

Notes on Virginia

Number 45

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall 2001



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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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Director

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Mission

*The department's mission
is to foster, encourage, and
support the stewardship and
use of Virginia's significant
architectural, archaeological,
and cultural resources.*



On the Cover

Riverton Historic District,
in Front Royal, Warren County,
was recently named to the
Virginia Landmarks Register.
(For details, see page 23.)

Notes from the Director

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

This issue of *Notes on Virginia* marks the 30th anniversary of bringing you news about historic preservation efforts in the Commonwealth. From a small, 16-page journal to the present-day 56-page publication, *Notes* has chronicled the evolution of preservation from its initial focus on saving individual historic sites to working also with communities to realize the benefits of all their historic resources. The results help ensure thriving downtowns, healthy neighborhoods, tourism and education reflective of local heritage, and a strengthened sense of character, community, and place. Over the years, *Notes* has also recorded the changes within the state historic preservation office as it has shifted to an independent agency with four regional offices. As we have changed, so has the content of *Notes* changed, to its present format combining current listings of register, tax credit, and easement properties and historic highway markers with articles that share the successes and the how-to's of putting Virginia's history to work.

One of the most compelling successes to me in the past year was apparent at the dedication of the Robert Russa Moton Museum in Prince Edward County. Participants retracing the steps of black high school students, who in 1951 decried segregation, could not help but be moved by the courageous act of those young people to protest an egregious wrong. Many people involved in saving the school remarked that the process of nominating the property to the registers deepened a sense of unity and civic pride within the community (see "Registration of African American Schools," page 25). This outcome for the area's residents is at the heart of what we do. It exemplifies historic preservation in the 21st century as a powerful tool to improve our communities and environment.

In Richmond, the Jackson Ward community is embarking on its own improvement. Named this year to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered Places list, the neighborhood has been threatened for years by insensitive development and neglect. The designation alone will not preserve the spirit and character of Jackson Ward. It provides a rallying point that brings Jackson Ward's importance to the forefront, thereby catalyzing interest in the neighborhood. And it provides the opportunity to recommit ourselves to Jackson Ward's future through partnership and collaboration among local business and property owners, the Historic Jackson Ward Association, the city of Richmond, and other groups that want to restore vitality to the community. In their beginning stages, these partnerships will lead to creative use of state and federal tax credits, as well as other financial incentives and preservation programs that can ensure the restoration of Jackson Ward as a thriving, distinctive, historic neighborhood.

As we see from Prince Edward County, Richmond, and so many other localities across the state, preservation is about a shared history—and more importantly—about people, neighborhoods, and community. We invite and encourage your participation in improving the place where you live. For those who are interested and want to learn more about the process of discovery and the benefits of preservation, the department's "History Discovery Lab" exhibition, slated to open in February 2002, will be a good place to start. This educational outreach effort,

housed in a gallery of the Virginia Historical Society, will deepen visitors' understanding of why history and historic resources are integral to our communities and our culture (*see* page 33).

Understanding why historic resources are important to our community, state, and national history and listing them on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places are the initial steps of good stewardship. Some property owners go further, placing their sites under easement, held in perpetuity by the Department of Historic Resources. A guide to easements on page 41, outlining the financial planning and tax aspects of donating a historic property to the Commonwealth, gives helpful advice about how to get started and what to consider.

As the value of historic preservation becomes increasingly evident, we have seen an increase in volunteers who want to join in reaping the benefits for their communities. A record number of volunteers assisted DHR archaeologist Christopher Stevenson this summer in fur-

**Historic preservation in
the 21st century is a
powerful tool for
improving our communities
and environment.**

thering the excavation of Fort Christanna in Brunswick County. The excavation of this early frontier fort, funded by the Earthwatch Institute and supported by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Brunswick Historical Society, and Brunswick County, promises to yield important information about the interaction of settlers and neighboring Saponi Indians, some of whom attended the fort's settlement school, which was sponsored

by Governor Spotswood. Across the Meherrin River, archaeologists found remains of the Saponi village that bears further exploration. Around the state, volunteer community leaders in the grassroots Community Awareness Campaign continue efforts to strengthen local preservation through a series of regional networking workshops, sponsored by the National Trust, the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, and DHR. The workshops bring together members of private nonprofit preservation organizations and representatives of Certified Local Governments. If you are interested in becoming a community leader, contact Bob Carter at bcarter@dhr.state.va.us.

These are just a few of the opportunities available to communities and individuals who want to become a part of historic preservation efforts. For more ways to join in improving your community and environment, visit the "How to Get Involved" and "Why Preserve?" sections of our Web site, www.dhr.state.va.us. We look forward to working with you!

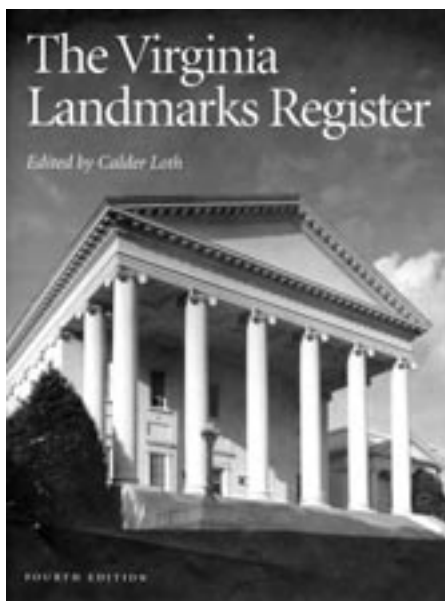
New Listings on the Virginia Landmarks Register

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 2000. 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 prehistoric times to the present. All 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 2,155 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 the regional heading that denotes the corresponding DHR field office. To find out more about the register program, please visit the department's Web site at <http://www.dhr.state.va.us/registers/register.htm> or call the regional office nearest you.

- Capital Region Office, Robert Carter, director, (804) 863-1626
- Portsmouth Regional Office, Randolph Turner, director, (757) 396-6709
- Roanoke Regional Office, John Kern, director, (540) 857-7585
- Winchester Regional Office, David Edwards, director, (540) 722-3428



For information about properties on the state register, please consult the fourth edition of *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, published in 1999, a fully illustrated compilation of 1,800 resources that have been designated over the last 30 years. The volume represents the most comprehensive inventory of Virginia's rich and historic resources available. The *Register* is sold at most local Virginia bookstores. Cost: \$59.95. 608 pages; 8½ x 11 cloth; 1,780 illustrations; ISBN 0-8139-1862-6.

Capital Region

Abell-Gleason House (City of Charlottesville) is a handsome Greek Revival mansion built about 1859 for Alexander Pope Abel. The principal façade has robust brick pilasters dividing its bays, a feature once common in Charlottesville buildings. An entrance vestibule is separated from the main hall by louvered doors. The dwelling has been home to members of several prominent local families. J. E. Gleason, who owned the house from 1946 to 1974, served on the city council for 12 years and was mayor during part of World War II. While mayor, he allowed parties, weddings, funerals, and wakes in the house. On the property is a four-room servants' quarter built at the same time as the house.



Boydton Historic District, Mecklenburg County

Anchorage (Albemarle County) is a substantial brick farmhouse that evolved over a half century, possibly beginning as early as 1826. It was owned first by the Lewis and Howell families and for more than 125 years by John White and his descendents. The house is characterized by flamboyant Victorian embellishments, including Gothic Revival interior woodwork, elaborate porches with scroll-sawn ornament, unusual Italianate octagonal columns, and both real and false windows enriched with wooden pediments resting on brackets. It is located in a bucolic setting that includes a barn and family cemetery in the midst of rolling fields surrounded by hills and mountain vistas.

Barton Heights Cemeteries (City of Richmond) are six contiguous—and originally separate—burial grounds that appear today as one cemetery. The individual cemeteries, originally known as Phoenix (Cedarwood), Union Burial Ground (Union Mechanics), Methodist, Sycamore,

Ebenezer and Sons and Daughters of Ham, were established between 1815 and 1865. Members of black churches, fraternal orders, and benevolent organizations were plot owners. The cemeteries represent early efforts by African Americans to establish their own cemeteries through burial societies offering death benefits. The black insurance companies established in the late 19th century derived from these early burial societies. Hundreds of markers of various materials and in varying sizes and styles sparsely dot the cemetery, which includes the graves of many of Richmond's prominent African American citizens—ministers, doctors, barbers, and councilmen. Known today as Cedarwood, the cemeteries are no longer actively in use.

Beadles House (Greene County). John Beadles, a Revolutionary War militia captain, acquired 437 acres of land at the foot of the Blue Ridge in 1788. According to tradition, Beadles had the two-story, log, hall-parlor-plan house built about the time of his marriage (1788 or 1789) to Lurania Miller. The house was built of chestnut and poplar logs, joined with full- and half-dove-tail notches. Important early features survive, including Flemish- and English-bond chimneys, board partitions, batten doors, beaded ceiling joists, a boxed winder stair, Georgian and vernacular Greek Revival mantels, and hand-wrought hardware including HL hinges with leather washers. Because the interior walls have survived virtually intact, they offer a rare opportunity to study late-18th-century construction. Later, wings were added to the rear and a Craftsman-style porch to the front.

Boydton Historic District (Mecklenburg County) is one of the best-preserved small county seats in the Commonwealth. In addition to its beautiful classical courthouse, the town contains significant church and school buildings, a great variety of houses, and typical rural commercial buildings. The oldest structure is the rambling picturesque Boyd Tavern begun in the 18th century. The most unusual is the Beales, Bedinger & Gregory Studebaker dealership building built in 1918, featuring an ornamental metal façade, corner finial, and recessed first story—a rare survival for almost any Virginia locality. Unique is the verdant field of the Cedar Crest plantation complex, which, like an English town common, is bordered by the

Presbyterian Church, the St. James Episcopal Church cemetery, large houses along one side, and the Classical Revival plantation house itself.

Byrd Presbyterian Church (Goochland County). In its unspoiled setting, Byrd Presbyterian Church is a notable example of the simple churches built across Virginia in the 19th century. It is unusual in the survival of a number of important features, including its original slate roof, Venetian blind valances, other interior fittings, and the size and continuous use of its cemetery. The congregation has an unbroken lineage to the beginnings of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia. The present building may have been built in 1837, but the founding of its congregation some 90 years earlier by the eminent Presbyterian divine Samuel Davies gives the church a special place, not only in Presbyterian history, but also in the history of religious tolerance in Virginia.

Carver Residential Historic District (City of Richmond) contains a collection of modest dwellings from two phases of development. The first occurred in the 1840s and 1850s with the construction of brick dwellings for small shop owners and tradesmen. The second, in the 1880s and 1900s, accompanied the industrialization of land at the southwestern corner of the district. Frame dwellings, brick row- and double houses, and a few tenements were constructed along with schools and churches. The majority of buildings use traditional forms and restrained ornamentation. This development was accompanied by the area's slow transition from a racially mixed working-class neighborhood to a predominately African American community with strong social institutions and ties to adjacent Jackson Ward. Road construc-



Carver Residential Historic District, City of Richmond

tion and commercial and industrial development isolated the neighborhood and encouraged its decline in the last half of the 20th century, but since 1980, the neighborhood has been undergoing renewal.

Centerview (Lynchburg). Built for the Irvine family in 1871, Centerview is a substantial late-Greek Revival brick dwelling that retains many of its original features. The site contains a large brick dependency that originally served as a summer kitchen and possible slave quarters. Dr. Robert Withers Morgan, a prominent and pioneering dentist, acquired the property in 1876. He formulated dental hygiene products including "Dental Chewing Gum" and "Dental Scotch Snuff," both manufactured in Lynchburg. His Civil War experiences inspired a life-long desire to improve dental care in the armed forces. In 1901, he drafted the legislation that led to the creation of the United States Army Dental Corps. His daughter, Georgia Weston Morgan, a noted Lynchburg artist and teacher, lived in the house intermittently until 1923. For much of the 20th century, Centerview was owned by the Burgess family. It has recently been rehabilitated as law offices.

Church Quarter (Hanover County) is a one-story, log, hall-parlor-plan house that was built about 1843. It remains remarkably intact and unspoiled, a rare survivor of what was once a common house type. Standing on Old Ridge Road, one of the earliest thoroughfares in the county, Church Quarter is one of the best-preserved antebellum log structures in central Virginia. Important surviving interior features, including hardware, give it special significance. During the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson's well-documented stop for water contributed to the local importance of the property. Near the main house are the ruins of a sort of orangery dating from about 1900 and known locally as "the flower house." Old plant material similar to that described in the account of Jackson's visit survives in the yard. Church Quarter is owned by the Scotchtown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District (City of Lynchburg) is located in the city's historic center. The 25-block district includes Clay, Court, Church, and Main Streets between Fifth through Thirteenth Streets. The area has continuously served as Lynchburg's



Dover Slave Quarter Complex, Goochland County

governmental, financial, commercial, and religious center and consists of relatively intact blocks of buildings, including early residential ones, dating from the early 19th century to the present. The buildings represent a wide range of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century architectural styles and reflect the city's prosperity throughout this period. The district also includes the City Armory (1931–32), the City Auditorium and Market (1909–10), and historic structures such as the Clay Street Water Reservoir, the campanile at Holy Cross Catholic Church, and Monument Terrace, a pedestrian extension of Ninth Street, containing five war memorials.

Dover Slave Quarter Complex (Goochland County) is one of Virginia's few surviving groupings of slave quarters. The five-building complex was erected after 1843 when Ellen Bruce, who owned the property, married James M. Morson and began construction of the Dover mansion. Though there were once many slave dwellings in the state, this building type is now almost extinct. The Dover group's wide-arc layout is unique in Virginia. Originally identical one-story brick structures with high-hipped roofs, each building contained two rooms served by a central chimney. The center building was enlarged; the motivation for this arrangement is thought to have been aesthetic. The cluster was positioned to form a picturesque incident in the landscape within the viewshed of the Dover mansion. The use of slave dwellings as features of a designed landscape, while very rare, was not unheard of for major antebellum plantations.

Fort Early and the Jubal Early Monument (City of Lynchburg). Fort Early, the only remaining Civil War earthen fort in Lynchburg, was constructed by troops under Confederate General Jubal Early as part of the outer defenses of the city. It guarded the Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike and provided defense for the city in the Battle of Lynchburg, June 17–18, 1864. The 20th-century brick building inside the fort is the headquarters of the Fort Hill Woman's Club and serves as a museum that displays exhibits on the Battle of Lynchburg and is open by appointment. A granite obelisk honoring Early and his troops stands in front of the fort entrance. The monument was given to the city in 1919 by Early's niece.

Gravel Hill (Charlotte County) is one of several houses built in the area by the Dabbs & Thomas firm of Richmond in the 1840s. George C. Hannah's mansion looks quite familiar, but, on closer inspection, has a number of unusual features from the Greek Revival oeuvre: a fully articulated, but idiosyncratic, Doric portico, vertically connected paired windows, diamond-paned door cases, two dissimilar stairs, and a plan of unlikely originality. A large 1914 addition was crafted with equally self-assured bravura. An earlier structure is included in the rear wing. On the property are imposing old trees, a rustic log guesthouse, a well-preserved smokehouse, an important barn, and the remains of an elaborate early-20th-century formal garden.

Guerrant House (Buckingham County) is locally significant as a rare survival of a once prevalent house type—the basic one-and-a-half-

story frame farmhouse with a kitchen building connected to the rear. Much of the Virginia landscape was once dotted with these buildings, but few remain—and fewer still in Buckingham County. The house was built about 1835 by Peter Guerrant and for more than 130 years was the home of the Guerrant and Snoddy families. The house exhibits typical late Federal decorative and construction details, including beaded weatherboards, a boxed cornice with dentils, and shouldered chimneys. A smokehouse and small family cemetery also are on the registered property.

Harris-Poindexter House and Store (Louisa County) are representative of typical agricultural complexes that once provided the economic basis of rural counties. In design and function, the tavern-store is characteristic of the commercial establishments that evolved in tandem with a growing rural population. They played an important role in the lives of the inhabitants of the once-thriving village of Fredericks Hall. Frederick Harris is thought to have built the original buildings in 1837 when the Virginia Central Railroad was constructed, connecting Doswell to Fredericks Hall. Edward Poindexter acquired the house and outbuildings in 1893. He and his family occupied the premises and operated the store for more than 60 years.



Harris-Poindexter House and Store, Louisa County

Dr. Walter Johnson House and Tennis Court (City of Lynchburg) was a center for the training, mentoring, and financial support for young African American tennis players. Johnson, a surgeon, served on the city's Interracial Commission and broke the racial barrier at Lynchburg General Hospital as the first African American to earn staff privileges. Recognizing that young African Americans were not exposed to tennis at an early age, he recruited players

throughout the country to his summer tennis camps held at his home and tennis court. As founder of the Junior Development Program of the American Tennis Association, Johnson sponsored young players in tournaments along the east coast. Among his proteges were Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe, the first black female and male to win Wimbledon championships.



Dr. Robert Walter Johnson House and Tennis Court, City of Lynchburg

Laburnum Park Historic District (City of Richmond) is an early 20th-century suburb in Richmond's Northside. Its major east-west streets feature grass medians with rows of trees. Along these streets are houses in many of the styles popular in that era. By 1907, the district was bordered on two sides by streetcar lines, which made it a reasonable alternative to Richmond's traditional westward expansion along Monument Avenue and along the river. Here a rural ambiance prevailed as the area included, or was close to, summer homes and important estates like Joseph Bryan's Laburnum from which it took its name. Following World War II, the Laburnum house became a part of the Richmond Memorial Hospital, an important neighborhood institution that is now being renovated as a retirement home.

Lower Basin Historic District (City of Lynchburg, boundary increase) is located along the James River waterfront and defines the city's major 18th-, 19th-, and early-20th-century commercial and mercantile center. The area takes its name from the wide basin of the James River and Kanawha Canal that linked the city to eastern markets after 1840. With the arrival of the railroad in Lynchburg in 1849, the area experienced increased commercial activity, reaching its zenith in the early 20th century. Rows of multi-story, utilitarian, brick warehouses and factories, dating mostly from the late 19th and early 20th centuries present a compact and cohesive display of period commercial

architecture showing traces of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, neoclassical, and Italian Renaissance styles. The district's oldest surviving structure is the Ninth Street Bridge (1839), still used for vehicular traffic. The boundary increase area adds a late-19th-century warehouse and a 1930s grocery store to the district.

Manchester Residential & Commercial Historic District (City of Richmond) illustrates the growth of a community from a scattered 17th-century settlement to a thriving port in the 18th and 19th centuries. Manchester was an independent city from 1874 until it was consolidated with Richmond in 1910. The district contains 251 buildings of which only 36 are noncontributing. The buildings range from modest to elaborate and include schools, churches, and government buildings mixed with residential areas. Hull Street, the major thoroughfare, is lined with typical commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Meeting halls, movie houses and restaurants are interspersed. Bainbridge, Porter, and Perry Streets retain a variety of two-story, detached dwellings. The buildings throughout the district exhibit a variety of architectural styles, construction methods, and craftsmanship.

Montpelier Historic District (Hanover County) is a linear settlement along Old Mountain Road. The settlement grew from a colonial-era stagecoach stop at the Sycamore

Tavern, the oldest building surviving in the district. By the early 20th century, Montpelier had become a thriving commercial village serving its agricultural base. By the 1930s, additional growth resulted from expanding prosperity gained from agricultural and timber resources. Buildings reflecting the district's three centuries include houses, farm structures, stores, businesses, a church, a grange hall, and schools. These are still surrounded by farm and forest, which adds immeasurably to the ambiance of the district. As more and more of Virginia's small towns are irrevocably changed by flight from farms and blight from insensitive development, quiet hamlets like Montpelier become all the more treasured.

Mount Walla (Albemarle County) has at its core a small but finely detailed Federal-style house overlooking Scottsville. The hall-parlor-plan dwelling has diminutive classical entry porticoes on both river and land fronts. Inside are door and window surrounds with entablatures, a plaster ceiling medallion, and a three-part Federal mantel with sunbursts and colonettes. It likely dates to between 1820 and 1840, but may incorporate earlier fabric. In 1821, the property was acquired by Scottsville businessman Richard Moon, and in 1836, by Peter Field Jefferson, grandnephew of President Thomas Jefferson. Peter Field Jefferson made a fortune by speculating in James River and Kanawha Canal scrip and owned the town ferry



Red Lane Tavern, Powhatan County

and a fleet of canal boats as well as tobacco warehouses and mills in Albemarle County. His descendants owned Mount Walla until 1951.

The Oaks (Fluvanna and Goochland Counties), the seat of the Richardson/Bowles family for nearly 200 years, features a substantial brick house begun about 1800 and finished in 1830. It has fine vernacular woodwork that is carved, incised, grained, and painted. It and appears to incorporate every skill practiced by rural craftsmen. Also situated in the shade of the large oaks that give the place its name are an outdoor kitchen (later used as a schoolroom), a smokehouse, an icehouse, a lattice-covered well, and a barn. The house is surrounded by fields under cultivation. Across the road is the large Richardson/Bowles cemetery. The property straddles the Fluvanna–Goochland County line, which, according to local tradition, runs right through the center hall.

Red Lane Tavern (Powhatan County) was built by Joseph B. Davis in 1832. Edward W. Preston operated an ordinary there from 1836 to 1845. A simple, three-bay, frame house set on a high basement, the tavern is representative of the utilitarian structures that catered to the needs of travelers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Such rural taverns were also local gathering places where neighbors exchanged information, conducted business, and gathered news of the outside world from travelers. In its broad, open setting and under its massive oak tree, Red Lane Tavern is a Powhatan County landmark in the truest sense of the word. Some archaeology has been conducted at the site.

Rivanna Farm (Fluvanna County) is a particularly important agricultural property because of the tangible remains of farming operations that took place during the 19th and 20th centuries as well as the unusual survival of the written records of crops, livestock, and operations. It is also unusual in that its location on the James River, the James River & Kanawha Canal, and subsequently the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad have resulted in both physical and written records of the changes varied transportation brought to rural life. There is a remarkable collection of nine outbuildings, the first built in the 1840 and the rest during the next 100 years. The main house, the second on the site, was constructed in 1880 by local builder John B. Anderson. He was assisted by



Sharp's Oakland, Hanover County

his son, D. Wiley Anderson, who later became a prominent Virginia architect. Few Virginia farms offer such an opportunity for the in-depth study of farm history.

Sharp's Oakland (Hanover County) has at its core parts of a house that existed when the farm was behind Federal lines during the Civil War Battle of North Anna in May 1864. Some 15 years later, J. D. Sharp from New York purchased the property. He built the present mansion, a cunning essay in the Second Empire style. It combines rustic stone chimneys with a delicately patterned, wooden-shingle, mansard roof. The chimneys are flanked by curious two-story corner projections with windows on each face at both levels. The resulting tall narrow proportions are unlike the typical cubic solidity of most Second Empire dwellings and, in fact, have proportions similar to those of doll houses. On the interior, original false graining survives on much of the woodwork.

The Tuckahoe Apartments (City of Richmond) were built in 1929 to provide elegant dwellings for those seeking year-round, suburban life and for owners of country estates who needed a *pied-a-terre* in the metropolitan area. The apartments are housed in a massive six-story, red-brick, Georgian Revival building in the Westhampton neighborhood, an early streetcar suburb. The building's shared amenities still include the original paved entry court, parlors, galleries, solaria, and roof terraces. The Tuckahoe was designed by architect W. Duncan Lee, one of a select group of architects favored by Richmond society in the first decades of the



The Tuckahoe Apartments, City of Richmond

20th century. The building handsomely exemplifies Lee's ongoing romance with Virginia's history as expressed in his unabashed appropriation and reinterpretation of architectural features from the Commonwealth's venerated colonial plantations. Constructed during the architect's prime, it is the largest building Lee is known to have designed.

West Broad Street Commercial Historic District (City of Richmond) includes 22 commercial buildings built between 1900 and the late 1930s, many of which were historically associated with the introduction of the automobile to the city. Many of the structures, in a variety of architectural styles and ranging from one to three stories in height, were related to the sale, repair, and servicing of automobiles. This use continued for more than a half century. Encompassing portions of both sides of West Broad between the 1300 and 1600 blocks, this area was the first major expansion of downtown. Today, the buildings are being adapted to a variety of new uses including in-town housing. In addition to the commercial buildings, the district includes several unusual structures such as the circa 1900 Engine Company No. 10 firehouse, recently converted to a theatre, and the Saunders Station Post Office, built in 1937 in a minimalist classical style.

West Cote (Albemarle County) is set dramatically on a sweeping hillside overlooking the confluence of the James and Rockfish Rivers. The design of the brick Classical Revival man-

sion is associated with the group of houses in central Virginia that were constructed by builders who were either involved in or influenced by the construction of the University of Virginia or other Jeffersonian buildings. Surviving outbuildings include a guesthouse, smokehouse, corncrib, and stable. An unusually wide and deep antebellum well is also noteworthy. The house was built for William Howard Carter, who owned a ferry at the foot of the hill. It features important Federal woodwork executed by an unknown craftsman whose work can be found in several houses in the Albemarle area.

Woodfork (Charlotte County) is an impressive Federal mansion sited on an eminence in an unspoiled rural setting. It is representative of the architectural work of its original owner, Henry Anderson Watkins, a master builder. Watkins, sometimes with his brother William Morton Watkins, has been credited with the construction of other historic brick homes of similar quality in Charlotte County. Members of the Watkins family have been actively engaged in business and government in the Charlotte County area since Joel Watkins arrived in the 1780s. The property, given to Henry by his father, Joel Watkins, also includes a barn, two graveyards, and the remains of another barn, as well as the remains of a brick kiln. The kiln is thought to have been the source of not only the bricks for Woodfork, but also for some of the other houses built by Henry Watkins.

Portsmouth Region

Cactus Hill Archaeological Site (Sussex County) is a Native American campsite located next to the Nottoway River. It contains stratified and well-preserved deposits dating to the Woodland, Archaic, and Paleoindian periods, thereby spanning the entire period of Native American settlement in Virginia prior to European contact. Two archaeological research teams have led excavations at Cactus Hill, the Nottoway River Survey and the Archeological Society of Virginia. Drawing national and international attention are extremely rare archaeological deposits predating Paleoindian Clovis occupation, making Cactus Hill one of the oldest Native American sites yet discovered in all of North and South America. Charcoal from these pre-Clovis deposits at the site have been radio-carbon dated to more than 15,000 years ago.

Cobbs Hall (Northumberland County) is historically significant as one of the plantations associated with the Lee family of Virginia. Built on land first patented in 1651 by Richard Lee, the immigrant, Cobbs Hall has remained in the ownership of his descendants to the present day. Architecturally, Cobbs Hall is a two-story brick manor house, not only typical of its time and place but also noted for its outstanding

plasterwork in the ceilings of the central hall and two adjacent double parlors. The present Cobbs Hall was built in 1853 on the foundations of the original house, which was constructed by the Lees circa 1720. It is being restored by its present owner who has retained the bucolic setting appropriate for a rural Virginia plantation house.

Colonial Place Historic District (City of Norfolk) was developed during the first quarter of the 20th century and emerged as a suburban community supporting the growing downtown area of Norfolk. Originally catering to upper-class patrons from 1903 to 1911, it included approximately 19 grand, single-family dwellings that exhibited Colonial Revival and American movement-era styles and forms. The neighborhood was landscaped with tree-lined streets, traffic circles, and an intricate system of curvilinear roads that complemented the less-than-one-acre lots. Development was slow, substantially hindered by stiff competition and a citywide building slump. Consequently, the original high-class image was abandoned, allowing it to thrive as a solidly middle-class community. Growth of the neighborhood accelerated as World War I launched a trend of housing needs nationwide. This created a second phase of development that included just over 750 buildings by 1941. As a result, Colonial Place



Colonial Place Historic District, City of Norfolk

became defined by a variety of 20th-century architectural styles and building types ranging from high-style to vernacular interpretations of the elaborate styles erected decades earlier.

Downtown Norfolk Historic District (City of Norfolk, boundary increase) recognizes that portion of the Norfolk's historic city center that is located north of the previously identified downtown district. Buildings in the boundary increase date from 1872 through 1949. Among the district's interesting variety of commercial building types are Norfolk's earliest tall office buildings, hotels associated with the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, several theaters, early-20th-century banks, department stores, and commercial buildings. Development continued in the 1920s and 1930s as activity surrounding the Great Depression increased. Of particular note are the WPA projects constructed in downtown during the early 1930s, including the U.S. Post Office and courthouse. Occupying the oldest continuously settled area of Norfolk, the Downtown Norfolk Historic District is closely associated with the events and development that have made a major contribution to the city's history as a rail, banking, and maritime industrial center.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (City of Norfolk) is a burial ground serving primarily the Catholic communities of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake. Located adjacent to

the Lafayette River and Virginia Zoological Park in Norfolk, the property was purchased in 1854 by Father Matthew O'Keefe, the founder and pastor of Saint Mary's Catholic Church in downtown Norfolk. The cemetery centerpiece is a large bronze crucifix erected around 1922 in honor of Catholic servicemen who served in World War I. Sculpted by George A. Lober, it stands approximately 30 feet high. Saint Mary's Catholic Cemetery is one of the oldest monument cemeteries in the area and is one of only eight Catholic cemeteries throughout Virginia.

Winona Historic District (City of Norfolk) is marked by architecturally significant early-20th-century buildings of Colonial and Classical Revival and other styles. Important in Norfolk's development, Winona is an example of the newly established idea of the residential suburb that emerged as the city of Norfolk expanded northward with the advent of the streetcar lines. The suburb was designed by developer Joseph Leicht, president of Leicht Real Estate Company, Inc., in 1909 and extended in 1910. The 55-acre community was laid out specifically to attract middle- and upper-income residents and was developed over several decades between 1909 and 1941. Today, the community of Winona appears much as it was originally envisioned. It remains as a quiet residential community conveniently located near the city's center, with much of the original well-landscaped design remaining intact.



Winona Historic District, City of Norfolk

Roanoke Region

A. C. Beatie House (Smyth County) was constructed in 1891 as the home of Alonzo Claibourne Beatie, a locally prominent political leader and farmer. Built by local carpenter and builder William Pendleton, the Beatie House features Queen Anne detailing and retains unaltered evidence of Pendleton's craftsmanship with scroll-sawn brackets, ornamental interior woodwork, and graining. The property also contains contemporary agricultural outbuildings as well as a site that comprises the ruins of Town House, a regionally important dwelling constructed in phases after 1770 and owned by the Beatie family since 1837.

Black Horse Tavern/Bellvue Hotel & Office (Roanoke County). Situated at the base of Read Mountain in northern Roanoke County, the circa 1782 Black Horse Tavern once provided lodging to settlers traveling on the old Carolina Road through the Roanoke Valley. Also known as the Wilderness Trail, the road was the primary route between Pennsylvania and the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina. The one-story, single-pen, log building features a narrow central hallway flanked by two equal-sized rooms. Today it stands as a rare surviving example of an early tavern in southwestern Virginia. The tavern later became part of a complex of buildings, including the circa 1840 temple-fronted Bellvue Office and the Bellvue Hotel. The large brick Greek Revival-style hotel, originally named Kyle's Hotel after its owners, William and James Kyle, was constructed just south of the tavern in 1854.



Blandome, City of Lexington

Blandome (City of Lexington) began in 1830 as a Federal-style house built for J. T. L. Preston, a central figure in the creation of the Virginia

Military Institute. Preston later added some fashionable Greek Revival details. In 1872, Judge John Randolph Tucker purchased the house and responded to current trends by adding Italianate details, such as the cupola and the broad, bracketed eaves. In 1917, the house passed to Harry Lee Walker, a leader in the local African American business community. His wife, Eliza B. Walker, was a prominent figure who was well known for her social and educational contributions to Lexington's African American community. Also on the property is an unusual septagonal building that was used by Judge Tucker as a law office.



Calfee Athletic Field, Pulaski County

Calfee Athletic Field (Pulaski County), now the home of the Pulaski Rangers, a Texas Rangers minor league baseball team, has been a Pulaski County landmark since its construction in 1935. Although the Great Depression greatly affected Pulaski County, construction of the ballpark was made possible by a grant from the Works Progress Administration. The field has been used for various community events over the years, including high school football games, horse shows, and carnivals, but it is perhaps best remembered as the home of the Pulaski Counts, a minor league baseball team that began attracting large crowds soon after the park opened. With its medieval-styled, stone-fronted entranceway and steel-canopied grandstand, Calfee Field has retained its historic charm as a small-town ballpark.

Chatham Historic District (Pittsylvania County). The linear district includes the buildings of governance for the county seat of Pittsylvania County, commercial buildings dating from the late 19th to mid-20th century, and residential neighborhoods constructed between 1807 and 1950. Included in the district are the 1853 National Historic Landmark Pittsylvania County courthouse, more than 60 commercial buildings, and a number of high-style residences. The number and quality of these buildings reflect the prosperity of Chatham as the seat of Pittsylvania County government and as a commercial center for the surrounding rural region of tobacco-rich Southside Virginia.

Philip Craft House (Pittsylvania County) is a simple hall-parlor-plan dwelling built in the early 19th century with unusual use of rounded bricks that cap the top of the water table and course the top of the chimney haunches. Of German ancestry, Philip Craft married into a family of English origin and purchased land on Cherrystone Creek, where he apparently built the house in 1819. Craft continued to occupy the brick story-and-a-half dwelling until he deeded the land to his daughter and son-in-law in 1856.

First Baptist Church of Covington (City of Covington), historically the city's largest African

American congregation, was organized in 1870. The first church, built in the early 1870s, was demolished to make way for a Gothic Revival frame edifice built about 1890 on the 300 block of South Maple Avenue. This structure is still owned by First Baptist and has been used as a classroom annex and cafeteria since the construction of the present church on adjoining property. In 1911, the African American construction firm James R. Hunter & Sons built the sanctuary that now serves the congregation at 337 South Lexington Avenue. The Gothic-Colonial Revival brick building of 1911 features a corner belfry tower, lancet-arched, stained-glass windows, and a modernistic 1955 education wing designed by parishioner Forrest A. Harvey III.

Galax Commercial Historic District (City of Galax). The historical significance of the district lies in its unique development within a planned manufacturing and commercial town during the early decades of the 20th century. Through the efforts of several prominent citizens in the area, Galax was designed and built by the merchant class for the merchant class, on a gridiron plan with rectangular blocks. It was believed that the plan would foster equal competition in private enterprise and would allow businessmen to express themselves through the architecture of their buildings. Most of the buildings were constructed



Galax Commercial Historic District, City of Galax

between 1920 and 1940 and exhibit the range of storefront styles that were popular at the time, with large, plate-glass display windows, recessed entrances, and decorations such as recessed panels, elaborate, corbeled brick patterns, and stepped parapets.

Glenanna (Town of Floyd). Located on a prominent elevation on Main Street in the courthouse town of Floyd, this imposing 1849 Greek Revival house was built for Tazewell Headen by Henry Dillon, a master craftsman from Ireland. Headen's son-in-law, commonwealth's attorney and newspaper editor Henry Lane, later inherited the property and took up residence there. After Lane's death during the Civil War, Dr. John Stuart, the brother of Confederate General J. E. B Stuart, rented the house. In keeping with the style of the house, the monumental single-tier, two-story pedimented Ionic portico and small second-floor balcony were added in the early 20th century by the widow of Thomas Howard, a Civil War surgeon who purchased the house in 1870. Surviving dependencies from the antebellum period include a kitchen, smokehouse, and dairy.

Thomas D. Kinzie House (Botetourt County) is a large, early-20th-century, slate-roofed, brick house that replaced an earlier farmhouse that stood in the same location. H. M. Miller, a prolific architect from Roanoke, designed the house in a late-Victorian style. On the interior, Miller customized the floor plan to suit the owner's needs, with two full staircases leading from the central hall to the front and rear portions of the second floor. Much of the abundant woodwork in the house is finished with a skillfully applied faux maple graining. Little else has changed on the property since the early 19th century, when the farm appears to have been established. A large German-style bank barn, used in 1837 by the German Church of the Brethren as a place of worship, still stands just south of the house.

Edgar A. Long Building (Montgomery County) is a two-and-a-half-story, brick structure built in 1927 on the 20th-century campus of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute. The Friends Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia first sponsored education for emancipated slaves by financing construction of the Old Christiansburg Industrial Institute's Hill School and Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church in the 1880s. The Friends Freedmen's Association then turned to

famed educator Booker T. Washington, who advised them on purchase of farmland for a 20th-century campus for the agricultural and industrial instruction of African American students. The Edgar A. Long Building has statewide significance as the only pre-1950 building that stands on its original site at the campus, begun in the early 1900s as a regional center for secondary and higher education of African Americans.



Edgar A. Long Building, Montgomery County

Mason-Dorton School (Russell County) is a frame, two-room school that served the Mason's Store area of Russell County from 1885 until 1958. The school retains its original form and features a set of folding panels that divided the interior into two rooms. The panels were folded back for school presentations, plays, and musical performances, including some by the Carter family. Standing on land in Dorton family possession for more than 200 years, the school provides a memorial to the family and to the surrounding rural community that became known as Mason's Store.

Otterburn (Bedford County) was once the seemingly modest seat of a 2,800-acre antebellum plantation situated along Little Otter Creek. The house was built in 1828 for Benjamin A. Donald, who served Bedford County in numerous appointed and elected leadership positions, and his wife Sally Camm Donald. Following a fire in 1841, the Donalds rebuilt the house within the shell of the original structure, making it one of the region's most distinctive Greek Revival dwellings. The house has a sophisticated combination of unusual features such as a rare transverse hall plan and projecting central pavilion, set beneath a cross-gabled roof with integral front and rear porches and pedimented gable ends; paired columns; triple-hung sash windows; a *piano nobile* main floor over a raised basement; and detailing from published pattern book sources.



Saltville Historic District, Smyth County

Saltville Historic District (Smyth County) includes most of the surviving historic commercial and residential buildings of a town that served as an important center of the salt and plaster industry in the Little Mountain range in northwestern Smyth County. Mathieson-Alkali Works developed Saltville as a company town from 1892 to 1930. Between 1931 and 1950, the company released land for construction of privately owned commercial buildings. The town is laid out in a narrow valley that parallels the North Fork of the Holtson River. Relatively intact commercial and institutional properties occupy the principal blocks of the north portion of the district, while domestic structures line streets to the south.

Solar Hill Historic District (City of Bristol), a predominantly residential district, is approximately two blocks north of the town's downtown commercial center and the Virginia-

Tennessee state line. Named because of its use as an official observation point for an 1869 solar eclipse, Solar Hill began in 1871 as a residential neighborhood built around the antebellum estate of James King, Jr. Builders of residences during the 1870s included attorney James Harvey Wood and banker John J. Lancaster. Incorporation of Solar Hill into the city of Bristol in 1890 led to lot development and the construction of a majority of the neighborhood's residences by 1910. Construction of new homes continued into the 1920s and, by 1930, few vacant parcels remained in the neighborhood. Solar Hill Historic District, with its wide tree-lined streets and its substantial frame and brick residences, has retained its distinctive turn-of-the-20th-century architectural character.



Starkey School, Roanoke County

Starkey School (Roanoke County), situated in the village of Starkey in southwestern Roanoke County, served the small agricultural community for more than six decades. It began as a vernacular, two-room brick schoolhouse, constructed in 1915, prior to the consolidation of county schools in the 1920s. Later brick additions reflect post-consolidation standardized school plans. The school was named for J. G. Starkey, who owned the tract of land on which the school now sits. He was the son of Tazewell Starkey, who owned much of the land surrounding the school. The elder Starkey was a Franklin County native who began farming in Roanoke County in 1850.



Solar Hill Historic District, City of Bristol

Stroubles Creek Archaeological Site (Radford Vicinity), located along the south bank of the New River, just west of its confluence with Stroubles Creek, contains the remains of an Indian village occupied during the Late Woodland period between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1500. Favorable soil conditions have promoted the preservation of plant and animal remains to enable the study of prehistoric subsistence practices, including the development of maize-based horticulture. The well-preserved archaeological materials from this concentrated village also provide valuable information on prehistoric social life, such as regional mortuary practices and cultural interactions between regional Siouan-speaking communities and other Indian groups to the north and south. First investigated in 1968 by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, archaeological excavations in 1993 by the College of William and Mary indicate much of the site still remains preserved at what is now the Radford Army Ammunition Plant.

Stuart Uptown Historic District (Patrick County). The town of Stuart, originally known as Taylorsville, became the Patrick County seat when the county was formed in 1791. With the county courthouse as its center, the Stuart Uptown Historic District encompasses the core

of the county seat and includes government, financial, religious, and commercial buildings dating from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. The town experienced rapid growth in the early 1880s following the construction of a new Danville and New River Railroad line that ran into town. In 1884, Taylorsville was incorporated as a town and renamed Stuart in honor of Confederate Major General J. E. B. Stuart, who was born 20 miles to the west.

Twin Oaks Farm (Bedford County), sited on the western slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains with a stunning view of the Peaks of Otter, includes an architecturally significant farmhouse constructed and modified in an unusual series of vernacular and Gothic Revival campaigns from around 1850 to the early 20th century. Twin Oaks Farm is also locally significant because of its association with four generations of Hatcher family agricultural production, with cannery production from 1909 to 1937, and because of its pre-World War II function as a center for rural peacekeeping and community services under the patronage of Bedford County deputy sheriff Watson Calvin "Buddy" Hatcher. Hatcher's daughter Barbara Hatcher has recently donated the 158-acre farm to the Western Virginia Land Trust.

Winchester Region

Abraham Beydler House (Shenandoah County), constructed around 1800 by German immigrant and Mennonite Abraham Beydler, reflects the Federal style of architecture prevalent in the Shenandoah Valley during the Early National period. Situated on a rise of land near the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, it is a two-story, Flemish-bond brick dwelling with a prominent brick ell added around 1850, doubling the size of the house. Molded brick cornices across the front and rear elevations and flared brick jack arches over the windows and doors are typical features of a well-to-do farmer's house of the period. The house's fine interior woodwork is also well preserved. A one-and-a-half-story brick smokehouse/summer kitchen on a high basement is adjacent to the house and is unusual for its Flemish-bond brickwork. Today the property is known as Valhalla Farm.



Blenheim, City of Fairfax

Blenheim (City of Fairfax), historically known as Willcoxon Place, is one of the few remaining parcels of undeveloped land in the city of Fairfax. Representing the agricultural heritage that once dominated the area, the 12-acre property is a remnant of the large landholdings that Captain Rezin Willcoxon owned before his death in 1855. Around 1860, his heirs built the two-story brick house that dominates the property today. A vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, the dwelling features corbelled brick cornices across the front and rear elevations and sidelights and a transom highlighting the central-front entrance. Interior woodwork in the first-floor rooms is Greek Revival in inspiration. Blenheim is also signifi-

cant for its association with Union soldiers who occupied the house during the Civil War and used it as a hospital. The convalescing soldiers adorned the plaster walls of the attic with their names, military units, drawings, and poems, many of which survive today.

Carl's (City of Fredericksburg), a well-known landmark to residents of Fredericksburg, is a retail ice cream stand that has served cones, shakes, and sundaes to satisfied customers since 1953, the year Carl Sponseller opened the business on Princess Anne Street. Art Moderne in style, the concrete-block, flat-roofed building with large plate-glass windows and a colorful neon sign on top was originally known as Carl's Frozen Custard. Carl's is a well-preserved example of commercial roadside architecture of the 1950s, a time when the American love of the automobile led to the establishment of eateries that catered to the fast-moving public along major roadways.

Croftburn Farm (Culpeper County), known as Mount Pony Farm during the late 19th century and as Grasslands during the 1930s and 1940s, is an unusually intact example of a small agricultural complex that was typical of most farms in the Piedmont region of Virginia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The farm consists of an 1890s frame farmhouse, a circa 1870 small barn, feed room, and horse barn, a milk-cooling shed, and several other agricultural buildings dating from the first half of the 20th century. Situated at the base of Mount Pony, an extinct volcano whose lava deposits made the surrounding land especially productive for agricultural purposes, Mount Pony Farm was established by John F. Rixey in the 1870s and sold to Culpeper dentist George A. Sprinkel in 1889. Sprinkel constructed the farmhouse and many other buildings on the property. Croftburn Farm represents an agricultural way of life that was once commonplace in rural Virginia but is now quickly disappearing.

Eckington School (Culpeper County), located in southern Culpeper County, is the county's only surviving one-room public school for African American children in its original location and preserving its original appearance. Taking its name from the nearby Eckington Post Office, the simple frame and weatherboard building was constructed in 1895 to



James City Historic District, Madison County

serve the area's black students and continued in operation until 1941. Used by the adjacent Free Union Baptist Church as a social hall until 1987, the school building will soon be restored by church members and used for historical exhibits on the school and community.

Frederick County Courthouse (City of Winchester) is one of only a few Greek Revival-style courthouses in Virginia. Built in 1840 on a prominent site in the center of Winchester's commercial district, the two-story, Flemish-bond brick building is fronted by a pedimented Doric portico and is topped by a two-tiered wooden cupola with a truncated octagonal roof. The two main interior spaces, one on each floor, are lighted by large 12-over-12 sash windows. The first-floor courtroom, which has changed little since the 1930s, is one of the best preserved in the Commonwealth. Both Union and Confederate forces used the courthouse as a hospital and a holding facility for captured prisoners during the Civil War. Recently uncovered graffiti on the plaster walls of the upper main room attest to military occupation of the building. Frederick County courts ceased using the facility in 1984; thereafter it was used for county offices until 1997. A Civil War museum is planned for the upper floor of the courthouse after the building is renovated.

James City Historic District (Madison County) consists of 14 buildings that once comprised the community of James City, a small commercial center in northern Madison County. The district contains a circa 1796

dwelling later incorporated into a tavern and early-19th-century store, another early-19th-century house and store, an 1870 dwelling, a blacksmith shop, and several early-20th-century farm buildings. Founded in 1796 by Daniel James, the village boasted the county's second post office by 1810 and an ordinary by 1822. On October 10, 1863, James City was caught in the crossfire of Union and Confederate artillery during a battle between Confederate troops commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart and Union troops commanded by General H. Judson Kilpatrick. Some buildings in the town were burned as a result of the conflict, but most escaped damage. James City continued to serve the commercial needs of the area until the last store closed in the 1980s. Currently all the buildings in the district are owned by one family.

Kyle's Mill House (Rockingham County), located southeast of Harrisonburg, includes a mid-to-late-18th-century log dwelling with later additions, the foundations of a dairy and mill, and 277 acres of pastureland that have been a part of the farm since the mid-1700s. John Stevenson, a Scots-Irish immigrant to the Shenandoah Valley, most likely constructed the original log section of the present dwelling sometime between 1741 and 1783. Around 1750, Stevenson built a mill on the property that was still in use in 1866 according to a map of the county printed that year. The house received additions in 1826 and 1903, creating an L-shaped structure typical of many houses that have evolved over two centuries in the Shenandoah Valley.

Millwood Colored School (Clarke County) is a one-story, two-room, frame school that was constructed around 1910 for African American pupils of Millwood, a small village in southern Clarke County. The school was built using funds donated by local citizen Graham F. Blandy, who was interested in the education of black youths in the area. For 83 years, until it closed in 1952, the school's teachers were instrumental in teaching black students to read and write and also trained them in technical and trade skills. After the building was no longer used as a school, the Millwood Good Will Association purchased it. Renamed the Millwood Community Center, the former school continues to be a center for community activities.

Morven (Fauquier County), a 50-acre property, lies in northwestern Fauquier County. Between 1820 and 1844, Thomas Marshall Ambler, nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, and his wife Lucy built a series of three one- and two-story, gable-roofed dwellings at Morven that were constructed at right angles to each other and adjoined a earlier-built log dwelling on the property. These additions, two of frame construction and one of stone, created a cross plan with an open courtyard in the center. Unique to the area and perhaps in the state for its layout, the complex was altered in 1954 when property owner James Green hired former Colonial Williamsburg architect Washington Reed to design a two-story, three-room addition that filled in the central courtyard. Although compromised, the original configuration of four distinct houses is still evident. Morven also contains two original stone outbuildings—a summer kitchen and smokehouse—as well as a beehive oven.

Oakley (Spotsylvania County) is a two-and-a-half-story, Federal-style brick farmhouse situated in western Spotsylvania County. Displaying some of the most articulate Federal-style woodwork in Virginia, the house features an elaborately carved exterior cornice, mantels, and interior door and window trim. The dwelling was completed in 1828 by Samuel Alsop, Jr., a prominent local builder and landowner. Alsop built Oakley for his daughter Clementina and her husband Thomas Chandler, who were married in 1825. It is one of four similar brick houses that Alsop had built in the Fredericksburg area for his daughters when they married.

Following the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5–6, 1864, Oakley was the site of a skirmish between Union and Confederate troops as they marched to Spotsylvania Court House.

Old Presbyterian Meeting House (City of Alexandria). Constructed in 1836–37, the Old Presbyterian Meeting House at 321 South Fairfax Street is the home of Alexandria's second-oldest, and first non-Anglican, religious congregation. The well-proportioned two-story brick building was built on the site of an earlier church that was erected in 1775 and burned after being struck by lightning in 1835. The handsome edifice is late Federal style in design with a front-facing pedimented gable, flared brick jack arches over openings with keystones, and a five-stage brick and wood bell tower attached to the rear. Despite remodelings in the Victorian period and during the early 20th century, the church retains much of its original character. In addition to the meetinghouse, the lot contains a half-gable-roofed brick manse, a form locally known as a flounder, built in 1787, and a cemetery with a number of original stone markers from 1772 to 1810. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution, which was dedicated in 1929, is also there.



Old Presbyterian Meeting House, City of Alexandria

Old Stone Church (Frederick County), situated in the Green Springs vicinity of northern Frederick County, was originally constructed in 1820, but was rebuilt after a fire damaged the building in 1838. The rectangular, gable-roofed, stone building is the oldest Lutheran church and the second oldest stone church surviving in Frederick County. Used primarily as a meetinghouse for German Lutherans in the area, the church was also used as a school; a wooden partition still divides the interior into two spaces. The building's simple interior with its high wooden pulpit, columns with attached candleholders, and wooden pews is extraordinarily well preserved and the building has never been electrified or plumbed. A cemetery to the east of the church contains grave markers of early settlers to the area. Owned by the Old Stone Church Memorial Association, the church and grounds are still used regularly and impeccably maintained.

Opequon Presbyterian Church (Frederick County), completed in 1897, is a Gothic Revival-style rustic stone building with pointed-arched, stained-glass windows and a tall corner bell tower. Built on the site of two previous churches erected by Scots-Irish immigrants to central Frederick County beginning around 1736, the church and nearby cemetery represent the oldest established Presbyterian congregation west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. Enclosed by a wrought-iron fence, the cemetery contains mostly headstones dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, including the oldest known marked grave in the Shenandoah Valley, that of John Wilson who died in 1742. Although recently affected by modern development, the six-acre property still retains its rural integrity.

Orange High School (Orange County), the first public school in the town of Orange, opened its doors to elementary, middle, and high school students in 1911. A good example of the work of Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson, the state's premier school architect from 1908 to 1932, the school is a two-story, Classical Revival-style brick building with a monumental Doric portico. A separate one-story, brick annex, built in 1925 with later additions, used a Virginia Department of Education standard plan. At its center is an auditorium/gymnasium surrounded by clerestory windows. After a new high school was built in the 1950s, the complex served solely as an elementary



Orange High School, Orange County

school until 1970. Both buildings were recently rehabilitated as apartments for the elderly.

Riverton Historic District (Warren County) is located on the northern edge of the town of Front Royal in the community of Riverton. Situated at the convergence of the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River, the village was known as River Station and Confluence before receiving its present name in 1869. An important transportation and industrial center for Warren County since the mid-19th century, Riverton began to prosper after the Manassas Gap Railroad arrived in 1854. The town became a strategic terminus for rivermen floating their goods in flat-bottomed boats down the Shenandoah River and then transferring them to railroad cars. After the Civil War, several industries located at Riverton, the most important being the Carson Lime Company, which is still in business today. Established by Samuel Carson, who emigrated from Ireland to Riverton in 1868, the company constructed several buildings in the community such as Carson's Queen Anne-style mansion, worker housing, and a company store. A duck ranch and a mill also spurred the town's growth at the turn of the century.

Rockwood (Orange County), situated on a knoll overlooking the Southwest Mountains in central Orange County, is a two-and-a-half-story frame and unpainted weatherboard dwelling set over a brick English basement. Built around 1848 for Colonel John Willis, a nephew of



Riverton Historic District, Warren County

President James Madison, the asymmetrical structure with its sharply pitched, offset, cross-gable roof is unusual for houses of the period in central Virginia. The building's Gothic Revival influence suggests that Willis followed new architectural trends in the design of his house, especially those promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing for "cottage residences" appropriately fitted to country homes. Rockwood also displays elements of the Greek Revival style such as the classical treatment of the front entrance with its wide rectangular transom and sidelights. The 300-acre property adjoining Madison's Montpelier estate still retains its rural character and is primarily devoted to agricultural use.

Ruffner House (Page County), located on the outskirts of the town of Luray, is a two-story brick dwelling built in two phases. The original section was constructed about 1825 for Jonas Ruffner, a trustee of the town when it was founded in 1812. Around 1850, owner William Chapman enlarged the structure to its present size. The house features a richly ornamented Federal entryway and other Federal- and Greek Revival-style decorative elements. In the early 1880s, the property became a part of the adjacent Luray Tannery. The Deford family, owners of the tannery from the 1890s to 1950, added a number of buildings to the property such as a rambling Victorian dwelling known as the Cottage, an 1890s frame bank barn, and a circa 1930 swimming pool. The main house and the Cottage served as residences for the tannery's owners, superintendents, and workers.

Strickler-Louderback House (Page County) was built in 1852 for David and Polly Strickler and their large family on a bluff overlooking the Shenandoah River in southern Page County.

The two-story brick dwelling features notable architectural features including hybrid Federal-Greek Revival mantels and traces of vernacular decorative finishes such as graining and marbling. In form and detail, the house illustrates the persistence of the Federal style in the domestic architecture of Page County at a time when much of Virginia had embraced the Greek Revival style. Later occupied by the Kibler and Foltz families, in 1914 the house was acquired by the Louderbacks, who added Craftsman-style stonework to the house and yard.

Waynesboro Downtown Historic District (City of Waynesboro) consists of the historic core of the city of Waynesboro. Platted in 1798, the downtown developed into a place of businesses and residences over the course of the 19th century. The district's earliest surviving building is the circa 1806 Casper Coiner House; however, most of the buildings in the district are commercial buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Following a development boom around 1890, the downtown expanded, and by the mid-20th century, stores, banks, hotels, and other buildings crowded along Main Street and Wayne Avenue, the town's principal thoroughfares. A number of architecturally significant buildings are landmarks in the district including the 1908–09 Classical Revival-style First National Bank, the 1929 Art Deco-style LB & B Building, and the 1937–38 Colonial Revival-style General Wayne Hotel. Containing 60 buildings, the Waynesboro Downtown Historic District retains its status as the commercial heart of Waynesboro.



Waynesboro Downtown Historic District, City of Waynesboro

Registration of African American Schools Encourages Community Regeneration

by Katherine Harding

From the Augusta County Training School to the Holley Graded School in Northumberland County, historic African American schools across the Commonwealth tell the story of the fight for equal education across races. The schools represent a tremendous struggle in Virginia's and the nation's history. Evidence of the discriminatory "separate but equal" educational policy is seen in these often inadequate school buildings. And many other buildings are a testament to perseverance and achievement in the face of harsh opposition.

Now, almost 50 years since the landmark decision to integrate schools, as the structures age and often deteriorate, communities are honoring these buildings and the history they represent by preserving and nominating them to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Nearly 30 African American schools have been designated as significant historic landmarks, not including those that exist within historic districts.



The dedication of the Robert Russa Moton Museum: A Center for the Study of Civil Rights in Education attracted large numbers of community supporters. Pictured here are Samuel Wilson, Vera Allen, John Stokes, and Thomas Mayfield. Credit: Richmond Times-Dispatch

Communities are finding that as they preserve these places and examine their past, they deepen a sense of unity and foster civic pride. "Historic African American schools have a powerful story to tell," said Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, director of the Department of Historic Resources.

"Preserving them is not so much about the past as it is rebuilding for the present and the future—a future informed by the lessons of the past."

Such was the case in Prince Edward County with the restoration of the Robert Russa Moton High School. The school, named for

Maggie Walker School Rehab Key for Jackson Ward Area

Across the state, African American schools such as the Maggie L. Walker School in Richmond are being saved from neglect. The school was named after the daughter of a former slave and the first African American woman to found and preside over a bank. Walker's civic and charitable work helped energize the Jackson Ward area during one of its most fruitful periods, and the nearby community has rallied around reusing the school named in her honor. After standing vacant for many years, the school has been rehabilitated using state and federal tax credits as the home of the Governor's School for Government and International Studies. The school will serve again as a community anchor, making its facilities available to local civic and religious groups.

Revitalization of the school is significant for the community because of its proximity to the Jackson Ward Historic District. The neighborhood, severely threatened by neglect and encroaching development, was listed this year on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered Places in the United States. The designation serves as a wake-up call to save what is left of the neighborhood. During its heyday in the 1920s, Jackson Ward was known as the Harlem of the South, and the neighborhood is still home to such significant resources as the Maggie Walker House, the oldest surviving public school building in Richmond, and the only armory built for black troops. But more than 100 buildings have been demolished and at least as many stand vacant.

Soon after the designation, the city, and the Department of Historic Resources began working closely with local business owners and investors to begin projects to revitalize the area. Interested investors and developers are considering projects that take advantage of state and federal rehabilitation tax credits, as well as other incentives afforded by the city.

Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of the Tuskegee Institute, was listed on the registers for its critical role in the struggle for desegregation. Built in 1939, and like many African American schools at the time, it was inadequate even as its doors opened. Unlike schools for white students, funding was not allotted for a gym, cafeteria, lockers, or an auditorium with seating. By 1950, enrollment had more than doubled, and classes were held in shanty tar shacks and on a school bus to handle overcrowding.

To protest their inadequate and unequal educational facilities, Moton students staged a walkout on April 23, 1951. The strike "set in motion events that forever changed the landscape of American education and arguably marked the start of the civil rights movement," according to *Washington Post Magazine* writer

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*—Roy Geiger, superintendent of
New Kent County Schools*

Don Baker. Out of the strike came the *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County* court case. In 1954, on appeal, the case was combined with four others before the United States Supreme Court as *Brown v. Board of Education*—the basis for the decision that struck down the "separate but equal" policy for schools for African Americans.

In Virginia, the Supreme Court decision spawned a "massive resistance" movement, during which Prince Edward County closed its

schools until 1964 rather than desegregate, forcing African Americans to seek schooling in other localities as far away as North Carolina or go without.

Because the Moton school strike was the impetus for the monumental case and such extreme community division, its listing on the

**“The struggle is a part
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*—Ulysses X. White, cofounder,
Manassas Society for the
Preservation of Black Heritage*

registers in 1997 and designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1999 was supported by the community as a sign of unity. To ensure the preservation of the legacy, the school has been converted into the Robert Russa Moton Museum: A Center for the Study of Civil Rights in Education. “The community, black and white, worked to turn the old high school into a civil rights museum designed to celebrate the young heroes of 1951 and the remarkable progress the area has made,” said George Bagby, museum public relations director.

Another chapter in the history of education in Virginia unfolded at the New Kent and George W. Watkins Schools in New Kent County. Both sites have been recently designated National Historic Landmarks to honor their association with the important desegregation case, *Green v. New Kent County*. In this case, the courts determined that the violation of the Constitution in segregation had not been remedied.

The suit was filed because in an effort to avoid integration of the white New Kent County High School and the black George W. Watkins School, New Kent County officials instituted a freedom of choice plan. After three years, no whites attended Watkins, and 115 blacks attended New Kent, leaving 85% of the African

American students at Watkins. The case determined that the freedom of choice was not a means of integration and dismantled the dual school system.

Recognition of the schools as national landmarks received positive reactions community-wide. “There is a feeling that it is important for people to know New Kent County played a significant role in a difficult time in America’s past,” said Roy Geiger, superintendent of schools.

Over the years, the community has joined together through programs on unity and much healing has taken place. “The community prides itself on how well it works together,” Geiger said. “The designation of the schools as landmarks is a very clear symbol and reminder that this is the way the community needs to be, and that we never want to go back to a time when people were treated unequally.”

In Manassas, recognition of the Manassas Industrial School archaeological site as a historic landmark inspired the community to rally behind preserving and interpreting the site. “Listing the site on the registers solidified its acceptance in the community as a historic entity

Civil Rights in Education and African American Heritage Trails

The Robert Russa Moton Museum will serve as an anchor for the Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail. The 489-mile trail will focus on historic sites that relate to civil rights in education for African Americans, Native Americans, and women across Virginia. The trail is slated to open in 2003.

The Civil Rights Trail will complement the African American Heritage Program being developed by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. The program will complete a database of more than 400 African American sites in Virginia, information that will be available for educators, researchers, and interested citizens. In partnership with the Virginia Tourism Corporation, the foundation produced a travel guide to 100 of the sites that are open to the public, representing every region of the state.

of which it is proud,” said Ulysses X. White, cofounder of the Manassas Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage.

The school was founded by Jennie Dean, a charismatic former slave, to create a center for vocational education for African Americans. After almost a decade of fundraising in a time when social and economic restrictions on African Americans were becoming increasingly intense, in 1893 Dean opened the school that grew to include classes on sewing, cooking, carpentry, sciences, household arts, geography, painting, and wheelwrighting. The boarding school was the region’s only black high school for decades and trained thousands of students.

The school operated as a private institution until 1938, when it was taken over by a regional school system. When the present school buildings were built in the 1960s, the Manassas Industrial School buildings were demolished.

Additional Important Virginia African American Schools

- **Douglass High School, Loudoun County:** local African Americans purchased land, furnishings, lab equipment, and band instruments to secure a high standard of secondary education for their children
- **Hampton University, Hampton:** founded in 1868 to train former slaves; grew from 15 students to a thriving university today
- **Howland Chapel School, Northumberland County:** built in 1867 under sponsorship of New York philanthropist and educator Emily Howland to educate former slaves; continued until 1958
- **Saint Paul’s College, Brunswick County:** established by former slave James Solomon Russell; pioneering historically black institution that grew from a one-room parochial school into a liberal arts college
- **Virginia State University, Chesterfield County:** oldest state-supported college for African Americans in the United States



The Manassas Industrial School was run on a motto of “interdependence and mutual helpfulness.” The students worked and applied wages toward tuition. At the memorial dedication, the First AME Church choir, pictured here, performed for a large crowd. Credit: Manassas Museum.

After the physical reminders of this significant piece of history were lost, the community wanted to be sure the remains of the site were preserved. Interested citizens formed the Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage to begin a campaign to raise funding for a memorial to Jennie Dean. Thanks to the society’s perseverance, the city, private citizens, and corporations donated \$500,000 to create an informational kiosk, mark the outline of the buildings, and create a metal model of them.

The site is dear to the community because it represents success against all odds, and education for blacks when so many opposed it. “The struggle is a part of history. We have to recognize it as a part of history, put it in proper perspective, and move on in harmony,” White said.

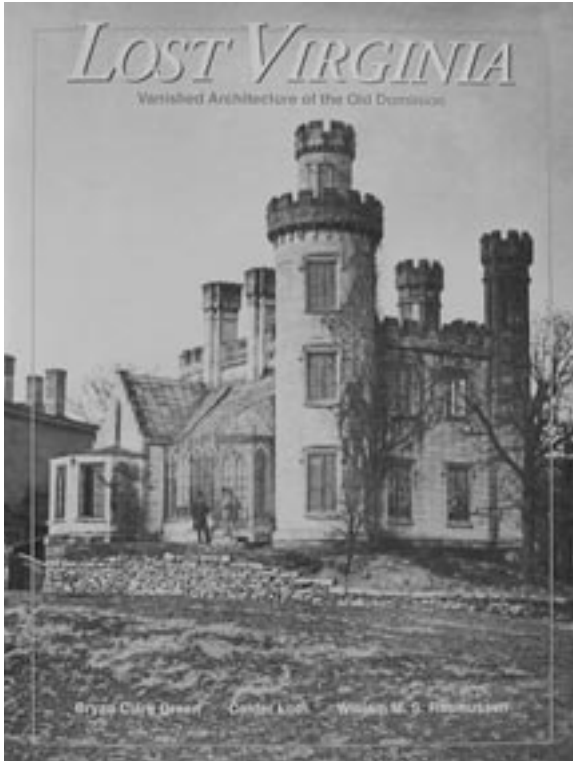
For these communities and the countless others across the state, recognizing and preserving historic African American schools from this era represents growth and unity. Residents are not avoiding the past; instead, they are protecting and preserving these sites as important symbols of adversity and achievement.

Katherine Harding is assistant editor of Notes on Virginia.

Lost Virginia

Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion

by Calder Loth



Lost Virginia is available at local bookstores or from Howell Press at www.howellpress.com.

ment joined with the Virginia Historical Society in producing a book and accompanying exhibition, *Lost Virginia, Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion* (Howell Press, Charlottesville; www.dhr.state.va.us/homepage_general/pubs2A.htm). Written by Bryan Clark Green and William M. S. Rasmussen, of the Virginia Historical Society, and Calder Loth, Department of Historic Resources senior architectural historian, the book includes entries by 32 Virginia scholars as well.

Thousands of Virginia buildings of architectural or historical interest have been lost during the past four centuries. Most were demolished or burned, many were lost to war, while others were abandoned as populations and commercial needs shifted. The consequence is that many important examples of architectural accomplishment and key symbols of human aspiration and achievement are largely forgotten. *Lost Virginia* is an effort to preserve the memory of significant or representative works for which images survive. Because we cannot obtain a complete picture of Virginia

Virginia retains a rich and varied architectural heritage, one of the finest in the nation. We enjoy this extraordinary legacy thanks to the preservation initiatives of the last 50 years, and to equal doses of private stewardship and good luck. Much of this heritage has been officially recognized through the Virginia Landmarks Register Program (*see* page 5). Through the tax credit, easement, and project review programs—tools that provide the means to exercise responsible stewardship (*see* pages 41 and 52)—thousands of historic sites have been saved and put to work for economic, tourism, and educational benefit, as cultural assets in the best sense. Despite many achievements, however, Virginia has not been exempted from suffering losses of significant architectural sites. To create a research and educational tool that captures in part these losses, and to maintain a record of our rich architectural and cultural heritage, the depart-

architecture by studying only extant buildings, vanished buildings—both high style and vernacular—fill key gaps in Virginia’s story and help us understand and appreciate the variety, quantity, and quality of our architectural heritage. They also help us appreciate the value of existing historic resources and the benefits of preserving them.

Using mostly photographs and a scattering of prints, *Lost Virginia* captures memories of some 300 buildings, representing domestic works, civic sites, churches, and commercial structures. With the houses, an effort was



Mannsfield, built in the 1770s in Spotsylvania County and perhaps Virginia's most architecturally sophisticated colonial mansion, was destroyed by Civil War shelling. Credit: Virginia Historical Society

made to concentrate on places considered distinctly Virginian. Virginia's colonial period saw the construction of stately plantation houses, the dwellings of the ruling gentry. Standing isolated in the rural landscape, these buildings were particularly vulnerable to fire. Among those lost to conflagration were the Berkeley family house, Barn Elms (1718), in Middlesex County; Rosewell (1721–1741), home of the Pages in Gloucester County; Cleve (1746), seat of Charles Carter in King George County; and Peckatone (about 1750), the Corbin family mansion in Westmoreland. On the other hand, Mannsfield (1770s) in Spotsylvania County, perhaps Virginia's most architecturally sophisticated colonial mansion, was destroyed by Civil War shelling in 1863.

The more modest houses seemed to be more often subject to abandonment, neglect, and demolition than fire or war. Small, visually engaging, and finely built structures lost from want of attention include Eastwood (early 18th century) in Virginia Beach, and Towels Point (about 1711), in Lancaster County. Virginia's Eastern Shore has witnessed the disappearance of numerous colonial plantation houses from neglect. Mattissippi, a one-story dwelling with elegant Flemish-bond brick with glazed-headers, is representative of many such sites left to crumble.

The city of Richmond once boasted one of the nation's most outstanding collections of sophisticated Federal and Greek Revival town houses and mansions. The erosion of its downtown residential neighborhoods through helter-skelter commercial development has caused the virtual extinction of this special legacy. The exceptionally imposing and refined Hayes-McCance House (1816), the Cunningham-Archer House (1815–16), and the magnificent Hobson-Nolting House (1947) are among the scores of such mansions now known only through photographs.

Among Virginia works of civic architecture, the more lamentable losses have been historic courthouses. Most of those lost were demolished to make way for larger facilities for growing counties. Many of the state's antebellum courthouses were in the Roman Revival style popularized by Thomas Jefferson and continued by master builders who had worked for him. While many remain, the Jeffersonian courthouses of Franklin, Bedford, Augusta, and Roanoke Counties have been replaced by later structures. Among the more stately Greek Revival structures swept away was Alexandria's courthouse by Robert Mills.

Many of Virginia's churches have disappeared for a variety of reasons: abandonment, fire, war, and replacement by more modern

facilities. Virginia probably had as many as 300 churches in the colonial period; only about 50 remain. Most disappeared without leaving any visual record. Among the very few lost colonial churches for which we have images are Eastern Shore Chapel, Virginia Beach (1755), and Payne's Church, Fairfax County (1768). Other building types that are approaching near extinction are gristmills (some 95% of the remaining ones are abandoned), railroad stations (fewer than a dozen are still in use in the entire state), and late-Victorian resort hotels (only a handful remain).

While Virginia's historic buildings have fallen through neglect, fire, and war, it is safe to say that one of the most destructive forces unleashed on our architectural legacy was the well intended but misguided Urban Renewal Program. Block and blocks of historic, albeit shabby houses in Norfolk, for example, were reduced to rubble by the Urban Renewal wrecking ball in the 1960s. The historic core of Alexandria was no less vulnerable. Several blocks fell to urban renewal, though much of the rest of the historic city has been saved through forward-looking preservation efforts.

Lost Virginia presents a record of lost architecture and historic resources that puts flesh on the bones of Virginia's past and provides a more complete context for the story of



Mapsico Episcopal Church, in Charles City County, was an antebellum, board-and-batten Gothic Revival gem in use from 1856 to 1920. Abandoned, it collapsed in the 1950s. Credit: Virginia Historical Society

Researching *Lost Virginia*

Compiling a book on lost architecture was especially daunting with so many examples to choose from. There were no images at all of vast numbers of buildings, lost before the invention of photography or when photography was in its infancy. We have no pictures of Norfolk's lost colonial buildings, nearly all of which burned in the Revolutionary War. We have only a handful of antebellum images of downtown Richmond, much of which was destroyed in the Evacuation Fire. We have written records on colonial plantation houses such as Rippon Hall, Laneville, Belvoir, and Germanna, but only vague ideas of what they looked like.

With advances in photography, however, scores of photographs, both amateur and professional, were taken of buildings in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries. Indispensable to *Lost Virginia* are innumerable family-owned photographs donated by individuals and families to such institutions as the Virginia Historical Society, the Valentine Museum, the Library of Congress, and the Library of Virginia. Knitted into large collections, these images present a mosaic of information about the Virginia landscape that is compelling and otherwise unavailable. Many of these photographs are simple snapshots, but the information that they record is often found nowhere else. Also critical is the information from the Historic Buildings Survey, a national effort, initiated by the National Park Service in the 1930s, to record with photographs and measured drawings the many buildings that were fast disappearing.

The *Lost Virginia* project made liberal use of these invaluable archives in compiling images presented in the book. Also, for buildings lost in more recent decades, the archives of the Department of Historic Resources proved to be a valuable resource.



After a half century of use, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad/Southern Railway Depot in Woodstock was sold for \$20 and dismantled for its materials. There are fewer than a dozen railroad stations still in use in the state. Credit: Virginia Historical Society

Virginia architecture. Remembering these resources makes us realize how significant, informative, and valuable are those that remain. Resources such as the Hotel Roanoke, St. Peter's Church in New Kent County, the Tastee 29 Diner in Fairfax, the old West End Historic District in Danville, the Commodore Theater in Portsmouth, and the Maggie Walker House in Richmond help define our communities, giving them a sense of character and identity, and providing a continuous link of humanity.

Now that we have the tools to sustain the very buildings that tell our communities' stories, we must strive to preserve these resources and enjoy the considerable benefits of their rehabilitation.

Calder Loth, senior architectural historian and manager of the easement program, is the editor of The Virginia Landmarks Register and co-author of The Making of Virginia Architecture.



Built as part of the Shenandoah Valley land speculation boom around 1890, the Alleghany Hotel in Rockbridge County was probably the region's most fantastic architectural creation. The hotel burned in the 1920s. Credit: Rockbridge Historical Society (courtesy of Washington and Lee University)

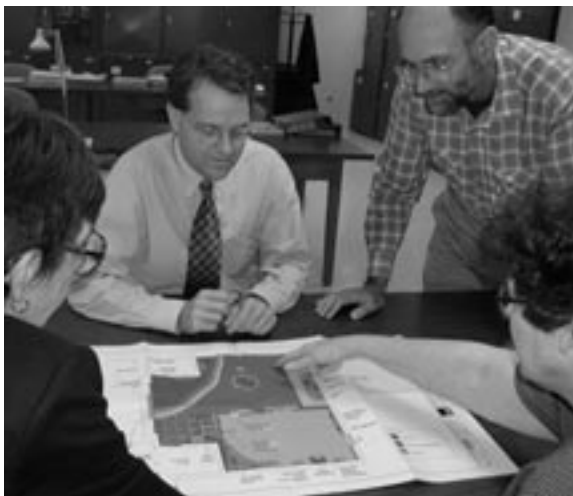
History Discovery Lab To Open February 2002

by Beth Acuff and Deborah B. Woodward

What is this thing called community? What gives people roots, and a sense of belonging to a place? A permanent exhibit, poised to open February 2002 in the Virginia Historical Society's Center for Virginia History, in Richmond, will help visitors arrive at answers to these and other questions about what defines and gives meaning to the places in which they live, work, and play.

"At a time when change and accelerating growth are transforming the landscape," said Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, director of the Department of Historic Resources, "people hunger for a sense of rootedness. They want to identify with a community."

The interpretive exhibit, the "History Discovery Lab, Solving History's Mysteries," will offer hands-on experiences for teachers, students, adults, and families. It will focus on the process of discovery—*how* we learn, how we become *aware*—and involve visitors in what can be found out through historic architecture and archaeology. This education outreach effort will deepen visitors' understanding of why history and historic resources are important to the communities in which they live and to our culture at large.



Members of the exhibit team discuss fine-tuning the upcoming "History Discovery Lab" exhibition to open February 2002. The exhibit will help visitors answer what defines and gives meaning to the places in which they live, work, and play.

"Within communities, the sites, buildings, and objects that represent the local and regional heritage of Virginia's communities could be lost unless they are identified, preserved, and incorporated as parts of our cultural landscapes. To do this, we must understand *how* and *what* we learn about historic resources and *why* it is important to save them," said Kilpatrick.

Visitors will explore five areas of the gallery that represent the places in which they live and learn: "The House," "History All Around Us," "Under Water," "The Dig," and "The Lab."

"The House," fabricated to look as if it dates from the early 1800s, will show how buildings evolve over time and what can be learned from them. By being able to "read" a house and supporting records, visitors will be able to determine how it was made, when it was built, who lived there, and how it changed over the years.

At "History All Around Us," visitors will locate significant historic resources within their counties. The representation of resources will cover a wide range of types, time periods, and social, economic, industrial, and cultural themes, from churches, houses, and commercial buildings, to tugboats, train stations, iron furnaces, canals, bridges, barns, and cemeteries. Looking at this collection of resources, visitors will see how, taken together, they help define an area and a community, and preserve tangible traces of their local and regional heritage.

The wealth of information found in and around our rivers, lakes, streams, and bay—



This 3-D model of the “History Discovery Lab” shows the “Under Water” section of the gallery. Visitors will learn why history and historic resources are important to the communities in which they live and to our culture at large. The exhibit will serve as the hub of DHR’s education and outreach efforts. Credit: PRD Consultants

our earliest transportation system—will be emphasized in “Under Water.” Here, visitors will be surprised to find out how much Virginia’s landscape has changed over time; how man, in whatever time period he has lived, chooses to build in the same desirable locations; and why sites that are discovered do not always need to be recovered.

“The Dig” will appeal to the scientist in students and adults alike, illustrating what archaeologists can learn about a site. Going back over thousands of years, archaeologists uncover artifacts and features such as hearths, post holes, pollen, and floral and fauna remains in layers of earth. “The Lab” rounds out the process of discovery, taking visitors through the process of deduction and methods of testing

that researchers use in analyzing artifacts. Taken together, the findings of archaeologists and researchers tell the story of what happened 100, 1,000, or as much as 16,000 years ago.

The exhibit is being made possible thanks to the generous support of donors. Their donations enabled DHR to hire the exhibit design firm of PRD in Northern Virginia to translate the department’s concepts into hands-on, interactive experiences in the gallery.

The exhibit will serve as the hub of DHR’s education and outreach efforts. For further information about resources currently available, please visit the department’s Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us/educ/edu1.htm and plan to visit the History Discovery Lab on your next visit to Richmond.

Beth Acuff, department curator, leads the exhibit development team at DHR. Deborah B. Woodward, editor of Notes on Virginia and co-author of First People: The Early Indians of Virginia, is a member of the interagency team.

Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide Most Comprehensive to Date

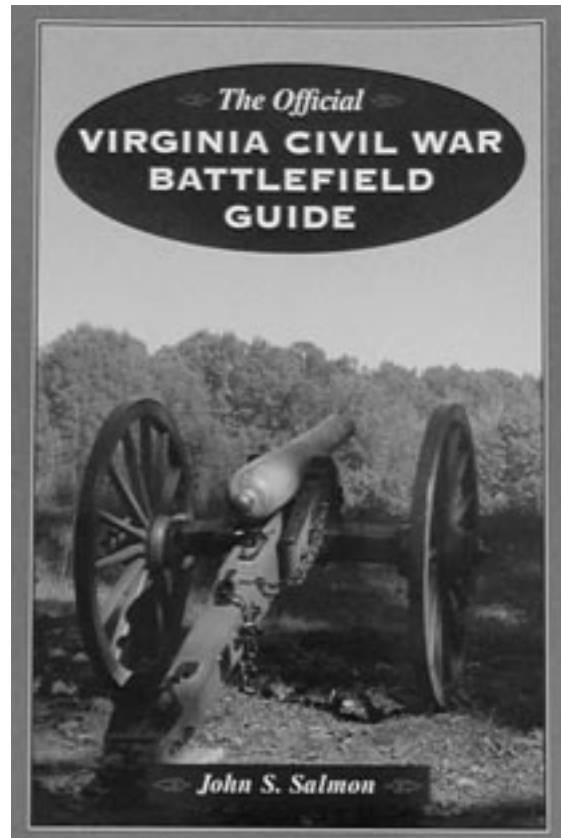
by Deborah B. Woodward

Now, descriptions of more than 120 Virginia battlefields are at the fingertips of armchair historians, tourists, and Civil War enthusiasts. This summer marked the Department of Historic Resources' release of *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide*, written by staff historian John S. Salmon, and published by Stackpole Books. An important part of the department's educational efforts, the book will guide visitors through the battlefields and spark increased public awareness of the fragility of these national treasures.

The impetus for the book came from a Congressional survey of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in the early in the 1990s. The survey identified the most significant battlefields in the nation, evaluated their integrity, and made recommendations concerning their preservation. Of the 10,500 armed conflicts that occurred during the war, the commission determined that 384 were of utmost importance. Of these, 123 are in Virginia (the state with the next highest number, Tennessee, has 38). Salmon assisted with the Virginia survey, conducted by the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service with the help of NPS employees, state historic preservation offices, and numerous volunteers.

Under then-Director Alex Wise, the department sought to make use of the voluminous research material to write a book that would guide visitors to Virginia's important Civil War battlefields and encourage preservation of them. Salmon toured the battlefields many times during and after the study and found that only about 20 of them were wholly or partially in parks. In writing the text, he turned each battlefield visit into a virtual park-like experience by including a detailed driving tour, a photograph or drawing, and a map showing modern roads, on-site interpretive markers, and a point of view for each illustration. The result, *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide*, includes descriptions of 13 campaigns and 127 battles, as well as 142 maps and 128 illustrations.

The campaign descriptions constitute a comprehensive history of the Civil War in Virginia. The individual battle descriptions, when used in conjunction with the maps and driving directions, will guide tourists around each battlefield on public roads (as well as to local, state, and national parks). National Park Service staff members, including Chief Historian



The guide, available at local bookstores, points out that an acre of battlefield land disappears beneath asphalt and concrete every 10 minutes in the United States.



U.S. charge on the stone wall, First Battle of Kernstown. The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide features a narrative description, a drawing or photograph, a detailed map, and easy-to-follow directions to nearly 130 sites of conflict in the state. Credit: Library of Congress

Emeritus Edwin C. Bearss, reviewed drafts of the book. Salmon tested the driving tours several times for accuracy and included interpretive markers erected just a month before the book was published. Civil War enthusiasts will find the book a helpful guide to little-known as well as famous battlefields.

Equally important, the book sounds a clear call to preserve these national treasures, where Americans fought Americans in a bloody conflict that essentially established the nation we live in today. A recent study found that an acre

of battlefield land disappears beneath asphalt and concrete every 10 minutes. While some of Virginia's battlefields appear to be safe, many others—from Wilderness to Second Winchester—are in imminent danger of following Chantilly and Salem Church into oblivion. An appendix in the back of the book lists a variety of preservation organizations that are struggling to save our hallowed ground. All Americans are urged to join in that effort now, before it is too late.

A Private Act of Stewardship

In 1985, artist Peter Svenson purchased 40 acres of land in Rockingham County in the Shenandoah Valley, intent on building a new home and studios for his family. Only after moving temporarily into the old farmhouse did he learn of the farmland's historical significance—the tract was part of the site of the Civil War Battle of Cross Keys. As Svenson began reading about the war and researching the battle, he gradually found himself taking on the role of battlefield caretaker, experiencing a transcendental connection to history that guided each of his decisions about the land. His innocent acquisition of a historic site and its subsequent effect on him inspired Svenson to write a poignant memoir that also serves as a creative guidebook for rural historic preservation: *Battlefield: Farming a Civil War Battleground* (1992).

It is evident, from both his written conclusions and his actions, that Svenson became a true preservationist at heart. Contemplating land use and spatiality, he determined the location of the new family home. Preservation was foremost in his mind when he stated, "Although a dozen places were suitable, my conscience was beginning to whisper about the perils of desecration" (more than 19,000 Union and Confederate soldiers fought in the battle). For Svenson, preserving the land's historical integrity was a debt owed to past generations who had shed blood for their country. He stated that "it needed a personal input, something akin to love: the surest method of preservation."

Understanding that the land had always been farmed, Svenson felt compelled to restore it to its original use. With special care, he recreated the activities that occurred on the farm as it stood in 1862, restoring the bank barn, making and selling hay, and accruing an entire set of farming tools.

In his book, Svenson illustrates various challenges and obstacles that a preservationist frequently encounters. First, the fact that he unknowingly acquired the land astounded

him. Realizing his luck, Svenson wrote, "Were it not for our timely land grab, 'Battlefield Estates' might have been in the offing." He realized that county officials did not oppose potential destruction of the battlefield, since the planning and zoning commission had not instituted protective historic district statutes. The land had been zoned for general agriculture, meaning that "just about anything in the way of commercial or residential development was permissible." Although the land was intact, other, less controllable factors needed to be examined. The battlefield's location in the Shenandoah Valley, its accessibility to I-81, and its proximity to Washington, D.C., made it susceptible to noise and pollution.

Svenson's inclinations broadened, going beyond his property's boundary lines and encompassing other areas of Cross Keys that were historically significant. He discovered that the old tavern, the town's namesake, remained standing, though neglected. Svenson wondered how this notable piece of the town's history had eluded preservation. "The old house is Cross Keys," and for that reason alone should be on the National Register of Historic Places. His inquiries resonate and remain in the reader's mind: "Why is everyone looking the other way? Is there no echo of the stage-coaches as they lumbered to a halt, of boisterous travelers and local revelers quaffing the foaming brew? Is there no reverberation of the screams of an amputee, the moans of a dying farm boy, a feverish prayer whispered in German, or muffled sounds of battle to the southeast?"

Peter Svenson's book is an indispensable guide to rural historic preservation, and a compelling account for any private property owner or group committed to the care and interpretation of a Virginia Civil War battlefield.

Kristin Costanzo is currently completing a master's degree in urban planning at UVA with a concentration in historic preservation.

96 Highway Markers Added This Year

Since the first markers were erected in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed more than 2,300 of them along the state's main roads. This year, 96 were added across Virginia. Of these, 26 were new ones sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, and other organizations. Over the years, more than 300 markers have been destroyed by traffic crashes, stolen, or determined to contain outdated information. The department is replacing them



Members of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity sponsored the James Farmer, Civil Rights Leader marker in Spotsylvania County and its dedication ceremony.

using federal funds from a TEA-21 grant. This year, the Department of Historic Resources and the Virginia Department of Transportation were awarded further funding that will allow continued management of the program and will enable replacement of missing, damaged, and outdated markers throughout the Commonwealth. Seventy of the markers added this year were replacements.

For information on how to sponsor a new marker or for details about the program, visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us/hiway_markers/hwmarker_info.htm or contact Scott Arnold, Highway Marker Program, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323, ext. 122, or sarnold@dhr.state.va.us.

To learn more about the 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 several different indexes that list markers alphabetically, by geographic region, and by topic. The book (\$14.95) is sold in most Virginia bookstores.

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals, and Localities

Albemarle County	Miller School.	W-225
Augusta County	Mossy Creek	D-40
Charlottesville	Gen. Alexander Archer Vandegrift	Q-25
Fairfax County	Bailey's Crossroads Civil War Engagements	T-48
Fairfax County	Fort Buffalo	T-49
Fairfax County	Mason's Hill	T-50
Fairfax County	Mosby's Rock	C-25
Fauquier County	Battle of Coffee Hill (Second Battle of Auburn)	CL-9
Gloucester County	Governor John Page	NW-19
Henrico County	Old Dominion Building	E-114
Leesburg	Ball's Bluff Masked Battery	T-51
Lunenburg County	Town of Kenbridge	SN-65
Lynchburg	Luke Jordan, Early Blues Pioneer	Q-6-21
Mecklenburg County	Boynton and Petersburg Plank Road	UL-6
Newport News	Greenlawn Memorial Park	W-75

Norfolk	Birthplace of Naval Aviation.	KV-3
Prince Edward County	Sulphur Spring Baptist Church	M-30
Roanoke	Mount Moriah Baptist Church.	K-99
Spotsylvania County	James Farmer, Civil Rights Leader	E-113
Salem	Lynchburg and Salem Turnpike	K-79
Sussex County	Ellis Preaching House	K-314
Washington County	Green Spring Presbyterian Church.	K-57
Washington County	Martha Washington College	K-56
Westmoreland County	Armstead Tasker Johnson School	JT-19
Westmoreland County	McCoy Revolutionary War Soldiers.	JT-20
Wythe County	Wythe County Poorhouse Farm	KD-10

Replacement Markers Paid for by Individuals or by VDOT

Alleghany County	Governor John Floyd's Grave	KH-1
Fairfax County	Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly)	B-13
Gloucester County	Dr. Walter Reed's Birthplace	NW-6
Charlottesville	James Monroe's First Farm Site of the University of Virginia.	G-23
Prince William County	Prince William County/Stafford County	Z-158

Markers Replaced Through TEA-21 Funding

Albemarle County	General Thomas Sumter	G-25
Albemarle County	Revolutionary War Campaign of 1781–Mechunk Creek. .	W-205
Appomattox County	Thomas S. Bocock	MG-3
Appomattox County	Clay Smoking Pipes	M-67
Campbell County	Patrick Henry's Grave	FR-25
Caroline County	The Third Lederer Expedition.	N-8
Charles City County	Benjamin Harrison	PA-250
Charles City County	Upper Weyanoke	V-12
Charlottesville	Union Occupation of Charlottesville	Q-22
Chesterfield County	Advance on Petersburg	S-24
Chesterfield County	The "Bottle"	S-18
Chesterfield County	Proctor's Creek Fight.	S-11
Chesterfield County	Redwater Creek Engagement	S-36
Chesterfield County	Salisbury	O-29
Chesterfield County	Second Battle of Drewry's Bluff	S-9
Culpeper County	Battle of Cedar Mountain.	F-19
Culpeper County	Crooked Run Baptist Church.	F-21
Culpeper County	Mount Pony Signal Station.	F-34
Dinwiddie County	Appomattox Campaign (Sutherland Station).	K-313
Essex County	Mattaponi Indian Town	O-22
Essex County	Portobacco Indians.	N-19
Fairfax County	Maryland (Antietam/Sharpsburg) Campaign.	B-29
Fluvanna County	Bremo	F-52
Frederick County	Battle of Cedar Creek.	A-56
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg.	E-45

Giles County	First Court of Giles County	KG-20
Grayson County	Fries	UE-2
Grayson County	Caty Sage	KC-10
Greensville County	Site of Homestead.	UM-41
Halifax County	History of Halifax	R-77
Isle of Wight County	Basse's Choice	K-242
Isle of Wight County	Bennett's Plantation	K-241
Isle of Wight County	Colonel Josiah Parker (Macclesfield)	K-247
King and Queen County	The Indentured Servants' Plot.	N-58
Lynchburg	Virginia University of Lynchburg	Q-6-15
Mecklenburg County	Occaneechi Indians	U-60, F-98
Nelson County	Boyhood Home of Colonel John Mosby	R-50
Newport News	Camp Hill and Alexander.	W-68
Newport News	Fort Eustis	W-56
Newport News	Lee Hall.	W-54
Newport News	Lee's Mill.	W-58
Newport News	Mulberry Point.	W-57
Newport News	Newport News	W-70, W-76
Newport News	Peninsula Campaign–Warwick River.	W-62
Northampton County	Gingaskin Indian Reservation	WY-9
Northumberland County	British Raids on the Coan River.	JT-9
Pittsylvania County	Peytonsburg	L-50
Prince William County	Campaign of Second Manassas	C-28
Prince William County	Neabsco Iron Works.	E-58
Prince William County	Occoquan	E-59
Rockbridge County	McDowell's Grave	A-43
Rockbridge County	William Ruffner	A-42
Smyth County	William Campbell's Grave	K-20
Smyth County	Chilhowie	K-22
Smyth County	Hungary Mother State Park.	K-33
Smyth County	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	K-24
Southampton County	Nottoway Indians	U-124
Southampton County	South Quay	US-6
Stafford County	Marlborough.	E-75
Surry County	Glebe House of Southwark Parish.	K-228
Tazewell County	Indian-Settler Conflicts.	X-16
Westmoreland County	George Washington's Birthplace (Wakefield).	J-69
Wise County	Wise	XB-4
Wythe County	Walter Crockett.	K-23
Wythe County	Jackson's Ferry and Shot Tower	KD-6

Virginia's Preservation Easement Program: Steady Progress

by Calder Loth

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the passage of legislation establishing Virginia's preservation easement program. From its first easement donation, on Old Mansion in Caroline County, the Department of Historic Resources now administers easements on



Toddshury, in Gloucester County, is among the more famous sites under easement. The old manor house evolved from a simple side-passage-plan structure originally built around 1743. Credit: Library of Congress

more than 320 properties across the state, covering some 17,000 acres. The properties enjoying permanent legal protection include a wide variety of places, either individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register or contributing properties in registered historic districts. Among the more famous are plantations such as Tuckahoe, Westover, Berkeley, Mount Airy, Sabine Hall, and Toddshury. The easement program also extends to less well-known but still significant historic resources. Some of the more unusual landmark properties in the program are the Klugel Sheet Metal Works in Emporia, the

Lock Keeper's House in Goochland County, Pine Knot (Theodore Roosevelt's rustic retreat in Albemarle County), and the William Byrd Hotel building in Richmond. Easements are also accepted on archaeological sites, among which are Corotoman, the site of the colonial mansion of Robert "King" Carter in Lancaster County.

The largest concentration of easement properties is located in the National Historic Landmark village of Waterford in Loudoun County, where more than 50 properties are protected. Other concentrations of easements are found in the Alexandria Historic District, where 13 individually important structures, mainly Federal-period town houses, are under easement, and in the working-class historic district of Oregon Hill in Richmond, where 17 residences are secured through easements. Most of the Oregon Hill easements were generated by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council, which purchases severely deteriorated houses to restore and sell for private-owner occupancy. This program of rescue, restoration, and easement donation has helped stabilize a historic urban neighborhood that was very much at risk.

In recent years, more than 40 landmarks have come under easement as a result of General Assembly legislation passed in 1992. This legislation requires that any landmark receiving a General Assembly grant totaling \$50,000 or more must be placed under a permanent preservation easement. The purpose of this requirement is to protect the public's investment in the property. The grant recipients are limited to local governments and non-profit organizations. The funds have assisted in securing many formerly derelict structures and transforming them into public amenities. Interestingly, theaters are among the dominant architectural types receiving General Assembly support and subsequent easement protection. Many abandoned vaudeville theatres and movie houses have become the focus of civic interest for development into cultural centers



Owners Michael Bednar and Elizabeth Lawson carefully restored The Farm, an 1827 house in Charlottesville, and, to protect it against future neglect or threat of demolition, placed it under easement.

and performing arts theaters. Historic theaters receiving General Assembly support are the Academy of Music in Lynchburg, the Attucks in Norfolk, the Beacon in Hopewell, the Lincoln in Marion, the Palace in Cape Charles, and the Pulaski in Pulaski. Other projects that are the subject of state support are the conversion of the Frederick County Courthouse in Winchester into a Civil War museum and the restoration of the King and Queen Courthouse Tavern into a county historical society headquarters.

The majority of the easements received over the years, however, come from private property owners. Because landmark designation places no restrictions on property use, many owners of historic houses have chosen to provide legal protection for their property through voluntary easement donations. These easements are evidence of the strong sense of stewardship that exists among Virginians. Historic property owners are concerned about what happens to their landmarks following their tenure and find preservation easements attractive because easements are attached to the deed and apply to all future owners of the property. The usual restrictions associated with preservation easements are a prohibition against demolition and a prohibition against architectural changes without approval by the Department of Historic Resources. Also, easements usually prohibit or limit subdivision in order to protect the landmark's historic context. Architectural changes are not prohibited outright, however. Easements must be flexible in order to accommodate changing lifestyles

and property functions. Thus modernization such as new kitchens, bathrooms, air conditioning, and the like are routinely approved if they do not materially compromise historic integrity or fabric. Alterations for changing uses are usually approved as well when they respect the property's historic character. The department holds easements on historic houses that have been converted to restaurants, inns, law offices, training centers, association headquarters, schools, and even a funeral home.

Among the easement donations received in the past year is one on The Farm, an 1827 Jeffersonian-style house in Charlottesville designed by Thomas Blackburn, a self-taught architect who had worked for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Situated on 1.5 acres near the downtown business district, the house long stood abandoned and deteriorated. In 1993, it was purchased by architectural professor Michael J. Bednar and his wife Elizabeth Lawson, who carefully restored the dwelling. Concerned that it be protected against future neglect or threat of demolition, the couple placed The Farm under easement in June of this year. Describing his motivation for the donation, Bednar stated, "My wife and I have invested a great deal of our time, energy, and money in restoring The Farm and we wanted to ensure its future preservation. The site and structure are an integrated whole and need to be maintained together. The easement program enables us to pass our investment on to future generations."

While most easement donors, like Bednar and Lawson, act from a sense of stewardship, it is important to note that financial incentives exist for easement donations, thus making such gifts a potentially significant component of tax and estate planning. The value of an easement is regarded by the Internal Revenue Service as a charitable donation and can be taken as an income tax deduction. Also, recent state legislation permits the easement donor to claim the value of the easement as a tax credit on Virginia state income taxes. The value of the easement is determined by a qualified real estate appraiser who must document what effect the easement restrictions have on the property's fair market value. Since easement donations ordinarily lower a property's fair market value, they can also have an effect on

local property taxes and estate taxes. Properties under easement, however, remain private property and can be bought and sold like any other private property, subject only to the specific restrictions of the easement. More than 50% of the properties under easement with the department have changed ownership since the easements were donated.

More detailed information on the preservation easement program can be obtained by contacting department staff members Virginia McConnell or Calder Loth at (804) 367-2323 or gmcconnell@dhrr.state.va.us or cloth@dhrr.state.va.us. Additional material on the program is available on the department's Web site: www.dhrr.state.va.us/easement/easement.htm.

International Paper Donates Easement on Internationally Recognized Site

The most recent addition to Virginia's historic preservation easement program is the Cactus Hill archaeological site in Sussex County. International Paper Corporation, which owns the property, donated the easement in the fall of 2001 so that the Commonwealth could assist in the long-term preservation of this internationally recognized site.

Located next to the Nottoway River, Cactus Hill is a Native American site containing more than 10,000 years of stratified and well-preserved deposits dating from the Woodland, Archaic, and Paleoindian time periods, spanning the entire time of Native American settlement in Virginia. Drawing international attention are the extremely rare archaeological deposits that predate Paleoindian Clovis occupation, making Cactus Hill one of the oldest Native American sites in all of North and South America. Charcoal from the strata containing the pre-Clovis artifacts has been radiocarbon dated to more than 15,000 to 16,000 years ago.

Archaeological investigations at the site began in 1988 when local resident Harold Conover brought it to the attention of the Nottoway River Survey. Conover had traced sand and artifacts deposited as road fill near his Dinwiddie County farm to a sandpit at the site. As a result, the Nottoway River Survey, under the direction of Joseph M. McAvoy, initiated excavations that still continue to the present day with generous support from the National Geographic Society. In 1993, the Archeological Society of Virginia under the direction of Michael F. Johnson began a separate, continuing excavation.

The excavations have documented archaeological deposits culminating in a very rare intact Paleoindian Clovis level dating to about 11,000 years ago. Totally unexpected, cultural remains found below this layer were several thousand years older and were characterized by a different style of stone tool making. This assemblage represents one of the best-preserved and best-documented cases of human habitation in the Western Hemisphere before Clovis times.

To make findings available to scholars, in 1997 the Department of Historic Resources published a report on Cactus Hill, written by Joseph M. McAvoy and Lynn D. McAvoy with an appendix by Michael F. Johnson. The investigations have recently received remarkable attention in such national magazines as *Archeology*, *Discover*, *Mammoth Trumpet*, *National Geographic*, *Newsweek*, *Science*, *Science News*, *Scientific American*, *Time*, and *U.S. News and World Report*.

Thanks to the good stewardship of International Paper Corporation, archaeological investigations at the Cactus Hill site are playing a pivotal role in the rewriting of our hemisphere's history concerning its initial settlement by Native Americans.

Randolph Turner, archaeologist and director, Portsmouth Regional Preservation Office, is author of nearly 50 articles on Virginia archaeology and ethnohistory.

25 Historic Preservation Easements Received

Since the last publication of *Notes*, the Board of Historic Resources has received historic preservation easements on 25 properties, listed below. Six easements are voluntary donations. Fifteen were generated by General Assembly grants; the law requires an easement donation on any property receiving a General Assembly grant of \$50,000 or more. In most cases, the grants are being used to restore the buildings for public benefit and are restricted to local governments or nonprofit organizations. The Shadwell easement was donated by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation as part of its effort to encourage the preservation of the views from Monticello. The Historic Richmond Foundation donated an easement on the Stewart-Lee House in order to guarantee the protection of the property following its sale to the Home Builders Association of Virginia. The department now administers more than 320 easements for the Board of Historic Resources.

New Easements Received

Accomack County Courthouse, Accomack Historic District, Accomack County
Date of easement: October 18, 2000

Grantor: Accomack County

Serving a county formed in 1663, the present Accomack County Courthouse is the principal architectural element of its picturesque county seat community. The tall, vaguely Romanesque

structure was completed in 1899 to the design of B. F. Smith. A new court structure will take over some of its functions, but the present building is being repaired with a grant from the General Assembly.



Accomack County Courthouse



Beacon Theatre

Beacon Theatre, Hopewell

Date of easement, June 25, 2001

Grantor: Beacon Theatre, L.P.

Completed in 1928, the Beacon Theatre was a project of the Hopewell Amusement Corp., and originally accommodated a newspaper office, apartments, and a meeting hall for the Knights of Pythias. The theater was designed by Fred Bishop, best known as the architect of Richmond's Byrd Theatre. Closed in 1981, the

Beacon Theatre is being restored as a performing arts center using a General Assembly grant.



Brentmoor

Brentmoor, Warrenton

Date of easement: November 14, 2000

Grantor: town of Warrenton

The colorful Confederate ranger, Colonel John Singleton Mosby, lived in this 1860 Italian villa-style house from 1875 to 1877. It later was the home of General Eppa Hunton, whose son Eppa Hunton was a founder of the Richmond Law firm of Hunton & Williams. The town of Warrenton is restoring the house as a museum with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Brentsville Courthouse

Brentsville Courthouse,

Prince William County

Date of easement: March 12, 2001

Grantor: Prince William County Park Authority
Built 1820–22, the simple Federal-style Brentsville Courthouse is the fourth courthouse to serve the county. It was abandoned following Union occupation in the Civil War but was returned to use after the conflict and con-

tinued as a courthouse until the county seat was moved to Manassas in 1893. It is being restored as a cultural amenity with a grant from the General Assembly.



The Farm

The Farm, Charlottesville

Date of easement: June 22, 2001

Grantors: Michael J. Bednar and Elizabeth W. Lawson

Recent research has established that this Jeffersonian house was designed by Thomas R. Blackburn, a builder and self-taught architect who worked at the University of Virginia and later Western State Hospital. Its original owner was law professor John A. J. Davis. The house stood neglected for many years but was meticulously restored in 1993 by the easement donors.



Frederick County Courthouse

Frederick County Courthouse, Winchester

Date of easement: July 11, 2001

Grantor: Frederick County

Dominating the center of the Winchester Historic District, the 1840 Frederick County Courthouse is massive Greek Revival structure with a portico based on the Agora portico in Athens. During the Civil War, when Winchester changed hands innumerable times, both Union and Confederate forces used the courthouse to bivouac troops, hold prisoners, and nurse wounded. A General Assembly grant is assisting the building's restoration for a Civil War museum.



Glen Burnie

Glen Burnie, Fluvanna County

Date of easement: November 13, 2000

Grantor: Marvin F. Moss

Glen Burnie was built in 1829 for Elizabeth Cary, widow of Miles Cary, kinsman of Thomas Jefferson. The house apparently was designed by John Hartwell Cocke of Brems, who designed a similar house at Carysbrook for Miles Cary's sister-in-law Virginia Cary. Both houses employ the distinctive Jacobean Revival mode that Cocke used for several of his own projects, including the nearby Fluvanna County jail.

1908 Grayson County Courthouse,

Independence, Grayson County

Date of easement: April 28, 2001

Grantor: 1908 Courthouse Foundation

Washington, D.C. architect Frank P. Milburn designed the fanciful 1908 Grayson County Courthouse along with some half-dozen other court structures in southwest Virginia. Threatened demolition resulted in the 1983 acquisition of the property by the 1908



1908 Grayson County Courthouse

Courthouse Foundation, which uses the building as a local history and cultural center. Ongoing restoration work is being assisted by a General Assembly grant.



Hopkins Candy Factory Building

Hopkins Candy Factory Building,

Manassas Historic District, Manassas

Date of Easement: February 14, 2001

Grantor: City of Manassas

A landmark in the heart of Manassas, this gaunt industrial structure, designed by Albert Speiden, was built in 1908–09 to serve as C. A. S. Hopkins' candy factory, producing some 10 tons of candy daily. The building was sold in 1916 to the Manassas Milling Co. and converted to a flour mill. The property is now owned by the city of Manassas, which is restoring the building as an arts center with the use of General Assembly grant.

King and Queen Court House Tavern,

King and Queen County

Date of easement: July 1, 2000

Grantor: King and Queen County

An important component the King and Queen



King and Queen Court House Tavern

Courthouse Green Historic District, this courthouse tavern was standing by 1802, when it appeared on an insurance policy. A third story was added in the mid-19th century. The building served as a tavern until 1941 when it was acquired by the county for office use. It recently has been restored with the help of a General Assembly grant to serve as the headquarters of the King and Queen Historical Society.



Kurtz Building

Kurtz Building, Winchester Historic District, Winchester

Date of easement: April 30, 2001

Grantor: Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc.

The Kurtz Building, a familiar fixture in downtown Winchester since about 1835, was later embellished with its corner tower. The city proposed its demolition in 1986 to create a plaza. Public outcry led to the building's acquisition

by Preservation of Historic Winchester, which subsequently restored the Kurtz Building as a cultural center. Preservation of Historic Winchester placed the property under easement prior to its recent sale to the Winchester Chamber of Commerce.



Lloyd House

Lloyd House, Alexandria

Date of easement: February 23, 2001

Grantor: Alexandria Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission

A sophisticated example of high-style Federal architecture, the Lloyd House was built about 1797 for local businessman John Wise. Twice rescued from threatened demolition by the Historic Alexandria Foundation, the house was finally purchased for preservation by the city in 1969 and restored as a history center. Current structural repairs are being undertaken with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Main Street Train Station

Main Street Train Station, Suffolk Historic District, Suffolk

Date of easement: June 14, 2001

Grantor: Preservation of Historic Suffolk, Inc. Handsomely restored by the Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society, the Main Street Train Station is now serving as a museum and visitor's center. The picturesque structure, built in 1885, stood neglected and deteriorating for many years and was damaged by a fire 1994. The restoration was assisted by a grant from the General Assembly.



Marshall-Rucker-Smith House

Marshall-Rucker-Smith House, Charlottesville

Date of easement: November 6, 2000

Grantors: Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd T. Smith, Jr. Charlottesville builder William T. Vandegrift erected this prodigious Queen Anne-style mansion in 1894 for Mr. and Mrs. J. William Marshall, local merchants. A later owner, philanthropist William J. Rucker, expanded the house around 1930. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd T. Smith, Jr., have undertaken an extensive rehabilitation of the house and grounds. The house is situated on Charlottesville's prestigious Park Street.



Maury Place

Maury Place, Monument Avenue Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: February 21, 2001

Grantors: Mr. and Mrs. Howell John Parry, Jr. This finely appointed mansion takes its name from its site adjacent to Monument Avenue's Maury Monument. The house was completed in 1917, before the western section of Monument Avenue was paved. Little changed since first occupied, Maury Place preserves a striking interior including, Georgian Revival woodwork, ornamental ceilings, and original light fixtures. The easement donors have undertaken a careful conservation of the mansion.



Robert Russa Moton High School

Robert Russa Moton High School, Farmville

Date of easement: June 29, 2001

Grantor: Robert R. Moton Museum, Inc.

A 1951 student strike at the Moton High School, protesting inadequate and unequal educational facilities led to the court case, *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*. This case was combined with others before the U. S. Supreme Court as *Brown v. Board of Education* that became the basis for the landmark decision striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine. A General Assembly grant is serving to aid the restoration of the school as a civil rights museum.

130 South Cherry Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of Easement: January 29, 2001

Grantor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council

With its bracketed cornice, fancy front porch, and side-hall plan, this 1890s Italianate townhouse is the dominant architectural type of the Oregon Hill Historic District. These dwellings



130 South Cherry Street

were erected to serve both the middle classes as well as workers employed in the mills and factories along the river. The house is one of the numerous neighborhood residences secured by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council.



Paramount Theatre

Paramount Theatre, Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District, Charlottesville

Date of Easement: January 4, 2001

Grantor: Paramount Theatre, Inc.

An important public attraction on Charlottesville's Downtown Mall, formerly Main Street, the Paramount Theatre was originally one of the many theaters designed by the Rapp Brothers firm. Opened in 1931, the auditorium survives without change and employs an elegant neo-classical style. Paramount Theatre, Inc. purchased the property in 1992 with the goal of restoring the theater as a civic center and entertainment venue. The project is being assisted by a General Assembly grant.



Parsons House

Parsons House, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: November 1, 2000

Donor: Parsons Row, L.P.

This dignified Federal town house, completed in 1819, was originally the home of Samuel Parsons, superintendent of the nearby Virginia State Penitentiary. It was purchased by the State Department of Welfare and Institutions in 1948 and was later used as a work release center. The house stood empty and neglected for some 10 years until its sale by the state to its current owner, who has restored the house for use as apartments.



Plumb House

Plumb House, Waynesboro

Date of easement: January 10, 2001

Donor: City of Waynesboro

Built between 1802 and 1806 for Daniel West, the Plumb House is believed to be Waynesboro's only surviving log dwelling. Preserving much original interior trim, the house was owned by the Plumb family from 1838, until it was acquired by the city in 1994. Its restoration by the Waynesboro Heritage Foundation for museum use is being assisted by a General Assembly grant.



Prestwold

Prestwold, Mecklenburg County

Date of easement: August 14, 2000

Grantor: Prestwold Foundation

One of Virginia's best preserved plantation complexes, Prestwold is dominated by a state-ly stone mansion built in 1796 for Sir Peyton Skipwith, Virginia's only native born baronet. The house is noted for its historic wallpapers and other original furnishings and finishes. Acquired in 1963 by the Prestwold Foundation, Prestwold is undergoing long-term restoration funded in part by a General Assembly grant.



Pulaski Theatre

Pulaski Theatre, Pulaski

Date of easement: July 25, 2001

Grantor: Friends of Pulaski Theatre, Ltd.

A landmark in the heart of the Pulaski Commercial Historic District, the Pulaski Theatre was built in 1911 as a vaudeville house. It was subsequently remodeled in the interior in the Art Deco style and served as a motion picture house until it closed. A General Assembly grant is assisting the restoration of the building as a theater civic center.



Shadwell

Shadwell, Monticello National Historic Landmark, Albemarle County

Date of easement: September 7, 2000

Grantor: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell on April 13, 1743, in a house built by his father, Peter Jefferson, about 1737. The house burned in 1770; its site has been the subject of recent

archaeological investigation. The easement includes 214 acres of the original Shadwell estate. Monticello adjoins the property to the west.



Stewart-Lee House

Stewart-Lee House, Richmond

Date of Easement: January 8, 2001

Grantor: Historic Richmond Foundation

General Robert E. Lee lived in this Greek Revival town house for some two months following the surrender at Appomattox. The Stewart family had lent the house to Lee's wife and daughters in 1864. In 1893, the Stewarts presented the house to the Virginia Historical Society. It later became the headquarters of the Historic Richmond Foundation, which sold the property in 2001 to the Home Builders Association of Virginia. The association is restoring the house for its headquarters.



White's Mill

White's Mill, Washington County

Date of easement: June 8, 2001

Grantor: White's Mill Foundation, Inc.

A mill has stood at this site since 1797. The present structure was built about 1840 by William Y. C. White and, powered by its over-shot wheel, was in operation into the 1970s. The complex, including a store and miller's house, was purchased for preservation by the White's Mill Foundation with the assistance of a General Assembly grant and is currently undergoing restoration.

Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia

August 2000 through July 2001

The Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program in Virginia is growing at an unprecedented rate. Since the state tax credit was established, both the number of projects and the average project cost have increased steadily. In 1996, property owners submitted 31 new rehabilitation projects. The following year, the first year in which the state tax credit was available, the department received 86 new projects. Last year the department received 138 new projects—a 450% increase over a five-year period. Projects completed and approved during the same period rose from 38 with an average cost of \$688,550 in calendar year 1997, to 86 with an average cost of \$1.25 million in calendar year 2000.

Property owners who completed these rehabilitation projects were entitled to claim credits against their federal and state income taxes. The federal credit is 20% of eligible rehabilitation expenditures. The state credit is 25% of eligible rehabilitation expenditures. Many property owners qualified under both programs and were able to receive credits of 45% of the cost of their rehabilitation work. The advantages are not limited to property owners and developers, however. Entire communities reap the benefits of rehabilitation projects. Through the tax credit programs, private dollars are invested in preservation, resulting in enormous public advantage. The state program has already generated more than \$11 million in economic activity independent of the federal program. Since the federal program's inception in 1976, more than 900 deteriorated old buildings in Virginia have been returned to productive service, representing a private investment of nearly \$524 million. This money represents costs paid into the construction industry to architects, contractors, craftsmen, and suppliers, as well as to professionals in related fields such as banking, legal services, private consulting, and real estate. The capital improvement to the buildings can result in dramatic increases in local property values, enhanced commercial activity, and community revitalization. The rehabilitated buildings provide needed housing (in many cases, low- and moderate-income housing), and office, retail, and other commercial space. Communities benefit from property improvement, blight removal, and increased occupancy of buildings in historic core neighborhoods.

From August 1, 2000 through July 31, 2001, completed rehabilitation projects in Virginia under both the state and federal programs totaled \$140,906,691 in rehabilitation expenditures. Proposed rehabilitation projects approved during this period represent an estimated investment of \$106,733,466.



Capital Garage, Richmond, before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation as loft apartments

Completed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received final certification in the period between August 200 and July 2001.

Name of Property	Number	Address	City/County	Rehabilitation Cost
Cliffside	300	Warren Street, Scottsville	Albemarle County	\$513,915.10
Mount Ida		State Route 795	Albemarle County	\$974,590.00
	607	S. Washington Street	Alexandria	\$1,004,058.00
	505	N. Columbus Street	Alexandria	\$92,500.00
Sprinkle-White House	603	Johnston Place	Alexandria	\$138,970.00
	418	E. Jefferson Street/217 5th Street	Charlottesville	\$657,734.00
Neve Apartments	313	E. Market Street	Charlottesville	\$140,890.00
Bryan-Stallings House	1212	Wertland Street	Charlottesville	\$152,485.00
Louise Huyett House	30	E. Main Street, Berryville	Clarke County	\$144,000.00
Callaghan Building	301-303	Main Street	Covington	\$80,000.00
St. James Building	302	E. Davis Street, Culpeper	Culpeper County	\$225,096.00
North Wales (Phase 1)	7392	Ironwood Lane, Warrenton	Fauquier County	\$1,070,032.00
	108	W. 3rd Avenue	Franklin	\$92,374.00
The Beadles House	515	Green Acres Road, N., Stanardsville	Greene County	\$136,846.84
Ferrell Tenant House, Pleasant Grove		Deer Run Road (SR 679)	Halifax County	\$42,523.00
Old Leesburg Baptist Church	7	Wirt Street, S.W., Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$400,000.00
Elton James House	15591	2nd Street, Waterford	Loudoun County	\$168,503.00
High Peak Sportswear, Inc.	920-924	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$522,644.41
Amazement Square	27	9th Street	Lynchburg	\$4,504,034.00
Anheuser Busch Brewing Association Building, Phase 2	1312-1328	Jefferson Street	Lynchburg	\$308,205.00
Norva Theatre	320-328	Granby Street	Norfolk	\$3,474,549.62
	117	Mason Avenue, Cape Charles	Northampton County	\$446,198.00
Orange Springs Farm	25270	Orange Springs Road	Orange	\$102,441.00
Edgewood Farm	5291	Scuffletown Road	Orange County	\$438,056.98
Bellevue School	224	Bellevue Avenue, Orange	Orange County	\$4,577,329.00
Gill-Hay House	545	High Street	Petersburg	\$276,255.58
Bolling Junior High School	35	W. Fillmore Street	Petersburg	\$3,365,004.00
Petersburg High School	1512	W. Washington Street	Petersburg	\$17,268,854.00
	609	London Street	Portsmouth	\$89,000.00
	615	London Street	Portsmouth	\$209,336.00
	617	London Street	Portsmouth	\$199,850.00
Old United States Post Office	1007	Norwood Street	Radford	\$197,264.63
1316 E. Cary	1316-1318	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$558,052.37
Grant Tobacco Factory/ M.F. Neal & Co., Inc.	1900	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	4,820,804.00
Alexander Apartments	101	S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$276,146.90
	2125	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$207,514.79
	2211	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$171,811.65
	922	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$182,569.36
	924	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$182,569.36
	916	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$147,957.58
	918	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$147,957.58
	920	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$147,957.58
	912	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$147,957.58
	914	Cumberland Street	Richmond	\$147,957.58
	200	S. Linden Street	Richmond	\$211,412.52
	202	S. Linden Street	Richmond	\$211,412.52
Philip Morris Building	2300	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$21,360,085.00
	605	N. 1st Street	Richmond	\$34,200.00
St. Andrew's School	227	S. Cherry Street	Richmond	\$1,669,635.00
	517	N. 24th Street	Richmond	\$83,200.00

Completed Rehabilitations continued

	523	N.	27th Street	Richmond	\$75,000.00
	3014	E.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$89,000.00
Smith-Courtney Co./ Spaghetti Warehouse	701		Bainbridge Street	Richmond	\$1,767,841.00
	325	W.	Broad Street	Richmond	
Historic Manor	100-104	W.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$585,029.00
W. H. Valentine House	103-105	E.	Main Street	Richmond	\$738,657.00
Davenport Alley	1401-1405	E.	Cary Street	Richmond	\$2,909,978.00
	1007	W.	Franklin Street	Richmond	\$175,000.00
Forbes Motor Car Company	1301	W.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$4,566,768.00
Sydnor & Hundley Furniture Store	106-108	E.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$5,741,902.00
Kensington Gardens	2900		Kensington Avenue	Richmond	\$11,432,974.00
	2730	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$325,000.00
	811	N.	Boulevard	Richmond	\$350,000.00
	805-807	N.	Boulevard	Richmond	\$350,000.00
	2734	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$370,000.00
	1710-1722	E.	Cary Street	Richmond	\$978,399.66
Perly's Restaurant	111	E.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$270,100.00
Hoge Memorial Meeting Building	104	N.	19th Street	Richmond	\$159,063.00
St. Andrew's School	227	S.	Cherry Street	Richmond	\$1,669,635.00
	10	E.	Church Avenue	Roanoke	\$1,271,485.00
	372		Washington Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$69,352.00
Shenandoah Hotel	128-132	E.	Campbell Avenue	Roanoke	\$5,492,157.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Co. General Office Building North	108		Jefferson Street, N.W.	Roanoke	\$21,348,994.00
Carter Hill			Fincastle Road (Route 71), Lebanon . .	Russell County	\$421,893.75
Klotz Bros. Building	202	S.	Lewis Street	Staunton	\$740,926.00
316 East Berkeley Place	316		Berkeley Place	Staunton	\$68,941.97
Union Bus Terminal	32-34	S.	New Street	Staunton	\$182,418.00
Miller-Masury House/ Greystone Manor (Phase 1)	515		Wilder Road	Virginia Beach	\$500,000.00
Fairfax Hall	1101		Reservoir Street	Waynesboro	\$5,809,692.00

Total					\$140,906,691.33
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Proposed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 2000 and July 2001.

Name of Property	Number		Address	City/County	Estimated Cost
Washington House	226-230	E.	Main Street	Abingdon	\$500,500.00
Esmont (main house)	7060		Esmont Farm	Albemarle	\$1,500,000.00
Seven Oaks	200		Seven Oaks Drive	Albemarle	\$1,400,000.00
The Cedars	6858		Rockfish Gap Turnpike	Albemarle	\$400,000.00
Mount Ida			State Route 795	Albemarle County	\$974,590.00
Cliffside	300		Warren Street, Scottsville	Albemarle County	\$450,000.00
	505	N.	Columbus Street	Alexandria	\$92,500.00
Bowling Eldridge House			Fox Hill Road, S.R. 794	Bedford	\$500,000.00
Oak Grove	7378		Gladys Road	Campbell County	\$90,000.00
Old Bank Building	4322		Capeville Drive	Cape Charles	\$68,166.00
Woodfork	3704		Woodfork Road	Charlotte Courthouse	\$350,000.00
Valley View Building	416-418	E.	Main Street	Charlottesville	\$300,000.00
Neve Apartments	313	E.	Market Street	Charlottesville	\$145,000.00
Do Drop Inn	599-605		Depot Street	Christiansburg	\$230,000.00

Chapel Hill	8100		Lord Fairfax Highway	Clarke	\$1,000,000.00
The Cliff	3605		Swift Shoals Road	Clarke	\$1,000,000.00
Elm Grove	20622		Governor Darden Road	Courtland	\$50,000.00
Ann Wingfield School	201	N.	East Street	Culpeper	\$2,000,000.00
Wheatland	1154		Wheatland Road	Essex County	\$350,000.00
Maizemoor	3459		Whiting Road	Fauquier County.	\$770,000.00
Joseph Carr House	9048		John Mosby Highway, Upperville . .	Fauquier County.	\$350,000.00
Bowman Farm	1605		Cahas Mountain Road	Franklin County	\$160,000.00
The Beadles House	515		GreenAcres Road, N., Stanardsville .	Greene County	\$96,000.00
Weaver House			Otterdam Road	Greensville County	\$5,000.00
Brown School	17116		Mountain Road	Hanover	\$130,000.00
Oakland	12308		Verdon Road, Doswell	Hanover County	\$145,000.00
Beacon Theatre	401	N.	Main Street	Hopewell	\$5,500,000.00
Elton	20985		Unison Road	Loudoun County	\$425,000.00
Elton James House	15591		2nd Street, Waterford	Loudoun County	\$175,000.00
Old Leesburg Baptist Church	7		Wirt Street, S.W., Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$450,000.00
Harris-Poindexter Store	81		Tavern Road	Louisa	\$95,000.00
Amazement Square	27		9th Street	Lynchburg	\$4,000,000.00
AA Adams Building	271		Granby Street	Norfolk	\$600,000.00
	332		Granby Street	Norfolk	\$900,000.00
Royster House	303		Colonial Avenue	Norfolk	\$120,000.00
Norva Theatre	320-328		Granby Street	Norfolk	\$2,400,000.00
Portlock Building	241		Granby Street	Norfolk	
	301	W.	Freemason Street	Norfolk	\$200,000.00
The Mack Building	316		Strawberry Street	Northampton County . .	\$150,000.00
	102		Tazewell Avenue, Cape Charles . . .	Northampton County . .	\$125,000.00
Orange Springs Farm	25270		Orange Springs Road	Orange	\$125,000.00
132 East Fillmore	132	E.	Fillmore Street	Petersburg	\$99,000.00
	622		High Street	Petersburg	\$45,000.00
	14-16	E.	Tabb Street	Petersburg	\$162,000.00
Lahmeyer House	439	S.	Sycamore Street	Petersburg	\$80,000.00
	322		Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$80,000.00
Gill-Hay House	545		High Street	Petersburg	\$276,255.58
	609		London Street	Portsmouth	\$99,000.00
Nesselrod on the New	6221		Madison Street	Pulaski County	\$450,000.00
Farrow's Row	308	N.	25th Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
21 East Main Street	21	E.	Main Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
315 N. Adams	315	N.	Adams Street	Richmond	\$700,000.00
Walker Row Partnership	106	E.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$170,000.00
Imperial Tobacco Building	422	E.	Franklin Street	Richmond	\$1,800,000.00
	1723	W.	Main Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	19	E.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$110,000.00
	21	E.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$80,000.00
	108	E.	Leigh Street	Richmond	\$90,000.00
T. R. Booker House	2706		P Street	Richmond	\$180,000.00
Alexander Apartments	101	S.	Boulevard	Richmond	\$211,614.60
Robert Merkson House	2708		P Street	Richmond	\$180,000.00
Carolina Building	2200	E.	Cary Street	Richmond	\$14,200,000.00
Consolidated Cigar					
Company Building	6	S.	23rd Street	Richmond	\$14,200,000.00
108 West Lancaster	108	W.	Lancaster Road	Richmond	\$30,000.00
Church Hill house	2614	E.	Franklin Street	Richmond	\$120,000.00
Climax Warehouse	2010	E.	Cary Street	Richmond	\$1,500,000.00
7 Oregon Hill houses	232	S.	Cherry Street	Richmond	\$40,000.00
	209-211		West Broad Street	Richmond	\$250,000.00
W. E. Kelley House	1209	N.	27th Street	Richmond	\$90,000.00
	311	S.	Cherry Street	Richmond	\$30,000.00
	3017	E.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$100,000.00
	605	N.	1st Street	Richmond	\$30,000.00
James B. Elam Residence	1825		Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$350,000.00

	1008		West Avenue	Richmond.	\$200,000.00
YWCA Building	6	N.	5th Street	Richmond	\$2,800,000.00
Messerschmidt Bros.	212	W.	Broad Street	Richmond.	\$260,000.00
Virginia Mutual Building	821	E.	Main Street	Richmond	\$1,200,000.00
	3014	E.	Broad Street	Richmond.	\$89,000.00
Last on Leigh	308	E.	Leigh Street	Richmond.	\$99,999.00
Donnan-Asher Iron					
Front Building	1211	E.	Main Street	Richmond.	\$300,000.00
	3009		Patterson Avenue	Richmond.	\$90,000.00
The Chesterfield Apartments	900-906	W.	Franklin Street	Richmond	\$3,500,000.00
Matthew Fontaine Maury					
Elementary School	1411		Bainbridge Street	Richmond	\$3,000,000.00
Parsons House	601		Spring Street	Richmond.	\$790,000.00
Harper Overland Building	1335	W.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$2,660,000.00
	318	W.	Broad Street	Richmond.	\$360,000.00
	317.5	N.	27th Street	Richmond.	\$49,999.00
	317	N.	27th Street	Richmond.	\$49,999.00
	315	N.	27th Street	Richmond.	\$49,999.00
Lady Byrd Hat					
Company Building	140		Virginia Street	Richmond	\$5,000,000.00
	2730	W.	Grace Street	Richmond.	\$325,000.00
	811	N.	Boulevard	Richmond.	\$300,000.00
Nolde Brothers, Inc., Bakery	2520	E.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$6,000,000.00
Perly's Restaurant	111	E.	Grace Street	Richmond.	\$270,100.00
Dr. R. C. Walden House	2039		Monument Avenue	Richmond.	\$300,000.00
7 Oregon Hill houses	234	S.	Cherry Street	Richmond.	\$40,000.00
John T. Wilson House	2037		Monument Avenue	Richmond.	\$375,000.00
	636		Day Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$70,000.00
Duval-Oakey House	206	E.	Calhoun Street	Roanoke	\$90,000.00
	20		Walnut Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$61,000.00
1893 Building	21	E.	Salem Avenue, S.E.	Roanoke	\$90,000.00
Campbell Avenue Complex	124	W.	Campbell Avenue	Roanoke	\$30,000.00
	372		Washington Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$50,000.00
	118		Campbell Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$250,000.00
	10	E.	Church Avenue	Roanoke	\$750,000.00
Norfolk & Western					
Railway Co. General Office					
Building South	8		Jefferson Street, N.W.	Roanoke	\$10,000,000.00
Berry Home Centers	170	E.	Main Street	Smyth County	\$200,000.00
Brooklyn's Deli	7-Mar	S.	New Street	Staunton	\$260,000.00
Walnut Hill Apartments	330		Vine Street	Staunton	\$200,000.00
316 East Berkeley Place	316		Berkeley Place	Staunton	\$68,000.00
Miller-Masury House/ Greystone Manor (Phase 2)	515		Wilder Road	Virginia Beach	\$875,000.00
Miller-Masury House/ Greystone Manor (Phase 1)	515		Wilder Road	Virginia Beach	\$500,000.00
Mount Zion	2253		Milldale Road	Warren	\$450,000.00
Wiley House	200		Pecan Street, Abingdon	Washington County	\$200,000.00
	346-348	S.	Wayne Avenue	Waynesboro	\$87,000.00
Adam Bowers House	410	S.	Cameron Street	Winchester	\$120,000.00
Moore Office Building	190	S.	1st Street	Wythe	\$50,000.00

Total:					\$106,733,466.60
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Notes on Virginia



Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

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STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
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PERMIT NO. 591