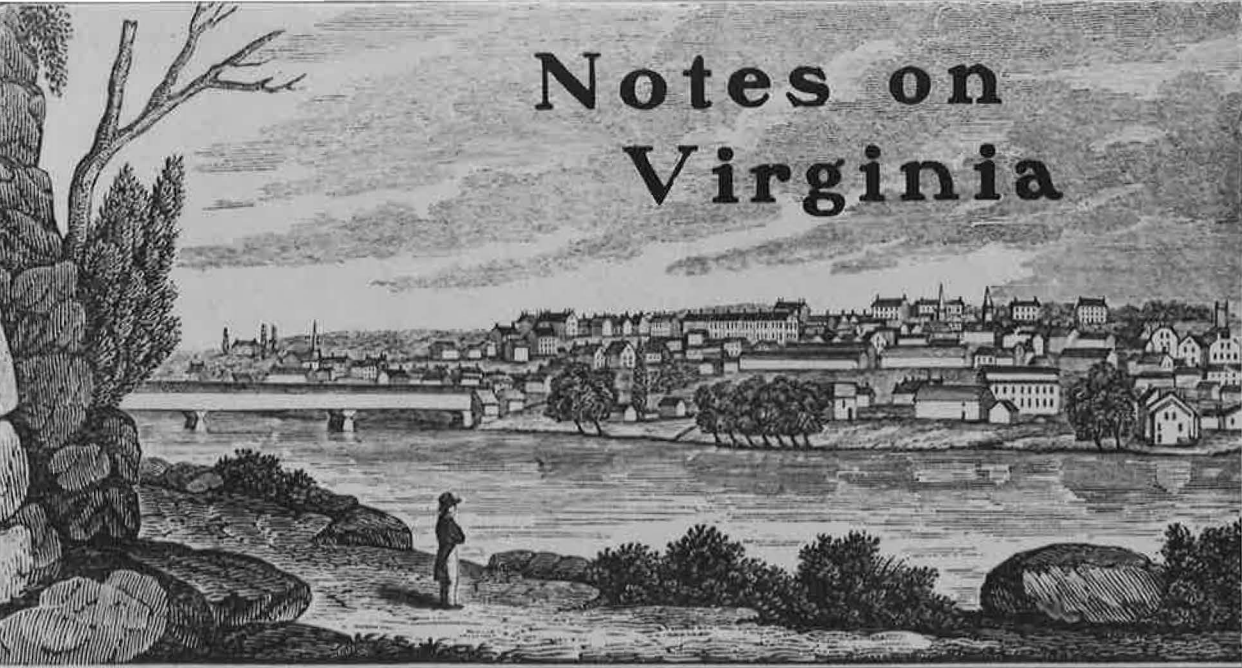


Notes on Virginia



Number 8 Summer 1973

THE VIRGINIA REGISTER

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 that are of Statewide or National significance. Notice of seventy-five registered landmarks, grouped according to the Commonwealth's major geographic subdivisions, appears below.

Three years ago the Commission published the first edition of the Virginia Landmarks Register that contained brief statements on each of the then 213 registered properties. It has since initiated Notes on Virginia as a means for the interim publication, as required by law, of "appropriate information concerning the registered buildings and sites." The former publication, the "Best of Show" selection in the 1970 awards competition conducted for the Printing Industries of the Virginias, is now out of print. It is to be superseded by a comprehensive edition of the Virginia Landmarks Register that will be available for public distribution during the coming winter.

Two hundred-thirty-nine additions to the Register are described in this or previous issues of Notes. As of June 30, 1973, the Virginia Register included 452 properties.

Several landmarks listed without description

in the May 1971 issue of Notes appear in the following enumeration. These are preceded by an asterisk (*) and thus distinguished from the most recent additions to the Virginia Register.

TIDEWATER & EASTERN SHORE

ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION, ACCOMACK COUNTY: A complete Coast Guard lifeboat station was placed in operation here during the period between the World Wars. The complex is now a constituent part of the Assateague Island National Seashore, and a property of the National Park Service.

ASSATEAGUE LIGHTHOUSE, ACCOMACK COUNTY: In operation as a nautical aid since 1867, this is Virginia's only surviving example of mid-19th century lighthouse construction.

***HUNGARS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON:** This brick, mid-18th century parish church is one of the Eastern Shore's most memorable historic buildings.

***CHANTILLY, WESTMORELAND COUNTY:** The distinguished, late-18th century proprietor of Chantilly, Richard Henry Lee, moved the resolution for, and was a Signer of, the Declaration of Independence. The plantation house stood during Lee's adult life, and for not very long thereafter.

(Continued on page 2)

*HILLSBOROUGH, KING & QUEEN COUNTY: Hillsborough's mid-18th century plantation house imparts an air of rural informality despite its impressive bulk, symmetrical facades, and hipped roof.

HOLLY HILL, KING & QUEEN COUNTY: Although built in the early-19th century, Holly Hill could easily be mistaken for the Georgian-style plantation houses of late-colonial Tidewater. The tradition-oriented way of life of eastern Virginia finds architectural expression in this dignified and handsomely proportioned structure.

DEER CHASE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY: Deer Park typifies the small 18th-century rural house once prevalent in the Tidewater region of Virginia. While it served as the center of busy plantation life, this compact, gracefully proportioned house, was surrounded by a complex of buildings sheltering the many functions of a self-sufficient farming community. Of the outbuildings the schoolhouse alone remains.

*ABINGDON CHURCH, GLOUCESTER COUNTY: Built during the 1750's, as Abingdon Parish entered its second century, Abingdon Church has beautiful exterior proportions and superb brickwork.

*ABINGDON GLEBE HOUSE, GLOUCESTER COUNTY: Built, circa. 1700, during the transitional era of colonial Virginia architecture, the Abingdon Parish Glebe House combines more formal 18th-century lines with an overall picturesque quality.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT: In this classic, early-Virginia, court house community, a venerable brick, T-shaped court and attendant governmental structures are complemented by an 18th-century tavern, and several small professional offices, among the commercial buildings facing the walled court square.

*LITTLE ENGLAND, GLOUCESTER COUNTY: One of Virginia's least altered and best preserved colonial plantation houses, Little England is a classic example of mid-Georgian design and craftsmanship. The brickwork and interior paneling are exquisite.

WALTER READ BIRTHPLACE, GLOUCESTER COUNTY: Walter Read — the youngest man ever to be awarded a medical degree from the University of Vir-

ginia, an eminent research scholar, and the conqueror of yellow fever — was born in this small frame house during his father's tenure as the minister of a nearby Methodist Church. The property was restored by the Medical Society of Virginia and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and is maintained by the latter organization.

*POWHATAN, JAMES CITY COUNTY: This early-Georgian mansion was designed by Richard Taliaferro for use as his country home. It is similar in style to the Wythe House, Carter's Grove, Wilton, the Nelson House, Elsing Green, and Pembroke, all of which have been attributed to Taliaferro.

*PINWOODS, JAMES CITY COUNTY: A medium-sized plantation dwelling of Virginia's mid-colonial era, Pinwoods — formerly the Warburton House — has fine and well-preserved brickwork. The building's original appearance is partially-obscured as a result of fire and later additions.

YORKTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, YORK COUNTY: Cornwallis surrendered an army and an Empire near this York River port community, separated by no more than the width of the Virginia Peninsula from Jamestown Island, where Anglo-America had begun 174 years before. Although the quiet rural aspect of modern Yorktown is in marked contrast to the busy commercial community of the 18th century, the village, retaining many of its colonial buildings and features, evokes the atmosphere of early Virginia.



VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Stanley W. Abbott, Chairman
John M. Jennings, Vice Chairman
J. R. Fishburne, Executive Director
H. Peter Pudner, Editor

NOTES ON VIRGINIA

Morson's Row, 221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

*FOUR MILE TREE, SURRY COUNTY: This was the ancient seat of the Brownes, a leading Surry family from the reign of Charles I through the 18th century. The story-and-one-half brick house dates from the plantation's second century and is located on a bluff high above the James River across, and four-miles distant, from Jamestown Island.

TRINITY CHURCH, PORTSMOUTH: Built between 1828 and 1830 on the site of the original Trinity Church, this simple but elegant building has come to symbolize historic Portsmouth. Trinity churchyard, for years the only burial ground in the town, contains many old tombstones, the oldest extant stone dating from 1763.

*ALLMAND-ARCHER HOUSE, NORFOLK: Built during the 1790's, the Allmand-Archer House is a well-preserved example of the medium-sized townhouses once prevalent in Norfolk.

*CHRIST CHURCH, NORFOLK: Built for an Episcopalian congregation, descended from the early-17th century Elizabeth River Parish, this ante-bellum church later served Baptist and Greek Orthodox communities, and, some years prior to its demolition in 1972, the disciples of Sweet Daddy Grace, the famed Negro Revivalist.

*FREEMASON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NORFOLK: The building was designed by the noted architect, Thomas U. Walter, in the highly decorative, "Perpendicular Gothic" of the early-Victorian era.

*WHITTLE HOUSE, NORFOLK: In the quality of its design and workmanship, this fine late-18th century, Federal-style townhouse is a reminder of the prosperity and high cultural standards of Norfolk's post-Revolutionary era.

*WILLOUGHBY-BAYLOR HOUSE, NORFOLK: This two-story, early-Republican town house has been restored and made into a house museum by the Norfolk Historic Foundation.

KEELING HOUSE, VIRGINIA BEACH: The Keeling House stands as one of a select group of brick manor houses built, circa. 1700, during the transition from Tudor-Stuart to Georgian styles of architecture.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT HOUSE: Built circa. 1830, the brick, two-story, temple-form county court at Bowling Green was inspired by the work of Thomas Jefferson.



HAMPSTEAD, NEW KENT: Conrade Webb, grandson to the author of "Webb's Justice", brought Hampstead to the premier rank of Virginia's ante-bellum plantations. The highly-ornamented, two-story brick mansion he built is one of the Commonwealth's most impressive Federal-style buildings.

FLOOD MARKER of 1771, HENRICO COUNTY: Begun in the wake of the great flooding of May 27th, "in the calamitous year 1771", this stone memorial may mark the point, forty-five feet above normal, where the lower James River crested during colonial Virginia's worst natural disaster.

*CHESTER, SUSSEX COUNTY: This unusually-large, 18th-century farm dwelling has well-preserved interior woodwork, and an, all but unique, set of massive coupled-exterior chimney stacks.



Chester, Sussex County

*KENT-VALENTINE HOUSE, RICHMOND: Successively the home of two prominent Richmond families, the Kent-Valentine house was built in 1845 with the portico and other extensive alterations being added in 1904. The house and grounds, now the headquarters for the Garden Club of Virginia, recall the grandeur of old Franklin Street.



Kent-Valentine House, Richmond

HAZELWOOD, CAROLINE COUNTY: This was the site of Hazelwood, home plantation of the noted agrarian political economist and pamphleteer John Taylor of Caroline. Taylor had a particularly acute sense of the nature of the changes taking place in the economy of the young Republic, predicting with more accuracy than his fellow Jeffersonians, or even than the Sage of Monticello himself, the impact which these changes would have on the traditional society and culture of Virginia.

*MAIN STREET STATION, RICHMOND: The main block of the station is an excellent example of the French Beaux Arts school, popular in America at the turn-of-the-century; in addition there is an imposing train shed of wrought- and cast-iron.

PIEDMONT

*CHRIST CHURCH, GLENDOWER, ALBEMARLE COUNTY: This small, Jeffersonian-Classical Revival structure has been in continuous use as a church since its consecration in 1832. The parish history dates from 1745.

*FARMINGTON, ALBEMARLE COUNTY: The property is noteworthy for its scenic setting and for the Jefferson-designed octagonal addition attached at the eastern wall of the building's pre-Revolutionary core.

THE MILLER SCHOOL, ALBEMARLE COUNTY: The Miller School's pioneer commitment to formal instruction in the industrial arts was as much a product of Samuel Miller's legacy as were the High Victorian Gothic campus buildings. Miller left a large fortune and an idea, the "Manual Labor Principle," for the benefit of Albemarle youths born, as he had been, into extreme poverty.

OLD RECTORY, BEDFORD COUNTY: This T-shaped frame dwelling was built around 1787 for Waddy Cobb, a brother of the first rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. It served as the church's rectory from 1828 to 1904, and remains, as a private residence, an integral part of the St. Stephen's Road rural neighborhood.

*THREE OTTERS, BEDFORD COUNTY: This ante-bellum country mansion stands as a tribute both to Asher Benjamin, the renowned popularizer of Greek-Revival architectural forms, and to the unknown master carpenter who successfully

adapted Benjamin's carefully delineated details to a bold and unified design.

WOODBURNE, BEDFORD COUNTY: Although built in three separate stages this graceful plantation house is an architecturally unified composition of unusually pleasing proportions. It exhibits the high standards of craftsmanship for which early Bedford County buildings are noted.

*UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT, CHARLOTTESVILLE: The Rotunda and pavillions, flanking the Lawn of Mr. Jefferson's "academical village," form one of the world's most beautiful and architecturally-renowned university complexes. Stanford White's turn-of-the-century buildings - Cocks, Rouse, and Cabell Halls - along with the Brookes Museum (1876), and Gothic-style University Chapel (1889) are distinguished later additions to the University's Historic District.

A. P. HILL BOYHOOD HOME, CULPEPER COUNTY: On the eve of Secession this, the boyhood home of Ambrosia Powell Hill, was enlarged and remodelled in the Italian Villa style.

OAK LAWN, CHARLOTTESVILLE: Oak Lawn, a notable example of Jeffersonian Classicism, is numbered among the many structures throughout the Commonwealth built by workmen formerly employed by Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia.

*GOOCHLAND COUNTY COURT SQUARE: All of the physical symbols of rural Jeffersonian Republicanism are to be found within the brick-wall enclosed and tree-shaded Goochland County Court Square, with its classical-revival court house and early, small-scaled attendant structures.

*ROCK CASTLE, GOOCHLAND COUNTY: The manor house at Rock Castle, situated on a bluff high above the James River, affords a panoramic view of that scenic waterway, and the neighboring farm and woodlands.

*HAWKWOOD, LOUISA COUNTY: This late, ante-bellum, Italian Villa style house was designed for Richard O. Morris by the distinguished American architect Alexander Jackson Davis.

*WEST END, LOUISA COUNTY: Westend, with its porticoed facade and small flanking wings is the quintessential ante-bellum Southern plantation house.

FALL HILL, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY: The two-story Georgian dwelling house of this old Thornton-family plantation is set in a handsome park containing many old trees in a variety of species. Immediately to the west of the house and park, there is a steep terraced hillside from which one obtains a panoramic view of Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock Valley.



RAPIDAN DAM CANAL OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK NAVIGATION, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY: The Rapidan Dam Canal is a well-preserved, elaborate, and representative portion of the Rappahannock Navigation - the extensive system of lock and dam canals built to enhance the economy of ante-bellum Fredericksburg by means of an improved farm to market trade carried by batteaux.

PIEDMONT: SOUTHSIDE

***BELLONA ARSENAL, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY:** Assorted structural ruins, and brick workshops — now converted into a private residence — survive from the early-19th century foundry and arsenal that were developed here because of the proximity of the site to the Midlothian coal fields and to water transportation on the James River.

BELLWOOD, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY: Bellwood, formerly Sheffields or Auburn Chase, was first occupied in 1619, then revived in 1634 and continued in operation as a working farm for over three centuries (1634-1941). The farm suffered from the depredations of four wars including those of 1776-81 and 1861-65. The original settlers were massacred by the Indians in 1622, ending the first period of occupancy; while the military takeover, preparatory to American entry into World War II, brought to a close Bellwood's modern renaissance as a showplace of Virginia agriculture.

McILWAINE HOUSE, PETERSBURG: The McIlwaine House is the finest surviving example of Petersburg's early-19th century wooden domestic architecture. The craftsman or client's preference for wood is evident throughout the house, there being no plaster, lead, or ceramic ornamentation anywhere in the design.

PETERSBURG COURT HOUSE: Constructed between 1838 and 1840 after the eclectic design of the prominent New York architect Calvin Pollard, the Classical Revival Courthouse has long been a prominent and visually-pleasing landmark of downtown Petersburg.



Petersburg Court House

CLIFTON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY: This outstanding mid-eighteenth century plantation house, was the home of Carter Henry Harrison. While a member of the Cumberland Committee of Safety, Harrison wrote the Instructions for Independence presented to the Virginia Convention of May 1776.

***AMPTHILL, CUMBERLAND COUNTY:** Here, on land that passed from Thomas Randolph through Robert "King" Carter to Carter Henry Harrison, is the traditional tableau of an Upper-James River plantation. The two-part main house — formed when Harrison's son, Randolph Harrison added the brick, classical-revival portion to an earlier frame dwelling — and several early outbuildings enjoy a scenic and pastoral setting.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA: Completed, in 1807, as the home of Virginia's first chartered bank, this elegant brick, Federal-style commercial structure was later converted into the Mansion House Hotel.

FORT MYER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ARLINGTON COUNTY: Fort Myer, formerly Fort Whipple, occupies a portion of the Arlington Plantation property sequestered from the Lees in 1861. Because of its proximity to Washington, the installation has been intimately associated with the main currents and personalities in the evolution of the modern American military, beginning at the turn of the century with the organizational reforms effected by Secretary of War Elihu Root and the incipient development of new weapons technology.

***POPE-LEIGHEY HOUSE, FAIRFAX COUNTY:** A monument in domestic architecture to the egalitarian, democratic faith of Frank Lloyd Wright, the Pope-Leighey House was an example of Wright's Usonian-style dwellings designed to be dignified yet practical and economical.



Pope-Leighey House, Fairfax County

***SULLY, FAIRFAX COUNTY:** Built for Richard Bland Lee, a younger brother of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Sully survives as an important example of a late-18th century farm complex.

CHERRY HILL, FALLS CHURCH: The land patent, of which Cherry Hill is a part, was granted to John Trammell in 1729. The circa 1840 farm house and barn, with related outbuildings, now form the central attraction of a municipal park in downtown Falls Church.

OAK HILL, FAUQUIER COUNTY: John Marshall lived at Oak Hill from the time of its construction until his marriage in 1783, and continued, during his tenure as Chief Justice, to make use of the property as a country seat.

FARMER'S DELIGHT, LOUDOUN COUNTY: This architecturally-sophisticated farm house was built after the fashion of the Georgian plantation dwellings of the Tidewater region. It dates from circa 1800.

***RIPPON LODGE, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY:** Built during the early-18th century for the fifth-great grandfather of the present owner, Rippon Lodge enjoys a picturesque view of the alluvial plain of the Potomac River.

ROCKLEDGE, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY: Rockledge is a finely proportioned and detailed Georgian house reputed to be an early work by William Buckland, premier architect of the Chesapeake Region during the late-colonial period. It was the residence for successive entrepreneurs who sought to realize the town of Occoquan's potential as a milling, manufacturing, shipping, and travel center.

VALLEY & MOUNTAIN

CARTER HALL, CLARKE COUNTY: Carter Hall's stately architecture, beautiful grounds, and historical associations epitomize the popular image of a Virginia plantation. The impressive mansion, erected between 1792 and 1800 for Nathaniel Burwell on a 5808 acre tract inherited from his father, Carter Burwell, remained in the Burwell family until 1902.

***MORRISON HOUSE, HARRISONBURG:** The Morrison House is a well-preserved example of the Pennsylvania-inspired, Federal brick townhouses once prevalent in communities along the main Valley Pikes.

THOMAS HARRISON HOUSE, HARRISONBURG: Harrisonburg has literally grown up around the Thomas Harrison House. The original town was laid out by Harrison on his property, and the early court sessions were held in his circa 1750 rural-style stone house. The house was also a center for the Methodist-Episcopal Church, whose pioneer leader, Bishop Asbury, often visited here.

***SWEET BRIAR HOUSE, AMHERST COUNTY:** This picturesque, Italian Villa-style house, with informal, park-like grounds, serves as the residence for the President of Sweet Briar College. The house was enlarged and remodelled (1851-52) and the grounds developed by Elijah Fletcher, whose daughter was to become the College's benefactress.

NELSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE: Erected in 1810, as the newly-formed county's first public building, Nelson Courthouse is significant as a transition from the one-story arcaded-front colonial courthouse to the later, two-story Roman Revival structures inspired by Thomas Jefferson.

BOB WHITE COVERED BRIDGE, PATRICK COUNTY: This especially fine, eighty feet long, oaken-timbered structure is, with Meems Bottom Bridge in Shenandoah County, the last of Virginia's covered bridges still in service as part of the State Highway system.



Bob White Covered Bridge, Patrick County

JACK'S CREED COVERED BRIDGE, PATRICK COUNTY: Constructed, mainly of heavy oak timbers, in 1914, this is one of eleven covered bridges still standing in Virginia.

***REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD, PATRICK COUNTY:** The founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was one of sixteen children born here to Hardin Williams and Nancy Cox Reynolds. While most of the property, formerly the Rock Spring Plantation,

has been donated for use as an agricultural research center, the 19th-century plantation complex is preserved as a memorial to the family and its milieu.

***LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** The beautiful setting of the Valley, continuing presence of Lee and Jackson, and organic ties of town and gown remain now much as they were in the last century. The classical buildings and grounds of Washington and Lee and castle-like campus architecture of the Military Institute are complemented by residential and commercial blocks reflecting the architectural moods and styles of the Republic's first century.

***WASHINGTON AND LEE HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** Despite the appearance of common authorship, the harmonious beauty of this historic campus is the product of an evolutionary construction program over several generations. The oldest building, Washington Hall, established an architectural tone continued in the remainder of the "Colonnade" and flanking faculty residences. The physical and psychological heart of this venerable institution may be found somewhere between Washington Hall and the post-bellum Lee Chapel, final resting place for the South's greatest hero.

***TUNKER HOUSE, ROCKINGHAM:** The original portion of the house was used for religious services during the early-19th century. It is the only surviving meeting place of the Church of the (Tunker) Brethren in the Shenandoah Valley.

NOTES ON LANDMARKS

While the VHLC staff is often directly involved in activities, pleasant or otherwise, relating to properties included in the Virginia Landmarks Register, efforts taken by owners or other interested parties to keep the Commission informed of such matters are helpful and appreciated. Beginning with the next issue of Notes, the Register feature is being expanded to include mention of activities relating to previously registered properties, to the extent that these are known to the editor.

The Ethyl Corporation's restoration of the New Gun Foundry of the TREDEGAR IRON WORKS, Richmond, is progressing under direction of the firm's engineer, Roy E. Johnson.

FORT HARRISON, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY: The austere Daniel Harrison House is one of the oldest houses in the Shenandoah Valley. Named for a pioneer settler of Rockingham County, the house became a center of frontier life and served as a defensive structure during the French and Indian War, when it came to be called Fort Harrison.

OLD RUSSELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE: Built in 1799, this was the second court house of Russell County and one of the earliest public buildings in Southwest Virginia. Although now a wing of a mid-19th century farmhouse, the austere stone structure is well preserved and retains much of its original exterior and finely detailed interior trim.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE: An architectural potpourri of style, reflecting in part the cultural traditions of the lower Valley and the diverse tastes of the Federal and Victorian eras, may obscure the antiquity of this, perhaps the oldest court building in continuous service to the west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The original, two-story, limestone section of the structure dates from the early-1790's.

MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE MAIN BUILDING, STAUNTON: This handsome Greek Revival structure has become the architectural symbol of Mary Baldwin College. Completed in 1844, the original building for what was then known as Augusta Female Seminary, it now serves as the administrative offices.

Mr. James Hanger has acquired and begun restoration of the Overcoat Factory in the WHARF AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT, Staunton. The building is to serve as a residence and craft shop. The damaged wall of the American Hotel, also within the district, has been rebuilt.

CASTLE HILL, Albemarle County, is now open to the public on a regular basis. An interpretive program for the property was prepared by former VHLC employee Mrs. William (Mary Claire) Bradshaw.

Restoration of the CARLYLE HOUSE, Alexandria, has commenced under the direction of J. Everett Fauber, F.A.I.A. Assistance in archaeological investigation was provided by the VHLC.

The Commission held its June Meeting in Fredericksburg and appreciates the courtesies extended to its members by citizens and officials of the City. Local arrangements, including a luncheon at the George Washington Inn and an afternoon tour of the Fredericksburg Historic District, were undertaken by Ronald E. Shibley, Executive Director of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. With a concentration of several hundred colonial, federal, and ante-bellum buildings in the downtown, river-front area of Fredericksburg, the Foundation and Dr. Shibley have an opportunity and consequent responsibility available to few preservationists anywhere in the South. The work they have undertaken is the subject of an article in the May 1973 issue of "The Commonwealth".

During its June Meeting, the Commission agreed to accept deeds of easement for three properties: The Chimneys, Fredericksburg, a property owned by the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation; Carlton, the Stafford County home of Dr. and Mrs. E. Boyd Graves; and Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, held jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Byars and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Whitehead, Jr.

J. R. Fishburne, VHLC Executive Director, advised the Commission of the enthusiastic reception, by owners of Register properties, of the new Historic Landmark Plaques. Mr. Fishburne will represent the Commission at the dedication of the Goochland County Court Square plaque.

THE SURVEY: This summer the Commission is undertaking its first large-scale inventory of architectural and historical sites and structures being conducted by other than regular staff members. This project has been made possible through use of a federal grant enabling the VHLC to employ students and recent graduates primarily from Virginia colleges and universities. Last summer's successful, though geographically-restricted survey convinced the staff of the feasibility of an expanded program.

In many instances our regional representatives were able to introduce each survey worker to the local historians and historical societies. In all cases the appropriate county officials and General Assembly members have been notified and invited to meet with the survey workers and discuss their work and make suggestions. To date the response and support of these officials has been most gratifying. Each summer surveyor and the county of their responsibility is noted below:

Ralph Harvard, Architectural history, University of Virginia, Prince George County.
Joseph F. Yates, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Montgomery County.
Kenneth T. Gibbs, Cornell University, Augusta County.
Thomas H. Taylor, Jr., Fauquier County.
Mrs. Mary Showmaker, Greene County and Middlesex County.
The Misses Elizabeth Jones and Isabel T. Hill, Hollins College, Botetourt County.
Horner Davis, University of Virginia, Madison County.
Randy Dillon, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Giles County.
Bernard L. Herman, graduate of the College of William and Mary, Surry County.
William T. Frazier, University of Virginia, Shenandoah County.
William M. Boelt, Instructor at Huguenot Academy, Powhatan County.
Michael Quinn, University of Virginia, Frederick County.
Miss Ann Craddock, University of Virginia, Page County.
Robert Feagans, Jr., University of Virginia, Amherst County.
Miss Mary C. Cary, University of Virginia, Cumberland County.
John R. Sanders, Virginia Commonwealth University, archaeological survey of Middlesex County.
Jeffrey M. O'Dell, graduate of Washington and Lee University, archaeological survey of Essex County.

During the spring and early summer, members of the regular staff have continued their survey and consulting activities throughout the State. Architectural historian Grace Heffelfinger visited potential register properties in Russell, Tazewell, Lee, Wise, and Pulaski counties; the Exchange Hotel in Gordonsville; and two development projects with a potential for adversely affecting historic structures: the Verona-New Hope Dam project in Augusta and a highway project in Shenandoah counties, all in April.

She has since visited the Ruff House restoration-in-progress with representatives of the Historic Lexington Foundation in conjunction with a brief survey excursion to Giles and Craig counties. Miss Heffelfinger has also been to Tidewater with visits to "Hesse" in Matthews County, and, on several occasions to Southampton to review sites relating to the Nat Turner incident of

1831 among others. Yorktown has been revisited preparatory to drawing appropriate boundaries for an historic district.

Architectural historian Jack L. Finglass has travelled to the Wilderness Tavern in Fredericksburg, the Old Presbyterian Meeting House and the Lyceum in Alexandria, the Old Bank Building in Accomac on the Eastern Shore, the Shenandoah County Courthouse in Woodstock, the Balthis House in Front Royal, the Leesburg Historic District, and the Williams' Ordinary in Dumfries for restoration consultations. Mr. Finglass is coordinating the restoration work at Morson's Row and the move there from the Commission's Ninth Street offices. He has also been placed in charge of the federal Grants-in-Aid program, until recently a function of the Commission's Grants Manager and accountant Murphy R. Cooper, C.P.A.

Mr. Cooper, whose appointment on a part-time basis was announced last summer (see Notes, No. 5, p. 7) is leaving the Commission to assume a full-time position elsewhere in State government. Staff members, who have been materially assisted in preparation of budget forecasts, preparation of annual reports, statistical compilations and applications for federal grants, were grateful for his professional advice and assistance over the past year.

Mrs. Linwood Holton has decided that certain items of furniture being removed from the Governor's Mansion are to be placed in the Commission's new offices at Morson's Row. The Commission has had the good fortune to be changing quarters at a time when the Governor's Mansion is being refurnished with items more appropriate to the Commonwealth's premier residence. This project is freeing individual pieces of fine furniture for use in other historic buildings, such as the Commission's offices at 221 Governor Street, where they will compliment the architecture and decor and be accessible to the public, resident in, or visiting the Capital.

The Commission already enjoys, through the generosity of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Valentine Museum, the use of several pieces of antique furniture, and numerous paintings, drawings, and water colors. The courtesy and consideration shown by the First Lady, as well as that of the Valentine and Virginia Museums is very much appreciated.

OTHER STAFF ACTIVITIES: Senior Architectural Historian Calder Loth has spoken before the Historic Staunton Foundation on the architecture of Staunton in preparation for the Foundation's inventory of local landmarks. He has also served as a guide for the American Heritage Society's annual visit to Richmond and James River plantations; and spoken of the VHLC's work before the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Historical Association.

Mr. Loth is the author of an article appearing in the June 1973 issue of "Antiques" (CIII:1157-1160) entitled "Ellerslie, A Scotsman's Villa in Virginia". The article discusses the evolution of the design for Ellerslie, the home of David Dunlop in Chesterfield County. The house was designed, in 1856, by Robert Young of Belfast, Ireland. Messrs. Loth and Edward A. Chappell spoke on the functions of the VHLC to students of the Seminar for Historical Administrators who came up from Williamsburg for the occasion.

VHLC Executive Director J. R. Fishburne visited Blacksburg during the spring term to lecture before Professor George Green Shackelford's class in architectural history and the Montgomery County chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Mr. Fishburne also has given a slide talk to the Colonial Dames at Wilton. This latter talk led to an initial archaeological investigation of the original site of Wilton in Henrico County. On July 11th, the Messrs. Fishburne, Kelso, and Chappell met with Mrs. Cabell Mayo Tabb, President, Mrs. Robert Jeffress and others, representing the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia, at the Henrico County site. Some surface artifacts were recovered and dependencies and related structures located. Further work on this site is contemplated by the Commission's Office of Archaeology.

MEASURED DRAWINGS: Professor Edward Lay of the University of Virginia is responsible for the Commission's acquisition of fifty-nine drawings of seven historic buildings. The drawings were a semester project undertaken by fourteen students, working in teams of two, enrolled in Professor Lay's "Studies in Vernacular Architecture" course. John M. Dickey, A.I.A. of Media, Pennsylvania has given to the Commission a set of measured drawings of Cherry Hill in Falls Church. Thanks are due to all concerned for making these valuable documents available to the Commission, its staff, and other interested parties.

MORGAN JONES KILN SITE

The VHLC's Office of Archaeology continues its program to salvage important archaeological sites threatened with disturbances from modern construction. In late April and early May, efforts were concentrated on studying the manufacturing site of the seventeenth century potter, Morgan Jones, located at the Glebe Harbor housing development in Westmoreland County.

Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman, Area VHLC Representative, located the site in 1968 and recently learned that the private owners, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pritchard of Alexandria, planned to grade and build on the site in the near future. For this VHLC archaeologists decided to investigate the site to determine the nature and extent of the below-ground remains of what was presumed to be the pottery kiln.

Mrs. Sherman's historical research revealed that in August 1677, the potter Morgan Jones entered into partnership with one Dennis White to make earthenware for a period of five years. Also in that year, Jones agreed to purchase 400 acres from Captain Thomas Youell, the purchase including the site at Glebe Harbor. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the kiln subsequently found at Glebe Harbor belonged to Jones and was worked by White in 1677. But White died later in 1677 and the property immediately reverted to Youell; thus in all probability the kiln was only in operation for one year.

The 10-day excavation revealed the substantial remains of an oval multiflued kiln with a central firing chamber from which radiated four arched fire mouths (see Photograph, page 12). The pots, consisting primarily of earthenware milkpans and storage jars, were placed in the firing chamber on two D-shaped pedestals. Stoke pits were found at the end of three firemouths and hundreds of sherds and wasters (underfired or overfired pieces of pottery) were found piled in the stoke pits and in the firing chamber.

The Morgan Jones kiln is the first of its type found in Virginia. Very little evidence has been uncovered in England or America to explain in detail how "country pottery" was produced in circular multiflued kilns. Therefore, the investigation and study of the Morgan Jones kiln can contribute significantly to an understanding of the development of the early pottery industry.

The owners of the site have been most cooperative and have agreed to avoid disturbing the kiln site when they build on their lot.

KINGSMILL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Kingsmill salvage excavations continue with the crew, augmented by several high school and college students, having so far found the sites of three seventeenth-century outbuildings at what is believed to be Col. Thomas Pettus' Littleton on the James River. Efforts are presently concentrated on the site of Burwell's Ferry Landing, a site on the Virginia Landmarks Register, which includes an eighteenth-century tavern and storehouse complex, and two Revolutionary War fort sites.

The Office of Archaeology is advising the City of Alexandria's Department of Parks and Recreation in its program to restore the eighteenth-century Carlyle House. During the late spring, one-day test excavations were conducted at the Carlyle House and at Weston Manor in Hopewell. Archaeological Assistant Edward E. Chappell participated in both digs. The latter, undertaken for the Historic Hopewell Foundation, provided archaeological evidence needed for restoration of the west porch.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM AND MEETING ROOM: The Messrs. Kelso and Chappell have brought the message of archaeology's role in preservation, and the Commonwealth's program in archaeology, to a number of groups during the past three months. Dr. Kelso has lectured in the summer program for social studies teachers at both Old Dominion University and Virginia Commonwealth University. He has spoken before the Northern Neck Historical Society and the Gloucester County Chapter APVA. The VHLC Archaeologist was a member of the panel discussing Eighteenth Century Plantation Gardens, a symposium sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; and Advisor for Gloucester County Heritage Day exhibits. During the Spring semester, Edward Chappell spoke to students at Douglas Freeman High School in Henrico County and to the class in American Studies, Prince William County High School. In May he addressed the Mathews County Historical Society.



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VHLC Excavation of Morgan Jones Kiln (Circa 1677), Westmoreland County, story on page 11.