

Notes on Virginia

Number 47

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall/Winter 2003



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Contents

<i>Notes from the Director</i>	3
<i>84 New Listings on the Virginia Landmarks Register</i>	5
<i>Werowocomoco: Ye Seate of Powhatan</i>	40
<i>A Lady of Letters—Lady Jean Skipwith of Prestwold</i>	46
<i>The Architecture of Healing</i>	50
<i>Court of Fact: Archaeology at Buckingham Courthouse</i>	55
<i>102 Highway Markers Added This Year</i>	58
<i>12 Historic Preservation Easements Received</i>	61
<i>Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia</i>	66



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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The Department of
Historic Resources' mission
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support the stewardship and
use of Virginia's significant
architectural, archaeological,
and cultural resources.

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On the Cover

A detail from
Captain John
Smith's map of
1612, illustrating
Chief Powhatan
presiding over his
royal house at
Werowocomoco (see
page 40).



Notes from the Director

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

Educating Virginia's citizens and visitors about the Commonwealth's unparalleled historic resources lies at the heart of the department's mission. Our historic sites embody the people, places, and events that have shaped Virginia's past and inform our present and future. That is why we are proud to join in Governor Mark R. Warner's "Education for a Lifetime" initiative to ensure quality instruction for every student in Virginia.

This issue of *Notes on Virginia* features several articles that illustrate our deep commitment to historic preservation education, both in and out of the classroom. A wealth of educational programming will be forthcoming from Werowocomoco, the seat of one of the largest and most complex chiefdoms in eastern North America in the 17th century. Powhatan, ruler of 15,000 Indians and father of Pocahontas (see page 40), and Captain John Smith, leader of Virginia Company settlers, first met at Werowocomoco. Plans to educate all Virginians about this highly significant Indian site, which is symbolic of 15,000 years of Indians living in Virginia, include developing a dedicated Web site, documentaries produced by major media, and lesson plans tied to the Standards of Learning.

Looking to the 18th century, the feature article about Lady Jean Skipwith of Prestwould, in Mecklenburg County (see page 46), describes her active involvement in designing the formal gardens, the summerhouse, and other details of the estate she shared with her husband. Lady Skipwith was known for her extensive private library, which she amassed when there were few of them in Virginia. She is one of many 18th-century women, known and unknown, who distinguished themselves as intelligent, brave, and independent entrepreneurs, publishers, healers, and thinkers, during a period when the law held that, upon marrying, they must abdicate nearly all rights to their spouses.

Exploring and learning about Virginia's historic resources and the people associated with them encourages good stewardship not only at world-class archaeological sites such as Werowocomoco and estates such as Prestwould, but also within our communities, with highly beneficial, long-standing results. For the Buckingham County Courthouse, county officials and architects tapped the department's Threatened Sites Program to fund an archaeological investigation that revealed the exact location and form of an earlier 1822 courthouse designed by Thomas Jefferson. The significant architectural details they discovered were incorporated into the county's new courthouse design (see page 55).

Looking deeper, the story of the workmen who built the Buckingham County Courthouse as disciples of Jefferson's architectural sensibilities relates directly to that of the Western State Hospital in Staunton. At Western State Hospital, originally known as the Western Lunatic Asylum, architect Thomas R. Blackburn led Jefferson-trained carpenters and craftsmen in erecting a richly detailed complex of buildings that created a setting of great beauty, elegance, and dignity, which was believed to be an essential component of the healing process. Few institutional complexes of this age, quality, and historic importance survive in America. Today, appreciation for the his-

toric and architectural significance of this strategically located complex has led the City of Staunton and the Virginia Department of General Services (the site's current manager), to seek a good steward for a property that will be at the center of the area's future development (see page 50).

Educating the public about significant historic resources such as Western State Hospital begins with the state and national register programs. The reporting in this issue of *Notes* (see page 5), taken with the most recent listings on the department's Web site, show that a record number of state-owned properties were placed on the registers in 2003. The 10 public, state-owned properties listed as state landmarks represent the leadership and good stewardship of the University of Virginia, the Virginia Department of Transportation, the Virginia Department of General Services, and others, in bringing recognition to significant historic landmarks and in the management and continued use of them. A record number of sites associated with the diversity of Virginia's heritage were also placed on the registers in 2003. Among the 19 sites representing diversity were three African American churches in Alexandria, the former Stratford Junior High School in Arlington County—the first secondary school to be desegregated in Virginia, the Burrell Memorial Hospital in Roanoke, and Green Spring, associated with landscape architect Beatrix Farrand.

As part of the department's diversity and education initiatives, look for more forthcoming listings and articles such as these, and also for educational tools such as the recently completed African American ARK (Archaeological Resource Kit). The kit, available to teachers and home schooling parents on a loan basis, contains learning activities centered around the lives of African Americans at three historic places in Virginia—Monticello, a James City County site near Williamsburg, and Alexandria's "Hayti," a block of seven freed black families.

Fulfilling another education commitment, the department is distributing to social studies and science teachers the Teacher Guide and Activity Book that complements our *Solving History's Mysteries* exhibition, the only permanent exhibition about historic preservation in the state. Housed at the Virginia Historical Society, *Solving History's Mysteries* uses architecture and archaeology to help students sharpen skills in evaluating what they see and how they think. Tied to the Standards of Learning, the Teacher Guide offers classroom activities that can stand alone or serve to enrich the gallery experience.

Opportunities for learning outside the classroom also abound through the TimeTravelers Program, involving 320 museums and historic sites across the state. Parents, teachers, Boy and Girl Scouts, and students continue to rave about the value of this passport program that takes them to historic places that have shaped our state and nation. Last year, Adam and Rachel Crews (grades 2 and 5) of Chester, Virginia, visited a record 48 sites. The department has been pleased to be a co-sponsor of this exciting travel and learning program, which has been adapted by Georgia and Louisiana.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources offers many engaging and challenging educational opportunities that appeal to students and adults alike. Further development of educational outreach will continue to be one of our major initiatives. For more information, visit the Education & Outreach section of the department's Web site, at www.dhr.virginia.gov, or call us at (804) 367-2323.



Virginia Landmarks Register adds 84 new listings

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 2002. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the register includes buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from pre-historic times to the present. Most of the properties listed here have been nominated to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Since the General Assembly established the register in 1966, recognition of more than 2,314 places has directed public attention to Virginia's rich legacy of the past. This recognition has greatly encouraged the stewardship efforts and careful decision making of individuals, private organizations, and local governments. An increasing number of owners of registered properties are taking advantage of the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as tools that trigger eligibility for state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. Many registered architectural and archaeological resources have become cultural and social anchors in their communities and serve as key elements of the state's tourism industry.

Properties recently named to the register are listed under their regional heading, which denotes the corresponding Department of Historic Resources' field office. To find out more about the register program, please visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov, or call the regional office nearest you.

Capital Region

Birdwood (Albemarle County) is a unique dwelling originally built between 1819 and 1830 as the plantation home of William Garth, one of the leading planters of antebellum Albemarle. The house exhibits many of the characteristics common to buildings at the University of Virginia (UVA) and other structures known to have been built by Thomas Jefferson's builders. The immediate grounds surrounding the mansion contain four dependencies including a brick smokehouse and office with a basement icehouse. The main house is also significant for its Colonial Revival additions undertaken by Charles Edgar and



Birdwood, Albemarle County

Hollis Rinehart, both prominent Charlottesville citizens. Their work included an extension of the house, a distinctive water tower designed in the form of a light house, and gardens. The property is now owned by UVA.



Bowling Green Historic District (Caroline County Courthouse pictured), Caroline County

Bowling Green Historic District (Caroline County) is one of the largest of Virginia’s picturesque court house towns. It was named for Bowling Green, a plantation whose main house still exists at the edge of the district. For more than two centuries, the district has served as the county seat, centered around its handsome courthouse built in the style of and by builders Thomas Jefferson trained. The town’s buildings demonstrate a variety of styles including Federal, Gothic and Greek Revivals, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. At some points, farm land comes right to the edges of town and several residences sit on large parcels of land. The commercial area has suffered two fires, but has been rebuilt in scale and massing that happily are well suited to the historic district. It is a town of great variety, yet quite harmonious being unified by many fine trees.

Joseph Bryan Park (City of Richmond) is a 262-acre park given

in 1909 to the city “to be a free park for the use and benefit of all its citizens” by Belle Stewart Bryan in memory of her husband, the publisher of the *Richmond Times*. Its landscape reflects a broad historic panorama incorporating its 18th-century plantation and mill sites, its use in 1800 as a meeting



Joseph Bryan Park, City of Richmond



Chester Plantation, Prince George County

place of members of the slave rebellion led by Gabriel, and its subsequent development as a city park expressing the City Beautiful movement. In the 1920s, accommodations were made for automobile visitation and in 1952 the city of Richmond developed a major azalea garden.

Butterwood Church and Cemetery (Dinwiddie County) was one of three 18th-century chapels in what became Bath Parish in 1752. Devereux Jarratt, an important figure in the “Great Awakening” became rector of the parish in 1763 and gave his first sermon at Butterwood. The first building at Butterwood was replaced by the present picturesque Carpenter Gothic building in 1866-67. It was constructed by William Randolph Atkinson, whose carpentry tools are preserved at the church. On the eve of World War II, 48,000 acres of Dinwiddie and neighboring counties were acquired by the U.S. government to create Camp (now Fort) Pickett. From this area, graves from two churches and many farms were moved to sites on the edge of the Pickett reservation. About a thousand graves from white cemeteries were moved to land adjoining Butterwood’s original cemetery, and about 2,000 from African American

cemeteries to a separate parcel off Route 613. Butterwood Cemetery symbolizes a home-front sacrifice made by this rural community to the war effort.

Chester Plantation (Prince George County) is a complex of buildings dating from the 1840s. The house is a large Greek Revival mansion with a two-story, full-width

porch supported by Doric columns. It was built by Williamson Simmons in the 1840s and expanded in the 1850s. During the Civil War, Simmons was a colonel in the Prince George Cavalry and Chester saw considerable troop activity. Chester remained in the Simmons family until 1918. In 1945, it was acquired by Rennie Arnold of Petersburg who conducted extensive farming operations there. Early in life, Arnold had become general manager of the Edison pen company in Petersburg. The company was successful in manufacturing fountain pens. In 1935, Arnold launched his own R.M. Arnold Pen Company. By the 1940s, his company was the second largest pen company in the world. In 1961, Arnold and his wife, Charlia sold Chester, then called “Arnoldia.” It is now a restaurant and inn.

Church of the Sacred Heart (City of Richmond), designed by architect Joseph Hubert McGuire (1865–1947), is a one-and-a-half-story, brick, Romanesque Revival-style church completed in 1901. Home of the oldest Roman Catholic parish in Manchester, it is surrounded by a complex of complementary parish buildings, including a school and the rectory. The church is a tes-

tament to the power of its patrons, Thomas Fortune Ryan and his wife, Ida Mary Barry Ryan. Ryan, a native Virginian, financier, and patron of the arts, donated more than \$20 million to Roman Catholic causes. To design the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ryan chose McGuire, a student of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris and also his choice to design Richmond's Cathedral of the Sacred Heart as well as the Church of the Sacred Heart in Suffern, New York. The Ryans' gift to the Manchester area represents the monumental benefactions made to churches and universities by the barons of American industry and finance at the turn of the 20th century.

Colonial Theatre (South Hill, Mecklenburg County) is an impressive three-story commercial brick building that was constructed by Gilbert A. Saunders in 1925. It remains the tallest building in the downtown area. Colonial Theatre was built to house live entertainment, including vaudeville and musical productions, and later, silent movies and modern motion pictures. The interior features ceramic tile floors, wood paneling, and pressed metal ceilings. The original metal seats survive. The building housed the post office on the ground floor and offices and a Masonic meeting room on the upper floors. The building has been vacant for many years, but has been bought by the South Hill Community Development Association, Inc., with plans to return it to community use.

Conjurer's Neck Archaeological District (City of Colonial Heights) is situated on a peninsula where Swift Creek meets the Appomattox River. It contains a prehistoric village site already listed on the state and national registers, as well as a portion of a major 18th-century planta-

tion house built by the Kennon family. The site was named by early English explorers who allegedly encountered an Indian conjurer there. Richard Kennon settled on the land in the 1680s. One of his descendants constructed the Flemish-bond manor house between 1725 and 1750. It burned in 1879, and about half of the standing walls were used to create the present three-bay, two-story dwelling. Originally it was a five-bay house, similar to the Ludwell-Paradise House in Williamsburg. Archaeological investigation in 2002 provided information on the in-filled cellar remains of the house and remains of associated outbuildings. A prehistoric component at the site consists of an accumulation of Middle and Late Woodland lithics and ceramics likely related to the prehistoric site previously identified.

Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District (City of Lynchburg, boundary increase) adds 44 contributing structures to the existing designated district. The majority of the buildings are frame structures built in styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival, and constitute a veritable textbook of changing architectural styles in that period. These were built in and adjacent to the downtown areas of Lynchburg, both to meet housing needs and to create a fashionable area in which to live. They date from the early 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. There are a few brick dwellings, including a stylish brick double house built as rental property by statesman Carter Glass.

Beth Elon (Henrico County) is an exceptionally well-documented Queen Anne-style house that exhibits the influence of architectural design books. It was built about



Gum Creek, Fluvanna County

1900 by Leslie Fletcher Watson and his wife, Laura Woodruff Watson. The Watsons were well-known musicians, composers, and music teachers in the Richmond area from 1884 until 1933. They were early associates in the American Guild of Organists. Laura Watson was among the earliest women certified by the guild and the only woman from the Richmond area to achieve certification. Leslie Watson composed at least 22 pieces of music for the organ that were published by Lorenz of Dayton, Ohio, in *The Organist*, a popular publication that was used in churches all over America. Both Leslie and Laura Watson had lengthy careers as organists with churches in Richmond and also gave private lessons for many years. Leslie Watson taught music at Richmond's John Marshall High School and helped to develop music courses for the public school system.

The 105-acre landscaped **Forest Hill Park** (Richmond) has been a part of the city's park system since 1934. It exhibits a variety of wild natural areas and wetlands in addition to manicured landscapes. Holden Rhodes, a farmer, lawyer, and businessman, owned the property from

1836 to 1857 and built a picturesque stone house that is now used as a meeting place. Eventually the Rhodes estate became a public park and the terminus of one of Richmond's trolley lines. An amusement park was developed with a bandstand, merry-go-round, enchanted house, bowling alley, dancing pavilion, roller coaster, and a penny arcade in the Rhodes house. Around the park, several neighborhoods grew up, true "trolley suburbs." In 1934, the city acquired the park and transformed it for picnicking and community uses.

Gum Creek (Fluvanna County) is a little-altered and well-preserved example of a characteristic type of Virginia Piedmont house of the late 18th century. It is a frame, center-passage plan, two-over-two-room dwelling with a stone foundation, basement kitchen, and stone and brick end chimneys. The house, built about 1797 for James Dunlop Ross, son of David Ross, a prominent figure in 18th-century Virginia, is representative of the modest dwellings of middle-class farmers and planters in that era. Of the few such buildings that still exist, Gum Creek has seen the fewest alterations

among those that remain structurally sound. Much of its interior woodwork has never been painted. Two one-story shed additions were made in 1839, one a porch with a small room and the other providing a 6' X 7' room extension for a north ground-floor room.



Hanover Wayside
(Hanover County)

is a 35-acre park located on U.S. Route 301 about 15 miles north of Richmond. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the park during 1937 and 1938. It was constructed as a part of the New Deal's Recreational Demonstration Areas program. The U.S. Department of the Interior transferred ownership to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1943, and the state conveyed it to Hanover County in 1983. It includes both wooded and open areas, picnic areas with stone grills, a picnic shelter, a small lake stocked for fishing, and a field for sports. The park owes many of its design features to park design principles adopted and promulgated by the National Park Service. Little has changed over the last 60 years.

Montebello (City of Charlottesville) John M. Perry acquired the Montebello property in 1814. He was one of Thomas Jefferson's protégés, having worked on the enlargement of Monticello, on Jefferson's barn, and on Poplar Forest. In 1817, he sold to the Commonwealth the land on which the University of Virginia would soon be built. He was the principal carpenter of the first university building, Pavilion VII. He also worked on many of the other

Montebello, City of Charlottesville

buildings in the academical village. Perry is certainly one of the most important of Jefferson's circle of builders. Montebello, his own house in sight of the university, exhibits Jeffersonian building practices, proportions, and materials in their most basic forms. Montebello's simple front porch may be the forerunner of many others like it.

Mosby Tavern (Powhatan County) is a two-story I-house with west first-floor and basement rooms dating from the 1740s and the rest of the building from the middle of the 1800s. It served Cumberland and later Powhatan Counties as a courthouse and prison over a 30-year period, while it was also an ordinary and private residence. Its owner, Col. Benjamin Mosby (1710-1774), served as county surveyor, captain of the militia, justice of the peace and sheriff, and was a leader in the organization of Cumberland County. His son, Col. Littleberry Mosby, Sr., (1729-1809), served as sheriff, member of the county militia during the Revolution, justice of the peace, and a member of the General Assembly. In addition to the main house, there are five outbuildings.



New Pump-House, City of Richmond

National Theater (City of Richmond), completed in 1923, was built to serve theatre, vaudeville, musical presentations, and the nascent moving picture medium. Its handsome Renaissance exterior is in keeping with its neighbors, Richmond's Old City Hall and the Virginia State Capitol. The interior, however, is an ebullient Adamesque essay featuring arabesques and friezes with cherubs holding reels of movie film. Much of the ornament was executed by Richmond sculptor Ferruccio Legnaioli. The building was designed by architect C.K. Howell who designed theatres in other cities and included shops at street level and offices above. The theatre hosted traveling professional companies, local musical events, and meetings. The theatre closed in 1983. The Historic Richmond Foundation, the current owner, has been restoring the theatre for over a decade.

New Pump-House (City of Richmond) is an exuberant Gothic Revival building completed in 1881

to pump water from the James River and Kanawha Canal into a reservoir in nearby Byrd Park. It was designed and constructed by Col. Wilfred Emory Cutshaw who was Richmond's city engineer from 1873 until his death in 1907. In addition to the pump works in its massive basement, the building housed a fanciful pavilion on the upper floor for parties and gatherings. The New Pump-House operated until 1924. Since that time, the building has deteriorated despite several attempts to put it to new uses. The Historic Richmond Foundation has entered into an agreement with the city to increase public awareness of the building's importance, to document its condition, and to acquire funding to prepare a plan for its preservation and adaptive use.

Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District at Pamplin Historical Park (Dinwiddie County) contains historic buildings and outbuildings, historic earthworks and rifle pits, as well as archaeological

sites associated with the domestic and military occupation of the property between circa 1750 and 1865. Near the end of the Civil War on property within the historic district, the Union army finally broke through the Confederate defenses of Petersburg on April 2, 1865, leading Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee to evacuate his troops from both Petersburg and Richmond. The action at what is now Pamplin Historical Park led one week later to the surrender of Lee's army to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House. Now operated as a historic site, Pamplin Historical Park has preserved the historic structures on its property and constructed reproduction outbuildings and earthworks so that much of the property appears as it did in 1864 and 1865, during one of the defining events of U.S. history.

Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital (City of Richmond) is a group of three buildings that survive from a tuberculosis hospital complex privately founded in 1910. It was developed on property that was once part of the 167-acre City Farm. In 1917, the city took over the management and eventual expansion of the facility and the three buildings that remain were all built during the city's administration. They are the central building and the administration building, both built in



Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District at Pamplin Park; outer defenses (above) and former Confederate headquarters (below)



1932, and the laundry/garage building, built in 1922. The central building is a two-story, flat-roofed structure covered in smooth stucco. The center three-bay section is flanked by two-story galleries that served as open-air sleeping and living rooms for the patients and reflect special designs dictated by contemporary tuberculosis treatment. The administration building is a small Bungalow-style dwelling with a complex plan and roofline. It was built of structural tile covered with stucco and has a classical frontispiece main door. The laundry/garage building is a one-story,

gable-roofed utilitarian masonry building with a large chimney on the west end.

Powell-McMullan House (Greene County) is a simple, but ample, frame dwelling built about 1800 that was more than doubled in size in 1842. Architectural evidence suggests that the original house was a two-story, hall-and-parlor-plan dwelling constructed during the ownership of Ruth Powell Breeden, daughter of an early settler. This section features floor-to-ceiling beaded sheathing with hand-wrought rosehead nails, pit-sawn timbers, and mortise-and-tenon joinery. The Greek Revival addition was made by Jeremiah McMullan, son of another early settler and a Methodist circuit-riding preacher. While typically plain, the house is a good example of the vernacular architecture of the area. Its picturesque setting is framed by the Shenandoah Mountains and the South River that flows across the property frontage.

Prince George Court House Historic District (Prince George County) is one of the few remaining court house towns where one can readily see the classic assemblage of buildings that once characterized most of Virginia's county seats. The first courthouse was built in 1810 and destroyed by Union troops in 1864. The present one was built in 1867. It has had additions at various times as well as companion buildings including a clerk's office and jail, both built about 1900, and two mid-20th-century office buildings. Memorials commemorating the Civil War, both World Wars, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts are located on the courthouse green. An adjacent bungalow is now used for offices. Across the road from the courthouse are the brick F.L. Buren Store building and the frame Victorian Buren house and outbuild-

ings. Fortunately the construction of large county buildings well behind the historic district have preserved the ambiance of the original complex and made it available for compatible new uses.

Rivermont Historic District (City of Lynchburg) was Lynchburg's first planned streetcar community and included a mixture of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. The district consists of 322 contributing resources that constitute a remarkably cohesive collection including nearly every major American architectural style from the first half of the 20th Century—Queen Anne, Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow, American Foursquare, and Dutch Colonial. Practically every Lynchburg architect of that era is represented, as well as Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, William Poindexter of Washington, and Penrose Stout of New York. The creation of the historic district was a major achievement of a dedicated group of preservationists who understood the threat to this important assemblage from neglect and complacency. City staff and city council supported them in championing the preservation of such a significant urban resource.

Selwyn (Hanover County) stands among the county's Civil War battlefields and was witness to the events of the war in 1862 and in 1864. The house was used as headquarters and a hospital first by Union and then by Confederate armies in 1862 during McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. During the 1864 Battle of Cold Harbor, the house again served as a hospital. It is one of the best examples of a house that demonstrates the evolution from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. A handsome frame dairy stands in the side yard and is the only surviv-



Springdale, Goochland County

ing outbuilding contemporary with the house. It is sheathed in weatherboards and has a cove cornice above a row of vertical vents on all sides.

Springdale (Goochland County), dating from the early 19th century, is a brick farmhouse with a modern frame addition. The simplicity of its original decorative details supports the tradition that it was built for Quakers. The land on which Springdale stands was owned by the Pleasants family, prominent Quakers, in the early 18th century. Subsequently, one member, Joseph Pleasants, owned it from 1846 until 1877. Built into the side of a hill, the three-bay farmhouse is one of the few one-over-one-over-one houses in the area. The windows of the original section have symmetrically molded architraves with roundel corner blocks. Each window is topped with a narrow plastered recessed flat arch. The original interior is very simple but includes window trim similar to that on the exterior, a mantel trimmed with minimal pilasters, and a narrow stair with plain balusters square in section. In 1965, a one-story frame wing de-

signed by Richmond designer Andrew Kidwell was added by Richard Reynolds, Jr., president of Reynolds Aluminum.

Spring Hill (New Kent County) is a well-preserved example of a typical 18th-century, center-hall-plan, Tidewater farmhouse. It was built about 1782 and retains its original Flemish-bond double-shouldered end chimneys, weatherboards, and trim. The interior is equally well preserved with original flooring, woodwork, paneling, and plaster walls. An early frame smokehouse sits in the yard. The house was built by Richard Croshaw Graves (1735–1798) and was previously known as Indian Fields (until it was changed to Spring Hill about 1840). Graves was a descendant of Thomas Graves, who arrived in Virginia on the *Mary and Margaret* in 1607. Richard and his wife, the former Elizabeth Valentine, were the proprietors of a racetrack, stables, and a hotel on the property, and Graves served in the Virginia General Assembly in 1822. The house passed out of Graves family ownership in 1863.

Stewart-Hinton House (City of Petersburg) is a brick, hip-roofed, two-story house over an elevated basement. It was constructed about 1798 for tobacco merchant Robert Stewart and his wife, Amy Goodwyn Stewart. The house is in the Georgian tradition of great Virginia mansions built in the 18th and early 19th centuries. It features sophisticated Federal detailing inside and out. It was the finest house on Petersburg's High Street when it was built, and it remains one of the grandest houses in Old Town district today. Notable on the exterior are the fine Flemish-bond brickwork, the beautiful front doorway with its open pediment framing a lunette, and, on the rear, the group of three doors. The interior has a wide first-floor hall with an elaborately detailed unsupported stair and a large parlor running the full depth of the house with two identical fireplaces.

Stony Creek Plantation (Dinwiddie County) is likely the oldest building in the county. The original section of

the T-shaped frame house is a rare survival of a mid-18th-century center-hall-plan, story-and-a-half house. It has massive Flemish-bond chimneys, small dormers, and many of its original exterior window shutters. In 1872, a two-story section was added perpendicular to the original house. This addition facilitated the retention of many of the original interior features of the older section—an elegant, but diminutive closed string stair with turned balusters and paneled doors with simple foliated hinges. The roof of the new section covered and preserved a portion of the old roof with one center dormer that remained intact for more than 130 years. The dormer still has its shingles attached in a feathered pattern where the dormer roof intersects the main roof. Stony Creek Plantation presents an extraordinary opportunity to study colonial construction methods.

Sunnyside (City of Charlottesville) is set on a large wooded lot at the



Stewart-Hinton House, City of Petersburg



Sunnyside, City of Charlottesville

edge of the city. It began as a two-room log structure built by John Alphin about 1800. It was enlarged and embellished in the Gothic Revival style in the 1850s first by Ira Garrett and later by William Carroll. It is said that Washington Irving's house, Sunnyside, in Tarrytown, New York, was its inspiration. Sunnyside exhibits scroll-sawn verge boards and pointed-arch windows fitted with arched shutters. Lattice panels framed by simple posts topped with cornice caps support the veranda. The fieldstone chimney on the north end has stepped weatherings and is capped with a pair of octagonal chimney pots. Col. Richard Thomas Walker Duke acquired the house in 1863; the Dukes lived in it for 100 years. It is owned by the University of Virginia and is used for housing.

Virginia Department of Highways Building (City of Richmond), built in 1939, was a significant manifestation of the Commonwealth's commitment to road construction inaugurated in 1932 when the General Ass-

embly passed the Byrd Road Act, establishing the state's secondary road system. Some 35,000 miles of mostly unsurfaced county roads became the new responsibility of the state. The handsome granite and limestone building was designed by the Richmond firm, Carneal, Johnston & Wright in a style variously identified as Stripped Classicism, WPA Modern, or Art Deco. Its monumental formality is appropriate for its dramatic site on a steep hill looking from Capitol Hill over to Church Hill. The four-foot high frieze on the main elevation is inscribed "Dedicated to the Comfort and Safety of Those who Travel the Highways of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The well-preserved **Wade Archaeological Site** (Charlotte County) was probably occupied by the Saponi Indians between A.D. 1000 and 1450. The archaeological investigation of this site yielded features and artifacts that increased our knowledge of the social and political organization of the Saponi. Numer-

ous feature pits, a large hearth, and post molds provided invaluable information concerning community organization. Period artifacts attested to a mastery of art and technology that is unique to the region. The artifacts include stone triangular points, a pendant and an axe; ceramic pottery, pipes and discs; bone awls, fish hooks, pendants, and various sizes of shell beads. The shell and copper ornamental artifacts demonstrate cultural interaction, trade, and status in a tribal society. The well-preserved plant remains have the potential to address questions related to the subsistence habits and diets of these early inhabitants.

George Washington Equestrian Statue (City of Richmond) is a nationally significant work of art. It was the first statue in a city now known for its outdoor monuments and the second equestrian statue of the first president to be completed in the United States. The landmark helped to generate a national wave of representational memorial sculptures. Sculptor Thomas Crawford won a major competition for the monument and undertook the work in 1849. The main statue on its impressive pedestal was erected in

1858 along with some of the secondary sculptures. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as president of the Confederate States of America before the unfinished monument in 1862. Crawford died in 1857, but his design for the monument was a part of the Great Seal of the Confederacy. American sculptor Randolph Rogers completed the project in 1869. It was, until recent years, the logo for the city of Richmond.

Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital (City of Richmond), opened in 1903 as a teaching hospital for the Medical College of Virginia. It was built with funds provided by Richmond banker John Langbourne Williams in memory of his daughter, and was designed by Albert W. Fuller of Albany, New York, who specialized in institutional buildings. The stately neo-Palladian building had a variety of wards and three operating rooms, including a horseshoe-shaped surgical amphitheater with five viewing tiers surrounding a white-tiled operating arena, as well as an “etherizing” room. In 1990, the Virginia Department of Transportation acquired the hospital and rehabilitated it for office use. The project, planned in coordination with the Virginia Department of Historic



Historic Richmond Foundation

Virginia Department of Highways Building, City of Richmond

Resources, was completed in 1996. The Historic Richmond Foundation recognized VDOT's rehabilitation with its Award of Achievement which stated, "The restoration was carried out with very high standards and serves as an example to other state agencies of the advantages of enlightened preservation of old buildings. The retention of the operating theater is a special concession of great merit."



Historic Richmond Foundation

Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital, City of Richmond

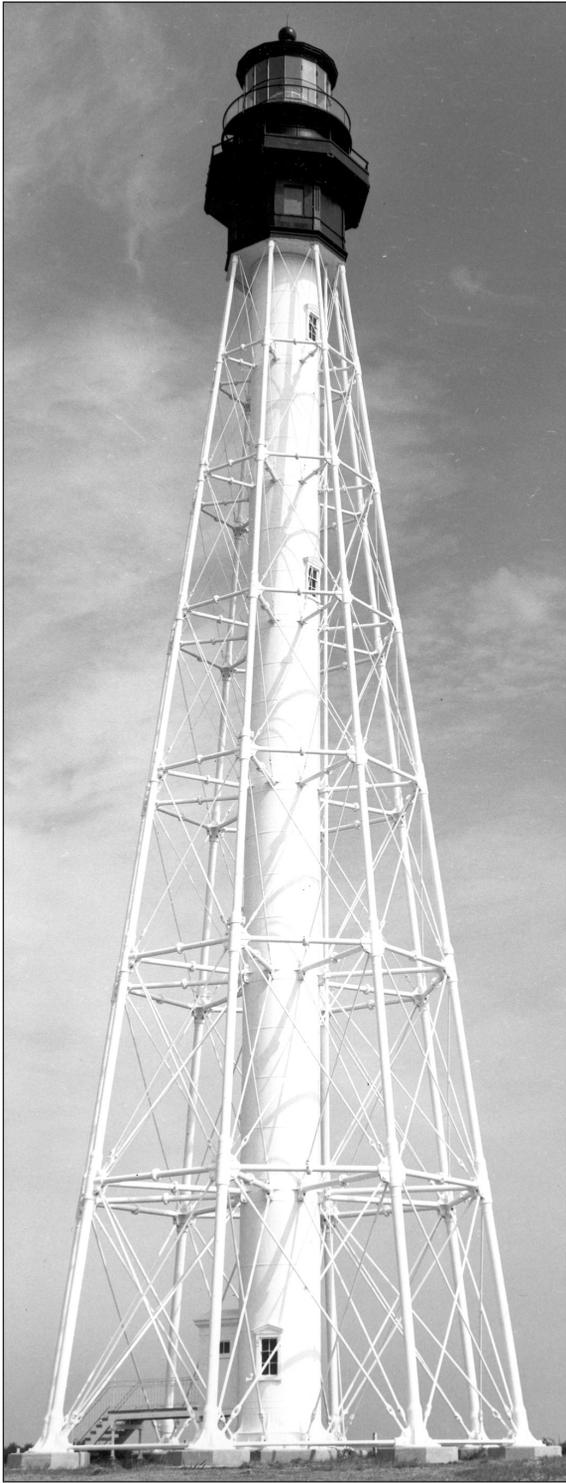
Portsmouth Region

The **Ballentine Place Historic District** (City of Norfolk) is a significant planned community that was a direct result of the commuter railroad industry and was begun in 1909 by the Ballentine Realty Corporation. This community was laid out in a grid plan that was uncharacteristic of previous developments in the city. These streets were long and narrow, divided into small lots and punctuated with a large, central open park. The open park was landscaped as part of a Works Progress Administration Program circa 1935. This quaint community was designed to appeal to working class citizens with homes constructed in a variety of styles popular at the time, including Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and American Foursquare. In addition to the homes built, this community also features a school building, four churches, and one business.

Bay Point Farm (City of Suffolk) was built circa 1870 and then relocated by Amedeo Obici to the current location in 1925. The original wood frame farmhouse was expanded to appear as an Italian villa rem-

iniscent of Obici's ancestral home of Italy. Obici immigrated to the United States in 1889 and by 1895 was running his own fruit stand and peanut roaster. He went into business with Mario Peruzzi and together they created the Planters Nut and Chocolate Company in 1908. The Obicis built a clubhouse on the property for their recreational uses and held many social events for children. To commemorate his wife, Louise, Amedeo created a corporation, to be funded through an endowment following his death in 1947, to build the Obici Hospital. Obici willed the house and property to Peruzzi, who later sold it. The site is currently a golf course.

Bunting Place (Accomack County) represents the construction methods of the early-19th-century Eastern Shore with its timber frame front and rear walls and brick ends. Merchant-planter Solomon Bunting constructed this house in 1826. He bequeathed it to his son, Thomas Bunting, upon his death in 1850. Thomas maintained the family's mercantile business and home until he sold it to William S. Hope in 1870. The exterior of the house has maintained its original beaded weatherboards, and the interior is



**Cape Charles Light Station,
Northampton County**

marked by extensive original woodwork and has been repainted with its original colors and faux graining as determined through paint analysis. Projecting from the southeast gable end of the dwelling is a series of three historic additions culminat-

ing with the attachment of the summer kitchen. Contributing to the property are two outbuildings, a gable-front wooden barn, and a corn house. The site also has four marked burials of the Bunting family.

The **Cape Charles Light Station** (Northampton County) was constructed in 1894 on Smith Island to replace an earlier 1864 structure. The octagonal pyramidal exoskeleton cast-iron light station stands 191 feet tall and continues to serve the maritime community as a signal beacon today. This height makes it the tallest skeletal tower in the country. The tower is topped with a cylindrical room housing the spiral staircase, which gives access to the main service gallery and the lantern room. In addition to the light station, the original brick oil house and brick workshop have been retained. The tower at Cape Charles is exceptionally significant in being the only onshore U.S. first-order cast-iron skeletal-type lighthouse tower.

Cappahosic House (Gloucester County) stands on the York River as one of only a few remaining pre-Revolutionary houses in Gloucester County. John Stubbs is credited with building this Georgian home, which retains most of its original flooring and mantels as well as the roof support system. The house is also referred to as Cappahosic Ferry House because it is believed that this building accommodated ferry passengers during the mid-to-late 18th century traveling between Gloucester and York Counties. The house later transferred into the hands of James C. Baytop, who defaulted on his loan almost 30 years later. Subsurface archaeological testing was conducted in July 2002 and recovered artifacts from mid-to-late 18th- and 19th-century occupations. One test unit in the cellar revealed successive repair work on the cellar



A contributing resource in the Centerville-Fentress Historic District, City of Chesapeake

floor and stairs, including the original levels.

The **Centerville–Fentress Historic District** (City of Chesapeake) encompasses an area of 257 acres on a historic land route between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, North Carolina. It features 24 contributing and 33 non-contributing resources. In the 1880s, the railroad, along with a new connecting road to the nearby Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, contributed to the prosperity of the community. Parcels of farmland were sold around the crossroads area where the railroad and major transportation routes converged to form a small community core consisting primarily of vernacular versions of Colonial Revival and Craftsman houses. Fifty years later, as the railroad industry declined, the community suffered as well.

The **Chesterfield Heights Historic District** (City of Norfolk) was initially laid out in 1904 by the Chesterfield Syndicate Corporation as an elite residential suburb. The neighborhood was advertised with extensive amenities, attractive lot sizes, and strict building requirements.

Initially aimed at upper-class residents, Chesterfield Heights was forced to reduce lot sizes, during the years of World War I as competition among suburban neighborhoods grew; thus Chesterfield Heights began attracting more middle-income residents. The community contains a range of home styles, the earliest being imposing Queen Anne and Revival styles with extensive ornamentation to the modest Craftsman-style bungalows appearing after 1914. Currently encompassing the neighboring historically separate community of Riverside, the Chesterfield Heights Historic District tells the story of suburban development in Norfolk during the early years of the 20th century.

The **Downtown Portsmouth Historic District** (City of Portsmouth), also known as the High Street Corridor, is comprised of 229 contributing resources and 73 non-contributing resources. The buildings primarily date to the years around the turn of the 20th century and include such architectural styles as Gothic, Greek, and Colonial Revival. Located within the district's bound-

aries are churches of almost every major denomination in the city including St. Paul's Catholic Church, St. James Episcopal Church, and Ebenezer Baptist Church. Dominating the district are two-story brick commercial buildings with a first floor, three-bay storefront consisting of two fixed glass display windows and a central, recessed entrance. The High Street corridor bloomed as a commercial district out of necessity during the post-Reconstruction era as the city's population increased rapidly. The commercial nature of the district remains today.

The **East Suffolk School Complex** (City of Suffolk) is a series of three contributing buildings and two non-contributing sites. The elementary school, a one-story Colonial Revival brick building with a central auditorium flanked by classrooms, was constructed in 1926. Made possible through the Rosenwald Fund, the school was constructed to support the growing population of African American school children residing in the surrounding East Suffolk community. The high school, which followed in 1938–1939 using a design from the State Board of Education, was constructed with money granted to the state through the federal gov-

ernment's "Pump Priming Program." The gymnasium, the final contributing building constructed in 1951, is a Moderne building of concrete. Two non-contributing sites include the foundations of the former home economics and agricultural buildings. This complex served the African American population of East Suffolk until new schools were built in the 1960s.

The **Lee's Mill Earthworks** (City of Newport News) are some of the best surviving remains of the 12-mile long Warwick–Yorktown line that delayed the Union advance toward Richmond in 1862. This site features rifle pits and a standard 19th-century redoubt designed by prominent Confederate engineers, Isaac St. John and Alfred Rives. These fortifications were the site of a battle on April 5, 1862, that led to a three-week siege of Union Major Gen. George McClellan's forces. This act resulted in the Union's failure to capture Richmond and prolonged the Civil War for three more years. The site would likely yield archaeological evidence, whose significance can only be assessed through future investigations.

Mount Pleasant (Westmoreland

County) is a three-story Queen Anne-style house built in 1887 by John E.R. Crabbe on property that had been in the Lee family for six generations. The frame house, covered by shiplap clapboard cypress boards, features a variety of dormer windows on the gables. The interior fabric of the dwelling maintains its historic appeal with original walnut woodwork and



Chesterfield Heights Historic District, City of Norfolk



Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County

bronze-plated cast iron hardware on the first floor. A magnificent three-story walnut and chestnut stairwell is fitted with a leaded glass skylight. Gaslights illuminated the house through an acetylene plant Mr. Crabbe built on the property. Ten of the house's original gasoliers have survived and are in their original locations. When Mount Pleasant was built, it was one of the first and few examples of Late Victorian architecture in Westmoreland County.

Nanzattico Archaeological Site (King George County) is a Native American village dating to the Late Woodland period (circa A.D. 900-1607). It is located on the north bank of the Rappahannock River at the Lands End Wildlife Management Area. Archaeological testing by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 1995 documented the presence of well-preserved subsurface archaeological deposits, with the village encompassing approximately 15 acres. While no archaeological evidence currently exists for an historic component to the site, it is possible that occupation at Nanzattico extended into the 17th century. An examination of Captain John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia

shows one village, Kerahocak, at the approximate location of the site of Nanzattico. Kerahocak was one of several settlements in the Pissaseck district or petty chiefdom which by 1607 was part of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom encompassing most of coastal Virginia.

The **Oaklette Historic District** (City of Norfolk) developed early in the 20th century following the expansion of streetcar lines from Norfolk to the more rural suburbs. Bounded by Indian River and Indian River Road, Oaklette grew on the major route connecting the historic town of Berkley and Princess Anne County. The community was first developed by a group of investors beginning in 1905 and featured large-scale single-family houses along the waterfront. The area continued to develop until World War I, when the streetcar line discontinued service to the area. The war brought the need for more housing in the area, which resulted in a building boom of small Craftsman and Colonial Revival dwellings on the land-locked parcels. The area saw construction again following World War II, with brick ranch-style houses. The community covers 80 acres and includes 31 contributing and 32 non-contributing resources.

Col. Josiah Parker Family Cemetery (Isle of Wight County) is located south of the village of Rescue at "Maccelsfield" in a wooded area overlooking Ballard's Creek. The cemetery is the only known reminder of Col. Josiah Parker, who is buried here. Of extraordinary distinction, he was recognized for his service during the Revolutionary War at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Brandywine. Parker was the first U.S. congressman to decry the practice of slavery, and, as Chairman of Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, he was key in establishing the U.S. Navy.



Oaklette Historic District, City of Norfolk

Parker was born in 1751 and raised at his family homestead “Maccelsfield,” where he died in 1810.

The **Sheild House** (York County) is a mid-18th-century brick dwelling located on the original lot 56 in Yorktown. The house stands one-and-a-half stories high, five bays wide, and two bays deep on an English basement foundation. Entirely laid in Flemish bond, the exterior has been whitewashed. Capping the building is slate-tiled jerkinhead roof with its original modillion cornice. The house also contains two T-shaped chimneys. The interior contains a central hall with a stairway leading to the upper floor and a single room on either side of the hallway. Remains of two buildings were discovered in an archaeological test excavation conducted 40 feet south of the house. One was a brick foundation, one-and-a-half bricks wide, which were laid in English bond. The second was the northwest

corner of another building with a marl foundation.

The **Simmons-Sebrell-Camp House** (Southampton County) is a two-story Italianate farmhouse constructed circa 1770 and expanded to its current size in 1858. The exterior of the house features full height casement windows with transoms, a two-story porch, and bracketed cornices, which decorate the cross-gable roof. The interior floor-plan is laid out in an irregular design with an L-shape hallway. Built in the historic and once prosperous crossroads town of Barn Tavern, the dwelling was home to several generations of the Simons, Sebrell, and Camp families, all of whom took an active role in the community. In addition to the main house, there are four contributing outbuildings on the property, including a small, one-story brick cold storage building and three larger wood-frame agricultural buildings.



Sheild House, York County

The **Sunray Agricultural Historic District** (City of Chesapeake) is a planned agrarian community settled by Polish immigrants in the early 20th century. Proponents of immigration, Isador and Rose Herz owned a steamship company, which provided transportation to immigrants. They purchased several parcels of land in the Sunray area in 1909 and then sold them to Polish immigrants. Located between the cities of Portsmouth and Suffolk, these immigrants drained and farmed the marshy fields to create a thriving agricultural community. The residents built their own church and school and formed organizations to protect their interests. Sunray residents relied on the railroad to deliver their crops to the local cities until the Sunray Station closed in the late 1950s. The Sunray Agricultural Historic District has retained its rural Polish character throughout its history and encompasses 1,264 acres of land and contains 187 contributing resources.

Roanoke Region

Buena Vista Colored School (City of Buena Vista) stands today as a little-altered brick building for the segregated education of African American students. One room was constructed in 1914 on land owned by First Baptist Church (African American), and an almost identical room was added in 1926. The building housed grades one through seven until 1957, when a more modern facility was erected closer to the center of Buena Vista's African American community. The 1914 portion of the school replaced an earlier frame building. The 1926 schoolroom was added after black residents formed an Improvement League in 1924. That organization petitioned the Buena Vista School Board "for the benefit and improvement of the colored school." Secondary education for Buena Vista blacks was not available until desegregation began in 1965.

Burrell Memorial Hospital (Roanoke City) was constructed between 1953 and 1955 as a facility for the treatment of Roanoke's African American residents. The brick four-story building was designed in the International Style by Cincinnati architect Harvey Hannaford and the Roanoke firm of Stone and Thompson. The hospital, completed in 1955, replaced earlier hospitals also named for Dr. Issac Burrell, who arrived in Roanoke in 1893 and pioneered provision of medical care for area African Americans until his death in 1914. Following the civil rights legislation of 1965, Burrell Memorial Hospital became an extended health care facility until its recent merger with the Carilion Health System, formerly the Roanoke Hospital Association, and currently one of the largest employers in the Roanoke Valley.

Carter Hydraulic Rams (Carroll County) were installed circa 1924 by industrialist George L. Carter to supply water for his summer residence and other buildings in Hillsville, the Carroll County seat of government. The system consisted of four concrete ram housings located on a spring branch below the town of Hillsville. The rams used a pair of valves to feed water into the bottom of a compression chamber, and the valves used the power available

from the flowing stream to propel water uphill to storage tanks. The Carter Rams were replaced by electric-powered pumps in the 1950s. Present plans call for interpretation of the structures as part of Carter Pines Community Park.

Grandin Road Commercial Historic District (Roanoke City) includes buildings that provided a commercial center for the surrounding Virginia Heights and Raleigh Court neighborhoods, which developed as Roanoke's first street car suburbs in the early 20th century. Resources include a public elementary school, a fire station, retail stores, offices, a social hall, a movie theater, and a church. The Grandin Theater, built in 1931, was the first and only historic movie theater constructed outside of downtown Roanoke; its rehabilitation this year with the use of state and federal tax credits has sparked the revitalization of Roanoke city's largest commercial center to develop after World War I.

Lylburn Downing School (City of Lexington) was completed in 1927 and expanded in 1940 to provide primary and secondary school education for Lexington's African American community. Lexington blacks formed a Home and School League in 1922, which successfully petitioned the Lexington School

Board for the new school building. The school was named for the Reverend Lylburn L. Downing, a prominent native of Lexington who served as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Roanoke from 1894 to 1937. The Classical Revival-style



Burrell Memorial Hospital, City of Roanoke



Grandin Road Commercial Historic District, City of Roanoke

brick school continues to stand as a little-altered example of Virginia public school design in the 1920s, with a central auditorium flanked by classrooms. The Julius Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,500 for construction, while members of the Lexington African Americans community contributed \$500 to the total cost of \$32,000 for building the school. Many graduates from Lylburn Downing School went on to distinguished careers in education, law, and social services.

McVitty House (City of Salem) was built in 1906 as a two-and-a-half-story frame house in the Colonial Revival style. Samuel McVitty, the wealthy owner of a prominent Salem tannery, occupied the house from its completion until 1915. Lewis Dawson, manager of the McVitty tannery, purchased the house in 1917 and added a wing to the rear in the 1920s. The house features elliptical fanlight windows and elaborate gabled dormers. Recently restored as a private residence, the



Lylburn Downing School, City of Lexington



McVitty House, City of Salem

house also serves as a small inn.

The Captain James Moore Homestead Archaeological Site (Tazewell County) is located in Abbs Valley and is associated with the earliest European American frontier settlement of the area begun in the 1770s. James Moore moved with his family to Abbs Valley in the decade after the French and Indian War. He fought as a militia captain during the American Revolution at the 1781 Battle of Guilford Court House. Capt. Moore returned to his frontier outpost and sustained his homestead there until July 14, 1786, when Shawnee Indians allied with the British killed him and killed or captured his family. Surviving family members returned to the homestead in 1798 and lived at or near the original site until 1822. Artifacts recovered from intact cultural deposits at the site verify this chronology and provide additional information important to understanding frontier settlement in southwestern Virginia.

Phlegar House (Floyd County) is

associated with German settlement around 1800 in what would become Floyd County. George Phlegar probably built the original log portion of the two-story weatherboarded house in about 1816, as indicated by a date stone at the top of the east chimney. Originally constructed as a two-story, hall-parlor-plan, log dwelling, the house received Greek Revival improvements in the mid-19th century, followed by a frame addition constructed shortly after 1900. The house and surrounding farmland remained in Phlegar family possession until 1993, when the farm was acquired for development as the Floyd Regional Commerce Center. The Phlegar House, granary, and workshop were given to the Floyd County Preservation Trust, which plans to rehabilitate and interpret the property for school groups and other interested parties.

The Virginian Railway Passenger Station (Roanoke City) was constructed in 1909, the year that the Virginian Railway completed track from coalfields in West Virginia to Sewells Point at Hampton Roads.



Walker's Creek Presbyterian Church, Giles County

Henry Huddleston Rogers financed the Virginian Railway when it became apparent that he would not succeed John D. Rockefeller as the head of Standard Oil. Construction of the Virginian Passenger Station in Roanoke began within two months of completion of the line. The brick, hip-roofed, passenger station with Tudor Revival detailing was in service until the mid-to-late 1950s, when passenger service was discontinued and the line and facilities were merged with the Norfolk & Western Railway. Damaged by fire in 2001, the Virginian Passenger Station currently awaits rehabilitation with the use of state and federal tax credits.

Walker's Creek Presbyterian Church (Giles County) is a well-preserved frame one-story Gothic Revival church completed in 1898 on Big Walker Creek in western Giles County. Parishioner and local builder George L. Bane erected the church. Church members donated the land and building materials, sawed the lumber at a nearby mill on Walker's Creek, and laid the stone foundation. The church's

Ladies Aid Society painted the roof and walls, designed the windows, built the pews, and purchased the entrance doors and pulpit furnishings. Virtually unaltered, the church continues to stand as the architectural reflection of a tightly knit rural community of worship. Closed in 2003 by the Presbytery of the Peaks, the church has been deeded to a nonprofit organization, which plans to preserve the sanctuary as a spiritual landmark for Big Walker's Creek Valley.

Winchester Region

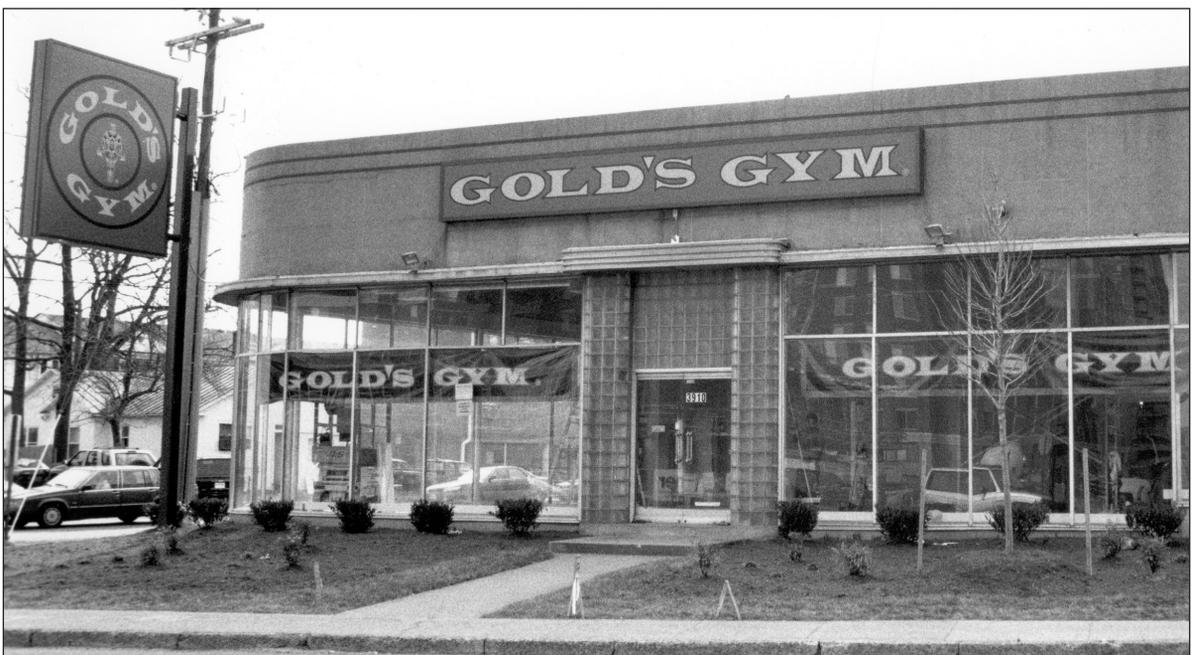
Al's Motors (Arlington County) is located at the corner of Wilson Boulevard and North Pollard Street in the Ballston area. Designed by architect J. Raymond Mims and constructed in 1948, it is a fine example of the Streamline Moderne style with its rounded glass curtain walls and metal cornice, glass block sidelights and transom, and horizontal string courses and banding. Owned and operated by Al and Bertha Wasserman, who ventured into the automobile business in the early

1920s, the building housed a Chrysler–Plymouth automobile dealership and service garage for 53 years. In 1968, the building was enlarged at the rear by the construction of a one–story paint shop. Al’s Motors was the oldest Chrysler–Plymouth dealership in Northern Virginia at the time of its closing in April 2001. After a renovation using state and federal preservation tax credits, it is now a health club.

Arlington Village (Arlington County) is representative of the influences of developer Gustave Ring on the development of large–scale garden apartment complexes in Northern Virginia, inspiring a formula that was repeated throughout the United States for similar multi–family projects funded by Federal Housing Administration–insured mortgages. Designed by Washington, D.C. architect Harvey Warwick, Arlington Village was constructed in 1939 and was the second large complex built by Ring in Arlington County. The success of Arlington Village was based on Ring’s ability to construct a well–designed and landscaped garden apartment complex that was affordable and attractive to an

increasing number of middle–class workers moving into the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area during and after World War II. The property consists of 656 apartment units, a shopping center, a swimming pool, a pool house, and two tennis courts.

The Ashton Heights Historic District (Arlington County) is significant as a planned suburb of Washington, D.C. The growth of this community is tied to the arrival of the commuter railroads during the early 20th century and the expanding housing needs of government employees. Developed in 1921, Ashton Heights was the first neighborhood in the county platted by Ashton Jones, a speculative developer originally from southern Virginia. The community expanded over several decades between 1921 and 1950 under the direction of George H. Rucker & Company. A total of 23 separate divisions make up Ashton Heights. Built by 18 different developers, it became a convenient locale for federal government workers due to the availability of public transportation. Architecturally, the community features a number of dwellings and apartment buildings



Al's Motors, Arlington County

representing popular styles and forms of the early 20th century including the Bungalow/Craftsman, Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Tudor Revival. Religious and educational resources as well as commercial structures and a cemetery are included in the historic district.

The **Bare House and Mill Ruins** (Augusta County) stand on the banks of the South River, near the town of Stuarts Draft. In 1791, Jacob Bare purchased the property on which he constructed a two-story stone mill by 1795. The mill ceased functioning in 1850 and is no longer standing, but the limestone ruins, showing evidence of a rare under-shot wheel, survive. During the mid-1850s, Jacob Bare's house was destroyed by fire and was replaced around 1857 by a two-story brick dwelling that shows Greek Revival and Italianate design influences. The hip-roofed house is accented by a bracketed cornice, and its front porch has paired Tuscan columns and a bracketed cornice. The house has a two-room-deep center-passage plan with original pine floors, unusual operable louvered wooden doors, and plain Greek Revival mantels. Other resources on the property include a brick wellhouse and meat house, a small frame barn, a frame privy, cistern, and pumphouse.

Cherrydale Historic District (Arlington County) is a significant residential suburb of Washington, D.C. dating from the first half of the 20th century. The district is made up of 828 single-family dwellings, 26 multiple dwellings, three churches and a church school, 22 commercial buildings, two service stations, a fire station, and a meeting hall. The first areas of Cherrydale to be developed were located along what are now Lee Highway and North Quincy Street during the second half of the 19th century on property

owned by the Schutt family. The domestic buildings in Cherrydale range from the 1880s to infill housing of the turn of the 21st century, with most dwellings constructed in the second quarter of the 20th century. Most residential buildings are constructed of wood frame, although a number of masonry structures exist. The proximity of the Cherrydale Cement Block Company to the neighborhood probably accounts for the many poured and block concrete foundations and even structural systems of many of the houses in the area. Architectural styles presented in Cherrydale are suburban in scale and ornamentation, illustrating modest examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Art Deco, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish Revival, and Moderne styles.

The **George Crossman House** (Arlington County), built in 1892, is a representative example of a Late Victorian vernacular farmhouse. One of the few remaining late-19th-century dwellings in the county and one of only two surviving houses that were originally part of a working dairy farm, the Crossman House is a two-story, wood-frame, T-shaped dwelling with a cross-gable roof. The exterior is clad in a combination of weatherboards and wood shingles and features an original wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters and intricate trim. The interior retains its original floor plan and features original plaster work, pocket doors, decorative wood moldings and cabinetry, stained-glass windows, a carved wooden staircase in the main entry hall, and period light and bathroom fixtures. In excellent condition, the house remained in the Crossman family for a period of 62 years and was one of Arlington's most successful early-20th-century dairy farms. None of the outbuildings associated with the dairy farm remain.



The county courthouse is the focal point of the Front Royal Historic District, Warren County.

Front Royal Historic District

(Warren County) is a collection of buildings that illustrates the town of Front Royal's growth as a center of trade and transportation in the northern Shenandoah Valley. Incorporated as a town in 1788 and platted in 1816, Front Royal has been the county seat of Warren County since 1836. The town's location near the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River and the hub of important roads enabled the town to become an important commercial center for the region. In addition, the town was the site of the Battle of Front Royal, which took place on May 23, 1862, during Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The historic district includes the town's main commercial core, a small industrial section, and surrounding residential neighborhoods. It is also significant for its representative collection of mostly late-19th and early-20th-century commercial and residential buildings that range from nationally popular styles of the period to distinctive vernacular building forms.

George Washington's Gristmill

(Fairfax County), located three miles west of Mount Vernon, is a large stone merchant gristmill reconstructed on the site of a mill built by our nation's first president in 1770–1771. Based on archaeological investigations and documentary evidence, the mill was reconstructed in 1932 as the center of a small state historical park established by the Commonwealth of Virginia in celebration of the bicentennial of Washington's birth. The mill represents Washington's interest in decreasing Mount Vernon's economic dependence on the cultivation of tobacco by increasing the estate's production and processing of wheat. The construction of a large distillery in 1797 near the mill also helped make the plantation more self-sufficient. The three-story mill is constructed of Aquia Creek sandstone and contains mostly reconstructed millworks and structural members from a renovation completed by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 2002. The complex also contains a reconstructed miller's house, head-race and tailrace, and the remains of



***George Washington's Gristmill,
Fairfax County***

a large distillery where archaeological investigations continue to reveal information about this important 18th-century industry.

Government Island (Stafford County) lies in Aquia Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, in northern Stafford County. Located on this 17-acre island are five known quarry sites and the remnants of Aquia Creek sandstone, which was extensively extracted for use as construction materials for the United States Capitol, the White House, and other federal buildings in Washington, D.C. Hired by George Washington to survey and design a plan for the nation's capital, Charles L'Enfant purchased Brent's Island, as it was known in the 18th century, on behalf of the federal government in 1791 as a plentiful source of building stone for the new city. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, a well-known architect and federal surveyor of public buildings until 1811, used the sandstone to build the early wings of the Capitol. The island has remained vacant since operations ceased in the 1820s. Through archaeological investigations, the island's quarry sites are likely to yield more information on the quarrying and processing of Aquia Creek sandstone and its shipment to the Washington area.

Green Spring (Fairfax County) is historically significant for its architecture and landscape architecture, the product of the combined efforts of two American masters of the Colonial Revival, Beatrix Farrand and Walter Macomber. The two professionals were hired in 1942 by owners Michael and Belinda Straight to transform Green Spring into a country showplace. The late-18th-century brick house, probably built for Revolutionary War veteran John Moss, is one of the few rural houses of the period surviving in Fairfax County. Although primarily an example of the Colonial Revival since its renovation under the direction of Macomber, the dwelling still retains its original 18th-century character with its Flemish-bond brickwork, tall chimneys, and Colonial Revival woodwork. Macomber was a restoration architect who was known for his work at Colonial Williamsburg and Mount Vernon. A strong advocate of the Colonial Revival style, he developed a career out of renovating and redesigning old houses for private owners. Farrand, a pioneer of American landscape design and the only female among the founders of the American Society of Landscape Architects, was the landscape architect for Dumbarton Oaks, Princeton, Vassar, and numerous private residences in New York, New England, and California. In 1942, she accepted her only commission in Virginia and drew a preliminary sketch for the garden at Green Spring. Gardeners and stonemasons who had worked with Farrand at Dumbarton Oaks accompanied her as she directed the installation of the garden. She was 70 years old at the time, and Green Spring was one of the last commissions of her life.

The **William Gunnell House** (Fairfax County) is a fine example of a rare surviving 18th-century manor house in the up-country of the Potomac



Green Spring, Fairfax County

River valley. The house includes an 18th-century frame dwelling built in two stages, together with compatible and unobtrusive 20th-century additions. Members of the Gunnell family, who farmed here from colonial times to the mid-20th century, were prominent in county affairs and served in various public offices, including the militia. William Gunnell III served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1789 to 1798. He was also a justice and sheriff for Fairfax County. The eventual rescue of the house from imminent collapse and its rehabilitation by Grace and Rixey Smith in the 1930s exemplifies the preservation philosophy of the period. The Smiths moved an early-19th-century log building to the property and attached it to house, and were responsible for a series of small-scale additions executed in the Colonial Revival-style that were discreetly added to the rear of the building. They also designed fine Colonial Revival-style gardens, which included many fine specimen

boxwoods, perennial borders, ornamental ponds, a spring-fed pool, and pool house.

Built in 1854, **Ketocin Baptist Church** (Loudoun County) is believed to be the fourth meeting-house constructed on the site in western Loudoun County. Similar to other meetinghouses built by Baptist congregations in the surrounding communities and across Virginia during the early to mid-19th century, the single-story, Greek Revival-style, brick building laid in five-course American bond sits on a low native fieldstone foundation and is topped by a front-gable roof with deep cornice returns. Besides retaining much of its original fabric, the interior boasts a *trompe l'oeil* mural painting, a seemingly three-dimensional painting that creates the illusion of an apse at the western end of the building. Attributed to local artist Lucien Whiting Powell (1846–1930), it is the focal point of the sanctuary. A cemetery that contains graves of

Revolutionary War and Civil War soldiers is on the church's north and west sides, the earliest gravestone dating to 1777.

Luray Downtown Historic District (Page County) embraces the historic commercial core of the Town of Luray, which developed after the town's establishment in 1812. Extending along Main Street from the Norfolk Southern rail line on the east to the park-like grounds of the 1930–1931 Mimslyn Hotel on the west, the district is dense with mostly commercial buildings dating from the 1830s through the 1940s. The town and its commercial center especially prospered after Luray was made the seat of Page County in 1831 and after the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1881. The district contains many examples of 19th- and 20th-century commercial, religious, and institutional buildings with characteristic architectural elaborations. A range of architectural styles is represented including the 1833 Jeffersonian Classical Page County Courthouse, Federal and Greek Revival-style commercial/residential buildings, the 1881 Italianate Luray Graded and High School, the 1906 Queen

Anne and Tudor Revival Norfolk and Western Railway Depot, and the 1938 Colonial Revival Post Office.

Lyon Park Historic District

(Arlington County) was originally part of the growing community of Clarendon before it eventually became a separate community after 1919 when developer Frank Lyon subdivided a 300-acre tract into 1,200 building lots. After the success of the first phase of development, Lyon continued expanding Lyon Park to the east, south, and west, with the final portion platted in 1951. The growth of this middle-class suburban community was primarily tied to the arrival of commuter railways and streetcar lines that provided convenient daily access to Washington, D.C. The Lyon Park Historic District occupies approximately 284 acres and contains 1,171 historic structures. Designed by engineer and landscape architect William Sunderman, the neighborhood's streets are laid out in a grid pattern, with intermittent curvilinear streets near its core. The community is defined by a variety of architectural forms and styles, including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival,



Luray Downtown Historic District, Page County



A contributing resource in the Lyon Park Historic District, Arlington County

Bungalow/Craftsman, Cape Cod, American Foursquare, and pre-fabricated kit houses. The structures range in date of construction from the 1890s to infill housing built at the turn of the 21st century. Lyon Park contains Arlington's greatest concentration of Colonial Revival buildings dating from World War I to World War II and also includes two churches, a community house, park, and a commercial center.

Maywood Historic District

(Arlington County), located approximately two miles from Washington, D.C., was platted and subdivided into five sections between 1909 and 1913 by Hugh A. Thrift of the Conservative Realty Company, which acquired the original 73 acres of land for the new development in 1909. Most of the development took place during the second and third decades of the 20th century; however, the district contains buildings from every decade of the 20th century. Like other early-20th-century suburban developments, Maywood was promoted as a highly desirable and easily accessible alternative to the over-crowded urban environment. Maywood offered clean air,

spacious building lots, and inexpensive land that were all "one car fare" from Washington. The district currently contains nearly 300 buildings, the majority of which are freestanding single-family dwellings and represent a variety of early-20th-century architectural styles and building forms ranging from high styles to vernacular interpretations. Buildings in Maywood are exemplary of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, although several examples of Tudor Revival exist in the neighborhood. Dwelling forms represented include the Foursquare, Cottage, Bungalow, and Cape Cod. The oldest buildings in the neighborhood date back to the early 1900s and are Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-influenced structures. Other houses have been identified as prefabricated mail-order houses from such companies as Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Middletown Historic District

(Frederick County) encompasses most of the town of Middletown, located in southwestern Frederick County in the Shenandoah Valley. Established by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1794 at the

request of Dr. Peter Senseny, who laid out the original 60-acre plan of half-acre lots, the community developed along the Great Wagon Road, later known as the Valley Pike, and today's U.S. Route 11. Frederick County's third oldest town, Middletown represents a typical planned community of the late 18th century with a main thoroughfare flanked by parallel streets and intersected by shorter cross streets. The Valley Pike was important to the town's economic development as evidenced by one of Middletown's most noted landmarks, the Wayside Inn, originally a tavern dating to the 1790s. Middletown is also significant for its variety of architectural styles and forms from the 1790s to the 1950s and ranging from late-18th-century vernacular log dwellings to mid-20th-century Colonial Revival buildings. The town also boasts an excellent example of the Gothic Revival-style in St. Thomas Chapel, built in 1836 and individually listed on the *Virginia Landmarks Register*.

Orange & Alexandria Railroad Hooff's Run Bridge (City of Alexandria) is a round-arch bridge constructed of gray sandstone spanning Hooff's Run. Built in 1856 for the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, the first railroad to serve Alexandria and northern Virginia, it is the oldest extant bridge in the city and the only surviving intact bridge associated with the railroad. The O&ARR played a significant role in the enhancement of Alexandria's significance as a port city in the mid-19th century. The bridge carried a single track across Hooff's Run, the first of many waterways crossed by the railroad as it stretched from Alexandria's waterfront, through Manassas Junction, on to Gordonsville, and eventually ending at Lynchburg. The bridge acquired a red sandstone addition to its south side sometime between 1885 and 1895. Only an abutment survives of

a third stone arch bridge, which was constructed in 1872 about 42 feet to the north of the existing bridge. All the tracks were removed in 1990.

Saegmuller House (Arlington County) is a rare example of a Prairie-style-influenced residence that was likely built sometime between 1925 and 1927 for John Saegmuller. One of Arlington's most prominent families, the Saegmullers owned approximately 240 acres of land in the northwestern part of the county and operated one of Arlington's most successful dairy farms between 1926 and 1939 at Reserve Hill Farm adjacent to the Saegmuller House. The house is one of the most stylish early-20th-century dwellings in the county, yet still illustrates the practical simplicity of rural architecture. It is a two-and-a-half-story, stuccoed dwelling with a central-hall plan and a pyramidal roof. Resting upon a continuous rusticated concrete-block foundation, the house is covered in stucco and decorated with half-timbering, simple trim, and a belt course. The residence features a front porch with large piers, paired columns, and a prominent central gable, geometric ornamentation on the upper-story, cross-gable dormers on each roof slope, and deep overhanging eaves. The interior retains its original floor plan and a high degree of historic and architectural integrity.

Skyline Drive Historic District (boundary increase), located in the Shenandoah National Park, the first national park in the East, is comprised of three distinct areas: Skyland, Lewis Mountain, and Big Meadows. Skyland, originally established as a private resort camp by George Freeman Pollock in the late 1880s, now serves as a recreational, lodging, and service facility for park visitors. It retains built features from each of its periods of develop-



Saegmuller House, Arlington County

ment, including a significant collection of rustic architecture reflecting the vernacular building traditions of early Blue Ridge Mountain residents. Lewis Mountain, developed as a segregated recreation and campground facility for African Americans, contains modest rustic cabins and a camp store, which originally served as the facility's lodge. Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.), established by Congress to provide work relief to unemployed young men during the Depression, while at the same time promoting the goal of land conservation, Lewis Mountain opened in the summer of 1939, but then closed in 1942 due to World War II. The facility and park reopened in 1946 and were fully integrated by the following year. Big Meadows, a historically open meadow, is the largest open space within the boundaries of the park and was the site of an original C.C.C. camp. A treeless area comprising approximately 130 acres, the land has revealed archaeological evidence that early Native Americans may have cleared part of the land to encourage animal grazing. Bisecting Big Meadows is Rapidan Road, which leads to Rapidan Camp (later

called Camp Hoover), a small fishing camp and retreat established by President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover in 1931.

The **William Smith House** (Loudoun County) is located two miles north of the village of Hamilton. A fine example of a Federal-style brick farmhouse, it is a two-story, three-bay, side-hall-plan, gable-roofed structure with a front elevation laid in

Flemish-bond brickwork. Constructed between 1813 and 1820 for William Smith, a prominent Quaker farmer in the community, it is an excellent example of the substantial, quietly stylish dwellings erected by prosperous Quaker farmers in western Loudoun County during the early 19th century. Like others of his faith, Smith owned no slaves but maintained his relatively small holdings through his own labor and that of his family and hired hands. The house was the center of a 212-acre farm that remained intact in Smith family ownership for 115 years and continues to be farmed today. The property includes a notable large brick barn with ventilation holes arranged in a diamond pattern and an unusually fine two-story brick springhouse, both dating from around 1813.

Unison Historic District (Loudoun County) includes the entire village of Unison, which was originally laid out in 1802 and officially established as a town by act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1813. Like many small rural villages, Unison served the local agricultural area as a meeting, shopping, worship, educational, and residential



Wall Brook Farm, Page County

center. The town flourished in the second quarter of the 19th century and might have developed into a significant commercial hub had it not been for the impact of the Civil War. Its location at a rural crossroads, miles from the nearest railroad or major thoroughfare, stunted the town's growth, but its remoteness has also helped preserve its mid-19th-century character. Unison is one of the best-preserved rural villages in all of Loudoun County. A comparison of the current configuration of roads and lots in the village with depictions of the community on mid-19th-century maps shows that Unison has remained fairly unchanged since that time. The 44 contributing resources in the district are primarily residences and their associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Some of the other contributing resources include a church, former school, store, and saddle maker's shop.

Wall Brook Farm (Page County) is located in Virginia's early Massanutton (or Massanutten) settlement, begun in the 1720s by German and Swiss settlers who were attracted to the level fertile land along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in central Page County.

By 1758, the year the settlement was attacked by Indians, Abraham and Barbara Brubaker had erected a dwelling on the site of the present house. A two-story, Federal-style brick dwelling built around 1824 by their son John Brubaker, Sr., occupies the site now. It is notable for its diapering and other decorative brickwork, interior painted borders of flowers and swags, and a number of finely crafted mantels. The house's central passage is unusually wide and may have been used for religious services. Extending from the house is a stone icehouse that may have formed the basement level of a detached kitchen or slave dwelling and appears to be older than the main house. Nearby stands a stone meat house with a washhouse addition, a family cemetery, an 1870s frame bank barn, and a circa 1950 dairy barn and milk house. The property passed to the Long family, who in the mid-20th century engaged in dairy farming. Wall Brook Farm takes its name from the stone walls that line Massanutton Creek in front.

Walter Reed Gardens (Arlington County), known today as the Commons of Arlington, is a fine example of the small-scale garden

apartment complexes built in Arlington County before and directly after World War II. The influx of new federal workers under New Deal programs and World War II caused an extensive housing shortage in Washington, D.C. that led to the construction of 176 new apartment buildings or complexes in Arlington County between 1934 and 1954. Constructed in 1948, Walter Reed Gardens consists of 18 two and three-story brick apartment buildings arranged in four clusters and set in a landscaped environment. The design was intended to provide a more hospitable and healthier setting for suburban residential life. The Colonial Revival style of the buildings and the open court design of the development is characteristic of the garden apartment complexes funded by Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages.

Construction of the **Washington Aqueduct** (Fairfax County) water supply system for Washington, D.C. began in 1853 by the Army Corps of Engineers. Designed by Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, the system consisted of a 12-mile underground conduit extending from the Great Falls of the Potomac River in Maryland to the District of Columbia. Touching the southern bank of the Potomac River at Great Falls, Virginia, and extending primarily through Maryland and the District of Columbia, the aqueduct system is 60 feet in width throughout most of its length but widens at three locations: Great Falls, Dalecarlia Reservoir, and the Georgetown Reservoir. These three areas contain the majority of above-ground resources constructed as a part of the original aqueduct system. Potomac River water was first delivered to the city of Washington via the Washington Aqueduct in 1864. The aqueduct was designed as a gravity-fed system and was augmented with a pump at Rock Creek Bridge. Since Meigs included other

structures in his design, including brick air vents along the conduit, waste weirs, gatehouses, a receiving reservoir, and a distributing reservoir, the aqueduct system was not completed until 1880. These structures were integral parts of Meigs's design and could be distinguished by their Classical Revival detailing, as seen in the gatehouse at the Georgetown Reservoir and the sluice tower at the Dalecarlia Reservoir. Meigs employed other architectural styles as well, a fact illustrated by the robust Second Empire-style caretaker dwellings at Great Falls and Dalecarlia.

Winchester Historic District (City of Winchester boundary increase) was originally listed on the *Virginia Landmarks Register* in 1979 and the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1980. The boundary increase adjusts the district's original boundaries to include the Lewis Jones Knitting Mill at 126 North Kent Street. The two-story, five-bay, gable-facing brick building is situated on a random rubble stone foundation and is capped by a gable roof surmounted by a monitor. The side elevations are divided into bays delineated by shallow full-height brick pilasters. Corbelled brick cornices and segmental-arched windows accent the walls. The only cotton mill in Winchester, it was founded in 1895 by Lewis Jones, Sr. of Philadelphia and Albert Baker of Winchester and made women's underwear and hosiery. In 1935, the mill was sold to a New York-based company, which began to manufacture men's cotton knit underwear, and changed the name to Winchester Knitting Mill. In 1948, a north wing was added to produce men's rayon underwear and a south wing was built as a warehouse. In 1973, the property was sold and the building used for various functions including storage and its current use, the assembly of safety glasses.



Werowocomoco

Ye Seate of *Powhatan*

By
E. Randolph Turner, III

Arriving at Werawocomoco, their Emperour proudly lying uppon a Bedstead a foote high uppon tenne or twelve Mattes, richly hung with manie Chaynes of great Pearles about his necke, and covered with a great Covering of Rahaughcums: At his heade sat a woman, at his feete another, on each side sitting uppon a Matte uppon the ground were raunged his chiefe men on each side the fire, tenne in a ranke, and behinde them as many yong women, each a great Chaine of white Beades over their shoulders, their heades painted in redde, and [he] with such a grave and Majesticall countenance, as drave me into admiration to see such state in a naked Salvage.



Such was how Captain John Smith described Powhatan, paramount leader of the Powhatan chiefdom, when they first met.

Late in 1607, while exploring the Chickahominy River, Smith was captured and brought before Powhatan at the chief's principal resi-

Captain John Smith's map of Virginia from 1612 shows many of the Indian villages he visited, including the settlement of Werowocomoco.



Werowocomoco Research Group

Twenty students from the College of William and Mary archaeological field school assisted archaeologists during the June 2003 excavations.

dence Werowocomoco on the York River in present-day Gloucester County. Werowocomoco served as the capital of a chiefdom that encompassed much of coastal Virginia by the early 17th century and included a population of perhaps 15,000 or more persons. For its time period, the chiefdom was one of the most complex in eastern North America. Today, Werowocomoco symbolizes Powhatan at the height his power and his interactions with the English during their initial years at Jamestown.

After Powhatan freed Smith, the English visited Werowocomoco on several occasions in 1608 and 1609. In 1609, Powhatan decided the English were too close to him and moved further west on the upper Chickahominy River to Orapaks, which is thought to be near present-day Bottoms Bridge.



To establish the location of Werowocomoco, archaeologists looked to early historic maps of Virginia such as those associated with Tindall (1608), Zuniga (1608), and Smith (1612) that show Werowocomoco at Purtan Bay in Gloucester County. Similarly, historical

accounts were consistent with this location, including one by Smith placing Pamunkey territory 25 miles upriver and the Kiskiack 10 to 12 miles downriver. The core of Pamunkey territory was some 25 miles west of Purtan Bay, beginning at modern-day West Point and extending further west up the Pamunkey River. Both historical documentation and recent archaeological research place the village of Kiskiack around 10 miles east of Purtan Bay at what is now the U.S. Naval Weapons Station in York County, again a perfect match with Smith's distances.

Werowocomoco first appeared in the Commonwealth's archaeological inventory files as site 44GL32. In 1977, Virginia Commonwealth University archaeologist L. Daniel Mouer described the site as the "possible location of Werowocomoco" after finding Native American artifacts there. A brief survey by the Gloucester County Archaeological Project followed in 1978-79. Just over two decades later, in 2001, Fairfield Foundation archaeologists David Brown and Thane Harpole visited the site and met with the owners Bob and Lynn Ripley to discuss the 1978-79 survey. At that time, Lynn Ripley showed them a remarkable collection of Native



Werowocomoco Research Group

The Werowocomoco team: from left, Bob and Lynn Ripley, Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Deanna Beacham, Thane Harpole, Randolph Turner, Martin Gallivan, and David Brown.

Exemplary Stewards

The Ripleys of Werowocomoco

Two stories about Bob and Lynn Ripley go to the heart of the extraordinary and sensitive stewardship of their 300-acre riverfront farm in Gloucester County. Following Hurricane Isabel, Bob removed fallen trees, a favorite walnut among them. “This land has been occupied for 15,000 years,” he said. “Artifacts have been found dating to over 1,000 B.C. We lost a number of huge, old trees. I’ll replant, but only in places where the original trees stood. What’s under ground is far too valuable to disturb.”

When Lynn Ripley, who had amassed a collection of thousands of projectile points, beads, and pottery sherds, first showed them to the archaeologists, “they weren’t sorted into the types archaeologists use,” said DHR archaeologist Randolph Turner. “She asked me what I meant, and soon thereafter, she had taken the thousands of artifacts and resorted them exactly the way an archaeologist would.” Feeling like “this (caretaking of the land) is what I should have been doing all of my life,” Lynn Ripley has since enrolled in conservation and archaeology classes at the College of William and Mary.

Owners since 1996, Bob and Lynn Ripley had looked at property all over Virginia, and found just what they were looking for a few miles from their previous home at Gloucester Point. “I came down the lane, saw the farmhouse, the water, and said this is it,” said Lynn Ripley.

Warm, passionate about the research project, and devoted to sharing the information with all Virginians, the Ripleys have approached the archaeological excavations at Werowocomoco with the highest of standards and inclusivity. Conferring with the Virginia Indian community from the very beginning of the project has set a precedent for cooperative archaeology that was reported this summer in the magazine *American Indian Report*. Forming the Werowocomoco Research Group created an atmosphere of collaboration and trust. Examining possibilities as a group already has resulted in plans for exciting educational programs, virtual tours of the site, and documentaries by major media programs. “The bonds are forming,” said Bob Ripley, “and we are learning as much from the archaeologists and the Indians as they are from us.”

— Deborah Woodward



All photos: Werowocomoco Research Group

Above, students work at six of 55 test units that were opened in this summer's excavation. Artifacts were found in all 55 units.



Right, College of William and Mary students screen soil for artifacts.



Students perform a final cleaning of the excavated test units before subsurface features are identified and mapped.

American artifacts she had amassed over the years as she walked her property. Recognizing the potential significance of this collection, Brown and Harpole contacted the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in 2001. The author visited the site and confirmed that many of the artifacts dated to the Late Woodland/Contact periods (ca. A.D. 900 to the early 17th century). The sheer volume of the collection indicated a major village such as Werowocomoco.

With the enthusiastic encouragement and support of the owners and assistance from DHR, Brown and Harpole conducted a comprehensive archaeological survey of the site, which encompasses nearly 50 acres. In late 2002, knowing that we were indeed dealing with Werowocomoco, DHR entered into a partnership with the owners, Brown and Harpole, the College of William and Mary, and the Virginia Indian community, forming the Werowocomoco Research Group. In addition to the author, Brown, and Harpole, members of the Werowocomoco Research Group include Deanna Beacham, program specialist with the Virginia Council on Indians, Martin Gallivan, an archaeologist with the College of William and Mary, and Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, head of the American Indian Resource Center at the College of William and Mary.

The research group met with the Virginia Council on Indians and Virginia Indian tribal leaders to inform them of what we believed to be a firm identification of Werowocomoco and to solicit their advice on how to proceed. At their suggestion, an advisory board was formed of representatives of the descendent community tribes to take an active part in formulating research goals and policy for future investigations at the site.

While we knew that Werowocomoco was of extreme importance, both from an historical and archaeological perspective, we did not anticipate the publicity it would generate. Following a May 2003 press conference announcing the beginning of archaeological excavations in June, the project received international attention. Articles appeared statewide

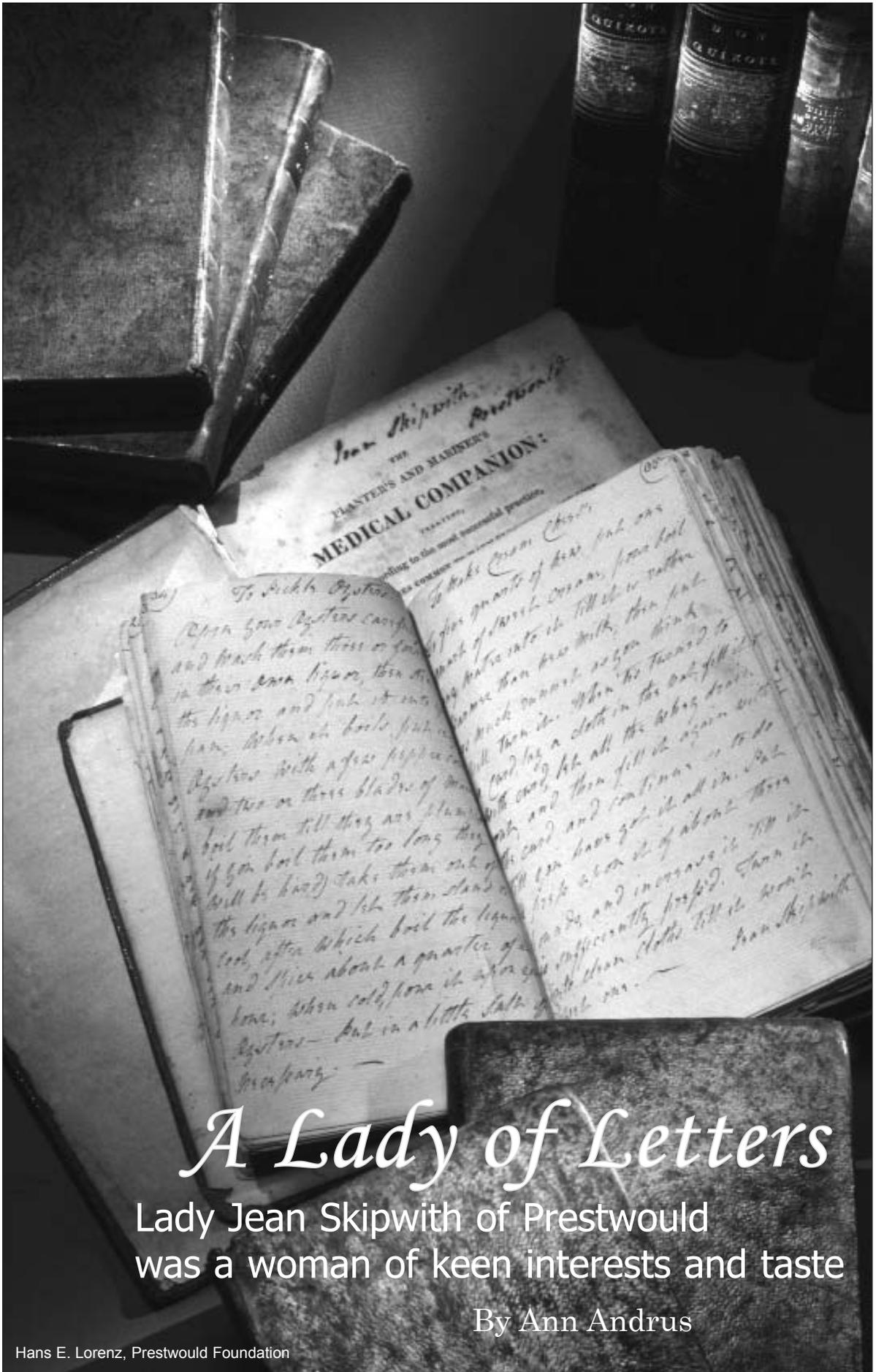
and in such other newspapers as the *Baltimore Sun*, *The New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Times of London* as well as television coverage on “CBS Evening News” and “Discovery Channel-Canada.”



Under the direction of Martin Gallivan, archaeological excavations began last June through the College of William and Mary’s annual summer archaeological field school. Some 20 students assisted archaeologists during the month-long excavations. Critical goals during this first field season included assessing the preservation of subsurface deposits as well as the nature of Native American occupation across the site. More than 50 5’ x 5’ test units in four different areas of the site were excavated. Results showed the site was very well preserved with intact subsurface features and extensive occupation across the site dating to the Late Woodland/Contact periods. With this knowledge about the site’s potential, we can focus next on expanding our excavations to better understand how the capital of Werowocomoco was organized and the life-ways of its inhabitants more than 400 years ago.

Plans are now underway for archaeological excavations to continue at Werowocomoco in upcoming years. With the 1607–2007 commemoration of the founding of Jamestown fast approaching, Werowocomoco’s role as the sole place where Powhatan and John Smith met, symbolizing Indian–English interactions, certainly is important. However, the site is even more significant as a graphic representation of over 15,000 years of Native Americans residence in what we now call Virginia. That is the story we hope future excavations at Werowocomoco will tell.

— *E. Randolph Turner, III, archaeologist and director of the department’s Portsmouth Regional Office, wrote his dissertation nearly 30 years ago on the Powhatan chiefdom.*



A Lady of Letters

Lady Jean Skipwith of Prestwold was a woman of keen interests and taste

By Ann Andrus

Hans E. Lorenz, Prestwold Foundation

By 18th-century standards, she was somewhat unusual. At 40 years old, well past the age of most first-time brides, she married her former brother-in-law after the death of her sister, an act then prohibited by the church in Virginia. She took a strong hand in furnishing and finishing the house that she and her husband built in southern Mecklenburg County. She was a prolific gardener who kept a meticulous journal documenting the numerous plants and flowers she cultivated. An educated woman who played the piano and the guitar, she was also widely-read and assembled a private library of 850 volumes, one of the finest collections in Virginia for the time and the largest and best made by a woman.

She was Lady Jean Skipwith (1748–1826), born Jane Miller of Prince George County, Virginia, the youngest child of Hugh Miller, a prominent merchant and neighbor of Sir William Skipwith, an English baronet. In 1760, Jean and her family moved to England, where her sister Anne was courted by Peyton Skipwith (1740–1805), the son of their Virginia neighbor. The couple married soon after. Nine years after Anne's

death from childbirth in 1779, Sir Peyton visited Jean in Scotland and in Virginia, and married her in 1788 in Granville County, North Carolina. By 1794, they had started to build Prestwould, a large Georgian mansion sited above the Roanoke River not far from present-day Clarksville. They raised two daughters, Helen and Selina, and two sons, Humberston and Horatio, at their new home.

Located at the center of what eventually would become a 10,000-acre plantation, the mansion was completed by 1795. The rectangular, seven-bay, two-story structure built of dressed sandstone sits on a raised basement and features a hipped roof and two tall brick chimneys. Three porches are found on the land front, the riverfront, and the southwest side. Prestwould's complex includes a family cemetery, a garden, and an impressive number of frame out-buildings and ancillary structures, including a rare 18th-century slave house. The National Historic Landmark nomination notes that Prestwould retains more of its 18th-century plantation complex, original fabric, landscape, and furnishings and fixtures of the main



Visitors from all over the world come to Prestwould Plantation to view the extraordinary assemblage of original 18th- and 19th-century wall coverings and furnishings.

house than any other post-Revolutionary plantation in Virginia.

Surviving invoices reveal Lady Skipwith's keen interest in the decoration of Prestwould. She insisted on Scotch carpeting "of the best quality, and neatest patterns," fine wallpapers "of only one colour, or two at most," and high-quality paint, all ordered from England through an agent named James Maury. Some of her wallpapers still survive today. She ordered first-rate hardware, such as hinges, specifying, "Send such as are used for the best Liverpool houses." Lady Skipwith and Sir Peyton purchased furniture produced in Philadelphia, Raleigh, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and also used pieces made by slave craftsmen at Prestwould's own shops.

Shortly after the house was completed, Lady Skipwith began to plan her garden. In 1801, she paid Samuel Dedman, the Mecklenburg County surveyor, \$22 to lay off a garden at Prestwould that would be bordered by stonewalls. She designed a symmetrical T-shaped arrangement of geometrically planted parterres. The geometric plantings, separated by pathways, resemble gardens of other large Virginia plantations. However, Lady Skipwith deviated in the location of her garden. Instead of placing it between the house and the river, as at other river plantations, she wanted her garden to be strategically located on the northeast side of the house, where it would be seen by visitors arriving from the land side and from the first-floor parlors and second-floor bedchambers.

In her gardening, Lady Skipwith referred to Philip Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary*, the chief garden authority of the day. She acquired and planted an



Lady Skipwith is thought to have designed the octagonal summerhouse located at the southern edge of her Prestwould gardens.

extensive collection of native and imported trees, plants, and shrubs. The degree of detail in her gardening journal made possible the interpretive recreation in 1980 of the garden seen at Prestwould today. In addition, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation used her notes to restore some of the gardens at Williamsburg, because they constitute such a complete record of the kinds of plants being grown in Virginia during the late 18th century. These notes are still in manuscript form and are housed in the Skipwith collection at the College of

William and Mary.

To complement her garden, Lady Skipwith placed a summerhouse just beyond its southern edge. She is thought to have designed this elaborate structure herself. The frame octagonal structure sits on a high, raised foundation of sandstone blocks and features a level of



Hans E. Lorenz, Prestwould Foundation

Lady Skipwith used this vasculum to collect her botanical specimens for classification.

interior architectural finish comparable to that found in the main house, including plaster walls with wainscoting and cornice. At the long narrow windows are original louvered interior shutters that slide horizontally into pockets in the wall. An unfinished room below this space probably served as a potting shed and for root storage. The structure is currently being restored using a small matching grant appropriated to Prestwoud by the Virginia General Assembly and administered by the Department of Historic Resources.

In addition to evidence of Lady Skipwith's household and gardening accomplishments, a significant number of books from her library also remain at Prestwoud. Her library, composed of at least 384 titles in about 850 volumes, was one of the few great libraries created in America in the age of Jefferson, according to Mildred K. Abraham, in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (1983). The contents offer further insight into this remarkable woman. While most women read mainly novels and religious subjects, she nurtured extensive interests and intellectual pursuits: exotic travel, the plays of Shakespeare, histories, almanacs, and a



Hans E. Lorenz, Prestwoud Foundation

Lady Skipwith's work table was made by Petersburg carpenter Samuel White in 1798.

20-volume set of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Lady Skipwith also purchased books for the education of her children. So important was her library that she often used her own money to purchase the books.

Lady Skipwith lived for 21 years at Prestwoud following her husband's death in 1805. By some accounts, she spent that time as a recluse, interested only in her family

and her gardens. Her last request was to be buried in "the same private manner in which I have lived" with "no sermon or assemblage of people."

Humberston Skipwith inherited Prestwoud at his mother's death. He described his situation at Prestwoud as "left by my parents in the enjoyment of most of the comforts collected around them in the course of a long life of industry and care." It is to Sir Peyton and Lady Skipwith, as well as to their descendants and subsequent owners, that visitors to Prestwoud today owe their thanks for the remarkable landmark that survives. The industry and care applied to this place, from the 18th century to the present day, is readily apparent.

—Ann Andrus is an architectural historian for the Capital Region Office.

Prestwoud Plantation was recently designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) by the Secretary of the Interior. Home of four generations of the Skipwith family, Prestwoud was one of the most substantial of Virginia's post-Revolutionary War plantation complexes. It exhibits a high degree of architectural integrity with much of the building fabric dating to circa 1795. Prestwoud is owned and exhibited by the Prestwoud Foundation. For information about visiting Prestwoud, call (434) 374-8672.

Old Western State Hospital in Staunton stands as a tangible example of Thomas Jefferson's desire to have buildings inspire and heal the lives of the people who use them.



The Architecture of Healing

By Bryan Clark Green

The recent discovery and acquisition by the Virginia Historical Society of a collection of three bound volumes of architectural documents drawn and written by Thomas R. Blackburn (1794–1867), who learned the practice of architecture under Thomas Jefferson, makes possible for the first time a sustained and systematic inquiry into the practice of an early 19th-century Virginia carpenter and architect. Until this discovery, Blackburn was unknown to modern scholars even though he was an accomplished and active architect. The drawings—all dated between 1826 and 1852—provide a window on the profession in a period in which very little is known about the practice of architecture and the persistent use of architectural books by practitioners.



Careful attention to architectural details throughout Western State Asylum ensured a peaceful environment, as seen in the deftly executed spiral staircase to the roof (above), and the elegant fanlight design above this door (below).



Born in 1794 in Charles Town (now West Virginia) and apprenticed in Fredericksburg, Blackburn emerged in 1821 as a young carpenter engaged in building portions of the West Range of Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia. In these early years, he embarked on an ambitious study of architectural drawing guided, it appears from his sketchbooks, by Thomas Jefferson. It is unclear exactly when Blackburn left the University of Virginia—if, in fact, he actually left all at once, because it is possible he engaged in private commissions while still in the university's employ. However, he left certainly by 1826.

By 1826, Blackburn had moved on to design a house now known as The Farm (listed on both the National Register for Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register), for John A.G. Davis, an associate of Thomas Jefferson and Professor of Law at University of Virginia. The house is typical of Blackburn's Albemarle County houses. These structures were typically substantial, brick, two-story, double-pile, three- or five-bay houses, featuring end chimneys (sometimes paired). Fan and side-lights enframed the front door, which was itself typically fronted by a one-story paired Tuscan or Doric portico topped by a Chinese lattice railing, with the primary elevation of the house further elaborated by a full entablature at the top of the second floor, and often a second, full entablature at the top of the first floor. Among Blackburn's other projects in Albemarle County are Edgemount (for Dr. John Gilmer), the second Edgehill (for Thomas Jefferson Randolph), and Dunlora (for Samuel Carr), all men of close acquaintance with or closely related to Thomas Jefferson. These houses are not only consistent in design, but demonstrate a compelling adaptation of Jeffersonian principles of the need to house Virginia's rapidly growing population, in a way that was both Classical in inspiration and rooted in traditional local building practices.

By the mid-1830s, Blackburn departed Albemarle County for Augusta

County. The move seems to have been spurred by Blackburn's commission for the Augusta County Courthouse (built 1835–36). Blackburn remained in Augusta County, soon bringing his family to join him. What emerged in this phase of his career was a man working on large, multi-year civic commissions (The Virginia School for the Deaf Dumb, and Blind, and—most importantly—the Western Lunatic Asylum) with a great interest in technology and large-scale hospital design. The designs, however, retain their foundation in the architectural books and drawings he held dear. Throughout this career, which flourished until his apparent retirement from active practice in 1858, Blackburn produced major domestic and civic projects in western Virginia that relied upon his sketchbooks filled with images copied from pattern books and architectural drawings acquired from others, supplemented by his first-hand knowledge of some of Virginia's most important architectural landmarks. The body of work produced by Blackburn, which was itself prepared and bound as a letterpress book, yields richly illustrated documentation of the myriad and persistent ways in which architecture books informed 19th-century American architectural practice.

Blackburn and Staunton

Staunton was a town full of promise: its economy was rapidly expanding, along with its population. With this new populace came a need for many new structures: private dwellings, civic buildings, commercial structures, and institutional complexes. Blackburn quickly began to leave his mark on the landscape



The chapel was a crucial part of Blackburn's design of an asylum complex that guided patients towards a balanced state through using an orderly and visually stimulating physical environment.

of Staunton: in due time, virtually all of the major institutional and civic buildings in Staunton were either designed or built by Blackburn, as were many of its most important dwellings and churches. The new courthouse was built to Blackburn's designs. Residences, such as those for prominent Augusta County lawyer Adam Link, and churches, such as a new Lutheran church in Staunton were also built to Blackburn's designs. After a failed first attempt to erect the Robert Cary Long-designed Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Blackburn was hired to mediate the conflict between the initial contractors and builders, re-design parts of the building to accommodate more up-to-date mechanical systems, and to superintend construction of the second and successful building campaign.

But it was at the Western Lunatic

An uncertain future

While the unhappy 20th-century history of the Western Lunatic Asylum almost completely obscures its noble 19th-century history, this may well be one of the most architecturally significant complexes constructed in Virginia. The Staunton Correctional Center campus occupies what was formerly the Western State Mental Hospital, and before that Western Lunatic Asylum. The Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation vacated the site in the 1970s and the property was subsequently transferred to the Virginia Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections transferred its operations from the complex in 2003, and presently the site sits vacant, marketed by the Commonwealth and the City of Staunton for historic rehabilitation. Occupying a prime location in the city, this significant historic site is poised to play a leading role in the area's 21st-century development, and in its heritage for future generations.

Asylum that Blackburn was to make his most significant and enduring contribution. A long and fruitful partnership with physician (and later Superintendent of the asylum) Dr. Francis T. Stribling began, and Blackburn's association with the asylum continued until 1858, when at the age of 63, he seemed to have ceased to actively design and build. His very last dated drawing, in fact, was for the Asylum. Blackburn's contributions to the Western Lunatic Asylum included designs for entire buildings, and additions to existing buildings, summerhouses, gardens, porticos, and colonnades. He also taught patients carpentry, architectural drawing, and architectural rendering, all as a part of an integrated effort with Stribling to treat the mentally ill using the precepts of "moral management." This is the only known collaboration of physician and architect in the 19th century to not only put forth but, over an extended period, to construct and implement such a marriage of treatment technique and physical setting.

Blackburn, in consultation with Dr. Stribling, consciously used the architecture and landscape to attempt to mend the broken lives of those within its grounds. Extensive terraced gardens graced with pavilions crowned a landscape that was considered an integral part of the treatment process. Patients were encouraged to tend gardens, walk the garden paths, and to experience the out of doors to help heal their minds. The landscape experience was even extended

to the views: the three original ward buildings all were built with roof walks so that patients might take in the view of the landscape from on high. Great care was also taken with the interiors of the buildings to create a peaceful, domestic, and non-institutional feeling. Even in the wards for the violently insane, careful attention was paid to match the exterior bars on the windows (and only these rooms ever received bars) to match the mullions on the windows, so that patients were unaware of the presence of the bars. The result was a setting of great beauty, elegance, and dignity, which was believed to be an essential component of the healing process. Historically, Western Lunatic Asylum served as a local amenity for the Staunton community. Interestingly, the ornamental iron perimeter fence was erected a century ago not to confine patients, but to control picnickers and strollers attracted to the hospital's park-like grounds.

Western Lunatic Asylum

Blackburn's most enduring and significant series of projects—and the subject of the greatest number of his drawings—was the Western Lunatic Asylum. Eventually becoming the institution's architect, Blackburn designed the North building, a dining hall, chapel, a greenhouse, and a series of summerhouses and small wards. He executed garden plans, and undertook a great many engineering projects, including the sophisticated

heating system and an early plumbing system and water closets for the institution. Blackburn traveled through New England visiting other hospitals and inspecting their construction, and used these notes to adjust his designs.

It would be difficult to overstress the high degree of historic and architectural significance of the Western Lunatic Asylum complex. It was the first satellite of America's first mental hospital, the Public Hospital in Williamsburg, whose original buildings have long been destroyed. Western State's original complex thus stands as the principal tangible relic of Virginia's long and proud tradition of treatment of the mentally ill. Its architecture exhibits the strong influence Jefferson had on his disciples, particularly the builders who worked on his projects. Blackburn supervised the design and construction of most of the historic complex. Master Mason William B. Phillips executed much of the buildings' fine brickwork. Phillips also was employed by Jefferson at the university and laid brick for the walls of the Rotunda. The involvement of the Jefferson workmen at Western State explains much of the complex's Jeffersonian character, from finely executed classical moldings to Chinese railings.

Influence of architecture

If Jefferson's major works, such as the Virginia State Capitol and the University of Virginia, reflect one central ideal, it is the belief that buildings can exert a powerful positive influence upon the lives of those who use them. Western State, then, can be read as an attempt by Jefferson's followers to expand this belief to heal the lives of the most vulnerable members of society, those deprived of reason. Few historic institutional complexes of this age, quality, and historic importance survive in America. Remarkably, the original buildings have suffered few significant alterations and retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Original window sash, patient room doors, decorative trim, hardware, and flooring abound throughout the complex. The state of preservation may be due in no small way

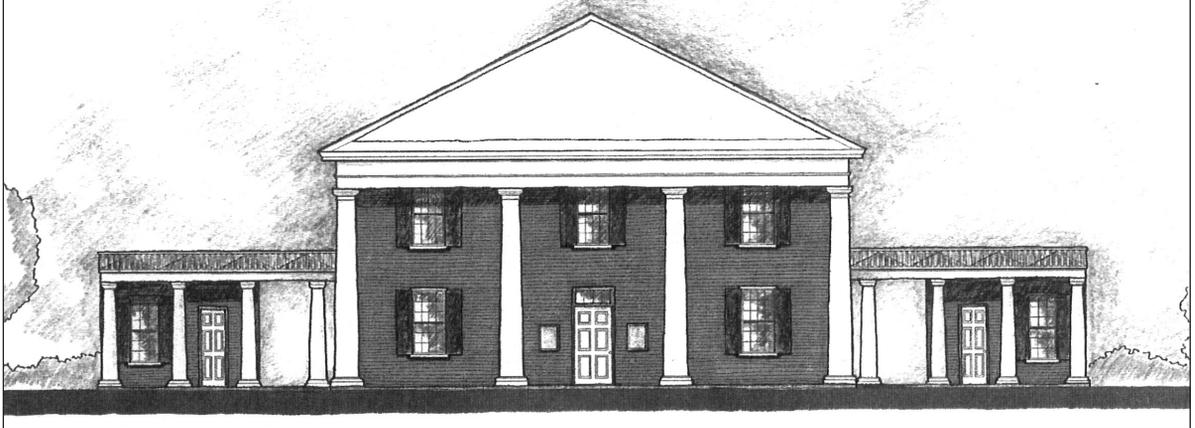
to the fact that many of the interior spaces have remained unused for decades. The site's historic core is composed of five antebellum structures: the main building (Administration Building), the flanking multi-story ward buildings, the chapel/refectory building immediately behind the main building, and a small ward structure to the northeast of the main building. The five buildings were listed on both the *Virginia Landmarks Register* and the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1969. The main building, erected in 1828, was designed by Baltimore architect William F. Small, Jr., and executed by several of Jefferson's workmen from the University of Virginia. A structure of exceptional quality and beauty, the main building may be the oldest existing mental hospital building in the country, and perhaps in the Western Hemisphere. Its original interiors, enriched with elegant stairs, mantels, and ornamental transoms, are largely intact. The spiral stair ascending into cupola of the third-floor dome is an extravaganza in the art of joinery. Among the more interesting spaces at the Western Lunatic Asylum is the chapel located on the top floor of the chapel/refectory structure, easily identified by its Gothic windows. The room is a broad elliptical vault with its original pews, designed by Blackburn. Preserved in the chapel is an important historic Erben pipe organ donated to the hospital in the late 19th century by philanthropist William Wilson Corcoran, Secretary of the Interior and founder of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

—*Bryan Clark Green, architectural historian in the register program, derived this article from his University of Virginia dissertation, which will be published as "In the Shadow of Thomas Jefferson: The Architectural Career of Thomas R. Blackburn, Architect in Antebellum Virginia," by Princeton Architectural Press. The volume will accompany an upcoming exhibition of Blackburn's drawings at the Virginia Historical Society.*

Court of Fact

Archaeology at Buckingham Courthouse
influences new building design

Compiled by John G. Zehmer, Jr.



Probable appearance of the 1822 Buckingham Courthouse. This drawing by Jeanne Leavel is based on the archaeological investigations, Thomas Jefferson's correspondence, and accounts of the fire. The flat roofs of the flanking buildings are based on Jefferson's suggestions in letters to Charles Yancy of Buckingham and on the similar roofs at the University of Virginia. The best example of a Jeffersonian "flat and guttered" roof is on the Dr. Tucker House (slightly west and across the street from the courthouse), a property for sale through the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities' Revolving Fund.

In 1822, the same year the University of Virginia was under construction, Thomas Jefferson provided Buckingham County with designs for a new courthouse that served the county until it burned in 1869. The county constructed a new courthouse in 1873 on the same site. Fast forward to 2003, when the architectural firm BCWH was engaged to provide plans for a major new court complex adjacent to the present courthouse. Architects with the firm contacted the Virginia Department of Historic Resources's (DHR) Capital Region Office for advice on the scale of the new construction and its relationship to the old buildings. Part of the new plan included the demolition of one building close to the courthouse and major disturbance of the surrounding site. Throughout the process, John G. Zehmer, Capital Region Office director, and Chris Stevenson,

Capital Region archaeologist, attended several meetings with the Buckingham County supervisors, officials, interested citizens, and the architects. Many of the points made by department staff were incorporated into the final design for the complex.

The department requested that the Buckingham officials allow an archaeological investigation of parts of the site to establish exactly where the Jeffersonian building stood and what form it took. Various scholars have suggested that unidentified drawings by Jefferson were for the Buckingham building, but none of the suggestions had been backed up by corroborating physical evidence.

The department's Threatened Sites Program responded quickly with funds to go forward with the investigation. A program for threatened archaeological sites in Virginia, the fund rescues sites of

Rescuing Threatened Sites

Threatened Sites projects have provided a remarkable service to Virginia's citizens in recovering data about truly unique historic sites in the Commonwealth that have merited international attention, adding a depth of knowledge about Virginia's people, places, and events of the past that informs the present. The projects also serve to fill gaps in time periods where knowledge was previously lacking. Below is a sampling of projects:

Native American sites: A handful of significant sites from the pre-Clovis period to the 19th century provide a foundation of knowledge and fascinating insight into the lives of Virginia's first people: The Cactus Hill site in southeastern Virginia is one of fewer than a dozen sites in the Western Hemisphere with solid evidence of pre-Clovis habitation, dating to more than 15,000 years ago. The Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County represents the largest Paleoindian site (8,000 B.C.) in North America. Great Neck, in Virginia Beach, is recognized as one of the largest and most significant sites in the region dating from the Middle/Late Woodland period (500 B.C. to A.D. 1600) of prehistory. Werowocomoco, Powhatan's capital in Gloucester County, was the seat of one of the most complex chiefdoms in Eastern North America in the early 1600s.

Industrial sites: The DuVal Pottery in

Richmond was one of the most significant stoneware pottery factories in the South, dating from the early 1800s. Excavations there yielded some of the earliest marked examples of Southern salt-glazed stoneware, and deepened insight into the economic power the industry brought to the city. Similarly, the excavation and study of the Andrew Pitman Pottery in Stephens City was crucial to understanding the growing importance of the pottery industry in the late-18th- and early-19th-century Shenandoah Valley economy.

Revolutionary War, French & Indian War, and Civil War sites: The underwater assessment of two Virginia Navy ships in the Chickahominy River has revealed valuable information on the condition of these vessels used by Virginia during the American Revolution. The study of George Washington's Fort Loudoun in Winchester yielded important additions to what we know about the French and Indian War in the early frontier. A preliminary county-wide assessment of Civil War camps in Frederick County provided officials with important information that can be used for planning and preservation purposes.

Coastal Zone Management: Surveys of more than 150 sites along the Chesapeake Bay shorelines, conducted to gauge the erosion threat to the archaeological resources situated there, add an important component to coastal zone management practices for Virginia's natural and historic resources.

—Deborah Woodward

statewide and national significance that are facing destruction. The archaeological sites are ones for which no other sources of funding are available. Program funds make possible assessment, excavation, laboratory processing and analysis, and reporting. The program's ability to be flexible and responsive to unexpected opportunities and challenges is critically important to development projects already in progress.

In the case of the Buckingham County Courthouse, the excavations revealed significant architectural details that were incorporated into the new courthouse design.

Dr. Brian Bates of Longwood University developed the plan for the investigation and brought students to serve on the team. Three key questions were put forward: 1) What were the dimensions of the original 1822 court-

house? 2) Was there any evidence of the former presence of wings? 3) Did the rebuilt 1873 courthouse incorporate or reflect any elements of the earlier building?

Archaeologists' initial surface investigations identified five column bases from the original structure and a sixth, nearby. Thus six columns adorned the front of the 1822 building. In addition, stone column bases and capitals from smaller 18-inch-diameter columns were collected from neighboring properties that suggested the possibility of lateral wings.

The excavations exposed 865 square feet along the sides and front of the current courthouse. The builder's trenches of the 1822 structure were immediately revealed. Most of the usable bricks had been removed, but the trenches had been refilled and were easily identifiable. There was evidence that the building had four columns across the front and that the portico was two columns deep on the sides, accounting for all six large columns. It was clear that the 1822 courthouse was 12 feet wider than the present one. Among the most interesting finds were the small, roughly 16-foot square structures flanking the main building. These sat parallel to and about 8 feet away from the side walls of the main block; their front walls in line with the back of the portico. The smaller columns formed covered colonnades running from the sides of the main portico to the ends of the flanking building. Specially shaped bricks in two distinct sizes and configurations were found that corresponded to the different sized bases and capitals.

As illustrated above, the building bears a striking resemblance to the Lawn at the University of Virginia, where the two-story porticos of the pavilions are flanked by one-story dormitory rooms fronted by small colonnades. As both the courthouse and the University of Virginia were under construction in 1822, it is likely that university builders worked in Buckingham, as Jefferson recommended to the county commissioners.

As an endnote to the workmen's efforts, a thematic nomination to the state and

Buckingham County Court House Historic District

Most likely named after an English shire, Buckingham County took form in 1761 out of the southern portion of Albemarle County. The village of Maysville, located on land once owned by Thomas May, originated in 1818 with the construction of a simple wooden courthouse, which stood near the Slate River. After three years, residents decided to erect a new courthouse within the village on higher ground. The building committee requested a set of plans from Thomas Jefferson and adopted his architectural design. Completed in 1822, the courthouse exhibited a temple-form structure with a Roman Doric portico. Although fire destroyed the original structure in 1869, the current courthouse maintains a similar appearance. Much of the surrounding complex of court structures, law offices, taverns, and dwellings maintains the same Jeffersonian Roman Revival format, most notably the Trinity Presbyterian Church. Both the church and other early brick structures in the town exhibit unusually fine workmanship, a characteristic of Jefferson-designed and Jefferson-inspired buildings. The district also includes early-19th-century Federal-style brick dwellings, frame vernacular I houses, Greek Revival and Italianate dwellings, turn-of-the-century houses and commercial structures, an early-20th-century grain mill, a schoolhouse, Colonial Revival houses, and bungalows.

— Deborah Woodward

national registers is being prepared to list four Jeffersonian courthouses found in Buckingham, Charlotte, Goochland and Lunenburg Counties. The nomination report will provide fascinating insight into Jefferson's campaign to reform Virginia architecture, and the workmen who made it happen.



Photo courtesy of Reggie Tupponce

Dedication for the Sharon Indian School marker in King William County. Before public school integration in 1965, the school served as a center of education for the Upper Mattaponi Tribe.

102 Highway Markers Added Along Virginia's Roadways

Since the first markers were erected in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed more than 2,100 markers along the Commonwealth's roadways. In the past 12 months, 102 have been added. Of these, 34 were new markers sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, and other groups. Over the years, more than 400 markers have been destroyed by traffic accidents or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The department and the Virginia Department of Transportation are replacing them using federal funds from a TEA-21 grant. Sixty-seven of the markers added were replacements.

As one of the department's initiatives, individuals are encouraged to sponsor minority-themed markers, with subjects such as African Americans, music, Virginia Indians, and women's history, which meet the marker program criteria. These are several markers that deal with these topics, but there are many more subjects that have not been covered, such as the Powhatan chiefdom, African American scholar Luther P. Jackson, and author Ellen Glasgow.

For information on how to sponsor a new marker, or for details about the program, its history, and periodic updates, visit the DHR Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov, or contact Scott Arnold, Highway Marker Program Manager, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323, ext. 122, or scott.arnold@dhr.virginia.gov.

To learn more about specific historical markers in Virginia, refer to *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*, compiled by John S. Salmon. The book includes the texts and locations of the markers and different indexes that list markers alphabetically, by geographic region, and by topic. The book (\$16.95) may be ordered directly from the University of Virginia Press, P.O. Box 400318, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4318, 1-800-831-3406, or www.upress.virginia.edu, or found in most Virginia bookstores.

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals, and Localities

Albemarle County	Staunton and James River Turnpike.....	GA-40
Amelia County	William Branch Giles.....	M-31
Augusta County	Mount Tabor Lutheran Church.....	A-106
Bland County	Henry C. Groseclose.....	KC-5
City of Charlottesville	Jefferson School.....	Q-30
City of Charlottesville	Edgar Allan Poe.....	Q-29
City of Chesapeake	Herring (Heron) Ditch.....	WP-11
City of Chesapeake	North West Canal.....	WP-12
Chesterfield County	Chesterfield Railroad.....	O-64
Chesterfield County	Skinquarter Baptist Church.....	O-67
Frederick County	Middletown.....	A-105
Gloucester County	Fairfield.....	NW-22
Grayson County	“Virginia Creeper” Railroad.....	UE-10
Greensville County	General Edward E. Goodwyn.....	UM-53
City of Hampton	Little England Chapel.....	WY-95
City of Harrisonburg	James Madison University.....	A-103, A-104
Henrico County	<i>Pleasants v. Pleasants</i>	V-43
Henrico County	Surrender of Richmond.....	V-40
James City County	Governor’s Land.....	V-41
James City County	Green Springs Road.....	V-42
King William County	Sharon Indian School.....	OC-28
Northumberland County	John Heath.....	O-65
Northumberland County	Northumberland Academy.....	O-66
City of Portsmouth	St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Church.....	Q-8-v
City of Richmond	Joseph Bryan Park.....	SA-57
City of Richmond	Kahal Kadosh Beth Shalome.....	SA-56
City of Richmond	Alfred D. “A.D.” Price.....	SA-58
City of Roanoke	First Train to Big Lick.....	K-100
Rockbridge County	Frank Padget-Water Tragedy.....	L-63
Scott County	Carter Musical Family.....	KA-18
Washington County	Governor David Campbell.....	K-58
Washington County	Governor John B. Floyd.....	K-59
Wise County	Carl Martin—Early Musical Pioneer.....	KA-17

Replacement Markers Paid by Funding Obtained by VDOT

Nelson County	Rockfish Church.....	RA-4
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Markers Replaced Through TEA-21 Funding

Accomack County	Occohannock Indians.....	WY-13
Albemarle County	Albemarle County/Greene County.....	Z-15
Amherst County	Amherst County/Nelson County.....	Z-18
Amherst County	Lynchburg Defenses.....	R-4
Appomattox County	Appomattox County/Campbell County.....	Z-58
Campbell County	Campbell County/Charlotte County.....	Z-64
Caroline County	Caroline County/Spotsylvania County.....	Z-156
Caroline County	Maneuvering to the North Anna River.....	E-27
City of Charlottesville	University of Virginia.....	I-3
City of Chesapeake	Battle of Great Bridge.....	K-275
City of Chesapeake	Battle of Great Bridge.....	KY-4
Chesterfield County	Huguenot Settlement.....	O-28

Culpeper County	Culpeper County/Madison County.....	Z-157
Dinwiddie County	Sappony Episcopal Church.....	S-40
Essex County	Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Piscataway Baptist Church)O-41	
Frederick County	Lord Fairfax.....	Q-4-d
Goochland County	Huguenot Settlement.....	SA-20
Grayson County	Fries-Center of Early Recorded Country Music.....	UE-6
Grayson County	Grayson County/North Carolina.....	Z-203
Hanover County	The Chickahominy River & Seven Days' Battles.....	E-11
Hanover County	Capt. John Smith Captured.....	E-12
Hanover County	Confederate March from the North Anna River.....	E-17
Hanover County	Cornwallis's Route.....	O-13
Hanover County	Lafayette and Cornwallis.....	E-22
Hanover County	Seven Days' Battles-Battle of Beaver Dam Creek.....	O-6
Hanover County	Seven Days' Battles-Jackson's March to Battlefield.....	PA-9
Hanover County	Seven Days' Battles-New Bridge.....	PA-12
Hanover County	Sheridan's Raid.....	O-8
Hanover County	Union Army's Crossing of the Pamunkey River.....	O-14
Henrico County	Campaign of 1781.....	V-16
Henrico County	Fort Harrison.....	V-2
Henrico County	McClellan's First Line.....	W-5
Henrico County	Williamsburg Road.....	W-2
Lee County	Lee County/Scott County.....	Z-134
Lee County	Lee County/Tennessee.....	Z-130
Lee County	Lee County/Wise County.....	Z-189, Z-96
City of Lynchburg	Inner Defenses.....	Q-6-4
City of Lynchburg	Lynchburg College.....	Q-6-13
Madison County	Madison County/Rappahannock County.....	Z-11
Nelson County	Nelson County/Albemarle County.....	Z-20, Z-21
Nelson County	Nelson County/Buckingham County.....	Z-282
City of Newport News	Denbigh Parish.....	W-65
City of Newport News	Young's Mill.....	W-63
Nottoway County	Francisco's Fight.....	M-18
Patrick County	Stuart's Birthplace.....	KG-2
Prince Edward County	Action of High Bridge.....	M-32
Prince Edward County	Longwood Estate.....	M-33
Prince Edward County	Longwood University.....	I-15-a
Prince Edward County	Slate Hill Plantation.....	F-66
Rappahannock County	Rappahannock County/Warren County.....	Z-173
Scott County	Scott County/Tennessee.....	Z-230
Stafford County	Fredericksburg.....	E-45
Stafford County	Historic Aquia Creek.....	E-123
Surry County	Cypress Church.....	K-232
Surry County	Quiyouchcohannock Indians.....	K-317
Virginia Beach	Eastern Shore Chapel.....	K-277
Virginia Beach	The Testing of Grace Sherwood.....	K-276
Washington County	Boyhood Home of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson.....	K-50
Washington County	Washington County/Russell County.....	Z-91
Washington County	Washington County/Scott County.....	Z-95
Wise County	Wise County/Dickenson County.....	Z-133
Wise County	Wise County/Kentucky.....	Z-228
Wise County	Wise County/Russell County.....	Z-94
Westmoreland County	Pissaseck Indians.....	J-98
City of Winchester	Jost Hite and Winchester.....	Q-4-b
Total new historical highway markers.....		102

12 Historic Preservation Easements Received

Over the past year, the Board of Historic Resources has received preservation easements on 12 additional historic resources, ranging from a simple Jackson Ward town house to a great Georgian mansion, dismantled and rebuilt on a new site in Henrico County in 1928. The three easements in Richmond's Jackson Ward Historic District were required as a result of Save America's Treasures grant awards. Two easements in Richmond's Fan Area Historic District were generated through the efforts of the Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation, which purchased for preservation two important but severely neglected town houses. The easement program provides permanent legal protection against demolition or inappropriate architectural changes while permitting properties to remain in private ownership.

The Department of Historic Resources staff now administers over 350 preservation easements for the Board of Historic Resources. Information on the easement program may be obtained from the DHR Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov, or by contacting Calder Loth (804) 367-2323, ext. 113, or calder.loth@dhr.virginia.gov.

124 S. Bridge Street, Bedford Historic District, Bedford

Date of easement: November 13, 2002

Grantor: Albert William DiMartino, Jr.

Land included: city lot

Typical of late 19th-century small-town America is this Bedford store building. The modified Italianate-style façade with its bracketed cornice is characteristic of the commercial architecture of the period across America, adding dignity to everyday mercantile activity. The building was purchased for preservation by Robert Lambeth and later sold with the provision that it receive easement protection. The building is an important component of the business area of the Bedford Historic District.

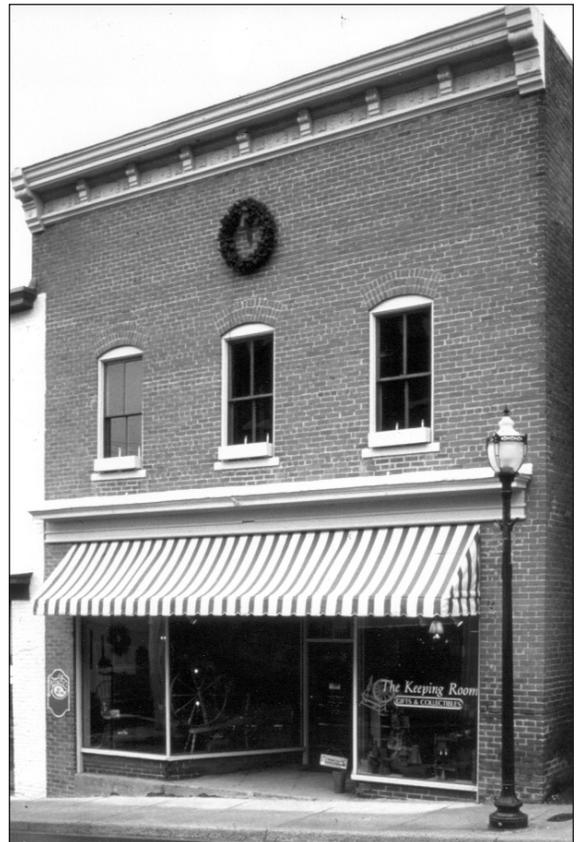
Cappahosic, Gloucester County

Date of easement: December 17, 2002

Grantor: Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rowe

Land included: 4.72 acres

Also known as Baytop, Cappahosic is a architecturally refined two-story, colonial brick dwelling distinguished by its clipped gable roof. The construction date



**124 S. Bridge Street,
Bedford Historic District**



Cappahosic

is uncertain, but the architectural character suggests a date in the second quarter of the 18th century. Some original trim remains on the inside including a fine closed-string stair. Elaborate, Jacobean-style paneling salvaged from a late-Victorian hotel was installed the first-floor rooms in the middle of the last century.



Fairfield

Fairfield, Henrico County
 Date of easement: October 24, 2002
 Grantor: Alice Preston Smith
 Land included: 7.78 acres

Originally known as Rocky Mills, this grand colonial mansion, erected circa 1750, formerly stood in Hanover County, but was dismantled and rebuilt with some modifications on its present site in 1928. The rebuilding was the careful and informed project of Frederick Nolting, a Richmond real estate developer who retained architect Herman Louis

Durhing, Jr. of Philadelphia, to reuse most of the historic fabric including distinctive rusticated stone trim. Fairfield was among a number of historic houses moved to Richmond's west end in this period, including Wilton, Amphill, Agecroft Hall, and Virginia House.



1100 Grove Avenue/204 N. Harrison Street



206 North Harrison Street

1100 Grove Avenue/204 North Harrison Street, Fan Area Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: March 26, 2003
 Grantor: Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation
 Land included: city lot

This 1897 town house/pharmacy with a double address is among the more conspicuous and architecturally interesting buildings in Richmond's Fan District. It fronts on Howitzer's Park and is immediately adjacent to the academic buildings of Virginia Commonwealth University. Architect Henry Baskervill designed the house for Andrew C. Briggs and incorporated Briggs's pharmacy into the design. Distinctive is the third-floor loggia. The house stood neglected for many years, but was purchased and sold with easement protection by the Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation.

206 North Harrison Street, Fan Area Historic District, Richmond
 Grantor: Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation
 Date of easement: February 14, 2003

Dating from the late 19th-century, 204 North Harrison Street is representative of the eclectic dwellings that made up the earliest portion of Richmond's Fan District. These large, well-appointed town houses accommodated the many upper-middle-class families moving into the newly developed neighborhood. The Queen Anne-style dwelling, with its mansard roof and three-part projecting bay, followed English precedents. The house stood unoccupied and vandalized but was purchased by the Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation and sold for rehabilitation into a single-family residence.



Federal Hill

Federal Hill, Fredericksburg
 Date of easement: May 9, 2003
 Grantor: George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation
 Land included: approximately 2 acres

Erected circa 1795 for Robert Brooke, governor of Virginia 1794–96, Federal Hill is one of the state's grandest examples of high-style Federal architecture. The spacious interiors are embellished with finely detailed woodwork. The drawing room, one of the largest of the period in Virginia, features Doric pilasters, arched window alcoves, and a chimneypiece with scrolled pediment. Garden terraces as well as a remnant of a Civil War fortification remain on the grounds.



William Gunnell House

William Gunnell House, Fairfax County
 Date of easement: December 27, 2002
 Grantors: John C. and Geraldine E. Beyer
 Land included: 10 acres

Located near Great Falls, the William Gunnell house is among the oldest dwellings remaining in Fairfax County. The vernacular frame farmhouse was built in the mid-18th-century for William Gunnell and expanded in the Federal period. In the 20th century the house was transformed into a commodious country dwelling with architecturally sympathetic additions. On the handsomely landscaped grounds is a circa 1770 log house, and original outbuilding.



First Battalion Armory

First Battalion Armory, Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: May 9, 2003
 Grantor: City of Richmond
 Land included: city lot

Completed in 1895, Jackson Ward's castellated landmark on Leigh Street was built to serve the First Virginia Volunteers Battalion, composed of four companies of African American soldiers. The troops later saw duty in the Spanish-American War. Richmond city

engineer Wilfred E. Cutshaw designed the building. The structure stood vacant and deteriorated for over a decade but has been stabilized with the use of a Save America's Treasures Grant. It awaits resale for full restoration.

527 North First Street, Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: June 10, 2003
 Grantor: Historic Jackson Ward Association, Inc.
 Land included: city lot

This simple Italianate town house is typical of the late 19th-century housing spread throughout Jackson Ward, an urban National Historic Landmark district rich in associations with African American history. The house fell into a neglected state but has been rehabilitated with the help of a Save America's Treasures grant by the Historic Jackson Ward Association. The association has since sold the property for single-family occupancy. The easement was a condition of the grant.



527 First Street



Powell-McMullan House

Powell-McMullan House, Greene County
 Date of easement: December 8, 2002
 Grantor: Kevin and Leta O'Connor
 Land included: 2.5 acres

Ruth Powell Breeden had the original portion of this farmhouse built around 1806 on property inherited from her father, James Powell, an early settler in

the area. A distinctive feature of the dwelling is the wide-board interior sheathing on the walls of the principal room. The house was doubled in size in 1842 during the ownership of Jeremiah McMullan, who employed country Greek Revival trim in the remodeling.

Retaining its remote pastoral setting at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the house is a well-preserved example of the vernacular architecture of the region.



St. Julien

St. Julien, Spotsylvania County
 Date of Easement: December 23, 2002
 Grantor: Aubin Boulware Lamb
 Land included: 301 acres
 Easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation

St. Julien was the home of Richard Taliaferro Brooke (1763–1851), who served as president of Virginia’s Supreme Court of Appeals. He purchased the St. Julien property in 1796 and built the compact but handsomely detailed Federal dwelling soon thereafter. Surviving on the grounds are numerous

early outbuildings including a law office, quarters for house slaves, smokehouse, and milk house. The easement ensures the preservation of St. Julien’s scenic rural setting, one rapidly being encroached upon by the suburban growth of the Fredericksburg area.

Southern Aid Life Building, Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: June 17, 2003
 Grantor: Southern Aid Restoration Associates, LP
 Land included: city lot

A landmark in Richmond’s National Historic Landmark Jackson Ward, the Southern Aid Life Building was built circa 1910 to house the Mechanics Bank. The Renaissance-style building preserves its bold pilastered ground floor with pedimented entrances. The building has undergone rehabilitation for commercial office use with the assistance of a Save America’s Treasures grant.



Southern Aid Life Building



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*Scottsville Tavern,
Albemarle County*



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Historic Rehabilitation Program Sees Banner Project Year

The Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program remains among the most popular and successful programs administered by the Department of Historic Resources. Since last fall, 186 new projects were proposed and 129 projects received final certification. Final expenditures for these completed projects represent over \$112 million in private investment in Virginia's historic buildings. Through this investment, neighborhoods and communities across the Commonwealth have benefited from new jobs, increased household income, and enhanced local revenues; urban revitalization, conservation of open space, and inner city redevelopment. The Hopkins Candy Factory in Manassas returned a crumbling industrial building to useful service as a local arts center. The Lee Lofts in Richmond allowed the handsome Robert E. Lee School to remain an asset to the community in its new use as an apartment building. Projects such as Al's Motors in Arlington, which adapted an outdated Art Moderne car dealership for thoroughly modern use as a fitness center, showcase the program's flexibility.

Some of the completed projects qualified for both federal and state credits. Others qualified for the state credit only. The federal credit is available for income-producing buildings only, while the state credit is available for owner-occupied buildings as well. Additionally, spending thresholds differ for the two programs. Projects must meet The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for both programs. The credits are based on eligible expenditures: the federal credit is 20% of eligible expenditures, while the state credit is 25%. For further information and downloadable applications, visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov.

Completed Rehabilitations

The following projects received final certification between August 2002 and July 2003.

Name of Property	Address	City/County	Rehab Cost
The Cedars	6858 Rockfish Gap Turnpike	Albemarle	\$566,779.00
Scottsville Tavern	360 E. Main Street	Albemarle	\$242,150.19
Ramsay	7760 Rockfish Gap Turnpike	Albemarle	\$837,663.92
Ladd Blacksmith Shop	5352 Cismont Lane	Albemarle	\$160,927.81
	213 S. Royal Street	Alexandria	\$23,605.00
Potts Fitzhugh House	607 Oronoco Street	Alexandria	\$3,095,976.00
Winterham	11540 Grub Hill Church Road	Amelia	\$668,977.34
Al's Motor Building	3910 Wilson Boulevard	Arlington	\$1,500,000.00
	3428 S. Utah Street	Arlington	\$112,109.00
	1510 N. Herndon	Arlington	\$150,583.26
Crossman House	2501 N. Underwood Street	Arlington	\$125,181.14
	4425 S. 36th Street	Arlington	\$51,770.60
	1711 N. Edgewood Street	Arlington	\$85,000.00
	3505 N. 22nd Street	Arlington	\$48,095.00
Bowling Eldridge House	Fox Hill Road	Bedford	\$978,274.39
Prospect Hill	420 S. Church Street	Botetourt	\$232,323.00
Oak Grove	7378 Gladys Road	Campbell	\$286,095.50
Townfield	201 Frederick Street	Caroline	\$88,419.00
Galax Post Office	201 N. Main Street	Carroll	\$610,590.00
Maple Roads	1325 Richardson Road	Charlotte	\$131,300.75
Four Acres	1314 Rugby Road	Charlottesville	\$3,112,171.75
Carter Gilmore House	800 E. Jefferson Street	Charlottesville	\$94,866.00
Ridgeway	1357 Ridgeway Farm Road	Charlottesville	\$189,412.85
Josephine School	303 Josephine Street	Clarke	\$177,772.00
Old Clarke County Courthouse	104 N. Church Street	Clarke	\$1,600,000.00
Oliver House	200 Oliver Avenue	Crewe	\$236,096.77
Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History	975 Main Street	Danville	\$921,183.62
Sublett-Miller House	878 Main Street	Danville	\$90,645.48
Essex Inn	203 Duke Street	Essex	\$394,774.72
Blue Ridge Building	92 Main Street	Fauquier	\$542,326.40
Greer House	25 Orchard Avenue	Franklin	\$53,902.04
Robert Ellis House	102 Wolfe Street	Fredericksburg	\$92,441.00
Kenmore	1201 Washington Avenue	Fredericksburg	\$2,100,945.01
James Turner House	207 Princess Elizabeth Street	Fredericksburg	\$91,591.00
Weaver House	Otterdam Road	Greenville	\$11,709.31
Berry Hill	3105 River Road	Halifax	\$2,660,035.00
	805 S. Center Street	Hanover	\$8,722.25
	305 College Avenue	Hanover	\$95,174.47
The Tides Inn	480 King Carter Drive	Lancaster	\$8,557,976.00
Jerdone Castle	1779 Moody Town Road	Louisa	\$743,065.06
J.W. Ould Building	822 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$8,706,986.00
Norfolk & Western RR Freight Depot	10 9th Street	Lynchburg	\$798,611.00
Hopkins Candy Fctry.	9415 Battle Street	Manassas	\$2,500,285.00
Do Drop Inn	599-605 Depot Street	Montgomery	\$592,573.00
Warwick County Courthouses	14421 Old Courthouse Way	Newport News	\$654,869.20
	255-261 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$1,523,461.00
	265 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$737,918.00
A.A. Adams Building	271 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$563,213.00

	429 W. York Street	Norfolk	\$1,832,678.00
	545 Mayflower Road	Norfolk	\$72,439.62
	517 Graydon Avenue	Norfolk	\$390,888.00
	704 Colonial Avenue	Norfolk	\$481,739.12
	653 Tazewell Avenue	Northampton	\$297,225.44
Clifton	49 Clifton Avenue	Northumberland	\$91,141.38
	407–409 Cockade Alley	Petersburg	\$266,262.00
	404 Court Street	Portsmouth	\$140,030.00
Somerset	2310 Ballsville Road	Powhatan	\$49,500.00
Chester Plantation	8401 Golf Course Drive	Prince George	\$1,323,121.71
Brick Row	28–38 State Street	Pulaski	\$487,141.00
Simmons Laundry Building	929 N. 26th Street	Richmond	\$2,137,378.00
Ingleside Courts Apartments	603–605 N. Davis Street	Richmond	\$1,365,245.09
	238 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	\$61,669.00
	236 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	\$92,054.00
	3009 Patterson Avenue	Richmond	\$171,222.97
Darlington Apts.	315 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$390,761.21
	2903 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$45,000.00
	318 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$461,540.98
	2808 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$9,803.00
Matthew F. Maury Elementary School	1411 Bainbridge Street	Richmond	\$4,652,382.00
	311 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	\$37,157.00
Imperial Tobacco Building	422 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$735,716.11
	209–211 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$225,351.00
	21 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$187,462.06
	319 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$861,744.38
Arthur Straus House	2708 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$613,611.44
	1831–1833 W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$338,038.00
Robert E. Lee School	3101 Kensington Avenue	Richmond	\$5,854,644.00
	201 E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$337,178.00
	618–620 N. 25th Street	Richmond	\$375,815.28
	405 Brook Road	Richmond	\$110,155.20
	522 N. 2nd Street	Richmond	\$378,987.91
Shockoe Hill	210 N. Hospital	Richmond	\$3,432,292.00
	318 N. 21st Street	Richmond	\$99,900.00
A. Holcombe House	2106 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$179,098.48
Roseleigh Apartments	317 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$441,134.62
Masonic Temple Building	101–107 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$1,383,674.00
Hotel John Marshall	101 N. 5th Street	Richmond	\$6,773,379.00
	17 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$121,757.56
Laurel Hill House	1524 West Avenue	Richmond	\$3,788,266.00
	1819 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$411,744.71
Robert Rentz Interiors	1700 W. Main Street	Richmond	\$382,887.00
	2706 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$476,902.00
Battaglia Residence	619 N. 27th Street	Richmond	\$57,785.44
	3806 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	\$293,562.68
	18 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$273,415.00
E.H. Scott House	2020 Princess Anne Avenue	Richmond	\$136,555.25
	7 N. 30th Street	Richmond	\$210,710.24
	1901 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$332,293.79
	623 St. James Street	Richmond	\$84,813.00
	617 St. James Street	Richmond	\$81,888.00
	2314 Jefferson Avenue	Richmond	\$99,392.00
	712 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$182,158.00

	1313 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$243,041.00
	1204.5 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
	203 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$149,634.76
	215 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$233,835.76
Unit 8-A Prestwould	612 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$77,377.00
2nd Presby. Church	5 N. 5th Street	Richmond	\$2,473,076.00
	1706 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$184,675.50
Neill Ray House	3501 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	\$89,723.00
	213 N. 18th Street	Richmond	\$384,209.00
	3141 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$159,305.33
	1612 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$160,786.61
Norfolk & Western Railway Company General Office Bldg. Duval-Oakey House	8 Jefferson Street N.W.	Roanoke	\$11,381,222.00
	206 E. Calhoun Street	Roanoke	\$92,657.35
	1314 Maple Avenue S.W.	Roanoke	\$80,212.63
Grandin Theatre	1310 Grandin Road	Roanoke	\$869,183.47
	509 Janette Avenue S.W.	Roanoke	\$16,769.00
S.B. Quillen House	149 Church Street	Russell	\$391,488.61
	316 Berkeley Place	Staunton	\$75,073.20
	508 W. Frederick Street	Staunton	\$150,641.00
	830 W. Beverly Street	Staunton	\$35,000.00
Broke Cottage	4 College Court	Suffolk	\$125,612.00
College Court 2	2 College Court	Suffolk	\$72,832.23
College Court 5	5 College Court	Suffolk	\$69,293.00
College Court 7	7 College Court	Suffolk	\$55,864.08
LB&B Building	Main and Wayne	Waynesboro	\$1,196,340.22
Mount Pleasant	317 Coles Point Road	Westmoreland County	\$1,082,644.11
	27-29 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester	\$265,346.69
TOTAL			\$112,178,083.00

Proposed Rehabilitations

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 2002 and July 2003.

Name of Property	Address	City/County	Est. Cost
	3428 S. Utah Street	Arlington	\$100,000.00
	2005 N. Monroe Street	Arlington	\$100,000.00
	1510 N. Herndon Street	Arlington	\$130,000.00
G. Crossman House	2501 N. Underwood Street	Arlington	\$110,000.00
	3609 S. Taylor Street	Arlington	\$165,000.00
	434 N. Lincoln Street	Arlington	\$150,000.00
	4127 S. 36th Street	Arlington	\$45,000.00
	3551 B2 S. Stafford Street	Arlington	\$45,000.00
	4425 S. 36th Street	Arlington	\$51,770.60
	2533 N. 3rd Street	Arlington	\$80,000.00
	3509 N. 21st Avenue	Arlington	\$140,000.00
	1711 N. Edgewood Street	Arlington	\$85,000.00
	4133 S. 36th Street	Arlington	\$40,000.00
	3341 S. Wakefield Street	Arlington	\$60,000.00
	2330 N. Edgewood Street	Arlington	\$100,000.00
	3505 N. 22nd Street	Arlington	\$48,000.00
	3113 N. 9th Street	Arlington	\$50,000.00
	4245 S. 35th Street	Arlington	\$47,000.00
	3504 N. 22nd Street	Arlington	\$200,000.00
	3108 N. 6th Street	Arlington	\$400,000.00
	513 N. Kenmore Street	Arlington	\$85,000.00
	102 N. Fillmore Street	Arlington	\$60,000.00

	3402 N. 21st Avenue	Arlington	\$200,000.00
Prospect Hill	420 S. Church Street	Botetourt	\$232,323.00
Painter Apartments	546-564 Lowe Street	Botetourt	\$120,000.00
Townfield	201 Frederick Street	Caroline	\$88,419.00
Galax Post Office	201 N. Main Street	Carroll	\$600,500.00
Carroll County Bank	309 N. Main Street	Carroll	\$14,000.00
Maple Roads	1325 Richardson Road	Charlotte	\$125,000.00
Michie Grocery Bldg.	401 E. South Street	Charlottesville	\$2,000,000.00
Col. Vose Residence	3 Brook Road	Charlottesville	\$950,000.00
A.P. Hill Home	102 N. Main Street	Culpeper	\$325,000.00
Essex Inn	203 Duke Street	Essex	\$350,000.00
Salona	1214 Buchanan Street	Fairfax	\$520,000.00
Greer House	25 Orchard Avenue	Franklin	\$86,900.00
Robert Ellis House	102 Wolfe Street	Fredericksburg	\$92,441.00
James Turner House	207 Princess Elizabeth Street	Fredericksburg	\$100,000.00
R.J. Reynolds			
Tobacco Warehouse	900 Bruce Street	Halifax	\$8,900,000.00
E.L. Evans Buildings	221-225 Main Street	Halifax	\$200,000.00
Janeway	17208 Mountain Road	Hanover	\$45,000.00
Patton-Weems House	905 S. Center Street	Hanover	\$400,000.00
Hanover Tavern	13181 Hanover Crthouse Rd.	Hanover	\$1,579,099.00
Lucy F. Simms School	620 Simms Avenue	Harrisonburg	\$2,000,000.00
Belle Grove	.2 miles W of Route 301	King George	\$1,082,000.00
William King Jr. & Co.			
Tobacco Warehouse	1324 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$4,709,154.00
Craddock-Terry			
Shoe Factory Annex	1326-1328 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$3,651,269.00
Villa Sha	3561 Fort Avenue	Lynchburg	\$85,000.00
Norfolk & Western			
RR Freight Depot	10 9th Street	Lynchburg	\$689,500.00
Park Motor Company	380 Washington Street	Mecklenburg	\$2,700,000.00
Coleman's Grocery	396a Washington Street	Mecklenburg	\$600,000.00
Boydton Dept. Store	396b Washington Street	Mecklenburg	\$246,200.00
Turpin-Watson			
Feed Supply	406 Washington Street	Mecklenburg	\$407,100.00
Lovingson High	Thomas Nelson Highway	Nelson	\$2,000,000.00
Cox Cottage	335 60th Street	Newport News	\$30,000.00
Hundley House	320 65th Street	Newport News	\$30,000.00
Warwick County			
Courthouses	14421 Old Courthouse Way	Newport News	\$700,000.00
	545 Mayflower Road	Norfolk	\$70,000.00
Herman Court Apts.	200 W. 31st Street	Norfolk	\$495,000.00
	220 W. Freemason Street	Norfolk	\$950,000.00
Blair Jr. High School	730 Spotswood Avenue	Norfolk	\$23,000,000.00
Merchants & Mechnics			
Savings Bank	127 Bank Street	Norfolk	\$350,000.00
Ghent Arms	641 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	\$2,000,000.00
Byrd and Baldwin			
Brothers Building	116-118 Brooke Avenue	Norfolk	\$450,000.00
Cape Charles Coffee	241 Mason Street	Northampton	\$90,000.00
	626-628 Randolph Avenue	Northampton	\$120,000.00
L.E. Mumford Bank	133 Mason Avenue	Northampton	\$225,000.00
Clifton	49 Clifton Avenue	Northumberland	\$91,000.00
	313 Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$70,000.00
	247 Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$45,000.00
	249 Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$45,000.00
	613 High Street	Portsmouth	\$150,000.00
	330 London Boulevard	Portsmouth	\$75,000.00
	915 High Street	Portsmouth	\$85,000.00

Somerset	2310 Ballsville Road	Powhatan	\$49,000.00	
Chester Plantation	8401 Golf Course Road	Prince George	\$600,000.00	
Kirby Building	113 3rd Avenue	Radford	\$50,000.00	
	1132-1138 E. Main Street	Radford	\$150,000.00	
	16-18-20 S. 17th Street	Richmond	\$400,000.00	
	2903 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$45,000.00	
	11 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$420,000.00	
Horsecar Barn	1630 W. Main Street	Richmond	\$700,000.00	
Roseleigh Apartments	317 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$440,642.00	
Marlborough	24 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$278,388.00	
	17 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$165,000.00	
Sam Miller's				
Warehouse	1208-1210 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$1,200,000.00	
Mathers Residence	1901 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$350,000.00	
	401 Brook Road	Richmond	\$750,000.00	
Heritage Building	1001 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$5,000,000.00	
	1424 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00	
	1204.5 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00	
	3012 Hanes Avenue	Richmond	\$45,000.00	
	2312 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$115,000.00	
	513 N. 24th Street	Richmond	\$60,000.00	
	323 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$225,000.00	
	14 S. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$600,000.00	
Carriage House	0 Broad Street	Richmond	\$450,000.00	
	3 N. 17th Street	Richmond	\$225,000.00	
	2605 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$75,000.00	
	112 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$75,000.00	
David H. Berry House	203 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00	
	321-325 N. Adams Street	Richmond	\$400,000.00	
	800-802 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$115,000.00	
	803 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$105,000.00	
	804 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$93,000.00	
	2114 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00	
	319 N. Adams Street	Richmond	\$140,000.00	
Strother Drug Co.	918 Commerce Street	Richmond	\$2,100,000.00	
	209 N. 19th Street	Richmond	\$575,000.00	
	219 N. 19th Street	Richmond	\$700,000.00	
	19 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$175,000.00	
	400 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$100,000.00	
William Byrd Apts.	215 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00	
	100 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$294,306.00	
	209 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$515,900.00	
Linden Terrace	1311 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$270,000.00	
	612 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$70,000.00	
Unit 8-A Prestwould	120 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$300,000.00	
	415 N. 1st Street	Richmond	\$270,000.00	
	105 W. Jackson Street	Richmond	\$210,000.00	
	29 W. Jackson Street	Richmond	\$38,000.00	
	515 St. James Street	Richmond	\$28,000.00	
2nd Presby. Church	5 N. 5th Street	Richmond	\$2,250,000.00	
J.E. Kearney House	926 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$142,300.00	
Kelleher-Whitlock				
	Double House	1322-24 W. Main Street	Richmond	\$161,000.00
	2602 W. Main Street	Richmond	\$75,000.00	
Marks Building	203-205 N. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$96,000.00	
	300 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$850,000.00	
	515 N. 24th Street	Richmond	\$72,000.00	
	2719 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$115,000.00	
	3629 N. 21st Avenue	Richmond	\$50,000.00	

Beers House	1228 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$950,000.00
	1706 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$184,675.50
Neill Ray House	3501 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	\$250,000.00
	213 N. 18th Street	Richmond	\$342,000.00
	2003 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$49,000.00
R.E. Lee Council Bldg.	320-322 N. 25th Street	Richmond	\$478,582.00
	16 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$125,000.00
	3141 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$150,000.00
Spencer-Nunnamaker Building	333 N. 17th Street	Richmond	\$3,400,000.00
	201 N. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$96,000.00
	110 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$572,000.00
	108 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$572,000.00
	715 N. 24th Street	Richmond	\$90,000.00
Southern Distributors	812 Perry Street	Richmond	\$10,200,000.00
	2002 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	\$37,500.00
	1816-1818 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	\$100,000.00
	1612 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$74,000.00
	2227 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$125,000.00
	807 Idlewood Avenue	Richmond	\$65,000.00
	1838 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$205,000.00
	509 Henry Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
	512 N. 3rd Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	420 N. 23rd Street	Richmond	\$140,000.00
Decatur Davis House	1001 E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$875,000.00
	1907 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$93,000.00
	3604 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	\$220,000.00
Biggs Antique Co.	900 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$3,200,000.00
Crump Building	1215 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$2,000,000.00
	2604 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$99,000.00
Pohlig Building	2419 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$8,500,000.00
	2322 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$150,000.00
	1314 Maple Avenue S.W.	Roanoke	\$37,000.00
Norfolk Ave. Warehouse	117-119 Norfolk Avenue	Roanoke	\$2,500,000.00
Burrell Mem. Hospital	611 McDowell Avenue N.W.	Roanoke	\$6,000,000.00
	509 Janette Avenue S.W.	Roanoke	\$20,000.00
Hotel Dumas	108 Henry Street N.W.	Roanoke	\$2,600,000.00
S.B. Quillen House	149 Church Street	Russell	\$200,000.00
J.W.R. Moore House	5588 Main Street	Shenandoah	\$250,000.00
Lincoln Theatre	117 E. Main Street	Smyth	\$1,600,000.00
	204 W. Main Street	Smyth	\$110,000.00
R.R. Smith Center	20-22 S. New Street	Staunton	\$3,200,000.00
The American Hotel	125 S. Augusta Street	Staunton	\$2,000,000.00
	123 W. Frederick Street	Staunton	\$675,000.00
	830 W. Beverly Street	Staunton	\$35,000.00
Broke Cottage	4 College Court	Suffolk	\$125,000.00
College Court 2	2 College Court	Suffolk	\$70,000.00
College Court 5	5 College Court	Suffolk	\$70,000.00
College Court 7	7 College Court	Suffolk	\$55,000.00
Suffolk High School	301 N. Saratoga Street	Suffolk	\$14,000,000.00
Professional Building	100 N. Main Street	Suffolk	\$4,000,000.00
	310 N. Main Street	Suffolk	\$95,000.00
	302 N. Main Street	Suffolk	\$100,000.00
McGuire-Peery House	2037 Cedar Valley Drive	Tazewell	\$250,000.00
Lewis Jones			
Knitting Mill	124 N. Kent Street	Winchester	\$2,000,000.00
	106 N. Cameron Street	Winchester	\$99,999.00
	411 S. Kent Street	Winchester	\$35,000.00
TOTAL			\$163,679,968.10

Notes on Virginia



The archives at the Department of Historic Resources headquarters offers a full range of materials and services. Researchers, consultants, and scholars have at their fingertips 180,000 files on architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites throughout Virginia.



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