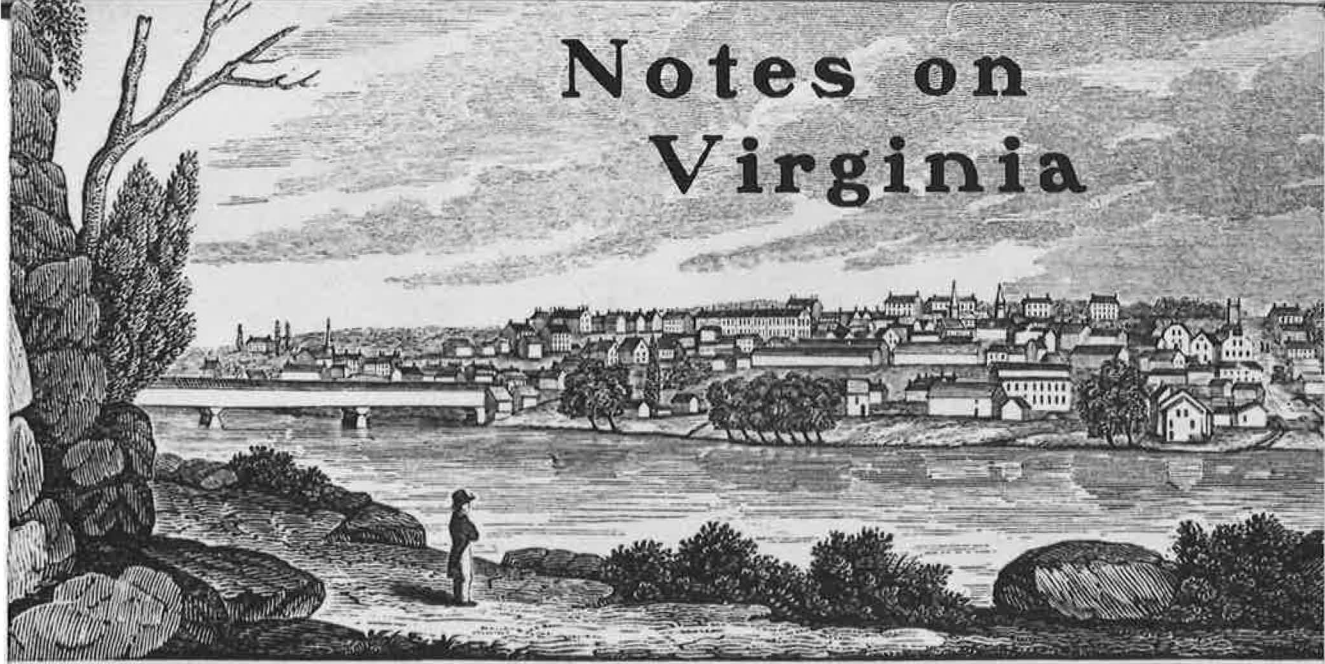


Notes on Virginia



A PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Number 7 Spring 1973

A NOSTALGIC TALE OF THE ROAD

Some years ago, there were two series of informational signs vying for the attention of motorists along Virginia's roadways. Although differing in substance and form, each was geared to the then prevalent conditions of travel. One series consisted of historical markers, approximately 3½' square, placed at right angles to the highway so that the text, carried on each face, might be read by drivers approaching from either direction. The competition spaced its smaller signs, each bearing a single word or phrase, in clusters; which, forming some aphorism or bit of doggerel verse, brought the reader to an invariable denouement: "Burma Shave".

The systems coexisted for many years, with each achieving a high degree of public recognition and acceptance. It was thus possible, within limits, to adapt the programs to changed conditions without lessening their impact. When, for example, motorists began to drive at 40 or more miles per hour, the custodians of the marker series issued a book supplying the texts for their signs which were identifiable by symbol and number; while those responsible to Burma Shave had these signs spaced at somewhat greater intervals. In neither case was the primary function of the program, to convey a message to the travelling public, lost sight of nor compromised.

At some time following World War II, the conditions which had given rise to, and helped assure the success of, these programs were no more. High-speed, high-density roadways — culminating in the interstate system — made both programs obsolete. But there was more: harried travellers resisted unnecessary stops; and the public generally appeared to require stimulation beyond that provided by such simple pleasures as the Historical Markers or Burma Shave signs. The latter inevitably gave way before multi-media appeals to the senses, such as television advertising.

VIRGINIA HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS 1927-1950

Virginia's first-in-the-nation, official highway historical marker program was well established by 1930, when texts for each of 691 standing markers were reproduced in "State Historical Markers of Virginia" (1st edition). H. J. Eckenrode and his colleagues in the Department of History and Archaeology — supported by the Division's own field crew, and with the concurrence of a committee of eminent Virginian historians — placed more markers during fifteen years (1927-41) than the approximately 1300 that are according to the best estimates now in place.

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Two reference works that should be of interest to most of our readers may be had for a nominal fee from their respective publishers. Virginia Planning District Commissions: Bibliography of Publications, July 1969-December 1972, Prepared and Published by Planning District Section, Division of State Planning and Community Affairs, 1010 James Madison Building, 109 Governor Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.

Books About Early America: A Selected Bibliography, 4th Edition, 1970, Compiled by The Institute of Early American History and Culture, Box 220, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. A standard and inexpensive (\$1.00) reference work for students of Early-American history, this guide includes author, title, publication information for anyone "seeking direction to useful, informative historical studies" (of the period). The books that it includes have been chosen for their reliability, accessibility, and the relative importance of their subject matter.

GAZETTE -

EDUCATION AND PRESERVATION

As environmental education comes increasingly into vogue as a topic of conversation and interest, the VHLC is pleased to note that its small contribution to the cause continues in operation in the Richmond City schools. Mrs. John O. Peters, part-time research historian for the Commission developed a pilot project for teaching architectural appreciation to children in the primary schools. This project was received warmly during the 1970-71 school year, and is now offered one day each week to sections of 4th or 5th graders throughout the public school system of the City.

Two Junior League volunteers, Mrs. Joseph H. (Mary Lamb) Lucas, Jr. and Mrs. Harry B. (Anita) Grymes are currently offering the program, which lasts for approximately forty minutes. By means of 56 of the Commission's slides, with commentary by the volunteers, the differing colors, shapes, and building materials that contribute to the attractiveness of Richmond's neighborhoods and public buildings are brought to the attention of the youngsters. Some effort is made to explain the role of the architect and the idea behind the building; interesting historical personages or events associated with it are also introduced.

The main purpose of the program is to increase awareness of good architecture and reasons for saving it. The underlying assumption being that most children, like most adults, do not really look at houses or other structures. A hoped for side effect has been an increased pride felt by students living in older sections of the city. Mrs. Peters would be delighted to hear from persons interested in introducing similar programs in their counties or cities.

The Commission's interest in education is not, of course, limited to the primary grades. Staff members have spoken before numerous societies and to students in several of our Colleges and Universities, and will continue to do so to the extent that such activities complement, and do not interfere with, other duties.



VIRGINIA HISTORIC
LANDMARKS
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NOTES ON VIRGINIA

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The Anheuser-Busch development at Kingsmill is accelerating and the VHLC study and salvage program has accordingly expanded. A Landmarks archaeological survey last summer indicated extensive 17th-century occupation in an area soon to be the site of a marina. Therefore, after the nearby Bray Plantation study was completed (see "Notes" no. 6, Fall 1972) excavations moved to the marina construction site.

The work soon revealed the remains of a 17th-century plantation, probably Col. Thomas Pettus' Littletown. Pettus was on the Governor's Council from 1641, intermittently, until his death in 1660. He had considerable land holdings in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties and held 886 acres at Littletown. His son, Thomas, inherited the plantation and increased his holdings to 1,280 acres. In 1700, the property went into the possession of James Bray II, who built the recently excavated eighteenth century plantation nearby.

The main house at Pettus' Littletown was basically T-shaped, revealed archaeologically by tracing a series of post or pier holes. The massive post impressions and plan suggest the possibility of half-timber construction, and the recovery of other building materials and an elaborate case-ment window point to that style as well. An unusual tile paved hallway (?) was also found separating the main sections of the structure from



View of a seventeenth century post-constructed plantation house, probably the remains of Col. Thomas Pettus' Littletown Plantation ca. 1642-1690. Note T-Shaped plan with shed (?) addition and brick tile hallway (?) (center).

a porch or shed to the west. Two additional post buildings, one with a cellar, were found to the west along with the brick-lined well, abandoned ca. 1690. The two outbuildings will be more fully explored in the spring.



Copper tobacco can lid embossed with an owl smoking a mid-seventeenth century style pipe found at the bottom of a seventeenth century well on the Pettus' Plantation at Kingsmill.

The artifacts suggest an occupation range at the Pettus site from 1620-1690; however, the bulk of the objects recovered so far date from the second half of the century. Of particular interest was the recovery of a copper tobacco case lid embossed with an owl smoking a mid-17th century style pipe, and a wine bottle seal ("RW", Ralph Wormley). Other identical Wormley seals have been previously identified as coming from the oldest documented English-made wine bottle type known. A pair of leg irons with one bracelet chiseled through, numerous early iron tools, and a 16th-century silver Spanish coin are also in the Pettus artifact collection.

At present, the 3,600 acre Kingsmill tract is being surveyed under the direction of David Hazzard, project field supervisor. With the survey results in hand, a more specific long range salvage and study plan will be drawn up before full-scale excavations commence in the spring. In addition, methods are now being explored to intergrate the archaeological ruins and sites in the Busch conference center - golf course - marina development scheme.

VHLC Archaeologist William M. Kelso and Archaeological Assistant Edward Chappell continue the Commission's archaeological survey with emphasis on colonial sites. Sites recently placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register are noted in the Register section of Notes. Dr. Kelso has been working with the State Highway Department on the proposed development of Route 60 in James City County. The Williamsburg by-pass will be built near the colonial Whitaker Plantation site, but no significant sites are effected.

At the request of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, VHLC archaeologists conducted test excavations at Jamestown on Saturday, February 17th. The purpose of the work was to determine the condition of the masonry bricks of the early-colonial church tower on the APVA property. The footings of the tower were found to be sound — with no mortar or brick deterioration — and no preservation work will be necessary. The crew consisted of Dr. Kelso, Mr. Chappell, and David Hazzard of the VHLC's Kingsmill staff, in addition to Miss Jane Townes.

Dr. Kelso is archaeological advisor for the proposed Gunston Hall outbuilding reconstruction. VHLC archaeologists have defined the site of a frame building, thought to be a kitchen to the north of George Mason's house. Information supplied by this and earlier excavation work, supplemented by a 19th-century sketch of the house and outbuildings, will be used in reconstruction of the building.



Test Trench at Jamestown Church Tower

A NOSTALGIC TALE OF THE ROAD (Continued from Page 1)

The markers, individually and as a related series, were conceived of as on-the-spot history lessons that served to support the State's new campaign for tourism and economic development. Indeed, they were the perfect symbol of the New South and a newer Virginia — simultaneously giving honor to the past and succor to a rising, non-traditional, non-agricultural economic order. Cared for by a talented staff, the highway marker program was admirably suited to the needs, interests, and conditions of the day.

MID-CENTURY: A WATERSHED

The old system of Burma Shave signs throve during the second-quarter of the century; then, having achieved a permanent place in the annals of American folk culture, it declined precipitously. Much the same could be said of Virginia's Highway Historical Marker program; which entered a new phase following the reorganization of State Government on July 1, 1950. On that date, the Division of History and Archaeology of the old State Commission on Conservation and Development was abolished.

Since 1950, administration of the program has been divided between two State agencies, whose primary functions lie elsewhere. The State Highway Department undertakes to erect, repair, and paint markers; while another agency, currently the VHLC, is made responsible for certifying the authenticity of, and designated location for, proposed markers. In neither case are funds or personnel available to oversee the program on a regular basis.

The marker program, if incidental to and a distraction from the main duties of these agencies, does constitute a public trust. The present markers, which would cost \$360,000. to manufacture today, vary in value and accuracy. Many of the signs refer to structures formerly standing in the vicinity, or to a rural setting no longer recognizable, or give directions made erroneous by necessary relocation of the marker. For each of these, there are several markers of great worth; those which continue to stimulate pride of place, or an interest in history or preservation, or have recreational value for tourists and natives alike.

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A NOSTALGIC TALE OF THE ROAD (Continued from Page 4)

Unfortunately, the Official Highway Marker booklet has not been revised since 1948 and is long-out-of print. The Landmarks Commission could not justify a request for the expenditure of public funds to print a revised version of this publication without comprehensive study of the program's future; an up-to-date inventory of all markers currently in place; and review of those markers whose accuracy, or continued relevance may be questioned. Such a study would presuppose the ability to coordinate varied public and private interests, and a command of technical skills, both of which are outside the competence of the VHLC.

THE MARKER PROGRAM TODAY

Approximately 1300 of the markers approved for inclusion within the official system since 1927 are now in place along Virginia's primary roadways. There are, in addition, a group of privately-funded markers placed by authority of the State Library during the 1950's. These are identical in design to the official markers, but do not carry the State Seal and were not numbered as part of the highway historical marker series. Such markers along with those currently being placed by local jurisdictions are related to, but not a part of, the official State series.

Unauthorized placement of "any historical marker, monument, sign, or notice" has been illegal in Virginia since 1930. According to the State Code, "The governing body of any county, city or town may, at its own expense, have erected a historical marker" following certification of the accuracy of the proposed text by the responsible State agency, currently the VHLC. Staff members consider such applications along with an average of 10-12 private requests for new markers each year.

Whether or not a marker is finally certified, considerable time and energy are given over to correspondence, research, and editing of the texts. Staff members attempt to expedite these requests without impairing the Commission's primary duties. As no funds have been appropriated for the program in recent years, manufacture of approved markers must be at local or private expense. Markers recently manufactured cost \$275. each, f.o.b. Salem — up from \$45 in 1929, \$72. in 1949, and like everything else, continuing to rise.

Mrs. Linwood Holton unveiled the first in the VHLC's new series of Virginia Historic Landmarks Plaques in ceremonies conducted on December 11th at the Tidewater Connection of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Inaugural ceremonies were held at the stone locks restored by the Reynolds Metals Corporation. Reynolds assisted the Commission in designing and developing the plaques which are to be supplied to the owners of each Registered Virginia Landmark.

The Commission has approved federal-grants-in-aid for thirteen preservation projects involving Registered Historic Landmarks. The grants are awarded on a 50% matching fund basis and range between \$1,533. and \$36,000 for the current year. Work undertaken at the following properties has been approved for funding: ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LYNCHBURG; BELGIAN BUILDING, RICHMOND; EXCHANGE BUILDING, PETERSBURG; FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT; HISTORIC LEXINGTON (Jacob Ruff House Restoration); MERCHANT'S HOPE CHURCH, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY; MONUMENTAL CHURCH, RICHMOND; POINT OF HONOR, LYNCHBURG; ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HAMPTON; WESTON MANOR, HOPEWELL; WHITTLE HOUSE, NORFOLK; WICKHAM-VALENTINE HOUSE, RICHMOND; WISHART HOUSE, VIRGINIA BEACH.

VHLC Executive Director Junius R. Fishburne is Virginia's liaison officer for intergovernmental historic preservation activities. He and Assistant Director Tucker H. Hill represented the Commonwealth at the annual meeting for State Liaison Officers held in Washington, D. C., on January 30-31, 1973.

The Messers Fishburne, Hill, and Loth have each addressed students in the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia during the Spring term. Architectural Historian Loth was also guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Hanover County Historical Society.

The Messers Hill and Loth attended the seminar on historic preservation conducted on March 23rd at the University of Virginia. Mr. Hill spoke on the preservation of Richmond's Church Hill neighborhood; while the subject of Mr. Loth's address was the preservation and restoration of Virginia brickwork.

On February 21st, Architectural Historians Grace Heffelfinger and Calder Loth visited potential Virginia Landmarks in Rockingham County in the company of Regional Representative Isaac Terrell.

VHLC Archaeologist William Kelso participated in the program at the International Conference on Historical and Marine Archaeology held during January at St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Kelso spoke on land development archaeology and its implementation at Kingsmill. Dr. Kelso's activities at Kingsmill continue to be highly successful as noted elsewhere in this issue of Notes.

Jack L. Finglass joined the staff of the VHLC on November 20, 1972. His duties include those of an architectural historian and consultant for restoration of Registered Virginia Landmarks Properties. Mr. Finglass holds a B.F.A. in Architecture and a B.A. in History from Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University, and received his M.S. in Architecture from Columbia University. His graduate specialty was Restoration and Preservation of Historic Architecture. He has assisted in the Historic American Buildings Survey in New Jersey; and worked on the restorations of the Renwick Gallery of Art and the Houses

on Lafayette Square in his home city of Washington, D. C., Castle Clinton National Monument in New York, and the Royal Danish Fine Arts Academy, Copenhagen. He attended the first European Traveling Summer School for Restorationists, during the summer of 1972, on scholarship from the Rome Center Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

NEW ADDRESS FOR VHLC STAFF: The Commission's staff is completing plans for removal to offices in the center portion of Morson's Row, 219-223 Governor Street, Richmond. The three Victorian townhouses form a harmonizing backdrop for the Governor's Mansion and the Northwest portion of Capitol Square. The distinctive, off-center, two-bay bows were designed to add rhythm to the facade while increasing the light for the rooms within. The Commission is pleased by the opportunity to participate in the preservation of these late-ante-bellum townhouses.



MORSON'S ROW

TIDEWATER

FOSTER'S CASTLE, NEW KENT COUNTY: This T-shaped brick plantation house was built, during the reign of William and Mary, for John Foster, Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, Vestryman of St. Peter's, and, alternately, Burgess, Sheriff, or Justice for New Kent.

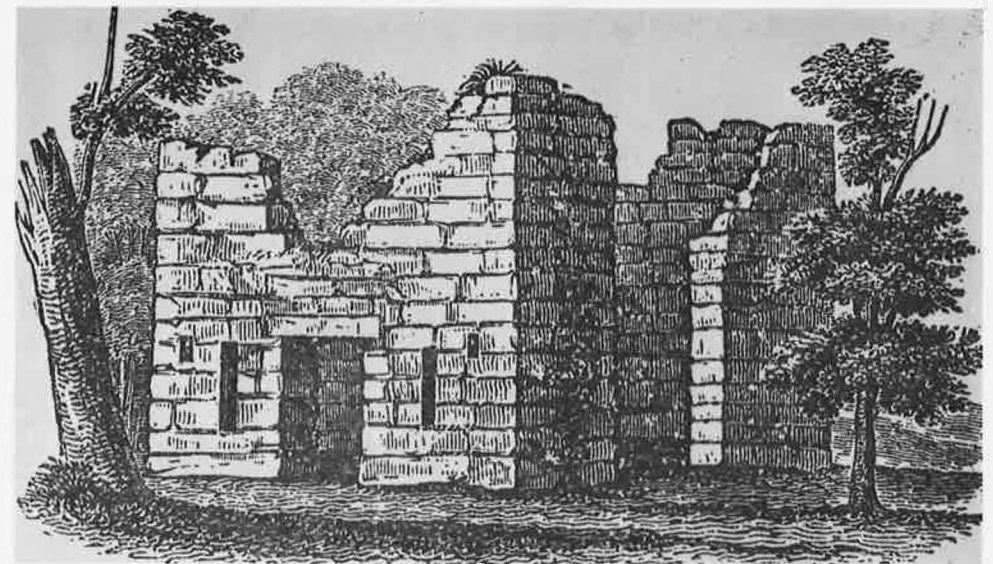
STONE HOUSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, JAMES CITY COUNTY: The precise origins of this unusual and fabled ruin were unknown, even 150-years ago, to the oldest residents of the County. While defensive purposes are implicit in the solid-rock foundation walls and nearly-inaccessible site commanding Ware Creek, the identity of the enemy prompting its construction remains conjectural.

FAIRFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, GLOUCESTER COUNTY: Fairfield stood for two centuries on land patented in 1648 by Lewis Burwell. It was a notable example of colonial architecture during the transition from Tudor-Stuart to the more formal Georgian styles.

The General Assembly has directed the Landmarks Commission to prepare — with periodic publication — a register of historical, architectural, and archaeological buildings and sites within the Commonwealth which are of Statewide or National significance. Notes on Virginia was initiated as a means for the interim publication, as required by law, of "appropriate information concerning the registered buildings and sites."

A comprehensive installment of the Virginia Landmarks Register, containing brief statements on each of the first 213 register properties, was published during the summer of 1970. There were 415 such landmarks through March 1973. Notice of the more recent additions to the Register, numbering 202 since July 1970, appear in this and previous issues of Notes on Virginia.

The forty-two most recent additions, grouped according to the Commonwealth's major geographic subdivisions, were:



Stone House as it appeared circa 1840 — Photo courtesy Virginia State Library

SMITHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT, ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY: In the picturesque town of Smithfield — colonial seaport, sometime county seat and center of the peanut industry, and ever famous for its hams — fine homes and public buildings have been built and preserved from the latter-18th century to the present. The tree-lined historic district has a distinctive balance of period styles with 19th-century, urban-residential themes predominating.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KING GEORGE COUNTY: Built in the form of a true Greek Cross, in 1766, this is the third church of St. Paul's Parish, known during the 17th century as the Lower Parish of Stafford County.

ROSEGILL, MIDDLESEX COUNTY: Established in 1649, this seat of the colonial Wormeley family, is one of the most historic estates in America. The plantation complex, an impressive range of five 18th-century buildings, is located in a commanding position near the end of a narrow peninsula.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK: The Battles of the Seven Days and Cold Harbor — the one concluding McClellan's Peninsula campaign, the other a sanguinary prelude to Grant's siege of Petersburg — were fought in these eastern suburbs of Richmond. The Confederate Capitol, with its great Tredegar Iron Works, was the ultimate strategic prize of the War.

HICKORY NECK CHURCH, JAMES CITY COUNTY: This tiny brick building, the remaining portion of the Lower Church of colonial Blisland Parish, was reconsecrated in 1907 following prolonged service as an Academy.



Boykin House, Smithfield



Todd House, Smithfield

YORKTOWN WRECKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, YORK COUNTY: This site includes the underwater remains of those British warships, transports, and assorted boats sunk off Yorktown during the siege of 1781.

SPENCE'S POINT, WESTMORELAND COUNTY: John Dos Passos lived here, in the Federal-era farm house he had restored, from 1949 until his death in 1970. Spence's Point was a part of the Dos Passos-family summer residence during the novelist's youth.

MASONS' HALL, RICHMOND: One of Richmond's few surviving 18th-century buildings, Mason's Hall has been in continuous use for Masonic purposes since its construction in 1785.

WOODSIDE, HENRICO COUNTY: The secluded setting, screened from a rapidly-developing area, adds to the charm and appeal of this late-ante bellum, Wickham-family house. The property is protected by an open-space easement.

PORTO BELLO, YORK COUNTY: Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last Royal Governor, had a country retreat here.

PIEDMONT

ASH LAWN, ALBEMARLE COUNTY: A simple late-18th-century cottage, with mid-19th-century additions, Ash Lawn was a home of James Monroe. Monroe bought the property, then known as "Highland", because of its proximity to the homes of Jefferson and Madison.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH, LOUISA COUNTY: Three of Virginia's foremost clergymen-educators: Samuel Davies, John Todd, and Robert Lewis Dabney, preached on a regular basis, at this mid-18th century, frame meeting house.

GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUISA COUNTY: The Green Springs community — an historic product of soil type, geography, and familial relationships — contains representative examples of rural architecture from the colonial era through the early-20th century. There are to be found within the context of this scenic, naturally-beautiful valley, some of the finest works by local craftsmen, and by a nationally-acclaimed architect, each in harmonious relationship with the other and with the overall community.

FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS: The Army of Northern Virginia achieved immortality at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. But Jackson died during this "high noon" of the Confederacy; and soon it was past noon, on a summer's day, at Gettysburg. In 1864, the armies, returning here to Virginia's central Piedmont, met in the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House.

GRASSDALE, LOUISA COUNTY: One of the very few fully-developed, Italian-Villa Style country houses in Virginia, Grassdale has a handsome bracketed verandah, fine detail and a splendid setting.

PIEDMONT: SOUTHSIDE

DINWIDDIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE: Since its completion in 1851, the brick, temple-form, court structure has been the architectural focal point for this venerable Southside county. Pickett momentarily checked Sheridan near here bringing about the decisive battle of Five Forks.

DANVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT: Few Southern communities can boast late-19th century neighborhoods of such elegance as Danville's Main Street



MORVEN, ALBEMARLE COUNTY: The sophisticated early-19th century house, magnificent location and grounds, combine to make Morven one of Piedmont Virginia's more memorable estates.

area. The city's tobacco and textile industries prospered during and following the Reconstruction, enabling her industrial magnates to build new High-Victorian and Edwardian-styled residences on the hill to the south of the commercial district.

H. T. KLUGEL ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL WORK BUILDING, EMPORIA: The building's highly-ornamented metal front was produced at Emporia by the Klugel firm. It is an excellent example of the decorative use of sheet metal in turn-of-the-century commercial architecture.

CENTRE HILL, PETERSBURG: This distinguished ante-bellum mansion is set on a hill in downtown Petersburg, overlooking the Appomattox River.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK: The Confederate forces, inspired by Jackson's Virginians who stood like a "Stonewall", turned back the Federal attack on Manassas Junction in July 1861. Second Manassas, fought a year later and also a Confederate victory, cleared the way for Lee's first invasion of the North.

EARP'S ORDINARY, FAIRFAX CITY: This early-19th century, brick residence exemplifies an architectural style once prevalent in Northern Virginia towns and villages.

ASHLEIGH, FAUQUIER COUNTY: Ashleigh was formed from a portion of the Marshall family's Oak Hill estate. The Greek Revival country house, built circa 1840 for Margaret Marshall, granddaughter to the Chief Justice, is reminiscent of the Old South.

EXETER, LOUDOUN COUNTY: Although in deteriorated condition, this is one of Northern Virginia's most complete, authentic, and architecturally interesting plantation complexes.

VALLEY & MOUNTAIN

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FREDERICK COUNTY: Since its completion in the mid-1830's, this simple but dignified Gothic Revival edifice has been a prominent architectural landmark for Middletown and surrounding countryside.

MIDWAY MILL, NELSON COUNTY: Situated midway along the old James River and Kanawha Canal, this 4½-story masonry structure was built in the late-18th century by master craftsmen. The stone and woodwork are unusually fine.



Midway Mill

TINKLING SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AUGUSTA COUNTY: The present and third Tinkling Spring Church was designed circa 1850 by the incumbent minister, Robert Lewis Dabney. The congregation had formed during colonial times with the renowned John Craig serving as first resident pastor.

BROWNSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY: Vernacular-Federal and later-19th century styles predominate in this placid, well-preserved Valley community, formerly a center for rural commerce.

ELK HILL, BEFORD COUNTY: Elk Hill, with its fine Piedmont-Federal plantation house and numerous outbuildings, is a noteworthy component of the scenic and architecturally-rich St. Stephen's Road community.

OLD CHAPEL, CLARK COUNTY: The picturesque, though architecturally plain, coursed-limestone chapel dates from 1793 and is the oldest Episcopal church building west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Governor Edmund Randolph and Colonel Nathaniel Burwell are among those buried in the graveyard, notable also for its excellent ante-bellum gravestone art and craftsmanship.

PAGE COUNTY COURT HOUSE: This ante-bellum court structure bears the unmistakable and direct influence of the Jeffersonian Roman Revival; while a tradition of Virginia's colonial public buildings is continued in the arcade.

BENJAMIN DEYERLE PLACE, ROANOKE COUNTY: One of Benjamin Deyerle's many Classical-Revival structures, this was his family home, then known as Lone Oaks. Deyerle was the foremost builder and contractor of the mid-19th century Roanoke Valley.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, FRANKLIN COUNTY: The land is managed today as a Living Historical Farm and memorial to Booker T. Washington, who was born here, into the Burrough's plantation family, in 1856.

ABRAM'S DELIGHT, WINCHESTER: This substantial farm dwelling, now serving as a house museum, is an excellent example of the stone architecture of the colonial Shenandoah Valley.

AUGUSTA STONE CHURCH, AUGUSTA COUNTY: Built during the 1740's, in the simple rectangular form of the early-Presbyterian meeting houses, a form still discernable beneath the present cruciform plan, Augusta Stone Church is the oldest surviving church in the Valley.

FORT PHILIP LONG, PAGE COUNTY: The fortified homestead, including tunnel-connected house, well, and vaulted fortification, are reminiscent of Page County's frontier period. The property is visually-dominated by a late-ante bellum house with noteworthy interior decoration.



MONTPELIER, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY: Built for the County's premier land-developing family, the Thorntons, Montpelier commands a panoramic view of the F(rancis). T(hornton). Valley and the Blue Ridge. George Washington, a kinsman, frequently visited the plantation.



VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS
COMMISSION
Morson's Row
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CRISS CROSS, NEW KENT COUNTY: The setting and overall appearance of this late-17th century, T-shaped, brick house are little changed from their original appearance. The interior contains especially-rare period framing and details.