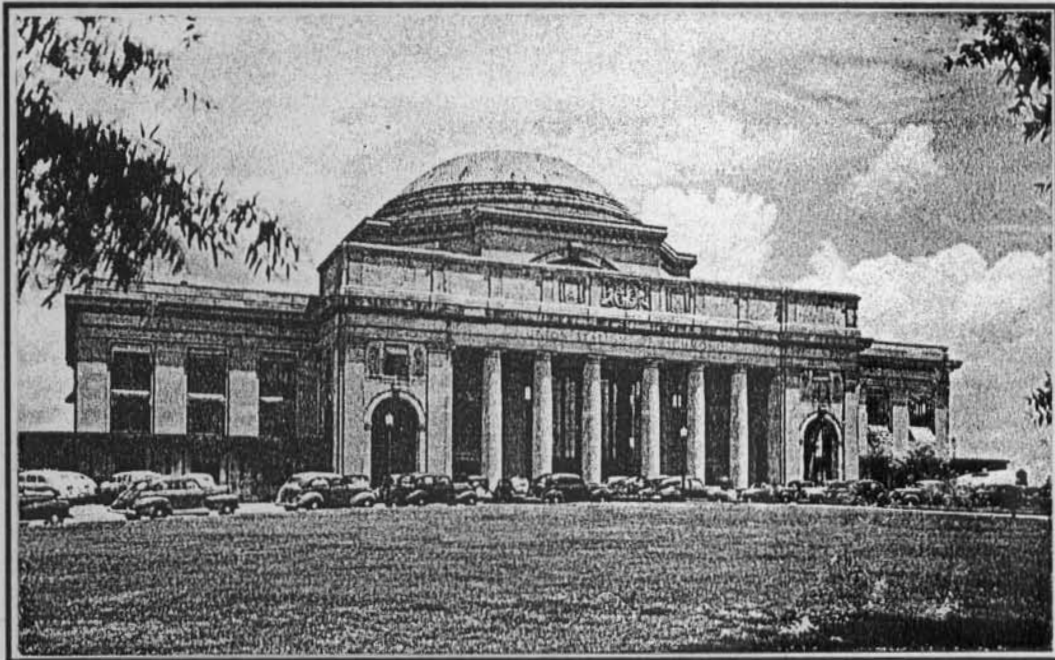


VA-18

SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES:

Summary Historical Overviews



Land and Community Associates

SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES:

**The Museum of American Frontier Culture
The Science Museum of Virginia
The Virginia Board of Regents
The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
The Virginia Department of Emergency Services
The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry
The Virginia Department of Military Affairs
The Virginia Department of State Police
The Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped
The Virginia Marine Resources Commission
The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
The Virginia Ornamentals Research Station
The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton
The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton
The Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center**

**Prepared For:
Department of Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia**

**Prepared By:
Land and Community Associates
Charlottesville, Virginia**

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Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of a historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the state or nation.

Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess qualities of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS

This report summarizes the main findings and recommendations of the survey. To obtain a complete understanding of the nature of the resources investigated and evaluated in the survey, the reader may need to become familiar with the additional materials collected, compiled, and consulted during the course of the survey. These materials include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a complete Department of Historic Resources (DHR) file envelope for each property. Each file envelope contains at a minimum a completed DHR survey form, labeled black and white documentation photographs in a labeled envelope, and a copy of a USGS map showing the location of the property. Some envelopes may also contain the following:
 - supplementary information such as copies of news articles, scholarly papers, etc. that were collected and consulted during the survey;

- field notes from observations and interviews that may contain information not to be included on the DHR form but which may be useful in future investigations or evaluations;
 - additional bibliographical data;
 - sketches, maps, and other graphics prepared during the survey to document or analyze the property and its resources;
 - copies of historic photographs; and
 - copies of available maps and brochures (both contemporary and historic) documenting the property.
-
- selected color 35-mm slides documenting the properties surveyed and relevant features and conditions, and
 - a scripted presentation to be given orally with accompanying slides that documents the findings of the survey.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This portion of the state survey has resulted in the documentation and evaluation of approximately 185 individual buildings and structures owned by the sixteen departments and agencies of the Commonwealth of Virginia, listed above. Of these, properties owned by the Virginia Board of Regents of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America (Gunston Hall), the Science Museum of Virginia (Broad Street Station), and the Main Building at the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton were already listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, eleven other buildings at the VSDB/Staunton were identified as eligible as contributing resources within an expanded district that would include the entire VSDB/Staunton campus. Finally, the majority of the 125 buildings and structures at Camp Pendleton appear to be eligible for nomination as contributing resources within a historic district. Other buildings included in the survey may be evaluated as significant in the future when additional survey work is conducted in their geographical vicinity or for similar property types.

**THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL
MUSEUM OF AMERICAN FRONTIER CULTURE**

The idea of a museum of American frontier culture to be located in the Appalachian region of the United States was first proposed in 1975 by an international committee meeting during the national bicentennial celebration. In 1978, in order to encourage the proposed museum to be located within the commonwealth, the Virginia General Assembly authorized that a tract of land located at the junction of I-64 and I-81 outside of Staunton be set aside as a site for the museum. Assistance and support for the concept was received from numerous historical and cultural organizations, as well as local governments, colleges, and universities. On 1 July 1986 legislation went into effect establishing the Frontier Culture Museum of Virginia as an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and on 9 September 1988 the museum was dedicated and began its first year of service.

The site of the museum was first acquired by the Western State Mental Hospital in 1908 as part of a 521-acre farm used by the hospital. Patients worked on the hospital farm as part of a therapeutic work program. The farm accommodated a herd of cattle, a pig farm, and various crops, supplying milk, meat, and produce for the hospital. In the mid-1930s, the DeJarnette Mental Hospital was constructed at its current location on a portion of the property. Operation of the farm discontinued in 1956, and the farm was declared surplus through the State Hospital Board. When the interstate highway was constructed, the interchange of I-81 and I-64 was created in the middle of the property, creating four separate parcels of land, one of which currently belongs to the Museum. In 1975 three twentieth-century tenant farmhouses located on the museum site were demolished.

As planned, the museum will consist of four reconstructed model farmsites: the German Farm, the Scotch-Irish Farm, the English Farm, and the Appalachian Farm. At this point the English and American farmsites are virtually complete; the Scotch-Irish farmsite is partially complete and foundation work has begun on the German farmsite.

Evaluation

Owing to its period of ownership by the Western State Hospital (1908-1975), this site has significance to the history of mental health in Virginia. Furthermore, once completed the museum should be of great interest to both local and international historians. However, because all of the buildings located the Museum of American Frontier Culture have been moved to the site or totally reconstructed, it does not appear to have sufficient integrity to warrant nomination at this time.

Properties Surveyed

Because the buildings at the Museum of American Frontier Culture have been relocated or reconstructed they were not considered eligible for inclusion in this survey.

Sources

Informational Brochures from the Museum of American Frontier Culture.

**THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL
SCIENCE MUSEUM OF VIRGINIA**

The Science Museum of Virginia was created in concept by an act of the General Assembly in July 1970, several years before an actual museum facility was in existence. The act establishing the museum defined its purposes to include the following:

- 1) to deepen the understanding of man and his environment; 2) to promote a knowledge of utilization of the scientific method for purposes of practical objectivity; 3) to educate the public on principles and concepts of science and their application to the society and economy; 4) to stimulate careers in science; and 5) to provide facilities for the study of the state's natural resources in order to promote their preservation.¹

The Science Museum was placed under the control of a nine-member board of trustees appointed by the governor and subject to legislative confirmation.²

The Science Museum of Virginia is located in the former Broad Street Station in Richmond. In January 1976, the museum moved into the Broad Street Station, which had closed its doors to passenger traffic the previous year. The Broad Street Station is a significant example of an early-twentieth-century railroad station, and is one of the nation's last great terminals built during the Golden Age of railroads.³ Equally important, the history of the station building is related to the history of railroads in Virginia and the history of Richmond itself. The Broad Street Station is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The Broad Street Station was built in 1919 in response to a pressing need for a central railroad terminal in Richmond. As passenger and freight traffic into Richmond increased around the turn of the twentieth century, it became increasingly apparent that existing railroad facilities were no longer sufficient. The Byrd Street Station, designed with an archaic "stub-end" design, required considerable time for trains to enter and depart the station. Additionally, the various railroad tracks leading into the city were located at grade, causing congestion and blocking some of the city's major thoroughfares. Finally, there was an obvious need to consolidate services for the various freight and passenger lines in one central station. In 1913 the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P) sponsored a competition to design a new railroad station in Richmond, and solicited designs from nationally renowned architects.

The winner of the competition was John Russell Pope (1874-1937), a New York architect and protégé of architect Charles F. McKim. McKim was a member of the firm McKim, Mead & White, the preeminent practitioners of monumental Beaux-Arts Classicism in the United States. This style is associated with many well-known public and semi-public buildings in the United States, from libraries such as Carrère and Hastings' New York Public Library (1895-1902), to railroad stations such as Warren and Wetmore's New York Grand Central Terminal (1903-1913).⁴ Pope studied in Italy on a McKim scholarship, and later briefly was associated with him in his New York office. Pope is known for his work on a variety of monuments, public buildings, and private residences including the National

¹Commission on State Governmental Management, *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government* (Richmond: 1976), 308.

²Ibid.

³Calder Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register* (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1986), 362.

⁴Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), 152.

Gallery, the National Archives Building, the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., and the Kerr Branch house in Richmond. The Broad Street Station, however, is the only major commercial structure designed by Pope.

Pope's scheme for Broad Street Station, with its monumental dome based on the Pantheon in Rome, is characteristic of the elaborate railroad stations built in the United States at the peak of the railroad era. Examples contemporary with Broad Street Station include Union Station in Washington (1907), and Pennsylvania Station (1910) and Grand Central Station (1913) in New York. Indeed, it appears that Pennsylvania Station, designed by Pope's mentor Charles F. McKim, may well have influenced the design of Broad Street Station.

After a lengthy debate, railroad officials and city council members chose the fifty-six-acre Hermitage Golf Course on the north side of Broad Street as the site for the station, and construction began in 1917. The Broad Street Station was to be operated jointly by the RF&P and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

The domed station with a wide, monumental, colonnaded entrance provided Richmond with a serene classical building for its central rail terminal. Pope's design for the station was based on classical forms in the best eclectic tradition, and gained effectiveness from its careful use of natural materials, the ease with which large crowds could be handled within it, and thoughtfully chosen site which could provide ample parking, a new and heretofore unsolved problem of urban living (fig. 1).⁵

The main terminal is eleven bays wide and rises three stories, topped by a cornice and parapet. Above the cornice and sculptured parapet with central clock, only the large dome with its thermal windows can be seen. Broad Street Station was the first instance in which a dome was used for a major railroad station. The monumental entrance porch is almost as wide and tall as the main terminal, featuring six colossal Tuscan Doric columns with Roman triumphal arches at each end. An interesting exterior detail can be seen in the cornice of the main terminal: a carved pineapple, a welcoming symbol of hospitality. The pineapple theme is repeated in the interior of the rotunda. The station's most exquisite feature is, perhaps, the beautifully designed and crafted iron-and-glass canopy that wraps around the building, providing shelter for those waiting outside.

The main facade, directly facing Broad Street, is Indiana limestone. A large grassy oval forms the front lawn of the station, with entrance roads to the right and left, and a broad walkway leading from the street to the base of the front columns. Because the station is set back some two hundred feet from the street, with the floor line about eight feet above the street grade, it holds a commanding position above the street.

As originally constructed, Broad Street Station was 246 feet long, 118 feet wide, and three stories high on the plaza front. From the main level to the top of the outside dome, the station rose to a height of 105 feet. The building interior consisted of a main waiting room, information office, barber shop, ticket office, dining room, and telegraph office as well as a massive central concourse measuring 50 feet by 200 feet.

The terminal layout consisted of 6 1/2 miles of track, including seven through-passenger tracks, a standing track for pullman cars, and two express tracks. The track layout for the new station was unique. Designed by Harry Frazier, Consulting Engineer of Richmond, the tracks formed a loop so that both northbound and southbound trains entered the station headed in the same direction—east. This layout not only reduced switching and the

⁵William B. O'Neal. *Architecture in Virginia* (New York: Walker & Company, Inc.), 23.

interference of one train with another but also allowed baggage, mail, and express to be handled at one end of the platform away from the section used by passengers.

The station opened for business on 6 January 1919; the RF&P and the ACL were the primary users until 1959 (figs. 2-3). The greatest use of the station was during World War II; on several days in 1943 more than thirty thousand passengers a day passed through the station. During its more than fifty years of service few physical changes were made to the station or terminal property. One major change in the building, however, was the replacement in 1951 of the dome's original terra-cotta with sheet copper.

During the 1960s travel on passenger trains decreased, dropping below the one million mark in 1969 for the first time since the Depression. In 1971 the RF&P, like many other lines, terminated its passenger trains when Amtrak assumed responsibility for its intercity rail passenger service. Amtrak moved all passenger train operations from Broad Street Station to a newly constructed station at Greendale in 1975. The following year the RF&P moved the company's general headquarters from the station to its new general office building on Laburnum Avenue.

In the early 1970s the property was acquired by the state, and the interior has been remodeled sympathetically to house the Science Museum of Virginia.

The Broad Street Station retains much of its original appearance in its present capacity as the Science Museum of Virginia. The original facade, the main terminal with the domed waiting room and subordinate spaces, and the large concourse to the rear have been preserved and adapted to the building's current use. The long handsome departure and arrival platforms with fluted, cast-iron, Ionic columns still exist behind the building, but are abandoned and in a neglected, poor condition. In addition, there is a power plant which is abandoned and overgrown. The plant faces the rear of the station and overlooks a large brick plaza made almost indistinguishable by the growth of grass and weeds.

Some major remodelings and additions have been made in adapting the station to its new use as a Science Museum. The long, sleekly sculpted, wooden waiting-room benches that previously filled the waiting room have been removed from the Rotunda, altering its scale and character, which is lamentable but necessary for its present function as a Science Museum. Exterior glassed-in staircases spanning the entire height of the building were added in the late 1980s on each side of the concourse where it meets the main terminal building. The Ethyl Universe Planetarium/Space Theater was constructed to the west of the building in the early 1980s. It is a poured-concrete structure in the shape of a polygon topped by a geodesic dome. Finally, a one-story concrete and glass circulation hall was added along the back of the original main terminal to provide a connection from the new stairways to the Ethyl Universe Planetarium/Space Theater.

The transformation of the railroad station into a science museum is complete. The museum houses such science-related exhibits as the Creative Computing Center, planetarium, and Digistar system in the Ethyl Universe Theater addition. The Barbara & William B. Thalheimer, Jr., Hall of Science Exploration is now located in the remodeled four-story main concourse. The concourse also houses temporary exhibit space with exhibits including Aerospace, Electriworks, Science Sense, Space Station, and the Wind Tunnel Theater. The concrete and glass circulation hall addition along the back of the main terminal houses a telecommunications exhibit in addition to providing interior access to the Ethyl Universe Theater. The main terminal waiting room and subordinate areas now house an Illusions, Magic, and Science exhibit; the museum store; a classroom; a forum room; and an orientation area.

Evaluation

Seen from Broad Street, the main terminal of the station still retains much of the monumental presence and architectural character that distinguishes it as one of the nation's last great railroad station terminals. Broad Street Station has undergone additions to the exterior and some interior modifications since it was built but still retains considerable integrity. It is significant as an excellent example of an early-twentieth-century railroad terminal in the grand style of Beaux-Arts Classicism popular at the peak of the railroad era. Broad Street Station is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Broad Street Station is significant in terms of the history of railroads in Richmond and Virginia. It contributes to an understanding of the railroad era that is significant in the history of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century America. The Broad Street Station is a masterful example of a classical Beaux-Arts style railroad station designed by John Russell Pope.

This survey did not include an archaeological component; it is anticipated, however, that the site has the potential to yield archaeological information. An investigation by a qualified archaeologist should precede any ground-disturbing activities.

The rear portions of the station—especially the departure and arrival pavilions—have been allowed to deteriorate. This neglect is particularly unfortunate as the fluted cast-iron columns in combination with the iron-and-glass canopy of the main terminal facade exemplify the superior quality of iron work of early-twentieth-century Richmond. Their presence enhances the ability of the property to represent more fully its significant transportation associations. Any consideration of additions, expansion, or demolition in this rear area of the station should be considered carefully with regard to the integrity of the original plan of the station, and the craftsmanship and architectural quality of the departure and arrival pavilions.

Properties Surveyed

Science Museum of Virginia

Broad Street Station

Richmond, Virginia

146-0001-00001

Broad Street Station/
Museum

1978/1916

127-226

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Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*.
Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Note: Two excellent articles with no source references were sent to Land and Community Associates by the information officer at the Science Museum. The Science Museum has not provided references as requested. The articles are included in the file.

THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL
VIRGINIA BOARD OF REGENTS: GUNSTON HALL

The mansion at Gunston Hall (1755-1758), an outstanding example of colonial Virginia architecture, was the home of George Mason (1725-1792), a planter and Revolutionary patriot (fig. 4). George Mason was a significant Virginia statesman and political theorist whose writings and counsel played an important role in the founding of the state and nation. He is best known for his role in drafting the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which became the model for the federal Bill of Rights. He also played a significant role in drafting the Virginia and United States constitutions.

The compact but refined main house at Gunston Hall was constructed around 1755 to 1758. During George Mason's lifetime, Gunston Hall was a self-sufficient plantation of more than five thousand acres devoted mainly to growing wheat and tobacco (fig. 5).

Gunston Hall is located on a site overlooking the Potomac River near Mount Vernon, and is particularly noted for the exquisite woodwork of its interior, designed and carved by Mason's indentured workman William Buckland (fig. 6).⁶ According to the indenture papers that have survived, the endorsement by Mason states that Buckland designed and executed all the woodwork in the house. Buckland's skills were considerable, and the ideas he brought from England were considered innovative for the times.⁷

The transitional 1 1/2-story house is distinguished on its main facade by its stone quoins and wooden Palladian porch. The river front features an unusual semi-octagonal porch with ogee arches designed by William Buckland. The extraordinarily rich architectural detailing of the interior is notable, especially in the two principal rooms designed and skillfully executed by Buckland.⁸ The Palladian drawing room has a great variety of intricately carved wood paneling and architectural decoration based on classical prototypes (fig. 7). The Chinese Chippendale dining room is elaborately decorated with wood paneling and ornament carved in the popular eighteenth-century Chinoiserie style (fig. 8).⁹

Gunston Hall is a side-gabled, Georgian-style house with Flemish-bond brickwork, and a twelve-course brick water table. It has five bays on both the main and river facades; each facade features an arched transom over a single, paneled door with four-over-four sash sidelights. In addition, each facade has nine-over-nine sash windows, a wooden cornice with dentils, and five gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows. The house has a slate roof and four massive interior end chimneys.

Gunston Hall is a central-passage, double-pile plantation house with elaborate formal rooms, the drawing room and the dining room, located off the central passage on the main floor. The central passage itself is well detailed with exquisitely carved classical architectural ornament including fluted pilasters on plinths, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and a cornice with dentils. In addition, an archway, featuring a carved pinecone pendant, divides the front and rear rooms of the passage (fig. 9). A grand staircase in the central passage rises to the upper story and has a handsomely carved spiral newel post, rail, and balusters (fig. 10). The stair gives out onto a center longitudinal hallway that provides access to the second-story rooms opening off the passage.

⁶The talented English carver, joiner, and craftsman from Oxfordshire later became an architect.

⁷Ibid., 125.

⁸Some of the masterful woodwork was crafted by William Bernard Sears, one of a team assembled by Buckland to execute his designs.

⁹Calder Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, 136.

The formal garden adjacent to the river facade of Gunston Hall was reconstructed by the Garden Club of Virginia under the direction of Alden Hopkins, who was the resident architect for Colonial Williamsburg at the time. The reconstruction began in 1949 and was dedicated on 21 April 1954. The garden features the impressive original English boxwood allée that dates from the time of Mason and forms the central axis of the French-style parterres. Excepting the boxwood allée, nothing of the original garden remains. The general area of the original garden is known, but the details of its plan and plantings are lost. According to a memoir of one of Mason's sons, the garden had parterres and a deer park.¹⁰ From the end of the garden there is a view to the Potomac River, where sailing ships once docked to load Mason's crops for shipment to Europe. Gunston Hall, with its extensive formal gardens, is one of Virginia's most elegant examples of an eighteenth-century plantation (fig. 11).

The grounds themselves have been documented and are worthy of note. Adjacent to the elegant formal gardens mentioned above, and anchoring the two corners of the garden near the river, are wooden pavilions exhibiting the Chinese Chippendale influence in their ogee arches, geometric wooden screens, and curved cross-gabled roofs. In the same formal manner characterized by garden parterres and the boxwood allée, there are tree-lined allées defining other parts of the grounds.

The outbuildings, most of which have been reconstructed, were associated with the mansion and provided housing for servants and craftsmen, both free and slave, and their families. The kitchen yard is east of the house and fenced by wood palings. Surrounding the original well in the yard are the reconstructed kitchen, laundry, dairy, smokehouse, and chicken house with its enclosure. The schoolhouse stands west of the mansion on the site of the original building where Mason's nine children studied with their tutor. The kitchen and the schoolhouse are both sited near the house in a generally balanced relationship with reference to Gunston Hall.¹¹

In addition to the mansion and the recreated buildings, there are several structures existing on the grounds that were a part of the state survey. The superintendent's house and manager's house, which are part of a complex of maintenance buildings for Gunston Hall, are of no particular note, being simple vernacular dwellings with gable roofs, aluminum siding, and wooden screened porches.

The family cemetery is located a small distance to the west of Gunston Hall and is surrounded by a low brick wall in Flemish bond, with brick gate posts and delicate eighteenth-century-style wrought-iron gates. The cemetery is approached by a long cedar allée that was planted in the first half of the twentieth century.

Gunston Hall represents the state's first direct management role in historic preservation. Gunston Hall was deeded to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1932 by former owner Louis Hertle. Upon the death of Hertle in 1949, it was placed under the administration of the Secretary of Education. The commonwealth's goals for Gunston Hall are to provide "personal inspiration, an awareness of heritage, facilities for family recreation, and an appreciation of traditional values and patriotism." Supervision of Gunston Hall was vested in a Board of Regents composed of eighteen members from the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America and its Virginia Chapter. The role of the Board of Regents was to adopt by-laws for the governing of its activities; adopt rules and regulations relevant to the opening of Gunston Hall to the public; manage, control, and maintain the building on

¹⁰From telephone conversation on 3/8/90 with Mary Lee Allen, Assistant Director, Gunston Hall.

¹¹*Ibid.*

behalf of the commonwealth; and establish an entrance fee to be used for operating expenses. In addition, a Board of Visitors was established to serve in a liaison capacity between the governor and the Board of Regents.

Currently, Gunston Hall (which has recently undergone a major renovation and restoration based on in-depth historical research) features an interpretation and exhibition program providing tourist access to Gunston Hall and the Ann Mason Visitor's Center. The goal of these programs is to interpret colonial Virginia plantation life and the history of the American Revolution. Gunston Hall is now exhibited and administered by the National Society of the Colonial Dames. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Evaluation

Gunston Hall is one of the most significant properties owned by the commonwealth, and is listed in both the national and Virginia registers. It has significance of association with one of Virginia's most important statesmen, George Mason. It has architectural significance as an outstanding eighteenth-century residence that exhibits elegant and distinctive craftsmanship and design. Historic landscape and landscape archaeological studies surely would produce significant information concerning the appearance and functions of the grounds in various periods. In its capacity as a museum with a resident staff of historians and archaeologists who conduct ongoing historical and archaeological investigations, Gunston Hall will continue to yield information concerning the prehistory and history of Virginia. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Further interest or investigation of this property beyond the work presented here should be directed to the results of the research already conducted, or continuing, and to the staff of Gunston Hall. It is assumed that before any addition, alteration, demolition, or construction is considered for Gunston Hall or its surrounding outbuildings or landscape, careful and serious historical, architectural, and archaeological research will be undertaken.

Properties Surveyed

Gunston Hall

Lorton, Virginia

Fairfax County

417-00001-00010	The Mansion	1949/1758	29-50-1
417-00001-000?	Recreated Buildings	1949	29-50-2
417-00001-000?	Grounds	1949/1758	29-50-3
417-00001-00070	Manager's House	1949/1905	29-50-4
417-00001-00022	North Gazebo	1949/1922	29-50-5
417-00001-00080	Super's House	1949/1890	29-50-6

Sources

Allen, Mary Lee. Telephone conversation, 8 March 1990. (Assistant Director, Gunston Hall).

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

"Gunston Hall: Colonial Plantation Home of George Mason." Informational Brochure Available from Gunston Hall, 1987.

Loth, Calder, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1986.

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Summary Historical Overviews*

Land and Community Associates

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1969. DHR File 29-50.

O'Neal, William B. *Architecture in Virginia*. New York: Walker & Company, Inc., 1968.

THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services was created by the General Assembly in 1877 as the Department of Agriculture, Mining, and Manufacturing. The department was created in an effort to boost the commonwealth's depressed postbellum economy through improving methods of agricultural production.

Tasks assigned to the new agency included publishing a geological handbook, analyzing soil and fertilizers, providing information to agriculturalists, and distributing seeds issued by the federal government. In 1888 the Board of Agriculture was established to direct the activities of the department. The name of the department changed in 1907 to Agriculture and Immigration, and it was given the assignment of encouraging farmers to move to the state. In 1966 the name of the department changed once again to Department of Agriculture and Commerce, with the broader mission of promoting the agricultural interests of the commonwealth; the name changed again in 1978 to Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

One of the many divisions of the offices of the VDACS is the Division of Animal Health. This division was created in 1926 and placed under the directorship of the State Veterinarian with the goal of eradicating animal and livestock diseases. By 1957 there were seven animal disease regulatory laboratories located around the state. The Old Ivor Laboratory in Southampton County (formerly FAACS # 301-00005-00007) built in 1948, was, until recently, the oldest building owned by VDACS. Although this building is still listed on FAACS, it was sold in 1986 to William M. Kitchen for use as a grocery store.

Evaluation

At this time, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services does not own any buildings that meet the age criteria for inclusion in this survey.

Sources

Boykin, Carol. Interview, 21 August 1989. (Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services).

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce. "1877-1977: A Century of Progress." VDACS: 1977.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL**

The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) was established by the General Assembly under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of 1934. This act, which proposed a comprehensive plan to control the possession of legally acquired alcoholic beverages in the commonwealth, was created in response to the 1933 ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment ending Prohibition. The act was to be administered by a three-man Alcohol Control Board with the following rights and responsibilities: the exclusive right to sell or control the sale of alcoholic beverages; the right to establish and maintain ABC stores; the right to acquire, occupy, and improve land and buildings for its lawful purposes; the right to issue and revoke permits for the retail sale of wine and beer; the right to issue permits for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages; and the responsibility to hold hearings on complaints about matters in dispute.

Within months after its creation the ABC Board issued its first license to the Pullman Company for the sale of wine and beer on six of its railroad cars; soon after, the first four ABC stores opened for business in Richmond. By the end of 1934 there were fifty ABC stores in Virginia, and licenses had been granted to more than five thousand establishments for the sale of wine and beer.

During the fifty years of its existence, the ABC Board has evolved in response to a wide variety of historical events and changing trends. During the 1930s and 1940s the ABC Board competed with the illegal production and sale of liquor; in 1941 the Department's agents seized an all-time record of 1,771 moonshine stills. In response, the Board lowered the price of liquor to be more competitive with the illegal market. During World War II liquor was rationed in Virginia because of shortages brought about by conversion of distilleries to production of industrial alcohol; rationing continued until 1947. By the 1950s, however, this trend had turned around with a rapid expansion in the number of ABC stores, and by 1956 the two-hundredth ABC store had been opened. In 1976 the Department's governing board was changed from ABC Board to ABC Commission (ABCC).

Traditionally there has been a mix of ABC stores owned or leased by the state (though the current trend is decidedly towards leasing, with only nineteen out of the state's 246 ABC stores currently state-owned). Until the 1970s all of the state's ABC stores, both owned or leased, were built according to uniform specifications provided by the ABCC to the building contractor. The traditional ABC store was a long, one-story, concrete block or brick structure with a glass block and olive-green poured-concrete front facade. Both of the stores included in this survey [one in Abingdon (1949) and one in Big Stone Gap (1947)] are representative examples of the traditional ABC store design (figs. 12-13).¹² Throughout the 1970s, however, an effort was made to modernize both the appearance and operation of ABC stores. During this period the commission ceased issuing uniform specifications for the stores, and many ABC stores replaced the traditional olive-green and glass-block storefronts with individualized modern facades. At the same time a significant number of stores were converted from conventional behind-the-counter-sales to supermarket-like designs promoting self-service.

During the 1980s, in an effort to further streamline its operations, the ABCC closed, consolidated, and relocated many stores. In addition a limited number of extra-large "superstores" (located in Norfolk, Williamsburg, Vienna, and Richmond) have been

¹²There are other ABC stores in Virginia that still feature the traditional design that are privately owned and leased by the ABC.

opened. Interestingly, many of the most recently built ABC stores are returning to the traditional store design. The new (1989) ABC store on Main Street in Charlottesville, for example, makes reference to the traditional glass block through the use of a grid pattern on the front facade.

Evaluation

Although they are representative examples of traditional ABC stores built in Virginia between 1930 and 1960, neither of the ABC stores included in this survey appear to have architectural or historical significance and do not appear to be eligible for nomination. This survey did not include an archaeological component. The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control needs to establish a policy regarding its traditional design. Preservation of the characteristic facade appears to be an appropriate response in most locations.

Properties Surveyed

ABC 206

Fourth Street

Big Stone Gap, Virginia

999-00021-00206

ABC 206

1982/1947

97-54

Abingdon ABC Store

545 West Main Street

Abingdon, Virginia

ABC Store

1949

140-43

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. *50th Anniversary Publication*. Richmond: Division of Information, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1984.

O' Brian, Steve. Interview, 13 September 1989. (Information Officer, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control).

Southall, Robert. Interview, 14 September 1989. (Real Estate Division, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control).

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

The Virginia Department of Emergency Services (VDES) was created by the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 1973. Established in 1942 as the State Office of Civilian Defense, VDES is responsible for the coordination of a comprehensive program of emergency preparedness, emergency training, emergency planning, and emergency response capability for any threat to the safety of the citizens of the commonwealth. To accomplish these goals, VDES works in cooperation with federal agencies and local governments to plan and prepare for emergency operations.

The mission of the agency is to ensure that the state and its political subdivisions are prepared to deal with emergencies arising from the threats of nuclear attack, natural and man-made disasters, and radiological and other hazardous materials incidents, as well as to coordinate state and federal disaster response and recovery activities.

The department operates under the Secretary of Transportation and Public Safety. In times of declared emergency, VDES reverts to the operational control of the governor, with the governor operating as the Director of Emergency Services and appointing a State Coordinator of Emergency Services to coordinate and administer emergency services operations throughout the state.

VDES is structured into three divisions: 1) Operations and Plans; 2) Program Development, Evaluation, and Training; and 3) Local Affairs. Each of these divisions carry out specific functions and operate specialized programs designed to accomplish the overall goal of disaster preparedness and response.

In 1981 VDES purchased Cheatam Annex, a 460-acre fuel oil facility built by the United States Navy during World War II and located in York County. The purpose of the eleven-building facility was to make heating fuel available during each heating season to meet emergency requirements. In 1989, however, because there was no longer a need for emergency fuel oil storage, this facility was sold back to the federal government in accordance with the provisions in the deed for the property.

Evaluation

Presently, VDES does not appear to own any buildings that meet the age criteria for inclusion in this survey.

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Virginia Department of Emergency Services. *Annual Report, 1984-1985*. Richmond: 1985.

LaCivita, Michael. Interview, 11 September 1989. (Director of Information, Department of Emergency Services).

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY**

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry was created by the General Assembly in 1898 as the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. The purpose of the agency was to compile and circulate data on "the industrial pursuits of the state as they related to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state."

In 1927 the bureau was made a regular administrative agency of the commonwealth and its name changed to the Department of Labor and Industry. Since that time the role of the department has changed significantly. Among the services offered at one time by the department were free employment services (now performed by the Virginia Employment Commission); regulation of private employment agencies (now with the Department of Commerce); mediation of labor disputes, except with public utilities (now a function of the Federal Labor Relations Board); and the regulation and enforcement of mining laws (a function of the Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy since 1985). Currently the mission of the agency is to improve the workplace in Virginia through information services, training, education, and enforcement of laws relating to occupational safety, health, and employment.

An interview with Edward Hegemeyer, Director of Administrative Services for the Department of Labor and Industry, revealed that it does not own any buildings. The department headquarters are currently located in the Fourth Street Office Building in Richmond, and all of the various field offices are leased.

Evaluation

At this point in time VDLI does not own any buildings that meet the age criteria for inclusion in this survey.

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Department of Labor and Industry. *1988 Annual Report*. Richmond: 30 June 1988.

Hegemeyer, Edward. Interview, August 1989. (Director of Administrative Services for the Department of Labor and Industry).

**THEME: MILITARY
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS**

The Division of Military Affairs, headed by the adjutant general and the state's military board, was created by the governor in 1927. In 1964 the division was upgraded to department status. The purpose of the department is to provide a reserved military force (the National Guard) that is trained, organized, and equipped to participate effectively in combined military operations with regular military forces of the United States. In addition, the state's military units under the department are available to provide assistance during natural disasters, civil disturbances, and other emergencies. The National Guard is operated and funded differently in each state; in Virginia the governor is commander-in-chief of the state's forces and has the power to employ them to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws of the state. A board of military affairs from the department meets upon the call of the governor or the adjutant general to advise on military matters. Funding for the National Guard comes from the state and the various localities in which the companies are located. Organizationally, the department is under the administration of the Secretary of Public Safety. Currently there are forty-six National Guard locations, spread fairly evenly across the state.

The properties owned by the Department of Military Affairs surveyed as a part of this project include three armories, a depot, and a maintenance shop all built in the 1930s and 1940s. In addition, a preliminary survey conducted of Camp Pendleton, the headquarters for the Virginia National Guard, included about 125 buildings from three periods of construction, c. 1917-18, the 1930s, and the 1940s.

The Danville Organizational Maintenance Shop, used to store surplus equipment for the Danville National Guard, is located several miles from the modern Danville Armory in a remote location near the city landfill. This modest, one-story, gable-roofed, brick warehouse is sited on a large paved pad, and enclosed by a chain-link fence.

The Waller Depot, located on Waller Road just northwest of Richmond in Henrico County, was built in 1949 as an armory for equipment and material owned by the National Guard. Similar in appearance to the Danville Depot, this 1 1/2-story, brick, utilitarian structure has a five-bay front facade and gable roof. Both long side facades have three garage/equipment-type doors and small, twelve-paned, transom windows. A one-story, brick, L-shaped wing has been added to the original structure, providing additional storage area. The depot building, along with a recently constructed National Guard office building, is located in a large fenced and paved area with minimal landscaping (fig. 14).

The Winchester Armory, located on Millwood Avenue in the northeast corner of Winchester, houses all of the vicinity's National Guard company functions, including administration, equipment storage, and training. This two-story, nine-bay, flat-roofed, brick building features symmetrical projecting-end bays with medieval-style relief crenelations, recessed arched doorways, and cement stoops with brick knee-walls. The large rear block has a hipped roof. To the rear of the building is a large fenced yard for jeep, truck, and equipment storage (fig. 15).

The Big Stone Gap Armory, located on Intermount Heights in the southeast corner of Big Stone Gap, is a modern, two-story office, training, and administration building for the Big Stone Gap vicinity National Guard. Despite the 1935 date of construction listed by FAACS, the building is obviously more recent, bearing a cornerstone with the date of 1959. The building has a twelve-bay front facade, a flat roof, and a front entrance ramp. To the rear of the building is a small concrete-block garage.

In addition to these properties owned by the Department of Military Affairs, a large and potentially significant property that did not appear on the FAACS list, Camp Pendleton, was identified as eligible for inclusion in this survey midway through the survey process. Camp Pendleton was visited by LCA staff, and slides and black-and-white photos were taken of a representative sampling of buildings. The site was surveyed by DHR staff in April 1990. This report incorporates the findings of both site visits.

Camp Pendleton, located on a tract of more than four hundred acres near an intensively developed area of Virginia Beach, is currently used as headquarters for the Virginia Army National Guard. Using funds appropriated by the General Assembly in 1908, the state purchased the first land tract, formerly farmland, near the then-small resort community of Virginia Beach. Named for Confederate General William Pendleton (1809-1883), the camp was created in 1910-11 as a training ground for Virginia militia regiments. Adjoining acreage was added in later years, bringing the camp to its present size of more than one thousand acres. Today most of the land is leased to the City of Virginia Beach, with four hundred acres being retained by the military (fig. 16).

There are approximately 125 structures in the core of the four hundred-acre property. A few were built soon after the camp was established, c. 1917-18, when the camp was leased to the U. S. Navy during World War I. During the 1930s, when the camp was used by the National Guard, about thirty buildings were erected by the CCC (fig. 17). The majority of the buildings on the site, however, were built during World War II when the U. S. Army leased the property for five years, building a chapel and rows of two-story frame barracks (fig. 18). The camp fell into decline in the period 1946-70, and many buildings were demolished during the 1950s. In the early 1970s, National Guard activity at the camp increased, and the remaining buildings were repaired and refurbished.

The original World War I camp field, where the company was stationed before the construction of barracks, remains essentially intact just northwest of the central core of the grounds. The camp was organized into company streets with rows of tents running northwest to southeast, a latrine at one end of each row, and a mess hall at the other (fig. 19). A large number of tar-paper huts, now demolished, occupied this area from 1943-45 to accommodate the increased number of men being trained at the camp.

The rambling, 1 1/2-story frame bungalow called the Governor's Cottage was built sometime in the 1910s or 1920s to house the commandant during the Virginia National Guard's summer exercises, and became known as the governor's house after World War II when it was used occasionally by Virginia's governor. The original front unit of the building is fairly intact, with five smaller frame and brick additions strung behind. Other pre-WWII buildings, now gone, included an Officers' Mess Hall, a pub, and a tailor shop.

About fifty to sixty percent of the WWII and earlier buildings remain, including a chapel, barracks, bachelor officers' quarters (BOQs), garages, latrines, mess halls, supply buildings, and warehouses. All WWII buildings originally had German (or novelty) siding (recently covered by vinyl siding), and the roofs were covered with rolled tarpaper roof sheathing (now green asphalt shingles).

The primary remaining public building is the World War II-era chapel, a simple one-story frame building with a steeple, built in 1941 in the center of the camp to a standard 1937 army plan (fig. 20). The two-story frame Officers' Club and PX stands next to the chapel and is the largest WWII structure on the post. Renovated in the 1950s, the building now serves as a facility for social functions and conferences. Other WWII-era public buildings that stood nearby were a library, a medical building, a theater, a YMCA building, and a PX (Commissary) (fig. 21).

The WWII-era barracks are the most common building type at the camp, and are located in a grid plan immediately to the southwest of the WWI-era camp (fig. 22). These two-story frame dormitories were designed to accommodate sixty-three men, and were originally left unpainted on both the interior and exterior. A number of mess halls stand in rows near the barracks, most of which were converted into classrooms in the 1950s. In addition, large frame garages, latrines, and multipurpose supply buildings are located near the WWII-era barracks.

Several frame warehouses from the WWII era still remain on the northern edge of the camp, near the old railroad spur. In addition, a plain one-story brick warehouse erected in the 1930s as an ammunition storage building still stands near the WWII-era rifle range on the southeastern boundary, or ocean front, of the grounds.

The plan of Camp Pendleton is typical of Army posts, having buildings of identical or related type grouped together. The public buildings such as the chapel, post office, officer's club, etc., are located near the center of the camp. Barracks and officers' quarters are arranged in groups to the southwest on a regular grid, with ancillary structures nearby. The warehouses stand together at the north end of the post. Training fields, wooded training areas, a rifle range, and a recreational area on Lake Christine make up the majority of the grounds in the southeastern, eastern, and northeastern portions of the post near the main core of the camp. Camp Pendleton owns large tracts of adjacent land, which is leased to the City of Virginia Beach.

Evaluation

The Danville Organizational Maintenance Shop, the Waller Depot, the Winchester Armory, and the Big Stone Gap Armory do not appear to have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant nomination to the state or national registers. However, based on the preliminary survey undertaken by LCA and the ensuing survey completed by DHR, it appears that the Camp Pendleton site in Virginia Beach is eligible for nomination to the Virginia and national registers within the boundaries defined by the chain-link fencing around the central core of the camp and bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Camp Pendleton is significant historically owing to its use as a military camp during both WWI and WWII, its association with prominent military personnel during both world wars, its use as the headquarters of the Virginia National Guard during peacetime, and as a temporary residence for Virginia governors following WWII. In its present condition Camp Pendleton is significant architecturally as one of the only remaining, unaltered, WWII military installations in the nation. In addition, the majority of its WWI camp stands intact. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

Big Stone Gap Armory

Intermount Heights

Wise, Virginia

123-00003

Big Stone Gap Armory

1935

101-27

Danville Organizational Maintenance Shop

Pittsylvania County, Virginia

123-00029

Danville Organizational
Maintenance Shop

1949

71-29

Waller Depot Waller Road Henrico County, Virginia 123-00031	Waller Depot	1949	43-113
Winchester Armory Millwood Avenue Winchester, Virginia 123-00033	Winchester Armory	1940	138-47

Camp Pendleton
State Military Reservation
501 General Booth Boulevard
Virginia Beach, Virginia*
*(See Appendix 1 for list of properties surveyed.)

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Hill, Jim. "Camp Pendleton: Field Notes From April 1990 Site Visit." Report, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Interview, 16 March 1990. (Staff, National Guard Virginia, Company A, Second Battalion, 116th Infantry, Charlottesville).

Mendenhall, Col. T. E. Interview, 23 and 24 April 1990. (Site Commander, Camp Pendleton).

_____. Interview, 28 February 1990.

O'Dell, Jeffrey M.. "Architectural and Historical Notes on Camp Pendleton, (Va.) State Military Reservation." Report, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

_____. "State Military Reservation: Buildings and Structures." Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

_____. "Camp Pendleton: Field Notes From April 1990 Site Visit." Report, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

"Photonegative Index of Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation." Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

"The Virginia State Military Reservation: Its Historic Past, Its Hopeful Future." *Virginia Guardpost* (Special Issue 1988).

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE**

The Virginia Department of State Police was organized in 1922 with the appointment of eight automobile license inspectors under the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Their main duties were the enforcement of the licensure laws. In 1924 all inspectors were transferred to the newly formed Division of Motor Vehicles. The inspectors were given sheriff's powers for enforcing all criminal laws of the state in 1932. In 1942 the department was separated from the Division of Motor Vehicles and made an independent agency of state government with the superintendent reporting directly to the governor. Since then, the department has grown with the addition of a sixth field division and the creation of a Division of Investigation. The Department of State Police is currently under the administration of the Secretary of Public Safety.

The responsibility of the department is to patrol the state highways; enforce criminal laws in the state; operate a statewide communication system; supervise inspection stations and inspectors of motor vehicles; register guns; operate the central criminal records exchange and uniform crime reporting program; and conduct investigations.

A total of ten buildings located at three sites owned by the Department of State Police (the Area 21 Headquarters in Appomattox, the Area 15 Headquarters in Culpeper, and the Department of State Police Headquarters and training school in Richmond) were surveyed.

The former regional headquarters building in Appomattox is located several hundred feet east of the current headquarters complex off Route 460 and next to a large radio tower. The small, one-story, one-bay brick building features stone cornices and keystones over the windows, typical of the Public Works style of the era in which it was built (fig. 23). A vertical-sided, shed-roofed bunker has been added to the side of the building.

The former regional headquarters building in Culpeper is practically identical to the former headquarters building in Appomattox, described above (fig. 24). The similarity between these two buildings indicates that this was, perhaps, a prototypical design for Virginia's regional police headquarters of the early 1940s. This small brick building with stone cornice and keystones over the windows is located directly behind the modern brick Area 15 Headquarters building on Route 29 (Business) north of the town of Culpeper.

The Virginia State Police Administration Headquarters is a large complex of buildings located in Chesterfield County on Midlothian Turnpike just west of the intersection with Chippenham Parkway. Directly behind the Administration Headquarters to the north is State Police Academy. The headquarters building is a two-story brick building built in 1939 in a modified-Georgian style (fig. 25). The symmetrical, nineteen-bay front facade features an oculus over the front portico, and an entablature with dentils. Concrete steps lead to the front door, which is flanked by Corinthian pilasters with broken pediment. A distinct brick course separates the two stories of the building. An attractive lawn, foundation plantings, and a single pin oak mark the front lawn.

North of the headquarters building is a small maintenance area composed of several buildings organized around a paved work yard. The shipping and receiving warehouse is a one-story, six-bay, brick structure with a vertical-sided, shed-roofed storage addition affixed to one side. There is a paved loading area to the front (south) of the building. Adjacent to the warehouse to the west is the communications or radio repair building. This low, one-story, four-bay, brick building has a corbelled entablature; several garage-type equipment doors break the front facade.

Still farther north of the administration headquarters, in the vicinity of the Police Academy, is a large radio tower and transmitter building. This simple, one-story, brick building built in 1949 is located directly beneath the large steel radio tower. Also in the vicinity of the Police Academy, to the northwest of the academy building, is a small, corrugated metal airplane hangar. This shed-roofed utilitarian structure has large, metal, garage-type doors and an associated fuel pump.

Down a gravel road at the northern end of the complex are three abandoned utilitarian structures dating from the 1940s. The paper storage building is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure clad with corrugated metal. The arson division bomber building is a one-story concrete-block building with a corrugated metal roof. The power plant is a tiny, one-story, brick structure.

Evaluation

None of the buildings owned by the Department of State Police appear to possess sufficient historical or architectural significance and do not appear to be eligible for nomination to the state or national registers at this time. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

State Police Administrative Headquarters

Administration Heights

7700 Midlothian Turnpike

Chesterfield, Virginia

156-00010-S0001	Headquarters	1939	20-685
156-00010-S0002	Main Warehouse	1940	20-686
156-00010-S0003	Airplane Hanger	1948	20-687
156-00010-S0004	Power Plant	1948	20-688
156-00010-S0005	Paper Storage Bldg	1946	20-689
156-00010-S0009	Radio Repair Shop	1940	20-690
156-00010-S0011	Radio Transmitter Bldg	1949	20-691
156-00010-S0015	Arson Division Bomber Disp:	1940	20-692

Area 15 Headquarters

Route 762

Culpeper, Virginia

156-00012-2A15A	Headquarters	1940	23-59
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Area 21 Headquarters

Route 613

Appomattox, Virginia

156-00003-3A21A	Area 21 Headquarters	1941	06-41
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Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED**

The Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped was established as the Commission for the Blind by an act of the General Assembly in 1922, with a board composed of seven members appointed by the governor. The original mission of the agency was to act in an informal capacity to serve the blind and establish programs to train them for gainful employment. Financial assistance to the blind was the responsibility of the Welfare Department until 1938 when the Commission for the Blind assumed the duty of monetary support. In 1956 the name was changed to the Commission for the Visually Handicapped; the organization assumed department status in 1985. The mission of the agency is to provide employment, education, personal adjustment, and social services to promote the attainment of social, economic, and personal independence for all legally blind and other visually impaired citizens of Virginia.

The department consists of a central office in Richmond and six regional offices, the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Richmond, the Virginia State Library for the Visually and Physically Handicapped in Richmond, the Instructional Materials and Resource Center, as well as two locations of Virginia Industries for the Blind, one in Richmond and one in Charlottesville. A variety of items are produced in both workshops including brooms, pillow cases, mattresses, food service caps, high jump and pole vault pads, safety vests, mops, writing instruments, and many other products. Items are sold to federal and state governments and to the public. Work adjustment, training, and employment services are provided to all employees.

Two sites owned by the Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped were included in this survey: the director's house at the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Richmond, and Virginia Industries for the Blind in Charlottesville. The 1942 director's house at the Virginia Rehabilitation Center is located adjacent to the main campus on Azalea Avenue in the northeast corner of Richmond. It is unclear whether the house was built specifically to serve as the director's house, or whether the residence was preexisting on the site at the time the center was developed. This small, 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival, stone house has an enclosed side porch, slate roof, and attached stone chimney. The landscape around the house features mature trees, boxwoods, and a small stone terrace. A newer asphalt driveway to the rear of the house detracts somewhat from the otherwise attractive yard (fig. 26).

Virginia Industries for the Blind is located on Monticello Avenue in the Belmont neighborhood on the east side of Charlottesville. This long, bulky, 3 1/2-story, brick building features a parapet pediment in the front central bay, with a blank oculus and concrete contrasting color strip taking the place of a cornice. The wooden, hip-roofed portico has been enclosed with brick. The front windows have metal awnings. A prefabricated aluminum structure has been added recently to the east side of the building (fig. 27).

Evaluation

Neither the director's house at the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Richmond nor the Virginia Industries for the Blind in Charlottesville appear to have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant nomination to the state or national registers. However, both properties should be considered for inclusion in future multiple property or district nominations that might be developed in their individual vicinities.

Properties Surveyed

Director's Office

399 Azalea Ave.

Richmond, Virginia.

702-00001-02632

Director's Residence

1968/1942

127-775

Virginia Industries for the Blind

1102 Monticello Avenue

Charlottesville, Virginia

702-00003-07023

Manufacturing Bldg

1935/1931

104-182

702-00003-07025

Housing

1970/1930

104-183

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Informational Brochures from the Department of Visually Handicapped.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA MARINE RESOURCES COMMISSION**

The Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) is one of the oldest agencies of Virginia state government. The commission originated in 1875 with the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a three-member Fish Commission with the responsibility of reviewing conditions in the fisheries and making recommendations to the governor and the General Assembly. Between 1892 and 1895 the commission developed the Baylor Survey, a comprehensive survey and mapping of state tidal water still in use today. In 1897 the Virginia Oyster Navy was transferred to the Fish Commission, expanding its scope and responsibilities considerably. Originally formed in 1864 in response to conflicts brought about by unemployed Civil War soldiers trying to make a living from oyster harvesting, the Oyster Navy was responsible for enforcing order, establishing boundaries, and preventing the poaching of oyster beds.

In the early twentieth century the seafood industry flourished throughout the Chesapeake Bay region, bringing with it a continued need to monitor harvesting methods and quantities and the settlement of disputes over harvesting rights. The Fish Commission worked closely with the State of Maryland to enforce boundary agreements between rival watermen. Additionally, a system of state-employed district oyster inspectors was established in 1920. Prior to that time, a network of county oyster inspectors and county surveyors administered oyster bed leasing in the localities. The inspectors were compensated by retaining a portion of fines and other fees collected.

The 1970s and 1980s saw an expansion of the role of the VMRC as Virginia passed significant legislation aimed at protecting fragile environmental resources. Both the 1972 Virginia Wetlands Act and the 1980 Primary Coastal Sand Dune Protection Act were placed under the management and responsibility of VMRC. In 1984, VMRC's fisheries management function was strengthened by combining the Oyster Conservation and Repletion Department, Oyster Grounds Leasing Department, Artificial Reef Program, and a newly formed Fisheries Plans and Statistics Department into the Fisheries Management Division.

Currently, the mission of the VMRC is to manage, regulate, and develop marine fishery resources, and protect and preserve the marine habitat through a project review and permitting system. The Marine Resources Division is organized into four major divisions: Marine Law Enforcement, Fisheries Management, Marine Habitat Management, and Administration and Finance. The VMRC is operated under the Secretary of Natural Resources.

The one building owned by the VMRC that was eligible for inclusion in this survey is the former Marine Resources Commission main office building, located at 2401 West Avenue in Newport News (fig. 28). This simple, one-story, brick building with stone foundation is located on the western edge of Newport News's downtown business district, within sight of the James River. The six-bay front facade has a recessed front door with transom and sidelights. The building foundation is faced with stone; the front of the building is marked with low foundation planting. A small parking area is located to the rear.

In January 1989, this building was vacated and the Marine Resources Commission moved to new headquarters on Washington Avenue in Newport News. It appears that the City of Newport News may purchase the vacant building, though terms of purchase have not yet been resolved. Although the building is still officially listed as belonging to the VMRC, its management and eventual sale are being handled by the Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings.

Evaluation

The simple, mid-twentieth-century, brick office building owned by the Department of Marine Resources does not have historical or architectural significance, and does not appear to be eligible, either as an individual property or as part of a district, for nomination at this time. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

Main Office

2401 West Ave

Newport News, Virginia

402-00001-00001

Main Office

1949

121-54

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Hall, Jane. Interview, September 1989. (Deputy Chief, Administration and Finance, Marine Resources Commission).

Virginia Marine Resources Commission. *Agency Profile*. Newport News: 1988.

Virginia Marine Resources Commission. *Historical Highlights*. Newport News: 1988.

THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL
THE VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

The idea of a public art museum for Virginia in Richmond originated in 1919 when Judge John Barton Payne donated his collection of fifty paintings to the commonwealth. Gifts from other donors followed, and in 1932 Judge Payne proposed a \$100,000 challenge grant to construct a museum for Virginia's public art collection. The challenge was accepted by Governor John Garland Pollard, who led a campaign to raise additional funds from private donors and promoted the idea of using state revenues for the new museum's operating expenses.¹³ Between 1932 and 1934 the state received approximately \$200,000 in gifts for the construction of a building to exhibit works of art possessed by the commonwealth.¹⁴

In 1934 the General Assembly designated the site for the museum building, named it the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and vested its control and management in a Board of Trustees. A special fund composed of revenue received for operating expenses was established for the maintenance of the museum.¹⁵ With additional funding provided by the Works Project Administration (WPA), the museum was officially opened by the museum's first director, Thomas C. Colt, Jr. on 16 January 1936.¹⁶ Since that time the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has played a major role in the cultural life of Richmond and the Commonwealth of Virginia.¹⁷

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is an important institution both in Richmond and throughout the state, and is recognized as one of the major museums of the South.¹⁸ In addition, the tradition of using public and private funding in the construction of the museum has made it a model in the area of public/private partnership for the arts throughout the nation. Current funding is a combination of general fund appropriations and special revenues from the proceeds of museum activities and membership dues. The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is under the directorship of the Secretary of Education.¹⁹

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is known nationally for its pioneering and successful outreach efforts. Its exhibition and educational activities reach more than 300,000 visitors annually from the Richmond area, and another 500,000 annually through statewide outreach programs. Its Traveling Exhibition and Media Services (TEAMS) department serves four hundred member organizations involving 450,000 Virginians across the state. The museum's three Artmobiles also bring art to school-age viewers around the commonwealth.²⁰ Outstanding features of the museum's collection are the Mellon collections of British sporting art and French impressionist and post-impressionist art; the Lewis collections of American paintings since World War II and Decorative Art objects from the Art Nouveau and Art Deco periods; and the Pratt Collection of Russian imperial

¹³"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," informational brochure printed by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, c. 1988, 1.

¹⁴Commission on State Governmental Management, *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. (Richmond: 1976), 145.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 2.

¹⁷"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Fact Sheet," informational brochure printed by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, c. 1988, 1.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Commission on State Governmental Management, *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*, 145.

²⁰The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 1, 3-5.

Easter eggs (commonly known as "Fabergé eggs") by master jeweler Nicolas Guye.²¹ The museum's curatorial division oversees the care, use, and growth of the collection; plans exhibitions; and implements related research, publications, and educational programs. The museum has a 58,000-volume reference library, an education and outreach division, and a conservation department that is the only facility of its kind in Virginia.²²

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts was designed in 1936 by the architectural firm of Peebles and Ferguson, of Norfolk, Virginia, and built at a cost of \$270,000.²³ The original museum building was designed as a monumental, Georgian Revival, classical palace (fig. 29). An entrance hall featuring a grand staircase provides access to the second floor where the primary original gallery area is located. This plan reflects the Neoclassical tradition of great museum buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The large scale and impressive proportions of the museum are in keeping with the western tradition of nineteenth-century museum buildings, which reflected the historical and archaeological stylistic references of the time.²⁴

The two-story facade of the original 1936 museum has a nine-bay rusticated-ashlar first story and a brick second story with stone quoins and classical window enframements with garlands. The windows on the second story have been enclosed with brick. The two-story, three-bay, ashlar porch pavilion is a masterpiece of Georgian Revival design and early-twentieth-century craftsmanship. The rusticated first story of the porch pavilion features a one-story stone portico with a broken pediment and pineapple finial. On each side of the portico is a round oculus. The smooth-faced ashlar second story of the porch pavilion has three bays divided by four Ionic pilasters. Within the center bay is a twenty-over-twenty sash window with an arched fanlight, round-arched archivolt, and keystone in the form of a scroll featuring a sculptured classically-derived bust in relief. Each of the side bays has a twelve-over-twelve sash window with a keystone and is surmounted by a recessed panel. The Ionic pilasters carry an architrave with a plain frieze and a pediment without sculpture, ornamented only by a dentiled cornice. The entire facade is topped by a stone parapet of alternating solid-panel and baluster sections.

Since the construction of the original building, the history of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts building has been directly connected to the growth of the museum's collections. During the 1940s and 1950s the museum's holdings were greatly expanded with the donations in 1947 of the William Thomas Pratt Collection of jeweled objects by Peter Carl Fabergé and the T. Catesby Jones Collection of Modern Art. In 1952, Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams made a significant bequest to the museum, followed in 1954 by a further expansion of the collection through a donation by Arthur and Margaret Glasgow.²⁵

With the growth of the collections came a dire need for additional space. The first wing addition on the north was completed in 1954 under museum director Leslie Cheek, Jr., director of the museum from 1948 to 1968,²⁶ and reflects the original design of the museum in its use of the Georgian Revival style and repetition of ornamental details. Architect Merrill C. Lee, of Richmond, designed the Georgian Revival-style addition with consulting architects Eggers & Higgins, of New York City. The structural engineers were

²¹"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Fact Sheet," 1.

²²*Ibid.*, 2.

²³Laurence Vail Coleman, *Museum Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: The American Association of Museums, 1950), 276.

²⁴*Ibid.*, 51-63.

²⁵The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 2.

²⁶*Ibid.*

Sax, Williar & Robinson, and the mechanical engineers were James Posey & Associates, both Richmond firms.²⁷ The addition was in keeping with the character of the original museum building and featured exhibition galleries and a 530-seat theater, paid for by a \$650,000 grant from the Old Dominion Foundation under the direction of Paul Mellon.²⁸ The two-story addition, with a rusticated ashlar base and a brick second story with stone quoins, is topped by a stone parapet with alternating solid-panel and baluster sections.

In 1968, with funds from Paul Mellon, many significant examples of Indian painting and sculpture from the world-famous Heeramanek Collection were purchased. Gallery space again was desperately needed. The Georgian Revival-style South Wing, funded solely by the state, was completed in 1970.²⁹ The Richmond firm of Baskerville & Son were the architects. The structural engineers were Torrence, Dreelin & Associates, and the mechanical engineers were Wiley and Wilson.³⁰ The addition was again in keeping with the character of the original museum building and featured four permanent galleries and a large gallery for loan exhibitions adjacent to a Renaissance Court, as well as operational facilities including a new library, expanded photography laboratory, art storage rooms, and staff offices.³¹ Almost externally identical to the previously mentioned North Wing addition, the South Wing restored classical symmetry to the building. The only difference is the two-story, south porch pavilion that replicates the porch pavilion of the original main facade.

During the 1970s the museum received two important donations. The first, in 1970, was a gift from the estate of Ailsa Mellon Bruce of 450 European decorative art objects, including many seventeenth-century English porcelain and enameled boxes, one of the greatest such collections in the world. The second gift, in 1971 from Sydney and Frances Lewis of Richmond, provided for the acquisition of Art Nouveau objects and furniture. These two new gifts provided impetus for the construction in 1976 of the Modern-style North Wing, adding three large gallery areas, a sculpture garden, a 375-seat auditorium, a smaller lecture hall, and a public cafeteria.³² Hardwicke Associates, Inc., designed the addition with Robert S. Sprateley Associates, mechanical and electrical engineers; Harris, Norman & Giles, structural engineers; Lawrence Halprin & Associates, landscape architects; John G. Kolbe, Inc., food service equipment consultant; and I. S. D., Inc., interior designer.³³ The two-story, Modern-style North Wing addition and Sculpture Garden are constructed of brick and concrete and are built onto the north elevation of the 1954 North Wing addition. The addition shifted the main entrance of the museum from the original 1936 entrance porch to a new Modern-style entrance porch on the east facade of the new North Wing addition, facing the Boulevard. In addition, the new wing provided for an entrance to the museum from the parking lot behind the museum, and for an entrance from inside the new main lobby to the Sculpture Garden on the north. On the interior, a hexagonal information desk occupies the center of the main lobby, with a grand staircase rising behind it on the north/south axis to the second floor galleries.

²⁷From telephone conversation with Herman Lindsey, Assistant Manager, Buildings & Grounds, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 3/14/90.

²⁸The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 2.

²⁹Ibid., 2-3.

³⁰From telephone conversation with Herman Lindsey, Assistant Manager, Buildings & Grounds, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 3/14/90.

³¹The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 2-3.

³²Ibid., 3.

³³From telephone conversation with Herman Lindsey, Assistant Manager, Buildings & Grounds, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 3/14/90.

The Post-Modern West Wing, completed in 1985 under museum director Paul M. Perrot, was built to house the Mellon collection of British sporting art, French impressionist and post-impressionist art, and the Lewis contemporary art collections, as well as the collections of decorative art, including Art Nouveau and Art Deco furniture and Tiffany lamps. The West Wing was funded through a public-private partnership headed by the Mellon and Lewis families.³⁴ The architectural firm of Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer Associates, of New York City, designed the new wing, with structural engineer Le Messurier Associates & Ci, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; mechanical engineer Joseph Loring Associates, of New York City; security consultant Joseph M. Chapman, of Wilton, Connecticut; estimator Donald Wolf & Co., of Pleasantville, New York; kitchen consultant Lafchober & Sovich Inc., of South Pasadena, California; lighting consultant Jules Fisher & Paul Marangz Associates, of New York City; and acoustical consultant Jaffe Acoustics, of Norwalk, Connecticut.³⁵ The exterior of the 1985 West Wing addition has a rusticated dressed-ashlar base and a horizontally-banded, smooth ashlar facade. The design of the facade makes reference to classical architecture with a blank architrave of polished stone and a dressed ashlar course in place of a cornice. Organized on a V-shaped circulation plan, the West Wing addition includes two floors of gallery areas punctuated by two monumental atrium spaces that are supported by shell-imprinted, tinted, concrete-encased steel columns. The V-shaped circulation route originates at the junction of the rear of the old museum and the new addition, and features a two-story grand staircase. The unusual circulation program is reflected on the second story in the V-shaped bridge connecting the second floor galleries.

The museum is the thirteenth largest art museum in the country, encompassing approximately 350,000 square feet, 95,000 of which is gallery space.³⁶ The museum's physical plant is made up of the original museum building with four additions dating from 1954, 1970, 1976, and 1985. The museum complex presents a panorama of twentieth-century architectural styles ranging from the original Georgian Revival building of 1936 to the Post-Modern West Wing opened in 1985.

The area surrounding the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has been landscaped extensively with flowering and evergreen shrubs, flowering trees, holly trees, and mature hardwood trees. The original facade of the 1936 museum still retains its formal landscape with foundation plantings, hedges outlining the symmetrical lawn areas, and long, stone fountains with cascades on each side of the multi-terraced, brick approach to the old entrance pavilion. There are many large outdoor sculptures. Three types of lampposts line the concrete walkways, reflecting the various periods of building construction. Traditional cast-iron Washington-style lampposts and luminaires line the east and south facades of the original museum. Modern, black steel, columnar lampposts surround the 1976 North Wing addition. Contemporary capped luminaires on slender steel posts surround the 1985 West Wing addition and light the parking lot behind the museum.

Evaluation

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is located within the Boulevard Historic District (DHR 127-398) which extends from Grace Street on the north to the Richmond Metropolitan Expressway (Idlewood Avenue) on the south, and includes the buildings on both sides of the Boulevard, except for some blocks on the east side of the Boulevard in the northern end of the district. The Boulevard Historic District incorporates the buildings adjacent to the

³⁴The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History," 3.

³⁵From telephone conversation with Herman Lindsey, Assistant Manager, Buildings & Grounds, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 3/14/90.

³⁶"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Fact Sheet," 1.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts including Robinson House (the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Studio Art Center) and Robinson House Garage, the Confederate Memorial Chapel, the Confederate Women's Home, the Daughters of the Confederacy building, and Battle Abbey (the Virginia Historical Society).³⁷

The Confederate Memorial Chapel is listed individually in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The Robinson House was the superintendent's house for the Confederate Soldiers' Home. The Confederate Women's Home (listed individually in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places) was not owned by the state at the time this survey was undertaken, but subsequently has been deeded to the state as an addition to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts complex. All are contributing structures in the Boulevard Historic District.

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts represents a panorama of twentieth-century architectural styles and museum design theories in its evolution from the traditional early-American, Georgian Revival-style monumental palace of 1936, to its organically derived Modern-style addition of 1976, and its innovative Post-Modern addition of 1985. The evolution of the museum building is interrelated with the growth of the collection and the generosity of donors.

The original 1936 museum building is a representative example of trends in museum design between 1933 and 1942 in its application of the Georgian Revival style, its formal classically-derived interior arrangements, and its impressive scale. The museum contributes to the character of the Boulevard Historic District. In addition, the 1976 North Wing addition and the 1985 West Wing addition exhibit innovative museum design concepts in their plans and use of new materials, lighting techniques, environmental control, and building technology.

The West Wing addition of 1985 was designed by the world-class architectural firm of Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer Associates and reflects the influence of the award winning design of I. M. Pei's East Wing of the National Gallery in its triangular plan. In the future, the West Wing addition of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts should be re-evaluated in the context of contemporary museum design. The Confederate Women's Home needs to be documented and evaluated. Any considerations of future additions, expansion, or demolition at the museum should be considered carefully with regard to the integrity of the surrounding Boulevard Historic District. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
2800 Grove Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Museum of Fine Arts	1936	127-402
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Sources

Coleman, Laurence Vail. *Museum Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: The American Association of Museums, 1950.

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

³⁷Verified through telephone conversation with Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Architectural Historian, Department of Historic Resources, 3/14/90.

Fifty Years in Richmond 1898-1948: A Photographic Review. Richmond: The Valentine Museum, 1948.

Lindsey, Herman. Telephone conversation, 14 March 1990. (Assistant Manager, Buildings and Grounds, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts).

O'Dell, Jeffrey M. Telephone conversation, 14 March 1990. (Architectural Historian, Department of Historic Resources).

"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Fact Sheet." Informational Brochure printed by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, c. 1988.

"The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: A Brief History." Informational Brochure printed by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, c. 1988.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
VIRGINIA ORNAMENTALS RESEARCH STATION**

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station was established in 1907 as a joint venture by the Southern Produce Company, the Virginia State Board of Agriculture, and the Board of Control of Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical School (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University). The site for the station in Virginia Beach was leased to the Southern Produce Company from the City of Virginia Beach on a one hundred-year lease. The purpose of the station was to develop improved strains of vegetables and methods of cultivation. In 1920 the Southern Produce Company went bankrupt and the lease for the site was transferred to the state. At that time the General Assembly established the Virginia Truck Experiment Station as a permanent state agency.

Throughout its history the role of the Virginia Ornamentals Research Station has been to conduct research on the development and cultivation of vegetables and landscape plants. The focus of the research has changed throughout the years in response to the changing needs and concerns of vegetable and plant growers. In the 1940s, for example, considerable experimentation was conducted with herbicides and pesticides, which were being introduced at that time. During the 1960s research at the lab expanded to include the cultivation of ornamental landscape plants. In addition to research, the station has traditionally provided extension services to local growers, both in the field and at the lab through classes and workshops.

A field station for the Ornamentals Lab was established on the Eastern Shore during the 1920s. However, this lab consisted only of an area of land and simple storage buildings until the mid-1950s, when the facility was expanded with the construction of several new lab and storage buildings.

In 1970 the name was changed to the Virginia Truck and Ornamentals Research Station. Since that time, the scope of its activities has been expanded to include research on ornamental plants as well as vegetables. The agency is responsible for a program of research in the fields of horticulture, plant breeding, variety testing, entomology, nematology, plant pathology, plant physiology, and soil science. The agency was an independent state agency under the Secretary of Education until 1985, when the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University assumed control of its operations.

Originally the site of a small farm, the 58.8-acre Ornamentals Research Station is located in the northwestern corner of the City of Virginia Beach, near the Norfolk International Airport. The station consists of a complex of eight buildings arranged in a campus-like layout, surrounded by large plots for experimental cultivation (fig. 30). The ten buildings at the research station date from 1907 to 1970. According to one long-time employee at the station, the overall appearance of the station has changed very little since the mid-1940s.³⁸

The oldest building on the site is the director's residence, a turn-of-the-century American Four-Square dwelling that was located on the site at the time that the research station was established in 1907 (fig. 31). This 2 1/2-story, frame residence features a pantile hipped roof, a front hipped dormer window, front and side screened porches, and two side brick chimneys. The yard features mature hardwood trees, a circular drive, and a small, frame, hip-roofed garage.

To the northeast of the director's residence is a simple frame bungalow with a poured concrete foundation that appears to date from around 1930. This tiny one-story residence

³⁸Interview, Dr. Borchert. 3/21/90.

has a screened front porch and shed roof rear addition. It is not known what purpose this currently vacant building originally served.

The 1929 lab and administration building is a large, two-story, brick building with a flat roof (fig. 32). The front facade features a flat-roofed front portico with brick posts. A large, two-story, brick wing was added to the south side of the building in 1948. Older photographs indicate that the building has been altered significantly since it was built; originally the main block of the building had the appearance of a Georgian Revival residence, with a hipped-roof, dormers, and shutters on the windows.

Located directly east across the road from the the administration building is the greenhouse complex, built in 1911. This large U-shaped structure consists of a gabled concrete-block main building with two gabled greenhouses forming the parallel flanking arms of the "U." The greenhouses have concrete-block foundations and glass, metal, and wood superstructures. Outbuildings include a domed temporary greenhouse made of metal and plastic sheathing to the west and a gabled utilitarian structure made of concrete block and corrugated metal to the north. East of the greenhouse is a large open area for outdoor plantings.

North of the administration building and lab is a small maintenance area, consisting of a boiler house, garage and shop, implement shed, storage building, and Quonset hut. These maintenance structures are arranged in a quadrangle around an open work yard. The garage and shop, located on the western side of the workyard, and the storage shed, located on the eastern side, are identical, two-story, flat-roofed, brick buildings with long one-story wings attached to each side. The two-story portion of each of these buildings has four garage-type doors. The boiler house, located in the southeast corner of the maintenance area, is a modern utilitarian structure dating from 1948. This tall, three-bay, one-story, brick building has a flat roof with several metal-capped vents, large louvered windows with concrete window sills, and a double front door. Located on the northern edge of the maintenance area is a recently constructed, nine-bay, corrugated metal, implement shed.

The 1915 Superintendent's Residence is located several hundred yards down a small road northeast of the central research complex. This modest frame residence features a clipped front gable roof, a screened hip-roofed front porch, and one-story side and rear wings. The low poured concrete foundation is screened with a planting of boxwoods. The large yard features mature trees and a front lawn area. Outbuildings include several simple frame sheds clad with vertical siding.

Overall, the site of the Virginia Ornamentals Research Station is attractive and well-landscaped, featuring a wide variety of trees and shrubs as well as flower beds with annual and perennial plantings. The landscape ties the campus together, emphasizing the cohesive and well-conceived design of the campus.

Evaluation

Although the Virginia Ornamentals Research Station is both interesting and attractive, it does not appear to possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to justify nomination as a district to the state or national registers. In addition, none of the buildings appear to merit individual nomination. However, owing to quantity of older buildings on the site and the quality of the overall landscape, the complex should be reevaluated in the context of local history and architecture, and considered for inclusion in future multiple property nominations developed in this vicinity. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

Virginia Ornamentals Research Station

Norfolk Branch

1444 Dia Spring Road

Virginia Beach, Virginia

201-00002-00001	Office and Lab	1929	134-168
201-00002-00002	Director's Residence	1907	134-169
201-00002-00003	Super's Residence	1915	134-170
201-00002-0000?	Small Residence	c. 1930	
201-00002-00004	Greenhouse	1911	134-171
201-00002-00008	Garage	1948	134-172
201-00002-00009	Boiler House	1948	134-173

134-168 + 134-169 + 134-170 + 134-171 + 134-172 + 134-173

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Borcher, Dr. Interview, 21 March 1990. (Director, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station).

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose and intent of this survey was to document state-owned buildings forty years old or older under the management of the following sixteen state agencies and departments:

- The Museum of American Frontier Culture
- The Science Museum of Virginia
- The Virginia Board of Regents
- The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
- The Virginia Department of Emergency Services
- The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry
- The Virginia Department of Military Affairs
- The Virginia Department of State Police
- The Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped
- The Virginia Marine Resources Commission
- The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
- The Virginia Ornamentals Research Station
- The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton
- The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton
- The Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center

The goal of the survey was to determine which properties may be eligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The survey has been undertaken to reduce the uncertainties that have existed regarding the eligibility of state-owned properties for placement on the state and national registers.

The major objective of this survey is to improve the level of protection of state-owned architectural/historic resources in Virginia through identification and evaluation. Related survey objectives include the preparation of context reports or summary historical overviews for the various departments and agencies included in the survey, completion of state survey forms, mapping of historic resources, and documentary black-and-white and color slide photography. The scope of work for the survey did not include a survey of any archaeological resources on state-owned lands.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This final portion of the state survey includes sixteen state departments and agencies which, according to the FAACS list, appeared to own small numbers (between one and twelve) of older buildings. Because of the relatively few buildings owned by each of these departments, a somewhat modified form of the survey process outlined in *Bulletin #24* (of the National Register of Historic Places, U. S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior) was proposed to Land and Community Associates by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Rather than developing in-depth historic context reports, *Summary Historical Overviews* were developed for the sixteen state departments and agencies included in this portion of the survey. Like the context reports, these overviews provided the basis for developing survey strategies for additional research and field work. Field work was organized geographically. Each property was evaluated for its applicability to the historic context, as a representative or outstanding example of its type, according to its ability to meet the criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places, and for its physical integrity. Finally, the *Summary Historical Overviews* were revised and supplemented based on the results of field work and the additional research conducted during the survey.

THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind in Staunton was the earliest facility for the blind in Virginia, and one of the earliest in the nation. A movement in support of the school began in 1832 with the formation in Staunton of a citizens group interested in the establishment of such an institution. Early in 1839 the General Assembly voted to create an asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and on 27 March 1839 passed a joint resolution naming Staunton to be the site of the school. Staunton was selected because of its central location and because it was in the midst of "cheap and abundant country."³⁹ A five-member Board of Visitors was appointed to administer the school. James Bell, of Augusta County, donated an attractive five-acre tract located on a hill just east of Staunton as a site for the school. The Board of Visitors gratefully accepted the land and purchased an additional seventeen adjacent acres.

Soon after, the Board of Visitors received bids for the construction of the buildings. The advertisement stated that the "precise quantity of work cannot be stated but the job will be large."⁴⁰ William Donoho of Albemarle County was awarded the builder's contract. In July 1839, a little more than a year after the Virginia General Assembly decreed that a school for the deaf and blind be built, it authorized the construction of a "brick building with stone foundation and fireproof roof." That fall the Board of Visitors contracted with Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. to draw the necessary plans for the school, which would provide separate facilities for the deaf and dumb students. By 1840 construction was underway.⁴¹

Long was the son of Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Sr. In the tradition of the architects of the early American Republic, his father had developed from a builder into an architect, and was influenced by such contemporaries as Maximillian Godefroy, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Robert Mills, and the innovative English architect John Soane. Long, however, had the benefit of the education his father lacked, having attended Saint Mary's College in Baltimore. The younger Long worked for a time in New York as a draftsman in the office of Martin Euclid Thompson (1787-1875), who was a close associate of Ithiel Town, architect of the first Greek Doric portico in New York. Long returned to Baltimore thoroughly imbued with the Greek Revival style. According to his nephew T. Buckler Thequiere, "he almost immediately became popular, having exquisite taste in design, great knowledge of architectural history, an immense energy; . . . He was a poet, . . . a painter of some merit."⁴²

Long's first commission came in 1834 for the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore which he competently executed in the Greek Revival idiom, the style he also employed for the impressive residences he designed along Charles Street, Monument Street, and Mount Vernon Square in the 1830s and 1840s.⁴³

It was during this period that Long was employed by the Board of Visitors of the VSDB at Staunton to inspect the site and furnish plans for the new school. In the fall of 1839 he

³⁹Calder Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, 449.

⁴⁰Camille Florence, *Grandeur in the Wilderness: The Architects and Architecture of Western State Hospital and the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind*. (Masters Thesis, Mary Baldwin College, 1969), 14.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, 14-15.

⁴²*Ibid.*, 16-17.

⁴³*Ibid.*, 17.

provided the Board of Visitors with a plan of the school for \$250, including the expenses of his trip to Staunton.⁴⁴

Long's VSDB design is a successful essay in the Greek Revival style and is similar to his earlier Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City, Maryland. Both designs featured a Greek Revival portico balanced on each side by two wings. The Virginia school portico was, however, more massive and forceful than the earlier one at Patapsco.⁴⁵

Long's plans for the Main Building featured a Doric portico with six, hand-fluted, stucco-over-brick columns and a Greek entablature, architrave, and pediment that was archaeologically correct in each detail. The whole was presented as a hexastyle Greek temple, with wings on each side of the main portico having two-story porches supported by square columns. An attic story rose above topped by a low-pitched hipped roof that did not conflict with the monumental central portico.⁴⁶ The building was to house all the functions of the school, including classrooms, dormitory and eating space, and administrative offices (fig. 33).

The cornerstone on the northeast corner of the building was laid on 9 July 1840, and construction was underway on the 183' x 50' building. By the end of that year carpentry work on the framing for the upper stories, the brick making, and the basement story that contained the kitchen and offices, were nearly complete. Construction was halted until the spring of 1845, however, when the legislature made an additional appropriation of \$25,000 so that the project could be finished. John Brown, James Hudson, and William Graham contracted to finish the building, which was finally completed in October of 1846 (fig. 34).⁴⁷

When the building was nearly complete, the editor of the *Richmond Republican* visited Staunton to inspect the new building, which he described as follows:

The building will soon be entirely finished, and is now so far completed as to permit the occupancy of the Blind department, is four stories high, of brick, and fronts towards the South. It consists of a main or center building, with a beautiful portico ornamented by six fluted columns of the Doric order, and two wings, each with a piazza ten feet wide for the exercise of the pupils. The whole front is 182 feet.

There are, besides, two wings running back towards the north, and a detached building 53 feet by 35, three stories high, for the accommodation of the workshops. The basement story contains, besides the kitchen, servants' rooms, and other offices of a large establishment, four large and two small dining rooms, a room temporarily used as a printing office, two rooms for bathing and two for washing purposes.

Upon the first floor there are a handsomely furnished parlor and library, two offices (one for the principal of each department), four recitation rooms, four large school rooms connected in pairs by folding doors, and one large exhibition room, 60 by 32 feet. Upon the second floor and attic story there are eight dormitories, each capable of containing twenty beds:

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵Ibid., 20.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Ibid., 20-21.

sixteen chambers for the officers; two large rooms with cases of drawers and wardrobes for the clothing of the pupils, and a sewing room in which the deaf mute females are taught to sew . . . Besides these numerous apartments there is in each story a large passage 96 by 12.⁴⁸

Even with the additional appropriations, however, the funds were not sufficient to provide for the construction of the two-story porch that had appeared in Long's plans across the front of the wings. In October 1850, however, the Principal of the Blind Department, J. C. M. Merillat, reported to the Board of Visitors that there was need for porches where the pupils could exercise in inclement weather. Apparently his recommendation was accepted, as photographs of the school from around 1850 show the porches complete (fig. 35).⁴⁹

Currently, the Main Hall is a 2 1/2-story, Flemish-bond brick structure on a stone foundation, with a standing-seam tin roof, and identical lateral wings. A run of steps leads to the Main Hall, which features a massive Greek Revival portico with six, fluted, stucco-clad brick, Doric columns, and a pediment without sculpture. The portico is attached to a two-story brick entrance porch which features an eight-panel door with rectangular transom and sidelights. The identical wings are each 2 1/2 stories with a one-story, square-columned, colonnaded front porch with wrought-iron balustrades. There is a brick, interior end chimney in each wing (fig. 36). Several modern additions have been added to the rear of the Main Hall, which now serves as the administration building for the school. Part of the one-story porches on the wings have been enclosed and the interior has been renovated.

In many ways, the Main Hall as originally constructed followed the model of the women's normal schools built during the mid- and late nineteenth century—it is a large, impressive, single building housing all of the school's functions, protectively holding the students within.⁵⁰ Still the focal point of the campus, the Main Hall faces the City of Staunton and overlooks a front lawn planted with mature hardwood trees and boxwood.

After the Main Hall was completed, the next buildings to be built at the VSDB were located adjacent to the original building, forming a central quadrangle. Later buildings continued to frame the quadrangle, and also extended the campus, forming another quadrangle on the north, and expanding to the east as well. In general, however, the expansion and development of the school has been limited successfully to the original hilltop where the Main Building was sited, leaving an attractive open area to the southeast. The proximity of all of the buildings to each other serves the practical purpose of facilitating the movement of the students around the campus, and gives the campus a cohesive and well-organized appearance.

The Chapel was erected in 1854 directly behind the Main Hall and was used primarily for church services (fig. 37). It is a front-gabled rectangular basilica, three bays across and seven bays deep, on a raised brick basement that features Doric pilasters, a pediment on each short end, and an octagonal Greek Revival lantern. Access to the Chapel is gained through an enclosed bridge connected to the rear of the Main Hall. Today the Chapel is used largely for extracurricular activities held at the school. The interior has been renovated for its present function.

⁴⁸Ibid., 21-22.

⁴⁹Ibid., 22.

⁵⁰See "Survey of State-Owned Property, Institutions of Higher Education," Charlottesville, Virginia, Land and Community Associates, 1987.

The Colonial Revival Infirmary was built in 1900 on a rise at the northern end of the campus. The large, two-story, wood-frame house has a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, a central front gable, and a hipped roof. It appears to be a four-square, double-pile house with a center hall. There are two-story wings on each side, though not symmetrical in size, and a large additional two-story wing to the northeast. The primary porch is on the northeast and faces the road. It is a one-story, front-gabled, one-bay projecting portico supported by two Tuscan Doric columns. The garden facade has an impressive two-level, cross-gabled porch with four Tuscan Doric columns and a pediment. Within the shelter of the large portico is a smaller one-story porch with two Tuscan Doric columns, a flat roof, and a balustrade. Additional porches are located on the main facade in the corners where the two wings meet the house. The one-story porch on the southwest corner has been enclosed. The flat-roofed porch on the northwest corner shelters corner entrances to the house and its wing, and is supported by a single Tuscan Doric column. The large two-story wing to the northeast has sash windows with shutters, a cornice, and a hipped roof. The entrance door for the wing addition is marked by a simple wooden door enframingent and a rectangular transom with six lights.

In 1963 the house was converted to an infirmary. Visual evidence indicates that there have been several additions to the house, perhaps in two stages of expansion. The original house probably was the four-square, double-pile core. The two-story wings on each side, though identical in detail to the core of the house, are not symmetrical in size. It is unlikely that a turn-of-the-century, classically-inspired house would have been built originally with such a lack of symmetry. A later second addition probably was made in the form of the large two-story wing on the northeast, which is attached to the first wing addition by an enclosed two-story connection. The second addition could have been a free-standing building at one time that was later attached to the house with the two-story connection. There are boxwood plantings around the foundation, at the entrance, and lining the covered concrete paths that shelter students as they walk from building to building. Mature hardwood trees and lawn surround the Infirmary.

Swanson Hall, located just north of the Main Building, was erected in 1908 and named in honor of Claude Swanson, governor of Virginia from 1906 to 1910. It is a large, 3 1/2-story, Georgian Revival, brick classroom building with a rough-cut rubble foundation and raised basement, brick quoins on the main levels, and a hipped asbestos-shingled roof with four massive interior chimneys and a square double-louvered lantern centered on the roof, with a dome and finial. The front-gabled primary porch has a two-story, pedimented portico with four Tuscan Doric columns, a wood balustrade, and a round-arched fan-light in the pediment. The primary porch is attached to a 3 1/2-story brick center pavilion on a stone foundation which features a central door with rectangular transom and sidelights. Swanson Hall is connected to the adjacent Peery Hall on the southwest, along the rear of both buildings, by a one-story, hip-roofed, colonnaded porch with a balustrade. Swanson Hall was remodeled in 1973 and houses the classrooms for the students in the Department for the Blind.

Stuart Hall, built in 1914, is located on a hillside south of the Main Hall. The cross-gabled, two-story, brick Georgian Revival classroom building has a rough-cut rubble foundation. Stuart Hall is built on top of a hill, which falls away to the rear of the building, and creates a full story in the rear portions of the basement. The brick upper stories feature brick quoins and a brick pediment with a wood cornice, dentils, and a louvered oculus with keystones. The primary porch is a Classical Revival portico with Doric pilasters and a pediment. A wood-frame flat-roofed bus garage is attached to the rear of Stuart Hall and opens onto a concrete lot.

Byrd Hall, located southeast of the Main Hall and forming the southeastern corner of the main quadrangle, was erected in 1928 and named in honor of Senator Harry Byrd, Sr. Sited on a steep grade falling off to the southwest and to the rear, or southeast, Byrd Hall varies from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 stories. This handsome, side-gabled, brick, Greek Revival classroom building has a brick watertable, pedimented gable ends with an oculus, an attic story, and a standing-seam metal roof with capped pipe vents. The two-level Greek Revival primary porch features four fluted Greek Doric columns and a pediment. Byrd Hall faces northwest towards the Main Hall, and is on the original quadrangle of the campus. Boxwoods front Byrd Hall and line the entrance. Today Byrd Hall houses the elementary and junior high classrooms in the Department for the Deaf.

Located just north of the main entrance to the VSDB campus, the 1934 Superintendent's Home is a good example of twentieth-century Jeffersonian Classicism. The side-gabled, two-story, Flemish-bond brick house with two-story wings has a rough-cut rubble foundation, sash windows with louvered shutters on all stories, flat brick arches with a stone keystones on the first story, a broad Jeffersonian entablature, a shingle roof, and massive brick exterior end chimneys. The primary porch, a wooden classical portico with a recessed door framed by simple pilasters, is the functional main entrance to the house. A road and walkway provide access on the north. The garden facade, however, features an impressive Jeffersonian, Tuscan Doric portico reminiscent of the pavilions on the lawn of the University of Virginia. It is a two-level projecting portico with four columns, and a pediment with an oculus. The doorway has an arched transom with recessed fanlights, and a Tuscan Doric entablature similar to the portico. The wings on the garden facade have one-story flat-roofed porches with doubled Tuscan Doric columns at each corner and a plain iron balustrade. The wings each have a semicircular fanlight in the end gables.

The Superintendent's House is slightly removed from the rest of the campus and with its residential appearance better relates to the other houses on East Beverly Street than the grand institutional buildings at the school. The house is built on a grade that slopes north to south. On the north, or front facade, a stone retaining wall lines the road in front of the house. The land falls away from the garden facade providing a scenic landscape vista with boxwood plantings near the house and mature trees and lawns in the middleground and background. A concrete pathway leads from the garden facade along the north/south axis to the main campus quadrangle.

Peery Hall, built in 1935, was named for then governor of Virginia, George C. Peery. It is a Flemish-bond brick, 3 1/2-story, hip-roofed, Classical Revival classroom-and-dormitory building located on the southwest adjacent to Swanson Hall. Peery Hall has a rough-cut rubble foundation and basement story; two stucco-faced, brick, Doric pilasters spanning two stories on each corner; a brick attic story; and a cornice crowning the building. Peery Hall is connected to Swanson Hall via an elevated, covered walkway on the rear of the first story of Swanson Hall, with an entrance on the northeast corner of Peery Hall. The raised basement has an additional entrance under the elevated walkway, and there is another entrance to the building on the north corner from the road on the northwest facade. In addition there is a covered bridge between Peery Hall and the northwest wing of the Main Building to facilitate safe circulation for the handicapped students. There is no real primary porch and the two buildings appear as one visually and functionally. Peery Hall is sited to the northwest of the Main Hall and overlooks the main entry drive. There are boxwood plantings around the foundation and along the concrete paths, hardwood trees, and a three-tiered fountain located between Peery Hall and the Main Hall fronting on the campus quadrangle. The foundation is surrounded by a delicate cast-iron fence. Today Peery Hall houses classrooms for the Department for the Blind and the second floor is used as a dormitory for the older boys.

Located a quarter-mile northeast of the main campus, 119 Hope Road is one of two traditional vernacular farmhouses built in 1930 that appear to have stood on adjacent land purchased by the VSDB during the mid-twentieth century. The wood-frame building has a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, a hipped roof, two brick interior chimneys, and a one-story primary porch with a wooden balustrade. The smaller house at 113 Hope Road was built in the same year and features similar construction materials and style. Just north of these two older houses at 610 Hope Road is a 1 1/2-story, wood, modified Bungalow built in 1948 on the edge of a rise with a retaining wall and fence surrounding the property.

The remainder of the buildings located on the campus of the VSDB at Staunton are post-1950 institutional buildings. They include five buildings erected in the 1950s: Darden Hall (1950); Lewellyn Gymnasium (1951); Battle Hall (1954); the Maintenance Shop (1959); and Healy Hall (1959). The remainder of the modern buildings were erected primarily in the 1960s with a final building being constructed in the early 1970s: Bradford Hall (the infirmary), Watts Hall, and Carter Hall (1963); Harrison Hall (1966); Bass Hall (1967); Price Hall (1968); and Strader Hall (1972). All of these buildings were built of brick and make reference (however slight) to the older buildings on the campus. In general, newer buildings at the school do not detract from the character and integrity of the older campus.

Currently, the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton is part of the state public school system for children who, because of hearing or visual defects, need a specialized instructional program. The tuition-free school offers both residential and day student placement. The Department for the Deaf and the Department for the Blind are two separate programs, each having its own instructional staff.⁵¹ The Department for the Deaf is a comprehensive elementary and secondary school accredited by the State Department of Education and offers academic courses from the first through the twelfth grades. The Department for the Blind is a state-accredited elementary school offering kindergarten through eighth grade classes for visually handicapped children. The residential program offers training and experience in social education, living skills, personal management, and counseling. Both departments offer individual instruction and special services, as well as pre-vocational skills. In addition, daily living skills and recreational and extracurricular activities are provided.⁵²

Evaluation

The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton was the earliest institution for the deaf and blind in Virginia and one of the earliest in the nation. The high quality of the early architecture of many of Virginia's state supported institutions is exemplified in the stately Greek Revival-style Main Building of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind. The Main Building was designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., well-known for his work in the Greek Revival idiom. The building still serves as the principal structure of this pioneering institution. The Main Building was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.⁵³

In addition to the Main Building, there are a number of exemplary institutional buildings located near the Main Building and in other parts of the campus that range in style from the Colonial Revival to the Georgian Revival and the Jeffersonian Classical Revival. Overall, the combination of both historic and contemporary buildings at the school creates an attractive and cohesive campus design. Development has been limited to the hilltop selected

⁵¹"The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind," informational brochure printed by the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, c. 1989.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³Calder Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, 449.

as the original site of the Main Building, leaving an attractive open field to the southeast. In addition, the plan of the campus thoughtfully reflects the needs of the deaf and blind students, with the buildings located adjacent to one another with connecting covered porches leading from building to building to provide safe movement around the campus. The existing National Register boundaries should be expanded to include the entire campus.

Properties Surveyed

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind
East Beverly Street
Staunton, Virginia

218-00001-00004	Byrd Hall	1928	123-40
218-00001-00005	Bus Garage	1930	123-41
218-00001-00007	Chapel	1854	123-42
218-00001-00011	Infirmary	1962/1900	123-43
218-00001-00014	Main Hall	1845	123-45
218-00001-00017	Peery Hall	1935	123-47
218-00001-00019	113 New Hope Rd.	1962/1930	123-48
218-00001-00020	119 New Hope Road	1962/1930	123-49
218-00001-00021	610 New Hope Road	1967/1948	123-50
218-00001-00023	Stuart Hall	1914	123-51
218-00001-00024	Superintendent's Residence	1934	123-52
218-00001-00025	Swanson Hall	1902	123-53

Sources

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Florence, Camile. *Grandeur in the Wilderness: The Architects and Architecture of Western State Hospital and the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind*. Masters Thesis. Mary Baldwin College, July 1969.

Loth, Calder, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1986.

"Survey of State-Owned Property, Institutions of Higher Education." Charlottesville, Virginia, Land and Community Associates, 1987.

"The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind." Informational brochure printed by the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, c. 1989.

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton

The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton was established by an act of the General Assembly on 12 March 1906 for the deaf and blind African-American children of Virginia not served by the VSDB at Staunton, which only served white students at that time. The school was the outgrowth of a movement begun in 1887 by Doctor William C. Ritter, who was deaf. In 1906 Dr. Ritter secured the assistance of the Honorable Harry Houston, a member of the General Assembly. Houston introduced the bill to establish the school and labored tirelessly and successfully for its passage.⁵⁴

In 1908 seventy-five acres were donated by the Newport News Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children. The Board of Visitors of the school accepted a twenty-five-acre parcel. On 1 May 1908 the Board of Visitors appointed Dr. Ritter as superintendent and on 5 September 1908 he broke ground for its construction. In addition to providing the leadership for the establishment of the school, and serving as its first superintendent, Dr. Ritter was the school's first doctor. In 1909 the Board of Visitors adopted the business management plan of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton.⁵⁵

The original buildings of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children were constructed between 1908 and 1914 and generally consisted of substantial two-story brick buildings with slate roofs and brick chimneys. All were demolished in the 1950s and 1960s to make way for the new Modern-style buildings currently on the school campus.⁵⁶

The 1908 Main Building, the first building at the Hampton school, provided offices for the administration and apartments for the superintendent and teachers. In the same year the first Girl's Dormitory was built. It was located near the existing modern girl's dormitory, Ritter Hall, named in memorial to Superintendent Ritter (see map, fig. 38).⁵⁷

In 1910 the Dining Hall was built (later demolished in 1958 to make way for the existing kitchen and dining facility, Stryker Hall, which was constructed on the same site). In 1912 Industrial Building #2 was erected, providing space for a vocational school, academic classrooms, and additional staff apartments.⁵⁸

Another vocational school building, Industrial Building #1, and the Infirmary were erected in 1914. Industrial Building #1 contained space for student instruction in laundering, shoe repair, and carpentry. In addition, the building housed the coal-driven steam power plant, which later was converted from coal to oil. A paint shed was built in 1933 and in 1934 a potato house was added. No buildings from this period survive.⁵⁹

The present campus of the VSDB at Hampton is made up of a quadrangle of modern, two-story, brick buildings. The buildings date from 1951 to 1975 and include kitchen and dining facilities, a gymnasium, the superintendent's residence, three dormitories, an administration and health services building, a vocational school, an elementary school, a high school, and a classroom building. The buildings can be characterized as long rectangular blocks with modern horizontal-strip windows, and multiple symmetrically-

⁵⁴*The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton* (Richmond: Department of Education, n.d.), 1-2.

⁵⁵From telephone conversation on 3/12/90 with Morris Harris, Director of Buildings and Grounds, VSDB at Hampton.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*

⁵⁷*Ibid.*

⁵⁸*Ibid.*

⁵⁹*Ibid.*

located entrances. The fully handicapped-accessible campus is organized on a longitudinal axis in a park-like setting with mature trees, shrubs, concrete paths, and ample lawns (fig. 39).

Since its inception, the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton has grown from one building, the Main Building, to a campus with twelve modern, brick buildings. The new buildings were erected because of the increasing population of students attending the school in the mid-twentieth century, and the growing need for institutional buildings necessary for their instruction and housing.⁶⁰

Today's curriculum corresponds closely to that offered in the public schools of Virginia. In addition, it provides auditory training and instruction in speech, lip reading, and sign language, with emphasis on total communication for the deaf and mobility and mastery of braille for the blind. In 1971 a program for the deaf-blind was added, and in 1978 this program became part of an expanded program for the multi-handicapped. The school has been operating under the State Board of Education since about 1985.⁶¹

Evaluation

None of the original buildings of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children from the first period of construction (1908 to 1934) remain extant. The buildings that make up the campus of the VSDB at Hampton today are from the second period of construction, from 1951 to 1975. By virtue of their ages, the new modern-style buildings are ineligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places. In the future, however, the VSDB facility at Hampton could be considered as part of a re-evaluation of later educational institutions in Virginia.

The history of the VSDB at Hampton contributes to the overall understanding of the development of educational institutions for the deaf and blind in Virginia and in the nation, and to the development of separate institutions based on the state's policy of racial segregation. In addition, the contribution of Dr. William C. Ritter to the history of education for the deaf and blind in Virginia is significant. The VSDB at Hampton preserves its original campus plan for the most part, although all the buildings have been replaced with new ones and additional buildings have been erected. The modern-style brick buildings are representative of state-built institutional buildings of the 1950s and 1960s, although none of them appear to exhibit architectural significance. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Sources

Bass, R. Aumon. *History of the Education of the Deaf in Virginia*. Staunton: n.p., 1949.
(Note: Very limited availability. There is one copy at VSDB in the Library.)

Commission on State Governmental Management. *Information Papers on the Agencies of State Government*. Richmond: 1976.

Harris, Morris. Telephone conversation, 12 March 1990. (Director of Buildings and Grounds, VSDB at Hampton).

The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton. Richmond: Department of Education, n.d.

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹*The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton*, 1-2.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
WOODROW WILSON REHABILITATION CENTER**

The Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center was established in 1947 as a public, non-profit facility to provide rehabilitative training for persons with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities. It is the oldest state-owned and operated comprehensive rehabilitation center in the United States. The hospital is located in a rural area northwest of Fishersville, with attractive views of the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The idea of a modern rehabilitation center combining medical, vocational, social, and supportive services in one facility is credited to Colonel John Smith, a native Virginian who worked for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C., during the 1940s. Smith described this new rehabilitation method as a composite science combining the skills of many professions into a coordinated approach to the many challenges that a disabled individual must face. The ideas of Colonel Smith inspired the founder of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center to establish a facility where these ideas could be put into practice. The center incorporated the many new concepts and techniques that had been developed for the rehabilitation of soldiers injured during World War II. In particular, a guiding principle at the center has always been that the rehabilitative process is greatly enhanced when a vocational goal has been set.

The center was located in the former Woodrow Wilson General Hospital, built in 1944 as a facility for the war-injured. All but three of the eleven buildings included in the survey were built as part of the original 1944 hospital. These one-story utilitarian structures are clustered in the southeast corner of the modern-day campus, in what appears to have been the core of the original hospital (fig. 40). When this property was declared surplus in 1947, the War Assets Administration agreed to transfer the property to the state.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s the campus was expanded considerably, and many of the older buildings renovated. Several new buildings including a dining hall, vocational training building, dormitories, and an administration and medical building were built to the west of the older complex, forming a large quadrangle. Pedestrian paths link the various campus buildings to each other (fig. 41).

Evaluation

Although the the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center is the oldest state-owned and operated comprehensive rehabilitation center in the United States, the utilitarian brick buildings surveyed at the center do not appear to be eligible for nomination to the Virginia or national registers at this time. This survey did not include an archaeological component.

Properties Surveyed

Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center

Route 250

Fishersville, Virginia

203-00001-00701	Spinal Cord Project	1944	7-1197-1
203-00001-00702	Furniture Refinishing	1944	7-1197-2
203-00001-00703	Brace Shop	1944	7-1197-3
203-00001-00707	Maintenance #2	1944	7-1203
203-00001-00708	Maintenance #1	1944	7-1202
203-00001-00714	General Purpose	1944	7-1201-1
203-00001-00715	Work Training Shop	1944	7-1201-2
203-00001-00716	Work Adjustment	1944	7-1201-3
203-00001-00721	Incinerator		7-1200
203-00001-00722	Flammable Storage	1944	7-1198
203-00001-00723	Water Valve House	1944	7-1199

Sources

Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center. *Guide to Programs and Services*. Fishersville:
1988.

CURRENT PRESERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

National Role in Historic Preservation

Preserving historic resources has been a national policy since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906; significant expansion in historic preservation has occurred through the subsequent Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. These last two acts made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties that have been evaluated as significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and found to be worthy of preservation. The National Park Service maintains and expands the National Register of Historic Places on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations to the National Register for state-owned properties in Virginia are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is also the Director of the Department of Historic Resources. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. For state-owned properties, a National Register designation accomplishes the following:

- increases public awareness of historic resources and may encourage preservation,
- mandates reviews of the negative impact of projects using federal funds or requiring federal licensing, but
- does not restrict the use of private funds, and
- makes designated properties eligible to compete for state grants.

Role of the Department of Historic Resources

The General Assembly, in recognition of the value of the commonwealth's cultural resources, provides for the review by the Department of Historic Resources of all rehabilitation and restoration plans for state-owned properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register to insure the preservation of their historic and architectural integrity. In this respect the Virginia Landmarks Register is a planning tool in the protection and wise use of significant historic properties in the commonwealth.

Enabling Legislation

The specific provisions for review are defined in the 1990 Appropriations Act, 1990 Session, Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 972, Section 4-4.01.(o):

State-Owned Registered Historic Landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

The 1990 Appropriations Act, which supersedes the similar provisions of the earlier appropriations acts, places into the code the provisions of Executive Order Forty-Seven issued by Governor Mills Godwin in 1976. In that executive order Governor Godwin stated the rationale for safeguarding state-owned historic resources:

Virginia's many historic landmarks are among her most priceless possessions. The preservation of this historic resource should be of prime concern to all citizens. As Governor, I believe the Commonwealth should set an example by maintaining State-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register according to the highest possible standards.

Departmental Policy and Authority

Hugh C. Miller, as Director of the Department of Historic Resources, subject to his continuing and ultimate authority, is vested with the responsibility for review of all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, and repairs that may basically alter the integrity of state-owned registered historic landmarks, and to provide comments related to such plans to the governor, through the Department of General Services.

Application and Review Procedures

The 1990 Appropriations Act directs the heads of state agencies in charge of state-owned landmark properties to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Although capital projects represent the most obvious state-funded activities that affect historic resources, state agencies should notify the Department of any remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repair that could affect the structure or visual character of a state-owned landmark or archaeological site. Even such normal maintenance including repointing brickwork, cleaning masonry, painting woodwork, or landscaping can compromise the integrity of a landmark if not done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* encompass the most widely accepted principles regarding work undertaken on historic buildings in the United States and are used in review of all Federal projects involving historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources uses the *Standards* as a basis for evaluating proposed alterations to state-owned historic landmarks. The *Standards* are available without cost from the Department of Historic Resources.

PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Since this study did not include an archaeological component, potential archaeological sites have not been considered. Properties owned by the various agencies and departments included in this survey can be expected to yield information significant in archaeology. Consequently there should be an archaeological investigation by a qualified archaeologist whenever any site is proposed for major new construction or other land-disturbing activity.

Research has been centered on the individual histories of each state department or agency surveyed. There may be local significance of which we are unaware attached to some properties.

Because of the very wide range of properties discussed in the *Summary Historical Overviews*, and the fact that they are owned and managed by many diverse departments, it would be inappropriate to present a general discussion of Preservation and Management Recommendations. Instead, an attempt was made to discuss pertinent preservation/management issues in the evaluation section of each department.

APPENDIX 1:

State Military Reservation: Buildings and Structures

Compiled by
Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Architectural Historian
Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Number	Type of Building	"Owner"⁶²
1	Warehouse	203 CEF
2	Warehouse	203 CEF
3	Warehouse	203 CEF
4	Supply/Ammo?	203 CEF
8	Classroom	203 CEF
13	Supply/Storage	SMR
18	Welding/Storage	SMR
34	Post Exchange	SMR
35	Office	SMR
51	Mess Hall	SMR
57	Dispensary	SMR
59	Storage	SMR
60	Storage	SMR
61	Mess Hall	SMR
62	Mess Hall	SMR
63	Mess Hall	203 CEF
64	Storage	SMR
65	Paint Shop	SMR
66	Shop/Storage	SMR
67	AC/Electrical Shop	SMR
69	Plumbing Shop	SMR
73	Storage	203 CEF
74	Storage	203 CEF
75	Storage	203 CEF
76	Storage	203 CEF
77	Storage	203 CEF
79	Storage	203 CEF
80	Review Stand	SMR
82	Latrine	SMR
83	Paint Storage	SMR
84	Cottage	SMR
85	Cottage	SMR
86	Cottage (Trailer)	SMR
87	Cottage (Trailer)	SMR
88	Cottage	SMR
89	Cottage	SMR
90	Governor's Cottage	SMR
91	Boat House	SMR

⁶²CEF refers to Civil Engineer Flight; SMR refers to State Military Reservation; ASG refers to Area Support Group (Armory); MACS refers to Marine Air Control Squadron.

92	Office	Virginia Beach Police
93	Stables	Virginia Beach Police
94	Post Superintendent's House	SMR
94A	Storage	SMR
94B	Bunk House	SMR
94C	Garage	SMR
94D	Storage	SMR
95	Trailer	SMR
96	Trailer	SMR
97	Trailer	SMR
99	Cottage	SMR
110	Adjutant General's Cottage	SMR
110A	Bunkhouse	SMR
110B	Trailer	SMR
110C	Gazebo	SMR
113	Target Storage	SMR
114	Target Storage	SMR
115	Office	SMR
116	Training Building	SMR
117	Classroom	SMR
125	Radio Tower	SMR
231	BEQ/Club Room	329 ASG
232	Barracks	SMR
233	Barracks	SMR
238	Office	MACS-24
241	Barracks	SMR
242	Office	SMR
243	Barracks	SMR
246	Barracks	SMR
247	Office	SMR
248	Classroom	SMR
251	Barracks	SMR
252	BEQ	203 CEF
253	Office	203 CEF
260	Pendleton Child Center	Pendleton Child Service
260A	Pendleton Child Center	Pendleton Child Service
261	Garage	MACS-24
262	Garage	MACS-24
263	Garage	SMR
326	Barracks	SMR
327	Barracks	SMR
328	Barracks	SMR
329	Classroom	SMR
330	Supply/Admin.	SMR
331	Barracks	SMR
332	Barracks	SMR
333	Barracks	SMR
334	Supply/Admin.	SMR
335	Classroom	SMR
336	Barracks	SMR
337	Barracks	SMR
338	Barracks	SMR
339	Classroom	SMR
340	Supply/Admin.	329 ASG

341	Barracks	SMR
342	Barracks	SMR
343	Barracks	SMR
344	Supply/Admin.	SMR
345	Classroom	SMR
346	Barracks	SMR
347	Barracks	SMR
348	Barracks	SMR
349	Office	SMR
350	Supply/Admin.	SMR
352	BEQ	SMR
353	BEQ	SMR
354	Dayroom/Sauna	SMR
355	BEQ	SMR
358	Office	SMR
359	Storage	SMR
360	Garage	SMR
361	Loading Ramp	SMR
362	Garage	329 ASG
401	Guard House	SMR
403	Office	SMR
404	Barracks	SMR
405	Barracks	SMR
407	Office	SMR
408	Mess Hall	SMR
409	Supply	SMR
410	Fire Station	SMR
410A	Directory	SMR
411	Pump House	SMR
412	BOQ	SMR
413	Mess Hall	SMR

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- Fig. 2. No. 613, the John Marshall, pulling a southbound passenger train, speeds past the old Laurel Golf Course en route to Richmond's Broad Street Station (c. 1940).
(From Harry M. Ward's *Richmond: An Illustrated History*, p. 430)
- Fig. 3. An RF&P diesel locomotive (c. 1950).
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- Fig. 4. Portrait of George Mason.
(From "Gunston Hall: Colonial Plantation Home of George Mason," informational brochure, Gunston Hall, 1987)
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- Fig. 8. The Chinese Dining Room as reconstructed in 1988, Gunston Hall.
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- Fig. 11. Formal Gardens on the river front of Gunston Hall.
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- Fig. 16. Camp Pendleton, site plan.
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- Fig. 17. Camp Pendleton, site plan (1930).
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- Fig. 20. Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 46th Coast Artillery; note huts behind the chapel (1943).
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- Fig. 21. The Y.M.C.A. building in the 1920s.
(From "The Virginia State Military Reservation: Its Historic Past, Its Hopeful Future," p. 11)
- Fig. 22. Street between rows of "temporary" barracks constructed at Camp Pendleton in the early days of World War II.
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- Fig. 26. Director's Residence, Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped, Richmond.
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- Fig. 30. Site Plan, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia Beach (July 1964).
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- Fig. 31. Director's Residence, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia Beach (1907).
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- Fig. 32. Office and Lab, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia Beach (1929).
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- Fig. 33. Elevation of the Main Building, VSDB, by Robert Cary Long, Jr., (1839).
(From R. Aumon Bass' *History of Education of Deaf in Virginia*, DHR File 132-8)
- Fig. 34. Main Building, VSDB (c. 1845).
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(Reproduced from *Harper's X*, No. LVII, February 1855, DHR File 132-8)
- Fig. 36. Main Building, VSDB.
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- Fig. 38. Map of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton (c. 1986).
(From *The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton*, Richmond: Department of Education, n.d., inside back cover)
- Fig. 39. The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton, general view of main campus quadrangle (c. 1986).
(From *The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton*, p. 11)
- Fig. 40. Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, 1944 hospital complex, buildings 714, 715, 716, general view.
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Fig. 41. Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, campus map.
(From *Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center Guide to Programs and Services*, Fishersville: Department of Rehabilitation Services, 1986, p. 5)

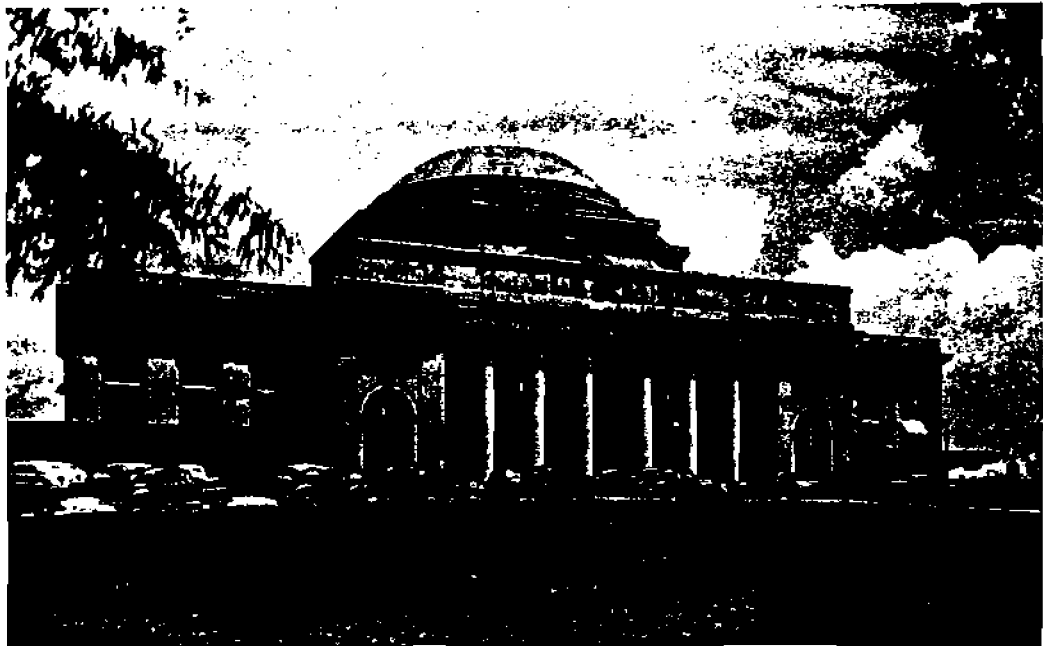


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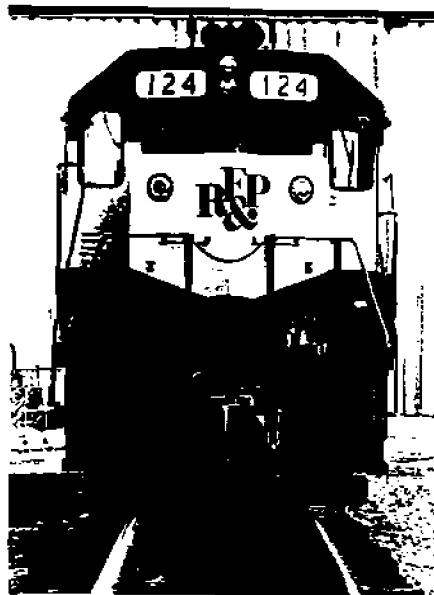


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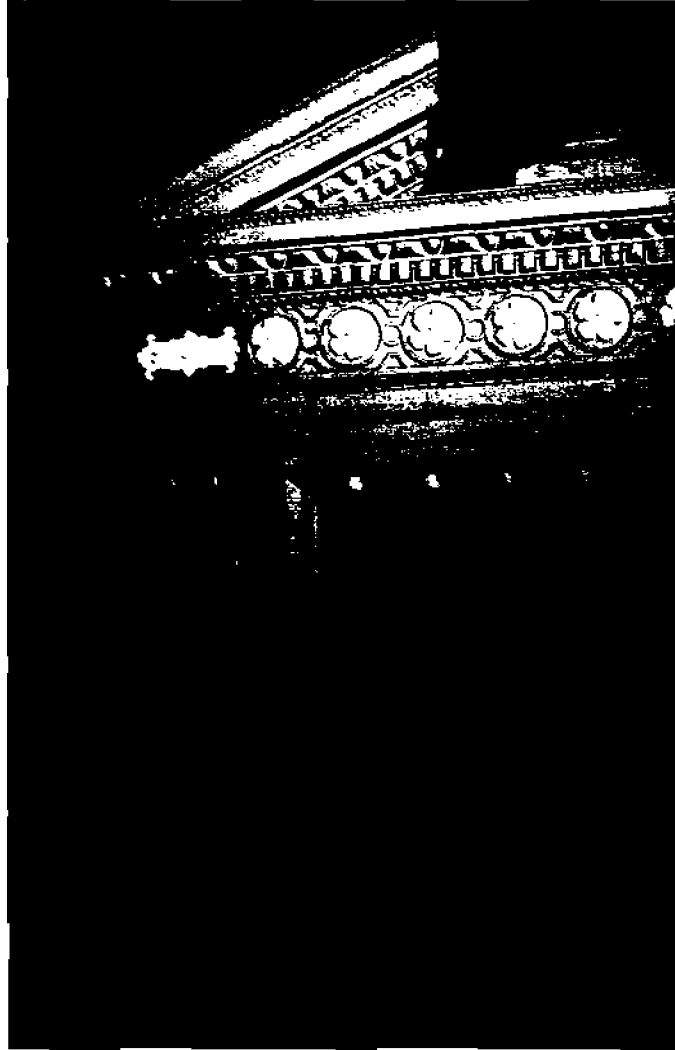


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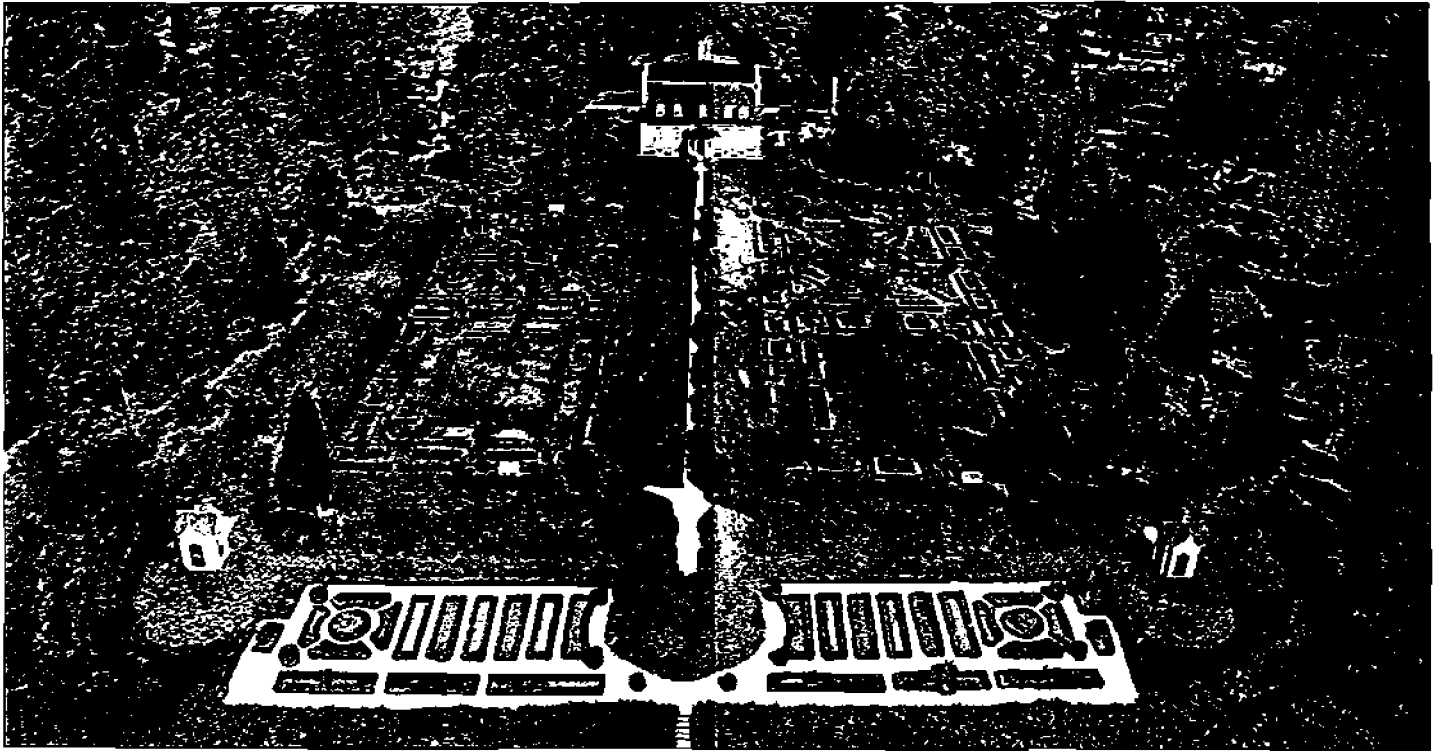


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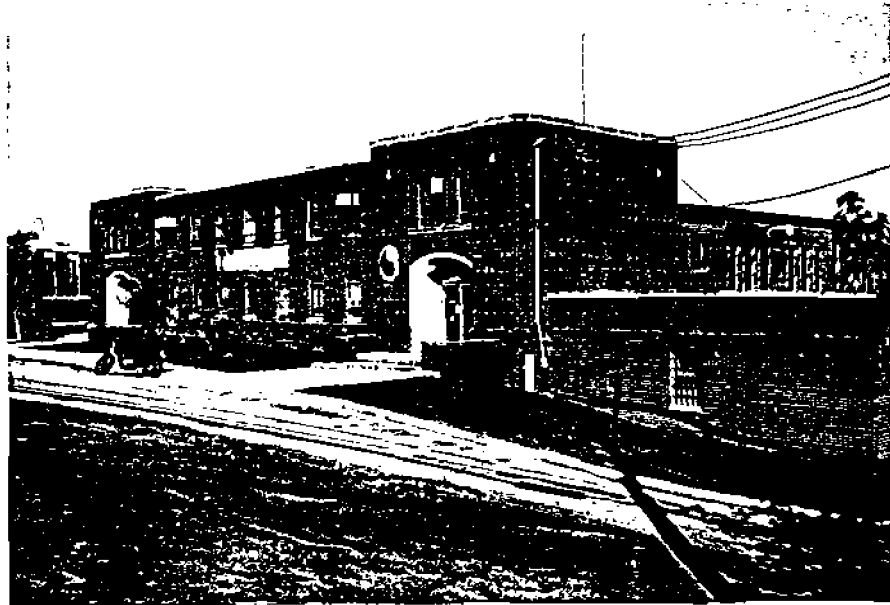


Fig. 15. Winchester Armory, Frederick County, general view.
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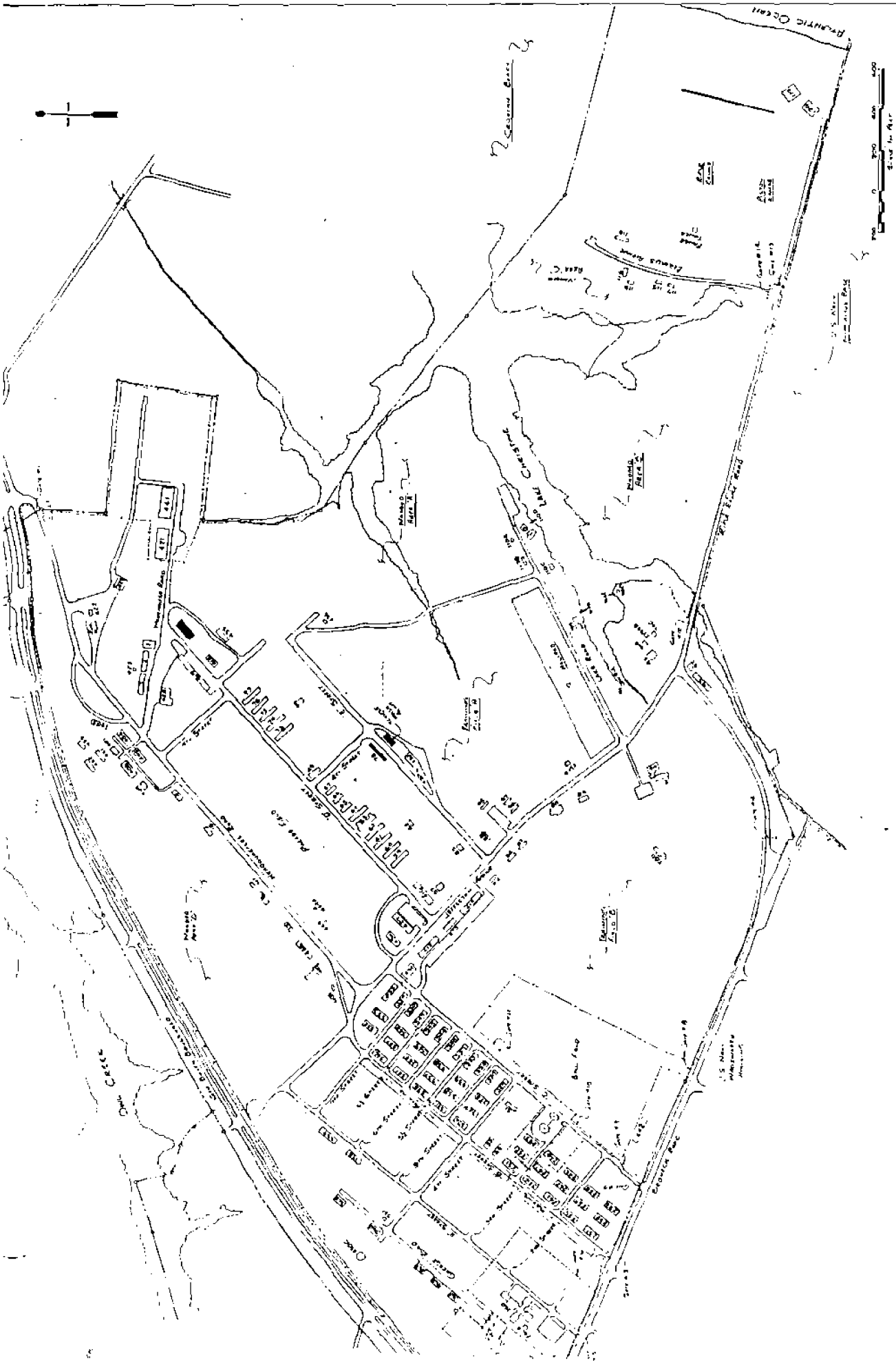


Fig. 16. Camp Pendleton, site plan. (DHR File 134-413)

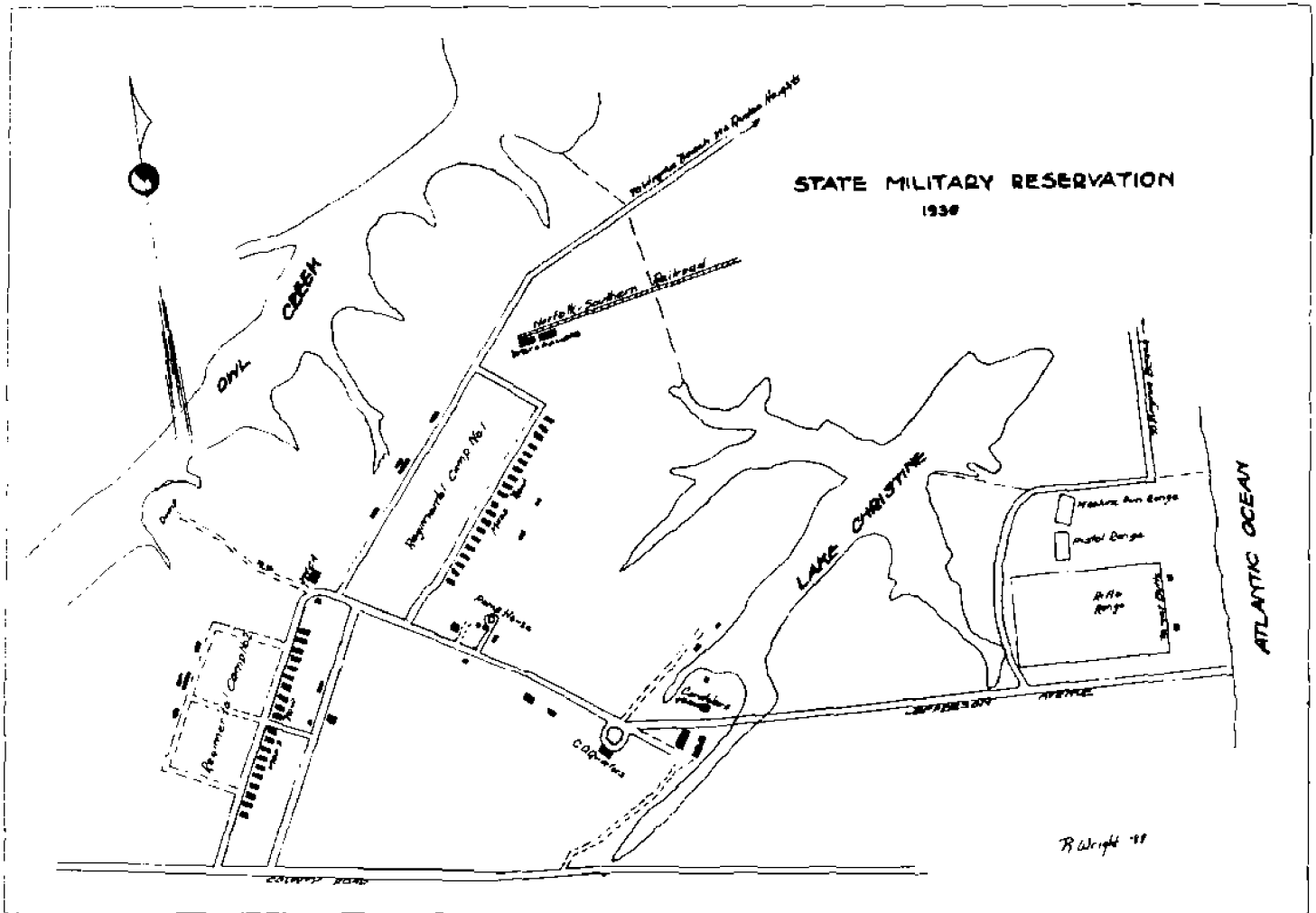


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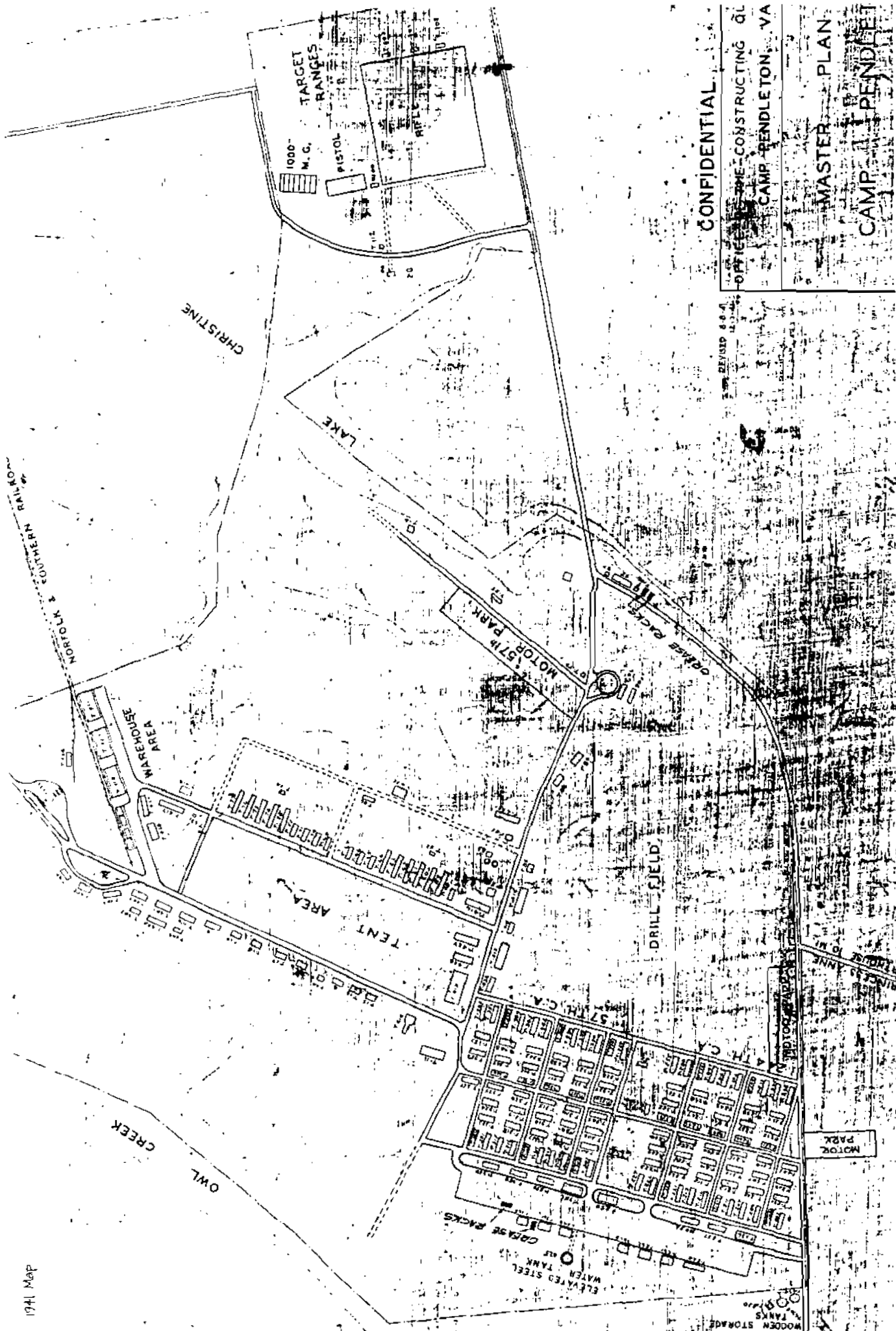


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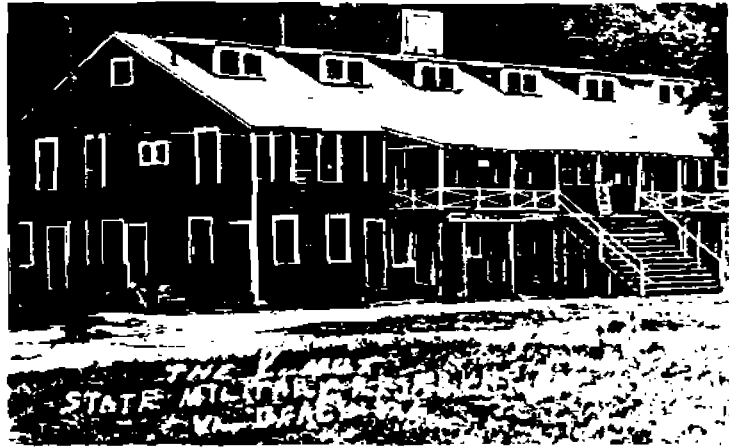


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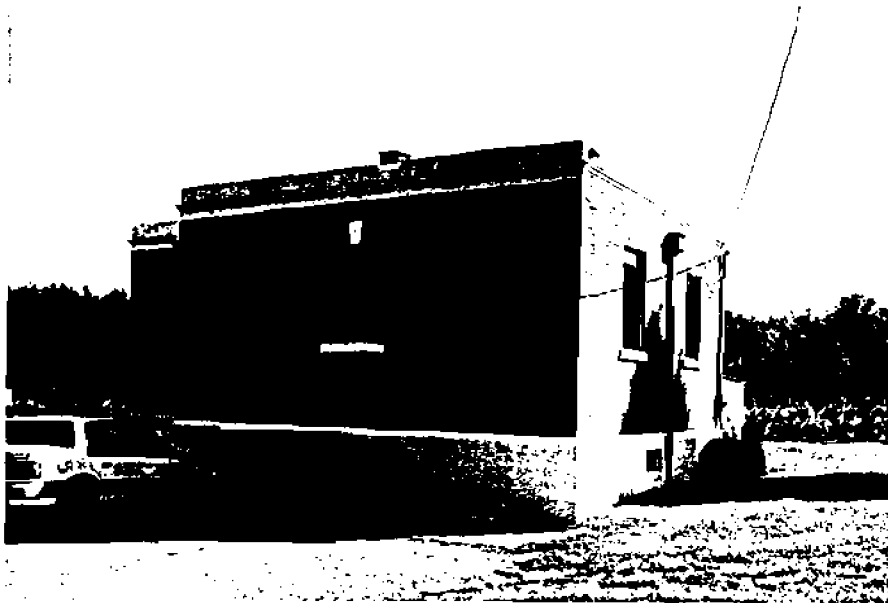


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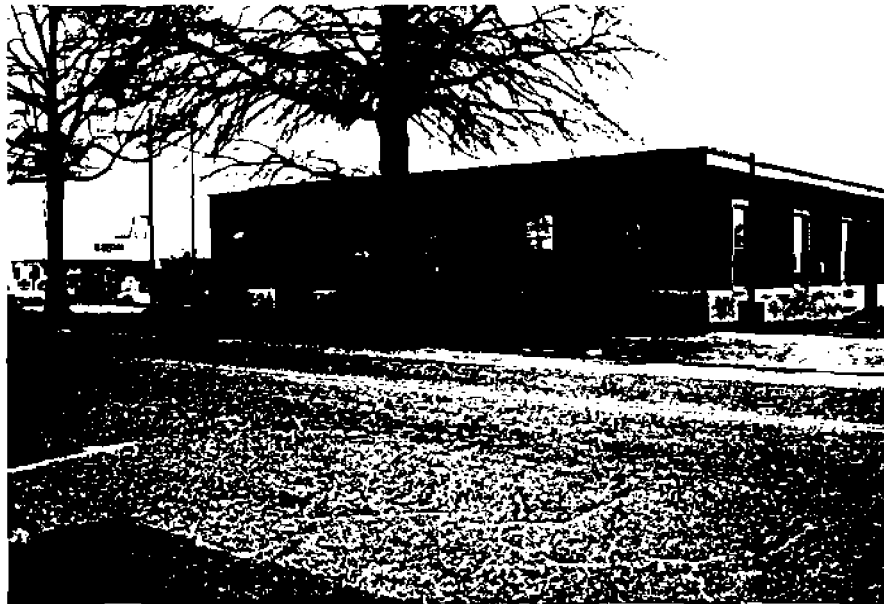


Fig. 28. Main Office, Marine Resources Commission, Newport News.
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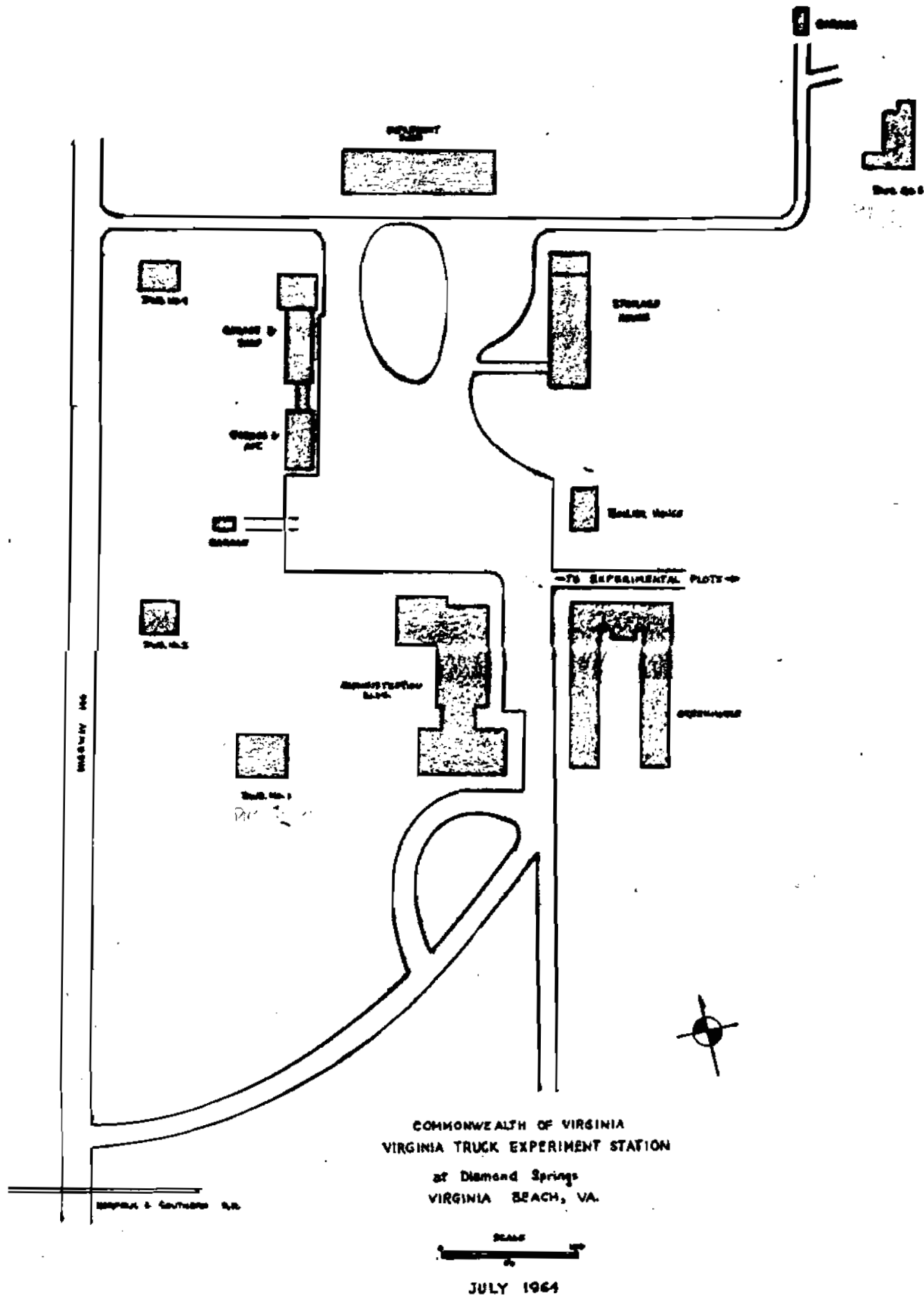


Fig. 30. Site Plan, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia Beach (July 1964).
 (Courtesy Virginia Ornamentals Research Station)



Fig. 31. Director's Residence, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia Beach (1907).
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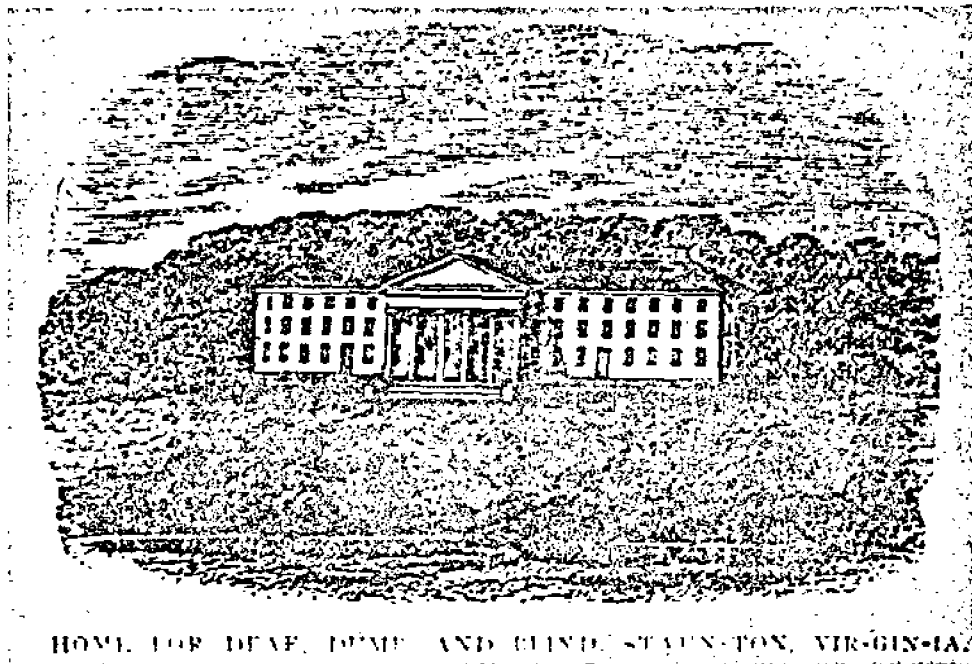


Fig. 33. Elevation of the Main Building, VSDB, by Robert Cary Long, Jr., (1839).
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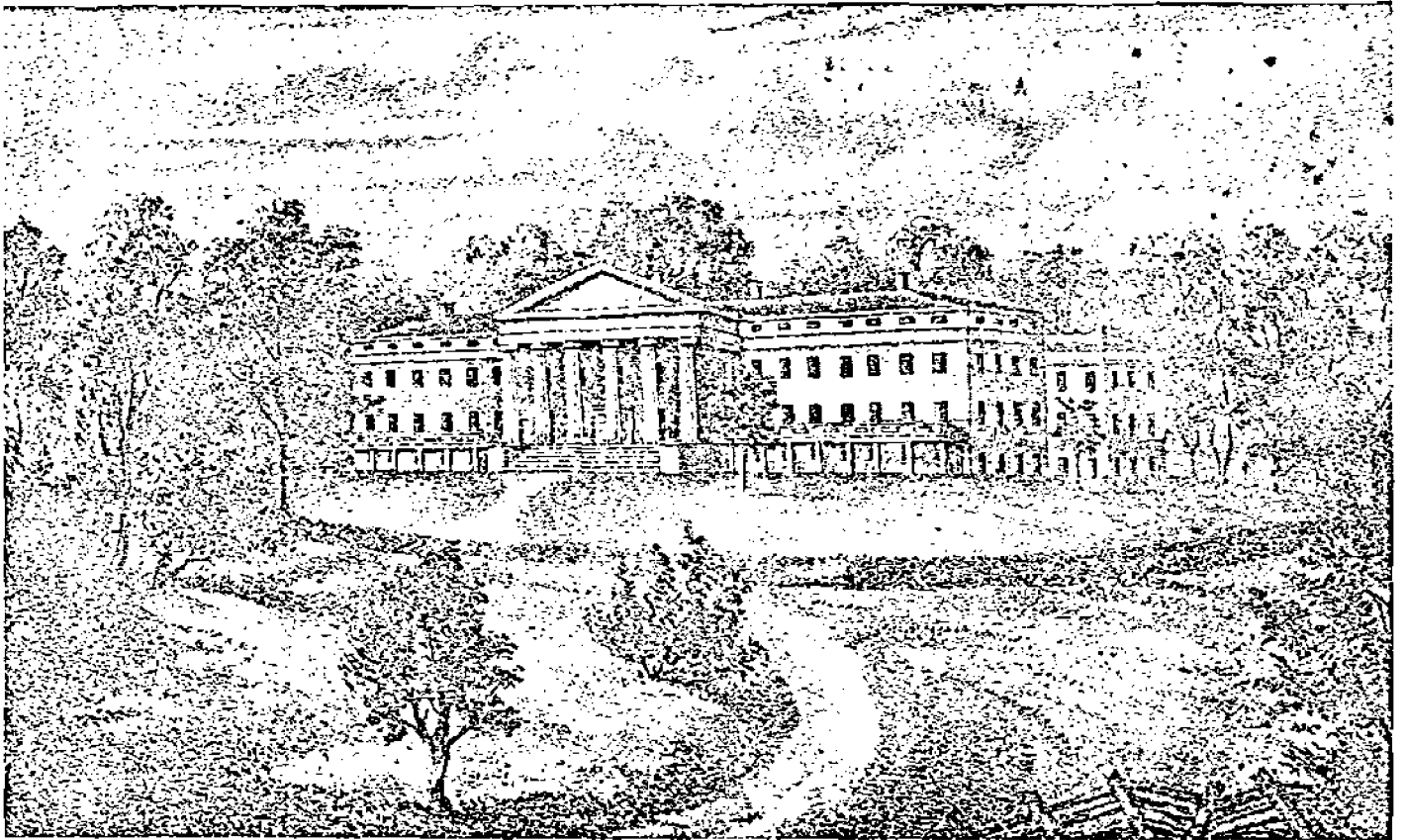


Fig. 34. Main Building, VSDB (c. 1845).
(DHR File 132-8)

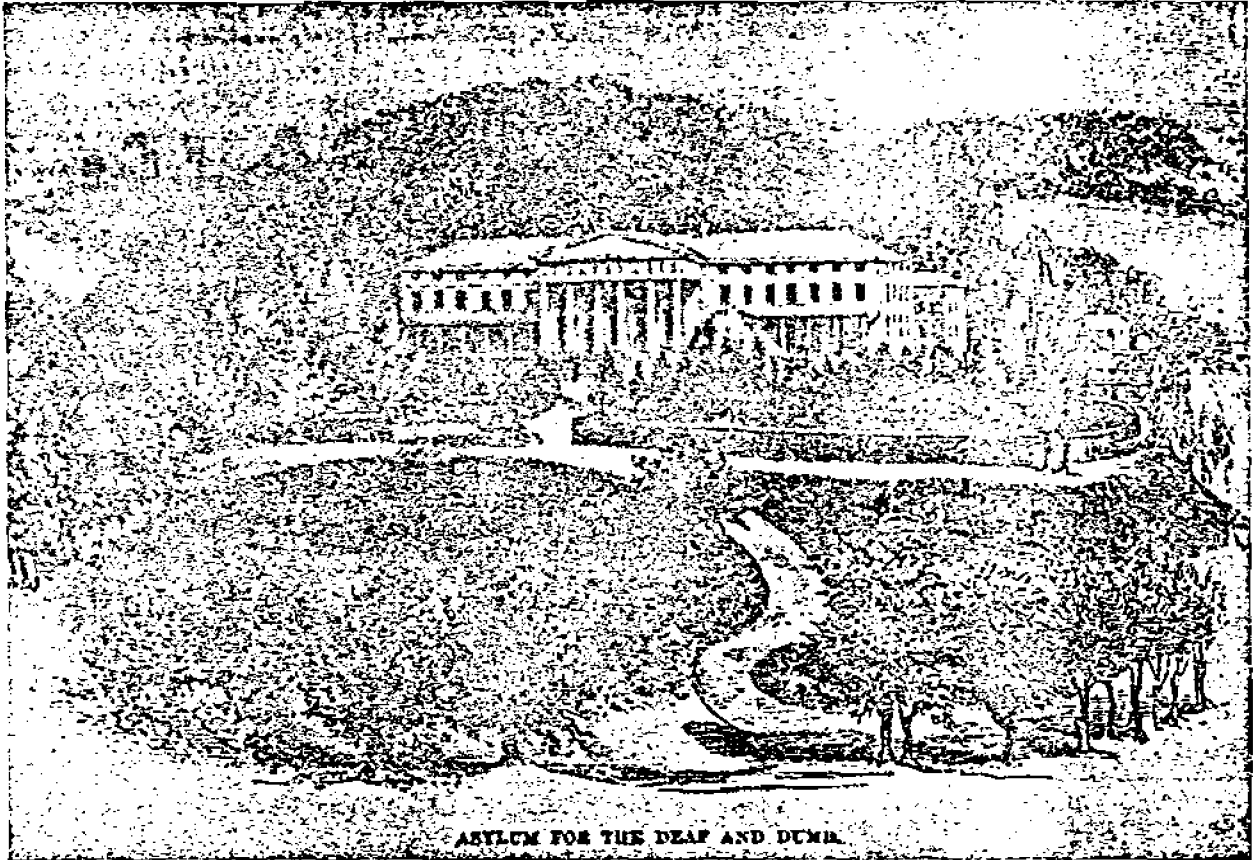


Fig. 35. Main Building, VSDB (c. 1850).
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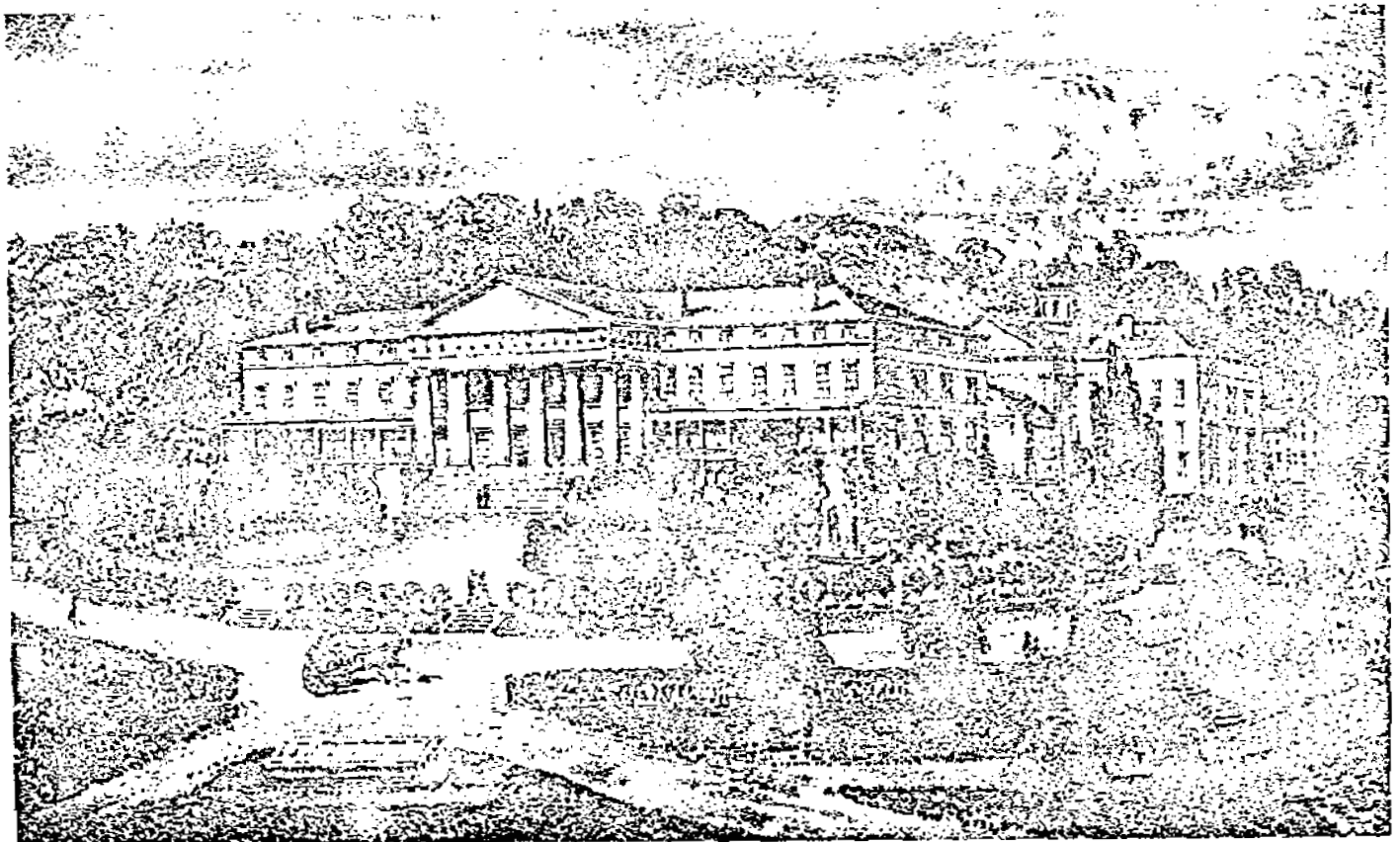
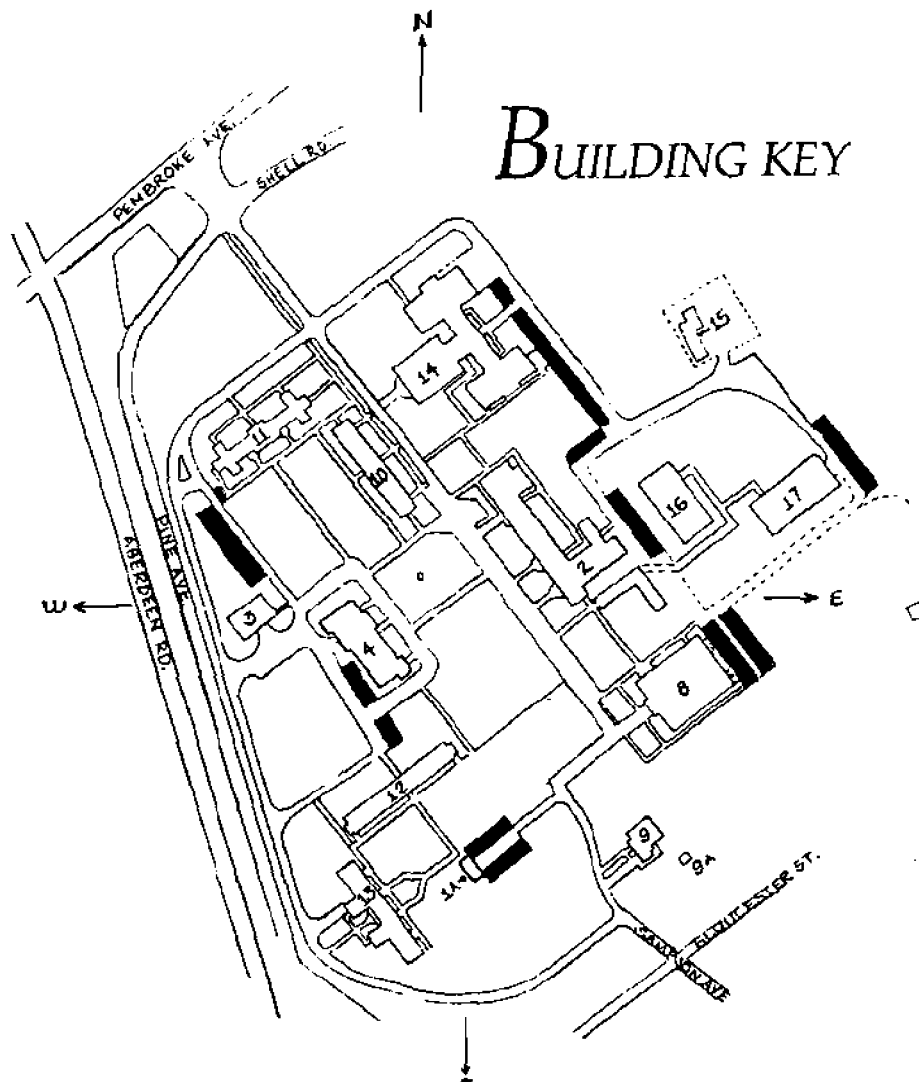


Fig. 37. Main Building and Chapel, VSDB (c. 1860).
(DHR File 132-8)



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1A Administration Bldg.
Garage | 10 Price Hall—Boys' Dorm |
| 2 Bradford Hall—Classes | 11 Butler Hall—MH Center |
| 3 Central Storage | 12 Ritter Hall—Girl's Dorm |
| 4 Stryker Hall—Kitchen
and Dining | 13 Jones Hall—Admin. and
Health Services |
| 8 Houston Gymnasium | 14 Palmer Hall—Vocational |
| 9 Superintendent's
Residence | 15 Equipment Shed |
| 9A Tool Storage | 16 Blind High School |
| | 17 Blind Elementary School |
| | ■ Parking Areas |

Fig. 38. Map of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton (c. 1986).
(From *The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton*, Richmond:
Department of Education, n.d., inside back cover)

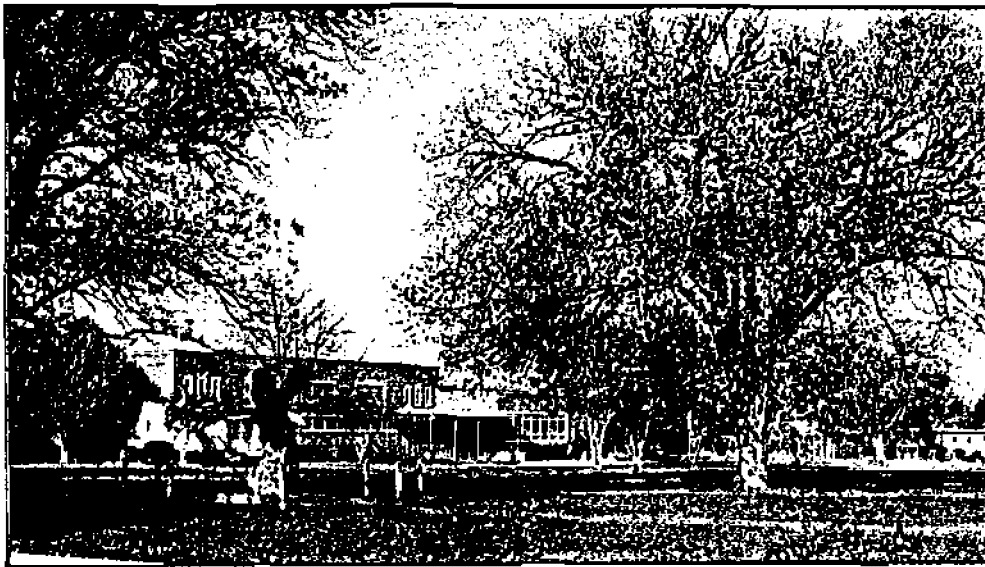


Fig. 39. The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton, general view of main campus quadrangle (c. 1986).
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Fig. 40. Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, 1944 hospital complex, buildings 714, 715, 716 general view.
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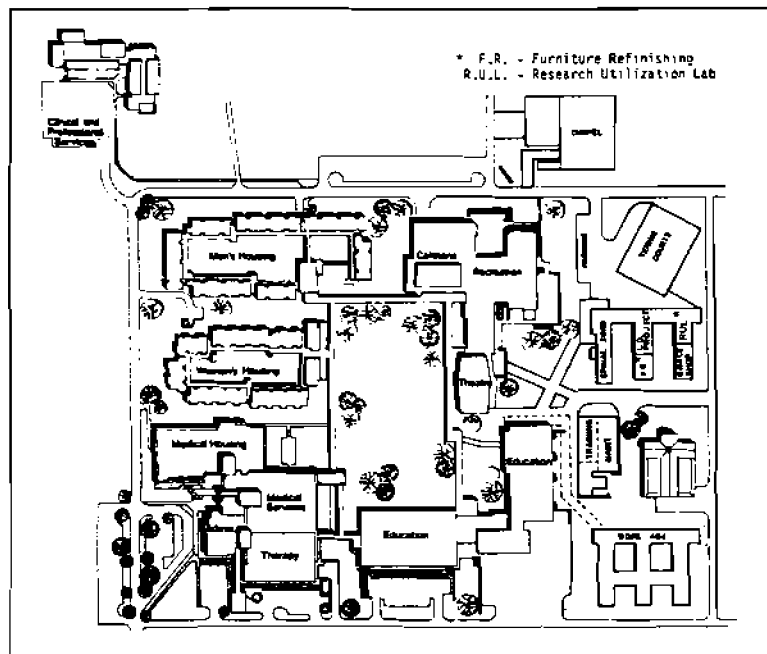


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