced housing, and is the only structure of its kind built by the US Army Corps of Engineers (Harnsberger et al., 1997).



Photo 9: Thermo-Con House

### 2.3.3.6 Amphitheater (Facility No. 2287) (VASHPO # 029-0209-0386)

In 2009, the Amphitheater (Facility No. 2287) was surveyed and recommended National Register-eligible. It is a semicircular grass and concrete structure built into a gently sloping, grassy hillside located at the intersection of Abbot and Gunston roads on North Post. Construction began just two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. It was built as an outdoor classroom for military training and education as well as a site for military ceremonies and entertainment. It directly served Fort Belvoir's mission to educate and train US Army engineer troops during World War II, and continued to do so during the Cold War era. It has retained a moderate to high level of historic integrity (Louis Berger Group, Inc., April 2009).

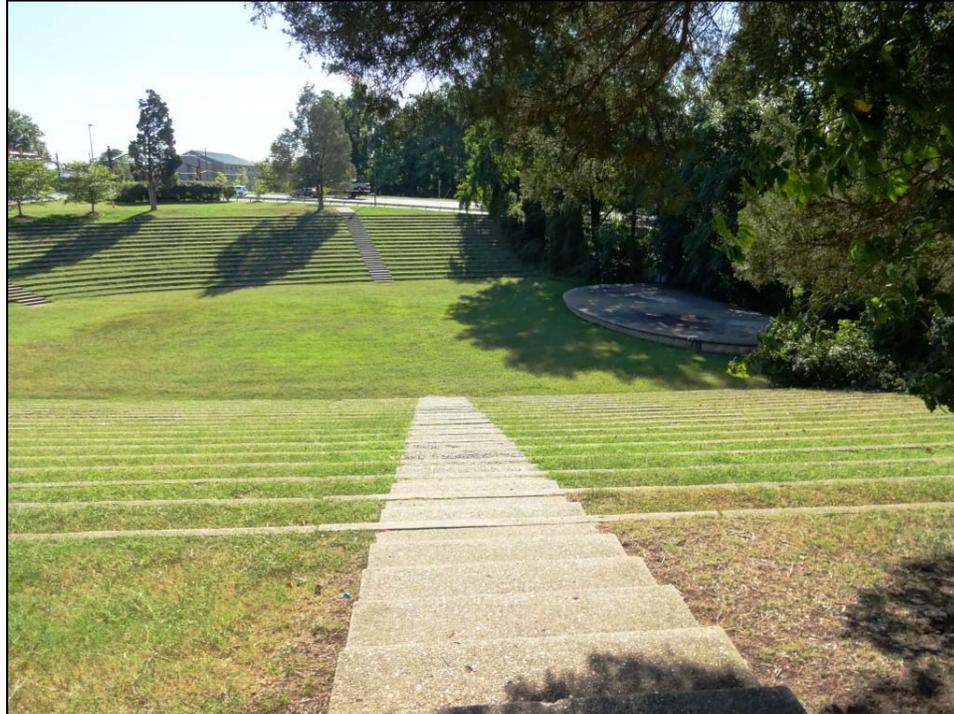


Photo 10: Amphitheater (Facility No. 2287)

### 2.3.3.7 Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (VASHPO # 029-5648)

In 2006, elements of the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) was surveyed and recommended National Register-eligible as part of a multiple property listing (John Milner Associates, 2006). In 2011, a VASHPO Reconnaissance Level Survey Form was prepared to evaluate the FBMRR track bed, which was similarly recommended National Register-eligible (Manning, February 2011). The construction of the railroad began in 1918 as two separate spur tracks allowing the military base to connect to existing steam and electric rail lines and providing access to and from Washington, DC. During World War II, a major construction campaign took place at Fort Belvoir and the rail system was upgraded the latest technology. Eligible elements of the FBMRR include the track bed, three railroad bridges (Facility Nos. 1433, 2298, and 2468) and a railroad coal trestle (Facility No. 7332). A draft National Register nomination form has been prepared in accordance with the 2011 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) drafted between Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate adverse effects from the construction of the National Museum of the United States Army (US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, July 2011).



Photo 11: FBMRR Track Bed north of Kingman Road intersection along Fairfax County Parkway



Photo 12: FBMRR Railroad Facility 1433, Railroad Bridge, looking south across Richmond Highway

### 2.3.4 National Register Properties Located Outside Fort Belvoir's Boundaries

In addition to the resources described above, several National Register-listed or -eligible properties are located just outside Fort Belvoir. These properties are listed in Table 9 and shown in Figure 6. Although Fort Belvoir does not own or control the properties, federal law requires that the installation consider the potential effects of its undertakings on all National Register-listed or eligible properties that fall within the undertakings' areas of potential effects. The historic buildings and sites listed in Table 9 are located in the immediate vicinity of Fort Belvoir and have the potential to be affected by its undertakings.

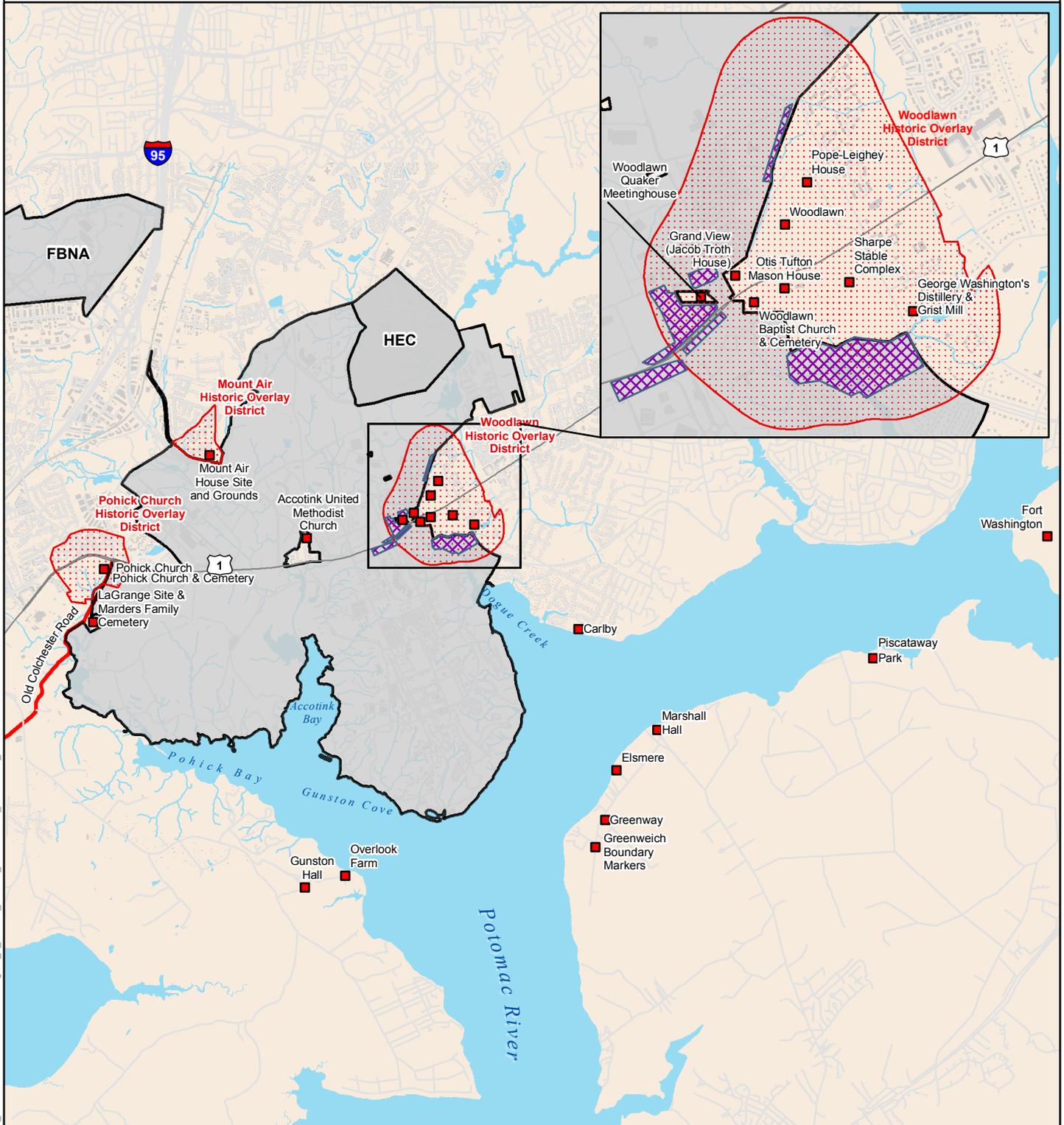
Of specific concern are historic viewsheds from adjacent resources, which Fort Belvoir has considered and included in restrictions developed in conjunction with the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan (see Chapter 3). Table 9 includes properties in Virginia and Maryland because Fort Belvoir's location on the Potomac River renders it visible from Maryland across the river.

**Table 9: Historic Architectural Resources near Fort Belvoir**

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
<b>Virginia Properties</b>			
Woodlawn Historic District: VASHPO # 029-5181			
Woodlawn	East of North Post, at junction of US Route 1 and VA 235, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Landmark</li> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Contributes to Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0056 VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District) Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 4
Pope-Leighey House	On grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0058 VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District) Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 4

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
George Washington's Distillery & Grist Mill	East of South Post, on east side of VA 235 Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0330</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 28</p>
Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse	8990 Woodlawn Road, at southwestern corner of Woodlawn Road and Lambert Road, adjacent to Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0172</p> <p>Site 44FX1211 (Burial Ground)</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 38</p>
Woodlawn Baptist Church & Cemetery	East of South Post, on southeastern corner of Woodlawn Road and Richmond Highway, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cemetery contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0070</p> <p>Site 44FX1212 (Cemetery)</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 1</p>
Sharpe Stable Complex	East of South Post, on southern side of US Route 1, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-5181-0005</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p>
Grand View (Jacob Troth House)	On grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-0062</p> <p>VASHPO # 029-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 109-2 ((1)) 3, 4</p>
Otis Tufton Mason House	8907 Richmond highway, on grounds of Woodlawn (see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to National Register-Eligible Woodlawn Historic District</li> <li>Individual Fairfax County Historic Site within Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	<p>VASHPO # 029-5181-0006</p> <p>VASHPO # 020-5181 (Historic District)</p> <p>Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 100-1 ((1)) 25</p>

# Historic Architectural Properties Near Main Post



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## Legend

-   Historic Architectural Resource
-  Fairfax County Historic Overlay District
-  Woodlawn Viewshed Protection Areas (BRAC PA)

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Fort Belvoir ICRMP



Figure 6

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Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
<b>Other Virginia Historic Properties</b>			
Pohick Church & Cemetery	West of Fort Belvoir Southwest Area at junction of US Route 1 and Old Colchester Road, Lorton, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Fairfax County Pohick Church Historic Overlay District</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0046 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 108-1 ((1)) 27
Accotink United Methodist Church	9041 Backlick Road, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	Fairfax County Tax Parcel #109-1 ((1)) 25
Old Colchester Road	Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Eligible</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0953
Carlby	4509 Carlby Lane, Alexandria, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0087 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 110-3 ((1)) 10
LaGrange Site & Marders Family Cemetery	9501 Old Colchester Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0121 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 108-3 ((1)) 21
Overlook Farm	10711 Gunston Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0161 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 119-1 ((1)) 2
Mount Air House Site and Grounds	North of North Post, bound to the north by Telegraph Road, to the south by Military Road and Fort Belvoir, and to the east by Accotink Road, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairfax County Mount Air Historic District Overlay</li> <li>National Register-eligible archaeological site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0136 Site 44FX2277 Fairfax County Tax Parcel # 099-4 ((9)) A
Gunston Hall	10709 Gunston Road Mason Neck, Fairfax County, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Landmark</li> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Virginia Landmarks Register</li> <li>Fairfax County Historic Site</li> </ul>	VASHPO # 029-0050 Fairfax County Tax Parcel #119-1 ((1)) 1
<b>Maryland Properties</b>			
Elsmere	Northwest side of River Road, southwest of junction of River Road and MD Route 227, Charles County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-106

Resource Name	Location	Designation Status	ID Number
Greenweich Boundary Markers	Vicinity of Marshall Hall, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-165
Greenway	Southeast side of River Road, southwest of junction of River Road and MD Route 227, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-107
Marshall Hall	At terminus of MD Route 227, Charles County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	CH-54
Piscataway Park	Bryan Point Road, Accokeek, Charles and Prince Georges County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	PG: 83-12 CH-668
Fort Washington	13351 Fort Washington Road, Fort Washington, Prince Georges County, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Register-Listed</li> <li>Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties</li> </ul>	PG: 80-16

### 2.3.4.1 Virginia Properties

#### Woodlawn Historic District (VASHPO # 029-5181)

The Woodlawn Historic District has been determined National Register-eligible and is also protected by a local Fairfax County Historic Overlay District. There are slight differences between the two districts, which are comprised of multiple resources that have their own federal, state, and local designations, as shown in Table 9 and further described below.

The VASHPO determined the Woodlawn Historic District National Register-eligible in 2001 (Kilpatrick, December 20, 2001). It was expanded in 2012 as a result of a survey undertaken by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as part of its Section 106 compliance obligations for the US Route 1 Improvement Project (Holma, August 30, 2012). Contributing resources include Woodlawn, Grand View (the caretaker's house at Woodlawn), the cemetery associated with Woodlawn Baptist Church (the church itself is non-contributing), Sharpe Stable Complex, Otis Tuft Mason House, Pope-Leighey House, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (including cemetery), and George Washington's Distillery and Gristmill. Additional land within the district's boundaries includes the Woodlawn Baptist Church property and the entire National Trust property on both sides of Route 1 (Holma, August 30, 2012).

The Woodlawn Historic District is protected by a local Fairfax County Historic Overlay District. The Fairfax County Woodlawn Historic Overlay District consists of five named historic properties and two named contributing properties. The historic properties include Woodlawn, the Pope-Leighey House, George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (referred to as the Woodlawn Friends Meeting a House in the district overlay designation), and Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery. The contributing properties include Grand View and the Otis Tufton Mason House. The overlay district boundary was established in 1971. Although the Sharpe Stable Complex is situated within the overlay district boundary, it is not named as a historic property or contributing property (Fairfax County Department of Planning & Zoning [DP&Z], 2009).



Photo 13: Woodlawn

The irregularly-shaped Fairfax County overlay district core boundary follows the contiguous parcel lines of the Woodlawn property, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery, and George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill. It largely coincides with the National Register-eligible Woodlawn Historic District. The viewshed boundary extends approximately 6,800 feet north to south and approximately 4,800 feet east to west from the Woodlawn property, and includes the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, Sharpe Stable Complex, and the George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill. The viewshed boundary overlaps parts of North Post and South Post (Fairfax County DP&Z, 2009).

In 2009, a *Woodlawn Historic District Viewshed Study* (John Milner Associates, Inc., November 2009) was prepared in accordance with the BRAC Programmatic Agreement (See Chapter 3). The study, identified the Woodlawn Historic District cultural landscape, which consists of open spaces (recreational fields, pasture, etc.), edged by moderate to dense woodlands interspersed with small, rural-scale, and low-density development areas (i.e., Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and horse shed; Woodlawn and gardens; Grand View and outbuildings). The contributing viewshed consists of views from Woodlawn to the Potomac River and other views that were in existence during the resource's period of significance. These views and viewshed elements are as follows:

- Views of Parade Ground extending to tree line at Constitution Road to the west and tree line on southern side of US Route 1.
- Wooded area to the west and north of Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse.

- Views towards wooded area to the north of Lampert Road.
- Views of baseball field at Gray's Hill terminating at wooded area to the south.
- Tree line along Mansfield Road.

The Woodlawn Historic District viewshed is comprised of two planes of view: a horizontal plane and a vertical plane. The horizontal plane extends from the district along the ground surface until it reaches a barrier (such a barrier can be a solid tree line or a modern development). The vertical plane is the area visible from the district above the barrier in the horizontal plane. For example, the vertical plane includes the view above the treeline from Woodlawn to the Potomac River. This vertical plane component of the viewshed is not a set distance from the district; it varies with the topography, vegetation, intervening development, etc.

### **Pohick Church Historic Overlay District (VASHPO # 029-0046)**



Photo 14: Pohick Church

This brick, Palladian-style church, listed in the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register, was constructed between 1762 and 1772, year of the first known use. Both George Mason and George Washington had pews and attended services there. Pohick Church anchors the Fairfax County Pohick Church Historic Overlay District. The district core boundary was established in 1970 and follows the 39.5-acre church property boundary, flanked by US Route 1 to the north, Old Colchester Road to the east, and adjacent parcels to the south and west. The irregularly-shaped district viewshed boundary extends over 3,000 feet north to south from the church and over 3,500 feet east to west. The western portion of the viewshed boundary extends into the Southwest Area (Fairfax County DP&Z, 2009).

### **Accotink United Methodist Church (VASHPO # 029-5697)**

Accotink United Methodist Church is a designated Fairfax County Historic Site. Built in 1880, it is a one-and-a-half-story, end-gable, rectangular-frame, drop siding-clad building with a hipped-roof enclosed porch supporting a two-story bell tower. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The church features six-over-six double-hung sash windows and the primary entrance is comprised of double cross-and-bible six-panel wood doors. Accotink United Methodist Church served as one of the institutional and cultural centers for Euro-American residents in the Village of Accotink (Fort Belvoir, 2011).

### **Old Colchester Road (VASHPO # 029-0953)**

Old Colchester Road is National Register-eligible. It originally was a road leading to the seaport of Colchester, Virginia, on the banks of the Occoquan River near the Potomac River. In time, silt filled up the Occoquan River, making Colchester untenable as a seaport. Alexandria, Virginia, took its place as the major seaport in the area. As a result, Old Colchester Road between the Occoquan River and Richmond Highway (US Route 1) became a minor road, eventually incorporated into State Route 611.

### **Carlby (VASHPO # 029-0087)**

Carlby, a Fairfax County Historic Site, was constructed around 1750 in Sussex County, Virginia. It was moved to its present location in 1947. It is a five-bay-wide, two-story, hipped-roof, Georgian-style residence with chimneys located at each end. The brick foundation is laid in Flemish bond. The kitchen and smoke house are attached as wings. Before its purchase and relocation by the Porter family in the 1940s, it was known as the Booth House. It is significant for its association with the historic preservation movement in Fairfax County and for its architecture (Fairfax County DP&Z, July 13, 1992).

### **La Grange Site and Marders Family Cemetery (VASHPO # 034-0069)**

The 28-acre site and cemetery is a Fairfax County Historic Site. It was owned by Robert Boggess and his descendants until 1996. The house (now demolished) was built in 1867 on the site of a former residence and inn erected in 1740-44 (Fairfax County DP&Z, February 1996).

### **Overlook Farm (VASHPO # 029-0161)**

Overlook Farm is a designated Fairfax County Historic Site. Historically known as Bienvenue, the 59-acre property was part of adjacent Gunston Hall until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The present house appears to have been constructed in 1873. The landscaping around the house shown on a 1937 aerial is largely the same as that in recent aerial photographs. Excepting the formal, walled gardens, the landscape of Overlook Farm appears to be largely naturalistic, with large swaths of open space bounded by wooded areas. The main vista on the property is from the house looking east towards the Potomac River. This is the visual focus of the two-story porch on the house's east elevation. A tennis court was added in a wooded area west of the house in the mid-1980s, but few other changes are apparent (John Milner Associates, April 6, 2009).

### **Mount Air House Site and Grounds Historic Overlay District (VASHPO # 029-0136)**

Mount Air was designated a Fairfax County Historic Site in 1969 (Village of Mt. Air, 2012). Mount Air occupies a hilltop overlooking Accotink Creek. The manor property dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the first house was constructed. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, a second house was constructed on the property. A third manor house was built in the Greek Revival style around 1830, with additions constructed between 1859 and 1914. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the property was reduced from over 100 acres to

25 acres. A portion of the property to the south was acquired by Fort Belvoir. The circa-1830 house was destroyed by fire in 1992. Outbuildings, landscaped grounds, and burial grounds remain. Site 44FX2277, a National Register-eligible archaeological site, is located at Mount Air (Daniel, 2009).

The Mount Air Historic Overlay District was established by Fairfax County in 1984. The irregularly-shaped district is located immediately northwest of North Post. The viewshed boundary extends over roughly 2,500 feet north to south from Mount Air and roughly 2,500 feet east to west. It extends into the Southwest Area. Although a significant amount of new housing has been constructed within the historic overlay boundary in recent years, the boundary has not changed (Fairfax County DP&Z, 2009).

### **Gunston Hall (VASHPO # 029-0050)**

Gunston Hall is a National Historic Landmark owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and administered by a Board of Regents appointed from The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America. It is listed in the National Register and Virginia Landmarks Register, and is a Fairfax County Historic Site.



Credit: CC BY-SA 3.0

Photo 15: Gunston Hall

Gunston Hall was once the center of a 5,500-acre tobacco and corn plantation. Its owner, George Mason IV (1725-1792), was a fourth-generation Virginian who became a senior statesman and one of the era's most influential figures and the author of the *Virginia Declaration of Rights*. George Mason's home, constructed between 1755 and 1759, is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture. The elaborate carvings on the interior, designed by indentured servant William Buckland, are among the finest creations of artisans working in Colonial Virginia. Mason's "regular" garden, south of the mansion, keeps its

original configuration of gravel pathways, a 250 year old boxwood allée, massive earthen terraces, and vistas of the Deer Park through to the Potomac River and the Maryland shore beyond.

### **2.3.4.2 Maryland Properties**

#### **Elsemere**

Elsemere is listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. This frame residence was constructed around 1900 on land that was once part of the vast Marshall Hall estate. It is a five-bay, two-story, late-19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse with a two-story rear addition. The residence is situated to facilitate sweeping views of the Potomac River. It is reached via a cedar-lined drive. There is evidence to suggest that Elsemere may have been constructed as a summer house or as a prototype for homes the promoters of the Marshall Hall Summer Resort hoped would be built (Riviere, September 1980a).

#### **Greenweich Boundary Markers**

The Greenweich Boundary Markers are listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. They are believed to date to no later than a 1735 resurvey and division of the original 17<sup>th</sup>-century Greenweich tract, acquired by Captain Randolph Brandt. The location of two stones has been established and three others are believed to be extant. Two of three are noted in a 1946 survey as submerged in the Potomac River (Riviere, September 1978).

#### **Greenway**

Greenway is listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Built in 1895, it is a two-story, L-plan, Queen Anne-style residence with a porch and two rear additions. The origin of the name Greenway is believed to trace back to the name Greenweich, a 17<sup>th</sup>-century land grant to Captain Randolph Grant on which the residence is located. Between 1934 and 1971, the property was briefly combined with Elsemere. In 1971, it was acquired by William Thorne and separated from Elsemere (Riviere, September 1980b).

#### **Marshall Hall**

Marshall Hall is listed in the National Register and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. It was built around 1725 as a two-story, side-gable, Flemish-bond brick residence. It was the largest pre-1740 dwelling documented in southern Maryland. The primary façade faced the Potomac River and featured architectural details such as double-ogee arch-window heads. In 1976, the National Park Service purchased the residence to restore it. At that time, it retained many original details and was used as a benchmark to measure the development of local architectural designs. In 1981, the residence was largely gutted by an arson fire, leaving only the brick walls standing. The walls were stabilized and fenced off. In 2003, the residence suffered another accident when a semi-truck drove through it, effectively demolishing the central third of the building (Riviere, August 1975, updated 2003).

#### **Piscataway Park**

Piscataway Park is listed in the National Register and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. It consists of over 4,000 acres of parkland, including three cultural resources:

- Marshall Hall.

- National Historic Landmark Accokeek Creek Site – an archaeological site that has yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation through 5,500 years.
- National Colonial Farm – a farm complex largely constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which interprets agricultural practices of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Piscataway Park is primarily significant for its role in maintaining the historic vista across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon, George Washington’s home. The park preserves the approximate character of the landscape from Washington’s days and safeguards a major historic cultural landscape (Goeldner and Mackintosh, March 12, 1979).

## Fort Washington

Listed in the National Register and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Fort Washington is an enclosed masonry fortification entered by a drawbridge across a moat. It was constructed in 1808 on a site selected in 1794 by George Washington. It was destroyed during the War of 1812 and reconstructed before 1824. The fort site encompasses 341 acres. In addition to the fort itself, the property includes an entrance gate (1922); PX Building (1906); NCO Quarters (1903 to 1906); Commandant’s House (1821); and Sergeant’s House (1821) (Nickels and Korzan, September 20, 1985).



Photo 16: Fort Washington

### 2.3.5 Architectural Resources: Summary Assessment

Fort Belvoir has undertaken historic architectural resource surveys for the majority of the Main Post in compliance with both Section 106 and Section 110. The vast majority of World War I- and II-era resources have been surveyed and evaluated or are covered by the program comments described in

Chapter 3. In addition, a large number of Cold War-era resources have been surveyed and significant resources have been identified, such as the National Register-eligible SM-1, constructed in 1957. The recent revisions to the FBHD included Cold War-era resources and extended the period of significance of the district to 1953.

Surveys have been conducted at three of Fort Belvoir's six remote sites: FBNA and the telecommunications sites at Tysons Corner and Suitland. These three sites were determined to contain no architectural resources eligible for listing in the National Register.

Further work is needed to ensure that all resources more than 50 years old and all Cold War-era resources are surveyed and evaluated. Appendix VIII shows the status of the buildings at Fort Belvoir and when each will turn 50, triggering the need for historic evaluation.

Surveys have not yet been performed at HEC, Rivanna Station, Mark Center, or the Davison Airfield Outer Marker. Facilities at Mark Center and Rivanna Station are of recent vintage and of no concern in the short or medium term. However, HEC was developed in the mid-1960s and requires consideration to establish which buildings are over 50 years old or constitute Cold War-era resources.

To summarize, with respect to architectural resources, Fort Belvoir should:

- Determine the age of existing buildings and structures at HEC and evaluate them if/when they turn 50 years of age to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register.
- Determine the age of existing structures at Davison Airfield Outer Marker and evaluate them if/when they turn 50 years of age to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register.
- Survey and evaluate buildings and structures at Fort Belvoir that were constructed before or during the Cold War (1946-89) that have not yet been surveyed (see Appendix VIII for building list).
- Continue to update the building list in Appendix VIII as buildings and structures are surveyed and evaluated.
- Continue to survey and evaluate buildings and structures at Fort Belvoir, including the remote sites, as they turn 50 years of age utilizing the building list in Appendix VIII as a planning tool.

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## 3 Cultural Resources Planning

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a brief review of federal statutes and regulations, executive orders (EOs), Department of Defense (DoD) regulations and guidance, and Fort Belvoir-specific agreement documents and plans that govern the management of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. The chapter then examines the types of actions that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir and what the potential effects of those actions may be, taking relevant DoD-wide and Fort Belvoir-specific rules and guidance into consideration. Chapter 3 also outlines Fort Belvoir's cultural management program and how it fits within the post's overall organizational structure. Finally, the chapter briefly presents the projects currently planned for implementation at Fort Belvoir through 2017 and their anticipated effects.

Information for this chapter was gathered from interviews with key personnel at Fort Belvoir's Directorate of Public Works (DPW); the review of existing operating procedures; and the installation's Real Property Master Plan, being updated at the time of writing (completion anticipated in late 2014 or early 2015). DPW personnel were interviewed on a range of issues, including operating procedures, project tracking methods, proposed projects, facility maintenance, environmental compliance, and cultural resources management policies and procedures. They were also asked about their general understanding and attitudes towards cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. The information thus obtained was also used to develop the installation-specific procedures and recommendations presented in Chapters 4 and 5.

### 3.2 Federal Statutes and Regulations

Federal legislation provides the statutory basis for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic properties (i.e., those properties eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places [National Register]) managed by federal agencies. It defines agency responsibilities during the planning and review stages of federal actions, including the responsibilities of DoD agencies and installations, towards the historic properties under their control or potentially affected by their actions.

#### 3.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, is the most important federal statute for the management of historic properties at Fort Belvoir. NHPA establishes federal policy on historic preservation and provides the framework within which the nation's historic preservation program has been developed. The National Register was established under NHPA. The National Register is the nation's inventory of historic properties, including districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and cultural value, on a state, local, or national level. NHPA includes provisions for the establishment of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), who are appointed by governors to oversee individual state historic preservation programs and integrate them into the national program. NHPA also established the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), whose role is to review federal undertakings affecting historic properties and to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation issues. The key provisions of NHPA are contained in Sections 106 and 110 of the act.

Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The implementing regulations for Section 106 are found at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, *Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties*. A copy is included in Appendix I. These

regulations define the process by which the potential effects from proposed undertakings on historic properties are identified and addressed. Undertakings are defined as “any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties.” Federal undertakings include all direct actions; federally-assisted actions such as those involving federal funding or loan guarantees; and federally-licensed activities, such as those requiring permits from federal agencies. The regulations also identify the various participants in the review process and establish steps for the resolution of conflicts.

The federal agency responsible for a proposed undertaking (the lead federal agency) initiates and completes the Section 106 review process. The first step is to identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing in the National Register) present within the undertaking’s Area of Potential Effects (APE). The potential effects of the proposed undertaking on those historic properties, both direct and indirect, are then assessed. If it is found that an undertaking would result in an adverse effect on a historic property, steps must be taken to avoid, minimize or mitigate this effect in consultation with ACHP, the appropriate SHPO, and other participants, as defined by the regulations. In Virginia, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is the designated SHPO. The Maryland SHPO is the Maryland Historical Trust.

Section 106 review ensures that federal agencies consider their historic properties early during the planning of proposed undertakings, along with other factors like environmental concerns, cost, design, and agency mission. However, although Section 106 encourages preservation, it does not mandate it.

The Section 106 regulations were most recently revised in 2001. Among the most significant changes was an expanded role for Native American tribes and Hawaiian organizations in the process. In addition, the ACHP reduced its role in the review of routine Section 106 compliance actions. In particular, the ACHP removed itself from reviewing determinations of no adverse effect and the development of routine memoranda of agreement (MOAs), placing the primary responsibility of implementing Section 106 on the lead federal agency and appropriate SHPO.

Fort Belvoir’s standard operating procedures to implement Section 106 are presented in Chapter 4 of this document (Procedures 1, 2, and 3).

Section 110 of NHPA assigns federal agencies the responsibility to protect, preserve, and use historic properties under their control to the maximum extent feasible. Section 110 also requires each federal agency to establish a program to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect historic properties owned or controlled by the agency that may qualify for inclusion in the National Register. The intent of Section 110 is to identify the historic properties that should be considered when federal agencies make planning decisions to ensure that these agencies provide good stewardship of the nation’s significant cultural resources, where possible.

### **3.2.2 Antiquities Act of 1906**

The Antiquities Act of 1906 allows the President of the United States to set aside federally-owned lands as historic landmarks and the federal government to acquire private land for historic preservation purposes. The act prohibits the excavation of objects of antiquity on federal land without a permit and establishes penalties for any person who excavates, injures, or destroys any historic property or monument on federal land without permission from the appropriate federal authority.

### **3.2.3 Historic Sites Act of 1935**

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 established as national policy the preservation for public use of objects of national significance by giving the Secretary of the Interior the power to undertake historic surveys and to document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archaeological and historic sites across the

nation. This eventually led to the establishment within the National Park Service of the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) division, the National Historic Landmark (NHL) program, and the National Natural Landmarks program.

### **3.2.4 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974**

The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 provides for the survey, recovery, preservation, and protection of scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data that may be irreparably lost as a result of any federal construction project or federally-licensed project, activity, or program.

### **3.2.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA)**

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) establishes the right of Native Americans to have access to sacred sites or sites of religious importance. AIRFA defines a religious site as any place or area including, but not limited to, any geophysical or geographical area or feature:

- Sacred to Native American religion.
- Where Native American practitioners are required by their religion to gather, harvest, or maintain natural substances or natural products for use during ceremonies, rituals, or for spiritual purposes.
- Used by Native American religious practitioners for ceremonies, rituals, or other spiritual practices.

A religious site may or may not contain physical remains, objects, or other elements that could identify it as an archaeological site. AIRFA defines objects as specific items of use for religious practices that have spiritual or ritualistic importance. They may include sacred objects, non-sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

AIRFA has no affirmative position on Native American consultation; however, the intent of AIRFA (i.e., the identification of religious or sacred sites so that access can be allowed) can be met only through a consultation process.

### **3.2.6 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)**

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 overlaps with, and partially supersedes, the Antiquities Act of 1906. ARPA imposes federal felony penalties for persons convicted of excavating, removing, damaging, or otherwise defacing archaeological resources located on federal lands; or selling, purchasing, or transferring artifacts obtained in violation of the law. With certain exceptions, ARPA requires that permits be issued prior to the initiation of archaeological investigations on federal property or on property under federal control. DoD Policy Regulation 32 CFR 229 implements the provisions of ARPA and applies those provisions specifically to all properties under DoD jurisdiction. Fort Belvoir's standard operating procedures to implement ARPA are presented in Chapter 4 of this document (Procedure 4).

### **3.2.7 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990**

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, as amended, governs the repatriation and protection of Native American (American Indian, Inuit, and Hawaiian Native) remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony recovered from lands controlled or owned by the United States or held in the collections of federal agencies or federally-funded museums. An object of cultural patrimony is defined as an object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a Native American group or culture. The law provides for the protection and return of cultural items to the descendants of the groups that produced them. Fort Belvoir's standard operating procedures to implement NAGPRA are presented in Chapter 4 of this document (Procedure 6).

### **3.2.8 Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 US Code [USC] 4151) / Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 792)**

These laws and their implementing regulations (36 CFR 1190) are intended "to ensure that certain buildings and facilities financed with federal funds are designed, constructed, or altered so as to be readily accessible to, and usable by, physically handicapped persons." However, the regulations exempt certain buildings and facilities, including "any building or facility on a military installation designed and constructed primarily for use by able-bodied military personnel." The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards generated by these regulations were adopted by DoD in Chapter 18 of DoD Directive 4270.1-M *Construction Criteria*. With regard to altering historic properties for the purpose of providing access, the standards specify that, prior to undertaking any alterations, consultation with the ACHP is required. If the ACHP determines that the proposed alterations would threaten or destroy the historic significance or integrity of the property, then special minimum standards can be substituted.

### **3.2.9 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969**

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their proposed actions in their decision-making process. Although NEPA compliance documents must include an assessment of the impacts of a proposed action or activity on cultural resources, compliance with NEPA cannot by itself substitute for Section 106 review. However, both processes can be coordinated pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8. Fort Belvoir's standard operating procedures to coordinate Section 106 with NEPA are outlined in Chapter 4 of this document (Standard Operating Procedure 5).

### **3.2.10 Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976**

Per the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (USC 601a), the General Services Administration is mandated to acquire and use space for federal agencies in buildings of historic, architectural or cultural significance unless the use of such space is not feasible or prudent. The intent of the law is to help preserve significant buildings through their continued use.

## **3.3 Executive Orders**

EOs are legally-binding orders given by the President acting as the head of the Executive Branch to federal administrative agencies. EOs typically provide federal agencies with additional guidance and

directives in the execution of established laws and policies. A number of EOs direct federal agencies to protect, maintain, and utilize cultural resources.

### **3.3.1 EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971**

EO 11593 directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluations for the National Register. The intent of EO 11593 was integrated into NHPA, Section 110 through the 1980 amendments to the statute.

### **3.3.2 EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996**

EO 13007 directs that access to Native American sacred sites for ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners be accommodated on federal lands. It also directs that the physical integrity of sacred sites be protected and that the confidentiality of these sites be maintained. It further directs that procedures be implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and religious leaders.

### **3.3.3 EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, November 9, 2000**

EO 13175 supersedes EO 13084. Section 2 of EO 13175 directs in part that, “In formulating policies that have tribal implications,

- (a) Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the federal government and Indian tribal governments.
- (b) With respect to federal statutes and regulations administered by Indian tribal governments, the federal government shall grant Indian tribal governments the maximum administrative discretion possible.
- (c) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall:
  - (1) Encourage Indian tribes to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives;
  - (2) Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards; and
  - (3) In determining whether to establish federal standards, consult with tribal officials as to the need for federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of federal standards or otherwise preserve prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.”

The EO further states in Section 5 that “Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications. Within 30 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency’s implementation of this order. Within 60 days of

the effective date of this order, the designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the agency's consultation process."

### **3.3.4 EO 13287: Preserve America, March 3, 2003**

EO 13287 supports the Preserve America initiative. The EO states that "the federal government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and economic well-being of the Nation's communities and fostering a broader appreciation for the development of the United States and its underlying values." The EO supports the protection of government-owned properties and their role in heritage tourism. The EO also encourages federal agencies to build preservation partnerships and to improve their planning and accountability.

## **3.4 DoD Regulatory Framework**

### **3.4.1 Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management Program, September 18, 2008**

DoDI 4715.16 outlines the steps DoD installations must take to manage and maintain cultural resources under DoD control, be a national leader in cultural resources stewardship, and consult with internal and external stakeholders to foster partnerships with other agencies, professional and advocacy organizations, and the general public while still fulfilling the DoD's primary military mission. This instruction applies to all DoD operations, activities, and properties in the United States. It mandates compliance with applicable federal statutes and implementing regulations as well as applicable EOs.

DoDI 4715.16 stipulates a cultural resources management approach that includes the development of natural and cultural resources management plans, and their integration into broader budgeting and planning processes. The development of an integrated cultural resources management plan (ICRMP) is part of this approach. As with all management plans, ICRMPs are dynamic and should be reviewed annually, updated as mission or environmental changes warrant, and revised and approved by appropriate command levels at least every five years. Enclosure 6 of DoDI 4715.16 details the contents of an ICRMP. The updated Fort Belvoir ICRMP addresses the applicable requirements defined in Enclosure 6 while maintaining the structure of the original 2001 document.

The instruction dictates that a detailed cultural resources inventory be conducted for each installation and that an economic analysis be conducted on all National Register-listed or -eligible resources considered for demolition or replacement. DoDI 4715.16 also requires consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations regarding the disposition of cultural items or when a site of religious or cultural importance to tribes is found on DoD property.

### **3.4.2 Army Regulation 200-1**

Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (December 2007) delineates the Army's policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission. This document superseded the Army's previous regulatory document addressing cultural resources, AR 200-4 (1998). It should be noted that AR 200-1 is in the process of being updated as of this writing (2014).

AR 200-1 establishes a comprehensive cultural resources planning and management strategy for the Army and provides guidance on the preparation of ICRMPs. The scope of the regulation includes NHPA, AIRFA, EOs 13007 and 13175, NAGPRA, ARPA, and other legislation and regulations affecting cultural resources management.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) is the Army's Federal Preservation Officer and has primary responsibility for overseeing the Army's activities under the NHPA. The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management and the Office of the Director of Environmental Programs are responsible for environmental program policy implementation, including cultural resources, and Headquarters, Department of the Army-level program oversight. The Installation Management Command and National Guard Bureau – Army National Guard are responsible for executing environmental program requirements in accordance with Army Regulation 200-1 and applicable federal, state, and local laws. Technical support for addressing the various requirements is the responsibility of the appropriate program offices within the US Army Environmental Command, US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, Environmental Support Office, and the Military Programs Directorate of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

The general goals of the cultural resources program defined by AR 200-1 are:

- Develop ICRMPs for use as a planning tool.
- Develop programmatic agreements (PAs) and MOAs, Army alternate procedures, historic property component plans, NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action, cooperative agreements, and other compliance documents, as needed.
- Appoint a government (that is, federal or state Army National Guard) employee as the installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).
- Establish a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized Indian tribes, as needed. Initial formal government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes must occur only between the appropriate Garrison Commander or Adjutant General and the heads of tribal governments. Follow-on activities may be accomplished by staff.
- Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, mission partners, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resources requirements.

In addition, AR 200-1 outlines specific issues regarding compliance with NHPA, AIFRA, EOs 13007 and 13175, NAGPRA, ARPA, and AHPA. In all cases, AR 200-1 stipulates that the Garrison Commander is the federal official responsible for compliance. In turn, the CRM is tasked with carrying out the installation's cultural resources responsibilities.

With regard to NHPA, AR 200-1 requires that US Army installations do the following:

- Establish a historic preservation program, to include the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties in consultation with the ACHP,

SHPO, local governments, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public, as appropriate.

- Identify, evaluate, take into account, and address the effects of all undertakings on historic properties, including properties of traditional religious or cultural significance.
- Prepare and implement, as required, MOA, PA, or historic property component plans in compliance with NHPA.
- Ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties consider the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and are conducted under the supervision of personnel who meet the applicable professional qualifications.
- Maintain an up-to-date listing of all historic properties and, where applicable, record historic status in conjunction with real property inventory and reporting.
- Withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when the Garrison Commander determines that disclosure may cause harm to the property or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.
- Consider alternatives, including adaptive reuse, for historic properties that are not needed for current or projected mission requirements.
- Nominate to the National Register only those properties that the Army plans to transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Nominate other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances. Avoid adversely affecting properties that are 50 years old or older that have not been evaluated for eligibility. Assume that all historic sites are eligible (that is, off-limits) until the SHPO concurs with the federal finding of non-eligibility.
- Where disagreement occurs with the SHPO regarding the eligibility of a historic property for the National Register, obtain a "Determination of Eligibility" from the Keeper of the National Register.
- Undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by Army actions.

With regard to AIRFA, EO 13007, and EO 13175, AR 200-1 requires the Army to consult with federally-recognized Native American tribes and ensure that sacred sites are not adversely affected by Army actions.

With regard to NAGPRA, the Garrison Commander must ensure that NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action are adhered to.

With regard to ARPA and AHPA, AR 200-1 requires the following:

- Establish an installation policy for the management, and limitation of collection and removal, of paleontological resources and include it in ICRMPs.

- Prohibit unauthorized searches for historic properties (including archaeological resources).
- Minimize the amount of archaeological materials permanently curated by reserving treatment for diagnostic artifacts and other significant and environmentally sensitive material that will make an important contribution to site interpretation.
- Curate archaeological materials in 36 CFR 79-compliant facilities.
- Do not disclose to the public information on the location or nature of any archaeological resources.

It is the responsibility of the Fort Belvoir CRM to coordinate with other branches of DPW, other directorates, and mission partners to ensure that the cultural resources obligations defined in AR 200-1 are fulfilled.

## 3.5 Relevant Agreements and Plans

Numerous agreement documents and plans apply to cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. They include both DoD-wide documents and documents and plans that have been developed specifically for and by Fort Belvoir, as described below.

### 3.5.1 DoD-Wide Agreement Documents

The first three of the following four DoD-wide agreement documents guide the treatment of select types of historic properties present at Fort Belvoir. Therefore, installation personnel should be familiar with them. In addition, the US Army and ACHP developed a Prototype PA pertaining to the interiors of buildings contributing to districts and of individually eligible buildings that could be implemented at Fort Belvoir in the future.

#### 3.5.1.1 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) Regarding Temporary World War II Mobilization Buildings (1986)

This programmatic memorandum of agreement (PMOA) was executed among the DoD, the ACHP, and the National Conference of SHPOs in 1986. It was precipitated by a Congressional directive authorizing the demolition of World War II temporary DoD buildings that were determined National Register-eligible by the DoD (36 CFR 60.4). The PMOA, developed to mitigate the adverse effect resulting from demolishing those buildings, included the preparation of HABS/HAER documentation on prototypical World War II temporary building types. Through this PMOA, the mitigation for the demolition of temporary World War II-era buildings has been completed and individual installations are not required to mitigate further the effects of their undertakings on these facilities.

At Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO reviewed the installation's collection of World War II-era temporary structures and found that all were covered under the provisions of the PMOA. Since then, the majority, if not all, of Fort Belvoir's World War II temporary structures have been removed and replaced.

### **3.5.1.2 Program Comment for Cold-War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)**

This program comment provides DoD, including the US Army, with an alternative way to comply with its responsibilities under Section 106 of NHPA regarding the effect of various actions on the covered facilities. The actions addressed in the program comment include: ongoing operation; maintenance; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale or lease. The unaccompanied personnel housing covered includes of National Register-listed or -eligible buildings and structures with a DoD Category Code beginning with 72. Exceptions include archaeological properties, properties with traditional religious and cultural significance, and unaccompanied personnel housing facilities that contribute to National Register-listed or -eligible districts (the exception does not apply to districts that are made up solely of unaccompanied personnel housing facilities.)

To take into account the effects of an undertaking on unaccompanied personnel housing, the Army, Navy, and Air Force prepared documentation in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. The documentation included publicly available contexts and case studies of representative facilities at various installations. Through this effort, mitigation for adverse effects on unaccompanied personnel housing facilities has been completed. Individual installations are not required to further mitigate adverse effects on such facilities.

Fort Belvoir has a small number of buildings that it considers eligible under this program comment, as noted in Appendix VIII. Section 106 review is not required for the actions and facilities covered under the program comment.

### **3.5.1.3 Program Comment for Capehart-and-Wherry-Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing**

This program comment established that all Capehart-Wherry military housing constructed between 1949 and 1962 is eligible for listing in the National Register and allowed for an alternative way to comply with Section 106 with respect to these buildings. The program comment allows installations to proceed with the same actions as are covered under the Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (see Section 3.5.1.2) without additional Section 106 compliance. Adverse effects have been addressed by DoD through multiple measures, including the development of historic contexts, design guidelines, and video documentation. As a result, mitigation of Capehart-Wherry housing is complete and individual installations are not required to mitigate further.

Fort Belvoir has more than 130 buildings that it considers eligible under this program comment, as noted in Appendix VIII. Section 106 review is not required for covered actions that may affect Capehart-Wherry housing at Fort Belvoir.

### **3.5.1.4 US Army Interiors Prototype Programmatic Agreement**

The US Army, in concert with the ACHP, developed a Prototype PA for the interiors of buildings that either contribute to National Register-listed or -eligible historic districts or are individually eligible. The PA was developed because a number of EOs and Army initiatives require installations to improve the energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of their facilities, which has the potential to affect the interiors of historic buildings.

The Army determined that a Prototype PA would provide CRMs with an additional tool to use in meeting their responsibilities under Section 106 by streamlining the consideration of building interiors.

The Army proposed an approach that would relieve an installation from having to consider the effects of undertakings on building interiors that have been deemed to be non-contributing or to retain no character-defining features. In order to facilitate the adequate assessment of the integrity of an interior or whether the interior is contributing to the significance of the building, an interior survey format was developed as part of this Prototype PA.

If Fort Belvoir opts to implement the Prototype PA and follow its procedures, no case-by-case review would be required for those undertakings that may affect interiors that have been deemed to be non-contributing.

### **3.5.2 Fort Belvoir Agreement Documents**

Numerous PAs and MOAs have been executed in the past ten years to mitigate the adverse effects of various undertakings at Fort Belvoir. These agreement documents are described below in chronological order.

It should be noted that Fort Belvoir is in the process of drafting a PA for the Maintenance, Operation, and Development of Lands Covered by the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan, also known as the Maintenance, Operation, and Development (MOD) PA. At the time of writing (June 2014), the MOD PA has not yet been executed. When signed, it will cover actions on Main Post and FBNA. A copy of the most current draft of the MOD PA can be found in Appendix IV.

#### **3.5.2.1 Programmatic Agreement for the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir (2003)**

In 2003, a PA was signed by Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO, ACHP, and consulting parties to mitigate the adverse effect of implementing the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) on significant historic resources both on and near Main Post. Under the privatization initiative, Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC was granted a 50-year ground lease for the post's housing areas and became the owner of the housing, much of which is historic. The PA stipulated the incorporation of multiple mitigation measures into the RCI development plans, including the use of context-sensitive design within and adjacent to National Register-eligible and -listed resources; procedures for the management of historic properties; a cultural landscape survey; alternatives to demolition; archaeological survey procedures; and documentation of historic resources.

#### **3.5.2.2 Base Realignment and Closure Programmatic Agreement (2008)**

In 2008, a PA was signed by Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO, ACHP, and consulting parties to mitigate the adverse effect of BRAC-related activities at Fort Belvoir. These activities included a revision of the installation's land use plan and multiple construction projects. These actions were found to have the potential to have indirect adverse effects on multiple historic resources, including the National Register-eligible South Post Golf Course, the then National Register-eligible Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (listed in the National Register in 2009), the National Register-eligible Woodlawn Historic District, and the Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD). Potential direct adverse effects on the historic district were also anticipated.

To address these effects, the PA stipulated several measures, including:

- Development of a multi-media presentation on the history of the South Post Golf Course.

- Protection of the Woodlawn Historic District viewshed by: designating undeveloped areas adjacent to the district as open space; preparing a Woodlawn Historic District viewshed study; determining how construction on Fort Belvoir may impact this viewshed; and identifying strategies for avoiding adverse effects.
- Protection of FBHD by adhering to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for treatment of both historic properties and cultural landscapes for all actions within the district and taking appropriate measures for actions that may result in adverse effects; conducting an ongoing survey within the district; updating the FBHD National Register and Virginia Landmark Register nomination forms to capture changes that have occurred since 1996; and other measures.
- Avoidance of adverse effects from ambient light on historic properties through the implementation of multiple measures.
- Avoidance of adverse noise impacts during BRAC-related construction activities through the implementation of multiple measures.
- Identification of archaeological properties prior to the beginning of BRAC-related construction activities.
- Implementation of design review procedures for BRAC construction projects, excluding those at FBNA and the new hospital.

### **3.5.2.3 Memorandum of Agreement to Mitigate Adverse Effects of the Removal of Historic Library Stack System from Thayer Hall, Building 270 (2008)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate the adverse effects of interior rehabilitation activities that included removing Building 270's original library stack system to accommodate new office space. The library stack system had been identified as a character-defining feature in Building 270, a contributing element to the National Register-eligible FBHD. To mitigate the adverse effect, the MOA stipulated that Fort Belvoir would offer construction documentation of the stack system to the National Archives and Record Administration in College Park, Maryland for permanent curation. Fort Belvoir would also synthesize the existing documentation on the building into a single report to be supplied to DHR and the National Archives. In addition, Fort Belvoir was required to integrate the library stack system into the new design and develop an interpretive panel on the history of Building 270 to be installed in the front entryway of the building.

### **3.5.2.4 Memorandum of Agreement for Demolition of Buildings 1146, 1147, 1148, and 1154 (2008)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate the adverse effects of demolishing Buildings 1146, 1147, 1148, and 1154, which were contributing elements to the National Register-eligible FBHD. Stipulations included documenting the buildings in accordance with VASHPO standards and the development of an interpretive historic marker about Fort Belvoir's warehouse district.

### **3.5.2.5 Memorandum of Agreement for Construction of Richmond Highway (US Route 1) Telegraph Road Connector (2008)**

This MOA was signed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Fort Belvoir, US Army Corps of Engineers-Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC), the VASHPO, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Catawba Indian Nation, and Fairfax County to mitigate the effects of constructing a connector road (Mulligan Road) between Richmond Highway (US Route 1) and Telegraph Road (Virginia Route 611). Multiple stipulations were included to minimize and mitigate the adverse effect of constructing Mulligan Road on the Woodlawn NHL and the Woodlawn Historic District. These included transfer of a parcel to Woodlawn, the relocation of the entrance to the NHL, the development of improved signage for the NHL, the development of landscaping plans for Woodlawn and adjacent roadways, the context-sensitive design of pedestrian crossings and gateways, and the facilitation of design workshops to minimize harm, among others.

### **3.5.2.6 Memorandum of Agreement for Improper Renovation of Building 190 (2009)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate after the fact the adverse effects of renovations to Building 190, a contributing resource to the National Register-eligible FBHD. The adverse effect resulted from the installation of new windows that failed to match the original ones. Stipulations to mitigate the adverse effect included holding a historic preservation workshop for Fort Belvoir personnel responsible for the maintenance and repair of historic buildings, and developing an historic marker interpreting the history of Fort Belvoir Motor Repair Shop 2, located in Building 190.

### **3.5.2.7 Memorandum of Agreement to Mitigate Post Review Adverse Effects of Lewis Village Construction on Woodlawn Plantation (2009)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO, Fort Belvoir Residential Communities LLC, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to mitigate adverse effects on the Woodlawn NHL of the construction of Lewis Village. Under the terms of the 2003 PA for Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir (see Section 3.5.2.1), plans for the construction of the village had been provided to the VASHPO and consulting parties, who all concurred that, as designed, the village would have no adverse effect on historic properties. However, during construction, unanticipated adverse effects to Woodlawn were identified, including, but not limited to, adverse visual effects that diminished the property's historic feeling and setting. Stipulations to mitigate the unanticipated adverse effect included the development of mitigation plans for landscape, fence, and lighting designs.

### **3.5.2.8 Memorandum of Agreement for National Museum of the Army (2011)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate the adverse effects of constructing the National Museum of the US Army on North Post. The MOA stipulated multiple measures, including the preparation of a National Register nomination form for the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) multiple property to document the resource, the integration of the FBMRR into the museum landscape, and the installation of a historic marker on the history of the FBMRR.

### **3.5.2.9 Programmatic Agreement for Privatization of Army Lodging (2011-2012)**

This PA was signed in 2011 by Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO, and ACHP to mitigate the adverse effect of privatizing US Army lodging on the post and discontinuing the use for this purpose of Building

20, a contributing resource to the National Register-eligible FBHD, and Building 172 (Thermo-Con House) an individually National Register-eligible resource. As a result of the privatization initiative, control of the lodging facilities would be transferred to a private entity, Rest Easy, LLC. The PA stipulations included baseline documentation of Buildings 80 and 81, which are contributing resources to FBHD, to identify their character-defining features prior to rehabilitation. The PA also stipulated that all new construction and rehabilitation work should be performed in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation; Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*; and the *Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide*. In addition, the PA stipulated adherence to the consultation process for the design of the new hotel and the rehabilitation of Buildings 80 and 81.

In 2012, the PA was amended to codify the lease and transfer of ownership of an additional parcel of land, the Community Center parcel, to Rest Easy, LLC as part of the privatization initiative. The parcel would be developed with a new lodging facility. The amendment to the PA included a new stipulation mandating that the Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends and the National Trust for Historic Preservation both be allowed the opportunity to review the design of the new lodging facility. In addition, multiple PA stipulations were amended to ensure that construction of the facility and any new undertakings by Rest Easy, LLC would be coordinated with the VASHPO and consulting parties to avoid affecting historic properties.

#### **3.5.2.10 Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction of Route 1 Improvements Project in Fairfax County, Virginia (2012)**

This PA was signed by the FHWA, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VDOT, DoD Office of Economic Adjustment, Catawba Indian Nation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, ACHP, and the VASHPO to mitigate the effects of proposed improvements to Route 1 by FHWA. The PA included multiple stipulations pertaining to historic properties, the majority of which are located outside Fort Belvoir. However, the improvements also affected the National Register-eligible FBMRR, including the railroad bed and a railroad bridge (Facility 1433). Key stipulations to mitigate adverse effects to the FBMRR included preparation of HAER Level I documentation for the bridge and the portions of the railroad bed within the APE, and the development and implementation of a marketing plan by FHWA to determine if there is a party able and willing to relocate and claim ownership of the bridge. In addition, the PA also stipulated that FHWA would repair portions of the railroad bed outside the APE and install historic markers along the route of the railroad. A separate MOA executed among FHWA, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, and VDOT, was appended to the PA. This MOA detailed the obligations and responsibilities of each party in relation to funding the preliminary engineering, construction, and maintenance activities associated with the proposed road improvements.

#### **3.5.2.11 Memorandum of Agreement for Water Storage Tank Replacement Project (2013)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir and the VASHPO to mitigate the adverse effect of demolishing Water Storage Tank (WTS) 188, a contributing element to the National Register-eligible FBHD, and constructing three new WSTs. The new WSTs had the potential to indirectly adversely affect viewsheds associated with the National Register-listed Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, National Register-eligible Woodlawn Historic District, and National Register-eligible FBHD. Stipulations included:

- Preparation of HAER documentation for WST 188, with two archival copies to be housed at Fort Belvoir and DHR, respectively. Demolition is not to proceed until the VASHPO has accepted the documentation.

- Publication within one year of execution of the MOA of an article on the history and significance of WST 188 in the *Belvoir Eagle*. The article will highlight the structure's relation to FBHD and the Humphreys Water Filtration Plant.
- Development of an interpretive poster using a historic panoramic photograph taken from WST 188 in 1936, contrasted with a present-day panoramic photograph from the same spot. One hundred copies are to be printed for distribution within one year of execution of the MOA. Framed copies will be displayed in the Fort Belvoir Command Headquarters and the Virginia Room of the Fairfax County Library. Archival copies will be kept at Fort Belvoir and DHR.
- Development and installation of an interpretive historic marker in consultation with the VASHPO at the site of WST 188 within two years of execution of the MOA.
- Designing of the replacement WSTs to be similar to the existing WSTs, with the VASHPO being afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the drawings.

### **3.5.2.12 Memorandum of Agreement to Mitigate Adverse Effects of the Replacement of Windows in Historic Family Housing (2014)**

This MOA was signed by Fort Belvoir, the VASHPO, the ACHP, and Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC to address the adverse effects anticipated to result from the replacement of historic wood windows in 102 residential units and the rehabilitation of windows in 34 residential units located in Gerber Village, Belvoir Village, and Jadwin Loop. The affected units are eligible for listing in the National Register as contributing elements to the National Register-eligible FBHD. Stipulations include:

- Window rehabilitation in historic housing properties (part of the undertaking) are to be conducted in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and following the process used during a pilot rehabilitation project approved by the VASHPO.
- Window rehabilitation in administrative buildings (not part of the undertaking) is to be conducted in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and a policy memorandum documenting the procedures to be used will be developed.
- Window replacement in historic housing properties is to be conducted in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and following the process used during a pilot rehabilitation project approved by the VASHPO.
- Existing historically inappropriate windows will be replaced with appropriate ones after they reach the end of their useful life.
- Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC will develop an informational pamphlet for new residents.

- Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC will develop and install a community center educational display.
- Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC will fund, develop, and install a standardized historic quarter plaque on all affected units.
- Fort Belvoir, in collaboration with Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC, will publish a newspaper article on the window replacement and rehabilitation action.
- Fort Belvoir will develop and install village historic markers.
- Fort Belvoir will develop and install historic district street signage.
- Fort Belvoir Residential Communities, LLC will prepare a pilot house rehabilitation report.
- Fort Belvoir will repair and update the signage and interpretation of the Belvoir Mansion and Fairfax Grave site (44FX0004).

## 3.6 Actions That May Affect Cultural Resources

### 3.6.1 Undertakings

Section 106 of NHPA requires Fort Belvoir to take into account the effects of its undertakings on historic properties and afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment in such undertakings. An undertaking is defined as a “project, activity, or program funded in whole or part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval.” Most projects proposed at Fort Belvoir constitute undertakings and are subject to Section 106 review.

While a wide range of undertakings take place at Fort Belvoir every day, a large majority falls within a limited number of general types. Table 10 presents a list of these general undertaking types and a brief, general description of the potential effects of each type.

**Table 10: Typical Undertakings and Their Potential Effects on Cultural Resources<sup>1</sup>**

Type of Undertaking	Potential Effects: Architectural Resources	Potential Effects: Archaeological Resources
Demolition	Demolition of a historic architectural resource is an adverse effect by definition.	Demolition may adversely affect subsurface archaeological features and deposits through related actions such as utility line removal. Vibrations from heavy machinery may indirectly affect archaeological resources.
New Construction	New construction may indirectly result in an adverse effect to historic architectural resources through introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the setting, thus diminishing the historic integrity of the resources.	Any undertaking involving ground disturbance has the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources. New construction generally includes site grading and excavation to accommodate the building or structure, associated utilities, and parking areas.

Type of Undertaking	Potential Effects: Architectural Resources	Potential Effects: Archaeological Resources
Routine Building Maintenance/Minor Repairs	Routine maintenance and minor repair work on interiors generally has no or limited potential to adversely affect architectural resources. Minor repairs to historic exteriors have higher potential but will generally have no adverse effect if the Secretary of the Interior's <i>Standards for Rehabilitation</i> and the <i>Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts</i> are met.	Generally, routine building maintenance and minor repairs will not affect archaeological resources. Grounds maintenance that involves subsurface disturbance may affect archaeological resources, however.
Rehabilitation/Major Repair	Rehabilitation or major repairs may have an adverse effect on historic architectural resources if elements contributing to the historic integrity of the resource are affected and if work does not conform to the Secretary of the Interior's <i>Standards for Rehabilitation</i> .	Excavation or other ground-disturbing activities conducted in connection with building rehabilitation or major repair may affect archaeological resources.
Environmental Compliance, Sampling, and Remediation	Some such activities may potentially affect historic buildings (e.g., asbestos removal).	Excavation or other ground-disturbing activities, such as the removal of underground tanks or contaminated soils, may affect archaeological resources. Note that Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) actions are reviewed under a specific process distinct from the Section 106 process.
Natural Resources Management Activities	Such activities may adversely affect historic buildings or historic landscapes through the alteration of character-defining features for the purpose of vegetation or wildlife management.	Activities involving excavation or the clearing or planting of vegetation may affect archaeological resources.
Training Activities	Training activities have no to minimal potential to affect historic architectural resources.	Some training activities may affect archaeological resources. Examples include disturbance of sub-surface deposits by explosives detonation or test trenching, and soil erosion or compaction from heavy pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
<p>Note:</p> <p>1. The MOD PA (under preparation at the time of writing, draft in Appendix IV) will contain a list of undertakings exempt from further Section 106 review under the PA (applicable to actions on Main Post and FBNA only) because they are considered to have no potential to adversely affect historic properties.</p>		

### 3.6.1.1 Building Demolition

Demolition of a historic architectural resource directly affects the resource and by definition results in an adverse effect. It may also indirectly affect surrounding historic architectural resources by modifying their setting. In addition, the demolition of any building or structure may result in adverse effects to sub-surface archaeological features and deposits, for instance when obsolete utility lines or underground storage tanks are removed; when heavy machinery is brought to demolition sites; and generally when ground outside the footprint of the demolished facility is disturbed. Thus, the use of staging areas may affect subsurface resources.

### 3.6.1.2 New Construction

New construction may affect surrounding historic architectural resources by introducing visual, aural, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the resources and alter their historic setting. Note that the potential for such adverse effects may extend to historic properties outside Fort Belvoir.

Additions that are incompatible with the scale, massing, or overall visual appearance of a historic building may also result in an adverse effect to this building.

With regard to archaeology, new construction generally includes extensive ground disturbance and landscape modification that may adversely affect archaeological resources. This applies to the construction of buildings as well as infrastructure (such as new utility lines, culverts, roads, or parking lots).

### **3.6.1.3 Routine Building Maintenance and Minor Repair**

Examples of activities in this category include bathroom repairs, roof repairs, painting, equipment maintenance and upgrades, and electrical repairs. Minor building maintenance will have no adverse effect on historic architectural resources if the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts* are followed. Interior work is a concern only where the interior retains, or may retain, historic integrity. Particular attention should be paid to maintenance or repair activities affecting roof lines, windows, and external doors, which often contribute to the integrity of a resource.

It should also be noted that lack of maintenance and neglect of a historic property may result in an adverse effect if it leads to the deterioration or destruction of the historic features that qualify the property for the National Register.

Generally, building maintenance and repair work will have no effect on archaeological resources. However, grounds maintenance or utility installation or replacement activities that involve disturbing or excavating soils around the perimeter of a building or within new or existing utility corridors may affect archaeological resources in the vicinity.

### **3.6.1.4 Rehabilitation and Major Repair**

This category of activities differs from the previous one (Section 3.6.1.3) in both scope and scale. It may include wholesale replacement of materials or building elements (such as windows or roofs). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is substantially higher, though such effects may be avoided if the work is completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*. If work does not follow these guidelines, it is likely that the SHPO will find the project to have an adverse effect during the Section 106 consultation process.

Rehabilitation and major repair projects that are confined to the building's interior generally will not affect archaeological resources. However, rehabilitation projects that involve excavation or ground-disturbing activities (i.e., enlarging the building footprint, excavating basements, or installing drainage systems) may result in adverse effects on underlying archaeological resources.

### **3.6.1.5 Environmental Compliance, Sampling, and Remediation**

These activities do or may involve ground disturbance and, as such, may affect archaeological resources. Environmental sampling may include surface sampling (of sediment, surface water or surface soils), test pitting (with backhoe/excavator type equipment), or soil borings and groundwater well installation. Typically soil borings and groundwater wells involve the use of direct-push technology with a small (less than 2-inch) borehole. Occasionally (depending on geology or purpose) sampling may be conducted using a hollow stem auger; in these cases, boreholes may be up to 4 inches in diameter. Clean-up and remediation activities may include the excavation of contaminated soils, installation of long-

term monitoring wells, pump and treat systems, or the injection of products to cause contaminants to degrade. The accidental or intentional disturbance of a National Register-eligible archaeological site by such activities or by actions indirectly associated with them constitutes an adverse effect.

With regard to architectural resources, activities such as asbestos or lead-based paint removal may result in an adverse effect if integrity-defining elements are permanently altered in the process.

### **3.6.1.6 Natural Resources Management Activities**

Such activities may affect archaeological resources if they involve ground disturbance. Examples include preparing areas for plantings, or, conversely, vegetation clearing or timber harvest. Natural resources management activities generally would not affect architectural resources.

### **3.6.1.7 Training Activities**

When the Engineers' School relocated from Fort Belvoir to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri (1988), many training activities that formerly took place at the installation were suspended and use of the Engineer Proving Ground (present-day FBNA) to test weaponry and explosives was discontinued. Nonetheless, Fort Belvoir continues to provide land-based training areas within the National Capital Region. There are 16 active training and range areas and 24 closed or inactive ones on Main Post. Additionally, there are 19 closed or inactive training and range areas on FBNA. The largest training and range area at the Main Post comprises 1,423 acres in the Southwest Area and is utilized for outdoor training purposes.

Some forms of training activities, particularly those that involve explosives or demolition, may impact archaeological resources. However, the current level of training at Fort Belvoir involves almost no ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, training activities at Fort Belvoir are not likely to adversely affect archaeological resources. Care should be taken to avoid the introduction of any training activities that may result in ground-disturbing activities in areas that are known to have archaeological resources. Training activities are not likely to result in adverse effects to architectural resources.

## **3.6.2 Other Activities that May Impact Cultural Resources**

In addition to the undertakings described above, a number of authorized or unauthorized activities may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. Archaeological resources are vulnerable to vandalism or theft, in particular through the use of metal detectors. Fort Belvoir has a policy in place that prohibits the unauthorized use of metal detectors (Policy Memorandum #29, 26 June 2014; copy in Appendix IX. Policy memoranda are updated with every change of command and the contents of Appendix IX will be updated, as needed, to ensure the ICRMP contains the most current documents; Policy Memorandum #29 is the current document at the time of writing [mid-2014]). To minimize the risk of vandalism or unauthorized excavation, Fort Belvoir does not publicize the location of known archaeological sites. The unlawful excavation or removal of archaeological artifacts would constitute an adverse effect to the resources and is considered a felony under ARPA. (It can be noted that the MOA for Cooperative Law Enforcement between the US Fish and Wildlife Service and Fort Belvoir [1996] delegates to Fort Belvoir the authority to enforce ARPA along with several federal wildlife protection laws.) Theft or vandalism can also adversely affect historic buildings through the removal or destruction of historic materials or graffiti.

Archaeological and architectural resources are also vulnerable to natural events. Wind and rain storms may result in damage to buildings. Because of Fort Belvoir's riverfront location, archaeological sites, many of which are along or near the shoreline, are vulnerable to erosion and uncontrolled erosion

can destroy sites. In the long term, some sites may be vulnerable to the effects of rising sea levels associated with climate change. Planning to prepare for and address the anticipated impacts of natural events and climate change should take the protection of cultural resources into consideration.

Adverse effects to archaeological and architectural resources may also occur if a property is removed from Army control or management through transfer, lease, or sale, without adequate control and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's significance as per 36 CFR 800.5 (a) (2).

### **3.7 Planned Undertakings at Fort Belvoir Through 2017**

Table 11 lists the short-range (through 2017) projects included in the Real Property Master Plan and provides a brief summary of their known or anticipated effects on cultural resources. The effects of most of these projects have been or will be addressed through project-level Section 106 review. Once executed, the MOD PA (ongoing; a draft is provided in Appendix IV) will be used to streamline the review process.

### **3.8 Current Cultural Resources Management Program**

#### **3.8.1 Management Framework at Fort Belvoir**

This section outlines Fort Belvoir's procedures for project planning and development. It specifies how cultural resources management is integrated into these procedures and the role of the CRM.

##### **3.8.1.1 General Administrative Structure**

As a strategic sustaining base for America's Army in the National Capital Region, Fort Belvoir provides logistical, intelligence, and administrative support to a diverse group of more than 140 mission partners. The garrison also provides housing, medical services, recreational facilities, and other support services for active-duty personnel and retirees in the National Capital Region. Installation command and operations are vested in the Garrison Commander, whose tour of duty lasts three years. The Deputy to the Garrison Commander is a civilian position.

Garrison functions are performed by several directorates, including the Directorate of Human Resources; Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation; Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security; Directorate of Emergency Services; Public Affairs Office; and the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

**Table 11: Short-Term Real Property Master Plan Projects**

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
<b>Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Construction</b>							
Main Post Exchange (PX)	71074	North Post	270,000	24.32	New PX consolidating three existing facilities. Existing PX is to be demolished.	Yes	No adverse effects with protective measures implemented during construction.
Privatized Army Lodging (PAL) – East of Belvoir Road	64293	South Post	103,402	5.4	Under terms of the PAL agreement, a new, 141-room transient lodging facility will be built near Pence Gate.	Yes	PAL PA amended to mitigate potential adverse effects.
National Intrepid Center of Excellence	N/A	South Post	18,074	2.8	New treatment center for traumatic brain injuries and post-traumatic stress disorders.	Yes	No resources affected.
Mulligan Road Phase II	62297 56062	North Post	N/A	32	Completion of Mulligan Road between Telegraph Road and US Route 1 plus associated work to Telegraph Road, Old Mill Road, and US Route 1. Under construction.	Yes	Adverse effects. MOA executed.
Fisher House 1	N/A	South Post	10,000	1.8	Completed single-story brick residential facility with 12 bedrooms/suites. Provides a temporary residence and support facility for service men and women and their families receiving care at the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital.	Yes	No resources affected.
United Service Organization (USO) Family Center	N/A	South Post	25,000	3.45	Recently-opened recreational/community support facility for recovering soldiers and their families.	Yes	No resources affected.
Expansion of Davison Army Airfield Fire Station	74885	Davison Army Airfield	4,050	0.43	Expansion to accommodate a third fire company.	Yes	No resources affected.
Child Development Center 144	70067	North Post	13,020	3.68	Completed child development center for 144 children Provides care for children of active duty and authorized civilian personnel.	Yes	No resources affected.
Family Travel Camp Phase 1	66807	South Post	N/A	9.64	New family travel camp in the Tompkins Basin area. Phase 1 builds spaces for recreational vehicles and camping support buildings. Family travel camp would serve active-duty military, their families, military retirees, and eligible civilians.	Yes	No adverse effect.

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
Water and Wastewater System Privatization	N/A	Main Post	NA	TBD	Provides for privatized operation and maintenance of water and wastewater systems along with repair/replacement of aging infrastructure.	Yes	Adverse effect; MOA to be prepared.
<b>FY 2013 Construction</b>							
Child Development Center 1	75997	FBNA	10,640	7 (include next project)	One of two child development centers adjacent to one another, each with a capacity of 124 children.	Yes	No resources affected.
Child Development Center 2	75998	FBNA	10,640	See above	See above.	Yes	No resources affected.
Access Road & Control Point – Lieber Gate	80573	North Post	1,500	8	New access control point for traffic accessing North Post from US Route 1. Replaces old Lieber Gate.	Yes	Potential adverse effect; mitigation to be determined.
Regional Stormwater Management Facility	N/A	South Post	NA	3.5	Regional stormwater management facility to serve a number of buildings.	No	To be determined.
Army & Air Force Exchange Service Car Wash	0307-03-001	North Post	1,350	0.13	Car wash facility for privately-owned vehicles adjacent to a Class VI store.	Yes	No resources affected.
PX Demolition <sup>2</sup>	N/A	North Post	NA	3.2	Demolish the existing PX building following completion of the new PX <sup>2</sup> .	See Note 2	See Note 2.
36-Hole Golf Course Reconfiguration <sup>3</sup>	73679	North Post	N/A	33.8	Reconfigure six of the Fort Belvoir golf course's 36 holes to accommodate construction of the National Museum of the US Army (NMUSA) <sup>3</sup> .	See Note 3	See Note 3.
National Museum of the US Army (NMUSA) Roads and Infrastructure	71149	North Post	N/A	25.9	Extend roads and utilities infrastructure and build parking lots to serve the future NMUSA.	Yes	Adverse effect. MOA executed.
Army Intelligence & Security Command (INSCOM) Headquarters (HQ) Expansion Phase 1	57508	North Post	420,000	21.93	First of four phases to expand INSCOM's HQ facilities. The first phase includes a 1,400-space parking garage, utility building, partial reconfiguration of parking lots, and site work.	Yes	No resources affected.

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
Replacement of South Post Fire Station	61453	South Post	10,297	1.0	New fire station for two fire companies near site of existing station. Existing station would be repurposed as a 911 center.	Yes	No adverse effect.
Army & Air Force Exchange Service Car Care Center	0301-10-001	North Post	9,000	0.2	Car maintenance facility with 10 service bays.	Yes	No resources affected.
Pet Care Center	74317	South Post	5,200	1.0	Pet care center and kennel boarding for the pets of military personnel, their families, and eligible civilians.	Yes	No resources affected.
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Canine Training / Rest Facility	N/A	FBNA	1,200	0.49	Canine training and rest facility with an administrative area, kennels with dog runs, and a canine exercise area for guard dogs.	Yes	No resources affected.
Fairfax County School Expansion	N/A	North Post	98,400	4.5 for school + 3 for new playing fields	New elementary school to accommodate up to 800 students next to the existing Fort Belvoir Elementary School.	Yes	No resources affected.
<b>FY 2014 Construction</b>							
Name Brand Casual Dining Restaurant (Old Chicago)	N/A	North Post	6,500	0.2	Old Chicago restaurant on a site at the edge of the PX/Commissary development.	No	To be determined.
INSCOM HQ Expansion Phase 2 <sup>4</sup>	58849	North Post	188,000	See Note 4	Continue expansion of INSCOM facilities <sup>4</sup> .	See Note 4	See Note 4.
NMUSA Phase 1 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	North Post	195,130	See Note 3	National museum to showcase the history and artifacts of the US Army <sup>3</sup> .	See Note 3	See Note 3.
Main Post Commissary <sup>2</sup>	64327	North Post	132,000	19.4	New, larger Commissary for use by military personnel, their families, area retirees, and eligible civilians <sup>2</sup> .	See Note 2	See Note 2.
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Visitor Control Center	80446	North Post	2,960	0.5	Standard DoD visitor control center for employees and visitors accessing DLA.	Yes	No resources affected.

US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
Fisher House 2 <sup>5</sup>	N/A	South Post	10,000	1.8	Construct a second Fisher House adjacent to Fisher House 1 <sup>5</sup> . The two houses would share the same purpose, design, and parking lot.	See Note 5	See Note 5.
Family Travel Camp Phase 2 <sup>6</sup>	66808	South Post	N/A	1.25	Car camping sites and cabins added to family travel camp <sup>6</sup> .	See Note 6	See Note 6.
<b>FY 2015 Construction</b>							
249 <sup>th</sup> Battalion HQ	59554	South Post	81,783	10.5	New HQ complex to include administrative areas, classrooms, and equipment maintenance shops.	No	To be determined.
INSCOM HQ Expansion Phase 3 <sup>4</sup>	62243	North Post	194,000	See Note 4	Continue expansion of INSCOM facilities <sup>4</sup> .	See Note 4	See Note 4.
NMUSA Phase 2 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	North Post	111,000 (Phases 2-4)	See Note 3	Continue construction of NMUSA facilities <sup>3</sup> .	See Note 3	See Note 3.
Retail Fuel Point	78926	South Post	784 (plus 7,781 for 2 canopies)	1.04	Replace an unattended vehicle fueling station for military and other federal vehicles with a new facility.	No	To be determined.
<b>FY 2016 Construction</b>							
29 <sup>th</sup> Infantry HQ	510009	North Post	33,258	7.36	New HQ complex for the 29 <sup>th</sup> Infantry.	No	To be determined.
Medical Office Building	77285	South Post	21,948	0.6	Add to FBCH a new facility to accommodate new students, staff, and plant maintenance personnel.	No	To be determined.
NMUSA Phase 3 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	North Post	111,000 (Phases 2-4)	See Note 3	Continue construction of NMUSA facilities <sup>3</sup> .	See Note 3	See Note 3.
Multipurpose Fields	N/A	South Post	NA	1.88	New recreational facilities in the Town Center area, including tennis courts, a basketball court, and a little league/softball field.	No	To be determined.

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
DLA Parking Garage	80437	North Post	700,000	1.2	Two multi-story parking structures with a capacity of 1,650 parking spaces on the existing DLA parking lot.	No	To be determined.
<b>FY 2017 Construction</b>							
NMUSA Phase 4 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	North Post	111,000 (Phases 2-4)	See Note 3	Final phase of NMUSA project <sup>3</sup> .	See Note 3	See Note 3.
Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Barracks	64270	North Post	103,960	0.6	Barracks and operations facility without dining for 240 single, enlisted personnel realigned by BRAC 2005 from Walter Reed Army Medical Center to FBCH.	No	To be determined.
Operational Security Evaluation Group (OSEG) Training Compound	69249	Davison Army Airfield	91,531	9.5	Permanent compound for OSEG training and operations to replace temporary facilities on North Post.	Yes	To be determined.
Baseball Field Replacement	64148	South Post	N/A	0.92	Replacement of ball fields lost due to construction of a CDC built under BRAC 2005.	No	To be determined.
Secure Administrative Facility	76378	South Post	107,193	3.84	Administrative building and parking structure.	No	To be determined.
INSCOM HQ Expansion Phase 4 <sup>4</sup>	77905	North Post	Renovation only	See Note 4	Construct final phase of INSCOM expansion <sup>4</sup> .	See Note 4	See Note 4.
Religious Education Center	65746	North Post	18,093	1.12	Facility with worship assembly area, classrooms, and offices.	No	To be determined.
INSCOM Controlled Humidity Warehouse	80247	South Post	57,116	1.24	Warehouse with climate-controlled environment for Fort Belvoir mission partners engaged in intelligence-gathering activities.	No	To be determined.
911 <sup>th</sup> Engineering Company Operations Complex	70935	North Post	39,810	6.84	Medium-duty tactical equipment maintenance complex with integrated company operations administrative space.	No	To be determined.

US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Project Name	Project #	Location	Building size (Square Feet)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Description	Already Reviewed? <sup>1</sup>	Effects
Vehicle Maintenance Shop	50356	South Post	25,565	0.35	New, general-purpose equipment maintenance facility; demolition of existing shops and administrative building; redevelopment of motor pool area.	No	To be determined.
Network Enterprise Center Information Systems Facility	80305	South Post	75,000	0.85	New data center.	No	To be determined.
DLA HQ Building	74314	North Post	267,000	3.85	General-purpose HQ facility for DLA and Defense Energy Support Center operations on an existing parking lot.	No	To be determined.
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As of early calendar year 2014.</li> <li>2. See Main Post Exchange (71074)</li> <li>3. See National Museum of the US Army (NMUSA) (71149)</li> <li>4. See Army Intelligence &amp; Security Command (INSCOM) Headquarters (HQ) Expansion Phase 1 (57508)</li> <li>5. See Fisher House 1</li> <li>6. See Family Travel Camp Phase 1 (66807)</li> </ol>							

### 3.8.1.2 Directorate of Public Works

DPW, led by a Director and Deputy Director, is, among other things, responsible for the management of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir, including Main Post, HEC, and the six remote sites. The organization of DPW is depicted in Figure 7. DPW is primarily responsible for:

- Managing and implementing all facility and infrastructure improvements, including buildings and other physical facilities, infrastructure, and natural resources.
- Advising the Garrison Commander on all aspects of planning, engineering, housing, environment, and natural and cultural resources, and implementing command policies and decisions in these areas.
- Providing services to the various mission partners.
- Undertaking minor construction projects.
- Planning and programming major construction.
- Coordinating and supervising contractors involved in maintenance and development.
- Providing services to privatized housing. (Privatized family housing is subject to the stipulations included in the PA for Privatization of Family Housing. Fort Belvoir is responsible for implementing the PA and all work requests are coordinated through the DPW).
- Managing the installation's environmental and natural resources programs through the Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD).
- Overseeing and coordinating the management of privatized utilities.

All divisions within DPW have responsibilities that may directly affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir because all are involved in the planning and designing of construction projects, coordination of external project reviews, hiring and overseeing of contractors, and project implementation.

### 3.8.1.3 Mission Partners

Fort Belvoir provides logistical and administrative support to more than 140 mission partners and satellite organizations. To support their respective missions, mission partners perform a wide range of activities that may affect cultural resources, including maintenance, repair, renovation or rehabilitation, demolition, new construction, and various ground-disturbing activities. AR 200-1 and federal statutes and regulations stipulate that the ultimate responsibility for protecting and managing Fort Belvoir's cultural resources falls on the Garrison Commander and his designated CRM, **NOT** on the mission partners. Reflecting this fact, inter service support agreements (ISSAs) have been signed with a majority of the mission partners. The ISSAs recognize that the Garrison is responsible for compliance with cultural resources regulations regarding the buildings or facilities the mission partners use or occupy.

The mission partners must inform the CRM of their proposed actions or activities so the CRM can determine the potential of those actions or activities to affect cultural resources and initiate Section 106 compliance actions, as appropriate.

### **3.8.1.4 Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC)**

HEC is an independent 583-acre installation adjacent to Fort Belvoir operated by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Although HEC is a separate entity with its own master plan and decision-making process, Fort Belvoir provides it with environmental and cultural resources support under an ISSA (a copy of the ISSA can be obtained from DPW's Business Management Office). The ISSA includes an Environmental and Natural Resource Compliance Agreement that specifies that HEC must coordinate with DPW ENRD concerning any proposed actions that may have environmental impacts, including on cultural resources. HEC is required to obtain approval from DPW ERND prior to the implementation of such actions. In turn, Fort Belvoir is responsible for complying with environmental regulations for actions at HEC. With regard to cultural resources, the agreement states that DPW ENRD is responsible for *“preparing documentation required under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for any Customer action which may affect cultural resources”* and that Fort Belvoir *“shall manage and prepare scopes for all contract actions for historic building renovation, hazardous waste or other applicable environmental impacts.”*

### **3.8.1.5 Remote Sites**

Six remote sites (FBNA; Mark Center; Rivanna Station; Davison Airfield Outer Marker; and two communications tower sites: Tysons Corner and Suitland - See Chapter 1 for descriptions) are managed by Fort Belvoir. All undertakings initiated at these locations must be processed through the DPW and it is the responsibility of the CRM to review projects at these locations to ensure compliance with Section 106, as appropriate.

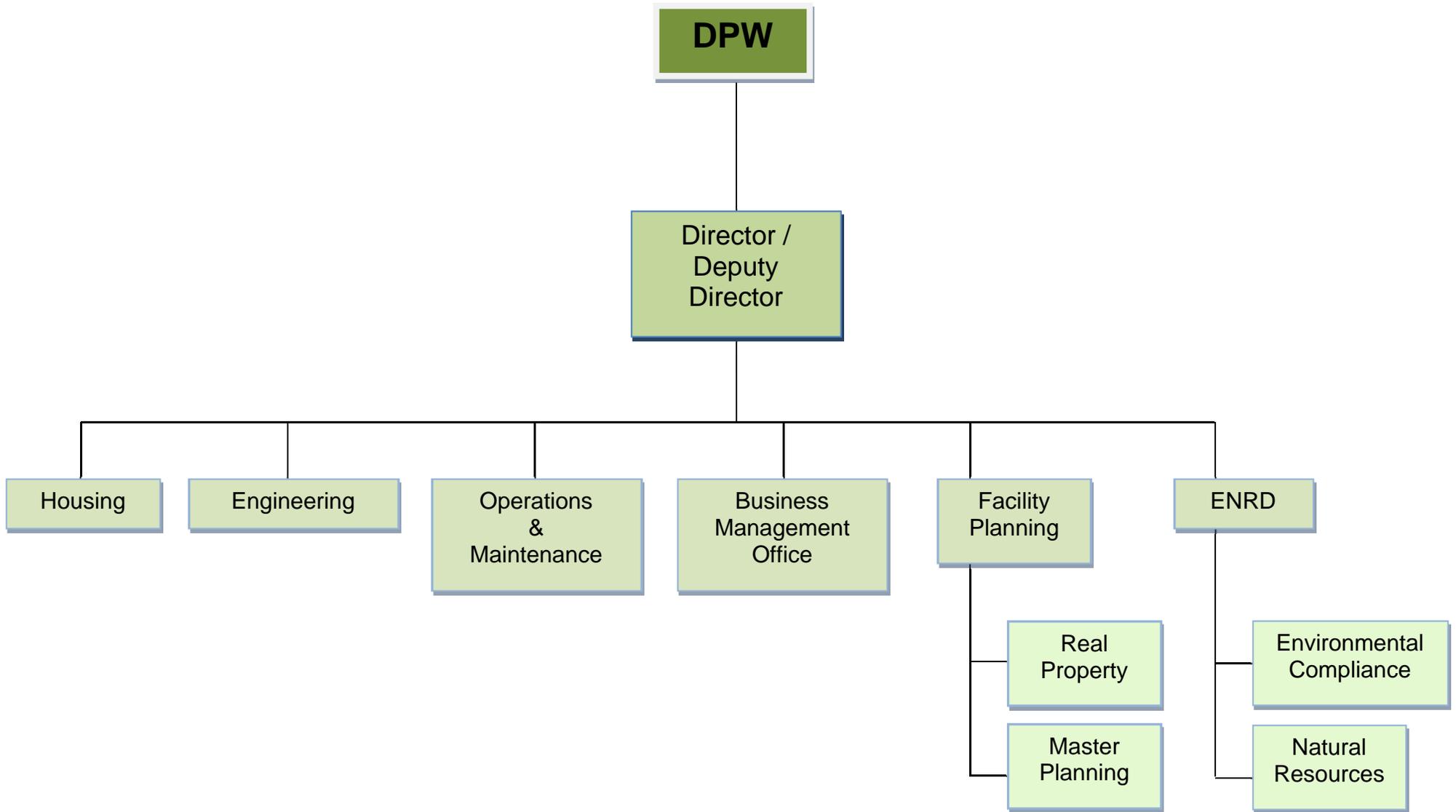
## **3.8.2 Project Tracking and Processes**

This section outlines the project review and approval processes in place at Fort Belvoir. All projects are initiated through the submission of a Facilities Work Request (Form 4283) to the Business Management Office of DPW. Projects that cost less than \$750,000 continue to be processed by the Business Management Office; projects over \$750,000 are considered Military Construction (MILCON) projects and are transferred to the Facilities Planning Office; a Form 1391 is developed. The CRM is involved in both processes.

### **3.8.2.1 Facilities Work Requests (Form 4283)**

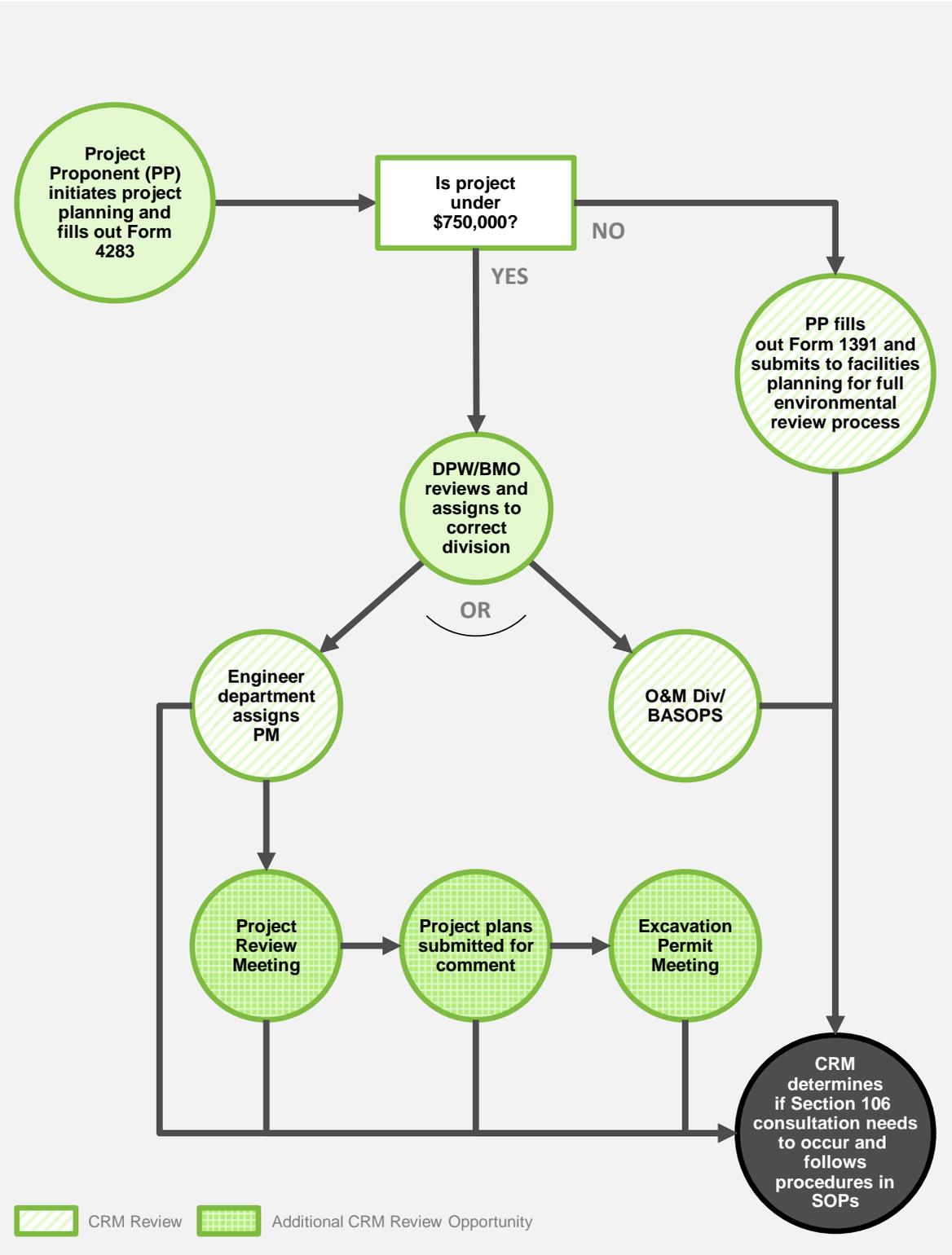
Figure 8 presents a flow chart for key steps in the Form 4283 process. Facilities Work Requests (Form 4283 - See Figure 9) are submitted to the Business Management Office of DPW, which reviews them and determines which offices need to be consulted. Projects range from complex repairs to minor maintenance issues. To ensure cultural resources are taken into consideration, the Business Management Office should inform the CRM of all Form 4283 projects.

Figure 7. Directorate of Public Works Organization



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Figure 8. Key Steps in 4283 Process



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**Figure 9. Sample Facilities Work Request (Form 4283)**

FACILITIES ENGINEERING WORK REQUEST													
For use of this form, see DA Pam 420-6; the proponent agency is OACSIM.													
PART A <i>(See requestor instructions)</i>	CUSTOMER ID	DOCUMENT SERIAL NUMBER	FY	TYPE	SHORT JOB DESCRIPTION					DATE			
										DA	MON	YR	
INSTALLATION ABBREVIATION OF FACILITIES		BUILDING/FACILITY NUMBERS											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1													
2													
3													
REMARKS													
INSTALLATION NAME				CUSTOMER NAME			POC NAME		POC PHONE NUMBER				
WORK DESCRIPTION <i>(Description and justification of work request)</i>													
AUTHORIZED REQUESTOR <i>(Type or print)</i>						AUTHORIZED REQUESTOR SIGNATURE							
PART B <i>(Approving Official Only)</i>	APPROVAL ACTION CODE:			SPECIAL INTEREST CODE:			DATE						
	WORK REQUEST PRIORITY:			ESTIMATED WORK START DATE:			DA	MON	YR				
	PROGRAM INDICATOR CODE:			ESTIMATED WORK COMPLETION DATE:									
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT		WORK TO BE PERFORMED		WORKCLASS		APPROVAL AMOUNTS		SOURCE OF FUNDS					
YES	NO	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN-HOUSE	TOTAL	FUNDED	UNFUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/>	DIRECT				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	SELF-HELP		\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTRACT		\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EIS / EIA COMPLETED	<input type="checkbox"/>	TROOP	\$	\$	\$	ACCOUNT PROCESSING CODE					
DESIGN APPROVAL <i>(Please type or print name)</i>			DATE		APPROVAL AUTHORITY <i>(Please type or print name)</i>			APPROVAL ACTION		DATE			
DESIGN APPROVAL SIGNATURE			DA	MON	YR	APPROVAL AUTHORITY SIGNATURE			<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVED	DA	MON	YR
									<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAPPROVED			

DA FORM 4283, SEP 2003

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Page 1 of 2

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The CRM reviews the project to determine if it has the potential to affect cultural resources. This may involve reviewing the list of buildings included in Appendix VIII to determine the historic status of the potentially affected buildings and, if ground disturbance is anticipated, the archaeology layer of the Fort Belvoir GIS. For projects on Main Post or FBNA, the CRM will also verify in what planning district the proposed project is located to ensure that the applicable historic preservation restrictions from the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan are complied with. If the CRM determines that the proposed project may affect historic properties, the Section 106 review process is initiated.

Because Fort Belvoir is a large installation with multiple mission partners, some projects with potential to affect cultural resources may fail to be appropriately processed and reviewed as described above. Additional opportunities for the CRM to identify projects that may affect cultural resources mitigate this risk (see Figure 8). These opportunities include monthly project review meetings and weekly excavation permit meetings. Project review meetings are held on the last Wednesday of each month at DPW and are presided over by the DPW engineering division, which reviews DPW-managed on-going projects. Excavation permit meetings are held every Wednesday and include review of all projects requiring excavation. CRM attendance at these meetings is an important way to identify projects that may affect cultural resources but might otherwise have proceeded without appropriate Section 106 review.

### **3.8.2.2 MILCON Projects (Form 1391)**

As noted above, Form 4283 is initially submitted for all projects proposed at Fort Belvoir. Additionally, a programming document (MILCON Form 1391) is completed for both new construction and major renovations that would cost more than \$750,000. Figure 10 shows a blank Form 1391. The form is submitted to ENRD, which determines the appropriate level of review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other applicable laws and regulations, including Section 106. The CRM is consulted as part of this process. The Chief of ENRD must sign off on Section J of Form 1391 and is responsible for fulfilling the applicable requirements.

The completed Form 1391 is next reviewed and approved by several agencies, including: (1) the Garrison Commander; (2) the Military District of Washington; (3) the Department of the Army; (4) DoD, and (5) the District, Division, and Headquarters levels of the US Army Corps of Engineers. Any of these agencies can make changes to the project and its place in a priority list. For example, a project that Fort Belvoir ranked as priority one can become a priority 10 project in a list of projects funded by DoD. Once the project is reviewed by these various agencies, the front page of the programming document is submitted to Congress for funding.

### **3.8.2.3 Real Property Planning Board Meetings**

Semi-annual public meetings known as the Real Property Planning Board Meetings are held at Fort Belvoir Headquarters to provide information on upcoming projects at Fort Belvoir. The draft MOD PA (Appendix IV) stipulates that the Section 106 consulting parties should be invited to the meeting that takes place in April so they can be kept apprised of the status of projects and identify concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources. It is recommended that Fort Belvoir invite the consulting parties to the semi-annual meetings even if the MOD PA is not executed.

## **3.8.3 Base Operations and Maintenance Support Contract**

Fort Belvoir has privatized the daily operational requirements of the installation through a multi-year contract known as the Base Operations and Maintenance Support Contract (BASOPS). This contract is valid for five years and requires the contractor to provide all needed resources and management, materials, plant supervision, labor, and equipment to operate, maintain, repair, and construct real property

facilities, including unaccompanied/troop personnel housing but excluding military family housing at Fort Belvoir. Typical services include the maintenance and repair of buildings and structures, dining facility appliances and equipment, electrical systems, heating plants and systems, water systems, storm drainage systems, air conditioning and refrigeration plants and systems; grounds maintenance; road and surfaced area maintenance; unaccompanied personnel housing operations and maintenance; fire detection and suppression; environmental services; and ability to provide emergency response services, as required.

Because work performed under this contract has the potential to affect cultural resources, it is important for the contract to include language that specifies that the work provided must be done in compliance with Section 106, specifically through coordination with the CRM. In addition, meetings are held every Tuesday to discuss on-going projects; the CRM should attend these meetings to ensure that projects performed under the contract do not adversely affect cultural resources.

**Figure 10. MILCON Project Data Form (Form 1391)**

1. COMPONENT	FY _____ <b>MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA</b>	2. DATE <small>(YYYYMMDD)</small>	REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL DD-A&T(A)1610	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION		4. PROJECT TITLE		
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST (\$000)	
<b>9. COST ESTIMATES</b>				
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST (\$000)
				0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
<b>10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION</b>				

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

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## 4 Management Strategies

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents general and specific procedures through which effective cultural resources management programs are implemented. The section on proactive management strategies discusses a range of general procedures and strategies that typically are applied to the solution of cultural resources management problems. The standard operating procedures (SOPs) that follow present specific step-by-step procedures that can be used by Fort Belvoir personnel to comply with federal legislation and Department of the Army regulations, and meet the goals of the installation's cultural resources management program. Installation-specific recommendations for achieving the overall objectives of the program are presented in Chapter 5.

Effective cultural resources management programs are integrated into the administrative infrastructure of the installation. This means that an effective program must implement strategies that fulfill the installation's historic preservation obligations within the context of its military mission. US Army regulations recognize this by vesting the general responsibility for cultural resources management with the Garrison Commander and requiring that the commander in turn assign the responsibility for implementing the cultural resources management program to a designated Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) for the installation. These regulations also specify that the cultural resources management program should be integrated with natural resources management activities and other installation-wide planning documents.

Fort Belvoir's cultural resources management program meets these basic requirements. Cultural resources management activities are implemented in the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), where a designated CRM is responsible for cultural resources compliance. The installation is in the process of developing an updated Real Property Master Plan that takes the preservation of cultural resources into account and works in tandem with this integrated cultural resources management plan (ICRMP). In addition, the installation has an integrated natural resources management plan (INRMP), into which the relevant elements of this ICRMP should be incorporated when the INRMP is updated.

### 4.2 Proactive Management Strategies

A proactive cultural resources management program seeks to anticipate and resolve cultural resources management problems before they have reached crisis proportions. The following sections present general strategies that facilitate the achievement of a proactive program.

## 4.2.1 Personnel Training

Periodic training for personnel involved in planning, engineering, and cultural resources management supports the development of a more effective and efficient program because it promotes the skills needed to effectively manage cultural resources and broadens staff awareness of basic cultural resources management policies and procedures. In general, cultural resourced management training should:

- Familiarize key personnel with historic preservation legislation, procedures, and basic requirements for compliance activity.
- Familiarize key staff, in particular those involved with project planning and implementation, with the installation's current inventory of cultural resources.
- Inform staff of relevant changes in federal regulations.
- Make staff aware of current preservation techniques and technologies.

Some Fort Belvoir staff, including the CRM, have received training in cultural resources. Overall, however, cultural resources training and awareness is limited among relevant personnel. Reflecting this, goals regarding awareness and training are included in Chapter 5. Table 12 presents a list of preservation training courses that may be useful to fulfill these goals.

It should also be noted that the Technical Preservation Services branch of the National Park Service has prepared over 40 *Preservation Briefs* that provide homeowners, preservation professionals, organizations, and government agencies with guidance on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings. Table 13 provides a list of *Preservation Briefs* that may be useful to guide the appropriate treatment of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.

Another key resource is the Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) cultural resources website, accessible at: <http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/>. The website includes links to program and policy management documents, guidance for archaeological and architectural resources, conferences, and workshops, among others.

**Table 12: Selection of Available Training Courses for Installation Personnel**

Course Name	Description	Offered by	Hyperlink for More Information
Cultural Resources	Provides a broad-based understanding of the character and quality of cultural resources, a working knowledge of the identification and assessment procedures applied to those resources, and a review of tribal policy principles that impact agency cultural resources management.		
Historic Structures	Focuses on the planning and development of installations as it pertains to the sustainable reuse of historic structures. Also provides instruction in identifying unique characteristics, legal requirements, procedures, technical knowledge, and skills necessary to administer, maintain, and repair historic properties in conjunction with the master planning policies of the Army and Department of Defense.	US Army Corps of Engineers Learning Center, Huntsville, AL	<a href="http://aec.army.mil/Services/Preserve/Training.aspx">http://aec.army.mil/Services/Preserve/Training.aspx</a>
Native American Environmental/ Cultural Resources Training	Identifies sustainable environmental principles through immersion in a culture different than one's own and exposes students to practices that have enabled Native Americans to thrive for thousands of years.		
Historic Structures I: Maintenance and Repair	Provides an awareness of the unique characteristics, legal requirements, procedures, technical knowledge and skills necessary to maintain and repair historic buildings.	US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures	<a href="http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/HistoricPreservation.aspx">http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/HistoricPreservation.aspx</a>
Historic Structures II: Craft Skills and Training	Increases awareness of and sensitivity to maintenance and repair issues in historic structures and enhances preservation craft skills.		
Section 106 Essentials	Two-day course designed for those who are new to federal historic preservation compliance or those who want a refresher on the Section 106 regulations and review process. This course explains the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which applies any time a federal, federally assisted, or federally approved activity might affect a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/106select.html">http://www.achp.gov/106select.html</a>
Advanced Section 106 Seminar	Focuses on the effective management of complex or controversial undertakings that require compliance with Section 106. Taught in a smaller, interactive setting, this course encourages group discussion and problem solving. The seminar is designed for experienced Section 106 users who are already familiar with the regulations. The curriculum focuses on the challenges of seeking consensus and resolving adverse effects to historic properties.	ACHP	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/106select.html">http://www.achp.gov/106select.html</a>

Course Name	Description	Offered by	Hyperlink for More Information
Workshops in Preservation Technology (Various)	Courses offered in association with annual conference. The focus of the September 2014 conference is on the challenges of preserving and conserving materials of the modern movement, focusing on post-war materials and assemblies.	Association for Preservation Technology, Washington, DC	<a href="http://www.aptdc.org/content.php?page=Symposia_and_Workshops">http://www.aptdc.org/content.php?page=Symposia_and_Workshops</a>
Seminars in Cultural Resources Identification and Management (Various)	Continuing education and professional training for those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. Serves a broad spectrum of individuals and groups from the government and private sectors by providing seminars in historic preservation and cultural resources management.	National Preservation Institute	<a href="http://www.npi.org/">http://www.npi.org/</a>
Strategies for Sustainable Historic Preservation	This course provides an introduction to historic preservation with a focus on how to balance sustainable goals and operations and maintenance practices with preservation solutions.	Whole Building Design Guide, a program of the National Institute of Building Sciences	<a href="http://www.wbdg.org/education/sshp.php">http://www.wbdg.org/education/sshp.php</a>
Effective Tribal Consultation	Course lays the groundwork for key concepts of government-to-government consultation including creating and sustaining valuable relations to build trust between sovereigns. Participants build awareness of different ways to manage information, communication, decision making, roles, and responsibilities. They will also deepen their appreciation for and understanding of tribal preferences, the meaning of cultural and sacred sites, and of how historic events and federal Indian policies have shaped government-to-government relationships.	US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution - Udall Foundation	<a href="http://www.ecr.gov/Training/Courses.aspx?id=6">http://www.ecr.gov/Training/Courses.aspx?id=6</a>

**Table 13: Selection of Preservation Briefs**

Preservation Brief #	Preservation Brief Title
1	Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings
2	Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings
3	Improving Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings
4	Roofing for Historic Buildings
6	Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
9	The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
10	Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
14	New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
16	The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
17	Architectural Character: Identifying Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
18	Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements
21	Repairing Historic Flat Plaster - Walls and Ceilings
24	Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches
28	Painting Historic Interiors
32	Making Historic Properties Accessible
35	Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
36	Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
37	Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
39	Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
<i>Preservation Briefs available online at <a href="http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm">http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm</a></i>	

## 4.2.2 Integration with the Real Property Master Plan

Cultural resources planning should be integrated with real property planning and management as well as the management of natural resources. How this ICRMP is integrated with other planning documents at Fort Belvoir is described in general terms in Section 1.5.3. This section specifically describes how the ICRMP and the Real Property Master Plan work in tandem to facilitate the management of historic properties at Fort Belvoir.

For each of the 20 planning districts on Main Post and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA) (see Section 1.3), the Real Property Master Plan identifies development restrictions and maintenance standards which, if followed, will result in determinations of no historic properties affected or no adverse effect to historic properties for development projects on Main Post. These restrictions and standards are illustrated in Figure 11 and detailed in Table 14. They will be incorporated in the Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement (MOD PA) currently being prepared by Fort Belvoir (a draft of the PA is provided in Appendix IV).

### **4.2.3 Management Strategies for Archaeological Resources**

Management strategies for archaeological resources first include the identification and evaluation of resources. Following identification, Fort Belvoir is required to appropriately protect and maintain archaeological resources from natural and man-made forces that may destroy or disturb them. The following sections provide general guidance on the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources, and their appropriate management.

#### **4.2.3.1 Phases of Compliance**

The review process for archaeological resources outlined in Section 106 is divided into three phases of compliance: (1) identification (Phase I); (2) evaluation (Phase II); and (3) treatment (Phase III). Additional guidelines can be found in *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*; *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: a Basis for Preservation Planning*; *Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia*; and in the ACHP publication, *Consulting About Archaeology Under Section 106*.

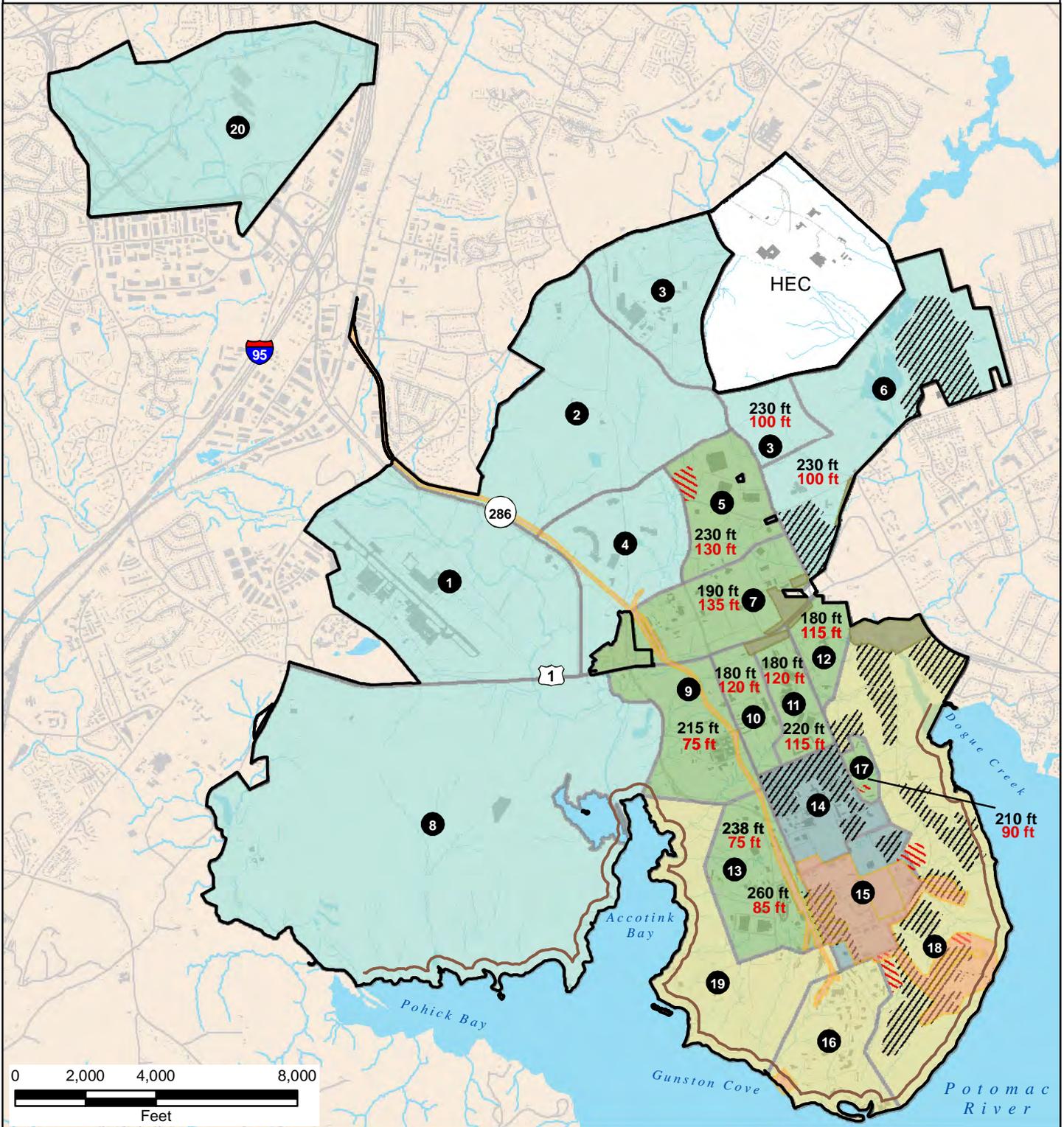
#### **Identification (Phase I Survey)**

Identification entails locating and compiling information about the archaeological resources on the installation and generating an inventory of those resources. Identification studies may be undertaken in compliance with both Section 110 and Section 106.

Phase I identification studies typically include literature review, archival research, and limited systematic field testing. Phase I testing most often involves the manual excavation of sub-surface shovel tests within a defined area; the recordation of soil data and sub-surface features; and the recovery and analysis of artifacts. Under specific conditions, alternate means of site identification may be used in lieu of, or in combination with, manual excavation. These methods may include:

- Systematic mechanized testing in locations where cultural resources may be deeply buried (e.g., beneath fill, deep alluvial soils, or the debris from demolished buildings).
- Pedestrian reconnaissance in locations where surface visibility permits the identification of exposed cultural resources.

# Historic Preservation Development Restrictions



- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Airfield Height Restrictions Areas         |  Privatized Army Lodging Areas |
|  90 Foot Building Height Restriction Areas  |  Family Housing Areas          |
|  Historic Height Restriction Areas          |  300' Shoreline Buffer         |
|  Historic Viewshed Height Restriction Areas | <b>220 ft</b> Maximum Building Height Above Sea Level   |
|  Fort Belvoir Historic District             | <b>115 ft</b> Average Ground Elevation  |
|  BRAC PA Restriction Areas                  |   |



Figure 11

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**Table 14: Real Property Master Plan Historic Preservation Restrictions and Standards**

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)				
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory	Land Use
1. Davison Army Airfield	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions with exception of control tower.	Undertakings resulting in sustained increases in air operations will require full Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
2. Golf Course/ National Museum of the US Army	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
3. Intelligence	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
4. Defense Logistics Agency/ Intelligence Security Command	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
5. North Post Community Support	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limit: 230 feet Above Sea Level.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
6. North Residential	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Woodlawn Historic District.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limit: 230 feet Above Sea Level.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)				
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory	Land Use
7. Lower North Post	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, Woodlawn Historic District, Amphitheatre & Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites or within 50 feet of the Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House or the Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	Building Height Limits: 190 feet Above Sea Level.	No weekend construction within 0.5 mile of Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House or Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery. All other future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Fremont field shall be used for ball fields and event fields. No development between Lampert Road and Goethals Road and between Woodlawn and Franklin Roads. Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
8. Southwest Area	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Pohick Church.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	No development within 0.25 mile of Pohick Church. Building Height Limit: 200 feet Above Sea Level.	No development within 0.25 mile of Pohick Church. All other future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
9. 1400 Area West	Archaeological Sites Historic Architectural Resources: Humphreys Pump Station Complex & Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	Building Height Limits: 215 feet Above Sea Level to the west of Gunston Road.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
10. 1400 Area East	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: 180 feet Above Sea Level to the east of Gunston Road.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	No development allowed between Route 1 and First Street. Vegetative screening shall be retained to greatest extent possible. Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)				
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory	Land Use
11. Medical	No Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources. Proximity to Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Woodlawn Historic District.	N/A	N/A	Building Height: 220 feet Above Sea Level.	No weekend construction within 0.5 mile of Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House. All other future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	No development allowed between Route 1 and First Street. Vegetative screening shall be retained to greatest extent possible. Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
12. South Post Community Support	No Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources. Proximity to Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Woodlawn Historic District.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: 180 feet Above Sea Level.	No weekend construction within 0.5 mile of Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House. All other future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Area to the east of Halleck Road shall be reserved for ball fields. Vegetative screening shall be retained to greatest extent possible. No development allowed between Route 1 and Casey Road. Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
13. Industrial Area	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources. Contains portions of Fort Belvoir Historic District & the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	New construction adjacent to historic district shall conform to the Installation Planning Standards. Building Height Limits: 260 Above Sea Level.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)				
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory	Land Use
14. Town Center	No Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Contains portions of Fort Belvoir Historic District.	N/A	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	New construction adjacent to historic district shall conform to the Installation Planning Standards and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction within the historic district shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Development between Belvoir and Middleton Roads north of 16th Street shall be recreational in nature. Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
15. Historic Core	No Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Historic District.	N/A	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	All undertakings shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan. No development shall occur on P1 parade field.
16. 300 Area	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: SM-1 Reactor Complex (349, 371-374, 380, 7350, & Pier) and Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	Building Height Limits: New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
17. Administrative Campus	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: 210 feet Above Sea Level.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)				
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory	Land Use
18. Community Activities	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction adjacent to historic district shall conform to the Installation Planning Standards and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
19. Recreation	Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archaeological sites.	N/A	New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction adjacent to historic district shall conform to the Installation Planning Standards and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
20. Fort Belvoir North Area	No Archaeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	N/A	Additional requirements are set forth in Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standards.	N/A	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.	Future development shall be consistent with the future land use identified in the Master Plan.
Family Housing Areas	Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Historic Landscapes and Historic Architectural Resources.	All undertakings shall comply with existing Privatized Housing Programmatic Agreement.				

District Name <sup>1</sup>	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction(s)			
		Archaeology	Architectural Resources	Visual	Auditory
Privatized Army Lodging Areas	No Archaeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources.	All undertakings shall comply with existing Privatized Army Lodging Programmatic Agreement.			
Note: 1. See Figure 11 for location. Numbers are those on Figure 11.					

## Evaluation (Phase II Study)

Phase II studies are conducted to determine whether an identified archaeological resource qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4 [a-d]). Such studies may be undertaken under Section 110 or Section 106. A National Register-eligible archaeological site generally must be older than 50 years; must be significant as defined by the Criteria for Evaluation; and generally should possess integrity, that is, its features and deposits must be sufficiently undisturbed to permit it to convey its significance.

Phase II archaeological studies seek to develop the historic context of a specific site and to determine its horizontal and vertical boundaries, age and function, integrity, and research potential. Phase II studies generally include:

- Site-specific archival research.
- Excavation of a number of large units placed to determine the nature of all deposits associated with the site.
- Advanced artifact analysis.
- Where appropriate, recovery and specialized analysis of data such as pollen, soil chemicals, and faunal and botanical materials.

## Treatment (Phase III)

As much as possible, the ACHP recommends that a National Register-listed or -eligible archaeological site be left undisturbed and preserved from damage. Avoidance strategies are developed on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the relevant State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), taking into account a variety of factors including the nature of the site and the potential for adverse impacts to its deposits; the site's preservation potential; its research value and significance; and societal and mission needs and interests. Some commonly used methods to avoid affecting archaeological sites include (more information on archaeological site management is provided in Section 4.2.3.2):

- Designing construction projects to leave a reasonably protected open space (buffer) around sensitive archaeological properties.
- Covering an archaeological site with fill, provided caution is exercised to limit compaction, soil disturbance, chemical changes, and changes in soil structure, and provided reasonable access can be assured for future research.
- Protecting the sites through fencing, armoring, construction of berms, or re-routing of construction or training activities.
- Designing structures over an archaeological site in such a way as to minimize sub-surface disturbance.
- Establishing protective covenants, easements, or other arrangements with residents, operators, or users of the site.

However, when adverse effects to archaeological resources cannot be avoided by the above methods, data recovery is used to mitigate these effects. Data recovery studies involve the systematic removal of a sample of the data that provide an archaeological site with research value. It may involve additional Phase I surveying or extensive excavation of the site. Data recovery and site preservation sometimes are combined, so that portions of the site are preserved intact while others are the object of recovery efforts. Because data recovery involves removal of all, or part of a site, it is considered an adverse effect, and will require development of a MOA, if not already covered by a stipulation in an existing PA.

#### **4.2.3.2 Site Management**

The durable stabilization of archaeological sites is an important part of their long-term preservation and protection. Factors that may affect site stabilization include erosion, foot traffic, and looting. Key documents that address archaeological site protection/preservation include *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary Of The Interior's Standards and Guidelines* and the ACHP's *Treatment of Archaeological Properties - A Handbook*, complemented in 2009 by *Section 106 Archaeological Guidance*.

These basic documents deal with almost every aspect of preservation activities and offer standards and guidelines for each. There are four major treatment plans for the protection of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites:

- Avoidance of all areas containing significant sites. In the majority of cases, the most effective and cost-effective way to protect National Register-listed or eligible sites is through avoidance. Coordination of mission activity planning and cultural resources management, particularly in the early stages of planning, can determine if significant sites exist in a project's Area of Potential Effects. If so, as much as possible, the scope of the project should be changed so that it no longer affects specific sites. The CRM may determine that large blocks of land need to be avoided entirely or identify smaller, specific locations that should be bypassed.
- Physical protection of individual sites by fencing, berming, burying, or other protective measures to protect them from disturbance. In some cases, it may be necessary to protect the site by placing temporary fencing or berming around it (marking the site boundaries with fluorescent flagging often accomplishes the same goal). This procedure, in combination with written, graphic, and verbal instructions for site avoidance, can provide adequate physical protection. Under some circumstances, Fort Belvoir may consider depositing a layer of sterile (i.e., non-cultural bearing) sediment over the site's surface. Archaeological sites that are easily accessible for unauthorized surface collection are good candidates for this procedure.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of protection measures. The requirements of an undertaking and the needs for site protection often become relatively complex, and avoidance of archaeological sites, even with the assistance of physical barriers, may be difficult. In-field monitoring of these situations is an effective technique for completing mission objectives while protecting archaeological sites. Monitoring also includes visiting properties periodically to determine if avoidance, physical barriers, or both are successfully helping to maintain site integrity.

- Protection of a statistically-representative sample of the different classes of significant sites. Members of the sample should be located where they can be successfully and durably avoided by installation activities or protected in other ways. The sample should be updated periodically, as new data permit. Critical to this treatment is the implementation of a sample survey to define classes of sites within different environmental types and determine which ones are significant.

Because of Fort Belvoir's location along the Potomac River, archaeological sites along the shoreline are at risk from erosion. Guidance regarding stabilization of archaeological sites from erosion is available from the National Park Service, specifically, *Technical Brief 18: Protecting Archaeological Sites on Eroding Shorelines: A Hay Bales Approach*, available at the following location: <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/techbr/tch18a.htm>.

Fort Belvoir has numerous archaeological sites that require protection. Although the vast majority has remained undisturbed, threats from both natural and man-made forces exist. Some threats are difficult to foresee. For example, in 2005, Site 44FX0009 was disturbed when a dump truck attempting to turn around got stuck in the site, creating tire ruts in the soft soil. No apparent damage was done and the ruts were filled with topsoil and reseeded. That same year, in a separate incident, a sign was placed within the site, which, due to prior disturbance, did not appear to damage it. The VASHPO was notified of both cases of disturbance. The risk of shoreline erosion is an example of natural threat. Erosion occurs slowly and may be noticed too late to take remedial action.

As previously noted, it is important not to publicize the location of archaeological sites to avoid theft or vandalism. Therefore, when attempting to physically protect sites, care should be taken to ensure as much as possible that they are not identifiable as archaeological sites, particularly in publically-accessible areas.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) imposes federal felony penalties for persons convicted of excavating, removing, damaging, or otherwise defacing archaeological resources located on federal lands; or selling, purchasing, or transferring artifacts obtained in violation of the law. Fort Belvoir must ensure that unauthorized excavations, or vandalism or looting of archaeological sites are reported to the CRM as quickly as possible. The CRM will inspect the damaged site and report the violation to law enforcement authorities and the SHPO. Preventative measures such as protective fencing and installation of signs with information about ARPA may be considered for areas generally known to contain archaeological resources.

In addition to physically protecting archaeological sites, measures to increase the awareness and understanding of the importance and significance of archaeological resources among Fort Belvoir employees, residents, and contractors may be beneficial. Using known sites to that end should be considered. In particular, Fort Belvoir maintains one publically-accessible site, the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite (44FX0004) that can provide educational opportunities. Interpretation of this site could be expanded to include additional, general information about Fort Belvoir's archaeological resources, the importance of preserving them, and the laws under which they are protected.

#### **4.2.3.3 Cemetery Management**

Cemeteries may be determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria Consideration D, which indicates a cemetery is eligible if it "derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." In addition, cemeteries that are more than 100 years old are protected under ARPA

and Native American graves or burial sites are protected under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

As noted in Chapter 1, seven cemeteries are located within the boundary of the Main Post at Fort Belvoir. Their management is the responsibility of the Facility Planning/Master Planning division of DPW. The cemeteries are treated as archaeological sites and the CRM supports and coordinates with Master Planning with regard to actions that affect them. As much as possible, the cemeteries are to be entirely avoided.

The VASHPO provides guidance on the archaeological treatment of cemeteries at the following location: [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage\\_general/faq\\_cem\\_presv.htm](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage_general/faq_cem_presv.htm).

## **4.2.4 Management Strategies for Architectural Resources**

There are two primary components to the management of historic architectural resources: survey and evaluation to identify resources; and proper treatment of previously identified resources.

### **4.2.4.1 Survey and Evaluation**

Sections 110 and 106 both require evaluation of historic architectural resources to determine their National Register eligibility status. According to National Park Service guidelines, generally buildings, structures, sites, objects or districts 50 years old or older are eligible for listing if they possess historic significance as defined by the National Register criteria (Table 15) and retain historic integrity (Table 16). Although 50 years is the general benchmark, a property not yet 50 years old may be considered eligible if it has exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G (see Table 15).

### **4.2.4.2 Treatment Strategies**

The Secretary of the Interior has established four standards for the treatment of historic properties:

- Restoration, which returns a property to a particular period of time. This treatment option may include the removal of later additions or changes, the repair of deteriorated elements, and the appropriate replacement of missing features.
- Reconstruction, which recreates missing portions of a property for interpretive purposes.
- Preservation, which is the maintenance and repair of a property's existing historic materials and design as it evolved over time.
- Rehabilitation, which is the process of returning a property to a useful state. This encompasses adapting a property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's character-defining features

**Table 15: Criteria for Historic Significance**

36 CFR 60.4, Part I	
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 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 a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D.	That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
36 CFR 60.4, Part II	
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 appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
D.	A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, 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 exceptional significance; or
G.	A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.
Source: National Park Service, <i>How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation</i> Bulletin (last revised 2002). Available at: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/">http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/</a>	

**Table 16: Integrity Aspects Defined**

Aspect of Integrity	Property Attributes
Location	Must not have been moved.
Design	Must retain historic elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property.
Setting	Setting must retain its historic character.
Materials	Must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance.
Workmanship	Methods of construction from its time of significance must be evident.
Feeling	Physical features must convey its historic character.
Association	Must be the actual place where a historic event or activity occurred and must be sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an
Source: National Park Service, <i>How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation</i> Bulletin (last revised 2002). Available at: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/">http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/</a>	

Although these treatment options do not provide specific technical guidance on which architectural features to retain, they do provide a general framework for making decisions.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) recognizes that the preservation of historic properties, while the preferred option, may not always be feasible. Hence, responsible management of built resources requires the development of treatment strategies based upon a variety of factors. These include:

- The significance of the historic property and its relative importance in history.
- The physical condition of the property.
- The proposed use of the property.
- Applicable code requirements.
- The public interest.

A visual inspection of the building or structure and a baseline assessment of the building's current condition and architectural integrity should be conducted to determine the most appropriate treatment strategy. The level of intervention should be based on the results of these investigations.

Rehabilitation is the strategy most commonly implemented by Fort Belvoir, as it is best adapted to the multiple missions the installation supports and the various functions individual historic buildings must accommodate as missions evolve and change. Rehabilitation is a preferred treatment option under both the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (36 CFR 67) and the DoD's *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*.

Rehabilitation entails the following steps:

- Intensive architectural survey of the historic building to identify its significant historic, architectural, and cultural values.
- Evaluation of the architectural integrity and structural condition of the building as a whole as well as of its component parts.
- Development of a range of reuse alternatives and specific preservation procedures based on the survey data and building analysis.
- Preparation of a narrative justification for project compliance to be submitted with the project plans to designated reviewers, generally the SHPO and other Section 106 consulting parties, who ensure that the standards are appropriately applied.

#### **4.2.4.3 Preservation and Maintenance Plan for Fort Belvoir's Historic Buildings**

The proper care and treatment of Fort Belvoir's historic buildings and structures require the development of a preservation and maintenance plan. The plan should aim to retain the important character-defining architectural features and overall spatial qualities (i.e., parade ground, road layout, tree plantings) of the installation's historic areas within the context of its mission.

In general, the preservation and maintenance of historic properties involve a three-step process: (1) identifying conditions contributing to materials deterioration; (2) stabilizing historic materials; and (3) maintaining stabilized conditions. As a general principle, strategies that require the lowest level of building intervention are preferred. *Low level* measures include minor systems upgrades and implementation of a preventive maintenance program. Examples are re-grading around a building's perimeter or replacing leaking gutters and downspouts that are not considered character-defining elements. *Moderate level* intervention should be implemented only if low-level approaches prove ineffective. *High level* interventions are the most intrusive and potentially the most disruptive to the building.

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts* outline practical approaches for preserving the integrity of historic materials and character-defining architectural features. General guidance for preserving and maintaining Fort Belvoir's historic buildings should follow the five "Guidelines for Preserving Historic Buildings" presented in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*:

- Identify, retain, and preserve historic materials and features.
- Stabilize deteriorated historic materials and features as a preliminary measure.
- Protect and maintain historic materials and features.
- Repair (stabilize, consolidate, and conserve) historic materials and features.
- Perform limited in-kind replacement of extensively deteriorated portions of historic features.

In rehabilitation, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained as they are; however, more repair and replacement may be required. As a result, the standards and guidelines for rehabilitation allow for the replacement of extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials. Of the four treatment options, only rehabilitation provides the opportunity to adapt a building to a contemporary use through alterations and additions.

As noted in Chapter 2, Fort Belvoir has six National Register-eligible architectural resources: the Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD), SM-1 Reactor, Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building, Thermo-Con House, Amphitheater, and the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR). Work on these buildings must be done in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. To that end, the *Standards* and pre-qualification clauses are incorporated into project specifications for work involving these historic properties. To facilitate the process, Fort Belvoir has pre-qualified certain contractors.

In addition to ensuring that the *Standards* are adhered to, because of the differences between these resources, individual preservation maintenance plans should be prepared for each resource. Each plan should identify the resource's character-defining features and provide resource-specific maintenance strategies and guidance.

#### **4.2.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Program**

Regular maintenance is vital to prolonging the life of any building. While building repairs are an inevitable part of a maintenance program, the key to a successful maintenance program is preventing or

reducing the need for major repairs. For historic buildings, maintenance includes adopting basic cyclical preventive procedures that help preserve historic building elements and materials, and prevent serious deterioration. Repair treatments imply a greater degree of intervention into the historic fabric of the structure and are undertaken only when regular maintenance is not sufficient to halt deterioration.

To slow down deterioration and avoid unnecessary repairs, building maintenance should not be conducted strictly on an as-needed basis. Instead, a proactive maintenance program should emphasize systematic prevention. Routine inspections also ensure that basic maintenance tasks, such as cleaning gutters and downspouts or clearing mulch build-up from a building's foundation, are not overlooked. A regular building inspection program can identify problems before they escalate into severe failures and threaten a building's historic fabric. As a result, needed capital projects can be planned and funded in ample time, and costs and delays are reduced.

Provided they are given basic training in identifying and correcting defects in historic resources, individual facility managers can conduct the annual inspections of historic buildings using a maintenance checklist provided by the CRM (Figure 12). In addition, the CRM should be able to perform spot inspections, with the goal of periodically inspecting buildings that seem to have recurring maintenance problems.

## 4.2.5 Records Management

In addition to maintaining archaeological and architectural resources, the Fort Belvoir CRM must maintain useful information on these resources, including their location and characteristics, in a secure location. Key documents include site forms, National Register nominations, inventory forms, and cultural resources survey reports. They also includes records that document historic building inspections and any applicable records related to the building's preservation and history, including preservation and maintenance plans. These records should be shared with Operations & Management, the Base-Operations contractor, and master planners, as appropriate.

In addition, the Fort Belvoir CRM must ensure that locational data pertaining to archaeological and historic architectural resources are entered in the installation's geographic information system (GIS) and that the data are regularly updated. Cultural resources GIS layers will enable the CRM to conduct preliminary assessments of potential effects as part of the project review process outlined in Chapter 3 and to coordinate with the GIS manager to create electronic and hard-copy maps, as needed. Archaeological resources information is to be treated as confidential and the CRM must take care to ensure that the restrictions mandated in NHPA and ARPA are complied with. The pertinent sections of NHPA and ARPA are excerpted below:

*The head of any federal agency, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information relating to the location or character of historic resources whenever the head of the agency or the Secretary determines that the disclosure of such information may create substantial risk of harm, theft, or destruction to such resources or to the area or place where such resources are located (Section 304 of NHPA).*

*Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource for which the excavation or removal requires a permit or other permission under this Act or under any other provision of federal law may not be made available to the public under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5 of the United States Code or under any other provision of law unless the federal manager concerned determined that such disclosure would—(1) further the purposes of this Act or [the Reservoir Salvage Act], and (2) not create a risk of harm to such resources or to the site at which such resources are located (Section 9 of ARPA).*

**Figure 12. Historic Building Maintenance Check List**

Maintenance Standards	Interval of Inspection		Rating		Date Checked	Description of Treatment or Repair (If Required)	Work Completed	
	6 Months	Yearly	Satisfactory	Needs Attention			Date	Signature
<b>1. Foundation</b>								
Site slopes away from walls so that water runoff is directed away. There is no standing water next to foundation.								
No moisture is being introduced into foundation through leaking hose bibs or landscape watering systems.	X							
Planting beds are below top of foundation so that moisture is no being introduced to wall surfaces.	X							
No vegetation with two-feet of foundation.	X							
<b>2. Exterior Walls (Brick, Concrete or Stucco)</b>								
No cracks at base of walls allowing moisture to enter causing freeze/thaw damage.	X							
Stucco is smooth without cracking or spalling.	X							
Painted stucco is clean and free of mold and stains	X							
No diagonal or horizontal cracks more than 1/16 inch in width can be observed in concrete walls or columns.	X							
No loose bricks or missing mortar.		X						
Painted surfaces are smooth without peeling or flaking and are painted historically accurate colors.		X						
<b>3. Roof &amp; Flashing</b>								
No loose, missing or broken slate tiles.		X						
Ridges and hips are intact; valleys free from debris.		X						
Flashing is in place with no evidence of water penetration.		X						
No openings at the eaves allowing entry of animals.		X						
Flashing repairs are made using matching materials.		X						
<b>4. Chimneys</b>								
No loose bricks or missing and/or failing mortar joints.		X						
Chimney cap (if present) properly installed.		X						

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Maintenance Standards	Interval of Inspection		Rating		Date Checked	Description of Treatment or Repair (If Required)	Work Completed	
	6 Months	Yearly	Satisfactory	Needs Attention			Date	Signature
<b>5. Doors</b>								
Thresholds and jambs are not excessively worn and there is not water entering at thresholds.		X						
Door hardware is operating properly and where historic is maintained properly.		X						
Door surfaces are smooth without splits, rotted areas and scars from previous hardware.		X						
Painted surfaces are not peeling and are in the accurate historic colors.		X						
<b>6. Windows</b>								
Sills and jambs are not excessively worn, are free from rot and there is no water infiltration occurring.		X						
Window sashes are without cracks or warps at the corners and are free from rot.		X						
Glazing is not cracked and putty is intact and smooth. Panes are not cracked or damaged.		X						
Paint is smooth and not cracking.		X						
<b>7. Wood Surfaces (Cornice, Columns, Trim, &amp; Porticos)</b>								
Painted surfaces are smooth and free of cracking and/or peeling.		X						
Wood is solid and free of penetrations. No visible signs of rot or splitting present.		X						
Wood surfaces are painted appropriately using historically sensitive colors.		X						
<b>8. Landscaping &amp; General Site Conditions</b>								
Landscape features such as planting beds, bushes and shrubs are healthy and being well maintained.	X							
No tree limbs are overhanging or contacting roof surfaces.	X							
Surrounding site is not cluttered with contemporary intrusions that do not meet the Fort Belvoir Installation Planning Standard (IPS).	X							
Historic markers (if present) are well maintained.	X							

Maintenance Standards	Interval of Inspection		Rating		Date Checked	Description of Treatment or Repair (If Required)	Work Completed	
	6 Months	Yearly	Satisfactory	Needs Attention			Date	Signature
<b>9. Interior Walls Surfaces &amp; Features (Historic Interiors Only)</b>								
Painted walls are in good condition without peeling paint.		X						
Interior murals, wall decorations and fixtures are preserved and maintained in working order.		X						
<b>10. Heating, Ventilation &amp; Air-Conditioning (HVAC)</b>								
Modern mechanical equipment is unobtrusive in its installation. Intake vents are installed in a manner that does not damage historic building materials.		X						
Air conditioning units are discretely placed out of public view and screened when appropriate.		X						
<b>11. Plumbing &amp; Electrical Systems</b>								
Plumbing fixtures are functioning properly without leaking or continuously "running".		X						
Historic electrical fixtures are in good condition and operating properly.		X						
No abandoned or extraneous conduit is present on building exterior.		X						
Modern exterior light fixtures are compliant with IPS guidelines for historic structures.		X						
<b>12. Handicapped Accessibility</b>								
Wheelchair ramp and/or lift is in good condition and code compliant.		X						
ADA access doors have complaint handles, actuators buttons and signage.		X						

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## 4.2.6 Mitigation Strategies

When adverse effects to cultural resources are unavoidable, strategies must be developed in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and consulting parties to mitigate these effects. Mitigation can range from, at a minimum, archival documentation to engaging the public through presentations or displays showing the original condition of the affected resources and explaining their significance.

A wide range of potential mitigation measures have been identified as part of the ongoing preparation of the MOD PA (see Appendix IV). These measures are listed below. Regardless of the status of the PA or location of the affected resources, these measures are available to Fort Belvoir to mitigate unavoidable adverse effects. The list is not to be considered comprehensive, however. Other measures, including project- or resource-specific measures, may be developed in cooperation with the SHPO and consulting parties. Further mitigation guidance can be obtained from the Department of Defense Legacy Resources management program's *Cultural Resources Public Outreach and Interpretation Source Book* (<http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/10-127-Cultural-Resources-Public-Outreach-Report.pdf>).

The mitigation strategies identified in the draft MOD PA include:

- On-Site Interpretation
  - Historic markers
  - Interpretive signage/displays
- Public Education and Awareness
  - Pamphlets
  - Website
  - Directional signage
  - Emerging technology (virtual tours, smart phone applications)
- Installation Education and Awareness
  - Cultural resource training (Mission Partners and/or Garrison staff)
  - Training/awareness videos
- Construction/Repair
  - Repairs/renovation/rehabilitation of existing historic property or properties
  - Removal/replacement/rehabilitation of existing inappropriate materials/repairs
  - Restoration of existing heritage trails
- District Enhancements
  - Existing condition studies
  - District markers for buildings

- Viewshed Mitigations
  - Buffer/open space creation
  - Existing viewshed restoration/improvement
- Archaeology
  - Conduct archaeological studies (Phase I, II, or III)
  - Archaeological collections upgrades
- Research/Reports
  - Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) on affected properties or associated historic properties
  - Context studies
  - National Register nomination
  - Revision to existing National Register nomination
  - Historic records upgrade/database creation
- Partnerships
  - Develop protective and interpretive programs in partnership with adjacent historic property owners/stewards
  - Provide easements for access to, and/or protection of, historic or archaeological sites on Fort Belvoir land that have value to the interested public and/or descendants of historic owners/occupants of Fort Belvoir lands
  - Provide “program accessibility” (or virtual accessibility) to historic or archaeological sites where security prohibits direct access to the public or descendant community.

The following paragraphs provide information on some of the most common types of mitigation.

#### **4.2.6.1 On-Site Interpretation, Awareness, and Education**

Interpretation can be used to document and memorialize a resource that is being unavoidably affected by a project. Interpretation can include on-site signs, markers, or displays; pamphlets; websites; and educational programs or lectures that relate the history of the resource, show its previous state or states, and explain its historic context and significance. Interpretation can also be used to promote public interest in, and support for, cultural resources: an example is provided in Photo 17, which shows an interpretive sign for the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite (44FX0004).



Photo 17: Interpretive display at Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite.

#### 4.2.6.2 Rehabilitation

As explained in Section 4.2.4.2, rehabilitation is the process of returning a building to useful service while retaining its significant design features. Rehabilitation is a preferred option under both the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (36 CFR 67) and the DoD's *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*.

At Fort Belvoir, rehabilitation of buildings in the FBHD following the steps summarized in Section 4.2.4.2 may be used to mitigate the demolition of other buildings in the district. When multiple buildings of the same type exist, in particular, rehabilitating some of them others may mitigate for demolishing others. Within one building, certain elements can be rehabilitated to mitigate adverse effects on other elements from required upgrades or modifications.

The MOD PA, which is under development in conjunction with the update to the Real Property Master Plan (see Appendix IV), includes a stipulation that the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts* meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. If the MOD PA is implemented, these guidelines will be applicable to the buildings covered by the PA.

#### 4.2.6.3 Compatible Design

The effects on historic properties of projects involving major repairs or new construction may be minimized through compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (36 CFR 67) and DoD's *Design Guidelines for DoD*

*Historic Buildings and Districts.* These standards require that project design be compatible with the affected historic property in size, scale, color, material, and architectural character (an example is shown in Photo 18). It is the responsible of the federal entity (i.e., Fort Belvoir) to ensure that standards are appropriately applied. Compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for new construction involves:

- Analysis of the character-defining features of the surrounding historic properties.
- Development of alternatives for the new building design.
- Submission of a narrative justification and building plans to designated reviewers, generally the SHPO and other Section 106 consulting parties for comment.



Photo 18: Example of compatible new construction: Missile Defense Agency Facility on South Post.

#### 4.2.6.5 Preservation Covenants, Easements, and Other Legally Enforceable Mechanisms

Adverse effects can occur when historic properties are transferred out of federal control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure the long-term preservation of the property's significance. Therefore, preservation covenants and/or easements are frequently required when historic properties are transferred from federal to state, local, or private ownership. Covenants insure the continuing preservation and maintenance of significant historic, architectural, or cultural values in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (36 CFR 67) after the property has moved out of federal control. Preservation covenants and easements provide restrictions and guidelines that must be followed by new and future owners of historic properties. Development of preservation covenants involves:

- Conducting an intensive inspection of the historic property to identify its significant features.
- Developing covenant stipulations and incorporating them into property transfer documents.
- In some instance, developing marketing strategies to identify potential purchasers, advertise the property, and receive and evaluate offers.

#### 4.2.6.6 Data Recovery

Phase III Archaeological data recovery excavations may be necessary if a site cannot be avoided through project redesign. A data recovery plan should be prepared in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and other consulting parties, with a research design consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and ACHP's *Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook*. The recovery plan should be developed and implemented by or under the supervision of a person, or persons, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61 or [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_9.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm)).

The recovery plan should specify:

- The findings of previous studies relevant to the project.
- The research problems or questions to be addressed.
- The field and laboratory analysis methods to be used.
- The methods to be used in artifact, data, and other records management.
- Provisions for disseminating the findings to professional peers in a timely manner.
- Arrangements for presenting what has been found and learned to the public.
- Procedures for the curation of recovered materials and records resulting from the data recovery in accordance with 36 CFR 79.

- Procedures for evaluating and treating unanticipated discoveries of remains or newly identified historic properties during the course of the project, including necessary consultation with other parties.



Photo 19: Example of artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations.

#### 4.2.6.7 Documentation

One of the most common methods of mitigation is the preparation of HABS or HAER documentation for the resource or resources adversely affected by an undertaking. It is most often used to address adverse effects from demolition or substantial alteration.

The HABS/HAER program, administered by the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Stewardships and Partnership Program, involves producing a permanent photographic, written, and graphic record of a historic property. HABS/HAER documents are housed and maintained by the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. (A large number of these documents have been scanned and are available online at: [http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs\\_haer/hhdoc.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/hhdoc.html)).

Because the level of HABS/HAER documentation varies with the significance and nature of the resource, the first step in the HABS/HAER documentation process is consultation with the National Park Service's Regional Coordinator to evaluate the resource and determine the appropriate level of documentation. The most extensive level of documentation requires measured drawings, large format

black and white photographs, and written historical and descriptive data. However, most projects require only large format photographs and written historical and descriptive data.

In addition to HABS/HAER standards, The VASHPO maintains its own standards for the documentation of historic properties as mitigation. Specifically, The VASHPO requires the submission of an Intensive Level Survey Form, which includes a written description, history, and archivally-processed black and white photographs.

Documentation can take other forms, including the preparation of National Register nomination forms; revisions to existing forms; and development of context studies to guide the future evaluation of cultural resources.

#### **4.2.6.8 Moving Historic Properties**

Moving a historic property may be the best preservation approach when faced with the otherwise unavoidable destruction of the property. The recommendations set forth in the Department of the Interior's publication, *Moving Historic Buildings*, should be followed in moving a historic property.

#### **4.2.6.9 Addition of Landscape Features**

Landscaping may be used to mitigate both the effects of new construction and those of relocation. Appropriate landscaping can create a visual and auditory screen for historic properties, while appropriate period landscape design can enhance the architectural and historic value of a historic building or site.

#### **4.2.6.10 Architectural Salvage**

Salvaging significant elements of a historic building's fabric is a mitigation strategy employed in projects where the demolition of the building cannot be avoided. In such cases, the adverse effect is mitigated through the reuse or curation of significant building features.

The execution of salvage stipulations requires the identification, removal, and storage of salvageable historic materials, using the following procedural sequence:

- Criteria are developed for selecting salvageable elements based on the historic, architectural, and cultural values of the property.
- Using these criteria, a site-by-site inventory is undertaken to identify such materials.
- Salvageable materials are removed from the property in advance of general demolition, if possible.
- Salvaged materials are inventoried and stored in an appropriate facility, such as an on-site salvage yard.
- Notice of material availability, information on transportation and legal title, salvage inventories, and re-use requirements are made available to historic preservation organizations, architectural review committees, museums, and the public.

#### **4.2.7 Periodic Review of the ICRMP**

The Fort Belvoir ICRMP is intended to be a dynamic document that responds to changing mission priorities, planning, and development goals at the installation while providing useful guidance on a wide range of potential situations. Therefore, the ICRMP should be reviewed on a yearly basis, preferably in October at the beginning of each fiscal year. At a minimum, during the yearly review, the CRM should review and update the resource table included in Appendix VIII with the status of any newly evaluated resources at Fort Belvoir; review and update the consulting parties list, as necessary; and review the goals and action items included in Chapter 5 to determine what has been accomplished and what remains to be done.

# Standard Operating Procedures

The standard operating procedures (SOPs) in this section were developed to assist Fort Belvoir in complying with federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The three-ring binder format was adopted to allow for updates and substitutions when procedures are revised by the originating agencies. Each SOP can also be used as a stand-alone document for communication to relevant parties. The SOPs are constitutive elements of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources management framework. They include:

- Procedure 1: Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents
- Procedure 2: Section 106 Review Process
- Procedure 3: Section 106 Consulting Parties and Public Participation
- Procedure 4: Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance
- Procedure 5: Coordination of Section 106 with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance
- Procedure 6: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance
- Procedure 7: Emergency Procedures for Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries
- Procedure 8: Curation of Archaeological Collections
- Procedure 9: V-CRIS Numbering System
- Procedure 10: Emergency Procedures for Section 106 Compliance
- Procedure 11: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings

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# Standard Operating Procedure 1: Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents

## Introduction

This SOP specifies the steps government personnel and contractors involved in the planning, review, and implementation of projects at Fort Belvoir and Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC) but not directly involved in the management of cultural resources must take to ensure the compliance of their projects with the applicable requirements of Section 106. It includes a brief characterization of some aspects of Section 106 of particular relevance to such personnel.

## Section 106 Basics

Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the **effects** of their **undertakings** on **historic properties**. The regulations implementing Section 106 are found at 36 CFR Part 800 - *Protection of Historic Properties*.

An **undertaking** for the purposes of Section 106 is any project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval that have the potential to affect historic properties (36 CFR 800.16(y)).

- Undertakings requiring review under Section 106 at Fort Belvoir are those projects, activities, or programs that are carried out by, or on behalf of, the Garrison; are carried out in whole or in part with Garrison funds; are under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Garrison; or require the Garrison's approval, including the projects, activities, or programs of all mission partners conducted within the boundaries of Fort Belvoir. Also included are projects at HEC. HEC is not administratively part of Fort Belvoir but Fort Belvoir provides it with various services, including Section 106 compliance.
- All projects at Fort Belvoir are considered undertakings as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and must be reviewed by the Fort Belvoir Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). The CRM receives notification of proposed projects through the MILCON process (Form 1391); Facilities Engineering Work Requests (Form 4283); or the internal NEPA scoping process.

A **historic property** is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. Note that:

- Buildings or structures generally must be at least 50 years old to be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. However, eligibility is not determined by age alone but by a set of criteria that define the historical significance of the property and an evaluation of whether the property retains the necessary integrity to convey that significance.
- Therefore, not all "old" buildings or structures are considered historic for the purposes of Section 106. Only those buildings that are 50 years old or older and either (1) have been formally evaluated and determined to meet the eligibility

criteria and retain integrity, or (2) have not yet been evaluated need to be considered under Section 106.

- Buildings and structures at least 50 years old that have been formally evaluated and found not to meet the eligibility criteria and retain integrity are not historic properties for the purposes of Section 106.
- Conversely, some buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing in the National Register (and, therefore, qualify as historic properties under Section 106) if they meet an additional criterion of exceptional significance.
- The term “historic property” includes unexcavated archaeological sites; therefore, even a vacant lot may contain a historic property for the purposes of Section 106.

For these reasons, whether a building, structure, district, object, or site is or contains a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 cannot be determined based on a simple visual assessment of the building or site, or an estimate of its age.

An **effect** is any alteration to the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the National Register (36 CFR 800.16(i)). If an undertaking will or may change a building, structure, district, or site in any way; disturb the ground; produce something visible; produce something audible; produce something that smells; change land use; change traffic patterns; or change social, cultural or economic patterns, then the undertaking is considered to have the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Note that:

- Effects can be indirect, for instance by changing the visual context of a historic property. Therefore, a project may still have an effect on a property even if it does not make any physical alteration to it.
- Under Section 106, effects to all historic properties in the undertaking’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) must be considered, regardless of ownership. Therefore, even if a project would not affect any historic properties at Fort Belvoir, it may still have an effect on neighboring historic properties.

**Section 106 does not mandate the preservation of historic properties.** However, it requires federal agencies to take historic preservation considerations into account in their decision-making and encourages the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of unavoidable adverse effects. This is achieved through an iterative process known as Section 106 review or consultation. Through this process, the potential effects of proposed actions to historic properties are evaluated and adverse effects are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

The Section 106 process must be completed **prior** to starting work. Initiating the Section 106 process in a project's early planning stages allows the fullest range of options to minimize or mitigate any adverse effects.

## Procedure

Unless otherwise specified under an existing programmatic agreement (PA):

1. US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir is the lead federal agency for all projects requiring Section 106 review at Fort Belvoir, regardless of the proponent, even if the proponent is a mission partner with its own cultural resources management program and personnel.
2. The Fort Belvoir CRM is the designated coordinator for all Section 106 reviews at Fort Belvoir.

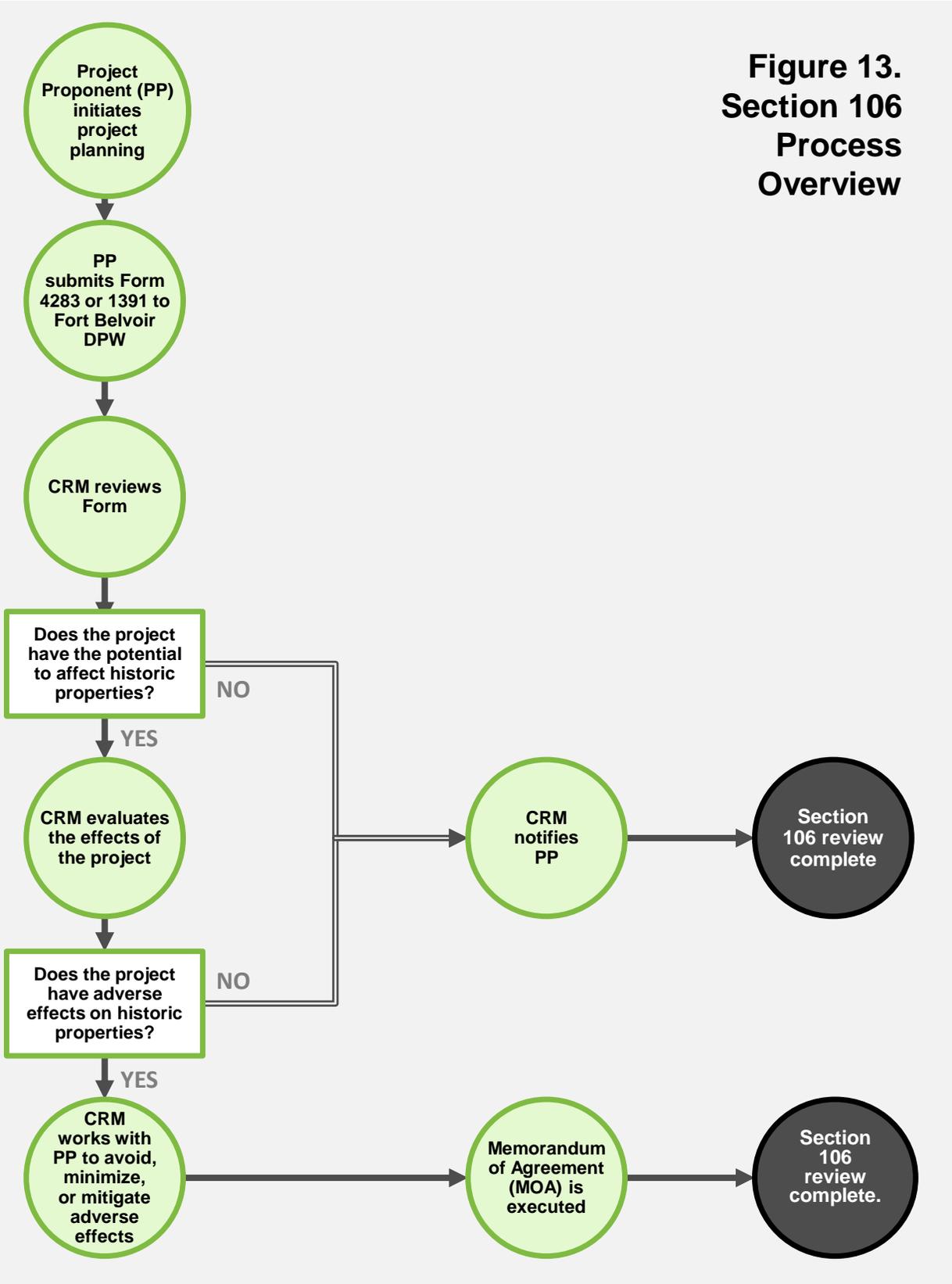
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CRM Contact Information (2014)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Supporting Contractor:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Christopher Daniel URS Corporation Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works Environmental &amp; Natural Resources Division, Cultural Resources 9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116 (703) 806-3759 christopher.a.daniel11.ctr@mail.mil</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Government Representative:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kelly Lease Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works Environmental &amp; Natural Resources Division, Chief, Compliance Branch 9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116 kelly.e.lease.civ@mail.mil</p>
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3. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to coordinate with the CRM at the earliest stage of project development to ensure all applicable Section 106 requirements are met and no delays are incurred.
4. All organizations and agencies that undertake projects at Fort Belvoir must (1) designate a point of contact (POC) that will be responsible for coordinating with the CRM for their projects, (2) provide the CRM with the name and contact information of the POC, and (3) inform the CRM when the POC changes.
5. Project coordination with the CRM is normally achieved through the submission of a Form 4283 or Form 1391 for review by the Fort Belvoir Directorate of Public Works (DPW). A streamlined summary of the

process is shown in Figure 13. See SOP 2 for a detailed description of the various steps of the CRM's review.

6. It is the responsibility of DPW to ensure that the CRM is included in all workflows for the review of Forms 4283 and 1391.
7. If the CRM determines that a project may result in adverse effects to historic properties, the project proponent will work with the CRM and other parties, as appropriate, to develop a strategy to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these adverse effects. The project proponent will participate in the process as a consulting party.
8. As applicable, the project proponent will be a signatory or concurring party to the memorandum of agreement (MOA) defining the mitigation strategy agreed upon by the Section 106 signatory parties. The project proponent will ensure that the terms of the MOA for which it is responsible are appropriately implemented by itself or its contractors.
9. It is the responsibility of the project proponent not to begin implementation of any project before receiving notice from the CRM that the Section 106 review is complete. (Note that emergency actions necessary to preserve human life or property [e.g., rescue operations in case of a fire] are not subject to Section 106 review.)
10. It is the responsibility of the CRM to inform the project proponent of the conclusion of the Section 106 review at the earliest possible time.
11. Contracts that may result in contractors performing tasks at Fort Belvoir that may affect historic properties (e.g., general maintenance contracts) should be reviewed by the CRM to ensure any needed avoidance or minimization measures are included in the terms of the contract.

**Figure 13.  
Section 106  
Process  
Overview**



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## Standard Operating Procedure 2: Section 106 Review Process

### Introduction

This SOP outlines the Section 106 review process as it is conducted under the general Section 106 regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

At the time of writing, to streamline the Section 106 review process, Fort Belvoir is working on developing a Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement (MOD PA) for the areas covered by the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan (Main Post and Fort Belvoir North Area [FBNA]). If and when the MOD PA is executed, undertakings at these locations will be reviewed according to the procedures laid out in the MOD PA. A description of these procedures is contained in Appendix IV. Undertakings at the other component sites of Fort Belvoir will continue to be reviewed according to the general Section 106 regulations.

### Procedure

#### Identification of Undertakings Subject to Section 106 Review

The Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) receives notification of proposed projects through Facilities Engineering Work Requests (Form 4283); the MILCON process (Form 1391); or the internal NEPA scoping process. The CRM must be included in all project initiation and approval workflows.

If the CRM determines that the undertaking has no potential to affect historic properties even if such properties are present, Fort Belvoir has no further obligations under Section 106 (36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)) and the undertaking may proceed.

If the CRM determines that the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, the following steps are taken:

1. The CRM determines the draft Area of Potential Effects (APE). As necessary, consulting parties would be involved in the APE process.
2. The CRM determines whether historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1) exist within the APE. If sufficient information is not available, a survey may have to be conducted.
3. If no historic properties are determined to be present in the APE, a letter with a finding of No Historic Properties Present is sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1). After receipt of concurrence from the SHPO or if the SHPO does not respond within 30 days, the undertaking may proceed. Figure 14 shows a typical No Historic Properties Present letter.
4. If historic properties are determined to be present in the APE but the undertaking would have no effect on those properties, a letter documenting a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is sent to the SHPO and appropriate consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1). After receipt of concurrence from the SHPO or if the SHPO does not respond

within 30 days, and no consulting parties object to the undertaking, the undertaking may proceed. Figure 15 shows a typical No Historic Properties Affected letter.

5. If historic properties are determined to be present in the APE and the undertaking would have no adverse effect on those properties, a letter documenting a finding of No Adverse Effect is sent to the SHPO and appropriate consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b). After receipt of concurrence from the SHPO or if the SHPO does not respond within 30 days, and no consulting parties object to the undertaking, the undertaking may proceed. Figure 16 shows a typical No Adverse Effect letter.
6. If the SHPO or any consulting party disagrees in writing with a No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect determination within 30 days, the CRM can either consult further with the objecting party or parties to resolve the disagreement, or the CRM may request the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to review the decision in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(c)(2).
7. If the CRM determines that the undertaking would have an adverse effect on historic properties based on either the original evaluation or the objection of the SHPO or appropriate consulting parties to an initial finding of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect, then consultation continues with the SHPO and consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6.
8. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and consulting parties, develops and evaluates alternatives or modifications to the undertaking or other measures that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.
9. The CRM submits documentation specified in 36 CFR 800.11(e) to ACHP to notify the ACHP of the adverse effect finding. Fort Belvoir may request ACHP to participate in the consultation or ACHP may decide to enter consultation proceedings based on the criteria in 36 CFR 800, Appendix A. ACHP has 15 days to notify the CRM and consulting parties whether it will participate in adverse effect resolution.
10. The CRM makes information available to the public (see SOP 3), including the documentation specified in 36 CFR 800.11(e), and provides an opportunity for comment on the proposed resolution of the adverse effects.
11. After the CRM, SHPO, consulting parties, and ACHP (if it has elected to participate) come to an agreement on how the adverse effect will be resolved, they execute a memorandum of agreement (MOA) in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c). The MOA documents the agreed-upon measures and the manner in which they will be implemented. The CRM submits a copy of the executed MOA, along with the documentation specified in 36 CFR 800.11(f), to ACHP. After the MOA has been submitted, the undertaking may proceed in accordance with the terms of the MOA.

## Figure 14. Sample Letter Documenting a “No Historic Properties Present” Finding

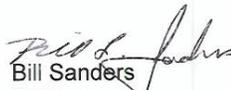
	<p><b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b> US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BELVOIR 9820 FLAGLER ROAD, SUITE 213 FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5928</p>
<p>REPLY TO ATTENTION OF</p>	<p>DEC 5 1 2013</p>
<p>Directorate of Public Works</p>	
<p>SUBJECT: Section 106 Consultation, Hazardous Waste Permit Update and Building 1495 Renovation, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</p>	
<p>Mr. Marc Holma Architectural Historian Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23221</p>	
<p>Dear Mr. Holma:</p>	
<p>Fort Belvoir proposes to renew the installation's hazardous waste permit for storage facility Building 1490 and to renovate Waste Processing Facility, Building 1495 to meet current building code, mechanical, energy, safety and accessibility requirements. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as Buildings 1490 and 1495 (map enclosed).</p>	
<p>The undertaking involves the renewal of Fort Belvoir's Hazardous Waste Management Permit (VA7213720082) with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality for the storage of hazardous waste in storage containers at Building 1490. Building 1490, has used for the storage of hazardous wastes since 1988, and operation is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.</p>	
<p>The undertaking also includes the interior and exterior renovation of Building 1495, which will include the demolition and replacement of all existing interior and exterior finishes, windows, doors, fixtures, furniture, and specialty equipment; the reconfiguration of interior spaces to better meet facility needs; and the installation of new mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment with all necessary exterior fit-outs and connections.</p>	
<p>Building 1490, constructed in 1966, is less than 50 years of age and lacks the exceptional significance required for National Register listing. Building 1495, constructed in 1970, was evaluated as part of the 2006 Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation and was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (VDHR File #: 2007-0971). Additionally, Fort Belvoir has conducted archaeological investigations within the APE and no sites were identified.</p>	
<p>Fort Belvoir has applied the criteria of adverse effect and determined that no historic properties will be affected by the Hazardous Waste Permit Update and</p>	
<p><b>“LEADERS IN EXCELLENCE”</b></p>	

-2-

Renovation of Building 1495 [36CFR800.4]. Please provide comment on our determination of no historic properties affected in accordance with 36CFR800.4(d). If we do not receive your comments within the required 30 days, we will assume no comment and proceed with the project as planned.

Point of contact is Ms. Kelly Lease, Acting Environmental Compliance Branch Chief, at 703-806-0020.

Sincerely,

  
Bill Sanders  
Director

Enclosures

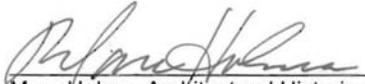
US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Section 106 Consultation; Hazardous Waste Permit Update and Building 1495  
Renovation, Fort Belvoir, Virginia

VDHR File #: 2014-0019

VDHR has reviewed the above referenced Hazardous Waste permit renewal request  
and concurs with the Army's determination of No Historic Properties Present

VDHR has reviewed the above referenced project and concurs with the Army's  
determination of No Historic Properties Present



Marc Holma, Architectural Historian  
Office of Review and Compliance  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10 JAN 14  
Date

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## Figure 15. Sample Letter Documenting a “No Historic Properties Affected” Finding

	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b> US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BELVOIR 9820 FLAGLER ROAD, SUITE 213 FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5928
REPLY TO ATTENTION OF	March 18, 2013
Directorate of Public Works	
SUBJECT: Section 106 Consultation, Building 1425, Mechanical and Safety Upgrade, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	
Mr. Marc Holma Architectural Historian Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23221	
Dear Mr. Holma:	
Fort Belvoir proposes to upgrade Building 1425 to meet existing mechanical, safety and accessibility requirements. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as Building 1425 (map enclosed).	
The undertaking involves the installation of a wet sprinkler system, the construction of an exterior elevator to service the second floor, the demolition and replacement of existing windows with energy efficient windows, the repair of an existing accessibility ramp, and the installation of new mechanical equipment with all necessary exterior fit-outs and connections.	
Building 1425, located along Jackson Loop, was constructed in 1960. The building was previously evaluated in 2012 and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (VDHR File #: 2012-0166). Fort Belvoir has conducted archaeological investigations within the APE and no sites were identified.	
Fort Belvoir has applied the criteria of adverse effect and determined that no historic properties will be affected by the Building 1425, Mechanical and Safety Upgrade Project [36CFR800.4]. Please provide comment on our determination of no historic properties affected in accordance with 36CFR800.4(d). If we do not receive your comments within the required 30 days, we will assume no comment and proceed with the project as planned.	
Point of contact is Ms. Kelly Lease, Acting Environmental Compliance Branch Chief, at 703-806-0020.	
Sincerely,	
 Bill Sanders Director	
Enclosures	
<b>“LEADERS IN EXCELLENCE”</b>	

US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Section 106 Consultation, Building 1425, Mechanical and Safety Upgrades, Fort Belvoir,  
Virginia

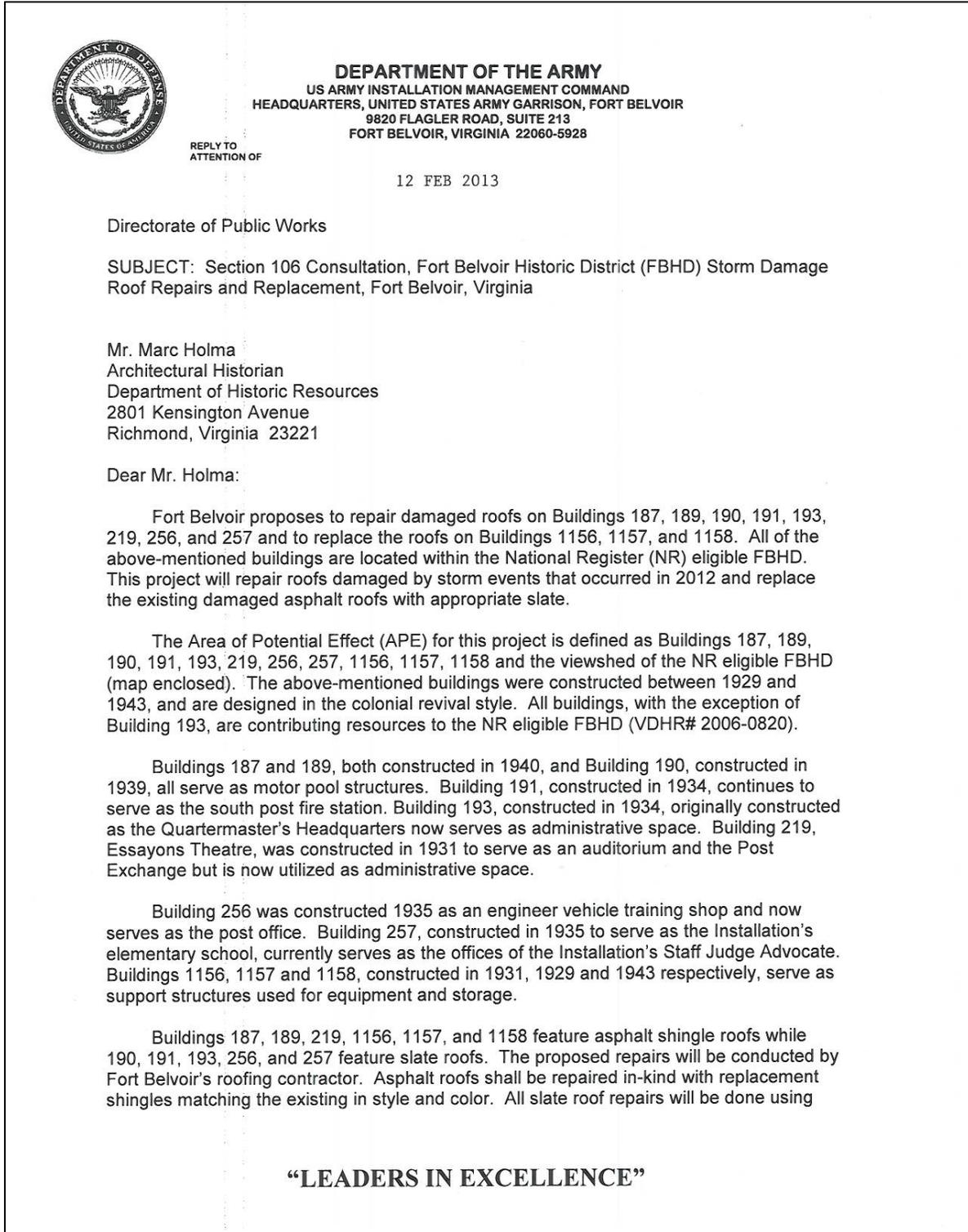
VDHR File #: \_\_\_\_\_

VDHR has reviewed the above referenced project and concurs with the Army's  
determination of No Historic Properties Affected.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Holma, Architectural Historian  
Office of Review and Compliance  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Figure 16. Sample Letter Documenting “No Adverse Effect” Finding**



-2-

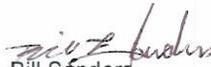
recycled Buckingham slate. Repair work for both asphalt and slate roofs will replace only damaged shingles, felt and backing materials and will be performed following the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Based on Real Property records, Fort Belvoir has identified that the roofs of Buildings 1156, 1157 and 1158 were converted to asphalt shingles in the late 1970s. Fort Belvoir proposes to replace these asphalt roofs with slate in lieu of repairing the existing asphalt shingles. The proposed replacement will entail the removal of the damaged existing asphalt roofs and the installation of new slate roofs, which will restore them to their original style. The replacement slate roofs will utilize Dover Black slate, manufactured by the Black Diamond Slate Company. Virginia Department of Historic Resources has previously approved this slate for use on restoration projects at Fort Belvoir (VDHR# 2012-0158).

Fort Belvoir has applied the criteria of adverse effect and determined that the proposed roof repairs and replacement will have no adverse effect on historic properties [36CFR800.5]. Please provide comment on our determination of no adverse effect in accordance with 36CFR800.5(c). If we do not receive your comments within the 30 days, we will assume no comment and proceed with the project as planned.

Point of contact is Ms. Kelly Lease, Acting Environmental Compliance Branch Chief, at 703-806-0020.

Sincerely,

  
Bill Sanders  
Director

Enclosures

US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

Section 106 Consultation; Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD) Storm Damage  
Roof Repairs and Replacement, Fort Belvoir, Virginia

VDHR File #: \_\_\_\_\_

VDHR has reviewed the above referenced project and concurs with the Army's  
determination of No Adverse Effect

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Holma, Architectural Historian  
Office of Review and Compliance  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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12. If the CRM, the SHPO, or ACHP determines that further consultation will not be productive, they can terminate the consultation process by notifying all consulting parties in writing and specifying the reasons for termination. If Fort Belvoir terminates consultation, the CRM requests ACHP comments pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(c) and notifies all consulting parties of the request. If the SHPO terminates consultation, Fort Belvoir and ACHP may execute an MOA without the SHPO's involvement; Fort Belvoir may then proceed with the undertaking according to any stipulations in the MOA. If ACHP terminates consultation, it notifies Fort Belvoir, the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), and the consulting parties, and provides comments to FPO under 36 CFR 800.7(c).
13. After the ACHP has provided comments and Fort Belvoir has taken them into consideration when making its decision with respect to the undertaking in accordance with the terms of 36 CFR 800.7(c), the undertaking may proceed.

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## Standard Operating Procedure 3: Section 106 Consulting Parties and Public Participation

### Introduction

Other than the federal agency responsible for funding, approving, or permitting an undertaking and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), which oversees the implementation of Section 106 and may participate in the consultation process if the criteria in 36 CFR 800, Appendix A are met, 36 CFR 800.2 identifies the following as participants in the Section 106 consultation process (consulting parties):

- The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
- Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to the historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.
- Representatives of local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur.
- Applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals.
- Additional parties, i.e., individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties.

Additionally, the regulations state that (36 FCR 800.2(d)(1)): *The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision-making in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic, properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking.*

This SOP outlines the steps the Fort Belvoir Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) takes to identify and involve the relevant parties and members of the public in the Section 106 process.

### List of Previously Identified Consulting Parties

The following are agencies and organizations Fort Belvoir has identified to date as potential consulting parties as defined at 36 CFR 800.2(c). Detailed contact information is provided in Appendix V of the ICRMP. Additional parties may be identified for specific projects through the public involvement process.

#### SHPO

Consulting parties include the SHPO of the state where the undertaking is located or has the potential to affect historic properties. Depending on the location of the project under consideration, Fort Belvoir conducts Section 106 reviews in consultation with the Virginia or Maryland SHPO.

## Indian Tribes

The following federally-recognized Indian tribes have been identified as attaching traditional religious and cultural importance to properties with the potential to be affected by projects at Fort Belvoir and should be invited to participate in Section 106 reviews, as appropriate based on the character and location of the undertaking:

- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- Tuscarora Nation of New York
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
- Catawba Indian Nation

(Note that this list is subject to review. To date, only the Catawba Nation has been an active consulting party at Fort Belvoir. Therefore, Fort Belvoir will contact the three other tribes to ascertain whether they have an interest in remaining listed as potential consulting parties for undertakings at the installation. In addition, it should be noted that on January 23, 2014, a Proposed Finding for Federal Acknowledgement of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe was published in the *Federal Register*. The Pamunkey Tribe has ties to Virginia. If they receive federal recognition, they should be invited to participate in Section 106 reviews at Fort Belvoir, as appropriate.)

## Local Governments

Fort Belvoir is responsible for properties in the following jurisdictions:

- Fairfax County, Virginia
- City of Alexandria, Virginia
- Albemarle County, Virginia
- Prince George's County, Maryland

Representatives of these local jurisdictions should be invited to participate in Section 106 reviews, as appropriate based on the location of the undertaking and its potential effects.

## Applicants

This category of consulting parties includes any mission partner or other organization that is proposing a project requiring the approval of Fort Belvoir and for which Fort Belvoir must conduct Section 106 review. The CRM will work with the project proponent to identify an appropriate point of contact (e.g., the project proponent's own CRM or equivalent if the agency has one.)

## Additional Parties

The following parties have been identified as having a demonstrated interest in projects that may affect historic properties at Fort Belvoir and should be invited to participate in the Section 106 process, as appropriate:

- National Capital Planning Commission
- National Park Service – George Washington Memorial Parkway Headquarters
- National Park Service – Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Council of Virginia Archaeologists
- Woodlawn National Historic Landmark
- The Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
- Mount Vernon Ladies Association
- Gunston Hall
- Woodlawn Baptist Church
- Woodlawn-Faith United Methodist Church
- Pohick Church
- Historical Society of Fairfax County
- Gum Springs Historical Society
- Ms. Martha Catlin, interested party

## **Procedure Pertaining to Consulting Parties**

This section describes procedures in accordance with the general Section 106 regulations at 36 CFR 800. (If and when the Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement [MOD PA] is executed, specific procedures will apply to undertakings at Main Post and the Fort Belvoir North Area [FBNA]. These anticipated procedures are described in Appendix IV of the ICRMP).

1. If no historic properties are determined to be present in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), the CRM will notify the appropriate SHPO by sending a letter documenting a finding of No Historic Properties Present. After receipt of concurrence from the SHPO, or if the SHPO doesn't respond within 30 days, the undertaking may proceed.
2. If historic properties are determined to be present in the APE, the CRM will identify the appropriate consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c).
3. If the CRM determines that the undertaking would not affect or not adversely affect historic properties, a determination of No Historic Properties Affected

or No Adverse Effect will be sent to the consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5 (d) and 36 CFR 800.11(d) seeking review and concurrence.

4. If the CRM determines that the undertaking would have an adverse effect on historic properties based on either the original evaluation or the objection of a consulting party to an initial finding of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect (see SOP 2), then the CRM will continue consultation with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6.
5. The CRM will work with the consulting parties to develop alternatives or modifications to the undertaking or other measures that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.
6. After the CRM and the consulting parties come to an agreement on how the adverse effect will be resolved, they will execute a memorandum of agreement (MOA) in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c).
7. If no agreement can be reached, the consultation process may be terminated in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7.

## **Procedure for Public Involvement**

As much as possible, Fort Belvoir will coordinate the Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) public involvement efforts, as many undertakings requiring review under Section 106 also require review under NEPA.

1. NEPA public documents – e.g., public meeting notices, notices of availability, notices of intent, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements – will explicitly identify historic preservation issues, potential or anticipated effects, and proposed mitigation strategies, as applicable, and actively solicit comments on these issues.
2. Public scoping and review meetings for environmental assessments and environmental impact statements will include presentations or displays specifically addressing historic preservation issues, as applicable.
3. The CRM will be involved in the preparation and execution of NEPA public involvement strategies to ensure that historic preservation issues are adequately incorporated and addressed.
4. The CRM, with the approval of the Director of Public Works, will publish lists of projects involving Section 106 review in the Belvoir Eagle on a quarterly basis.
5. The CRM will also upload a list of projects involving Section 106 review on the Fort Belvoir Directorate of Public Works (DPW) website (anticipated to go live in fiscal year 2015).

## Standard Operating Procedure 4: Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance

### Introduction

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) makes it a federal crime for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resources or paleontological remains identified in an archaeological context located on federal lands. Exceptions to the law require a specific federal permit, usually only granted to professional archaeologists carrying out legitimate and well-supported scientific research.

Issuance of an ARPA permit is not subject to Section 106 review. It does not fulfill any applicable Section 106 requirements.

With a number of exceptions listed in 32 CFR 229.5 (b), a permit is required to excavate or remove archaeological resources from public lands or Indian lands, and to carry out activities associated with such excavation or removal. Applications for a permit are prepared in accordance with 32 CFR 229.6. The permit is issued by the applicable federal land manager (defined at 32 CFR 229.3 (c)).

However, per 32 CFR 229.5 (c):

*Persons carrying out official agency duties under the federal land manager's direction, associated with the management of archaeological resources, need not follow the permit application procedures of § 229.6. However, the federal land manager shall insure that provisions of § 229.8 and § 229.9 have been met by other documented means, and that any official duties which might result in harm to or destruction of any Indian tribal religious or cultural site, as determined by the federal land manager, have been the subject of consideration under § 229.7.*

Most archaeological investigations at Fort Belvoir are conducted in compliance with Section 110 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act at the direction and under the supervision of Fort Belvoir. Therefore, they fall within this exception and do not require a permit under ARPA.

Procedures applying to those activities not covered by the exception are outlined below.

### Procedure

The Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) is responsible for ARPA enforcement at Fort Belvoir. An ARPA permit is obtained by submitting a permit application to the US Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, with copy to the CRM. Per 32 CFR 229.6 (b), the application must include:

1. The nature and extent of the work proposed, including how and why it is proposed to be conducted, proposed time of performance, locational maps, and proposed outlet for public written dissemination of the results.
2. The name and address of the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for conducting the work, institutional affiliation, if any, and evidence of education, training, and experience in accord with the minimal qualifications listed in 32 CFR 229.8(a).

3. The name and address of the individual(s), if different from the above individual(s), proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit.
4. Evidence of the applicant's ability to initiate, conduct, and complete the proposed work, including evidence of logistical support and laboratory facilities.
5. Where the application is for the excavation or removal of archaeological resources on public lands, the names of the university, museum, or other scientific or educational institution in which the applicant proposes to store all collections, and copies of records, data, photographs, and other documents derived from the proposed work. Applicants shall submit written certification, signed by an authorized official of the institution, of willingness to assume curatorial responsibility for the collections, records, data, photographs and other documents and to safeguard and preserve these materials as property of the United States.

If the permit is denied, the applicant must be advised of the reason for the denial. If the denial is for technical reasons, the applicant must be advised of the right to resubmit the application.

The CRM monitors work conducted under an ARPA permit to ensure compliance with the terms of the permit. A permit may be revoked if it is determined that the applicant has not complied with its terms; the applicant has misrepresented the work to be accomplished; continuance of the work would be a hazard to public health or safety; or continuation of the work would impair any military function.

Any unauthorized excavations, or vandalism or looting of archaeological sites observed by Fort Belvoir personnel on Fort Belvoir property will be reported to the CRM. The CRM will inspect the damaged site and report the violation to law enforcement authorities and the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

To minimize the risk of unauthorized excavations, information pertaining to the location and specific character of archaeological resources is not to be made public.

Unless specifically authorized, the use of metal detectors is prohibited on all Fort Belvoir properties. Requests for authorization may be made to the CRM. This policy is set forth in Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum 29, *Use of Metal Detectors*. A copy is provided in Appendix IX of the ICRMP. (Policy memoranda are updated with every change of command and the contents of Appendix IX will be updated, as needed, to ensure the ICRMP contains the most current documents; Policy Memorandum #29 is the current document at the time of writing [mid-2014]).

## Standard Operating Procedure 5: Coordination of Section 106 with National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

### Introduction

Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), federal agencies must consider the impacts of their proposed actions on the human environment as part of their decision-making. Cultural resources, including historic properties, are one of the aspects of the environment requiring consideration under NEPA. With respect to historic properties, the intent and purpose of NEPA is generally similar to that of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The NEPA and Section 106 processes are distinct and compliance with one does not constitute compliance with the other. However, to avoid redundancy of effort and documentation, federal agencies may choose to substitute the NEPA process for the Section 106 review in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8(c). This allows agencies to use the procedures and documentation required to comply with NEPA to comply with Section 106.

Note that because the two review processes are distinct, a proposed action may have an adverse effect on historic properties under Section 106 without requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement under NEPA (36 CFR 800.8(a)(1)). Conversely, a proposed action that qualifies for a categorical exclusion under NEPA may still qualify as an undertaking requiring review under Section 106.

In March 2013, detailed guidance on integrating NEPA and Section 106 (*NEPA and NHPA. A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106*) was issued by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

In general, Fort Belvoir conducts NEPA and Section 106 reviews separately. The Section 106 process and its conclusion are summarized in the NEPA document for the same project.

**For further information on the NEPA process at Fort Belvoir, contact (June 2014):**

Marc Russell, NEPA Manager  
Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works  
Environmental & Natural Resources Division  
(703) 806 0022  
marc.t.russell2.civ@mail.mil

### Procedure

The decision on the appropriateness of coordinating Section 106 review with NEPA review will be made by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and the NEPA manager upon initial review of the project and its potential effects.

The NEPA review process may be used to fulfill the intent of 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.6 (from initiation of the Section 106 process through the resolution of adverse effects) if:

1. The appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and ACHP are notified in advance of the federal agency's intention to do so in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8(c)(1).
2. The NEPA document identifies the historic properties potentially affected by the proposed action, evaluates the potential effects of the proposed action on those historic properties, and describes any applicable mitigation measures. The CRM will review the relevant sections of the NEPA document to ensure the evaluation is consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.4 through 36 CFR 800.6.
3. Consulting parties and the public are involved through the NEPA public review process (see SOP 3).
4. If the proposed action would have an adverse effect on historic properties, binding mitigation measures are specified in the Record of Decision or a memorandum of agreement (MOA), as appropriate. If an MOA is prepared, it will be appended to the NEPA document. Note that a mitigated Finding of No Significant Impact **cannot** replace the execution of an MOA.

## Standard Operating Procedure 6: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance

### Introduction

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed in 1990. NAGPRA provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items – human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony – to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. NAGPRA includes provisions for unclaimed and culturally unidentifiable Native American cultural items, intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on federal and tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking.

### Tribes with a Potential Interest in Actions at Fort Belvoir

NAGPRA applies only to federally-recognized tribes. No federally-recognized Native American tribes are located in Virginia. However, to date, four federally-recognized tribes currently based outside of Virginia have been identified as having a potential interest in the installation:

- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- Tuscarora Nation of New York
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
- Catawba Indian Nation

Note that this list is subject to review. To date, only the Catawba Nation has been an active consulting party at Fort Belvoir. Therefore, Fort Belvoir will contact the three other tribes to ascertain whether they have an interest in remaining listed as consulting parties for projects at the installation.

In addition, on January 23, 2014, a Proposed Finding for Federal Acknowledgement of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe was published in the *Federal Register*. The Pamunkey Tribe has ties to Virginia. If and when the tribe becomes federally recognized, Fort Belvoir will contact it to ascertain whether it has an interest in Fort Belvoir actions.

### Existing Collections

The collections resulting from archaeological investigations conducted at Fort Belvoir contain no identified tribal human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

### Planned Excavations

1. Any planned excavations at Fort Belvoir will be coordinated with the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) through the Form 4283/Form 1391 process (See SOPs 1 and 2) or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permitting process (see SOP 4).

2. Based on available information, the CRM will determine whether a planned excavation can be reasonably anticipated to result in the discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.
3. If so, prior to issuing any approval or permit for the proposed excavation, Fort Belvoir will notify in writing the federally-recognized tribe or tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the artifacts that may be present at the site. Notice must be in writing and describe the planned activity, its general location, and the basis upon which it was determined that human remains or cultural items may be excavated. The notice must also propose a time and place for meetings or consultation to consider the proposed activity and Fort Belvoir's treatment and disposition of any remains or items. Written notification should be followed by telephone contact if there is no response within 15 days (see Appendix V of the ICRMP for contact information).
4. Consultation should address the manner and potential effects of the proposed excavation and the treatment and disposition of any recovered human remains and cultural items.
5. Following consultation, Fort Belvoir must complete a written plan of action and execute its provisions. The CRM is responsible for the execution of the plan.

## **Inadvertent Discovery**

This section describes the procedure to follow in case of inadvertent discovery of human remains and associated funeral objects of Native American origin. See SOP 7 for general (non-Native American) unanticipated discovery procedures. Fort Belvoir's policy on unanticipated discoveries is set forth in Policy Memorandum #26, a copy of which is provided in Appendix IX. (Policy memoranda are updated with every change of command and the contents of Appendix IX will be updated, as needed, to ensure the ICRMP contains the most current documents; Policy Memorandum #26 is the current document at the time of writing [mid-2014]).

1. If human remains and/or associated funerary objects are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities at Fort Belvoir, all work in the area will stop immediately. The site manager will contact the Fort Belvoir Police Department and alert the CRM.
2. If the Fort Belvoir Police Department determines that the remains are of recent origin, no further action by the CRM is necessary and the undertaking may proceed, unless otherwise directed by law enforcement.
3. If the remains are not of recent origin, Fort Belvoir will notify the appropriate SHPO, Indian tribes, and other appropriate consulting parties in writing within two working days. Fort Belvoir, the SHPO, and consulting parties, or an archeologist approved by them, will immediately inspect the site and determine the area and nature of the discovery.

4. If the remains are determined not to be of Native American origin, see SOP 7.
5. If the remains are of Native American origin, further work in the vicinity will be suspended for 30 days to allow for consultation with the appropriate federally-recognized tribe or tribes.
6. If consultation allows the remains to be removed, the CRM will ensure that the remains are treated in accordance with the consultation.
7. If consultation does not allow the remains to be removed, no further work may proceed in the vicinity of the remains.

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## **Standard Operating Procedure 7: Emergency Procedure for Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries**

### **Introduction**

Archaeological or historical sites occasionally are discovered during construction projects, regardless of whether the project area has been subjected to a comprehensive cultural resources survey and inventory.

Therefore, all contracts involving ground-disturbing activities require that the contractor submit an environmental protection plan and an excavation permit for government approval prior to the commencement of work. The environmental protection plan must include procedures for protecting historic resources that are known or discovered during construction. The excavation permit is reviewed by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and must include a copy of the Fort Belvoir Unanticipated Discoveries policy. This policy is codified in Policy Memorandum #26, a copy of which is provided in Appendix IX. (Policy memoranda are updated with every change of command and the contents of Appendix IX will be updated, as needed, to ensure the ICRMP contains the most current documents; Policy Memorandum #26 is the current document at the time of writing [mid-2014]).

### **Fort Belvoir's Unanticipated Discoveries Policy**

All projects requiring excavation are required to follow Fort Belvoir's Unanticipated Discovery Policy, which requires any individual/contractor/entity to follow certain procedures in the event of unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials or human remains during an excavation activity.

Archaeological materials may include man-made objects (prehistoric and historic period items) and features (e.g., walls constructed of natural materials [such as cobbles], paved surfaces [such as cobbles, brick, or other material], or other remnants of cultural activity). Archaeological materials that may be of concern to the project would most likely pre-date 1930 and might be recognized by the layperson as non-modern debris (e.g., early historic period artifacts and/or Native American stone or ceramic artifacts). Exceptions would be discovery of soda bottles, golf balls, or other modern artifacts that are of less important historical significance.

Human remains are physical remains of a human body including, but not limited to, bones, teeth, hair, and preserved soft tissues (mummified or otherwise preserved) of an individual. Remains may be articulated or disarticulated bones or teeth.

If the entity performing the excavation believes that an unanticipated discovery has been made, they shall immediately stop work in the area of discovery and notify the CRM. In the case of the discovery of human remains, the Fort Belvoir Police Department will also be contacted.

The entity performing the excavation will ensure that no unauthorized personnel have access to the site and no further damage is done to the discovery until Fort Belvoir has complied with 36 CFR 800.13(b) and any other legal requirements, including existing agreement documents. Within 24 hours, if possible, the CRM will examine the location of the discovery, accompanied by the project manager and any other appropriate staff. Failure to report such finds shall be interpreted as a violation of federal law and the willful destruction of archaeological properties on federal land.

## General Procedure

1. In the event that previously unidentified archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all construction activities involving subsurface disturbance will stop within a 250-foot radius of the discovery and where further subsurface remains can reasonably be expected to occur. Fort Belvoir will notify the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and other appropriate consulting parties within two working days.
2. Fort Belvoir, the SHPO, and consulting parties, or an archeologist approved by them, will immediately inspect the work site and determine the area and nature of the affected archaeological resource. Construction work may continue in the area outside the archaeological resource as defined by Fort Belvoir in consultation with the SHPO and consulting parties.
3. Within five working days of the original notification of discovery, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the SHPO and consulting parties, will determine the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of the resource.
4. If the resource is determined eligible for the National Register, Fort Belvoir will prepare a plan for its avoidance, protection, or recovery of information. The plan will be approved by the SHPO and commented on by the other consulting parties prior to implementation and within 30 days of receipt.
5. Work in the affected area will not proceed until either data recovery or other recommended mitigation procedures are accomplished, or the determination is made that the located resources are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.
6. Any disputes over the evaluation or treatment of previously unidentified resources will be resolved in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7.
7. Fort Belvoir will ensure that archaeological artifacts recovered from archaeological investigations or through post-review discoveries are stored in a curatorial repository that meets federal standards stipulated in 36 CFR 79, *The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.
8. Fort Belvoir will consult with the appropriate federally-recognized Indian tribe or tribes with regard to the curation and display of Native American archaeological artifacts.

## Procedure for Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

This section addresses human remains and associated artifact determined not to be of Native American origin. For human remains and associated artifact determined to be of Native American origin, see SOP 6.

1. If human remains and/or associated funerary objects are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities at Fort Belvoir, all work in the area will stop immediately. The site manager will contact the Fort Belvoir Police Department and alert the CRM.
2. If the Fort Belvoir Police Department determines that the remains are of recent origin, no further action by the CRM is necessary. The undertaking may proceed unless otherwise directed by law enforcement authorities.
3. If the remains are not of recent origin, Fort Belvoir will notify the appropriate SHPO, Indian tribes, and other consulting parties in writing within two working days. Fort Belvoir, the SHPO, and consulting parties, or an archeologist approved by them, will immediately inspect the site and determine the area and nature of the affected archaeological resource.
4. If the remains are determined not to be of Native American origin, Fort Belvoir will consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties. Prior to the archaeological excavation of any remains, Fort Belvoir will secure the required authorizations. The following information will be submitted to the SHPO and other consulting parties:
  - The name of the property or archaeological site and the specific location from which the recovery is proposed. If the recovery is from a known archaeological site, a state-issued site number must be included.
  - Indication of whether a waiver of public notice is requested and why. If a waiver is not requested, a copy of the public notice (to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the area for a minimum of four weeks prior to recovery) must be submitted.
  - A copy of the curriculum vitae of the skeletal biologist who will perform the analysis of the remains.
  - A statement that the treatment of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts will be respectful.
  - An expected timetable for excavation, osteological analysis, preparation of final report, and final disposition of the remains.
  - A statement of the goals and objectives of the removal (to include both excavation and osteological analysis).
  - If a disposition other than reburial is proposed, a statement of justification.

5. Fort Belvoir will treat all human remains in a manner consistent with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects* (23 February 2007).

## Standard Operating Procedure 8: Curation of Archaeological Collections

### Introduction

If archaeological collections result either from unanticipated discoveries or from authorized archaeological investigations, Fort Belvoir must make efforts to ensure the stable long-term storage of the collections. Archaeological collections include the artifacts recovered from archaeological sites, the documentary records pertaining to the excavations, and the final report. The records may consist of photographs, field data records and drawings, maps, and other documentation generated during the investigation. Artifacts recovered from investigations can either be stored in a secure fire-proof facility on the installation or transferred to an outside curation repository that meets federal standards stipulated in 36 CFR 79, *The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

### Procedure

The initial processing of material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing, and packaging) should be completed by personnel meeting the professional qualifications established in 36 CFR 61. Additional rules and regulations are outlined in 36 CFR 79, *The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

Fort Belvoir has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Division for the Division to receive and maintain in accordance with federal law Fort Belvoir's existing and future archaeological artifacts collected on Main Post and the remote sites located in Fairfax County. A copy of the MOA is provided in Appendix VI.

(In June 2014, the US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections completed the upgrade processing of the Fort Belvoir artifact collection and associated documents. The collection was returned to the Cultural Resources Management and Protection Division for long-term curation. In all, 56 FCPA accessions were upgraded to state standards. The Fort Belvoir object collection consists of 207 boxes and crates containing 161,491 individual artifacts. The associated document collection consists of 14.5 linear feet of reports, field and lab records, photographic materials, and oversized maps. Finding aids and a complete, searchable artifact catalog in FCPA's system has been provided to Fort Belvoir and FCPA, which will increase intellectual control and allow for greater professional and educational access to the collection.)

All archaeological resources collected on Main Post or remote sites within Fairfax County that are or will be in the ownership of Fort Belvoir will be transferred to and curated by the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Division for the duration of the agreement.

Artifacts collected from remote sites outside of Fairfax County will be curated by the Fort Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility.

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# Standard Operating Procedure 9: Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) Numbering System

## Introduction

Fort Belvoir and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (VASHPO) have developed a strategy for generating Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) numbers for historic architectural resources on Fort Belvoir. In the past, the practice was to give resources on the installation either a Fort Belvoir Historic District number (029-0209-####) or an individual Fairfax County number (029-####). This has led to some confusion, which the system outlined in this procedure is intended to address.

## Procedure

Fort Belvoir has identified seven cohesive districts or resource types that will be assigned a historic district number. All the resources within the bounds of one of the districts will share a district number. Any architectural resource not within an identified district will be given an individual Fairfax County V-CRIS number (029-####). The districts are as follows:

1. Fort Belvoir Historic District – 029-0209-####.
2. Davison Army Airfield (DAAF) - 029-5623-####.
3. SM-1 Nuclear Power Reactor (SM-1) – 029-0193-####
4. 300 Area – 029-5666-####
5. Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) – 029-5648-####
6. Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC) – 029-####-####
7. Aero Defense Facility-East (ADF-East) – 029-####-####

The Fort Belvoir Historic District was established in 1996 and was continuously expanded through post-wide historic building surveys. A comprehensive reevaluation of the district was performed in 2010. The 029-0209-#### designation will be reserved exclusively for buildings that are within or adjacent to the Fort Belvoir Historic District and have the potential to contribute to the district.

DAAF was evaluated in 2009 and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Any resource within the boundary of DAAF that is evaluated will be given a 029-5623-#### designation.

SM-1 is a former nuclear power plant that was determined individually eligible in 1994. There are seven buildings that are currently considered to contribute to the site, each with its own facility number. As time and resources allow, Fort Belvoir will attach a 029-0193-#### designation to each of the identified contributing properties and to any new contributing resource.

The 300 Area was evaluated and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register in 2009. At the time of this survey, the 300 Area was assigned a district number. The buildings in the area either have a 029-0209-#### or a 029-#### number. A new number, 029-5666-####, has been

established. As time and resources allow, Fort Belvoir will assign that number to all previously surveyed resources as well as to all new resources within the 300 Area.

Fort Belvoir has identified a number of existing resources related to the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR) and determined that these resources are National Register-eligible as contributing resources to a multiple property. FBMRR resources will share a 029-5648-#### designation. As time and resources allow, Fort Belvoir will attach the 029-5648-#### to all previously evaluated resources associated with the FBMRR. This number will also be assigned to all new FBMRR resources.

HEC was developed beginning in the mid-1960s and has had one consistent occupant, the US Army Corps of Engineers. Fort Belvoir anticipates beginning historic resource evaluation efforts at HEC in calendar year 2014. All the resources in HEC will share a single historic district number. That number will be determined once the resource evaluation efforts begin.

ADF-East was developed beginning in the mid-1970s. The facility has been occupied by the same organization since the initial development of the area. Survey work will not begin until approximately 2022. Therefore, a V-CRIS district number has not yet been established for this district.

# Standard Operating Procedure 10: Emergency Procedures for Section 106 Compliance

## Introduction

36 CFR 800.12 defines a process for federal agency planning for disasters and emergencies through the development of agency procedures and specific stipulations in programmatic agreements (PA) as well as for those response situations where the agency has not developed agency procedures or there is no relevant and applicable PA in place. A disaster or emergency under Section 106 is one declared by the President, tribal government, or the governor of a state, or other immediate threat to life or property (36 CFR 800.12(a)). The emergency situation section of the Section 106 regulations applies only to undertakings that will be implemented in response to the disaster or emergency within 30 days after the disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority or, in the case of another immediate threat to life or property, within 30 days after such an event occurs.

**Additionally, immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12(d)).** This exemption applies regardless of whether there has been a declared disaster or emergency. The agency determines whether its undertaking meets the criteria for this exemption. The regulations implementing Section 106 allow agencies to take necessary actions in a timely manner to address public health and safety.

## Procedure

1. Any operations necessary to preserve human life and property will be conducted by the appropriate authorities and services regardless of whether they may affect historic properties. Such actions are exempt from Section 106 requirements (36 CFR 800.12(d)). They may include, but are not limited to, first response actions to fires, flooding, earthquakes, catastrophic weather events, and terrorist attacks.
2. After immediate threats to life and property have been addressed, the emergency situation provisions of the Section 106 regulations may apply for 30 days after the disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority or, in the case of other immediate threats to life or property, within 30 days after such an event occurs.
3. If needed, the 30-day emergency and disaster response period may be extended by applying to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). If possible, the extension should be limited to no more than six months.
4. After first response actions have addressed immediate threats to life and property, personnel whose actions may affect historic properties should contact the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to ensure that future activities are conducted in compliance with the applicable Section 106 requirements. The CRM contact information is provided below, along with contact information for two key agencies that may be contacted if the Fort Belvoir CRM is not available or reachable.

**Emergency Section 106 Contact Information (2014)**

**Fort Belvoir CRM - Supporting Contractor**

Christopher Daniel  
URS Corporation  
Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works  
Environmental & Natural Resources Division, Cultural Resources  
9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116  
(703) 806-3759  
christopher.a.daniel11.ctr@mail.mil

**Fort Belvoir CRM - Government Representative**

Kelly Lease  
Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works  
Environmental & Natural Resources Division, Chief, Compliance Branch  
9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116  
kelly.e.lease.civ@mail.mil

**Virginia State Historic Preservation Office**

Mr. Marc Holma  
VA Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia 23221  
804-482-6090  
marc.holma@dhr.virginia.gov

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

Katharine Kerr  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 803  
Washington, DC 20004  
202-606-8583  
kkerr@achp.gov

5. Upon review of the situation, the CRM will decide whether to invoke the emergency situation provisions of the Section 106 regulations and, if so, whether to apply for an extension. If the regular Section 106 compliance procedures (see SOP 2) can be followed without undue risk to persons or property, these procedures will be followed.
6. If Fort Belvoir is the only federal entity in a decision-making role during the post-emergency and disaster response period, the CRM will be the lead for

- the Section 106 effort. If one or more federal agencies are involved, they may designate a lead agency to lead the effort and act on their behalf in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2). The Fort Belvoir CRM will remain responsible for those response undertakings affecting historic properties at Fort Belvoir either as common lead under 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2) or independently.
7. The CRM will be involved in the planning of the post-disaster or emergency response action to ensure that historic preservation considerations are incorporated in these responses as much as is reasonably feasible.
  8. If Fort Belvoir elects to follow the emergency regulations, the CRM will notify ACHP, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other appropriate consulting parties of the planned undertakings responding to the disaster or emergency and, as much as possible, the anticipated effects of these undertakings. Note that only the effects of the response undertakings, not the effects of the disaster or emergency, need be considered. Contacts will be via telephone or email, as the situation is unlikely to leave sufficient time for the preparation and distribution of printed letters and documents.
  9. ACHP, SHPO, and other consulting parties will be given 7 days to respond. If Fort Belvoir determines that circumstances do not permit a 7-day turn-around time before the response undertakings are implemented, a shorter period may be used, as appropriate.
  10. The CRM will make a reasonable effort to give the consulting parties as much time as possible to review and comment on the proposed emergency response undertakings, including using informal means of communications (e.g., telephone, email) with follow-up written correspondence if practicable. If communications have been disrupted or any of the consulting parties have been displaced, Fort Belvoir will make a reasonable effort to locate and reach out to them using available means.
  11. Fort Belvoir will take the information, opinions, and views provided through the emergency consultation process into account when shaping its response actions.
  12. Fort Belvoir will resume following the non-emergency Section 106 compliance procedures outlined in SOP 2 as soon as possible and no later than the expiration of the 30-day or extended post-emergency period.
  13. Following the end of the post-emergency period, Fort Belvoir will conduct a review of the effects of the recovery effort on historic properties as well as the effectiveness of any avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures developed as part of the emergency consultation process. Fort Belvoir will communicate this information to the SHPO and other consulting parties.
  14. As needed, Fort Belvoir will re-evaluate the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of the resources affected by the disaster and the post-disaster recovery actions.

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# Standard Operating Procedure 11: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings

## Introduction

Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management* (September 18, 2008) directs that an economic analysis shall be conducted on all historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) that are being considered for demolition and replacement. Federal agencies are required to make maximum reuse of historic buildings before disposal, new construction, or leasing (Section 470 *et seq.* of 16 US Code).

## Procedure

1. No demolition and replacement of a historic property at Fort Belvoir will be authorized without conducting an economic analysis in compliance with DODI 4715.16.
2. The economic analysis will be prepared by a qualified professional. The analysis will be conducted using the ECONPAK software developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers or similar methodology.
3. The economic analysis will consider the life-cycle cost of the property, incorporating, as required, those life-cycle costs for historic elements that are significantly different from life-cycle costs for the equivalent new or replacement elements. Costs will not be based on replacement in kind, but on replacement with elements or materials compatible with the historic property.
4. The economic analysis of the proposed replacement property will consider the total cost of the replacement project, including (but not limited to) demolition and disposal of debris (including any hazardous materials), new land acquisition, and site remediation and preparation.
5. If the economic analysis demonstrates that the renovation and life-cycle cost of the historic property will exceed the total replacement project cost and the life-cycle cost of the new construction, replacement construction may be used.
6. The threshold may be made higher for properties of special significance, including those whose demolition would affect the integrity of remaining historic properties.
7. If demolition and replacement is the selected solution, Fort Belvoir will proceed through deconstruction and architectural salvage of the building historic fabric, which will be reused, to the maximum extent possible, to preserve or renovate similar properties.

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## 5 Action Plan

This chapter identifies the specific goals of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources management program. The first section provides a list of general, overall goals that are further elaborated in the following sections. Goals in these sections are ranked in terms of recommended priority: highest, medium, and lowest. Goals with the highest priority should preferably be implemented within 1 to 3 years; medium priority goals should be implemented within 3 to 5 years; and lowest priority goals within 5 to 10 years. Priority was assigned based on the importance of the action in achieving the underlying general goal, combined with the feasibility of achieving it within the associated timeframe. Unless otherwise noted, goals in each section are organized in order of importance. It should be noted that the priorities developed in this chapter are recommendations and do not represent a definitive schedule.

### 5.1 General Goals

Fort Belvoir has defined several general goals to maintain and strengthen its management of cultural resources. These general goals are implemented through the specific goals listed in Sections 5.2 through 5.7. They are of equal importance and are not ranked. They include:

- Continue to be a good steward of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir, including ensuring archaeological and historic architectural resources are properly protected and maintained.
- Ensure that all projects are reviewed by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to determine if they may affect cultural resources. The CRM will determine if the project constitutes an undertaking requiring review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Plan adequately for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources in compliance with federal legislation, Army Regulations (AR) 200-1, and Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-1.
- Integrate provisions for cultural resources in planning documents undertaken or administered by other activities as they are revised.
- Ensure that cultural resources management activities take other environmental disciplines, such as natural resources management, into account.
- Preserve and maintain historic buildings and structures in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the *Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts*, and DA PAM 200-1. Preservation and rehabilitation are the most appropriate treatment options for historic resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Increase awareness and understanding of the significance of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir.
- Ensure that mitigation stipulations developed in conjunction with existing and future memoranda of agreement (MOAs) and programmatic agreements (PAs) are carried out in full within the timeframe established in the documents.

## 5.2 Internal Administration Goals

Coordination between the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) and other entities at Fort Belvoir should be enhanced to integrate cultural resources management more fully into the installation's overall planning process. Specific recommendations follow.

### 5.2.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement (MOD PA) Execution:** execute and implement the MOD PA to streamline the Section 106 process at Fort Belvoir's Main Post and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA).
2. **Cultural Resources Management Program Staffing:** increase cultural resources staffing and ensure that Fort Belvoir retains a qualified CRM, or, if the CRM position is vacant, ensure that a qualified contractor exercises the same function under the Compliance Branch Chief.
3. **CRM Attendance at Project Meetings:** take measures to ensure that the CRM is invited to all meetings that discuss planned and ongoing projects at Fort Belvoir (e.g., Project Review Meetings; Excavation Permit Meetings; Real Property Planning Board Meetings; Base Operations Contract Meetings).
4. **Project Planning Coordination:** develop improved methods to ensure that project planners, designers, engineers, and managers consult with the CRM as early in the planning stage of a project as possible.
5. **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Distribution:** distribute copies of the ICRMP to all planning activities within DPW, the Public Affairs Office, mission partners, and all other persons or agencies that initiate or execute actions that could affect cultural resources. Any revisions made as a result of the regular annual reviews of the ICRMP should also be distributed. Note however that information on the location of archaeological sites should be removed from the ICRMP prior to distribution.
6. **Mission Partner Coordination:** take measures to (1) educate mission partners occupying historic buildings about the requirements of Section 106 and other applicable laws and regulations; (2) facilitate communications between mission partners and the CRM to ensure the CRM reviews all maintenance and repair activities to determine whether they constitute an undertaking that requires review under Section 106.
7. **Mission Partner Contact List:** establish and maintain an up-to-date list of facility coordinators for use by the CRM.
8. **Cultural Resources Library Catalog Updates:** update the Cultural Resources Library Catalog (Appendix VII) as new reports are completed. Ensure that the correspondence associated with the reports is retained for the official record and ultimately entered into a computerized program/database (see Goal 1 under Lowest Priority). The CRM must ensure that all such records are maintained in accordance with federal regulations and archival policies.

9. **BASEOPS Contract Review:** continue to ensure that the Base Operations contract includes clear language and specifications about the treatment of Fort Belvoir's cultural resources.
10. **Building 1161 Treatment:** develop an agreement document with the US Red Cross, owner of Building 1161, to ensure that the building is appropriately maintained.
11. **Tribal Consultation Process Updates:** contact the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Tuscarora Nation of New York, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma to ascertain whether they have an interest in remaining listed as potential consulting parties for undertakings at Fort Belvoir. After the Pamunkey Indian Tribe receives federal recognition, contact the tribe to ascertain whether they have an interest in being a consulting party for undertakings at Fort Belvoir.
12. **Public Information Enhancement:** improve Section 106 public participation by including information on Section 106 projects in the *Belvoir Eagle*.

### 5.2.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **Archaeological Site Protection Enhancement:** improve the protection of Fort Belvoir's archaeological resources through better signage of publicly known or accessible sites, including information on federal laws, such as the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), that prohibit disturbing or removing archaeological artifacts.
2. **Central Record Depository:** secure copies of all relevant cultural resources identification, evaluation, and mitigation studies and archive them in a readily available central location (e.g., the Environmental and Natural Resources Division [ENRD] of DPW). Ensure that associated correspondence and other data related to these studies are included.
3. **Form 4283 Improvement:** amend Facilities Work Request 4283 to include "Historical Resources" as a separate check-off item that requires internal and external review, as needed, before work on historic buildings is undertaken.
4. **Emergency Procedures:** Develop emergency procedures specific to Fort Belvoir consistent with the general procedures presented in Chapter 4, Standard Operating Procedure 10.
5. **Records Access Management Plan (RAMP):** Develop a Cultural Resources RAMP through the St. Louis District Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections. The RAMP will assist in developing a database for Goals 1 and 2 in Section 5.2.3.

### 5.2.3 Lowest Priority (Within 5-10 Years)

1. **Section 106 Database:** develop a computerized program/database to permit the efficient tracking of projects requiring Section 106 review.

2. **Historian's Archive Catalogue:** Catalog and digitize the 2,000 linear feet of historic materials previously maintained by Fort Belvoir's Historian. Evaluate the content of these records to determine how they can support the cultural resources management program and make them available to researchers, as appropriate.
3. **Stormwater Infrastructure Evaluation:** conduct an analysis of stormwater infrastructure in the Fort Belvoir Historic District (FBHD) to identify deficiencies and ways to bring the systems into compliance with applicable codes and regulations while maintaining the integrity of the historic buildings.
4. **Energy Efficiency Evaluation:** Conduct an energy analysis of the buildings in the FBHD to determine how existing heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems are functioning and how efficient the buildings are at retaining energy; develop solutions to improve efficiency consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*.

## 5.3 Increase Awareness of Cultural Resources

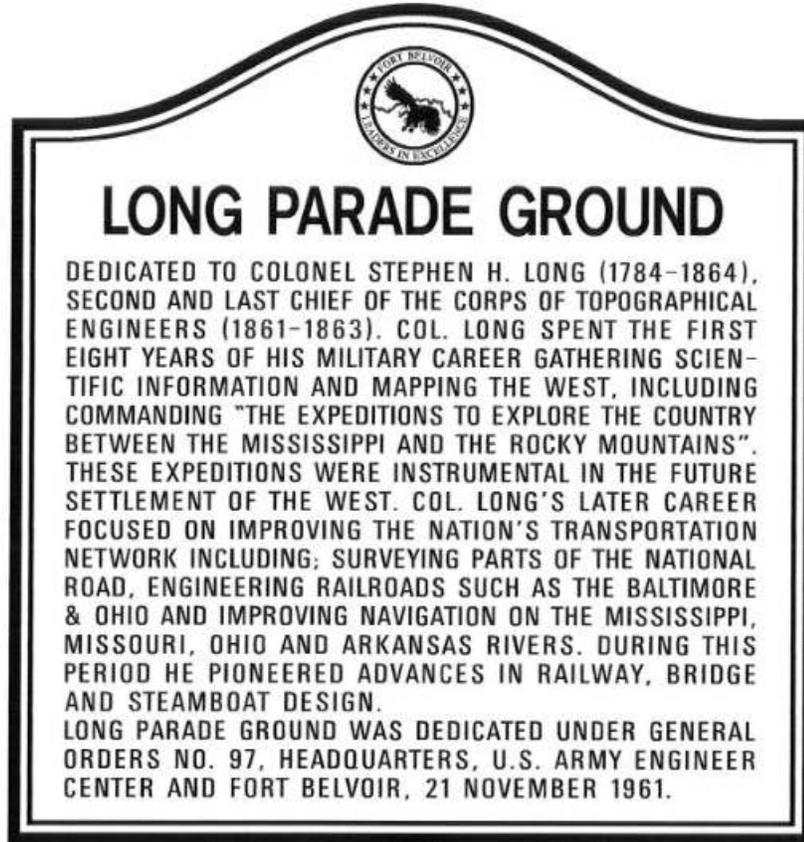
Although Fort Belvoir is rich in cultural resources, employees, residents, and visitors of the installation are not always aware of them and, as a result, the importance of the cultural resources management program is not always well understood. This, in turn, adversely affects the program's effectiveness. Therefore, the cultural resources management program should work to increase awareness of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir through the following actions.

### 5.3.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **Consulting Parties Involvement:** take steps to promote the involvement of the relevant consulting parties in the semi-annual master planning meetings.
2. **Cultural Resources Session:** include a cultural resources session during installation training days.
3. **Belvoir Manor Ruins Accessibility:** improve access to, and education about, the Belvoir Manor Ruins and Fairfax Gravesite.
4. **FBHD Interpretation:** improve signage and interpretive displays in the FBHD. Measures could include developing and installing signage at the entry roads (e.g., "Welcome to the Fort Belvoir Historic District"); interpretive signs at key areas in the district; plaques on significant buildings; distinctive street lighting features; and context-sensitive benches and other street furniture at appropriate locations.
5. **Marker Standardization:** ensure that consistent guidelines are followed for standardized historic marker (see example below).
6. **Markers and Monuments GIS Layer:** develop and maintain a GIS layer showing markers and monuments on Fort Belvoir.

# Proposed Marker Design

(Showing Sample Text from Existing Marker)



US GARRISON FORT BELVOIR  
B 13566

- 1) 3'-8" HIGH x 3'-6" WIDE DOUBLE FACE CAST ALUMINUM HISTORICAL MARKER  
FORT BELVOIR SEAL MEASURES APPROX 6" IN DIAMETER. TEXT STYLE: BLOCK AND  
COND. BLOCK. LETTER HEIGHT: 2 1/2" & 1" FINISH: BLACK BAKED ENAMEL BACKGROUND,  
RAISED TEXT, SEAL AND DOUBLE BORDER SATIN FINISH. SIGN COMPLETE  
WITH CENTER POST MOUNTING HUB TO ACCOMMODATE 1) 3' x 8' GALVANIZED  
STEEL POST

Fort Belvoir Standardized Marker Design.

### 5.3.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **Belvoir Eagle Articles:** publish articles in the *Belvoir Eagle* about the history of Fort Belvoir and its cultural resources.
2. **Brown-bag Lunches:** establish brown-bag lunches to educate Fort Belvoir personnel about cultural resources in and near Fort Belvoir.

### 5.3.3 Lowest Priority (Within 5-10 Years)

1. **Fort Belvoir Smartphone “App”:** Create a smartphone application for tours of the FBHD.
2. **Community Outreach Activities:** enhance Fort Belvoir’s relationships with the greater community by:
  - Establishing a “Fort Belvoir History Day,” which may include lectures, tours, and other activities geared towards promoting the history of Fort Belvoir.
  - Establishing a “Friends of Fort Belvoir” group, essentially a local historical society, by conducting outreach to former and current staff (military and civilian) and members of the public who have an interest in the history of Fort Belvoir.

## 5.4 Continued Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

Fort Belvoir has undertaken numerous archaeological and historic architectural surveys. With regard to archaeology, Fort Belvoir has completed Phase I surveys of the entire Main Post and all but two of the remote sites. With regard to architectural resources, the vast majority of buildings over 50 years old at the time of writing have been surveyed, with only a few exceptions. Similarly, a large number of Cold War-era resources have been surveyed. However, additional work remains to be done for both archaeological and architectural resources. The goals in this section are broken into overall goals that apply to both types of resource and goals specific to archaeological and architectural resources, respectively.

### 5.4.1 Overall Goals

#### 5.4.1.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

The following highest-priority goals include ongoing activities undertaken by the CRM. As such, they are all considered equally important and are not prioritized.

- **Project Compliance:** continue to ensure that cultural resources management projects are conducted consistent with *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interiors Standards and Guidelines* (Federal Register, September 29, 1983) and the standards established by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (VASHPO).

- **Personnel Compliance:** continue to ensure that all identification and evaluation surveys are undertaken by personnel who meet the Professional Qualifications Standards contained in *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*.
- **Resource Inventory:** continue to maintain and update the inventory of known cultural resources and their National Register of Historic Places (National Register) status.
- **GIS Updates:** continue to ensure that the installation's geographic information system (GIS) is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to include information about newly surveyed buildings and sites. The GIS should be reviewed by the CRM on an annual basis to ensure all projects from the past year are incorporated.
- **Historic Context Update:** ensure that an up-to-date comprehensive context for Fort Belvoir and surrounding area is developed to improve understanding and evaluation of resources. This may be developed as a stand-alone task or in conjunction with the next ICRMP update; consider ways to involve the consulting parties and the local community in this process.
- **Cemetery Investigations:** continue to gather and record information about the cemeteries in Fort Belvoir, including Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery (44FX1210), to determine whether they may be eligible for listing in the National Register and if burials are still extant.
- **ICRMP Updates:** incorporate the findings of ongoing and future investigations into the ICRMP through yearly updates (see Section 5.7). The ICRMP should be reviewed on an annual basis and revised every five years.

#### 5.4.1.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **New GIS Data:** develop additional GIS layers, including: previous archaeological survey areas; mitigation layers; location of historic markers; and location of historic wells.

### 5.4.2 Archaeology Resources Goals

#### 5.4.2.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **Site Protection:** identify significant or potentially significant archaeological sites that are at risk from erosion or other natural or man-made causes of deterioration, assess their integrity, and take measures to stabilize and protect them.
2. **Site Verification:** review previous surveys and studies to confirm the location and boundaries of archaeological sites. Update the GIS as needed. Note and resolve discrepancies between Fort Belvoir and VASHPO data.
3. **Site Evaluation:** conduct Phase II investigations to ascertain the extent and integrity of previously identified but unevaluated archaeological resources.

4. **Budget Planning:** plan and budget a reserve allocation of funds for accidental discovery and mitigation of archaeological resources, when appropriate.
5. **Site Condition Assessment (44FX0012, 1305, 1314, 1340, and 1925):** in accordance with the VASHPO's conditional concurrence (VASHPO File # 2014-0133) with the National Register eligibility of the listed sites, assess the current condition of the sites to verify that they retain the characters that made them eligible at the time of the original Phase II survey (1997).
6. **Site Reevaluation (44FX1505 and 44FX1677):** reevaluate the National Register eligibility of both sites that were recommended eligible in 1997 but found by the VASHPO to require further study (VASHPO File # 2014-0133).
7. **Cedar Grove Site (44FX0611) Reevaluation:** reevaluate the extent and condition of 44FX0611, and assess the effects of previous disturbances on the site.

#### 5.4.2.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **Site Assessment:** establish a program of periodic monitoring of previously identified but unevaluated and National Register-eligible archaeological sites. Prepare conditions assessment reports.
2. **Older Surveys Review:** review older (pre-2000) archaeological surveys to verify findings and determine if additional work or re-surveying is required.
3. **Barnes-Owsley Site Evaluation:** prepare a National Register nomination form for the Barnes-Owsley site (44FX1326).

### 5.4.3 Architectural Resources Goals

#### 5.4.3.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **50-Year Evaluations:** survey previously unevaluated buildings and other facilities for National Register eligibility when they reach the 50-year age criterion.
2. **HEC Cold-War Survey:** survey the Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC) as a Cold War-era (1946-1989) property.
3. **Fort Belvoir Cold-War Survey:** identify other Cold War-era resources that have not yet been evaluated and undertake a survey and evaluation of these resources to determine if any qualify for exceptional significance under National Register Criterion Consideration G.
4. **SM-1 National Register Nomination Form Revision:** review and revise the SM-1 National Register nomination form to reflect changes since the original.

#### 5.4.3.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **50-Year Re-evaluations:** as they reach the 50-year age criterion, reevaluate buildings and facilities that were surveyed before they turned 50 and found ineligible under Criterion Consideration G because they lacked exceptional

significance. Although these buildings may have been determined not eligible under the exceptional significance criterion, they may be eligible under Criteria A-D.

2. **Interior Surveys:** survey the interiors of historic buildings to determine whether they contribute to the significance of the buildings; identify character-defining features; add this information to the GIS; and implement the US Army Interiors Prototype PA developed by the US Army and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

## 5.5 Training

Periodic training for personnel involved in planning, engineering, and cultural resources management will develop or refine the skills necessary to manage Fort Belvoir's historic properties. In general, training should familiarize base personnel with historic preservation legislation, procedures, and general requirements for compliance. The training also should include familiarizing personnel in appropriate treatment strategies for archaeological sites and historic buildings, and in building preservation techniques. Specifically, Fort Belvoir should implement the following training program goals.

### 5.5.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **CRM Training:** ensure that the CRM maintains appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training to carry out the responsibilities defined in AR 200-1. The CRM should receive continuing training in the latest developments in resource documentation and evaluation, conservation, and planning.

### 5.5.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **Employee Training:** develop annual cultural resources training classes for Fort Belvoir employees and mission partners (facility managers, Base Operations contractors, etc.)
2. **Manager training:** provide training opportunities for Division and Branch chiefs to broaden their awareness of cultural resources management responsibilities as established by Federal legislation and AR 200-1.
3. **Maintenance Staff General Training:** enroll personnel that maintain historic resources in introductory courses in historic preservation law.

## 5.6 Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Fort Belvoir's Historic Properties

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Preservation and Rehabilitation* are recommended as the most appropriate treatment options for historic resources at Fort Belvoir. Fort Belvoir should ensure that historic properties are maintained in accordance with these standards. In this context, the following goals associated with maintenance of Fort Belvoir's historic properties have been developed.

### 5.6.1 Highest Priority (Within 1-3 Years)

1. **Building Maintenance:** maintain historic buildings and structures to prevent their deterioration and preserve their historic integrity. Guidelines for preserving and maintaining historic properties should follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and DA PAM 200-1.
2. **Building Inspections:** implement a preventive maintenance program for Fort Belvoir's historic properties that is based on routine building inspections. Conduct annual inspections to identify and correct minor conditions that, if left untreated, may lead to more serious deterioration.
3. **Preservation and Maintenance Plan:** develop a preservation and maintenance plan with installation-specific guidelines for Fort Belvoir's historic properties, including FBHD, SM-1 Reactor, Camp A.A. Humphries Pump Station and Filter Building, Thermo-Con House, Amphitheater, and Fort Belvoir Military Railroad (FBMRR). The objectives of the preservation and maintenance plan should include:
  - Identification of interior and exterior character-defining features and building modifications.
  - Assessment of the overall condition of each resource.
  - Development of resource-specific recommendations for repair and maintenance.
4. **Maintenance Staff Specific Training:** provide training opportunities for maintenance personnel in identifying common problems that affect Fort Belvoir's historic resources and applying appropriate preservation and maintenance techniques.

### 5.6.2 Medium Priority (Within 3-5 Years)

1. **Regular Condition Surveys:** conduct a condition survey of Fort Belvoir's historic buildings and structures every five years, in conjunction with updating the ICRMP.
2. **Mission Partner Guidance:** inform the mission partners housed in historic buildings of the buildings' historical significance and explain the need for special management requirements, through the following:
  - Preparation of a seasonal email newsletter to facility managers in historic buildings, which would include tips for building maintenance that are often being overlooked.
  - Preparation of handouts/brochures about the building's history to provide an understanding of the significance of the building and general maintenance tips.

## 5.7 Periodic Review of the ICRMP (Within 1-3 Years)

Conditions at Fort Belvoir and other installations change rapidly. This ICRMP presents conditions with regard to the installation's cultural resources as of calendar year 2014. However, changes in the mission, function, and/or administration of the installation may create conditions that require modifying the document. Thus, it is recommended that Fort Belvoir fulfill the following goals within one to three years and on an on-going basis.

1. **Yearly Reviews:** assess the yearly performance of the cultural resources management program in meeting its goals and revise the ICRMP accordingly. It is recommended that the ICRMP be reviewed in October at the beginning of each fiscal year.
2. **Distribution:** distribute copies of the ICRMP (minus location information for archeological sites) and updates to DPW personnel, mission partners, Public Affairs Office, SHPO, and local governments.

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# **Appendix I - Key Preservation Legislation, Regulations, Standards, and Guidelines**

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Federal agencies have a role as stewards to historic properties, which are defined as those resources listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This responsibility is established and recognized in a series of preservation legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines. Major documents are listed in Table A-1 with URLs where those documents can be retrieved.

For ease of reference, a complete copy of the regulations implementing Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) is included in this appendix.

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**Table A-1: Preservation Legislation, Regulations, Standards and Guidelines**

Authority	Hyperlink
<b>Federal Statutes and Regulations</b>	
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf">http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf</a>
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969	<a href="http://www.epw.senate.gov/nepa69.pdf">http://www.epw.senate.gov/nepa69.pdf</a>
Historic Sites Act of 1935	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf">http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf</a>
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	<a href="http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_ArchHistPres.pdf">http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_ArchHistPres.pdf</a>
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	<a href="http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_IndianRelFreAct.pdf">http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_IndianRelFreAct.pdf</a>
Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979	<a href="http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf">http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf</a>
Antiquities Act of 1906	<a href="http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/anti1906.htm">http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/anti1906.htm</a>
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/mandates/25usc3001etseq.htm">http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/mandates/25usc3001etseq.htm</a>
Public Law 90-480, "Architectural Barriers Act," August 12, 1968	<a href="http://www.usbr.gov/cro/pdfsplus/arcbarr.pdf">http://www.usbr.gov/cro/pdfsplus/arcbarr.pdf</a>
Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties; 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, as Amended	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf">http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf</a>
National Register of Historic Places	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm">http://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm</a>
Procedures for Approved State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs	<a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2004-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2004-title36-vol1-part61.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2004-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2004-title36-vol1-part61.pdf</a>

Authority	Hyperlink
Protection of Archaeological Resources	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm">http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm</a>
Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/training/36-CFR-79_Overview.pdf">http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/training/36-CFR-79_Overview.pdf</a>
National Historic Landmarks Program	<a href="http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&amp;rgn=div5&amp;view=text&amp;node=36:1.0.1.1.31&amp;idno=36">http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&amp;rgn=div5&amp;view=text&amp;node=36:1.0.1.1.31&amp;idno=36</a>
<b>Executive Orders</b>	
Executive Order 11539, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971	<a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/11539.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/11539.html</a>
Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/EO13007.html">http://www.achp.gov/EO13007.html</a>
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, November 2000	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/NAGPRA/AGENCIES/EO_13175.HTM">http://www.nps.gov/NAGPRA/AGENCIES/EO_13175.HTM</a>
Executive Order 13287, Preserve America, March 3, 2003	<a href="http://www.preserveamerica.gov/EOtext.html">http://www.preserveamerica.gov/EOtext.html</a>
<b>Department of Defense Regulatory Framework</b>	
Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management Program, September 18, 2008	<a href="http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471516p.pdf">http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471516p.pdf</a>
Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Quality: Environmental Protection and Enhancement	<a href="http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r200_1.pdf">http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r200_1.pdf</a>

Authority	Hyperlink
<b><u>Department of Defense Agreement Documents</u></b>	
Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for Temporary World War II Buildings	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/pa6.pdf">http://www.achp.gov/pa6.pdf</a>
Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20UPH%20program%20comment.pdf">http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20UPH%20program%20comment.pdf</a>
Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing	<a href="http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/AF-USN_CW_PC-18NOV04.pdf">http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/AF-USN_CW_PC-18NOV04.pdf</a>
US Army Interiors Prototype Programmatic Agreement	<a href="http://www.achp.gov/army.html#aip">http://www.achp.gov/army.html#aip</a>
<b>Additional Guidance</b>	
National Register Bulletins	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/">http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/</a>
Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm">http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm</a>
Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and Districts	<a href="http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/07-382_FINAL.pdf">http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/07-382_FINAL.pdf</a>
Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach	<a href="http://aec.army.mil/Portals/3/preserve/milland.pdf">http://aec.army.mil/Portals/3/preserve/milland.pdf</a>
National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940	<a href="http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/NHC92-75_VOL1.PDF">http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/NHC92-75_VOL1.PDF</a>
Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military Industrial Properties	<a href="http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA353034">http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA353034</a>
DoD Legacy Resource Management Program <i>Cultural Resources Public Outreach and Interpretation Source Book</i>	<a href="http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/10-127-Cultural-Resources-Public-Outreach-Report.pdf">http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/10-127-Cultural-Resources-Public-Outreach-Report.pdf</a>

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**36 CFR PART 800 -- PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (as amended in August 2004)**

**Subpart A -- Purposes and Participants**

Sec.

800.1 Purposes.

800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

**Subpart B -- The Section 106 Process**

800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.

800.4 Identification of historic properties.

800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.

800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.

800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy act.

800.9 Council review of Section 106 compliance.

800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.

800.11 Documentation standards.

800.12 Emergency situations.

800.13 Post-review discoveries.

**Subpart C -- Program Alternatives**

800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.

800.15 Tribal, State and Local Program Alternatives. (Reserved)

800.16 Definitions.

Appendix A -- Criteria for Council involvement in reviewing individual section 106 cases

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 470s.

**Subpart A - Purposes and Participants**

**§ 800.1 Purposes.**

(a) *Purposes of the section 106 process.* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The procedures in this part define how Federal agencies meet these statutory responsibilities. The section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties,

commencing at the early stages of project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

(b) *Relation to other provisions of the act.* Section 106 is related to other provisions of the act designed to further the national policy of historic preservation. References to those provisions are included in this part to identify circumstances where they may affect actions taken to meet section 106 requirements. Such provisions may have their own implementing regulations or guidelines and are not intended to be implemented by the procedures in this part except insofar as they relate to the section 106 process. Guidelines, policies and procedures issued by other agencies, including the Secretary, have been cited in this part for ease of access and are not incorporated by reference.

(c) *Timing.* The agency official must complete the section 106 process "prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license." This does not prohibit agency official from conducting or authorizing nondestructive project planning activities before completing compliance with section 106, provided that such actions do not restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties. The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking.

**§ 800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.**

(a) *Agency official.* It is the statutory obligation of the Federal agency to fulfill the requirements of section 106 and to ensure that an agency official with jurisdiction over an undertaking takes legal and financial responsibility for section 106 compliance in accordance with subpart B of this part. The agency official has approval authority for the undertaking and can commit the Federal agency to take appropriate action for a specific undertaking as a result of section 106 compliance. For the purposes of subpart C of this part, the agency official has the authority to commit the Federal agency to any obligation it may assume in the implementation of a program alternative. The agency official may be a State, local, or tribal government official

who has been delegated legal responsibility for compliance with section 106 in accordance with Federal law.

(1) *Professional standards.* Section 112(a)(1)(A) of the act requires each Federal agency responsible for the protection of historic resources, including archeological resources, to ensure that all actions taken by employees or contractors of the agency shall meet professional standards under regulations developed by the Secretary.

(2) *Lead Federal agency.* If more than one Federal agency is involved in an undertaking, some or all the agencies may designate a lead Federal agency, which shall identify the appropriate official to serve as the agency official who shall act on their behalf, fulfilling their collective responsibilities under section 106. Those Federal agencies that do not designate a lead Federal agency remain individually responsible for their compliance with this part.

(3) *Use of contractors.* Consistent with applicable conflict of interest laws, the agency official may use the services of applicants, consultants, or designees to prepare information, analyses and recommendations under this part. The agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings and determinations. If a document or study is prepared by a non-Federal party, the agency official is responsible for ensuring that its content meets applicable standards and guidelines.

(4) *Consultation.* The agency official shall involve the consulting parties described in paragraph (c) of this section in findings and determinations made during the section 106 process. The agency official should plan consultations appropriate to the scale of the undertaking and the scope of Federal involvement and coordinated with other requirements of other statutes, as applicable, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation. The Council encourages the agency official to use to the extent possible existing agency procedures and mechanisms to fulfill the consultation requirements of this part.

(b) *Council.* The Council issues regulations to implement section 106, provides guidance and advice on the application of the procedures in this part, and generally oversees the operation of the section 106 process. The Council also consults with and comments to agency

officials on individual undertakings and programs that affect historic properties.

(1) *Council entry into the section 106 process.* When the Council determines that its involvement is necessary to ensure that the purposes of section 106 and the act are met, the Council may enter the section 106 process. Criteria guiding Council decisions to enter the section 106 process are found in appendix A to this part. The Council will document that the criteria have been met and notify the parties to the section 106 process as required by this part.

(2) *Council assistance.* Participants in the section 106 process may seek advice, guidance and assistance from the Council on the application of this part to specific undertakings, including the resolution of disagreements, whether or not the Council is formally involved in the review of the undertaking. If questions arise regarding the conduct of the section 106 process, participants are encouraged to obtain the Council's advice on completing the process.

(c) *Consulting parties.* The following parties have consultative roles in the section 106 process.

(1) *State historic preservation officer.*

(i) The State historic preservation officer (SHPO) reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the act, the SHPO advises and assists Federal agencies in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities and cooperates with such agencies, local governments and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taking into consideration at all levels of planning and development.

(ii) If an Indian tribe has assumed the functions of the SHPO in the section 106 process for undertakings on tribal lands, the SHPO shall participate as a consulting party if the undertaking takes place on tribal lands but affects historic properties off tribal lands, if requested in accordance with § 800.3(c)(1), or if the Indian tribe agrees to include the SHPO pursuant to § 800.3(f)(3).

(2) *Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.*

(i) *Consultation on tribal lands.*

(A) *Tribal historic preservation officer.* For a tribe that has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the tribal historic preservation officer (THPO) appointed or designated in accordance with the act is the official representative for the purposes of section 106. The agency official shall consult with the THPO in

lieu of the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(B) *Tribes that have not assumed SHPO functions.* When an Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the agency official shall consult with a representative designated by such Indian tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands. Such Indian tribes have the same rights of consultation and concurrence that the THPOs are given throughout subpart B of this part, except that such consultations shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO.

(ii) *Consultation on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires the agency official to consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. This requirement applies regardless of the location of the historic property. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization shall be a consulting party.

(A) The agency official shall ensure that consultation in the section 106 process provides the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization a reasonable opportunity to identify its concerns about historic properties, advise on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, articulate its views on the undertaking's effects on such properties, and participate in the resolution of adverse effects. It is the responsibility of the agency official to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted in the section 106 process. Consultation should commence early in the planning process, in order to identify and discuss relevant preservation issues and resolve concerns about the confidentiality of information on historic properties.

(B) The Federal Government has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. Consultation with Indian tribes should be conducted in a sensitive manner respectful of tribal sovereignty. Nothing in this part alters, amends, repeals, interprets or modifies

tribal sovereignty, any treaty rights, or other rights of an Indian tribe, or preempts, modifies or limits the exercise of any such rights.

(C) Consultation with an Indian tribe must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. The agency official shall consult with representatives designated or identified by the tribal government or the governing body of a Native Hawaiian organization. Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations should be conducted in a manner sensitive to the concerns and needs of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

(D) When Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties off tribal lands, section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires Federal agencies to consult with such Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the section 106 process. Federal agencies should be aware that frequently historic properties of religious and cultural significance are located on ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded lands of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and should consider that when complying with the procedures in this part.

(E) An Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization may enter into an agreement with an agency official that specifies how they will carry out responsibilities under this part, including concerns over the confidentiality of information. An agreement may cover all aspects of tribal participation in the section 106 process, provided that no modification may be made in the roles of other parties to the section 106 process without their consent. An agreement may grant the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization additional rights to participate or concur in agency decisions in the section 106 process beyond those specified in subpart B of this part. The agency official shall provide a copy of any such agreement to the Council and the appropriate SHPOs.

(F) An Indian tribe that has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act may notify the agency official in writing that it is waiving its rights under § 800.6(c)(1) to execute a memorandum of agreement.

(3) *Representatives of local governments.* A representative of a local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur is entitled to participate as a consulting party. Under

other provisions of Federal law, the local government may be authorized to act as the agency official for purposes of section 106.

(4) *Applicants for Federal assistance, permits, licenses and other approvals.* An applicant for Federal assistance or for a Federal permit, license or other approval is entitled to participate as a consulting party as defined in this part. The agency official may authorize an applicant or group of applicants to initiate consultation with the SHPO/THPO and others, but remains legally responsible for all findings and determinations charged to the agency official. The agency official shall notify the SHPO/THPO when an applicant or group of applicants is so authorized. A Federal agency may authorize all applicants in a specific program pursuant to this section by providing notice to all SHPO/THPOs. Federal agencies that provide authorizations to applicants remain responsible for their government to government relationships with Indian tribes.

(5) *Additional consulting parties.* Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties.

(d) *The public.*

(1) *Nature of involvement.* The views of the public are essential to informed Federal decisionmaking in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking.

(2) *Providing notice and information.* The agency official must, except where appropriate to protect confidentiality concerns of affected parties, provide the public with information about an undertaking and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input. Members of the public may also provide views on their own initiative for the agency official to consider in decisionmaking.

(3) *Use of agency procedures.* The agency official may use the agency's procedures for public involvement under the National Environmental Policy Act or other program requirements in lieu of

public involvement requirements in subpart B of this part, if they provide adequate opportunities for public involvement consistent with this subpart.

**Subpart B-The section 106 Process**

**§ 800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.**

(a) *Establish undertaking.* The agency official shall determine whether the proposed Federal action is an undertaking as defined in § 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) *No potential to cause effects.* If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part.

(2) *Program alternatives.* If the review of the undertaking is governed by a Federal agency program alternative established under § 800.14 or a programmatic agreement in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) *Coordinate with other reviews.* The agency official should coordinate the steps of the section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency - specific legislation, such as section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under Federal, State or tribal law to meet the requirements of section 106.

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) *Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities.* Where an Indian tribe has assumed the section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal

lands pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act, consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with the THPO for the Indian tribe in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) *Undertakings involving more than one State.* If more than one State is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) *Conducting consultation.* The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) *Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond.* If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the Indian tribe and the Council, as appropriate. An Indian tribe may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying the SHPO's participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public

input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with § 800.2(d).

(f) *Identify other consulting parties.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the section 106 process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the section 106 process moves forward.

(1) *Involving local governments and applicants.* The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under § 800.2(c).

(2) *Involving Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) *Requests to be consulting parties.* The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) *Expediting consultation.* A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in § 800.2(d).

#### **§ 800.4 Identification of historic properties.**

(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall:

(1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in § 800.16(d);

(2) Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;

(3) Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area, and

identify issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties; and

(4) Gather information from any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization identified pursuant to § 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to § 800.11(c).

(b) *Identify historic properties.* Based on the information gathered under paragraph (a) of this section, and in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the area of potential effects, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects.

(1) *Level of effort.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of Federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects. The Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Identification provide guidance on this subject. The agency official should also consider other applicable professional, State, tribal and local laws, standards and guidelines. The agency official shall take into account any confidentiality concerns raised by Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations during the identification process.

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.6,

a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to § 800.14 (b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to § 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) *Evaluate historic significance.*

(1) *Apply National Register criteria.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties and guided by the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation, the agency official shall apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.

(2) *Determine whether a property is eligible.* If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered not eligible. If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO do not agree, or if the Council or the Secretary so request, the agency official shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary pursuant to 36 CFR part 63. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to a property off tribal lands does not agree, it may ask the Council to request the

agency official to obtain a determination of eligibility.

(d) *Results of identification and evaluation.*

(1) *No historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in § 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in § 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking.

(i) If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii) If the SHPO/THPO objects within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official shall either consult with the objecting party to resolve the disagreement, or forward the finding and supporting documentation to the Council and request that the Council review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(A) through (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section. When an agency official forwards such requests for review to the Council, the agency official shall concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a request has been made and make the request documentation available to the public.

(iii) During the SHPO/THPO 30 day review period, the Council may object to the finding and provide its opinion regarding the finding to the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The agency shall then proceed according to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(B) and (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section.

(iv)(A) Upon receipt of the request under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, the Council will have 30 days in which to review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the finding. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. If the Council does not respond within 30 days

of receipt of the request, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion before the agency reaches a final decision on the finding.

(C) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall then prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency finding of no historic properties affected, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(D) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no historic properties affected. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(2) *Historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with § 800.5.

#### **§ 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.**

(a) *Apply criteria of adverse effect* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the

property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

(3) *Phased application of criteria.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process in applying the criteria of adverse effect consistent with phased identification and evaluation efforts conducted pursuant to § 800.4(b)(2).

(b) *Finding of no adverse effect* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the

undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the SHPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

(c) *Consulting party review.* If the agency official proposes a finding of no adverse effect, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties of the finding and provide them with the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The SHPO/THPO shall have 30 days from receipt to review the finding.

(1) *Agreement with, or no objection to, finding.* Unless the Council is reviewing the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the agency official may proceed after the close of the 30 day review period if the SHPO/THPO has agreed with the finding or has not provided a response, and no consulting party has objected. The agency official shall then carry out the undertaking in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Disagreement with finding.*

(i) If within the 30 day review period the SHPO/THPO or any consulting party notifies the agency official in writing that it disagrees with the finding and specifies the reasons for the disagreement in the notification, the agency official shall either consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section. The agency official shall include with such request the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The agency official shall also concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a submission has been made and make the submission documentation available to the public.

(ii) If within the 30 day review period the Council provides the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency, with a written opinion objecting to the finding, the agency shall then proceed according to paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part.

(iii) The agency official should seek the concurrence of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has made known to the agency official that it attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property subject to the finding. If such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization disagrees with the finding, it may within the 30 day review period specify the reasons for

disagreeing with the finding and request the Council to review and object to the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) *Council review of findings.*

(i) When a finding is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the Council shall review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with its opinion as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been correctly applied. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The Council will provide its opinion within 15 days of receiving the documented finding from the agency official. The Council at its discretion may extend that time period for 15 days, in which case it shall notify the agency of such extension prior to the end of the initial 15 day period. If the Council does not respond within the applicable time period, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii)(A) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the finding.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial finding of no adverse effect, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(C) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no adverse effects. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(d) *Results of assessment.*

(1) *No adverse effect.* The agency official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c).

Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part. If the agency official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the agency official shall reopen consultation under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Adverse effect.* If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to § 800.6.

### § 800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.

(a) *Continue consultation.* The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

(1) *Notify the Council and determine Council participation.* The agency official shall notify the Council of the adverse effect finding by providing the documentation specified in § 800.11(e).

(i) The notice shall invite the Council to participate in the consultation when:

(A) The agency official wants the Council to participate;

(B) The undertaking has an adverse effect upon a National Historic Landmark; or

(C) A programmatic agreement under § 800.14(b) will be prepared;

(ii) The SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or any other consulting party may at any time independently request the Council to participate in the consultation.

(iii) The Council shall advise the agency official and all consulting parties whether it will participate within 15 days of receipt of notice or other request.

Prior to entering the process, the Council shall provide written notice to the agency official and the consulting parties that its decision to participate meets the criteria set forth in appendix A to this part. The Council shall also advise the head of the agency of its decision to enter the process. Consultation with Council participation is conducted in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the Council does not join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed with consultation in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) *Involve consulting parties.* In addition to the consulting parties identified under § 800.3(f), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and the Council, if participating, may agree to

invite other individuals or organizations to become consulting parties. The agency official shall invite any individual or organization that will assume a specific role or responsibility in a memorandum of agreement to participate as a consulting party.

(3) *Provide documentation.* The agency official shall provide to all consulting parties the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c), and such other documentation as may be developed during the consultation to resolve adverse effects.

(4) *Involve the public.* The agency official shall make information available to the public, including the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c). The agency official shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the undertaking. The agency official should use appropriate mechanisms, taking into account the magnitude of the undertaking and the nature of its effects upon historic properties, the likely effects on historic properties, and the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking to ensure that the public's views are considered in the consultation. The agency official should also consider the extent of notice and information concerning historic preservation issues afforded the public at earlier steps in the section 106 process to determine the appropriate level of public involvement when resolving adverse effects so that the standards of § 800.2(d) are met.

(5) *Restrictions on disclosure of information.* Section 304 of the act and other authorities may limit the disclosure of information under paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization objects to the disclosure of information or if the agency official believes that there are other reasons to withhold information, the agency official shall comply with § 800.11(c) regarding the disclosure of such information.

(b) *Resolve adverse effects.*

(1) *Resolution without the Council.*

(i) The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official may use standard treatments established by the Council under § 800.14(d) as a basis for a memorandum of agreement.

(iii) If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall follow paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement. The agency official must submit a copy of the executed memorandum of agreement, along with the documentation specified in § 800.11(f), to the Council prior to approving the undertaking in order to meet the requirements of section 106 and this subpart.

(v) If the agency official, and the SHPO/THPO fail to agree on the terms of a memorandum of agreement, the agency official shall request the Council to join the consultation and provide the Council with the documentation set forth in § 800.11(g). If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If the Council decides not to join the consultation, the Council will notify the agency and proceed to comment in accordance with § 800.7(c).

(2) *Resolution with Council participation.* If the Council decides to participate in the consultation, the agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO, the Council, and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations under § 800.2(c)(3), to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects. If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement.

(c) *Memorandum of agreement.* A memorandum of agreement executed and implemented pursuant to this section evidences the agency official's compliance with section 106 and this part and shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts. The agency official shall ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with the memorandum of agreement.

(1) *Signatories.* The signatories have sole authority to execute, amend or terminate the agreement in accordance with this subpart.

(i) The agency official and the SHPO/THPO are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(ii) The agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iii) The agency official and the Council are signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.7(a)(2).

(2) *Invited signatories.*

(i) The agency official may invite additional parties to be signatories to a memorandum of agreement. Any such party that signs the memorandum of agreement shall have the same rights with regard to seeking amendment or termination of the memorandum of agreement as other signatories.

(ii) The agency official may invite an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties located off tribal lands to be a signatory to a memorandum of agreement concerning such properties.

(iii) The agency official should invite any party that assumes a responsibility under a memorandum of agreement to be a signatory.

(iv) The refusal of any party invited to become a signatory to a memorandum of agreement pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(3) *Concurrence by others.* The agency official may invite all consulting parties to concur in the memorandum of agreement. The signatories may agree to invite others to concur. The refusal of any party invited to concur in the memorandum of agreement does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(4) *Reports on implementation.* Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include a provision for monitoring and reporting on its implementation.

(5) *Duration.* A memorandum of agreement shall include provisions for termination and for reconsideration of terms if the undertaking has not been implemented within a specified time.

(6) *Discoveries.* Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include provisions to deal with the subsequent discovery or identification of additional historic properties affected by the undertaking.

(7) *Amendments.* The signatories to a memorandum of agreement may amend it. If the Council was not a signatory to the original agreement and the signatories execute an amended agreement, the agency official shall file it with the Council.

(8) *Termination.* If any signatory determines that the terms of a memorandum of agreement cannot be or are not being carried out, the signatories shall consult to seek amendment of the agreement. If the agreement is not amended, any signatory may terminate it. The agency official shall either execute

a memorandum of agreement with signatories under paragraph (c)(1) of this section or request the comments of the Council under § 800.7(a).

(9) *Copies.* The agency official shall provide each consulting party with a copy of any memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to this subpart.

### **§ 800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.**

(a) *Termination of consultation.* After consulting to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6(b)(2), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, or the Council may determine that further consultation will not be productive and terminate consultation. Any party that terminates consultation shall notify the other consulting parties and provide them the reasons for terminating in writing.

(1) If the agency official terminates consultation, the head of the agency or an Assistant Secretary or other officer with major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities shall request that the Council comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section and shall notify all consulting parties of the request.

(2) If the SHPO terminates consultation, the agency official and the Council may execute a memorandum of agreement without the SHPO's involvement.

(3) If a THPO terminates consultation regarding an undertaking occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands, the Council shall comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) If the Council terminates consultation, the Council shall notify the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer and all consulting parties of the termination and comment under paragraph (c) of this section. The Council may consult with the agency's Federal preservation officer prior to terminating consultation to seek to resolve issues concerning the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(b) *Comments without termination.* The Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide additional advisory comments upon an undertaking for which a memorandum of agreement will be executed. The Council shall provide them to the agency official when it executes the memorandum of agreement.

(c) *Comments by the Council.*

(1) *Preparation.* The Council shall provide an opportunity for the agency official, all consulting parties, and the public to provide their views within the

time frame for developing its comments. Upon request of the Council, the agency official shall provide additional existing information concerning the undertaking and assist the Council in arranging an onsite inspection and an opportunity for public participation.

(2) *Timing.* The Council shall transmit its comments within 45 days of receipt of a request under paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section or § 800.8(c)(3), or termination by the Council under § 800.6(b)(1)(v) or paragraph (a)(4) of this section, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official.

(3) *Transmittal.* The Council shall provide its comments to the head of the agency requesting comment with copies to the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer, all consulting parties, and others as appropriate.

(4) *Response to Council comment.* The head of the agency shall take into account the Council's comments in reaching a final decision on the undertaking. Section 110(l) of the act directs that the head of the agency shall document this decision and may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to section 106. Documenting the agency head's decision shall include:

- (i) Preparing a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's comments and providing it to the Council prior to approval of the undertaking;
- (ii) Providing a copy of the summary to all consulting parties; and
- (iii) Notifying the public and making the record available for public inspection.

### **§ 800.8 Coordination With the National Environmental Policy Act.**

(a) *General principles.*

(1) *Early coordination.* Federal agencies are encouraged to coordinate compliance with section 106 and the procedures in this part with any steps taken to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Agencies should consider their section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process, and plan their public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that they can meet the purposes and requirements of both statutes in a timely and efficient manner. The determination of whether an undertaking is a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," and therefore requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) under NEPA, should include consideration of the

undertaking's likely effects on historic properties. A finding of adverse effect on a historic property does not necessarily require an EIS under NEPA.

(2) *Consulting party roles.* SHPO/THPOs, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other consulting parties, and organizations and individuals who may be concerned with the possible effects of an agency action on historic properties should be prepared to consult with agencies early in the NEPA process, when the purpose of and need for the proposed action as well as the widest possible range of alternatives are under consideration.

(3) *Inclusion of historic preservation issues.* Agency officials should ensure that preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or an EIS and record of decision (ROD) includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of any adverse effects.

(b) *Actions categorically excluded under NEPA.* If a project, activity or program is categorically excluded from NEPA review under an agency's NEPA procedures, the agency official shall determine if it still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under section 106 pursuant to § 800.3(a). If so, the agency official shall proceed with section 106 review in accordance with the procedures in this subpart.

(c) *Use of the NEPA process for section 106 purposes.* An agency official may use the process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with section 106 in lieu of the procedures set forth in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 if the agency official has notified in advance the SHPO/THPO and the Council that it intends to do so and the following standards are met.

(1) *Standards for developing environmental documents to comply with Section 106.* During preparation of the EA or draft EIS (DEIS) the agency official shall:

(i) Identify consulting parties either pursuant to § 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with § 800.3(f);

(ii) Identify historic properties and assess the effects of the undertaking on such properties in a manner consistent with the standards and criteria of §§ 800.4 through 800.5, provided that the scope and timing of these steps may be phased to reflect the agency official's consideration of project alternatives in the NEPA process and the effort is

commensurate with the assessment of other environmental factors;

(iii) Consult regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, other consulting parties, and the Council, where appropriate, during NEPA scoping, environmental analysis, and the preparation of NEPA documents;

(iv) Involve the public in accordance with the agency's published NEPA procedures; and

(v) Develop in consultation with identified consulting parties alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and describe them in the EA or DEIS.

**(2) Review of environmental documents.**

(i) The agency official shall submit the EA, DEIS or EIS to the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, and other consulting parties prior to or when making the document available for public comment. If the document being prepared is a DEIS or EIS, the agency official shall also submit it to the Council.

(ii) Prior to or within the time allowed for public comment on the document, a SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, another consulting party or the Council may object to the agency official that preparation of the EA, DEIS or EIS has not met the standards set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section or that the substantive resolution of the effects on historic properties proposed in an EA, DEIS or EIS is inadequate. If the agency official receives such an objection, the agency official shall refer the matter to the Council.

(3) *Resolution of objections.* Within 30 days of the agency official's referral of an objection under paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, the Council shall review the objection and notify the agency as to its opinion on the objection.

(i) If the Council agrees with the objection:

(A) The Council shall provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the objection. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official

or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the issue of the objection.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior Policy Official. If the agency official's initial decision regarding the matter that is the subject of the objection will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised decision. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency decision, once the summary of the final decision has been sent to the Council, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(ii) If the Council disagrees with the objection, the Council shall so notify the agency official, in which case the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(iii) If the Council fails to respond to the objection within the 30 day period, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(4) *Approval of the undertaking.* If the agency official has found, during the preparation of an EA or EIS that the effects of an undertaking on historic properties are adverse, the agency official shall develop measures in the EA, DEIS, or EIS to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section. The agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and the procedures in this subpart shall then be satisfied when either:

(i) a binding commitment to such proposed measures is incorporated in (A) the ROD, if such measures were proposed in a DEIS or EIS; or

(B) an MOA drafted in compliance with § 800.6(c); or

(ii) the Council has commented under § 800.7 and received the agency's response to such comments.

(5) *Modification of the undertaking.* If the undertaking is modified after approval of the FONSI or the ROD in a manner that changes the undertaking or alters its effects on historic properties, or if the agency official fails to ensure that the measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (as specified in either the FONSI or the ROD, or in the binding commitment adopted pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) of this section) are carried out, the agency official shall

notify the Council and all consulting parties that supplemental environmental documents will be prepared in compliance with NEPA or that the procedures in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 will be followed as necessary.

**§ 800.9 Council review of section 106 compliance.**

(a) *Assessment of agency official compliance for individual undertakings.* The Council may provide to the agency official its advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination or decision or regarding the adequacy of the agency official's compliance with the procedures under this part. The Council may provide such advice at any time at the request of any individual, agency or organization or on its own initiative. The agency official shall consider the views of the Council in reaching a decision on the matter in question.

(b) *Agency foreclosure of the Council's opportunity to comment.* Where an agency official has failed to complete the requirements of section 106 in accordance with the procedures in this part prior to the approval of an undertaking, the Council's opportunity to comment may be foreclosed. The Council may review a case to determine whether a foreclosure has occurred. The Council shall notify the agency official and the agency's Federal preservation officer and allow 30 days for the agency official to provide information as to whether foreclosure has occurred. If the Council determines foreclosure has occurred, the Council shall transmit the determination to the agency official and the head of the agency. The Council shall also make the determination available to the public and any parties known to be interested in the undertaking and its effects upon historic properties.

(c) *Intentional adverse effects by applicants.*

(1) *Agency responsibility.* Section 110(k) of the act prohibits a Federal agency from granting 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, has 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. Guidance issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 110 of the act governs its implementation.

(2) *Consultation with the Council.* When an agency official determines, based on the actions of an applicant, that section 110(k) is applicable and that circumstances may justify granting the assistance, the agency official shall notify the Council and provide documentation specifying the circumstances under which the adverse effects to the historic property occurred and the degree of damage to the integrity of the property. This documentation shall include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking.

(i) Within thirty days of receiving the agency official's notification, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official, the Council shall provide the agency official with its opinion as to whether circumstances justify granting assistance to the applicant and any possible mitigation of the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official shall consider the Council's opinion in making a decision on whether to grant assistance to the applicant, and shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking prior to granting the assistance.

(3) *Compliance with Section 106.* If an agency official, after consulting with the Council, determines to grant the assistance, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6 to take into account the effects of the undertaking on any historic properties.

(d) *Evaluation of Section 106 operations.* The Council may evaluate the operation of the section 106 process by periodic reviews of how participants have fulfilled their legal responsibilities and how effectively the outcomes reached advance the purposes of the act.

(1) *Information from participants.* Section 203 of the act authorizes the Council to obtain information from Federal agencies necessary to conduct evaluation of the section 106 process. The agency official shall make documentation of agency policies, operating procedures and actions taken to comply with section 106 available to the Council upon request. The Council may request available information and documentation from other participants in the section 106 process.

(2) *Improving the operation of section 106.* Based upon any evaluation of the section 106 process, the Council may make recommendations to participants, the heads of Federal agencies, and the Secretary of actions to

improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the process. Where the Council determines that an agency official or a SHPO/THPO has failed to properly carry out the responsibilities assigned under the process in this part, the Council may participate in individual case reviews conducted under such process in addition to the SHPO/THPO for such period that it determines is necessary to improve performance or correct deficiencies. If the Council finds a pattern of failure by a Federal agency in carrying out its responsibilities under section 106, the Council may review the policies and programs of the agency related to historic preservation pursuant to section 202(a)(6) of the act and recommend methods to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of those policies and programs with section 106.

#### **§ 800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.**

(a) *Statutory requirement.* Section 110(f) of the act requires that the agency official, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. When commenting on such undertakings, the Council shall use the process set forth in §§ 800.6 through 800.7 and give special consideration to protecting National Historic Landmarks as specified in this section.

(b) *Resolution of adverse effects.* The agency official shall request the Council to participate in any consultation to resolve adverse effects on National Historic Landmarks conducted under § 800.6.

(c) *Involvement of the Secretary.* The agency official shall notify the Secretary of any consultation involving a National Historic Landmark and invite the Secretary to participate in the consultation where there may be an adverse effect. The Council may request a report from the Secretary under section 213 of the act to assist in the consultation.

(d) *Report of outcome.* When the Council participates in consultation under this section, it shall report the outcome of the section 106 process, providing its written comments or any memoranda of agreement to which it is a signatory, to the Secretary and the head of the agency responsible for the undertaking.

#### **§ 800.11 Documentation standards.**

(a) *Adequacy of documentation.* The agency official shall ensure that a determination, finding, or agreement under the procedures in this subpart is supported by sufficient documentation to enable any reviewing parties to understand its basis. The agency official shall provide such documentation to the extent permitted by law and within available funds. When an agency official is conducting phased identification or evaluation under this subpart, the documentation standards regarding description of historic properties may be applied flexibly. If the Council, or the SHPO/THPO when the Council is not involved, determines the applicable documentation standards are not met, the Council or the SHPO/THPO, as appropriate, shall notify the agency official and specify the information needed to meet the standard. At the request of the agency official or any of the consulting parties, the Council shall review any disputes over whether documentation standards are met and provide its views to the agency official and the consulting parties.

(b) *Format.* The agency official may use documentation prepared to comply with other laws to fulfill the requirements of the procedures in this subpart, if that documentation meets the standards of this section.

#### *(c) Confidentiality.*

(1) *Authority to withhold information.* Section 304 of the act provides that the head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to the act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy; risk harm to the historic property; or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. When the head of a Federal agency or other public official has determined that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to these criteria, the Secretary, in consultation with such Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purposes of carrying out the act.

(2) *Consultation with the Council.* When the information in question has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with this part, the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations on the withholding and release of information. The Federal agency shall provide the Council with available information, including views of the SHPO/THPO,

Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern. The Council shall advise the Secretary and the Federal agency within 30 days of receipt of adequate documentation.

(3) *Other authorities affecting confidentiality.* Other Federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information concerning an undertaking and its effects on historic properties. Where applicable, those authorities shall govern public access to information developed in the section 106 process and may authorize the agency official to protect the privacy of non-governmental applicants.

(d) *Finding of no historic properties affected.* Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information pursuant to § 800.4(b); and

(3) The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or affected.

(e) *Finding of no adverse effect or adverse effect.* Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties;

(3) A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;

(4) A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties;

(5) An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects; and

(6) Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public.

(f) *Memorandum of agreement.* When a memorandum of agreement is filed with the Council, the documentation shall include, any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1), an evaluation of any measures considered to avoid or minimize the undertaking's adverse effects and a summary of the views of consulting parties and the public.

(g) *Requests for comment without a memorandum of agreement.*

Documentation shall include:

(1) A description and evaluation of any alternatives or mitigation measures that the agency official proposes to resolve the undertaking's adverse effects;

(2) A description of any reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures that were considered but not chosen, and the reasons for their rejection;

(3) Copies or summaries of any views submitted to the agency official concerning the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and alternatives to reduce or avoid those effects; and

(4) Any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1).

### § 800.12 Emergency situations.

(a) *Agency procedures.* The agency official, in consultation with the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs, affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the Council, is encouraged to develop procedures for taking historic properties into account during operations which respond to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or which respond to other immediate threats to life or property. If approved by the Council, the procedures shall govern the agency's historic preservation responsibilities during any disaster or emergency in lieu of §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(b) *Alternatives to agency procedures.* In the event an agency official proposes an emergency undertaking as an essential and immediate response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or another immediate threat to life or property, and the agency has not developed procedures pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official may comply with section 106 by:

(1) Following a programmatic agreement developed pursuant to § 800.14(b) that contains specific provisions for dealing with historic properties in emergency situations; or

(2) Notifying the Council, the appropriate SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties likely to be affected prior to the undertaking and affording them an opportunity to comment within seven days of notification. If the agency official determines that circumstances do not permit seven days for comment, the

agency official shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and invite any comments within the time available.

(c) *Local governments responsible for section 106 compliance.* When a local government official serves as the agency official for section 106 compliance, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section also apply to an imminent threat to public health or safety as a result of a natural disaster or emergency declared by a local government's chief executive officer or legislative body, provided that if the Council or SHPO/THPO objects to the proposed action within seven days, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(d) *Applicability.* This section applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability from the Council prior to the expiration of the 30 days. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 and this part.

### § 800.13 Post-review discoveries.

(a) *Planning for subsequent discoveries.*

(1) *Using a programmatic agreement.* An agency official may develop a programmatic agreement pursuant to § 800.14(b) to govern the actions to be taken when historic properties are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking.

(2) *Using agreement documents.* When the agency official's identification efforts in accordance with § 800.4 indicate that historic properties are likely to be discovered during implementation of an undertaking and no programmatic agreement has been developed pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the agency official shall include in any finding of no adverse effect or memorandum of agreement a process to resolve any adverse effects upon such properties. Actions in conformance with the process satisfy the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part.

(b) *Discoveries without prior planning.* If historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties found after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official shall make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to such properties and:

(1) If the agency official has not approved the undertaking or if construction on an approved undertaking has not commenced, consult to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6; or

(2) If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property agree that such property is of value solely for its scientific, prehistoric, historic or archeological data, the agency official may comply with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act instead of the procedures in this part and provide the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with a report on the actions within a reasonable time after they are completed; or

(3) If the agency official has approved the undertaking and construction has commenced, determine actions that the agency official can take to resolve adverse effects, and notify the SHPO/THPO, any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property, and the Council within 48 hours of the discovery. The notification shall describe the agency official's assessment of National Register eligibility of the property and proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects. The SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council shall respond within 48 hours of the notification. The agency official shall take into account their recommendations regarding National Register eligibility and proposed actions, and then carry out appropriate actions. The agency official shall provide the SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council a report of the actions when they are completed.

(c) *Eligibility of properties.* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may assume a newly - discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for purposes of section 106. The agency official shall specify the National Register criteria used to assume the property's eligibility so that information can be used in the resolution of adverse effects.

(d) *Discoveries on tribal lands.* If historic properties are discovered on tribal lands, or there are unanticipated effects on historic properties found on tribal lands, after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section and construction has commenced, the agency official shall comply with applicable

tribal regulations and procedures and obtain the concurrence of the Indian tribe on the proposed action.

### Subpart C-Program Alternatives

#### § 800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.

(a) *Alternate procedures.* An agency official may develop procedures to implement section 106 and substitute them for all or part of subpart B of this part if they are consistent with the Council's regulations pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(E) of the act.

(1) *Development of procedures.* The agency official shall consult with the Council, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers or individual SHPO/THPOs, as appropriate, and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, as specified in paragraph (f) of this section, in the development of alternate procedures, publish notice of the availability of proposed alternate procedures in the Federal Register and take other appropriate steps to seek public input during the development of alternate procedures.

(2) *Council review.* The agency official shall submit the proposed alternate procedures to the Council for a 60-day review period. If the Council finds the procedures to be consistent with this part, it shall notify the agency official and the agency official may adopt them as final alternate procedures.

(3) *Notice.* The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted and publish notice of final alternate procedures in the Federal Register.

(4) *Legal effect.* Alternate procedures adopted pursuant to this subpart substitute for the Council's regulations for the purposes of the agency's compliance with section 106, except that where an Indian tribe has entered into an agreement with the Council to substitute tribal historic preservation regulations for the Council's regulations under section 101(d)(5) of the act, the agency shall follow those regulations in lieu of the agency's procedures regarding undertakings on tribal lands. Prior to the Council entering into such agreements, the Council will provide Federal agencies notice and opportunity to comment on the proposed substitute tribal regulations.

(b) *Programmatic agreements.* The Council and the agency official may negotiate a programmatic agreement to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex

project situations or multiple undertakings.

(1) *Use of programmatic agreements.* A programmatic agreement may be used:

(i) When effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multi-State or regional in scope;

(ii) When effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking;

(iii) When nonfederal parties are delegated major decisionmaking responsibilities;

(iv) Where routine management activities are undertaken at Federal installations, facilities, or other land-management units; or

(v) Where other circumstances warrant a departure from the normal section 106 process.

(2) *Developing programmatic agreements for agency programs.*

(i) The consultation shall involve, as appropriate, SHPO/THPOs, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other Federal agencies, and members of the public. If the programmatic agreement has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the agency official shall also follow paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) *Public Participation.* The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the program and in accordance with subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the program and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(iii) *Effect.* The programmatic agreement shall take effect when executed by the Council, the agency official and the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs when the programmatic agreement concerns a specific region or the president of NCSHPO when NCSHPO has participated in the consultation. A programmatic agreement shall take effect on tribal lands only when the THPO, Indian tribe or a designated representative of the tribe is a signatory to the agreement. Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated by the agency,

the president of NCSHPO when a signatory, or the Council. Termination by an individual SHPO/THPO shall only terminate the application of a regional programmatic agreement within the jurisdiction of the SHPO/THPO. If a THPO assumes the responsibilities of a SHPO pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act and the SHPO is signatory to programmatic agreement, the THPO assumes the role of a signatory, including the right to terminate a regional programmatic agreement on lands under the jurisdiction of the tribe.

(iv) *Notice.* The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted that a programmatic agreement has been executed under paragraph (b) of this section, provide appropriate public notice before it takes effect, and make any internal agency procedures implementing the agreement readily available to the Council, SHPO/THPOs, and the public.

(v) If the Council determines that the terms of a programmatic agreement are not being carried out, or if such an agreement is terminated, the agency official shall comply with subpart B of this part with regard to individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement.

(3) *Developing programmatic agreements for complex or multiple undertakings.* Consultation to develop a programmatic agreement for dealing with the potential adverse effects of complex projects or multiple undertakings shall follow § 800.6. If consultation pertains to an activity involving multiple undertakings and the parties fail to reach agreement, then the agency official shall comply with the provisions of subpart B of this part for each individual undertaking.

(4) *Prototype programmatic agreements.* The Council may designate an agreement document as a prototype programmatic agreement that may be used for the same type of program or undertaking in more than one case or area. When an agency official uses such a prototype programmatic agreement, the agency official may develop and execute the agreement with the appropriate SHPO/THPO and the agreement shall become final without need for Council participation in consultation or Council signature.

(c) *Exempted categories.*

(1) *Criteria for establishing.* The Council or an agency official may propose a program or category of undertakings that may be exempted from review under the provisions of subpart B of this part, if the program or category meets the following criteria:

(i) The actions within the program or category would otherwise qualify as "undertakings" as defined in § 800.16;

(ii) The potential effects of the undertakings within the program or category upon historic properties are foreseeable and likely to be minimal or not adverse; and

(iii) Exemption of the program or category is consistent with the purposes of the act.

(2) *Public participation.* The proponent of the exemption shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the exemption and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The proponent of the exemption shall consider the nature of the exemption and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs.* The proponent of the exemption shall notify and consider the views of the SHPOs/THPOs on the exemption.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* If the exempted program or category of undertakings has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Council review of proposed exemptions.* The Council shall review an exemption proposal that is supported by documentation describing the program or category for which the exemption is sought, demonstrating that the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section have been met, describing the methods used to seek the views of the public, and summarizing any views submitted by the SHPO/THPOs, the public, and any others consulted. Unless it requests further information, the Council shall approve or reject the proposed exemption within 30 days of receipt, and thereafter notify the relevant agency official and SHPO/THPOs of the decision. The decision shall be based on the consistency of the exemption with the purposes of the act, taking into consideration the magnitude of the exempted undertaking or program and the likelihood of impairment of historic properties in accordance with section 214 of the act.

(6) *Legal consequences.* Any undertaking that falls within an approved exempted program or category shall

require no further review pursuant to subpart B of this part, unless the agency official or the Council determines that there are circumstances under which the normally excluded undertaking should be reviewed under subpart B of this part.

(7) *Termination.* The Council may terminate an exemption at the request of the agency official or when the Council determines that the exemption no longer meets the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section. The Council shall notify the agency official 30 days before termination becomes effective.

(8) *Notice.* The proponent of the exemption shall publish notice of any approved exemption in the Federal Register.

(d) *Standard treatments.*

(1) *Establishment.* The Council, on its own initiative or at the request of another party, may establish standard methods for the treatment of a category of historic properties, a category of undertakings, or a category of effects on historic properties to assist Federal agencies in satisfying the requirements of subpart B of this part. The Council shall publish notice of standard treatments in the Federal Register.

(2) *Public participation.* The Council shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the standard treatment and consistent with subpart A of this part. The Council shall consider the nature of the standard treatment and its likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested. Where an agency official has proposed a standard treatment, the Council may request the agency official to arrange for public involvement.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs.* The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed standard treatment.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* If the proposed standard treatment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Termination.* The Council may terminate a standard treatment by publication of a notice in the Federal Register 30 days before the termination takes effect.

(e) *Program comments.* An agency official may request the Council to comment on a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews

under §§ 800.4 through 800.6. The Council may provide program comments at its own initiative.

(1) *Agency request* The agency official shall identify the category of undertakings, specify the likely effects on historic properties, specify the steps the agency official will take to ensure that the effects are taken into account, identify the time period for which the comment is requested and summarize any views submitted by the public.

(2) *Public participation* The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the category and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the undertakings and their likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs* The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed program comment.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations* If the program comment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Council action* Unless the Council requests additional documentation, notifies the agency official that it will decline to comment, or obtains the consent of the agency official to extend the period for providing comment, the Council shall comment to the agency official within 45 days of the request.

(i) If the Council comments, the agency official shall take into account the comments of the Council in carrying out the undertakings within the category and publish notice in the Federal Register of the Council's comments and steps the agency will take to ensure that effects to historic properties are taken into account.

(ii) If the Council declines to comment, the agency official shall continue to comply with the requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(6) *Withdrawal of comment* If the Council determines that the consideration of historic properties is not being carried out in a manner consistent with the program comment, the Council may withdraw the comment and the agency official shall comply with the

requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(f) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations when developing program alternatives* Whenever an agency official proposes a program alternative pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, the agency official shall ensure that development of the program alternative includes appropriate government-to-government consultation with affected Indian tribes and consultation with affected Native Hawaiian organizations.

(1) *Identifying affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations* If any undertaking covered by a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands, the agency official shall identify and consult with the Indian tribes having jurisdiction over such lands. If a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization which are located off tribal lands, the agency official shall identify those Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to such properties and consult with them. When a proposed program alternative has nationwide applicability, the agency official shall identify an appropriate government to government consultation with Indian tribes and consult with Native Hawaiian organizations in accordance with existing Executive orders, Presidential memoranda and applicable provisions of law.

(2) *Results of consultation* The agency official shall provide summaries of the views, along with copies of any written comments, provided by affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to the Council as part of the documentation for the proposed program alternative. The agency official and the Council shall take those views into account in reaching a final decision on the proposed program alternative.

#### **§ 800.15 Tribal, State, and local program alternatives. (Reserved)**

#### **§ 800.16 Definitions.**

(a) *Act* means the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6.

(b) *Agency* means agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551.

(c) *Approval of the expenditure of funds* means any final agency decision authorizing or permitting the expenditure of Federal funds or financial

assistance on an undertaking, including any agency decision that may be subject to an administrative appeal.

(d) *Area of potential effects* means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

(e) *Comment* means the findings and recommendations of the Council formally provided in writing to the head of a Federal agency under section 106.

(f) *Consultation* means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

(g) *Council* means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.

(h) *Day or days* means calendar days.

(i) *Effect* means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.

(j) *Foreclosure* means an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes the Council from providing comments which the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to the approval of the undertaking.

(k) *Head of the agency* means the chief official of the Federal agency responsible for all aspects of the agency's actions. If a State, local or tribal government has assumed or has been delegated responsibility for section 106 compliance, the head of that unit of government shall be considered the head of the agency.

(l)(1) *Historic property* means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

(2) The term *eligible for inclusion in the National Register* includes both

properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

(m) *Indian 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.

(n) *Local government* means a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(o) *Memorandum of agreement* means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

(p) *National Historic Landmark* means a historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated a National Historic Landmark.

(q) *National Register* means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

(r) *National Register criteria* means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (36 CFR part 60).

(s)(1) *Native Hawaiian organization* means any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians.

(2) *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.

(t) *Programmatic agreement* means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with § 800.14(b).

(u) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.

(v) *State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)* means the official appointed or designated pursuant to

section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer.

(w) *Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)* means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act.

(x) *Tribal lands* means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

(y) *Undertaking* means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

(z) *Senior policy official* means the senior policy level official designated by the head of the agency pursuant to section 3(e) of Executive Order 13287.

#### **Appendix A to Part 800 -- Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual section 106 Cases**

(a) *Introduction.* This appendix sets forth the criteria that will be used by the Council to determine whether to enter an individual section 106 review that it normally would not be involved in.

(b) *General policy.* The Council may choose to exercise its authorities under the section 106 regulations to participate in an individual project pursuant to the following criteria. However, the Council will not always elect to participate even though one or more of the criteria may be met.

(c) *Specific criteria.* The Council is likely to enter the section 106 process at the steps specified in the regulations in this part when an undertaking:

(1) *Has substantial impacts on important historic properties.* This may include adverse effects on properties that possess a national level of significance or on properties that are of unusual or noteworthy importance or are a rare property type; or adverse effects to large numbers of historic properties, such as impacts to multiple properties within a historic district.

(2) *Presents important questions of policy or interpretation.* This may include questions about how the Council's regulations are being applied or

interpreted, including possible foreclosure or anticipatory demolition situations; situations where the outcome will set a precedent affecting Council policies or program goals; or the development of programmatic agreements that alter the way the section 106 process is applied to a group or type of undertakings.

(3) *Has the potential for presenting procedural problems.* This may include cases with substantial public controversy that is related to historic preservation issues; with disputes among or about consulting parties which the Council's involvement could help resolve; that are involved or likely to be involved in litigation on the basis of section 106; or carried out by a Federal agency, in a State or locality, or on tribal lands where the Council has previously identified problems with section 106 compliance pursuant to § 800.9(d)(2).

(4) *Presents issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.* This may include cases where there have been concerns raised about the identification of, evaluation of or assessment of effects on historic properties to which an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization attaches religious and cultural significance; where an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has requested Council involvement to assist in the resolution of adverse effects; or where there are questions relating to policy, interpretation or precedent under section 106 or its relation to other authorities, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

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# **Appendix II - Regional Cultural Contexts**

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# REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXTS<sup>1</sup>

## Prehistoric Context

Both the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) (1990) and Fairfax County archeologist Michael Johnson (1991:10) have developed cultural sequences for Virginia prehistory. These cultural sequences differ slightly in orientation and chronology. Johnson's is based upon radiocarbon dates for Virginia assembled in 1985 by Frederic Gleach, and on ceramic dates obtained from Egloff and Potter (1982); moreover, it reflects a specific Fairfax County orientation, and utilizes subsistence patterns as its primary organizational framework. The Virginia state cultural sequence was designed to provide broad guidelines for the entire state, and the date ranges reflect this statewide orientation. The prehistoric sequence utilized in this report will follow that outlined for the State of Virginia, but it also will reference Johnson's Fairfax County sequence. These cultural sequences have also been incorporated into DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (October 2011).

## Regional Cultural Chronology

### Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000 - 8,000 B.C.)

This study unit, called "Paleo-Indian I" (? - 7,410 B.C.) by Johnson (1991), is defined by the occurrence of fluted projectile points, including the Clovis, Mid-Paleo, Dalton, and Hardaway types (Johnson 1986). Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah have been suggested as broadly applicable to Fairfax County (Johnson 1986). Johnson suggested that environmental conditions in Fairfax County during the Late Glacial era might have resembled those of the lower elevations in the Shenandoah Valley, with a somewhat milder climate towards the Coastal Plain.

The episode pertinent to the Paleo-Indian study unit is the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Johnson 1986). The Late Glacial represented the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest tundra conditions existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8); further south, pollen and faunal data indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described the Late Glacial vegetation in the Shenandoah Valley as composed of microhabitats, including mixed deciduous gallery forests near the river, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor, coniferous forest on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8). It is possible that the faunal assemblage included Pleistocene megafauna, although the extent of human reliance on these animals is debated (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982).

The lower sea levels of the terminal Pleistocene have important implications for interpreting site distributions along the Potomac River in Fairfax County. In 10,000 B.C., the Atlantic shore was approximately 47 miles east of its current location. Today's Chesapeake Bay "was a broad river valley whose streams, draining large areas of land--much now submerged--carried substantial amounts of water" (Parker 1986:16). The Potomac was probably a broad, braided stream, unstable in its course. The current

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<sup>1</sup> The pre-2000 portions of this appendix have not been extensively rewritten for this update. During review of the Draft ICRMP, a stakeholder identified the *Historic Context* as being in need of extensive revisions and updating. Although schedule and budgetary constraints did not allow for an extensive rewrite, several revisions were made to the text with direct input from the stakeholder. Completion of a full historic context update was also added as a high-priority goal (Section 5.4.1.1) to the Action Plan in Chapter 5.

Coastal Plain was part of the interior at that time (Parker 1986:16). Post-Pleistocene warming trends, and the accompanying sea level rise, may have inundated many Paleo-Indian sites, thus skewing the data on site distribution.

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system. These may be more broadly applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; (6) isolated point finds. High quality lithics were the focal point for the settlement system, and hunting and foraging comprised the main subsistence base (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980; Johnson, 1991).

The Paleo-Indian study unit is represented in Fairfax County by only seven sites, and no projectile points from this period have been found within the Dogue Creek drainage (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-P1-10). A single chert, fluted point was recovered from the Enoch Site (44FX35), which lies on the first terrace of Accotink Creek in the vicinity of Davidson Airfield (LeeDecker et al. 1984; Johnson 1988). This poor representation may be due partially to inundation of sites due to the post-glacial rise in sea levels. The relative scarcity of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material in the area also must be considered. While jaspers and cherts are available in the county's Piedmont and Coastal Plain sections in cobble form (Johnson 1986:18, 20), the nearest primary jasper outcrops are located along the upper Potomac near Point of Rocks, Maryland. The lower reaches of the river may have been used only for periodic hunting forays by groups exploiting the upriver jasper (Gardner et al. 1979). However, the recent discovery of a single fluted quartz point in the Tyson's Corner area of the county has prompted a reassessment of previously-held hypotheses concerning Paleo-Indian dependence on high-quality lithic resources.

### **Early Archaic (8,000 - 6,500 B.C.)**

Johnson (1991) has called this cultural period "Paleo-Indian II" (7,540 - 6,010 B.C.) and has identified the following projectile points as diagnostic: (1) Palmer/Kirk (corner notched points); (2) Kirk (side notched/stemmed); and (3) bifurcate (notched stem). Again, the Dogue Creek drainage and its associated tidal creek estuary have yielded no points representing Early Archaic period occupation, although at least five have been recovered from the adjacent Accotink drainage (Chittenden et al. 1988:Figures P2-7 and P2-8).

While Gardner (1979, 1980) has emphasized that the Early Archaic period represents a general continuation of Paleo-Indian hunting strategies, Johnson (1991) recently has suggested that the Archaic period subsistence strategies actually were based upon foraging. Archeologically, the major changes noted during this "Early Archaic" phase in Fairfax County have been suggested by: (1) a more stable and restricted site distribution, implying a more sedentary lifestyle; (2) changes in projectile point morphology; and (3) a shift from the nearly exclusive Paleo-Indian focus on high quality cryptocrystalline lithics to the use of a broader range of locally available material (Johnson 1986:P2-1).

The environmental setting of the Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Pleistocene/Holocene transition; the major climatic episode was the Pre-Boreal/Boreal era (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.)(Custer 1984; Johnson 1986; Kavanagh 1982). Climatic change involved warmer summer temperatures with continued wet winters. Parker (1986:16) noted that, by about 6,400 B.C., the Atlantic Coast still was about 34 miles east of its current position and that the Potomac still was an unstable, braided stream. Vegetation shifted accordingly, and, for Fairfax County, Johnson (1986:2-1, 4) has suggested that the "mosaic pattern that was present during Late Glacial times continued, but with more southern hardwood plant species becoming prevalent." This more diverse floral and faunal population has

been interpreted as capable of supporting a resource strategy focused on a broader range of small game species and plant foods (Johnson 1991:10).

The subsistence pattern during the Early Archaic has been characterized as approximating that of the preceding Paleo-Indian period, with a general hunting focus (Parker 1986:20). Johnson suggested a more stable and restricted population for Fairfax County during this time. It generally is thought that population was "concentrated near the shore and along the lower river courses," with hunting forays into the uplands (Parker 1986:20).

### **Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,500 B.C.)**

Johnson (1991) also has termed this period "Hunter-Gatherer I" (5,860 - 3,100 B.C.), and he has identified the following projectile points as diagnostic of Middle Archaic occupation: Stanly, lobate, Morrow Mountain/Stark (contracting stem), Halifax, and Guilford (lanceolate)(Johnson 1986, 1991). Few points representing these temporal markers have been recovered from the Dogue Creek watershed and its associated tidal creek estuary. Points from the early stages of this period, formally "Hunter-Gather II", such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford also are absent (Johnson 1988). Nine points from the later Big Sandy and Halifax/Brewerton traditions have been reported from sites in the lower Accotink stream valley (Chittenden et al. 1988:Figures P3-7, P3-8, P4-3). Of these types, the Halifax is the most abundant; the occurrence of five Halifax specimens mirrors a general increase in prehistoric activity and/or population that has been observed throughout Fairfax County.

6,500 B.C. marked the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponded to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warmer and more humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C. (Custer 1984:62-63). The Atlantic shore was approximately 34 miles east of its current location at the start of the period; by its close, this distance had shrunk to between 9 and 13 miles.

Parker (1986:23) indicated that "the Potomac had begun downcutting in its present channel by about 5,500 B.C., and fluvial swamps may have developed in wide floodplain areas." It is thought that essentially modern forest conditions were achieved by 6,000 B.C. (Johnson 1986:3-1). Local conditions have been characterized as including mixed southern pine-oak forest in the uplands and an oak-hickory forest in the valley floors (Parker 1986:23). Adaptive strategies continued to focus on foraging, with varying emphases on hunting and collecting that may have co-varied with climatic change.

Johnson (1986:3-7) has observed a sharp drop in projectile point frequencies in Fairfax County during this period. However, he also has noted that there is a survey bias in the county toward upland interior areas and he suggests that the low site numbers may reflect this bias (Johnson 1986:3-11). Parker (1986:24) maintains that there was "an absolute decline in the use of the uplands, with populations instead perhaps dispersing and concentrating seasonally along the shores and the lower river courses". Data from the Shenandoah Valley seem to indicate a riverine/swamp orientation for sites; there, base camps are associated with low order stream/Shenandoah River junctions (Gardner 1978:14).

### **Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.)**

During this time frame, the climate began to change. A warm, dry period "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 20 degrees warmer than modern conditions (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands and an expansion of oak-hickory forests in the valley floor and hillsides.

By 3,000 B.C., the Atlantic coastline was only about four miles east of its current location. The Chesapeake Bay was filling; there probably were extensive marshlands in the area of the present mouth of the Potomac. Parker (1986:26) has suggested that larger population concentrations, if present, would have exploited these lower Potomac marshes extensively.

Johnson (1986) formerly classified this period as separate and distinct, and labeled it as "Hunter-Gatherer III." However, in his revised prehistoric chronology for Fairfax County (1991), he has combined most of the traditional Late Archaic period, together with the subsequent Early and Middle Woodland periods, into a transitional category similar to Custer's (1991) "Woodland I" (cf. Mauer 1991). He labels the period "Hunter-Gatherer II," and suggests initial and terminal dates of 2,750 B.C. - A.D. 800 for its span in Fairfax County.

Diagnostics marking the Late Archaic phase of this transitional period near the study area include Savannah River and Holmes projectile points (Johnson 1986). Johnson (1986:5-5) noted that sites of this period in Fairfax County "often are larger and more intense in both the uplands and along the main riverine floodplain." Steatite bowls also were added to the tool kit during the Late Archaic, and these soon were followed by the steatite-tempered ceramics that mark the beginning of the Woodland period. Large quantities of Savannah River-like and Holmes points have been recovered from sites along the Accotink Creek, and it is this phase that first can be identified within the upper reaches of the Dogue Creek drainage (Chittenden et al. 1988. Figures P. 5-19 and P. 5-20). The increase in numbers of points and their wider distribution suggests that the Late Archaic period represents the initial phase of intensive occupation of this ecotone, including both its tidal and freshwater zones.

### **Early Woodland (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 300)/Middle Woodland (300 - 1000 A.D.)**

While the temporal framework developed in Virginia's Cultural Resource Management Plan (1990) continues to display the traditional dichotomy between these two periods, Johnson (1986, 1991) has combined both with the traditional Late Archaic. Marked changes occur during this time, including larger base camps in both riverine and non-riverine zones, exploitation of a wider range of lithics, and possible regional interaction. Both Johnson (1986:5-1) and DHR (1990) have noted a shift to greater sedentism during the period, and Johnson postulates a subsistence base that continued to emphasize resource collection.

In general, the Woodland period corresponds to the Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 940 B.C. - modern times). While the environment after at least 3,000 B.P. generally approximated that of the present day, some episodic climatic variations continued into the Late Holocene period, as documented by Carbone (1976, 1982) in the Shenandoah Valley. While such episodes were minor in comparison to variations earlier in the Holocene, evidence indicates that "locally significant changes did occur" (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281). Carbone (1976:200) noted three possible stress periods: (1) the Sub Boreal/Sub-Atlantic transition (3,000 - 2,600 B.P.); (2) the Sub-Atlantic/Scandic transition (1,750 - 1,350 B.P.); and (3) the Neo-Atlantic/Pacific transition (ca. 870 B.P.).

These short-term climatic perturbations apparently produced stresses in the local environment, particularly at points of transition between episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). Wendland and Bryson proposed that cultural discontinuities could be linked to climatic discontinuities, and that cultural changes thus provided "a 'proxy' indicator of the covariate, climate" (Wendland and Bryson 1974:10). On the regional level, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982), and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

Gardner (1982:58-60) has proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain. The "fusion-fission" model suggests that population units fused seasonally into macro-social groups along both fresh water and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and that populations dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggests that the same population formed both macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in fresh water and salt water zones; these large and small social units then moved laterally between zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59). Johnson (1986:5-14) feels that both models might be applicable to the Fairfax County area.

The traditional Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982), although more recent chronologies (DHR 1990) designate the end of the Early Woodland at ca. 300 A.D. Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island wares and sand tempered Accokeek wares. None of these ceramic types have been found within the Dogue Creek drainage near the study area (Chittenden et al. 1988. Figures P. 23, 25).

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. A.D. 300 - 1000) in the Coastal Plain of the Potomac include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted and Mockley ceramics; other Middle Woodland sites are identified by projectile points including Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Johnson (1986:5-21) reported that Piscataway-like points have been found in association with both Accokeek and Popes-Creek-like ceramics. However, the Middle Woodland period generally is understood poorly in the study area; only two ceramic-producing sites of this sub-period had been reported for all of Fairfax County prior to 1988 (Chittenden et al. 1988:Table 5-2). Johnson (1988) since identified Popes Creek ceramics from Site 44FX1342 on Dogue Creek. Large numbers of Piscataway points were obtained from one site on the northern shore of the Accotink Creek estuary; however, the association between such points and ceramic-producing sites, and hence their settlement system implications, are unclear (Johnson 1986:5-26 -5-30).

### **Late Woodland (A.D. 1000 - 1600)**

Johnson's (1986, 1991:10) chronology re-converges with that of DHR at this period, although his dates of 800-1607 A.D. vary somewhat. Johnson uses the terms "Early Agriculturalist" to describe the subsistence base of the Late Woodland period. In the Coastal Plain areas of the county, settlement and subsistence were distinguished by the following general characteristics:

*...the intensive planting and cultivating of domestic plants (corn (maize), beans, squash, tobacco, etc.); a shift in riverine settlements from fishing and shellfishing locales to areas with prime agricultural soils (Gardner 1983:personal communication); the advent of semi-permanent villages; the apparent rise in inter-tribal conflict; the appearance of the bow and arrow, seemingly manifested in the triangular point type; and possibly the first appearance of complex political systems such as tribal confederacies and chiefdoms (Johnson 1986:6-1).*

The location of larger villages and hamlets appears to have been related to the availability of soils suitable for agricultural production. Small shell-fishing camps also persisted in tidewater regions, with what Johnson terms "exploitative foray camps", located in the interior (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-P 6-4).

On the Coastal Plain, Townsend series (shell-tempered) ceramics dominated after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). The crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later and was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line sections of Northern Virginia (Egloff and Potter 1982:112). This latter ceramic type is thought to be related to the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8). Both ceramic types have been identified in Fairfax County, although Potomac Creek ware predominates (Chittenden et al. 1988:Table P6-3). Representative projectile points from this period are the small triangular forms. Sites that have produced these diagnostic artifacts tend to cluster along the

Potomac shoreline and the lower reaches of major tributaries of the Potomac River, although once again, survey bias may have skewed this distribution.

## Prehistoric Occupation at Fort Belvoir

A common theory suggests that, throughout the Middle Atlantic, the focus during the Middle and Early Late Archaic Periods was on resource collecting in uplands areas (Mouer 1991). However, others have suggested that this apparent "focus" is in fact a survey bias because rising sea levels have drowned many riverine Archaic sites. For example, Smith (1986) observed a Middle Archaic settlement pattern in the Southeast consisting of transitional camps in the upland areas and base camps in the floodplains of major rivers. Mouer argues that, in the Piedmont where sea levels rises have had less effect, the pattern of primarily upland exploitation of Archaic peoples is evident. The Middle Archaic settlement pattern was followed by an increase in the exploitation of estuarine environments beginning in the Late Archaic Period and continuing through the Woodland Period (Klein and Klatka 1991). Johnson (1986:5-1) noted a shift to greater sedentism during the period, and postulated a subsistence base that continued to emphasize resource collection. An economy based on resource collection may have continued well into the Late Woodland, with agriculture arriving relatively late along the lower terraces of the Belvoir Peninsula and adjacent shorelines.

The proximity of the Potomac River to Fort Belvoir may have spurred the development of the lower terraces along Dogue, Accotink, and Pohick Creeks. Whether through migration (MacCord 1984; Gardner 1986; Custer 1987) or interregional trade and interaction (Klein 1994), the Potomac served as a major transportation and communication link between the Piedmont, the northern Coastal Plain, and the southern Coastal Plain during the Woodland Period and perhaps earlier.

The Belvoir peninsula may have been particularly attractive prehistorically because of its close proximity to three physiographic areas and their divergent resources: the Piedmont, the upper Coastal Plain, and the lower tidal wetlands. The area between the tidal zone and the Fall Line was the richest area in the coastal plain prehistorically; here productive, easily tilled soils combined with enormous biodiversity (Klein 1994). Gravel and cobbles formed the dominant component of many of the soils, resulting in a rich array of raw materials for tool production.

Prior to the Late Archaic, the lower terraces of Fort Belvoir were the upland portions of wide floodplains. However, it appears there was substantial activity in these areas during this time. Based on the limited data from Fort Belvoir, the model of riverine base camps and short-term exploitation of the upland areas may more reflect the settlement patterns than the model that suggests a focus on upland settings. It is possible that further excavations along the lower terraces may show that these areas were the focus of early human habitation, rather than the upland, interior areas.

The lower terraces of Fort Belvoir exhibit a nearly continuous occupation from the head of Dogue Creek Bay to Pohick Creek. Woodland Period sites are more common (34.6 per cent) followed by Late Archaic sites (16.0 per cent) and Middle Archaic sites (8.0 per cent). Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites are the least common (3.9 per cent). Most of the sites with temporally diagnostic artifacts are multi-component rather than single -component (22 percent vs. 17.3 percent). Some sites (4 percent) have produced artifacts from the entire prehistory of the Middle Atlantic.

The most common site type identified at Fort Belvoir is the lithic artifact scatter from which no diagnostic tools or ceramics have been recovered. Most of the lithic artifact scatters were identified on upland terraces and bluffs overlooking the three major creeks and the Potomac River or at the heads of the minor drainages. Although fewer lithic artifact scatters were identified on the lower terraces, they tended to be larger in size with denser artifact concentrations. Even though the lithic artifact scatters were

aceramic, it would be a mistake to ascribe them arbitrarily to the Archaic Period. They may represent exclusive Archaic Period exploitation or they may mark limited Woodland Period forays into upland areas.

The dense scatters on the lower terraces may represent Late Archaic-Woodland Period sites or areas that were occupied throughout prehistory. Perhaps because of the survey methodology, they have not been characterized sufficiently or they may never produce diagnostic artifacts. However, as understanding of the reduction strategies employed in the Middle Atlantic is refined, these non-diagnostic lithic assemblages may in time exhibit temporally distinct traits.

Although their documentation is rare at Fort Belvoir, Early and Middle Archaic sites are more common on the high terraces and along upland stream beds; Late Archaic through Late Woodland sites are clustered almost exclusively along the lower terraces of the major water courses. Only scattered ceramics have been found on a small number of upland sites.

With a decrease in mobility there is an increase in site richness. The density of Woodland artifacts, and perhaps the density of most of the non-diagnostic artifacts, indicates that the lower terraces were intensively occupied at this time. During the Late Archaic through Woodland Periods, a population shift to riverine areas occurred because of their proximity to aquatic resources, which later were supplanted by horticulture. The reliance on specific resources and environments helped to create the terrace base camps that were occupied yearly and, perhaps finally, year-round.

Four excavations conducted on Mason Neck, immediately south of Fort Belvoir, have yielded assemblages that provide a parallel for those that might be expected at Fort Belvoir. Middle to Late Woodland ceramics and a ceramic effigy head were recovered from the Hartwell Site (44FX1847). The site lies on Massey Creek approximately 9 km from Dogue Creek. It has been suggested that this is the possible site of Tauxenent, a Dogue Indian village described by John Smith (Johnson 1994: personal communication). Historically, the Dogue Indians have been linked to Mason Neck area. Excavations at the Taft Site (44FX544) have revealed a large number of features (Johnson 1988; Baird and Norton 1994). Included in the assemblages were Popes Creek, Mockley, and Potomac Creek ceramics and a number of diagnostic point types. A suite of subsistence data was collected from the features and areas of intact stratigraphy. Potomac Creek ceramics were recovered from the Little Marsh Creek Site (44FX1471). The ceramics were recovered from intact features dating from approximately 430 - 640 B.P. (Klein 1994:94). Moore (1993) suggests that the site may represent a short-term encampment because of the limited array of tools and the lack of long term features, such as post-holes and middens. Late Archaic through Late Woodland artifacts have been recovered from the Belmont Bay Site (44FX2058). Test excavations at this site included the surrounding tidal mud flats. Potentially intact stratigraphy was encountered as far as 600 ft from the current shore (Cherryman 1995: personal communication).

## Historic Context

Although the DHR (1990) has developed both temporal and thematic frameworks for Virginia's historical development, the state's contexts were meant to provide overall guidance for development of more localized sequences. Therefore, the background summary for the present study has been modeled primarily upon the *Fairfax County Heritage Resources Management Plan* (Chittenden et al. 1988). This document describes the specific history of Fairfax County through chronologically and thematically organized study units. Those study units have been utilized here to provide an historical context for the study area, as well as a general overview of Fairfax County's history; however, certain units have been modified to conform to specific areal considerations. For example, the Civil War has not been considered as a separate study unit in this report; however, the Civil War and Reconstruction time periods are

integrated into the thematic units on African-American and Quaker history, which have been treated as separate entities because these groups had a direct impact upon the pre-military history of Fort Belvoir.

## **Exploration and Frontier/Early Colonial Settlement**

Along the Potomac and in the upper Chesapeake region, the beaver trade flourished during the 1620s and 1630s. This trade brought whites into the area with increasing regularity (Fausz 1984), but none settled the region permanently until the second half of the seventeenth century. Until that time, the Doeg Indians controlled the middle Potomac shoreline (Moore 1991); John Smith's map of the upper Potomac (1608) located the chief Doeg town of Tauxenent on the Occoquan River south of Fort Belvoir (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H1-2).

## **Early Colonial Settlement**

During the first half of the seventeenth century, a tobacco-based plantation system emerged in lower Tidewater Virginia (Morgan 1975). Tidewater tobacco planters quickly discovered that tobacco monoculture depleted the soil. As landholders sought new fields for the crop, and as indentured servants completed their terms of service and sought to acquire their own properties, Virginia's frontier pushed steadily northward (Parker 1986). The first land patents for tidewater Fairfax County were issued in 1651, but most of these grants probably were not "seated." Many later were re-patented (Mitchell 1977:3), particularly after Charles II assigned the rights to the entire region between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers to several of his supporters in England. Thomas Lord Culpeper eventually bought out most of the other grantees, and in 1675 he assumed sole control of the Northern Neck proprietary (Writers Program 1941:17).

Settlement in the area proceeded slowly until the end of the seventeenth century (Mitchell 1977:4). Augustin Herrman's 1673 *Map of Maryland and Virginia* (in Stephenson 1981:Plate 4) indicates that early plantation sites in southeastern Fairfax County clustered along the Potomac River shoreline. Because so few landowners actually lived on their properties, it is likely that these remote grants were occupied by tenant farmers, indentured servants, slaves, and/or overseers. African slaves increasingly were imported to work the Northern Virginia's tobacco fields (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H2-2).

As the area's population slowly increased, transportation routes were established across the Occoquan River from Woodbridge to Colchester, in Fairfax County, and a ferry was in operation there by the 1680s (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H2-4). A former north-south Indian trail, the so-called "Potomac Path" was improved and extended into the county's frontier settlements. Also known as the "road to Colchester," the Potomac Path corresponded roughly to present-day Telegraph Road, which forms the northwestern boundary of the North Post and the Humphreys Engineer Center. Other unimproved trails were widened into "rolling" roads over which hogsheads of tobacco were conveyed to wharves and warehouses on the Potomac River (Harrison 1987:466).

## **Tobacco Plantation Society**

The plantation society that had developed in southern Virginia spread to tidewater Fairfax during the early eighteenth century. Immense estates, including George Mason's Gunston Hall, George Washington's Mount Vernon, and William Fairfax's Belvoir, were established. These affluent landowners came to represent the political, economic, and social upper class of Fairfax County. The proprietor of the Northern Neck, Thomas Sixth Lord Fairfax, also resided at Belvoir between 1745 and 1761 (LeeDecker 1984:38).

By the mid-eighteenth century, many planters in the region had begun to realize that continued dependence upon tobacco production ultimately would spell disaster. As a result, most progressive planters like George Washington began to diversify their plantation output. By the end of the eighteenth century, this diversified approach to agriculture had all but completely replaced tobacco production in Fairfax County (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H5-1).

## Early Diversified Agriculture

In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the northern part of Prince William County. The county's internal transportation network provided access to the churches, the county courthouse, and communities of the interior portion of the county, and connected plantations with ports at Colchester and Alexandria (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H5-2).

The American Revolution did not affect Fairfax County directly in a military sense in that no battles were fought there. Nonetheless, county residents felt its indirect effects. Fairfax's political and social upper class played prominent roles in the events that led to the American Revolution, and supported the war effort politically, militarily, and financially. The ideology of the American independence movement also encouraged many Virginia slaveholders to free their slaves during this period, either through immediate manumission, or in their wills. As a result, a free black population slowly developed in Fairfax County during the first half of the nineteenth century.

After the Revolution, the economy of Fairfax stagnated, and a sizeable portion of its population migrated west. Many planters sold their estates to satisfy their debts, while other properties were partitioned as a result of inheritance. As the nineteenth century progressed, smaller farm units came to characterize the county's economy, and the need for planters to maintain large numbers of slaves diminished. Virginia law permitted manumitted slaves to remain within the state as long as their free status was proved satisfactorily to the county court, usually by affirmation or witness by a white county resident (Sweig 1977:*passim*).

At mid-century, Fairfax County's agricultural economy slowly rebounded as the adoption of "scientific" farming methods increased productivity (Lee 1982:46). An influx of Northern farmers and entrepreneurs, such as the lumber firm of Troth-Gillingham who purchased Woodlawn in the 1840s, increased the county's population. The steady growth of the District of Columbia created an expanding market for commodities produced on outlying farms (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H5-1), and the number of grist mills and other agriculturally related industries increased. Transportation systems improved; steamboat service along the Potomac River provided a faster mode of transportation for residents of the eastern part of the county (Harrison 1987: 452), and interior road systems were upgraded and expanded. By the time of the Civil War, a road following the approximate route of present-day Beulah Street (VA Route 613), linking the village of Accotink with Telegraph Road, had been established.

## Agrarian Fairfax

Fairfax County remained predominantly rural and agrarian for the next century. Along the Potomac River, farming was supplemented by the development of a fishing industry (LeeDecker 1984:44). During the 1850s, small communities developed around railroad stations and post offices. The hamlet of Accotink typified these small nucleated villages; in 1879, it contained a schoolhouse, a Methodist Episcopal church, a blacksmith shop, a grist and saw mill, and two stores. The Woodlawn Baptist Church, the Friends Meeting House, and a second schoolhouse provided a community focal point for nearby residents. During this period, two unique social groups, Quakers and African-Americans, comprised an especially significant element in the Woodlawn area. Fairfax County's location, south of the nation's capital, was strategically important during the Civil War. When Virginia seceded from the Union,

Federal forces occupied parts of the county, took control of local turnpikes and railroads, and erected fortifications to guard Alexandria and the approaches to Washington.

## Quakers in Fairfax County

The Religious Society of Friends, also known as Quakers, had been active in Virginia since the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century, early Quaker settlements coalesced in Alexandria and along the Fairfax-Loudoun border; Alexandria's Quaker meeting, Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Alexandria Meeting), was established in 1802. During the 1840s, several Quaker families from Pennsylvania and New Jersey acquired property in the area that became Fort Belvoir and established a meeting for worship there that became the home of the Alexandria Meeting after the Civil War. The Alexandria Meeting continues to worship in the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, built by the Woodlawn Quaker settlers in 1851-53. (Catlin 2009.)

Three fundamental precepts of this group set them apart from their neighbors: their interest in education; their concern for freedom and social justice for African-Americans; and their implementation of progressive farming practices (Netherton et al. 1978:258; Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H7-2). Their goal was to create a free labor colony in a slave state, and to demonstrate the benefits of a free labor agricultural economy. Among the prominent leaders of the group were the Gillingham and Troth families, whose lumber firm helped finance the purchase of the former Woodlawn plantation lands by harvesting timber and selling the cleared land in 100-200-acre plots for free-labor farming (Catlin 2009)(Troth 1971:34,37). They helped to establish the Woodlawn Meeting at the intersection of Woodlawn Road and US Route 1, and many members of these families are interred in the cemetery at the meeting house. The Quaker settlement at Woodlawn, dominated by an abolitionist philosophy, aided free blacks by advancing property ownership on the Woodlawn tract and other Quaker-owned lands, and by working collaboratively with African American community leaders after Emancipation to improve educational opportunities and to establish just social policies during the Reconstruction period (Burton 1986: 40-47) (Chase 1990:21).

During the Secession and Civil War years, the Quakers of Woodlawn were confronted with the need to adapt to dramatically changed conditions of life. Despite threats of violence by Confederate cavalry at the polls, Quakers and other opponents of secession rejected the Ordinance of Secession at the Accotink precinct, one of only three precincts in Fairfax County to do so. Some young men of the pacifist community, such as Warrington Gillingham, left the area at the onset of hostilities to protect his family, and avoid conscription into either army. Others joined with their African American neighbors in forming the Accotink Home Guard for the protection of their own farms and those that had been abandoned by their neighbors. The Home Guard, sometimes joined by Union Cavalry, responded to kidnappings, horse thefts, and raids, at Accotink and Woodlawn, including two raids on Chalkley Gillingham's farm on July 4<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>, 1864. Jonathan Roberts, a founding member of the settlement, weighed his pacifist views against his loyalty to the Union cause, and chose to serve the Union's Army of the Potomac as a noncombatant scout and guide. A surveyor who had gained extensive knowledge of the county's geography, and aided by a network of free and enslaved blacks, he is credited with rendering critical assistance to Heintzelman's Third Division, Gen. William B. Franklin's 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, in its approach and retreat from the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Manassas. The meetinghouse became the headquarters for the Union picket guard of the Defenses of Washington, and Quaker farmers helped keep depredations at bay by hosting dinners for Union soldiers and officers, and their chaplain. Founding member Chalkley Gillingham entered into the business of supplying crops and dairy products needed to feed the army. Woodlawn Quakers and their northern and free black neighbors participated in the restored Union government, and elected Jonathan Roberts to the office of Fairfax County Sheriff. (Gillingham, n.d.) (Wilson and Catlin, 2014) (Catlin 2014, "The Quakers of Cedar Grove.")

After the Civil War, members of this progressive Quaker community continued to provide significant leadership in the Woodlawn area. Jonathan Roberts was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1867, and in 1869, was elected Chairman of the Fairfax County Radical Republicans. Warrington Gillingham was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1870, and would serve several terms throughout the 1870s and 1880s (Wilson and Catlin 2014). The Quakers were instrumental in establishing local self-help groups, such as the Woodlawn Horse Company, a cooperative society for protection against horse theft and other crimes within an 8-mile radius from the Woodlawn schoolhouse. The Woodlawn Agricultural Society promoted innovative approaches to farming, and established an annual agricultural fair. The Woodlawn Housekeepers Club involved women in the study and practice of dairy and poultry farming, bee-keeping, and fruit cultivation. (Catlin, Historical Collection)The Agricultural Society succeeded in establishing dairy farming as a significant economic component of Fairfax County's early twentieth century agriculture (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H7-2). It also was partially due to the relationships that had been established between African Americans and the area's Quaker community that Woodlawn's African-American community continued to grow steadily in the Woodlawn area until the expansion of Camp A. A. Humphreys and Fort Belvoir in the World War I and II eras (Catlin, Historical Collection).

## Free Blacks in Fairfax County

Fairfax County's free African-American population actually emerged long before the Civil War. Freedom from slavery was gained as a result of outright manumission by owners; by being freed in owners' wills, as was the case with George Washington's slaves; or following the status of previously freed African-American women. Local and state statutes required that free African-Americans either register with the local courts, or that they leave the state; however, documentary evidence suggests that such laws were enforced only sporadically (Sweig 1983:3-4). Further, George Washington stated in his will a prohibition against requiring the slaves he emancipated to leave the state.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, several free African-Americans established small communities throughout the county, as well as neighborhood enclaves in larger towns such as Alexandria (Chittenden et al. 1988: III-H9-3). The community of Gum Springs, located along the north bank of Little Hunting Creek, developed around property purchased in 1833 by a former slave of Hannah Bushrod Washington of Westmoreland County, West Ford (Netherton et al. 1978:274; Chase 1990:12). A small group of free African-Americans also settled in the Woodlawn vicinity, including some who were emancipated after George Washington's death, in accordance with the terms of his will. The will also provided for pensions to be paid and other care taken to assist the former slaves. Some of these individuals, and their descendants, registered as free "persons of color" during the 1840s and 1850s (Sweig 1977: *passim*), while others were listed as free persons in the 1850 and 1860 population censuses. During the 1850s, William Holland and Lewis Quander purchased the Woodlawn and Mount Vernon properties from the Gillingham family, establishing the Holland and Quander families as resident landowners for the next several generations (Catlin 2009).

After the Civil War, the size of these African-American communities increased. On January 1, 1873, another African-American enclave was established at Cedar Grove, near the village of Accotink, when Ann Matlack Roberts, Jonathan Roberts' mother, sold portions of her Cedar Grove tract to Isaac Wood and William Mundell. (Catlin 2014, "The Ann Roberts Parcel"). The Cedar Grove enclave existed until the expansion of Camp A. A. Humphreys in 1919, and the Woodlawn African American settlement remained intact through Fort Belvoir's World War II expansion. Its members established the Woodlawn Methodist Church and cemetery on Woodlawn Road, a school, and two fraternal lodges. Some members of the Woodlawn Methodist congregation lived along an unpaved road that extended Woodlawn Road in a northwesterly direction from the Woodlawn Quaker meeting house, and then curved south to connect with the present US Route 1. Property records show several African American property owners in the

area between the present-day Woodlawn Road and Beulah Street, some of whom were associated with the Laurel Grove Baptist Church, located further north on Beulah Street (Catlin Historical Collection.)

Most of this nineteenth century road configuration and all of the dwellings shown on the Fort Belvoir portion of the Hopkins 1878 map were obliterated when Camp A. A. Humphreys was established during World War I. The establishment of Camp A. A. Humphreys also resulted in the migration of long-time African American residents to Gum Springs. The Holland family's purchase of property in Gum Springs and their assistance to the Woodlawn Methodist Church in its relocation to a new site in Gum Springs exemplify the efforts of Woodlawn's black landowners to remain in the local community.

## **Suburbanization Development of Fort Belvoir in the Early-20<sup>th</sup> Century**

The late nineteenth and twentieth century growth of the Federal government in Washington, D.C. radically changed the character of Fairfax County. As the number of Federal employees rose throughout the period, electric trolley lines and improved road systems integrated Fairfax County into the Washington metropolitan area, and established the area as a suburban "bedroom community" of the nation's capital. A transit line linked Mount Vernon and Washington in 1892; they carried both passengers and freight, especially the dairy products produced in the Woodlawn area (Chase 1990: 46, 51).

However, the most profound change to the area was triggered by the entry of the United States into World War I. In 1910, Philip Otterback sold 1,500 acres of the former Belvoir estate to the United States government (LeeDecker 1984:46). Prior to and during the United States' involvement in World War I, the War Department purchased or condemned many contiguous properties and created the installation known as Camp A. A. Humphreys, named in honor of Civil War commander and former Chief of Engineers (1866-79), Major General Andrew A. Humphreys. Many of the numerous late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century dwellings in areas north of US Route 1 and west of Woodlawn Road were demolished after the Army's acquisition of property in the area.

To make the area suitable for military activity, roads, railroads, temporary buildings, and a water system were built. A water filtration plant, known as Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building, was erected on the site of the former Accotink Mill and survives today. By the end of World War I, nearly 55,000 personnel had been trained at the camp's multiple schools, including the Engineer Replacement and Training Camp, the Engineer Officers' Training Center, the Army Gas School and the School of Military Mining. At the conclusion of the war, the camp became a demobilization center for troops making their way home. By 1919, the camp encompassed 6,000 acres, including the newly acquired area comprising the present-day North Post and Davison Army Airfield, and became the permanent home of the US Army Corps of Engineers, relocated from present-day Fort McNair in Washington, DC (Fort Belvoir 2006).

## **Interwar Period**

In 1922, the camp was designated a permanent post and renamed Fort Humphreys. The Engineers School offered training in a variety of fields, including forestry, road and railroad construction, camouflage, mining, surveying, pontoon construction, photography, printing, and cooking, and included the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) programs. The Engineer Board, a forerunner to the research and development (R&D) center at Fort Belvoir, was relocated to Fort Humphreys during this period (Fort Belvoir 2006). At this time, temporary, Craftsman-style, wood-frame houses (commonly referred to as T-400s housing) were designed and constructed (USACE July 2003).

During the interwar years, Fort Humphreys further evolved as it became the focus of an intense Army-wide building program designed to replace the majority of temporary buildings hastily constructed during World War I. Around 1926, the US Army Quartermaster Corps developed standardized architectural plans for installations throughout the nation. The plans were adapted to local climatic and building traditions. In the Mid-Atlantic region, where Fort Humphreys was located, they included red brick, Georgian-Colonial-Revival-style buildings (Fort Belvoir 2006).

From the mid-1920s to the mid-1930s, most, but not all, of Fort Humphrey's temporary buildings were replaced with permanent construction, including officers' housing, barracks, and a hospital designed in the Colonial Revival style. The site plan of the installation was redesigned, creatively combining contemporary design philosophies of City Beautiful and Garden City influences with a more traditional collegiate approach, resulting in a landscape that maintained practicality while responding to natural surroundings in a flexible and aesthetic manner. Designed by George Ford and Howard Nurse, the layout focused on a structured, hierarchical collegiate center surrounded by residential areas with curvilinear streets. Support buildings were placed at the edge of the post plan. The Long Parade Field served as the anchor of the site, with administrative and classroom buildings along the east side, and barracks, a theater, gym, exchange, and post office on the west side (Fort Belvoir, 2006). A cluster of two-story Colonial Revival-Style administrative and service buildings, originally constructed as barracks, separated the Parade Ground from the noncommissioned officers' housing. The park-like Belvoir Village, Gerber Village, Rossell Loop Village, and Jadwin Loop Village were characterized by curving streets and cul-de-sacs that limited traffic flow and promoted a secluded atmosphere. These residential areas, evocative of an early-20th-century garden suburb, included common green spaces and took advantage of natural landscape features and vistas.

In 1935 following a period of renewed interest in the history of the area, Fort Humphreys was officially renamed Fort Belvoir in reference to its historic association with William Fairfax's Belvoir Manor (Fort Belvoir 2006). The majority of the 1930s-era buildings at Fort Belvoir survives today, and forms the core of the NRHP-eligible Fort Belvoir Historic District (USACE July 2003), which is eligible NRHP. Despite significant expansion throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly in the northern portion of the installation, the historic landscape plan of the main cantonment has remained intact.

In the Woodlawn neighborhood, following the World War I expansion of Camp A. A. Humphreys, some who lost their properties relocated to Gum Springs, as did the Woodlawn Methodist Church. Other residents, and the Odd Fellows Hall, relocated from the west side to the east side of Woodlawn Road, purchasing property from the Gillinghams and their descendants, the Cox family. Fewer African American residents were engaged in farming after the arrival of the military, and gradually, employment at Fort Belvoir became a common occupation. African American soldiers and their families who lacked adequate housing or schools on base found these essentials in Gum Springs. The Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and the Woodlawn Methodist Church Cemetery remained as inholdings on the west side of Woodlawn Road, exempted from the Army acquisition by virtue of covenant language included by Quaker landowners in deeds for both transfers. (Catlin, Historical Collection.)

In 1922, Woodlawn Quakers George Chalkley Gillingham and Joseph W. Cox, both grandsons of founding settler Chalkley Gillingham, became trustees of the new Woodlawn Chapter of the King's Daughters. They erected a Community House on donated land adjoining the main entrance to Camp A. A. Humphreys. From its construction until the early 1940s, when it was consumed by Fort Belvoir's World War II era expansion, the Woodlawn Community House and the surrounding fields became the venue for the neighborhood's annual farmers' fairs, benefits, social service work, luncheons, suppers, plays, "Sings," club meetings, children's camps, US Department of Agriculture-sponsored Fairfax County Home Demonstration courses, Bible readings, and countless other activities, often held in cooperation

with the Woodlawn Meeting or the Woodlawn Baptist Church. (Catlin 2011, “The Woodlawn Community House.”)

## **World War II**

During the early 1940s, as the United States was gearing up for entry into World War II, Fort Belvoir was expanded again through the acquisition of 3,000 acres north of US Route 1 for the Engineer Replacement Training Center (ERTC). This expansion displaced the small, historic African-American community at Woodlawn (Fort Belvoir 2006). ERTC provided basic military engineer training to draftees. By 1942 when the US had officially entered the war, it trained personnel to construct and operate Army installations and weapon operations, and an officer candidate school was established at Fort Belvoir.

As the nation approached involvement in World War II, the Corps’ Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir coordinated a program of specialized equipment development and then led an effort to increase the number of laboratories and proving grounds available to test modern military equipment. By 1940 the Engineer Board secured Fort Belvoir’s EPG property from local landowners. EPG’s facilities started with ranges and buildings for landmine deployment and detection; however, during the war years, these facilities expanded to include vehicle testing buildings and structures, an airfield, laboratories and offices, range observation buildings, and ammunition storage magazines (New South Associates, December 2006).

During World War II, another wave of temporary construction accommodated the massive influx of male and female inductees. Wood-frame housing was constructed for approximately 24,000 men and officers. Unlike their World War I era counterparts, these units were equipped with indoor plumbing, central heating, and electricity. Youngs Village was constructed for Fort Belvoir’s African American soldiers at the Woodlawn Road crossroads where the pre-Civil War African American settlement had its beginnings. However, the supply of housing for African American soldiers and their families continued to be inadequate, and the Gum Springs community struggled to accommodate the influx of new residents and schoolchildren. (Catlin 2011, “The Woodlawn Crossroads.”) At the conclusion of World War II in 1945, Fort Belvoir reprised its role as a demobilization center for the troops. After 1945 activity waxed and waned in accordance with peacetime policies (Fort Belvoir 2006).

## **Cold War**

During the height of the Cold War in the 1950s, Fort Belvoir became heavily involved in R&D, to complement its original training mission. Many R&D activities were undertaken by the Engineer Research & Development Laboratories (ERDL), which became involved in a wide range of activities, including testing new techniques for electric power generation, camouflage and deception, fuel and materials handling, mine detection, and other projects.

Cold War-era innovation was reflected in numerous aspects of the built environment at Fort Belvoir. For example, in 1948–49, Albert Kahn & Associates, the Detroit-based architecture firm well known for its US auto industry work, designed the prototype Thermo-Con House, a building that employed chemically treated concrete that rose from its foundation. The house, which survives today on Fort Belvoir’s South Post, was touted as a demonstration of a method to rapidly construct low-cost, mass-produced housing (Fort Belvoir 2006).

During this period, Fort Belvoir experienced another housing construction boom following congressional passage of military housing construction bills sponsored by Senator Wherry and Congressman Capehart in 1949 and 1955, respectively. The purpose of the legislation was to provide

federal funding to upgrade the living conditions of military personnel through the creation of additional US Army family housing units. Other developments at Fort Belvoir during those years included the construction of the US Army Package Power Reactor in 1957. Designed as the Army's first prototype nuclear generating plant, SM-1 (Stationary, Medium Power–First Prototype) Nuclear Plant was used to generate electricity for commercial use and cut back on fossil fuel consumption. The plant was the first nuclear training facility for military personnel. The plant, which is still extant, operated from 1957 to 1973 (Fort Belvoir 2006) when the reactor was deactivated and the nuclear fuel removed. The plant was decommissioned in 1998.

Fort Belvoir's mission continued to expand during the Cold War with the establishment of multiple Army and DoD entities including DeWitt Hospital (1957), the Defense Systems Management College (1971) and the Defense Mapping School (1972). In 1988, the US Army Engineer School transferred to Fort Leonard Wood. Development of ranges and facilities at EPG was most heavy from 1940 through the 1960s. The munitions-testing facility at EPG followed the US Army Engineer School that left Fort Belvoir and transferred to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in 1988, leaving the EPG largely unused since that time. The Military District of Washington (MDW) assumed operational control of Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir 2006).

## **1989-Present**

Since the conclusion of the Cold War, Fort Belvoir has continued to function as a key US Army installation that hosts multiple tenants who support the Army's mission. Fort Belvoir also provides essential administrative and basic operations support to those tenants. Beginning in 1989, Fort Belvoir, like many other DoD installations, was subject to a series of congressional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions. As a result, a number of agencies, such as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), re-located from the National Capital Region to new facilities at Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir March 31, 2011).

In the early 1990s, it was determined that new construction totaling approximately 1,000,000 square feet would be sufficient for the incoming activities associated with BRAC at Fort Belvoir. The major projects included the Headquarters (HQ) complex, industrial park along Theote Road, shopping center with a new Post Exchange (PX), new commissary, and the expansion of the existing commissary's warehouse.

A plan to redevelop the EPG, presently known as Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA), was also initiated. However, its vision of large-scale, multi-capacity, civilian/military use did not come to fruition. Subsequently, FBNA fell into disrepair and became overgrown (Fort Belvoir, March 31, 2011).

Simultaneous with implementation of a building campaign to accommodate incoming activities as a result of BRAC, Fort Belvoir also developed a comprehensive land management plan that took into consideration the stewardship of natural and cultural resources. The plan, which earned a national honor award from the American Planning Association (APA) in 1991, sought to manage growth in a way that protected and maintained the installation's unique assets, while maintaining the ability of the installation to pursue its assigned military mission (Fort Belvoir March 31, 2011).

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the BRAC projects was completed in 1991, and Fort Belvoir began to transition from planning to building. In January 1992, the design for the HQ complex was finished, and construction began in November of that same year. By May, Fort Belvoir had also completed the plans for the industrial park. Building 1464 was completed, and the Information Systems Command (ISC) relocated there in 1992. The design for the renovation of Building 1465 was released in November 1992, while construction continued on Building 1466. Finally, it was determined

that a new commissary was unnecessary and that project was canceled, although the planned expansion of the warehouse for the existing commissary moved forward (Strycula 2011).

In 1993, the US Army Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) came to an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) concerning construction of the Fairfax County Parkway (FCP). Together, they determined that the US Army would pay \$12.1 million to help build this road that would alleviate the increased traffic caused by substantial development at Fort Belvoir during the 1990s (Strycula 2011).

In 1994, Fort Belvoir partnered with the Fairfax County Public Schools to construct the new Fort Belvoir Elementary School on North Post to replace the three DoD schools currently in operation. The new elementary school soon became the largest such educational facility in the Commonwealth of Virginia (Fort Belvoir March 31, 2011).

Another round of BRAC took place in 1995, and work on the implementation of its proposals continued over the next several years. For instance, Fort Belvoir began to design a new building for the Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA). By September 30, 1995, the post had also completed the improvement of roads and the HQ complex. Thus, the DLA, DCAA, and DTRA moved into the HQ complex. Additionally, the renovation of Building 1465 was finished, and the Criminal Investigation Division Command (CIDC) made it their new headquarters in June. Meanwhile, the expansion of the commissary warehouse continued (Strycula 2011).

Although BRAC did not specifically mention them, two organizations relocated to Fort Belvoir from Vint Hill Farms Station as a result of the 1993 BRAC decisions. These included the Operations Security Evaluation Group (OSEG) and the Mission Support Activity (MSA). For OSEG, Fort Belvoir completed a new facility on South Post, and renovated several other buildings in that area to provide administrative space for MSA. Both projects were completed in August 1997 (Strycula 2011).

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Fort Belvoir initiated new security requirements for access onto the post. Force protection and anti-terrorism measures began to play a major role in the operation of the post. A number of agencies in local leased facilities also began to relocate to Fort Belvoir for security purposes. Also in 2001, housing was privatized, and was placed under the management of Clark Pinnacle as part of the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). The goal of privatization is to provide housing on post that is comparable to housing available in the private market. In 2003, the post came under the supervision of the Installation Management Command (IMCOM), an organization which is tasked with standardizing and administering US Army posts such as Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir March 31, 2011).

In 2005, BRAC eventually directed that Fort Belvoir would receive a net gain of 19,300 personnel on Main Post and its sub-installations. Approximately \$4 billion was spent on building the Community Hospital and Missile Defense Agency (MDA) on Main Post; the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) at FBNA; two large office buildings at the Mark Center in Alexandria, Virginia for the Washington Headquarters Service; the Joint Use Intelligence Analysis Facility (JUIAF) at Rivanna Station in Charlottesville, Virginia; and a host of associated infrastructure improvements on- and off-post. These improvements included the construction of the final segment of the Fairfax County Parkway along the southern border of FBNA (Fort Belvoir March 31, 2011).

Housing became an issue with the increase in personnel to Fort Belvoir. To accommodate the increase, new infill housing was constructed in Belvoir Village and Jadwin Loop Village. Additionally, three residential areas were constructed to complement existing housing, including Lewis Village in 2006, Rossell Loop Village in 2007, and Park Village in 2008 (Clark Pinnacle n.d.).

Today, Fort Belvoir continues to expand its role as a strategic sustaining base for America's armed forces worldwide. The four BRAC rounds brought significant changes to Fort Belvoir. The substantial development and increase of personnel both altered the appearance and mission of the installation. Whereas it had originally been a training center for the engineers, it now assumed the role of providing administrative space and support for many military and defense organizations stationed at the post. To continue to plan for expansion, Fort Belvoir is in the process of completing a new master plan that will provide guidance for future development. It is anticipated that the plan will be completed by late 2014 or early 2015.

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# **Appendix III - National Register Nomination Forms**

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM  
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Virginia</b>
COUNTY: <b>Fairfax</b>
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
**Belvoir Mansion Ruins and the Fairfax Grave Site**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
**Belvoir**

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**4/10 mi. SE of intersection of 23rd St. and Belvoir Rd.**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Fort Belvoir**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: **Virginia** CODE **51** COUNTY: **Fairfax** CODE **059**

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

**4. AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)  
**Federal Government**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Fort Belvoir**

STREET AND NUMBER:

STATE: **Virginia** CODE **001**

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Fairfax**

STATE: **Virginia** CODE **001**

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**N/A**

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Fairfax**

STATE: **Virginia** CODE **001**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Virginia**

COUNTY: **Fairfax**

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION					
CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE					
<p>The site is presently under archeological excavation. Brick foundations and drains have been exposed at the main house and three buildings. Upon completion of the archeological project the site will be developed into a park providing protection and preservation for the remaining ruins. This park will be open to the general public.</p> <p>Belvoir was described by George Washington as one of the most beautiful estates on the river.</p> <p>The following newspaper notice published in the Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, 9 July 1774 may best describe Belvoir in its original appearance:</p> <p>The beautiful seat of the honorable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack River, in Fairfax County, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The Mansion house is of brick two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants' hall and cellars below: convenient offices, stables and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits: in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains nearly 2,000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let together, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley County.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Francis Willis, junior</p> <p>The Fairfax Grave Site near the mansion ruins is marked by a stone memorial surrounded by a wrought iron fence and a gravel walkway. The grave site is in excellent condition. The stone memorial was erected by Mr. Fairfax Harrison, a descendent of the Fairfax family.</p>					

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century            |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal     | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>archeology</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | <u>history</u>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation   |   |  | _____   |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Belvoir was built by Colonel William Fairfax between 1736-1741 and for thirty-two years was the seat of one of the most distinguished families in Virginia. Colonel William was land agent for his first cousin Lord Thomas Fairfax, Proprietor of the Northern Neck; Collector of Customs for the South Potomac; and President of the Virginia Council.

Here at Belvoir George Washington's half brother Lawrence married Colonel William's eldest daughter Anne, Major John Carlyle (builder of the Carlyle House in Alexandria) married Sarah, and George Washington's first cousin Warner Washington married Colonel William's youngest daughter Hannah. Here, Lord Thomas Fairfax met sixteen year old George Washington and formed a friendship which was to last thirty-three years.

Upon the death of Colonel William Fairfax in 1757, Belvoir was inherited by the eldest son, George William Fairfax. It was in the company of George William that George Washington began his first frontier surveying experience departing from Belvoir in March 1748.

George William inherited the family ancestral estates in England and in August 1773 he and his wife set sail for England, never to return. Subsequently, Belvoir was rented to Reverend Andrew Morton, destroyed by fire in 1783, and further demolished by mortar bombs and cannon shot fired from British ships during the Battle of Belvoir in September 1814.

The Fairfax memorial marks the graves of Colonel William Fairfax who built Belvoir Mansion, his wife Deborah Clarke Fairfax, and bears inscriptions to the memory of the two young sons of the Fairfax's who were killed in early colonial wars.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Files at Fort Belvoir Museum, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.  
 Historic Preservation for Fairfax County, Virginia, Division of Planning,  
 Fairfax County, Virginia.  
 Waterman, Thomas Tileston, The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776. New York:  
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 Russell, Edward B., "Belvoir Manor," Historical Society of Fairfax County,  
Virginia, Inc., Vol. 9 (1964-1965).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES											
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE					
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	40'	50"	77°	07'	52"									
NE	38°	40'	50"	77°	07'	40"									
SE	38°	40'	42"	77°	07'	40"									
SW	38°	40'	42"	77°	07'	52"									

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **10 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
none			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: <b>Mr E. B. Russell (curator)</b>		DATE: <b>21 Jun 73</b>
BUSINESS ADDRESS: <b>U.S. Army Engineer Museum</b>		
STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Bldg 1000 16th St. &amp; Belvoir Rd.</b>		PHONE: <b>664-6104</b>
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Fort Belvoir</b>	STATE: <b>VA 22060</b>	CODE: <b>001</b>

**12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes  
 No  
 None

*[Signature]*  
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is  National  State  Local

**JUL 17 1973**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Federal Representative Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Title

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

*[Signature]*  
 June 4, 1973  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

*[Signature]*  
 Date

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

Belvoir

11/11/72

DATE OF RECEIPT	1/15/70	YES	NO	RECEIVED NUMBER
DATA PAGE		✓		
PHOTO (S)			✓	
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)			✓	
MAP (S)		✓	✓	2
MAP DESCRIPTION (S)		✓		
LOGGED		✓		
ACKNOWLEDGE				
RECEIVED	11/5/71			

no photos at all, the acreage has been reduced. Also 7 & 8 are rather skimpy. Mean 11/5/72

Obey Jan 6 1/65

Many - This is the original form submitted, so unless we rejected more in 7 and 8 on our original...  
 I doubt if the review board has approved the reduction or...  
 why not also in reduction?  
 Chambers - 5-72

Director

Annual Edition Entry

Working Number

Comments: Confm

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Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in how to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin  
A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural  
classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word  
processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Fort Belvoir Historic District  
Other names/site number Historic Architectural Resources of Fort Belvoir, VA VDHR File No. 29-209

2. Location

Street & number See map or Section 10, Page 17 not for publication  
City or town Fort Belvoir vicinity N/A  
State Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination  
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
x does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally  
   statewide x locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National  
Register criteria. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register     
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the     
National Register     
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the     
National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date  
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>195</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>196</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

3. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE	Sub: Military Facility
DOMESTIC	Institutional Housing
EDUCATION	School, Research Facility
HEALTH CARE	Hospital
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Theater, Sports Facility
SOCIAL	Clubhouse
GOVERNMENT	Post Office, Public Works
COMMERCE/TRADE	Warehouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE	Sub: Military Facility
DOMESTIC	Institutional Housing
EDUCATION	School
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Theater, Sports Facility
SOCIAL	Clubhouse
GOVERNMENT	Post Office
COMMERCE/TRADE	Warehouse

2. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival \_\_\_\_\_  
Bungalow/Craftsman \_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE: lightweight, poured \_\_\_\_\_  
walls BRICK \_\_\_\_\_  
WOOD \_\_\_\_\_  
roof SLATE: asphalt shingle \_\_\_\_\_  
other SANDSTONE, WOOD \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

3. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY \_\_\_\_\_  
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1917-1941 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1928 \_\_\_\_\_  
1935 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant person (complete if criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Washington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
William I Deming (Abbot Hall, Williams Hall, and Thayer Hall)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - designated a National Historic Landmark
  - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
  - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Office of History, Ft. Belvoir, Directorate of Engineering & Housing, Ft. Belvoir

=====

### 10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property ca. 200 acres

**UTM References**  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	314140	4284560	2	18	314680 4285040
3	18	314380	4284120	4	18	313960 4283720

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**  
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title\_Douglas J. Harnsberger, A.I.A., Sandra Hubbard, Architectural Historians\_  
organization\_Harnsberger & Associates\_\_\_\_\_date\_1995-1996\_  
street & number\_108 North First St.\_\_\_\_telephone\_\_(804) 648-5040\_  
city or town\_Richmond\_\_\_\_\_state\_VA\_ zip code\_23219\_

originally:name/title\_Sheryl N. Hack, Lauren Archibald, Architectural Historians\_\_\_\_  
organization\_MAAR Associates, Inc.\_\_\_\_\_date\_February 1992\_  
street & number\_9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655\_\_\_\_telephone\_\_(302) 368-5777\_  
city or town\_Newark\_\_\_\_\_state\_VA\_ zip code\_189715-0655\_

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

( ) with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title\_Department of the Army, U.S. Army Fort Belvoir\_\_\_\_  
street & number\_\_\_\_\_telephone\_\_\_\_\_  
city or town\_Fort Belvoir\_\_\_\_\_state\_VA\_ zip code\_22060\_

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).  
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-2018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Fort Belvoir Historic District  
Fairfax County, Virginia

Description

The Fort Belvoir Historic District contains the administrative and visual core of the 1930s Army Corps of Engineers Training Center campus, as well as the principal residential structures built to house enlisted men, NCOs, officers and senior officers. The Fort Belvoir Historic District contains a group of temporary, frame, officers' housing units erected in the 1920s, as well as a row of seven nearly identical wood-frame warehouses, built in 1917, the oldest standing structures on the post. The layout of the district follows the military post planning objectives prevalent in the late 1920s and 1930s (Nurse 1928). Whereas the post is like a "great social organism," its development should follow certain "laws," including Unity, Consonance in Design, Natural Beauty, Balance and Radiation.

Large, imposing, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings embellished with limestone porticos and keystones and set within a formal, rectilinear street plan, characterize the central campus. The modest and stately Colonial Revival-style brick houses, which are one-and-one half or two-story, single or double, are arranged in rectilinear and curvilinear patterns, defining the principal residential areas which surround it. The consistent use of the Colonial Revival style, rendered in red brick with limestone details, creates the architectural character that defines the 1930s construction of permanent administrative and residential facilities to house the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir.

The administrative and visual core of the installation is focused on the Long Parade Ground, which is surrounded by Colonial Revival-style buildings. The stately, monumental quality of the Colonial Revival-style buildings that define the parade ground area and house the principal administrative and instructional facilities at Fort Belvoir; the NCO housing area immediately adjacent to the Long Parade Ground, which is associated chronologically with the development of the central post in the 1930s and visually with the central post's formal, symmetrical plan; the 1920s officers' housing to the east of the parade ground, which dates to the post's development after World War I; and the senior officers' housing area (ca. 1934).

The senior officers' housing area is situated at the southeastern tip of the a neck of land stretching out into the Potomac River. The irregular topography of the bluffs inspired a curvilinear plan of considerable beauty, reminiscent of the finest garden suburbs constructed at the time in civilian settings. Planners took advantage of the topography and vegetation to provide excellent architectural orientation of these quarters. As consistent with the proper planning of Army posts, the streets follow the natural contour of the ground, in order to reduce building costs as well as to present pleasing perspectives, while at the same time, meeting the purely local needs for which they were intended (Nurse 1928: 16). This 1930s development stands in substantial contrast to the formal, rectilinear design of the core of the post although the dwellings retain the Colonial Revival style and brick construction characteristic of the core of the installation.

The senior officers' housing area consists of fifty-nine substantial, elegant, two-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival-style dwellings which line a long, winding, parkway-like drive. These dwellings are of a basic Colonial Revival form, some with individual variations as described below. The main roadway, Belvoir Drive, terminates at the Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters (Building #1), appropriately sited on a bluff overlooking the Potomac. Woodlawn and Mason Drives wind east, encircling a wooded common area and terminating at the Officers' Club, which is situated on a dramatic promontory overlooking the river. The Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters and the Officers' Club, which occupy the two highest points in the area, provide focus to the suburb-like, residential plan. The generous provision of open space, the preservation of woodland behind the houses, and the presence of vistas over the Potomac River combine to create a sense of privacy, seclusion, and separation from the rest of the post. Ruins of the Belvoir Mansion, seat of Col. William Fairfax, cousin and land-agent to Lord Fairfax, lay nearby. The senior officers' housing area derives coherence from its uniform architectural layout and character, as well as from the continuity of its distinctive landscape design, which both conforms to the terrain and embodies the best of contemporary landscape planning.

Both the 1930s NCO and officers' housing units were constructed from standardized plans designed in the Colonial Revival style. The repetition of similar and identical forms, designed in the same style and employing uniform construction materials, creates a sense of unity among the structures that represent the 1930s construction period and are included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

An inventory with descriptions of structures included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District is provided below. An abbreviated version of the list is attached to this nomination. Buildings are listed by building number and grouped by type; variations within one building type are detailed in the text.

Senior Officers' Housing

Building #1. Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, the Commanding Officer's house is constructed of common bond brick articulated by regular banded brick quoins over a brick foundation. It has a rectangular, two-and-one-half story main block with a one-and-one-half story garage wing to the east. The seven-bay principal facade contains a three-bay, pedimented, central pavilion with an oval oculus in the pediment. This side-gable house has a slate roof, gable end returns, interior end chimneys, two gabled dormers on the front slope, and three to the rear, and two low gabled dormers on each slope of

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garage wing. A front doorway, located in the center of the pavilion, has a molded architrave surrounding sidelights and a pair of three-panel, double wooden doors. A side entrance with a wooden door with glazed upper pane and solid lower panel is located on the east gable end near the northeast corner. Three wooden French doors open on the rear porch. All windows are six-over-six double-hung with limestone sills. A small, flat-roof front entry portico is supported by paired Tuscan columns, with a Chinese-style balustrade on the roof. A two-tiered porch extends across the rear of the main block. Its flat roof is topped by a wooden balustrade and supported by square, paneled, wooden columns. A small, shed-roofed entry porch supported by square columns is located over the side door. The house is built on a center hall plan. Extensive, English-style gardens on its side and rear lead down to the bluffs above the Potomac River.

Buildings #2-19, #21-60, Senior Officers' Housing: (58-Contributing). The senior officer's house form whether measuring 40' by 27' or 40' by 28' consists of a common bond-brick main block on a brick foundation with a center-hall plan. It is two-and-one-half stories with a gable roof, two to three dormer windows, and two interior end chimneys. The main block is flanked by two side gable wings one of which is a garage and the other is either a one or two story enclosed side porch. Other variations are the door surrounds: one type is a recessed, paneled entry with portico supported by Tuscan-style columns, with triangular pediment; the other is wooden pilasters with an arched recessed pediment. All the houses face a park-like area.

Structure #7, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular, side-gable, brick building and services Family Housing #7 and 8.

Building #15A, Tennis Courts: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1950.

Building #15B, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular, side-gable, brick building and services Family Housing #16 and 17.

Building #20, MacKenzie Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1934 as the Officers' Open Mess, this building presently serves as the Officers' Club. A seven-part, symmetrical, Georgian Revival-style composition arranged in a broad crescent, this Flemish bond brick structure with scored joints sits on a brick foundation. The rectangular, two-and-one-half story building contains a nine-bay main block which measures 72' by 45', two two-story, four-bay wings that measure 34' by 33' and two two-story, ten-bay flankers that measure 72' by 36'. A large, flat-roofed addition is present on the rear facade. The side-gable main block, wings, and flankers have slate roofs with molded cornices and interior end chimneys. Seven gabled dormers sit atop the main block. The main block sports gable-end returns and the wings display pediment molding across their gable ends. The main entrance, located in the central bay of the main block, contains four three-panel doors surrounded by a molded architrave and entablature. Other major doorways are placed at the third and eighth bays of the flankers. A two-story, flat-roofed portico featuring square paneled columns, a detailed entablature, and a Chinese fence balustrade extends across the facade of the main block. Two richly decorated period rooms with beamed ceilings and large fireplaces remain on the interior. A fireback from the Belvoir Mansion hangs above the fireplace in the first-floor lounge. In terms of its overall architectural character as well as the direct reference it makes to historical styles and with local architectural and historical traditions. With its two-story, flat-roofed portico and plethora of gabled dormers, MacKenzie Hall makes reference to nearby Mount Vernon, establishing a visual and historical connection between the Colonial Revival-style structures of Fort Belvoir and the great Virginia plantation houses that graced the upper Potomac/Potomac River Valley in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A 1974 addition was made to the Bachelor's Officer's Quarters (BQ).

Building #33A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1943, is a one-story, one-bay rectangular, side-gable, brick building.

Building #51A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935 is a one-story, one-bay, square, front-gable, brick building and services Family Housing quarters #51.

Building #67, Officers' Housing: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, this one-story, three-bay, side-gable, L-plan bungalow is the only example of this housing type on the post. Constructed of stretcher bond brick, this house has an enclosed porch, large gable, an interior chimney, and flat arch lintels. The entry porch on the north gable end is a modern addition.

Building #68, Officers' Housing: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, this officer's housing unit is the only example of this housing type on the post. The Colonial Revival-style officers' quarters is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable building constructed of common bond brick with gable end returns, an imposed secondary side-gable with end returns, and one-quarter round windows. Other architectural details include exterior end chimneys, a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns and pilasters, an attached one-story sun room on the southern gable end, flat arched over first- and second-story windows, and a single-story rear entry porch. Double windows grace the front and rear elevations.

Building #68A, Transformer Station: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1949, this one-story brick building services Building #68.

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Building #73, Detached Garage: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1949.

MCO Housing

Buildings #101-112, #114-153, #55, #157, #159, #161-165: (60-Contributing). Built in 1930-31 and in 1934, these one-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable, common bond brick Colonial Revival-style houses with gabled dormers, six-paneled wooden front entry door with glass upper panels, and four-light transoms are arranged in a formal Beaux Arts plan that extends westward from the parade ground. Notable for enriched entries, such as latticework and column supports, and spacious grounds, they maintain the stylistic, formal character of the imposing administrative buildings surrounding the parade ground and extend the formal plan that characterizes the post's central area.

Building #110A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #110.

Building #120A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #120 and #122.

Building #136A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #136 and 138.

Building #157A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #157.

Buildings #166-171: (6-Contributing). Built in 1939, this row of identical MCO family housing units lacks the carefully planned environment common in other nearby housing areas. The residences are substantial, two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style double houses that are consistent in their use of the post's pervasive Colonial Revival idiom and solid brick construction.

Buildings #173-178, Detached Garages: (6-Contributing). These identical one-story, two-bay, side-gable, shingled brick garages with six-over-six double-hung windows on each side belong to the MCO family housing on Middleton Road (buildings #166-171) and were built in 1940.

Building #184: (1-Contributing). Built in 1939, the former MCO Club is the central focus of the Beaux Arts plan of the MCO housing area west of the parade ground. This long, one-story, brick Colonial Revival building with gable roof and corbeled brick cornice, maintains the plan of the central area and the style of the surrounding buildings.

Building #188, Water Storage Tank: (1-Contributing). This round, metal water storage tank with saucer-shaped bottom and conical top was built in 1918. The tank is supported by five steel legs with lattice bracing and reinforced with diagonal tie rods and cross struts. The legs stand on concrete footings. Large water pipes extend from the center of the tank bottom to the ground.

Building #191: (1-Contributing). The Fire Station/Facility Engineer Facility, which was built in 1934, is a two-story, four-bay, hip-roofed building with a slate-covered roof and a central pedimented pavilion. Other architectural features include two arched fire engine doors, modillions along the peak of the pediment, a molded wood cornice and arched wood door surround with a fanlight, and double three-paneled wooden doors. A one-story, rectangular rear addition measures 32' by 63'.

Long Parade Ground

Buildings #201 and #202, MacArthur Hall: (2-Contributing). Identical two-and-one-half story, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings with monumental limestone porticos, buildings #201 and 202 were built to serve as a 111-man capacity barracks in 1928. This pair of buildings defines the western boundary of the Long Parade Ground, maintains the architectural character and scale of the structures surrounding the parade ground through the use of the Colonial Revival style and of brick and limestone construction materials, and serves as a frontispiece for the compound of brick Colonial Revival barracks to their rear. Building #210 is presently used for administrative offices and building #202 houses the Defense Systems Management College.

Buildings #203-213: (11-Contributing). Built in 1928, this group of very similar two-and-one-half story, brick buildings serves as barracks. Buildings #204-205, 207, and 209 are used for general instruction. Variations on the basic center hall plan with cross hall revolve around the treatment of the two-level, concrete porches which run across the rear facades. Although not visually essential to the Long Parade Ground, this group of barracks buildings that surround the parade ground. Arranged in a formal, rectilinear plan which extends the symmetry of the parade ground and its surrounding building, the configuration as well as the architectural character of these barracks continues the balanced composition and singular design idiom of the post's central plan.

Building #216, Flagler Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1932, this two-and-one-half story, brick Colonial Revival-style building with monumental limestone portico, defines the southern terminus of the parade ground. Originally the 35-bed post hospital, and at one time the Post Headquarters, this building is presently occupied by administrative offices.

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#216A. Flagpole: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1976.

Building #217: (1-Contributing). This detached garage, built in 1932, is a one-story, two-bay building with hip-roof covered with slate and constructed of brick with a masonry foundation. The garage is located behind Flagler Hall (Building #216). The fenestration consists of two wooden overhead garage doors and four wood-frame six-over-six double-hung windows, which are now bricked over.

#218. Monument to the Cold War Dead: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1968.

Building #219. Essayons Theater and Administrative: (1-Contributing). This one-and-one-half story brick building is composed of two gambrel-roofed blocks linked by a one-and-one half story, frame connector. Built in 1931 to house a theater and a gymnasium, the building is set back from the parade ground with its principal facade oriented toward the residential area of the post, with which it is functionally associated. The creation of this unusual and bipartite building form illustrates a successful attempt to adapt special function building to the motifs of the prevalent Colonial Revival style and reflects the attention to planning and unified design that is characteristic of Fort Belvoir's central core.

Building #226. Battalion Headquarters: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1957.

Building #S-231. Consolidated Mess #1: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1968.

Building #235. Battalion Headquarters: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1965.

#245. Baseball Field: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1950.

Building #246. Communications Electronic Building: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1951.

Building #256. Main Post Office: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, the Main Post Office is a one-story brick structure with an imposing projecting entry pavilion. Utilitarian in form, it is enriched by fine brickwork and detailing that harmonizes with the prevailing Colonial Revival style. It is located on a major cross street near the Long Parade Ground and across from a row of brick Colonial Revival-style barracks. Less formal than its neighbors, the post office exhibits solid design, harmonizing with the parade ground building through its use of brick and limestone construction materials.

Building #257. Hill Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, Hill Hall is a one-story, H-shaped, brick Colonial Revival-style building with an octagonal cupola topped by a copper roof. Originally designed as an elementary school, the building maintains the formal use of space characteristic of the central parade ground area and suggests the range of community services provided by the Army. In its position at the extreme southwest of the parade ground area adjacent to the senior officers' housing, Hill Hall is accessible to the MCO housing west of the parade ground as well as to the officers' housing east of the parade ground. The building represents the transition between the public services provided to military dependents and the privacy associated with the residential areas.

Building #258: (1-Contributing). This one-story, brick Colonial Revival-style building that was originally used as the Post Exchange was built in 1935. Set back from the west side of the parade ground with its entrance facing the Essayons Theater, its style and material are consistent with those of the parade ground building, although is much smaller. A formal pedimented pavilion face the parade ground but its rear porch bears a stronger relationship to building #219 than to the monumental porticos of the parade ground building. Set back from the parade ground, it is consistent with the post's prevailing design from the formality and monumentality of the central parade ground area to the formal and smaller scale administrative and housing area to the west. The building currently houses administrative offices.

Buildings #268 and 270. Williams and Thayer Halls: (2-Contributing). Identical two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings with recessed porticos, designed by William I. Deming and built in 1935, these flankers complete the composition that defined the eastern edge of the parade ground and forms the symbolic and geographic focus of the South Post. The buildings retain their original doors and much of the original interiors.

Building #269. Abbot Hall: (1-Contributing). An imposing example of the Colonial Revival style designed by Washington, D.C. architect William I. Deming and constructed in 1935, Abbot Hall forms the central element of the three-part Palladian composition that includes the two flanking buildings, Williams and Thayer Halls. Currently serving as Post Headquarters, Abbot Hall is a two-story brick building with a Buckingham slate roof, projecting pedimented limestone portico, grand staircase, and a carved shield in the pediment. The building suffered a serious attic-fire in 1993 which required a total roof reconstruction and interior renovation. A \$2 million dollar rehabilitation was completed in November 1995. The entrance foyer, cross halls and end stairwells

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were preserved in their original configuration. The exterior appearance was retained and restored.

Building #T-435, Fairfax Chapel: (1-Contributing). The Fairfax Chapel was built in 1941. The chapel is one-story with a front gable and an asphalt shingled roof. The square steeple with a steep pyramidal roof was built on the front gable ridge of the chapel. A gabled vestibule projects from the center of the front gable end. The doors are modern aluminum and glass. The windows in the chapel are varied with twelve-over-twelve on the long sides of the building, four-over-four at the end of the bays on the long side and on either side of the doorway and six-over-six windows in the front gable end peak. The chapel does not reflect the Colonial Revival style of the other buildings on the parade ground.

Camp Humphreys Officers' Housing

Buildings #T436-441: (6-Contributing). Designed by Captain A.A. Hockman, Quartermaster Corps (QMC), and built in 1920-21, this series of low, one-story "temporary" houses employed a standardized panel-system method of construction. They are good examples of the then-contemporary Craftsman style and feature integrated front entry porches with built-in side benches and central-gable front facade. Their informal style is well suited to their atmosphere of the camp that predated the designation of Fort Belvoir as the Army Engineer Center.

Buildings #443-446: (4-Contributing). The one-story, five-bay, side-gable, brick, identical detached garages built in 1940, measure 20' by 51', and are part of the Jaovin Loop Housing complex and belong to buildings #451-454.

#T498A, Baseball Field: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1955.

Building #500-503: (4-Contributing). Built in 1934, these two-story, three-bay, side-gable buildings are presently used for housing. The brick housing reflects the architecture of the post through the Colonial Revival-style door surround and its four-light transom. A one-story modern addition has been built on the side. Other architectural features are two gabled dormers and ventilators in the gable ends.

Building #500A, Transformer Vault: (1-Contributing). This one-story, one-bay, side gable, eight by eight, red brick transformer vault was built in 1935.

Building #1124: (1-Contributing). This one-story, two-bay gas station, built in 1934, measures approximately 25' by 40'. Fenestration consists of a front entrance and eight-over-eight double-hung windows to the side and rear. Building materials consist of brick and clapboard with an overhanging hipped roof and rear chimney.

Buildings #T1139-1145: (7-Contributing). This row of almost identical attached warehouses built in 1917, the oldest standing structures on the post, are one-story, five-bay structures with gable roofs covered in asphalt shingles and measures 167' by 65' each. The warehouses are supported by wood posts which rest on masonry footings. Fire walls on the north and south sides separate the buildings. Particle board and tar paper has been placed over the original wood-frame structure. Five metal ventilators are located at the ridge of each roof. Five loading doors face the railroad tracks on the west side and four on the east side of each building. The fenestration of these warehouses consists of six-over-six double-hung windows and long wooden six-panel fixed-sash windows.

Building #1150: (1-Contributing). This PX Administration building, built in 1934, is now used for Ryder Truck rentals. The building is a one-story, one-bay, side-gable, brick structure with a brick rear addition with a shed roof, one interior brick chimney, and one metal pipe chimney. Metal grates cover the windows. The window configuration consists of three sets of six-pane windows with three sets of three-pane windows above and below the six-pane windows. On the front facade are two doors, one of modern aluminum and glass and one wood panel door with a five-light transom and Italianate scrolls supporting the overhang above the door. Masonry steps lead to both doors. A large wood-panel-and-glass door is located on the side of the rear addition.

Building #1150A, Transformer Vault: (1-Contributing). This one-story, one-bay, side gable, 9' by 11' rectangular red brick transformer vault was built in 1935.

Building #1156: (1-Contributing). Building #1156 presently houses an electrical substation. The building, which is constructed of brick, was built in 1935 and is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable structure with a shingled roof, and includes an interior chimney and twelve-pane casement windows.

Building #1157: (1-Contributing). Presently used to house a standby generator, this one-story L-shaped, three-bay, hip-roofed structure built in 1929 is consistent with the brick construction of the other Colonial Revival-style buildings on the post. The main block measures 17' by 27' and the gabled ell measures 8' by 11'. Entrances to the building include a central door on the main block and one on the south side of the ell. The windows are six-over-six wood-frame.

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Building #1158: (1-Contributing). This one-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable, brick building built in 1935 is presently used for electrical storage. It measures approximately 30' by 20', has exposed rafters and an overhead garage door.

Statement of Significance

The Fort Belvoir Historic District illustrates the social, technological, and military developments at U.S. Army installations in the years between the world wars. The formality and monumentality of its architecture and site plan, and the precipitation of its construction as a result of its designation as the official home of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1918, attest to the military importance of the Corps of Engineers in an increasingly technological era. The historic district encompasses the administrative, ceremonial, instructional, and warehousing areas that reflect the post's primary military functions and were appropriate to its enhanced military importance, as well as the residential and social areas necessary to the life of the post.

In 1922, the War Department redesignated the post Fort Humphreys to signify its establishment as a permanent military installation. The name change was consistent with the decision of the Secretary of War to make Fort Humphreys the "home" of the Corps of Engineers (Fine and Remington 1972:44). The new mission to upgrade the post included the demolition of numerous World War I structures to make room for the building new permanent structures typical of military construction during the 1920s and 1930s. During that decade of construction, Fort Humphreys was transformed into a stately post, which was renamed Fort Belvoir in 1935. The surviving resources that reflect the earlier military occupation (1920s) of the post and those that represent the massive construction project of the 1930s are included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is eligible under Criterion A because it is "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns" of twentieth-century American military history. It is also eligible under Criterion C because the buildings "embody the distinctive characteristics" of the Colonial Revival style and because its design and layout represent early efforts in suburban planning and landscape design. Below are individual statements for each criterion.

Criterion A

In 1912, the Corps of Engineers obtained 1,500 acres of what had been Belvoir, the eighteenth-century estate of Col. William Fairfax, cousin and land agent to Lord Fairfax. Since the end of the eighteenth century, the area had been farmed in smaller tracts and had generally experienced the rise and fall of local economic conditions. In 1910, the District of Columbia acquired the property, intending to construct a reformatory on the site. Objections, particularly from Mount Vernon, which opposed siting such a facility so close to George Washington's historic plantation, ended these plans. The property was transferred to the War Department and subsequently turned over to the Corps of Engineers. The corps initially used it as a summer camp and rifle range for troops stationed at Washington Barracks, the present Fort Lesley J. McNair. The 1,500-acre tract known as Belvoir Plantation became Camp Humphreys in honor of General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys.

The changing demands of warfare and the urban growth of the area surrounding the Engineer School, then located at Washington Barracks in the District of Columbia, created a need for additional training grounds. The nearby Belvoir tract seemed suited to fill the needs of the engineers. The challenging terrain and its proximity to the existing school encouraged the War Department to seek the land for military purposes. In response to the War Department's request, Congress authorized the transfer of the property in 1912, and on March 23, 1915, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, became the first unit to report for duty at the post. The other companies rotated into the training area on a more or less regular basis prior to the outbreak of World War I.

The entrance of the United States in World War I in April 1917 initiated a feverish burst of activity at the Belvoir Tract. It seemed the ideal place to conduct the training of replacement troops and to expand the training of junior officers to lead the newly-formed engineer units into the theater of operations and combat. On December 23, 1917, the initial construction of the camp was authorized. To more properly reflect its role, the new camp was to be known as Camp Humphreys, in honor of Brevet Major General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, who commanded the Third Division, Fifth Corps, of the Army of the Potomac and who later served as the Chief of Engineers from 1866 to 1879. Now renamed Camp A.A. Humphreys, Belvoir became the home of the Corps of Engineers in 1918.

The actual construction of the camp began on 14 January 1918. The general contractor for the camp, P. F. Gormley, of Washington, D.C., arranged for the materials and civilian labor necessary to erect the 790 buildings that would provide housing for 19,936 men.

At Belvoir, the Engineer School performed the entire range of training that was necessary to "...prepare the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers for the active duties of their arms and corps..." Demolitions, small arms, fieldcraft, and the development of field fortifications were taught in the field. In addition, the physically demanding work of replacing pontoon bridges was repeatedly practiced. This practical experience supplemented the textbooks and lectures that had become the standard instructional fare of the curriculum.

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One of the most vital functions performed at Camp Humphreys was the operation of the Engineer Replacement and Training Camp. During its operation from May through December of 1918, more than 57,000 soldiers were trained for service with the U.S. Army both overseas and in the United States. Included in this total were nine divisional (5th, 102nd, 210th, 215th, 217th, 218th, 219th and 220th) and three non-divisional smaller organizations that were trained to perform such missions as forestry (logging and sawmill operations), searchlight operations, car repair, railway construction, and general service.

The training of enlisted men was only one side of the personnel picture. The corps of Engineers needed officers at all levels to cope with the rapid expansion of the Army's engineer forces. Although the Engineer School was suspended during the course of the war, the Engineer Officer's Training Center was designed to produce junior officers from the most promising enlisted soldiers. When the school finally closed in February 1919, more than 4,900 officers had participated in the course.

In addition, at least one other major school was located at Camp Humphreys. Beginning in April 1918, division gas officers were selected from the Corps of Engineers. Through October 1918, the Army Gas School located at Camp Humphreys was also used as one of the demobilization centers where entire units were sent to stand down and process their troops back into civilian life. More than 14,000 men were demobilized at Camp Humphreys through the end of 1919.

In October 1922, Camp Humphreys was redesignated Fort Humphreys after the Engineer's School was moved from Washington Barracks to the installation. The late 1920s saw a boom in construction which would last about a decade. The face of the post was changed to a permanent appearance by the new Colonial Revival red brick structures, which comprise the core of the installation. This building boom occurred between conflicts, when the threat of war was not a concern. The name Fort Belvoir was designated by General Orders Number 1 of the War Department on February 14, 1935.

The first Engineer Replacement Training Center (ERTC) was established at Fort Belvoir in March 1941. The ERTC was designed to provide the initial training in military subjects that was necessary for all engineer troops before unit training could begin. Originally designed to accommodate a twelve-week program of instruction, the ERTCs had to accommodate the curriculum to reflect the need for training against the need for troops. The course was a mere eight weeks long during the rapid expansion of engineer units during 1942.

The curriculum offered at Fort Belvoir was copied at the other two ERTCs, one at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and the other at Camp Abbott, Oregon. During the first two weeks, the soldier went through initial reception, receiving a regulation haircut and a complete issue of uniforms, rifle, bayonet, and gas mask. Training emphasized the use of the rifle, physical conditioning, and general military subjects at the expense of general engineering subjects such as field fortifications, obstacles, demolitions, and general construction skills. It was hoped that once these men reached their units they would receive sufficient training in engineering skills to enable them to accomplish their missions.

Of all the innovations that the Engineer School and Fort Belvoir developed to assist in the training of soldiers, one will always be associated with the fort: The Military Obstacle Course. To negotiate the course was an essential element of the ERTC program. In spite of the rigid test the course provided for individuals, the course was said to have "...proved highly popular with the men themselves. Being Americans, they like that element of physical competition; and having American senses of humor, they are able also to appreciate the situations which arise when someone miscalculates a distance or an elevation and lands with a splash in the creek."

The shortage of qualified engineer officers was extreme during the early years of the war. The Troop Basis published in January 1942 indicated that more than 4,500 officers were needed beyond those already serving with the Corps. The great bulk of these officers would have to be commissioned through the Engineer Officer Candidate School, located at Fort Belvoir.

The need for additional officers had been recognized long before the war had actually begun. The first class started training at Fort Belvoir on July 7, 1941, and graduated sixty-seven of the ninety-seven that reported for training. By the time the last class graduated in 1945, the Engineer Officer Candidate School commissioned more than 25,000 officers.

The expansion of Fort Belvoir during the war years was dramatic. From July 1, 1940 through December 31, 1945, more than \$130,000 was spent on new construction. This included facilities for 22,794 enlisted men, 1,548 officers and a 1,100-bed hospital. In addition, more than 300,000 square feet of covered storage area was available, along with almost one million square feet of outdoor storage areas. The fort itself contained more than 7,573 acres and had an additional 183,312 acres available for training in the Shenandoah National Park.

The Korean War again placed demands on the Engineer School and Fort Belvoir to turn out qualified engineers to support the combat units of the Army. To meet the challenges of the Korean War, the Engineer Replacement Training Center was reopened immediately and began training troops for Korea. It continued in operation through September of 1953. During this time, the ERTC provided training to more than 30,783 engineers. In addition, the Engineer Officer Candidate School began its first classes in

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September of 1951, and before closing its doors in July of 1954, had commissioned 2,323 engineer officers.

While training engineers for combat was the major task of Fort Belvoir during the 1950s, the Army also recognized that additional training was necessary for senior officers charged with command responsibilities at major installations. In 1954, the Command Management School was established at Fort Belvoir to train officers in good managerial techniques, particularly in the area of facilities management.

Until 1988, the U.S. Army Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir was the home of the Engineer Center and Training Command. Its main purpose was the operation of the Engineer School. While positioned at Fort Belvoir, the Engineer School was composed of a number of organizational units. The School Secretary provided the management of the school, and the Propensity Office provided career guidance. The Directorate of Combat Developments formulated, disseminated, and evaluated concepts, and provided data for tests and programs. The Directorate of Training and Doctrine was the program manager for all engineer doctrine, training programs and materials. The Directorate of Evaluation and Standardization conducted internal and external evaluations of the engineer training to meet the changing needs of the agency. The training departments of Military Engineering and conducted training in maintenance and logistics for the engineers. Also, there were a number of specialized units in operation at the engineer school, under the command of the Fourth Engineer Brigade.

Since World War II, it was recognized that there was not enough land at Belvoir to consolidate the activities of the Engineer School. The decision was made in the mid-1980s to move the Engineer School to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This relocation, which officially occurred on June, 1, 1988, ended the 76-year association between the post and the Engineer School. Nevertheless, Fort Belvoir should continue to contribute to the nation's defense as it has for the last eighty years.

Criterion C

The Fort Belvoir Historic District embodies a duality of architectural and city planning elements, the first formal and thematic, the other vernacular and utilitarian. Public outcry over the state of military housing, together with the increased prestige of the installation, resulted in the creation of the formal Beaux Arts plan with the Long Parade Ground and its environs. The stately Colonial Revival architecture of the imposing brick buildings which surround it. The plan and layout is a fine example of early-twentieth-century planning that was in keeping with the City Beautiful movement of the time. During this era, designs focused on balanced schemes and carefully planned building layouts, that usually were executed by landscape architects and architects in concert.

Fort Belvoir's layout of the Long Parade Ground and quadrangle followed contemporary planning and design philosophy, as described by Lt. H.B. Nurse in 1928 (Nurse 1928). His view for post planning would incorporate specific "laws" including "Unity," "Consonance in Design," "Natural Beauty," and "Balance." Nurse believed that army posts should have a "comprehensive plan of development," as evidenced at Fort Belvoir, and, viewing the entirety as an organism, its "various parts...[should] radiate from or otherwise refer back to common centers." These dicta are evidenced at the rectangular parade ground located near the center of the South Post, where it is surrounded by Colonial Revival buildings and forms the major design focus of the post. This formal complex includes three adjacent buildings designed by William I. Deming: Abbot Hall, the Post Headquarters (Building No. 269), which is flanked by Williams and Thayer Halls (Buildings #268 and 270). The building composition, centering on the more elaborate Abbot Hall, defines the east side of the Long Parade Ground and serves as the symbolic and visual focus of the post.

The Essayons Theater and Administrative Building also exemplifies Nurse's call for the attention to planning and unified design that is characteristic of Fort Belvoir's central core. Perhaps in a similar vein, the chapel was placed on the parade ground immediately south of the Post Headquarters complex. Although this building, constructed from standard military plan and replicated at many other Army installations, is not in itself an architecturally significant structure, the decision to place it at the formal core of the fort is historically important because it illustrates the Army's vision of its community as well as the central place occupied by religion in contemporary American culture. Other posts of the period, including Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Devens, Massachusetts, incorporate the American City Beautiful planning philosophies for army posts.

Of primary architectural significance is the splendidly conceived senior officers' housing area, a 1930s development attractively laid out with substantial Colonial Revival-style residences. It is situated at the southeastern tip of the peninsula on which Fort Belvoir lies. The irregular topography of the bluffs inspired a curvilinear plan of considerable beauty, reminiscent of the finest garden suburbs. The Officer's Club, built in 1934, is stylistically reminiscent of Mount Vernon, which is located nearby to the north. An elegant two-story portico across the front suggests an attempt to harmonize with local architectural traditions, although it is compatible with the remainder of this development.

Fort Belvoir also employed standardized design models for many of its buildings. The construction of residential housing on military bases has undergone repeated attempts at standardization since the Civil War. A study of standardization practices in residential housing documented the trends in standardization. Prior to World War II, three distinct periods were identified:

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Period I, 1866-1890; Period II, 1890-1917; Period III, 1917-1940, which applies to the majority of structures at Fort Belvoir. The initial phase of construction at Fort Belvoir, which is poorly represented in the buildings standing today, began in reaction to the need for a large training facility during World War I. The construction during the wartime period was not designed to be permanent, and as such did not fall within the purview of that study.

By 1926, the living conditions at the nation's military installations were reaching a critical state of decay. In March 1926, Congress enacted Public Law No. 45, which authorized the sale of forty-three military installations and directed that the money received be placed within a Military Post Construction Fund for the construction of permanent structures at the remaining bases. Once operational, the fund was used to replace both residential and utilitarian structures. Construction began in the northern bases, where climatic conditions warranted immediate attention. The funds derived from the sale of these bases, as well as additional funds appropriated from Congress, allowed a restructuring of the U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir received \$5,000,000 for the construction of barracks. They were successfully completed by the projected date of July 2, 1928. The following year, appropriations were made for the 1929 Housing Program, allowing for the funding of \$4,708,000 for projects on thirteen bases, and Fort Belvoir received additional allocations through 1930.

Because of the volume and variety of structures built during the Depression, it was necessary to provide standardized plans for their construction. Throughout the meetings of the Sub-committee on Military Affairs, both congressmen and Army officials expressed a concern that the plans that would be developed respond appropriately to the different climatic conditions and architectural styles of the country. A great deal of attention was given to the planning of the redesigned posts, with the objective that they form "one great social organization," considered to be more advantageous for the training and continued existence of troops on an installation. Therefore, proven approaches to city planning were utilized in the reconstruction of the military posts, including Fort Belvoir.

In opposition to standardized construction plans, the Army also desired to allow for differences in facade types, to allow for regional architectural traditions to be mimicked, and to allow for the effective use of locally available material. Two primary style, Georgian and Spanish Mission, were adapted for most of the residential construction. However, Fort Belvoir and Bolling Field utilized a Mount Vernon style with both a garden front and an entrance front.

Early in the planning of standardized approaches to residential construction, a controversy arose over the advantages of bungalow style, single family residences. During that period, Fort Belvoir's MCO building style "MCO-11" was chosen as one of the three principal style along with the Fort Bliss type (MCO-10) and the Fort Monmouth type (MCO-9).

The entrance of U.S. Armed Forces in World War II effectively caused the cessation of permanent construction for a time, and this period of Fort Belvoir's military structures ends with the American involvement in World War II.

The design of Fort Belvoir included administrative and service structures related to its instructional and military purposes as well as housing units, medical facilities and schools for children of military personnel. Social and recreational centers for officers and soldiers are included in the layout of the historic post. Appropriately, both the Officers' and MCO clubs serve as architectural foci for their respective housing clusters. Architectural characteristics of the houses, including size, scale, and level of detailing, as well as their distribution and layout, reflect the hierarchy among officers and men. The Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters occupies a commanding position among the senior officers' houses. The senior officers' houses are in turn grander in size and conception than the junior officers' residences. The latter live in the formerly temporary housing situated on the ridge above Dogue Creek. Officers' housing is separated from MCO housing, which although largely conceived within the same colonial Revival design idiom, is smaller and less elaborate.

The structures included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District illustrate the history of the post and signify the Army's policy of constructing its own set of facilities to meet the needs of its largely self-contained community. In this regard, the exemplification of the idea of the military community that is embodied by the Fort Belvoir Historic District transcends the post and possesses Army-wide significance. Further evidence of Army-wide significance is indicated by the use of standard military plans for the construction of MCO and Officers' housing and by the testing of Army housing prototypes such as the Thermo-Con House and the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor (see Thermo-Con House and U.S. Army Package Power Reactor nominations) at the installation (the latter two properties are not included within the Historic District boundaries).

Through its architecture, the Fort Belvoir Historic District reflects the gradual evolution of the post from a temporary training camp, formally begun in 1917 during World War I, to a formal Colonial Revival post, and finally, to an organically arranged installation through the present time, its structures illustrate a long-term trend toward permanence and quality in the design and construction of military architecture and anticipates by nearly two decades the appearance of similarly permanent buildings at most Army posts.

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Verbal Boundary Description

From the intersection of Belvoir Road and 18th Street the boundary extends as follows: beginning at Belvoir Road and traveling westerly on 18th Street to the intersection with Middleton Road, then turning northerly to the service road behind the buildings on the north side of 18th Street, west on the service road to Gunston Road, and northerly on Gunston Road for about 450 feet, then turning east along the south side of Building #191 for 150 feet and then north to 16th Street. Proceeding east on 16th Street to the east side of Water Storage Tank #188, north 200 feet on the east side of #188 and then westerly 250 feet and northerly to 15th Street. West on 15th Street to Gunston Road, south on Gunston Road to 16th Street and west on 16th Street to the east side of Warehouse #1145, then northerly along the east side of Warehouses #1145 to 1141 and east on the north side of Building #1148 to Gunston Road. North on Gunston Road for 100 feet and then west, to the south of Building #1150, to Warehouse #1140 and northerly along the east side of that and Warehouse #1139, west along the north side and south along the west side of Warehouse #1139. Continuing south along the line of Warehouses and the railroad tracks to a point 125 feet north of 16th Street and west 200 feet and south on the west side of Building #1124 to 16th Street. East on 16th Street to just east of Building #193 and then south paralleling Gunston Road to the service road running behind Gerber Village lots on the west side of Gunston Road, and then south along the service road to 21st Street. East on 21st Street to the west side of Building #164 and south of that and Building #162 to a line west of Building #173 running south to 23rd Street on the east side of Indoor Swimming Pool #182. East on 23rd Street to Middleton Road and north on Middleton Road to the north side of Building #223, east on the north side of that building to the west side of Building #115 and north to 21st Street. East on that street to Bixby Road, and south on Bixby Road to 23rd Street and crossing 23rd Street along the west side of building #503 and along the south side of that and the adjacent buildings easterly crossing Forney Loop to a point about 175 feet west of Belvoir Drive. Then parallel to Belvoir Drive at a distance of 175 feet west of the roadway to include the buildings on the west side of it and looping around counterclockwise starting to the west to include all of Fairfax Drive, the southeast side lots on Woodlawn Drive, east around Shulz Circle, then northwest to include lots on the northeast side of Mason Drive up to the intersection of Belvoir Drive and Comstock Road. Then north east on Comstock Road for 250 feet and then north to the rear of Building #216 and east again to Flagger Road. Continuing around Flagger Road to Mount Vernon Road and up Mount Vernon Road to the service road leading behind the lots on the southeast side of that road to the intersection with Jadin Loop and Mount Vernon Road. Southwest on Mount Vernon Road to the intersection with Kuhn Road and North on Kuhn Road 18th Street and west on 18th Street to the intersection with Belvoir Road and the place of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The aforementioned acreage of the Fort Belvoir South Post property that includes military housing as well as administrative, educational, utilitarian and all functional areas and buildings and structures, including the parade grounds, that are historically significant to the property, maintain historic integrity, and convey the property's historic setting are being nominated for the National Register. The boundaries follow complex and irregular lines to eliminate later intrusions that do not fit within the historic context of the nomination.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

FORT BELVOIR HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Fairfax County, Virginia

1. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
DATE: 12/93  
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library  
VIEW OF: Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 1 of 21
2. CREDIT: Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
DATE: 12/93  
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library  
VIEW OF: Typical Senior Officer's Housing  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 2 of 21
3. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
DATE: 12/93  
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library  
VIEW OF: Typical Senior Officer's Housing  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 3 of 21
4. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
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VIEW OF: Typical Senior Officer's Housing  
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5. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
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VIEW OF: MacKenzie Hall  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
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6. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
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VIEW OF:Typical MCO Housing  
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7. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel  
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VIEW OF: Building 171  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 7 of 21
8. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel  
DATE:4/92  
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VIEW OF:Former MCO Club, Bldg #184  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 8 of 21
9. CREDIT:Marge Green/ Richard L. Green  
DATE:12/93  
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VIEW OF: MacArthur Hall  
NEG. NO.: 15022  
PHOTO 9 of 21
10. CREDIT:Marge Green/ Richard L. Green  
DATE:12/93  
NEGATIVE FILED:VA State Library  
VIEW OF:Typical rear view of Bldgs. #203-213  
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11. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel  
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VIEW OF:Flagler Hall, Bldg.#216  
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VIEW OF:Essayona Theater, Bldg. #219  
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VIEW OF:Main Post Office, Bldg.#219  
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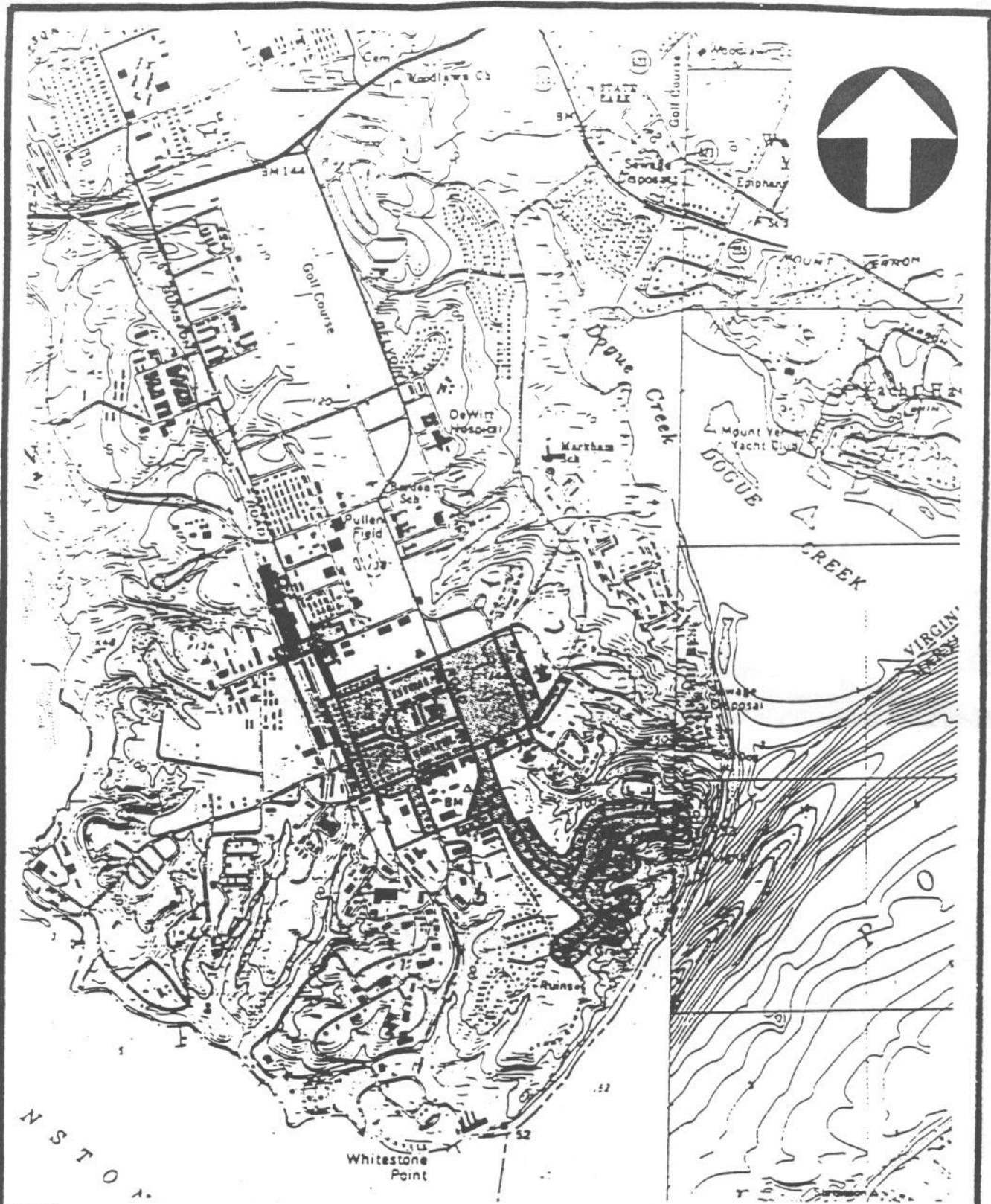
Fort Belvoir Historic District  
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VIEW OF:Transformer Vault, Bldg. #1150A  
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 FORT BELVOIR NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SOURCE: USGS FORT BELVOIR, VA., 1965, 1983 & MOUNT VERNON, VA., 1966, 1983 QUADRANGLES

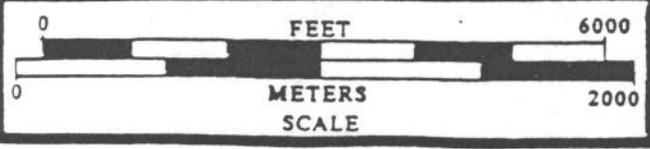
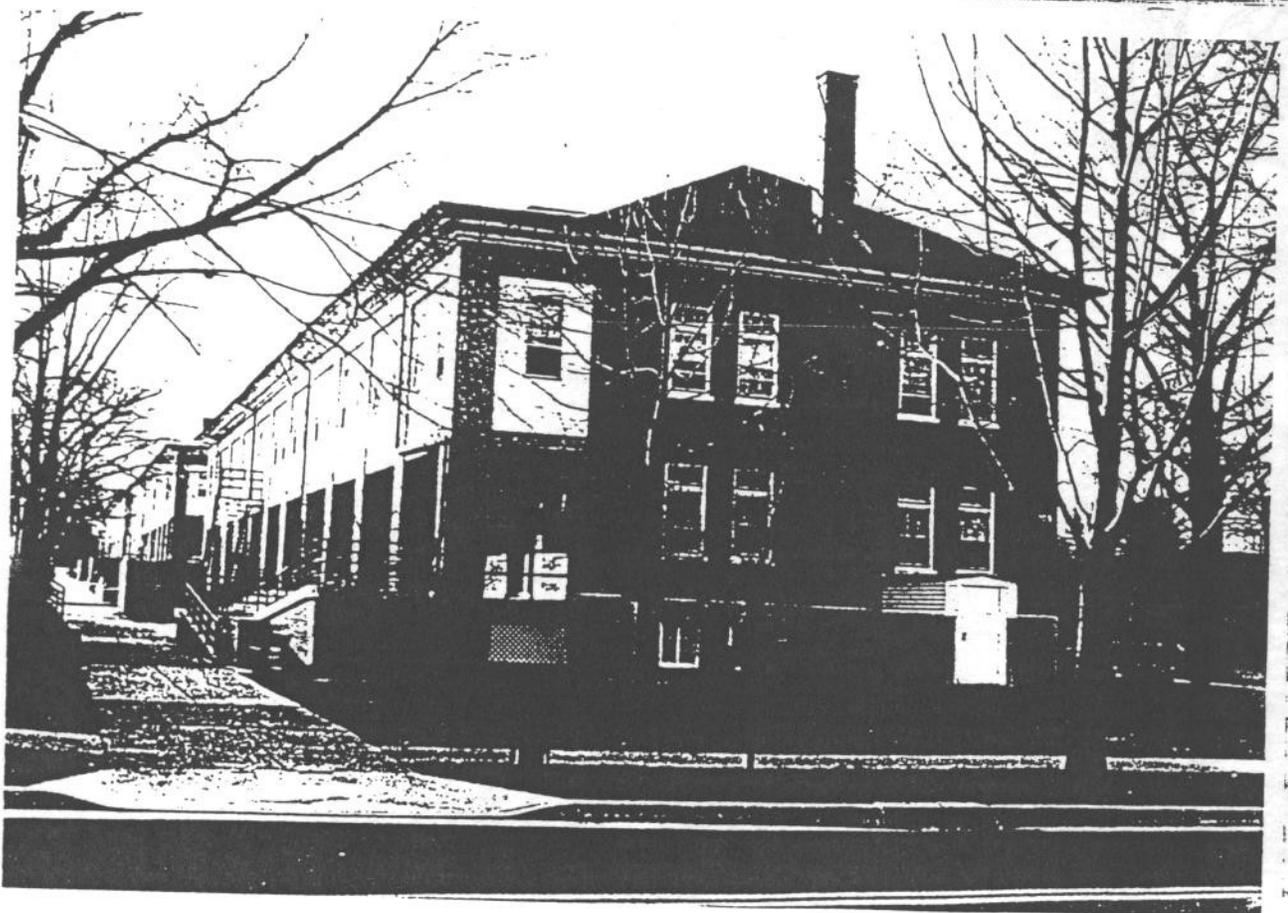
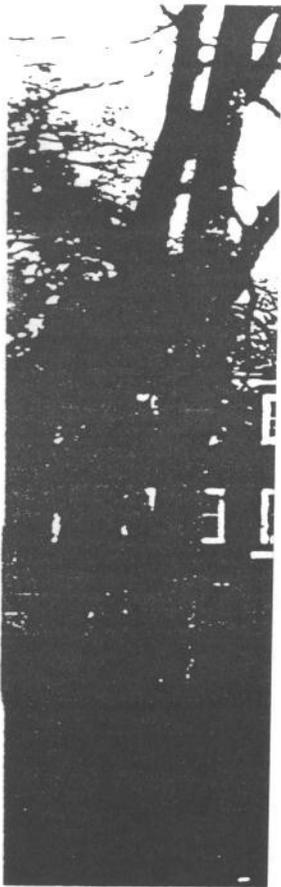


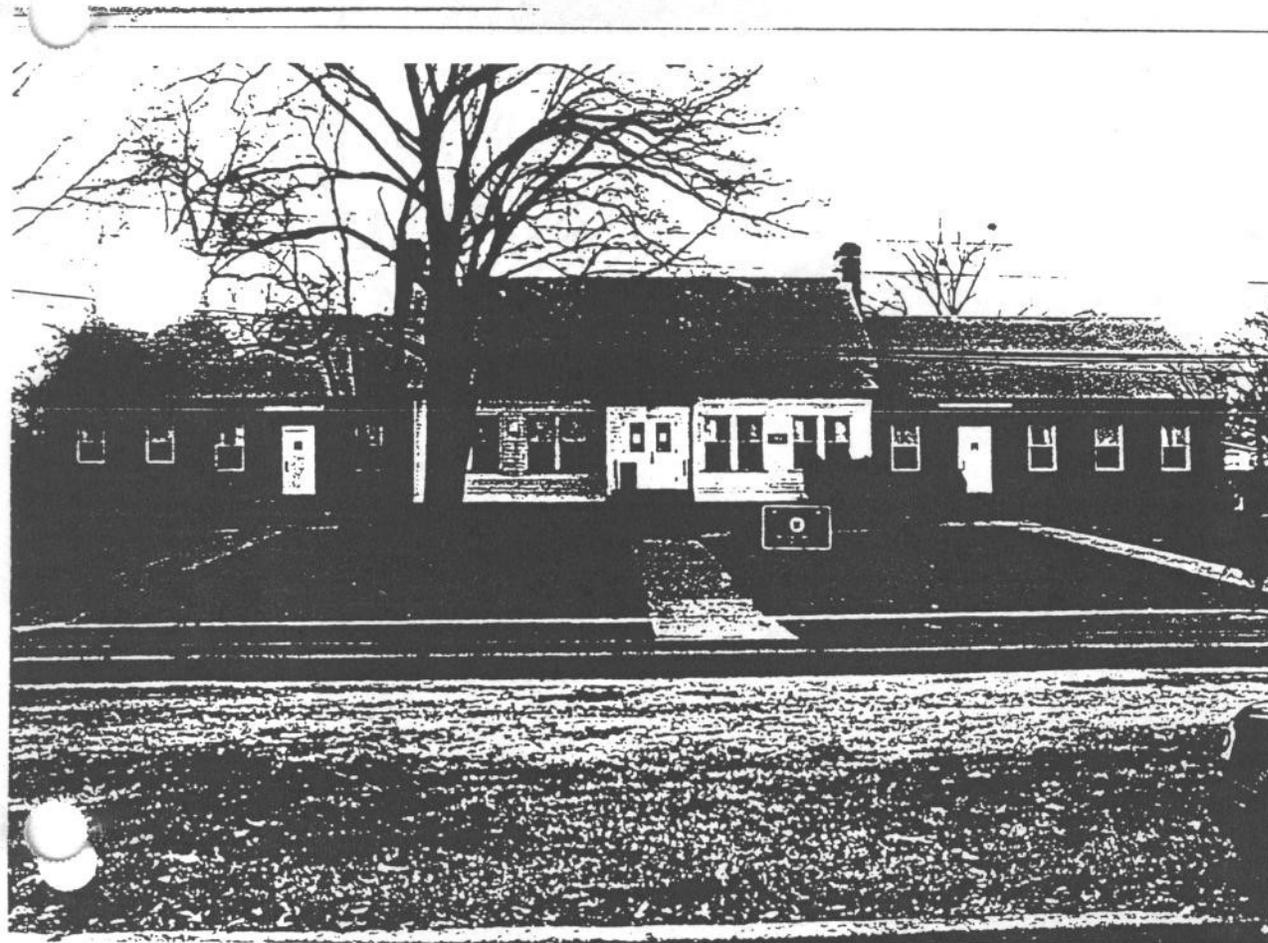
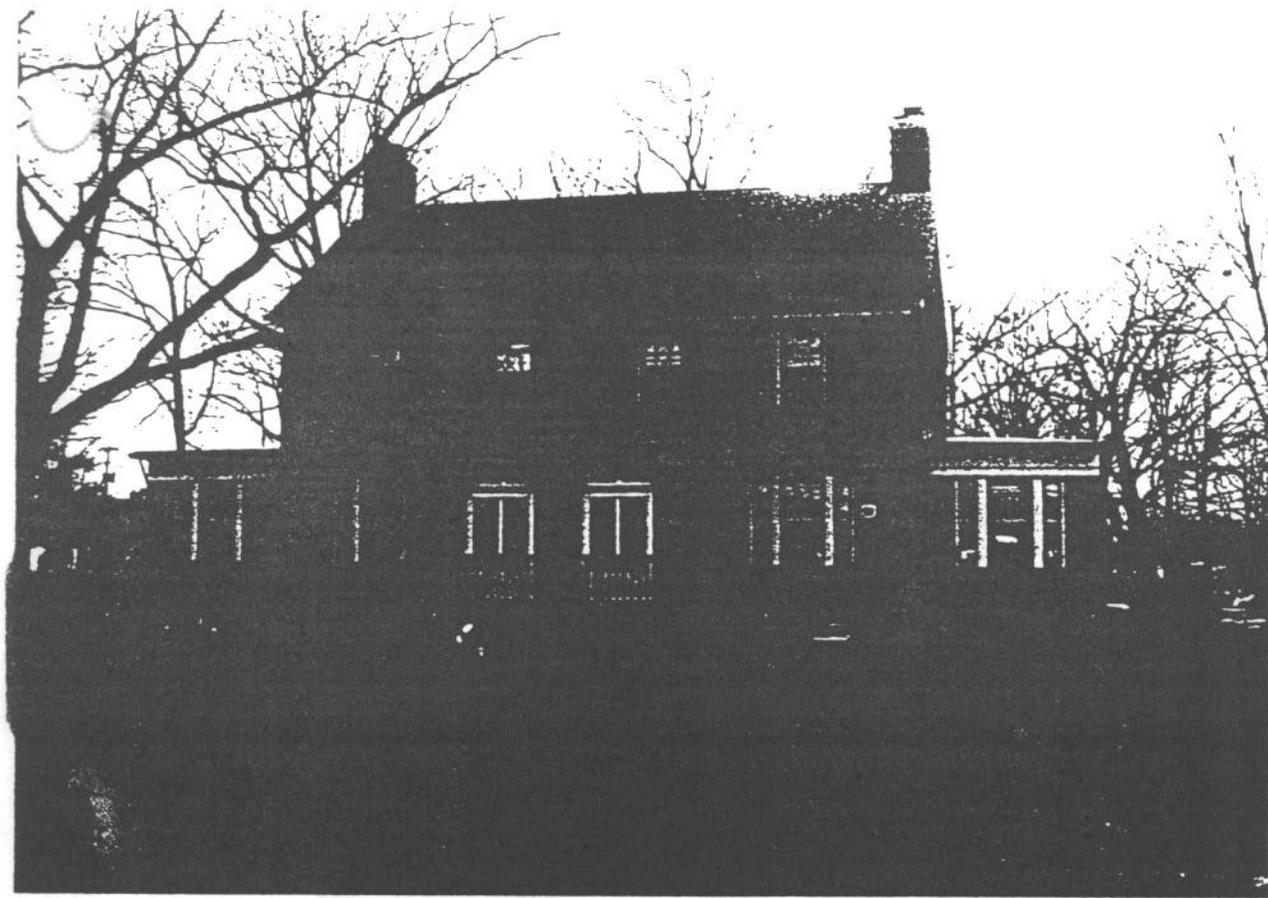
FIGURE  
FORT BELVOIR NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



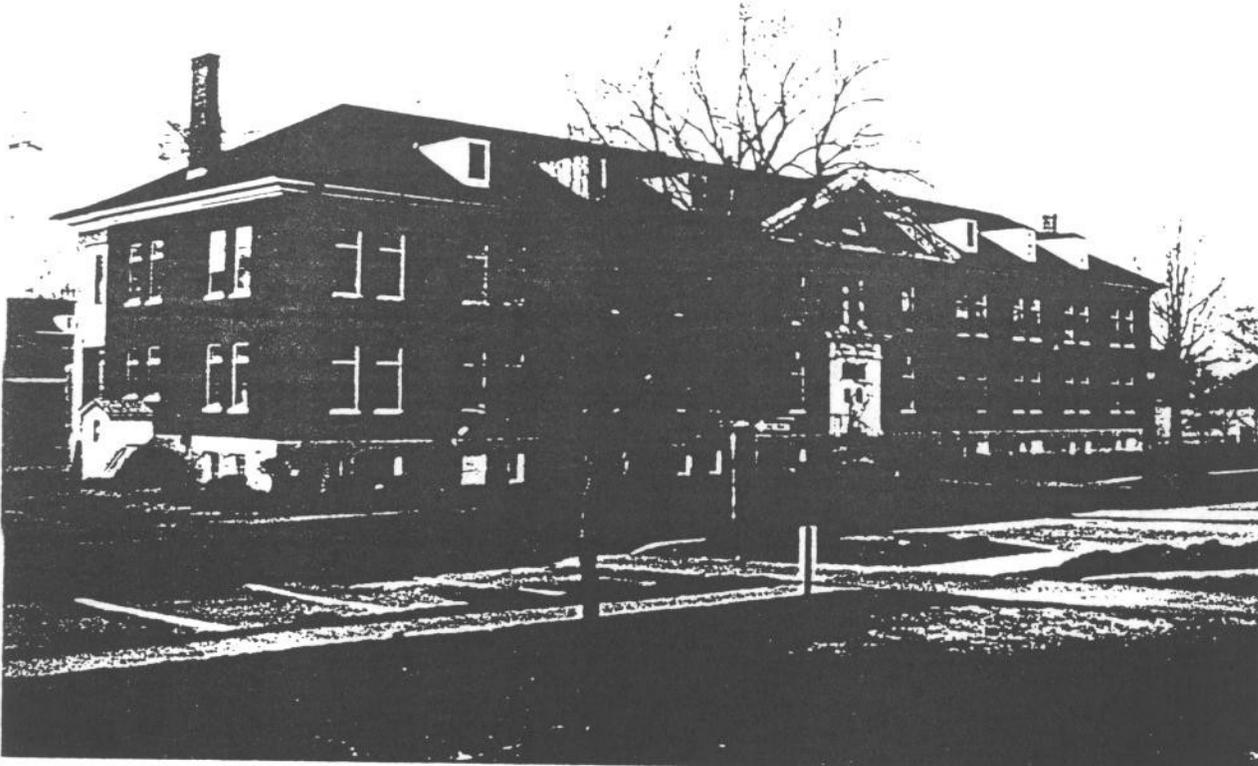


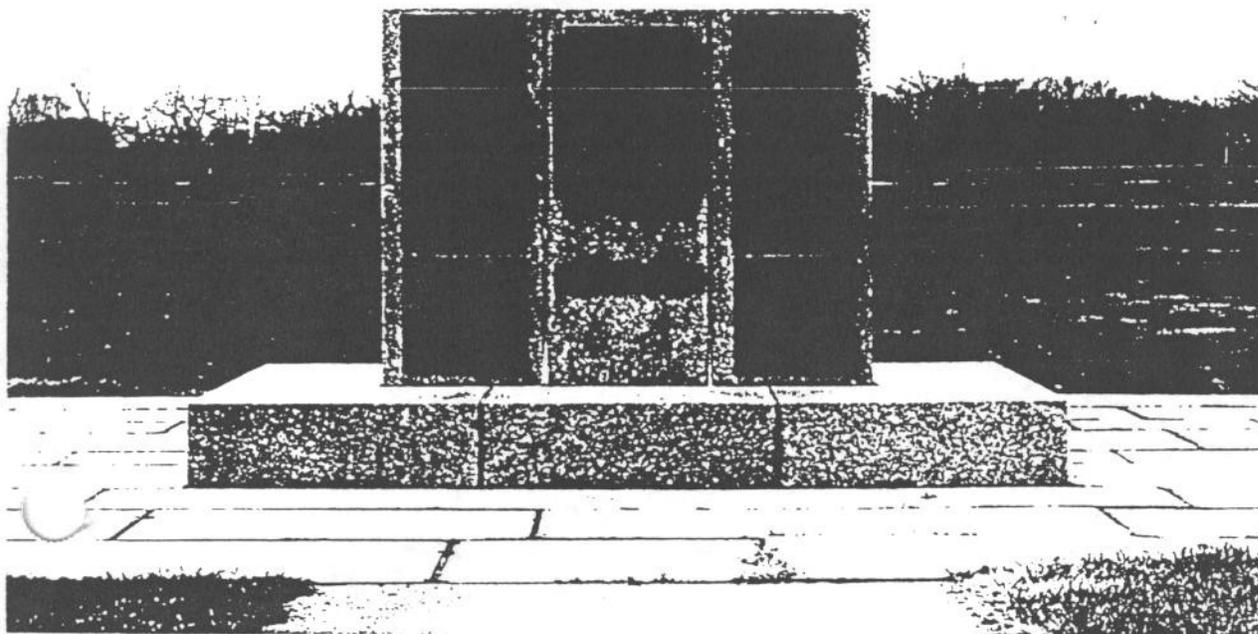
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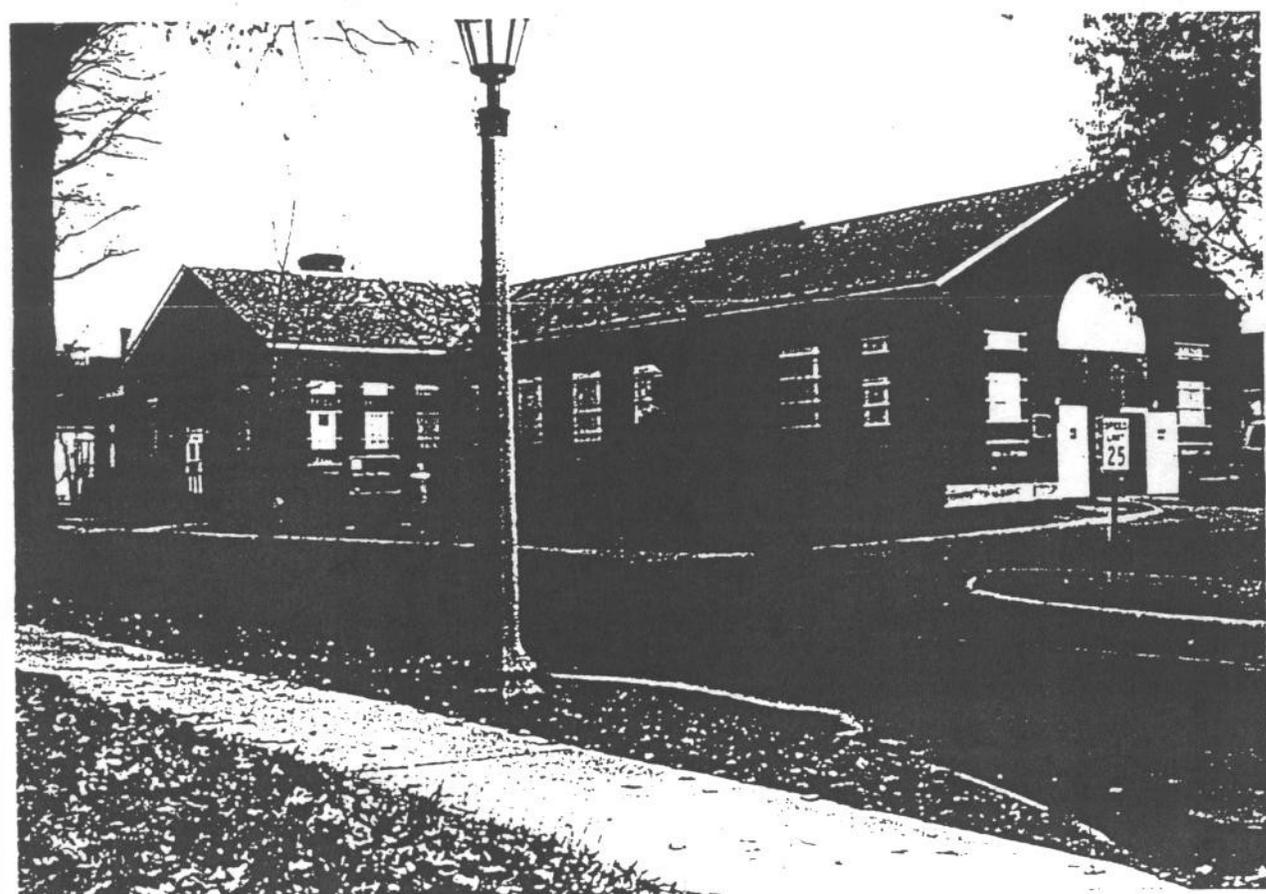
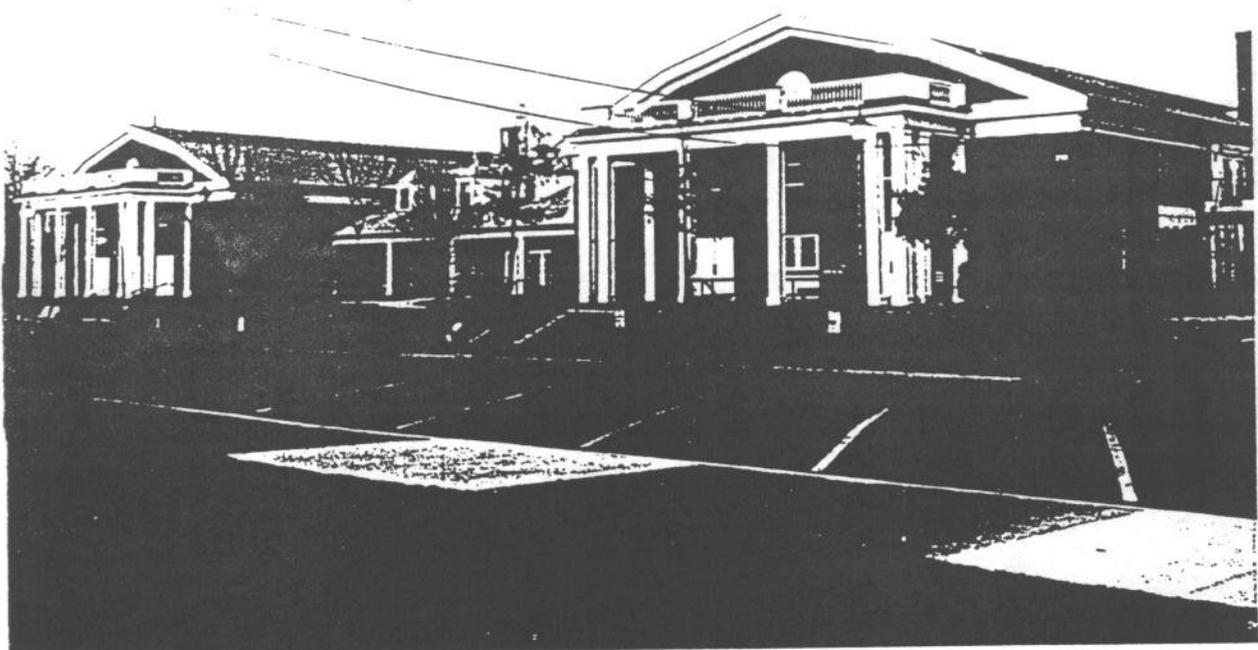




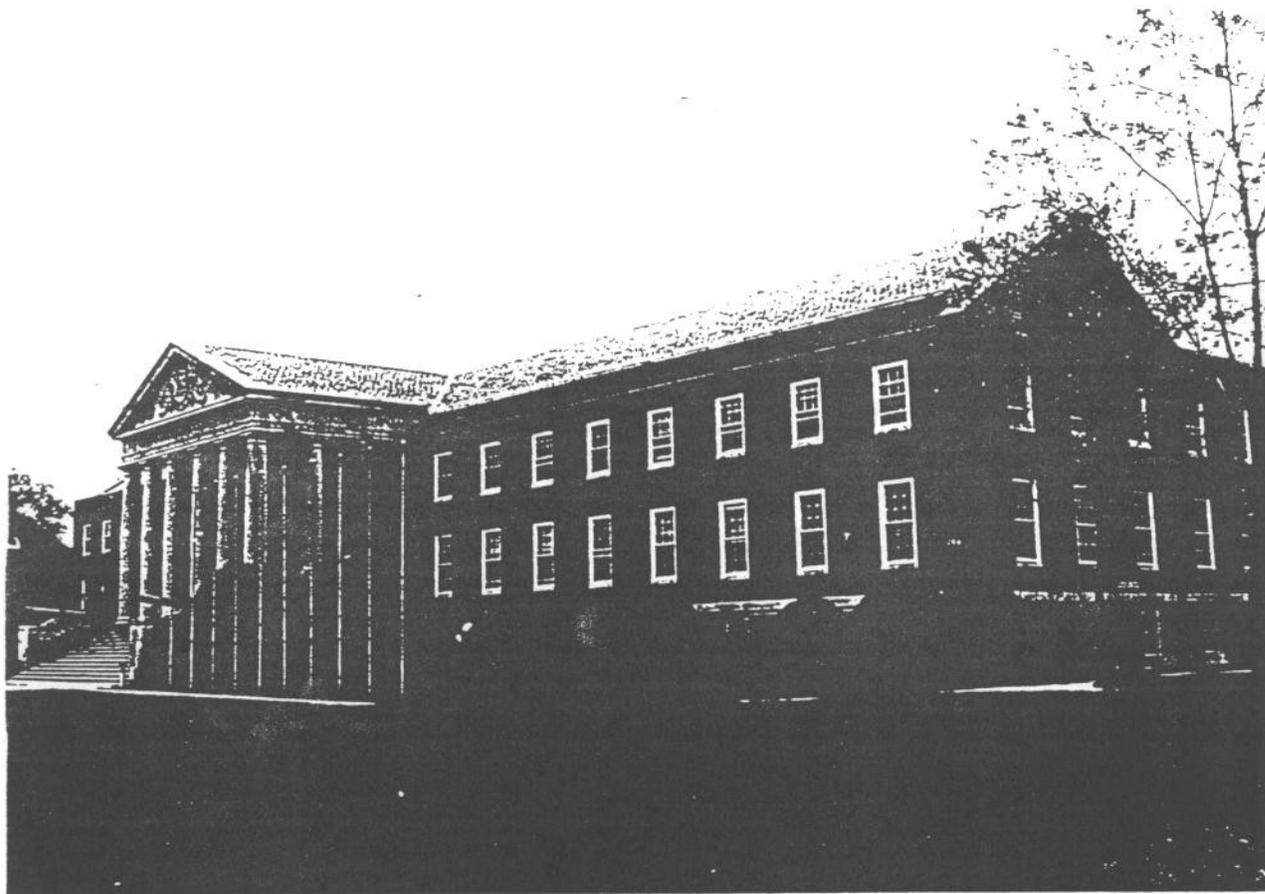
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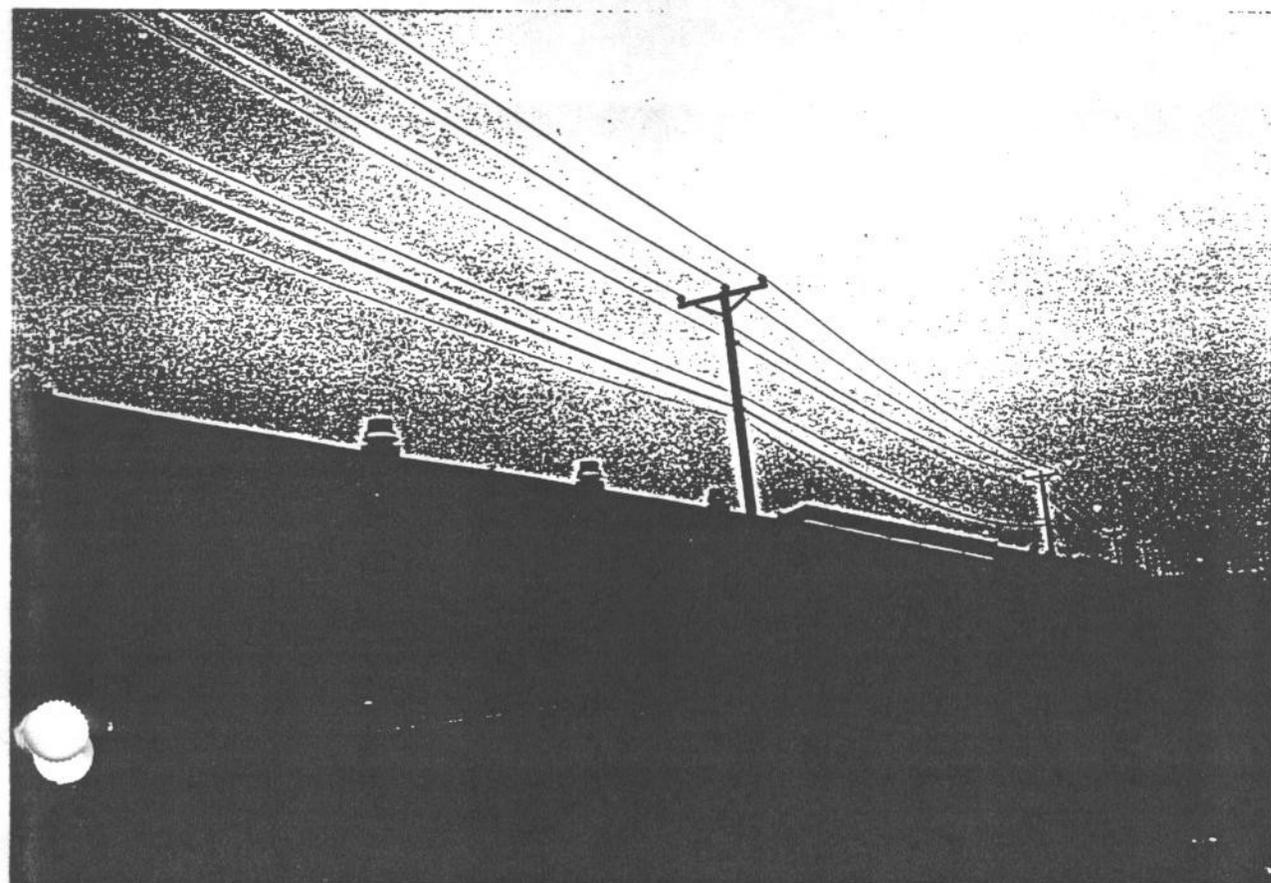












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607

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PAPER  
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HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDINGS LIST

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
1	1935	Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters
2	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
3	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
4	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
5	1935	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
6	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
7	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
7A	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 7 & 8
8	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
9	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
10	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
11	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
12	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
13	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
14	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
15	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
15A	1950	Tennis Courts - Noncontributing
15B	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 16 & 17
16	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
17	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
18	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
19	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
20	1934	MacKenzie Hall Officers Club Original Officers Open Mess
21	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
22	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
23	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
24	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
25	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
26	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
27	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
28	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
29	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
30	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
31	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
32	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
33	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
33A	1943	Transformer
34	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
35	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
36	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
37	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
38	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
39	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
40	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
41	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
42	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
43	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
44	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
45	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
46	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
47	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
48	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
49	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
50	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
51	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
51A	1935	Transformer
52	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
53	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
54	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
55	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
56	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
57	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
58	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
59	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
60	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
67	1935	Patrick Road Officers Quarters
68	1935	Patrick Road Officers Quarters
68A	1949	Transformer Station - Noncontributing
73	1949	Detached Garage - Noncontributing
101	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
102	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
103	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
104	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
105	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
106	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
107	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
108	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
109	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
110	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
110A	1935	Transformer, Qtrs. 110

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
111	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
112	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
114	1931	20th Street NCO Family Housing
115	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
116	1931	19th Street NCO Family Housing
117	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
118	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
119	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
120	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
120A	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 120 & 122
121	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
122	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
123	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
124	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
125	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
126	1931	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
127	1931	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
128	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
129	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
130	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
131	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
132	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
133	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
134	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
135	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
136	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
136A	1935	Transformer Qrts. 136 & 138

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
137	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
138	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
139	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
140	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
141	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
142	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
143	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
144	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
145	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
146	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
147	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
148	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
149	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
150	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
151	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
152	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
153	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
155	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
157	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
157A	1935	Transformer Qtrs 157
159	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
161	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
162	1934	21st Street NCO Family Housing
163	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
164	1934	21st Street NCO Family Housing
165	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
166	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
167	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
168	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
169	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
170	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
171	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
173	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
174	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
175	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
176	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
177	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
178	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
184	1939	Original NCO Club (Club 7, 8, 9)
188	1918	Water Storage Tank
191	1934	Fire Station, Facility Engineer Facility
201	1928	Administration
202	1928	MacArthur Hall (Defence Systems Management College)
203	1928	Barracks w/o Mess
204	1928	General Instruction Building
205	1928	General Instruction Building
206	1928	Barracks w/o Mess
207	1929	General Instruction Building
208	1929	Barracks w/o Mess
209	1929	General Instruction Building
210	1934	Barracks w/o Mess
211	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
212	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
213	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
216	1932	Flagler Hall (Administrative, Former Hospital)

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
216A	1976	Flagpole - Noncontributing
217	1932	Detached Garage
218	1967	Monument to the Cold War Dead - Noncontributing
219	1931	Essayons Theater and Administration
226	1957	Battalion Headquarters - Noncontributing
S-231	1968	Consolidated Mess #1 - Noncontributing
235	1965	Battalion Headquarters - Noncontributing
245	1950	Baseball Field - Noncontributing
246	1951	Communications Electronics Building - Noncontributing
256	1935	Main Post Office
257	1935	Hill Hall - Judge Advocate's Office (Orig Childrens Sch)
258	1935	Administrative Offices General Purpose (Original PX)
268	1935	Williams Hall - Printing Facility
269	1935	Abbott Hall - Post Headquarters
270	1935	Thayer Hall - General Instruction
T-435	1941	Fairfax Chapel
T-436	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-437	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-438	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-439	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-440	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-441	1921	Jadwin Loop Officers Family Housing
443-446	1940	Detached Garages
T-498A	1955	Ballfields (DYA) - Noncontributing
500	1934	23rd Street Housing
500A	1935	Transformer Vault
501	1934	23rd Street Housing
502	1934	23rd Street Housing

<u>Bldg #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bldg Name and Description</u>
503	1934	23rd Street Housing
1124	1934	Gasoline Station
T-1139	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1140	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1141	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1142	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1143	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1144	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1145	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
1150	1934	PX Administration
1150A		Transformer Vault - 1935
1156	1935	Substation
1157	1929	Stand-By Generator
1158	1935	Electric Storage

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Belvoir Historic District

other names/site number 029-0209

## 2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_  not for publication

city or town Fort Belvoir  vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22060-5516

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
206	84	buildings
0	0	district
7	0	site
0	6	structure
0	2	object
<b>213</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Neo-Colonial Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENTS / Bungalow/Craftsman  
MODERN MOVEMENT  
MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: POURED CONCRETE  
 walls: BRICK  
 roof: SLATE, ASPHALT SHINGLES  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is located on the South Post of the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, Virginia. The historic district encompasses Fort Humphreys, an Army cantonment designed during the 1930s. The historic district includes Fort Belvoir's administrative, residential, and educational hub consisting of buildings constructed between 1921 and the present. In general, the architectural character of the district is defined by the Colonial Revival style applied to standardized plans developed by the Army's Quartermaster Corps. The plan of the overall district reflects elements of the Garden City and City Beautiful urban design movements that were popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The historic district is arranged by administrative and residential function and includes formal and symmetrical design in the administration, and troop, non-commissioned officer (NCO) housing areas and suburban, picturesque design in the senior officer family housing neighborhood. Hierarchy in rank and function is represented in the plan, scale, and mass of the buildings, with the larger, ornate officer family housing separated from the troop housing and the more modest, smaller, enlisted family housing by administrative and educational functions. Industrial and support functions generally are located on the periphery of the historic district. The quality and integration of architecture and urban design results in a cohesive historic district.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District encompasses approximately 269 acres that have been occupied by the U.S. Army since 1915, and features elements dating from Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922), Fort Humphreys (1922 to 1935), and Fort Belvoir (1935 to the present). The period of significance for the Fort Belvoir Historic District is 1921 to 1953. Contributing resources reflect the three periods of development at the installation: Camp Humphreys (1921 to 1922); Fort Humphreys (1929 to 1939); and Fort Belvoir (1940 to 1953). Resources that contribute to the significance of the district include residential, administrative, and educational buildings and those community and infrastructure resources constructed in support of the post's primary mission of engineer training. The historic district generally extends from 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the north; Gaillard Road and Jadwin Loop to the east; 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Fairfax Drive to the south; and Middleton Road to the west. The attached map identifies the district's boundaries. The historic district comprises 213 contributing residential, administrative, educational, community support, and infrastructure buildings, structures, and sites; 92 elements in the district are non-contributing. The majority of the buildings were completed in the Colonial Revival style. The monumental administrative buildings and barracks fronting the Parade Ground and the senior officer housing in Belvoir Village exhibit the greatest degree of architectural elaboration than other buildings in the historic district. The historic district also includes rare examples of prefabricated housing constructed during the early 1920s. The overall plan includes several open spaces, including the Parade Ground and the parks in Belvoir Village, Jadwin Loop Village, and Gerber Village, which are significant landscape features of the historic district.

Buildings that previously were identified as contributing to a National Register-eligible historic district have been excluded from this current documentation due to a lack of resource integrity and/or because they do not possess significant associations with the themes

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identified in the historic context developed for this nomination. Previously identified resources may contribute to a yet-defined historic district.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is located near the southern tip of the Belvoir Peninsula and includes the original plan developed for the 1930s era Fort Humphreys. Development of the district has been dynamic and reflects the active military use of the area. The historic district includes World War I-era buildings that predate the 1930's plan as well as resources that were constructed during the Cold War (1949 to 1989) and the first decade of the twenty-first century. Many of the buildings in the historic district, particularly those built during the late 1920s, the 1930s, and the 1940s, were based on standardized plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps to facilitate large-scale construction projects. Standardized plans for a post's administrative, residential, educational, community support, and infrastructure buildings developed after World War I recognized regional architectural styles and local climate. The Colonial Revival style was selected for Army posts located in the Mid-Atlantic region, including Fort Belvoir.

The historic district comprises three main function areas that are unified through plan and common use of the Colonial Revival style: the senior officer housing neighborhood of Belvoir Village and the officer housing neighborhood of Jadwin Loop Village; the administrative area east of the Parade Ground; and, the barracks and NCO family housing neighborhood of Gerber Village to the west of the Parade Ground. Smaller residential neighborhoods and educational buildings link the three neighborhoods. The administrative area, the Gerber Village neighborhood, and barracks area occupy a formal grid plan emphasizing symmetry and axiality while the Belvoir Village neighborhood is organized within a picturesque plan incorporating curvilinear streets. Main thoroughfares include the north/south streets of Middleton, Belvoir, and Flagler roads and the east/west numbered streets. The topography generally is flat; mature deciduous trees line the residential neighborhoods, while the open space around the Parade Ground and the barracks has minimal landscaping. The streetscapes present a regular, and generally uniform, pattern of building setbacks. Poured-concrete sidewalks are located throughout the district.

The district boundaries, which incorporate contributing elements from the World War I-era Camp Humphreys and non-contributing resources constructed during the last quarter of the twentieth century and the first decade of twenty-first century, followed the plan and architectural paradigm established during the 1930s and early 1940s. A plan prepared by Col. Edward H. Schulz, the Engineer School Commandant (1929 to 1933) and the Commanding Officer for Fort Humphreys in 1933, incorporated earlier elements from Camp Humphreys. Building construction dates range from 1921 and include buildings associated with the World War I-era Camp Humphreys to housing and associated garages constructed in 2009. The overwhelming number of buildings were constructed during the 1930s and 1940s.

The results of the 2010 study presented in this revised nomination exclude certain buildings previously included within the National Register-eligible Fort Belvoir Historic District boundaries due to a lack of integrity and/or a lack of association with the significant themes identified in this historic context. Buildings previously identified as non-contributing to the National Register-eligible historic district have been identified as contributing resources because they are associated with the significant themes identified in the historic context and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance.

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The following narrative provides a description of the resources located in the Fort Belvoir Historic District and is organized by building type. The discussion adopts the typology developed in the *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790 – 1940* (Cannan et. al.:1995:Vol. III 19-20). Brief discussions of non-contributing resources follow more detailed descriptions of contributing resources within the general discussion of property type. A map depicting district boundaries and building locations accompanies the narrative. A table identifying the historic district's contributing and non-contributing resources and their construction dates and architectural styles follows the building descriptions.

**Landscape**

Four landscape features are contributing elements to the Fort Belvoir Historic District. These are the ca. 1933 Parade Ground, and the parks located in Belvoir Village (1933), Gerber Village (ca. 1931), and Jadwin Loop Village (ca. 1922).

**Parade Ground**

Constructed ca. 1933, the Parade Ground is located in the northeast quadrant of the Fort Belvoir Historic District. The Parade Ground was designed as a central functional and ceremonial feature of the 1933 Schulz plan. Located between 19<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, Flagler Road to the east, 21<sup>st</sup> Street to the south, and Belvoir Road to the west, the Parade Ground consists of a large expanse of mowed lawn that connects the administrative area of the post to the former barracks. Landscaping is minimal, and generally consists of deciduous trees along the periphery of the field. Small rectangular landscape beds framed by shrubs are located at the southern end of the field and provide a focal point to Flagler Hall (Building 216), the former post hospital. A shrub-lined path leads from this landscaped area to a flagpole (number 232) and a memorial to Vietnam veterans (number 218). Additional circulation routes consist of an east-west path leading from 20<sup>th</sup> Street to Abbott Hall (Building 269), the current post headquarters.

A 1976 metal flagpole (number 232) and a Vietnam veterans memorial (number 218) that was constructed in 1967 are located in the southern end of the Parade Ground. The memorial consists of a three-part stone monument that rests on a stone base; stone paving surrounds the monument. The names of engineers lost during the conflict are inscribed on bronze plaques. The flagpole and memorial were evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. The construction of the two objects post dates the post's period of significance and, individually, the resources do not possess exceptional importance. The flagpole and the memorial are non-contributing elements to the Parade Ground and the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

*Recreational Open Space*

**Belvoir Village**

Bounded by Mason Road to the north and Woodlawn Drive to the south, the large Belvoir Village Park features mowed lawns and mature deciduous trees. The park also houses tennis courts (Facility 62). Maps suggest the park was part of the 1933 plan for Belvoir Village and Fort Humphreys (Schulz 1933).

**Gerber Village**

Three passive parks are located in Gerber Village and feature mature deciduous trees and lawn. The parks are located between 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> streets and on Middleton Road between 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> streets and between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> streets. The parks were part of the original design for the neighborhood and appear on a 1933 map of the installation (Schulz 1933).

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Jadwin Loop Village

A large park is located in Jadwin Loop Village. The park features lawns and mature deciduous trees. Children's play equipment also is located in the park. Early maps suggest the park was part of the ca. 1922 officers housing area (Schulz 1933).

**Administration and Public Works**

Several of the administrative buildings in the historic district were based on standardized plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps. Administrative buildings constructed during the first half of the twentieth century were designed to incorporate a variety of functions such as separate offices for the post adjutant, a sergeant major, and clerks. It became necessary to construct specialized administrative buildings for recreation, post office, and communications as administrative functions increased (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 30).

Other administrative buildings include those resources with a public works function, such as the fire station (Building 191) and the buildings in the motor pool area (Buildings 187, 189, and 190). These buildings, which are industrial in character, also are designed in the Colonial Revival style and were based on standardized plans. The Quartermaster Corps developed designs for fire stations during the late nineteenth century. By the 1930s, fire stations were prominently sited at the intersection of major streets (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 5). During the nationwide construction program undertaken during the 1930s, fire stations became a major component of the installation design and reflected the post's architectural style (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 5). Motor pools generally were constructed as separate complexes located away from the post's administrative and residential neighborhoods (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 497). Many of these building types were constructed during the Army's large-scale construction campaign that occurred during the 1930s. The public works buildings located in the Fort Belvoir Historic District are located away from the Parade Ground.

Administrative buildings in the Fort Belvoir Historic District generally are located adjacent to the Parade Ground, along Flagler Road and 21<sup>st</sup> Street, in the northeast quadrant of the historic district. These buildings are monumental in scale and incorporate Colonial Revival-style ornamentation. The majority of the administrative buildings were constructed during the mid-1930s; a few buildings were built during the 1940s and 1950s. Non-contributing administrative resources were constructed during the 1960s and 1990s and include a guard house (Building 183), consolidated mess (Building 231) and battalion headquarters (Building 235).

*Public Works*

Buildings 187 and 189 (Motor Pool)

Buildings 187 and 189 are one story brick buildings constructed in 1940 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). Located on 16<sup>th</sup> Street and east of the fire station (Building 191), the buildings are located within a fenced compound. The buildings terminate in shallow-pitched gambrel roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. The buildings rest on poured-concrete foundations. Replacement windows have been installed throughout both buildings and generally consist of multi-light opaque windows.

The east elevation of Building 189 is four bays, with a garage door opening centered on the elevation; the opening has been modified to accommodate double-leaf metal doors. Other openings on the elevation consist of multi-light windows and a single-leaf metal door. The north elevation features six bays of three sets of multi-light windows. A single-leaf metal door with transom also is located on the elevation. The west elevation features three bays of two, multi-light windows with transoms above and one overhead garage door. There was no access to the building's south elevation.

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Building 187 is similar in design to Building 189. The building's south elevation is six bays. These bays house overhead garage doors. The east elevation is two bays of multi-light industrial-sash windows. There was no access to the building's north and west elevations. Both buildings originally were constructed as motor repair shops. Alterations to the buildings include modifications to the original bay openings and the replacement of doors and windows.

#### Building 190 (Vehicle Maintenance Shop)

Building 190 is partially obscured by the neighboring buildings (Buildings 187 and 189). The building is located on 16<sup>th</sup> Street, between the fire station (Building 191) to the west and Buildings 187 and 189 to the east. The one-story brick building constructed in 1939 terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.b). The north (front) elevation features three doors consisting of one double-leaf metal door and two single-leaf metal doors. A multi-light industrial-sash window also is located on the elevation. A brick soldier course is located above the openings. The west elevation features seven bays of multi-light, industrial-sash units. Three bays of multi-light industrial sash are found on the south elevation. There was no access to the east elevation.

#### Building 191 (Fire Station)

Constructed in 1934, Building 191 is a two-story, 5:1 common bond brick building located on the corner of 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Gunston Road (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The building terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in slate shingles and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The building consists of a principal block with a pedimented front incorporating a central circular window and a single-story ell. Windows generally are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Ornamentation consists of quoins on the north (front) elevation; keystones mark select openings.

The two-bay north elevation features two central garage door openings with multi-panel doors on the first floor. These bays are arched and have keystones. Four six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found on the second floor. The five-bay east elevation also features six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first and second floors. The openings on the first floor have been modified. A projecting, front-gable entrance is found in the southern-most bay of the east elevation. The entrance features double-leaf, paneled wood doors in an arched opening; a fanlight is located above the doors. Two entrances are located on the five-bay west elevation. The entrance in the southernmost bay is framed by pilasters and an entablature. The one-story, ell is seven bays on the east elevation and eight bays on the west elevation. Replacement windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units.

#### Building 246

Constructed in 1951 as communications facility, Building 246 is located on Flagler Road, north of Building 268 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The two-story, 5:1 common bond brick building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof. A brick chimney extends from the south elevation. Windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A projecting entry houses double-leaf metal doors. The building occupies a generally square footprint, with a one-story brick addition located on the north elevation.

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Building 256

Building 256, built in 1935 as the main post office, is oriented towards 21<sup>st</sup> Street (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Building 256 is a 5:1 common bond brick building that occupies a rectangular footprint. The single-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof clad in slate shingles. A corbelled, brick chimney is found on the south elevation. All windows are recessed; window type could not be determined because all windows are boarded and barred. Building ornamentation is limited to the brick corbelling at the cornice and the brick quoins that adorn the west elevation.

The north (front) elevation has fourteen window openings and a projecting entrance. The north elevation of the projecting entrance bay includes a corbelled entablature, cornice, and brick quoins. Wood-panel, double-leaf doors provide entrance to the building. The door openings are capped by a five-light transom and a fanlight. The west and east elevations of the projecting entrance bay have three large window openings featuring single-light transoms.

The building's west elevation has two centrally located wood-panel single-leaf doors flanked by two large windows with transoms. A large wood-panel semi-circle, surrounded by compassed brick, is located in the gable end. The east elevation is nearly identical to the west elevation; however, metal doors are present rather than wood-panel doors and a gable porch supported by metal poles was added.

Building 258

Building 258 was built in 1935 as the post exchange (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The building is located across from Building 219 (Essayons Theater) and faces east, towards the Parade Ground. Located on Belvoir Road between 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> streets, Building 258 is a one-and-one-half story brick building with a high, poured-concrete foundation and a linear massed plan. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. Windows consist of eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash units and six-over-six-light, double-hung, vinyl-sash units. All windows have jack arches and poured-concrete sills. Brick pilasters are located at each corner of the building. A pediment defines the east (front) elevation and a small, wood-frame, single-story, flat-roof addition was constructed on the north elevation. The addition is clad in vinyl siding.

The thirteen-bay east elevation faces Belvoir Road. Four sets of paired pilasters support a central pediment with a lunette window. A lunette window also is located in the gable end of the south elevation. The south elevation includes four eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first floor, and one six-over-six-light, wood-sash window on the basement level. A central porch supported by six wood square posts and two pilasters defines the west elevation. The west elevation, which is partially clad in vinyl siding, features three gable dormers with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The west elevation has six eight-over-twelve-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and two eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and single-light, double-leaf doors. The north elevation is similar to the south but has three eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and the vinyl-clad addition.

Building 269 (Abbott Hall)

Building 269, Abbot Hall, was built in 1935 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The Colonial Revival style building, which serves as Post Headquarters, is located on Flagler Road and is oriented west towards the Parade Ground. Building 269 is a brick, two-and one-half-story building with a C-shaped footprint and rests on a raised basement. The 6:1 common bond brick building terminates in a

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side-gable roof sheathed in slate tiles. A poured-concrete belt course is located between the basement level and the first floor. All windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units on the second and first floors. The basement level features smaller six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A pedimented portico defines the primary (west) elevation. Double-leaf doors provide entrance to the building.

The twenty-one-bay west elevation features a central, five-bay pedimented portico. The pediment is supported by eight Tuscan columns and two pilasters and is adorned with relief work. A straight-run stair leads to the primary entrance; two cannons flank the stairs. The central five bays on the first floor contain five sets of double-leaf doors; the elevation's remaining bays contain windows. Each set of doors has four lights and a four-light transom. The central set of doors has a concrete entablature. All second-floor bays contain windows.

The three-bay south elevation contains a lunette window in the gable end. Ornamentation on the south elevation is limited to a brick arch and concrete keystone marking the first floor central window. A basement door also is located on the south elevation. The north elevation is identical to the south elevation.

The east elevation has hipped-roof, two-bay by three-bay wings that extend from the north and south elevations of the building. A central pediment spanning five bays contains an oculus surrounded by four concrete keystones. A 1993 fire resulted in the reconstruction of the building's roof; an interior renovation was completed in 1995 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996).

### **Non-Contributing Administrative Resources**

The following four resources are non-contributing resources due to their recent construction or compromised integrity.

#### Building 183

Building 183 is a guard house that was constructed in 1997 and is located in the motor pool compound on 16<sup>th</sup> Street (Washington personal communication 2010). The single-story brick and glass building terminates in a pyramidal roof.

#### Building 231 (Consolidated Mess)

Building 231 was constructed in 1968 as a consolidated mess (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Located west of the Parade Ground, in the block bounded by 19<sup>th</sup> Street, Belvoir Road, 20<sup>th</sup> Street, and Middleton Road, the one-story brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in panelized metal and occupies a rectangular footprint. Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) is applied in the gable ends. Single-light, vinyl windows dominate the building fenestration. The primary entrance is located on the east elevation and consists of a front-gable glass and brick vestibule. Recessed loading docks are located on the north elevation.

#### Building 235 (Battalion Headquarters)

Building 235 is a single-story common bond brick building constructed in 1965 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shallow-gable roof. The upper gable ends are poured concrete. All window openings have one-light, fixed, aluminum-sash with paired, single-light, aluminum-awning sash below. A window is located in the north and south ends of the west (front) elevation. Two, off-center metal doors and a row of five windows are located on the

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elevation. The three-bay south elevation features two window openings at the east and west ends of the elevation; paired windows are centered on the elevation. The east elevation is similar to the west elevation; however, no doors are present on the elevation. A brick chimney extends from the roof of the four-bay north elevation. The building is located on Middleton Road, behind Building 212.

Building 238

Building 238 was constructed in 1958 and fronts on 16<sup>th</sup> Street (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008a:12). The 15-bay, one-story brick building terminates in a flat roof. A brick chimney extends from the southeast corner of the building. All window openings contain single-light, fixed-sash units above single-light awning windows. These units are anodized aluminum. Ornamentation is limited to one soldier course below and four soldier courses above each window opening. Entrances include single- and double-leaf metal, and glass and metal doors.

According to a survey completed in 2008, the building originally was constructed as a commissary (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008a:12). The building has undergone significant modification since 2008 when it was converted to office space. Modifications include the replacement of all the frosted-glass windows with single-light, anodized-aluminum units. The building's interior has been altered to accommodate office space. The building no longer retains its integrity of design as a commissary.

Health/Medicine

The Army constructed two types of hospitals during the twentieth century: the post hospital and the general hospital. The post hospitals served the personnel at a specific installation. General hospitals later were constructed in order to better care for an increased number of military personnel. Post hospitals constructed during the early twentieth century adopted elements from hospitals constructed during the late nineteenth century, and generally consisted of a two-story central block with flanking ward wings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 104). The Army constructed hospitals at all new installations during the nationwide construction program that started in 1926 (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 105). While the standard design of these hospitals retained the central block with flanking wings, the height of the buildings increased to three stories, and the long, open verandas associated with nineteenth and early twentieth-century hospitals were eliminated in favor of smaller sun porches (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 105).

Building 216 (Flagler Hall)

Constructed in 1932 as the Post hospital, Building 216 is a Colonial Revival-style building located on 21<sup>st</sup> Street and is oriented north towards the Parade Ground (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The three- and a-half story, 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in slate tiles. The building occupies a T-shaped footprint; a one-story brick hyphen connects the principal block to a rear ell. The building is supported on a raised, poured-concrete basement. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with three-light hopper and one-over-one-light, anodized aluminum windows are employed. Three-part windows comprised of one six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with flanking two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with transoms also are found on the building. Wood mullions separate the window units. Gauged brick arches and stone sills define the window openings.

The thirteen-bay, north (front) elevation features a prominent, three-bay portico with lunette window. Four limestone Tuscan columns support the portico. The main entry contains double-leaf, three-panel wood doors with three-light transoms. Fluted pilasters flank the

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door openings. The three-bay east elevation contains one central, double-leaf, two-panel, below-grade door. The hyphen divides the south elevation of the principal block into two sections: the western portion of the elevation is seven bays and the eastern portion of the elevation is five bays. Dormers are located on the roof. The one-bay hyphen connects the principal block to a two-story brick ell with a one-story brick addition. Currently, the building provides office space.

Building 217

Building 217, a detached garage, was constructed in 1932 (Fort Belvoir Real, Directorate of Real Property n.d.a). This detached garage is located behind (south) and is associated with Building 216. The building is a 5:1 common bond brick garage that occupies a square footprint. The single-story building has a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in clay tiles. The north elevation (front) has two garage bays with metal rolling doors. Two bricked-in window openings are found on the south elevation; one bricked-in window is located on both the east and west elevations.

Residential Housing

Seven types of housing are included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. The seven property types include single-family senior officer family housing (Belvoir Village); single-family officer family housing (21<sup>st</sup> Street Dwellings); multi-family officer family housing (Jadwin Loop Village); single-family NCO family housing (23<sup>rd</sup> Street Dwellings and Gerber Village); multi-family warrant officer family housing (Middleton Road Dwellings); barracks for enlisted men; and, visiting/bachelor officers quarters (VOQ/BOQ). Similar to the administration buildings, the Colonial Revival is the dominant architectural style employed in the design of residential buildings in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. Housing in the district was constructed during three periods: the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

While the housing is dominated by standardized military plans with Colonial Revival ornamentation, two dwellings in the historic district are unlike other dwellings in terms of style and construction. Buildings 67 and 68 originally were constructed by the Bureau of Fisheries during the mid-1930s and acquired by the Department of the Army for use as family housing. These two buildings also incorporate Colonial Revival ornamentation; however, they differ in terms of scale, massing, proportion, and design, from standardized designs used by the Army in Belvoir Village. The six, prefabricated, single-family officer family housing located on 21<sup>st</sup> Street also are unique to the Fort Belvoir Historic District due to the use of the Bungalow/Craftsman style.

Residential outbuildings associated with officer and NCO housing include attached and detached garages. The senior officer family housing units located in Belvoir Village originally were constructed with attached garages. With the exception of the detached garages constructed in 1940 for the dwellings on Middleton Road, detached garages in the remaining family housing neighborhoods were constructed in 2009.

*Single-Family Senior Officer Family Housing – Belvoir Village*

Belvoir Village is a residential neighborhood comprised of senior officer family housing and located southeast of the Parade Ground and administration area of the cantonment. Belvoir Village incorporates landscape principles for civilian suburban-style picturesque neighborhoods constructed during the first half of the twentieth century. Landscaping throughout Belvoir Village consists of mature, deciduous trees and foundation shrubs. Dwellings are sited on lots with modest front yards; sidewalks line both sides of the street.

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The buildings are uniformly setback from the street. Gently winding, curvilinear streets define the neighborhood; cul-de-sacs are located at the termini of Fairfax Drive and Mackenzie Court. Belvoir Road is the north/south thoroughfare into the neighborhood. Building 1 (Commandant's House) sits at the southern end of Fairfax Drive. Mason Road and Woodlawn Drive provide east/west access to the neighborhood and encircle the Belvoir Village park.

Fifty-nine dwellings in Belvoir Village, the senior officer housing neighborhood, were constructed in 1934 and 1935 and consist of the Commandant's House and 58 single-family units (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2000:ix-xi). The brick, two-story dwellings are five bays with symmetrical facades. The ornate dwellings were completed in the Colonial Revival style and incorporate many of the style's character-defining features. These features include dormer windows; gable-roofed porticos or pediments without supporting pilasters; and one-story, flat-roofed, brick side wings. The wings are smaller in scale than the principal block, but incorporate similar massing and proportion to the main block. The dwellings were constructed from standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Corps during the interwar period.

Belvoir Village also includes two dwellings (Buildings 67 and 68) constructed by the Bureau of Fisheries during the early 1930s. Wooded, rolling terrain separates the dwellings from the rest of the Belvoir Village neighborhood. The buildings are located at the bottom of Patrick Road, which extends east from Woodlawn Drive, and provides access to the Potomac River.

Building 1 (Commandant's Quarters)

The Commandant's Quarters, which is located at the end of the cul-de-sac on Fairfax Drive, was completed in 1935 (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2000:ix). The two-story, seven-bay brick-veneer building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. Roof features include a projecting, brick pediment; gable dormers; and corbelled, brick chimneys. An oval window is located in the pediment. Ornamentation consists of quoins and a dentilated cornice; gauged brick lintels with keystones characterize the window openings, which contain six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A single-story brick wing housing an attached garage was constructed on the north elevation.

The symmetrical principal (west) elevation is seven bays on the first and second floors. The elevation's central three bays project from the plane of the building and features the dwelling's primary entrance. The projecting bays are topped by a pediment and are detailed by brick quoins. A flat-roofed portico defines the primary entrance; a decorative balustrade sits atop the portico roof. Two sets of paired Tuscan columns support the portico. The main entry contains a double-leaf, wood door. Four-light side lights resting on paneled bases flank the door. Four gable dormers with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood windows are found on the roof. The three-bay single-story brick wing that houses a garage features a secondary entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed portico.

The remaining dwellings in Belvoir Village are similar in overall design and were constructed from standardized plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps. The two-story, five-bay, 5:1 common bond brick dwellings terminate in side-gable roofs sheathed in slate shingles. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys pierce the roofs. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are employed throughout the dwellings. The primary entrances are centered on the elevations. The single-story wings originally housed garages. The former garages incorporate nine-light, two-panel wood passage doors and three panel, six-light doors designed to simulate garage doors. Similarity in design produces regularity in the overall character of the housing area; differences are confined to the treatment of

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the primary entrances; the number of dormers; and the height and number of the wings, some of which originally were designed as sleeping porches (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works 1933). The buildings underwent interior modification during the first decade of the twenty-first century at which time the garages were converted into kitchens. All buildings except for Building 8, which retains its original, multi-panel garage doors, were modified. Five housing variations were documented. The buildings types and the examples associated with each type briefly are described below.

- Type 1

Type 1 buildings have three dormers; a single-story, gable-roof, brick wing with twelve-over-eight-light vinyl replacement windows and six-over-four-light, double-hung, wood-sash units; and, a one-story, attached garage that has been converted into a kitchen. The garage has a gable roof and a gable-roof dormer. The primary entrance has a gable pediment supported by two Tuscan columns. The following buildings are Type 1: 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60.

- Type 2

Type 2 buildings have two dormers; a one-story, flat-roof wing; and a one-story, flat-roof, attached garage that has been converted into a kitchen. The primary entrance has a gable pediment and pilasters. The following buildings are Type 2: 6, 10, 11, 12, 22, 25, 29, 34, and 40.

- Type 3

Type 3 buildings have two dormers; a flat-roof attached garage that has been converted into a kitchen; and a two-story, flat-roof wing. The wing's second floor incorporates eight-over-eight-light, vinyl replacement windows. The primary entrance has an arched pediment and pilasters. The following buildings are Type 3: 7, 23, 27, 30, 37, and 43.

- Type 4

Type 4 buildings have two dormers; a flat-roof attached garage that has been converted into a kitchen; and a one-story, flat-roof wing. The primary entrance has an arched pediment and pilasters. The following buildings are Type 4: 8, 15, 21, 24, 28, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 48, and 50.

- Type 5

Type 5 buildings have two dormers; a flat-roof garage that has been converted into a kitchen; and a two-story, flat-roof wing. The wing's second floor incorporates eight-over-eight-light, vinyl replacement windows. The primary entrance has a gable pediment and pilasters. The following buildings are Type 5: 9, 26, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 49, and 51.

Building 67

Building 67 is a dwelling constructed by the Bureau of Fisheries and acquired by Fort Belvoir in 1950 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The dwelling appears on a 1933 map of the post (Schulz 1933). The building is oriented towards the Potomac River and is accessed from Patrick Road. The dwelling is a two-story, side-gable, 5:1 common bond brick building with a center brick chimney, front porch, and a dormer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. All windows are three-over-one-light, double-hung,

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wood-sash units. The south elevation (front) has a screened-in porch and one window opening. The west elevation has paired windows in the gable end and three window openings on the first floor. The east elevation is similar to the west elevation with paired windows in the gable end. The east elevation has four window openings and a door with an awning. A large wooden deck is attached to the east elevation. The dwelling was constructed in the Colonial Revival style but differs from the standardized dwellings in Belvoir Village in terms of roof form, proportions, fenestration, and ornamentation.

Building 68

Building 68 is a dwelling constructed by the Bureau of Fisheries and acquired by Fort Belvoir in 1950 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). Building 68 was constructed in 1935 and fronts the Potomac River (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The dwelling, which is accessed by Patrick Road, is a two-story, three-bay building with a front portico and end chimneys. The 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The south elevation (front) has an elevated central portico supported by two Tuscan columns. Windows are three-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Paired windows flank the entrance on the first floor of the south elevation. Two sets of paired windows and a one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash window are found on the second floor of the south elevation. The south elevation features a shed roof wall dormer. Exterior end, shouldered brick chimneys are located on the east and west elevations. The east elevation has two gable windows and two three-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first and second floors. Enclosed brick additions are located on the north and west elevations. The dwelling was constructed in the Colonial Revival but differs from the standardized dwellings in Belvoir Village in terms of roof form, proportions, fenestration, and ornamentation.

Building 73 (Garage)

Building 73 was constructed in 1949 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The 5:1 common bond brick garage is associated with Building 67. The single-story, one-bay building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The south (front) elevation features a metal sectional garage door and the west elevation has a boarded over window opening and a wood paneled door. The east elevation abuts an embankment.

*Single-Family Officer Family Housing*

Single-family officer family housing is located west of the Parade Ground, on Gunston Road and south of the NCO Gerber Village neighborhood, and on 21<sup>st</sup> Street, immediately south of the administrative and educational buildings located on Flagler and Kuhn roads.

21<sup>st</sup> Street Dwellings (Buildings 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, and 441)

Six-single family dwellings are located on the east side of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. The officer housing, which was constructed between 1920 and 1921, generally are similar in design and occupy linear plans (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The dwellings are recessed from the road and feature modest front and rear yards; landscaping is limited to foundation plantings and mature deciduous trees, conifers, and saplings. Poured-concrete sidewalks lead to each dwelling unit. The buildings underwent extensive rehabilitation in 2009 (Manning personal communication 26 February 2010). Rehabilitation included roof, window, and exterior siding replacement. Single-story garages also were constructed at the time the dwellings were rehabilitated.

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Building 441

Building 441, constructed in 1920-1921, faces 21<sup>st</sup> Street (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The dwelling is a single-story building with a linear massed plan. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in panelized metal. Brackets characterize the eaves. A central brick chimney pierces the roof. A central gable with wide eaves and prominent brackets is located on the north (front) elevation. The entire building is clad in EIFS. Wood battens are located between the EIFS panels. Windows consist of three-over-three-light and six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units.

The north elevation has ten six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a single-leaf, wood-paneled, single-light door. Two six-light wood-sash windows are located in the central gable. A gabled portico entry is supported by square posts; brackets are located in the eaves. Built-in benches are attached to the square posts. The west elevation has two six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first floor and two six-light, wood-sash windows in the gable end. The east elevation is similar in design to the west elevation; however, the elevation also includes an additional six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window and a nine-light, single-leaf, paneled door. A poured-concrete patio with poured-concrete steps leads to the side-entrance on the east elevation. Five six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and a central wing with a screened-in porch and a deck characterize the south elevation. A screen door provides access on the east elevation of the porch.

Buildings 436, 437, 438, 439, and 440 are nearly identical to Building 441.

*Multi-Family Officer Family Housing – Jadwin Loop Village*

Jadwin Loop Village is an officer family housing neighborhood located east of the Parade Ground and administrative areas. The neighborhood is accessed from 21<sup>st</sup> Street and contains six, five-unit buildings. All buildings face a large open space used for recreation. Neighborhood landscaping consists of mature deciduous trees planted in front of each dwelling unit. Low shrubbery is located along the building foundations. The buildings are recessed from the road and have small front yards. Paved sidewalks lead to each dwelling unit. Four of the five buildings located along the south side of Jadwin Loop were constructed in 1939 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a); one building (Building 457) and all six extant garages were constructed in 2009 (Manning personal communication 26 February 2010).

Dwellings (Buildings 451, 452, 453, 454, and 455)

The five buildings (Buildings 451, 452, 453, 454, and 455) constructed in 1939 are similar in design and incorporate Colonial Revival design elements (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). Building ornamentation is used to distinguish the units from each other. The buildings along the south side of Jadwin Loop are two and a-half-story, 5:1 common bond brick dwellings with Colonial Revival detailing. The dwellings terminate in side-gable roofs with projecting front-gables; roofing materials are asphalt shingles. Roof ornamentation includes dentils, corbelled brick cornices, and gable dormers. Four-over-four-light, six-over-six-light, and eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are employed on the buildings. Six-light casement windows are found in the gable ends. Steps lead to the raised first floor. The primary entrance to each unit incorporates Colonial Revival ornamentation, including an entablature, dentils, a keystone, and pilasters. Other ornamentation includes a brick water table and stone sills. Modifications to the buildings include the replacement of the original slate roofing materials with asphalt shingles and the construction of a porch to the rear of each unit (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a).

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### *Single-Family NCO Family Housing – 23<sup>rd</sup> Street*

Four single-story dwellings constructed in 1934 are located on the south side of 23<sup>rd</sup> Street (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Originally, constructed as NCO family housing, the dwellings currently are vacant. Landscaping in the neighborhood is minimal and consists of foundation shrubs and mature, deciduous trees. Sidewalks lead to each building. The dwellings were constructed from standardized designs developed by the Quartermaster Corps during the interwar period.

### Building 500

Located on the south side of 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, building 500 is a one and-a-half-story, 5:1 common bond, brick dwelling that terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling generally occupies a rectangular footprint and faces north. A brick chimney is located on the west gable end. Roof features include two gable dormers; horizontal wood siding is located in the gable ends. A corbelled brick cornice accents the terminus of the wall. Windows generally consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Two windows flank the off-center entrance, which features a simple entablature and pilasters. A four-light transom is located above a single-leaf, four-panel, two-light, wood door. A single-story, wood-frame sunroom with a flat roof is located on the west elevation. The sunroom features six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows separated by wood mullions. A one and a-half-story wood-frame and brick addition was constructed behind the sunroom.

The other three dwellings (Buildings 501, 502, and 503) on the south side of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Street are identical to Building 500.

### *Gerber Village*

Located between 18<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, Middleton Road to the east, 21<sup>st</sup> Street to the south, and Gunston Road to the west, the NCO family housing neighborhood of Gerber Village generally retains the original neighborhood design and layout and the dwellings retain their uniform setbacks from the streets. The formal plan for Gerber Village continues the axial alignment of the barracks located on the east side of Middleton Road. Sidewalks line both sides of the neighborhood streets and mature deciduous trees characterize the neighborhood. Open space is centrally located between 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> streets and behind (east) of the dwellings on the east side of Gunston Road. The dwellings were constructed from standardized designs developed by the Quartermaster Corps during the interwar period. Constructed between 1930 and 1934, the 60 dwellings in Gerber Village are nearly identical to those buildings located on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. Differences between the dwellings consist of the treatment of the entrances. Generally buildings located at street corners have one-bay porches with arched roofs supported by square posts and include Buildings 101, 102, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 127, 128, 129, 140, 141, 142, 143, 148, 149, and 155. The entrances to the remaining 43 buildings feature a simple entablature and pilasters.

The dwellings in Gerber Village were in the process of undergoing renovation in November 2009. These renovations include modifications to the building interiors and the construction of two-story additions to the rears of the buildings. Additional alterations included the replacement of the vinyl siding that replaced original wood siding and some roofing materials; however, original windows have been retained. When constructed, these NCO dwellings did not include garages. One- and multi-car, wood-frame garages were being constructed as part of the renovation project. The garages are accessed from the service roads that generally parallel the neighborhood's main thoroughfares (Gunston Road and 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, and 21<sup>st</sup> streets). The attached table identifies all the buildings in Gerber Village.

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*Multi-Family Warrant Officer Family Housing – Middleton Road*

Six duplex, two-story brick dwellings are located on the west side of Middleton Road, between 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> streets. The dwellings are recessed from the street and include minimal front and rear yards. Landscaping consists of mature deciduous trees located in the front yards and foundation shrubs. Poured-concrete sidewalks lead to each dwelling unit. The dwellings were constructed from standardized designs developed by the Quartermaster Corps during the interwar period.

Dwelling – Building 168

Building 168, built in 1939, is a two-story, four-bay by two-bay duplex with a rectangular footprint (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The building fronts Middleton Road and faces east. The 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. A brick chimney is located in the north and south gable ends. All windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with cast-concrete sills and brick jack arches. A three-part window is located on the first floor and is adjacent to the vestibule centered on the east (front) elevation. The vestibule terminates in a copper, bell-cast roof and an entrance is located on each the north and south elevations of the vestibule. Two basement windows are on the east elevation and four window openings are located on the second floor. The east elevation of the vestibule has two sets of paired windows. Each paired window has a lunette surrounded by a brick arch with a cast-concrete keystone.

The dwelling's north and south elevations are identical. Both elevations have one window on the first floor, two windows on the second floor, and two gable windows. The west elevation of the building has a two-bay central brick porch with flanking six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The porch is supported by four square posts. Four six-over-six light, wood sash windows are located on the second floor. The north and south elevations each have a single-story, brick flat-roof sunroom. The sunroom has three windows on the north and south elevations and a three-part window on the east elevation.

Buildings 166, 167, 169, 170, and 171 are identical to Building 168.

Garage – Building 176

Each building has an associated two-car garage located behind (west) of the dwelling. The garages were constructed in 1940 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Building 176, the garage associated with Building 168, occupies a square foot-print and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The 5:1 common bond brick garage terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. The garage is accessed on the east elevation through hinged wooden garage doors. The north and south elevations each have a single six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The west elevation is blind.

Buildings 173, 174, 175, 177, and 178 are identical to Building 176.

*Bachelor Officers Quarters (BOQ)*

BOQs were constructed north of Belvoir Village. The two brick buildings are expressed in a less ornate Colonial Revival style than the dwellings in Belvoir Village and the buildings that front the Parade Ground.

Building 80

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Building 80, constructed in 1947, is located on Sultan Loop in the vicinity of Belvoir Village, and now houses Visiting Officers Quarters (VOQ) (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building is a two-story, 5:1 common bond brick building that occupies an L-shaped footprint and faces south. The building terminates in a side-gable roof with gable returns. A side-gable ell extends from the east end of the principal block. Each gable end includes a round-multi-light window. Roofing materials are slate shingles. Arched dormers with louvered vents characterize the roof. The building generally has six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows of various sizes. The 11-bay-by-3-bay principal block features an entrance at the east and west end of the south (front) elevation. A portico shelters the primary entrance, which consists of a nine-light, single-leaf door flanked by three-light sidelights that rest on recessed panels. A metal railing sits atop the portico. A seven-light transom is located above the door. Another entrance is located at the west end of the south elevation and consists of a nine-light, single-leaf door with a shed-roof hood above. The west and east elevations of the building are three and seventeen bays respectively.

Constructed in 1948, Building 81, which is located to the west of Building 80, is a mirror image of Building 80 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a).

*Barracks*

The thirteen barracks located west of the Parade Ground between 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> streets were constructed between 1928 and 1940. The barracks were part of the original design and layout of Fort Humphreys (later Fort Belvoir). These buildings are monumental in scale and incorporate Colonial Revival ornamentation. Generally, the brick buildings occupy a rectangular footprint and terminate in hipped roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles; hipped-roof dormers pierce the roofs. Windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Each barrack has a two-story, poured-concrete balcony on the rear elevation. Noted differences include the length of the buildings (13 bays versus 11 bays) and the treatment of the two-story rear balconies. The barracks (Buildings 211, 212, and 213) constructed in 1940 are 13 bays. A detailed description of Building 203 is provided. Major differences among the buildings are noted. The barracks currently are used for administrative purposes.

Formal open space originally was a design feature of the barracks complex (Schulz 1933). Currently, the open space consists of asphalt-paved parking lots and some new construction including Building 226 and Building 235. The construction of these building encloses space that originally was designed to remain open to Gerber Village to the west. Building 231 partially fills the remaining space that is not occupied by surface parking and new streets bisect the space and create new blocks. Little of the original design remains. Due to these alterations, the open space is not a contributing feature of the barracks complex.

Building 201 (Wilson Hall)

Building 201 was built in 1928 as a 111-man barracks (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). In 1971, the building use changed from residential to administrative (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building faces east towards the Parade Ground. Building 201 is a two-and-one-half story brick building that occupies a C-shaped footprint. The half-story basement and foundation is poured concrete. The 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in grey clay tiles. The east elevation has thirteen bays, six hipped dormers, and a central pediment. Generally, windows are six-over-six-light and eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash units.

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A three-bay pediment, supported by four Tuscan columns, is centered on the east (front) elevation. A lunette window is located in the pediment. The three central bays on the second floor are eight-over-eight light sash windows with four-light transoms. Two boarded-up circular windows flank the most central window on the second floor. Three sets of double-leaf doors with transoms are located on the first floor. Ten of the bays have paired six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with three-light transoms on the second and first floors. Paired hopper sash windows are located in the basement level on the east elevation.

The south elevation has two brick chimneys. Three sets of paired windows and a single window are located on each floor. The first and second floor windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with three-light transoms. The windows have brick jack arches and stone sills. The basement windows are hopper sash units. The north elevation is identical to the south except for the absence of chimneys. The west elevation incorporates a two-story balcony; two wings are located at the north and south ends of the elevation as well as a one-story central addition. The wings have hipped roofs and the central addition has a truncated hipped roof.

Building 202 (MacArthur Hall)

Building 202, also constructed in 1928, is nearly identical to Building 201 (Harnsberger & Hubbard 1996). However, the second floor balcony on the west elevation has been enclosed. A circular drive is located in front of the east (front) elevation. The building is located between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> streets and faces Belvoir Road.

Building 203

Located on the northwest corner of 20<sup>th</sup> Street and Belvoir Road, Building 203 was constructed in 1928 as a barracks without mess (Harnsberger & Hubbard 1996). The two-and-a-half story, 5:1 common bond brick building rests on a poured-concrete raised basement and terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Hipped-roof dormers with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows pierce the roof. Brick chimneys are located at the east and west elevations of the building. Windows generally consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with three-light transoms; gauged brick lintels and cast stone sills define the openings. Keystones are located in select openings.

The north (front) elevation of the building is eleven bays; a centrally located, slightly projecting, three-bay pediment divides the elevation; a fanlight is located in the pediment gable. The pediment features a centrally located entrance framed by cast-concrete pilasters and entablature. Double-leaf doors with a multi-light transom provide access to the building. Poured-concrete steps lead to the entrance. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the entrance on the first and second floors. The second floor's central six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window has flanking two-over-two-light, double-hung wood-sash windows separated by mullions. Four bays of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and three-light transom with two window units per bay flank the central pediment. Metal grates cover basement windows.

The two-bay east and west elevations are similar to the north elevation in terms of window treatment and placement. A two-story, eleven-bay, poured-concrete balcony runs the length of the south (elevation). A combination of windows and single-leaf doors are located in the bays. Five dormers similar to six dormers located on the south elevation also are located on the north elevation.

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Buildings 204, 205, and 206 (constructed in 1928); Buildings 207, 208, and 209 (constructed in 1929); Building 210 (constructed in 1934); and Buildings 211, 212, and 213 (constructed in 1940) are similar to Building 203. However, several of the buildings have undergone major modifications to the balconies. Alterations include the partial or complete enclosure of the first and second floor balconies or the total replacement of the balcony.

**Non-Contributing Residential Resources**

The following are non-contributing resources due to their recent construction.

*Single-Family Officer Family Housing – 21<sup>st</sup> Street*

Garages Associated with Buildings 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, and 441

A detached garage is located south (behind) of each dwelling. Completed in 2009, the garages are similar in design to the dwellings (Manning personal communication 26 February 2010). The buildings are clad in EIFS and terminate in front-gable roofs sheathed in standing seam metal. The north elevations have one nine-light, paneled door and the south elevations have one overhead rolling metal garage door. One six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window is located on both the east and west elevations.

*Multi-Family Officer Family Housing – Jadwin Loop Village*

Dwellings (Building 457)

The one non-contributing building (Building 457) in Jadwin Loop Village was constructed in 2009, and is similar in design to the contributing resources (Manning personal communication 26 February 2010). The two and a-half-story brick building terminates in a side-gable roof with project front gables is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building houses five dwelling units. Differences in roof treatment (i.e., box cornice, recessed cornice, or front gable) distinguish the dwelling units from each other. Windows include four-over-four-light, and six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The entrances to the dwelling units feature entablatures and fluted pilasters. Ornamentation is limited to gauged-brick arches, gable returns, and brick water tables.

Garages (Buildings 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, and 468)

Six single-story brick garages were constructed in 2009 (Manning personal communication 26 February 2010). Each building has ten bays. The garages terminate in side-gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. The north and south elevations of the garages incorporate six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Ornamentation includes gauged brick arches, and brick sills and pilasters.

*Single-Family NCO Family Housing – Gerber Village*

Garages

Single-story, wood-frame garages were constructed as part of the rehabilitation of Gerber Village. The garages, which were under construction in fall 2009, are clad in vinyl siding and terminate in side-gable roofs sheathed in materials replicating slate. Gable-end elevations have six-over-six-light, vinyl-sash windows. A large metal rolling garage door provides vehicular access to the buildings. The 59 garages, including 51 single garages and 8 double garages, are non-contributing elements to the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

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### **Community Support Resources**

To improve morale, the Army began to construct community support buildings such as athletic facilities, chapels, theaters, and officers' and NCO clubs, for soldiers during the early twentieth century. Funding for such facilities was scarce during the early twentieth century; however, during the 1930s nationwide construction campaign, athletic facilities, including golf courses, tennis, and swimming facilities, became common at Army posts (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 235). As with other property types, the Army developed standardized plans for the construction of chapels during the first decade of the twentieth century. During World War II, the Army constructed temporary, wood-frame chapels based on standardized plans (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 246). The Army began to build theaters during the 1920s and 1930s as a method to improve morale. Often the theaters were constructed "within the heart of the cantonment area, near the barracks" (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 279). Most theaters constructed during the interwar period were based on standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Corps and incorporated Colonial Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival design (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 279).

Another important recreational building type constructed by the Army was the officers' and NCO clubs. These clubs provided dining, social, and recreational facilities. Generally, one-story tall, these buildings were built in contemporary architectural styles, such as the Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission, or Tudor Revival, from their period of construction (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261). Officers' clubs were constructed in prominent locations in or near the officer family housing area. NCO clubs were sited in less prominent locations (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261). By the 1930s, officers' clubs had become standard features of post design. NCO clubs generally were smaller buildings with modest architectural ornamentation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261, 262). In addition to community support buildings constructed by the Army, the Red Cross also constructed buildings at Army posts to provide support services to military personnel. Buildings constructed by the Red Cross generally reflected institutional architecture from the period of construction; during the 1930s, Red Cross-constructed buildings were designed in a simplified Colonial Revival style (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 287).

A number of recreational buildings and sites were constructed in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. The types of recreational resources include the officers' and NCO clubs, theaters, tennis courts, and swimming pools. In general, the buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1940s were completed in the Colonial Revival style. Later buildings constructed during the 1980s abandoned the Colonial Revival style for an architectural expression contemporary to the date of construction. Generally, the recreational buildings are located within or adjacent to the family housing neighborhoods of Belvoir Village and Geber Village.

### *Athletic/Recreational Resources*

#### **Facility 62 (Tennis Courts)**

Two asphalt tennis courts are located in the Belvoir Village park, between Mason Road and Woodlawn Drive. A chain link fence surrounds the courts, which are located on a north/south axis. The National Register nomination form prepared in 1996 states the courts were constructed in 1950; however, archival research suggests the courts were completed by 1937 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996: John Milner Associates, Inc. 2004:4).

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Building 20 (Officers' Club) (MacKenzie Hall)

The Colonial Revival-style Building 20 (Officers' Club) was constructed in 1934 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Located in Belvoir Village on Schulz Circle, the two-story, Flemish bond brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in grey slate tiles. Roof features include gable-end brick chimneys and gable-roof dormers. The seven-part building consists of a principal block with two sets of flanking wings. Numerous additions have been constructed to the building (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1955:1).

The nine-bay principal block features a prominent two-story, five-bay portico on the west (front) elevation. Square, wood posts with recessed panels support the flat-roof porch. A decorative balustrade tops the portico roof. A double-leaf door with flanking single-leaf, three-panel wood doors is centered on the elevation. An entablature spans the door openings. Windows are two-over-two-light and six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units.

One two-story, gable-roof brick wing is appended to each the north and south elevations of the principal block. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation of the north wing and on the south elevation of the south wing. Each four-bay wing features eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A single-story, colonnaded brick hyphen is attached to each wing. Each colonnade is five bays; a metal balustrade adorns the colonnade's roof. The colonnade connects the wings to two additional wings located on the north elevation of the north hyphen and the south elevation of the south hyphen. Each two-story, ten-bay brick addition terminates in a side-gable roof. A brick gable-end chimney is located at each the north and south elevations of the north and south additions. Openings consist of six-over-six-light and six-over-nine-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and single-leaf, three-panel doors with nine-light sidelights.

The east elevation of the principal block features a two-story glass curtain wall addition. A loading dock with overhead metal doors also is located on the east elevation. Additional modifications include alterations to the window openings. These modifications consist of the replacement of the original windows with single-light, anodized aluminum-sash windows.

Building 184

Building 184, built in 1939, is located in the center of Gerber Village, and fronts Middleton Road (Harnsberger and Hubbard, 1996). Building 184, which occupies an irregular footprint, is completed in 5:1 common bond brick. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate tiles. The building comprises a rectangular main block with additions on the north and south elevations, and wings that extend westward from the north and south additions. The north and south ends of the main block have shouldered brick chimneys. The east (front) elevation of the main block has an enclosed glass porch addition. The west elevation of the five-bay main block has a central entrance flanked by two sixteen-over-twelve light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A six-light transom is located over the door. A five-bay, full-width porch characterizes the elevation. The east elevation of each addition has four twelve-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a paneled door with nine lights. The west elevation of each wing has two twelve-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and features enclosed glass porches on the interior elevations (north and south) of the wings. The exterior elevations of the wings are four bays with twelve-over-eight light, double-hung sash windows. A concrete-block addition is located on the north elevation of the northern wing. The building originally functioned as the NCO Club.

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*Theaters*

Building 219 (Essayons Theater)

Centered on the block bounded by 19<sup>th</sup> Street, Belvoir Road, 20<sup>th</sup> Street, and Middleton Road, Building 219 is a two-story brick building that was constructed in 1931 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The building has a complex footprint and employs two different roof types. A one-story brick hyphen connects two, two-story brick wings. The hyphen terminates in a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The wings terminate in shallow-pitched gambrel roofs (i.e. a roof having a double slope on two sides of a building). All roofing materials are asphalt shingles. Generally, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are employed on the building. Ornamentation consists of gauged brick and keystones above window openings. A one-story, flat-roof addition was constructed on the south elevation.

A five-bay, single-story portico is the predominate feature of the hyphen's west elevation. Recessed-paneled columns support the portico roof. Five gable-dormers with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located in the gables. First floor windows also are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A double-leaf, multi-light, door with multi-light sidelights is centered in the elevation. The hyphen's east elevation is similar to the west elevation. The west elevation of the north wing features a prominent, three-story, flat-roof porch; a balustrade is located on the porch roof. Three bays containing three arched openings with double-leaf doors and six-over-four-light windows are located in the west elevation of the south wing.

The north elevation has a central gable pediment. Four pilasters separate three recessed bays that contain six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first and second floors. A brick chimney extends from the east end of the elevation. A brick chimney and one-story brick addition are located on the south elevation. The building was constructed to house a theater and gymnasium (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996).

Building 240 (Wallace Theater)

Building 240 (Wallace Theater) was constructed in 1950 (Baynard and Rupnik 2009:42). The two-story, Modern-style building is located at the corner of 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Belvoir Road and generally occupies a rectangular footprint. The 5:1 common bond brick and stucco building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. A brick chimney is located at the northwest corner of the building. Generally, windows are single-light; paired, four-light; and six-light metal units. Additional openings include single-leaf and double-leaf metal doors. A covered-porch with a wide flat-roof supported by metal columns extends along most of the east (front) elevation and continues along a portion of the south elevation. A recessed stucco tower rises from the first floor of the northeast corner of the building.

The six-bay principal elevation (east) faces Belvoir Road. Two sets of double-leaf metal doors are located at the north end of the elevation. Three, small fixed-light windows are located on the second floor. The base of the tower features four-light metal window units and a box-office window. The north and south elevations are divided into five recessed bays, with a sheltered entrance located in each bay. A second-floor poured-concrete screening system is located at the southeast corner of the south elevation. A single-story, stucco-and brick section of the building extends from the west elevation of the theater block and wraps around to the northwest and southwest corners of the buildings. Six-light metal awning windows are employed on this portion of the building.

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*Ecclesiastical Buildings*

Building 435 (Fairfax Chapel)

A two-story, wood-frame church is located on the sound end of the Parade Ground and faces 21<sup>st</sup> Street (north). The chapel, built in 1941 of temporary construction, has minimal ornamentation (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The front-gable building is clad in vinyl siding. Roofing materials are asphalt shingles. A steeple extends from the north end of the building; a weathervane sits atop the steeple. A projecting gable entrance with metal canopy characterizes the north (front) elevation. Double-leaf, full-light, aluminum doors are centered in the north elevation. Two, off-center, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located in the second floor. A window in the gable-end has been infilled. The six-bay east and west elevations feature five, large, sixteen-over-sixteen-light, wood-sash windows and one six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. A single-story, wood-frame, shed-roof addition was constructed on the south (rear) elevation. A brick chimney stack extends from the north slope of the addition. No ornamentation is present on the building.

**Non-Contributing Athletic/Recreational Resources**

The following resources are non-contributing elements due to their recent construction or compromised integrity.

Facilities 65, 66, and 71 (Pools)

Facility 65, 66, and 71 are three in-ground pools constructed in 1959 (Baynard and Rupnik 2009: 38). The pools are located behind (northeast of) the Officers' Club in Belvoir Village. Facility 66 is a rectangular-shaped pool and facilities 65 and 71 are irregularly-shaped pools. Facility 71 was enlarged in 1966. The pools have poured-concrete decks surrounded by brick pavers. Brick and metal fencing surrounds the pool complex.

Building 69

Building 69, built in 1984, is a one-story, side-gabled building clad in vinyl siding with an addition (Baynard and Rupnik 2009:38). The building functions as a snack bar for the officers' club in Belvoir Village. The wood-frame building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The west elevation (front) has a one-story, vinyl-clad addition.

Building 200

Constructed in 1974, Building 200 is a one and-a-half-story brick building with an irregular footprint consisting of a central mass with projecting wings (Washington personal communication 2010). The building, which is located on the corner of Belvoir Road and 18<sup>th</sup> Street, terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Windows generally consist of single-light, anodized-aluminum units and doors are single and double-leaf metal. Ornamentation is limited to three rows of soldier courses at the cornice. The primary elevation faces south. The building was constructed as a recreation center; it currently houses classroom space.

Facility 236 (Swimming Pool)

Swimming pools located on 18<sup>th</sup> Street are associated with the bathhouse (Building 259) located to the east. The pool complex contains two pools, an adult pool and children's pool, and is completely enclosed by chain link metal fencing. A poured-concrete deck surrounds the poured-concrete and tile-pool. Archival research suggests the larger adult pool was constructed in 1945 (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2006a:13).

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### Building 259 (Bathhouse)

Located on 18<sup>th</sup> Street, Building 259 was constructed in 1980 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The one and-a-half story with loft, concrete-block building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The east elevation (front) contains several openings, including the entrances to the men's and women's locker rooms. Each entrance is recessed behind a concrete-block partition wall. A service-counter/concession window is covered by an overhead metal roller door. Double-leaf metal doors are located at the north end of the elevation. The north and south elevations, which are blind, have metal panels in the gable ends. There is limited access to the west elevation, which provides access to the pools, because the elevation is enclosed by fencing. Five bays of single-light, sliding-tract window are visible in the loft. A double-leaf metal door also is located in the elevation.

### Educational

The construction of educational buildings was a reflection of the Army's emphasis on professional education (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 72). Even though the Quartermaster Corps developed drawings for educational buildings during the 1930s, plans for educational buildings were not standardized (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol II, 72). Large educational facilities were needed to accommodate increased class sizes and additional training needs.

Eleven buildings constructed for educational purposes are found in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. The buildings represent a broad spectrum of architectural styles ranging from the high-style Colonial Revival (Building 257) and Neo-Colonial Revival (Building 247) to the International (Building 220) and Modern (Building 226) styles. The two buildings (Buildings 214 and 215) constructed during World War II have limited architectural expression. The buildings generally are located near the Parade Ground and the administration buildings.

### Building 214 (Bagley Hall)

Constructed in 1941, Building 214 is a two and a-half-story, wood-frame building clad in vinyl siding (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008a:5). Building 214 is located on the corner of Belvoir Road and 21<sup>st</sup> Street and faces north. The building occupies a U-shaped footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof with intersecting projecting front-gable ells. Roofing materials are asphalt shingles. Windows generally consist of single-light, fixed-sash aluminum replacement units. Other openings consist of metal, overhead garage doors and single-leaf metal doors. A second-floor metal staircase is located on the south (rear) elevation of the central block.

The north (front) elevation of the two-story, seven-bay, recessed central block features a central entrance with double-leaf metal doors. The entrance consists of a wood entablature with pilasters flanking paneled, recessed doors and a six-light transom. Three windows flank each side of the first floor entrance. The second floor features three bays of three one-light, fixed-sash aluminum windows with an operable single-light lower sash.

A projecting, front-gable ell is located east and west of the recessed central block. Both ells are five bays with single and paired, one-light, fixed-sash aluminum windows with an operable, one-light lower sash. The second floor of each ell features five bays of single and paired, one-light, fixed-sash aluminum windows with an operable, single-light lower sash. Four bays of louvered vents are located in each gable end. A modest wood frieze divides the second floor from the gable end. A detached, tile chimney stack is

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located on the southwest corner of the west ell. Building 214 is similar to Building 215, which is located to the west. The building originally was constructed for the mapping school.

Building 215 (General Instruction Building)

Constructed in 1941, Building 215 is a one and a-half-story, wood-frame building clad in vinyl siding (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008a:5). The building, which front 21<sup>st</sup> Street, occupies a U-shaped footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof with intersecting projecting front-gable ells. Roofing materials are asphalt shingles; brick chimneys and ventilators pierce the roof. Windows generally consist of single-light, fixed-sash aluminum replacement units. Other openings include metal overhead garage doors. A second-floor metal staircase is located on the south (rear) elevation of the central block.

The north (front) elevation of the two-story, four-bay, recessed central block features a central entrance with double-leaf metal doors. The entrance consists of a wood entablature with pilasters flanking the doors and a six-light transom. Four windows flank each side of the first floor entrance. The ten-bay second-floor windows consist of one-light, fixed-sash aluminum windows with an operable single-light lower sash.

A projecting, front-gable ell is located east and west of the recessed central block. Both ells are six bays with paired, single-light, fixed-sash aluminum windows with an operable, single-light lower sash on the first floor. Louvered vents are located in each gable end. A modest wood frieze divides the first floor from the upper floor. Building 215 is similar to Building 214, which is located to the east. Drafting instruction originally occurred in the building.

Building 220 (Wheeler Hall)

Building 220, Wheeler Hall, was built in 1952 and is located on the corner of Middleton Road and 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. The three-story, 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. The north and south elevations have eight bays; each bay comprises six, tripartite, metal ribbon windows. The west elevation has a three-story projecting bay that features a glass entrance on the first floor and ribbon windows on the second and third floors. The north and south elevations of the projecting bay have hopper windows on the second and third floors. A brick addition is located at the southern corner of the west elevation. The brick addition has an oriel window located on the second and third floors. The east elevation has a one-story addition with double-leaf doors on the south elevation and ribbon windows on the south, east, and north elevations. The International-style building houses classroom space (Falk 2004: 18).

Building 221

Building 221 was constructed in 1952 and faces Middleton Road (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The single-story concrete-block building occupies a rectangular plan. The building terminates in a front-gable roof with an intersecting gable wing. Roofing materials are asphalt shingles. All windows are one-over-one-light hopper windows with concrete sills. The west and east elevations have centered double-leaf metal doors. The north and south elevations have seven bays. Each bay is separated by pilasters and contains two window openings. The wing has a single-leaf metal door and one window opening on the west elevation. The building originally was constructed as emergency classrooms (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works 1951).

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Buildings 222 and 223, which also were constructed in 1952, are similar in design to Building 221. Minor variations include a brick chimney on the north extension of Building 222 and the installation of six-over-six-light, double-hung, metal-sash windows on Building 223.

Building 247 (Humphreys Hall)

Building 247, a Neo-Colonial-style building constructed in 1952, faces 21<sup>st</sup> Street (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). Building 247 is a three-and one-half-story brick building with an irregularly-massed plan consisting of north and south wings located on the building's east and west elevations and east and west wings located on the north elevation. The 6:1 common bond building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof. A poured-concrete belt course is located at the basement level. Windows generally consist of nine-light-fixed, metal-sash over a one-light, metal-hopper units and six-light, fixed-sash, metal units over a one-light, metal-hopper window on the south (front) elevation. All windows on the west and north elevations are fifteen-light-fixed, metal-sash over a one-light, metal-hopper window. A poured-concrete belt course occurs below the window sills at the third floor level on the main block and a corbelled brick belt course occurs at the third floor on the wings. Roofing materials are not visible.

The south elevation consists of a main block and two wings. The main block is eleven bays with a central three-bay, two-story entry. The entry has a flat-roofed porch supported by four poured-concrete columns. The porch projects over two pilasters and three sets of double-leaf, paneled-wood doors with transoms. Each entrance has an ornate keystone.

Generally, each wing consists of five or six bays with decorative pierced brickwork; the interiors of the wings are seven bays. Each bay contains one fifteen-light, fixed-sash, metal units over a one-light, metal hopper window with concrete sills on the first and second floors. The third floor windows are ten-light-fixed, metal-sash over a one-light, metal-hopper units with concrete sills. Entrances on the wings generally consist of double-leaf metal doors with single-light transoms. Doors feature a simple entablature with a keystone.

Building 257 (Hill Hall)

Building 257 is a single-story brick building constructed in 1935 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Building 257, which is located on the corner of Belvoir Road and 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, faces east (Belvoir Road). The Colonial Revival-style building terminates in a side-gable roof with hipped roof projecting eaves. Roofing materials are slate tiles. The roof features a centrally located wood copula with weather vane and two brick chimneys. Generally, windows consist of sixteen-over twelve-light, fourteen-over-eight-light, six-over-six-light, and four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Ornamentation is limited to pilasters, brick panels, a brick water table, and stone sills and keystones.

The six-bay central block of the east (front) elevation features a pedimented entrance bay that contains three arched openings with double-leaf, multi-light doors with multi-light transoms. The central bay consists of an arched window opening containing a fourteen-over-eight-light, wood-sash window set in a stone surround. The window rests on a raised, stone panel. A multi-light round window is located in the pediment. Stone and brick steps provide access to the central bay. Three arched window openings flank the central entrance bay. The windows are of the same configuration and materials as the central window located in the central entrance bay. The three-bay east elevations of the projecting eaves contain sixteen-over-twelve-light, wood-sash windows above recessed brick panels. Brick pilasters divide the bays.

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The twelve-bay north elevation is two stories, due to a change in grade. First floor windows are twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows; two windows have been removed and enclosed in brick. Basement-level windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A single-story brick addition projects from the north elevation. A variety of window types are found on the west elevation including sixteen-over-twelve-light, eight-over-eight-light, six-over-six, and four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A poured-concrete ramp also is located on the west elevation. The building's south elevation contains 22 bays of sixteen-over-twelve-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Entrances consist of six-light, two-panel doors.

#### Buildings 270 (Thayer Hall) and 268 (Williams Hall)

Building 270, Thayer Hall, was constructed in 1935 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The Colonial Revival style building is located on Flagler Road and faces west onto the Parade Ground. The building is south of Building 269. Building 270 is a brick two-and one-half-story building with a raised basement; a poured-concrete belt course separates the basement level from the first floor. The ten-bay by three-bay building has a rectangular footprint reflecting its linear plan. The 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. A central brick chimney is found on the roof's east slope. All windows on the building are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The basement-level openings feature smaller six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows.

A three-bay frontispiece, featuring a poured-concrete lintel and four, poured-concrete pilasters, characterizes the eleven-bay primary (west) elevation. The centrally located primary entrance features a poured-concrete entablature and a paneled, single-leaf door. Raised, poured-concrete steps lead to the entrance. Ornamentation on the stair platform features a lunette window, surrounded by a keystone and voussoirs. The north and south elevations of the stair platform are three bays with lunette windows in each gable end. The east elevation of the building has eleven windows on both the first and second floors.

Constructed in 1935, Williams Hall (Building 268) is similar in design to Building 270, with minor modifications (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). A one-story loading dock and brick garage are located on the rear (east) elevation of Building 268. Utility equipment is located on the garage roof.

#### **Non-Contributing Educational Resources**

The following building is a non-contributing element due to its recent construction.

#### Building 226

Constructed in 1986, Building 226 is a two-story brick building that terminates in a flat roof (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The general instruction building is located on Middleton Road, between Buildings 208 and 209. Mechanical equipment is housed on the roof; metal louvers provide screening. Generally, windows consist of single-light, metal, fixed-sash units and single-leaf metal doors are employed on the building. The building occupies an I-shaped footprint and faces west. The primary elevation features a recessed entrance bay with a front gable. The seven-bay south elevation features metal awning windows. The three-part east elevation contains a recessed entrance bay containing double-leaf metal door centered in the bay and single-light metal windows. A handicap access ramp and double-leaf metal door that are partially screened by a brick wall are located on the north elevation.

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### **Infrastructure and Storage**

The Quartermaster Corps developed plans for support facilities including infrastructure (i.e., water tanks and power plants) and storage buildings. The Quartermaster Corps first issued standardized plans for the construction of water towers as early as the 1890s (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 225). Early designs consisted of a metal tank on a raised wood trestle (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 225). Generally, the structures were utilitarian in design, in some instances they were designed as prominent elements in the overall installation design.

Power plants and substations were constructed by the Army to provide power to manufacturing establishments and heating and electricity to residential neighborhoods (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 215). Substations were constructed to aid in the distribution of power throughout the post. Generally, the Army constructed two types of power plants and electrical systems during the 1930s: large, two-story masonry power plants and smaller complexes within an installation. Some power plants were prominently sited on the installation and the buildings incorporated high-style architectural ornamentation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 215). The location and degree of ornamentation was dependent on the installation's mission and date of construction. Generally, power plants constructed at garrison posts and training stations were unadorned, utilitarian buildings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol II, 215).

Storage facilities were constructed by the Army to store supplies. Generally, building ornamentation reflects the period of construction. Isolated storage buildings are not reflective of the property type (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 190).

Ancillary buildings, such as the water storage tank (Building 188) and the substation and transformer buildings, that are directly associated with the historic district's primary administrative, housing, and educational resources are contributing elements to the Fort Belvoir Historic District. Warehouses and support buildings located west of the historic district boundaries as defined in this nomination do not possess significant associations with the themes identified in the historic context developed for this nomination.

Different types of infrastructure buildings and structures were constructed in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. The resources range in date and purpose from the 1918 water storage tank (Building 188) to transformer buildings constructed during the 1930s. Even though Building 188 was constructed in 1918, its period of significance was achieved between 1921 and 1953, the dates when the residential, administrative, educational, and community service buildings that comprise the historic district were constructed. Many of the infrastructure resources have few architectural details; however, some buildings such as Buildings 263, 1156, and 1157 are relatively more ornate. Some infrastructure resources (Buildings 77, 77, and 471) and storage buildings (Buildings 224, 249, and 251) located in the historic district were constructed outside the district's period of significance, or no longer retain integrity, and are not contributing elements to the district.

### **Buildings 85, 86, 87, 89, 195, 196, 197, 198, and 590**

Nine transformer buildings constructed in 1935 and 1943 were built in the residential neighborhoods. Each single-story, 5:1 common bond brick building rests on a poured-concrete base and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. Differences among the buildings include the placement and type of door. Four (Buildings 85, 86, 87, and 89) buildings constructed to house transformers were built in Belvoir Village; four buildings (Buildings 195, 196, 197, and 198) were constructed in Gerber Village; and one building

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(Building 590) was constructed behind the dwellings on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. Building 87 was constructed in 1943; the remaining seven buildings were constructed in 1935 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996).

Building 188 (Water Storage Tank)

Building 188, a metal water tower constructed in 1918, is located near 15<sup>th</sup> Street, east of Buildings 1156, 1157, and 1158 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The water tower is supported by six metal lattice-work legs with cable cross-ties to stabilize each leg. Each foot of the legs is encased in a base of concrete. Two bands of metal lattice-work encircle the legs at evenly spaced intervals. A central metal pipe connects the water reservoir to the pump station at ground level. The reservoir is a spherical metal structure with an encircling metal catwalk.

Building 263

Building 263, which was constructed in 1943, is located on Kuhn Road (Baynard and Rupnik 2009:46). The single-story English-bond brick building terminates in a side-gable-roof sheathed in slate shingles; a wood cornice characterizes the roof. Two single-leaf metal doors are located on the west (front elevation). One six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window is located in each the north and south elevations; each window is covered with wire mesh screens. The east elevation is blind. The building is used for storage.

Building 1156

Located on the corner of 13<sup>th</sup> Street and Gunston Road, Building 1156 sits within a utility transformer station. Fencing obscures portions of the south and east elevations from view. The brick building was constructed in 1935 and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The three-bay south (front) elevation features an off-center primary entrance sheltered by a gable-roof porch. Two twelve-light, metal-sash windows also are located on the south elevation. The gable features a lunette window. The three-bay east elevation contains two nine-light metal windows and one six-light metal window. A louvered vent is found in the gable of the north elevation. The three-bay west elevation contains a single-leaf metal door and two twelve-light metal windows. The building originally was constructed as a substation.

Building 1157

Building 1157 was constructed in 1929 (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building is located on Gunston Road and faces south towards 16<sup>th</sup> Street. The one-story English bond brick building that terminates in an overhanging hipped roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. Real property records indicate original roofing materials were slate (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building consists of a principal block and ell. Ornamentation is limited to brick piers on the south elevation and brick jack arches and sills.

The building's primary entrance is centered on the south elevation and features a two-light, single-leaf metal door, and is flanked by one six-light, fixed-sash wood windows. Ghosting of a gable-roof hood is visible over the door. The three-bay west elevation contains three six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows of different sizes. A louvered vent was installed in one of the window openings on the two-bay east elevation.

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A one-story ell extends from the northeast corner of the east elevation. The ell's south elevation features a single-leaf paneled-wood and plywood door. An exterior brick chimney is located on the ell's east elevation. The building abuts a utility transformer station; access to the building's north elevation was not possible. The building originally was constructed to house a standby generator (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building continues to house a standby-by generator.

#### Building 1158

Building 1158 is located on 13<sup>th</sup> Street and east of Building 1156. The two-story brick building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and faces west. A number of window and door types are employed on the building; a one-story brick addition was constructed on the east elevation. Ornamentation is limited to cast stone lintels. The four-bay west elevation features four openings containing one six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window and one single-leaf, five-panel wood door; one window opening has been bricked in. An overhead metal garage door also is found on the elevation. The south elevation contains a double-leaf, five-panel wood door centered on the elevation. Two bays of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are present in the first floor of the north elevation. A single-light window is located in each gable of the north and south elevations. A single-leaf door and six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window are located at the first floor of the east elevation. A brick chimney is located at the north end of the elevation. A wood-stair leads to a shed dormer. A single-story-shed-roof brick addition was constructed on the elevation's north corner.

There is some discrepancy concerning the construction date. The National Register nomination form prepared in 1996 ascribes a 1935 construction date to the building (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). However, real property records suggest that the building was constructed in 1943 as standby generator (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The building does not appear on a 1933 map of the installation nor a 1937 aerial photograph of the post, but the building is present on a 1943 map of the post (Schulz 1933; Fort Belvoir 1946); Manning personal communication 21 May 2010).

#### **Non-Contributing Infrastructure Buildings and Structures**

The following resources are non-contributing elements due to their recent construction or compromised integrity.

#### Building 75

Constructed in 1958, Building 75 is a one-story, concrete-block filter house (Baynard and Rupnik 2009:40). The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf metal door is located on the north elevation.

#### Building 77

Constructed in 1982, Building 77 is a waste water pump station located on the south side of Patrick Road (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2006b:8). The structure consists of a metal panel with a metal pipe that leads to an underground facility.

#### Building 471 (Retaining Wall)

A poured-concrete retaining wall is located on the north side of Gaillard Road, near the intersection of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and behind (east of) Building 247. The height of the wall changes due to a change in topography. Research suggests the retaining wall was constructed during the 1920s when Building 469 was built (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2006a:16). Building 469 is no longer extant.

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### **Non-Contributing Storage Buildings**

Three storage buildings constructed in 1960, 1967, and 1982 are located in the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

#### Building 224

Building 224 is a concrete-block building constructed in 1960 that rests on a poured-concrete foundation (Washington personal communication 2010). The building terminates in a shed roof. A single-leaf, five-panel wood door is centered on the north elevation. The flammable material storage building is located behind Building 214, near 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and Bixby Road.

#### Buildings 249 and 251

Constructed in 1967, Building 249 was constructed as a general purpose storage building (Washington personal communication 2010). The single-story brick building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a shallow gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Openings consist of single-leaf metal doors; some openings are enclosed by plywood attached to sliding tracts. The building 249 is located Buildings 220 and 221.

Building 251, located northeast of Building 249, is similar to Building 249. The building was constructed in 1981 (Washington personal communication 2010). Differences between the buildings include modifications to and the location of openings.

#### Building 264

Building 264 is located on Gaillard Road, behind (northeast) of Building 247. Constructed in 1955, the single-story 5:1 common bond brick building terminates in a flat roof (Fort Belvoir, Directorate of Public Works n.d.b). The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. A paneled-metal door is centered on the north (front) elevation. The east, south, and west elevations are blind.

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N/A	Parade Ground	ca. 1933	Training	No Style	Site -1		Parade Ground
N/A	N/A	ca. 1935	Landscape	No Style	Site -1		Belvoir Village
N/A	N/A	ca. 1922	Landscape	No Style	Site -1		Jadwin Village Loop
N/A	N/A	ca. 1931	Landscape	No Style	Site -3		Gerber Village
1	Commandant's Quarters	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
2	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
3	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
4	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
5	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
6	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
7	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
8	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
9	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
10	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
11	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village

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12	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
13	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
14	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
15	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
16	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
17	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
18	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
19	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
20	Officers Club	1934	Recreational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
21	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
22	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
23	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
24	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
25	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
26	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
27	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
28	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village

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29	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
30	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
31	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
32	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
33	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
34	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
35	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
36	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
37	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
38	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
39	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
40	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
41	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
42	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
43	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
44	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village

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45	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
46	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
47	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
48	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
49	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
50	Senior Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
51	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
52	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
53	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
54	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
55	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
56	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
57	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
58	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
59	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
60	Senior Officer Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
62	Tennis Court	ca. 1937	Recreational	No Style	Site -1		Belvoir Village

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65	Swimming Pool	1959	Recreational	No Style		Structure -1	Belvoir Village
66	Swimming Pool	1959	Recreational	No Style		Structure -1	Belvoir Village
67	Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
68	Officer Family Housing	1935	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
69	Snack Bar	1984	Recreational	No Style		Building -1	Belvoir Village
71	Swimming Pool	1959	Recreational	No Style		Structure -1	Belvoir Village
73	Garage	1949	Residential	No Style	Building -1		Belvoir Village
75	Filter House	1958	Infrastructure	No Style		Building -1	Belvoir Village
77	Waste Water Pump Station	1982	Infrastructure	No Style		Structure -1	Belvoir Village
80	Visiting Officers Quarters	1947	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
81	Visiting Officers Quarters	1948	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
85	Transformer	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
86	Transformer	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
87	Transformer	1943	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
89	Transformer	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Belvoir Village
101	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
102	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
103	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
104	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
105	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village

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106	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
107	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
108	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
109	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
110	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
111	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
112	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
114	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
115	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
116	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
117	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
118	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
119	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
120	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
121	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
122	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village

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123	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
124	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
125	NCO Family Housing	1930	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
126	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
127	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
128	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
129	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
130	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
131	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
132	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
133	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
134	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
135	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
136	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
137	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
138	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village

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139	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
140	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
141	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
142	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
143	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
144	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
145	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
146	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
147	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
148	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
149	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
150	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
151	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
152	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
153	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
155	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village

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156	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
157	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
159	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
161	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
162	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
163	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
164	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
165	NCO Family Housing	1931	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
N/A	Garages	2009-2010	Residential	No Style		Building -59	Gerber Village
166	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
167	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
168	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
169	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
170	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
171	NCO Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
173	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
174	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
175	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A

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176	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
177	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
178	Garage	1940	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
183	Guard House	1997	Administrative	Modern		Building -1	N/A
184	NCO Club	1939	Recreational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
187	Motor Pool	1940	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
188	Water Storage Tank	1918	Utility	No Style	Structure -1		N/A
189	Motor Pool	1940	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
190	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1939	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
191	Fire Station	1934	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
195	Infrastructure	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
196	Infrastructure	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
197	Infrastructure	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
198	Infrastructure	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Gerber Village
200	Recreation Center	1974	Recreational	Modern		Building -1	N/A
201	Wilson Hall	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
202	MacArthur Hall	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
203	N/A	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
204	N/A	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
205	N/A	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
206	N/A	1928	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
207	N/A	1929	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
208	N/A	1929	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
209	N/A	1929	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
210	N/A	1934	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
211	N/A	1940	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
212	N/A	1940	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground

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213	N/A	1940	Barracks	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
214	Bagley Hall	1941	Educational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
215	N/A	1941	Educational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
216	Flagler Hall	1932	Health Care	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
217	Garage	1932	Health Care	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
218	Vietnam Monument	1967	Memorial	No Style		Object -1	Parade Ground
219	Essayons Theater	1931	Recreational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
220	Wheeler Hall	1953	Administrative	International Style	Building -1		N/A
221	N/A	1952	Educational	No Style	Building -1		N/A
222	N/A	1952	Educational	No Style	Building -1		N/A
223	N/A	1952	Educational	No Style	Building -1		Parade Ground
224	N/A	1960	Storage	No Style		Building -1	N/A
226	N/A	1986	Educational	Modern		Building -1	Parade Ground
231	Consolidated Mess	1968	Administrative	Modern		Building -1	Parade Ground
232	Flag Pole	1976	Administrative	No Style		Object -1	Parade Ground
235	Battalion Headquarters	1965	Administrative	International Style		Building -1	Parade Ground
236	Swimming Pool	1945	Recreational	No Style		Structure -1	N/A
238	N/A	1958	Administrative	Modern		Building -1	N/A
240	Wallace Theater	1950	Recreational	Modern	Building -1		N/A
246	Communications Electronics Buildings	1951	Communications	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
247	Humphreys Hall	1952	Educational	Neo-Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
249	N/A	1967	Storage	No Style		Building -1	N/A
251	N/A	1981	Storage	No Style		Building -1	N/A
256	Main Post Office	1935	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
257	Hill Hall	1935	Educational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground

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258	N/A	1935	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
259	Bathhouse	1980	Recreational	Modern		Building -1	N/A
263	Storage	1943	Storage	No Style	Building -1		N/A
264	Storage	1955	Storage	No Style	Building -1		N/A
268	Williams Hall	1935	Educational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
269	Abbott Hall - Post Headquarters	1935	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
270	Thayer Hall	1935	Educational	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Parade Ground
435	Fairfax Chapel	1941	Ecclesiastical	No Style	Building -1		Parade Ground
436	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
437	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
438	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
439	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
440	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
441	Family Housing	1921	Residential	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Building -1		N/A
N/A	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	N/A
451	Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Jadwin Loop Village
452	Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Jadwin Loop Village
453	Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Jadwin Loop Village

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Building Number	Building Name	Construction Date	Property Type	Architectural Style	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Neighborhood/Location
454	Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Jadwin Loop Village
455	Family Housing	1939	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		Jadwin Loop Village
457	Family Housing	2009	Residential	Neo-Colonial Revival		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
463	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
464	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
465	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
466	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
467	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
468	Garage	2009	Residential	No Style		Building -1	Jadwin Loop Village
471	N/A	ca. 1920	Infrastructure	No Style		Structure -1	N/A
500	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
501	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
502	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
503	NCO Family Housing	1934	Residential	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
590	Transformer	1935	Infrastructure	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
1156	Substation	1935	Utility	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
1157	Stand-by Generator	1929	Utility	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
1158	Electric Storage	1943	Utility	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A
1161	Red Cross Building	1942	Administrative	Colonial Revival	Building -1		N/A

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1921 - 1953

**Significant Dates**

1921-1922

1928-1939

1940-1947; 1951-1953

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Fort Belvoir Historic District includes elements associated with three periods of development: Camp Humphreys (1915-1922), Fort Humphreys (1922-1935), and Fort Belvoir (1935-1959). The period of significance includes extant examples of buildings constructed during three major construction campaigns: 1921-1922, 1928-1939, and 1940-1953.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is significant on the national level for its association with three themes for the period 1921 to 1953: 1) for its association with the primary mission of military education (Criterion A); 2) as a recognizable entity comprising an Army cantonment associated with the military interpretation of popular architectural styles (Criterion C); and, 3) for the incorporation of contemporary planning elements into military community planning (Criterion C). Under Criterion A, the district embodies the development of Fort Belvoir during the early to mid-twentieth century in response to the installation's primary military mission of training Army engineers. Under Criterion C, the buildings within the Fort Belvoir Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction, and represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The district's built environment incorporates aspects of the Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and International styles and construction techniques. It also illustrates important principles of the Garden City and City Beautiful urban planning movements as applied to military construction and installation planning. Contributing resources include those elements in the historic district that are associated with Criteria A and/or C.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Fort Belvoir Historic District encompasses the post's historic cantonment and comprises the administrative and residential cores of Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922), Fort Humphreys (1922 to 1935), and Fort Belvoir (1935 to the present) of the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir. The district is significant at the national level for its association with a national program of military training, construction, and urban planning. Establishment of the Engineer School and discussion related to the physical development of the installation were directed at the national level by Army officials. Originally, the post was established to provide training for U.S. Army engineers. The military began to professionalize its forces during the early twentieth century to provide specialized training in response to changing warfare and technology. After the facility became a permanent post in 1922, a formal development plan was prepared for the construction of new buildings. The plan, developed during a nationwide campaign undertaken by the Army to improve Army installations, relied on then-current architecture and planning principles influenced by the private sector.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is significant for its association with military education and training. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Army created specialized schools to train officers and soldiers in the unique requirements of certain Army functions. Such schools were created for the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill; the Army War College at Fort McNair; and for the Signal Corps and the Medical Department at Fort Leavenworth. The Engineer School moved to Fort Belvoir to provide training for combat engineers. As the U.S. prepared to enter World War I, Army officials recognized the need to provide specialized training in response to changing warfare tactics and technology. Fort Belvoir, originally Camp Humphreys, was established because then-current training facilities at Washington Barracks (Fort McNair) were inadequate. While the Army acquired the property for the future Camp Humphreys in 1912, documentary evidence suggests that the installation was not formally established until 1915 as a result of the

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Army's efforts to provide improved training (Person personal communication 2010). Officers received advanced training in specialized fields. Training and educational opportunities at Fort Belvoir continuously changed to meet evolving combat needs.

The historic district is significant for its association with a nationwide Army construction program and for the Army's interpretation of popular architectural styles. The historic district represents the military application of popular styles (Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and International) to standardized designs that were applied nationwide. Army policy mandated the use of regional architectural styles in the construction of posts built during the 1930s and 1940s. The Colonial Revival style, which was seen as appropriate for use in Virginia, is the predominant architectural style used for buildings in the historic district; however, the district also includes representative examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman and International styles. The Bungalow/Craftsman style was employed in residential buildings constructed by the Army immediately following World War I, before the comprehensive plan for Fort Humphreys was developed. The style was used for housing that needed to be constructed quickly and efficiently to address a severe family housing shortage. Examples of the International style also are found in the district. The use of the International style represents a move away from the more elaborate Colonial Revival style to a less ornate architectural expression that reflects a change towards the use of functional materials and a more austere design that occurred during the post World War II era.

The historic district also is significant for the Army's application of popular planning principles (the Garden City and City Beautiful movements) to the design of military posts. The picturesque, suburban-style Belvoir Village and Jadwin Loop Village; the formal, grid-like design of Gerber Village and the barracks area; and the axiality of the Parade Ground and barracks area incorporate then-popular planning themes. The Army adapted civilian planning principles to military installations. Army urban planners developed planning theories for the design of well-ordered Army posts; these principles were implemented across the country for Army posts established during the 1930s. Prior to the early twentieth century, officer and enlisted housing and administrative buildings lined the Parade Ground. The Fort Belvoir Historic District reflects changing ideals about the design and layout of Army cantonments, and by the 1930s, Army posts were arranged by function.

The district encompasses a total of 305 built resources and landscape features; 213 of these resources are contributing elements and 92 are non-contributing elements. Contributing landscape features include the Parade Ground and the parks in Belvoir Village, Gerber Village, and Jadwin Loop Village. Over 150 contributing buildings are residential. Additional contributing built resources have administrative, educational, and recreational functions. The remaining buildings are non-contributing resources that were constructed after the period of significance or that no longer retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The buildings in the historic district represent the three general phases of development at Fort Belvoir: Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922); Fort Humphreys (1922 to 1935); and Fort Belvoir (1935 to the present).

The post constantly evolved to reflect changing military needs. Buildings were constructed to respond to contemporary training requirements and to provide adequate facilities to meet those needs. Resources in the historic district were constructed between 1921 and 2009, with the overwhelming majority of contributing buildings constructed during the 1930s. Few resources of the original World War I-era Camp Humphreys remain. The historic district also includes rare examples of prefabricated officer housing that was constructed during the 1920s to address a severe family housing shortage at the installation and to justify the establishment of Camp

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Humphreys as a permanent Army post. New instruction and classroom buildings were constructed to provide adequate facilities for the training of Army engineers in modern warfare techniques.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District officially was recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer in 1996 (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2010:36). This revised National Register nomination form provides additional information and updates the documentation that was prepared in 1996 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996).

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

The history of the Fort Belvoir Historic District is associated with three broader contexts: military education and training, military construction, and the application of contemporary architectural design and urban planning principles to military use. A discussion of these multiple themes is relevant to understanding the history and evolution of the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

Fort Belvoir was established prior to the U.S. entry into World War I to provide training for Army combat engineers. During the early twentieth century, Army combat engineers were trained at Washington Barracks (Fort McNair); however, space limitations resulting from increased training in preparation for the U.S. entry into World War I led the Army to seek other locations for training facilities. The Army selected the current site of Fort Belvoir as the new home for the Engineer School. Few resources remain of Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922), the World War-I era predecessor to Fort Belvoir. Extant resources include a water tower constructed in 1918 and officer housing constructed between 1921 and 1922. Many of the buildings constructed for the World War I mobilization effort were temporary construction; few permanent construction buildings were built. The majority of resources located in the Fort Belvoir Historic District were constructed during the 1930s; however, resources constructed during the late 1920s, the 1940s, and the 1950s also are present. The 1930s construction campaign occurred during a period when the Army promoted contemporary urban planning principles and regional architectural styles that were applied to standardized plans. The Fort Humphreys era (1922 to 1935) construction program resulted in the construction of the majority of extant buildings in the historic district, including many of the district's administrative buildings and most of the residential buildings. Educational facilities and additional housing were constructed during the 1940s and 1950s.

**Military Education and Training**

The Army expanded educational opportunities for its combat engineers in order to respond to changing military needs. As the military began to recognize the need for well-trained, professional soldiers, training and education became more formalized.

**Creation of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Establishment of Formal Engineer Training**

The history of the United States Army Corps of Engineers dates from the American Revolutionary War with the Continental Congress' authorization in 1775 of the creation of the Continental Army, which included a Chief Engineer and two engineer assistants. Despite the success of the engineers during the war, Congress did not support a peacetime Army, and consequently the Corps of Engineers could no longer be retained. The first military academy was established at West Point, New York, in 1794. Six

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years later, the Corps of Engineers assumed management of West Point when, on 16 March 1802, Congress “reestablished a separate Corps of Engineers and constituted the Corps as the Military Academy” (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:17-25).

After the American Civil War, the Corps of Engineers’ management of the Military Academy at West Point was revoked by Congress after the school expanded its curriculum to include subjects other than civil engineering. The Army founded a separate Engineer School at Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York, in 1866 (U.S. Military Academy n.d.; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:72). In 1901, the military transferred the Engineer School to Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair) in Washington, D.C. (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:1, 6; Manchester 1976:5). Engineer training facilities at Washington Barracks soon became insufficient. The Army sought additional property to house the Engineer School. The Engineer School at Fort Belvoir initially provided summer training facilities. The installation later provided emergency wartime training facilities during World War I. After the war ended, the school officially moved to Fort Belvoir.

Training Combat Engineers at the Engineer School at Camp Humphreys and Fort Humphreys

As the United States prepared to enter World War I, the Army recognized the importance of a well-trained professional Army (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 123). To accomplish this goal, a number of training facilities were established, including facilities at Camp Humphreys (later Fort Belvoir). The Army began using the land after it acquired the Camp Humphreys property in 1912 (Roberts 1988:803). The Army Corps of Engineers used Camp Humphreys as a training camp for field training activities and small arms ranges between 1915 and 1917 (Lione 2004:63). The courses focused on training engineers for combat missions. In 1919, the Engineer School officially relocated to Camp Humphreys (Fowle 1992:66).

As more troops arrived at Camp Humphreys, their schedule and training became more formalized. Training was offered five days a week and averaged six hours a day. Instruction focused on construction and surveying techniques. Two new warfare tactics emerged during the early twentieth century that necessitated specialized training: the Army Gas School, where officers were instructed in “gas and flame thrower operations,” and the Engineer Officers’ Training School, where officers were trained in chemical warfare (Ralph et al. 1990:133-134). Throughout World War I, Camp Humphreys offered several specialized engineer schools to provide troops with the experience and training necessary for combat conditions. In 1918, the pontoon school, gas school, non-commissioned officers school, and engineer officers school transferred to Camp Humphreys from Washington Barracks (Lione 2004:76). The Engineer Officers’ Training Center prepared more than 4,900 officers at Camp Humphreys by the time the school ended in February 1919 (Ralph et al. 1990:133-134).

During World War I, 1,600-man engineer regiments consisting of officers and enlisted men staffed the Army’s combat divisions (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:79). The combat engineers constructed port facilities, roads, bridges, and railroads that were used to carry war materiel to the front lines (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:79).

Beginning in 1920, the Engineer School was organized into the following departments: administration and history, military art, civil engineering (courses focused on rivers and harbors), and military engineering (Fowle 1992:66). This organization of the Engineer School remained until World War II (Fowle 1992:66). A reduced level of training occurred during the 1920s and 1930s. The Army

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maintained only eight or nine combat engineer regiments, two engineer squadrons, and one topographic battalion during the 1920s (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:83). Engineering officers spent the interwar period assigned to the Army Corps of Engineers' civil works projects (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:83).

Training Combat Engineers at Fort Belvoir

Training activities again increased during World War II. In March 1941, Fort Belvoir founded the first Engineer Replacement Training Center (ERTC) (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Two other ERTCs were formed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and at Camp Abbott, Oregon. Combat engineer troops received preliminary training at the ERTC prior to their designated unit training. Training initially lasted twelve weeks and covered 40 subjects; however, after the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the curriculum was shortened to eight weeks for the express purpose of quickly providing troops for war (Ralph et al. 1990:136-138; Fowle 1992:68). Students at the ERTC received training in technical and tactical subjects including the "elements of reconnaissance, coordination with larger groups, and building fixed and floating bridges, roads, and obstacles" (Fowle 1992:72). Gaining practical experience was a necessity and recruits learned how to make priming charges; fire explosives; spread gravel; dig ditches; construct corduroy, wire mesh, and landing mat roads; and conduct repair and maintenance activities (Fowle 1992:72). Basic specialist training consisted of coursework in construction machinery operations, carpentry, truck driving, and demolitions, as well as training in the support services for messengers, clerks, cooks, and bakers (Fowle 1992:73).

By spring of the following year, ERTC training returned to twelve weeks after Army officials determined that soldiers were not receiving enough training prior to combat. The first Engineer Officer Candidate School (OCS) class in 1941 commissioned 67 officers; by the end of World War II, the Engineer OCS commissioned more than 25,000 officers and the ERTC trained approximately 147,000 troops (Ralph et al. 1990:138-140; U.S. Army 1995:21).

The ERTC method of training developed at Fort Belvoir was copied at the other ERTCs. After the initial orientation to military life, training focused on rifle practice, physical fitness, and general engineering classes (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Fort Belvoir also created the Military Obstacle Course, an integral component of the ERTC curriculum. The course at Fort Belvoir consisted of "obstacles calling for almost every form of manual locomotion" (Ralph et al. 1990:138).

During World War II, draftees and enlisted men received training in subjects similar to the World War I servicemen: reconnaissance, road and obstacle construction, and demolition. Newly added courses included engineer specialties such as "construction machinery, carpentry, drafting, and surveying" and non-engineering specialties included "truck driving, cooking, and baking" (U.S. Army 1995:21).

The advent of new weapons and warfare tactics required new classes and training modules for troops at Fort Belvoir. Students received training in 40 subjects for 8 hours 5 days per week, with a half-day of training on Saturdays. In April 1944, the ERTC was designated as an Army Service Training Center (Fowle 1992:68). Engineers were organized into combat and construction battalions, topographic battalions, and specialized engineer companies after World War II (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:120). During the

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early 1960s, a reorganization of the Corps of Engineers resulted in the elimination of the engineer construction battalion and creation of a standardized engineer combat battalion (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:121).

The early Cold War period also resulted in increased training activities and education opportunities for combat engineering students as Fort Belvoir sought to respond to changing military needs. During the 1950s, research and development emerged as an important function of Fort Belvoir's engineering programs (Fort Belvoir n.d.). The Engineer Replacement Training Center and the Engineer Officer Candidate School, both of which were closed in 1945, were reactivated during the 1950s for the Korean Conflict and again during the 1960s for the conflict in Vietnam.

During the Korean Conflict, field fortifications were constructed for training purposes for the Engineer School. Recommendations on the design of the fortifications were submitted by the Eighth Army in Korea; the recommendations highlighted shortfalls in the trench designs that were being used in Korea. The trenches constructed at Fort Belvoir were used to train enlisted men and officers on safety without losing firepower (Beeler 1955:1). Courses offered at the Engineer School during the late 1950s included drafting, reading of maps and aerial photography, surveying, and construction techniques that included earthwork plotting and computing. Students were given the opportunity to apply what they learned in the classroom to field exercises conducted around Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1957:1).

In addition to training American engineering students, Fort Belvoir also trained foreign military personnel. By the late 1950s, the school was instructing foreign students in management, maintenance, surveying, and administrative forms and records, among other subjects (Rice 1958). Students from Vietnam, Italy, South Korea, Jordan, Iran, Greece, and Iraq attended the school (Rice 1958).

The conflict in Vietnam resulted in increased training requirements and opportunities at the Engineer School. The Officer Candidate Regiment was reactivated in September 1965 in response to the growing conflict in Vietnam (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:6). During the late 1960s, over 2,000 acres were set aside for field training (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:6). Students could enroll in one of two tracks: career courses and specialist classes. The school again was reorganized during the early 1970s in response to changing priorities and needs. Classes, including mess management, were eliminated whereas additional training in the use of concrete, mine warfare, and construction management was offered (Cahill 1973:12).

In addition, the school graduated more students than during earlier periods. The U.S. Army Engineer Officer Candidate Regiment graduated 2,300 students in 1967 (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:1). The number of students graduated in June 1967 totaled the number of students graduated during the Korean Conflict (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:1). The school trained 31,000 a year during the late 1960s, more than "were trained during the same period of time at the peak of World War II" (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:1). The school had grown to such a degree during the 1960s that it had become the largest educational facility in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and was larger than the University of Maryland (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:1). Prior to the 1970s, the Corps of Engineers served in the active combat branch of the Army during periods of armed conflict. By the mid-1970s, the Engineer School was training over 11,000 students a year, and the Corps of Engineers officially was reestablished among the Army's combat arms branches. This was a role that the combat engineers played during World War II and that had been eliminated during the early 1960s (Fort Belvoir *Castle*

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1975:7; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1998:121). Buildings constructed to support the engineer education and training mission include buildings constructed during World War II (Buildings 214 and 215) and the Korean Conflict (Buildings 220, 221, 222, 223, and 247).

**The History and Construction of Fort Belvoir**

Fort Belvoir evolved over time to meet changing military needs and to respond to world events, including World Wars I and II, the conflicts in Korean and Vietnam, and the Cold War. The post expanded in response to increased demands for highly-trained soldiers.

**The Establishment of Camp Humphreys (Fort Belvoir) and World War I-era Construction**

By the early twentieth century, existing training facilities at Washington Barracks for training Army combat engineers had become inadequate due to space limitations. Washington Barracks could not be expanded due to the geographical constraints of its location south of the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C. (Ralph et al. 1990:128). The Army sought a site for a new installation that would provide sufficient land for training. Training personnel in military engineering was necessary to address the new warfare tactics in Europe (Ralph et al. 1990:128). The federal government acquired 1,500-acres of land in nearby Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1910. Originally, the land was to be used for a children's reformatory; however, the property remained unoccupied after it was purchased by the government because of protests by local citizens who opposed the construction of the reformatory. Two years after the initial acquisition by the government, the land was transferred to the War Department for use by troops stationed at Washington Barracks (Lione 2004:63; Ralph et al. 1990:128).

Documentary evidence suggests the Corps of Engineers began using the land by 1915 as a rifle range and for training activities, even though the Army acquired the property in 1912 (Person personal communication 2010). After the United States entered World War I, temporary military camps were established across the country, including Camp A.A. Humphreys (later to become Fort Belvoir). Initially, Camp Humphreys was overlooked by military officials as a site for new temporary Army posts. Major General William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, successfully lobbied the Adjutant General, the Construction Division, and the Chief of Staff to create a Special Camp for Engineers (Lione 2004:63). Black's efforts were rewarded on 18 December 1917 when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker authorized \$3,300,000 for the construction of a 16,000-man cantonment (Lione 2004:64).

The camp was constructed under wartime conditions in response to the military's need for rapid mobilization. Temporary construction could be built quickly and easily dismantled after the military threat was eliminated. Historically, the size of the military was reduced upon the completion of armed hostilities and large installations processing and training soldiers no longer were necessary. Under these parameters, Congress authorized temporary construction at Camp A.A. Humphreys on 23 December 1917; on 14 January 1918, general contractor P.E. Gormley began construction of 790 buildings to support 16,000 men (Ralph et al. 1990:129; Lione 2004:63). On 4 May 1918, opening day ceremonies were held, despite the fact that construction continued through June 1918 (Lione 2004:65, 74, 75). The Quartermaster Corps oversaw construction activities by military and civilian labor at the installation. When Camp Humphreys was completed in mid-1918, it was one of the smaller cantonments built during the World War I mobilization effort (Lione 2004:60, 61).

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The first troops to arrive at Camp Humphreys received on-the-job training by assisting the contractor with construction of the camp. After realizing the benefits of troop labor, the U.S. Army ended the contract with Gormley early and mandated the contractor to clean up the work site by 1 June 1918 whether work was completed or not. The camp was just over 75 per cent complete when Gormley's employees withdrew from Camp Humphreys. Construction was completed ahead of the projected completion deadline and under budget by new recruits who also continued to expand the camp (Lione 2004:75-76; 80-83). Military leaders at the installation sought to enlarge the camp soon after construction ended. Camp Humphreys' plan for enlargement officially was approved when Congress passed the Army's appropriation bill in July 1918. Camp Humphreys later grew from a camp with a capacity of 17,700 men to a camp housing 30,000 men in barracks with an additional 6,000 men housed in tents. Thirteen large warehouses also were constructed by November 1918 (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1918:1).

Construction at Army posts ceased when World War I officially ended on 11 November 1918. Disregarding government directives and Army policy to stop construction, military leaders at Camp Humphreys continued the post's building campaign. Chief of Engineers Major General William Black sought to create a permanent home for the Engineer School and he was able to enlist the support of the post's former leader to accomplish his goal. Colonel Richard Park, the former Camp Humphreys commandant, and Major Harold Kebbon, the former Constructing Quartermaster, developed plans for a permanent Engineer School to be located on the Belvoir peninsula. These plans were submitted to Major General Black and Secretary of War Baker (Lione 2004:87, 88). Contrary to Congressional demands to reduce military spending, construction activities intensified in 1919 when the Engineer School moved from Washington Barracks to Camp Humphreys. Black later testified before Congress for his role in the continuing construction activities at Camp Humphreys. The July 1919 Congressional inquiry resulted in additional funding for the post (Lione 2004:88). The installation's name changed to Fort Humphreys in 1922 after the Engineer School officially moved to the facility (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). Fort Humphreys became Fort Belvoir on 14 February 1935 as a result of General Orders Number 1 (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996).

The relocation of the Engineer School to Fort Belvoir required the construction of additional officer housing (Lione 2004:87, 88). Black used "portable" housing to meet the housing demand (Lione 2004:95). Surplus and salvage materials, which included "building panels, framing, and trusses; pipes and plumbing fixtures; and, electrical equipment," were used in the construction of the housing (Lione 2004:101). The life expectancy of the buildings was six to ten years, after which time new permanent construction would be approved and built (Lione 2004:107). The prefabricated buildings occupied a "T" or "L" shaped footprint and employed little exterior ornamentation. Approximately 70 units were constructed; only eight units remain today (Lione 2004:107). The six units located along 21<sup>st</sup> Street are the only Camp Humphreys era housing units that remain extant in the Fort Belvoir Historic District (Buildings 436 – 440).

Archival research provides little additional information on specific construction projects that were completed during the World War I period. Maps from 1918 depict construction on the east side of Belvoir and on the west side of Fairfax (currently Middleton Road) avenues. A 1918 Forestry Map identifies the location of various training areas, including the school of mines, the civic group, the development battalion, the water supply group, the hospital complex, and the division headquarters ("Forestry Map" 1918). The nature and type of buildings could not be determined from the maps (Lione 2004:70; "Forestry Map" 1918). A 1918 map approved by

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the military depicts warehouses along what is currently Gunston Road (Lione 2004:70). Real property records also suggest that the water storage tank (Building 188) was constructed in 1918 (Fort Belvoir Real Property, Directorate of Public Works n.d.a). The current major circulation routes also date from 1918. These routes were depicted on the 1918 maps and include the north/south thoroughfares of Belvoir, Fairfax (Middleton Road), and Washington (Gunston Road) avenues and most of the east/west running numbered streets.

The Interwar Period and the Establishment of Fort Humphreys and Fort Belvoir

A major construction campaign occurred at Fort Belvoir during the 1930s, when the post attained its current appearance. In 1926, Congress authorized the sale of military installations to finance the construction of barracks, NCO housing, and hospitals. Funds generated from the disposal of 43 military installations were used to establish the Military Post Construction Fund. Fort Belvoir was one of the recipients of Military Post Construction Fund monies. The installation received \$5 million for the construction of new barracks (Buildings 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206) (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996). The post received additional funding through 1930 for the construction of additional officer and NCO housing. The senior officer (Belvoir Village) and NCO (Gerber Village) family housing neighborhoods were constructed. In addition to housing, the post's administrative, educational, and recreational facilities were constructed, including the post headquarters (Building 269), Williams and Thayer halls (Buildings 268 and 270), Flagler Hall (the former post hospital) (Building 216), Hill Hall (Building 257), and the Essayons Theater (Building 219), among others.

The 1930s design of Fort Belvoir clearly incorporates contemporary planning concepts as advocated by civilian urban planner George B. Ford and 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse of the Quartermaster Corps. The post Parade Ground served as the installation's primary open space, with administrative functions located to the east and north of the Parade Ground. Open space also was located in what currently functions as the administrative area of the post (17<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> streets between Belvoir Road and Middleton (formerly Woodlawn Road). The circulation system of the administrative area occupies a more grid-like pattern than the curvilinear street pattern found in the senior officer housing neighborhood of Belvoir Village. The administrative buildings (Buildings 268, 269, 270, and 258) fronting the Parade Ground and the former barracks (Buildings 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, and 213) that face or sit perpendicular to the Parade Ground conform to a similar scale and massing, with the most prominent buildings (Buildings 269, 201, and 202) completed in a monumental scale. The Colonial Revival style is the unifying theme for the post.

World War II

The threat of World War II spurred the construction of new installations and the enlargement of existing installations across the United States, including Fort Belvoir. Generally, buildings constructed during World War II were wood-frame, temporary or semi-permanent construction. It was anticipated that the buildings would be demolished after the conclusion of hostilities. As with World War I, the need for troops and the resulting increase in the number of enlistees created a construction boom at the installation. The post increased in size to 8,600 acres, and additional temporary buildings to accommodate housing and training for 24,000 men were constructed (U.S. Army 1995:23; Christensen 1991:2). Construction at Fort Belvoir began in 1940 with plans for 643 buildings, which included "281 barracks, 72 mess halls, 96 warehouses, 18 officers' quarters" (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1941:1). New construction

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projects during World War II accommodated 22,794 enlisted men and 1,548 officers (Ralph et al. 1990:138-140; U.S. Army 1995:21). Extant World War II-era buildings constructed at Fort Belvoir include the former barracks (Buildings 211, 212, and 213), educational facilities (Buildings 214 and 215), and Fairfax Chapel (Building 435). The barracks, which employed permanent construction and helped complete the 1933 Schulz plan for the post, were constructed in 1940. The wood-frame educational buildings were designated semi-permanent construction (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008a:5, 8). Fairfax Chapel was completed in 1941 and employed wood-frame, temporary construction

A review of the 1943 post map incorporating revisions made in 1945 suggests that the area of the installation encompassing the historic district was heavily developed. Over a dozen buildings occupied the block bordered by 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Middleton Road, 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, and Gunston Road. Currently, six duplexes, and two single-family NCO housing facilities occupy the block. The duplex dwelling units in Jadwin Loop had been constructed by 1945. The open space behind the barracks fronting 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> streets also was occupied by temporary buildings.

The Early Cold War Era (1946 – 1962)

The Cold War began in 1946, shortly after the conclusion of World War II, when the Soviet Union sought to retain control over Eastern European countries that had been liberated from Nazi Germany. Tension between the United States and its western allies and the Soviet Union and its eastern partners marked the period. The United States assumed the role in preventing the spread of Communism, particularly in Asia (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d). Primary events of the Cold War include the proliferation of nuclear weapons; the “space race” to send astronauts into space and to develop technology to study it; the growth of U.S. military forces; military confrontations, particularly in Korea and Vietnam; and, the occasional efforts to reduce the tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., n.d.). The Cold War ended in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

At Fort Belvoir, the Cold War resulted in new construction projects, including modifications to existing buildings and the construction of new housing and research facilities. Mobilization for the Korean Conflict led to the conversion of World War II-era temporary barracks, which were being used at the time for office space, into living quarters.

The expansion of the Engineer Research and Development Laboratory (ERDL) also occurred during the early Cold War period. The Army established the Board of Engineering Equipment in 1921, which was responsible for designing, testing, and adopting equipment for use by the Army Corps of Engineers (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008b:3). The Engineering Board, as it was known after 1933, originally was housed in temporary buildings located along the railroad tracks (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008b:3). Buildings currently associated with the ERDL were constructed during World War II for the Engineering Board (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008b:3). Construction at the ERDL, located south of the historic district, where Gunston Road becomes Gridley Road, continued through mid-1950s. The ERDL experimented with a variety of technical military applications, including the development and testing of new techniques for generating electrical power, camouflage, bridging, and mine detection (Fort Belvoir n.d.). The SM-1 (Stationary, Medium Power, First Prototype) Nuclear Power Plant also was constructed during this time period. Operational by 1957, the power plant represents the military’s efforts to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels (Fort Belvoir n.d.). The plant was the “first

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national nuclear training facility for military personnel”; the facility was decommissioned in 1973.

Between 1950 and 1970, Fort Belvoir’s mission expanded as it became host to a number of tenants, including DeWitt Hospital, the Defense Systems Management College, and the Defense Mapping School, which was created by expanding the mission of an Army mapping school that had been located at Fort Belvoir since 1918 (Fort Belvoir n.d.). These new missions resulted in an increase in construction activities throughout the post. Improvements during the 1950s totaled over a million dollars and included the construction of new barracks, improvements to the Officers’ Mess at MacKenzie Hall (Building 20), construction at Davidson Army Airfield, and the construction of a new chapel (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1955:1). In addition, new instruction and classroom buildings, including Humphreys Hall (Building 247) constructed in 1951; Buildings 221, 222, and 223 constructed in 1952; and Wheeler Hall (Building 220) constructed in 1953, were built to accommodate increased training requirements. The buildings constructed during the Cold War period employed permanent construction. The switch from temporary to permanent construction was a reflection of the military’s recognition that hostilities between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would be long and sustained. Permanent construction would be needed to accommodate a large active-duty Army for an indefinite period of time. Educational and training buildings constructed at Fort Belvoir during the Cold War era also recognized changing architectural styles. Reflecting postwar construction practices in the private sector, buildings constructed at Fort Belvoir during the post World War II era employed minimal (Buildings 220, 221, 222, and 223) or simplified ornamentation based on earlier Colonial Revival precedents (Building 247) (Paradis n.d.).

An article that appeared in the 6 June 1967 edition of the post newspaper, the *Castle*, identified the resources associated with the Engineer School, including “141 buildings designed or modified specifically for” the school (Fort Belvoir *Castle* 1967:6). The article did not identify where the buildings were located or provide building names or numbers.

A major change in mission occurred in 1988 when the Engineering School moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Despite changing missions, little development occurred in the Fort Belvoir Historic District during the late Cold War period (1962 – 1989).

### **Military Planning and Architecture**

During the mid-nineteenth century, the Army began collaborating with private-sector design professionals when constructing Army posts. The Army developed standardized drawings to facilitate large-scale construction projects across the country. Contemporary architectural styles were applied to standardized military designs. During the early twentieth century, the Army sought the expertise of civilians working in the emerging field of urban planning. Consequently, the Army adapted contemporary planning principles, specifically those advocated by proponents of the Garden City and City Beautiful movements, to meet military needs.

### **Standardized Plans**

The Quartermaster Corps had a long history of developing standardized plans for Army posts. As early as 1860, standardized plans helped to ensure construction quality, especially in western and frontier posts. Earlier unofficial regulations outlined how to lay out a post and provided drawings for the types of buildings that should be constructed (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d.:13). New standardized plans were developed during the late nineteenth century as the Army consolidated many of its posts into larger installations (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d.:13). Standardized plans again were developed by the Quartermaster

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Corps following World War I. These new plans recognized regional architectural styles and local climate. The Colonial Revival style was adopted for posts in New England, the Mid-Atlantic, the Midwest, and the Pacific Northwest. Other styles included the Spanish Colonial Revival style for posts located in the South, western Plains, the Southwest, and California; the French Provincial style in the Gulf states; and, the English Tudor Revival (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d.:29). Standardized plans were prepared for administrative, educational, residential, medical, community support, and infrastructure and storage buildings and structure.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District incorporates many of the standardized plans developed for the Army including those prepared for administration and headquarter buildings, educational, housing, and community support buildings. During the early twentieth century, administrative buildings were designed to incorporate a variety of functions such as separate offices for the post adjutant, a sergeant major, and clerks. A library, school room, reading room, or assembly hall also could be included in the administrative building (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 29). As administrative functions increased, it became necessary to construct specialized administrative buildings for recreation, post office, and communications (Cannan et al 1995:Vol. II, 30). This trend continued through the 1930s (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 30).

Architecturally, the administrative buildings, specifically headquarters buildings such as Abbot Hall (Building 269), constructed in 1935, were some of the most highly ornamented buildings and incorporated high-style architectural elements. Headquarters buildings were sited in a prominent location and often functioned as the administrative and symbolic center of the installation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 31). Designed by Washington, D.C. architect William I. Deming (1871 – 1939), Abbot Hall is prominently located on the east side of the Parade Ground. The building features an imposing hexastyle portico with pediment and ornamented tympanum featuring swags and a shield. Upon graduating from George Washington University, Deming founded the firm Wood, Donn & Deming. Important buildings designed by the firm include the Masonic Temple and the Union Trust building, both located in Washington, D.C. (Historic Preservation Review Board 2009). As a sole practitioner, Deming designed schools, hospitals, and commercial buildings (Withey 1970:168). Other buildings located at Fort Belvoir that were designed by Deming include Buildings 268 and 270 (Manning personal communication 26 July 2010).

Other administrative buildings that were constructed based on standardized plans include those resources with a public works function, such as the fire station (Building 191) and the buildings in the motor pool area (Buildings 187, 189, and 190). Many of these building types were constructed during the Army's large-scale construction campaign that occurred during the 1930s. The Quartermaster Corps developed designs for fire stations during the late nineteenth century. The design of fire stations constructed during the 1930s reflected technological changes. A common feature of pre-1917 fire stations was the hose tower that projected above the roof (Cannan et al 1995:Vol. II, 5). These towers were used to dry the cotton fire hoses. By the 1930s, hose towers were incorporated inside the building; they later were eliminated altogether after the installation of electric dryers (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 5) A character-defining feature of the fire station are the large door openings necessary to accommodate fire trucks. By the 1930s, fire stations were prominently sited at the intersection of major streets (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 5). During the nationwide construction program undertaken during the 1930s, fire stations became a major component of the installation design and reflected the post's architectural style (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 5). The fire station in the Fort Belvoir Historic District is located on the corner of a major north/south thoroughfare (Gunston Road) and was completed in the Colonial Revival style.

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Motor pools generally were constructed as separate complexes located away from the post's administrative and residential neighborhoods (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 497). The Army began constructing motor pools during the early twentieth century. Stable designs appear to have provided the prototype for motor pool buildings; many early motor pools incorporate the monitor roof and shaped gable ends employed on some stables constructed for the Army (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 497). Buildings constructed during the 1930s incorporated masonry construction and industrial sash windows. The motor pool buildings found in the Fort Belvoir Historic District incorporate minimal Colonial Revival style ornamentation. Originally, the brick buildings, which front 16<sup>th</sup> Street and are located some distance from the primary educational, administrative, and residential areas and the Parade Ground, incorporated industrial sash windows.

The establishment of specialized schools, including the Engineer School, also required the construction of specialized buildings. The Army's emphasis on professional education was reflected in the construction of educational buildings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 72). During the early twentieth century, the Army also began to rely on prominent architects to design educational facilities. Educational buildings constructed during the 1930s were larger than their earlier counterparts; bigger buildings were needed to accommodate increased class sizes and increased training necessary for the modern Army (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 72). The Quartermaster Corps provided drawings for the construction of classroom buildings during the 1930s; however, standardized drawings were not developed, despite the increase in the construction of educational buildings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 72).

The Army also used standardized plans for the design and construction of barracks and family housing. Typically occupying a prominent location on the post, such as the parade ground or the drill field, barracks were constructed to house enlisted personnel (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 315). The rectangular buildings generally were one- to three-stories in height, with the primary entrance located on the building's wider elevation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 315). As with other building types, the Army adopted regional architectural styles for the design of barracks. Design features common to barracks constructed during the 1930s include architectural ornamentation that is limited to building openings, cornice moldings, and the construction of rear porches (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 317). The barracks constructed at Fort Belvoir, which are sited adjacent to the Parade Ground, employ many of the 1930s design features depicted in the standardized plans.

The Army developed standardized plans for the construction of NCO family housing starting in the 1880s; prior to that date, the Army did not make any efforts to provide standardized NCO housing (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 357). Many installations did not provide permanent housing for senior NCOs until the late nineteenth century. The Army faced a nationwide housing shortage after World War I. Proceeds from the sale of excess property were used to construct NCO family housing during the late 1920s. The Gerber Village neighborhood was constructed using funds generated from the sale of excess military property. The dwellings in the neighborhood were based on standardized plans and reflect Colonial Revival stylistic elements.

Officer housing generally was an important feature of an Army post. The Army has a long history of developing standardized plans for officer housing. The Army developed regulations for the design of officer family housing as early as 1860. Efforts to standardize officer housing again were undertaken by the Army during the 1880s and 1890s. Military Post Construction Fund monies also were

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used to construct officer family housing. Previously, officer housing generally lined one side of the parade ground. Army posts designed during the 1930s sited the officer family housing in neighborhoods that were likened to “executive living area[s]” featuring curvilinear streets and centrally located parks (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 372). Belvoir Village, constructed between 1934 and 1935, incorporates contemporary urban planning and architectural design principals through the use of gently winding streets and the Colonial Revival architectural style, and through the neighborhood’s park-like setting. The War Department halted the construction of family housing in 1940 as the military prepared to mobilize for World War II.

In addition to developing plans for administrative and residential purposes, the Quartermaster Corps also prepared plans for medical buildings, including hospitals and dispensaries. The Army constructed two types of hospitals during the twentieth century: the post hospital and the general hospital. The post hospitals served the personnel at a specific installation. General hospitals later were constructed in order to better care for an increased number of military personnel. Post hospitals constructed during the early twentieth century adopted elements from hospitals constructed during the late nineteenth century, and generally consisted of a two-story central block with flanking ward wings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 104). As the size of post hospitals increased, additional buildings were constructed to support hospital functions and the subsequent increase of medical personnel (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 104). The Army constructed hospitals at all new installations during the nationwide construction program that started in 1926 (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 105). While the standard design of these hospitals retained the central block with flanking wings, the height of the buildings increased to three stories, and the long, open verandas associated with nineteenth and early twentieth-century hospitals were eliminated in favor of smaller sun porches (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 105). Flagler Hall (Building 216), which originally functioned as the post hospital, incorporates design elements, including the Colonial Revival style and the two- and a half-story central block, employed during the 1926 nationwide construction program.

The Army also began to construct support facilities, such as athletic facilities, chapels, theaters, and officers’ and NCO clubs, for soldiers during the early twentieth century. Administration buildings often incorporated facilities for libraries, chapels, assembly rooms, and school rooms in standardized plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps during the nineteenth century (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 235). After 1878, the Army began constructing separate buildings for those uses. By the early twentieth century, the Army started to construct athletic facilities. Funding for such facilities was scarce during the early twentieth century; however, during the 1930s nationwide construction campaign, athletic facilities, including golf courses, tennis, and, swimming facilities, became common at Army posts (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 235). Constructed in 1937, the tennis courts (Building 67) in Belvoir Village are an example of athletic facilities constructed at Fort Belvoir during the interwar period.

As with other property types, the Army developed standardized plans for the construction of chapels during the first decade of the twentieth century. The nationwide construction campaign that took place during the 1930s resulted in the construction of chapels that reflected the architectural style of the post. However, during World War II, the Army constructed temporary, wood-frame chapels based on standardized plans (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 246). Fairfax Chapel (Building 435) was temporary construction built in 1941.

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The Army began to build theaters during the 1920s and 1930s as a method to improve morale. Often the theaters were constructed “within the heart of the cantonment area, near the barracks” (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 279). Most theaters constructed during the interwar period were based on standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Corps and incorporated Colonial Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival design (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 279). Essayons Theater (Building 219) was constructed in 1931 by soldiers stationed at Fort Belvoir (Manning personal communication 26 July 2010). The barracks flank the Colonial Revival style located west of the Parade Ground.

Another important recreational building type constructed by the Army was the officers’ and NCO clubs. These clubs provided dining, social, and recreational facilities. Generally, one-story tall, these buildings were built in contemporary architectural styles, Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission, or Tudor Revival, from their period of construction (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261). Officers’ clubs were constructed in prominent locations in or near the officer family housing area; whereas NCO clubs were less prominently sited (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261). By the 1930s, officers’ clubs had become standard features of post design. NCO clubs generally were smaller buildings with modest architectural ornamentation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 261, 262). Building 20, constructed in Belvoir Village, and Building 184, located in Gerber Village reflect this trend.

In addition to community support buildings constructed by the Army, the Red Cross also constructed buildings at Army posts to provide support services to service members. The buildings were authorized by the Army; however, their construction was funded privately (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 287). Buildings constructed by the Red Cross generally reflected institutional architecture from the period of construction; during the 1930s, Red Cross-constructed buildings were designed in a simplified Colonial Revival style (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 287). Building 1161 was completed in the Colonial Revival style, yet the building is distinct from the Quartermaster Corps-designed administrative buildings in terms of form, proportion, fenestration, and ornamentation.

Standardized plans were developed for the construction of infrastructure-related resources, including water towers and power plants. The Quartermaster Corps first issued standardized plans for the construction of water towers as early as the 1890s (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.II, 225). Early designs consisted of a metal tank on a raised wood trestle (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 225). Generally, the structures were utilitarian in design, in some instances they were designed as prominent elements in the overall installation design. The water tower (Building 188) in the Fort Belvoir Historic District is a utilitarian structure consisting of a metal tank raised on metal lattice-work legs.

Power plants and substations were constructed by the Army to provide power to manufacturing establishments and heating and electricity to residential neighborhoods (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 215). Substations were constructed to aid in the distribution of power throughout the post. Generally, the Army constructed two types of power plants and electrical systems during the 1930s: large, two-story masonry power plants and smaller complexes within an installation. Some power plants were prominently sited on the installation and the buildings incorporated high-style architectural ornamentation (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 215). The location and degree of ornamentation was dependent on the installation’s mission and date of construction. Generally, power plants constructed at garrison posts and training stations were unadorned, utilitarian buildings (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol II, 215). At Fort Belvoir, nine

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substations were constructed in two residential neighborhoods (Belvoir Village and Gerber Village), and behind the dwellings on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

### Twentieth Century Urban Design

When designing new posts during the early twentieth century, the Army turned to contemporary planning principles and relied on the expertise of civilians working in the field of urban planning. The principles of the two most influential urban design movements, City Beautiful and Garden City, were adapted to meet military needs. Working with influential urban planners, military planners working for the Army's Quartermaster Corps developed plans for efficient and aesthetically pleasing Army posts.

#### *The City Beautiful and Garden City Movements*

As urban planning professionalized during the late nineteenth century, two movements, City Beautiful and Garden City, promoted new principles for urban design. Major cities underwent dramatic increases in population during the late nineteenth century. Proponents of the City Beautiful movement, including Daniel Burnham, sought to address urban problems through good urban design. Hallmarks of the City Beautiful movement included radial boulevards, the grouping of public buildings around civic centers, the construction of classically designed monumental buildings, and the incorporation of parks and playgrounds (Reps 1965:524). A hierarchical circulation system limited through traffic to major thoroughfares (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2003:3-27). Changes in scale, landscaping, and vehicular traffic created visual interest in the neighborhoods (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2003:3-27).

The Garden City movement developed in England during the late nineteenth century. The movement was a reaction to overcrowding and pollution of the cities that was a result of the Industrial Revolution. The preeminent promoter of the Garden City movement was Ebenezer Howard, who believed that "towns should be limited in size and density, and surrounded with a belt of undeveloped land (University of Maryland 2009). The movement's ideals were popularized in the United States during the 1920s after architects Clarence Stein and Henry Wright created the city of Radburn, New Jersey (University of Maryland 2009). Design principles for the new town included the separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and the use of "superblocks" (University of Maryland 2009). The Army adopted the City Beautiful and Garden City movements in the planning of Army installations constructed during the interwar period (1919 through 1940), including Fort Belvoir. Key principles of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements included "functional, hierarchical arrangements of buildings and open space" that allowed "the ordered development" of expanding Army posts (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d.:29).

#### *Army Application of Civilian Design Principles*

As the United States prepared to enter World War I, the Army found it necessary to construct new cantonments quickly and efficiently. New construction during the period relied on temporary construction in order to save time and money. By 1914, the Advisory Architect of the Constructing Division of the Quartermaster Corps developed plans for temporary mobilization camps (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 199). The plans for temporary buildings called for the construction of "modular buildings of wooden-plan construction sheathed in board-and-batten siding" (Cannan et. al. 1995:Vol. I, 199). These 600 series plans became the prototype for the standardized 700 and 800 series construction plans prepared for the World War II mobilization efforts (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I,

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199). In May 1917, the Quartermaster Corps received orders to construct 32 cantonments by 1 September 1917. Limited staff, few drawings for temporary construction, and no comprehensive plan for a wide-scale construction program led the Army to partner with the civilian sector for the completion of the 32 cantonments (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 199). The Quartermaster Department created the Committee on Emergency Construction to implement the national construction program. The committee consisted of private-sector architects, engineers, and construction experts (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol I, 199).

The Quartermaster Corps oversaw the 1930s construction campaign. Buildings were constructed based on standardized plans developed by the Corps. Standardized plans also promoted the use of regional architectural styles. The Colonial Revival style was chosen for buildings constructed during the 1930s at Fort Belvoir. The layout of Fort Belvoir Historic District was completed in accordance with contemporary planning principles advocated by Army planners and civil planners who consulted for the Army. The physical development of the cantonment resulted in a formally design post incorporating prominent open spaces (the Parade Ground and open space found in Gerber Village and Belvoir Village); important administrative buildings (Building 269) executed in a monumental scale; and the segregation of functions by use and, in the case of housing, by rank. The Parade Ground separates the administrative functions from the residential neighborhoods. Senior officer (Belvoir Village), officer (Jadwin Loop Village), NCO (Gerber Village), and enlisted housing areas also are segregated.

Funding for construction at military installations decreased significantly after World War I when demobilization and limited funding resulted in a period of neglect at Army installations. In response to investigations into poor living conditions at World War I mobilization camps, Congress enacted Public Law 45 in 1926. Public Law 45 authorized the Army to sell all or part of 43 military installations; the proceeds from the sales were to be placed in a Military Post Construction Fund. Monies from the fund were used to construct new installations and expand existing posts through the construction of barracks, housing, and hospitals. Funding from the Military Post Construction Fund provided the financial resources for the construction of the barracks (Buildings 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, and 210) at Fort Belvoir.

The Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps was responsible for completing construction programs using Military Post Construction Fund monies. Major General B.V. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, Construction Division relied on military and civilian architects, designers, urban planners, and landscape architects to oversee construction activities during the 1920s and 1930s (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 207). The Office of Quartermaster General Created a Planning Branch within the Construction Division in 1931. The purpose of the Planning Branch was to ensure that the planning and landscaping of Army posts were conducted in a scientific manner (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 208). To that end, Army posts were designed with distinct, hierarchical areas: industrial areas; administrative areas; and enlisted, NCO, and officer housing areas (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 208). The parade ground of posts constructed during the period no longer served as the installation's focal point as they had at posts constructed during earlier periods (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol.I, 208). The parade ground now functioned as a landscape feature "within an overall master plan that often incorporated multiple parade grounds within different functional areas linked by boulevards and vistas" (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol I, 208).

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The Army also hired prominent planners to assist with the design of Army posts. Nationally known city planner George B. Ford served as a consultant to the Quartermaster Corps between 1926 and 1930 where he advocated for “efficient, practical designs” (Fort Belvoir Housing n.d.; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. n.d.:29). Ford (1879 - 1930) received his formal architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the École des Beaux Arts, in Paris, France. He advised the New York Commission on City Planning in addition to assisting the French government in the re-design of several French cities destroyed during World War I (*City Planning* 1930). During the early twentieth century, Ford lectured widely on the burgeoning field of urban planning. He promoted the ideas of “mutual amenity of city buildings, as an inseparable and underlying part of the whole” design, the result of which “is the efficient and beautiful neighborhood or district” (*City Planning* 1930).

In an article he wrote for the *Quartermaster Review*, Ford stated that posts should be designed in a manner that is “attractive from the air” (Bayse 1994:20). In addition, a properly designed post should incorporate interesting patterns that produce logical and practical layouts (Bayse 1994:20). Ford believed that a well-planned community was one that had centrally located schools and public areas; buildings should have an overall “unity of proportion, mass, scale, and composition” (Bayse 1994:22). Ford provided consulting services to the Department of the Army; however, archival research has not yielded a direct link between Ford and Fort Belvoir.

First Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse, head of the Construction Division’s Design Branch also played an influential role in the design and layout of Army posts during the 1920s and 1930s (Bayse 1994:21). His planning philosophy, which echoed principles advanced by Garden City and City Beautiful proponents, stipulated that the various parts of a post should “radiate from or otherwise refer back to common centers,” with functions grouped by operation, administration, and housing (Harnsberger and Hubbard 1996; Nurse 1928:16). Nurse developed “laws” for consideration in the planning of Army posts. These laws included unity, consonance in design, natural beauty, balance and diversity, and radiation (Nurse 1928:15). According to Nurse, a successfully planned post was one that coordinated the various parts with one another (Nurse 1928:15). The ideals Ford and Nurse advocated resulted in post designs that maximized open space near the public areas of the post, whereas other areas of the installation incorporated curvilinear streets as appropriate (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. I, 77).

Installations constructed using funds allocated under Public Law 45 were designed as cohesive facilities, with buildings placed “in ordered relationships within a master plan” and sharing “a unifying architectural treatment” (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 317). Barracks became an important feature of the posts and were located in specific and distinct enlisted housing areas (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 317). At Fort Belvoir, the barracks are prominently located to the west of the Parade Ground. The buildings are monumental in scale and, while they were completed in the Colonial Revival style, the buildings are physically and visually distinct from the nearby, smaller-scale NCO family housing, which also were constructed in a similar architectural style.

Contemporary city planning principles were incorporated into the design of officer and NCO family housing neighborhoods through the “organization of the component parts of the installation into distinct hierarchical areas within an overall plan” (Cannan et al. 1995:Vol. II, 358). After World War I, NCO family housing areas became large neighborhoods that were incorporated into the larger installation design. Gerber Village was constructed between 1930 and 1931 at Fort Belvoir to provide necessary housing for NCOs

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stationed at the post. Additional dwellings (Buildings 500 – 503) were constructed in 1934. Two-story brick duplexes were constructed on Middleton Road in 1939. These dwellings were constructed from standardized plans.

*The Application of Twentieth Century Urban Design to the Fort Belvoir Historic District*

Elements of City Beautiful and Garden City planning principles evident in the Fort Belvoir Historic District include the classically-inspired monumental administrative buildings (Buildings 268, 269, and 270) and barracks (Buildings 201-213) lining the Parade Ground; the open space (the Parade Ground and the parks in Gerber Village and Belvoir Village); the curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs found in Belvoir Village that limit vehicular access to the neighborhood; the formal plan for Gerber Village with its common open space and its axial alignment with the barracks; and the separation of administrative, residential, and educational uses.

Hierarchy is achieved by siting important buildings along the Parade Ground and through the use of scale, mass, and ornamentation to distinguish use, function, and rank. The dwellings in the senior officer housing neighborhood of Belvoir Village are more ornate and larger in scale and massing than the officer housing in Jadwin Loop Village and the NCO housing in Gerber Village. While the administrative and residential functions of the historic district are distinct from one another in terms of massing and scale, the district is unified through the common use of the Colonial Revival style.

Twentieth-Century Architecture

The Fort Belvoir Historic District includes representative examples of three architectural styles popular during the twentieth century. These styles are the Colonial Revival style, the Bungalow/Craftsman style, and the International style.

*Colonial Revival Style*

Buildings constructed during the 1930s construction campaign were completed in the Colonial Revival style. Scholars attribute the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial and the Columbian Exposition in 1893 as contributing to the public's interest in the style, which was popular between 1880 and 1940 (McAlester 1992:321; Gyure 2003). Early examples of the style were "rarely historically correct copies but were instead free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents" (McAlester 1992:326). By the end of the nineteenth century, architects began praising the merits of the Colonial Revival style in journal articles and employing colonial references in the designs of buildings. National architectural firms such as McKim, Mead, and White were major proponents of Colonial Revival design (Gyure 2003).

The first decade of the twentieth century saw a more academic version of the Colonial Revival style. Contemporary publications included photographs and measured drawings of buildings constructed during the colonial period of American history (McAlester 1992:326). These publications resulted in the construction of more accurate interpretations of Colonial design during the period 1915 to 1935 of earlier prototypes; buildings constructed earlier or later exhibited looser interpretations (McAlester 1992:326). "How-to" guides, which helped to promote the style, advised readers on the correct "exteriors for the 'colonial' look" and how to avoid "certain shortcomings recognizable in much of the supposedly-in-the-old-vein modern work" (Gyure 2003). These books reached the height of popularity during the interwar period, with the style's popularity peaking during the 1930s (Gyure 2003). The Great Depression,

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World War II, and changing post-war fashions resulted in simpler versions of the style during the 1940s and 1950s (McAlester 1992:326). Building 247 is an example of a post-war interpretation of the Colonial Revival style at Fort Belvoir.

Promoters of the Colonial Revival chose the style as a means of advancing “patriotism, good taste, moral superiority, family life, democracy, and the simple life” (Gyure 2003). The architecture of the English and Dutch colonies of New England and the Mid-Atlantic were admired by proponents of the Colonial Revival style (Gyure 2003). The refinement, simplicity, and proper proportions of the colonial predecessors were considered novel reactions to the eclecticism of the Victorian period (Gyure 2003).

Character-defining features of the Colonial Revival style include front door ornamentation consisting of a decorative pediment supported by pilasters or columns to create an entry porch; fanlights or sidelights; a symmetrical front elevation with balanced windows and centered door; and multi-light windows (McAlester 1992:321). Side-gabled roofs are common; brick veneer was introduced ca. 1915 (McAlester 1992:325). Dwellings also incorporate one-story, flat-roofed, side wings.

At Fort Belvoir, the Colonial Revival style is exemplified in the number of residential and administrative buildings (n=191). Prominent examples include the dwellings in Belvoir Village, particularly Quarters 1 and MacKenzie Hall (Building 20), as well as the buildings located east (Buildings 268, 269, and 270), south (Building 216), and west (Buildings 201 and 202 and the former barracks) of the Parade Ground. Generally, the brick buildings terminate in side-gable roofs. Porticos, some of which are monumental in scale (i.e. Buildings 20, 269, 201, and 202), characterize most of the buildings. Multi-light windows, including six-over-six-light and nine-over-nine-light, double-hung, wood-sash units, are common.

*The Bungalow/Craftsman Style*

The Bungalow/Craftsman style was popular in the U.S. between 1905 and 1930. The works by California architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene exemplified the style, which was influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement (McAlester 1992:454). The style originated in southern California; popular magazines and pattern books helped spread the style throughout the country (McAlester 1992:454). Few high-style examples are found outside of California (McAlester 1992:454). Character-defining features of the style include low-pitched, gable roofs; wide, overhanging eaves; exposed rafter tails; decorative beams and braces; and full-or-partial width porches with roofs supported by square columns (McAlester 1992:453). Dormers, if present, frequently are gabled, with exposed rafter tails or braces. Common cladding materials include wood weatherboard; wood shingles; and, stone, brick, and stucco (McAlester 1992:454). Tudor false half-timbering; Swiss balustrades, or Oriental roof forms also were employed (McAlester 1992:454).

Six Bungalow /Craftsman style dwellings (Buildings 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, and 441) are present in the Fort Belvoir Historic District. These buildings, located along 21<sup>st</sup> Street, were constructed in 1921 to address a severe housing shortage that existed at the post following World War I. The prefabricated dwellings incorporated many Bungalow/Craftsman style characteristics. These features include side-gable roof, wide eaves, and prominent brackets. Cladding materials are EIFS panels; wood battens are located between the panels. Square posts support the front porches.

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### *The International Style*

Popularized in Europe during the years following World War I, the International style was adopted by American architects because it was both "visually progressive and structurally sound" (Paradis n.d.). The style frequently was used in commercial and institutional construction; its use in residential construction was less common. The style increased in popularity during the post-World War II building boom. Developers preferred the International style to other styles because buildings could be built cheaply and quickly, qualities that were advantageous during the post-World War II building boom (*New Internationalist* 1989). Corporations used the style for public relations purposes to promote a corporate image (Paradis n.d.).

Character-defining features of the International style include curtain wall construction and little, if any, ornamentation. Curtain wall framing was clad in modern materials including concrete and steel; often the steel frame was exposed. Ribbon windows, thin metal mullions, and "smooth spandrel panels separating large, single-pane windows" also were character-defining features (Paradis n.d.). Prominent proponents of the style included Mies Van Der Rohe and Walter Gropius. Wheeler Hall (Building 220), through its use of ribbon windows and a lack of ornamentation, is an example of the style.

### **Summary**

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is associated with the Army's efforts to provide specialized training for Army combat engineers; with a national construction campaign undertaken by the Army; and with the Army's adaptation of then-popular architectural and urban planning concepts. The buildings in the historic district represent the three general phases of development at Fort Belvoir: Camp Humphreys (1915 to 1922); Fort Humphreys (1922 to 1935); and Fort Belvoir (1935 to the present). Buildings that previously were identified as contributing to a National Register-eligible historic district have been excluded from this current documentation due to a lack of resource integrity and/or because they do not possess significant associations with the themes identified in the historic context developed for this nomination. Previously identified resources may contribute to a yet-defined historic district.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District possesses the qualities of significance and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The Fort Belvoir Historic District is significant for its association with military education and training (Criterion A). During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Army created specialized schools to train officers and soldiers in the unique requirements of certain Army functions. Such schools were created for the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill; the Army War College at Fort McNair; and for the Signal Corps and the Medical Department at Fort Leavenworth. The Engineer School moved to Fort Belvoir to provide training for combat engineers. As the U.S. prepared to enter World War I, Army officials recognized the need to provide specialized training in response to changing warfare tactics and technology. Fort Belvoir, originally Camp Humphreys, was established because then-current training facilities at Washington Barracks (Fort McNair) were inadequate. The installation originally provided temporary and emergency training facilities before the Engineer School moved from Washington Barracks. Training and educational opportunities at Fort Belvoir continuously changed to meet evolving combat needs.

The historic district is significant for its association with a nationwide Army construction program and for the Army's interpretation of popular architectural styles (Criterion C). The historic district represents the military application of popular styles (the Colonial

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Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and International styles) to standardized designs that were applied nationwide. Army policy mandated the use of regional architectural styles in the construction of posts constructed during the 1930s and 1940s. The Colonial Revival style, which was seen as appropriate for use in Virginia, is the predominant architectural style used for buildings in the historic district; however, the district also includes representative examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman and International styles. The Bungalow/Craftsman style was employed in residential buildings constructed by the Army immediately following World War I and before the comprehensive plan for Fort Humphreys was developed in 1933. The style was used for housing that needed to be constructed quickly and efficiently to address a severe family housing shortage. This move from the more elaborate Colonial Revival style to the less ornate International style reflects a change to the use of functional materials and a more austere design during the post World War II era.

The historic district also is significant for the Army's application of popular planning principles (the Garden City and City Beautiful movements) to the design of military posts (Criterion C). The picturesque, suburban-style Belvoir Village and Jadwin Loop Village; the formal, grid-like design of Gerber Village and the barracks area; and the axiality of the Parade Ground and barracks area incorporate then-popular planning themes. The Army adapted civilian planning principles to military installations. Army urban planners developed planning theories for the design of well-ordered Army posts; these principles were implemented across the country for Army posts established during the 1930s. Prior to the early twentieth century, officer and enlisted housing and administrative functions lined the Parade Ground. The Fort Belvoir Historic District reflects changing ideals about the design and layout of Army cantonments, and by the 1930s, Army posts were arranged by function. Contributing resources in the historic district are associated with the Criteria A and/or C. Non-contributing resources were constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and/or no longer retain integrity.

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 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 29-209

Fort Belvoir Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfax County, VA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 269  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>313627.18</u> Easting	<u>4284900.62</u> Northing	25	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314982.02</u> Easting	<u>4284242.56</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>313806.81</u> Easting	<u>4284965.97</u> Northing	26	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315111.93</u> Easting	<u>4284234.62</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>313864.84</u> Easting	<u>4284887.4</u> Northing	27	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315297.73</u> Easting	<u>4284153.33</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314087.6</u> Easting	<u>4284968.33</u> Northing	28	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315315.4</u> Easting	<u>4284128.79</u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314165.08</u> Easting	<u>4284752.81</u> Northing	29	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315331.01</u> Easting	<u>4283921.88</u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314531.58</u> Easting	<u>4284882.62</u> Northing	30	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315244.28</u> Easting	<u>4283775.24</u> Northing
7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314626.16</u> Easting	<u>4284773.98</u> Northing	31	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315046.02</u> Easting	<u>4283692.23</u> Northing
8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314704.75</u> Easting	<u>4284703.38</u> Northing	32	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314933.91</u> Easting	<u>4283545.04</u> Northing
9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314717.46</u> Easting	<u>4284717.57</u> Northing	33	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314839.92</u> Easting	<u>4283544.31</u> Northing
10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314739.76</u> Easting	<u>4284708.61</u> Northing	34	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314685.73</u> Easting	<u>314685.73</u> Northing
11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314781.12</u> Easting	<u>4284742.15</u> Northing	35	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314651.98</u> Easting	<u>4283472.69</u> Northing
12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314907.59</u> Easting	<u>4284723.46</u> Northing	36	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314649.22</u> Easting	<u>4283536.05</u> Northing
13	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314992.06</u> Easting	<u>4284673.46</u> Northing	37	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314786.15</u> Easting	<u>4283654.44</u> Northing
14	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>315021.06</u> Easting	<u>4284600.65</u> Northing	38	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>314450.01</u> Easting	<u>4284071.13</u> Northing

**Fort Belvoir Historic District**

**Fairfax County, VA**

Name of Property

County and State

15 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>315086.61</u> Easting	<u>4284613.59</u> Northing	39 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314260.28</u> Easting	<u>4284021.29</u> Northing
16 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>315096.93</u> Easting	<u>4284566.58</u> Northing	40 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314246.52</u> Easting	<u>4284062.58</u> Northing
17 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>315051.66</u> Easting	<u>4284472.12</u> Northing	41 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314099.19</u> Easting	<u>4284006.24</u> Northing
18 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314715.79</u> Easting	<u>4284623.27</u> Northing	42 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314016.04</u> Easting	<u>4284222.46</u> Northing
19 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314569.94</u> Easting	<u>4284404.51</u> Northing	43 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>313897.29</u> Easting	<u>4284177.78</u> Northing
20 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314418.81</u> Easting	<u>4284330.75</u> Northing	44 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>313890.55</u> Easting	<u>4284202.93</u> Northing
21 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314487.46</u> Easting	<u>4284143.31</u> Northing	45 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>313845.91</u> Easting	<u>4284189.67</u> Northing
22 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314687.32</u> Easting	<u>4283885.3</u> Northing	46 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>313694.33</u> Easting	<u>4284587.65</u> Northing
23 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314727.6</u> Easting	<u>4283891.25</u> Northing	47 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>313737.86</u> Easting	<u>4284608.58</u> Northing
24 <u>18</u> Zone	<u>314797.55</u> Easting	<u>4284055.83</u> Northing			

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary line is indicated on the attached USGS map and is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the UTM reference points.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Fort Belvoir Historic District encompasses the administrative, residential, and educational hub of the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir constructed during the district's period of significance: 1921 to 1953.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager, with contributions by Melissa Crosby, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date April 2010

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone 301.694.0428

city or town Frederick

state MD

zip code 21701

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Fort Belvoir Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfax County, VA  
County and State

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. The sketch map will be provided with the final submission.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Fort Belvoir Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** Fort Belvoir

**County:** Fairfax **State:** Virginia

**Photographer:** Melissa Crosby and Kirsten Peeler, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

**Date Photographed:** November 2009

### Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0001  
VIEW: Parade Ground – facing east

2 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0002  
VIEW: Parade Ground – facing north

3 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0003  
VIEW: Building 191 – north elevation

4 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0004  
VIEW: Building 187 – south and east elevations

5 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0005  
VIEW: Building 256 – north and west elevations

6 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0006  
VIEW: Building 258 – east elevation

7 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0007  
VIEW: Building 269 – west elevation

**Fort Belvoir Historic District**

Name of Property

**Fairfax County, VA**

County and State

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0008

VIEW: Building 235 – west elevation

9 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0009

VIEW: Building 238 – north elevation

10 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0010

VIEW: Building 232 – facing east

11 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0011

VIEW: Building 218 – south elevation

12 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0012

VIEW: Building 216 – north elevation

13 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0013

VIEW: Belvoir Village Park and Streetscape – Woodlawn Drive, facing south

14 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0014

VIEW: Belvoir Village Park and Streetscape – Mason Road, facing southeast

15 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0015

VIEW: Belvoir Road Streetscape – facing south

16 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0016

VIEW: Mackenzie Court Streetscape – facing south

17 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0017

VIEW: Building 1 – north elevation

18 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0018

VIEW: Building 57 – north elevation

19 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0019

VIEW: Building 6 – south elevation

20 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0020

VIEW: Building 8 – northeast elevation

21 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0021

VIEW: Building 41 – east elevation

22 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0022

VIEW: Building 45 – east elevation

23 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0023

VIEW: Building 67 – south elevation

24 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0024

VIEW: Building 68 – south and east elevations

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Fort Belvoir Historic District

Name of Property

Fairfax County, VA

County and State

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0025  
VIEW: 21st Street Streetscape – looking east

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0026  
VIEW: 5503 21<sup>st</sup> Street – north elevation

27 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0027  
VIEW: Jadwin Loop Streetscape – facing east

28 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0028  
VIEW: Building 451 – north elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0029  
VIEW: 23<sup>rd</sup> Street Streetscape (Buildings 503-501) – facing east

30 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0030  
VIEW: Building 500 – north elevation

31 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0031  
VIEW: 18<sup>th</sup> Street Streetscape – looking east

32 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0032  
VIEW: 19<sup>th</sup> Street Streetscape – looking northeast

33 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0033  
VIEW: Middleton Road Streetscape – looking south

34 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0034  
VIEW: Building 168 – east elevation

35 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0035  
VIEW: Building 16-18 Garage – east and south elevations

36 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0036  
VIEW: Building 81 – south elevation

37 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0037  
VIEW: Building 201 – east elevation

38 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0038  
VIEW: Building 204 – south elevation

39 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0039  
VIEW: Building 206 – south elevation

40 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_004  
VIEW: Building 210 – south elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0041  
VIEW: Building 212 – south elevation

**Fort Belvoir Historic District**

Name of Property

**Fairfax County, VA**

County and State

42 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0042

VIEW: Building 464 – north and east elevations

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0043

VIEW: Garage behind Building 149 – south and east elevations

44 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0044

VIEW: Building 20 – west elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0045

VIEW: Building 20 – west elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0046

VIEW: Building 219 – west elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0047

VIEW: Building 240 – northeast corner

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0048

VIEW: Building 435 – north elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0049

VIEW: Building 1161 – east elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0050

VIEW: Pool 65 – facing east

51 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0051

VIEW: Building 200 – south elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0052

VIEW: Building 259 – east elevation

53 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0053

VIEW: Building 214 – north elevation

54 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0054

VIEW: Building 220 – south west elevations

55 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0055

VIEW: Building 222 - south and west elevations

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0056

VIEW: Building 247 – south elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0057

VIEW: Building 257 – east elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0058

VIEW: Building 268 – west elevation

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Fort Belvoir Historic District

Name of Property

Fairfax County, VA

County and State

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0059

VIEW: Building 226 – east elevation

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0060

VIEW: Building 89 – facing west

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VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0061

VIEW: Building 188 – facing east

62 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0062

VIEW: Building 263 – north and west elevations

63 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0063

VIEW: Building 1157 - south elevation

64 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0064

VIEW: Retaining Wall near Building 247 – looking west

65 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_0065

VIEW: Building 224 – north and west elevations

66 of 66

VA\_Fairfax County\_Fort Belvoir Historic District\_00066

VIEW: Buildings 249 and 251 – looking north

United States Army

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Unites States Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Fort Belvoir state VA zip code 22060

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name U.S. Army Package Power Reactor

other names/site number Building #372 SM-1 Plant

DHR File No. 29-193

### 2. Location

street & number U.S. Army Fort Belvoir, 5995 Wilson Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Fort Belvoir

N/A vicinity

state Virginia

code VA

county Fairfax

code 059

zip code 22060

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official / Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau -

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official / Title

Date

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau -

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: military facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: energy facility

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: military facility

EDUCATION: research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls METAL

roof CONCRETE

other METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MILITARY
- ENGINEERING
- EDUCATION
- INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1955-1973

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stone and Webster/ALCO Products, Ltd.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Directorate of Public Works, Ft. Belvoir; Directorate of Plans, Mobilization, and Training, Ft. Belvoir, Office of History, COE

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 30**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1 8</u>	<u>3 1 3 3</u>	<u>0 0</u>	<u>4 2 8 2 8 6 0</u>	3	<u>1 8</u>	<u>3 1 3 4 1 0</u>	<u>4 2 8 2 9 2 0</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1 8</u>	<u>3 1 3 4 8 0</u>		<u>4 2 8 2 8 3 0</u>	4	<u>1 8</u>	<u>3 1 3 3 9 0</u>	<u>4 2 8 2 7 4 0</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Amy Friedlander, Historian; Sheryl N. Hack, Preservation Planner & Judith Rosentel, Preservation Aideorganization Soil Systems, Inc.; MAAR Associates, Inc. date August 1983; February 1992street & number 711 Pendleton St; 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655 telephone (703) 548-1883; (302) 368-5777city or town Alexandria; Newark state Virginia; Delaware zip code 22308; 19715-0655Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

USGS Fort Belvoir Quad map (7.5 minute series) indicating the location of U.S. Army Package Power Reactor (SM-1 Plant).

Sketch map of U.S. Army Package Power Reactor and structures.

Floor plans &amp; elevations of Building #372 (SM-1 Plant).

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of the Army, U.S. Army Fort Belvoir

street &amp; number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Fort Belvoir state VA zip code 22060

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

U.S. Army Package Power Reactor  
Fairfax County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary Description

The U.S. Army Package Power Reactor compound is an approximately 30-acre fenced lot that lies on a narrow terrace between the open waters of Gunston Cove to the southwest and the steeply sloping hillside running toward the upland hilltops to the northeast. The compound consists of the SM-1 Plant, the nuclear power generating station, and its support structures, which include a sewage pump station, sentry station, pumphouse, waste retention building, electronic equipment facility and an emergency siren. In addition, there are a pipeline and pumphouse platform extending approximately 125' from the shoreline out into Gunston Cove, a part of Accotink Bay. The buildings on the compound lie at an elevation of 30' to 45' above sea level.

The compound grounds consist of a cleared grass lot and paved parking areas. Sections of the facility were graded in the 1950s to provide level building sites for the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor, also known as the SM-1 Plant, and its support structures, with no intrusive structures built after the period of significance.

The property retains excellent integrity with regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its setting at the secluded southern end of the base suggests the classified nature of early nuclear research, development, and training. The location is paramount to the overall purpose and function of the facility because its proximity to the waters of Accotink Bay provide an unlimited source of coolant for the reactor.

Detailed Description

Building #372: SM-1 Plant

Built in 1957, the 2-story, domed, rectangular SM-1 Plant is built of steel frame construction, covered by corrugated metal walls, and sits on a concrete foundation. The building measures approximately 90' x 93' and features a flat concrete roof. A tall cylindrical vented dome extends above the roofline. The fenestration includes a steel-frame doorway with sidelights, a wooden door, steel frame ribbon windows with fixed sash units, an unsupported window in the northeast corner of the building, and a large, steel frame 21-light window in front of the central turbine room. The structure houses electrical circuitry and reactor-related piping on the lower level, while classrooms, offices, a control room, and support facilities are located on the upper level. The core containment unit, which is now enclosed by cement, extends through both levels.

Despite the deterioration of its exterior walls, the interior damage caused by a leaking roof, the presence of a rear addition to the classroom section, the enclosure of the storage tanks to the rear of the vapor container, the concrete block additions to the spent fuel pit, and the rearrangement of its interior space to accommodate modern office use, the structure retains its basic formal integrity as well as its integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and workmanship.

The SM-1 Plant nuclear power generating station prototype, designed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense, is not significantly compromised in integrity by the removal of the nuclear reactor's core, core elements, and spent fuel. The concrete containment building has been sealed and the roof coated with concrete because of small amounts of lingering radioactivity. [Contributing structure]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetU.S. Army Package Power Reactor  
Fairfax County, VirginiaSection number 7, 8 Page 2

## Detailed Description cont.

Building #350: Sewage Pump Station

Built c. 1962, single-story brick utility building with flat roof and concrete base. Located northwest of building #372. [Contributing building]

Building #373: Sentry Station

Built c. 1960, 9' x 10' corrugated metal sentry booth with shed roof and 6-pane industrial windows on four sides. Located in the southeast corner of the fenced compound, it is the only sentry post leading into the SM-1 Plant facility and is no longer in use. [Contributing building]

Building #375: Pumphouse

Built c. 1961, 12' x 8' single-story rectangular metal structure with large metal boom and wooden planked walkway. The pumphouse, located along the Gunston Cove shoreline of Accotink Bay, is no longer in use. [Contributing building]

Building #376: Waste Retention Building

Built c. 1961, 25' x 20' single-story concrete block structure with shed roof and single metal door. Located north of the SM-1 Plant, it is now used as a storage shed. [Contributing building]

Building #384: Electronic Equipment Facility

Built c. 1964, single-story, 2-bay corrugated metal structure with shed roof and metal industrial door at loading dock on front facade with small louvered window on both sides of building. Located north of the SM-1 Plant and parallel to building #376, it once housed the back-up generator, but is now used for storage. [Contributing building]

Emergency Siren

c. 1960, emergency siren installed on large wooden pole adjacent to building #373, Sentry Station. Significant exterior warning device in case of power reactor malfunction. [Contributing structure]

Section 8

## Statement of Significance

The U.S. Army Package Power Reactor, constructed in 1957, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The compound is of national historic significance for its role as the first prototype nuclear power plant developed as a training facility for military personnel. It also represents the first water-pressurized reactor to be brought on-line in the United States. Significant strides in advanced engineering by the U.S. military in the early 1950s set the tone for ongoing nuclear energy developments throughout the industrial sector. The effects of the education offered by the Army at the Package Power Reactor and subsequent nuclear reactors throughout the country are of considerable importance in today's private nuclear energy industry.

The property is not architecturally significant in style, but the steel and concrete SM-1 Plant main reactor building makes a statement of strength and containment. The Package Power Reactor and its contributing buildings lack aesthetic appeal and artistic style, but are undeniably functional and practical military buildings designed by plan.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

U.S. Army Package Power Reactor  
Fairfax County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 3

Historical Background and Significance

Although less than fifty years old, the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor possesses exceptional national significance as the Army's first nuclear-powered generating station, as well as because it was the first water-pressurized reactor to be brought on line in the United States. The "first prototype of a family of nuclear power plants under development by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense for use by the three military services at remote installations," the "Stationary, Medium power" model number 1, or SM-1 Plant, began operation on April 15, 1957. Although the plant was deactivated, with its core removed and reactor sealed in 1973, the facility retains the majority of its original operating equipment as well as interpretive models and panels that explain how it functioned and present the history of its development.

The construction of the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor in 1957 was the first major accomplishment of the Army's Nuclear Power Division (NPD), formed in 1952. The Secretary of the Army assigned responsibility of military control of atomic and nuclear power development to the NPD through the Office of the Chief of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers, representing the Army, began development of the non-nuclear portion of the plant in 1953. A year later, Alco Products Incorporated was awarded the contract to complete the design, construction, and testing of the nuclear power plant. The term "packaged" refers to the capability of this prototype to be sent to a facility in component form and assembled on location. This feature proved revolutionary to facilities in remote locations like Greenland, which previously depended on long supply lines and large fuel storage sites vulnerable to attack. Although the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor remained in operation less than two decades, it accomplished its mission in training nuclear power plant operators as well as achieving success in research and development procedures. While similar facilities were set up elsewhere, including Alaska and Greenland, the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor was located at Fort Belvoir because Fort Belvoir was the U.S. Army Engineer Center and a premier facility for Department of Defense training. It is reported by Army officials to have been the first military nuclear power plant in the country to produce power on a commercial grid, but this is seldom recognized because of the hesitation by the Department of Defense in releasing pertinent information early in 1957.

In addition to its importance as the Army's first nuclear power plant, the Package Power Reactor possesses exceptional national significance because it served as the national nuclear training facility for military personnel from 1955 to 1973. The design was based on a pressurized-water reactor operating at a thermal level of ten megawatts. Functioning much the same as a conventional power plant, steam was produced to rotate a turbine which spun a generator, resulting in the formation of electricity. Inside the reactor core, heat was generated by the nuclear fission of Uranium 235.

The pressurized reactor heated the water, which traveled to the steam generator. The reactor water was cooled somewhat, leaving the steam generator, then recycled back to the reactor to be heated again. Steam from the steam generator then traveled through the secondary system to the turbine, where it was converted from thermal energy to mechanical energy (spinning the turbine), and through a reduction gear, drove the main generator to produce electric power. Lower energy steam was cooled with water from Accotink Bay, and thereby condensed.

A separate device called the Boron Injection System was an integral element in safeguarding operations by supplying a backup cooling system. A Spent Fuel Pit (25.5' deep, 11' long, and 9' wide), located adjacent to the reactor unit, was filled with water to provide adequate shielding from the radiation emitted from the spent fuel elements it stored. The preservation of all of the SM-1 Plant instruments as well as its associated structures within the compound contribute to the overall integrity and significance of the property.

No longer utilized for training purposes, the facility currently provides office space.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

U.S. Army Package Power Reactor  
Fairfax County, Virginia

Section number 9, 10 Page 4

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**Bibliography**

Connerley, Sgt. William, U.S. Army Sargeant and avocational historian, Fort Belvoir, Interview (January 1991). Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Belvoir, Virginia Plans & Files.  
National Register of Historic Places Registration form, prepared by Amy Friedlander (1986).  
SM-1 Plant, Files.  
Soil Systems, Inc., Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of Fort Belvoir, Virginia (1983).  
Suid, Lawrence H. The Army's Nuclear Power Program: The Evolution of a Support Agency. Greenwood Press, New York. (1990).  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers History Office, Kingsman Bldg., Fort Belvoir, VA archives.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The U.S. Army Package Power Reactor compound at the southern end of Fort Belvoir U.S. Army base in Fairfax County, Virginia is bounded by the following UTM references:

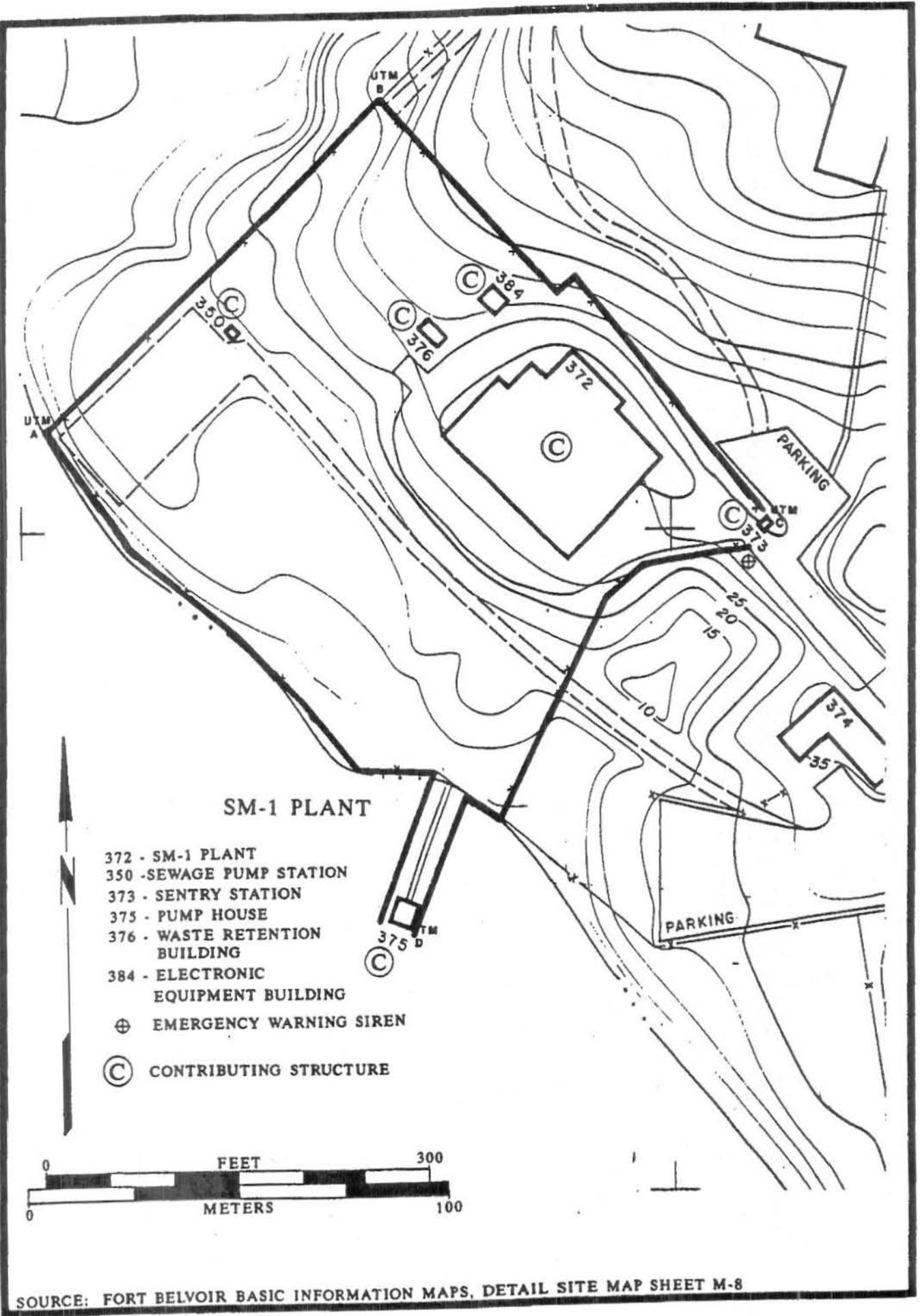
A: 18/ 313300/ 4282860    C: 18/ 313480/ 4282830  
B: 18/ 313410/ 4282920    D: 18/ 313390/ 4282740

UTM A begins with the northwest point, continues clockwise to UTM B , the northernmost point), to UTM C at the gate and sentry post, extends to UTM D which lies 125' offshore into Accotink Bay to include the dock and pumping facility, and northwest along the shoreline to point A.

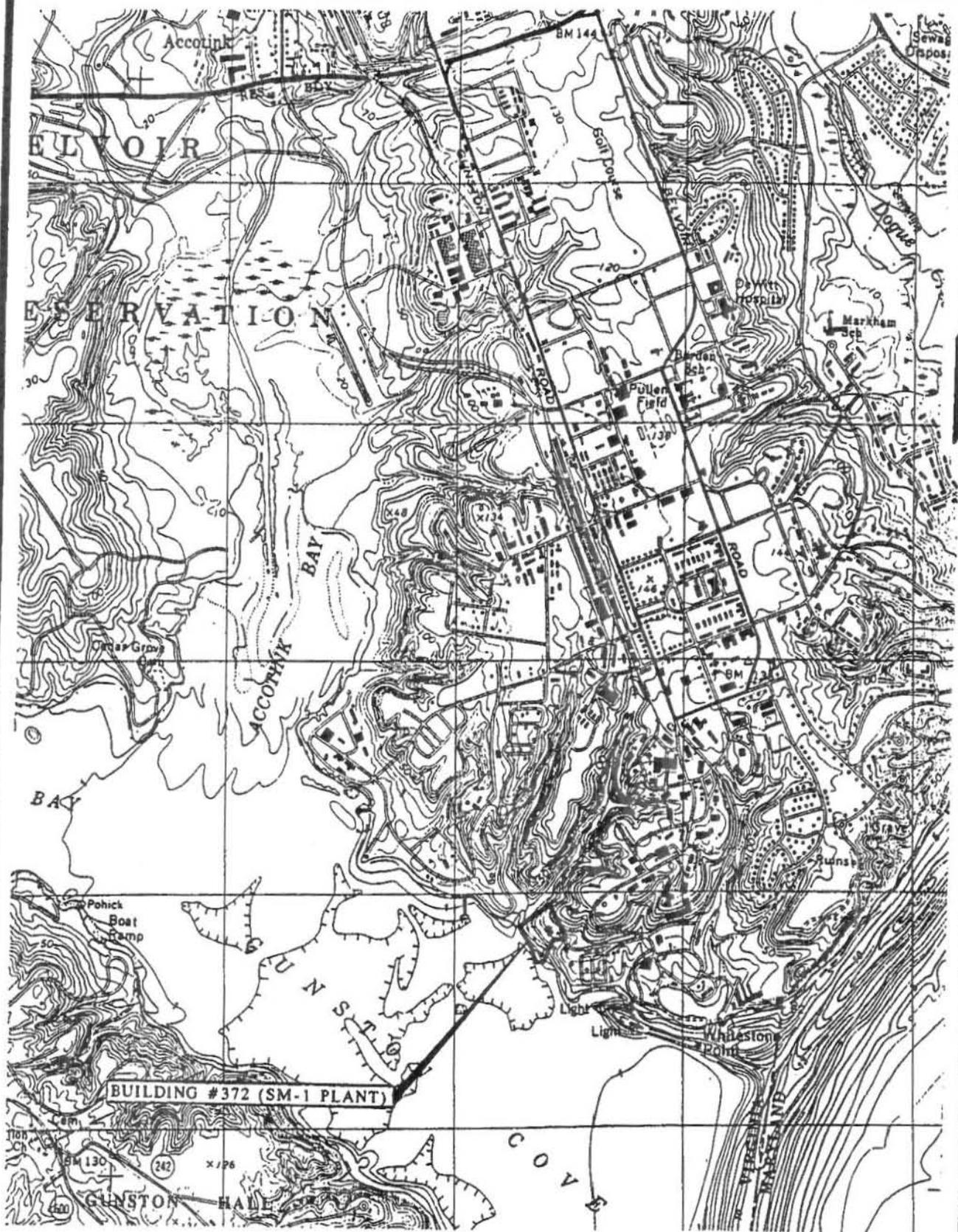
(UTM points are labeled on enclosed detail site map from the USGS Fort Belvoir quad.)

**Boundary Justification**

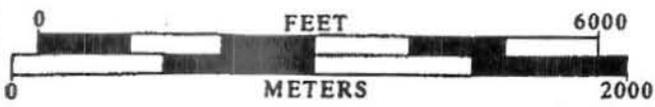
The boundaries are drawn to include all of the resources related to the production of nuclear power at the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor. All of the recorded resources are enclosed within a chain-link fence except Building #375, which lies 125 ft offshore in the Gunston Cove area of Accotink Bay. The boundaries are drawn to include all of the resources related to the production of nuclear power at the Package Power Reactor.



SOURCE: FORT BELVOIR BASIC INFORMATION MAPS, DETAIL SITE MAP SHEET M-8



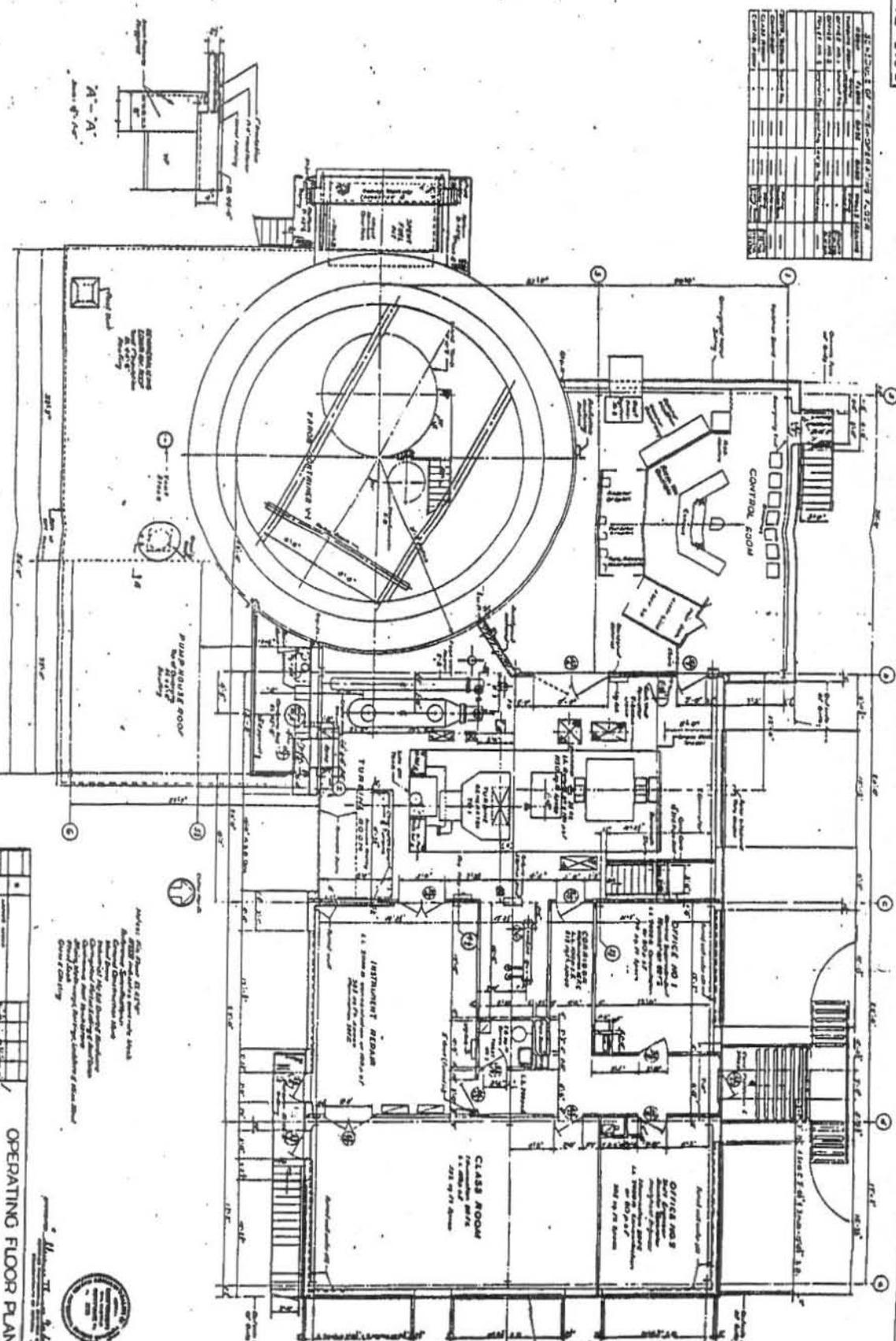
**BUILDING #372 (SM-1 PLANT)**



SOURCE: USGS FORT BELVOIR, VA.-MD. QUADRANGLE, 1965, 1983

Original  
 CURRENTLY ON FILE -

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	UNIT	REMARKS
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50	...	...	...	...



**OPERATING FLOOR PLAN**

APPROX. 1-1957

**ALCO PRODUCTS, INCORPORATED**

ALCO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMERCIAL DIVISION

DESIGNED BY: [Name]

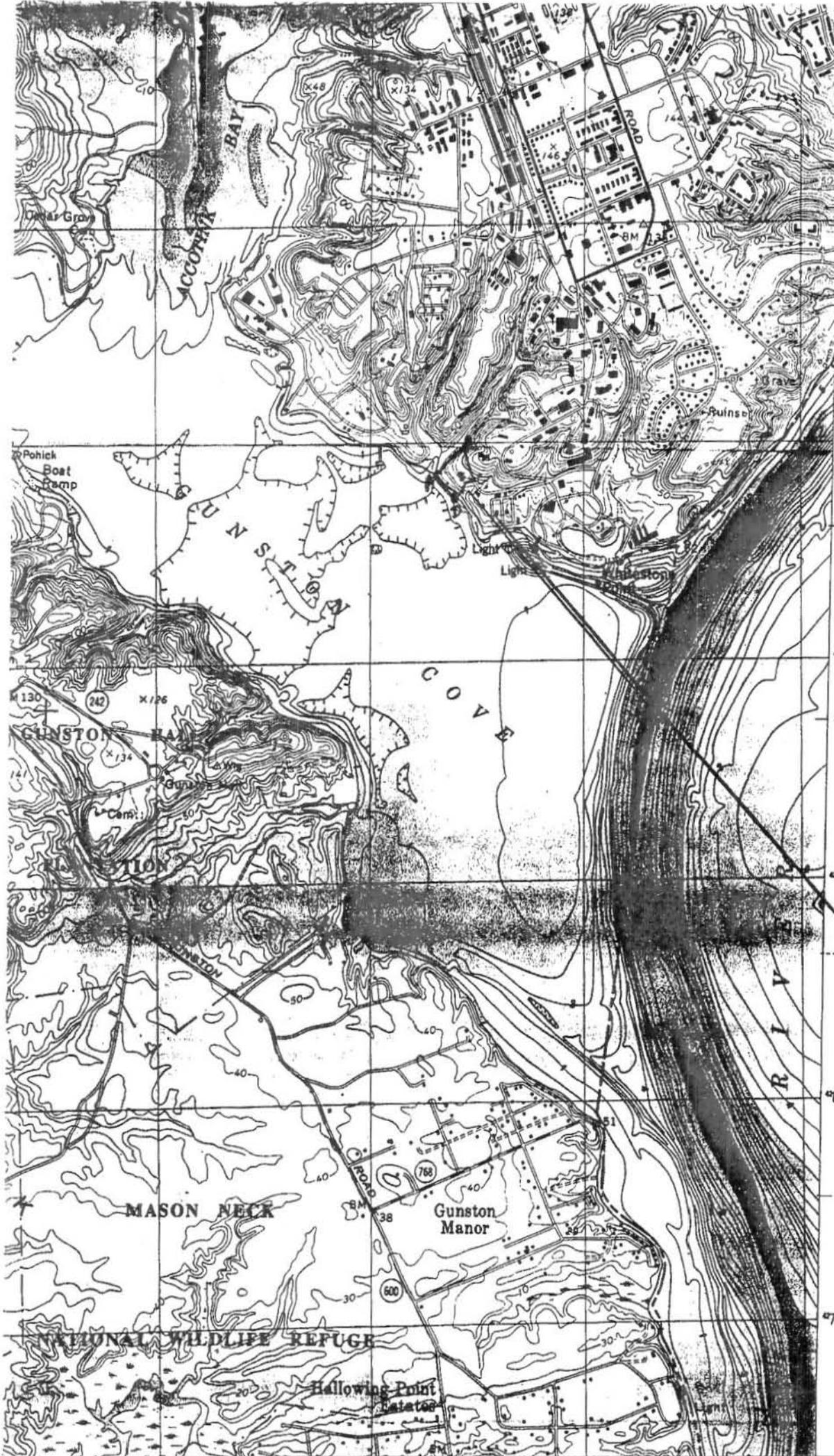
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

9315-FA-1B

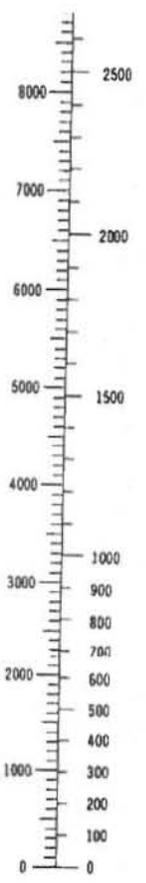
Notes:

1. All dimensions are in feet and inches.
2. All elevations are in feet above datum.
3. All structural steel is A36.
4. All piping is 1/2" NPS.
5. All electrical conduits are 1/2" diameter.
6. All floor finishes are concrete.
7. All wall finishes are gypsum board.
8. All ceiling finishes are acoustic tile.
9. All doors are 42" x 84".
10. All windows are 36" x 48".





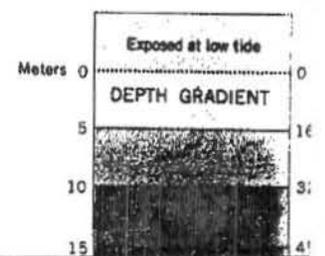
(MOUNT VERNON)  
5561 II NE



Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters  
multiply by .3048  
To convert meters to feet  
multiply by 3.2808

US Army Package to  
Fairfax County, Virg  
A 18/313300/42025  
E 18/313420/42025  
C 18/313410/42025  
D 18/313390/42025



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building

and or common Building 1400: Water Filtration Plant

2. Location

street & number U.S. Rte. 1 and Pohick Road

not for publication

Fort

city, town U.S. Army Engineer Ctr./Belvoir vicinity of Alexandria

state Virginia

code 51

county Fairfax

code 059

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Training and Doctrine Command

street & number

city, town Fort Monroe

vicinity of

state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fairfax County Courthouse

street & number 4100 Chain Bridge Road

city, town Fairfax

state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia  
title has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic American Building Survey

city, town Washington

state D.C.

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The brick Colonial Revival style building is the main water filtration plant within a fenced complex of 8 other filtration structures, including a 59' high water storage tank. The deteriorated and abandoned complex is located on Accotink Creek, at the intersection of U.S. Route 1, Pohick Road and State Highway 617 (Backlick Road). Since the construction of the main plant in 1918, two changes in the original architecture occurred in the early 1940s (exact date unknown) - the 3 bay addition to the rear and the replacement of a buff brick with a red brick parapet. Renovations, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), are being carried out by the Fairfax County, Virginia, Department of Public Works to convert the plant into a shelter for the homeless.

Physically, the water filtration plant (herein referred to as building 1400) is a rectangular building measuring 60' X 89' with a five-bay facade. It has buff brick walls which are laid without bond and are supported by a concrete foundation. The flat roof is hidden by a buff brick parapet attached to the 3 bay addition and a red brick parapet attached to the original building. One interior chimney is located near the east side. A molded concrete cornice above corbeled coursing stops <sup>about</sup> 18" from the building's corners to form flush pilaster strips. An arch-head doorway is located at the center of the facade. Concrete key and springers with an arch of brick stretcher voussoirs are outlined by a single corbeled header course. The fanlight has been boarded over. The double doors in front are 4 paneled wood, and the windows have flat arched lintels with concrete keys above eight-over-two double-hung wooden sashes. Attached to the west side of the building are 3 concrete subsidence basins (52' X 89' total).

Surrounding building 1400 is 1 water storage tank and 7 small outbuildings each of which is briefly described below. The entire complex ceased operations in the early 1960s, and all of the usable equipment was removed from each of the buildings. What remained were brick shells that rapidly deteriorated over the years due to vandalism (eg. broken windows and doors) and weathering (eg. leaking roof and broken cornice).

#### X Storehouse, Building S-1404

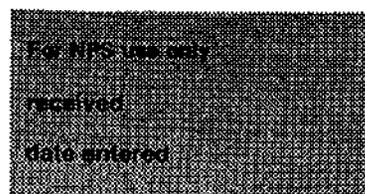
Located to the east of building 1400; 10' X 10'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; ~~semi-permanent construction~~; 8" hollow clay tile walls; flat mineral surface roof; no windows; 1 door; 1 usable floor; built @ 1941.

#### X Storehouse, Building S-1405

Located to the southeast of building 1400; semi-permanent construction; 30' X 60'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; 8" hollow clay tile walls; mineral surface roof; stone lintels above windows; 3 doors; 2 eight-over-two double-hung wooden windows; 1 usable floor; used for storing alum, lime and pipes; built @ 1941.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 1

Transformer Vault, Building 1407

X Located to the east of building 1400; 9' X 11'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; brick walls; slate roof; 1 door; no windows; 1 usable floor; built @ 1935.

Water Storage Tank, Building 1408

Located to the south of building 1400; overall height 59'; concrete footings; steel surface; concrete base; built @ 1941.

X Pumphouse, Building 1411

Located to the south of building 1400; 10' X 10'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; brick walls; concrete lintels; flat roof (used to have 13' ~~wood~~ wooden tower attached); 1 window; 1 door; 1 usable floor; built @ 1942.

X Booster Pumphouse, Building 1421

Located to the north of building 1400; 8' X 14'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; buff brick walls; concrete roof; no windows; 1 door; 1 usable floor; built @ 1942.

Raw Water Mixing Chamber, Building 1424

Located to the north of building 1400; 17' X 17'; concrete foundation; concrete floor; buff brick walls; roof of concrete slab built up; 1 door; 1 window; 1 usable floor; built @ 1936.

Clear Well, Building Numberless

Located to the south of building 1400; entire structure concrete; 1 metal door; no windows; built @ 1951.

The 2.75 acres complex was leased to Fairfax in July 1986 for the purpose of rehabilitation and conversion to a homeless shelter. All design work was coordinated with the SHPO, and a Determination of No Adverse Effect was concurred with by the SHPO and the Advisory Council (12 June 1986). Specifically, the County demolished buildings S-1404, S-1405, 1407, 1411, 1421 to accommodate a parking area, driveway, service area, and a sidewalk. The physical shape and external appearance of all the remaining buildings and the water tower will be retained, and measures will be taken to prevent further deterioration. The major changes will be to the interior of building 1400 in converting the 1-level, high ceiling facility into a 2-level facility. Exterior work includes the repair and preservation of the existing buff brick walls, red brick parapet, cornice, jack arch and window keystones; the replacement in kind of the doors and eight-over-two windows; and, the addition of two doors to satisfy fire and safety codes. Additional site work around the facility will include clearing the surrounding area of underbrush and cosmetic grading.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1918; 1940s

Builder/Architect Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The water filtration plant, the post's oldest permanent structure, is still located near Accotink Creek. The creek was initially the supply of water being filtered at the plant until the early 1960s. Many of the elements illustrative of this filtration process (eg. Concrete subsidence basins) are still extant within the complex. The treatment of water by the post (versus using municipal supplies) reflects the Department of the Army's plan for maximum self-sufficiency. Furthermore, the plant is a fine example of early twentieth century industrial architecture. The 3 bay addition in the 1940s matched the ornamentation and coloration of the original building. However, the replacement of the buff brick with the red brick parapet in the 1940s (?) does detract from the primary elevation.

eds to how work however new structures added to its base (2000) since eds

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Soil Systems, Inc., Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia (1983).  
Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Plans & Files.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

### UTM References

A 

1	8	3	1	2	2	2	0	4	2	8	6	3	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The complex is enclosed by a chain link fence, which forms the boundary of the resource.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara B. Engel, Environmental Specialist

organization US Army Engr. Ctr. & Fort Belvoir date Sep 1986

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone 703/664-4981

city or town Fort Belvoir state Virginia

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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VLR-6/19/96

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is to be completed by the National Park Service or other agency having jurisdiction over the property. It is to be completed by the National Register of Historic Places only by the appropriate Federal or State Historic Preservation Officer. Do not enter the appropriate information in the spaces provided unless you are the appropriate official. Do not check the appropriate box unless you are the appropriate official. Do not check the appropriate box unless you are the appropriate official. Do not check the appropriate box unless you are the appropriate official.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building

other names/site number Building # 1400: Water Filtration Plant

DHR File No. 29-96

2. Location

street & number U.S. Army Ft. Belvoir, 9155 Richmond Hwy. not for publication N/A

city or town Fort Belvoir

vicinity N/A

state Virginia

code VA

county Fairfax

code 059

zip code 22060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR part 80. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In this section, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 12/19/96

Name of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other explain

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE Sub: military facility  
 INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION  waterworks

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: institutional housing

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER: late 19th and 20th century Revivals:
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof OTHER
other CONCRETE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance 1918-1943

Significant Dates 1918
1936

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Construction Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
X Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository: Directorate of Public Works, Fort Belvoir,
Directorate of Plans, Training & Mobilization, Fort Belvoir

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 2 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Contains data for zones 1, 2, 3, and 4.

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lance Gilmore, Environmental Scientist
organization Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd. date February 1996
street & number 1821 Michael Faraday Drive, Suite 200 telephone 703-742-7870
city or town Reston state VA zip code 22090

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) locating property.
- Sketch map Building #1400, Water Filtration Plant.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of the Army, U.S. Army Fort Belvoir \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Fort Belvoir \_\_\_\_\_ state VA zip code 22060 \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).  
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 14 1/2 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1124-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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### Summary Description

The Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building, located along U.S. Route 1 at the southern edge of Fort Belvoir, is a single-story, rectangular structure erected in 1918 by the Construction Division of the Army Corps of Engineers. This elegant, buff-brick industrial building features decorative Colonial Revival detailing. Principal components include a one-story brick pumphouse, built in 1936, and three concrete settling basins, attached to the west side. A total of seven other structures, built between 1935 and 1942 were also part of the complex, two of which are still extant. The Water Filtration Plant was converted into a homeless shelter in 1986 using sympathetic restoration on the exterior and careful renovation on the interior.

### Architectural Analysis

The Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (#1400) is a one-story, five-bay, buff-brick, rectangular building measuring 60' by 89'. With its parapeted flat roof and simple, rectangular form, the Water Filtration Plant, as it is commonly known, represents a common early-twentieth-century industrial building type embellished with Colonial Revival detailing. Built by the Construction Division of the Army Corps of Engineers in 1918, the banked, stretcher-bond brick structure with one brick interior chimney sits on a concrete foundation. Colonial Revival decorative features include a round-headed doorframe composed of concrete keystone and springers with an arch of brick voussoirs outlined by a single protruding header course. This doorframe surrounds a fanlight over a pair of four-paneled wooden double entry doors. A molded concrete cornice above corbeled coursing forming an 18" flush pilaster on each corner, and eight-over-two double hung windows with flat-arched lintels with concrete keystones. Alterations include the construction of a five-by-three bay addition on the rear elevation and the replacement of the front facade's original buff brick parapet with a red brick parapet during the 1940s. Attached to the west side of the building are three concrete settling basins, the measurements of which total 52' by 89'. Surrounded by a water storage tank and seven small outbuildings as late as 1986, the Water Filtration Plant is now encompassed by a parking area, driveway, service area and sidewalk.

A one-story brick, one-bay brick pumphouse (#1424), built in 1936, is located about 25 feet from the Filtration Building. It measures approximately 12' by 15' with a flat roof. This pumphouse is detailed with Colonial Revival ornament with roof cornice and brick pilastered corners very similar in design to the Filtration Building. This structure has a concrete foundation and is currently used for storage.

Seven buildings, built before 1942, completed the water filtration plant and pump station complex. The five buildings that were demolished in 1986 are recorded and described in Section 8. The water filtration complex ceased operation by 1970, and all large mechanical equipment was removed from the building. The abandoned building was subsequently allowed to deteriorate. In 1986, the facility was leased to Fairfax County and renovations, conducted by Fort Belvoir in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and approved by the SHPO and the Advisory Council, were undertaken to convert the building into a homeless shelter, now called the Eleanor U. Kennedy Shelter for the Homeless.

Exterior renovation work conducted in 1986 as a part of the project to convert the Water Filtration Plant into a homeless shelter included the repair of the existing brick buff walls, red brick parapet, cornice, jack arches and window keystones; replacement in kind of the doors and eight-over-two windows; and the

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 2

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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addition of two doors and a handicap ramp to satisfy fire, safety and accessibility codes. To retain the historic character of the Water Filtration Plant, the fire escape was attached to the west side of the building where it is out of sight from the front, rear, and east side, and an existing window was converted to the fire escape door. The air conditioning and heating units, which were originally designed to be installed on the roof, were placed within the concrete settling basins on the building's west side to avoid a visual impact. The security vestibule was built within the confines of the existing structure rather than enclosed within a separate structure attached to the front facade.

Interior work focused on the conversion of the single-story, open interior into a two-story building with a ground floor containing a kitchen, dining room, offices, and laundry and bathroom facilities, and a first floor containing a lobby, sitting area, offices, and dormitory facilities. Care was taken during the interior work to ensure that interior changes were not visible from the exterior. For example, windows that were affected as a result of the addition of shower facilities were blackened with paint rather than closed with brick infill. Both interior and exterior design work was coordinated by the SHPO and a Determination of No Adverse Effect was concurred with by the SHPO and the Advisory Council (12 June 1986).

#### **Statement of Significance**

Built in 1918, the Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building is the Post's oldest permanent structure and one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp A. A. Humphreys. It illustrates both the development of support facilities as part of the construction of World War I cantonments and the increasing understanding and importance of sanitation in the United States during the early twentieth century.

The Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station and Water Filter Building is eligible for the National Register under criterion A, events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, because it played a significant role in the World War I U.S. Army mobilization and in the Army's construction of permanent water purification and supply systems as part of the development of World War I cantonments.

The Water Filtration Plant and nearby Pumphouse are industrial buildings with Colonial Revival styling. Because of their proximity to Accotink Creek, their primary function was to supply the installation with clean water from 1918 until approximately 1970. When the water in Accotink Creek became unsuitable, the facility ceased operation, its machinery was removed, and it was converted into a storage facility. In 1985, a project was initiated to convert the structure into a homeless shelter. Interior and exterior renovation work was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards during 1985-86 and the South County Community Shelter (now the Eleanor U. Kennedy Shelter for the Homeless) began operation on December 6, 1986.

#### Historical Background and Significance

The filtration of drinking water was widely practiced in Europe by the early nineteenth century in the large population centers in England and on the Continent. In the United States, water filtration was first tested in St. Louis during the mid-nineteenth century, following the preparation of a report on filtration by J.P. Kirkwood, of the St. Louis Water Board, published in 1869. As a result of the high cost of their construction, water filtration systems were not widely used in America until the late nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   3  

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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The cholera and typhoid fever epidemics of the 1890s rekindled public interest in water purification. Experiments conducted in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Louisville resulted in the popular acceptance of water filtration as an essential and beneficial municipal service and resulted in the construction of water filtration systems in cities across the nation (Hazen 1907:iii-v, 4, 8).

A book entitled The Filtration of Public Water Supplies, which was first published in 1900, describes construction and operation of water filtration systems during the late nineteenth century. The filtration process consisted of several steps during which water was: 1) diverted from its natural source into a settling tank in which the large particulates were allowed to settle; 2) pumped into a filter tank which consisted of levels of sand and gravel above a drain; and 3) then pumped into a distribution system (Hazen-1907:5-8).

The World War I mobilization of the U.S. Army and the construction of cantonments began in 1918. By that year the construction of municipal waste disposal and water filtration systems had become standard practice nationwide and the cantonment plans included water purification systems as standard components. As the responsibility for these facilities fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, a medical officer was initially assigned to each camp to oversee construction of the water filtration systems. On July 2, 1918, the Maintenance and Construction Division of the Army Corps of Engineers was established. Its purpose was "the operation of general utilities, and of the maintenance and repair of roads, wharves, buildings, water works and sewage plants" (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:223).

A study conducted by the water supply officers of the Construction Division, in cooperation with the Council of National Defense, arrived at plans and specifications for water filtration systems constructed at the World War I cantonments. The plan called for water works to provide 55 gallons per capita for daily use, pressure to be maintained at 60 to 85 pounds per square inch, and a water line to be laid out in a "straight line," "square," or "horseshoe" pattern with main, valves, and fire hydrants aligned along the route (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:223).

Although the adequacy of the water supply was a consideration in the selection of construction sites for the World War I cantonments, it was not one of primary selection criteria. As a result, the below-ground water supplies proved to be inadequate to supply the amount of water needed in many of the cantonments. In their report on sanitation, Chamberlain and Weed cite the example of Camp Dix, near Wrightsville, N.J. The well water supplies were rapidly exhausted, making it necessary to construct a water purification plant to purify water from Rancocas Creek. A similar chain of events occurred at Camp A. A. Humphreys during its first year of operation (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:235-236).

Recognizing the need for a "safe" and aesthetically satisfactory water supply, the Army expended large sums of money on the construction of water purification and sewage systems. Of the 275 water supply projects undertaken by the U.S. Army during World War I, 111 of them were located on newly built camps, cantonments, and aviation stations. Precautionary features incorporated into the design of the Army's water filtration plants included: 1) the provision of covers for all the storage reservoirs to prevent accidental or intentional pollution and the growth of algae; 2) the provision of chlorinators to all cantonments and camp, even when the water supply was regarded as safe; and 3) prohibition of the use of wells in shallow strata, on inhabited watersheds, or in other locations in which it was possible that the water would become contaminated (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:228). Regular testing for E. coli bacteria was conducted at

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

---

water testing facilities established at each of the Army camps, as well as at eleven laboratories situated throughout the country for that purpose (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:235-236).

The goal of the Army's construction program was to ensure that the troops trained for military service were not affected by typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, cholera, and dysentery. As a result of the Army's effort in water treatment and testing, as well as in immunization, incidences of these diseases were kept to a minimum in the World War I training camps. The Army's sanitation efforts were considered extremely successful by the Surgeon General. Of a total of 2,301,371 men trained between 1917 and 1918, only 74 deaths from typhoid fever and 20 deaths from dysentery, were recorded. Many of the men who died of typhoid fever were known to have contracted the disease prior to their arrival at the camps (Chamberlain and Weed 1926:236-237).

The construction of Camp Humphreys began in September 1917 and the first troops began to arrive for training in May 1918. Initially, the sole source of potable water was from ground wells, which, with the exception of one, furnished a safe supply. However, during the summer of 1918, the numbers of troops increased from 7,500 in May to almost 25,000 in September. This rapid population increase necessitated the procurement of water from surface sources (War Department 1919:1732). In August 1918, a decision was made to construct a water filtration plant to purify water from Accotink Creek. According to the report of the Surgeon General:

In August additional water supply was taken from Accotink Creek. It was filtered and treated with chlorine. From the filtering plant the water was pumped to a standpipe which held 300,000 gallons. The supply was ample (War Department 1919:1732).

The buildings contributing to the complex at Fort Belvoir are as follows:

1. Building #1400; Water Filtration Plant

Built in 1918, 60'x89', is a one story, five bay, brick rectangular building, with a parapeted flat roof, and one brick interior chimney.

2. Building #1424; Pumphouse

Built in 1936, 12'x15', with brick walls, a flat roof, concrete foundation. Located about 25 feet from Building #1400, it is currently used for storage.

Seven associated buildings which once contributed to the water filtration plant and pump station complex are no longer extant. The descriptions of the following were found in Real Property records at Fort Belvoir.

1. Building #1404; Storage Area

Built in 1941, 100 square feet made of clay block. Located to the east of Building #1400. Demolished circa 1985. [Contributing]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8,9 Page 5

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

---

2. Building #1405; Storage Area

Built in 1941, 1800 square feet, made of clay block. Located east of Building #1400. Demolished circa 1985. [Contributing]

3. Building # 1407 Transformer Vault

Built c. 1935, 9'x11', with brick walls, a slate roof, concrete floor, and foundation, one door, no windows. Located east of Building #1400. Demolished after 7/86. [Contributing]

4. Building #1408; Water Storage Tank

Built c. 1941, overall height 59', with a steel surface and concrete base footings. Located to the south of Building #1400. Demolished after 7/86. [Contributing]

5. Building #1411; Pumphouse

Built c. 1942, 10'x10', with brick walls, concrete floor and foundation, concrete floor and foundation, concrete lintels, flat roof (which at one time contained an attached thirteen-foot-high wooden tower), one door, one window. Located to the south of Building #1400. Demolished after 7/86. [Contributing]

6. Building #1421; Booster Pumphouse

Built c. 1942, 8'x14', with buff brick walls; concrete floor, roof and foundation; one door, no windows. Located to the north of Building #1400. [Contributing]

7. Clear Well

Built c. 1951, concrete structure, one metal door, no windows. Located south of Building #1400. [Non-contributing]

**Bibliography**

Chamberland, Co. Weston P. and Lt. Col. Frank W. Weed. The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War. Volume IV, Sanitation. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1926.

Hazen, Allen. The Filtration of Public Water Supplies. John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY, 1907.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Plans and Files.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, prepared by Barbara B. Engel (1986)

President's and National Historic Preservation Awards Submission, prepared by Barbara Engel (1989)

Soil Systems Inc., Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia (1983)

War Department. War Department Annual Reports, 1918. Volume I, Report of the Construction Division. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1918.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10,11 Page 6

Camp A. A. Humphreys Pump Station  
and Filter Building  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Water Filtration Plant property is bounded by UTM Reference Numbers:

A: 18/312220/4286380            C: 18/312180/4286320  
B: 18/312240/4286340            D: 18/312140/4286380

The boundary begins with UTM A, the northeasterly boundary point of the quadrant, which lies just west of Pohick Road, continues slightly southeast along a chain link fence to UTM B, it goes west along the fence to UTM C, which was formerly just beyond the SW corner of the building #1411. From here it follows the fenceline north and then northwest close to the bank of Accotink Creek to UTM D, then follows the fence east and southeast to point A.

(UTM points are labeled on enclosed detail map from the USGS Fort Belvoir quad.)

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries are drawn to include all the resources historically related to water acquisition and filtration at the Water Filtration Plant at Fort Belvoir. All to the recorded sources are surrounded by a chain link fence.

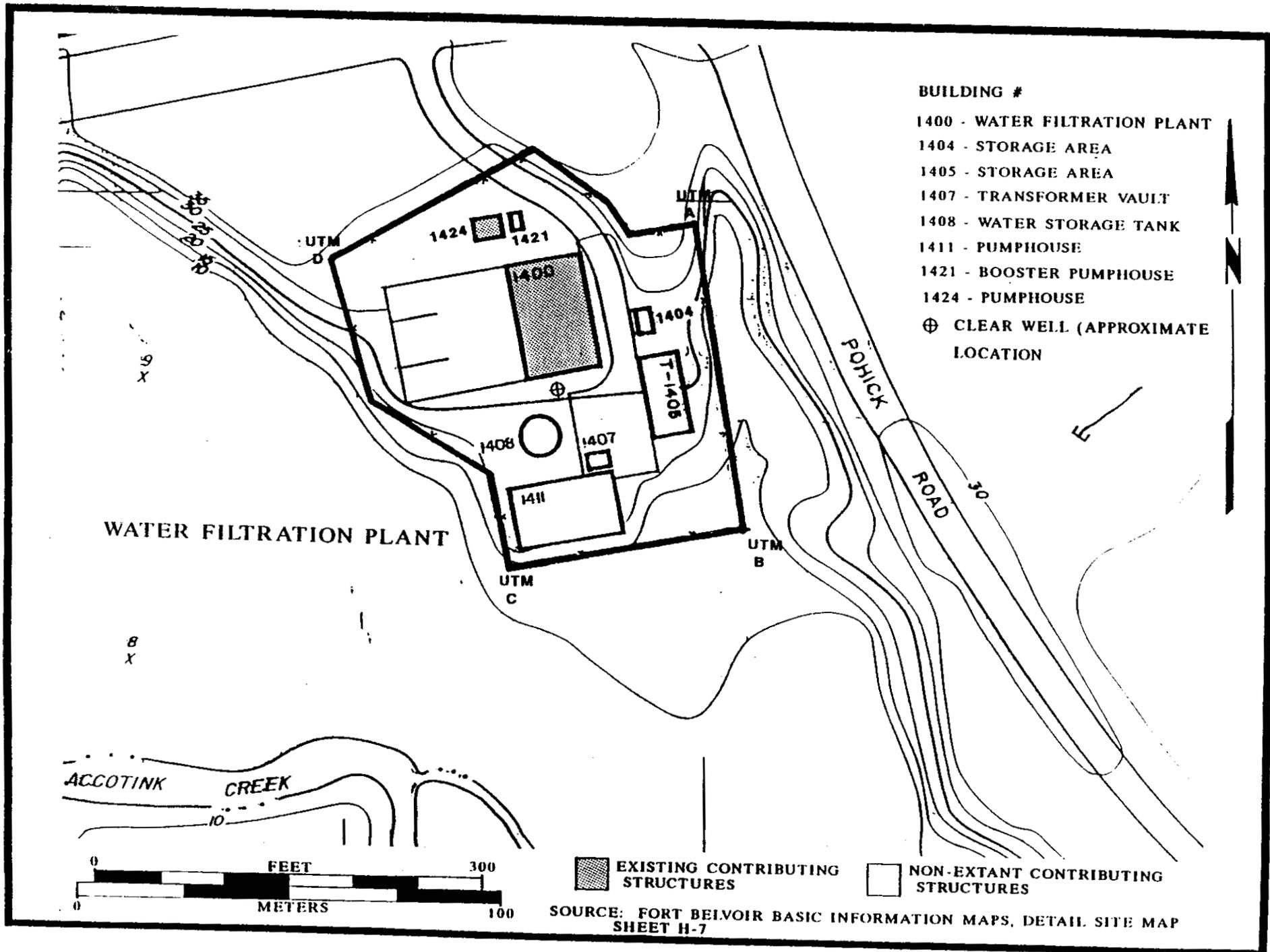
**Form Prepared By**

Form was previously prepared by the following:

September 1986  
Amy Friedlander, Historian  
Soil Systems, Inc.  
711 Pendelton St.  
Alexandria Virginia 22314

Barbara R. Engel, Environmental Specialist  
U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir  
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060

February 1992  
Sheryl N. Hack, Preservation Planner, Kenneth Baumgardt, Historian,  
and Sandra DeChard, Preservation Aide  
MAAR Associates, Inc.  
9 Liberty Plaza  
P.O. Box 655  
Newark, Delaware 19715-0655



**BUILDING #**

- 1400 - WATER FILTRATION PLANT
- 1404 - STORAGE AREA
- 1405 - STORAGE AREA
- 1407 - TRANSFORMER VAULT
- 1408 - WATER STORAGE TANK
- 1411 - PUMPHOUSE
- 1421 - BOOSTER PUMPHOUSE
- 1424 - PUMPHOUSE
- ⊕ CLEAR WELL (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)

WATER FILTRATION PLANT

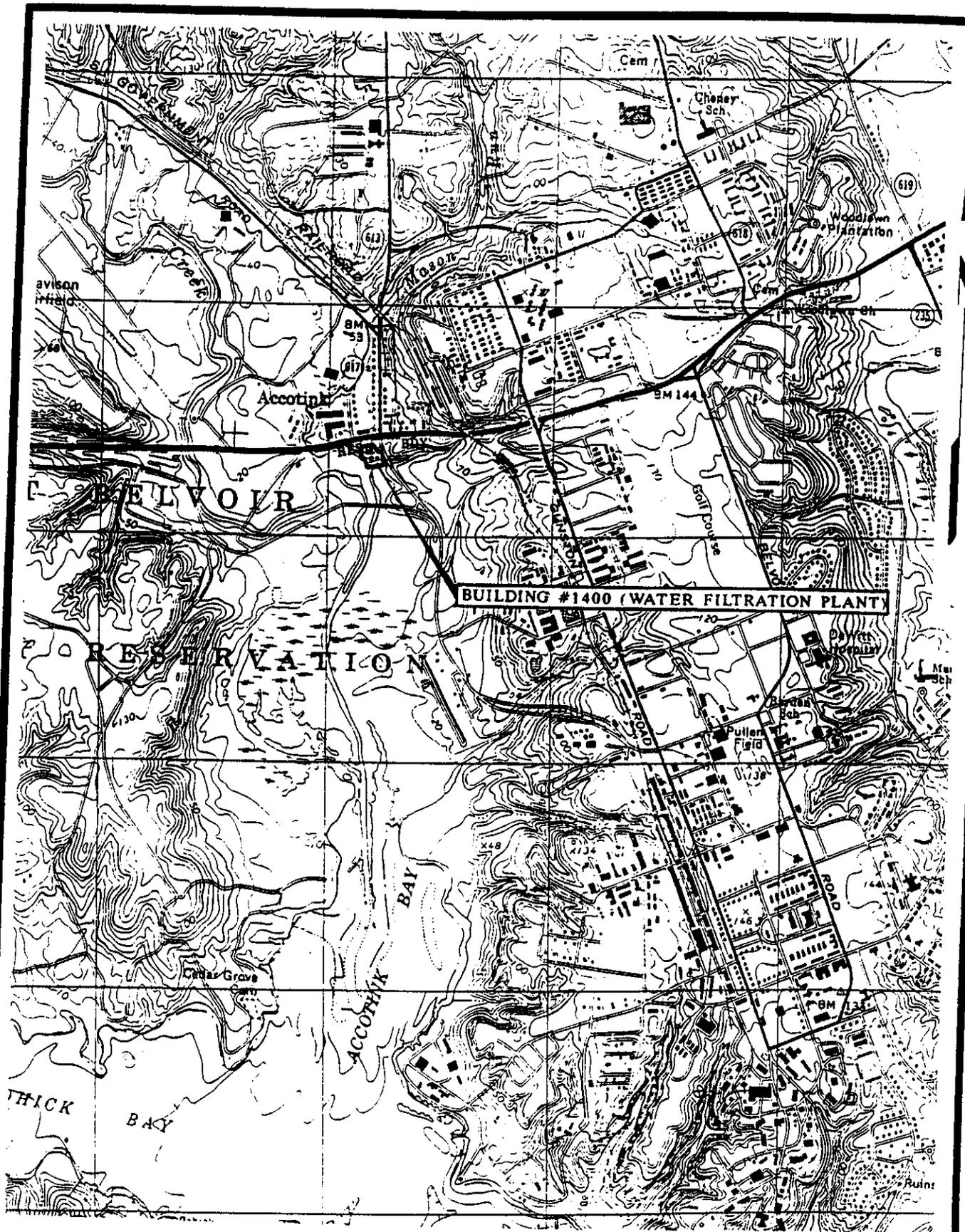
POHICK ROAD 30

ACCOTINK CREEK



-  EXISTING CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
-  NON-EXTANT CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

SOURCE: FORT BELVOIR BASIC INFORMATION MAPS, DETAIL SITE MAP SHEET H-7



SOURCE: USGS FORT BELVOIR, VA.-MD. QUADRANGLE, 1965, 1983

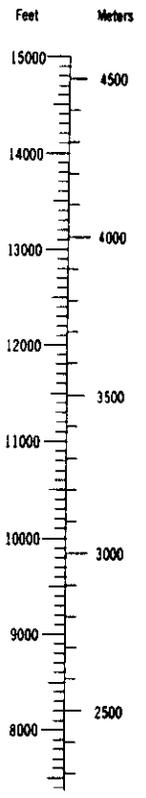
Fort Belvoir 7.5



390 000 FEET  
(VA.)  
ALEXANDRIA B.M.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 13 MI.

Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station  
Fairfax County, Virginia  
A 18/312220/4286380  
B 18/312240/4286240  
C 18/312180/4286320  
D 18/312140/4286240

CONVERSION  
SCALES



MT VERNIN 2.4 MI

42°30"

486

485

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Thermo-Con House

other names/site number Building No. 172, Fort Belvoir  
VDHR File No. 029-5001

**2. Location**

street & number 9791 Gunston Road not for publication   
city or town Fort Belvoir vicinity   
state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22060

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination   
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets   
does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally  statewide   
locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

10/6/97  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====  
**4. National Park Service Certification**  
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date  
of Action

=====  
**5. Classification**  
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

\_\_\_\_\_ private  
\_\_\_\_\_ public-local  
\_\_\_\_\_ public-State  
X public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_ district  
\_\_\_\_\_ site  
\_\_\_\_\_ structure  
\_\_\_\_\_ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Work In Progress Sub: \_\_\_\_\_  
Institutional Housing Military Quarters

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: International

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete: Thermo-Con

roof Asphalt

walls Concrete: Thermo-Con

other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Engineering

Period of Significance 1949

Significant Dates 1949

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory Card

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, Dep't of Public Works

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	313920	4283940	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Douglas J. Harnsberger, AIA; Sandra E. Hubbard; Architectural  
Historian.; Janet G. Murphy, Architectural Historian  
organization Harnsberger & Associates/Architects, P.C.  
date: November 1995/March 1997  
street & number 108 North First Street telephone (804) 648-5040  
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir  
street & number 9430 Jackson Loop telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Fort Belvoir state VA zip code 22060

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Thermo-Con House stands out as the only International style building constructed on The U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir. The flat-roofed, two-story cementitious structure stands apart in a wooded residential area of the installation, set back from the corner of 21st Street and Gunston Road. The building was designed by E. S. Henderson of the renowned industrial design firm of Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. of Detroit, Michigan.<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the experimental structure in 1949 to test an innovative cementitious material known as "Thermo-Con". On the exterior the windows and doors are asymmetrically placed. The interior plan of the structure is also an asymmetrical arrangement. The Thermo-Con House is currently awaiting rehabilitation so that it can be returned to regular use as a Visiting Officers Quarters.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The "Thermo-Con" material used to construct the walls, floors, and roof system of the house was comprised of "ordinary cement, water, and a patented formula of mineral origin." The mixture was combined in a "Thermo-Con generator" and made into a thick paste called "Thermo-Con slurry."<sup>2</sup> It was then pumped into a standard building form for concrete through a flexible hose to a predetermined depth. This material was then left to set for forty-five minutes. During the setting period the mixture expanded a remarkable two and one-half times its original size. At the time it was noted that this house "rose like bread dough."<sup>3</sup> According to an article in a 1949 issue of the Fort Belvoir Castle, Thermo-Con was a new building material that was creating quite a stir in the construction field. The author stated, "Its qualities are almost legend - it floats, can be sawed with an ordinary carpenter's handsaw, drilled with a brace and bit; it holds nails and common wood screws, and its heat resistance and insulating qualities defy belief."<sup>4</sup> From its date of completion in late 1949, the house served as the unofficial residence of the Post Sergeant Major. It is currently unoccupied.

The house stands apart on a wooded lot in a residential area of the post. It is a two-story building with a full basement. The foundation, walls, and roof are poured-in place with "Thermo-Con" cement and protected with a flat built-up asphalt roof. The above ground form of the structure measures 29 feet wide, 28 feet deep and 21 feet tall. The walls have the articulated horizontal elements of a water table and belt course; all of "Thermo-Con" material. On the north facade is a brick chimney constructed of standard running bond.

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<sup>1</sup> Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. Thermo-Con House Original "As-Built Drawings A-1 through A-10, 1949.

<sup>2</sup> "New Building Material Arouses Keen Interest," Belvoir Castle 22 April 1949: 1.

<sup>3</sup> "New Building Material Arouses Keen Interest," 1.

<sup>4</sup> "New Building Material Arouses Keen Interest," 1.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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All four walls of the dwelling have two asymmetrically placed bays of varying sizes. The original construction drawings indicate that single-light steel casement windows were specified, in keeping with the International Style of the residence. Currently, all windows are wood-framed, and most have eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. Other window sizes include six-over-six double-hung wood sash, and a tripartite window on the east wall that is a single light flanked by two four-over-four double-hung wood sash. All of the double-hung sash windows were substituted for the casement design, perhaps at the time of construction. There are four entry doors, one per side. The recessed main entry on the south facade features a contemporary metal door that replaced the original wood-frame door. The current door has four raised panels topped by two glass lights. The west entry, located under a flat-roof canopy supported by steel pipe columns, features a small wood-frame door. It has a lower flush panel topped by six glass lights. The north entry features a small concrete porch with a flat-roof canopy overhang. Its entry has a double-leaf wood-frame door with each leaf containing ten lights. The east entry is reached by descending concrete steps and is the only exterior access for the basement. Its door is wood frame with a flush panel at the base topped by six lights.

The interior floor plans, like the exterior elevations, are asymmetrically arranged. The floors throughout the first and second stories are oak parquet. This flooring has buckled, apparently due to internal moisture problems. The parquet floor was not part of the original specifications. The interior wall trim, like the door frames and window frames, are custom radial moldings. There are four closets: one on the first floor and three on the second floor. The original sliding closet doors have been replaced with single-leaf hollow-core luan doors with ranch-style door casings. This is inconsistent with the original customized detailing.

According to original "As-Built" drawings of the house, the basement has an open plan with two small rooms.<sup>5</sup> The room in the southwest corner was the laundry room and the room in the northwest corner is described as a coal storage room. The first floor is divided into three main parts: 1) the entry hall with two staircases, 2) the kitchen, and 3) the combined living-dining room. The entry hall is flanked by the kitchen and staircases. The hall contains one of the four closets. The kitchen on the south end of the house is a narrow, galley type. The cabinets were added during a later renovation that occurred between 1970 and 1980. The integrity of the kitchen's floor plan remains. The combined living-dining room is a large open space on the north end of the floor plan. An original interior cabinet is found in this room. It is a built-in china cabinet with two flush-panel wood doors below, a drawer in the center, and a single-leaf door with four horizontal glass lights that opens to four china shelves above.

White pine staircases are located in the southeast corner of the house. A hall door closes off the basement staircase. The stair has six risers that descend to a landing onto which the east entry door

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<sup>5</sup> Kahn Associates, Thermo-Con House Drawings, 1949.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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opens. A second run with five risers descends to the basement floor. The staircase to the second floor also has two runs of stairs: the first run has five risers leading to a landing followed by a second run of seven risers to the second floor.

The second floor has a single bathroom and three bedrooms of varying sizes. The small bathroom, located in the southeast corner, contains a 1980s vintage sink and toilet. The cabinets are of the same period as those in the kitchen. The bathtub is the original porcelain type. In the hallway separating the bedrooms is a small linen closet. It features radial trim which matches that of the primary doors. This is distinctly different from the other modified closets. In the southwest corner is the smallest bedroom; the largest bedroom is in the northwest corner; and the middle-size bedroom is in the northeast corner. All bedrooms have two window walls and all have their original interior moldings.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thermo-Con House is representative of the experimental approach to housing which characterized the post-World War II years. After the war, the optimistic view that industry and machine production would fulfill housing needs inspired much experimentation. The Thermo-Con House was a prototype constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Company A, 410th Engineer Construction Battalion in 1949 to test the suitability of the innovative "Thermo-Con" building material in mass production of lightweight houses. It was also part of a larger effort to bring quality standardized housing to all Army bases. The house was designed in the International Style by E. S. Henderson of the renowned industrial design firm of Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. in conjunction with Higgins Resources, Inc. of New Orleans.<sup>6</sup> Though the house was never mass produced, it is indicative of the imaginative attempts by the public and private sectors to explore possibilities of quick and inexpensive housing.

The Thermo-Con House's distinct design characteristics, unusual method of construction, and its place in the history of postwar experimental housing deem it significant under National Register Criterion C in Architecture and Engineering, despite the building being just under fifty years old (48 years). Both its design and construction method significantly contribute to the architectural and engineering history of the United States Army and even today the house stands out from the surrounding Colonial Revival-style buildings as a striking example of the International style.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historic context in which the Thermo-Con House was designed and constructed is of primary importance to its significance. The World War II years, 1940-1945, brought considerable change in construction methods, materials and techniques. In a very short time the "housing industry was torn from its slow, handicraft ways into a fast-paced new world of industrialized production in huge, planned projects."<sup>7</sup> By 1948 World War II had ended and the Cold War had begun. For the first time in history the U.S. Army was adjusting to a large, standing peace-time force and the housing on Army bases proved wholly inadequate.<sup>8</sup> This housing crisis necessitated that the Army find a way to build an enormous number of houses quickly. At the same time, the U. S. Government was trying to cut the defense budget and thus was unwilling to pay for massive new housing projects. This situation prompted the Army to begin public-private ventures to develop alternative, experimental housing projects. In the case of the

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<sup>6</sup> Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., Files, Job # 2034.

<sup>7</sup> Joseph B. Mason, History of Housing in the U.S., 1930-1980 (Houston: Gulf Publishing Company, 1982) 31.

<sup>8</sup> Dr. William Baldwin, telephone interview, 11 March 1997. Dr Baldwin is the historian for the Office of History, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 8 Page 5

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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Thermo-Con House, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers hired Higgins Resources, Inc. of New Orleans, the developer of "Thermo-Con", and Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. to build a prototype house for the base at Fort Belvoir. According to notes in the files of Albert Kahn Associates, the firm, in conjunction with Higgins Resources, designed a "two story Thermo-Con double house for War Department at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in 1948."<sup>9</sup> Architect E.S. Henderson produced the drawings, which included four architectural drawings, two structural drawings, two mechanical drawings and one electrical drawing.<sup>10</sup>

The hiring of Higgins Resources and Albert Kahn Associates is of particular interest to the historic significance of the Thermo-Con House project because it represents the government's continued commissioning of modern architects to design housing for the military as well as the teaming of large industrial companies with leading architectural firms. In 1941, the U.S. Division of Defense Housing commissioned modern architects to design war workers' housing. For a short, but significant period, independent, practicing architects were hired to solve the Department of Defense's acute housing shortage. The division's director, Clark Foreman, sought to make the program a contribution not only to defense but to architecture as well, convinced that by employing leading modern architects, the stigma attached to public housing in the United States might be eliminated.<sup>11</sup> Within seven months, eleven new housing projects were designed and built throughout the nation. Widely acclaimed in the architectural press, the program enlisted, among others, William W. Wurster, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, George Howe, Louis I. Kahn, Alfred Kastner, Hugh Stubbins, Jr., Antoin Raymond, and Frank Lloyd Wright.<sup>12</sup>

The fact that "Thermo-Con" was a cement based material was likely an important factor in the selection of Albert Kahn Associates as architects for the project. During the war years the shortage of materials compelled architects and engineers to come up with ingenious designs and practical solutions. It also compelled manufacturers and suppliers to alter familiar habits of fabrication and devise suitable substitute materials. The need to stretch the capabilities of materials to their limits and to speed up construction encouraged the use of concrete in ways that had generally been avoided before the war.<sup>13</sup> A prime example took place in 1943 when, due to the need to conserve timber and steel, Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. designed the eighty-acre Dodge Chicago aircraft plant with an innovative vaulted concrete roof system rather than a roof of structural steel.<sup>14</sup> At the time of his death in 1942, Albert Kahn was head of the firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. At its peak in the late 1930s, the office of Albert Kahn employed a staff of over 600, producing 19 percent of all

<sup>9</sup> Albert Kahn Associates, Files, Job # 2034.

<sup>10</sup> Albert Kahn Associates, Files, Job # 2034.

<sup>11</sup> Donald Albrecht, ed., World War II and the American Dream (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995) 11.

<sup>12</sup> Albrecht, 11-12.

<sup>13</sup> Albrecht, 59.

<sup>14</sup> Albrecht, 63.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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architect-designed industrial buildings in the United States.<sup>15</sup> While his factories epitomized modernism, Kahn's institutional and residential buildings were classically inspired. According to Dieter Marcello, a German filmmaker who produced a documentary on Kahn, "Kahn split with the modernists over the design of the modern house, and in fact believed that it was devoid of architectural feeling."<sup>16</sup> The firm's residential work was generally for industrial clients, and was neither Modern nor experimental. After Kahn's death the firm remained intact and his architectural vision lived on through his many proteges. In this respect, the Thermo-Con House was a very unusual project for the firm, being Modern, experimental and residential.<sup>17</sup> It was not, however, the firm's only foray into experimental housing, for notes in the firm's files indicate that Albert Kahn Associates collaborated with Higgins Plastics, a division of Higgins Resources, on the "Investigation of Thermo-Namel Houses" in 1947.<sup>18</sup>

As noted previously, the Thermo-Con House was just one of a number of housing projects developed in the 1940s which involved large manufacturers teaming up with architects and designers to produce experimental housing. Some of the other more notable examples include Wallace Neff and his Airform Construction Company's "Bubble" house (1941), Beech Aircraft's production of R. Buckminster Fuller's Dymaxion Wichita House (1946) and a factory-built aluminum-panel house designed by Henry Dreyfus and Edward Larrabee Barnes in collaboration with Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation (1947).<sup>19</sup> Like the Thermo-Con House, these experimental housing types could be produced both quickly and inexpensively. Also, like the Thermo-Con House, they were never mass-produced, and in the case of both the Dymaxion Wichita House and the aluminum panel house, only two prototypes were constructed.

What caused these projects to fail at a time when both the military and the nation faced a severe housing shortage is unclear. However, it was most likely due to the psychological resistance of consumers. Most Americans wanted a house that looked like the traditional house they grew up in. This became apparent in the private housing market with the enormous success of projects such as Levittown, where thousands of mass-produced "Cape Cod" houses were built according to traditional American taste. The International style had appealed to some consumers, but by 1949 its acceptance had begun to wane, and the style was called into question as meaningless and dispirited, devoid of emotion, texture and richness found in more traditional architecture.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Macmillian Encyclopedia of Architects, 1982 ed.

<sup>16</sup> Joe Sherman, "Like the Factories he Designed, Albert Kahn Lived to Work," Smithsonian September 1994: 59.

<sup>17</sup> Sylvia Sanders, telephone interview, 12 March 1997. Sylvia Sanders is the librarian at Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.

<sup>18</sup> Albert Kahn Associates, Files, Job # 2005.

<sup>19</sup> Albrecht, xxx, 20, 27-28.

<sup>20</sup> Albrecht, 31, 35.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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**Major Bibliographic References:**

- Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., Files, Job # 2005 (1947) and Job # 2034 (1948).
- Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. Thermo-Con House Original "As-Built" Drawings A-1 through A-10.  
Dated 1949.
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- Baldwin, Dr. William. Telephone interview. 11 March 1997.
- Mason, Joseph B. History of Housing in the U.S., 1930-1980. Houston: Gulf Publishing Company,  
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- "New Building Material Arouses Keen Interest." Belvoir Castle. (22 April 1949): 1-2.
- "1949 Experiment: Unique House Rose Like Dough." Belvoir Castle. (March 1976): page unknown.
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1994: 49-59.

**Section 10**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The Thermo-Con House property is a triangular area. The boundaries of the property are Gunston Road on the south, intersecting with an unnamed access road on the west, then closing the triangle with a ravine just north of the structure. The ravine runs parallel to the east elevation of the house and meets Gunston Road to the south.

**Boundary Justification:**

The chosen boundaries describe the amount of property necessary to protect the integrity of the house's setting.

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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All photographs are of:

**THERMO-CON HOUSE**  
Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia  
VDHR File No.  
VDHR Negative No. 14793 and 14794  
Douglas J Harnsberger and Sandra F. Hubbard, Photographers

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia.

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: South Elevation  
NEG. NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 1 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Living-Dining Room,  
facing southwest  
NEG NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 7 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Principal West Elevation  
NEG NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 2 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Built-In China Cabinet  
Lining-Dining Room  
NEG NO.: 14794  
PHOTO 8 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: West Elevation Entry  
NEG. NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 3 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Detail of Window  
NEG NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 9 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: North Elevation  
NEG. NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 4 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Detail of Closet  
NEG NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 10 of 11

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National Park Service

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Thermo-Con House  
Fairfax County, Virginia

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DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: East Elevation  
NEG. NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 5 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Southwest Bedroom  
NEG NO. 14794  
PHOTO 11 of 11

DATE: 11/95  
VIEW OF: Living-Dining Room, Northeast Corner  
NEG. NO.: 14793  
PHOTO 6 of 11

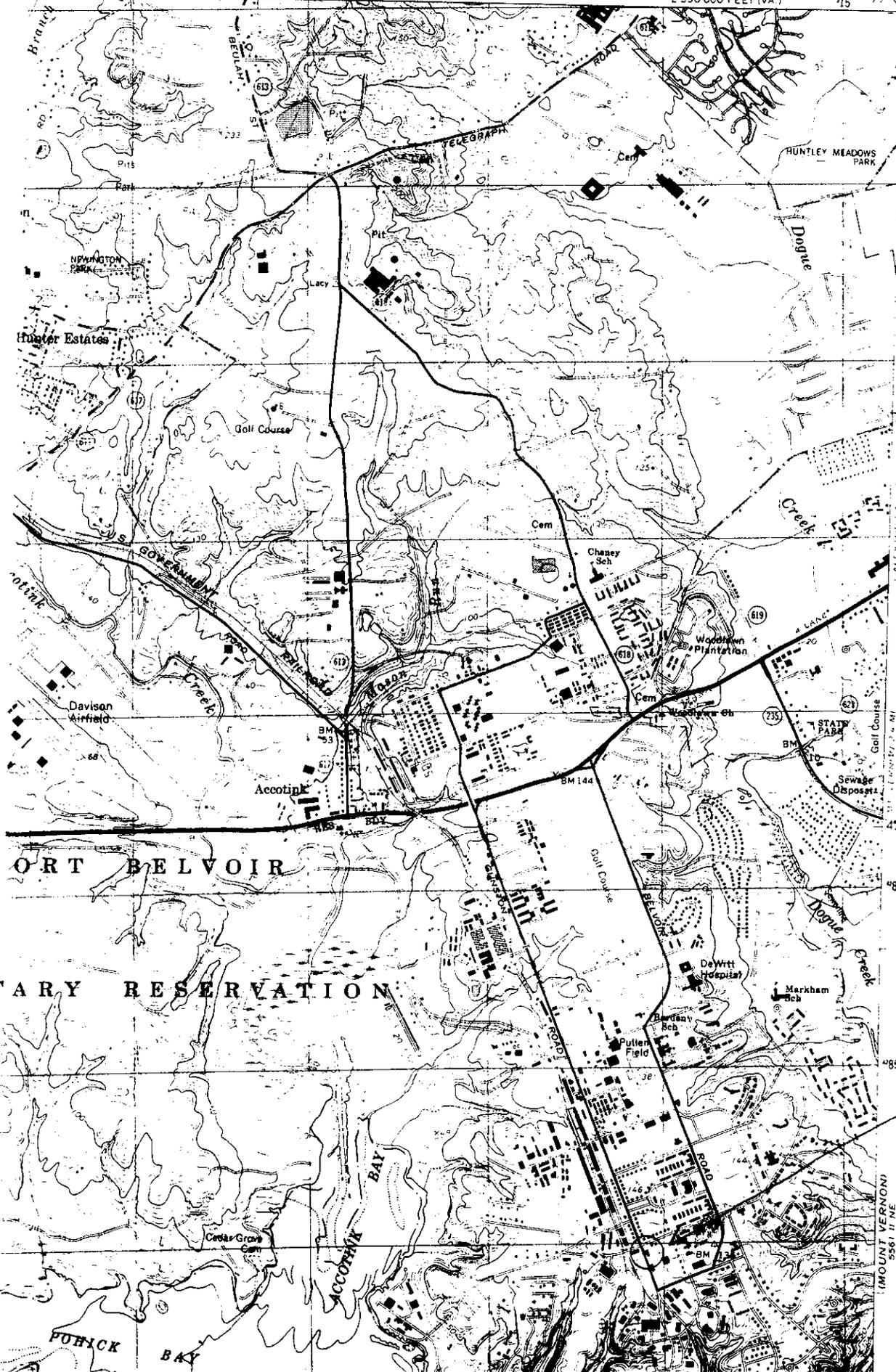
FORT BELVOIR QUADRANGLE  
 VIRGINIA - MARYLAND  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC - BATHYMETRIC)

556 1 35  
 (ALEXANDRIA)

NW4 INDIAN HEAD 15' QUADRANGLE

2 390 000 FEET (VA.)

77°07'30"  
 38°45'

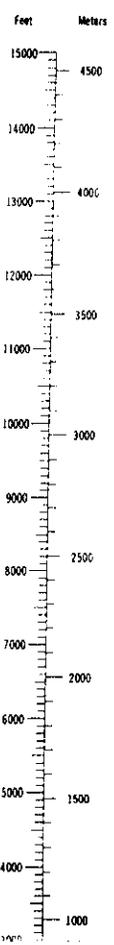


Thermo-Con House  
 Fort Belvoir  
 Fairfax County, VA  
 ZONE 18

Easting  
 313920

Northing  
 4283940

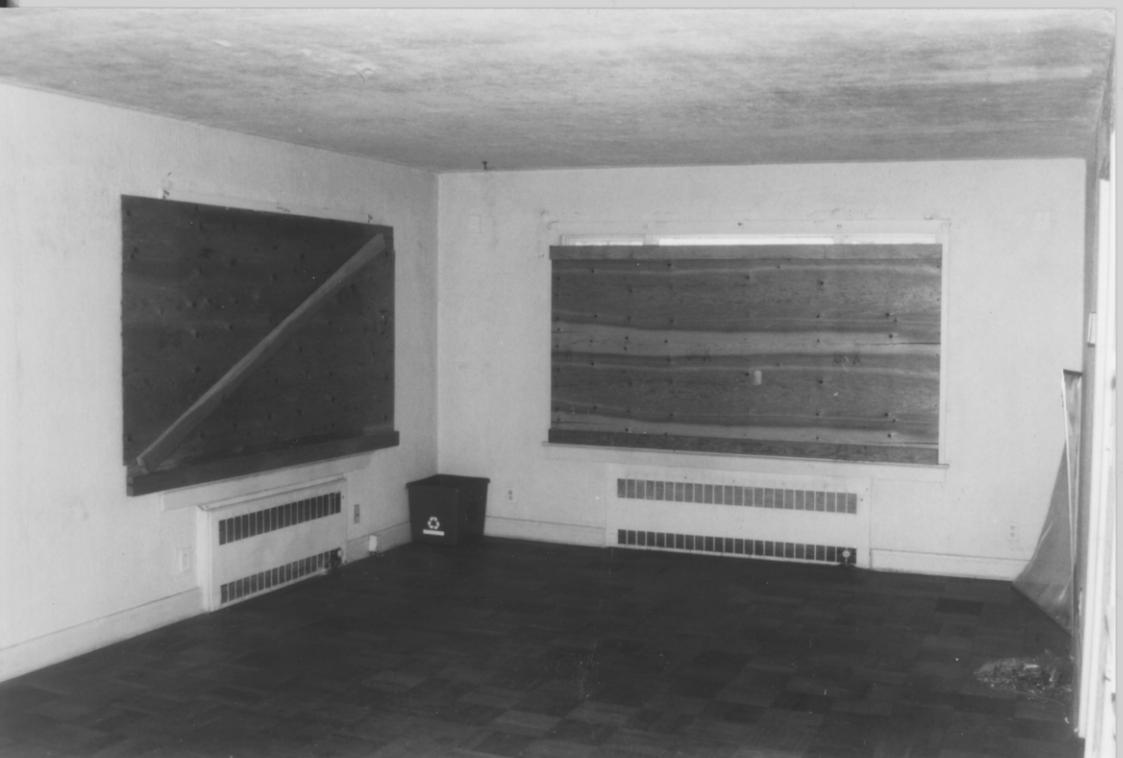
CONVERSION  
 SCALES



FORT BELVOIR  
 MARY RESERVATION

(MOUNT VERNON)  
 556 11 NE









# **Appendix IV - Draft Maintenance, Operation, and Development Programmatic Agreement (MOD PA)**

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## Introduction

Fort Belvoir is in the process of updating its real property master plan for the Main Post (not including HEC) and the Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA). The purpose of the update is to provide Fort Belvoir with a master plan that reflects current missions, needs, and conditions and addresses short-term and long-term facility and infrastructure needs.

In conjunction with the master plan update, Fort Belvoir is preparing a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the Maintenance, Operation, and Development of Lands Covered by the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan (MOD PA).

The purpose of the MOD PA is to support the execution of the updated real property master plan by streamlining the Section 106 compliance process for undertakings in the areas covered by the master plan. The MOD PA acknowledges multiple DoD-wide and specific Fort Belvoir agreement documents (specifically the DoD-wide agreements for Capehart and Wherry Era Housing; World War II-era temporary housing; World War II and Cold War-era ammunition storage facilities; and Cold War-era unaccompanied personnel housing; and Fort Belvoir agreement documents associated with housing and lodging privatization initiatives and BRAC) and notes that the MOD PA does not nullify or amend any existing terms or stipulations included in those other agreements. In addition, execution of the MOD PA will not preclude the execution of future agreement documents to govern the management of historic properties at Fort Belvoir.

The MOD PA includes multiple stipulations to streamline the Section 106 process for historic properties on Main Post and FBNA. The stipulations require Fort Belvoir to employ a CRM who will be the liaison between Fort Belvoir, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other consulting parties, and who will engage qualified professionals to undertake cultural resources projects.

The MOD PA stipulates that the CRM should participate in the planning and execution of all projects at Fort Belvoir's Main Post that may affect historic properties through identification of the area of potential effects (APE), evaluation of effects, and development of measures to mitigate adverse effects. Attachments to the document provide the APE developed for the Real Property Master Plan, which includes the Main Post and FBNA as well as surrounding areas that may be indirectly affected by Fort Belvoir's undertakings. A list of National Register-listed and eligible resources is included in the MOD PA. Other attachments to the MOD PA provide guidance on exempt undertakings and mitigation strategies.

This appendix contains the most recent draft of the MOD PA as available at the date of writing (June 2014; not all attachments are included). Finalization and execution of the MOD PA is one of the highest-priority goals of Fort Belvoir's Cultural Resources Management Program.

If and when the PA is executed, the streamlined procedures it defines will be used to comply with Section 106 for undertakings on Main Post and FBNA. This appendix contains a standard operating procedure (SOP) for Section 106 compliance under the MOD PA. This SOP will be amended, as needed, to reflect any changes made to the PA in the future and will become effective when the PA is executed.

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT**  
**AMONG**  
**THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON FORT BELVOIR,**  
**THE VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**  
**THE MARYLAND STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**  
**THE CATAWBA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**  
**AND THE**  
**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**  
**REGARDING THE**  
**MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**OF LANDS COVERED BY THE**  
**FORT BELVOIR REAL PROPERTY MASTER PLAN**

**Whereas**, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir (Fort Belvoir) has developed a Real Property Master Plan (RPMP); in accordance with Army Regulation 210-20; and in accordance with the guidance provided by the Vision and Development Plan (VDP), Installation Planning Standard (IPS), and Transportation Management Plan (TMP) components of the RPMP; Fort Belvoir proposes to continue to coordinate and administer an ongoing program of operations, maintenance, and development (Program); and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, a federally owned and operated facility, plans to carryout Projects pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making the Projects undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 USC § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has determined that the development of a PA, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(3), is warranted for the routine nature of many actions that are part of the ongoing management, operation, and development of Fort Belvoir; and

**Whereas**, the Fort Belvoir RPMP provides guidance for the future development of certain lands managed by Fort Belvoir for a period of up to thirty (30) years; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has determined that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the boundaries of Fort Belvoir, the viewshed of adjacent historic properties, and the auditory boundary identified for adjacent historic properties, as describes in Attachment A; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has determined that the implementation of the RPMP and aforementioned future Undertakings associated with may have an effect on historic properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or within the Woodlawn Plantation National Historic Landmark, however, due to their nature and extent of these effects are not completely known; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has determined that the implementation of this Programmatic Agreement (PA) will provide guidance on the execution of the RPMP and the future Projects developed because of and provide a documented process for streamlined compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for all lands covered by the RPMP; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has consulted with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer and the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer (VASHPO and MDSHPO, respectively), and the Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.) and the implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800, and;

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has selected to develop and implement this MOD PA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(3) to guide implementation of the RPMP and to establish procedures for the management of historic properties on lands owned or managed by Fort Belvoir; and

**Whereas**, this PA will, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(iv), serves to address the management of historic properties located on lands encompassed by the Fort Belvoir RPMP; and

**Whereas**, the purpose of this PA is to ensure that the historic properties, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and (2), at Fort Belvoir are appropriately recognized and considered in the course of Fort Belvoir's implementation of the RPMP, and to set forth a streamlined process for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA at Fort Belvoir when agreed upon criteria are met and procedures contained in this PA are followed; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, and other Consulting Parties, has determined that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the boundaries of Fort Belvoir, the viewshed of adjacent historic properties and the auditory boundary identified for adjacent historic properties, as defined and illustrated in Attachment A; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the VASHPO and MDSHPO, has identified historic properties (Attachment B) within the APE that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), pursuant to 36 CFR § 800; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, and other Consulting Parties, has determined that the components of the RPMP

incorporates protections and standards for the continued preservation of historic properties; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, and other Consulting Parties, has determined that the Agreement incorporates protections, standards, provisions, and guidance for streamlining compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA at Fort Belvoir; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has conducted cultural resource surveys and evaluations as part of its Section 110 responsibilities, resulting in the identification of 222 Fort Belvoir-owned architectural historic properties (Attachment C), the majority of which consist of contributing elements to the NRHP eligible Fort Belvoir Historic District; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has conducted archaeological surveys in accordance with its Section 110 responsibilities, resulting in the identification of 163 archaeological sites that are listed, eligible to be listed on the NRHP or have yet to have eligibility determined (Attachment D); and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has determined that no historic properties are located in the Fort Belvoir North Area and, therefore, no historic properties will be affected by future undertakings in the Fort Belvoir North Area; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has fulfilled Section 106 compliance under NHPA for Capehart and Wherry Era Housing, World War II Temporary Wooden Buildings, Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and World War II and Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities through the Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-62), approved on 31 May 2002 by the ACHP; and the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the DoD, ACHP, and the National Conference of SHPOs (NCSHPO) regarding demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, signed in July 1986, and amended in May 1991; and the Program Comment for Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, approved on 21 May 2007 by the ACHP; and the Program Comment on World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, approved on 21 May 2007 by the ACHP; properties covered by and administered to by these Agreements are not part of this PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has fulfilled Section 106 compliance under NHPA for the privatization of Family Housing on Fort Belvoir through the Programmatic Agreement between US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer for the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir, VA (RCI PA) signed 18 August 2003, nothing in this PA shall be interpreted as amending, nullifying, or otherwise changing any term of the existing RCI PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has fulfilled Section 106 compliance under the NHPA for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Related Expansion of Fort Belvoir, Virginia through the Programmatic Agreement among US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, the

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Catawba Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Related Expansion of Fort Belvoir, Virginia (BRAC PA) signed 18 January 2008, nothing in this PA shall be interpreted as amending, nullifying, or otherwise changing any term of the existing BRAC PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has completed Section 106 compliance under NHPA for the Privatization of Army Lodging (PAL) on Fort Belvoir through the Programmatic Agreement Among US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation for the Privatization of Army Lodging and Discontinuation of Lodging at Buildings 172 and 20 Fort Belvoir, Virginia (PAL PA) signed 31 August 2011, nothing in this PA shall be interpreted as amending, nullifying, or otherwise changing any term of the existing PAL PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the VASHPO and other Consulting Parties, has determined that the *Design Guidelines for Department of Defense Historic Buildings and Districts* (DoD Guidelines) meet the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation” (Standards); and

**Whereas**, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), Fort Belvoir has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its potential for adverse effect determination, providing the required documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) (letter dated June 14, 2010); and

**Whereas**, because the APE for potential undertaking includes the Woodlawn Plantation (DHR Survey No. 029-0056), a Historic National Landmark, Fort Belvoir has invited the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to participate in this consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.10(c), and the Secretary has elected not to participate by not responding; and

**Whereas**, the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Tuscarora Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and the Catawba Indian Nation, which attach traditional religious and cultural importance to properties in the APE have been invited to consult on this PA and sign as consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2 (c)(2)(ii); and

**Whereas**, the Catawba Indian Nation has elected to participate in this consultation (letter dated July 24, 2008); and

**Whereas**, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has elected not to participate (letter dated June 11, 2008); and

**Whereas**, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Tuscarora Nation have elected not to participate by not responding; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited Fairfax County (County) to participate pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(3) and sign the PA as a concurring party, and the County has agreed to participate (email dated June 28, 2010); and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) to participate pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(3) and sign the PA as a concurring party, and FCPA has agreed to participate; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited the City of Alexandria, Department of Planning and Zoning to participate as a consulting party pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(3), and they elected not to participate (email dated July 27, 2010); and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited the City of Alexandria, Department of Planning and Zoning, Historic Preservation Office to participate as a consulting party pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(3), and they elected not to participate, but requested to receive copies of the biannual report outlined in Stipulation XI of this PA (email dated May 3, 2012); and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited the Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Friends); Martha Catlin, an interested party; Gum Springs Historical Society; the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Trust); Woodlawn NHL (Woodlawn); the Council of Virginia Archeologists; the Mount Vernon Ladies Association (Mount Vernon); the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC); Gunston Hall; and the National Park Service – George Washington Memorial Parkway Headquarters (NPS-Memorial Parkway) to participate as consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(5) and all of these parties elected to participate; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has invited Woodlawn Baptist Church, the Historical Society of Fairfax County, the National Park Service – Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail (NPS-Potomac Heritage), Woodlawn United Methodist Church, and Pohick Church to participate as consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2, and they elected not to participate by not responding; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has conducted a review process in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the implantation of the RPMP, including the proposed projects found in the Vision and Development Plan, which included solicitation of public input on the potential effects of the undertaking to historic properties; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has provided for public participation in the consultation process through public meetings and publications as part of the development of the RPMP EIS; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir held a Public Scoping Meeting for the RPMP EIS on October 11, 2012, at the Fairfax County, South County Center, at which, Fort Belvoir provided information to the public concerning the PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir considered comments received from the public during the development of the EIS and public comments from the NEPA compliance process are compiled in the Final EIS; and

**Whereas**, the County, Friends, the Council of Virginia Archeologists, Martha Catlin and Trust have elected to sign as concurring parties to this PA; and

**Whereas**, Fort Belvoir has identified the MDSHPO, the VASHPO, the THPO, the ACHP, Friends, Martha Catlin, County, Trust, Woodlawn, Gum Springs Historical Society, the Council of Virginia Archeologists, Gunston Hall, Mount Vernon, NCPC, and NPS-Memorial Parkway as Consulting Parties hereafter referred to as Consulting Parties

**Now, Therefore**, Fort Belvoir, the MDSHPO, the VASHPO, the THPO, and the ACHP agree that this PA shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to administer to the management, operation, and development of all lands managed by the Fort Belvoir RPMP and shall be managed in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effect of the future undertakings on historic properties in conjunction with the development of the Fort Belvoir RPMP and the streamlined consultation process developed below for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

## **STIPULATIONS**

Fort Belvoir shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

### **I. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

- A. Fort Belvoir shall appoint a government employee as the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) and ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties consider the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* or are conducted under the supervision of personnel who meet applicable professional qualifications for undertaking such work.
- B. The CRM shall serve as the point of contact with the VASHPO, MDSHPO, the ACHP, the Consulting Parties, and the public. The Fort Belvoir Garrison Commander shall serve as the point of contact for all tribal communication unless designated otherwise through a Memorandum of Understanding.
- C. The CRM shall have access to Qualified Staff. For the purposes of this PA, "Qualified Staff" is defined as an individual who meets the *Secretary of the*

*Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44738-9)* in the appropriate discipline. For example: Architectural Historians or Historical Architects will be utilized to survey historic buildings, while Archaeologists or Anthropologists will be utilized to perform archaeological investigations. Determinations of effect or eligibility shall only be made by Qualified Staff that have a documented history with Fort Belvoir and/or the Army.

- D. Fort Belvoir shall ensure that qualified professionals are in place or available upon the execution of this PA and throughout its duration.
- E. Fort Belvoir shall provide to the SHPO information regarding the names and qualifications of those persons providing the qualified professional services in support of the cultural resources management programs, when those services undergo staffing changes, through the duration of this PA.
- F. The CRM shall participate in the installation-level planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties and review all undertakings that are carried out in accordance with the terms of this PA.
- G. Fort Belvoir shall ensure that all historic preservation work carried out pursuant to this Agreement is carried out by or under the supervision of or in coordination with the Fort Belvoir CRM, unless otherwise indicated in this Agreement. If the appropriately qualified professional for particular preservation activities is not available to the installation, Fort Belvoir shall ensure that the services of a qualified preservation professional will be obtained as needed to appropriately address these activities.

## **II. REVIEW OF UNDERTAKINGS**

- A. The CRM shall review all undertakings occurring on Fort Belvoir lands covered by the RPMP and shall define the APE for each undertaking.
- B. The CRM shall identify historic properties within the APE.
  - i. If the CRM determines that no historic properties are present within the APE, Fort Belvoir shall reach a determination of No Historic Properties Present and no further action shall be required.
  - ii. A record of the No Historic Properties Present determination shall be recorded in the biannual report outlined in Stipulation XI of this Agreement.
  - iii. If the CRM determines that historic properties are present within the APE, the CRM shall determine if that the undertaking has the potential to effect historic properties and shall evaluate those effects in accordance with Stipulation III of this Agreement.

### III. EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

- A. The CRM shall evaluate all undertakings determined to have the potential to affect historic properties for conformance with the Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR, Attachments E and F), which are also found in Table 2-1 and Figures 2.15-16 of the RPMP Vision and Development Plan.
- B. If the CRM determines that the undertaking conforms to the HPR, the CRM shall determine if the undertaking is included in the list of Exempt Activities (Attachment H).
  - i. If the CRM determines that the undertaking is an Exempt Activity, Fort Belvoir shall reach a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect and no further action shall be required except under the condition expressed in Stipulation III.B.iii, below.
  - ii. If the CRM determines that the undertaking is not an Exempt Activity, or may include other activities not described in those considered exempt, the CRM shall consult with the appropriate SHPO(s) and as necessary other appropriate consulting parties using the Streamlined Consultation Form process described in Stipulation III.B.iii, below for a determination of No Adverse Effect, prior to implementation.
  - iii. For a period of one (1) year from the execution of this Agreement, Fort Belvoir shall complete the Streamlined Consultation Form, located in Attachment I, for all No Adverse Effect determinations regardless of the undertaking's exempt status.
    - a. The CRM shall forward the complete Streamlined Consultation Form to the appropriate SHPO(s) and other appropriate consulting parties for review and comment.
    - b. The SHPO(s) shall have thirty (30) days calendar days and other appropriate consulting parties shall have fifteen (15) days to review the proposed undertaking and comment.
    - c. If the SHPO(s) disagrees with Fort Belvoir's determination, the CRM shall implement steps outlined in Stipulation III.C, below.
    - d. Three (3) months prior to the one (1) year anniversary of the execution of this Agreement, Fort Belvoir shall contact the Signatory Parties to determine if the Streamlined Consultation Form process outlined in Stipulation III.B.iii, above, shall remain in effect for all No Adverse Effect determinations or only be used for those undertakings that are not Exempt Activities.

- C. If the CRM determines that the undertaking fails to conform to the HPR, the CRM shall recommend changes to the project proponent in order to bring the undertaking into compliance with the HPR.
- i. If the recommendations are accepted, Fort Belvoir shall reach a determination of No Adverse Effect and no further action shall be required except under the condition expressed in Stipulation III.B.iii, above.
  - ii. If the recommendations are not accepted, Fort Belvoir shall reach a determination of Adverse Effect and initiate mitigation strategies in accordance with Stipulation IV of this Agreement.
  - iii. In instances when the SHPO(s) disagrees with Fort Belvoir's determination as described in Stipulation III.B.iii.c., above, the CRM shall respond in writing to the SHPO on how its comments and concerns were addressed and considered. If the SHPO still disagrees with Fort Belvoir's determination, the disagreement may be settled in accordance with Stipulation XII Dispute Resolution, below.
  - iv. A record of the No Historic Properties Affected and No Adverse Effect determinations made pursuant to Stipulations III.B and III.C, above, shall be recorded in the biannual report outlined in Stipulation XI, below.

#### **IV. MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS**

- A. The CRM shall evaluate each Adverse Effect to determine the appropriate type and level of mitigation required.
- B. The Fort Belvoir shall inform the appropriate SHPO(s)/THPO and other appropriate consulting parties of Fort Belvoir's Adverse Effect determination and recommend a mitigation strategy. The CRM shall either utilize a mitigation strategy found in Attachment G of this PA or recommend a separate strategy developed through consultation with the SHPO(s) and other consulting parties.
  - i. The SHPO(s)/THPO and other appropriate consulting parties shall have thirty (30) days to concur and/or comment on the adverse effect determination and recommended mitigation strategy.
  - ii. If the SHPO(s)/THPO and other consulting parties concur with the proposed mitigation strategy, Fort Belvoir shall develop a separate Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to document the proposed determination and mitigation strategy.
    - a. Fort Belvoir shall submit the proposed MOA to the SHPO(s)/THPO, the ACHP, and all consulting parties for review.

- b. The MOA shall require, at a minimum, the approval of the Garrison Commander and appropriate SHPO(s)/THPO as signatories for implementation. The ACHP may elect to participate pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii). Other consulting parties may be added to the MOA dependent upon the undertaking and selected mitigation strategy.
- iii. The appropriate SHPO/THPO and other appropriate consulting parties may request additional information on an Adverse Effect determination and propose a mitigation strategy. Additional consultation may include field visits, requests for additional information, and formal meetings to discuss the proposed undertaking and potential mitigations.
- iv. If the appropriate SHPO/THPO or one or more of the appropriate consulting parties objects to the proposed mitigation strategy, Fort Belvoir shall work to resolve the objection in accordance with Stipulation XII, Dispute Resolution, below.

## **V. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

The Fort Belvoir has consulted with following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Tuscarora Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and the Catawba Indian Nation, that may have an affiliation with or interest in historic properties at Fort Belvoir in order to determine whether and which historic properties at Fort Belvoir have religious or cultural significance. Only the Catawba Indian Nation has elected to participate in consultation on this Agreement. Fort Belvoir shall amend this Agreement as required, if another federally recognized Indian tribe that has affiliation with or interest in historic properties at Fort Belvoir expresses participation in the future consultation actions. Fort Belvoir will implement the following procedures for consultation with the THPO as part of this agreement:

- A. When reconnaissance level survey results in the identification of historic properties, Fort Belvoir will consult with the THPO to determine whether the discovered historic property is of religious or cultural significance.
- B. When any undertaking on Fort Belvoir may affect a known historic property with religious or cultural significance to the THPO, the Garrison Commander will ensure that information regarding the proposed undertaking and the possible effects to the known site will be provided to the THPO and the Garrison Commander shall engage in meaningful consultation with the THPO before making a determination of effect.
- C. Fort Belvoir shall consult with the THPO on the undertakings described in Stipulation V in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR § 800 and shall not be subject to the streamlining procedures outlined in Stipulations II-IV.

## VI. ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION

- A. Fort Belvoir recognizes that actions taken to improve the security and decrease the vulnerability of its facilities to malicious attack have the potential to affect historic resources. Fort Belvoir shall minimize the effects of Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) measures on historic resources through the following measures:
- i. Within five (5) years of execution of this Agreement Fort Belvoir shall request funding for and develop a threat assessment study of the facilities within the National Register-eligible Fort Belvoir Historic District, the Humphreys Pump Station, the Thermo-Con House and the Outdoor Amphitheatre 2287 and develop a comprehensive plan for addressing security deficiencies facing these properties in a manner that is consistent with the *Design Guidelines for Department of Defense Historic Buildings and Districts*.
  - ii. If Fort Belvoir is unable to fund the threat assessment, the installation will evaluate all proposed force protection deficiency upgrades following the process outlined in Stipulations I, II and III.
  - iii. Fort Belvoir shall forward a draft of the threat assessment study and comprehensive plan for addressing security deficiencies to the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, the ACHP, and other Consulting Parties for review and comment. The Fort Belvoir CRM will consult the Directorate of Emergency Services and Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security on what portions of the assessment can be released to consulting parties for review without compromising installation security and safety.
  - iv. The VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, the ACHP, and other Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days from time of receipt to respond to the threat assessment study and security deficiencies plan. If Fort Belvoir does not received comments from the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, the ACHP or other Consulting Party(ies), Fort Belvoir may assume that the non-responding party(ies) has/have no comment. Fort Belvoir shall take into consideration comments received within the review period when developing the final study and plan.
  - v. Using the findings of the threat assessment and other Army studies the CRM will update the Installation Planning Standards to include various AT/FP measures that will be acceptable for use near historic resources. Implementation of these measures will be reviewed using the Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR) outlined in Attachment F of this Agreement and Table 2-1 and Figures 2.15-16 of the RPMP Vision and Development Plan.

## VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES AWARENESS TRAINING

- A. Within three (3) years of execution of this Agreement, Fort Belvoir shall develop a Cultural Resources Awareness training course applicable for Garrison personnel and mission partners.
  - i. Fort Belvoir will develop a draft course outline for the Cultural Resources Awareness training and provide copies of the outline to the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, the ACHP, and other consulting parties for review and comment.
  - ii. Training will cover existing laws, regulations, and agreements protecting cultural resources present on and adjacent to Fort Belvoir.
  - iii. Training will review use of the Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR) outlined in (Attachment F) of this Agreement and Table 2-1 and Figures 2.15-16 of the RPMP Vision and Development Plan and the streamlined consultation process outlined in Stipulations II and II.
  - iv. The training will include materials that will allow the CRM to hold refresher training independent of the initial offering.
- B. The initial training course shall be offered under the supervision of the CRM and as required with the support of a contractor with qualified staff that meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44738-9) in the appropriate disciplines and has a long-term relationship with Fort Belvoir and/or the Army.
- C. Fort Belvoir will invite the SHPO, the ACHP, and Fairfax County to attend the training.
- D. If Fort Belvoir is unable to fund the development of the cultural resources awareness course, the CRM will independently develop a training program to be implemented through existing Garrison training events.

#### **VIII. INADVERTENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.**

- A. All contracts involving ground disturbance activities shall require that the contractor submit an environmental protection plan and an excavation permit for government approval prior to commencement of work. The environmental protection plan shall include procedures for protecting historic resources that are known or discovered during construction. The excavation permit will be reviewed by the CRM and will include a copy of the Fort Belvoir Unanticipated Discoveries Policy (Attachment J).
- B. In the event that previously unidentified archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all construction activities involving subsurface

disturbance shall be halted within a 250 foot area of the discovery and in the surrounding area where further subsurface remains can reasonably be expected to occur. Fort Belvoir shall notify the appropriate SHPO, the Catawba THPO, and other appropriate Consulting Parties within two (2) working days.

- C. The CRM shall immediately inspect the work site and determine the area and nature of the affected archaeological resource. Construction work may then continue in the area outside the archaeological resource as defined by Fort Belvoir in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and Catawba THPO.
- D. Within five (5) working days of the original notification of discovery, Fort Belvoir, in consultation with the appropriate SHPO, Catawba THPO and other appropriate Consulting Parties shall determine the National Register eligibility of the resource.
- E. If the resource is determined eligible for the NRHP, Fort Belvoir shall prepare a plan for its avoidance, protection, or recovery of information. Such plan shall be approved by the SHPO and commented on by the other Consulting Parties prior to implementation within 30 days of receipt.
- F. Work in the affected area shall not proceed until either:
  - i. The development and implementation of appropriate data recovery or other recommended mitigation procedures is accomplished, or
  - ii. The determination is made that the located resources are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.
- G. Any disputes over the evaluation or treatment of previously unidentified resources shall be resolved as provided in the section of this Agreement titled Dispute Resolution.
- H. Fort Belvoir shall curate archaeological artifacts recovered from archaeological investigations or through post-review discoveries in accordance with 36 CFR §79, *The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.
- I. Fort Belvoir shall consult with Catawba THPO with regards to the curation and display of Native American archaeological artifacts.

## **IX. HUMAN REMAINS**

- A. If human remains and/or cultural items are encountered, the individuals making the discovery shall first contact the appropriate law enforcement agency and immediately notify the CRM.

- B. In the unlikely event that human remains, associated burial and funerary materials, objects of cultural patrimony, and/or sacred objects are encountered during the implementation of this Agreement, Fort Belvoir shall immediately halt all work in the area and contact the appropriate authorities. If the remains appear to be Native American in origin any such remains and/or funerary objects shall be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001; NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR §10.
- C. If the remains are determined not to be of Native American origin and do not warrant a crime scene, Fort Belvoir shall consult with the appropriate SHPO. Prior to the archaeological excavation of any remains, Fort Belvoir will submit an application for the archaeological excavation of human remains to the VASHPO in accordance with the Code of Virginia § 10.1-2305. The following information shall be submitted to the appropriate SHPO for consultation:
- i. The name of the property or archaeological site and the specific location from which the recovery is proposed. If the recovery is from a known archaeological site, a state-issued site number must be included.
  - ii. Indication of whether a waiver of public notice is requested and why. If a waiver is not requested, a copy of the public notice (to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the area for a minimum of four weeks prior to recovery) must be submitted.
  - iii. A copy of the curriculum vita of the skeletal biologist who will perform the analysis of the remains.
  - iv. A statement that the treatment of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts will be respectful.
  - v. An expected timetable for excavation, osteological analysis, preparation of final report, and final disposition of remains.
  - vi. A statement of the goals and objectives of the removal (to include both excavation and osteological analysis).
  - vii. If a disposition other than reburial is proposed, a statement of justification.
- D. Fort Belvoir shall treat all human remains in a manner consistent with the ACHP "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (23 February 2007).

## **X. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT**

The stipulations of this PA are subject to the availability of funding. Nothing in this PA shall be interpreted to require Fort Belvoir or the Army to violate the

provisions of the Anti-deficiency Act. If sufficient funds are not made available to fully execute this Agreement, Fort Belvoir will consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Sections XIII and XIV of this Agreement.

## **XI. BIENNIAL REPORTS & REAL PROPERTY PLANNING BOARD MEETING**

- A. Fort Belvoir shall submit a biannual report to the VASHPO and the MDSHPO , the THPO, the ACHP, and the other Consulting Parties during July (covering the period from January to June of that year) and January (covering the period of June to December of the previous year) of each year throughout the duration of this Agreement. The biannual report shall include, but is not limited to:
  - i. A summary of all the No Historic Properties Affected determinations reached by Fort Belvoir.
  - ii. A summary of all the No Adverse Effect determinations reached by Fort Belvoir.
  - iii. A summary of all Adverse Effect determinations reached by Fort Belvoir and the mitigations and subsequent Mitigation Plans agreed to.
  - iv. A forecast of all known undertakings planned for the next six (6) month period.
- B. Fort Belvoir shall invite the VASHPO, the MDSHPO, the THPO, the ACHP, and the other Consulting Parties to attend the Real Property Planning Board meeting held in April and October of each year. This meeting shall provide Consulting Parties with the status of upcoming projects at Fort Belvoir.
- C. Following the Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) meeting, the Fort Belvoir CRM shall, if requested, meet with VASHPO, MDSHPO, THPO, ACHP, and/or the other Consulting Parties attendees to answer questions concerning upcoming projects presented during the RPPB. This meeting can be conducted in-person and/or through teleconference.

## **XII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

- A. Should any party to this Agreement object in writing to Fort Belvoir regarding any action carried out or proposed with respect to any undertakings covered by this Agreement or to implementation of this Agreement, Fort Belvoir shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection.
- B. If after initiating such consultation, Fort Belvoir determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation; Fort Belvoir shall forward all

documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the proposed response to the objection.

- C. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:
  - i. Advise Fort Belvoir that the ACHP concurs with Fort Belvoir's proposed response to the objection, whereupon Fort Belvoir shall respond to the objection accordingly; or
  - ii. Provide Fort Belvoir with recommendations, which Fort Belvoir shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
  - iii. Notify Fort Belvoir that the objection will be referred for comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7(a)(4), and proceed to refer the objection and comment. Fort Belvoir shall take the resulting comment into account in accordance with 36 CFR §800.7(c)(4) and Section 110(l) of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- D. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, Fort Belvoir may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
- E. Fort Belvoir shall take into account any ACHP recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; Fort Belvoir's responsibility to carry out all the actions under this agreement that are not the subjects of the objections shall remain unchanged.
- F. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this Agreement, should an objection pertaining to this Agreement be raised by a member of the public, Fort Belvoir shall notify the parties to this Agreement and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this Agreement to resolve the objection.

### **XIII. AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT**

- A. Any Signatory to this Agreement may propose to Fort Belvoir that the Agreement be amended, whereupon Fort Belvoir shall consult with the other parties to this Agreement to consider such an amendment. All Signatories to the Agreement must agree to the proposed amendment in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(c)(7). The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.
- B. Any Signatory to this Agreement may terminate its participation by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to the termination to seek amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. The ACHP shall be afforded an opportunity to comment

during this period as well. In the event of termination, Fort Belvoir shall submit to the SHPOs a technical report on all work done in accordance with Stipulations II, III, and IV of this Agreement, up to and including the date of termination and will comply with 36 CFR §800.

#### **XIV. TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT**

- A. If Fort Belvoir determines that it cannot implement the terms of this Agreement, or any Signatory to the Agreement determines that the Agreement is not being properly implemented, such Signatory may propose to the other Signatories to this Agreement that it be terminated.
- B. Any Signatory to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by providing 30 days written notice to the other Signatory parties. During the period after notification and prior to termination, Fort Belvoir and the other Signatories shall consult to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination.
- C. In the event of termination, Fort Belvoir will comply with 36 CFR § 800 with regard to individual undertakings associated with the implementation of the Fort Belvoir RPMP and the management of historic properties on lands managed by Fort Belvoir.
- D. Should this Agreement be terminated, Fort Belvoir shall either:
  - i. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6 to develop a new Agreement; or
  - ii. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR §800.7.

#### **XV. DURATION**

This PA shall be effective the date of the last signature and remain in effect for ten (10) years. The parties to this Agreement or their successors shall consult six (6) months prior to the expiration of this Agreement on the need to renew or amend this Agreement.

Execution and implementation of this Agreement provides evidence that Fort Belvoir has taken into account the effects of undertakings on historic properties and has afforded the SHPOs, ACHP, and THPO an opportunity to comment on the implementation of the Fort Belvoir RPMP and the management of historic properties and streamlining of Section 106 consultation on lands covered by the RPMP. Execution and compliance with this programmatic agreement fulfills Fort Belvoir's Sections 106 and 110(f) responsibilities regarding the implementation of the Fort Belvoir RPMP and the management of historic properties on lands managed by Fort Belvoir, RPMP.

FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
MICHELLE D. MITCHELL  
Colonel, AG  
Commanding

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Julie V. Langan  
Director, Department of Historic Resources

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

MARYLAND STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Rodney Little  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

CATAWBA INDIAN NATION  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Wenonah Haire  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
John M. Fowler  
Executive Director

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

**CONCUR:**

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paul W. Edmondson  
Vice President & General Counsel

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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ALEXANDRIA MONTHLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas (Ted) Duvall  
Clerk of Trustees

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edward L. Long, Jr  
County Executive

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK AUTHORITY, VIRGINIA  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Dargle  
Director

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGISTS  
By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth Crowell  
President

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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MARTHA CATLIN  
By:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Martha Catlin  
Interested Party

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## ATTACHMENT A AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE) DEFINITION AND MAPS

The APE for the Fort Belvoir RPMP MOD PA consists of three sub-APEs: land disturbance, visual and auditory. Rivanna Station, Mark Center, Suitland Tower and Tysons Tower are not part of the RPMP and will not be included in the APE. Each of these APEs is defined below.

### I. Land Disturbance APE

- a. Definition – The land disturbance APE encompasses all lands covered by the Fort Belvoir RPMP, including Fort Belvoir Main Post (North Post, South Post, Southwest Area and Davison Army Airfield), and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA).
- b. Justification – Although portions of Fort Belvoir lands (shoreline and areas adjacent to the installation boundary) are unlikely to be developed, the range of activities undertaken by Fort Belvoir means that all of the lands managed by Fort Belvoir are subject to possible disturbance. Undertakings that may result in land disturbance that are not related to development include, but are not limited to, shoreline stabilization, former range testing activities, stream stabilization, installation of security fencing, etc.

### II. Visual APE

- a. Definition – The visual APE is broadly defined as the distance from which an undertaking will be visible. A number of factors influence the visual APE including the nature of the undertaking, terrain, vegetation and surrounding development. The visual APEs outlined below have been developed based on observations of existing structures and conditions on Fort Belvoir, review of the Woodlawn Historic District Viewshed study, site visits, and analysis of street views in person and through Google Maps.
- b. Justification – The visual APE is defined as an area extending one half mile from the outer edge of the “Developable Areas” of Fort Belvoir, as defined and illustrated in “Framework Plan” of the Fort Belvoir RPMP (Vision and Development Plan Figure 4.8). These developable parcels consist of both currently undeveloped land and land that is already developed. In instances where the edge of the developable area is within one half mile of major body of water (e.g. Gunston Cove, Potomac River), the width of the water body is excluded from the measurement calculation used to define the APE. Instances where the Visual APE continues over water for more than a mile and strikes landfall in a densely vegetated area, the limit of the APE will be met at the shoreline.

This APE is also based on the assumption that future development on Fort Belvoir will consist of structures that do not exceed ninety feet in height (roughly the equivalent of a six-story building with fifteen foot floor to ceiling heights).

### III. Auditory APE

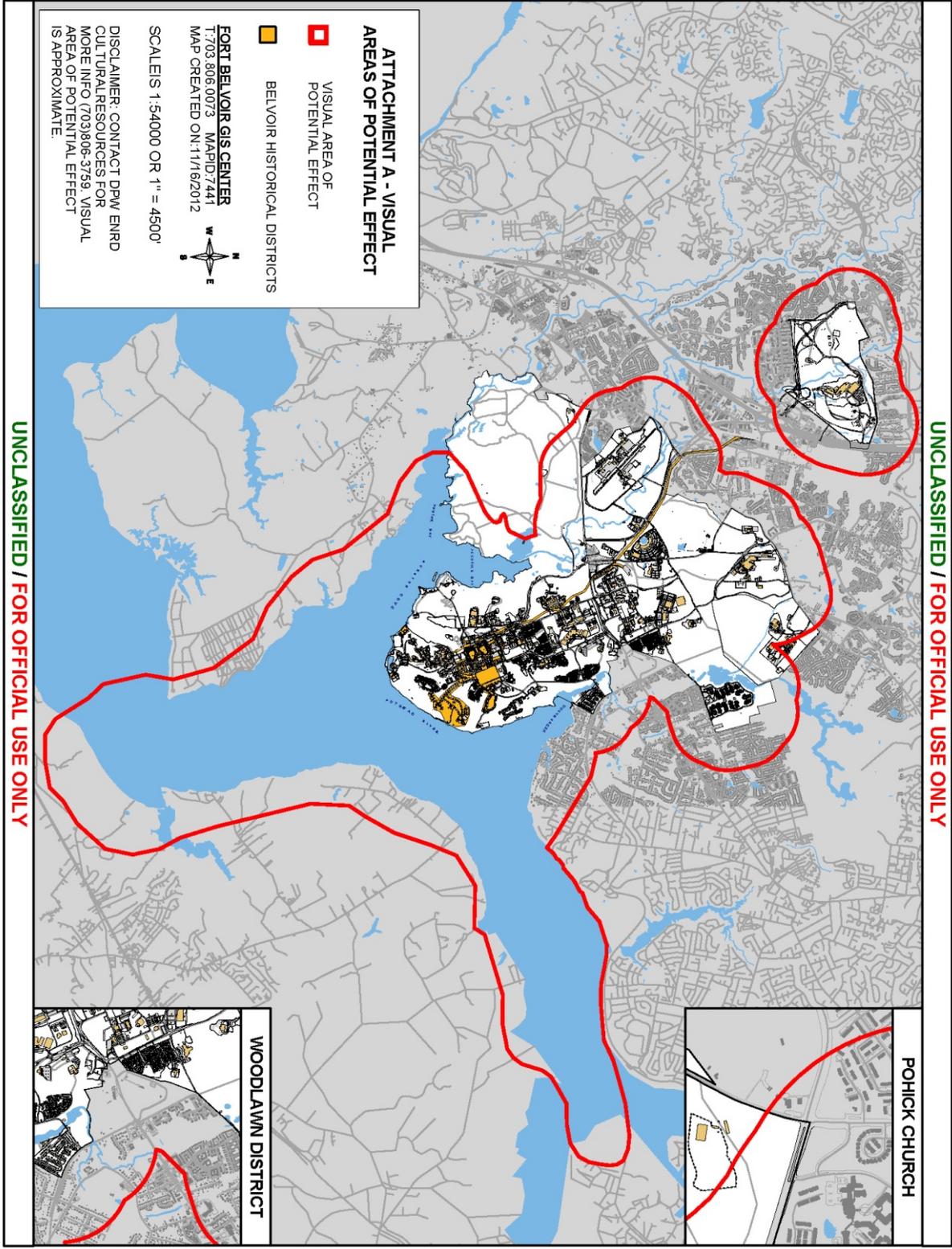
- a. Definition – The auditory APE is defined as one half mile from the outer edge of all property covered by Fort Belvoir RPMP, including Fort Belvoir Main Post (North Post, South Post, Southwest Area and Davison Army Airfield), and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA).
- b. Justification – This definition is based on the assumption that the loudest common noise generated on lands managed by Fort Belvoir is noise related to construction. Noise monitoring that occurred during the construction of the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital indicated that construction noise was not generally audible beyond one half mile from the source of the noise.

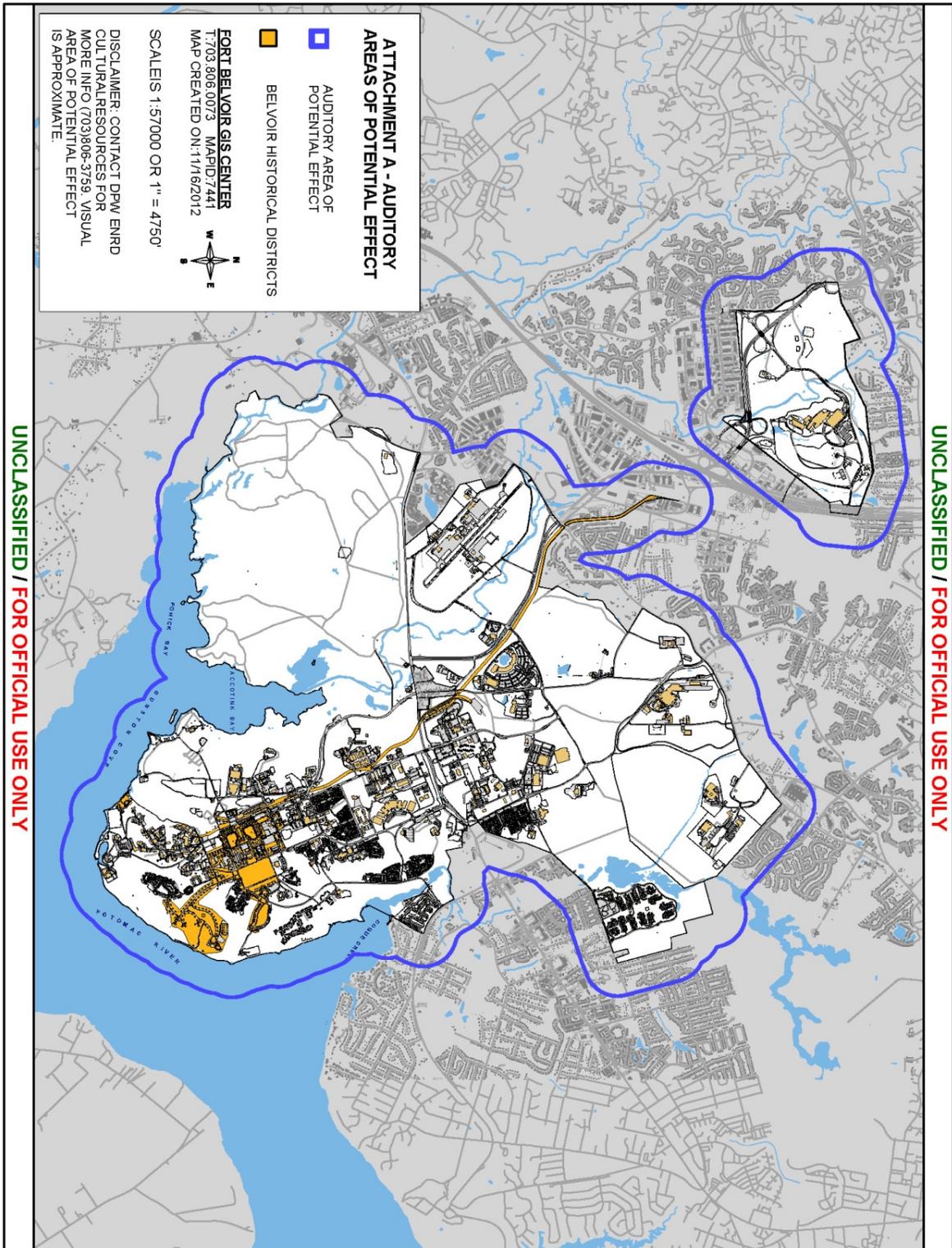
### Assumptions

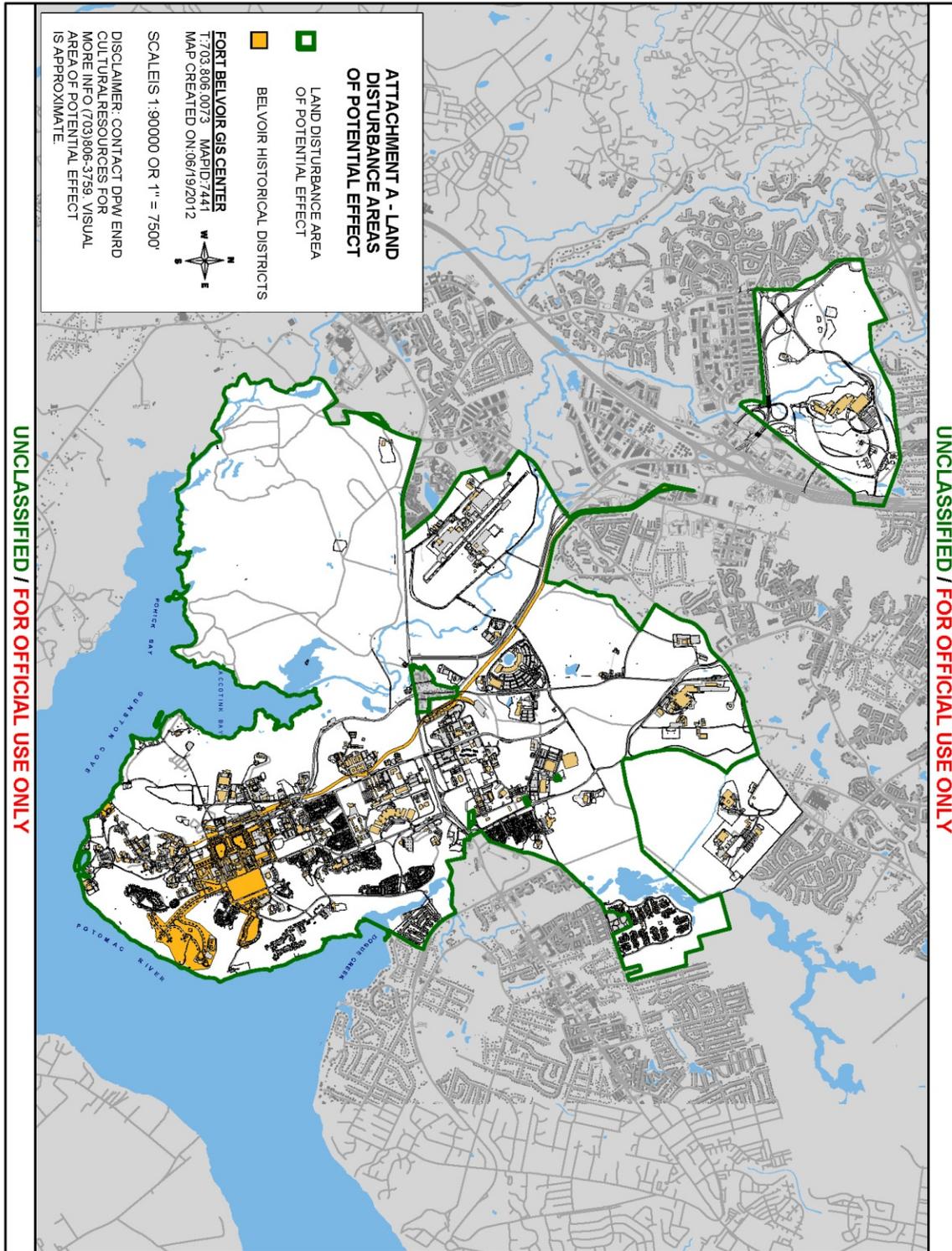
The APE for the Fort Belvoir RPMP MOD PA is based on the following assumptions:

- 1) Fort Belvoir will continue its current mission to provide a secure, safe operating environment for numerous missions and functions, including providing:
  - Administrative, logistics and operations support for regional and worldwide military missions.
  - A creative learning environment for students of Army and Department of Defense schools.
  - Military support for a variety of National Capital Region contingency missions.
  - Regional housing for active duty military families.
  - Quality of life support for the military community that includes health and recreation.
  - Environmental and cultural resources stewardship in concert with mission support.
  - This mission is fulfilled primarily through the provision of administrative space as well as medical, recreational and housing facilities.
- 2) Training activities on Fort Belvoir lands are limited to the following activities which generate a low level of noise, including:
  - Mapping;
  - Wayfinding;
  - Classroom training;
  - Horse riding and animal handling training; and
  - Emergency rescue operation training.

- 3) Training activities in the Southwest Area may also include the following activities and will follow the restrictions identified in Table 2.1 in the Vision and Development Plan:
  - Vehicle movement training;
  - Blank fire training from 5.56 mm to 75 mm; and
  - IED simulator training.
- 4) New training activities in the Southwest Area that deviate from those defined above or will occur in areas inconsistent with their designated land use shall require additional consultation through the agreement document.
- 5) Future development of Fort Belvoir Main Post will consist primarily of high density low-rise development (1-6 stories).
- 6) Areas on Fort Belvoir Main Post adjacent to the shoreline have been categorized as areas of “limited development” due to environmental constraints; as such these areas are unlikely to be developed. Undertakings occurring within these areas will be limited to maintenance and repair activities and upgrades to existing facilities.
- 7) Development within 148 feet of the installation boundary will be limited to roads and infrastructure due to antiterrorism and force protection standards.







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## **ATTACHMENT B HISTORIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFICATION**

Fort Belvoir has identified the following historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Fort Belvoir RPMP in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4. This historic properties identification effort was undertaken in consultation with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other Consulting Parties.

All of the architectural properties listed below are either individually eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or contributing resources to a NR eligible or listed historic district. In some instances properties are both individually NR eligible/listed and a contributing resources to a NR eligible/listed historic district. All of the archeological properties are either NR listed/eligible or have been recommended for further study.

The tables presented below will contain the following information as required:

**Site Number:** The official number assigned to an archaeological site by the state for the incorporation of information into archives and mapping systems.

**Status:** The NR eligibility status of the identified resource. This status will be based on the most current and up to date records available.

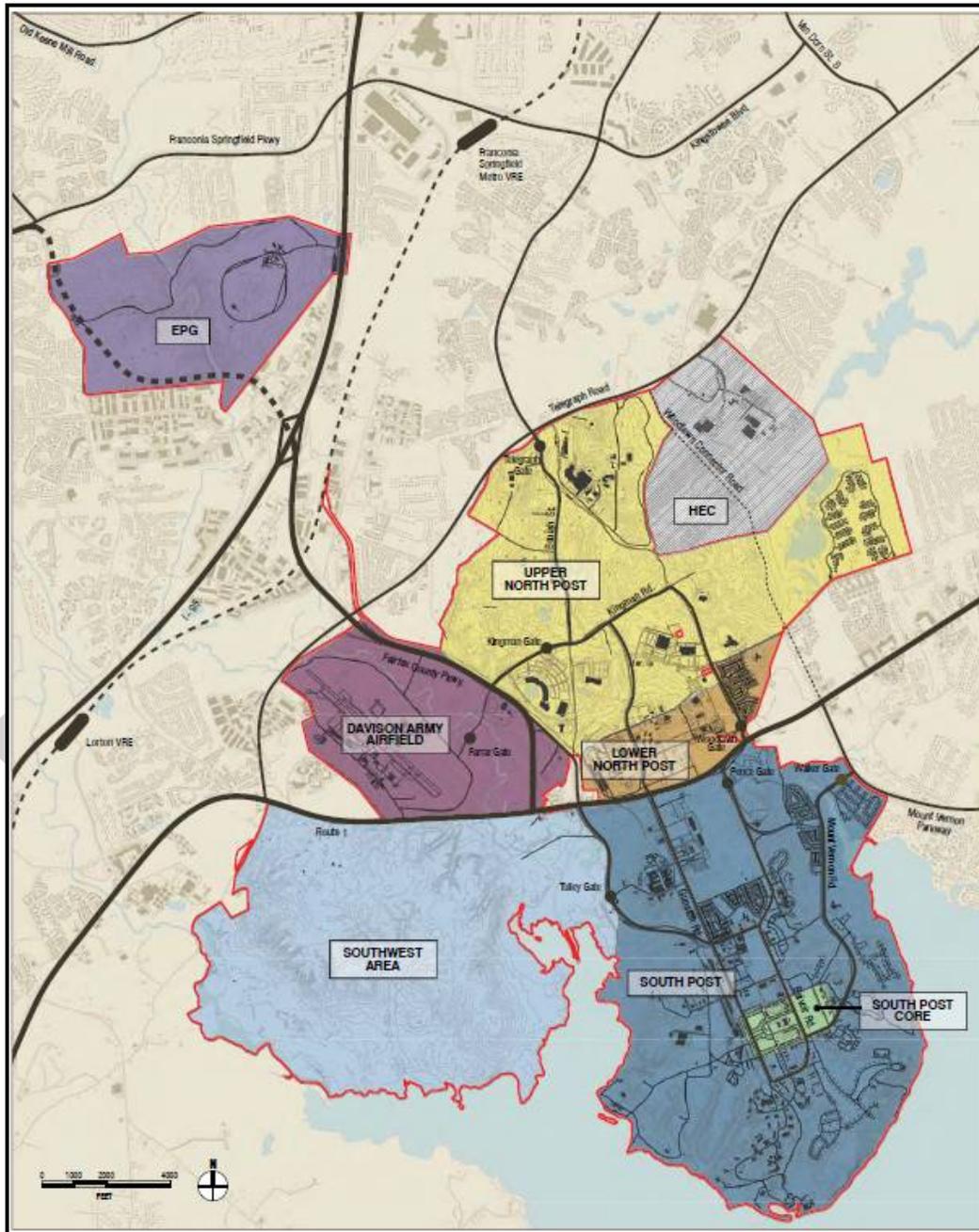
**Facility Number:** The unique number assigned by the installation to any building or structure per Army Regulation 405-45 to ensure its proper identification.

**Facility Name/Function:** The formal name given to an Army facility or its general function if no formal name exists.

**Property Name:** The formal name given to the property either by the owner or NR nomination form.

**State ID#:** The official number assigned by the SHPO through the state agency responsible for management of historic resources. The Fort Belvoir RPMP will feature numbers from both Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and Maryland Historical Trust (MHT).

The map presented below shows the Fort Belvoir Main Post (including Davison Army Airfield, North Post, Southwest Area, and South Post), and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA), formally Engineer Proving Ground (EPG). Rivanna Station, Mark Center, Suitland Tower and Tysons Tower are not part of the RPMP and are not shown in this image.



**Historic Properties within the Land Disturbance APE**

The following historic properties have been identified within the Land Disturbance APE, which is defined as Fort Belvoir Main Post (including Davison Army Airfield, North Post, Southwest Area, and South Post), and Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA). Rivanna Station, Mark Center, Suitland Tower and Tysons Tower are not part of the RPMP and will not be included in the Land Disturbance APE.

**Historic Properties Fort Belvoir Main Post – Davison Army Airfield**

- Historic Architectural Properties Identified: 100% surveyed, no historic architectural properties have been identified at this time. Existing properties will be evaluated through Section 110 as they reach 50 years of age. 2009, *Davison Army Airfield Evaluation, VDHR# 2009-0716*
- Archeological Properties Identified

Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0035	Further Study	44FX1936	Further Study	44FX1937	Further Study
44FX1949	Further Study	44FX1811	Further Study		

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

**Historic Properties Fort Belvoir Main Post – North Post**

- Historic Architectural Properties Identified

Facility Number	Facility Name/Function	State ID #	Facility Number	Facility Name/Function	State ID#
1433	Railroad Bridge	029-5424	2287	Amphitheater	029-0209-0386
2298	Railroad Bridge	029-5010	2486	Railroad Bridge	029-5034
7332	Railroad Coal Trestle	029-5436	Various	Fort Belvoir Military Railroad	029-5648

- Archeological Properties Identified

Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0035	Further Study	44FX0460	Further Study	44FX0461	Further Study
44FX0462	Further Study	44FX0669	Further Study	44FX1208	Further Study
44FX1210	NR-Eligible	44FX1498	Further Study	44FX1589	Further Study
44FX1810	NR-Eligible	44FX1815	NR-Eligible	44FX1914	Further Study
44FX1945	Further Study	44FX1946	Further Study	44FX1947	Further Study
Holland Site	Site # TBD				

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

Historic Properties Fort Belvoir Main Post – Southwest Area

- Historic Architectural Properties Identified: 100% surveyed, no historic architectural properties have been identified at this time. Existing properties will be evaluated through Section 110 as they reach 50 years of age.
- Archeological Properties Identified

Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0012	Further Study	44FX0230	Further Study	44FX0231	Further Study
44FX0611	Further Study	44FX0629	Further Study	44FX0631	Further Study
44FX0632	Further Study	44FX0640	Further Study	44FX0641	Further Study
44FX0642	Further Study	44FX0677	Further Study	44FX0678	Further Study
44FX0679	Further Study	44FX0680	Further Study	44FX0681	Further Study
44FX0705	Further Study	44FX0710	Further Study	44FX1077	Further Study
44FX1078	Further Study	44FX1079	Further Study	44FX1080	Further Study
44FX1081	Further Study	44FX1213	Further Study	44FX1301	Further Study
44FX1302	Further Study	44FX1303	Further Study	44FX1310	Further Study
44FX1311	Further Study	44FX1312	Further Study	44FX1313	Further Study
44FX1314	Further Study	44FX1320	Further Study	44FX1321	Further Study
44FX1322	Further Study	44FX1323	Further Study	44FX1324	Further Study
44FX1325	Further Study	44FX1326	NR-Eligible	44FX1356	Further Study
44FX1630	Further Study	44FX1631	Further Study	44FX1632	Further Study
44FX1633	Further Study	44FX1634	Further Study	44FX1635	Further Study
44FX1636	Further Study	44FX1637	Further Study	44FX1638	Further Study
44FX1641	Further Study	44FX1642	Further Study	44FX1643	Further Study
44FX1644	Further Study	44FX1645	Further Study	44FX1646	Further Study
44FX1647	Further Study	44FX1649	Further Study	44FX1651	Further Study
44FX1657	Further Study	44FX1658	Further Study	44FX1659	Further Study
44FX1672	Further Study	44FX1674	Further Study	44FX1679	Further Study
44FX1680	Further Study	44FX1681	Further Study	44FX1682	Further Study
44FX1685	Further Study	44FX1686	Further Study	44FX1687	Further Study
44FX1688	Further Study	44FX1689	Further Study	44FX1691	Further Study
44FX1693	Further Study	44FX1694	Further Study	44FX1696	Further Study
44FX1697	Further Study	44FX1698	Further Study	44FX1700	Further Study
44FX1701	Further Study	44FX1704	Further Study	44FX1705	Further Study
44FX1706	Further Study	44FX1707	Further Study	44FX1712	Further Study
44FX1717	Further Study	44FX1718	Further Study	44FX1719	Further Study
44FX1720	Further Study	44FX1723	Further Study	44FX1906	Further Study
44FX1908	NR-Eligible	44FX1909	Further Study	44FX1910	Further Study
44FX1911	Further Study	44FX1912	Further Study		

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

Historic Properties Fort Belvoir Main Post – South Post

– Historic Architectural Properties Identified

Facility Number	Facility Name/Function	State ID#	Facility Number	Facility Name/Function	State ID#
Various	Fort Belvoir Historic District	029-0209	Various	Camp A.A. Humphries Pump Station and Filter Building	029-0096
Various	US Army Package Power Reactor	029-0193	172	Thermo-Con House	029-5001
Various	Fort Belvoir Military Railroad	029-5648			

– Archeological Properties Identified

Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0004	NR-Listed	44FX0009	Further Study	44FX0010	Further Study
44FX0011	Further Study	44FX0545	Further Study	44FX0627	Further Study
44FX0635	Further Study	44FX1304	Further Study	44FX1305	Further Study
44FX1306	Further Study	44FX1307	Further Study	44FX1308	Further Study
44FX1315	Further Study	44FX1317	Further Study	44FX1309	Further Study
44FX1328	NR-Eligible	44FX1330	Further Study	44FX1327	NR-Eligible
44FX1333	Further Study	44FX1334	Further Study	44FX1331	Further Study
44FX1336	Further Study	44FX1337	Further Study	44FX1335	Further Study
44FX1339	Further Study	44FX1340	Further Study	44FX1338	Further Study
44FX1342	Further Study	44FX1343	Further Study	44FX1341	Further Study
44FX1357	Further Study	44FX1499	Further Study	44FX1344	Further Study
44FX1502	Further Study	44FX1505	Further Study	44FX1500	Further Study
44FX1677	Further Study	44FX1714	Further Study	44FX1621	NR-Eligible
44FX1899	Further Study	44FX1901	Further Study	44FX1898	Further Study
44FX1903	Further Study	44FX1919	Further Study	44FX1902	Further Study
44FX1924	Further Study	44FX1925	Further Study	44FX1920	Further Study
44FX1927	Further Study	44FX1928	Further Study	44FX1926	Further Study
44FX1930	Further Study	44FX1931	Further Study	44FX1929	NR-Eligible
44FX1935	Further Study	44FX1936	Further Study	44FX1932	Further Study
44FX1948	Further Study	44FX3253	NR-Eligible		

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

Historic Properties Fort Belvoir North Area

- Historic Architectural Properties Identified: 100% surveyed, no historic architectural properties have been identified at this time. Existing properties will be evaluated through Section 110 as they reach 50 years of age. *2007, An Architectural Survey of the Engineer Proving Ground, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, VDHR# 2007-0250*
- Archeological Properties Identified: 100% surveyed, no archeological properties identified. *1994, Archaeological Study of Engineer Proving Ground, VDHR# 90-0901-F*

**Historic Properties within the Visual APE**

**Fort Belvoir Main Post Visual APE**

The following historic properties have been identified within the Visual APE for Main Post, which is defined as an area extending one half mile from the outer edge of the “Developable Areas” of Fort Belvoir as defined and illustrated in “Framework Plan” of the Fort Belvoir RPMP (Vision and Development Plan Figure 4.8). These developable parcels consist of both currently undeveloped land and land that is already developed. The developable areas were created using multiple geographic, environmental and land use constraints outlined in the RPMP. In instances where the edge of the developable area is within one half mile of major body of water (e.g. Gunston Cove, Potomac River) the width of the water body is excluded from the measurement calculation in defining the APE.

This APE is based on the assumption future development on Fort Belvoir will consist of structures that do not exceed ninety feet in height (roughly the equivalent of a six-story building with fifteen foot floor to ceiling heights). Instances where the Visual APE continues over water for more than a mile and strikes landfall in a densely vegetated area, the limit of the APE will be met at the shoreline.

- Historic Architectural Properties Identified

<b>Virginia Properties</b>			
<b>Property Name</b>	<b>State ID#</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>State ID#</b>
Carlby	029-0087	George Washington’s Distillery & Gristmill	029-0330
Grand View (Woodlawn)	029-0062	Old Colchester Road	029-0953
Sharpe Stable Complex (Woodlawn)	029-5181-XXXX	LaGrange Site & Marders Family Cemetery	029-0121
Otis T. Mason House (Woodlawn)	029-5181-0006	Overlook Farm	029-0161
Pohick Church & Cemetery	029-0046	Pope-Leighey House	029-0058
Woodlawn Historic District**	029-5158	Woodlawn	029-0056
Woodlawn Baptist Church & Cemetery	029-0070	Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse & Burial Ground	029-0172
Mount Air	029-0136	Gunston Hall	029-0050
<b>Maryland Properties</b>			
<b>Property Name</b>	<b>State ID#</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>State ID#</b>
Elsmere	CH-106	Greenway	CH-107
Greenweich Boundary Markers	CH-165	Marshall Hall	CH-54

Fort Washington	PG-80-16	Piscataway Park	PG-83-12
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\*\*Woodlawn Historic District includes the following properties: Woodlawn NHL (029-0056); Sharpe Stables Complex including the Dairy, Corncrib, Stable and individually NR eligible Bank Barn (029-5181-0005); Grand View (029-0062); Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (029-0172) and burial grounds (44FX1211); Woodlawn Baptist Church cemetery (44FX1212); the George Washington’s Distillery and Grist Mill (029-0330); Otis T. Mason House (029-5181-0006); and Pope-Leighey House (029-0058).

– Archeological Properties Identified

Virginia Properties					
Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0049	No Longer Extant	44FX0069	Further Study	44FX0070	NR-Eligible
44FX0071	Further Study	44FX0111	Further Study	44FX0112	Further Study
44FX0113	NR-Listed	44FX0220	Further Study	44FX0221	Further Study
44FX0222	Further Study	44FX0223	Further Study	44FX0351	Further Study
44FX0425	Further Study	44FX0453	Further Study	44FX0454	Further Study
44FX0455	Further Study	44FX0456	Further Study	44FX0463	Further Study
44FX0531	Further Study	44FX0546	Further Study	44FX0547	Further Study
44FX0569	Further Study	44FX0570	Further Study	44FX0571	Further Study
44FX0657	Further Study	44FX0717	Further Study	44FX0722	Further Study
44FX0744	Further Study	44FX0745	Further Study	44FX0746	Further Study
44FX0747	Further Study	44FX0748	Further Study	44FX0773	Further Study
44FX0807	NR-Eligible	44FX0833	Further Study	44FX0841	Further Study
44FX0885	No Longer Extant	44FX0955	NR-Eligible	44FX0966	Further Study
44FX1002	Further Study	44FX1003	Further Study	44FX1139	Further Study
44FX1146	NR-Eligible	44FX1207	Further Study	44FX1209	Further Study
44FX1211	NR-Listed	44FX1212	No Longer Extant	44FX1957	Further Study
44FX2026	Further Study	44FX2030	Further Study	44FX2036	Further study
44FX2044	Further Study	44FX2046	Further Study	44FX2095	Further Study
44FX2096	Further Study	44FX2097	Further Study	44FX2262	NR-Listed
44FX2277	NR-Eligible	44FX2312	Further Study	44FX2330	Further Study
44FX2400	Further Study	44FX2461	Further Study	44FX2496	Further Study
44FX2652	Further Study	44FX2653	Further Study	44FX2655	Further Study
44FX2768	Further Study	44FX2808	Further Study	44FX3092	Further Study

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

Historic Properties Fort Belvoir North Area Visual APE

The following historic properties have been identified within the Visual APE for Fort Belvoir North Area (FBNA), which is defined as an area extending one half mile from the outer edge of the “Developable Areas” of Fort Belvoir as defined and illustrated in “Framework Plan” of the Fort Belvoir RPMP (Vision and Development Plan Figure 4.8). These developable parcels consist of both currently undeveloped land and land that is already developed.

In instances where the edge of the developable area is within one half mile of major body of water (e.g. Gunston Cove, Potomac River), the width of the water body is excluded from the measurement calculation in defining the APE. In instances where the Visual APE continues over water for more than a mile and strikes landfall in a densely vegetated area, the limit of the APE will be met at the shoreline.

– No Historic Architectural Properties Identified Within the Viewshed.

– Archeological Properties Identified

Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status	Site Number	Status
44FX0030	Further Study	44FX0465	Further Study	44FX0466	Further Study
44FX0467	Further Study	44FX0561	Further Study	44FX0562	Further Study
44FX0567	Further Study	44FX0568	Further Study	44FX0821	No Longer Extant
44FX0822	No Longer Extant	44FX823	No Longer Extant	44FX1166	Further Study
44FX1996	Further Study	44FX2006	Further Study	44FX2007	Further Study
44FX2016	Further Study	44FX2399	Further Study		

Key: NR-Eligible = National Register Eligible      Further Study = Further Study Required

**Historic Properties within the Auditory APE**

The Auditory APE is defined as one half mile from any historic property. All of the historic properties located within the Auditory APE are located within the Land Disturbance and Visual APEs. Attachments E and F of this Agreement, which are also found in Table 2-1 and Figures 2.15-16 of the RPMP Vision and Development Plan provide detailed guidance on auditory restrictions. Rivanna Station, Mark Center, Suitland Tower and Tysons Tower are not part of the RPMP and will not be included in the Auditory Disturbance APE.

**ATTACHMENT C  
NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE  
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES ON FORT BELVOIR**

Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type
<b>Fort Belvoir Historic District (VA SHPO # 029-0209)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Contributing Resources</b>					
Parade Ground (029-0209-0317)	Landscape	Belvoir Village Common (029-0209-0314)	Landscape	Jadwin Village Common (029-0209-0311)	Landscape
Gerber Village Common (029-0209-0313)	Landscape	1 (029-0209-0001)	Housing	2 (029-0209-0002)	Housing
3 (029-0209-0003)	Housing	4 (029-0209-0004)	Housing	5 (029-0209-0005)	Housing
6 (029-0209-0006)	Housing	7 (029-0209-0007)	Housing	8 (029-0209-0009)	Housing
9 (029-0209-0010)	Housing	10 (029-0209-0011)	Housing	11 (029-0209-0012)	Housing
12 (029-0209-0013)	Housing	13 (029-0209-0014)	Housing	14 (029-0209-0015)	Housing
15 (029-0209-0016)	Housing	16 (029-0209-0019)	Housing	17 (029-0209-0020)	Housing
18 (029-0209-0021)	Housing	19 (029-0209-0022)	Housing	20 (029-0209-0023)	Officer's Club
21 (029-0209-0024)	Housing	22 (029-0209-0025)	Housing	23 (029-0209-0026)	Housing
24 (029-0209-0027)	Housing	25 (029-0209-0028)	Housing	26 (029-0209-0029)	Housing
27 (029-0209-0030)	Housing	28 (029-0209-0031)	Housing	29 (029-0209-0032)	Housing
30 (029-0209-0033)	Housing	31 (029-0209-0034)	Housing	32 (029-0209-0035)	Housing
33 (029-0209-0036)	Housing	34 (029-0209-0038)	Housing	35 (029-0209-0039)	Housing
36 (029-0209-0040)	Housing	37 (029-0209-0041)	Housing	38 (029-0209-0042)	Housing
39 (029-0209-0043)	Housing	40 (029-0209-0044)	Housing	41 (029-0209-0045)	Housing
42 (029-0209-0046)	Housing	43 (029-0209-0047)	Housing	44 (029-0209-0048)	Housing
45 (029-0209-0049)	Housing	46 (029-0209-0050)	Housing	47 (029-0209-0051)	Housing
48 (029-0209-0052)	Housing	49 (029-0209-0053)	Housing	50 (029-0209-0054)	Housing
51 (029-0209-0055)	Housing	52 (029-0209-0057)	Housing	53 (029-0209-0058)	Housing
54 (029-0209-0059)	Housing	55 (029-0209-0060)	Housing	56 (029-0209-0061)	Housing
57 (029-0209-0062)	Housing	58 (029-0209-0063)	Housing	59 (029-0209-0064)	Housing

Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type
60 (029-0209-0065)	Housing	62 (029-0209-0205)	Tennis Court	67	Housing
68	Housing	73	Garage	80 (029-0209-0206)	Visiting Officers' Quarters
81 (029-0209-0207)	Visiting Officers' Quarters	85	Transformer	86	Transformer
87	Transformer	89	Transformer	101 (029-0209-0070)	Housing
102 (029-0209-0071)	Housing	103 (029-0209-072)	Housing	104 (029-0209-0073)	Housing
105 (029-0209-0074)	Housing	106 (029-0209-0075)	Housing	107 (029-0209-0076)	Housing
108 (029-0209-0077)	Housing	109 (029-0209-0078)	Housing	110 (029-0209-0079)	Housing
111 (029-0209-0081)	Housing	112 (029-0209-0082)	Housing	114 (029-0209-0083)	Housing
115 (029-0209-0084)	Housing	116 (029-0209-0085)	Housing	117 (029-0209-0086)	Housing
118 (029-0209-0087)	Housing	119 (029-0209-0088)	Housing	120 (029-0209-0089)	Housing
121 (029-0209-0091)	Housing	122 (029-0209-0092)	Housing	123 (029-0209-0093)	Housing
124 (029-0209-0094)	Housing	125 (029-0209-0095)	Housing	126 (029-0209-0096)	Housing
127 (029-0209-0097)	Housing	128 (029-0209-0098)	Housing	129 (029-0209-0099)	Housing
130 (029-0209-0100)	Housing	131 (029-0209-0101)	Housing	132 (029-0209-0102)	Housing
133 (029-0209-0103)	Housing	134 (029-0209-0104)	Housing	135 (029-0209-0105)	Housing
136 (029-0209-0106)	Housing	137 (029-0209-0108)	Housing	138 (029-0209-0109)	Housing
139 (029-0209-0110)	Housing	140 (029-0209-0111)	Housing	141 (029-0209-0112)	Housing
142 (029-0209-0113)	Housing	143 (029-0209-0114)	Housing	144 (029-0209-0115)	Housing
145 (029-0209-0116)	Housing	146 (029-0209-0117)	Housing	147 (029-0209-0118)	Housing
148 (029-0209-0119)	Housing	149 (029-0209-0120)	Housing	150 (029-0209-0121)	Housing
151 (029-0209-0122)	Housing	152 (029-0209-0123)	Housing	153 (029-0209-0124)	Housing
155 (029-0209-0125)	Housing	157 (029-0209-0126)	Housing	159 (029-0209-0128)	Housing
161 (029-0209-0129)	Housing	162 (029-0209-0130)	Housing	163 (029-0209-0131)	Housing
164 (029-0209-0132)	Housing	165 (029-0209-0133)	Housing	166 (029-0209-0134)	Housing
167 (029-0209-0135)	Housing	168 (029-0209-0136)	Housing	169 (029-0209-0137)	Housing

Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type
170 (029-0209-0138)	Housing	171 (029-0209-0139)	Housing	173	Garage-Residential
174	Garage-Residential	175	Garage-Residential	176	Garage-Residential
177	Garage-Residential	178	Garage-Residential	184 (029-0209-0146)	NCO Club
187 (029-0209-0319)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	188	Water Tank	189 (029-0209-0320)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
190 (029-0209-0309)	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	191 (029-0209-0148)	Fire Station	195	Transformer
196	Transformer	197	Transformer	198	Transformer
201 (029-0209-0149)	Administrative	202 (029-0209-0150)	General Education	203 (029-0209-0151)	Administrative
204 (029-0209-0152)	General Education	205 (029-0209-0153)	General Education	206 (029-0209-0154)	General Education
207 (029-0209-0155)	General Education	208 (029-0209-0156)	General Education	209 (029-0209-0157)	General Education
210 (029-0209-0158)	Administrative	211 (029-0209-0159)	General Education	212 (029-0209-0160)	Administrative
213 (029-0209-0161)	Administrative	214 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	215 (029-0209-0329)	Administrative
216 (029-0209-0162)	Administrative	217 (029-0209-0164)	Garage	219 (029-0209-0166)	Theater
220 (029-0209-0210)	General Education	221 (029-0209-0211)	Battalion Headquarters	222 (029-0209-0212)	General Education
223 (029-0209-0213)	General Education	240 (029-0209-0356)	Theater	246 (029-0209-0331)	Communications
247 (029-0209-0214)	General Education	256 (029-0209-0172)	Post Office	257 (029-0209-0173)	General Education
258 (029-0209-0178)	Administrative	263 (029-0209-0350)	GP Storage	264 (029-0209-0215)	GP Storage
268 (029-0209-0175)	General Education	269 (029-0209-0176)	Post Headquarters	270 (029-0209-0177)	General Education
435 (029-0209-0178)	Chapel	436 (029-0209-0179)	Housing	437 (029-0209-0180)	Housing
438 (029-0209-0181)	Housing	439 (029-0209-0182)	Housing	440 (029-0209-0183)	Housing
441 (029-0209-0184)	Housing	451 (029-0209-0247)	Housing	452 (029-0209-0248)	Housing
453 (029-0209-0249)	Housing	454 (029-0209-0250)	Housing	455 (029-0209-0251)	Housing
500 (029-0209-0187)	Housing	501 (029-0209-0189)	Housing	502 (029-0209-0190)	Housing
503 (029-0209-0191)	Housing	590 (029-0209-0252)	Housing	1156	Substation
1157 (029-0209-0203)	Stand-by Generator	1158	Electrical Storage	1161 (029-0209-0341)	Red Cross
1846 (029-0209-0324)	Pedestrian Bridge				

Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type
<b>Non-contributing Resources</b>					
65 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	66 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	69 (029-0209-0349)	Snack Bar
71 (029-0209-0349)	Swimming Pool	75 (029-0209-0349)	Filter House	77	Waste Water Pump Station
No number (59 in total)	Garages	183	Guard House	200	Recreation Center
218	Memorial	224	Storage	226	Educational
231	Administrative	232	Flag Pole	235	Administrative
236 (029-0209-0322)	Swimming Pool	238 (029-0209-0330)	Administrative	249	Storage
251	Storage	259	Recreational	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage
N/A	Garage	N/A	Garage	457 (029-0209-0277)	Family Housing
463 (029-0209-0283)	Garage	464 (029-0209-0284)	Garage	465 (029-0209-0285)	Garage
466 (029-0209-0286)	Garage	467 (029-0209-0287)	Garage	468 (029-0209-0288)	Garage
471	Infrastructure				
<b>US Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property (VA SHPO # 029-0193)</b>					
7350 (formerly 350)	Sewage Pump Station	373	Sentry Station	380	General Education (General Admin)
371	General Education (General Admin)	375	Pump house	384	Electronic Equipment Building
372	SM-1 Plant	376	Waste Retention Building		
<b>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (VA SHPO # 029-0096)</b>					
1400	Water Filtration Building	1424	Pump Station		
<b>Fort Belvoir Military Railroad Multiple Property Listing (VA SHPO # 029-5648)</b>					
1433	Railroad Bridge	2298	Railroad Bridge	2486	Railroad Bridge
None	Track Bed	7332	Coal Trestle		
<b>Individually Eligible Buildings</b>					
172	Thermo-Con House (VA SHPO # 029- 5001)	2287	Amphitheater (029-0209- 0386)		

Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type	Facility Name or # (VA SHPO #)	Property Type
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Note:

1. Based on draft National Register nomination form which is under revision; therefore, the list of contributing and non-contributing resources is preliminary and subject to change.

DRAFT

**ATTACHMENT D**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON FORT BELVOIR**

**Summary of Archaeological Site Eligibility and Assessment Status**

National Register Status	Number	%
Determined not eligible	140	46%
Need further study	150	49.5%
Determined eligible	12	4%
Listed	1	0.3%
Total	303	

**National Register Listed and Eligible Archaeological Sites**

VASHPO #	Context	Notes
<b>Archaeological Sites Listed on the National Register</b>		
44FX0004	Historic	Listed in 1973.
<b>Archaeological Sites Determined National Register-Eligible</b>		
44FX0012	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1208	Historic	Phase II conducted in 2002. The report was submitted to the VASHPO but as of the June 2014, a response was still pending. Follow-up with the VASHPO is needed.
44FX1305	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1314	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1326	Historic	Phase II for this site (Barnes/Owsley Site) conducted in 1995. The report found that the 17 <sup>th</sup> - and 18 <sup>th</sup> - century components of the site were eligible. Review and concurrence by the VASHPO is not documented. Follow-up is needed.
44FX1328	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO found the site eligible as one site with 44FX1327 in a letter dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F). However, in a letter dated 7/14/94 (VASHPO File 92-2348-F), 44FX1327 was found to be non-eligible. A Phase III investigation of 44FX1328 was performed in 2000.
44FX1340	Historic	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).
44FX1621	Historic/Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1991. The VASHPO determined the site to be eligible in letters dated 9/18/91 (VASHPO File 91-1117-F) and 1/29/93 (VASHPO File 92-0931-F).
44FX1908	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1993. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 9/29/93 (VASHPO File 93-2004-F.)
44FX1925	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 1996. The VASHPO conditionally concurred with a recommendation of eligibility in a letter dated 6/16/14. Because of the time elapsed since the Phase II, the VASHPO requested that a field assessment be conducted to verify the current condition of the site. In the meantime, the site is to be treated as eligible (VASHPO File 2014-0133).

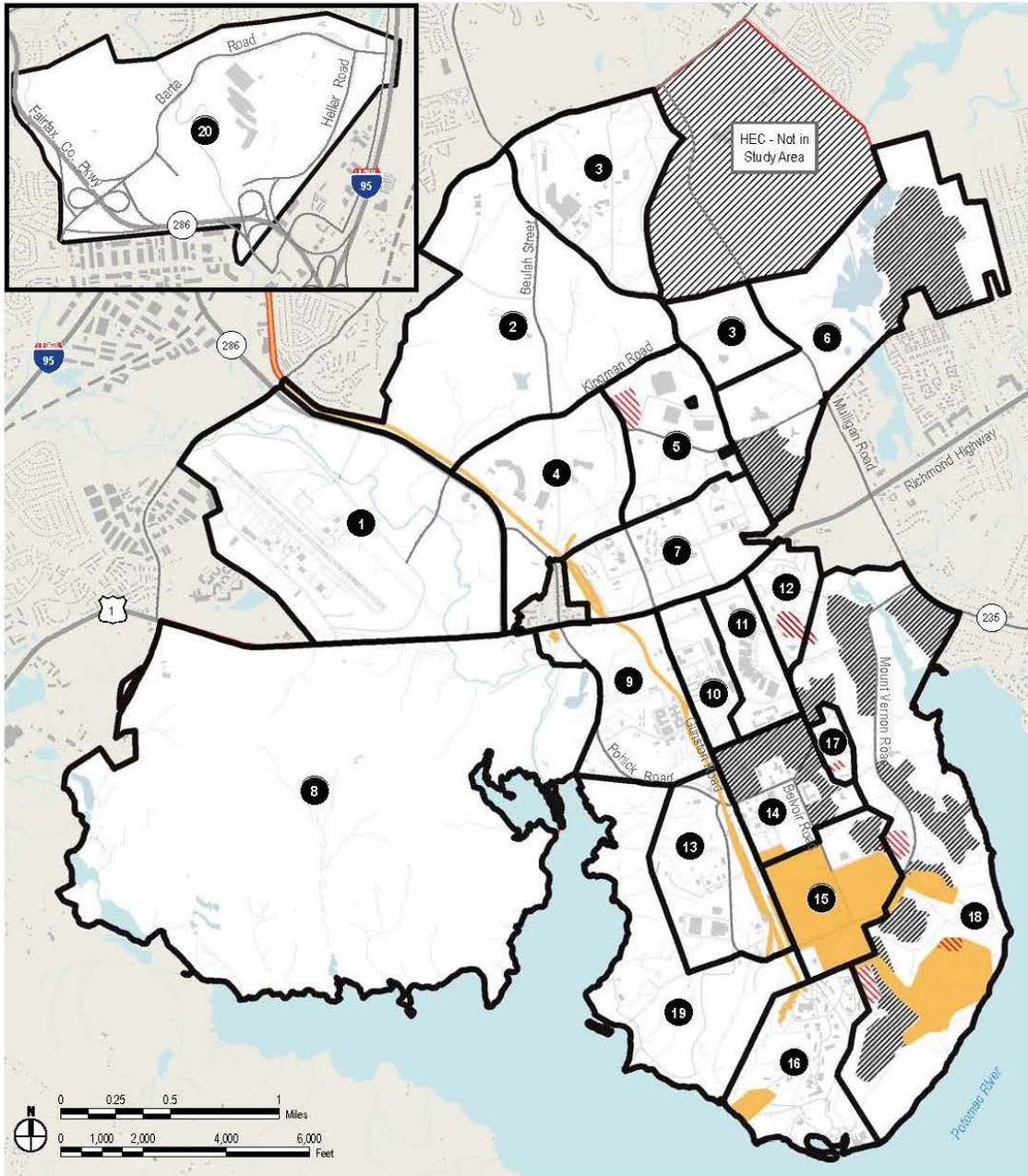
VASHPO #	Context	Notes
44FX1929	Prehistoric	Phase II conducted in 2008. The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)
44FX3253	Prehistoric	Phase II in 2008 (site was split from 44FX1929). The VASHPO concurred in letter dated 2/7/08 (VASHPO File 2003-0021.)

#### Archaeological Sites Requiring Further Study

Site	Context	Site	Context	Site	Context
44FX0010	Prehistoric	44FX0011	Prehistoric	44FX0035	Prehistoric
44FX0230	Prehistoric	44FX0231	Prehistoric	44FX0460	Historic
44FX0461	Historic	44FX0462	Historic	44FX0545	Prehistoric
44FX0611	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0629	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0631	Historic
44FX0637	Prehistoric	44FX0640	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0641	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX0642	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0669	Historic	44FX0677	Prehistoric
44FX0678	Prehistoric	44FX0679	Prehistoric	44FX0680	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX0681	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX0705	Prehistoric	44FX0710	Historic
44FX0739	Historic	44FX1077	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1078	Prehistoric
44FX1079	Prehistoric	44FX1080	Historic	44FX1081	Prehistoric
44FX1210 <sup>3</sup>	Historic	44FX1213	Historic	44FX1301	Prehistoric
44FX1302	Prehistoric	44FX1303	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1304	Prehistoric
44FX1306	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1307	Prehistoric	44FX1308	Prehistoric
44FX1309	Prehistoric <sup>1</sup>	44FX1310	Prehistoric	44FX1311	Prehistoric
44FX1312	Prehistoric	44FX1313	Prehistoric	44FX1315	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1320	Prehistoric	44FX1321	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1322	Prehistoric
44FX1323	Historic	44FX1324	Historic	44FX1325	Prehistoric
44FX1330	Prehistoric	44FX1331	Prehistoric	44FX1334	Prehistoric
44FX1335	Prehistoric	44FX1336	Prehistoric	44FX1337	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1338	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1339	Prehistoric	44FX1341	Prehistoric
44FX1342	Prehistoric	44FX1343	Prehistoric	44FX1356	Prehistoric
44FX1357	Prehistoric	44FX1434	Prehistoric	44FX1498	Prehistoric
44FX1499	Prehistoric	44FX1500	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1502	Prehistoric
44FX1589	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1630	Prehistoric	44FX1631	Prehistoric
44FX1632	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1633	Historic	44FX1634	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1635	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1636	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1637	Prehistoric
44FX1638	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1641	Prehistoric	44FX1642	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1643	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1644	Historic	44FX1645	Prehistoric

Site	Context	Site	Context	Site	Context
44FX1646	Prehistoric	44FX1647	Prehistoric	44FX1649	Prehistoric
44FX1650	Prehistoric	44FX1651	Historic	44FX1657	Historic
44FX1658	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1659	Prehistoric	44FX1677 <sup>1</sup>	Historic
44FX1679	Prehistoric	44FX1681	Prehistoric	44FX1682	Prehistoric
44FX1685	Prehistoric	44FX1686	Prehistoric	44FX1687	Prehistoric
44FX1688	Historic	44FX1689	Prehistoric	44FX1691	Prehistoric
44FX1693	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1694	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1696	Historic
44FX1697	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1698	Prehistoric	44FX1700	Prehistoric
44FX1701	Prehistoric	44FX1704	Prehistoric	44FX1705	Prehistoric
44FX1706	Prehistoric	44FX1707	Prehistoric	44FX1712	Prehistoric
44FX1714	Prehistoric	44FX1717	Prehistoric	44FX1718	Historic
44FX1719	Historic	44FX1720	Historic	44FX1723	Historic
44FX1783	Historic	44FX1810	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1898 <sup>2</sup>	Prehistoric
44FX1899	Prehistoric	44FX1901	Prehistoric	44FX1902	Prehistoric
44FX1903	Prehistoric	44FX1906	Prehistoric	44FX1909	Prehistoric
44FX1910	Prehistoric	44FX1911	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1912	Historic/Prehistoric
44FX1914	Prehistoric	44FX1917	Prehistoric	44FX1919	Prehistoric
44FX1920	Historic	44FX1924	Prehistoric	44FX1927	Prehistoric
44FX1928	Prehistoric	44FX1930	Prehistoric	44FX1931	Prehistoric
44FX1932	Historic/Prehistoric	44FX1935	Prehistoric	44FX1936	Prehistoric
44FX1938	Prehistoric	44FX1945	Prehistoric	44FX1946	Prehistoric
44FX1947	Historic	44FX1948	Historic	44FX1949	Prehistoric
Notes:					
<p>1. In a Phase II survey conducted in 1996, this site was recommended eligible. However, the VASHPO did not concur with this recommendation (letter dated 6/16/14) and requested that a new baseline study and additional research be conducted (VASHPO File 2014-033).</p> <p>2. Phase II conducted in 1997. The site was recommended non-eligible. No review of the report and finding by the VASHPO is documented.</p> <p>3. Phase II evaluation conducted in 1997. Recommended non-eligible with caveat due to lack of subsurface testing. The VASHPO did not concur (letter dated June 19, 1997). Further study is needed.</p>					

# ATTACHMENT E HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESTRICTIONS DISTRICT MAP



- District Boundaries
- Privatized Army Lodging Areas
- Fort Belvoir Historic Districts
- Family Housing Areas

## ATTACHMENT F HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESTRICTIONS TABLE

On-Post Historic Preservation Development Restrictions and Standards							
Map ID	Preservation District	Historic Properties Identified	Historic Preservation Restriction Archeology	Historic Preservation Restriction Architectural Resources	Historic Preservation Restrictions Visual	Historic Preservation Restrictions Auditory	Historic Preservation Restriction Land Use
1	Davison Army Airfield	Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.		N/A	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions with exception of control tower.	Undertakings resulting in sustained increases in air operations will require full Section 106 consultation.	
2	Golf Course/National Museum of the US Army	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Military Railroad		Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.			
3	Intelligence	Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: Airfield height restrictions.		Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
4	Defense Logistics Agency/Intelligence Security Command	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Military Railroad		Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.		Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	
5	North Post Community Support	Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.		N/A	Building Height Limit: 230 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)		
6	North Residential	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources:					

		Woodlawn Historic District					
7	Lower North Post	Archeological sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, Woodlawn Historic District, Amphitheatre & Fort Belvoir Military Railroad	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites or within 50 feet of the Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House or the Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.	Building Height Limits: 190 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)	No weekend construction within 1/2 mile of Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House or Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery. All other future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Fremont field shall be used for ball fields and event fields. No development between Lampert Road and Goethals Road and between Woodlawn and Franklin Roads. Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
8	Southwest Area	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Pohick Church		N/A	No development within 1/4 mile of Pohick Church. Building Height Limit: 200 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)	No development within 1/4 mile of Pohick Church. All other future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	
9	1400 West	Archeological Sites & Historic Architectural Resources: Humphreys Pump Station Complex & Fort Belvoir Military Railroad	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.	Building Height Limits: 215 feet Above Sea Level (ASL) to the west of Gunston Road	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
10	1400 East	Archeological Sites & No Historic Architectural Resources	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.		Building Height Limits: 180 feet Above Sea Level (ASL) to the east of Gunston Road	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	No development allowed between Route 1 and First Street. Vegetative screening shall be retained to greatest extent possible. Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
11	Medical		N/A		Building Height: 220 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)		
12	South Post Community Support	No Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources. Proximity to Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Woodlawn Historic District.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.	N/A	Building Height Limits: 180 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)	No weekend construction within 1/2 mile of Woodlawn Quaker Meeting House. All other future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Area to the east of Halleck Road shall be reserved for ball fields. Vegetative screening shall be retained to greatest extent possible. No development allowed between Route 1 and Casey Road. Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.

13	Industrial Area	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources. Contains portions of Fort Belvoir Historic District & the Fort Belvoir Military Railroad	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.		New construction adjacent to historic district shall conform to the Installation Design Guide. Building Height Limits: 260 Above Sea Level (ASL)		Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
14	Town Center	No Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Contains portions of Fort Belvoir Historic District.	N/A	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.	New construction adjacent to historic district conform to the Installation Design Guide and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction within the historic district shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Development between Belvoir and Middleton Roads north of 16th Street should be recreational in nature. Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
15	Historic Core	No Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Fort Belvoir Historic District.	N/A		All undertakings shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District.		Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3. No development shall occur on P1 parade field.
16	300 Area	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: SM-1 Reactor Complex (349, 371-374, 380, 7350, & Pier) and Fort Belvoir Military Railroad.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.	Maintenance, repair, and additions to historic properties shall conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Design Guidelines for DoD Historic Buildings and District. Additional requirements are set forth in the Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.	Building Height Limits: New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
17	Admin. Campus	Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.		N/A	Building Height Limits: 210 feet Above Sea Level (ASL)		

18	Community Activities	Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	No ground disturbance within 50 feet of archeological sites.	N/A	New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction adjacent to historic district conform to the Installation Design Guide and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.	Future development shall be consistent with the Future Land Use identified in Chapter 3.
19	Recreation				New construction height will not exceed 90 feet. New construction adjacent to historic district conform to the Installation Design Guide and be compatible in size and massing to adjacent historic district. New construction over 1-story within 300 feet of shoreline shall require additional Section 106 consultation.		
20	Fort Belvoir North Area	No Archeological Sites. No Historic Architectural Resources.	N/A	Additional requirements are set forth in Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide.	N/A		
	Family Housing Areas	Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources: Historic Landscapes and Historic Architectural Resources.	All undertakings shall comply with existing Privatized Housing Programmatic Agreement.				
	Privatized Army Lodging Areas	No Archeological Sites. Historic Architectural Resources.	All undertakings shall comply with existing Privatized Army Lodging Programmatic Agreement.				

## **ATTACHMENT G SUGGESTED MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

The strategies listed below are recommendations for mitigating adverse effects to historic properties both on and off Fort Belvoir. The Fort Belvoir Cultural Resource Manager through discussion with consulting parties may select a strategy listed below or propose other innovative and creative strategies depended on the undertaking and adverse effect being mitigated.

- On-Site Interpretation
  - Historic Markers
  - Interpretive Signage/Displays
- Public Education & Awareness
  - Pamphlets
  - Website
  - Directional Signage
  - Emerging Technology (Virtual Tours, Smart Phone Apps)
- Installation Education & Awareness
  - Cultural Resource Training (Tenant Agencies and/or Garrison Staff)
  - Training/Awareness Videos
- Construction/Repair
  - Repairs/Renovation/Rehabilitation of existing historic property/properties
  - Removal/Replacement/Rehabilitation of existing inappropriate materials/repairs
  - Restoration of existing heritage trails
- District Enhancements
  - Existing Condition Studies
  - District Markers for Buildings
- Viewshed Mitigations
  - Buffer/Open Space Creation
  - Existing Viewshed Restoration/Improvement
- Archaeology
  - Conduct Archaeological Study (Phase I, II, or III)
  - Archaeological Collections Upgrades
- Research/Reports
  - HABS/HAER/HALS on impacted property or associated historic property
  - Context Studies
  - National Register Nomination
  - Revise Existing National Register Nomination
  - Historic Records Upgrade/Database Creation

- Partnerships
  - Develop Protective and Interpretive Programs in Partnership with Adjacent Historic Property Owners/Stewards
  - Provide Easements for Access to, and/or Protection of, Historic or Archaeological Sites on Fort Belvoir land that have value to the Interested Public and/or Descendants of Historic Owners/Occupants of Fort Belvoir Lands
  - Provide “Program Accessibility” (or virtual accessibility) to Historic or Archaeological Sites where security prohibits direct access to the public or descendant community

Additional mitigation guidance can be obtained from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program *Cultural Resources Public Outreach and Interpretation Source Book*.

## ATTACHMENT H EXEMPT – NO ADVERSE EFFECT ACTIVITIES

The following activities have little reasonable potential to adversely affect an historic property's National Register qualifying characteristics, when carried out as described and in accordance with the *Design Guidelines for Department of Defense Historic Buildings and Districts*, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, and the Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR) outlined in Table 2-1 and Figures 2.15-16 of the RPMP Vision and Development Plan. These activities shall require no further action in accordance with Stipulation II.B of this Agreement. To meet this determination, all work on historic properties must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and be consistent with the applicable NPS *Preservation Briefs* series.

### 1. Site Maintenance and Improvements

Building removal: The following activities are exempt:

- Demolition of buildings, structures, or facilities that are not listed, not determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or do not contribute to the National Register significance of historic properties.
- *NOTE: Removal of buildings, structures, or facilities that lie within a listed or eligible historic district shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii to ensure the National Register significance of the historic district will not be adversely affected.*

Streets, driveways, alleys, and parking areas: The following activities are exempt:

- Routine road maintenance, repair, and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within disturbed context.
- Placing marl, gravel, or shell on dirt roads or lots where no new ground disturbance will occur.
- Repair of existing concrete or asphalt surfaces for curbs, gutters, and retaining walls.
- Maintenance, repair, and in-kind replacement of non-character-defining street lights, traffic signals, and traffic signs.
- Installation of curb cuts.
- *NOTE: Work shall replace existing materials in kind and attempt match the existing character and design to the greatest extent possible.*

Landscaping: The following landscaping activities are exempt:

- Mowing, trimming, and pruning of grass, shrubs, or trees.
- Routine vegetation control activities.

- Maintenance and repair of existing landscape features, including planting, walkways, and statuary.
- Routine maintenance and repair of existing trail systems, including removal of downed trees and debris.
- Repairs to or in-kind replacement of walks and steps, provided work does not involve the removal of historic or character-defining materials.
- *NOTE: installation of new landscape features at an historic property or within an historic landscape shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

Erosion control: The following activities are exempt:

- General erosion control activities such as gravel or riprap placement on slopes, where minimal grading or preparation is required and no archaeological sites are present.
- Planting or seeding ground cover, and cleanout of existing drainage ditches.

Fencing: The following activities are exempt:

- Maintenance and in-kind repair of existing fencing and installation of new chain link or post and rail fencing.
- Installation of new fencing provided no identified archaeological sites are present.
- *NOTE: Installation of new fencing on the grounds of an historic property or within the viewshed of adjacent historic properties shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

Park and playground equipment: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair or comparable replacement of existing park and playground equipment, excluding buildings (see above).

Placement of temporary structures: The following activities are exempt:

- Temporary parking or placement of mobile homes, tents, and portable structures on extant parking lots or other surfaces that does not require new ground disturbance or is not on a known archaeological site.
- Installation of temporary construction-related structures (not to be in place for more than two years), including scaffolding, barriers, screening, fences, protective walkways, signage, office trailers, or restrooms that will not require or cause new ground disturbance.
- *NOTE: Temporary structures constructed within the viewsheds of adjacent historic properties shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii and any applicable agreement documents already protecting those viewsheds.*

Water systems: The following activities are exempt:

- Changes to water systems, including siting, installation, maintenance, repair, removal, and operation of plant water systems including, but not limited to, water wells, cooling water systems, potable water systems, storm sewers, waste water treatment systems, plant drainage, and plumbing.
- *NOTE: Changes that may affect the historic qualities of a property shall require prior review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*
- *NOTE: The installation of new water systems has the potential to affect previously undiscovered archaeological resources and should follow Stipulation VI concerning Post-Review Archaeological Discoveries.*

Electrical systems: The following activities are exempt:

- Changes to electrical systems, including siting, installation, maintenance, repair, removal, and operation of electrical distribution systems including, but not limited to, transformers, conduit boxes, utility poles, generators, and underground lines.
- *NOTE: Changes that may affect the historic qualities of a property shall require prior review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*
- *NOTE: The installation of new electrical systems has the potential to affect previously undiscovered archaeological resources and should follow Stipulation VI concerning Post-Review Archaeological Discoveries.*

## **2. New Construction**

The following activities are exempt:

- New construction outside of a listed or eligible historic district, not adjacent to an individual historic property or within the viewshed of adjacent historic properties provided such new construction does not directly impact or alter contributing resources as called for in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- *NOTE: New construction within the viewsheds of adjacent historic properties shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii and any applicable agreement documents already protecting those viewsheds.*

## **3. Exterior Building Maintenance and Rehabilitation**

Building maintenance and repair: The following activities are exempt:

- General maintenance and repair of non-historic buildings and facilities, which includes but is not limited to painting; siding; roofing; door, ceiling, wall, window, floor covering repair/replacement; elevator repair; filter and light replacement; repairs to existing equipment.
- Repair or in-kind replacement of existing signs or awnings.

Lighting: The following activities are exempt:

- Changes to interior and exterior lighting systems including replacement of or modification to lighting systems in all buildings and facilities, so long as no historic fabric is disturbed.
- Repair or in-kind replacement of existing significant, character-defining, or contributing exterior light fixtures.

Foundation repair: The following activities are exempt:

- Below-grade repairs of all types of foundations, so long as work is confined to existing builder's trench and does not impact or otherwise alter previously identified archaeological sites.

Windows and doors: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair of windows and doors, including caulking and weather stripping of existing window or door frames, and installation of new glass in existing sashes or doors, including retrofitting for double and triple glazing, and replacement of glazing putty.
- Installation of exterior storm windows and doors on historic buildings or structures, provided they conform to the shape and size of the historic windows and doors, and that the meeting rails of storm windows coincide with those of existing sash, and that their installation will not permanently damage historic elements.
- Installation of door or window locks or electronic security apparatus.
- *NOTE: Replacement of windows and doors at an historic property shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

Walls and siding: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair of wall or siding material or in-kind replacement of deteriorated siding or trim on historic buildings or structures.

Painting/lead paint abatement: The following activities are exempt:

- Removal of exterior or interior paint by non-destructive means, limited to hand scraping, low pressure water wash (less than 200 p.s.i.), or paint-removal chemicals, provided that the removal method is consistent with the provisions of 24 CFR § 35, "Lead-Based Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures," including § 35.140, "Prohibited methods of paint removal."
- All lead paint abatement done in accordance with Chapter 18 of HUD's Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, "Lead Hazard Control and Historic Preservation" and carried out in accordance with *Preservation Brief #37: Appropriate Methods for Reducing Lead Paint Hazards in Historic Housing*.
- Application of exterior paint to previously painted surfaces when no historic decorative paint schemes, such as graining, stenciling, marbling, etc., are to be covered.

Porches: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair or in-kind replacement of existing porch elements on historic buildings or structures, such as columns, flooring, floor joists, ceilings, railing, balusters and balustrades, and lattice.

Roofing: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair or in-kind replacement of roof cladding and sheeting, flashing, gutters, soffits, and downspouts on historic buildings or structures with no change in roof pitch or configuration.
- Repair or re-framing of structural roof elements as required to improve the drainage and durability of the roof, as long as the appearance of the roof lines visible from the front elevation and from other prominent, visible points (for example, the exposed side façade on a corner lot) is not affected.
- New installation of gutters and down spouts, as long as this does not damage historic materials or require removal of historic features.

Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act access: The following ADA/ABA activities are exempt:

- Repair or in-kind replacement of existing ADA/ABA ramps, unless the ramps are to be substantially modified.
- Installation of new ADA/ABA ramps, when the following considerations apply:
  - 1) The ramp will not be a permanent addition to the property;
  - 2) No historic fabric will be permanently damaged in the installation or use of the ramp;
  - 3) Every reasonable effort will be made to construct and finish the ramp in a manner that will result in a minimal amount of visual and physical impact on the property, through design considerations, use of materials, and painting wooden ramps whenever possible.

Repointing: The following activities are exempt:

- Repair or repointing of chimneys or other masonry features on historic buildings or structures with the design, size, shape, materials, and repointing to match the original in color, texture, and tooling, and, for historic properties, following the recommended approaches in *Preservation Brief No. 2 Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings*.

Mothballing: The following activities are exempt:

- Securing or mothballing an historic property by boarding over window and door openings, making temporary roof repairs, and/or ventilating the building.

- *NOTE: For historic buildings, mothballing procedures will follow Preservation Brief No. 31, "Mothballing Historic Buildings" or require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

#### 4. Interior Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Energy conservation and Green Building technologies: The following activities are exempt:

- Incorporation of green building technologies to existing historic buildings or structures seeking certification under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards for environmentally sustainable construction, provided such construction does not alter or detract from the qualities that contribute to the significance of the historic property(ies).
- Energy conservation measures, including modifications to the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) control systems and conversions to alternative fuels, provided that these elements do not detract from qualities that contribute to the significance of the historic property(ies).
- Installation of non-spray insulation in ceilings and attic spaces.
- *NOTE: Changes that may affect those historic qualities of a property shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

Mechanical systems: The following activities are exempt:

- Installation, replacement or repair of plumbing, HVAC systems and units, electrical wiring and fire protection systems, provided no structural alterations or damage to historic material are involved.
- Restroom improvements, provided the work is contained within the existing restroom walls.
- *NOTE: For historic properties, work must be done according to the NPS preservation briefs and there should be no intrusion into the primary spaces of the building.*

Electrical: The following activities are exempt:

- Maintenance, repair, removal, modification, upgrading or replacement of plant and building interior electrical systems (e.g., building conduit, wiring and lighting, emergency lighting, etc.) in all buildings and structures.
- Upgrading or adding additional above and/or below ground electrical connections between or among existing buildings and new construction.
- *NOTE: Changes that may affect the historic qualities of a property shall require prior review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*
- *NOTE: The installation of new external electrical connections below ground has the potential to affect previously undiscovered archaeological resources and should follow Stipulation VI concerning Post-Review Archaeological Discoveries.*

Retrofitting: The following activities are exempt:

- Siting, installation, maintenance, repair, removal or replacement of communications and computer systems, including public address systems, facsimile systems, microwave and radio systems, fiber-optic cables, and phone systems.

Fire detection and suppression: The following activities are exempt:

- Changes to fire detection and suppression systems including routine upgrades and modifications to fire alarm systems, smoke detectors, and sprinkler systems.

Health and Safety: The following activities are exempt:

- General clean-up, encapsulation, and removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials from buildings and structures, provided this does not involve removal or alteration of significant historic elements (for lead paint abatement, see above).
- *NOTE: Additional review through Stipulation II.B.ii shall not be required if the treatment to prevent the entry of radon gas into the building is through the basement floor and does not damage or conceal any historic material.*

Interior spaces: The following activities are exempt:

- Replacement of kitchen or bathroom facilities and fixtures, provided the work is contained within the existing bathroom and significant historic fabric will not be damaged, altered, or removed.
- Repair or in-kind replacement of interior surface treatment, such as floors, walls, ceilings, plaster and woodwork.
- Installation of grab bars and other minor interior modifications necessary for disabled accessibility.

Basement: The following activities are exempt:

- Installation or repair of concrete basement floor in an existing basement, provided no historic materials are damaged.

## **5. General**

Antiterrorism and force protection measures: The following activities are exempt:

- Antiterrorism and force protection measures designed and constructed to prevent or mitigate hostile actions, including cyber threats, as well as to increase capacity and protection for access control, provided such construction does not alter or detract from the qualities that contribute to the significance of the historic property and/or structure.

- *NOTE: Changes that may affect those historic qualities of a property shall require review through Stipulation II.B.ii.*

Wildlife habitat conservation: The following activities are exempt:

- Maintenance and repair of existing property, wetlands and stream channels.
- Installation of nesting platforms and boxes.
- Installation of animal-secure fencing or barriers, when consistent with fencing provisions (see above).
- *NOTE: Additional review through Stipulation II.B.ii shall be required if new or expanded wetlands are proposed, to ensure archaeological properties will not be adversely affected.*

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**ATTACHMENT I**  
**SAMPLE STREAMLINED CONSULTATION FORM**

**Fort Belvoir Maintenance, Operation and Planning (MOD) Programmatic Agreement (PA)**  
**Streamlined Section 106 Consultation Form**

In accordance with Stipulations I and II of the *Programmatic Agreement Among US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, the Catawba Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Maintenance, Operation and Planning of Lands Covered by the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan*, the installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) has review the following undertaking for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) using the streamlined consultation

**Project Title:** *Brief title that accurately portrays the proposed undertaking/project*

**Project Number:** *20XX-XXX (A project number to help with tracking in the biannual report)*

**Project Description:** *A brief description of the project will be provided. The description will capture the scope of the undertaking as outlined in 36 CFR § 800.XX. This description may include detailed measurements and descriptions as required.*

**Area of Potential Effect Description:** *This section will provide a brief description of the Area of Potential Effect and provide the reviewer with a justification for its boundaries.*

**Area of Potential Effect Map Provided?**  YES  NO

**Historic Properties Identified:** *List/description of those historic properties identified within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effect. This list will include all buildings, structures, sites and objects as required. This item will also identify determinations made on these properties as applicable.*

**Determination:**

- No Historic Properties Affected – CRM has evaluated the Area of Potential Effect (APE) in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 800.4 and determined that there are no historic properties present.
- No Adverse Effect – Non-Exempt Activities – CRM has evaluated the APE and determined the undertaking conforms to the Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR) outlined in the MOD PA for No Adverse Effect (NAE).
- No Adverse Effect – Exempt Activity – CRM has evaluated the APE and determined the undertaking conforms to the HPR outlined in the MOD PA for NAE and is considered an

**No Adverse Effect Exemption:** *Reference to No Adverse Effect Exemptions provided in Attachment XX of the PA will be provided for reference*

**Additional Consulting Parties:** Copies of this correspondence have been sent to the following appropriate consulting parties for review and comment.

- Fairfax County
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Woodlawn & Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House
- Alexandria Friends Meeting House
- Ms. Martha Catlin
- Gunston Hall
- Gum Springs Historical Society
- Mount Vernon Ladies Association
- Pohick Church
- Woodlawn Baptist Church
- Historical Society of Fairfax County
- Woodlawn United Methodist Church

**Tribal Consultation:** When applicable an additional consultation letter has been also been sent to the following Tribal Historic Preservation Offices:

- Catawba Indian Nation     \_\_\_\_\_     N/A

**VDHR File #:** \_\_\_\_\_

VDHR has reviewed the above referenced project and concurs with the Army's determination using the streamlined consultation process.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Holma, Architectural Historian  
Office of Review and Compliance  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**MDHT File #:** \_\_\_\_\_

MDHT has reviewed the above referenced project and concurs with the Army's determination using the streamlined consultation process.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Amanda Apple, Preservation Officer  
Maryland Historical Trust

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**ATTACHMENT J**  
**FORT BELVOIR UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES POLICY**

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# Draft Standard Operating Procedure for Section 106 Review under the MOD PA

## Introduction

To streamline the Section 106 review process, Fort Belvoir is proposing to execute a Programmatic Agreement for the Maintenance, Operation, and Development of Lands Covered by the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan, which include the Main Post and the Fort Belvoir North Area (MOD PA). After the MOD PA is executed, undertakings at these locations will be reviewed according to the procedures laid out in the MOD PA. Undertakings at the other sites controlled by Fort Belvoir will continue to be reviewed in accordance with the general regulations described at 36 CFR Part 800.

## Procedure

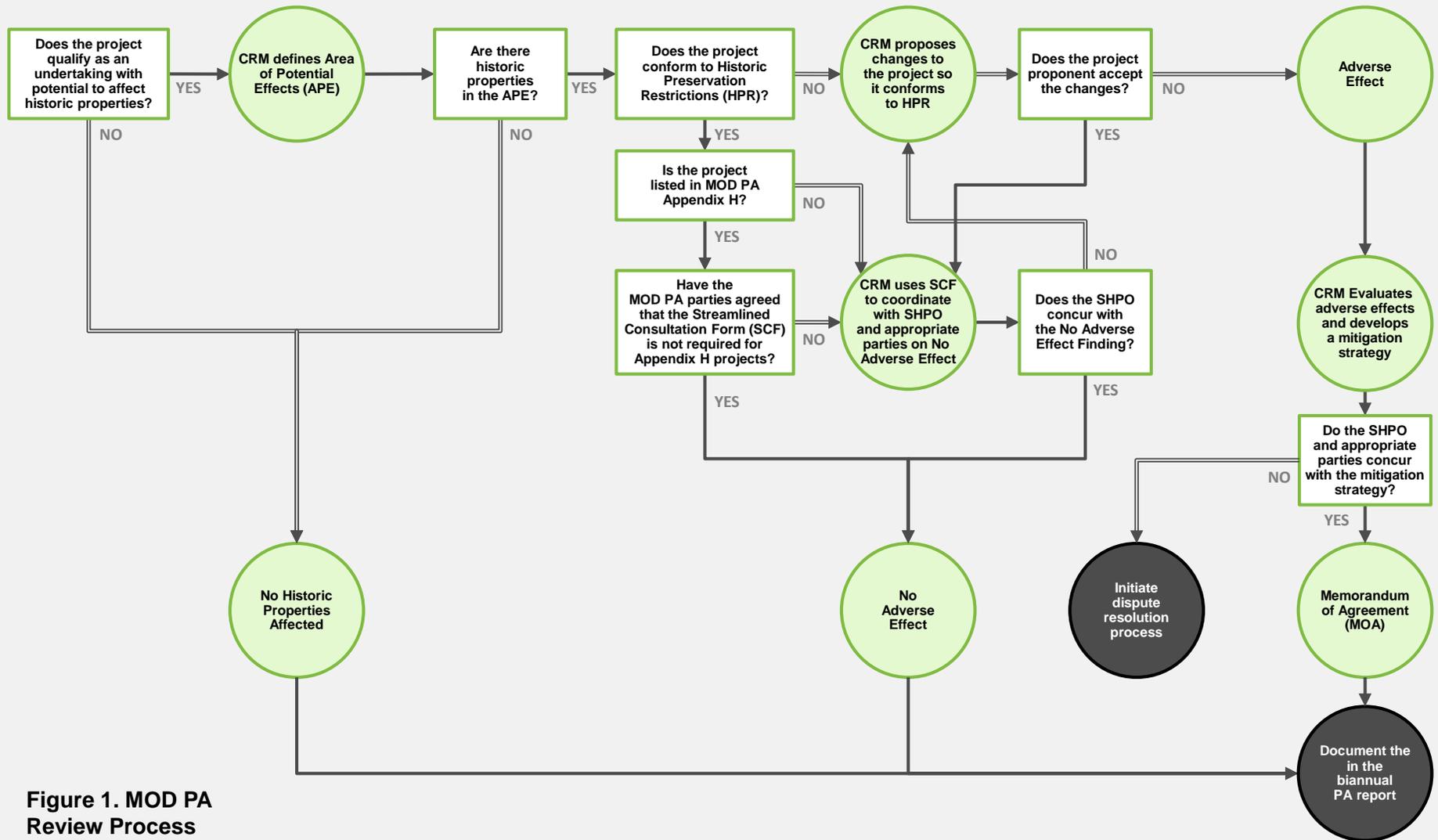
Undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties at Fort Belvoir's Main Post and Fort Belvoir North Area are to be reviewed according to the procedures specified in the MOD PA, Stipulations II, III, and IV. The process defined in Stipulations II, III, and IV is summarized in Figure 1.

For each undertaking:

1. The Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) determines the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR 800.16(d)).
2. The CRM determines whether historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 16(l)(1) exist within the APE. If no historic properties are present, no further action is required and the undertaking may proceed. The review is documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA.
3. If historic properties are present, the CRM evaluates whether the undertaking conforms to the applicable Historic Preservation Restrictions (HPR).
4. If the undertaking conforms to the applicable HPR, the CRM determines whether it is listed among the Exempt Activities (Appendix H of the MOD PA).
  - a. If the undertaking is listed among the Exempt Activities, the CRM may conclude to a finding of No Adverse Effect or No Historic Properties Affected. If the MOD PA parties have formally agreed that such undertakings do not require coordination using the Streamlined Documentation Form (SDF), no further action is required and the undertaking may proceed. The finding is documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA.
  - b. If the undertaking is not listed among the Exempt Activities; or includes activities in addition to those considered exempt; or is listed among the Exempt Activities but the MOD PA parties have not formally agreed that such undertakings do not require coordination using the SDF, the CRM

coordinates with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the appropriate consulting parties using the SDF to seek concurrence on a determination of No Adverse Effect.

- c. If the SHPO concurs or fails to respond within 30 days, no further action is required and the undertaking may proceed. The finding is documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA.
  - d. If the SHPO responds and does not concur, the CRM recommends changes to the project proponent that will address the SHPO's comments and concerns. The CRM informs the SHPO in writing of how these comments and concerns were addressed.
  - e. If the SHPO concurs, no further action is required and the undertaking may proceed. The finding is documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA.
  - f. If the SHPO does not concur, the dispute resolution procedures of the MOD PA (Stipulation XII) may be applied.
5. If the undertaking does not conform to the applicable HPR, the CRM recommends changes to the project proponent that will bring the undertaking into compliance.
  6. If the recommended changes are accepted, the CRM may conclude to a determination of No Adverse Effect. If the MOD PA parties have formally agreed that such undertakings do not require coordination using the SDF, no further action is required and the undertaking may proceed. The finding is documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA. If the MOD PA parties have not formally agreed, the CRM follows Steps 4b through 4f.
  7. If the recommended changes are not accepted by the project proponent, the CRM concludes to a determination of Adverse Effect and:
    - a. Evaluates each adverse effect to determine the appropriate type and level of mitigation required.
    - b. Informs the SHPO and appropriate consulting parties of the Adverse Effect determination and recommends a mitigation strategy.
    - c. If the SHPO and appropriate parties agree to the mitigation strategy, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is executed. The finding of Adverse Effect and the mitigation strategy are documented in the biannual report prepared in accordance with Stipulation XI of the MOD PA.
    - d. If the SHPO and one or more of the appropriate consulting parties object to the recommended mitigation strategy, the CRM works to resolve the dispute in accordance with Stipulation XII of the PA.



**Figure 1. MOD PA Review Process**

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## **Appendix V - List of Consulting Parties**

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**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Katharine Kerr  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 803  
Washington, DC 20004

202-606-8534  
kkerr@achp.gov

**STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS**

**Virginia State Historic Preservation Office**

Mr. Marc Holma  
Architectural Historian  
Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia 23221

(804) 482-6090  
marc.holma@dhr.virginia.gov

**Maryland State Historic Preservation Office**

Ms. Amanda Apple  
Preservation Officer  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

(410) 514-7630  
aapple@mdp.state.md.us

**INDIAN TRIBES**

**Catawba Indian Nation**

Chief Bill Harris  
996 Avenue of the Nations  
Rock Hill, SC 29730

(803) 366-4792

**Catawba Indian Nation**

Caitlin H. Totherow  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
1536 Tom Steven Road  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

(803) 328-2427x226  
caitlinh@ccppcrafts.com

**Tuscarora Nation of New York**

Neil Patterson, Jr., Director  
Tuscarora Environmental Program  
5226E Walmore Road  
Tuscarora Nation  
Lewiston, NY 14092

(716) 264-6011x102  
npatterson@hef.org

**United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma**

Ms. Lisa Baker  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 746  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

(918) 822-1952  
ukbthpo-larue@yahoo.com

**Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**

Mr. Russell Townsend  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Eastern Band of Cherokee  
Qualla Boundary  
PO Box 455  
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

(828) 554-6851  
russtown@nc-chokeee.com

**Pamunkey Indian Tribe**

331 Pocket Road  
King William, VA 23086

(Federal recognition process ongoing; a *Proposed Finding for Federal Acknowledgment of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe* was published in the *Federal Register* on January 23, 2014).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

<p><b>Fairfax County Planning and Zoning</b>  Ms. Linda Cornish Blank  Historic Preservation Planner  Fairfax County, Department of Planning &amp; Zoning  12055 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 730  Fairfax, Virginia 22035</p> <p>(703) 324-1380  Linda.Blank@fairfaxcounty.gov</p>	<p><b>Fairfax County History Commission</b>  Gretchen Bulova, Chairman  Fairfax County History Commission  c/o City of Fairfax Regional Library, Virginia Room  10360 North Street  Fairfax Virginia 22030</p> <p>(703) 273-3557  gmbulova@aol.com</p>
<p><b>Fairfax County Park Authority</b>  Elizabeth Crowell  Fairfax County Park Authority  James Lee Center  2855 Annandale Road  Fairfax, VA 22042</p> <p>(703) 534-3881  Elizabeth.crowell@fairfaxcounty.gov</p>	<p><b>Albemarle County Historic Preservation Committee</b>  c/o Department of Community Development  Mr. Jared Loewenstein, Chairman  401 McIntire Road, North Wing  Charlottesville, VA 22902-4126</p> <p>(434) 296-5832</p>
<p><b>Prince George's County Planning Department – Historic Preservation</b>  Mr. Howard Berger, Supervisor  4th Floor, County Administration Building  14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive  Upper Marlboro, MD 20772</p> <p>(301) 952-4712  howard.berger@ppd.mncppc.org</p>	<p><b>City of Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning - Historic Preservation</b>  Mr. Al Cox, FAIA  Historic Preservation Manager  City Hall, 301 King Street, Suite 2100  Alexandria, Virginia 22313</p> <p>(703) 746-3833  preservation@alexandriava.gov</p>

## OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES

<p><b>National Capital Planning Commission</b>  Ms. Jennifer Hirsch  Federal Preservation Officer  401 9th Street, NW  North Lobby, Suite 500  Washington, DC 20004</p> <p>(202) 482-7200  jennifer.hirsch@ncpc.gov</p>	<p><b>George Washington Memorial Parkway</b>  Matt Virta (CRM)  George Washington Memorial Parkway Headquarters  Turkey Run Park  McLean, VA 22101</p> <p>(703) 289-2535  matthew_virta@nps.gov</p>
<p><b>National Park Service - Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail</b>  Mr. Don Briggs  Superintendent  National Park Service  Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail  PO Box B  Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425</p> <p>(304) 535-4014</p>	<p><b>National Trust for Historic Preservation</b>  National Trust for Historic Preservation  Attn. Mr. Ross Bradford  1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  Washington, DC 20036</p> <p>(202) 588-6252  Ross_bradford@nthp.org</p>
<p><b>Council of Virginia Archaeologists</b>  c/o Elizabeth Crowell, President  (see Fairfax County Park Authority listing)</p> <p>lcarchaeology@gmail.com</p>	<p><b>Woodlawn National Historic Landmark</b>  Mr. John Riley, Acting Director  Woodlawn &amp; Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House  PO Box 15097  Alexandria, Virginia 22309</p> <p>(703) 780-4000  Jriley2@savingplaces.org</p>

**OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES (Continued)**

<p><b>Mount Vernon Board of Supervisors</b>                  Mr. Brett Kenney, Chief Aide                  2511 Parkers Lane                  Alexandria, VA 22306</p> <p>(703) 780-7518                  Brett.kenney@fairfaxcounty.gov</p>	<p><b>Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends</b>                  Attn. Ms. Judy Riffin                  8990 Woodlawn Road                  Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060</p>
<p><b>Woodlawn Baptist Church</b>                  Rev. Travis Hilton                  Woodlawn Baptist Church                  9001 Richmond Highway                  Alexandria, Virginia 22309</p> <p>(703) 780-3440                  pastor@wlsbc.org</p>	<p><b>Mount Vernon Ladies' Association</b>                  Dr. Esther C. White                  Director of Historic Preservation                  Mount Vernon Ladies' Association                  P.O. Box 110                  Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121</p> <p>ewhite@MountVernon.org</p>
<p><b>Fairfax County Architectural Review Board</b>                  Chairperson                  Fairfax County Architectural Review Board                  121 South Royal Street                  Alexandria, Virginia 22314</p>	<p><b>Gunston Hall Plantation</b>                  Mr. Scott Stroh                  Director                  Gunston Hall Plantation                  10709 Gunston Road                  Mason Neck, Virginia 22079</p> <p>(703) 550-9220                  sstroh@gunstonhall.org</p>
<p><b>Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia</b>                  Ms. Jacque-Lynne Schulman                  President                  Historical Society of                  Fairfax County Virginia                  P.O. Box 415                  Fairfax, Virginia 22038</p> <p>(703) 293-6227                  jlaschulman@yahoo.com</p>	<p><b>Woodlawn-Faith United Methodist Church</b>                  Rev. Lyle E. Morton                  7010 Harrison Lane                  Alexandria, VA 22306</p> <p>(703) 360-9450                  woodlawn@woodlawn-umc.org</p>
<p><b>Gum Springs Historical Society</b>                  Mr. Ronald Chase                  Director                  Gum Springs Historical Society                  8100 Fordson Road                  Alexandria, Virginia 22306</p> <p>(703) 375-9825                  gshsfcv@gmail.com</p>	<p><b>Pohick Church</b>                  Rev. Donald Binder                  Pohick Church                  9301 Richmond Highway                  Lorton, Virginia 22076</p> <p>(703) 339-6572                  dbinder@pohick.org</p>
<p><b>Ms. Martha Catlin</b></p> <p>(Contact information on file at DPW)</p>	

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# **Appendix VI - Curation Agreement**

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**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES**  
**BETWEEN**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON FORT BELVOIR**  
**AND**  
**FAIRFAX COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND**  
**PROTECTION SECTION**

This Memorandum of Agreement is entered into between the United States of America, acting by and through United States Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, hereinafter Fort Belvoir or Depositor, and the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, hereinafter County or Repository. The Parties do witnesseth that,

**Whereas**, Depositor has the responsibility under Federal law to preserve for future use certain resources of archeological artifacts, specimens and associated records, herein called the Collection; and

**Whereas**, Depositor provides cultural resources support to Humphreys Engineer Center, Virginia, including support for compliance with Federal historic preservation law, through an interservice support agreement; and

**Whereas**, on February 24, 1987, the United States Army Engineer Museum and the Heritage Resources Division of Fairfax County, Virginia entered into an agreement through which archeological resources from Fort Belvoir and Humphreys Engineer Center, Virginia, would be curated by Heritage Resources Division of Fairfax County, Virginia, hereafter 1987 Agreement (Attachment A); and

**Whereas**, archaeological resources (herein the Collection) accepted by the County are listed in the schedule which is attached to the 1987 Agreement and to this Agreement and hereby made a part of this Agreement (Attachment C); and

**Whereas**, any subsequent deposits to the Collection accepted by the County shall become part of the Collection for purposes of this Agreement; and

**Whereas**, following the relocation of the United States Army Engineer Museum to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri in 1989, Fort Belvoir became the successor of the United States Army Engineer Museum for the management of cultural resources at Fort Belvoir, including archeological resources; and

**Whereas**, in 1996 the Heritage Resources Division of Fairfax County, Virginia, was reorganized and is now entitled the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section, hereinafter Repository; and

**Whereas**, Repository has continued to curate the Collection received from Depositor under the 1987 Agreement; and

**Whereas**, Depositor and Repository desire to continue to have the Collection curated by Repository and both parties acknowledge the need to execute a new agreement to capture organizational changes that have occurred since 1987; and

**Whereas**, the Parties hereto recognize the Federal Government's continued ownership and control over the Collection curated by Repository and the Federal Government's responsibility to ensure that the Collection be suitably managed and preserved for the public good in accordance with Federal law; and

**Whereas**, the Parties hereto recognize the mutual benefits to be derived by having the Collection suitably housed and curated by Repository; and

**Whereas**, the Parties hereto recognize this agreement shall govern all existing property comprising the Collection and subsequent deposits thereto until such time as this Agreement expires or either Party terminates this agreement in accordance with Section 5 below.

**Now therefore**, the Parties do mutually agree as follows:

- I. Depositor agrees to furnish the Collection to Repository and Repository agrees to accept the Collection from Fort Belvoir, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this agreement, the Collection consisting of archeological resources which are public property.
- II. Repository shall:
  - a. Provide for the professional care and management of the Collection, which comprises artifacts from archeological sites on Fort Belvoir, located in Fairfax County, in Virginia, and Humphreys Engineer Center, and subsequent deposits as may be made to the Collection from time to time.
  - b. Perform all work necessary to protect the Collection in accordance with the Federal regulation 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79 (hereafter 36 CFR Part 79) for the curation of federally-owned and administered archeological property and the terms and conditions stipulated in this Agreement.
  - c. Assign as the Curator, the Collections Manager and the Conservator having responsibility for the work under this Agreement, persons who are qualified museum professionals and whose expertise is appropriate to the nature and content of the Collection.
  - d. Continue all work for a period of ten (10) years or until this Agreement is sooner terminated or revoked in accordance with the terms set forth herein.

- e. Provide and maintain a receiving institution facility having requisite equipment, space and adequate safeguards for the physical security and controlled environment for the Collection in the possession of Repository.
- f. Not in any way adversely alter or deface any of the Collection except as may be absolutely necessary in the course of stabilization, conservation, scientific study, analysis and research. Any proposed activity that will involve the intentional destruction of any artifacts comprising the Collection must be approved in advance and in writing by Depositor.
- g. Annually inspect the facilities and the Collection. Every five (5) years inventory the Collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property. Perform only those conservation treatments as are absolutely necessary to ensure the physical stability and integrity of the Artifacts, and report the results of inventories, inspections and treatments to Depositor.
- h. Maintain complete and accurate records of the Collection, including information on the study, use, loan and location of any artifacts which are part of the Collection and which have been removed from the premises of the Repository.
- i. Implement the term and conditions for temporary loans of artifacts identified in Attachment B of this agreement.
- j. Within five (5) days of discovery, report all instances of and circumstances surrounding loss of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the Collection or any part thereof, and those actions taken to stabilize the said Collection and to correct any deficiencies in the physical plant or operating procedures that may have contributed to the loss, deterioration, damage or destruction. Any actions that will involve the repair and restoration of any of the Collection or any part thereof must be approved in advance and in writing by Fort Belvoir.
- k. Review and approve or deny requests for access to or short-term loan of the Collection (or a part thereof) for scientific, educational or religious uses in accordance with 36 CFR part 79 for the curation of federally-owned archaeological collections and the terms and conditions stipulated in Attachment B of this MOA. Upon receipt of any such request for access or short-term loan, provide notice to Depositor and a minimum of two weeks for Depositor to provide comments to Repository on the request. Approve or deny the request only after consideration of any comments provided by Depositor. In addition, refer requests for consumptive uses of the Collection or any part thereof to Depositor for approval or denial.

- l. Not mortgage, pledge, assign, repatriate, transfer, exchange, give, sublet, discard or part with possession of the Collection or any part thereof in any manner to any third party either directly or indirectly without the prior written permission of Depositor, and redirect any such request to Depositor for response. In addition, not take any action, or fail to take any action, whereby any of the said artifacts shall or may be encumbered, seized, taken in execution, sold, attached, lost, stolen, destroyed or damaged.
- m. Return the Collection or any part thereof to Depositor upon Depositor's written request and at Depositor's expense as provided hereafter.

III. Depositor shall:

- a. Deliver or cause to be delivered to Repository, at Depositor's expense, the Collection and any associated records.
- b. Assign as Depositor's Representative, or his or her appointed successor, having full authority with regard to this Agreement, a person who meets pertinent professional qualifications.
- c. Annually inspect Repository's curation facilities and the Collection and any records associated therewith. Depositor reserves the right to enter the property of the Repository at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspection or study of the Collection and any associated records.
- d. Review and approve or deny requests for consumptively using the Collection (or any part thereof).
- e. Upon providing not less than a two-week notification to Repository, to remove the Collection or any part thereof from Repository's premises, for scientific, educational or religious purposes in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 for the curation of federally-owned and administered archeological property; the terms and conditions stipulated in this Agreement; any conditions hereafter agreed to by the Parties for handling, packaging and transporting the Collection; and other conditions that may be specified by Repository to prevent breakage, deterioration or contamination.

IV. The Collection or any part thereof may be exhibited, photographed or otherwise reproduced and studied in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in this Agreement, and upon approved rules agreed to by Depositor and Repository in Attachment B of this Agreement.

- a. All exhibits, reproductions and studies shall credit Fort Belvoir and shall read as follows: "Courtesy of the United States Army Garrison Fort

Belvoir." Repository agrees to provide Depositor with copies of any resulting publications.

- V. This Agreement shall be effective upon execution by both parties and shall remain in effect for ten (10) years, at which time it will be reviewed, revised as necessary, and reaffirmed or terminated. This Agreement may be amended at any time by mutual consent of the parties as evidenced by a written amendment signed and dated by the parties. Either party may terminate this Memorandum by providing ninety (90) days written notice to the other except that, in the event of default by Repository, Depositor shall be required to provide not more than five (5) days prior written notice of termination. Upon expiration or termination of this Agreement, Repository shall return the Collection to an address provided by Depositor and in such a manner as to preclude breakage, loss, deterioration and contamination during handling, packaging and shipping, and in accordance with other conditions specified in writing by Depositor. Upon termination of this Agreement for default, Repository shall fund the packaging and transportation costs. If Depositor terminates this Agreement for other than default, Depositor shall fund the packaging and transportation costs.
- VI. Title to the Collection being cared for and maintained by Repository under this Agreement lies with the Federal Government.

**In witness whereof**, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement, whereby it shall become effective the date of the last signature.

FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA By:

  
Gregory D. Gadson  
Colonel, US Army  
Garrison Commander

1 May 13  
Date

FAIRFAX COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION SECTION By:

Elizabeth A. Crowell

27 February 2013  
Date



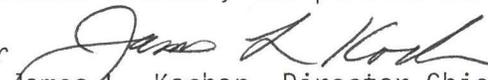
United States Army Engineer Museum  
Belvoir Road & 16th Street  
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5054  
(703) 664-3171

TRANSFER AGREEMENT

THIS TRANSFER AGREEMENT is entered into this 24th day of February, 1987, by and between the United States Army Engineer Museum, hereinafter called the Donor, and Heritage Resources, County of Fairfax, hereinafter called the Receiving Institution.

1. The Donor agrees to furnish to the Receiving Institution and the Receiving Institution agrees to take from the Donor, upon the terms and conditions set forth, the items consisting of the public property (hereinafter called the Property) listed in the Schedule which is attached.
2. The term of the Transfer will commence on 25 February 1987 and shall continue permanently or until sooner terminated or revoked in accordance with the terms hereof.
3. The Receiving Institution agrees that the Property shall be used for research, education and exhibition or other officially mandated purposes only. The Receiving Institution shall not part permanent possession of any of the Property. Upon dissolution or abolition of Receiving Institution, title to Property will once again revert to Fort Belvoir, Virginia or another appropriate public agency as determined by the United States Army.
4. The Receiving Institution shall take all steps necessary to protect the Property and provide for its continued care, accountability and preservation. The Donor reserves the right to enter the property of the Receiving Institution at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspection or study of the Property. Failure to provide for adequate professional care and accountability of the Property may result in termination of this agreement in whole effective not less than 5 days receipt of written notice hereof and reclamation of said Property by Donor.
5. The Donor reserves the right to retain approximately 50-100 objects from Belvoir Plantation collection of said Property with the understanding that record photographs and documentation of said objects will be provided to the Receiving Institution for interpretation and research purposes.
6. The term Donor, as used herein, shall include his or her duty appointed successors and his or her authorized representatives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Transfer Agreement.

Donor   
By: James L. Kochan, Director-Chief Curator Date: 24 FEB 1987  
United States Army Engineer Museum

Borrower   
By: Susan L. Henry, Historical Archaeologist Date: 20 MAR 1987  
Heritage Resources, County of Fairfax

**ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE**

For use of this form, see AR 870-20; the proponent agency is ODCSOPS

Heritage Resources (hereinafter called "Applicant-Recipient") HEREBY AGREES THAT in compliance with Title VI (Non-Government Agency)

of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; section 606 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended; and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended; no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex or handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant-Recipient receives a donation/loan *gsk* from the Department of the Army and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

This agreement will continue in effect during the time the Applicant-Recipient retains ownership, possession, or control of the donated property. Further, Applicant-Recipient agrees and assures that its successors and/or assigns will be required to give an assurance similar to this assurance as a condition precedent to acquiring any right, title, or interest in and to any of the property donated/lent herein.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining a donation/loan of Federally owned property pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2572 consisting of the following items:

(List artifacts to be donated/lent)

1. Artifacts and associated materials from Koski-Karell survey of Fort Belvoir.
2. Artifacts and associated materials from Soil Systems survey of Fort Belvoir.
3. Artifacts and associated materials from archaeological investigations at Belvoir Historic Site, Fort Belvoir.
4. Howard McCord Collection of Indian artifacts from Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

NOTHING FOLLOWS

(Use additional sheet if space is not adequate)

The Applicant-Recipient recognizes and agrees that such Federal donation/loan will be made in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States will have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance.

THIS ASSURANCE is binding on the Applicant-Recipient, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant-Recipient.

Heritage Resources, County of Fairfax

(Applicant-Recipient)

3-20-87

(Date)

BY

Susan L. Henry

(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable authorized official)

2855 Annandale Road  
Falls Church, Virginia 22042

(Applicant-Recipient's Mailing Address)

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**TERM AND CONDITIONS FOR TEMPORARY LOANS OF**  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE**  
**US ARMY GARRISON FORT BELVOIR COLLECTION**

Recognizing that the display of US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir's historical property is a significant responsibility, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir has developed a set of rules that requesting organizations must adhere to. In order to minimize the risk to Army-owned items and ensure their availability to future generations, Borrower/Recipients must agree to meet these conditions and requirements.

- I. Ownership. The Department of the Army, through US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, hereafter called Fort Belvoir, retains title and ownership of the Army-owned historical property at all times.
  - A. The Borrower/Recipient shall obtain no legal interest in the Army-owned historical property by reason of a loan agreement.
  - B. The Borrower/Recipient will not to use the Army-owned historical property as security for any loan, and will not sell, lease, rent, lend, license or exchange the property for monetary gain or otherwise under any circumstances.
- II. Custody. The Borrower/Recipient will retain physical custody of the Army-owned historical property for the specified loan period.
  - A. The Borrower/Recipient agrees to accept the Army-owned historical property on an "as is, where is" basis, and to sign and send a receipt to Fort Belvoir for Army-owned historical property.
  - B. The Borrower/Recipient will retain the Army-owned historical property at the Borrower/Recipient's facility for the loan period and not transfer it to a third party.
- III. Use. The Borrower/Recipient will display the Army-owned historical property in careful, prudent, dignified and respectful manner.
  - A. The Borrower/Recipient will display and exhibit Army-owned historical property to accurately reflect the history, heritage of the historical property.
  - B. The Borrower/Recipient will use the Army-owned historical property for static display purposes only.
  - C. The Borrower/Recipient will not use the Army-owned historical property consumptively or functionally.
- IV. Physical protection. The Borrower/Recipient will provide reasonable and adequate care for the Army-owned historical property in their possession.
  - A. The Borrower/Recipient will protect Army-owned historical property from fire, smoke, and flood damage.

B. The Borrower/Recipient will protect Army-owned historical property from loss or theft. Army-owned historical property shall be exhibited in a locked case or display.

C. The Borrower/Recipient will protect Army-owned historical property from excessive or inappropriate light, temperature, humidity, insects, and vermin; and other direct or potential environmental hazards.

D. The Borrower/Recipient will not modify Army-owned historical property in any way which would alter the original form, design, or the historical significance of the property.

E. The Borrower/Recipient will not alter, mark, or in any way deface or willfully damage the Army-owned property while in their possession.

F. The Borrower/Recipient will perform routine inspections and maintenance on the Army-owned property on a regular schedule.

G. The Borrower/Recipient will perform restoration and conservation on the Army-owned property only with the written permission of Fort Belvoir.

V. Liability. The Borrower/Recipient is fiscally and legally responsible for the Army-owned historical property in their custody.

A. The Borrower/Recipient is responsible for all arrangements and to assume and pay all costs, charges, and expenses incident to the loan of Army-owned historical property, including but not limited to administration; packaging, handling, and transportation; display and exhibition, unless otherwise noted.

B. The Borrower/Recipient will insure Army-owned historical property against theft, damage, loss, or destruction while in their custody, unless otherwise noted. Insurance should be for the fair market value of the Army-owned historical property under an all-risk, wall-to-wall policy subject to the following standard exclusions: Wear and tear, gradual deterioration, insects, vermin, or inherent vice, repairing, restoration, warlike action, insurrection, rebellion, nuclear reaction, nuclear radiation, or radioactive contamination. Should the insurance be waived, or there occurs a lapse of insurance, the Borrower/Recipient shall indemnify and hold harmless the Department of the Army for any and all loss or damage to the objects occurring during the course of the loan, except for loss or damage resulting from wear and tear, gradual deterioration, inherent vice, war, and nuclear risk.

C. Civilian, non-government Borrower/Recipients will indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the Department of the Army from and against all claims, demands, action, liabilities, judgments, costs, and attorney's fees, arising out of claims on account of, or in any manner predicated upon personal injury, death, or property damage caused by or resulting from possession and/or use of the Army-owned historical property.

D. U.S. Government and U.S. Armed Forces Borrower/Recipients are exempt from insuring U.S. Government-owned or U.S. Armed Forces-owned property, per GAO/OGC-91-5, "Principles of Federal Appropriation Law", VOL. 1 Section 4-144-145 (1991), unless otherwise noted.

VI. Accountability. The Borrower/Recipient will annually account for the Army-owned historical property in their possession and credit Fort Belvoir and the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section for the loan.

A. The Borrower/Recipient will report annually to Fort Belvoir and Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section on the condition and location of the Army-owned historical property. Reports will include:

- (1) A listing of all Army-owned historical property in their custody
- (2) The physical condition of each item
- (3) The location of each item
- (4) A current photograph of each item

B. The Borrower/Recipient will acknowledge and credit Fort Belvoir and Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section for the Army-owned historical property with use of the phrase "Courtesy of US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir and the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section.", in any exhibits or publications resulting from the loan, and provide Fort Belvoir and the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section with copies of any resulting publications at no cost.

C. The Borrower/Recipient shall immediately notify the Fort Belvoir of any damage, loss, or destruction to the Army-owned historical property.

D. The Borrower/Recipient will allow authorized Department of Defense representatives access to the Borrower/Recipient's records and facilities to assure accuracy of information provided by the Borrower/Recipient and compliance with the terms of the loan agreement. The costs for onsite inspections will be at the Borrower/Recipient's expense, unless otherwise noted.

VII. Expiration / Termination. Fort Belvoir retains the right to allow the loan period to expire, to cancel the loan, or to recall any Army-owned historical property at any time for good cause.

A. Fort Belvoir and Borrower/Recipient, as applicable, will give reasonable notice of the expiration / termination of a loan agreement.

- (1) The Borrower/Recipient will contact Fort Belvoir for disposition instructions prior to the end of the loan period.
- (2) Fort Belvoir will make every effort to give reasonable notice in the event of repossession.

B. The failure of the Borrower/Recipient to observe any of the conditions in the agreement shall be sufficient cause for Fort Belvoir to terminate the loan and to repossess the Army-owned historical property. Fort Belvoir may take legal and/or criminal action against the Borrower/Recipient, as applicable and appropriate.

(1) The Borrower/Recipient certifies that the information relative to the loan of the Army-owned historical property is true and correct to the best of their knowledge, and they understand that concealing a material fact and/or making a fraudulent statement in dealings with the Federal Government may constitute a violation of Title 18 of the US Code Section 1001, a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of five (5) years of imprisonment, a \$10,000 fine or both.

(2) The Borrower/Recipient certifies that if they embezzle, steal, purloin, or knowingly convert to the Borrower/Recipient's use or the use of another, or without authority, they sell, convey or dispose of the Army-owned historical property or receive, conceal, or retain the same with intent to convert it to their use or gain, knowing it to have been embezzled, stolen, purloined or converted — shall be fined under Title 18 of the US Code Section 641 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(3) The Borrower/Recipient certifies that if they willfully injure or commit any depredation against Army-owned historical property, willfully injure or destroy, or attempt to injure or destroy, any structure, plaque, statue, or other monument on public property commemorating the service of any person or persons in the armed forces of the United States that contains and / or includes the Army-owned historical property shall be fined under Title 18 of the US Code Sections 1361 and 1369, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

C. The Borrower/Recipient shall defray all maintenance, freight, storage, crating, handling, transportation, and other charges attributable to repossession of Army-owned historical property.

VIII. Renewal. Fort Belvoir retains the right to determine whether to renew the loan. The Borrower/Recipient may request a renewal of the loan of Army-owned historical property and must do so in writing.

A. Fort Belvoir will evaluate renewing the loan. Factors include but are not limited to:

(1) The Borrower/Recipient's demonstrated continuing ability to meet the conditions of the previous period, based on

B. Borrower/Recipient annual reports to Fort Belvoir and the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section

C. Fort Belvoir on-site inspection report(s), as noted

D. Reports on items loaned to the Borrower/Recipient by other Owner/Lenders, as applicable.

(1) Determination by the Fort Belvoir of the physical condition of the Army-owned historical property.

(2) Determination by the Fort Belvoir of the efficacy and value of retaining the Army-owned historical property at the Borrower/Recipient's location.

(3) Other Fort Belvoir requirements.

E. The Fort Belvoir positive decision will be promulgated in writing.

IX. Packaging, Handling, and Transportation. The Borrower/Recipient will ensure the safe and timely shipping out from and return of the Army-owned historical property to the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section on completion and/or termination of the loan agreement.

A. The Borrower/Recipient is responsible for all arrangements and to assume and pay all costs, charges, and expenses related to Army-owned historical property preparation for transportation, of demilitarization, render safe procedures, disassembly, packing, crating, handling, shipping, insurance and other actions incidental to the movement of the Army-owned historical property to the Borrower/Recipient's location and returned to the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section at the conclusion of the loan.

B. The Borrower/Recipient will comply with Fort Belvoir and Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section specific instructions concerning the proper handling and safe transport of Army-owned historical property, as noted.

C. The Borrower/Recipient may arrange to pick up and return the Army-owned historical property directly from the Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section, as noted.

Any questions about care and custody of materials may be directed to:

Cultural Resources Manager  
Fort Belvoir Directorate of Public Works  
9430 Jackson Loop  
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060  
(703) 806-3759

Archaeological Collection List - Attachment C

Accession #	Project Info	Report Name	Report Authors	Date of report	Investigating Organization	Principal Investigator	Date of Investigation	Site #s	# of boxes
1981-056	unknown	unknown	unknown					44FX231	<1
1981-057	unknown	unknown	unknown					44FX230	<1
1982-087	"Belvoir Fx. Co."	unknown	unknown					-	<1
1982-089	(Accotink Creek)	unknown	unknown					44FX0545	<1
1984-002	Upper Cub Run #30	unknown	unknown					44FX719	1
1984-025	(Ft. Belvoir Life Care #2)	Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Report, Fort Belvoir Life Care Community, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael Johnson & Bob Norton	1984	Fairfax County Archeological Survey	Mike Johnson	Dec 13-14, 1984	44FX0833	<1
1984-027	SSI (Soil Systems, Inc.) 1983	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Charles H. LeeDecker & Charles D. Cheek	1984	Soil Systems, Inc.	Charles H. LeeDecker & Charles D. Cheek	1983?	44FX4, 44FX460, 44FX619-44FX710 (not contig.). Most is 44FX628	9
1985-098	(Accotink point)		Traver and Polk 1989?					44FX13	<1
1985-099	(Dogue Bay)	unknown						44FX10	<1
1985-138	Pohick Bay, FB89	unknown						44FX678	<1
1986-055	(McCarty's Cedar Grove)	unknown						44FX0611	<1
1986-079	(Pohick Creek, Lower)	unknown						44FX1077	<1
1986-080	(Pohick Creek, Lower) (Lower Potomac Sewer Line #2)	unknown						44FX1078	<1
1986-082			Traver and Polk 1989?					44FX1095	<1
1987-027	Schott	U.S. Army Engineer Museum Archaeological Investigations of Belvoir Historic Site, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	George C. Shott, Jr.	1976	George Washington U thesis	George C. Shott, Jr.	1972-1976		1?
	Donation				MAAR Associates, Inc. (acc. to docs)				1?
	Multiple other investigations and donations (?)				James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (acc. to docs)			44FX4	25?
1987-028	Shoreline Survey	A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael Johnson		North VA Chapter of Arch Society of Virginia	Mike Johnson & Tom Wright	Sept - Oct 1987	44FX10 - 44FX1357 (not contig.)	4
1988-022		A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael Johnson	Apr-88	North VA Chapter of Arch Society of Virginia	Michael Johnson	Sept - Oct 1987	44FX1326	<1
1988-030	(Dogue Creek)	"Howard McCord" Collection						44FX9	<1
1991-001	Barnes/Owsley, 1989	Barnes/Owsley Site (44FX1326): Documentary Research and Phase II Survey on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Plantations on Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Anne E. Schwermer	Jul-95	Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch	Michael Johnson	1989	44FX1326	2
		unknown					1988, 1989, 1991		
		Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Volume I	Harding Polk II & Ronald A. Thomas	Mar-91		Ronald A. Thomas	1989	120 sites	
		A Phase I Survey of Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Volume II	Harding Polk II	Nov-93		Jerome D. Traver & Ronald A. Thomas	1992		

Archaeological Collection List - Attachment C

Accession #	Project Info	Report Name	Report Authors	Date of report	Investigating Organization	Principal Investigator	Date of Investigation	Site #s	# of boxes
		Unknown but is project # V48-F					1990	44FX1654, 44FX1655, 44FX1656 (docs); 44FX4, 44FX1305, & more?? (artifacts)	
		Phase II Investigations of Twelve Archaeological Sites (44FX13, 44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1275, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, 44FX1622, 44FX1654, 44FX1655 and 44FX1656) Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Jerome D. Traver & Harding Polk II	Feb-91		Traver?	1989?	44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1275, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, 44FX1622, 44FX1654, 44FX1655, 44FX1656	
1991-006	V48, V48-C, V48-D, V48-F, and V48-H	Phase II Investigations of Nine Archaeological Sites (44FX13, 44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1275, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, and 44FX1622) Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Jerome D. Traver & Harding Polk II	Nov-89	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Traver?	1989	44FX13, 44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1095, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, 44FX1622	56
1994-011		Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfield County, Virginia. Technical Report: Cultural Resources Volume I and II.	n/a	c1981	Karell Archeological Services		1980	44FX457	<1
1994-012		**MISSING** Site name: Hill above site E						44FX462	<1
1994-068			Traver and Polk 1989?					44FX1621	0
1994-137								44FX457	0.5
1994-138								44FX458	0.5
1994-139	Springfield Bypass (Ft. Belvoir/Accotink Prehistoric Site)	Phase II Evaluation Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Springfield Bypass Highway Project Right-Of-Way, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia. Vol I and II	Daniel Koski-Karell	10-Mar-83	Karell Archeological Services		July to September 1982	44FX0664	2
		Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Effects to site 44FX457 Proposed Route 29, Springfield Bypass Project Fairfax County, Virginia	Stevan C. Pullins	16-Mar-93	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research	Stevan C. Pullins	October 26 to November 10, 1992	44FX457	1
1994-167		Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Effects to site 44FX458 and 44FX664, Proposed Route 29, Springfield Bypass Project, Fairfax County, Virginia	Stevan C. Pullins & Anna L. Gray	1-Apr-93	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research	Dennis B. Blanton	November 10 to December 5, 1992	44FX458 and 44FX664	2
1994-173		Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX619 and 44FX1942, Cheney School Outgrant Project, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Martha R. Williams and Ellen C. Saint Onge	12-Oct-94	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Christopher R. Polglase	Jun-94	44FX619	1
1994-174	(Dogue Bay)	"Middling" Plantations of the Upper Potomac Esuary: Exploring an Overlooked Segment of Colonial Chesapeake Society; The Barnes/Owsley Site (44FX1326): Preliminary Excavations	Andrew S. Veetch	December 1994	Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch	Andrew Veetch	Sept - Nov 1994	44FX1942	1
1994-175	Barnes/Owsley, 1994 (Veech)							44FX1326	7

Archaeological Collection List - Attachment C

Accession #	Project Info	Report Name	Report Authors	Date of report	Investigating Organization	Principal Investigator	Date of Investigation	Site #s	# of boxes
1995-002	Belvoir Manor, April 1994	Final Report Archaeological Investigations U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir Site 44FX4 Belvoir Manor Fort Belvoir, Virginia		28-Jun-94	James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.		March 21 through May 5, 1994	44FX4	4
1995-004	(McCarty's Cedar Grove)	None. "Unknown. Obtained during deaccessioning of Old Guard Museum" -from USACE Assessment report						41FX611	<1
1995-009	Ft. Meyer Col	None. "Unknown. Obtained during deaccessioning of Old Guard Museum" -from USACE Assessment report						44FX4	9 + 3 crates
1995-018	Owsley 1995/Owsley Landing 1997							44FX2145 (maybe unrelated), 44FX681	8
1995-019	Barnes/Owsley		veetch 1998?			Andrew Veetch??		44FX1326	36
		Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX1340, 44FX1344, 44FX1672, 44FX1674, 44FX1925, and 44FX1926, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael A. Simons and Martha R. Williams	Mar-96	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Christopher R. Polglase	January and April 1995	44FX1925, 44FX1340, 44FX1674, 44FX1672, 44FX1344, 44FX1926	approx 8
		Archeological Investigations U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir Site 44FX1907, Site 44FX1908, Pohick Loop Handicap Access Trail, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Laura J. Galke and J. Sanderson Stevens	Oct-93	John Milner Associates, Inc.		August 16 and 19, 1993	44FX1907-44FX1908	approx 1
1996-010		Phase II Archeological and Historical Investigations U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir Site 44FX635, Site 44FX1333, Site 44FX1677, Site 44FX1505, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Stuart J. Fiedel, Elizabeth O'Brien, Dana Heck	Mar-96	John Milner Associates, Inc.			44FX635, 44FX1333, 44FX1677	approx 1
1997-005	Fort Belvoir DO 3	Phase II Investigations at Five Sites, 44FX12, 44FX1305, 44FX1309, 44FX1314, and 44FX1317, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael A. Simons and Martha R. Williams	10-Dec-96	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Christopher R. Polglase	May 1995 to August 1995	44FX12, FX1305, FX1309, FX1314, FX1317	13
1999-005	Various projects	none						44FX1326/1327 and 44FX678	<1
1999-008	Castle Club	Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of site 44FX1328: An Early- to Mid-Eighteenth Century Tenement Site, Castle Club Park, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Kevin Mock, Janet Friedman, and Cynthia Pfanstiehl		Dames and Moore Group	Cynthia Pfanstiehl		44FX1328	4
2001-011	(Center Rd #1)	Phase II Archeological Investigation at 44FX1898 and Archeological Site Delineation of 44FX1935, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Michael A. Simons	29-Jan-97	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Christopher R. Polglase		44FX1898, 44FX1935	1
2001-015	(Belvoir Mansion Phase I) 2001 limited survey Phase I prior to signage by Parsons	Letter Report: Limited Phase I Archaeological Investigations and Construction Monitoring at Belvoir Prior to Installation of Interpretive Signage	John Rutherford and Elizabeth Crowell	April 2001	Parsons Engineering Science	Elizabeth Crowell	Sep-00	44FX4	<1
2005-011	Ft. Belvoir, Rte. 618, "VCU-ARC"; July 1989 (#1)							44FX1587	<1
2005-012	Ft. Belvoir, Rte. 618, "VCU-ARC"; July 1989 (#2)				Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center			44FX1588	<1
2005-013	Ft. Belvoir, Rte. 618, "VCU-ARC"; July 1989 (#4)	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Highway Improvements to Route 618 Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Douglas C. McLearn & Luke Boyd			Daniel Mouer	July 26-27, 1989	44FX1590	<1
2005-014	Ft. Belvoir, Rte. 618, "VCU-ARC"; July 1989 (#3)	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Highway Improvements to Route 618 Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Douglas C. McLearn & Luke Boyd		Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center	Daniel Mouer	July 26-27, 1989	44FX1589	<1

Archaeological Collection List - Attachment C

Accession #	Project Info	Report Name	Report Authors	Date of report	Investigating Organization	Principal Investigator	Date of Investigation	Site #s	# of boxes
2005-014	10/98 Phase II?							44FX1589	2
		Phase II Evaluative Testing of 44FX459, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Embrey et al.	November 2005	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Charles Cheek	August 22-27, 2005	44FX459	
		Phase II Evaluative Testing at Sites 44FX709 and 44FX1433, For The Expansion of the DCEETA Mail Handling Facility Perimeter Road Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Bryan Corle and Lynn Jones	Dec-05	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Joseph Balicki	April 25 through May 5, 2005	44FX709	
		Archeological Assessment of Site 44FX1275, INSCOM Facility, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Bryan Corle	16-Jun-05	John Milner Associates, Inc.		May 12 2005	44FX1275	
2006-011	DCETA-459 DCETA and FTB Colyer; 8/1/2005	Phase II Evaluative Testing at Site 44FX1921 at Colyer Village Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Joseph Balicki and Bryan Corle	October 2005	John Milner Associates, Inc.		Jul-05	44FX1921	1
								44FX1928, 44FX1929, 44FX3253	
2008-013	Fairfax, Ft. B	Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929 and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Bryan Corle, Charles Goode, Joseph Balicki	Jan-08	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Joseph Balicki	June 26 thru July 19, 2007	44FX1928, 44FX1929, 44FX3253	1
			Joseph Balicki, Lynn Jones, and Geraldine Baldwin	January 2007	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Joseph Balicki	3/13-18/2006	44FX1918	2
2008-015	NMUSA Ft. Belvoir (Gunston Cove)	Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Area, National Museum of the U.S. Army, Fort Belvoir, Virginia							
2009-008	Owsley/Barnes Laning "formerly 95-18"							44FX681	1
2012-002		Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX1784, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia DRAFT	William M. Gardner & Kimberly A. Snyder	Mar-93	Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.	William M. Gardner	February 1993	44FX1784	
2012-001		Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX673, 44FX1495, 44FX1678, and 44FX1784 Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Phillip Hill, Ruth Ann Overbeck, Kimberly A. Snyder	Jun-93	Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.	William M. Gardner	October through February, 1993	44FX673, 44FX1495, 44FX1678, 44FX1784,	
2012-003		Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX1497 and 44FX1913 Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Phillip Hill and William M. Gardner	Oct-93	Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.	William M. Gardner		44FX1497, 44FX1913	3
2012-004		Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Relocation of the US Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters to The Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	J. Sanderson Stevens & Joseph Balicki	32813	John Milner Associates, Inc.	J. Sanderson Stevens		44FX1624	
2012-006		North Post Regional Community Support Center Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Fort Belvoir, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Charles D. Cheek, Bryan Corle and Kerri Culhane	Mar-02	John Milner Associates, Inc.		Feb-02	44FX1208, 44FX1815	
2012-005		Pohick Road Stormwater Repair Project, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Lynn Jones	Jan-02	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Charles D. Cheek	Dec. 21, 2001	44FX1808	1
2012-007	V-48F / Fort Belvoir Phase I							44FX1305	1

# **Appendix VII - Cultural Resources Library Catalogue**

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Report Title	Author	Publication Date	CR Code	Program Code	Copies	Digital Version	At Desk?
Fairfax County, Historical Highlights From 1607	Jean Geddes	January-67	CR-1967-01	CR	1	No	No
A Proposal for the Woodlawn Historic District	Fairfax County, Division of Planning & Financial Management	May-71	CR-1971-01	CR	1	No	No
U.S. Army Engineer Museum Archaeological Investigations of Belvoir Historic Site, Fort Belvoir, VA	CPT George C. Shott, U.S. Army Reserve, Corps of Engineers	January-73	CR-1973-01	CR	4		
The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County	Kilmer and Sweig	May-75	CR-1975-01	CR			
Mount Air	Edith Sprouse	Jan-76	CR-1976-01	CR	1		
Huntley Historic District	Office of Comprehensive Planning	May-76	CR-1976-02	CR	1		
Pohick Church Historic District	Office of Comprehensive Planning	Sep-77	CR-1977-01	CR	1		
Fairfax County, Virginia, A History	Fairfax County Board of Supervisors	May-78	CR-1978-01	CR			
Beginning at White Oak; the Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County	Beth Mitchell	June-79	CR-1979-01	CR	2		
U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir, Real Property Book	Fort Belvoir	June-81	CR-1981-01	CR	1	No	Yes
A Fairfax Friendship: The Complete Correspondence Between George Washington and Brian Fairfax	David and Sweig	Jan-82	CR-1982-01	CR	1		
Phase II Evaluation Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Springfield Bypass Highway Project Right of Way, Federal Antiquities Permit No. 82-VA-348	Karell Archeological Services	Mar-83	CR-1983-01	CR	1		
National Register Nomination, Fort Belvoir Historic District	Massey Maxwell Associates & Soil Systems, Inc, Subsidiary, PSI, Industries, Inc.	Aug-83	CR-1983-02	CR	1		
The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating from 1608 to 1915	Richard W. Stephenson	Mar-83	CR-1983-03	CR	1	No	No
Archeological Reconnaissance, Triplett Homestead Site and Family Cemetery, Round Hill, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County Virginia	Stephen S. Israel	May-83	CR-1983-04	CR	1	Yes	No
Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Ft. Belvoir, VA	Soil Systems, Inc, Subsidiary, PSI, Industries, Inc.	June-05	CR-1984-01	CR	4		
Mount Air Historic District	Office of Comprehensive Planning	Oct-84	CR-1984-02	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir HABS Cards 1984 Survey	None Found	January-84	CR-1984-04	CR	1		
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects with Guidelines for Applying the Standards	National Park Service	January-85	CR-1985-01	CR	1		
A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans, Volume 1	Bethanie Grashof	May-86	CR-1986-01	CR	1		
Boston Windows Conference	National Park Service	Dec-86	CR-1986-02	CR	1		
Fairfax County, Virginia in 1760: An Interpretive Historical Map	Beth Mitchell	January-87	CR-1987-01	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Humphreys Engineering Center Archeological Reconnaissance	Dr. Gabriel DeCicco, Planning Division	Sep-87	CR-1987-02	CR	1		
Searching for the Seventeenth Century on Ft. Belvoir: A Preliminary Reconnaissance of the Barnes/Owsley Plantation Site (44FX1326)	Mike Johnson	Dec-87	CR-1987-03	CR	2	No	No
Door and Window Design Guideline for Historic District Buildings, Fort Belvoir, VA Contract NO: DACA 31-85-D-0038 Work Order No. 0018 April 8, 1987	Bernard Johnson, Inc.	Apr-87	CR-1987-04	CR	1		
Working with Section 106: Identification of Historic Properties: A Decision-Making Guide for Managers	National Park Service	Sep-88	CR-1988-01	CR	1		
Phase I Archaeological Survey of 262 Acres	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Sep-88	CR-1988-02	CR	1		
Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan	U.S. Army COE	Jan-88	CR-1988-03	CR	1		
Archaeological Site Inventory Cultural Resources	MAAR Associates, Inc. Cultural Resource Consultants	Dec-88	CR-1988-04	CR	1		
A Proposal for an Archaeological Survey of the Telegraph Woods Sanitary Sewer Line, Fairfax County	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Dec-88	CR-1988-05	CR	1		
Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline	Mike Johnson	Apr-98	CR-1988-06	CR	2		
Working with Section 106: Public Participation in Section 106 Review: A Guide for Agency Officials	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Feb-89	CR-1989-01	CR	1		
Phase I Archaeological Survey, Telegraph Woods Sanitary Sewer Line	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Jan-89	CR-1989-02	CR	1		
Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Relocation of the US Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters to the Humphreys Engineer Center	John Milner Associates	Nov-89	CR-1989-03	CR	1		
Working with Section 106: Section 110 Guidelines: Annotated Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act	National Park Service	Nov-89	CR-1989-04	CR	1		
Phase II Archeological Investigations on Nine Previously Identified Sites (44FX13, 44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1095, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, AND 44FX1622) Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	MAAR Associates, Inc. Cultural Resource Consultants	Nov-89	CR-1989-05	CR	1		
A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, VA	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Jan-90	CR-1990-01	CR	1		
A Plan for Preservation and Interpretation of the Fairfax Ruins and Grave Site at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Apr-90	CR-1990-02	CR	4		
Housing Management	Department of the Army	Apr-90	CR-1990-04	CR	1		
The National Historic Landmark Program Common Questions and Answers	National Park Service	Jul-90	CR-1990-05	CR	1		
Request for Signs at Belvoir Manor Site	Jack Whistler	Dec-90	CR-1990-06	CR	1		

Report Title	Author	Publication Date	CR Code	Program Code	Copies	Digital Version	At Desk?
Phase 2 Archeological, Architectural and Historical Investigations of Three Sites Located Along Route 618 in Fairfax County, Virginia	Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center	Jan-90	CR-1990-07	CR	1		
Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary	Merriam-Webster	Jan-90	CR-1990-08	CR	1	No	
Property Council Handbook	National Trust	Jan-90	CR-1990-08	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin 16b: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form	National Park Service	June-91	CR-1991-02	CR	1		
Historic Military Quarters Handbook; Legacy	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	June-91	CR-1991-03	CR	20		
Phase II Investigations of Twelve Archaeological Sites	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Feb-91	CR-1991-04	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Photos in National Archives as of June 1991	None Found	Jun-91	CR-1991-05	CR	1		
The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County	Kilmer and Sweig	Jan-92	CR-1992-01	CR	2		
Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Alternate 4 ("East") Gunston Road Extension, Draft Report	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Jan-92	CR-1992-02	CR	1		
HABS Forms; 1992 Survey Volume I Forms 1 through 68	None Found	January-92	CR-1992-03	CR	2		
HABS Forms; 1992 Survey Volume II Forms 69 through 137	None Found	January-92	CR-1992-04	CR	2		
A Report on a HABS Historic Structures Inventory and National Register Nominations Fort Belvoir, VA	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Jun-92	CR-1992-05	CR	1		
Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas and All Previously Unsurveyed Areas: Volume I	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Aug-92	CR-1992-06	CR	1		
Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas and All Previously Unsurveyed Areas: Volume II	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Aug-92	CR-1992-07	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties	National Park Service	June-92	CR-1992-08	CR	3		
Historic Components Guidebook, Quarters 2 through 60 – Belvoir Village	None Found	Dec-92	CR-1992-09	CR	1		
Historic Components Guidebook, Quarters 67	None Found	Dec-92	CR-1992-10	CR	1		
Historic Components Guidebook, Quarters 68	None Found	Dec-92	CR-1992-11	CR	2		
Historic Components Guidebook, Quarters 101 through 165	None Found	Dec-92	CR-1992-12	CR	1		
Historic Components Guidebook, Quarters 166 through 171	None Found	Dec-92	CR-1992-13	CR	1		
National Register Nomination, Fort Belvoir Historic District	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Feb-92	CR-1992-14	CR	1		
CRM: 1992 Collection	National Park Service	Dec-92	CR-1992-15	CR	1		
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Affects to Site 44FX457 Proposed Route 29 Springfield Bypass Project	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research	Mar-93	CR-1993-01	CR	1		
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for Mitigation of Adverse Affects to Site 44FX458 and 44FX664 Proposed Route 29 Springfield Bypass Project	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research	Apr-93	CR-1993-02	CR	1		
Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 44FX673, 44FX1495, 44FX1678, and 44FX1784	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Jun-93	CR-1993-03	CR	4		
Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Belvoir Ruins and Garden Sites	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Sep-93	CR-1993-04	CR	1		
A Report on a HABS Historic Structures Inventory and National Register Nominations	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Sep-93	CR-1993-05	CR	1		
Subaqueous Guidelines	Virginia Marine Resources Commission	Sep-93	CR-1993-06	CR	1		
Archaeological Investigations Ft. Belvoir, Site 44FX1907 and 44FX1908 Pohick Loop Handicap Access Train	CDM	Oct-93	CR-1993-07	CR	1		
Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 44FX1497 and 44FX1913	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Oct-93	CR-1993-08	CR	3		
Phase I Survey of Ft. Belvoir, Volume 1	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Nov-93	CR-1993-09	CR	1		
Phase I Survey of Fort Belvoir, Virginia Volume II	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Nov-93	CR-1993-10	CR	2		
Federal Historic Preservation Laws	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-12	CR	1		
Historic Concrete	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-13	CR	1		
Historic Masonry Deterioration and Repair Techniques	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-14	CR	1		
Painting Historic Buildings: Materials and Techniques	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-15	CR	1		
Preserving Wood Features in Historic Buildings	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-16	CR	1		
Twentieth Century Building Materials: 1900-1950	National Park Service	June-93	CR-1993-17	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir: Host to History	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	June-93	CR-1993-18	CR	100		
Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX673, 44FX1495 and 44FX1678 Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA (DRAFT)	Thunderbird Archeology Assoc.	Jan-93	CR-1993-19	CR	1		
CRM: 1993 Collection	National Park Service	Dec-93	CR-1993-20	CR	1		
Proponent Sponsored Engineer Corps Training (PROSPECT) – Historic Structures Maintenance and Repair	U.S. Army COE	Mar-94	CR-1994-01	CR	1		
Phase IA Literature Search for Submerged Cultural Resources in Tompkins Basin	3D/Environmental Services, Inc.	Jan-94	CR-1994-02	CR	3		
The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation, Commander's Guide	CEHP Incorporated	Mar-94	CR-1994-05	CR	2		
Defense Department Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act: Section 202 (a)(6) Evaluation Report	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Mar-94	CR-1994-06	CR	2	No	No
Proactive Maintenance Planning for Historic Buildings	U.S. Army COE	Mar-94	CR-1994-07	CR	1		
Final Report Archaeological Investigations Site 44FX4 Belvoir Manor	CDM	Jun-94	CR-1994-08	CR	2		
Final Report Interpretive Plan, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Site 44FX4 Belvoir Manor	James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.	Jun-94	CR-1994-09	CR	2		
Real Property Master Plan Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide - Update	Woolpert	Sep-94	CR-1994-10	CR	1		

Report Title	Author	Publication Date	CR Code	Program Code	Copies	Digital Version	At Desk?
Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX619 and 44FX1942 Cheney School Outgrant Project	Paciulli, Simmons & Associates	Oct-94	CR-1994-11	CR	2		
Cemeteries of Fairfax County, Virginia	Brian A. Conley	Dec-94	CR-1994-12	CR	1		
CRM: Vol 17 No 3	National Park Service	Dec-94	CR-1994-13	CR	1		
Repair of Building 269, Fort Belvoir	Ronald HSU Construction	Sep-94	CR-1994-14	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Historic Buildings Survey	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects, P.C.	June-95	CR-1995-01	CR			
World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction Including Historic American Buildings Survey Documentation for Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin	U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Program	June-95	CR-1995-02	CR	1		
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties	National Park Service	June-95	CR-1995-03	CR	1		
Report on the History of the Barnes-Owsley Site 44FX1326	Anne Schwermer	Feb-95	CR-1995-04	CR	1		
Final Signage Site 44FX4 Belvoir Manor	CDM	Feb-95	CR-1995-05	CR	1		
Historic Materials Source Book for Army Family Housing	Department of the Army, U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	Mar-95	CR-1995-06	CR	1		
Belvoir Mansion Ruins Interpretive Plan (plus map)	CDM	Jul-95	CR-1995-07	CR	1		
Historic Building Survey	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects, P.C.	Sep-95	CR-1995-08	CR	1		
Historic Property Inventories at Twelve Military Installations in Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Division of Project Review	Oct-95	CR-1995-09	CR	2		
National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940 Volume III	US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District	Aug-95	CR-1995-10	CR	1		
National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940 Volume I	US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District	Aug-95	CR-1995-11	CR	1		
Real Property Master Plan Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide Executive Summary	Woolpert	May-95	CR-1995-12	CR	3		
Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing	U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban Development	Jun-95	CR-1995-13	CR	1	No	
Historic Building Survey Addendum for Buildings Built Between 1945 and 1950	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects, P.C.	June-96	CR-1996-01	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within The Past Fifty Years	National Park Service	June-96	CR-1996-02	CR	1		
Preservation Tax Incentives for Historic Buildings	National Park Service	June-96	CR-1996-03	CR	1		
Postwide Accessibility Survey, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	EAC	Jan-96	CR-1996-04	CR	1		
Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX1340, 44FX1344, 44FX1672, 44FX1674, 44FX1925, and 44FX1926	Paciulli, Simmons, & Associates	Mar-96	CR-1996-06	CR	3		
Collection Summary, US Army NAGPRA Compliance Project, Technical Report No. 88.	U.S. Army COE	Mar-96	CR-1996-07	CR	2		
Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations (44FX635, 44FX1333, 44FX1677, and 44FX1505)	John Milner Associates	Mar-96	CR-1996-08	CR	3		
Phase II Archaeological Investigation (44FX12, 44 FX1305, 44FX1309, 44FX1314, and 44FX1317)	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Dec-96	CR-1996-09	CR	3		
Phase II Archeological Investigations at Five Sites, 44FX12, 44FX1305, 44FX1314, and 44FX1317, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia Volume II of II Draft Report (2 COPIES)	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Jul-96	CR-1996-10	CR	1		
Phase II Archeological Investigations at Five Sites, 44FX12, 44FX1305, 44FX1314, and 44FX1317, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia Volume I of II Draft Report	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Jul-96	CR-1996-10	CR	1		
National Register Nomination, U.S. Army Package Power Reactor	Soil Systems, Inc., MAAR Associates	Dec-96	CR-1996-11	CR	1		
National Register Nomination, Fort Belvoir Historic District	MAAR & Associates	Dec-96	CR-1996-12	CR	1		
Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach	USACERL CECER-FL-P	Sep-96	CR-1996-13	CR	2		
Conservation Treatment of Two Trophy Cannons, Post Headquarters Building	Modern Art Foundry	Jan-96	CR-1996-14	CR	1	No	No
National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-01	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-02	CR	1		
Notes on Virginia Issue No. 41	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	June-97	CR-1997-03	CR	1		
A Challenge for the Military Mission: Preservation in the Armed Forces, Volume 20 Issue 13	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-05	CR	1		
Caring for the Past: Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Restoring Historic Buildings	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-06	CR	1		
CRM: A Challenge for the Military Mission: Preservation in the Armed Forces	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-07	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form	National Park Service	June-97	CR-1997-08	CR	1		
Phase II Archaeological Investigation at 44FX1898 and Archaeological Site Delineation of 44FX1935, Draft	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.	Jan-97	CR-1997-09	CR	1		
GIS Data Development for Archaeological Sites, Final	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.	May-97	CR-1997-10	CR	2		
National Register Evaluation of the Triplett Family Cemetery 44FX739, Lacey's Hill Cemetery 44FX1208, and Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery 44FX1210	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Apr-97	CR-1997-11	CR	1		
National Register Evaluation of the Triplett Family Cemetery (44FX739), Lacey's Hill Cemetery (44FX1208), and Woodlawn United Methodist Cemetery (44FX1210), Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia Final Report	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Jun-97	CR-1997-11	CR	6		
Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II Permanent Construction, Part I	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.	Jun-97	CR-1997-12	CR	1		
Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II Permanent Construction, Part II	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.	Jun-97	CR-1997-13	CR	1		
Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942	US Army Corps of Engineers. Seattle District	Nov-97	CR-1997-14	CR	1		
Extending the Legacy: Planning America's Capital for the 21st Century	National Capital Planning Commission	Jan-97	CR-1997-15	CR	1		
Window & Pointing Requirements Package Various Buildings (95% Submission)	Engineering Applications Consultants, P.C.	Jan-97	CR-1997-16	CR	1		

Report Title	Author	Publication Date	CR Code	Program Code	Copies	Digital Version	At Desk?
Conserving Buildings: A Manual of Techniques and Materials	Martin E. Weaver	Jan-97	CR-1997-17	CR	1	No	
CRM: Sustainable Design and Historic Preservation; Historical Research Projects in the NPS	National Park Service	June-98	CR-1998-01	CR	1		
Fairfax County and the War Between the States	Fairfax County Park Authority	June-98	CR-1998-02	CR	1		
CRM: The Power to Preserve: Public Archaeology and Local Government	National Park Service	June-98	CR-1998-03	CR	1		
Resource Handbook: Cultural Resource Management and Archeological Resources	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Feb-98	CR-1998-04	CR	2		
Archaeological Resources Training Classroom Martha Williams (video)	None Found	Feb-98	CR-1998-06	CR	1		
Historic Resources Classroom (video)	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects, P.C.	Feb-98	CR-1998-07	CR	1		
Historic Resources Training Field Tour (video)	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects, P.C.	Feb-98	CR-1998-08	CR	1		
Base Plan and Historic Landscape (internet article; date is print date)	None Found	Mar-98	CR-1998-09	CR	1		
Installation Design Guide, Ft. Belvoir	Rhodeside & Harwell, Inc.	Jun-98	CR-1998-11	CR	2	No	
Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Nine Previously Identified Sites (44FX13, 44FX672, 44FX683, 44FX1095, 44FX1327, 44FX1328, 44FX1329, 44FX1621, 44FX1622)	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Nov-98	CR-1998-12	CR	1		
Historic Properties Training Program	Harnsberger & Associates	Feb-98	CR-1998-13	CR	2		
Slate Roof Repairs Family Housing Units Belvoir Village Housing Historic District Fort Belvoir, Virginia	U.S. Army COE, Seattle	Aug-98	CR-1998-14	CR	1		
Slate Roof Repairs Family Housing Units Belvoir Village Housing Historic District Fort Belvoir, Virginia (Revised Pages for Buildings 1151, 194, and Summary)	U.S. Army COE, Seattle	Aug-98	CR-1998-15	CR	1		
A Historic Context for the African-American Military Experience	U.S. Army, COE CERL	Jul-98	CR-1998-16	CR	1		
Notes on Virginia, No. 42 Fall 1998	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	Sep-98	CR-1998-17	CR	1		
Heritage Resources Law: Protecting the Archaeological and Cultural Environment	Sherry Hutt, Caroline M. Blanco, Ole Varmer	June-99	CR-1999-01	CR	1		
Disturbance Assessment for Archaeological Sites 44FX1327 and 44FX1328 at Building 699 The Castle Club	Dames & Moore	Jan-99	CR-1999-02	CR	2		
National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields	National Park Service	Jan-99	CR-1999-03	CR	2		
An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for the Legacy Resource Management Program	USACE, St. Louis District	Jan-99	CR-1993-04	CR	1	No	No
The Comprehensive Plan for Fairfax County, Virginia Area IV	None Found	June-00	CR-2000-01	CR	1		
CRM: Play Ball! Sports in American Life	National Park Service	June-00	CR-2000-02	CR	1		
Notes on Virginia Issue No. 44	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	June-00	CR-2000-03	CR	1		
Warships and Yardbirds: An Illustrated History of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	Kvaerner	June-00	CR-2000-04	CR	1		
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Final Report	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Feb-00	CR-2000-05	CR	1		
Well Site 44FX2459 Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Davison Airfield	URS Corporation	Aug-00	CR-2000-07	CR	1		
Long-Term Preservation and Cyclical Maintenance of Historic Buildings	National Preservation Institute	Sep-00	CR-2000-08	CR	1		
Historic Structures: Maintenance & Repair Book II: References	Corps of Engineers	Jan-00	CR-2000-09	CR	1		
Architectural Field Survey	Dames & Moore	Apr-00	CR-2000-10	CR	1		
Priorities 2000 Metropolitan Washington Greenways	EDAW, Inc and RBA Group	May-00	CR-2000-11	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin: Telling the Stories	National Park Service	Jan-00	CR-2000-12	CR	1		
CRM: Creative Teaching with Historic Places	National Park Service	Jan-00	CR-2000-13	CR	1		
Master Plan, Tompkins Basin Recreation Area	LDR International	Dec-00	CR-2000-14	CR	1		
CRM: Cultural Resource Protection and Emergency Preparedness	National Park Service	June-01	CR-2001-01	CR	1		
CRM: Keeping the Peace and Protecting Our Heritage	National Park Service	June-01	CR-2001-02	CR	1		
CRM: People and Places: The Ethnographic Connection	National Park Service	June-01	CR-2001-03	CR	1		
Renovate Buildings 80 and 81 Sultan Hall Division 01000 Specification Sections and Lists of Technical Specification Sections	Lukmire Partnership, Inc.	Nov-01	CR-2001-04	CR			
The Cost of Maintaining Historic Military Family Housing	John Cullinane Associates	Feb-01	CR-2001-05	CR	1		
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	Dewberry & Davis	Feb-01	CR-2001-09	CR	4		
Area 400 Temporary Housing Adequacy Study	U.S. Army COE	Apr-01	CR-2001-06	CR	1		
Maintenance Plan Fort Belvoir Historic District, Fort Belvoir, VA	Paciulli, Simmons & Associates	Apr-01	CR-2001-12	CR	1		
Feasibility Study for the Rehabilitation of Area 400 Temporary Housing	John Milner Associates	Jun-01	CR-2001-07	CR	1		
D.S.M.C. Repair Cost Report for Selected Buildings in the Ft. Belvoir Historic District, Ft. Belvoir, VA	Paciulli, Simmons & Associates	Aug-01	CR-2001-08	CR	1		
Renovate Buildings 80 and 81 Sultan Hall Preliminary Design Analysis	Lukmire Partnership, Inc.	Sep-01	CR-2001-10	CR	1		
Architectural Assessment for Jadwin, Snow, and Park Villages	URS Corporation	Nov-01	CR-2001-11	CR	1		
Landscape and Patio Design Guidelines Belvoir Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	LDR International	Aug-01	CR-2001-13	CR	1		
Cultural Resources Identification Survey (Phase I) Project A - June 2001, Cultural Resources Identification Survey (Phase I) Project B - June 2001, Cultural Resources Identification Survey (Phase I) Project C-June 2001, Cultural Resources Identification Survey (Phase I) Project C-January 2002	Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.	Jun-01	CR-2001-14	CR	1		
Thermo-Con House Restoration and Adaptive Use, Fort Belvoir, VA	Paciulli, Simmons, & Associates	Feb-01	CR-2001-15	CR	1		
Historic Home Guide: Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Aug-01	CR-2001-16	CR	1		
CRM: The Red Bus Rides Again!	National Park Service	June-02	CR-2002-01	CR	1		

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Cultural Resources Identification Survey: Improvements to US Route 1 from Route 611 Telegraph Road to Huntington Avenue	Parsons Transportation Group, Inc.	Jan-02	CR-2002-02	CR	1		
Specifications for the Renovation of Buildings 80 and 81 Sultan Hall	Lukmire Partnership, Inc.	Feb-02	CR-2002-03	CR	1		
North Post Regional Community Support Center Archaeological Survey and Evaluation	John Milner Associates	Mar-02	CR-2002-04	CR	1		
Old Colchester Road Video	None Found	May-02	CR-2002-05	CR			
Old Colchester Road Evaluation of National Register Eligibility	URS Corporation	Jun-02	CR-2002-06	CR	1		
Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum, Vol. 1	Directorate of Public Works Environmental and Natural Resource Division	Nov-02	CR-2002-07	CR	1		
Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum, Vol. 2	Directorate of Public Works Environmental and Natural Resource Division	Nov-02	CR-2002-08	CR	1		
VA Department of Historic Resources Intensive Survey of Area 400 Temporary Housing	Department of the Army, U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	Dec-02	CR-2002-09	CR	1		
Old Colchester Road Determination of Effects Report	URS Corporation	Nov-02	CR-2002-10	CR	1		
Pohick Road Stormwater Repair Project Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	John Milner Associates	Jan-02	CR-2002-11	CR	1		
Old Colchester Road Evaluation of National Register Eligibility Fairfax County, Virginia	URS	Jun-02	CR-2002-12	CR	1		
Programmatic Agreement between U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir and the VA State Historic Preservation Officer for the Privatization of Family Housing at Ft. Belvoir, VA	Department of the Army, U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	Aug-03	CR-2003-01	CR	3	CD/Digital	Yes
Fairfax County Archeology Program, Artifact Inventory System, 44FX4 Belvoir Manor Site: Artifact Catalog	Fairfax County Archeological Services	Mar-03	CR-2003-02	CR	1		
Finding of Suitability to Lease Army Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) Properties at Fort Belvoir, VA	USACE, Mobile District and CH2M Hill	Nov-03	CR-2003-03	CR	1		
Determination of Eligibility of Selected Buildings for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places Picketinny Arsenal, Rockaway Township, Morris County, NJ - Draft	Pan-American Consultants	Oct-03	CR-2003-04	CR	1		
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	Dec-03	CR-2003-05	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Historic Housing Plan and Justification for Demolition	Rkects Studio, Inc.	Jul-03	CR-2003-06	CR	2	No	No
Solicitation for Renovation of Building 246 Fort Belvoir, Virginia	US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District	Jul-03	CR-2003-07	CR	1		
Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	Jan-03	CR-2003-08	CR	1		
Preliminary Feasibility Study (Phase I) of Richmond Highway and Telegraph Road Connector, Fairfax County, VA	US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District	Nov-03	CR-2003-09	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Housing Regulation 210-28	Fort Belvoir	Mar-03	CR-2003-10	CR	1		
Study of Antiterrorism/Force Protection (ATFP) Base Entrance Improvements in a Historic District	NavFac Engineering Command	Sep-03	CR-2003-11	CR	1		
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Expansion South of Boulder Way NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, VA	Cultural Resources, Inc.	Jan-04	CR-2004-01	CR	1		
Letter Report; Limited Phase I Archaeological Investigations and Construction Monitoring at Belvoir Prior to the Installation of Interpretive Signage	Parsons Engineering Science	Apr-04	CR-2004-02	CR	1		
Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum, Survey Review, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Apr-04	CR-2004-03	CR	2		
Survey of Military Cultural Landscapes for the US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Paciulli, Simmons & Associates	May-04	CR-2004-04	CR	1		
Parade Ground U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Determination of Effects South Post, Long Parade Ground	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Oct-04	CR-2004-06	CR	1		
Renovation of Building 246 Fort Belvoir, Virginia 95% Design Report Contract #: DACA31-03-D-0002	US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District	Jan-04	CR-2004-7	CR	1		
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Woodlawn Village Land Exchange (Parcel 1011 01 0009) Fort Belvoir, Virginia	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Dec-04	CR-2004-05	CR	2		
Final Report A Survey of Military Cultural Landscapes for the US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Gray & Pape	May-04	CR-2004-06	CR			
Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum, Survey Review, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir	John Miner Associates, Inc.	Apr-04	CR-2004-07	CR			
Building Security: Handbook for Architectural Planning and Design	Barbara A. Nadel	Jan-04	CR-2004-07	CR	1	No	
"Fairly Comfortable:" Temporary Officer Housing at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia 1919-1922	Brian Michael Lione	Jan-04	CR-2004-08	CR	1	?	No
Phase II Evaluation Testing Site 44FX1921 At Colyer Village Fort Belvoir	John Milner Assoc.	Oct-05	CR-2005-01	CR	2		
Phase II Evaluative Testing at Sites 44FX709 and 44FX1433, for the Expansion of the DCEETA Mail Handling Facility Perimeter Road Fort Belvoir	John Milner Assoc.	Dec-05	CR-2005-02	CR	2		
Archeological Assessment for the Expansion of the DCETA Perimeter Road DCEETA Mail Handling Facility Perimeter Road Expansion, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	John Milner Assoc.	Dec-05	CR-2005-03	CR	2		
PHASE II Evaluative Testing Site 44FX459, Fort Belvoir, VA, November 2005	John Milner Assoc.	Nov-05	CR-2005-04	CR	4		
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Woodlawn Village Land Exchange (Parcel 1011 01 0009) Fort Belvoir, Virginia Fairfax County Virginia (2 COPIES)	John Miner Associates, Inc.	Mar-05	CR-2005-04	CR	2		
Bldg 270 Historical Windows Restoration and Repair	AEC Services Inc	June-05	CR-2006-01	CR	2		
Historical Infrastructure Survey and Evaluation U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Milner Assoc.	June-05	CR-2006-02	CR	3		
Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Milner Assoc.	June-05	CR-2006-03	CR	3		
Department of Historic Resources Reconnaissance Level Survey, U.S Army Garrison, Ft. Belvoir		Sep-06	CR-2006-03	CR			

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Final Historical Records Review, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia	Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.	Mar-06	CR-2006-4	CR	1		
PHASE II Evaluative Testing Site 44FX1921 at Coyer Village , Fort Belvoir July 2006	John Millner Assoc.	Jul-06	CR-2006-5	CR	1		
An Architectural Survey of the Engineer Proving Ground Fort Belvoir, Virginia - Draft Report	New South Associates	Dec-06	CR-2006-6	CR	1		
Historic Context: Cold War Era Administration/Office Buildings	Versar Inc.	Jun-06	CR-2006-7	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Historic District Housing HABS Documentation: Photographs/Written and Descriptive Data		Aug-06	CR-2006-8	CR	1	No	No
PHASE I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Expansion North of Boulder Way NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, VA January 2007 (4 Copies)	Cultural Resources, Inc.	Jan-07	CR-2007-00	CR	3		
Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation Site 44FX1918 Gray's Hill Area National Museum of the U.S. Army Fort Belvoir, Virginia	John Milner Assoc.	Jan-07	CR-2007-01	CR	1		
Mold and Moisture Assessment; The Thayer Building, No. 270	Geller Environmental Labs	Feb-07	CR-2007-02	CR	1		
An Architectural Survey of the Engineer Proving Ground Fort Belvoir, Virginia (2 Copies) FINAL REPORT	New South Associates	Apr-07	CR-2007-04	CR	2		
Building 270 Exterior Conditions for Rehabilitation Fort Belvoir, Virginia	John Milner Assoc.	Mar-07	CR-2007-05	CR	3		
PHASE II Archaeological Investigations, Site 44FX1933 Fort Belvoir, VA FINAL REPORT, July 13, 2007	New South Associates	Jul-07	CR-2007-07	CR	1		
Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of Building 1153, Fort Belvoir, March 20, 2007	Paciulli Simmons	Mar-07	CR-2007-08	CR	2		
The Engineer Proving Ground at "The Home of the Engineers" Fort Belvoir, VA	New South Associates	Sep-07	CR-2007-09	CR	3		
Programmatic Agreement Among U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, the VA SHPO, the Catawba THPO, and the ACHP for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Related Expansion of Fort Belvoir, VA	Department of Army	Oct-07	CR-2007-10	CR	3	Digital	No
CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship, Vol 4 Number 2 Summer 2007	National Park Service	Jun-07	CR-2007-11	CR	1		
FEASIBILITY STUDY, Renovation of the Stacked Shelving - Thayer Library- Building 270, 9830 Flagler Road , Fort Belvoir, VA, Feb 16, 2007	URS CORPORATION	Feb-07	CR-2007-12	CR	1		
Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection & Enhancement	Department of Army	Dec-07	CR-2007-13	CR	1	No	
PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION, Sites 44FX, 44FX1929 AND 44FX 3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Jan-08	CR-2008-01	CR	2		
Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, FINAL REPORT (4 Copies)	John Millner Assoc.	Mar-08	CR-2008-02	CR	2		
Design Guidelines for Department of Defense Historic Buildings & Districts	Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program	Aug-08	CR-2008-03	CR	1		
Historic Resource Survey & Evaluation 300 Area, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Millner Assoc.	Jun-08	CR-2008-04	CR	2		
Historic Context for Historic Period Archaeological Sites on Virginia's Coastal Plain	Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program	May-08	CR-2008-05	CR	1		
Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Reconnaissance Level Survey	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	Dec-08	CR-2008-06	CR	1		
Cultural Resources Investigations of the 4-Acre Mark Center VI Parcel (Area A) & One Acre of the 6-Acre Mark Center Buildings 2A, 2B, & 3 Parcel (Area B) within the Mark Center Complex on Seminary Road in the city of Alexandria, VA.	Duke Realty Corp	Nov-08	CR-2008-07	CR	1		
Building 270 (Thayer Hall) VDHR No. 029-0209-0177	None Found	Jan-08	CR-2008-08	CR	2		
An Archaeological Survey of Areas Within the Proposed Old Mill Road & Telegraph Road Connector Right of Way & Investigation of Site 44FX1146-001	Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.	Mar-08	CR-2008-09	CR	2		
Memorandum of Agreement Among the FHWA; U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir; Humphreys Engineer Center; VA SHPO; VDOT; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Catawba Indian Nation; and County of Fairfax, Virginia; with Concurrence by Other Consulting Parties Regarding Construction of Richmond Highway (U.S. Route 1) - Telegraph Road Connector (also known as Mulligan Road) in Fairfax County, Virginia (FHWA Project VA-A-AD 48(1))	Federal Highway Administration	Sep-08	CR-2008-10	CR	1	Digital	No
Existing Conditions Survey & Scope of Work - Building 257, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Hill Hall Fort Belvoir	Commonwealth Architects	Jan-09	CR-2009-01	CR	1		
Architectural Survey And Evaluation U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, VA	Louis Berger and Assoc., Inc.	Feb-09	CR-2009-02	CR	2		
Phase II Archeological Investigations of Site 44FX1904 in Support of BRAC Infrastructure Fort Belvoir Property	Thunderbird Archeology Assoc.	Mar-09	CR-2009-03	CR	3		
Phase II Archeological Investigations of Site 44FX1808 in Support of BRAC Infrastructure Fort Belvoir Property	Thunderbird Archeology Assoc.	Feb-09	CR-2009-04	CR	3		
Phase II Evaluative Testing at Site 44FX1711, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA DHR File No. 2009-0258	John Millner Assoc.	Apr-09	CR-2009-05	CR	2		
Task Summary: Boundary Delineation and Site Assessment Archeological Site 44FX0663, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Millner Assoc.	Dec-09	CR-2009-06	CR	2		
Existing Conditions Survey & Scope of Work - Building 268, 29th Infantry HQ, Williams Hall, Fort Belvoir	Commonwealth Architects	Jan-09	CR-2009-07	CR	2		
Existing Conditions Survey & Scope of Work - Building 216, US Army Security Assistance Command, Flagler Hall, Fort Belvoir	Commonwealth Architects	Jan-09	CR-2009-08	CR	2		
Existing Conditions Survey & Scope of Work - Building 258, Third Brigade, East Region ROTC HQ, Fort Belvoir	Commonwealth Architects	Jan-09	CR-2009-09	CR			
Phase I-II Archeological Investigations for the Dogue Creek Force Main, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir	John Millner Assoc.	Feb-09	CR-2009-10	CR	1		
Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Intensive Level Survey	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	Feb-09	CR-2009-10	CR	1		

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National Register Nomination, Mount Air	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Dec-09	CR-2009-11	CR	1		
Woodlawn Historic District Viewshed Study, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	John Millner Assoc.	Nov-09	CR-2009-12	CR	2	?	No
Exterior Restoration & Repairs of Building 257, Hill Hall, Fort Belvoir, Virginia (W91QV1-08-G-0018) Contract Folder	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Nov-09	CR-2009-13	CR	1	?	No
Existing Condition Survey of Buildings 211 & 219, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	John Millner Assoc.	Sep-10	CR-2010-01	CR	2		
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Woodlawn Drive and Telegraph Road Stormwater Management Pond	Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.	Jan-10	CR-2010-02	CR	1		
RSMMeans Commerical Renovation Cost Data 2011	RSMMeans	Jan-10	CR-2010-03	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Historic District (029-0209) National Register Nomination	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Aug-10	CR-2010-04	CR	2		No
Phase II Archeological Investigations at Site 44FX1905, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, VA	John Millner Assoc.	Jun-11	CR-2011-01	CR	3		
Programmatic Agreement Among U.S. Army Garrison Ft. Belvoir, the VA SHPO, and the ACHP for the Privatization of Army Lodging and Discontinuation of Lodging at Buildings 172 and 20 at of Fort Belvoir, VA	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Aug-11	CR-2011-02	CR	1	Digital	No
Exterior Rehabilitation, Buildings 201, 202, 216, 258, 268, & 269, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Contract Folder (W91QV1-06-G-0003)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Sep-11	CR-2011-03	CR	1	Digital	No
Exterior Rehabilitation, Buildings 201, 202, 216, 258, 268, & 269, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Submittal Folder (W91QV1-06-G-0003)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Sep-11	CR-2011-04	CR	1	Digital	No
Conservation Treatment Report for Four Cannons at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA	Conservation Solutions, Inc.	Jul-11	CR-2011-05	CR	1	No	No
Interior Renovation & Rehabilitation , Building 257, Hill Hall, fort Belvoir, Virginia, Contract Folder (W91QV-10-C-0002)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Jun-11	CR-2011-06	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Interior Renovation & Rehabilitation , Building 257, Hill Hall, fort Belvoir, Virginia, Submittal Folder (W91QV-10-C-0002)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Jun-11	CR-2011-07	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Exterior and Interior Rehabilitation, Building 435, Fairfax Chapel, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Contract Folder (W91QV1-10-C-0050)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Apr-12	CR-2012-01	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Exterior and Interior Rehabilitation, Building 435, Fairfax Chapel, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Submittal Folder (W91QV1-10-C-0050)	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Apr-12	CR-2012-02	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Privatizing Military Family Housing, A History if the U.S. Army Residential Communities Initiative, 1995-2010	Government Printing Office	Jan-12	CR-2012-03	CR	1	No	No
Curation Upgrade Summary for the Archaeological Collection from Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia, Volume I	USACE, St. Louis District	Sep-12	CR-2012-04	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Curation Upgrade Summary for the Archaeological Collection from Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia, Volume II	USACE, St. Louis District	Oct-12	CR-2012-05	CR	1	CD/Digital	No
Fort Belvoir Playground, Archeological Assessment of Site 44FX0009, Fort Belvoir, VA (Phase I)	Thunderbird Archeology Assoc.	Apr-13	CR-2013-01	CR	3	CD/Digital	
Memorandum of Agreement between US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer to Mitigate Adverse Effects of the Water Storage Tank Replacement Project, Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	Aug-13	CR-2013-02	CR	1	Digital	No
Viewshed Analysis for the Proposed Water Storage Tank Replacements at Fort Belvoir, Virginia	Louis Berger and Assoc., Inc.	Apr-13	CR-2013-03	CR	2	Digital	No
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 14.0 Acres Associated with the Proposed Expansion of the Rivanna Station Development area, Albemarle, County, Virginia	Cultural Resources, Inc.	Oct-13	CR-2013-04	CR	3	Digital	No
Water/Wastewater Utility Privatization, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Draft EA	Louis Berger and Assoc., Inc.	Apr-13	CR-2013-05	CR	1	Digital	No
Fort Belvoir ICAP - Tank Replacements, Construction Documents Project Manual, Volume 1	Bowen Engineering Corporation	Aug-13	CR-2013-06	CR	1	No	No
Conserving Significant Cultural Landscapes: Protecting the Piscataway and Accokeek Historic Communities and the Mount Vernon Viewshed	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	Mar-13	CR-2013-07	CR	1	No	No
Demonstrating the Environmental & Economic Cost-Benefits of Reusing DoD's Pre-World War II Buildings (ESTCP Project SI-0931)	DoD's Environmental Security Technology Certification Program	Apr-13	CR-2013-08	CR	0	Digital	No
Public Works Technical Bulletin 200-1-118, Water Management Strategies in Historic District	USACE Public Works Technical Bulletin	Apr-13	CR-2013-09	CR	0	Digital	No
An Act to Revive Historic Urban Neighborhoods	None Found	No Date Found	CR-A	CR	1		
Archaeological Site Forms (Forms Recording Each Site Located on Fort Belvoir)	None Found	No Date Found	CR-A	CR	1		
Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	No Date Found	CR-B	CR	1		
Belvoir CRMP Previous Investigations and Compliance Files	None Found	No Date Found	CR-B	CR	1		
Cultural Resources in the Department of Defense	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	No Date Found	CR-C	CR	1		
Restoration Guides	John Milner Associates	No Date Found	CR-D	CR	1		
Fairfax County, Virginia: A Historical Tour Map and Guide to Places of Interest	Fairfax County Park Authority	No Date Found	CR-F	CR	1		

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Fairfax Chronicles: A History, Archaeology, and Preservation Newsletter	Office of Comprehensive Planning	No Date Found	CR-F	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir: Host to History	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	No Date Found	CR-F	CR	100		
Historical Research to Determine the Absence or Presence of a Historic Reviewing Stand, Long or South Post Parade Ground, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, VA	John Milner Associates	No Date Found	CR-H	CR	1		
Natural and Cultural Resources Awareness (video)	Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program	No Date Found	CR-N	CR	1		
The National Register of Historic Places	National Park Service	No Date Found	CR-N	CR	1		
Northeast Prehistoric Archaeology (video)	None Found	No Date Found	CR-N	CR			
Preservation Briefs	National Park Service	No Date Found	CR-P	CR	1		
Policy Fact Sheet: Sunken Naval Vessels and Naval Aircraft Wreck Sites	None Found	No Date Found	CR-P	CR	1		
Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines	National Park Service	No Date Found	CR-S	CR	1		
Standards and Guidelines for the Maintenance and Rehabilitation of the Fort Belvoir Historic District	Telemarc Incorporated	No Date Found	CR-S	CR	1		
Twentieth Century Warriors: Native American Participation in the United States Military	CEHP Incorporated	No Date Found	CR-T	CR	1		
Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of US Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties	U.S. Army Environmental Center	No Date Found	CR-T	CR	1		
US Army Engineer Museum Archaeological Investigations of Belvoir Historic Site	U.S. Army COE	No Date Found	CR-U	CR			
Architectural Assessment of Jadwin, Snow, and Park Villages, Fort Belvoir, VA	URS Corp.	No Date Found	CR-X	CR	1		
Historical Report Buildings 607, 612, 676, 678, 718, 772, 773, 1930, 3137, 3180	John Milner Assoc.	No Date Found	CR-Y	CR	1		
Commissary Sergeant's Quarters: A Building Legacy Preserved	Kise Franks & Shaw	No Date Found	CR-Z	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir Memorialization Board General Orders	Fort Belvoir, ENRD	No Date Found	CR-AA	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir	Fort Belvoir	No Date Found	CR-BB	CR	1		
Belvoir Manor An Archeological Perspective	Fort Belvoir	No Date Found	CR-CC	CR	1		
Journal of Chalkley Gillingham	Alexandria Monthly Meeting	No Date Found	CR-DD	CR	1		
National Register Bulletin 18	National Park Service	No Date Found	CR-EE	CR	2		
United States Military Academy	USMA	No Date Found	CR-FF	CR	1		
Fort Belvoir BRAC Newsletters	Belvoir New Vision	Multiple	CR-GG	CR	Varies	No	No
V-48E, Preservation Examples, Belvoir Reconstruction Project (Slides)	None Found	No Date Found	CR-HH	CR	1	No	No
Historic Preservation Guide	None Found	No Date Found	CR-II	CR	2	No	No
Floorplan & Photo Guide to Historic Housing Villages	None Found	No Date Found	CR-JJ	CR	1	No	No

# Appendix VIII - Fort Belvoir Building Status

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Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
190	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
191	Fire Station	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
192	Power Plant Building	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
193	Admin General Purpose	1934	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historic Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006 - (Overturned in 2009 FBHD Update)
194	Utility Building/Transformer	1935		Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2002-0782	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
195	Utility Building/Transformer	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
196	Utility Building/Transformer	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
197	Utility Building/Transformer	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
198	Utility Building/Transformer	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
199	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
200	Recreation Center	1974	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
201	Wilson Hall/Admin General Purpose	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
202	MacArthur Hall/General Instruction Building	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
203	Admin General Purpose	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
204	General Instruction Building	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
205	General Instruction Building	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Existing Condition Report
206	General Instruction Building	1928	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
207	General Instruction Building	1929	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
208	General Instruction Building	1929	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
209	General Instruction Building	1929	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
210	Admin General Purpose	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
211	General Instruction Building	1940	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
212	Admin General Purpose	1940	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
213	Admin General Purpose	1940	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
214	Bagley Hall/General Instruction Building	1941	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	2008 Fifteen Buildings Historical Survey (2008-0759)
215	Admin General Purpose	1941	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	2008 Fifteen Buildings Historical Survey (2008-0759)
216	Flagler Hall/Admin General Purpose	1932	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
217	Garage	1932	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
218	Vietnam Monument	1967	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
219	Essayons Theater/Auditorium	1931	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
220	Wheeler Hall/General Instruction Building	1953	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey (2005-0229) - (Overturned in 2009 FBHD Update)
221	Battalion HQ	1952	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review
222	Training Aids Center	1952	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review
223	Training Aids Center	1952	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review
224	Flammable Materials Storage	1960	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2011-1423	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of Buildings 224, 249, 251, 1484, 1491 and 1497	FBHD Nomination Update - Nomination Form
226	General Instruction Building	1957	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	029-209	Yes	Cultural/Historic	1996 FBHD Nomination	
227	Recreation Shelter	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
228	Recreation Shelter	1986	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
229	Recreation Shelter	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
231	General Instruction Building (Consolidated Mess)	1968	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
232	Flag Pole	1970	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
234	Recreation Shelter	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
235	Admin General Purpose (Battalion Headquarters)	1965	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
236	Swimming Pool	1945	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2007-0971	Yes	N/A	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	FBHD Nomination
238	Admin General Purpose	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	BRAC Annual Report 2007	2008 Fifteen Buildings Historical Survey (2008-0759)
240	Wallace Theater/Auditorium	1950	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2009-0716	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	FBHD Nomination Update (029-0209)
241	Monument	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
246	Information Systems Building	1951	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	2008 Fifteen Buildings Historical Survey (2008-0759) - (Overturned in 2009 FBHD Update)
247	Humphreys Hall/General Instruction Building	1952	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review
249	Storage General Purpose	1967	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
250	Retaining Structure	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
251	Storage General Purpose	1981	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
255	Recreation Center	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
256	Post Office	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
257	Staff Judge Advocate (Hill Hall)	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Existing Conditions Survey Building 257, Hill Hall, 2009
258	Admin General Purpose	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
259	Swimming Pool (Bathhouse)	1980	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A	FBHD Nomination Update 2010 (within district boundaries but under 50 years in age)	
263	Storage General Purpose	1943	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009 (2009-0716)
264	Storage General Purpose	1955	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
268	Williams Hall/Admin General Purpose	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
269	Abbott Hall/Post Headquarters	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
270	Thayer Hall/General Instruction Building	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
292	General Instruction Building	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
300	Entrance Gate	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
305	Electronic Equip Bldg	1978	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
307	Lab/Test Building	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
309	Lab/Test Building	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
312	Information Systems Building	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
313	Organization Storage Building	1961	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
314	Admin General Purpose	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
315	Information Systems Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
316	Admin General Purpose	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
317	Electronic Equip Bldg	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
318	Lab/Test Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
319	Information Systems Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
320	Admin General Purpose	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
321	Cafeteria	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
322	Admin General Purpose	1944	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
323	Lab/Test Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
324	Lab/Test Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
325	Lab/Test Building	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
326	Electronic Equip Bldg	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
328	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	Not Found	No	Cultural/Historic	1993 HABS Survey SHPO Correspondence	
329	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
330	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
331	Precision Machine Shop	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
332	Heating Plant	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
333	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
334	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
335	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
336	Lab/Test Building	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
337	Admin General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
338	Repair Shop	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
339	Utility Building	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
340	Entrance Gate	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
347	Organization Storage Building	1950	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
350	Sewage Pump Station	1962	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
351	Organization Storage Building	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
352	Flammable Materials Storage	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
353	Lab/Test Building	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
357	Lab/Test Building	1965	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
358	Admin General Purpose	1964	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
361	Information Systems Building	1952	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
362	Admin General Purpose	1952	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
363	Admin General Purpose	1952	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
364	Access Control Facility	1953	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
365	Information Systems Building	1953	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
366	Lab/Test Building	1953	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
367	Lab/Test Building	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
368	Entrance Gate	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
371	Lab/Test Building	1957	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	2009-1868	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
372	Power Plant Building	1960	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
373	Sentry Station	1960	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
374	Admin General Purpose	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
375	Pump House	1961	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
376	Waste Retention Building	1961	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
378	Lab/Test Building	1951	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0434	No	Cultural/Historic	Replacement of Building 378 (Section 106 Consultation)	
380	Lab/Test Building	1965	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	2009-1868	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
<del>381</del>	<del>Organization Storage Building</del>	<del>1963</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>Cultural/Historic</del>	<del>Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008</del>	
383	Lab/Test Building	1950	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
384	Electronic Equip Bldg	1964	TRUE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
386	Admin General Purpose	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
392	Detection Equipment Building	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
397	Organization Storage Building	1971	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
399	Admin General Purpose	1972	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
400	Communications Center	1972	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
435	Fairfax Chapel	1941	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
436	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
437	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
438	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
439	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
440	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
441	Family Housing	1921	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
447	<del>Water Supply/Treatment Building</del>	<del>1943</del>	<del>TRUE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>Cultural/Historic</del>	<del>Real Property Records</del>	
450	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
451	Family Housing	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
452	Family Housing	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
453	Family Housing	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
454	Family Housing	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
455	Family Housing	1939	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
457	Family Housing	2009	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
458	Family Housing	2008	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
459	Family Housing	2008	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
460	Family Housing	2008	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
461	Family Housing	2008	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
462	Family Housing	2008	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
463	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		
464	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
465	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		
466	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		
467	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		
468	Garage	2008 (2009)	TRUE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2006-0820	Yes	N/A		
470	Lodging	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
471	Retaining Structure	1920	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006
472	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
490	Family Housing	1920	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
491	Family Housing	1920	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
500	NCO Family Housing	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
501	Family Housing	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
502	Family Housing	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
503	Family Housing	1934	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
504	Recreation Shelter	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
505	Lodging	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
506	Lodging	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
507	Lodging	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
508	Lodging	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
509	Lodging	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
584	Sewage Lift Station	1962	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
585	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
590	Transformers	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
591	Water Tower	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	Yes	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
592	Substation	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
593	Monument	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
594	Sewage Lift Station	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
595	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
600	Retaining Structure	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5415	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
604	Loading Ramp	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
605	Retaining Structure	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5416	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
606	Sewage Lift Station	1942	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	No	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009 (2009-0716) - (Overturned in 2009 FBHD Update)
608	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
610	Veterinary Clinic	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
612	Admin General Purpose	1940	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
629	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-1396	No	Cultural/Historic	Fort Belvoir HABS Historic Structures Survey	Demolition of Eleven Buildings
630	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-1396	No	Cultural/Historic	Fort Belvoir HABS Historic Structures Survey	Demolition of Eleven Buildings
644	Recreation Shelter	1945	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	Yes	N/A	Architectural Survey and Evaluation 2009	
645	Recreation Pier	1949	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5417	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
686	Pier	1965	FALSE	Recent Reconstruction	N/A	Yes	N/A	Original Destroyed During Strom Event	
687	Lift Station	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
688	Septic toilet	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2002-0782	No	N/A	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
689	Recreation Shelter	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
697	Outdoor Theater	1974	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
698	Sewage Lift Station	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
701	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	No	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
702	Admin General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	No	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
703	Open Storage	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
704	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1774	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 631, 704, 771, 3180	
705	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2007-1124	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 705 and 706	
706	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2007-1124	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 705 and 706	
707	Maintenance General Purpose	1935	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
708	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
709	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
710	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
711	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	No	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
712	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	No	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
713	Substation	1935	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
714	Field Operations Building	1960	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2011-1032	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Building 714 Reconnaissance Survey	
717	Fuel/POL Building	1952	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2008-0759	No	N/A	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
718	Flammable Materials Storage	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	No	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
719	Heating Fuel Underground	1952	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
720	Open Storage	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
722	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
740	Storage General Purpose	1934	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
747	Open Storage	1961	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
766	Storage General Purpose	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
767	Storage General Purpose	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
768	Storage General Purpose	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
774	Standby Generator	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
778	Archery Range	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
780	Conservation Building	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
786	Heavy Demolition	1971	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
787	Sea Wall	1951	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
801	Barracks	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
802	Company Headquarter Building	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
803	Substation	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
804	Monument	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
805	Health Clinic	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
806	Lodging	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
807	Lodging	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
808	Hospital	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
814	Shed	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
815	Health Clinic	1958	TRUE	UPH Program Comment	2008-0759	No	N/A	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
897	Pedestrian Bridge	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
899	Cooling Tower	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
900	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
901	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	



Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
931	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
932	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
933	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
934	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
935	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
936	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
937	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
938	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
939	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
940	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
941	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
942	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
943	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
944	Family Housing	1956	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
950	Child Development Center	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
951	Substation	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
952	Sewage Lift Station	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0176	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
953	Pedestrian Bridge	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
954	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1000	Admin General Purpose	1940	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1001	Treasury Column Monument	???	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1002	Engineer Museum Sign	1974	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1003	Youth Center	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1004	Recreation Shelter	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1005	Recreation Shelter	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1010	Shed	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1017	Admin General Purpose	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1018	Chapel	1956	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Survey and Evaluation 2008 (2008-0759)	
1023	Physical Fitness Center	1953	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2002-0782	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
1024	Library	1949	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1028	Child Development Center	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1031	Sewage Lift Station	1940	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1032	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A		
1033	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A		
1034	Substation	1950	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1081	Recreation Shelter	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1088	Transformers	1935	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1089	Recycling Facility	1938	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1090	Loading Ramp	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1099	Dental Clinic	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1100	Remagen Bridge Monument	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1101	Electric Maintenance Depot	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1102	Animal Shelter	2003	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1103	Water Retention Basin	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1104	Sewage Lift Station	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1105	Open Storage	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1106	<del>Oil Storage Building</del>	<del>1961</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>Cultural/Historic</del>		
1107	Storage General Purpose	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1108	Storage General Purpose	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2002-0782	No	Cultural/Historic	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
1109	Storage General Purpose	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1110	Shed	1961	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1113	Storage General Purpose	1946	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1114	Storage General Purpose	1938	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1116	Storage General Purpose	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-1369	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of Building 1116	
1117	Storage Silo	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1123	Ammunition Storage	2003	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1124	Fuel/POL Building	1934	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1126	Storage General Purpose	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0769	No	Cultural/Historic	Section 106 Letter Interior Renovation of Building 1126 (04JUN06)	
1128	Admin General Purpose	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1129	<del>Open Storage</del>	<del>1945</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1130	Entrance Gate	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1132	<del>Storage General Purpose</del>	<del>1941</del>	<del>TRUE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>94-0120-F</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>Cultural/Historic</del>	Real Property Records	Building Demolition 106 Consultation, 1994
1133	Storage General Purpose	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1134	Flammable Materials Storage	1949	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1139	Storage General Purpose	1917	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1140	Storage General Purpose	1917	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1141	Storage General Purpose	1917	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1142	Storage General Purpose	1917	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1143	Storage General Purpose	1917	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1144	<del>Storage General Purpose</del>	<del>1917</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>2012-1117</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	Section 106 Letter Demolition of Buildings-1142, 1143, 1144, 1145	
1145	<del>Storage General Purpose</del>	<del>1917</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>2012-1117</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	Section 106 Letter Demolition of Buildings-1142, 1143, 1144, 1146	
1146	Maintenance General Purpose	1942	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2002-0782	No	N/A	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review	
1147	Storage General Purpose	1941	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2002-0782	No	N/A	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review	
1148	<del>Maintenance General Purpose</del>	<del>1941</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>2002-0782</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey Review	
1150	Storage General Purpose	1934	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1151	Transformers	1935	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1153	<del>Drug/Alcohol Abuse Clinic</del>	<del>1946</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>2007-0675</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of Building 1153	Section 106 Consultation, Demolition Building 1153 (06JUN07)
1154	Storage General Purpose	1941	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Historical Buildings 2000 Addendum Survey
1155	Exchange Services Outlet	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1156	Storage General Purpose	1935	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1157	Substation	1929	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1158	Storage General Purpose	1943	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	
1159	Flag Pole	1950	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1160	Athletic Field	1949	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1161	Red Cross Building	1955	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing FBHD	2006-0820	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	Fifteen Buildings Survey and Evaluation 2008 (2008-0759)

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1162	Shed	1972	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1163	Snack Bar	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1164	Baseball Field	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1165	Lab/Test Building	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1166	Storage General Purpose	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1167	Storage General Purpose	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1168	Storage General Purpose	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1169	Electrical Switch Station	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1171	Skateboard Park	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1172	Softball Field	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1173	Softball Field	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1181	Underground Tank	1976	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1182	Physical Fitness Center	1947	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2008-0759	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Fifteen Buildings Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 2008	
1183	Utility Building	1935	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-0820	Yes	Cultural/Historic	FBHD Nomination Update 2010	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization (2005-0229) - (Overturned in 2009 FBHD Update)
1184	Recreation Shelter	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1185	Exchange Services Outlet	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1186	Family Life Center	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1188	Exchange Branch	1968	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1189	Exchange Branch	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1191	Electrical Switch Station	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1194	Exchange Services Outlet	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1195	Credit Union	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1196	Exchange Services Outlet	1964	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1197	Exchange Auto Services	1964	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1774	No	N/A	Demolition of 3 Buildings 771, 1197, 3180	
1198	Flammable Materials Storage	1972	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1199	Bowling Alley	1965	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1200	Access Control Facility	1965	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1203	Sign	1964	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1205	Softball Field	1974	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1206	Snack Bar	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1228	South Nine Golf Course Monument		TRUE		N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1298	Baseball Field	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1399	Recreation Shelter	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1400	Homeless Shelter	1918	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Individual	029-96	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Water Filtration Plant Nomination 1992	
1401	Parade Field	1945	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
1402	Sign	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1403	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1406	Entrance Gate	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1407	Utility Building	1935	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2009-0716	No	N/A	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1408	Monument	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1409	Access Control Facility	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1411	Bulk Gas ABV	1983	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1412	Organization Storage Building	1952	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1413	Substation	1948	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1414	Admin General Purpose	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2006-1547	No	Cultural/Historic	Section 106 Consultation, Building 1414 Renovation	
1415	Storage General Purpose	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1416	Storage General Purpose	1953	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1417	General Item Repair	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1418	General Item Repair	1945	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2011-2041	No	Cultural/Historic	Window Efficiency Upgrade for 3 Buildings	

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1419	Storage General Purpose	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1420	Engineering/Housing Maintenance	1953	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1421	Sewage Lift Station	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1422	Heating Plant	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1424	Storage General Purpose	1936	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing (1400)	2005-0229	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	2006 infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1425	Admin General Purpose	1960	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5670	No	Cultural/Historic	Building 1425 Reconnaissance Survey	
1429	Running Track	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1433	Railroad Bridge	1948	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing (FBMRR)	2007-0971	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	FBMRR MPL Nomination
1434	Storage General Purpose	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1435	Loading Ramp	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1436	Flammable Materials Storage	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1437	Flammable Materials Storage	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1438	Flammable Materials Storage	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1439	Organization Storage Building	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1440	Storage General Purpose	1971	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1441	Flammable Materials Storage	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1442	Admin General Purpose	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1443	Vehicle Bridge	1948	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1444	Admin General Purpose	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1445	Admin General Purpose	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1446	Transformers	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1447	Standby Generator	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1448	Utility Building	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1449	Recreation Shelter	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1457	CIDC Field Operations Building	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1459	Entrance Gate	2003	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1461	Monument	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1462	Skill Dev	1973	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1463	Shed	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1464	Admin General Purpose	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1465	Admin General Purpose	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1466	Admin General Purpose	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-1141	No	Cultural/Historic	Section 106 Letter Building 1466 Awnings Installation	
1467	Health Clinic	1939	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0951	No	Cultural/Historic	Determination of Eligibility Buildings 1467, 1468, and 1469 (Section 106 Consultation 12JUL07)	
1468	Admin General Purpose	1939	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0951	No	Cultural/Historic	Determination of Eligibility Buildings 1467, 1468, and 1469 (Section 106 Consultation 12JUL07)	
1469	Admin General Purpose	1939	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0951	No	Cultural/Historic	Determination of Eligibility Buildings 1467, 1468, and 1469 (Section 106 Consultation 12JUL07)	
1470	Monument	1956	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1471	Health Clinic	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1472	Information Stand	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1473	Tennis Court	1950	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1476	Shed	1961	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Real Property Records	
1477	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1483	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1484	Storage General Purpose	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1487	Golf Maintenance Building	2003	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1488	Sports Pro Shop	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1489	Substation	1991	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	N/A	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1490	Hazardous Materials Storage	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1491	Instructional Structure	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1492	Access Control Facility	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1493	Storage General Purpose	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1494	Tennis Court	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1495	Hazardous Materials Storage	1970	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1496	Storage General Purpose	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1497	Storage General Purpose	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1498	Admin General Purpose	1966	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2012-0244	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 1498 and 1499	
1499	Company Headquarter Building	1966	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2012-0244	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 1498 and 1499	
1575	Sewage Lift Station	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1576	Utility Building	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1590	Vehicle Bridge	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1591	Entrance Gate	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1592	Monument	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1593	Entrance Gate	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1600	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1601	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1602	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1603	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1604	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1605	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1606	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1607	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1608	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1609	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1610	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1611	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1612	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1613	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1614	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1615	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1616	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1617	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1618	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	





Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1678	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1679	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1680	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1681	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1682	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1683	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1684	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1685	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1686	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1687	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1688	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1689	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1690	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1691	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1692	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1693	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1694	Family Housing	1960	FALSE	Capehart/Wherry Property	Housing PA	No	N/A	Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Belvoir PA (Attachment C)	
1695	Sewage Lift Station	1960	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	Yes	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1696	Boat House	1943	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1698	Marina	1965	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1699	Standby Generator	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1700	School	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1745	Child Development Center	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1747	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1748	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1750	Entrance Gate	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1751	Entrance Gate	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1752	Entrance Gate	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1800	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1801	Chapel	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1802	Water Retention Basin	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1807	Flag Pole	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1808	Sign	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1809	Organization Storage Building	1961	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
1810	Physical Fitness Center	1947	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2002-0782	No	Cultural/Historic	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
1811	Access Control Facility	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1816	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1820	Monument	1987	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1821	Cooling Tower	1968	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1822	Dinning Facility	1968	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1823	Softball Field	1978	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1827	Substation	1948	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	N/A	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1828	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1830	Recreation Shelter	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1832	Sewage Lift Station	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1833	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1838	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1839	Admin General Purpose	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	N/A		
1846	Pedestrian Bridge	1945	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing	2007-0971	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1886	Shed	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1887	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1900	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1905	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1906	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1913	Substation	1975	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	N/A	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
1939	Entrance Gate	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1940	Monument	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1941	Open Storage	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1942	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1945	Storage General Purpose	1942	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1947	Organization Storage Building	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1948	Flammable Materials Storage	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1949	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1950	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1951	Recreation Shelter	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1952	Admin General Purpose	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1953	Admin General Purpose	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1954	Admin General Purpose	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1955	Admin General Purpose	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1956	Dispatch Bldg	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1957	Battery Shop	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1958	Organization Storage Building	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1959	Admin General Purpose	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1960	Entrance Gate	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1961	Entrance Gate	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1962	Entrance Gate	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1963	Organization Storage Building	1992	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1965	Loading Ramp	1950	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
1966	Armed Forces Center	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1967	Shed	1972	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1968	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1949	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1969	Organization Storage Building	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1970	Admin General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5675	No	Cultural/Historic	Building 1970 Reconnaissance Survey	
1971	Organization Storage Building	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1972	Storage General Purpose	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1973	Storage General Purpose	1944	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
1975	Battery Shop	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1976	Organization Storage Building	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1977	Organization Storage Building	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1978	Storage General Purpose	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1979	Storage General Purpose	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
1980	Storage General Purpose	1944	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
1981	Warehouse	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1982	Septic toilet	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1983	Wash Facility	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1984	Compt Cling Fac	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1986	Wash Facility	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1987	Water Grit Separator	1983	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
1988	Pad	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2101	Company Headquarter Building	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2102	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2103	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2104	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2105	Post Office	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2109	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2110	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2111	Barracks	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2113	Company Headquarter Building	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2114	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2115	Admin General Purpose	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2116	Physical Fitness Center	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2117	Heating Plant	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2118	Battalion Headquarters Bldg	1975	FALSE	UPH Program Comment	N/A	No	N/A		
2119	Fire Station	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2120	Auditorium	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2121	Monument	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2122	Monument	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2123	Court Area	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2124	MP Station	2002	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2125	Court Area	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2126	Athletic Field	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2128	Drainage Ditch	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2157	Chilled Water Distribution	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2158	Drainage Ditch	1976	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2159	Softball Field	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2160	Shed	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2280	Open Storage	1969	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2282	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2287	Amphitheater/Stadium	1942	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Individual	2009-0716	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2288	Tower	1978	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2290	Xmitter Bldg	1942	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
2291	Reserve Center	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2292	AMSA/ECS	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2293	Organization Storage Building	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2294	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2295	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2296	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2298	Railroad Bridge	1948	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing (FBMRR)	2007-0971	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	FBMRR MPL Nomination
2300	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2301	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2302	Commissary	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2303	Post Exchange	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2304	Auto Service Center	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2305	Bank	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2306	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2307	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2308	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2309	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2310	Communications Center	1988	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
2311	Sewage Lift Station	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2313	Xmitter Bldg	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2314	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2315	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2316	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2317	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2318	Car Wash	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2319	Transformers	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2368	Softball Field	1978	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2370	Private Organization Club	1986	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2371	Septic toilet	1986	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2394	Recreation Shelter	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2400	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2401	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2427	Pump Station	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2428	Water Tank	1948	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization (2005-0229)
2429	Water Tank	1948	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
2430	Septic toilet	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2431	Swimming Pool	1943	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2432	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2435	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2443	Water Supply Building	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2444	INSCOM	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2445	Access Control Facility	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2448	Entrance Gate	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2449	Electrical Switch Station	1998	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	N/A	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
2450	Entrance Gate	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2451	Entrance Gate	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2452	Standby Generator	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2453	Substation	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2454	Sewage Lift Station	1963	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2455	Shed	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2456	Shed	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2457	Court Area	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2458	Bulk Oil Tank	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2459	Irrigation Facility	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2460	Court Area	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2461	Court Area	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2462	DTRA	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2463	Shed	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2464	Access Control Facility	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2465	Access Control Facility	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2466	Recreation Center	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2467	Water Supply Building	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2468	Child Development Center	1997	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2469	Parking	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2470	Army Reserve Center	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2471	Flag Pole	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2472	Substation	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2473	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2474	Grease Rack	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2475	Wash Facility	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2476	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1963	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2479	Sewage Lift Station	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
2481	Access Control Facility	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
2486	Railroad Bridge	1942	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing (FBMRR)	2007-0971	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
2513	Pump Station	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2516	Vehicle Bridge	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2540	Electrical Switch Station	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2600	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2601	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2602	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2603	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2604	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2605	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2606	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2607	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2608	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2609	Shed	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2610	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2611	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2612	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2613	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2614	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2615	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2616	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2617	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2618	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2619	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2620	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2621	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2622	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2623	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2624	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2625	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2626	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2627	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2628	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2629	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2630	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2631	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2632	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2633	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2634	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2635	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2636	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2637	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2638	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2639	Family Housing	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2640	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2641	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2642	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2643	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2644	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2645	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2646	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2647	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2648	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2649	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2650	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2651	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2652	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		



Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
2719	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2720	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2721	Shed	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2730	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2731	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2732	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2733	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2734	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2735	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2736	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2737	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2738	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2739	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2740	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2750	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2751	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2752	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2753	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2754	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2755	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2756	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2757	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2758	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2759	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2760	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2761	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2770	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2771	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2772	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2773	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2774	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2775	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2776	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2777	Shed	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2780	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2781	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2782	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2783	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2784	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2785	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2786	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2787	Family Housing	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2788	Court Area	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2790	Court Area	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2795	Substation	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2800	Admin General Purpose	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2801	Substation	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2802	Lab/Test Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2804	Admin General Purpose	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2805	Cooling Tower	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2807	Admin General Purpose	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2808	Shed	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2809	Lab/Test Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2810	Tower	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2811	Shed	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2814	Entrance Gate	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2815	Pedestrian Bridge	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2816	Entrance Gate	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
2817	Entrance Gate	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2818	Entrance Gate	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2820	Lab/Test Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2821	Cooling Tower	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2822	Tower	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
2825	Lab/Test Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2826	Flammable Materials Storage	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2827	Storage General Purpose	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2828	Open Storage	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2829	Lab/Test Building	1979	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2833	Power Plant	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2834	Hazardous Materials Storage	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2835	Refuse Collection Facility	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2840	Tower	1945	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
2841	Storage General Purpose	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2843	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2844	Access Control Facility	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2845	Entrance Gate	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2847	Access Control Facility	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2848	Access Control Facility	2000	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2850	Substation	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2851	Refrigeration Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2852	Water Supply Building	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2853	Substation	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2854	Cooling Tower	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2855	Shed	1990	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2856	Lab/Test Building	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2857	Substation	1995	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2859	Utility Building	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2860	Heat Fuel Building	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2861	Antenna	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2862	Admin General Purpose	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2863	Pedestrian Bridge	2005	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2865	Tower	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2866	Tower	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2870	Tower	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2900	Golf Course 36-Hole	1950	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	029-5432	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
2903	Golf Course Maintenance	1942	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2012-0386	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 2903, 2905, and 2907	
2905	Golf Course Maintenance	1959	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2012-0387	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 2903, 2905, and 2908	
2907	Golf Course Maintenance	1974	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2012-0388	No	N/A	Demolition of Buildings 2903, 2905, and 2909	
2908	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2909	Golf Course Maintenance	1974	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2910	Pedestrian Bridge	1960	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2911	Pedestrian Bridge	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2912	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2913	Pump House	1959	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2914	Utility Building	1959	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2915	Pedestrian Bridge	1960	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
2920	Post Restaurant	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2921	Golf Course Maintenance	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2924	Golf Course Maintenance	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2950	Water Supply Building	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2990	Storage General Purpose	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2991	Storage General Purpose	1961	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
2992	Open Storage	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2993	Storage General Purpose	1998	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
2998	Entrance Gate	1985	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3000	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3001	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3002	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3003	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3004	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3005	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3006	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3007	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3008	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3009	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3010	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3011	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3012	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3013	Facility Info Sign	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
3016	Fish and Wildlife Mgmt Building	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3017	Pedestrian Bridge	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3018	Vehicle Bridge	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3019	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
<del>3037</del>	<del>Radio Beacon</del>	<del>1945</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>Architectural Survey &amp; Evaluation 2009</del>	
3041	Riding Stable	1991	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3060	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3063	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3072	High Explosive Magazine, Installation	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3078	Steel Cutting Pit	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey & Evaluation 2009	
<del>3085</del>	<del>Range, Support Building</del>	<del>1958</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>Architectural Survey &amp; Evaluation 2009</del>	
<del>3091</del>	<del>Observation Tower</del>	<del>1958</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>Architectural Survey &amp; Evaluation 2009</del>	
<del>3092</del>	<del>Obstacle Course</del>	<del>1959</del>	<del>FALSE</del>	<del>Demolished, No Longer Extant</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>No</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>Architectural Survey &amp; Evaluation 2009</del>	
3097	Ready Magazine Installation	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3098	High Explosive Magazine, Installation	1967	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3100	Runway	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3101	Taxiway	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3104	Runway	1981	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3105	Landing Pad	1981	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3108	Taxiway	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3110	Company Swing Base	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3112	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3121	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1981	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3123	Armory	1992	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3125	Storage Building	1976	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3126	Aircraft Maintenance	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3127	Storage General Purpose	1988	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
3128	Aviation Maintenance Shop	1984	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3130	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1993	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3131	Work Animal Building	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3135	Flagpole	1977	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3136	Airfield Operations Building	1966	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3137	Airfield Operations Building	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3138	Heat Plant Building	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3140	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3141	Aviation Unit Ops	1955	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3144	Oxygen Storage	1992	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3145	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1970	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3146	Simulator Building	1979	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3150	Storage Building	1975	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3151	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1961	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3152	Transformers	1962	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic		
3153	Aircraft Maintenance	1978	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3154	Storage Building	1992	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3160	Aircraft Fuel Truck Loading Facility	1961	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3161	Aircraft Fuel Truck Loading Facility	1961	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3163	Recreation Shelter	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3164	Recreation Shelter	1993	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3165	Admin General Purpose	1976	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3170	Storage Building	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3171	Flammable Materials Storage	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3172	Transmitter Building	1975	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3174	Tower	1975	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic		
3176	Flammable Materials Storage	1984	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3190	Access Control Facility	1976	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3191	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3200	Runway	1954	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3201	Access Control Facility	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible-Non-Contributing	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3209	Storage General Purpose	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBS Designation	Report 1	Report 2
3216	Radio Beacon	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3229	Storage General Purpose	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3230	Flight Control Tower	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3231	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3232	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3233	Heat Plant Building	1988	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3234	Battalion Headquarters Building	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3235	Battalion Headquarters Building	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3236	Flammable Materials Storage	1960	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3237	Fire Station	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3238	Utility Building	1958	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3239	Navigation Building	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	No	Cultural/Historic	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3241	Storage Building	2001	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3242	Fire Station	2003	FALSE	Non-Contributing - Less than 50 Years	2009-0716	No	N/A	DAAF Keep of the National Register Determination (12 MAR 2010)	
3260	Access Control Facility	1976	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3261	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3262	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3263	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3264	Entrance Gate	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3265	Vehicle Bridge	1948	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-0716	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Architectural Survey and Evaluation 2009	
3270	Playground	1983	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3271	Softball Field	1999	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3290	Vehicle Bridge	1976	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3291	Vehicle Bridge	1989	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3300	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3301	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3302	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3303	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3304	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3305	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3306	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3307	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3308	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3309	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3310	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3311	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3312	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3313	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3314	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3315	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3316	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3317	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3318	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3319	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3320	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
3321	Family Housing	2004	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		















Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
4007	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4008	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4009	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4013	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4014	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4015	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4016	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4018	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4020	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4022	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4023	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4024	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4025	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4030	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4031	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4032	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4033	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4037	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4044	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4045	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4047	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4050	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4051	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4052	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4053	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4054	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4055	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4056	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4057	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4058	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4059	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4060	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4061	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4062	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4063	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4064	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4065	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4066	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4067	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4068	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4069	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4070	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4071	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
4072	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5001	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5002	Information Systems Processing Center	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5014	Scale House	1949	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
5015	Flammable Materials Storage	1962	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5021	Dispatch Building	1959	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5033	Storage General Purpose	1958	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
5034	Lab/Test Building	1959	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5035	Lab/Test Building	1959	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
5036	Storage General Purpose	1959	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5061	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5064	Observation Tower	1965	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
5065	Vehicle Bridge	1963	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5073	Admin-General Purpose	1954	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
5075	Lab/Test Building	1963	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2006-1773	No	Cultural/Historic	Demolition of 23 Buildings and Structures at Fort Belvoir EPG	
5079	Dikes	1966	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5085	Entrance Gate	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5086	Entrance Gate	1996	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5087	Ground Transport Equipment Facility	1948	TRUE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	N/A	No	N/A	Real Property Records	
5089	Admin General Purpose	1973	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
5711	Family Housing	2007	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
6566	Recreation Shelter	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
6600	Family Housing	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
6601	Family Housing	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
6602	Family Housing	2006	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
7307	Pedestrian Bridge	1970	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7308	Shed	1945	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation-2006	
7309	Flammable Materials Storage	1984	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7312	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7318	Compressed Air Plant	1983	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7322	Storage General Purpose	1964	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7325	Shed	1982	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7326	Flammable Materials Storage	1959	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7329	Flammable Materials Storage	1981	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7331	Pedestrian Bridge	1945	FALSE	Demolished, No Longer Extant	2007-0971	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation-2006	
7332	Coal Trestle	1948	TRUE	National Register-Eligible Contributing (FBMRR)	2007-0971	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	FBMRR
7334	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
7336	Sewage Lift Station	1962	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
7337	Substation/Switching Building	1941	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7339	Pier	1965	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7340	Offshore Moor	1965	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	Yes	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7343	Organization Storage Building	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7344	Organization Storage Building	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7345	Sewage Lift Station	2001	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
7350	Sewage Lift Station	1961	FALSE	National Register-Eligible (SM-1 Reactor)	029-0193	Yes	Historical Building - Historical Asset	SM-1 NR Nomination	
7351	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		

Building Number	Building Name/Type	Year Built	CRM Consultation Required	National Register Eligibility Status	VDHR File #	Historic View Impingement	GFEBs Designation	Report 1	Report 2
7362	Flammable Materials Storage	1977	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2002-0782	No	N/A	Historic Buildings Survey 2000 Addendum	
7363	Standby Generator	1980	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A		
7364	Flammable Materials Storage	1977	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7365	Flammable Materials Storage	1945	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7367	Flammable Materials Storage	1962	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7368	Pedestrian Bridge	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible (Recent Reconstruction)	2007-0971	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
7369	Pedestrian Bridge	1945	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible (Recent Reconstruction)	2007-0971	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey and Evaluation 2006	
7370	Pedestrian Bridge	1957	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	2009-1868	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7375	Water Treatment Building	1961	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7377	Flammable Materials Storage	1962	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7378	Sea Walls	1965	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7382	Pump Station	1942	FALSE	Determined Not Eligible	Not Found	No	Cultural/Historic	1993 HABS Survey SHPO Correspondence	
7383	Sewage Lift Station	1952	TRUE	Determined Not Eligible	2005-0229	No	Cultural/Historic	2006 Infrastructure Survey - Utility Privatization	
7395	Access Control Facility	1962	TRUE	Not Evaluated Yet	N/A	No	Cultural/Historic	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7397	Recreation Shelter	1994	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	
7398	Court Area	1983	FALSE	Not Evaluated Yet - Less than 50 Years	N/A	No	N/A	Historical Resource Survey And Evaluation 300 Area 2008	

**Appendix IX - Policies on Use of Metal Detectors  
(Policy Memorandum #29) and Unanticipated  
Discoveries (Policy Memorandum #26)**

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND**  
**HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BELVOIR**  
**9920 FLAGLER ROAD, SUITE 213**  
**FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5928**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

IMBV-PW

26 June 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR US Army Fort Belvoir Personnel

SUBJECT: Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #26, Unanticipated Discoveries

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Army Regulation 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), 13 December 2007
- b. Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #31, Excavation Work Permit Requirements and Procedures, 26 June 2014.
- c. Fort Belvoir Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2001
- d. Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
- e. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- f. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

2. PURPOSE: To provide guidance on procedures required in the event of unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials or human remains during an excavation activity.

3. APPLICABILITY: This policy applies to any agency, activity, company, or individual performing any and all types of excavation work on Fort Belvoir and its associated remote facilities.

4. POLICY:

- a. All excavation work performed on Fort Belvoir requires an excavation permit obtained in accordance with Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #31, Excavation Work Permit Requirements and Procedures.
- b. In order to protect undiscovered archaeological resources and human remains, any agency, company, or individual performing excavation is required to report immediately any unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials or human remains during an excavation activity. The report shall be made as provided in e. below.

**“LEADERS IN EXCELLENCE”**

IMBV-PW

SUBJECT: Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #26, Unanticipated Discoveries

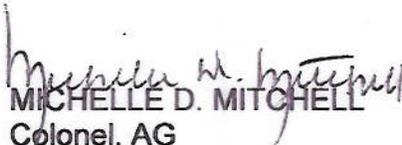
c. Archaeological materials may include man-made objects (prehistoric and historic period items) and features [e.g., walls constructed of natural materials, paved surfaces (such as cobbles, brick, or other material), or other remnants of cultural activity]. Archaeological materials will most likely pre-date 1930 and might be recognized by the layperson as non-modern debris (e.g., early historic period artifacts and/or Native American stone or ceramic artifacts). Exceptions would be discovery of soda bottles, golf balls, or other modern artifacts that are of less historical significance.

d. Human remains are physical remains of a human body including, but not limited to, bones, teeth, hair, and preserved soft tissues (mummified or otherwise preserved) of an individual. Remains may be articulated or disarticulated bones or teeth.

e. If the entity performing the excavation believes that an unanticipated discovery has occurred, they shall immediately stop work in the area of discovery and notify the Fort Belvoir Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) at 703-806-3759. In the case of the discovery of human remains, the Fort Belvoir Police Department must be immediately contacted at 703-806-4277.

f. The entity reporting the discovery shall ensure that no unauthorized personnel have access to the site and no further damage is done to the discovery until Fort Belvoir has complied with 36 CFR 800.13(b) and any other legal requirements including existing agreement documents. Within 24 hours, if possible, the CRM will examine the location of the discovery, accompanied by the Project Manager and any other appropriate staff. Failure to report such finds constitutes a violation of federal law and may result in criminal prosecution of the offender(s).

5. PROPONENT: The Directorate of Public Works is the proponent for this policy at 703-806-3759 or 703-806-0020.

  
MICHELLE D. MITCHELL  
Colonel, AG  
Commanding



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND**  
**HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BELVOIR**  
**9820 FLAGLER ROAD, SUITE 213**  
**FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5928**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

IMBV-PW

26 June 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR US Army Fort Belvoir Personnel

SUBJECT: Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #29, Use of Metal Detectors

**1. REFERENCES:**

- a. Army Regulation 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), 13 December 2007
- b. Army Regulation 405-80 (Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property), 10 October 1997
- c. Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- d. Antiquities Act of 1906
- e. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- f. Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

**2. PURPOSE:** To inform personnel residing, visiting or working on Fort Belvoir that the use of metal detectors is prohibited except when used to search for "treasure trove" or for lost personal items, as outlined in Army Regulation 405-80 and this memorandum.

**3. APPLICABILITY:** This policy applies to all military and civilian personnel on Fort Belvoir, including installation residents and non-residents.

**4. POLICY:**

a. In order to protect discovered and undiscovered archaeological resources, the use of metal detecting equipment is prohibited on Fort Belvoir property. Numerous Federal laws, Army regulations and policies protect historic and prehistoric artifacts and sites. Protection is not limited to only those identified archeological resources but also includes undiscovered cultural resources that have the potential of being historically significant.

b. There are specific educational, work experience and permitting requirements of those individuals who may conduct archaeological surveys or excavations and assess the significance of archeological resources.

**“LEADERS IN EXCELLENCE”**

IMBV-PW

SUBJECT: Fort Belvoir Policy Memorandum #29, Use of Metal Detectors

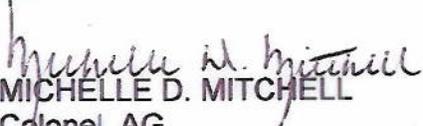
c. Requests to use metal detectors to search for "treasure trove" or for lost personal items, rather than for archaeological resources, may be granted under a license or contract, as outlined in Army Regulation 405-80.

d. All "treasure trove" or lost personal item requests shall be submitted in writing to Fort Belvoir Directorate of Public Works, Environmental and Natural Resources Division, 9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116.

e. All "treasure trove" requests shall include a list of the names and addresses of all parties to the proposed contract or license, a map showing the general search area, a description of the "treasure trove" being sought, and a general justification for why the request should be approved.

f. All requests to search for lost personal items shall include the name and contact information of the individual conducting the search, a description of the lost item, a brief explanation of where and how the property was lost, and a copy of the lost property report issued by the Fort Belvoir Police Department.

5. PROPONENT: The Directorate of Public Works is the proponent for this policy at 703-806-3759.

  
MICHELLE D. MITCHELL  
Colonel, AG  
Commanding

## **Appendix X - References**

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US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

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# Appendix XI - Key Preparers

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This update to the Fort Belvoir Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) was completed in 2014 by AECOM Technical Services.

Key personnel included:

- Laurent Cartayrade, Ph.D., Historian: 14 years of experience in cultural resources planning and management. Ph.D., History, University of Maryland, 1997; M.A., History, University of Maryland, 1991; M.A., History University of Paris-Sorbonne, 1984.
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