

Notes on Virginia

A PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

NO 13/ FALL 1975

Virginia History on the Map

Historians, geneologists, and historical geographers are—or should be—familiar with the maps and plats used by the VHLC staff in the course of its survey of historic structures and sites. These include land surveys of the colonial era and after, publicly sponsored maps of the early national period such as those drawn by John Wood and Herman Boye, the detailed county maps prepared by the Topographical Department of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the topographical maps prepared by the U.S. Geological survey.

Plats and Surveys

Many rural, and most urban, homeowners have seen the results of modern surveys of their properties, occasionally discovering to their discomfort that a fence, shrubbery, or even a building is not entirely within the metes and bounds of their land. Interest in these plats tends to rise or fall in proportion to the value of the property and the relative certainty of title thereto.

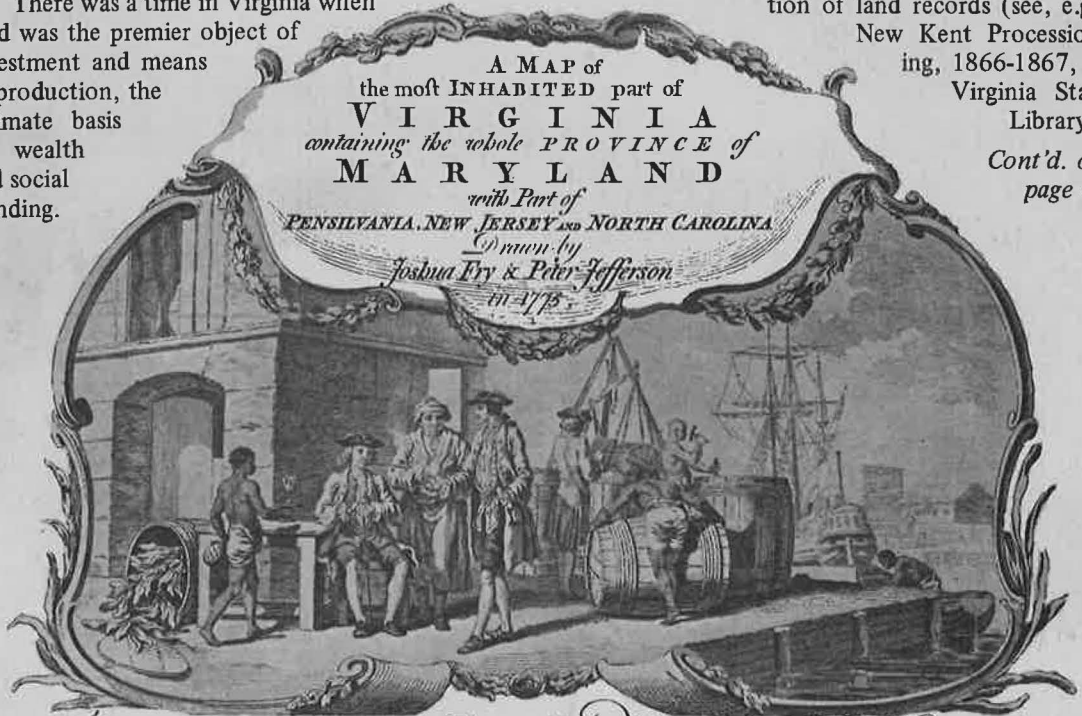
There was a time in Virginia when land was the premier object of investment and means of production, the ultimate basis of wealth and social standing.

Everywhere, in such a world, “the talk was of surveys—of the boundary stones that were being set, of the tracts that were being opened....” To a youthful George Washington “the land was full of interest and of promise, (and for him) the means of advancement were at hand” in the form of surveyor’s instruments (D.S. Freeman).

Washington, who surveyed more than 200 tracts, was one of hundreds of licensed surveyors in colonial Virginia. In all, a tremendous quantity of sketches and full-drawn surveys were produced, and these, as valuable public as well as private records, were carefully preserved. Students of “burned-out counties” may well find duplicate land records available in private collections or among materials gathered for purposes of litigation (see David Mays, *Pendleton*, for use of the records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia) or in the form of general processionings undertaken to fill the void created in an

agricultural society by the destruction of land records (see, e.g., New Kent Processioning, 1866-1867, at Virginia State Library.)

Cont'd. on page 8.



To the Right Honourable, George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, First Lord Commissioner,
and to the Rest of the Right Honourable and Honourable Commissioners, for TRADE and PLANTATIONS.
This Map is most humbly Inscribed to their Lordships,
By their Lordships,
Most Obedient & most devoted humble Servts. Tho: Jeffersons.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission was co-host for the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association for Preservation Technology, held this September 24-28 in Williamsburg. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation joined with the VHLC in helping to make this the best-attended of the APT's meetings to date, with approximately 500 persons registered for the sessions. The APT membership is made up of professional preservationists, restoration architects, archaeologists,

museum curators, conservators, and craftsmen. As befits its international purposes and membership, it meets alternately in Canada and the United States.

This year's program included technical sessions relating to the following subjects: interpretation of archaeological sites, historic landscape research and restoration, pre-restoration examination of historic buildings, the preservation of historic textiles, preservation programs in the Soviet Union, and the stabilization of deteriorating



APT members visiting Kingsmill archaeological site excavation. VHLC representative Fraser Nieman, in foreground, describes the Commission's work at Kingsmill.

Notes on Virginia

Published By



Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

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(All photos by VHLC staff, except where noted)

mortar. There were also other more general sessions dealing with aspects of preservation technology and the restoration of individual buildings.

The VHLC was well-represented on the program through the efforts of one Commission member (one former and three current members of the staff). Architectural historian Dell Upton spoke on the use of clapboard roofs on early, vernacular buildings, while a former staff surveyor, Bernard Herman, made a presentation on the technology of early grist mills. Dr. William Kelso chaired the session on archaeology. VHLC Chairman Frederick Herman's paper on the structural examination of the Pennsylvania Pavilion of the 1907 Jamestown Exhibition, Norfolk, was read in his absence by a member of Dr. Herman's architectural firm.

Tours to Yorktown, Carter's Grove, Kingsmill Plantation, Brandon Plantation, and Bacon's Castle were provided. There was also a post-meeting tour of Richmond historic sites conducted by architectural historian Calder Loth, VHLC coordinator for the entire meeting. The 1976 annual meeting will be held at Niagara on the Lake, Province of Ontario, Canada. Enquiries concerning this meeting or other aspects of the APT program should be addressed to Ann Falkner, Secretary, Box 2682, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.

Virginia Landmarks Register

The VHLC staff began preparation of nominations to the Virginia Landmarks Register during the fall of 1968. Nominations are reviewed by a committee of the Commission composed of persons experienced in the fields of history, architecture, landscape architecture, and archaeology. After review and endorsement by this committee, nominations are presented to the Commission for its approval. As all Virginia landmarks are of statewide or national significance, each is nominated, in turn, to the National Register of Historic Places.

An installment of the Virginia Landmarks Register, containing brief statements on each of the then 213 registered properties, was published in July 1970. This publication, no longer in print, is supplemented, on an interim basis, through notices of new listings carried in each issue of Notes on Virginia. By the end of September 1975, 590 properties were included in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The most recent additions to the Register include the following:



WADDELL MEMORIAL CHURCH, ORANGE COUNTY: Built in 1784 and named for the renowned "Blind Preacher," James Waddell, who served the region during the latter-eighteenth century as a clergyman and educator, the picturesque frame structure is an outstanding example of "Carpenter Gothic" architecture.

BALL-SELLERS HOUSE, ARLINGTON COUNTY: This modest two-part frame and log structure, now owned by the Arlington Historical Society, is probably the oldest surviving house in the county. The surrounding farmlands, which passed from the Ball to the Carlin family in 1772, were later developed into one of the earliest planned suburbs of Washington, D.C.

RICH NECK, SURRY COUNTY: Situated amid the flat farmlands of Surry County a mile from the James River, Rich Neck possesses a distinguished assemblage of buildings with many striking and unusual architectural features. It was a Ruffin family plantation from ca. 1675 through 1865.



BAYVILLE FARM, VIRGINIA BEACH: Bayville Farm on the Lynnhaven River is noted for its handsome early-nineteenth century plantation house—a large, formal, frame structure with brick ends. The property retains its now unused carriage road, flanked by long, straight rows of boxwood stretching south from the front gate and remains one of the last major working farms of old Princess Anne County.

EGGLESTETTON, AMELIA COUNTY: Egglestetton is a medium-sized colonial plantation house distinguished by its picturesque exterior and exceptionally-fine interior woodwork. The house was built for Joseph Eggleston, Jr., sometime major in the Continental Army and congressman from Virginia.

(continued on page 4)



BURKE'S TAVERN, NOTTOWAY COUNTY: Burke's Tavern, located at the rural crossroads town of the same name, is a reminder of a flourishing period in the history of the area. Although the present one-story frame building was erected in the 1820s, a tavern had existed on the site since the mid-eighteenth century.



MECKLENBURG COUNTY COURTHOUSE: The temple-form brick court building follows a pattern set for the antebellum Piedmont by Thomas Jefferson. It was built in 1838-1842 by William A. Howard and enjoys the standard complementary structures, set in a shaded square.

Gazette

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission conducted its May meeting in Williamsburg at the College of William and Mary in conjunction with the official opening of the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. It met in October as the guest of the Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at Bacon's Castle, the great seventeenth-century, high-Jacobean house in Surry County. Although the Commission has met outside of Richmond on a number of occasions, the October meeting represents the first such official meeting to be held in a rural county.

The Commission has recently been joined by two new members, Nellie White Bundy of Tazewell County and David A. Harrison, III, of Prince George County. Mrs. Bundy was appointed by the Governor to serve the remainder of the term of the late Stanley W. Abbott, whose untimely death was noted in the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*. Mr. Harrison replaces John M. Jennings, an original member and long-time vice-chairman of the Commission. Mr. Jennings, who continues as director of the Virginia Historical Society, was one of those who assisted at the birth of the Commission; and his hand has been evident in many of the projects undertaken by Commission and staff from 1967 to the present.

Mrs. Nellie White Bundy is a native of Tazewell County, an alumna of Longwood College and sometime graduate student in American

history at the University of Virginia. She is an experienced teacher, photographer, and museum coordinator, and has published extensively in the area of her primary interest: the history, archaeology, and antiquities of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia.

Mr. David A. Harrison, III, is a native of Petersburg and a former student (B.S. and LL.D.) at the University of Virginia. He removed to New York in 1946 in pursuit of his profession as a lawyer, most recently in association with a brokerage-banking firm. Mr. Harrison has long maintained a home at Old Brookeville, Long Island, where he continues to live when not in residence at Flowerdew Hundred, his Prince George County farm. Flowerdew Hundred includes one of the least-disturbed major archaeological complexes in the United States containing colonial sites for the crucial decade of transition from Company to Royal Colony, as well as evidences of Indian occupation from ca. 8000 B.C. to 1644 A.D.

VHLC Executive Director Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., attended the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers held August 7-8 in Charlottesville. Mr. Fishburne was a participant in the Preservation Easement Workshop on the seventh, a field in which the Virginia Commission has played a leading role.

Notes on Landmarks

An intensive investigation of the fabric and structure of **BACON'S CASTLE** is underway. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities plans a careful and prolonged study of this Surry County property before deciding on a course for restoration. The house is open to the public on weekends.

The **BARRET HOUSE**, Richmond, will serve as headquarters for both the Richmond Symphony and the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Another phase in the historical documentation of **CARTER'S GROVE**, James City County, has been accomplished with the completion of fifty sheets of measured drawings. The ongoing project is a joint venture of the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

The Medical College of Virginia has completed the exterior renovation of two neighboring properties on its downtown Richmond campus, the **OLD FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH** and the **BEERS HOUSE**.

Restoration of the **FLUVANNA COUNTY COURTHOUSE** is in progress under the direction of Milton Grigg, A.I.A. The first phase of the project has been completed with the repair of all exterior masonry.

Chinese lattice railings, after Mr. Jefferson's original design, have been installed above the colonnades bordering the lawn at the **UNIVERSITY OF**

VIRGINIA. The simple iron railings of recent memory were mid-nineteenth century replacements for the originals (shown below), which had deteriorated. This restoration was accomplished with funds provided by Mrs. Robert M. Jeffress, benefactress of several preservation-restoration projects at the University and elsewhere in Virginia.

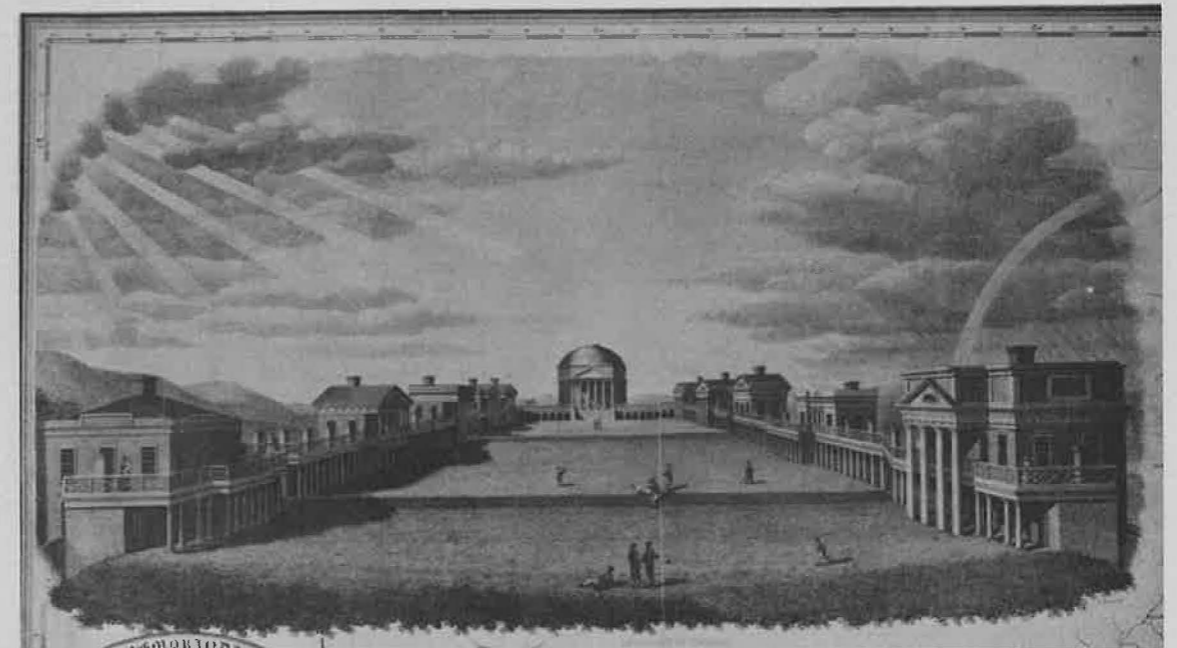
CARTER'S TAVERN, along the historic River Road of Halifax County, has been handsomely restored by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Edmunds.

Historic Fredericksburg Foundation continues its revitalization of properties within the **FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT**. Another foundation-owned property, the Federal-era two-and-one-half story frame Wells House, has been sold for use as a private residence, subject to a protective easement.

HESSE, Mathews County, has been sold to private individuals who plan a thorough restoration. Built by the Armisteads, the brick, early-Georgian mansion has stood in deteriorated condition for a number of years.

The Fairfax County Planning Authority has commissioned Glave, Newman, and Anderson of Richmond to study the feasibility of acquiring **HUNTLEY** for use as a park facility. The unusual Federal house was built around 1820 as a hunting lodge for Thomas Mason.

Detail from Boye-Bucholtz Map (1859) showing Jeffersonian-era lattice railings on the lawn, University of Virginia.



NOTES ON LANDMARKS

(continued from page 5)

There is much construction and repair work in progress at, and approaching, JAMESTOWN, James City County. The new visitors center is to be opened by the National Park Service during the autumn; while contracts have been let for general repair and resurfacing of the Colonial Parkway between Williamsburg and Jamestown Island, and for the construction of a new glass-blower's building to replace the one destroyed by fire at Glass-house Point.

Plans are being made by the Garden Club of Virginia for the revitalization of landscaping around the LEE CHAPEL at Washington and Lee University.

VHLC regional representative John G. Lewis has completed a comprehensive inventory of all structures within the LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT that are of historic and architectural interest. Copies of the inventory are available for study at both the Leesburg town offices and those of VHLC in Richmond.

The MORRISON HOUSE must be moved to a new site within Harrisonburg if it is to be restored and permanently preserved. Local groups are attempting to raise funds sufficient for those purposes. The finely crafted house, one of the latest structures in Virginia to have glazed-header pattern brickwork, was built in the 1820's.

Richmond's three-story iron-fronted STEARNS BUILDING is being restored and adapted for use as a block of shops and offices.

The HISTORIC HOPEWELL FOUNDATION, assisted by VHLC architectural historian Calder Loth, has surveyed and defined an old City Point historic district for consideration by the Planning Commission and City Council. The district focuses

The LYNNHAVEN HOUSE, formerly known as the Wishart House, has been opened to the public following a complete restoration begun shortly after the property was given to the APVA by heirs of the late William W. Oliver, Sr. Among Virginia, and indeed the Nation's, most significant and best preserved seventeenth-century structures, the building's outstanding architectural features include the tremendous T-stack chimneys and the original staircase.

Many preservation-minded citizens from the Richmond area and lower Tidewater were guests of the APVA at the gala reopening of Lynnhaven House, during the afternoon of August 21. The Virginia Beach landmark is open Wednesday through Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during which time the costumed staff engage in the domestic crafts and skills of the seventeenth century.

on the historic land at and near the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Two Hopewell properties, APPOMATTOX MANOR and WESTON MANOR, are already included in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

SULLY PLANTATION has been officially opened by the Fairfax County Park Authority following extensive restoration of the rambling frame house and outbuildings. VHLC executive director Junius R. Fishburne, Jr. and VHLC regional representative John Lewis attended the preview opening of this Virginia and National Historic Landmark on September 5.

Danville's NATIONAL TOBACCO-TEXTILE MUSEUM was officially opened on September 16 with Lieutenant Governor Dalton and other dignitaries in attendance. The VHLC is pleased to have played a small part in encouraging Museum president George A. Myers, Jr. and associates in bringing this project to fruition.

THE CHIMNEYS has been extensively repaired and converted for use as the home of the Historic Fredericksburg Museum. This registered Virginia Landmark is among the properties restored by the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. The Foundation has purchased a row of four buildings, which will be sold subject to protective easements and the obligation to restore the interior, continuing its important and successful work within the FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Michael W. Gold, director of the HISTORIC RICHMOND FOUNDATION, has announced plans for a \$400,000 revolving fund and construction budget for 1975-1976. Projects include restoration of one Victorian and one Federal row, restoration of the Adams Double House and commencement of a project involving several houses with Edgar Allen Poe connections.



APVA Photo

Office of Archaeology

The ADVISORY COMMITTEE for ARCHAEOLOGY has been reconstituted with Mrs. Mary Douthat Higgins of Richmond and Mr. George E. Scheulen of Stephens City elected as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The committee met on September 9 and agreed to reconvene on a monthly basis until working through its present agenda. It will meet regularly on a quarterly basis to advise the Landmarks Commission on all matters relating to the archaeological program, including nomination of archaeological sites for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. Between these formal meetings, the Landmarks Commission and staff will continue to consult their archaeological advisors on an *ad hoc* basis.

Officially styled the Advisory Committee for the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology,

Mrs. Higgins and her colleagues will be concerned with the well-being of pre-historic and historic archaeology throughout the Commonwealth, with special attention given to the program and activities of the research center, based in the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary, and under the direction of VHLC archaeologist William Kelso. In addition to the officers mentioned above, members of the advisory committee include: Mrs. Mildred F. Councilor of Alexandria, Mr. Ivor Noel Hume and Dr. W. Melville Jones, both of Williamsburg, Col. E. Van Rennselaer Needels of Accomac, Dr. William W. Abbot of Charlottesville, Col. Reginald F. C. Vance of Gloucester, and Mrs. Grace J. Spicer of Fredericksburg.



Elevated view of the excavation at Fort Chiswell, Wythe County, showing team of University of Virginia archaeologists clearing 18th-century stone foundation.

Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

Salvage archaeology remains a vital activity of staff members—often under contract or otherwise in coordination with other state and federal environmental or development agencies. During the past summer, the probable site of the eighteenth-century Fort Chiswell in Wythe County became a prime example of such work in progress. The Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation contracted with the Research Center to salvage the fort-site prior to interstate highway construction.

James Cleland, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Virginia, together with a team of University student archaeologists, conducted the field operations which saw the location and excavation of three eighteenth-century building remains: probably evidence of Alexander Sawyer's settlement of 1758 and the remains of James McGavock's tavern and courthouse built in the latter 1770's. Analysis of the findings is being carried out at the University of Virginia Laboratory of Archaeology and Anthropology. Mr. Cleland will be assisted by graduate student Thomas Funk during preparation of the final written report.

Kingsmill Plantation proper became the focus of study of the salvage and research program at

Kingsmill sponsored by Busch Properties, Inc. The mansion ruins with intricate paved courtyard, outbuildings, and kitchen well have been uncovered (see page 12) and the remains of seventeenth century post structures were found. This site excavation will conclude the physical study of Kingsmill, which, over the past three years, has accumulated an appreciable body of data concerning the material culture of rural Tidewater Virginia.

Kingsmill remains a premier attraction and exhibit for students and professional historians, architects, and archaeologists. During the summer, VHLC Archaeologist William Kelso provided tours and lectures on the site for students from three universities, the Governor's School, and the AASLH Seminar for Historical Administrators. An exhibit on Virginia Archaeology featuring Kingsmill artifacts was opened at the Wren Building.

Archaeology Director Kelso addressed the annual meetings of the Society for Architectural Historians (Boston, April 1975) and the Association for Preservation Technology meeting in September at Williamsburg. He was also a featured speaker at the Fairfax meeting of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (June 10), the Norfolk Arts Council (July 11), and the Fort Monroe Historical Society (August 21).



Octonia Stone, Greene County: An inscribed, colonial stone property marker indicating the westernmost boundary of the Octonia Grant made in 1722 to eight prominent Virginians by Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood.

As with other valuable manuscripts, these plats and surveys are searched over and over again by successive generations of local historians and genealogists. Only on the rarest of occasions—David W. Eaton's *Historical Atlas of Westmoreland County*, 1942, 1974 presents a noteworthy instance—has an individual versed in the records and equipped with the requisite skills published a comprehensive map for the benefit of subsequent researchers.

County Maps from John Wood to the Confederate Engineers

John Wood, a vague presence to most historians of Jeffersonian or antebellum Virginia, was a teacher and mathematician turned cartographer. Wood's county maps, commissioned as a result of an Act of the General Assembly (February 27, 1816), represent some of the earliest systematic mapping of any American state. According to the terms of this legislation, "an Accurate Chart of Each County" was to be drawn, with a copy retained for use within the county, and another forwarded to Richmond.



This illustration from Bates Harrington's *How Tis Done* (1879) shows a county map-maker of the period, with the essential tools of his trade, odometer, compass, and surveyor's transit.

Collectively, these maps were to be the basis for "a General Map of the Territory of this Commonwealth." Such a map was indeed prepared from the map-making activities of Wood and his successor, Herman Boye, and first issued in 1827 (see below, "Virginia in Maps"). The Wood-Boye county maps, together with the highly detailed, if spatially restricted charts drawn by Cladius Crozet, are significant historical documents, reflecting the program of publicly supported internal improvements undertaken by the antebellum Commonwealth.

Such maps were not without defects, however, as Richard Taylor and others observed during the late spring of 1862.

Confederate Mapping

"The Confederate commanders knew no more about the country than they did about Central Africa. Here was a limited district, the whole of it within a day's march of the city of Richmond, capital of Virginia and the Confederacy, almost the first spot on the continent occupied by the British race, the Chickahominy itself classic by legends of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas; and yet we were profoundly ignorant of the country, were without maps, sketches, or proper guides, and nearly as helpless as if we had been suddenly transferred to the banks of the Lualaba. The day before the battle of Malvern Hill, President Davis could not find a guide with intelligence enough to show him the way from one of our columns to the other; and this fact I have from him. People find a small cable in the middle of the cean, a thousand fathoms below the surface. For two days we lost McClellan's great army in a few miles of woodland, and never had any definite knowledge of its movements. Let it be remembered, too, that McClellan had opened the peninsular campaign weeks before, indicating this very region to be the necessary theatre of conflict....And then think of our ignorance in a military sense of the ground over which we were called to fight...We blundered on like people trying to read without knowledge of their letters."

Richard Taylor, C.S.A., in *Destruction and Reconstruction*, 1877.

However useful to historians—and the Wood-Boye maps were good—antebellum maps could not be relied on when time and the movement of large numbers of people with their equipment necessitated precise information concerning settlement, elevation, fordability of waterways, etc. Confederate engineers and topographers set to work to remedy the embarrassing and crippling situation confronting the Army of Northern Virginia, and suggested in General Taylor's reminiscence quoted above.

With the exception of the "Map of the Valley" made by Jackson's brilliant cartographer, Jedediah Hotchkiss, much Confederate map-making activity was completed at too late a date to be of service during the War. But the maps of eastern Virginia counties completed by or under the direction of Major General Jeremy F. Gilmer, chief of engineers, and Major Albert H. Campbell, chief of the Topographical Department of the Army of Northern Virginia, have survived as extremely valuable tools of research. The Gilmer-Campbell maps show roads, railroads, elevations and passes, woodland, drainage, fords, ferries, bridges, mills, houses, and residents by the thousands: as they existed and were known ca. 1862-1864.

Major Campbell went to his grave with the melancholy of an artist-craftsman whose greatest work was destroyed; while, in fact, copies of all the Gilmer-Campbell maps survived the disorder of the late spring and summer 1865. The Virginia Historical Society in Richmond and the library of the United State Military Academy at West Point have substantial numbers of these maps. Used in conjunction with the detailed manuscript census materials for 1850, 1860, and 1870, the Gilmer-Campbell-Hotchkiss maps make possible demographic reconstructions of most Virginia counties which, for the mid-nineteenth century at least, vie with anything that can be done for other regions of the country.

U.S. Geographical survey Topographical Maps

Historians interested in the location of a long-disused ferry, or of the long-forgotten ceramic industry of Charlotte County, or any one of hundreds of similar institutions or structures, will often be rewarded for consulting the Confederate maps. For scientific accuracy and amount of detail, the most significant large-scale maps of Virginia are, of course, the topographic quadrangle maps drawn for the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Roads and trails lost to the highway department and structures unknown to such repositories of knowledge as our more-venerable clerks of court appear with regularity on the geographical survey quads. While the 15 minute (of latitude and longitude) quads, published earlier in the century at a scale of approximately 1 inch = 1 mile, show structures which have since been destroyed, the modern 7.5 minute maps (1 inch = 2,000 feet) are most often used by the Landmarks Commission staff for purposes of the local survey.

These maps are available for a nominal fee from the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia 22092 and/or the Virginia Division of Mineral Resources (Department of Conservation and Economic Development), Charlottesville, Va., as well as many local sources. The Division of Mineral Resources has compiled an index of geographic and cultural names taken from the 805 modern topo maps of Virginia. This publication, Information Circular 20, is available for \$2.75 from the Division. It identifies by name and location thousands of place names, water features, landforms, and religious structures as they appear on the survey maps.

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- Richard W. Stephenson (comp.), *Land Ownership Maps: A Checklist of Nineteenth Century Maps in the Library of Congress*, Washington, 1967.
- Earl Greg Swem, *Maps Relating to Virginia...*, *Virginia State Library Bulletin*, 7 (1914), Nos. 2 & 3.

Virginia in Maps, 1607-1881

Nine of the most influential maps of Virginia, spanning the period from the age of exploration to the late nineteenth century, are now available in facsimile from the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. 23219. The set, contained in an attractive portfolio, consists of twenty separate sheets and an illustrated booklet which explains the individual maps and their significance to the history of cartography as a whole.

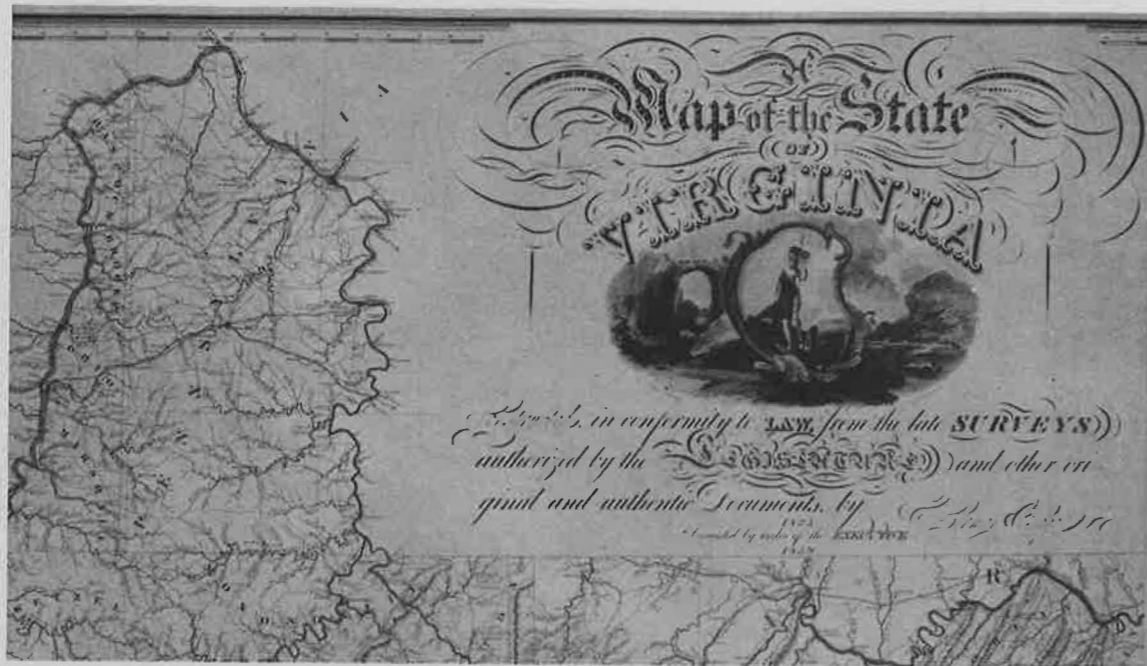
A Description of the Country: Virginia's Cartographers and Their Maps, 1607-1881, by E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra, while emphasizing the mapping of Virginia illustrates the slow evolution of cartography in America from the 1590's through the USGS topographic maps of the twentieth century. The facsimiles are printed in black-and-white or in color to reproduce the appearance of the originals.

The set includes John Smith's pioneer "Virginia," drawn in 1607-1608; John Senex's "New Map" of Virginia and Maryland, printed in 1719; the venerable Fry-Jefferson map of 1775 (in four sheets); the French hydrographic "Carte de la Baie de Chesapeake" of 1778; and Thomas Kitchin's colorful "Map of the United States of North America" of 1783 showing Virginia as Providence intended it to be.

The great antebellum mapping project begun by John Wood and brought to fruition by Herman Boye in the form of a nine-sheet map of Virginia (5 miles = 1 inch) first published in 1827 by Henry S. Tanner of Philadelphia appears in its revised (by von Bucholtz) 1859 edition. The series is com-

plete with Cladius Crozet's 1848 map of internal improvements and William Barton Roger's "Geo-

logical Map of Virginia and West Virginia," the latter published in 1881.



Detail from Boye-Bucholtz Map



Colvin Mill Run, Fairfax County

Maps and guides to historic places are being prepared for many of Virginia's counties and cities in anticipation of the Bicentennial. We note the publication of four such items recently acquired by the Commission.

Fairfax County, Virginia: A Tour Map and Guide to Places of Interest provides a useful introduction to this formerly rural county, "now the most populous political subdivision in the Commonwealth." Brief statements on each of forty-eight historic locations and a dozen other attractions of a cultural or recreational nature are keyed to a map of the county (drawn to a scale of 1/2 inch = 1 mile).

The brochure is folded after the fashion of a

highway map and includes nineteen sketches drawn by Gloria Matthews, History Section Office of Comprehensive Planning. Enquiries for this or any other historical publication prepared by or for the planning staff should be addressed to Fairfax County Administrative Services, Fairfax Building, 10555 Main Street, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

The Second National Bank of Culpeper is the patron and distributor for a large three-color historical map of Culpeper County. The map was surveyed and drawn by Eugene M. Scheel to a scale of 1 inch = 1 mile with overall measurements of 45 inches x 36 inches. Water courses—from branches and canal locks to rivers and lakes—appear in blue; elevations, which is to say mountains and hills, in brown; and everything else is in black ink. Historic roads and trails are shown and historic names are superimposed along modern rail and roadways. Shops, graveyards, battle sites, notable buildings in the scores and hundreds are located, and may be located by means of the "Index of Communities, Corners, and Crossroads." There are twelve sketches and inset maps showing the villages of Mitchell's, Rapidan, Stevensburg, Brandy Station, Jeffersonston, and the Town of Culpeper. Copies of the map are available for \$3.00 each from the bank at Main and Davis Streets, Culpeper, Va. 22701.

Our Portsmouth Heritage includes sketches of properties in that city which are included in the National Register of Historic Places. "Historic sites" in Portsmouth are identified by means of the texts of twenty-one historical markers found in the city. Both of these poster-maps have been issued as cooperative ventures of the Portsmouth City Bicentennial Commission and Office of City Planning (c/o City of Portsmouth, Va. 23700).

Richmond History & Life



East Clay Street



Linden Row

Among the numerous paradoxes to be noted in this most historic and history-conscious of cities is the non-existence of a Richmond Historical Society. Libraries, archives, museums, and preservationist organizations are well-represented, but nowhere is there an association or society formally dedicated to study, research, and publication in the life and times of old Richmond.

Historians in the future will recognize twentieth-century Richmond as a time and place where dramatic change and epic continuity-in-change coexisted over several generations. When studies appropriate to the subject are undertaken, scholars may owe a considerable debt to the efforts of those responsible for the newly established Richmond Oral History Association.

Individuals and representatives of institutions who would like to become affiliated with the Association should address enquiries c/o the Department of History at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va. 23284. Another development of recent months, which has great potential for historians, centers on the Maggie L. Walker Historical Foundation. Members of the foundation have begun to perpetuate — and build on — the memory of the well-known Richmond philanthropist and educator who was, among other things, the first woman bank president in the country.

The foundation is currently devoting its efforts to preservation of the Walker House, a Registered Landmark, and is very much involved in the more general efforts to revitalize the historic Jackson Ward area (bounded roughly by Fifth, Gilmer, and Marshall Streets, and Interstate 95 in downtown Richmond). Ultimate plans include a museum and research center for the study of the

history and culture of Richmond's black community. Persons interested in this project, or any of its constituent parts may contact Dr. E.D. McCreary, Chairman of the Humanities Department, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. 23200.

However considerable the future achievement of these two organizations, historians of Richmond will continue to rely on the resources of the Valentine Museum: A Museum of the Life and History of Richmond. The Museum's research library deserves far-greater patronage and support from historians and the broader community than it has received of late.

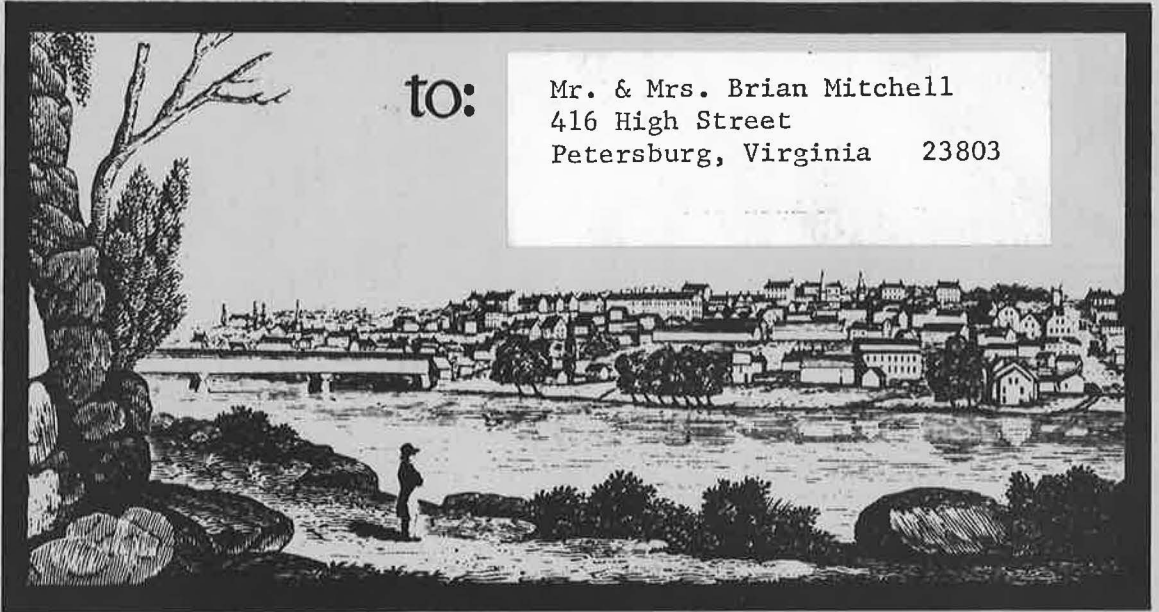
Here are to be found such divergent materials as the ca. 25,000 photographs of the Cook and Valentine Museum picture collections; a major collection of Edgar Allen Poe Mss; and an extensive verticle file containing clippings and pamphlets systematically collected over the past century. Richmond City Directories dating from 1819-present; business records of ante-bellum Richmond merchants as well as materials relating to the arts and artists of nineteenth-century Richmond. There are typewritten transcripts of records of Quaker meetings in Virginia dating from 1673-144 (12 vols.).

(to be continued)



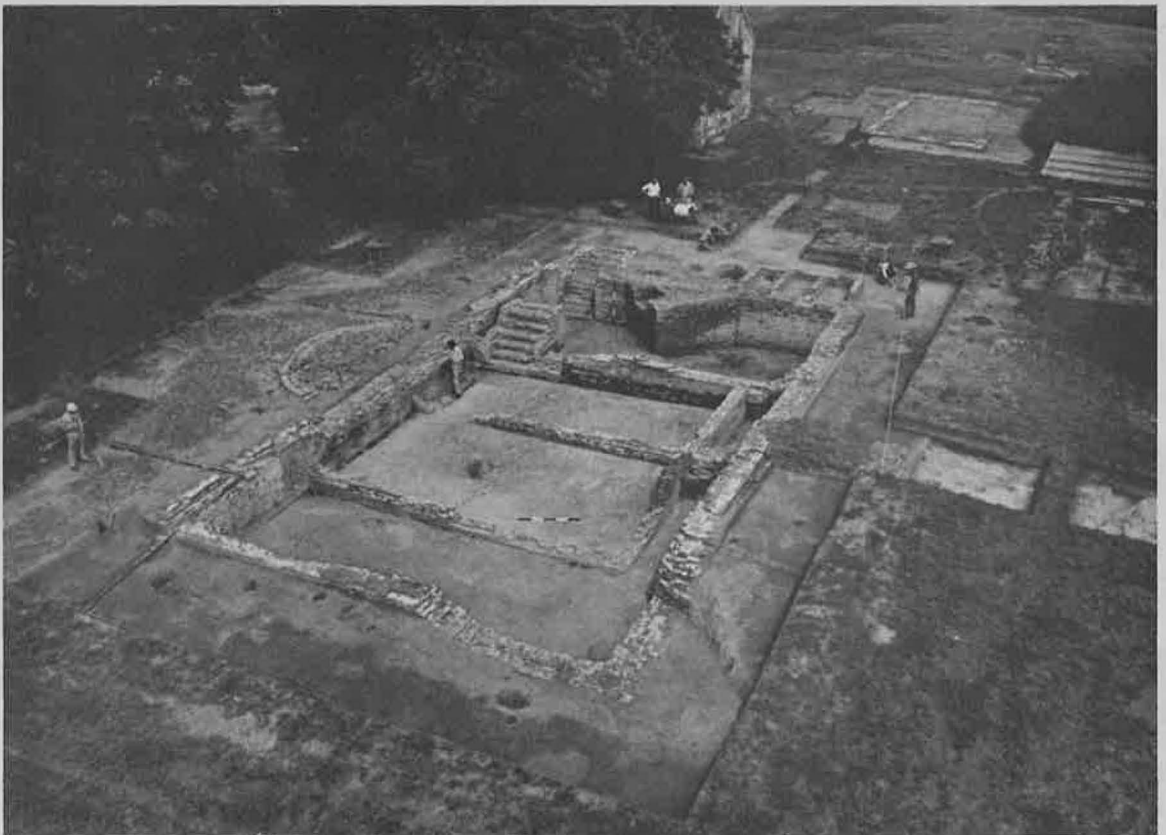
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

THIRD CLASS MAIL



to:

Mr. & Mrs. Brian Mitchell
416 High Street
Petersburg, Virginia 23803



Elevated view of Kingsmill Plantation mansion ruins (1736) showing related outbuildings and walkways. See also page 7.