Report on the Stewardship and Status of Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property: 2017–2019

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

May 2017

This report was produced by the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. All photographs are from DHR unless otherwise indicated.

Cover photo: Walnut Valley Plantation, Chippokes State Park, Surry County (Department of Conservation and Preservation): This panoramic image shows the proximity—unusual for the era—of the ca.-1816 slave cabin (R) and main house (L) at Walnut Valley Plantation site. The closeness of the two buildings—and the sophisticated finishes and sound construction of the cabin—intrigue historians and archaeologists for what it may reveal about the evolving relationships between the plantation owners and their enslaved African American laborers. DCR plans to restore the cabin. (Photo: Adrienne Birge-Wilson/DHR)

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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May 1, 2017

Dear Governor McAuliffe and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia:

It is my pleasure to present the Department of Historic Resources' biennial report regarding the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as required by *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2202.3.

I am hopeful that you and other readers will find the report, which attempts to balance the duty and benefits regarding responsible stewardship with the challenging realities facing agencies which own historic real estate, both informative and relevant. For the first time, the report addresses threats to state-owned historic resources resulting from sea levels that are projected to continue to rise and impact historic resources owned by the Commonwealth.

Since the last report was distributed in 2015, the Department has continued to cultivate successful partnerships with numerous state agencies, resulting in impressive preservation successes despite the financial challenges that we all have shared. The report includes inspiring examples of agencies taking their stewardship responsibilities seriously regarding historic properties under their control. As numerous and recent studies have demonstrated, preservation of the Commonwealth's rich history is directly tied to heritage tourism, a key component of Virginia's economy.

The most important element of the report is its recommendations for the coming two years. Each agency included in the 2017 priority lists is required to initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report. My staff and I look forward to collaborating with these agencies as they take steps to meet our shared preservation goals.

Sincerely,

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Preface

In 2006, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 462 adding § 10.1-2202.3 (see Appendix A) which calls for the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to develop two biennial reports, with the option that they might be combined, on the stewardship of state-owned properties.

The two reports to be completed consist of:

(1) Priority lists:

- A priority list of the Commonwealth's most historically significant state-owned properties that are eligible for, but not designated on, the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) pursuant to § 10.1-2206.1;
- A priority list of significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the VLR, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality; and

(2) A biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities.

Consistent with prior reports, the 2017 report combines both the priority lists and the status report in a single document. It has been streamlined to be more concise and easily referenced, with guidance and reference materials having been moved to DHR's State Stewardship page of DHR's website (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Index.htm). This change allows for ready access by a wider range of users, as well as information that is more frequently updated.

The Department must, in addition to historic significance and threat, take into account other public interest considerations associated with landmark designation and the provision of proper care and maintenance of property, including:

- Potential financial consequences associated with failure to care for and maintain property;
- Potential for significant public education and cultural appreciation;
- Potential for significant tourism opportunities; and
- Community values and comments.

The completed report is to be distributed to all affected agencies, as well as institutions of higher learning, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly by May 1 of each odd-numbered year. This will ensure that information contained in the report is available to the agencies, the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Administration, and the Governor, and the General Assembly, during budget preparation.

All agencies of the Commonwealth are required to assist and support the development of the report by providing information and access to properties upon request. **Each agency that owns property included in the 2017 priority lists (pages 34–41) must initiate consultation with DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report for the purpose of initiating discussion of how these priorities might be met.** The agency and DHR must then make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on the designation of unlisted properties and on the feasibility, advisability, and methods of properly addressing the needs of threatened historic properties.

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Executive Summary

As the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the national preservation program winds down, the Commonwealth still finds itself grappling with economic strain, an ever-increasing demand on its financial resources, and the looming environmental threat of sea level rise. This report provides the Commonwealth an opportunity to both extol past accomplishments and address emerging and recurrent challenges.

Sea level rise poses significant threats to coastal resources, and it is imperative that state agencies assess probable threats to historic properties. Although all of the ramifications of sea level rise are not fully known, with proper planning, the negative impacts from projected changes on historic resources can be minimized. The management of state-owned historic properties should be integrated into an agency's strategic and master plans so that appropriate consideration may be given to those resources in the face of a natural disaster or other threats.

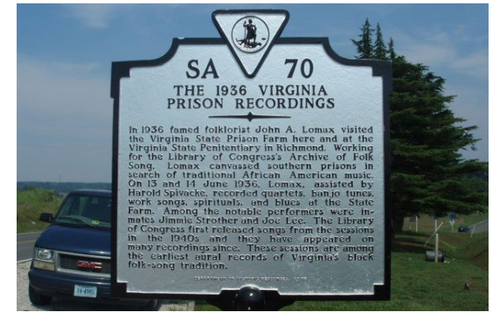
This report highlights a few of the 547 state-owned historic resources that fall within Climate Change Impact Areas. These areas were defined as a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA's) 2014 5-foot sea level rise predictions, combined with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's 2014 Category 4 hurricane storm surge data.

DHR has continued to strike successful partnerships with numerous state agencies in the face of widespread financial tightening. These partnerships have led to preservation triumphs, some of which are featured in this report. As state agencies continue to experience budget challenges that affect their ability to invest in the maintenance of their historic properties, they should also be mindful that short-term needs not override stewardship responsibilities. Preservation is a long-term investment. But Virginia's historic resources shape the Commonwealth's identity and contribute significantly to our heritage tourism industry, a consistent driving economic force for Virginia.

On April 28, 2017, Governor McAuliffe signed Executive Order 64 which supports enhanced stewardship of state-owned historic resources. Although the Commonwealth is unlikely to be in a financial position to pursue all of the recommendations laid out in this stewardship report, we encourage state agencies to engage with DHR on this new Executive Order (See Appendix D) which specifies:

- Pursuing listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) of historically significant properties;
- Using the state's highway marker program to help educate the public about Virginia's rich history and promote tourism in the Commonwealth (see photo, next page);
- Preparing and implementing treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship of historic properties;
- Exploring long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned historic buildings or other structures to leverage private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized resources; and
- Proactively pursing energy efficiency measures and addressing deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation.

The Commonwealth must continue to recognize and celebrate Virginia's historic resources. DHR continues to recommend that state agencies pursue listing of their significant properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register, so that these resources can be recorded for the education and enjoyment of all, as reflected in the new State Stewardship Executive Order recently signed by Governor McAuliffe. Only four additional state-owned properties were listed during the past two years, bringing the total of state-owned listings to 127.



This state historical marker along Route 6 in Goochland County recalls that famed folklorist John A. Lomax visited the Virginia State Prison Farm (James River Correctional Facility) while working for the Library of Congress's Archive of Folk Song. On 13 and 14 June 1936, Lomax and his assistant recorded quartets, banjo tunes, work songs, spirituals, and blues at the State Farm. "These sessions are among the earliest aural records of Virginia's black folk-song tradition," according to the marker.

In addition to the content mandated by Senate Bill 462 adding § 10.1-2202.3, this report includes sections on DHR's own initiatives to promote stewardship as well as case studies of exemplary state stewardship by other agencies.

This sixth biennial report reaffirms that:

- The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of historically significant properties, some of national and international importance.
- The Commonwealth as a whole benefits when leaders understand that preservation makes good environmental sense as well as good economic sense and is integral to conserving energy. This understanding on the part of state agencies promotes an ethic of stewardship.
- Certain types of state-owned historic properties are under-represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register, especially those related to institutions of higher education, the Civil War, and the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, and women. This should be addressed through strategic additions to the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- The seat of state government—the area surrounding the State Capitol—includes buildings that together contribute to a tangible identity of state government. It is appropriate that, as a collection, this historic district be documented and honored through inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- DHR's existing inventory and assessment of historic state-owned properties is so out of date as to be of limited use. The inadequacy of the information impedes DHR's ability to administer its own programs, assist other state agencies, and for those agencies to fully understand and take into account the historic resources in their control.

- The transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service for use as a designated National Monument and the continued management and sustainable redevelopment of this nationally-significant property by the Fort Monroe Authority must remain one of the Commonwealth's most important stewardship priorities.

- Institutions of higher education need to model better stewardship by taking their historic resources into account when preparing master plans; they should celebrate their register-eligible properties through listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or state highway markers, both of which are effective tools for educating the public about Virginia's rich history and promoting tourism.

A historical marker at an entrance to the James Madison University campus recalls the schools history and founding in 1908 as a "Normal" school for women.

- State agencies should seek energy efficiency and sustainability goals through best-preservation practices. Despite assumptions to the contrary, stewardship is very often the most cost-effective investment of scarce resources. At a time when we all must make every dollar count, the act of reinvesting and recycling our historic buildings is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

Case Study in Partnership Success: Summerseat

Summerseat after the first phase of restoration by HistoriCorps volunteers, completed in October 2016. (Photo: HistoriCorps)

Originally slated for demolition, "Summerseat," a circa-1860 house owned by Virginia State University, was spared by VSU. The name derives from a local tradition that says a county judge held court in the house during the summer months.

The one-room house features a raised masonry basement and modest Italianate detailing. It is among the last dwellings remaining of the former Ettrick Historic District, a small, African American community located across the Appomattox River from Petersburg, established in the early to mid-19th century. Both Ettrick and Summerseat are eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Summerseat had been vacant for many years and was under the constant threat of vandalism. During planning for the development of its new Multi-Purpose Center in 2008, VSU had no funding for Summerseat's maintenance and no proposed use for the historic building; therefore, it proposed demolishing the dwelling. Through negotiation with DHR, VSU agreed to keep the building in its current location and avoid demolition; however, a proposed use and plans for its rehabilitation remained unknown.

Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss viable options to preserve Summerseat. The house continued to deteriorate and efforts focused on immediate solutions to prevent demolition by neglect. By late 2015, Summerseat had garnered the attention of HistoriCorps, a non-profit organization that provides volunteers a hands-on experience preserving historic structures on public lands across America. Funding for Summerseat's rehabilitation was sought through a competitive grant from Petersburg's Cameron Foundation, which awarded money to the Summerseat project by the end of 2015.

Negotiations ensued between the stakeholders including VSU, HistoriCorps, the Cameron Foundation, as well as DHR, Preservation Virginia, and the Summerseat taskforce community group. Finally, in August 2016, HistoriCorps led its first group of volunteers and students to begin work on rehabilitating the exterior of Summerseat. The project attracted the attention of the surrounding community, nearby Petersburg, and the local media. More and more volunteers showed up want-

Summerseat in August 2016 undergoing restoration.

ing to help, including staff from VSU who offered school resources to support rehabilitation work. During six weeks, vinyl and aluminum siding was removed, the masonry repointed, the porch and windows repaired, and a modern rear addition removed from the house.

By October 2016, the house was cleaned up and proudly on display to the community. The response to Summerseat was so positive, that HistoriCorps is setting up a permanent field office in the area to continue work on Summerseat and other Petersburg preservation projects as educational opportunities for students and volunteers. The partnership among the various stakeholders showed how a concerned and engaged community can help preserve landmarks. Summerseat is now an anchor and touchstone to the community and a place where town and gown are making a positive connection.

After removing modern siding, volunteers work to strip away old lead paint.

Restoration also included re-pointing the brickwork of the basement and foundation.

A backhoe removes a modern rear addition on the historic dwelling.

After removal of the rear addition, scoffolding was set in place to allow repointing and repair of siding.

The stewardship of two DHR-owned historic properties illustrates innovative partnerships:

- **Clermont Farm:** When the Department of Historic Resources received the 18th-century Clermont Farm as a bequeath from the estate of Elizabeth Rust Williams in 2004, DHR and the newly-formed Clermont Charitable Trust were tasked with not only preserving this significant historic resource but also leveraging the farm's agricultural heritage to further its mission of education and public engagement. Clermont has established a partnership with Virginia Tech to ensure the viability of the farming operation while serving as an experimental and educational agricultural environment for students. Clermont has also established an Archaeological Advisory Committee with representatives from DHR, JMU, UVA, University of Maryland, and the US Forest Service to advise the farm on the need for, and scope of archaeological study of the property. Recently, Clermont received a grant from the National Park Service to address impacts from Hurricane Sandy on its historic slave quarter and partnered with the nonprofit HistoriCorps to complete a rehabilitation of the building for use as interpretive space. The survival of this Virginia landmark depends on the hard work of the Trust and these partnerships

The slave quarter at Clermont Farm prior to restoration.

The building in August 2015 during its restoration.

- **Wilderness Battlefield:** In 2013, DHR received in a Deed of Gift from Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust, 48.40 acres within the Wilderness Battlefield in Orange County. In 2014, DHR struck a Management Agreement with the non-profit Friends of Wilderness Battlefield wherein the Friends agree to maintain, inspect, and protect the historic values of the property while allowing the group use of the battlefield for interpretation and activities. The volunteer group routinely visits the property, ensures that property access remains secured, and monitors the area for any illicit activities that may remove or disturb artifacts of historic value. DHR and the Friends are currently in the process of renewing the Agreement, which will remain valid for two years. This partnership fosters the protection of this property and provides opportunities for the Friends group to engage with and interpret this important property.

A view of the 48-plus acre tract in Orange County that DHR received in a Deed of Gift from Walmart corporation. DHR has partnered with Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield on stewardship of the property.

DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship

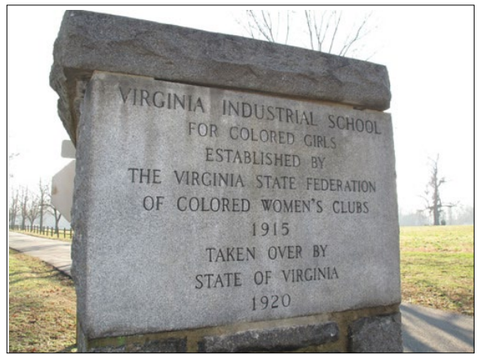
The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) takes seriously its responsibility to work collaboratively with its sister agencies and makes it a priority to serve as a readily available resource. When interacting with other agencies, DHR encourages them to identify, evaluate, and assess the condition of, and develop proper treatment plans, for their historic properties.

Among the many resources that DHR offers is a skilled professional staff: Architects, architectural historians, and archaeologists, a curator, and a materials conservator—all of whom are available to provide technical assistance on a variety of historic preservation topics. DHR staff is also available to train facility managers, building supervisors, park superintendents, and other individuals responsible for the management and care of historic properties.

DHR's Archives and Library contains a wealth of information beneficial to other state agencies. Its holdings include an extensive collection of survey reports, technical manuals, and reference materials on a wide range of historic preservation issues. This information is all freely available to state agencies, along with survey files and a Geographic Information System (GIS)–supported database of historic properties.

In addition to the items included in the 2013 report as recommendations and referenced later in this report, to promote good stewardship DHR has also:

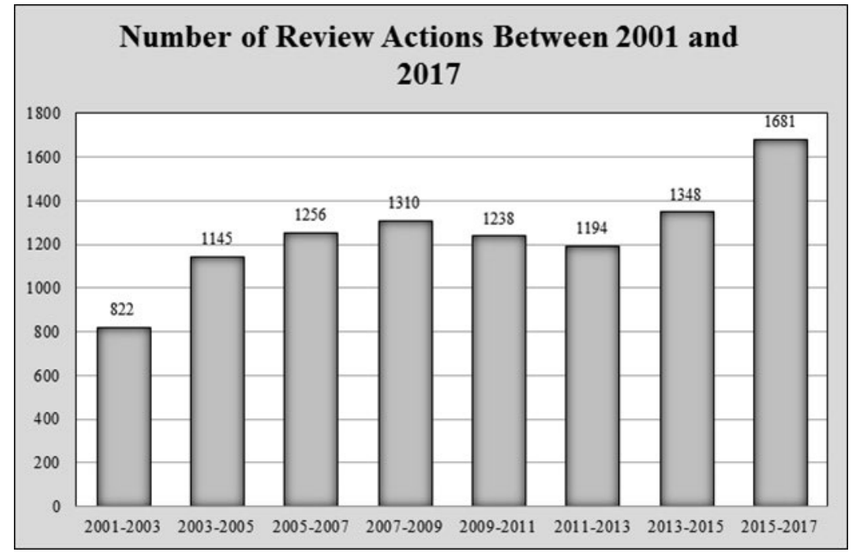
- Encouraged state agencies with register-eligible properties to list them on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). From May 2015 to April 2017, this effort has resulted in four state-owned property being listed in the VLR. In 2016, DHR staff assisted the National Park Service with updating the NHL (National Historic Landmark) documentation for the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior approved the NHL documentation on January 11, 2017.



Known most recently as the Barrett Learning Center, this property began as Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls. The property is important for its association with Janie Porter Barrett, the first African American woman to head a training school. She advocated a pioneering rehabilitation philosophy that was adopted throughout the U.S. and around the world.

- Encouraged state agencies to responsibly manage historic properties and archaeological sites under their control, and to meaningfully incorporate these properties into their plans, ideally early in the planning and budget process.

- Responded to 1,681 requests for review from state agencies between April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2017, providing comments on potential impacts to significant historic resources, and guidance on how to best preserve and treat historic properties under their control. These review requests include the consideration of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans,



DHR's Division of Review and Compliance responded to 1,681 requests from state agencies for review of projects with the potential to impact state-owned historic resources between April 1 of 2015 and 2017.

specifications and dispositions of surplus property, and technical assistance regarding such issues as Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility.

- Issued 46 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2017. The Virginia Antiquities Act prohibits damage to or removal of objects of antiquity from archaeological sites on all state-controlled land. This act does not restrict a state agency from construction or other land-disturbing activities on its own land, but it does prohibit all "relic hunting" or any archaeological field investigations without a permit from DHR.
  DHR is given exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through the issuance of a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State-Controlled Land. The permit process requires that DHR evaluate the justification and methodology for the investigation to ensure public benefit, as well as a plan for the proper curation of any artifacts. DHR also reviews the qualifications of the person(s) conducting the work to ensure that field investigations are conducted under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Archaeological field investigations on state land are appropriate as part of the assessment of potential impacts from proposed construction projects, historic interpretation, or ongoing academic research projects.

- Issued one (1) anticipatory permit for archaeological removal of buried human remains to a state agency between April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2017. DHR issued the anticipatory permit pursuant to Code of Virginia §10.1-2305 and in concert with one of the above referenced state lands permits. The permit was designed to allow the agency receiving it to respond quickly and within both legal and ethical limits to any discovery of buried human remains during archaeological investigation of a proposed construction site. One historic grave

was encountered during the investigation and project engineers were able to implement a redesign to avoid further disturbance, thereby allowing the burial to remain in its original location.

- Continued to provide technical assistance to DEQ on the development of guidance documents in support of its permit-by-rule regulations for renewable energy projects, balancing historic preservation goals with the energy needs of the Commonwealth.

- Conducted, with sponsorship from Preservation Virginia and local organizations, one Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshop in Gloucester, with more planned for the future. These workshops provide lectures and hands-on experience covering burial laws, cemetery conservation, resource recording, research, and interpretation. While many of our participants have been members of the general public, we have also reached state employees from several agencies, including the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Department of Forestry, State Parks personnel, the College of William and Mary, James Madison University, and the University of Mary Washington.

DHR archaeology staff and the agency's conservator routinely conduct cemetery workshops combining classroom and hands-on instruction about a variety of topics. DHR welcomes employees from other state agencies to attend the workshops.

- Provided assistance to state colleges and universities such as Longwood University, James Madison University, and the University of Mary Washington, and agencies such as the Virginia Department of Transportation, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation regarding treatment of old and/or historic cemeteries and the discovery of human remains.

- Offered by way of DHR's conservator technical assistance on a variety of conservation issues to multiple state agencies. Highlights include assisting a Virginia Commonwealth University professor and students with questions about gravestone conservation and the Virginia Museum of Natural History with questions about molding prehistoric ceramic surfaces and finding qualified textile conservators; assisting the Virginia Military Institute with conservation of a historic padlock; and assisting the Virginia Historical Society by creating Mylar collars for proper display of historic textiles. DHR's conservator has also provided presentations on conservation materials and methods to students at Virginia Commonwealth University and James Madison University, and regularly provides internship opportunities to upper-level undergraduate and graduate students from Virginia colleges and universities.

- Hosted numerous training opportunities in collaboration with the National Preservation Institute on a wide range of preservation topics, to which state agency facility managers were invited. With the exception of VDOT, participation among most state agencies was very low.

- Met one-on-one with colleges and universities—including Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, University of Mary Washington, College of William and Mary, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Longwood University—to review overall plans, specific projects, and discuss impacts to historic resources.

- DHR's Western Regional Office archaeologist continued to work with Virginia Tech at the university's Kentland Farm, a historic plantation that is part of Virginia Tech's 3,200-acre agricultural science facility. DHR's western region archaeologist developed a public archaeology program for the farm that is designed to raise awareness of the property's long multicultural and multi-ethnic history. The public archaeology program has become a featured highlight of Virginia Tech's annual Kentland Community Heritage Festival and, over the past two years, has interpreted Kentland's archaeological significance to over 700 festival visitors through on-site interpretation and multimedia presentations. In 2016 the property's first and only manager, Dr. Dwight Paulette, retired, and DHR is now working to establish an equally productive cooperation with the new manager.

Jean Eaves, a descendent of the 19th-century enslaved community at Kentland Farm, excavates at the archaeological site of a former slave/servant's quarters.

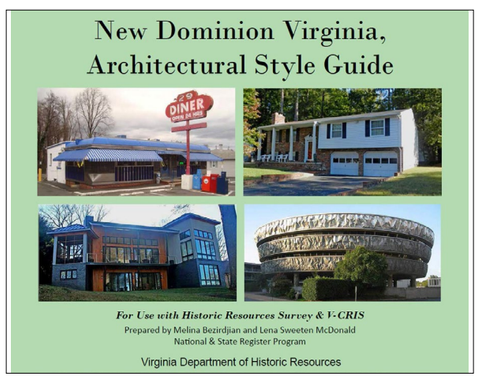
- DHR's Western Regional Office archaeologist assisted the Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Department of Forestry with questions about cultural resource survey as well as field identification and treatment plans for identified cultural resources.

- DHR's archaeology program continues to focus on the impact of sea level rise and catastrophic storm surge on buried historic properties. In 2015, DHR conducted a field school at Eyre Hall in Northampton County, on the grounds of a manor built in 1760, and at Craddock Creek in Accomack County on a prehistoric

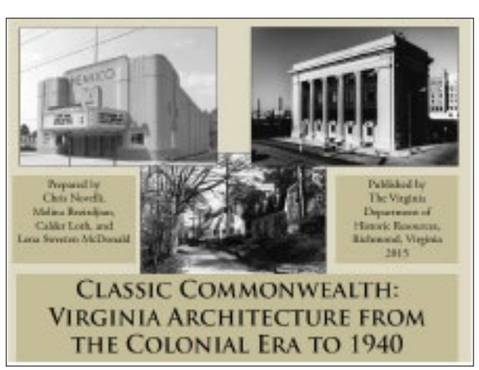
Volunteers work a pit during the DHR-led 2016 spring field school at Great Neck (L-R): Ryan Ramirez of the Department of Planning & Budget, and Stephanie Williams, DHR's deputy director, along with other DHR staff participated during the field school.

site as well as the site of the 18th-century Craddock Plantation. Both field schools were conducted in cooperation with the Archeological Society of Virginia and local volunteers. In 2015 and 2016, DHR conducted extensive excavations, including a field school, at Great Neck, an A.D. 250–450 archaeological site in Virginia Beach. This months-long project was conducted in cooperation with the Archeological Society of Virginia and with the assistance of volunteers from across the Mid-Atlantic, archaeologists and other staff from DHR, archaeologists from local CRM (Cultural Resource Management) firms, students from Longwood University and the College of William and Mary, and archaeologists from Jamestown Rediscovery.

- DHR's Easement Program archaeologists and Eastern Regional Office archaeologist assisted the superintendent of False Cape State Park with the discovery (by a visiting Boy Scout troop) of a partial human cranium on Park property, and assisted with identification of appropriate tribal contacts for repatriation.
- VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System) launched successfully on September 18, 2013. VDOT contributed to the cost of developing the new system. VDOT remains a key partner as both a major end-user and as a contributor in the planning and implementation of new program features.
- Developed a special section of its website devoted to state stewardship with the goal of agencies being able to easily access frequently updated information and guidance regarding historic preservation, including lists of registered state-owned properties (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Index.htm). This webpage has been extremely successful in communicating general preservation knowledge and basic DHR application procedures to state agencies.



New Dominion Virginia, Architectural Style Guide: *DHR's historic registers program staff created a guide to Virginia's built environment from post-World War II (1946) through the end of the Cold War (1991). The architectural guide is useful for evaluating historic buildings and structures associated with this period. State property managers, citizens, representatives of local governments, historical societies, and other organizations can download a copy of the guide for use in surveying architectural resources from a pivotal period in the Commonwealth's history.*



Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940: *DHR also produced this guide for identifying and documenting numerous historic building types and styles common to the Commonwealth. The guide opens with an overview of Virginia's architectural heritage within the context of larger historic trends, from colonial-era settlement through to the early 20th century. The majority of the publication consists of a "Style and Form" section offering basic information about character-defining features of the many historic architectural styles that have shaped Virginia's public and private spaces across more than three centuries.*

Models of Exemplary State Stewardship

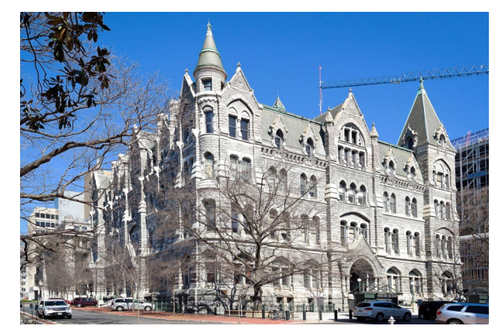
During the past two years, several agencies have acted steadfastly in their preservation efforts despite budget and staffing reductions. They serve as role models for how to incorporate good stewardship into planning and project implementation. The following list of examples, not intended to be all-inclusive, represents the breadth and variety of preservation stewardship achievements.

Department of General Services

- In 2012, DGS initiated discussions with DHR to restore President James Monroe's tomb at Hollywood Cemetery. Designed by Richmond architect Albert Lybrock, the Gothic Revival monument resembles a cage, and was cast in iron by the Philadelphia firm of Wood and Perot, and erected in 1859. It holds the granite sarcophagus of James Monroe, but years of inappropriate maintenance had deteriorated the iron monument. DGS gathered a skilled team of conservators and carefully dismantled the structure piece by piece to clean and repair it. Detailed analysis also determined the original paint color of the historic monument. Once repairs were complete, the structure was put back together and repainted the original buff stone color. By early 2017, the tomb was reopened to the public.

President James Monroe's tomb in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, (left) prior to restoration and afterwards.

- In an effort to track state-owned historic properties, DGS provided DHR a list of all state-owned properties that are 50 years old and older. This is a great resource allowing DHR a better opportunity to merge data from DGS with V-CRIS, the state's cultural GIS-based resource database.
- DGS has diligently consulted with DHR on the rehabilitation of Old City Hall in downtown Richmond. Designed by Elijah E. Myers, it is an imposing Gothic style building constructed between 1886 and 1894, and functioned as City Hall until the 1970s.



Old City Hall, Richmond, is now undergoing rehabilitation by DGS in consultation with DHR.

- For years, DGS discussed rehabilitation options for the Ninth Street Office Building with DHR. In 2012, a design solution was

completed and a new tenant was secured—the Virginia Attorney General's Office. DGS diligently worked with DHR on the rehabilitation of the former Richmond Hotel into offices for the OAG. Today, the building features an elaborate atrium with a stained glass skylight. Governor McAuliffe renamed the building the Barbara Johns Building for Ms. Johns, who organized a student strike in 1951 to protest segregation.

The former Ninth Street Office Building was renovated and renamed the Barbara Johns Building in early 2017. (Photo: DGS)

Virginia State University

- VSU has consulted with DHR on projects impacting Storum and Vawter Halls. Storum Hall, built in 1913, is also referred to as the Old President's Home. Vawter Hall, built in 1908, is the oldest building on campus. Both are listed on the VLR and NRHP and make up what is the heart of the campus's remaining historic core. Through consultation, VSU modified the proposed Vawter Hall plans to protect the building's architectural integrity. VSU has also been assiduous in their efforts with the Storum Hall project to minimize adverse impacts, caused by replacing the historic windows, and pursuing appropriate mitigations. VSU is open to the idea of creating a heritage plan as part of these mitigations.

Vawter Hall at VSU, where officials have consulted DHR about renovation plans for the historic campus building.

- Originally slated for demolition, Summerseat was spared by Virginia State University. A circa-1860 house that tradition says was used by a county judge during the summer months to hold court; it is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funding for rehabilitation was won through a grant from the Cameron Foundation, and in August 2016, HistoriCorps, a non-profit organization, led its first group of volunteers and students to begin work on rehabilitating the exterior. Many community volunteers showed up wanting to help, including staff from VSU. By October 2016, the house was cleaned up and proudly on display for the community. As a result of this success, HistoriCorps is setting up a permanent field office in the area to continue work on Summerseat and other Petersburg preservation projects. (See pgs 9–10 above for more information.)

Department of Conservation and Recreation

- The Slave Cabin at Walnut Valley in Chippokes State Park dates to approximately 1814, making it the second oldest known slave cabin in the Commonwealth. Both DHR and the University of Mary Washington have studied the cabin as an architectural and archaeological resource, using dendrochronology and archaeological excavation methods. Walnut Valley was listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013. In 2017, DCR submitted a rehabilitation project for the main house, kitchen and slave quarters, and is in direct consultation with DHR. The Secretary of Interior's Standards will be applied in this project.

This slave cabin at Chippokes State Park's Walnut Valley will be restored by DCR using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and in consultation with DHR.

University of Virginia

- In 2017, UVA initiated discussions with DHR to provide accessibility ramps for The Lawn, as well as a ramp and ADA accessibility project for Maury Hall.
- UVA also consulted with DHR on West Porch repair and ADA ramps for Pavilion VII, after consulting with interested parties, conducting a study, and consulting with subject matter experts.
- As continued from previous reports, the University has maintained skilled tradesmen—masons and fine carpenters—on staff who perform much of the work within the Academical Village.

  * In May 2016, UVA proposed a large interior and exterior rehabilitation of Pavilion III. Work on the exterior included reconstruction of the roof balustrade (based on historic photographs and from Thomas Jefferson's original plans), as well as cleaning the marble capitals.

  * In 2016, the Rotunda was reopened after being closed for two years to carry out an extensive rehabilitation. Following an international colloquium in 2011, and subsequent years of studies, UVA carefully and sensitively rehabilitated the building for incorporation back into the academic program for increased student functions.

After two years undergoing extensive renovations, the Rotunda at UVA re-opened in September, 2016. (Photo: UVA)

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind

- In late 2015, DHR consulted with VSDB to discuss the renovation of Main Hall, which is listed in the VLR. VSDB hired a team of preservation architects to prepare a Master Plan and a schematic design report. Thorough investigation was sought to determine historic fabric and later alterations as well as defining a period of interpretation. VSDB's goals include maximizing the use of the building, while addressing code compliance issues, ADA accessibility, and a variety of deterioration and maintenance concerns. DHR commended VSDB for their forward-thinking approach to the preservation of Main Hall.

Main Hall at VSDB, where officials are taking a diligent approach in considering the historical character of the building and future plans for its. (Photo: VSDB)

Status Report on 2015 Recommendations

The following properties, grouped thematically, were identified in the 2015 report as the highest priority for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). These selections were made because their themes were either (1) the focus of public interest, (2) under-represented in the VLR, (3) the subject of tourism and education, and/or (4) threatened:

- Virginia's Cultural Diversity
- Underwater Resources on State Lands
- Properties Associated with the Recent Past
- Institutions of Higher Education

Many of these properties have been carried over from the five previous biennial reports from 2007 through 2015, which speaks to their level of historic significance. A table summarizing the status of properties carried over from previous reports is included in Appendices B and C.

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR)

Virginia's Cultural Diversity

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site

Location: Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia
Status: In March 2016 the Foster Site was listed in the VLR. Once part of a historic African American neighborhood called Canada, the Kitty Foster site is a rare and well-documented antebellum home site and graveyard associated with Kitty Foster, an African American laundress and seamstress who worked at the university. Archaeology has been conducted and there is now an official memorial.

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site at UVa.

Barrett Learning Center

Location: Hanover County
Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice
Status: In 2016, this property was listed in the VLR. The Barrett Learning Center, originally the Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls, was the last of the four juvenile correctional facilities to be established in Virginia during the early twentieth century. African American activist Janie Porter Barrett, the first superintendent of the school, was a pioneer in developing modern principles of rehabilitative care for juveniles. The Commonwealth

Entrance to Barrett Learning Center, Hanover Co.

of Virginia assumed control of the school in 1920, and it remained in use for various treatment programs until 2007. The complex is an excellent example of the juvenile reform movement for African-American girls in the United States. Operations officially ceased for the facility in 2009. DJJ still owns the property and currently uses it for other activities.

Virginia State University Historic District

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: Virginia State University
Status: Not listed. The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, however only three resources are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core as mitigation for recent demolitions on campus and in the adjacent, and also historic, Ettrick neighborhood. The University has remained in opposition to registering its historic campus. Currently, a preservation plan is being discussed as an addition to the Master Plan as mitigation resulting from a recently proposed project at Storum Hall (also known as the Old President's Home).

Summerseat

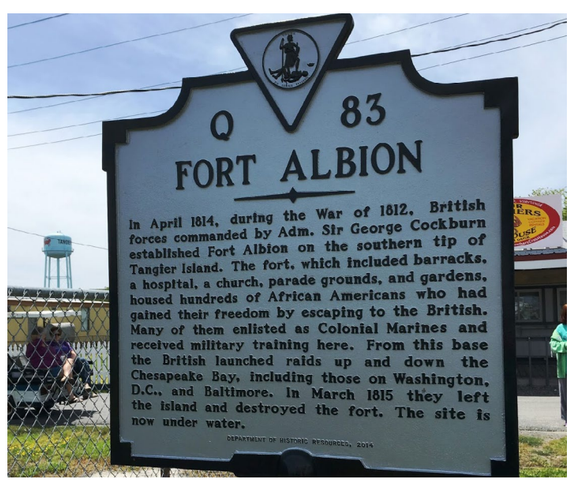
Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: Virginia State University
Status: Not listed. In 2015, the Cameron Foundation awarded HistoriCorps a grant to conduct a feasibility study and rehabilitation of Summerseat. In August 2016, a preservation partnership agreement was executed between HistoriCorps and VSU and a field school commenced work on the building in August 2016. The project garnered the attention of the press, and DHR and VSU contributed time and effort to the physical rehabilitation of the exterior of the building. HistoriCorps wrapped up the first phase of work in October and plans to return in the spring 2017 to start a second phase.

Summerseat prior to restoration in 2016.

Underwater resources on State Lands

Fort Albion

Location: Accomack County
Agency: Commonwealth of Virginia
Status: Listed in the 2015 Tangier Island Historic District Boundary Increase. This resource is a submerged site in the Chesapeake Bay, making it state-owned property. Fort Albion, a British fortification from the War of 1812, is located immediately off the coast of Tangier Island in territory owned by the Commonwealth. At Fort Albion, the British recruited and trained escaped African American slaves for service in the Colonial Marines. This force played an important role in British actions against the Virginia state militia and the invasion of Washington, D.C. In June 2015 a historic marker for Fort Albion was dedicated on Main Ridge Road on Tangier Island.



Properties Associated with the Recent Past

Campbell School of Architecture, University of Va (1970)

Location: Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia
Status: Not listed. Constructed in 1970, Campbell Hall is located northwest of the Lawn at the University of Virginia. The building is a notable work of internationally-renowned architects Pietro Belluschi and Kenneth DeMay. An L-shaped building, constructed primarily of concrete, glass, and the University's trademark red brick, Campbell Hall reflects the architects' attempts to balance a mid-20th century Modern style and the Jeffersonian aesthetic used throughout the rest of the University's campus. In May 2013, a nomination was completed and readied for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. Unfortunately, the University's Board of Visitors chose to postpone the nomination indefinitely for unknown reasons. There has been no action taken on the nomination since 2013.

Campbell Hall, UVa.

Virginia War Memorial (1956)

Location: Richmond
Agency: Department of General Services
Status: Not listed. A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. As a result, DHR would need to re-evaluate its eligibility for registration. As mitigation for the adverse effect resulting from the addition, the property was resurveyed at the intensive level and the data entered into DHR's archives. The centennial commemoration (2014-2018) of World War I presents an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register. There has been no progress in efforts to have a nomination prepared.

Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel (1951–1960)

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: Virginia Tech
Status: Not listed. Designed by Roy Fr. Larson and located on the western apex of the Drill Field, the War Memorial Chapel is one of the most prominent landmarks on the campus. The lower level below grade contains the chapel, while the upper level contains Memorial Court, which displays eight sculptured Indiana limestone pylons, each with relief sculptures. No action has been taken to list this property.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters (1957)

Location: Richmond
Agency: Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Status: Not listed. The building at 4010 West Broad is a good example of a late-1950s interpretation of the International and Modern styles. In March 2016, the Commonwealth sold the property to a private developer.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters, Richmond, is no longer owned by the Commonwealth.

Institutions of Higher Education

University of Mary Washington Historic District

Location: Fredericksburg
Agency: University of Mary Washington
Status: Not listed. The campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the Commonwealth's early normal schools that retains an excellent collection of early-to-mid 20th century Colonial Revival buildings. The University is not interested in pursuing registration at this time; however, it has appointed a historic preservation officer and has nearly completed a Preservation Plan to supplement its Master Plan. The Preservation Plan recommends that the university pursue registration.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: VPI and State University (Virginia Tech)
Status: Not listed. The larger campus is eligible for listing in the VLR, including the Upper Quad. That area could be listed as a separate, smaller historic district due to its association with the University's establishment as an early Virginia land grant school under the Morrill Act. The Upper Quad's architecture is also exemplifies early-20th century collegiate Gothic style as designed by the firm of Carneal and Johnson. There has been no progress to register the campus as University Administration continues to oppose listing.

The Upper Quad at Virginia Tech (Photo: VT)

James Madison University Historic District:

Location: Harrisonburg
Agency: James Madison University
Status: Not listed. The campus is eligible for its significance through its contribution in the areas of women's normal school education and the architectural design of Charles M. Robinson. In 2006, a draft nomination was prepared for a historic district that encompassed the core "bluestone" campus and quad of James Madison University, but the district was never listed due to the objections by the University. Over the years, DHR's attempts to revisit the issue have generally been discouraged. In Spring of 2016 discussion was restarted on listing JMU's Bluestone Campus Core. The university is currently undergoing a review and subsequent update to its Campus Master Plan (initially approved by their Board of Visitors in January 2009) and the nomination for the Bluestone Campus Core is also being reviewed as part of that initiative in 2017.

James Madison University's historic "bluestone" campus district centers on its "Quad.," the open green space shown above . (Photo: JMU)

College of William and Mary

Location: Williamsburg
Agency: College of William & Mary
Status: The proposed expanded campus has not been listed. The larger campus is among the finest collections of Colonial Revival institutional buildings in Virginia, with many designed by architect Charles M. Robinson; and the Sunken Garden, the work of landscape architect Charles Gillette, is one of the most impressive landscape features at any of the state's institutions. In 2016, DHR met with CWM to discuss an expansion and update of the nomination to include the larger campus.

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality

Fort Wool

Location: Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Status: Fort Wool is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as a fifteen-acre island that was begun in 1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under President James Madison. It played a significant role in the Civil War, and was reactivated during both World Wars as part of the harbor defense system. Deterioration from sea waters and winds, as well as a lack of maintenance funding is resulting in the fort's disintegration. Fort Wool was built to be militarily equal to, and work in tandem with, neighboring Fort Monroe; however, unlike Fort Monroe, Fort Wool has been unable to attain adequate funding for maintenance in recent years. The fort remains a popular tourist attraction during the summer months in Hampton.

Fort Wool. The site remains popular with tourists in summer.

Summerseat

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: Virginia State University
Status: Originally slated for demolition, Summerseat was spared by VSU.
A circa-1860 house that tradition says was used by a county judge during the summer months to hold court, Summerseat has a raised basement and modest Italianate detailing; it is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. (See pgs. 9–10 for more information.)

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Morson's Row

Location: Richmond
Agency: Department of General Services
Status: DGS began exterior rehabilitation work on these three 1853 bow-fronted Italianate row houses in 2010. This initial phase of the project primarily involved repairs to the roof and other areas intended to stop water infiltration which has damaged large portions of the interior. Unfortunately, DGS continues to lack project funding to properly address all interior and exterior rehabilitation improvements needed to bring Morson Row up to functional use for state offices and they are deteriorating rapidly.

Morson's Row, Richmond (Photo: Wikimedia)

Taskinas Plantation Site

Location: York River State Park, James City County

Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation

Status: This site includes an 18th-century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. The site is currently under threat due to sea level rise.

Former State Hospitals

Central State Hospital

Location: Dinwiddie County

Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services

Status: Central State Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as among the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglected maintenance, another circa-1910 building was also demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site may suffer this same fate. However, as mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. In March 2017, DBHDS submitted a Preliminary Information Form Survey as partial fulfillment of Stipulation 1(a)(i) from the Memorandum of Understanding executed in December 2014.

DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum

Location: Staunton

Agency: Frontier Culture Museum

Status: Constructed in 1932, the DeJarnette Sanatorium arose on a hillside outside the City of Staunton as a special private unit of Western State Hospital. It is the last of the large, residential-style mental hospitals in Virginia. Spared from demolition, the complex is vacant and has been deteriorating for years. Emergency repairs in 2009 helped stabilize some of the buildings, but a lack of routine maintenance will seal the building's fate through demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton along the highway. Currently, the building has not yet been mothballed or stabilized and continues to deteriorate.

Part of the deteriorating DeJarnette Sanatorium complex in Staunton. (Photo: Wikimedia)

Historic Correctional Facilities

James River Correctional Facility

Location: Goochland County

Agency: Department of Corrections

Status: The James River Correctional Center, which closed in 2011, is an eligible historic district as the state's first prison farm, which served as a model for development of farming operations at several of Virginia's other correctional facilities. The property is also significant as a unique example pre-World War II era large-scale agriculture. The complex contains identified archaeological sites, but given its location along the James River, there is a high potential for unidentified prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and canal-related features. In July 2014, the DOC requested permission to demolish two historic farm buildings at this facility. DHR requested an intensive level survey however, DOC has not followed up on this request.

The now-closed James River Correctional Facility. (Photo: Goochland History Website)

Powhatan Correctional Facility

Location: Powhatan County

Agency: Department of Corrections

Status: The Powhatan Correctional Facility was closed in 2015, although a small work farm remains in operation. This facility has not been formally recommended eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP; however, it is DHR's opinion that it holds historic significance and should be re-evaluated, especially in light of this recent threat. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish nine historic farm buildings at the facility. DHR requested an intensive level survey; however, DOC has not followed up on this request. In February 2017, DHR received a request from DOC to demolish the Mule Barn due to deterioration from neglect. Mitigation is expected.

The Mule Barn at the former Powhatan Correctional Facility will be demolished due to deterioration from neglect.

Virginia Correctional Facility for Women (VCCW)

Location: Goochland County

Agency: Department of Corrections

Status: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930, and is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. DOC is proposing a very large renovation of the entire facility, which may diminish the historic character of this important and contributing piece to the Commonwealth's history of women. In 2014 mitigation was done for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, which presented a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, is a contributing resource to the VCCW Historic District.

An administration building at Virginia Correctional Facility for Women.

Recommendations 2015--2017

Agencies and institutions of higher education whose properties were referenced in the priority lists should:

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

  Status*:* Four state-owned properties have been registered in the past two years, bringing the total number of such listings to 127. The four recent listings include: Kitty Foster Archaeological Site, Pocahontas State Park, the Barrett Learning Center (once known as the Virginia Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls), and Fort Albion (which is under the water of the Chesapeake Bay making it state property and was listed in the Tangier Island Historic District Boundary). In 2016, DHR staff assisted the National Park Service with updating the NHL documentation for the Virginia State Capital in Richmond. The NHL documentation was approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior on 11 January 2017.

A contributing building in the Pocahontas State Park Historic District.

- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2014–2016 budget cycle.

  Status: A continuing issue from previous budget cycles, tight funding and budget cuts have made it increasingly more difficult for state agencies to address maintenance needs of priority properties.

All agencies and institutions of higher education that own or control property should:

- Systematically update existing historic resource survey data and identify both archaeological resources and properties that may have become eligible—or that may have been lost—in the years since completion of the 1988/1991 state survey. Colleges and universities should work with DHR to determine boundaries for eligible historic districts within their historic campus cores.

  Status: Unfortunately, unless required as mitigation for an adverse impact, the cultural resource surveys for properties under state ownership are rarely initiated or updated. Surveys are usually of individual buildings and often based upon the need to mitigate demolition. A noteworthy example of stewardship, as mitigation for the demolition, was put forth in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Longwood University, signed by DHR Director Julie V. Langan in 2016. The MOU addressed the adverse impact from the demolition of two buildings that contribute to the Farmville Historic District. As mitigation, Longwood will intensively record the buildings, create an interpretive exhibit on the history of the area within the new building, generate a database of historic maps of Longwood, and develop a campus heritage preservation plan.

- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to or integrated aspect of a Master Plan. Ideally, interested parties, such as local governments or concerned historic resource groups and DHR should be included in the development of the Plan.

  Status: DHR has strongly encouraged VSU to include a Heritage Preservation sub-component with its Master Plan as mitigation for the demolition of nearly a quarter of its historic campus core. Although that heritage plan did not come to fruition as a result of those mitigations, VSU has increased consultation with DHR. Additionally, as mitigation for adverse impacts to VLR-listed Storum Hall, VSU is actively engaging in discussion of the incorporation of a Heritage Plan as an addendum to its 2017 Master Plan updates.

- Designate one staff member in a university or college's office of planning or its architect or other appropriate office(s) to serve as a steward of historic resources and liaison with DHR. The staff liaison should take advantage of DHR's online database—the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS) that went "live" in September 2013.

  Status*:* Although there was a response reported in the previous biennial report from UMW, DBHDS, Virginia Tech, and VMI, there have been no additional fulfillments of this recommendation in 2015-2017.

- Give consideration to proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR, particularly those properties or categories of properties cited in this report. For listed or eligible properties, DHR should be consulted early, prior to the capital outlay process, development of final plans or commencement of work. Ideally, DHR should receive preliminary drawings and later a complete set of working drawings for properties that are registered or determined eligible.

  Status*:* Recommended maintenance continues to be problematic due to limited resources. However, excellent examples of meeting this goal include VMFA's plan to rehabilitate the Robinson House; UVA's thoughtful investigation into the rehabilitation of the Rotunda roof and installation of a sprinkler system

Robinson House, ca-1859, is located on the VMFA campus and slated for rehabilitation.

into the Academical Village; and Virginia School for Deaf and Blind's request for DHR's assistance in the repair of the Main Hall porch and the Chapel roof at its Staunton campus. In each instance, the properties are listed or eligible for listing in the VLR, and the rehabiliation met the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards.*

- Direct state agencies with significant archaeological sites to provide sufficient law enforcement and signage to protect vulnerable underground resources.

  Status: VDOT provided signage, inspection, and law enforcement for reported looting of archaeological sites in its right-of-way during the widening of Route 3 in Culpeper County.

The Department of Historic Resources should:

- Continue to provide leadership, technical expertise, and guidance to help state agencies improve stewardship of state-owned historic properties. Strategies toward this end may include such things as:

  * Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

    Status: Four state-owned properties have been registered in the past two years, bringing the total number of listings to 127 The four listings include: the Kitty Foster Archaeological Site, Pocahontas State Park, the Barrett Learning Center (once known as the Virginia Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls), and Fort Albion (which is under the water of the Chesapeake Bay making it state property; it was listed in the Tangier Island Historic District Boundary Increase). In 2016, DHR staff assisted the National Park Service with updating the NHL documentation for the Virginia State Capital in Richmond. The NHL documentation was approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior on 11 January 2017.

  * Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.

    Status: VCU did a feasibility study for the Scott House in May 2016. Mary Washington continues to work on its preservation plan. Longwood agreed to a preservation plan as mitigation for the Admissions Building demolitions, and VSU is open to the idea of one, too, coming out of the Storum Hall window replacement project. Southside Virginia Training Center agreed to a "mini" Preservation Plan to help guide development on their property in Dinwiddie County.

  * Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, or other issues concerning treatment, sustainability and historic cemeteries.

    Status*:* DHR has sponsored or co-sponsored numerous training opportunities that have been made available to state agencies responsible for the management of historic property.

  * Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in the *2015 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties* as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.

    Status*:* Several agencies mentioned in the 2015 report contacted DHR within the required sixty days including UMW, JMU, Longwood University, UVA, VMI, VDOT, DBHDS, DOC and DGS. Meetings have been held over the past two years with only some of the other agencies. As in the previous report, the highest priority remains the colleges and universities because development and expansion are the most prolific with these agencies.

  * Encouraging DHR staff to pursue accreditation as LEED Green Associates. The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction and operations.

    Status*:* No additional DHR staff members were LEED certified this biennium.

  * Partnering with land-holding state agencies to identify and evaluate their resources related to the Civil War, War of 1812, and American Revolution. Such resources could include but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, etc., during specific battles or campaigns.

    Status*:* There have been no new partnerships since the last report.

  * Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

    Status*:* In June 2015 a historic marker for Fort Albion was dedicated on Main Ridge Road on Tangier Island.

  * Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fuly digitizes the review of state projects.

    Status*:* Certain agencies are proficient in utilizing ePIX and routinely submit projects for review using the system.

  * Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database—VCRIS—for recording their historic resources.

    Status*:* Currently, there are eight state agencies with a VCRIS license.

- Continue to support the transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service and aid the Fort Monroe Authority in the management and sus-

tainable redevelopment of the property. Although the majority of the requirements included in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) that guides the transfer process are complete, some important deliverables are still pending. DHR recommends that provisions be made for the completion of these deliverables as soon as possible.

Part of the Fort Monroe Historic District.

Status*:* In August 2015, DHR provided technical assistance during the development of the final Deeds of Transfer and Cooperative Management Agreement between the Commonwealth and National Park Service (NPS) to establish Federal ownership within the Fort Monroe National Monument. DHR worked collaboratively with the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) and the NPS to finalize the Fort Monroe Historic Preservation Manual and Design Standards (May 2016). DHR continues to review both state and Federal undertakings at Fort Monroe pursuant to the 2011 state-level Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the National Park Service Programmatic Agreement, and the Design Standards. The FMA is proposing several significant improvements to the property, including a new Visitor's Center, and DHR will continue to be part of the design process for these projects. The FMA has been operating without a full-time Historic Preservation Officer since July 2016 and DHR will continue to work with FMA to fill this position.

- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, utilizing best preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.

  Status*:* DHR and the Clermont Foundation renewed their cooperative Management Agreement in 2015 and have recently executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding archaeology at Clermont Farm. The MOU formally establishes the composition and role of the Archaeological Advisory Committee and sets forth a review process that must be followed by the Foundation when considering projects on the property that may affect archaeological resources. The Archaeological Advisory Committee, which includes several key DHR employees, will assist DHR and the Foundation in the development of a revised Archaeological Management Plan. In 2015 the Clermont slave quarter was rehabilitated with federal Hurricane Sandy funding and through partnership with HistoriCorps.

- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.

  Status*:* In September 2015, DHR partnered with professional underwater archaeologists to survey and document a submerged archaeological site in New Kent County which had been the target of repeated artifact collection under permit by VMRC and was thought to be of historic value. Based on the results of that professional survey, DHR recommended to VMRC that the location is an underwater historic property of historic value and VMRC agreed to restrict the area from further permitted exploration.

  In December 2015, the Directors of DHR and VMRC met to discuss the underwater permitting process and DHR's concerns regarding the impact of permitted exploration on significant archaeological sites. Based on recommendations of that meeting, DHR developed a new permit application and reporting form which will improve the quality of information provided to DHR on the activities carried out under an exploration permit. DHR also recommended to VMRC that limits be placed on the number of artifacts that may be collected by any individual from a specific location within any year. Finally, with the support of DHR, the Archeological Society of Virginia chartered its first Maritime Heritage Chapter which may provide professional assistance to DHR and VMRC in the evaluation of future underwater discoveries.

Stewardship Recommendations for 2017-2019

The following DHR recommendations focus on the Commonwealth's most significant and/or urgent issues and priorities over the next two years. Many of these goals can be accomplished for a modest cost or without any expenditure of funds, and they could have a significant impact and remarkably improve the Commonwealth's stewardship of historic properties under its control.

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register

Institutions of Higher Education

Carried over from each biennial report since 2007, this category of properties remains at the top of DHR's list of urgent priorities for register listing. The Commonwealth's state colleges and universities are remarkable not only for their distinctive architectural qualities, but also for their association with the history of education in Virginia. Historic campus cores range from exquisite examples of the Colonial Revival style to an iconic collection of "bluestone" exteriors. In addition to being some of the very first educational buildings in the country, these institutions highlight the education of women and African Americans and their listing could honor this testament to Virginia's legacy as a leader in education.

Priority candidates for registration include:

College of William and Mary Historic District

Location: Williamsburg
Agency: College of William & Mary
Priority: The historic core of the College of William Mary, including the Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, and the President's House are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register, the National Register, and is a designated National Historic Landmark. The surrounding Colonial Revival campus has been determined eligible for listing. As the oldest college in Virginia, this larger campus is an excellent example of colonial architecture and campus planning. In July 2016, DHR met with campus staff to discuss nominating the 1920s-30s Robinson and Gillette expansion to campus.

James Madison University Historic District

Location: Harrisonburg
Agency: James Madison University
Priority: The historic bluestone buildings that make up the campus core of James Madison University are a distinctive collection of university buildings. Designed by Charles M. Robinson, the university was originally established as the Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women in 1908, and the buildings were constructed of native bluestone (limestone) and red tile roofs. JMU is proud of its distinctive bluestone campus and 2015 and 2016 expressed interest in listing the campus core in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The university is currently undergoing a review and subsequent update to its Campus Master Plan (initially approved by JMU's Board of Visitors in January 2009) and the nomination for the Bluestone Campus Core is also being reviewed as part of that initiative in 2017.

Keezel Hall, JMU (Photo: Wikimedia/ Ben Schumin)

Radford University Historic District

Location: Radford
Agency: Radford University
Priority: Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. It was among the last Normal Schools established in Virginia, after Longwood, present-day JMU, and Mary Washington. Charles Robinson and landscape architect A. Pharaoh Gagge designed a plan for the campus soon after its establishment in 1913. Construction began in 1916 and only part of the plan was realized; however, the school expanded throughout the 20th century and shows an important evolution of campus planning and collegiate design as well as associations with normal school education in Virginia.

Muse Hall, Radford University, completed in 1970. (Photo: Wikimedia)

Virginia's Cultural and Social Diversity

Virginia's sociocultural narrative has been a rich and ever-changing landscape since Pre-Columbian times. Untold stories that illustrate a more holistic perspective on history should be given recognition. These stories from the Commonwealth illustrate such things as slavery, segregation, education, incarceration, and health care for African-Americans, women, and other groups inadequately represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Awareness of these unique resources is the first step to recognition on the historic register, which is an ideal vehicle to celebrate the impressive range of Virginia's resources.

Priority candidates for registration include:

Virginia State University Historic District (VSU)

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: Virginia State University
Priority: VSU is one of the first fully state-supported colleges for African Americans in the United States. The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; however, only three resources are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core as mitigation for recent demolitions on campus and in the adjacent and historic Ettrick neighborhood. The University has remained in opposition to registering its historic campus. A preservation plan is currently being discussed as an addition to the Master Plan as mitigation resulting from a recently proposed project at Storum Hall (also known as the Old President's Home).

Foster Hall, VSU. (Photo: VSU)

Radford University (RU)

Location: Radford
Agency: Radford University
Priority: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early-20th-century Virginia and for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson's original campus layout and design of the campus core. Established in 1913, Radford University (see above) was the last Normal Schools established in Virginia. Renamed the Radford State Teachers College in 1924, it became the Women's Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) in 1944, known as Radford College. It separated from VPI in 1964, became co-ed in 1972 and was renamed Radford University in 1979. Charles Robinson and landscape architect A.

Pharaoh Gagge designed a plan for the campus soon after its founding. The plan called for a triangular yard edged on two sides by buildings arranged in a V made up of dorms, a dining hall, a library, and a central administration building, Founders Hall, serving as the apex of the design.

Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW)

Location: Goochland County
Agency: Department of Corrections
Priority: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930, and is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. DOC is proposing a very large renovation of the entire facility, which may diminish the historic character of this important and contributing piece to the Commonwealth's history of women. In 2014 mitigation was done for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, which presented a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, is a contributing resource to the VCCW Historic District.

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital

Location: Nottoway County
Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services
Priority: Piedmont Geriatric Hospital, formerly known as the Piedmont Sanatorium, was established in Burkeville in 1918 as the first tuberculosis sanatorium for African Americans in the nation. Providing medical facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis in African Americans was unprecedented at the time. Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register as a pioneering medical institution for African Americans, and as a representative example of a segregated sanatorium.

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital, completed 1918.

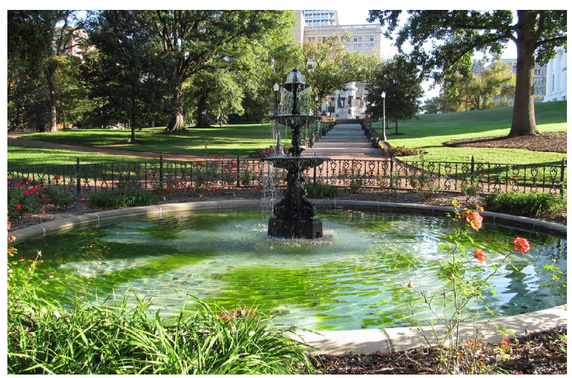
Government Buildings

Among the state's most prominent and significant buildings are those located in Richmond and associated with the seat of state government. While some of the individual buildings located within Capitol Square have been registered, it would be appropriate for the entire square to be registered as a historic district. Such a nomination would provide a valuable planning tool to DGS, as it would supplement the limited data that exists on those properties already registered and would meld the history of the collection into a single document. Listing is honorary and would afford the property long-overdue state and national recognition.

Priority candidate for registration:

Capitol Square including Landscape

Location: Richmond
Agency: Department of General Services
Priority: To date, only the Virginia Capitol Building has been listed in the VLR and the NRHP; it is also a designated National Historic Landmark. The surrounding landscape is not included in the nomination. DHR has previously discussed listing a larger historic district, inclusive of the surrounding buildings facing Capitol Square, with the Department of General Services, but all land-owning parties must be involved in order to proceed with the listing effort. A smaller district listing that includes the contributing landscape features within the fenced Capitol would provide an important context to the Capitol Building. In 2016, DHR and the Capitol Square Preservation Council discussed expanding the National Historic Landmark nomination to reflect the current conditions of the building and its setting. The nomination was revised by DHR and reviewed by the National Park Service with support for the updates.



A fountain on Capitol Square. (Photo: Wikimedia/ Doug Kerr)

Honorable Mention

Priority candidate for registration:

University of Virginia Milton Airport

Location: Albemarle County
Agency: University of Virginia
Priority: Milton Field is a 172-acre property in Albemarle County that includes an intact ca. 1940 airport hangar and administration building as well as portions of the original ca. 1939 sod runways. The intact airport complex also contains many non-historic buildings on the periphery of the property. UVA purchased the property in 1939 to establish an airfield as part of a U.S.-sponsored Civilian Pilot Training Program; construction began in 1940 with WPA funds. Following WWII, the airport was partially converted to commercial use. Milton Airport is one of the few intact examples of airfields from this era that remain in Central Virginia. It is a resource type that is quickly vanishing and stands as a reminder of early aviation practices.

A circa 2010 aerial view looking west at Milton Field, a pre-WW II complex. (Photo: Paul Freeman)

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

- Sea level rise;
- Master Plans that fail to consider historic resources during expansion or reconstruction planning;
- Natural disasters;
- Decommissioning of state facilities;
- Reduced maintenance budgets; and
- Properties affected by projects that have been through the Capital Outlay process before the significance of affected resources have been evaluated and considered.

Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise poses significant threats to Virginia's historic resources. Now is the time for state agencies to assess and begin to address these threats. The threatened state resources in this report fall within the Climate Change Impact Areas. These areas were defined as a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA's) 5' sea level rise predictions (2014) combined with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's Category 4 hurricane storm surge data (2014).

The overall number of state-owned historic resources threatened is 547; this includes 237 archaeological resources and 310 architectural resources. The combined total acreage of state lands threatened is 16,053.04 acres. Of these, 24 historic properties are currently listed on the VLR. Besides the most significant threatened resources profiled in more detail below, the list also properties in the following table:

Historic Places within Climate Change Impact Areas

Resource Name	DHR ID #	Agency/ Unit	Location
Croaker Landing Archaeological Site (Historic)	047-0093	DCR/ York River State Park	James City County
Stone House (NRHP Listing), Stone House Site (Current)	047-0036	DGIF/ Wildlife Management Area	James City County
Seashore State Park Historic District (NRHP Listing)	134-0099	DCR/ First Landing State Park	City of Virginia Beach
Pamunkey Indian Reservation (Historic/Current), Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District (NRHP Listing)	050-0034	Joint Resolution/ Pamunkey Reservation Wetlands	King William County
Governor's Land Archaeological District (Historic/Current)	047-0082	DGIF Land Holding	James City County
Eagles Lodge (Current), Margots/ Claybancke (Historic)	018-0037	DGIF/ Chickahominy Wildlife Management Area	Charles City County
Weyanoke Plantation (includes numerous archaeological sites)	018-0029	DGIF/ Kittewan Wildlife Management Area	Charles City County
Nanzattico (Historic/Current), Nanzattico Indian Town (NRHP Listing	048-0084	DCR/ Occoneechee State Park	King George County
Taft Archaeological Site (Historic)	029-5411	DCR/ Mason Neck State Park	Fairfax County
Belle Isle (NRHP Listing)	051-0001	DCR/ Belle Isle State Park	Lancaster County
Dismal Swamp Canal and Historic District (NRHP Listing), Dismal Swamp Canal Historic District (Descriptive), Dismal Swamp Canal Historic District (incl. Gilmerton Lock, Jericho Ditch) (Descriptive), Dismal Town and Washington Ditch (Historic), Great Dismal Swamp Preservation	131-0035	DGIF/ Cavalier Wildlife Management Area	City of Chesapeake City of Suffolk
Mockhorn Island (Current), Upper Ridge Site (NRHP Listing)	065-5015	DGIF/ Mockhorn Wildlife Management Area	Northampton County
Westerhouse House (Current)	065-0030	VMRC/ Tidal Lands	Northampton County
Baldriff Neck Plantation Archaeological Site (Historic), Boldrup Plantation Archaeological Site (NRHP Listing), Bolthorpe Plantation Archaeological Site (Historic), Moyer Farm (Historic)	121-005	DGIF/ Balthrope Marsh Wildlife Management Area	City of Newport News
Stratford (Historic), Stratford Hall (NRHP Listing)	096-0024	DCR/ Westmoreland State Park Historic District	Westmoreland County
Walnut Valley (NRHP Listing), Walnut Valley Farm (Historic)	090-0023	DCR/ Chippokes Plantation State Park	Surry County

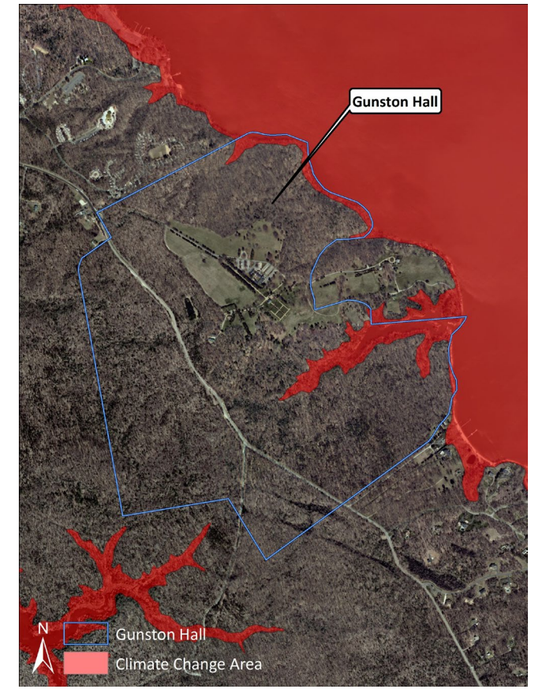
Westmoreland State Park Historic District

Location: Westmoreland County
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Threat: Constructed between 1933 and 1942, this park was a product of the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. The construction was done by CCC workers and the design by coordination between the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development and the National Park Service. There are several remaining CCC-era buildings at the park today and the original development plan has been retained. The park is situated between Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, and the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, along the Potomac River. Sea level rise will submerge some of the contributing resources including and within the vicinity of the Sandy Beach area.

Westmoreland State Park Climate Change Impact Areas (red).

Gunston Hall

Location: Fairfax County
Agency: Gunston Hall
Threat: The one-time home of George Mason IV, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), this property is also significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of Georgian-style architecture. Sea level rise will destroy archaeological sites, as well as change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape.



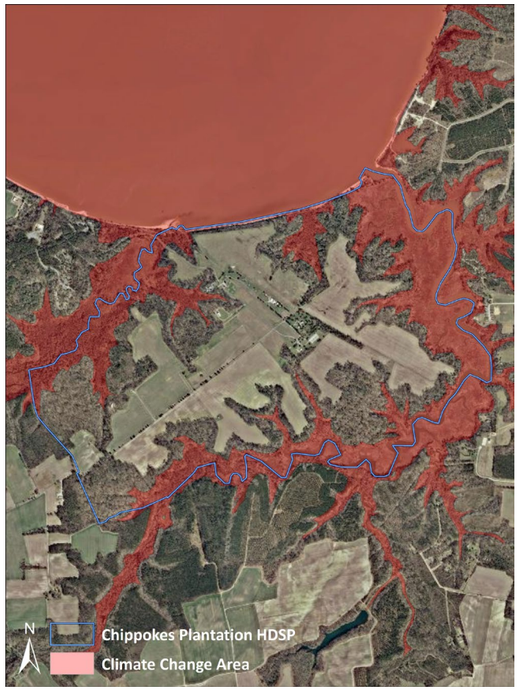
Gunston Hall Climate Change Impact Areas.

Chippokes Plantation Historic District / State Park

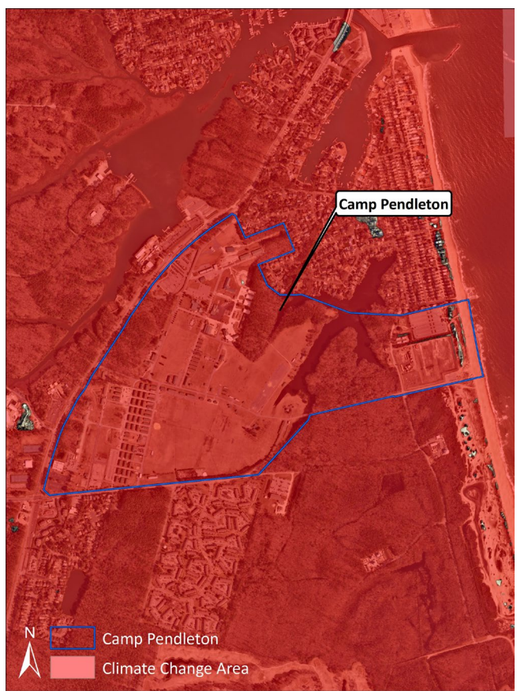
Location: Surry County
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Threat: This property is significant for its history, architecture and archaeological sites. Sea level rise will destroy some of its archaeological sites, as well as radically change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. (See map, top left, next page.)

Camp Pendleton Historic District

Location: Virginia Beach
Agency: Department of Military Affairs
Threat: Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is a Virginia National Guard facility that has been in uninterrupted military use since 1912. The core historic area of the beachfront area and original cantonment are still intact. It is significant for its architecture and contribution to military and defense history. Camp Pendleton will be completely submerged due to sea level rise. (See map, bottom left, next page.)



Chippokes State Park Climate Change Impact Areas.



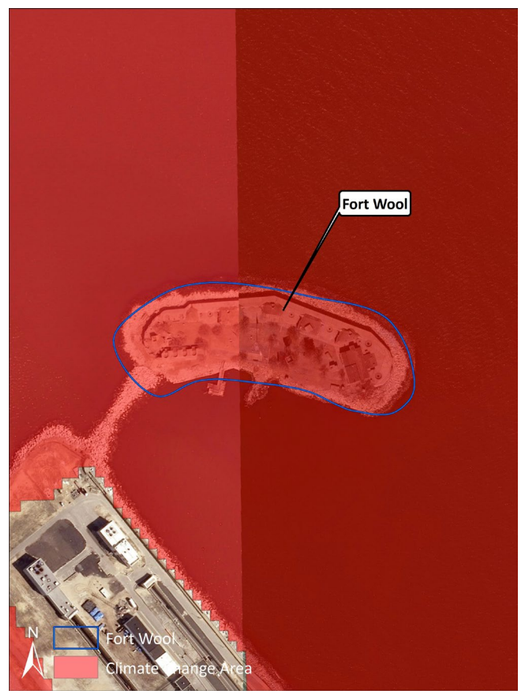
Camp Pendleton Climate Change Impact Areas.

Fort Wool

Location: Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton

Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation

Threat: Fort Wool is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as a fifteen-acre island that was begun in 1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. It played a significant role in the Civil War, and was reactivated during both World Wars as part of the harbor defense system. Deterioration from sea waters and winds, as well as a lack of maintenance funding is resulting in the fort's rapid disintegration. Fort Wool was built to be militarily equal to, and work in tandem with, neighboring Fort Monroe, although Fort Monroe has been able to attain adequate funding for maintenance in recent years, unlike Fort Wool. The fort remains a popular tourist attraction during the summer months in Hampton. Fort Wool will be completely submerged due to sea level rise.



Fort Wool Climate Change Impact Areas.

Other Resources

Radford University (RU) Historic District

Location: Radford

Agency: Radford University

Threat: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early-20th-century Virginia for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson's original campus layout and design in the campus core. Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. The need for new facilities has led to demolitions of significant historic properties.

West Hospital

Location: Richmond

Agency: Virginia Commonwealth University

Threat: The MCV Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991, but the district has lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. The VCU six year capital plan has a renovation in the 2018-2020 biennium and demolition/replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium for the West Hospital, although funding has not been secured for either yet.

West Hospital, VCU Richmond.(Photo: VCU)

Beaumont Correctional Facility

Location: Powhatan County

Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice

Threat: Beaumont was founded in 1890 as a privately operated training school for boys in the Laurel section of northern Henrico County. The state took over the school in 1920 and it was moved to Powhatan County. It became known as the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. The Beaumont Learning Center has kept with the Learning Environments Plan for the treatment of juvenile offenders since the 1970s. This facility is slated to close in 2017. Measures should be taken to mothball historic buildings if they will no longer be in use.

Kilbourne House

Location: Chesterfield County

Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice

Threat: Located at the Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Facility (historically known as the Bon Air Learning Center (BALC)), established in 1910, the Kilbourne House was the primary facility for about ten years, before the school was expanded. The plantation house was built in 1823 and was expanded in the 1850s. Because of its eclectic mix of styles it has beeen described as one of the most unconventional antebellum houses in the Commonwealth. The building is deteriorating due to a lack of basic maintenance and repairs.

Kilbourne House, located at Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Facility. (Photo: DJJ)

Priority landmarks currently under threat include some of the same properties that are high priority for registration:

Morson's Row

Location: Richmond

Agency: Department of General Services

Threat: DGS began exterior rehabilitation on these three 1853 bow-fronted Italianate row houses in 2010. This initial phase of the project primarily involved repairs to the roof and other areas intended to stop water infiltration which has damaged large portions of the interior. Unfortunately, DGS continues to lack funding to properly address all interior and exterior rehabilitation improvements needed to bring Morson's Row up to functional use for state offices; they are deteriorating rapidly.

Recommendations 2017--2019

Despite the very real financial challenges facing the Commonwealth, responsible stewardship of historic resources is achievable through careful project planning and consultation with the Department of Historic Resources.

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for 2017-2019:

The Governor should:

- Institute an annual Governor's Award program for outstanding state stewardship, with the first award being given to Virgina State University for its efforts to secure the future of Summerseat;
- Encourage state agencies to celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by erecting historic highway markers for those sites of state-level importance, which supports tourism in the Commonwealth;
- Encourage state agencies to explore long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned buildings, thereby leveraging private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized historic buildings;
- Direct all state agencies to proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;
- Encourage state agencies to "mothball" vacant buildings, following best practices provided by DHR.

Agencies and institutions of higher education whose properties were referenced in the priority lists should:

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register;
- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2018-2020 budget cycle.

All agencies and institutions of higher education that own or control property should:

- Actively collaborate with the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities (VFH) in support of the development of the African American Historic Sites Database, which will be relaunched in 2019 for the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the first African's in Virginia. Agencies should support VFH goals to interpret African American experience in Virginia and developing resources, cultural activity promotion, and varied educational material including websites, radio programs, events, and exhibits.
- Engage with DHR per the 2017 Executive Order (see Appendix D) which specifies:

  * Pursuing listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) of historically significant properties;
  * Using the state's highway marker program to help educate the public about Virginia's rich history and promote tourism in the Commonwealth;
  * Preparing and implementing treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship of historic properties;
  * Exploring long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned historic buildings or other structures to leverage private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized resources;
  * Proactively pursuing energy efficiency measures and addressing deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;
- Systematically update existing historic resource survey data and identify both archaeological resources and properties that may have become eligible—or that may have been lost—in the years since the 1988/1991 state survey was completed. Colleges and universities should work with DHR to determine boundaries for eligible historic districts within their historic campus cores.
- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to or integrated aspect of a Master Plan. Ideally, interested parties, such as local governments or concerned historic resource groups and DHR should be included in the development of the Plan.
- Designate one staff member to coordinate the stewardship activities of the agency and take advantage of DHR's online database—the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS).
- Give consideration to proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR, particularly those properties or categories of properties cited in this report. For listed or eligible properties, DHR should be consulted early, prior to the capital outlay process, development of final plans or commencement of work. Ideally, DHR should receive preliminary drawings and later a complete set of working drawings for properties that are registered or determined eligible.
- Direct state agencies with significant archaeological sites to provide sufficient law enforcement and signage to protect vulnerable underground resources.

The Department of Historic Resources should:

- Continue to provide leadership, technical expertise, and guidance to help state agencies improve stewardship of state-owned historic properties. Strategies toward this end may include such things as:

* Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

* Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.

* Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, or other issues concerning treatment, sustainability and historic cemeteries.

* Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of these biennium stewarship reports. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in the *2017 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties* as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.

* Encouraging DHR staff to pursue accreditation as LEED Green Associates. The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction and operations.

* Partnering with land-holding state agencies to identify and evaluate their resources related to the Civil War, War of 1812, and American Revolution. Such resources could include, but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, etc., affiliated with specific battles or campaigns.

* Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

* Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fuly digitizes the review of state projects.

* Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database—VCRIS—for recording their historic resources.

- Continue to support the transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service and aid the Fort Monroe Authority in the management and sustainable redevelopment of the property. Although the majority of the requirements included in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) that guides the transfer process are complete, some important deliverables are still pending. DHR recommends that provisions be made for the completion of these deliverables as soon as possible.

- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, utilizing best preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.

- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Text of SB 462/§ 10.1-2202.3

Appendix B: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Listing in the VLR

Appendix C: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Threatened Resources

Appendix D: Executive Order: Advancing Virginia's Preservation Stewardship

Appendix A: Text of SB 462/§ 10.1-2202.3

Text of § 10.1-2202.3

A. *In order to consider the broad public interest and protect the financial investment in state-owned historic assets, the Department shall develop, on a biennail basis, a report on the stewardship of state-owned properties. The report shall include, but not be limited to, a priority list of the Commonwealth's most significant state-owned properties that are eligible for but not designated on the Virginia Landmarks Register pursuant to § 10.1-2206.1. The report shall also provide a priority list of significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality. In developing the rport, the Department shall, in addition to significance and threat, take into account other public interest considerations associated with landmark designation and the provision of proper and maintenance of property. These considerations shall include: (i) potential financial consequences to the Commonwealth associated with failure to care for and maintain property, (ii) significant public educational potential, (iii) significant tourism opportunities, and (iv) community values and comments. The report shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist and support the development of th report by providing information and access to property as may be requested.*

B. *Each agency that owns property included in the report required by subsection A shall initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report and make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on designation of an unlisted property and on the feasibiliy, advisability, and general manner of addressing property eneds in the case of a threatened historic property.*

C. *The Department shall prepare a biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions taken, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities. The status report, which may be combined with the report required pursuant to subsection A, shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly.*

D. *The reports required in subsections A and C shall be completed and distributed as required no later than May 1 of each odd-numbered year, so that information contained therein is available to the agencies, the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Administration, and the Governor, as well as the General Assembly, during budget preparation.*

Appendix B:

Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Listing in the VLR
(Resources in BOLD have been successfully listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register.)

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters	Richmond	VPISU	2015: The building at 4010 West Broad is a good example of a late 1950s interpretation of the International and Modern styles. The property was sold to a private developer in March 2016.
Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel	Blacksburg	VPISU	2015: Designed by Roy Fr. Larson and located on the western apex of the Drill Field, the War Memorial Chapel is one of the most prominent landmarks on the campus. The lower level below grade contains the chapel, while the upper level contains Memorial Court, which displays eight sculptured Indiana limestone pylons, each with relief sculptures. No action has been taken to list this property.
Fort Albion	Accomack County	State	2015: The location of Fort Albion, a British fortification from the War of 1812, is a submerged site in the Chesapeake Bay, immediately off the cost of Tangier Island in territory owned by the Commonwealth. The British used Fort Albion as a recruitment and training site for escaped African American slaves to join the Colonial Marines. This force played an important role in British actions against the Virginia state militia and the invasion of Washington, D.C. In June 2015 a historic marker for Fort Albion was dedicated on Main Ridge Road on Tangier Island. This resource, which is under the water of the Chesapeake Bay, making it state property, was listed in the Tangier Island Historic District Boundary Increase in 2015.

Barrett Learning Center	Hanover County	DJJ	2015: The Barrett Learning Center, originally the Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls, was the last of the four juvenile correctional facilities to be established in Virginia during the early twentieth century. African American activist Janie Porter Barrett, the first superintendent of the school, was a pioneer in developing modern principles of rehabilitative care for juveniles. The Commonwealth of Virginia assumed control of the school in 1920, and it remained in use for various treatment programs until 2007. The complex is an excellent example of the juvenile reform movement for African American girls in the United States. Operations ceased for the facility in 2009, although DJJ still owns the property and currently uses it for other activities. This property, was listed to VLR in 2016.
Virginia Capitol Square Historic District	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2017: The historic district has not been listed, but it remains a priority. DHR has discussed listing with the Department of General Services, which oversees the state's resources in and around Capitol Square, but all land-owning parties must be involved in order to proceed with the listing effort, including private land owners, the federal government (U.S. Courthouse) and the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Many of these buildings in and around Capitol Square have been listed individually, including the Federal Courthouse, Old City Hall, and several state-owned buildings. The Ninth Street Office building was listed in June 2009 and the Washington Building was listed in 2010. The Aluminum Building, located on the east side of the square, was determined individually eligible in 2012. In 2016, DHR and the Capitol Square Preservation Council discussed expanding the National Historic Landmark nomination to reflect the current conditions of the building and its setting. The nomination was revised by DHR and reviewed by the National Park Service with support for the updates.

Univeristy of Virginia Cemetery, including Confederate Section	City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County	UVA	2011, 2013: The University of Virginia Cemetery, including its adjacent Confederate soldiers' section, is located on the corner of Alderman and McCormick Roads. Interments at the University Cemetery, one of the oldest in Albemarle County, record the continuous history of the University community from 1828 through the present. In 2012, UVA discovered previously undocumented burials of what are thought to be enslaved African Americans who worked at the University. There has been no progress to list the cemetery.
Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia	City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County	UVA	2013, 2015; Constructed in 1970, Campbell Hall is located northwest of the Lawn at the University of Virginia. The building is a notable work of internationally-renowned architects Pietro Belluschi and Kenneth DeMay. An L-shaped building, constructed primarily of concrete, glass, and the University's trademark red brick, Campbell Hall reflects the architects' attempts to balance a mid-20th century Modern style and the Jeffersonian aesthetic used throughout the rest of the University's campus. In May 2013, a nomination was completed and readied for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. Unfortunately, the University's Board of Visitors chose to postpone the nomination indefinitely for unknown reasons. There has been no action taken on the nomination since 2013.
Lexington Plantation Archaeological Site	Fairfax County	DCR	2007, 2009, 2013: Listed in the National Register on May 28, 2013.
College of William and Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	CWM	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President's House, and the Sunken Garden are designated as National Historic Landmarks, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the National Park Service. The larger campus at CWM is one of the finest collections of Colonial Revival institutional buildings in the state, many of which were designed by Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; while the Sunken Garden is one of the most impressive landscape features at any of the state's institutions, designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette. In 2016, DHR met with CWM to discuss an expansion and update the nomination to include the larger campus.

Twin Lakes State Park	Prince Edward County	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, this property was listed in the VLR and NRHP under the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form.
Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake, and Pocahontas State Parks	Cumberland, Appomattox, and Chesterfield Counties	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, these properties, except for Pocahontas State Park, were listed in the VLR and NRHP as contributing resources to the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form. The Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: A draft nomination was prepared for a historic district that encompassed the core bluestone campus area of James Madison University in 2006 but the district was never listed due to the objections by the University. Over the years, DHR's attempts to revisit the issue have generally been discouraged. In Spring of 2016 discussion was reentered on listing JMU's Bluestone Campus Core. The university is currently undergoing a review and subsequent update to its Campus Master Plan, approved by its Board of Visitors in January 2009, and the nomination for the Bluestone Campus Core is also being reviewed as part of that initiative. JMU has a target date for the final approval of the plan in 2017.
Robinson House	City of Richmond	VMFA	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013: The Robinson House was listed in the VLR in November 2013 and the National Register in December 2013.
High Bridge	Cumberland County	DCR	2007: Nearly 2,500 feet long and more than 100 feet above the Appomattox River between Cumberland and Prince Edward counties, High Bridge was erected in 1914, but its masonry piers and abutments date to 1854. These resources, owned by DCR, are now part of High Bridge Trail State Park. DHR collaborated with DCR in listing the resources in the state and national registers in 2008.

Hibbs Bridge	Loudoun County	VDOT	2007: Hibbs Bridge is a stone arched bridge with conical buttresses built in 1829 that carries the former Snicker's Gap Turnpike, among the oldest turnpikes in the state, over Beaverdam Creek in Loudoun County. Threatened with deterioration, in 2008 VDOT rehabilitated the bridge and in collaboration with DHR, the Hibbs Bridge was listed in the State and National Registers in 2011.
University of Mary Washington Historic District	City of Fredericksburg	UMW	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015: The campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the Commonwealth's early normal schools that retain an excellent collection of early-to-mid 20th century Colonial Revival buildings. The University is not interested in pursuing registration at this time; however, it has appointed a historic preservation officer and has nearly completed a Preservation Plan to supplement its Master Plan. The Preservation Plan recommends that the university pursue registration. There has been no progress to list the district.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015, 2017: In 2015, the Cameron Foundation awarded HistoriCorps a grant to conduct a feasability study and rehabilitation of Summerseat. A preservation partnership agreement was executed between HistoriCorps and VSU and a field school commenced work on the building in August 2016. The project garnered the attention of the press and DHR and VSU both contributed time and effort to the physical rehabilitation of the exterior of the building. HistoriCorps wrapped up the first phase of work in October and plans to return in the spring to start a second phase.
Virginia State University	Chesterfield County	VSU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; however, only three resources are listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall, and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core as mitigation for recent demolitions on campus and in the adjacent, and also historic, Ettrick neighborhood. The University has remained in opposition to registering its historic campus. A preservation plan is currently being discussed as an addition to the Master Plan due to mitigation from the Storum Hall project.

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site	City of Charlottesville	UVA	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015: Once part of a historic African American neighborhood called Canada, the Kitty Foster site is a rare and well-documented antebellum home site and graveyard associated with Kitty Foster, an African American laundress and seamstress who worked at the university. Archaeology has been conducted and there is now an official memorial. In 2014, work on a nomination for the Kitty Foster Site began. The Foster Site was listed in the VLR in March 2016.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: The larger campus is eligible for listing in the VLR, including the Upper Quad area as a separate, small historic district for listing in the VLR, due to its association with the university's establishment as among Virginia's early land grant schools under the Morrill Act. There has been no progress to register the campus as University Administration continues to oppose listing.
Lane Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2013: Lane Hall was completed in 1888 and was among the first academic buildings constructed on campus. The brick building features a central tower, false Mansard roof, segmental arched windows, a one-story front porch, and included when constructed plumbing for running hot and cold water, a first for student housing. Virginia Tech agreed to list Lane Hall in the VLR as mitigation for demolition of other historic dormitories on the Upper Quad, and in September 2014 it was listed in the VLR and in the National Register in November.
Longwood University Historic District	City of Farmville	LU	2009: The historic campus was recommended as potentially eligible in 1991 by the State-Owned Properties Survey for associations with the education of women. Unfortunately, a devastating fire to the Administration Building and other changes to the campus have diminished the historic integrity of this potential district. In June 2011, DHR visited Longwood and determined that the eligible historic district recommended in 1991 no longer remains. To date, the district remains ineligible.

Confederate Fortification (site 44CS0007)	City of Chesapeake	VDOT	2009, 2011, 2013: Located adjacent to Joliff Road and visible from the right-of-way, this archaeological site is a square, earthen fortification built prior to October 1861 and abandoned about April 1863, to protect against enemy activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. There were no battles fought at this site, but it is a significant representation of the larger defenses of Suffolk and Chesapeake. DHR would like to partner with VDOT to register this site as well as develop a plan for its protection. There has been no movement to register this site in large measure due to reductions in VDOT's cultural resources staff. VDOT contacted DHR in January 2016 and March 2017 to express their interest in pursuing registration of this site.
Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park	Halifax and Charlotte Counties	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013: The Staunton River Bridge Fortification was listed in the National Register in November 2014. Listing of the entire battlefield proved not to be feasible due to fragmented public and private ownership of key battlefield areas.
Goochland Women's Correctional Facility	Goochland County	DOC	2009: DHR visited the site in March 2014 to look at the integrity of the existing campus and determined that the campus still has excellent historic integrity. DHR discussed registration with DOC and the Warden of the Correctional Facility; however, the DOC is not interested in pursuing registration.
Virginia War Memorial	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2015: A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. As a result, DHR would need to re-evaluate its eligibility for registration. As mitigation for the adverse effect resulting from the addition, the property was resurveyed at the intensive level and the data entered into DHR's archives. The centennial commemoration (2014-2018) of World War I presents an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register. There has been no progress in efforts to have a nomination prepared although this would be an excellent way to commemorate the WWI centennial.
Central State Hospital Chapel	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2009, 2017: The Chapel was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2010; however, deteriorating conditions and neglect resulted in a collapse of the building in May 2014. DBHDS demolished the remainder of the building. The building was officially delisted from the VLR in September 2016.

Brauer Chapel at Catawba Hospital	Roanoke County	DBHDS	2009: DHR has not approached DBHDS to assess interest in listing. The building appears to be in good condition with most historic features intact. This remains a possibility for future listing.
Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013, 2017: Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013. In 2017 DCR is rehabilitating the main house, kitchen and slave quarters and is in direct consultation with DHR. The Secretary of Interior's Standards will be applied in this project.
Pocahontas State Park	Chesterfield County	DCR	2013: Pocahontas State Park was designed and built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It started as a federal Recreation Demonstration Area and later became a state park. It is the site of DCR's Civilian Conservation Corps museum. The Pocahontas State Park was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	James City County	DCR	2009, 2015: This site includes an 18th-century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. In 2015, DCR and DHR remain ready to partner on preparing a nomination for the Taskinas Site. DHR's recent hiring of an archaeologist to serve the eastern region of Virginia may facilitate reaching this goal. A draft nomination materials submitted by DCR in 2012 and more field investigation and research is needed for the nomination to proceed.
Belle Island State Park	Lancaster County	DCR	2009: This park is already registered but the nomination does not address the numerous archaeological sites of signficance. In 2015, DCR and DHR remain ready to partner on updating the Belle Island State Park nomination to include archaeology. DHR's recent hiring of an archaeologist to serve the eastern region of Virginia may facilitate reaching this goal.

Appendix C:

Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Threatened Resources

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	York River State Park, James City County	DCR	2015: The Taskinas Plantation Site is a major colonial-era historic archaeological site with potential to provide important information about early settlement patterns and material culture associated with both enslaved and free populations. James City County is among the Tidewater counties in Virginia that face threats from sea level rise.
Fort Wool	Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton	DCR	2015, 2017: Fort Wool is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as a fifteen-acre island that was begun in 1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. It played a significant role in the Civil War, and was reactivated during both World Wars as part of the harbor defense system. Deterioration from sea waters and winds, as well as a lack of maintenance funding is resulting in the fort's disintegration. The fort remains a popular tourist attraction during the summer months in Hampton.
Morson's Row	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2015: DGS began exterior rehabilitation work on these three 1853 bow-fronted Italianate row houses in 2010. This initial phase of the project primarily involved repairs to the roof and other areas intended to stop water infiltration which has damaged large portions of the interior. Unfortunately, DGS continues to lack project funding to properly address all interior and exterior rehabilitation improvements needed to bring Morson Row up to functional use for state offices and they are deteriorating rapidly.

Azurest	Ettrick	VSU	2011: Azurest South was designed by Amaza Lee Meredith, one of the country's first black female architects, as her own residence and studio. Built in 1939, the small dwelling is among the Commonwealth's few later examples of the International Style and was individually listed in the VLR in 1993. The property is threatened by inappropriate alterations that have significantly diminished the building's historic integrity, such as the insensitive renovation of the original kitchen and studio. In November 2011, the VSU Foundation expressed considerable interest in rehabilitating Azurest as VIP housing for VSU alumni, and in 2012, DHR met with the Alumni Foundation to discuss rehabilitation options for the property and offered DHR's services in-kind to update the National Register nomination, and provide technical guidance for the rehabilitation work. Since 2012, Azurest South has been rehabilitated and now functions as VSU's Alumni House. The property's nomination has not yet been updated.

Archaeological Sites on State Lands	Statewide	Various	2007, 2009: Captial projects on state lands have stabilized and the number of archaeological investigations on state land has remained somewhat consistent. Previously reported efforts at The College of William & Mary and University of Virginia to incorporate archaeological studies into project planning continue with great success. The collaborative effort among DCR, DHR, and local and state preservation organizations in the master planning process for the new Middle Peninsula State Park in Gloucester County continued with ongoing archaeological survey in support of improvements to park facilities. DHR has also continued to work with York River State Park to properly manage its archaeological sites and collections and refine a National Register nomination for its historic resources. Ongoing archaeological investigations by Longwood University at the Wade Site within Staunton River Battlefield State Park continue annually with great success and funding has been secured for another five years of study. With cooperation from DCR and DGIF, DHR has funded with a grant from NPS a re-survey of numerous archaeological sites within State Parks, Natural Area Preserves, and Wildlife Management Areas on the Eastern Shore to gauge site loss and damage due to storm surge and rising sea levels.
CCC Resources in State Parks	Statewide	DCR	2009: In October 2012, a Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form was approved that covers these resources. In 2015, Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR, thus officially concluding the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs project. Unfortunately, over the last four years continued budget reductions have precluded funds for maintenance of these historic resources. Storm damage from Hurricane Irene resulted in many emergency repairs to buildings and structures severely damaged by fallen trees and wind damage.

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	City of Staunton	VSDB	2013: Though there has been a significant investment in new buildings for the Staunton campus, the historic buildings are in dire need of maintenance. VSDB recently completed an excellent Rehabilitation Plan for the Main Hall and Chapel, the only two VLR/NRHP-listed buildings on the campus. Unfortunately, the plan involved demolition of a contributing historic resource, the circa-1954 Battle Hall, to allow for more parking. Most recently, a plan for comprehensive campus security, ADA, and other regulatory improvements was proposed; however, the plan is still under review. The buildings in Hampton that remain in state ownership are vacant and not being maintained.
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Nottoway County	DBHDS	2013: The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance as the first African American tuberculosis sanatorium in Virginia during segregation; it may also be the first in the U.S. as well. Some buildings remain vacant and are not being maintained. DBHDS completed an updated cultural resources survey of the entire hospital complex as mitigation for an earlier demolition project. The survey updated the National Register boundaries and inventoried the integrity of remaining buildings. DHR was consulted on exterior improvements to Building No. 15, in 2014 and 2015.

Central State Hospital	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2011, 2013, 2015: Central State Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as among the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglected maintenance, another circa-1910 building was also demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site may suffer this same fate. However, as mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. In March 2017, DBHDS submitted a Preliminary Information Form Survey as partial fulfillment of Stipulation 1(a)(i) from the Memorandum of Understanding executed in December 2014.
DeJarnette Sanatorium/ Children's Asylum	City of Staunton	Frontier Culture Museum	2011, 2013, 2015: Constructed in 1932, the DeJarnette Sanatorium arose on a hillside outside the City of Staunton as a special private unit of Western State Hospital. It is the last of the large, residential-style mental hospitals in Virginia. Spared from demolition, the complex is vacant and has been deteriorating for years. Emergency repairs in 2009 helped stabilize some of the buildings, but a lack of routine maintenance will seal the building's fate through demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton along the highway. Currently, the building has not yet been mothballed or stabilized and continues to deteriorate.
Historic Correctional Facilities	Statewide	Various	2013, 2017 - The Department of Corrections has been heavily hit by the economic downturn and budget cuts. Thus, building maintenance has been reduced to prioritize funding for inmates and security. The James River Correctional Center, which closed in 2011, is an eligible historic district. In July 2014, the DOC requested permission to demolish eleven historic farm buildings here and at Powhatan Correctional Facility. Also eligible for listing in the VLR, Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center in Powhatan County will be closing in June 2017.

Powhatan Correctional Facility	Powhatan County	DOC	2015: The Powhatan Correctional Facility was closed in 2015, although a small work farm remains in operation. This facility has not been formally recommended eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP; however, it is DHR's opinion that the facility holds historic significance and should be re-evaluated, especially in light of this recent threat. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish nine historic farm buildings at this facility. In February 2017, DHR received a request from DOC to demolish the Mule Barn due to deterioration from neglect. Mitigation will be required.
Virginia Correctional Facility for Women (VCCW)	Goochland County	DOC	2015: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930, and is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. DOC is proposing a very large renovation of the entire facility, which may diminish the historic character of this important and contributing piece to the Commonwealth's history of women. In 2014 mitigation was done for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, which presented a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, is a contributing resource to the VCCW Historic District .
James River Correctional Center	Goochland County	DOC	2011, 2013, 2015: See above.
Medical College of Virginia Historic District	City of Richmond	VCU	2009, 2011: The MCV Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991, but the district has lost improtant buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. Initially, VCU had plans to demolish West Hospital, and then proposed rehabilitation as funding allowed. Unfortunately, there has been no update about rehabilitation and there is talk that VCU again plans to demolish West Hospital. The VCU six year capital plan has a renovation in the 2018-2020 biennium and a replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium, although funding has not been secured for either.

Ninth Street Office Building	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2011: The Ninth Street Office Building was individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on 18 June 2009, but had been vacant for years. In 2013, the Office of the Attorney General agreed to utilize the building and a large rehabiliation project was commenced. DHR worked closely with DGS on the rehabiliation, which began in September 2013 and continued through 2016. On 13 January 2017, the Governor announced that the building would be renamed in honor of civil rights activist Barbara Johns. In 1951 a teenage Johns led a student strike at the Robert Russa Moton School in Farmville,in Prince Edward County, protesting unequal educational facilities for African American students versus white students.
Shot Tower at Shot Tower Historical State Park	Wythe County	DCR	2011: The Shot Tower was built more than 150 years ago to make ammunition for the firearms of the early settlers. Listed in the VLR in 1968, the tower was threatened by serious structural deterioration, but DCR commissioned an engineering study to examine the issue, and completed a historically sensitive scope of work, in consultation with DHR, to rehabilitate the tower in September 2011.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015: Originally slated for demolition, Summerseat was spared by Virginia State University. A circa-1860house that tradition says was used by a county judge during the summer months to hold court, Summerseat has a raised basement and modest Italianate detailing; it is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. Unfortunately, the building has been vacant for years and is under constant threat of vandalism. VSU has clearly stated that it has no use for the property and no funding for its maintenance. In late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss viable options to preserve Summerseat. Registration was mentioned; however, efforts were more focused on immediate solutions to prevent demolition.

Virginia State University Historic District	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2017: Virginia State University poses the biggest threat to the historic campus core of this historically significant college established in 1882. VSU is believed to be the first fully state-supported college for African-Americans in the U.S. The most recent Master Plan proposes demolishing nearly a quarter of the historic buildings, leaving open space for eventual redevelop as funding allows. Ten of the eleven buildings proposed for demolition are contributing the proposed VSU Historic District and include the former President's House, built in 1939, as well as a variety of early staff housing built between 1912 and 1935. VSU is rehabilitating the two most significant structures in its historic core: Storum Hall (the Old President's Home) and Vawter Hall. DHR is currently in direct consultation and mitigation will be involved for the replacement of the original windows in Storum Hall. An update to the Master Plan is underway which will address and update the status on proposed demolitions.
College of William and Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	CWM	2013: The College of William and Mary continues to renovate and build within its Colonial Revival campus, and recently began work on a new, large addition and renovation to its historic 1935 Zable Stadium. CWM has initiated discussions with DHR to list the larger campus, however intensive construction and development continues within the boundaries.
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2013: There have been no major recent threats to the historic campus core as proposed by JMU, yet DHR is not always afforded an opportunity to comment on projects or its Master Plan.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2013: Virginia Tech is continuing a building campaign to update its facilities throughout the campus. Most recently, Brodie and Rasche Residence Halls (c. 1899 and 1904, respectively) were demolished on the Upper Quad to construct new dormitories, and there are plans to replace the other residence halls. The characteristic campus core surrounding the Drill Field is also receiving renovations, though largely on the interior of buildings. VT has expressed its desire to create a uniform campus style of Hokie stone facades with Gothic details on the interior and exterior, regardless of the original campus design. In October 2016, VPISU proposed to demolish two buildings located on the main campus; Monteith Hall and Thomas Hall. Both buildings were brought to the DHR National Register Evaluation Committee (Committee) on June 7, 2012, for review. The Committee recommended both Monteith and Thomas Hall as contributing to the Virginia Landmarks Register-eligible Virginia Tech Upper Quad Historic District. VPISU is conducting an Intensive Level Survey on both buildings to officially determine the eligibility and continues to directly consult with DHR on this project.

Historic Neighborhoods Adjacent to University Campuses	Statewide	Various	2009: Many institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth have projected expansion plans due to increasing enrollment. Adjacent to these campuses are many residential and commerical historic districts, both registered and eligible, that are threatened by the vast expansion of these institutions. Neighborhoods under immediate threat in 2009 included: • Oregon Hill and Carver Historic Districts – VCU, Richmond • Harrisonburg Old Town and Downtown Historic Districts – JMU, Harrisonburg • Ettrick Historic District – VSU, Petersburg Since 2011, VCU has continued to expand their Monroe Park Campus near the West Franklin Street Historic District, Broad Street Commerical Historic District, and Jackson Ward; however in VCU's forecast for their 2040 Master Plan, these neighborhoods and their historic significance are identified and incorporated in the planning process. DHR, the City of Richmond, and the Historic Richmond Foundation were invited to participate in the development of the 2040 Master Plan in 2012, and specific Preservation Plan component was underway in 2014, still yet to be finished in 2017. JMU has continued to acquire property for development just outside the boundaries of the Harrisonburg and Old Town Historic Districts, but has encroached on other commerical, residential, and industrial areas for expansion purposes. In 2012, the Rockingham Cooperative Farm Bureau Agricultural Complex was acquired and demolished. Unfortunately, the Ettrick Historic District has been completely demolished by VSU, with the exception of Summerseat (see above). DHR urges these institutions to consider these historic neighborhoods and commercial districts in their master planning process.

Historic College Campus Cores and Stadiums	Statewide	Various	2013: The Commonwealth's colleges and universities are continuously competing for enrollment with the appeal of new and renovated facilities. Very often the historic campus buildings are the first projects scheduled for replacement or intensive renovations; or a lack of maintenance has permitted these buildings to deteriorate until they are vacated or pose a safety risk. With a shift in funding priorities, maintenance budgets have been drastically cut or eliminated altogether at some schools, preventing routine maintenance for aging campus buildings. A decline in maintenance is rendering many of these buildings a health and safety risk for students and a just cause for demolition.

Appendix D:

Commonwealth of Virginia
Office of the Governor

Executive Order

NUMBER SIXTY FOUR (2017)

ADVANCING VIRGINIA'S PRESERVATION STEWARDSHIP

Importance of the Issue

Building upon the celebration of the 50th anniversary in 2016 of both the National Historic Preservation Act and the establishment of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the predecessor organization to the Department of Historic Resources, the Commonwealth has the opportunity and responsibility to renew and strengthen its commitment to historic preservation.

The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of properties with historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance—some of national and international importance. The economic and social vitality of communities throughout Virginia is enhanced by the maintenance and renovation of these and other historic resources. Preserving our past is a cornerstone for Virginia's New Economy. Further, reinvestment in the Commonwealth's historic buildings promotes environmental sustainability and energy efficiency, resulting in less waste and lower expenditures of taxpayer dollars.

Meanwhile, new threats to historic resources are emerging. Climate change and impacts such as sea level rise pose significant threats to historic resources, and now is the perfect time for state agencies to assess and address these threats.

Numerous laws and regulations already direct state agencies to consider impacts to historic properties owned by the Commonwealth and to consult with the Department of Historic Resources. This includes provisions dealing with major state projects (§ 10.1-1188), the sale or lease of surplus state property (§ 2.2-1156), and proposed demolition of state property (§ 2.2-2402). Moreover, state agencies are required by the Biennial Budget Bill (§ 4-4.01 (q)) to consider the impact of projects that may directly affect state-owned properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). It is important that we reaffirm these provisions and act to ensure adequate stewardship of our historic resources.

The Department of Historic Resources is directed by law (§ 10.1-2202.3) to prepare a biennial report on the stewardship of state-owned property that identifies significant state-owned properties that are eligible for listing on the VLR but are not yet listed landmarks. The 2015 report lists 13 state-owned properties, including nine associated with institutions of higher education that could and should be listed. Four of those significant properties have since been listed, but a higher success rate would reflect the level of commitment earned by our Commonwealth's storied past.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor under Article V of the Constitution of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, and in order to effectuate Article XI, section 1 of Virginia's Constitution and numerous laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby direct all executive branch agencies, authorities, departments, and all institutions of higher education to work with the Director of the Department of Historic Resources to recognize the value of their historic resources, to take steps to preserve and utilize these resources, and to maintain the legacy entrusted to them by the public.

Scope and Guidance

In carrying out this order, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) shall continue to provide leadership, technical expertise, and guidance to help state agencies, authorities, departments, and institutions of higher learning improve stewardship of historic properties they own or control. In addition, state agencies, authorities, departments, and institutions of higher learning are encouraged to, in coordination with the Director of DHR:

(1) Pursue listing on the VLR historically significant properties they own or control, including conducting the necessary research and analysis to prepare VLR nominations, so that these resources can be recorded for the education and enjoyment of all. This shall be an ongoing responsibility, and special effort should be made to add certain types of properties that are under-represented on the VLR, especially those related to institutions of higher education and the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, and women;

(2) Celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by using the state's highway marker program, which helps educate the public about Virginia's rich history and promotes tourism in the Commonwealth;

(3) Prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship of historic properties they own or control, and integrate the management of such properties into strategic and master plans, in order to ensure proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR;

(4) Explore long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned historic buildings or other structures, thereby leveraging private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized resources;

(5) Proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;

Effective Date of the Executive Order

This Executive Order shall be effective upon its signing and shall remain in force and effect until rescinded by further executive order.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 28th day of April, 2017.

Terence R. McAuliffe, Governor

Attest:

Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Glossary

ADA – American with Disabilities Act

BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure Act

DHR – Virginia Department of Historic Resources

ePIX - Electronic Project Information Exchange

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

NHL – National Historic Landmark

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS – National Park Service

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

PA – Programmatic Agreement

Standards – Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

V-CRIS – Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

VLR – Virginia Landmark's Register

Clockwise from top right: Morson's Row, Richmond; a cabin at Pocahontas State Park, Chesterfield County; Old City Hall, Richmond; entrance to Barrett Learning Center, Hanovoer County.

DHR

Department of Historic Resources

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