

# Notes on Virginia

NUMBER 17

SUMMER 1978

PUBLISHED BY THE VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION



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Chairman

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Vice Chairman

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Executive Director



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Cover photo: Mount Airy, Richmond County

# Historic Preservation Easements Donated To The State

Since the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*, the Commission has received easements on several important landmarks. The historic preservation easement, a legal agreement between the owners of a historic landmark and the Commonwealth, guarantees the permanent protection of the landmark from demolition and inappropriate alteration and prohibits the subdivision and commercialization of the surrounding land. Donors of easements receive certain tax benefits for restricting the use of their property.

Two of the easements cover Mount Airy Plantation in Richmond County and Elmwood Plantation in Essex County. These easements are being jointly administered by the VHLC and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. The joint administration is a precedent setting action designed to give added protection to the historic and natural resources of the state. The Mount Airy easement incorporates 372 acres of farmland and a stone mansion considered to be the nation's foremost example of eighteenth-century Palladian-style architecture. The house was built in the 1750s by John Tayloe and is owned by his descendant, Colonel H. Gwynne Tayloe. Elmwood's easement includes 277 acres of scenic park and farmland. The residence, a 100-foot long Georgian plantation house, was built around 1774 for Muscoe Garnett and boasts elaborately carved paneling. Its present owner, Mr. Muscoe R. H. Garnett is a direct descendant of the original owner.

Other easements include Burlington in King William County, owned by Mr. John Ryland Gwathmey. The Burlington easement protects 882 acres along the Mattaponi River. Additional information on the property is found in the Register section of this issue. An easement on Rippon Lodge, a mid-eighteenth-century house in Prince William County with forty acres of surrounding land, was donated by Admiral Richard Blackburn Black. The house has a scenic setting on a tributary of the Potomac River.

The Commission received its first historic preservation easement in the Shenandoah Valley with the donation of the Sears House easement. This classic example of a mid-nineteenth-century Tuscan cottage crowns a wooded hillside in downtown Staunton. The property is owned by the Historic Staunton Foundation and is being offered for sale.

Eight of the Commission's recent easements are on townhouses located in the 200 block of West Franklin Street in Richmond, which has been registered as a historic district. This interesting series of nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural styles was formerly part of a hospital complex. The houses have since been sold to private owners and are undergoing restoration for adaptive uses. Additional information on the district can be found in the Register section of this issue.



Elmwood, Essex County



Sears House, Staunton



Mount Airy, Richmond County



Rippon Lodge, Prince William County



Burlington, King William County

## Commission Receives 1978 A.P.V.A. Historic Preservation Award

As part of its Jamestown Day celebration, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities presented its 1978 Historic Preservation Award to the Historic Landmarks Commission. The A.P.V.A. praised the Commission for its success in its register and easement programs and recognized the accomplishments of the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, a branch of the Commission. Dr. Frederick Herman accepted the award on behalf of the Commission.

Association for the Preservation  
of

Virginia Antiquities

Jamestown Founded  
May 13, 1607



Association Chartered  
February, 1889

Takes Pleasure in Presenting  
*The Historic Preservation Award*  
To

*The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*

On

*Jamestown Day*

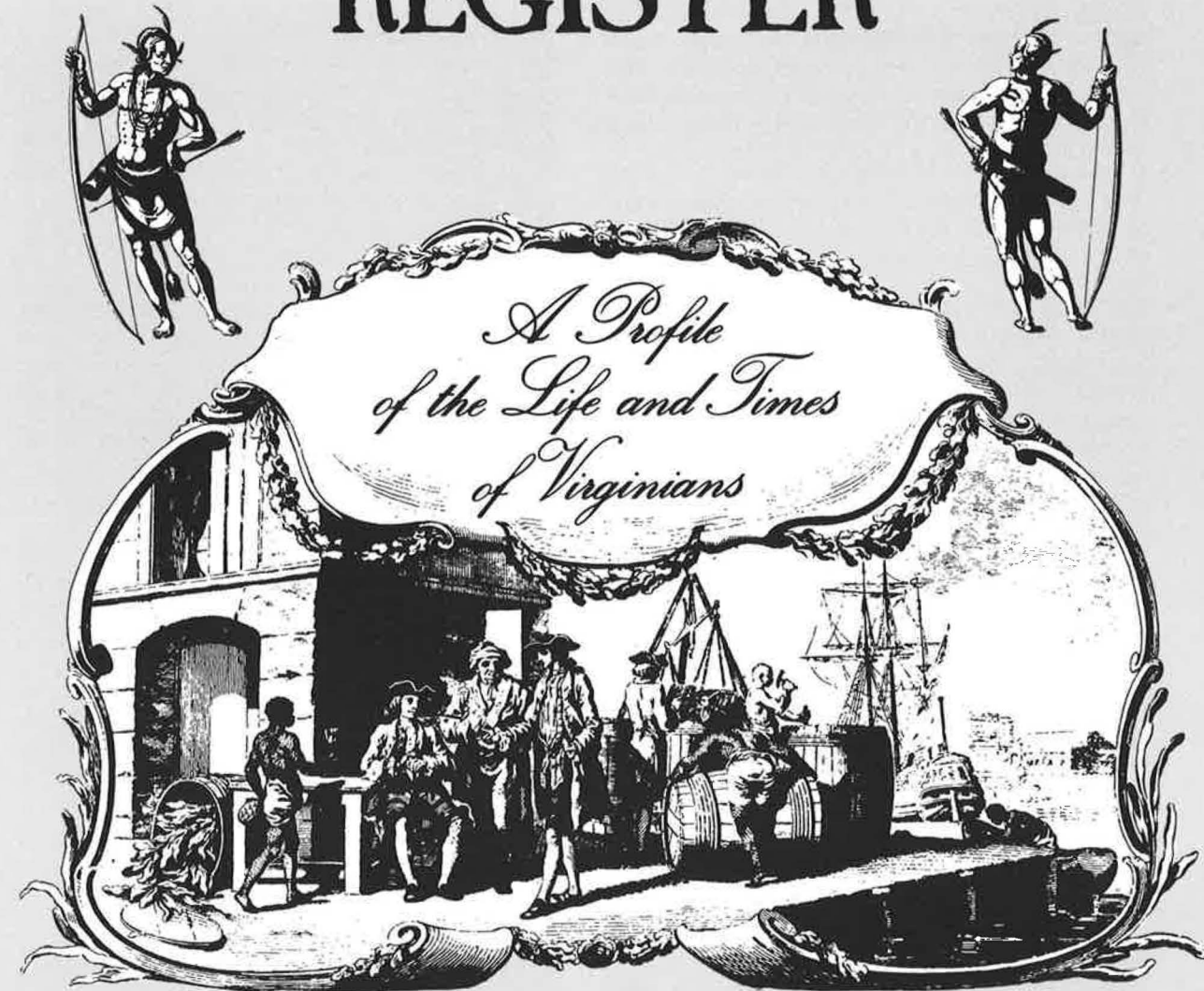
*This 14th Day of May, 1978*

For

*Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Preservation*

*James W. Rawles*  
President

# The VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER



Places added to the Virginia Landmarks Register in the past year are described in the following pages. The Register was established by the General Assembly in 1966 as a vehicle for identifying and calling attention to the landmarks of Virginia history. All places so designated are in turn nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of the Interior. Currently, the Virginia Landmarks Register includes over 750 buildings, districts, and sites possessing outstanding architectural, historical or archaeological significance.

# Tidewater & Eastern Shore

**BURLINGTON, KING WILLIAM COUNTY:** This Tidewater plantation is the seat of the Gwathmays, one of Tidewater Virginia's prominent landed families. The scenic, 700-acre tract is dominated by a small plateau on which stands a two-part residence. The earliest section is part of a Colonial house built by the Burwell family. The main portion is a Federal-style house erected in 1842 by William Gwathmey. Certain areas of the farm contain prehistoric archaeological sites.

**BRYAN MANOR PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, YORK COUNTY:** Located on the outskirts of Williamsburg, this tract is the site of an eighteenth-century domestic complex. Because the site is well documented, archaeological excavation would provide important information on the artifacts of eighteenth-century rural life. The former plantation was originally the home of Frederick Bryan, the York County Sheriff who settled there in 1757.

**BYRD THEATRE, RICHMOND:** Opened in 1928, the Byrd Theatre is Virginia's outstanding example of the elaborate movie palaces erected in large cities throughout the country in the 1920s. Its architect was Fred Bishop of Richmond, with special interior decorations and art work by Brounet Studios of New York. The glittering Baroque-style auditorium survives without significant alteration.



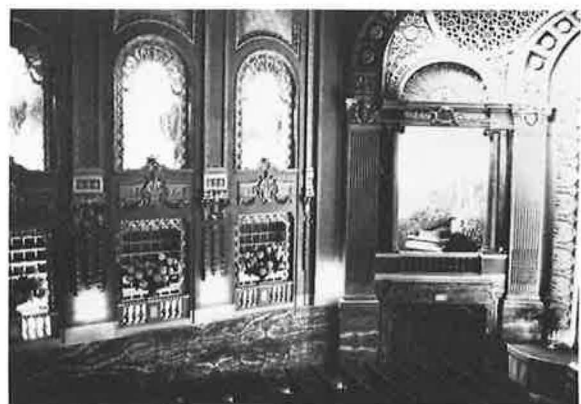
Burlington, King William County

**CAPITOL LANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, WILLIAMSBURG:** Originally known as Queen Mary's Port, the landing was established by the General Assembly in 1699 to serve Williamsburg. At the landing was located a tavern, a warehouse and other structures. Archaeological investigation of the sites of these buildings could provide an excellent index of the lives and interactions of the inhabitants of such commercial areas.

**CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND:** The Central National Bank stands as Virginia's outstanding example of the Art-Deco skyscraper. Built 1929-30, its soaring design is the work of the New York architect John Eberson. In its recently restored vaulted banking hall are exceptionally rich detailing and fine materials. The bank was founded in 1911 to serve Richmond's Broad Street merchants.

**CHERICOKE, KING WILLIAM COUNTY:** The present dwelling at Chericoke is an architecturally distinguished Federal-style plantation house. It was erected in 1828 by the Braxton family and stands adjacent to the site of the mansion of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Braxton is believed to be buried in the plantation's cemetery.

**ENOS HOUSE, SURRY COUNTY:** Erected before 1820 the Enos house is representative of the



Byrd Theatre, Richmond

type of housing occupied by middle-class farmers in rural Southside Virginia. A distinctive feature of the otherwise simple wooden dwelling is its double-pile, hall-parlor plan, a regional peculiarity reflecting the infiltration of Georgian planning into the area's vernacular architecture. The house is soon to be restored by the county.

**FOX HILL PLANTATION, LANCASTER COUNTY:** Named for the seventeenth-century owner of the property, David Fox, a rich and powerful planter, the plantation is noted for its L-shaped, nineteenth-century residence. The



Central National Bank, Richmond

latter is distinguished by its fine brickwork and Federal-style interior woodwork. Built for Richard Selden II, the house illustrates the prosperity of Virginia farmers in the National period.

**FREDERICKSBURG GUN MANUFACTORY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, FREDERICKSBURG:** The Fredericksburg Gun Manufactory was established by the Convention of Delegates in 1775. In 1783 the property became the location of the Fredericksburg Academy, an educational institution. The site should reveal valuable information on late eighteenth-century American arms technology.

**GLENCAIRN, ESSEX COUNTY:** Glencairn is a rambling, eighteenth-century manor house, the earliest portion of which was erected around 1730 as a one-room dwelling. It was enlarged in stages to its present size by the Waring family. The house stands as important example of early Virginia building technology.



Fox Hill Plantation, Lancaster County



Chericoke, King William County



Glencairn, Essex County

**GRAPELAND, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY:** Built for Edward W. Addison shortly after 1825, this handsome brick house, with its fine craftsmanship, unusual plan, and provincial detailing, is one of a group of sophisticated Federal houses built on the Eastern Shore in the early nineteenth century. The interior contains outstanding examples of original graining and marbling.

**KEMPSVILLE (DRAGON ORDINARY), GLOUCESTER COUNTY:** Erected in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, Kempsville, popularly known as Dragon Ordinary, is a classic example of early Tidewater Virginia vernacular building. Interesting features include a rare board roof beneath the present roof and fragments of mid-eighteenth-century wallpaper. The house retains most of its original woodwork, including the stair and paneled chimney wall.

**KITTIEWAN, CHARLES CITY COUNTY:** Built for the Minge family in the mid-eighteenth century, Kittiewan's exterior is a typical example of a Colonial plantation house. In contrast to the plain exterior, the interior of the rambling, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has paneled woodwork of a quality usually reserved for larger, more formal dwellings. During the mid-nineteenth century the plantation was the home of Dr. William A. Selden, a prominent Confed-

erate army surgeon.

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY:** Located in the village of Saluda, this mid-nineteenth-century courthouse is a late example of the temple-form, arcaded-front court structures. The arcade has been a traditional feature of Virginia courthouses since Colonial times. The Middlesex building was constructed in 1852 and has since been enlarged.

**MILFORD, MATHEWS COUNTY:** Located on an open-coastal plain, Milford is characteristic of the type of dwellings erected by Tidewater Virginia's well-to-do gentry in the late eighteenth century. Like many houses of its type, it has a plain exterior and comparatively elaborate paneling on the interior. The house stands on property that has remained in the ownership of the Billups family since the mid-seventeenth century.

**MONTPELIER, SURRY COUNTY:** The closet windows in the very wide chimneys of this late eighteenth-century farmhouse are unusual architectural features. The house is otherwise a well-preserved example of Tidewater vernacular architecture with especially good proportions. The dwelling was originally the home of the Cocke family.



Grape Land, Northampton County



Kittiewan, Charles City County



Milford, Mathews County



Middlesex County Courthouse



Kempsville, Gloucester County



Montpelier, Surry County

**OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW KENT COUNTY:** This compact, temple-form building stands as a remarkably unaltered example of a country house of worship in the Greek Revival idiom. The church was built in 1856 and retains most of its original appointments and early painting scheme.

**THE ROWE, CHARLES CITY COUNTY:** Probably built by George W. H. Minge during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Rowe is one of an important group of three-part "Palladian" houses in eastern Virginia and North



Olivet Presbyterian Church, New Kent County



St. Mary's Church, Norfolk



The Rowe, Charles City County

Carolina which may have been inspired by Williamsburg's Semple House. Unlike others in the group, the Rowe achieved its present form through alteration.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NORFOLK:** This richly ornamented church ranks among the state's most notable essays in the Early Gothic Revival style. Long a familiar landmark for downtown Norfolk, it was built in 1857 as the third house of worship for one of Virginia's oldest Catholic congregations. Unfortunately its architect remains unknown.

**SWEET HALL, KING WILLIAM COUNTY:** This venerable, T-shaped manor house was built in the early eighteenth century by Thomas Claiborne, grandson of Secretary of the Colony William Claiborne, and was later owned by the Ruffin family. Its upper-cruck-type roof structure is one of three known examples of cruck construction in America. Using large bent timbers for principal structural members, upper cruck construction was often employed in post-medieval vernacular buildings in the west of England.

**200 BLOCK WEST FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, RICHMOND:** This block of architecturally diverse townhouses on Richmond's noted Franklin Street was formerly the location of Tucker's Psychiatric Hospital. Included in the eight-house complex is the Federal-style Cole-Diggs House, the Greek Revival Palmer House, the Second Empire-style Schoolcraft House, the Eastlake-style Bruce House, and the Georgian Revival Mayo House.



200 Block West Franklin Street, Richmond



Sweet Hall, King William County

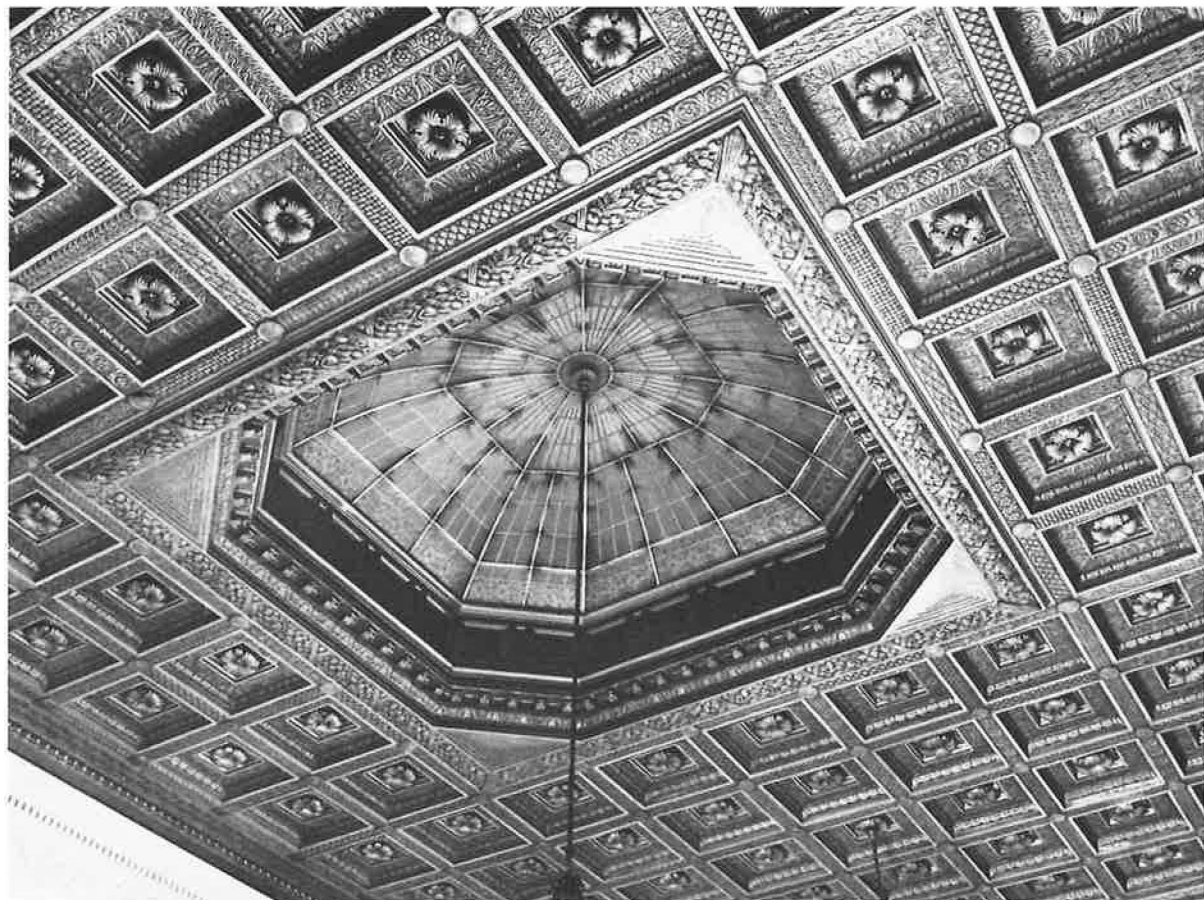


Joseph P. Winston House, Richmond

**JOSEPH P. WINSTON HOUSE, RICHMOND:** The Joseph P. Winston House is one of the few remaining late-Victorian townhouses in Richmond's downtown. The elaborately appointed Second Empire-style dwelling features an exceptionally fine cast-iron front porch. It was built in the 1870s for Joseph P. Winston, a successful businessman, and was originally surrounded by similar structures.

**VIRGINIA MUTUAL BUILDING, RICHMOND:** Completed in 1921 as the headquarters of the Virginia Trust Company, the Virginia Mutual Building is a foremost example of America's Neo-Classical Revival. Its main banking room is the grandest and best preserved of its type in the state. The architect of the building was Alfred Charles Bossom, later Lord Bossom, a native of England who practiced in New York from 1903 to 1926.

**WORMELEY COTTAGE, URBANNA, MIDDLESEX COUNTY:** The Wormeley Cottage is a picturesque early survivor in the once-bustling Colonial port town of Urbanna. A typical example of Tidewater vernacular, the cottage was built in the second half of the eighteenth century on the lot originally belonging to the prominent Wormeley family.



Virginia Mutual Building, Richmond

**WOODBURN, CHARLES CITY COUNTY:** This architecturally formal three-part, frame house was built around 1815 by John Tyler, later President of the United States. Tyler occupied the house until 1821 and owned it until 1831 when he sold it to his brother Wat H. Tyler. The interior has restrained but fine Federal woodwork. On the grounds are several original out-buildings.



Wormeley Cottage, Urbanna

**WOODLAWN, ESSEX COUNTY:** Built in two sections in the first half of the nineteenth century, this tiny dwelling with its picturesque gambrel roof has long been a landmark along U.S. Highway 360. The house is an important example of a class of small single-cell homes built in great numbers beginning in the late eighteenth century. It illustrates the newly acquired ability of modest Virginia farmers to build houses more substantial than the rude cottages of the Colonial period.



Woodlawn, Essex County



Woodburn, Charles City County



# Piedmont & Northern Virginia

**BEDFORD HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE, BEDFORD:** Now the headquarters of the Bedford Historical Society, this simple Greek Revival meeting house was erected in 1838 as the community's first Methodist church. In 1886 it was reconsecrated as St. Philip's Episcopal Church and housed a Negro congregation. A school was established there for the children of the congregation and lasted until Negroes were accepted into formerly segregated public schools.

**BIRCH HOUSE, FALLS CHURCH:** The Birch House is the visual centerpiece of a block of nineteenth-century dwellings in the heart of the

community of Falls Church. The original portion of the much-altered dwelling was erected before 1845. It was acquired, in 1849 by Joseph E. Birch, whose family has played a significant role in the development of the town.

**BLENHEIM, CAMPBELL COUNTY:** This compact but finely detailed Federal-style farmhouse was erected in the early nineteenth century for the Jones family. The house is noted for its elaborate although somewhat provincial interior woodwork. Of special interest is its uniquely decorated stair which has both a closed string and carved brackets.



Bedford Historic Meeting House, Bedford



Blenheim, Campbell County



Blenheim Interior Detail

**BOXWOOD, FAUQUIER COUNTY:** General William "Billy" Mitchell resided in this gracious estate on the outskirts of Middleburg from 1926 until his death in 1936. Mitchell, regarded as the United States's first great air war strategist, predicted that the airplane would replace the battleship as the nation's first line of defense. The core of the much remodeled and enlarged mansion is a stone farmhouse dating from 1826.

**BRENTMOOR, FAUQUIER COUNTY:** Judge Edward M. Spilman built this fine specimen of the Italian Villa Style in 1861. Located in the scenic community of Warrenton, the house is associated with some of northern Virginia's more illustrious citizens. From 1875 to 1877 it was the home of Confederate ranger John Singleton Mosby, and from 1877 to 1902 it was the residence of General Eppa Hunton, noted military figure, politician, and lawyer.

**BROOKS HALL, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE:** Designed by John R. Thomas, noted Rochester architect, Brooks Hall is a distinctive example of the Second Empire Style, one of only two examples of late nineteenth-century eclecticism represented on the University of Virginia grounds. Completed in 1876, the building was a gift to the University by Lewis Brooks, a Rochester philanthropist, and was one of the earliest natural



Boxwood, Fauquier County

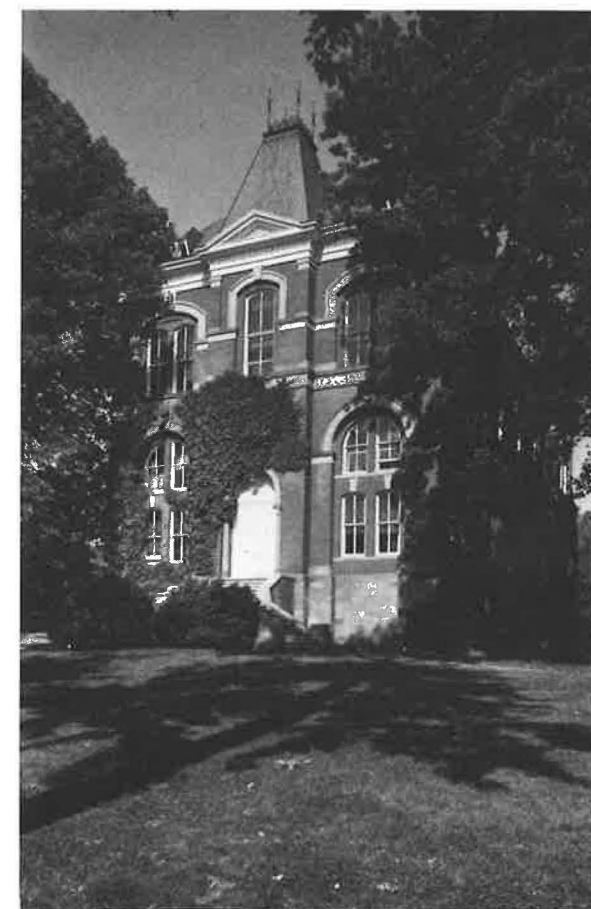


Brentmoor, Fauquier County

history museums in the country.

**CAT ROCK SLUICE OF THE ROANOKE NAVIGATION, CAMPBELL COUNTY:** Cat Rock Sluice is one of the best preserved and most accessible components of the most extensive riverbed navigation complex for bateaux known in this country. The eleven-mile network of sluices and dams along the Roanoke River was constructed by Samuel Pannill in 1827 for the Roanoke Navigation Company to permit the passage of poled river boats through the falls of the Staunton River, thus opening the river up as far as Salem, Virginia.

**CHARLES RICHARD DREW HOUSE, ARLINGTON COUNTY:** Dr. Charles Drew (1904-1950) was a prominent humanitarian and scientist who is specifically remembered for providing leadership in the Plasma for Britain program. Through his research in the use of plasma, thousands of lives were saved during World War II and millions since have benefited from lifesaving transfusions of blood plasma. Drew also had the distinction of being the first Afro-American to receive the Doctor of Science in Medicine degree. The simple wooden dwelling that was his home from 1920 to 1939 stands at 2505 First Street South in Arlington.



Brooks Hall, UVA, Charlottesville

**ESMONT, ALBEMARLE COUNTY:** This dignified Roman Revival plantation house reflects the influence that Thomas Jefferson's distinctive architectural style had on the houses of his friends and neighbors in the Virginia Piedmont. Esmont was built between 1816 and 1820 for Dr. Charles Cocke, a nephew of James Powell Cocke for whom Jefferson designed Edgemont, located a few miles distant. It is not known whether Jefferson had a direct hand in Esmont's design.

**ESTOUTEVILLE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY:** Erected in 1828, Estouteville is regarded as one of Virginia's outstanding examples of Jeffersonian Classicism. The house was designed and built by James Dinsmore who was previously employed by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello and the University of Virginia. Notable features of the essentially unaltered structure include the heroic proportions of the exterior and the elaborate entablatures in the principal rooms.

**OLD FAUQUIER COUNTY JAIL, WARRENTON, FAUQUIER COUNTY:** The old county jail in Warrenton survives as one of the state's most complete and interesting examples of early penal architecture and provides an excellent picture of conditions suffered by inmates of such facilities. Included in the complex is the

1808 brick jail and the 1822 jailer's residence. Directly behind is the 1822 stone jail and high-walled jailyard.

**GERMANNA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, ORANGE COUNTY:** Foundations located in a recent test dig at Germanna are believed to be those of Enchanted Castle, the 1724 country home of Colonial Governor Alexander Spotswood. As such, the site is of great archaeological significance; further excavation could provide considerable insight into the material culture of the Colonial ruling class.

**CARTER GLASS HOUSE, LYNCHBURG:** This dignified Federal house was the home of Carter Glass from 1907 until 1923. Glass served in the United States Senate for 44 years and is best remembered for drafting legislation establishing the Federal Reserve System. His Lynchburg house was designed by John Wills, a prominent local architect and lawyer who had the house built in 1827 for his own use.

**MANSION TRUSS BRIDGE, CAMPBELL COUNTY:** The visually interesting Mansion Truss Bridge crossing the Staunton River consists of two camelback through trusses and two steel-beam approach spans. It was constructed in 1903 by the Brackett Bridge Company probably to replace a covered bridge.

**MOOREFIELD, VIENNA, FAIRFAX COUNTY:** Moorefield was the home of Jeremiah Moore (1746-1815), pioneer Baptist preacher and reformer who played an active role in the establishment of religious freedom and the separation of church and state in Virginia. The modest house was built by Moore around 1794 and was his home until his death. The exterior has suffered an inappropriate remodeling, but restoration to its original appearance is planned.

**NOKESVILLE TRUSS BRIDGE, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY:** The Nokesville Bridge was erected in 1882 by the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, a pioneer in truss bridge technology. The structural system is a single span through Pratt truss made of wrought iron. The bridge is owned by the Southern Railway System.

**OAK RIDGE RAILROAD OVERPASS, NELSON COUNTY:** The Oak Ridge overpass is a classic example of a late nineteenth-century metal-truss bridge. The 100-foot span is composed of a single through Pratt truss with two wooden-beam approach spans. The bridge remains in the ownership of the Southern Railway System.

**PLAIN DEALING, ALBEMARLE COUNTY:** Plain Dealing is a notable example of provincial Georgian architecture with elaborately detailed interior woodwork. The main section of the H-shaped house was probably built in 1787 by Samuel Dyer, a prominent merchant and planter. Famous visitors to Plain Dealing include Robert E. Lee and Theodore Roosevelt.

**SW-9 INTERMEDIATE BOUNDARY STONE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARLINGTON COUNTY:** This sandstone boundary marker, one-foot square and standing fifteen inches high, is one of the original forty boundary markers set in 1792 to mark the limits of the District of Columbia. The district's boundaries as well as its street and public building sites were surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott with the assistance of Benjamin Banneker. Banneker was a prominent Negro scientist who made one of the first attempts to end official prejudice against his race.



Esmont, Albemarle County



Old Fauquier County Jail, Warrenton



Mansion Truss Bridge, Campbell County



Plain Dealing, Albemarle County



Estouteville, Albemarle County



Carter Glass House, Lynchburg



Moorefield, Vienna



Oak Ridge Railroad Overpass, Nelson County

# Southside Virginia

**BERRY HILL, PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY:** This southside plantation has been in the Perkins-Wilson-Hairston family for nine generations. Its Federal farmhouse, converted early in this century to a rambling, Colonial Revival residence, is interesting for its complex plan and irregular outline. Of special interest is its collection of some twenty outbuildings, one of the largest in the state.

**WILLIAM H. BOWERS HOUSE, PETERSBURG:** Until it was demolished in October, 1977, the Bowers House was practically without

peer among fine examples of urban Federal architecture. Begun in 1827, the building was beautifully articulated, and its detailing exhibited Federal-period craftsmanship at its highest level.

**EUREKA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:** This elaborately ornamented structure stands as an exceptionally well-preserved Italianate villa, one of the few of its type in the state. It was built in 1854-59 for the Baskervill family and was designed by Jacob Holt, a mid-nineteenth-century architect who worked in both Virginia and North Carolina.



Berry Hill, Pittsylvania County



Eureka, Mecklenburg County



William H. Bowers House, Petersburg



Gholson Bridge, Brunswick County

**GHOLSON BRIDGE, BRUNSWICK COUNTY:** Completed in 1884 the Gholson Bridge is one of the oldest multi-span truss bridges in the state. It was constructed by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company and employs a two-span through Pratt truss. It remains part of the state highway system.

**FARMER HOUSE, AMELIA COUNTY:** Dating from the early 1820s, the Farmer House is a large, frame I-house with fine woodwork, probably erected by Nelson Farmer. Characterized by its two stories and center-passage, single-pile plan, the I-house was a popular form of house design in early nineteenth-century Virginia.



St. John's Church, Grub Hill, Amelia County

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, GRUB HILL, AMELIA COUNTY:** Grub Hill Church is a picturesque example of the Gothic Revival style patronized by the Episcopal denomination in the mid-nineteenth century. The church was consecrated by Bishop Meade in 1852.



Farmer House, Amelia County

**OAKRIDGE, NOTTOWAY COUNTY:** This carefully detailed frame house was erected around 1800 for Burwell Smith. It is a good example of a residence of a prosperous Early Republican planter in the region. A noteworthy feature of the interior is the Chinese lattice stair railing.

**PETERSBURG CITY HALL, PETERSBURG:** Originally built as the U. S. Customs House and Post Office, the City Hall is a typical example of the work of Ammi B. Young, Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury. Young designed numerous Federal government buildings in major cities throughout the country, nearly all of which are in a Renaissance Revival mode. The Petersburg building was erected 1856-59.

**REEDY CREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, SOUTH BOSTON:** The Reedy Creek site was the location of an Indian village between 900-1400 A.D. The good state of preservation of the sites' subsistence materials enhances the understanding of the prehistoric cultural development of the Dan River drainage.

**TABB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PETERSBURG:** Designed by Thomas U. Walter and completed in 1844, the Tabb Street Church is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. With its monumental Doric portico and generously scaled interior the building illustrates Walter's sure grasp of the Greek style. The present building is the third structure to serve its congregation, established in 1813.



Oakridge, Nottoway County



Petersburg City Hall



Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, Petersburg

## Mountain & Valley

**BIG CRAB ORCHARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, TAZEWELL COUNTY:** This archaeological site was the location of one of the first settlements in southwestern Virginia. A border fort, Fort Witten, was established there in 1774, and in 1793 the first Pisgah Church was erected on the tract. In addition to its historic sites, Big Crab Orchard contains a complex of prehistoric Indian sites.

**CHRISTIANSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHRISTIANSBURG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY:** The Christiansburg Presbyterian Church is probably the most refined of an architecturally distinctive group of Greek

Revival churches located in communities in and around the Roanoke Valley. The church was built in 1853 by James E. Crush of Fincastle. Its facade is a masterpiece of geometrical composition.

**CLIFTON FURNACE, ALLEGHANY COUNTY:** Located in the scenically famous Rainbow Gap, Clifton Furnace was a major center of iron-making, a principal industry of mid-nineteenth-century Virginia. The structure was built in 1846 as a cold-blast charcoal furnace and operated for eight years. The nearby city of Clifton Forge derives its name from the site.



Christiansburg Presbyterian Church



Clifton Furnace, Alleghany County

**CHURCH HILL, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** The present house at Church Hill is a handsome Greek Revival structure built by the Thompson family in 1848. An interesting feature of the interior is the marbleized stair. The house is believed to occupy the site of the birthplace of Sam Houston, a major figure in the early history of Texas.

**COINER HOUSE, AUGUSTA COUNTY:** This unimposing brick I-house, built by the Coiner family in the late 1820s, contains some of the most elaborate and best preserved examples ever found of the colorful, wildly imaginative painting and woodworking for which early nineteenth-century western Virginia houses are noted.

**DALTON THEATRE BUILDING, PULASKI, PULASKI COUNTY:** Designed in 1921 by James C. Lombard and Company of Washington, D. C., the Dalton Theatre is a fine example of an early twentieth-century entertainment palace and the only known survival of its type in Southwest Virginia. The theatre section is incorporated within an office building following the precedent set by Louis Sullivan's Auditorium in Chicago.

**FORT RODES, PAGE COUNTY:** Probably built by John Rodes II in the fourth quarter of the

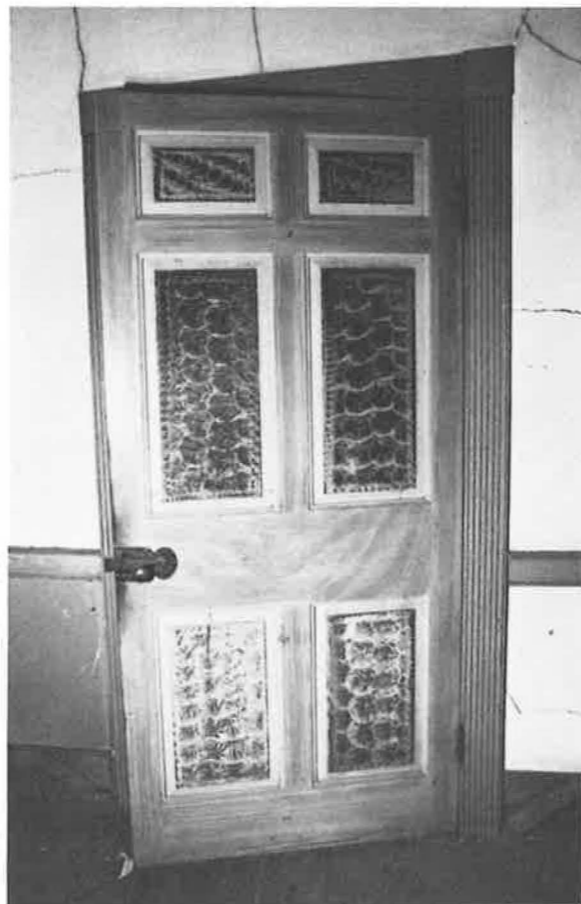
eighteenth century, this center-chimney log *Flurkuchenhaus* (three-room plan) was, like many Rhenish-style houses in Page County, anglicized in the early nineteenth century by the removal of the central stack and the construction of end chimneys. It is believed to stand on the site of the first Rodes house, scene (in 1764) of the last recorded Indian attack in Page County.

**FORT STOVER, PAGE COUNTY:** This two-story stone house, built by the Stovers late in the eighteenth century, is an excellent example of the transitional house plans of German-American culture in the Valley of Virginia. Retaining a three-room German plan, it nevertheless has end chimneys and regularized fenestration influenced by Anglo-American models. Remarkably unaltered, Fort Stover retains a profusion of early woodwork, bevel-edged sheathing, and early paint.

**FOX FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, SMYTH COUNTY:** The Fox Farm Site, sporadically visited during the late Archaic period, is an interesting occupied Indian village of the late Woodland Period. The site has outstanding potential for providing information on settlement patterns, house buildings, and burial practices of Virginia's prehistoric Indians.



Church Hill, Rockbridge County



Coiner House, Augusta County



Fort Stover, Page County



Goshen Land Company Bridge, Rockbridge County



Dalton Theatre Building, Pulaski



Fort Rodes, Page County

**GOSHEN LAND COMPANY BRIDGE, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** This fine example of a metal, Pratt truss bridge was built in 1890 by the Groton Bridge Company for the Goshen Land and Improvement Company, one of the "land boom" developers in the Shenandoah Valley. Among the interesting features are its ornate cresting and sign listing the officers of the Goshen Company.

**GRAYSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, INDEPENDENCE, GRAYSON COUNTY:** Grayson County's courthouse is the third court building to serve the county and the second to stand in Independence. The present structure is a fine example of the picturesque romanticism that characterized many late Victorian and Edwardian public buildings. Accented by four pointed octagonal towers, the building was designed by Frank Milburn and Company, of Washington, D. C., and was completed in 1908.

**HEISTON-STRICKLER HOUSE (OLD STONE HOUSE), PAGE COUNTY:** This well-known Page County landmark has been in the hands of a single family since a few years after its erection in the late eighteenth century. Derived from three-room house models brought to Virginia from Europe, by way of Pennsylvania, the Heiston-Strickler House also shows graphic evidence of the absorption of English ideas in its end



Grayson County Courthouse

chimneys. Many early decorative details survive in this little-altered dwelling.

**HOPEWELL FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, FREDERICK COUNTY:** The original portion of this meeting house was completed in 1761 and has remained in continuous use. A monument to Virginia's Quaker heritage, the building is a notably early example of the austere stone architecture introduced in the Valley by Pennsylvania settlers.

**KIMBERLING LUTHERAN CEMETERY, WYTHE COUNTY:** The Kimberling cemetery contains an outstanding collection of traditional German gravestones erected between 1800 and 1850. The stones are ornamented with a variety of Continental motifs including hearts, stars, vines, and pinwheels. The German settlers erected their first church there in 1797; the present building dates from 1913.

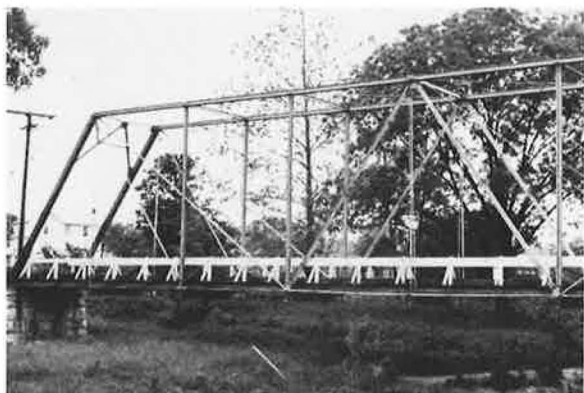
**LINVILLE CREEK BRIDGE, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** Built in 1898 by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, this bridge is significant from an engineering standpoint as it incorporates aspects of both the double-Pratt and Warren trusses. This hybrid truss system is known as the Whipple-type truss, and the Linville Bridge is an unusually long example.



Hopewell Friends Meeting House, Frederick County



Heiston-Strickler House, Page County



Linville Creek Bridge, Rockbridge County

**LOONEY MILL CREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, BOTETOURT COUNTY:** This tract contains archaeological sites of both prehistoric and historic significance. There is evidence of slight utilization of the area between 6000 to 2000 B.C. This was followed by more intensive settlement during the late Woodland period. Robert Looney established his homestead there in 1742, and his place was visited by many settlers on their way west.

**HENRY MILLER HOUSE, AUGUSTA COUNTY:** Scenically located in the Shenandoah Valley countryside, this stone farmhouse was erected in the late eighteenth century for Henry Miller, a noted iron manufacturer. This dwelling's plan, architectural detailing, and stone construction reflect the Anglo-German cultural amalgamation that took place in the area after the Revolution.

**NEW PROVIDENCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY:** A distinguished example of Greek Revival architecture, New Providence was patterned after churches designed by the Robert L. Dabney, prominent Presbyterian minister and amateur architect. The church was completed in 1859. Its congregation was organized in 1746 by John Blair, a pioneer Presbyterian leader.

**OLD TOMBSTONE (DENTON MONUMENT), ROANOKE COUNTY:** The locally famous Old Tombstone was carved sometime after 1805 by Lawrence Krone, the most noted of the early nineteenth-century Valley German stonecarvers, as a memorial to the young Robert Denton and as a register of his immediate family. As a mixture of German and British folk elements, it is a striking product of a transitional period in western Virginia folk culture.



Old Tombstone (Denton Monument), Roanoke County



Kimberling Lutheran Cemetery, Wythe County



Henry Miller House, Augusta County



New Providence Presbyterian Church, Rockbridge County



Springwood Truss Bridge, Botetourt County



Wilson Warehouse, Buchanan, Botetourt County



St. John's Lutheran Church, Wythe County



White House, Page County



Yellow Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County

**ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY, WYTHEVILLE, WYTHE COUNTY:** This picturesquely situated group includes an 1854 church and an exceptional group of early German gravestones. The church's roof has an interesting German-style structural system. The gravestones with their curious Germanic motifs, are mostly the work of Lawrence Krone, noted Valley stonecarver.

**SPRINGWOOD TRUSS BRIDGE, BOTETOURT COUNTY:** This three-plan bridge across the James River is the state's only example of a major wooden truss bridge still in use. The dramatic structure was completed in 1884 by the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company for Botetourt County. It is now part of the state highway system.

**THE WHITE HOUSE, PAGE COUNTY:** The White House was built by the Kauffman family in the eighteenth century as a two-story, central-chimney German *Flurkuchenhaus*. Traditional features of that house type include the center chimney, a vaulted cooling cellar and a two-level storage loft. In the early nineteenth century the house was remodeled in the Federal style, and it retains striking woodwork and much early paint from that alteration.

**WILSON WAREHOUSE, BUCHANAN, BOTETOURT COUNTY:** The Wilson Warehouse is a striking relic of the commercial life of prosperous, antebellum western Virginia. The architecturally sophisticated Greek Revival structure, was built in 1839 as a combined dwelling, warehouse, and store for John S. Wilson.

**YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY:** Developed in the early nineteenth century, the Yellow Sulphur Springs complex presents an intriguing picture of upper middle-class leisure-time and therapeutic pursuits in the mid-Victorian era. Despite the loss of its main hotel building and several cottages, the surviving original hotel structure, cottage row, gazebo, proprietor's house, and rare bowling alley, make this resort one of the most complete spa complexes in the state.

## *Tax Benefits For Owners of Historic Landmarks*

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 establishes important incentives for the preservation and rehabilitation of historic commercial and income-producing properties listed on the National Register or located within a registered historic district. Among other benefits the act allows an owner of a historic structure that has been certified by the VHLC to deduct for federal income tax purposes over a 60-month period the costs of "certified rehabilitation" even if the expected life of the improvements exceeds 60

months, in lieu of otherwise allowable depreciation deductions. If a property qualifies as a "substantially rehabilitated historic property", the owner may instead depreciate the "basis" or cost of the entire structure at a faster rate than the rate an owner otherwise would be allowed to use. The VHLC will supply additional information on the Tax Reform Act upon request. It should be noted that the provisions of the act do not apply to owner-occupied private residences.

Notes on Virginia

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Morson's Row

221 Governor Street

Richmond, Virginia 23219

THIRD CLASS MAIL

MORSON'S ROW



ADDRESS LABEL