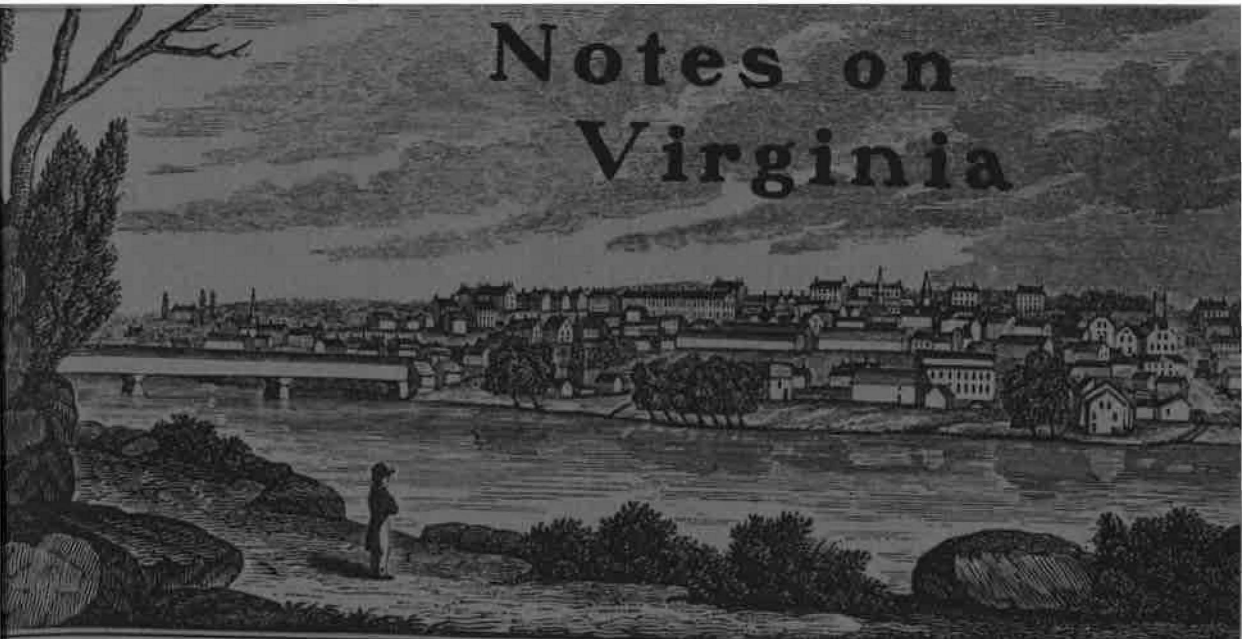


Notes on Virginia



PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Number 5 - Summer 1972

JAMES W. MOODY, JR.

In February of 1967 James W. Moody, Jr. came to Richmond as Executive Director of the newly-formed VHLC, a position which he now relinquishes in favor of a comparable one in Florida. "It was a great challenge to be called to organize a new preservation agency for this historic Commonwealth," he said, recalling five-years' service to Virginia, "and I take deep satisfaction in knowing that the Commission is on solid footing and is served by an outstanding professional staff."

During the past-five years, VHLC staff members have visited and surveyed between nine and ten thousand places in pursuance of their mandated goal to identify and locate the principal historical, architectural, and archaeological landmarks of the State. There were 330 buildings and sites included in the Virginia Landmarks Register as of June 1, 1972, with additions being made each month. Through the efforts of the Director and other staff members, the Commonwealth has received Open-Space Historic Easements from the owners of seven historic and scenic properties.

As Executive Director, Mr. Moody has attempted to foster a spirit of cooperation between the VHLC and land developers, private as well as public. His efforts to achieve interagency cooperation have led to a working relationship with the Department of Highways that is the envy of many another State's historic preservation agency.

The State Highway Commission of Virginia routinely includes the VHLC in its mailings when advertising proposed highway construction or improvement. The highway project maps are compared with VHLC records and maps to determine whether the proposed construction would threaten sites or structures of historic value.

Mr. Moody has worked closely with the varied individuals and agencies associated, in one capacity or another, with historic preservation. He is a member of the Council of the American Association for State and Local History and is chairman for the south-east region for the Association's awards program. He is a member of the Virginia History Federation's Board of Directors and has been State Liaison Officer for Virginia. The latter position entails the supervision of federal funds available for Virginia under the federal Historic Preservation Act. In this capacity he has also nominated official Virginia landmarks to the National Register of Historic Places.

While he is confident that the Old Dominion's Landmarks Commission can now be led by a native son! Mr. Moody will continue his work for historic preservation as Director of the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board in Florida. Members of the staff join with the Moodys' numerous other Virginian friends to wish them good fortune in their new home and pursuits.

THE NEW DIRECTOR

Junius R. Fishburne, Jr. was graduated from Episcopal High School in 1958 and received his undergraduate education at the University of Virginia. He earned the PhD degree in history from Tulane University where his major field of study was colonial Virginia. He joined the newly-formed staff of the VHLC in 1967 as research historian and has served as assistant director since 1968. A native of Albemarle County, Mr. Fishburne lives with his wife, the former Elizabeth Kent of Williamsburg, and son, in Hanover County.

Although "honored by the appointment and by the confidence placed in me by the Commission," Mr. Fishburne noted that his "feelings were tempered by the personal and professional sense of loss due to Mr. Moody's removal to Florida. During the past six years Mr. Moody has organized and developed one of the most effective statewide historic preservation agencies in the country, and his services will be greatly missed."

It is the Director-designate's hope to maintain and expand the programs started by his predecessor. "There are scores of historic buildings and sites throughout the Commonwealth that merit preservation and official recognition. One of our most pressing needs at the present time is to create a greater awareness of the importance of historic preservation to the people of Virginia," Fishburne observed. "Portions of Virginia are already being transformed into faceless urban and suburban sprawls with reminders of Virginia's heritage being destroyed or drastically changed. If future generations are to appreciate and benefit from their history, it is essential that this generation preserves our social and cultural landmarks."

Tucker H. Hill, VHLC architectural historian, will take Fishburne's place as Assistant Director. Mr. Hill joined the VHLC staff in June 1987. He holds a Master of Architectural History degree from the University of Virginia and the B.A. in Fine Arts History from The College of William & Mary. The Richmond native was a 1961 graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School.

I. TAYLOR SANDERS II and TUCKER H. HILL have co-authored an account of the "Changing Face of Historic Preservation in Virginia," which has appeared in print as the March 15, 1972 issue of the University of Virginia Newsletter (Vol. 48, No. 7 in the series issued monthly by the Institute of Government, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22903). While portions of this analytical narrative were adapted for use in the last issue of Notes, readers should consult the piece in its entirety. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Department of History at Washington & Lee University and a native of Richmond.

OPPORTUNITY AT KINGSMILL

(Continued from page 3)

It is possible that what is learned by excavation can lead to a more extensive integration of the archaeological resources of the property with the Busch development plans. Also perspective amateur and professional archaeologists would gain valuable experience at Kingsmill working on colonial sites representative of such different social and economic levels and functions and time periods. All of this could be accomplished simultaneously with the expansion of the established state-wide survey.

A private developer has agreed to support an expanded archaeological program for the Commonwealth at a critical juncture. The need and demand for archaeological study and salvage continue to accelerate; while the VHLC-Office of Archaeology's resources remain constant and are fully committed. Through the implementation of a complete program in historical archaeology, including the development of a sophisticated laboratory, the Kingsmill project could materially improve the State's archaeology program.

Here then is the opportunity to: salvage significant archaeological sites threatened with destruction; develop a professional archaeological staff for the study and preservation of significant sites and artifacts; involve the public dramatically in an important State archaeological project - all providing additional momentum to the established state-wide survey.

In pursuing the opportunities offered by the Busch grant the VHLC Office of Archaeology will undertake the in-depth study of a property that contains two State landmarks and over thirty known related and adjoining areas of potential archaeological significance. The Kingsmill project will be conducted under the immediate direction of a field assistant, under the overall supervision of the State's historical archaeologist. Compensation received for the portion of Dr. Kelso's time devoted to the Kingsmill project will be used to employ an additional, experienced surveyor for the State archaeological survey and to handle some of the routine matters involving the archaeological office.

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

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VHLC OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

As economic development remakes the face of the land across the Old Dominion, historic-archaeological sites are disturbed or destroyed. Virginia's colonial sites are especially vulnerable concentrated as they are within the Alexandria-Richmond-Norfolk corridor. The VHLC, through its Office of Archaeology, has undertaken a state-wide inventory of archaeological resources. Hundreds of archaeological sites have already been located and enumerated by means of spot-checking the more obvious sites throughout the Commonwealth.

Since William M. Kelso joined the staff as archaeological historian, the survey has taken a new approach with more emphasis on historical documents and maps, aerial photographs and selected field reconnaissance. As the survey is thus expanded and refined, comprehensive archaeological research, and a program to salvage or preserve a portion of this vanishing wealth in archaeological potential, become feasible.

The survey, past and present, is directed towards the rapid location and evaluation of sites for nomination to the Landmarks Registers. While inclusion in the Virginia - and more especially in the National - Registers affords a degree of protection, few threatened sites will survive indefinitely. Whether significant archaeological sites in Virginia can retain their integrity long enough to allow for scholarly study may depend upon the VHLC's ability to encourage and conduct salvage operations.

The VHLC Office of Archaeology has undertaken some, and faces the prospect of inheriting more, of the functions originally intended for the Virginia Research Center for Historic Archaeology. The Commission and the Research Center were established during the same session of the General Assembly. Although the Center was never

funded, its Advisory Committee to the Governor has worked diligently to fulfill the General Assembly's mandate: to promote and undertake the study and recovery of the Commonwealth's threatened historical archaeological antiquities.

The Advisory Committee has come to recognize in the VHLC's Office of Archaeology the logical successor to the Research Center. In its most recent report, the Committee reiterates its approval of the VHLC's archaeological research and educational activities; then concludes by advising the VHLC to undertake such "parts of the Research Center's purposes and duties" as remain timely. The Committee has asked that these goals and duties be "pursued as vigorously as is practicable" and suggested that "the role of the VHLC's archaeological program should be divided between cataloguing the State's archaeological resources and public education aimed at providing competent amateur personnel to protect, study, and where necessary, excavate and salvage these resources."

The Committee, in recommending such an extension of the basic VHLC program, emphasized the VHLC's past achievements, the qualifications of the new historical archaeologist, and the "additional workroom and office space shortly to be available to the Commission" following the removal to Morson's Row. The Office of Archaeology is able to advise persons engaged in research and salvage operations and looks forward to expanding this side of its efforts in line with the Advisory Committee's proposals. It remains committed to the concept and goal of a public-supported archaeological agency capable of preserving, salvaging or studying Virginia's buried heritage.

OPPORTUNITY AT KINGSMILL

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. will soon begin an extensive residential and commercial development on their 3600 acre Kingsmill Plantation tract near Williamsburg. The area to be developed was, from the period of earliest English settlement through the 19th century, a microcosm of the rural life and economy of Tidewater Virginia. A part of the Kingsmill tract, including the 18th-century Kingsmill Plantation complex and the related James River landing and the adjoining early-18th century settlement site at Tutter's Neck have been named to the Virginia and National Registers of Historic Places.

When plans for the development were first made public, Kingsmill appeared to be simply another poignant reminder of the destruction in progress throughout Tidewater of Virginia's wealth in colonial archaeological sites. Circumstances have changed however; Anheuser-Busch has been made aware - in part through the efforts of the Landmarks Commission - of the historical significance and archaeological potential of its property. The Busch corporation has appropriated \$35,000 for use by the VHLC's Office of Archaeology in conducting the initial phase of a pre-construction survey, salvage, and study program at Kingsmill. In addition to its intrinsic value, such an undertaking could be the basis for fulfilling something of the promise of the Virginia Research Center for Historic Archaeology.

The Kingsmill project has a broadly-based educational potential. A thorough archaeological investigation of the tract, and the resultant report and artifact collection, should make a significant contribution to our understanding of the evolutionary development of rural colonial life. The project should indicate, by graphic example, how much there is to preserve on archaeological sites in Virginia; and what may be saved and learned from these sites when land developers and archaeologists co-operate on major construction projects. It may also suggest an appropriate role for the VHLC in coordinating expanded archaeological activity on a state-wide basis.

In December, William M. Kelso joined the VHLC staff as archaeological historian. A native of Ohio, Dr. Kelso studied for his M.A. in American History at the College of William and Mary. He was an undergraduate at Baldwin-Wallace College and took his Ph.D. in Liberal Arts at Emory University in Atlanta. He served as the State of Georgia's Historical Archaeologist and comes to the VHLC from Carter's Grove Plantation where he directed excavations for Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

(Continued on page 2)

IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA

The General Assembly has directed the Landmarks Commission to prepare a register of historical, architectural, and archaeological sites within the Commonwealth which are of State-wide or national significance. The Commission began considering nominations in the fall of 1968.

There were 305 landmarks included in the Virginia Register as of December 31, 1971. An installment of the Virginia Landmarks Register containing brief statements on each of the first 213 register properties was published during the summer of 1970. Notice has been taken, in earlier issues of Notes on Virginia, of 92 subsequent additions to the Register.

As of May 31, 1972, The Virginia Register consisted of 335 landmarks. The thirty most recent additions were:

TIDEWATER

TOBACCO-FACTOR'S WAREHOUSE, URBANNA: The store and warehouse that began operation here during the 1760's was a manifestation of the changed economic arrangements of the latter-colonial period. Tobacco, traditionally shipped from the plantations on consignment to agents in England, was now being concentrated within Virginia where it was sold directly to resident factors.

KINGSMILL PLANTATION, JAMES CITY COUNTY: A pair of matching brick dependencies remain from the plantation complex developed here during the second-quarter of the 18th century. Burwell's Landing, a part of this Burwell-family plantation, was an important focus for the economic activity of the Williamsburg area during the colonial period.

GAY MONT, CAROLINE COUNTY: Although severely damaged by fire in 1959, the house has been rebuilt along its original -- late-18th century -- lines, incorporating as much original material as possible. The grounds and gardens date from the early-19th century when the name of the plantation was changed from "Rose Hill" to Gay Mont.

CORBIN HALL, ACCOMACK COUNTY: The exterior design of this Georgian plantation house is noteworthy, as is the interior woodwork and paneling, nearly all of which survives in an excellent state of preservation. The house overlooks Chincoteague Bay and Chincoteague Island beyond.

WHARTON PLACE, ACCOMACK COUNTY: Built by John Wharton, a prosperous maritime merchant and native of Accomack County, Wharton Place is a fine example of sophisticated Federal architecture. The richly-embellished mantels by Robert Wellford of Philadelphia suggest the degree of perfection sought by Wharton in the construction of his residence.

CHRIST CHURCH, MIDDLESEX COUNTY: Once the parish of the Wornaleys of Rosegill and other colonial planters of prominence -- whose fine tombs dominate the church yard -- Christ Church Parish was founded in 1686. The present church was completed in 1714, abandoned in the aftermath of the Revolution, and returned to use during the ante-bellum period.

HUNTLEY, FAIRFAX COUNTY: The overall architectural quality of the house, and especially the skillful adaptation of design to the irregular grade, add to the significance of this Mason-fame house built circa 1820.

UPPERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, FAUQUIER COUNTY: The picturesque informality of this mile-long, linear village is enhanced by the many old footpaths and brick or stone walks that continue in use. The architectural focal point of, what is otherwise a simple and predominately 18th-century community, is the magnificent Trinity Episcopal Church, built during the mid-1950's in the style of a medieval parish church.

DRANESVILLE TAVERN, FAIRFAX COUNTY: A monument to the history of travelling men: of teamsters whose livelihood required incessant travel, and of men and women travelling west along the Leesburg Pike in hopes of finding a good or at least a new and different life, Dranesville Tavern prospered during the ante-bellum period.

PIEDMONT

CARTERSVILLE BRIDGE, CUMBERLAND and GOOCHLAND COUNTIES: The composite timber and iron superstructure of this engineering landmark rests on stone piers and abutments which were erected in 1822. Cartersville Bridge, 843' in length, is the last major bridge of such construction across the James River.

LYNCHBURG COURT HOUSE, LYNCHBURG: The late ante-bellum court building, an outstanding example of Greek Revival public architecture, combines visually with Monument Terrace to form one of the most impressive urban focal points in Virginia.

POWELL'S TAVERN, GOOCHLAND COUNTY: Like its neighbors Tuckahoe and Keswick, Powell's Tavern evolved into an H-shaped complex during two major periods of construction. The tavern, once renowned for its "good order and excellent accommodations", continued in operation for most of the 19th century.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT: Several early-to mid-19th century brick buildings -- the old Levy Opera House, Redland Club, a two-story Federal duplex, two rows of townhouses, and the Monticello Hotel annex are noteworthy -- help to define the southern and eastern boundaries of the rectangular green court square. The T-shaped Court House combines the original court building of 1803, now the northern wing, with a late-19th century Greek-Revival style portico.

PETER FRANCISCO HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY: At the time of his death in 1831, Francisco remained what he had been since Camden, Guilford Court House, and his private encounter with Tarleton's troopers at Ward's Tavern -- a Virginian folk hero. Francisco lives at "Locust Grove", now known as the "Peter Francisco House", from 1794 to the mid-1820's.

IONIA, LOUISA COUNTY: The original seat of the Watson family who later built a number of other houses in the Green Springs, Ionia is a particularly well-preserved example of 18th-century Virginia's classic story-and-half farm dwellings.

GREEN SPRINGS, LOUISA COUNTY: The late-18th century Green Springs house is a frame, two-story structure with gable roof and four exterior end chimneys. Green Springs Farm and the surrounding valley are named for a nearby spring, the center of a well-known Virginia resort of the early-Republican era.

RICHMOND-PETERSBURG

GLASGOW HOUSE, RICHMOND: Located in an area that retains a hint of those neighborhoods of 19th-century Richmond which inspired Ellen Glasgow's novels, the Glasgow House is unusually rich in associative value. Miss Glasgow wrote all but one of her books in this "square gray house", where she lived for most of her life.

BLANDFORD CHURCH, PETERSBURG: The fine, 18th-century brickwork of the church and the wall enclosing the small church yard are especially noteworthy. The stained-glass windows were executed by Louis Comfort Tiffany as Confederate memorials.

WEST FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, RICHMOND: This section of West Franklin, between Monroe Park and Ryland Street, recalls an epoch in the social history of Richmond. The architecture reflects the prosperity, influence, and cosmopolitan taste of the businessmen who built their homes here at the turn of the century. The elm, oak, and maple-lined street retains its residential character although it has been progressively incorporated into the campus of Virginia Commonwealth University.

FARMERS' BANK, PETERSBURG: A monument to the commercial banking system of the ante-bellum South, and to the fine quality, Federal-style architecture formerly prevalent in Virginia's commercial centers, the Farmer's Bank is being restored as a banking museum by the APVA.

STEWART-LEE HOUSE, RICHMOND: Preserved due to its association with the South's greatest hero, the Stewart-Lee House is also a fine example of the domestic architecture of ante-bellum Richmond. General Lee retired here from Appomattox and it was here that Matthew Brady took his well-known photographs. Lee's mother and sisters had occupied the house following the confiscation of "Arlington".

MAYO MEMORIAL CHURCH HOUSE, RICHMOND: Built in 1845, in the Greek Temple form, and elaborately renovated during the 1880's, the house was later given by the Mayo family to the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia to be used for various church functions.

VALLEY & MOUNTAIN

EVANS HOUSE, SALEM: Built in 1882, as Salem entered an era of great economic development, the Evans House is a landmark to the boom period in Western Virginia and also to the French Empire style in domestic architecture.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STAUNTON: Built in 1855, on the site of the original Augusta Parish Church, Trinity is a distinguished example of Early-Gothic Revival architecture.

STEWART HOUSE, STAUNTON: Built for Archibald Stuart in 1791, this two-story, temple-form brick structure stands as one of Virginia's earliest expressions of the Classical Revival. Stuart was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, four times a presidential elector, and a judge of the General Court.

KILLGORE FORT HOUSE, SCOTT COUNTY: Built towards the end of the frontier era, this structure is representative of a transitional stage in western Virginia's social and architectural development. It is typical of the strongly-built and fortified, single-family dwellings which took the place of the earlier blockhouse and stockaded forts.

HALLER-GIBBONEY ROCK HOUSE, WYTHEVILLE: Built circa. 1822-23, this two-story, random-laid limestone house is a well-preserved example of the stone houses constructed during Wythe County's formative years in the early 19th century.

POCAHONTAS HISTORIC DISTRICT, TAZEWELL COUNTY: The small public buildings, rows of frame workers' houses, and related structures of Pocahontas combine to express the unique pattern of life that existed in a company town of the late-19th century. The first commercial mining operations in what eventually became one of America's major coal-producing regions were begun during the 1880's in this Laurel Creek Valley community.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, MAIN CAMPUS COMPLEX, SALEM: An architectural focal point for the Town of Salem, as well as for the institution it serves, this visually harmonious, but stylistically varied, grouping of buildings displays the evolution of the area's architectural taste from the mid-19th through the early-20th centuries.

NEW MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT, SHENANDOAH COUNTY: Founded during the latter-third of the 18th century, New Market soon became a busy trading center, serving not only the settlers in the neighboring countryside, but the pioneers and other travellers moving through the Shenandoah Valley. Like many another frontier community that grew up along the Valley Pike (U.S. 11), New Market developed as a linear town.

MEASURED DRAWINGS: Architect J. C. P. Handbury has donated to the VHLC a set of measured drawings for Portsmouth's TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The VHLC has also received as a gift a measured drawing and some early photographs of the WISHART HOUSE, Virginia Beach. The drawing was prepared by the donor, Mr. Milton L. Grigg, F.A.I.A., of Charlottesville.

Governor Holton has appointed James R. Short as a member of the VHLC to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Edward P. Alexander, former Chairman, who retired. Mr. Short, who also serves on the Council of the Institute of Early-American History and Culture, is Vice President for Education and Director of Interpretation of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

The Division of Interpretation includes the Research Department, the Audiovisual Department, and the Publications Department of Colonial Williamsburg. In addition to supervising these activities, Mr. Short is also responsible for the administration of the Williamsburg Forum Series and for liaison and consultation with other museum institutions and historical agencies. He has previously served as general editor for Colonial Williamsburg publications and films, and was planner, advisor, and coordinator for interpretive programs and seminars.

The Landmarks Commission consists of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor, with the State Librarian and the Director of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development serving by virtue of their respective offices. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Virginia Historical Society, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects may each submit a list of nominees for one of five seats. The eighth and ninth members are appointed from the State at large.

The Messrs. Stanley W. Abbott, of Williamsburg; John M. Jennings, of Richmond; Frederick Herman, of Norfolk; William R. Seward, of Petersburg; Frederick D. Nichols, of Charlottesville; and Mrs. John W. Riely, of Richmond; with Mr. Short and the ex officio members, form the present Commission. Mr. Abbott is Chairman and Mr. Jennings Vice Chairman.

Executive Director James W. Moody, Jr., whose resignation from the VHLC is discussed elsewhere in this issue of "Notes", was principal speaker at the April 6th meeting of the Mary Ball Association at Lancaster. Mr. Moody discussed the workings of the Commission and its staff.

Mr. Moody met with the Concord Antiquarian Society on May 2nd at the Jefferson Hotel. The members were welcomed to the Old Dominion, its history and antiquities. On the 17th of May, the Director and Assistant Director of the VHLC attended the 50th Anniversary ceremonies of the Kenmore Association at Fredericksburg.

VHLC architectural historian Calder Loth visited Columbia University on March 14th to speak to students in the graduate school of architecture on the styles and preservation of early brickwork. The invitation to address members of the course in Restoration and Preservation of Historic Architecture was a consequence of Mr. Loth's lecture at the 1971 annual meeting of the Association for Preservation Technology held at Cooperstown, New York.

On March 29th, Mr. Loth addressed the Historic Staunton Foundation on preservation techniques with specific

reference to the preservation of Staunton's most recent addition to the Landmarks Register, the Wharf Area. On the 30th, Loth met with VHLC regional representative Isaac Terrell to survey structures in New Market and Rockingham County.

Over the past several weeks, Mr. Loth has been guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Fort Henry Branch of the APVA in Petersburg; and the guide for the Richmond segment of the American Heritage annual tour of Virginia. In the company of Miss Conover Hunt, curator of collections for the APVA and conservator John Washeba, he visited Prestwold in Mecklenburg County to inspect deterioration of the historic wallpapers and to discuss preservation techniques.

The Messrs. Loth and Washeba accompanied Dr. Frederick Herman in a visit to St. James Church, Accomack County, for consultation on the preservation of the church's historic mural paintings.

On May 4th, architectural historian Loth visited Roanoke in order to assist in establishing criteria for the restoration of Fire Station No. 1. The turn-of-the-century fire station is to become the headquarters of the Roanoke Historical Society. He has also been consulted on the preservation of Botetourt Hall, Hollins College. The College has decided to preserve the domed structure as a reception hall.

VHLC architectural historian Tucker H. Hill has recently spoken before the American Society of the Colonial Dames in Virginia at Richmond, and the Annual Conference of the Virginia Citizens Planning Association at Blacksburg. Planners from cities, towns, counties, and planning districts throughout the Commonwealth attended the Blacksburg meeting where Mr. Hill gave the talk on "Historic Preservation Planning".

Architectural historian Hill accompanied Miss Ruth Selden and Regional Representative Zelma Overby on a survey tour of buildings and sites in Halifax County early in the spring. He has recently revisited Fort Kilgore in Scott County and another soon-to-be-restored log structure, the Mill Creek Meeting House at Hamburg.

On April 27th, Mr. Hill spoke before the Historic Petersburg Foundation, Inc. Annual Meeting on a subject of long-standing mutual interest, the restoration of Mayfield. Hill has been supervising the reproduction of the foundation brickwork of this outstanding 18th-century plantation house for the Landmarks Commission. The work was suspended last winter, when 80% completed, due to a shortage of funds.

The Editor of Notes on Virginia attended the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians (The Mississippi Valley Historical Association as it continues to be known among true believers) on April 6th-7th in Washington. He also attended the semi-annual meeting of the Virginia History Federation, held at Sweet Briar College, on behalf of the VHLC.

On March 23rd-24th, Mr. Pudner visited Charlotte County in order to view restoration work at Ingleside and visit other historic structures in and around Charlotte Court House and Randolph.

James W. Moody, Jr. and J. R. Fishburne represented the VHLC at the American Society of Appraiser's Regional Conference, "The Value of History", held May 9-11th, 1972, at Williamsburg. The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Management Center of the Virginia Commonwealth University cooperated in developing and coordinating the Conference, believed to be the first professional appraisal conference looking at history and its relationship to real and personal property values.

The Society invited professionals from throughout the country to meet together and review the major issues involved in the appraisal of historic properties. The sessions dealt with forms of historic properties varying from objects of literature and art through restored and reconstructed houses and neighborhoods. Readers of "Notes" may have found one or more of the following to be of special interest: Dr. Frederic Hart discussing the "Impact of Proposed Public Facility in the Greensprings, Virginia Historic Area."

The Messrs. Bruce English, David C. Hamme, and A. R. D. Perrins on "The Economics of the Kanawha Canal" and "The Kanawha Canal and Downtown Richmond"; or Mr. Duncan M. Cocke explaining "The Anheuser-Busch Development as an Asset in Protecting History." (The latter-mentioned development at Kingsmill Plantation, James City County is discussed elsewhere in this issue of "Notes".)

Other, less topical, subjects of interest included: "Economic Impact of Historic Districts"; "Insurable and Assessable Value of Historical Properties"; "Historic Restoration and Reconstruction"; and "Acquisition and Preservation Programs by Government and Private Agencies". Appraisers and preservationists were agreed as to the educational value of the conference. In this regard, it is worth noting that another professional society, the Organization of American Historians, devoted a portion of the program at its 1971 Annual Convention to sessions of immediate or tangential interest to historic preservationists.

... AND "HISTORIC HOUSEKEEPING"

James W. Moody, Jr., Executive Director of the VHLC, delivered the opening remarks at the Virginia History Federation's "Historic Housekeeping" Seminar held April 7th-8th at Gunston Hall. Cooperating sponsors were: the VHLC and the APVA, Gunston Hall and the Valentine Museum, and the Smithsonian and National Museum Programs.

PAPERWORK: The small staff of the VHLC must devote much time and energy to the preparation of annual reports and budget forecasts, statistical compilations and applications for federal grants-in-aid, etc., etc. Only a fellow-suffering businessman or public official will fully appreciate the staff's pleasure in announcing the appointment of Murphy R. Cooper, C.P.A. Mr. Cooper is helping the VHLC, on a part-time basis, to establish a system of review and processing of grants and related matters. Before his retirement, he was office and business manager for the Medical Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois.

John Melody, Conservator of Furniture at the Winterthur Museum spoke on the "Treatment of Furniture and the Historic House". Lawrence J. Majewski, Chairman, Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; Mildred Davis, Consulting Curator, The Valentine Museum Textile Resource and Research Center; and Robert M. Organ, Chief Conservator, Analytical Laboratory, U. S. National Museum, discussed their specialties: "Preservation of Prints, Paintings, and Drawings" (Prof. Majewski); "Textile Conservation" (Miss Davis); and "Care and Restoration of Ceramics" (Mr. Organ).

The Virginia History Federation (2118 Buxton Road, Falls Church, Va. 22048), through its programs, newsletter, and magazine, "The Virginia Phoenix", seeks to facilitate communication between institutions and individuals concerned with the historical resources and heritage of Virginia.

... AND "DESTRUCTION IS RATHER PERMANENT"

"The Preservation movement is replete with irony and paradox, a heavy dash of tragedy, and just enough hair-breadth saves to revive the spirits of the often-lonely battlers.

"The paradox often lies in a natural human trait: the familiarity of something seen every day reduces its importance to the beholder, and actually blocks out a comprehension of its true character . . .

"Yet a nagging thought intrudes as one contemplates the loss of those structures from the past which give variety and charm to our increasingly bland and homogeneous environment.

"It's not too hard to tear something down and build a new street. But once an antebellum hotel or canal is gone, it's gone . . ."

Thus the beginning and ending of James S. Wamsley's popular "At Large" feature for May, 1972, appearing in "The Commonwealth". Mr. Wamsley, in the company of representatives of the Division of Engineering and Buildings, toured the VHLC offices of May 24th, in order to become better acquainted with the Commission's staff and operations.

RUTH SELDEN has enrolled in the M.A. program in architectural history at the University of Virginia following nine-month's service with the VHLC. The Hollins graduate assisted in the survey and prepared Register reports, primarily of structures and sites within Tappahannock, Lynchburg, Staunton, and Richmond, where she conducted neighborhood surveys. GRACE P. HEFFELFINGER has come to the Richmond office to fill Miss Selden's position. Miss Heffelfinger has been serving as VHLC Regional Representative in Augusta County. She completed the Cooperstown Graduate Program in History and Museum training.



ARCHAEOLOGY

A colonial-era well on the Kingsmill Plantation tract near Williamsburg has recently been the focus of rescue archaeological excavations conducted by the VHLC's archaeologist, Dr. William M. Keiso, in cooperation with the property owner, Anheuser-Busch, Inc. The backfilled well, threatened with destruction by recent James River Shore erosion, was found to contain hundreds of artifacts deposited during the period 1720-1785. At the time the accompanying photograph was taken, all but six feet of the wall were exposed. VHLC aide Edward Chappell appears in the picture,

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