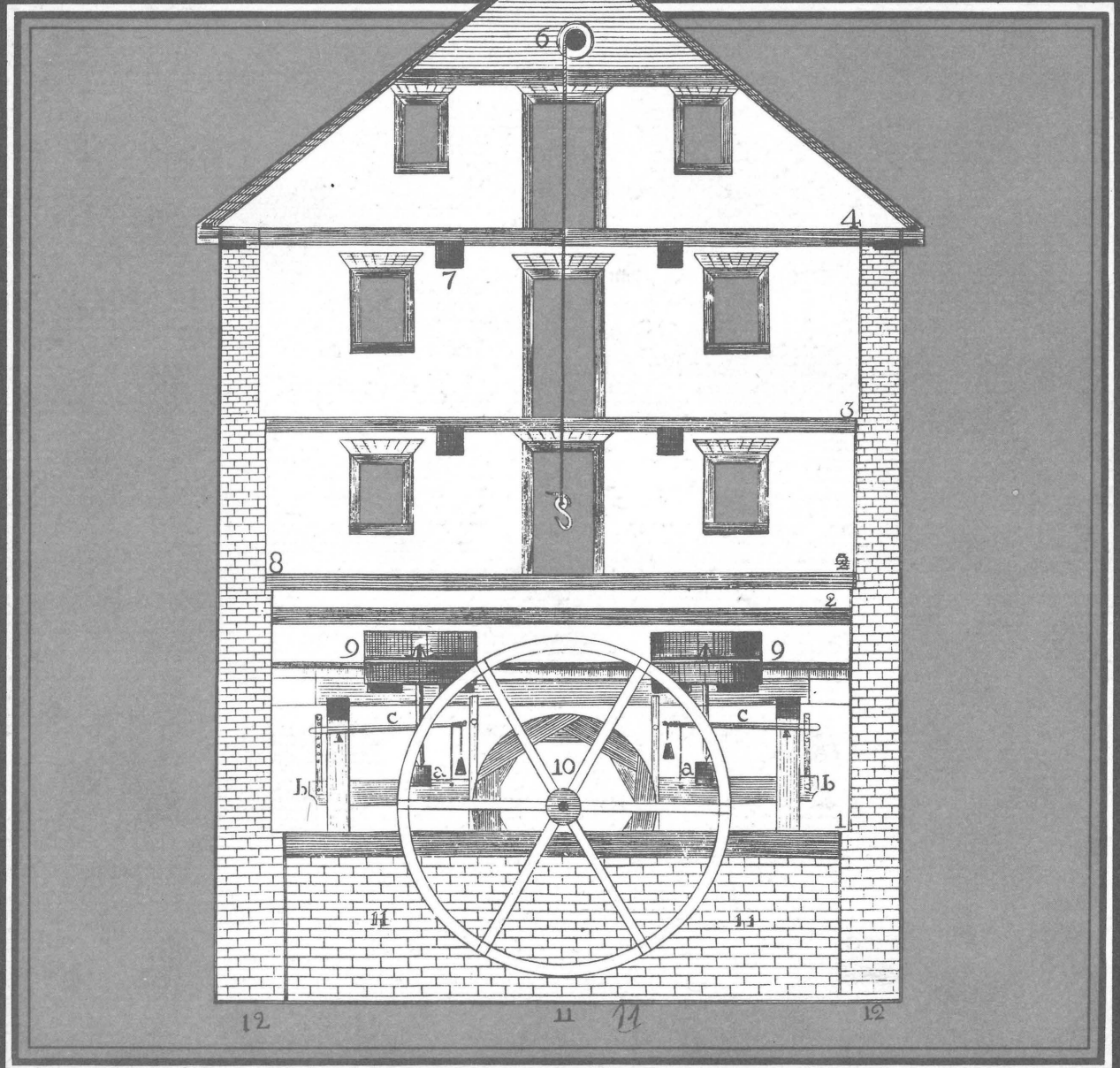


Notes on Virginia

Number 22

Spring 1982



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Our Cover

The mill house pictured on our cover appeared originally as Plate IX of the first edition of Oliver Evans's *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide* (1795). In *Virginia as elsewhere in America* Evans's handbook in its various editions served as the primary source for mill design until the advent of the roller mill in the last third of the 19th century. The leading subscribers to Evans's first edition were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, both of whom owned mills that employed Evans's revolutionary improvements in the processes of flour manufacture. Regarded by some historians of technology as the precursor of Henry Ford, Evans introduced through the handbook the first automatic milling system in the world. His drawing on our cover represents, in his phrase,

an outside view of the water end of a mill-house, as is to shew the builders, both masons, carpenters and mill wrights, the height of the walls, floors and timbers; places of the doors and windows, with a view of the position of the stones and hulk-timbers, supposing the wall open as we could see them.

This issue of *Notes on Virginia* marks the first time since the fall of 1980 that the Landmarks Commission has published its periodic report on activities. Much has happened in the world of preservation during the intervening months. Nationally, the law governing the federal preservation program has been rewritten and the tax benefit program for rehabilitation of historic buildings has been restructured. President Reagan tried unsuccessfully for fiscal year 1982 and is trying again for 1983 to eliminate all federal funding for historic preservation activities in the states. The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, created by President Carter, has been dismantled by President Reagan, so that the federal historic preservation program has been returned to the National Park Service.

At the state level the Landmarks Commission has continued its programs, though the funding problems brought on by the rescission of 1981 federal funds and the prolonged uncertainty over 1982 funds have lent an air of crisis and gloom to life at the Commission for some time. Those funding problems explain the absence of *Notes* until now. Throughout this stormy period, however, the Commission's work continued, as the pages of this issue amply demonstrate. More than one hundred entries have been added to the Virginia Landmarks Register. Two additional archaeological sites—Gloucestertown in Gloucester County and the Croaker Landing site in James City County—were denied registration by Governor Dalton under the terms of a State law requiring gubernatorial approval for registration of State-owned property. In addition, several important preservation easements were donated to the Commission.

The Commission's archaeological excavation of the Drummond Harris site at the Governor's Land near Jamestown has been completed; prepa-

Our cover is also meant to represent the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's on-going efforts to identify, register, and encourage the preservation of Virginia's surviving historic mills. Notwithstanding the value of these structures both as significant artifacts of our early commercial and industrial history and as serviceable buildings appropriate for a variety of adaptive commercial or residential uses, Virginia's mills are an important resource that is rapidly disappearing through fire, flood, and neglect. Among the twenty mills or mill complexes scattered across the Commonwealth which the VHLC has registered to date are three that figure prominently in this issue of *Notes on Virginia*: Frederick County's Springdale Mill Complex, Rappahannock County's Washington Mill, and Loudoun County's Aldie Mill. The two Valley mills are highlighted in our extensive section updating recent additions to the Virginia Landmarks Register. Plans for the restoration of Aldie Mill and its Fitz waterwheels and machinery are given particular attention in "Notes on Landmarks." Evans drawing appears through the courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society.

ration of the final report and conservation of recovered artifacts are now underway. After suffering through various delays and funding crises of its own, the projected underwater excavation of one ship from Lord Cornwallis's sunken fleet in the York River now appears headed for a successful conclusion: the contract for construction of a steel cofferdam around the shipwreck has been awarded, and construction has begun. York County intends to build a pier extending from the shore to the shipwreck.

The Commission sponsored two conferences aimed at promoting preservation activity: the first on managing historic districts and the second on financial incentives for renovating historic buildings. Those in attendance heard a variety of speakers present valuable information on preservation issues.

Among the Commission's personnel there have been a number of changes in the membership of the Commission and its staff. Most recent among these changes, Governor Robb has appointed a new Executive Director for the Commission to fill the vacancy created by Tucker Hill's resignation.

Just as the prolonged absence of *Notes on Virginia* symbolized uncertain times and financial instability, this issue signals the Commission's renewed determination to play a vital role in preserving Virginia's cultural resources. Diminishing financial resources inevitably will require adjustments and rethinking of old ideas. Just as certainly, the coming of a new Director will bring changes of approach and new areas of emphasis. The months past have been among the Commission's most difficult, and the months ahead clearly hold serious challenges; but the Commission stands ready to move ahead.

New Tax Act Strengthens Incentives for Rehabilitation

With the passage of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, signed by President Reagan last August, the tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings created under the Tax Reform Act of 1976 were changed significantly. The act, which took effect January 1, 1982, replaces the 60-month amortization and accelerated depreciation provisions of the 1976 act with a 25 percent investment tax credit for certified rehabilitations of certified historic buildings. Also included are investment tax credits of 15 percent for qualified rehabilitations of buildings at least 30 years old and 20 percent for qualified rehabilitations of buildings at least 40 years old. Buildings less than 30 years old, unless certified historic structures, are not eligible for an investment tax credit for rehabilitation.

Eligibility

Buildings which qualify for the 25 percent investment tax credit are those income-producing residential or non-residential structures that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as a contributing member of a National Register historic district. Income-producing buildings which are contributing members of locally certified historic districts are also eligible. The 15 and 20 percent credits are limited to non-residential income-producing buildings. Owner-occupied dwellings do not qualify for the tax credit, unless a portion of the structure is income-producing. In such cases the taxpayer is eligible for the credits on a pro-rata basis for the income-producing portion of the building. Owners of rehabilitated buildings that are leased and used by governmental units or tax-exempt organizations are also allowed the use of the investment tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1980. A lessee is also eligible for the investment tax credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures incurred by the lessee if, on the



The tax act program should continue to spur the revitalization of historic downtown areas such as Staunton's Beverley Historic District (above) and Richmond's St. John's Church Historic District (below)



date that the rehabilitation is completed, the remaining term of the lease is at least 15 years.

The new tax credit is not a deduction which simply reduces the taxpayer's taxable income. Instead, the tax credit is deducted from the amount of taxes owed by the taxpayer. There are some limits on the amount one may take under the investment tax credit. The credit may be applied to 100 percent of the first \$25,000 of tax liability, and to 90 percent of the liability above \$25,000. If a taxpayer cannot take full advantage of the credit in one year, the credit can be carried back as many as 3 years and carried forward as many as 15 years.

Qualified Rehabilitation and the Substantial Rehabilitation Test

The investment tax credits are available for *qualified* rehabilitation expenditures. A qualified rehabilitation is any building that has been *substantially* rehabilitated, that was in use before rehabilitation was begun, and that retains at least 75 percent of the existing external walls.

The term substantial rehabilitation is an important one. Substantial rehabilitation means that the rehabilitation expenditures must exceed the *greater* of either the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the property (cost of the building plus capital improvements, less depreciation) or \$5,000 within a 24-month period. Where a rehabilitation can be expected to be completed in phases set forth in architectural plans completed before the start of the rehabilitation, an alternative 60-month period is provided in which to meet the substantial rehabilitation test.

In addition to being a substantial rehabilitation, to be eligible for the 25 percent tax credit for the rehabilitation of a historic building, the work must be certified as meeting Department of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. The Standards are designed to insure that distinctive historical and architectural features of historic buildings are not destroyed during the process of rehabilitation.

Certification

Under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 the process of certification of significance and rehabilitation is the same as that of the 1976 act. An owner must complete the two-part Historic Preservation Certification Application which is available from the Landmarks Commission. Part 1 deals with the significance of the property and must be completed by owners of buildings located in registered or certified historic districts. Part 1 is not required for buildings listed individually in the National Register.

Part 2 is the application for certification of the rehabilitation of the building. Spaces are provided on the form for a feature-by-feature explanation of the work. Completed applications, along with labeled photographs, maps, drawings, and any other supporting documentation, must be submitted to

the Landmarks Commission. The Commission has 45 days in which to review the application but normally completes its review within two weeks and makes its recommendation to the National Park Service. The Park Service has 45 days in which to review the application and recommendation and to issue notices of certification or denials of certification directly to the property owner.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

It is important to note that all rehabilitation projects seeking certification are reviewed and evaluated, at both the state and federal levels, for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects and the accompanying Guidelines for Rehabilitation. The ten broadly worded Standards, drawn up to guide the rehabilitation of all historic buildings, express a concern for the preservation of the significant historic and architectural characteristics of the building during the process of rehabilitation. The Guidelines for Rehabilitation list the kinds of work that are recommended and those that are discouraged.

Rehabilitation treatments that are not recommended by the Secretary of the Interior include sandblasting brick, removal of significant historic fabric, the introduction of numerous new windows and doors, and sloppy repointing of brickwork. A denial of certification is issued when the Standards and Guidelines have been disregarded in the rehabilitation process.

Although applications may be submitted for work that has already been completed, submission of the certification application prior to construction will minimize the likelihood of mistakes that could lead to denial of certification and loss of the anticipated tax credit. Copies of the Secretary's Standards and the Guidelines for Rehabilitation, as well as Department of the Interior pamphlets offering technical advice on specific rehabilitation problems, are available from the Commission upon request.

Eligible buildings listed in the National Register and those located in and contributing to the significance of eligible historic districts are restricted under the new law to use of the 25 percent tax credit. Owners of such buildings cannot elect to forfeit the larger credit in order to avoid government review. Thus, the act creates the presumption that a building within a district is historic and that any rehabilitation work must be certified to qualify for the tax credit. However, if a building is *not* of significance to the historic district it can be certified as non-contributing by the Department of the Interior. Rehabilitation expenditures can then qualify for the lesser tax credits without further review by the Landmarks Commission or the Department of the Interior. Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application is used to request certification of non-significance for a non-contributing member of a historic district.

Accelerated Cost Recovery System

The Economic Recovery Tax Act also created a new accelerated cost recovery system that shortened to 15 years the depreciable life of both new buildings and newly rehabilitated older buildings. The accelerated cost recovery system offers a choice in the method used to write off real estate investments: straight-line or accelerated depreciation. Under the straight-line method the taxpayer deducts one-fifteenth of the building's cost basis from his taxable income each year for 15 years. With the accelerated method, larger deductions are taken in the first years, smaller ones later on. However, *all* investment tax credits must be coupled only with straight-line depreciation.

When using the 15 and 20 percent tax credits the amount of the credit must be subtracted from the total rehabilitation cost to determine the depreciable basis. Owners of historic buildings using the 25 percent tax credit are exempt from this adjustment to basis rule.

In the case of a \$100,000 rehabilitation of a 40-year-old building, for example, the 20 percent tax credit of \$20,000 can be deducted from taxes owed, but only \$80,000 is added to the depreciable basis. With a \$100,000 certified rehabilitation of a certified historic structure the 25 percent tax credit of \$25,000 can be deducted from taxes owed and the *entire* \$100,000 in rehabilitation expenditures can be added to the depreciable basis. This rule obviously favors certified rehabilitations of historic buildings.

Tax Preference and Recapture

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 treated the 60-month amortization and accelerated depreciation incentives as items of tax preference and subjected taxpayers to a minimum tax on those items. Because the Economic Recovery Tax Act classifies neither the investment tax credit nor the straight-line method of depreciation as items of tax preference, taxpayers investing in qualified rehabilitations are no longer subject to the minimum tax penalty. While the repeal of those provisions also alleviated the recapture problems previously associated with the historic preservation tax incentives, the early disposal of a qualified rehabilitated building may still result in recapture of a portion of the tax credit. Generally, if the taxpayer holds a building longer than five years after the completion of the rehabilitation and placement of the building in service, there is no recapture of the tax credit. The tax credit recapture amount is reduced by about 20 percent per year as shown below:

| Number of years building is held | Percentage of Recapture |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Less than 1 | 100 |
| 2 | 80 |
| 2-3 | 60 |
| 3-4 | 40 |
| 4-5 | 20 |
| 5 or more | 0 |

Demolition Disincentives

Perhaps the most controversial provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 were the demolition disincentives. The 1976 act attempted to discourage the demolition of historic buildings and the construction of new ones in their places by limiting the new buildings to straight-line depreciation rather than the accelerated depreciation normally allowed for new construction. This restriction has been blamed for turning property owners against historic designations and leading ultimately to the owner consent provision of the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 repeals the provision limiting owners of new buildings constructed on the site of demolished historic buildings to straight-line depreciation. However, the act retains the provision which prohibits the owner of a certified historic structure from deducting costs incurred for the demolition of the historic structure and any losses sustained because of its demolition. Demolition costs and losses must be added to the cost of the land and capitalized, rather than deducted as a loss in the year of demolition.

Transition Rule

In general, the provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act apply to all expenditures incurred after December 31, 1981. A transition rule, however, makes possible the use of a combination of both the old and new tax laws for projects for which expenditures were incurred before and after January 1, 1982. Prior expenditures can qualify for the 60-month amortization or the 10 percent tax credit of the Revenue Act of 1978. Expenditures incurred on or after January 1, 1982, *must* be treated under the new law if they meet the substantial rehabilitation test; the 25 percent credit is the only tax incentive available. If the expenditures incurred after January 1, 1982, do not meet the substantial rehabilitation test, then the taxpayer continues to use the tax treatment which was begun under the old law.

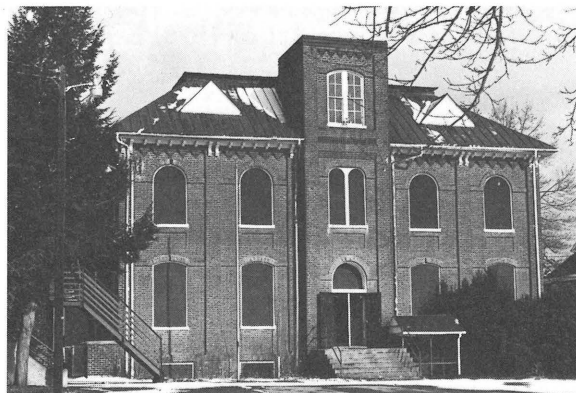
It has been estimated that since their enactment in 1976, Federal tax incentives for historic preservation have stimulated more than 1.2 billion dollars in private investment in over 2,500 rehabilitation projects. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1982 significantly strengthens the tax incentive program. With the passage of the new tax act Congress has encouraged reinvestment in the country's numerous historic buildings, districts, and neighborhoods. By making rental residential buildings eligible for the 25 percent tax credit, a significant incentive has been established for the creation of rental units in historic buildings. The act should encourage revitalization in historic neighborhoods and should have a positive impact on the older, downtown areas of major American cities. The Economic Recovery Tax Act, with its attractive program of tax credits, will strongly encourage the reuse, and so the preservation, of our historic architectural resources.

Ann C. Miller
Tax Act Coordinator

VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the summer of 1980. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the Register embraces buildings, structures, sites, and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from prehistoric times to the present. Since the General Assembly established the Register in 1966, recognition of more than 900 places has directed public attention to Virginia's extraordinary legacy from the past and greatly encouraged the preservation efforts of state, local, and private agencies and groups. All of the properties here listed have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

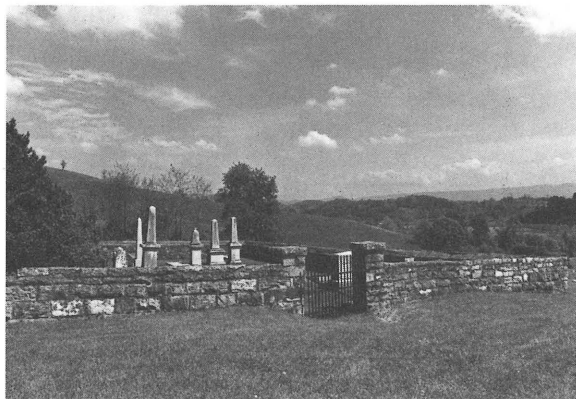
A cloth-bound copy of the Virginia Landmarks Register (published in 1976) is available for \$8.95 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the printer, the Dietz Press, 109 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. This volume contains brief statements about each of approximately 600 properties and is profusely illustrated.



Academy Street School, Salem



Bristol Railroad Station



Aspenvale Cemetery, Smyth County



Carroll County Courthouse

Southwest Virginia

Academy Street School, Salem: Constructed in 1890 on the site of an earlier female seminary, the Academy Street School is significant both as a monument to early public school education in Southwest Virginia and as an architectural landmark in the city of Salem. As with many of the public schools of the period, the new schoolhouse was located conspicuously at the head of a street and was fashionably Victorian, characterized by decorative brickwork, bracketed cornices, and an imposing entrance tower. Its well-lighted, centrally heated, spacious classrooms symbolized an enlightened attitude toward primary education and contrasted significantly with the one-room, wooden schoolhouses that had served Virginians in an earlier day.

Aspenvale Cemetery, Smyth County: Aspenvale Cemetery contains the grave of General William Campbell, a Virginia-born hero of the American Revolution. It is the only known tangible reminder in Virginia of Campbell and his victory over Loyalist forces at the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780. The Preston-Campbell family plot in which he is buried also contains the gravestones of his mother, his widow, his daughter, and several succeeding generations. The cemetery has an especially scenic location amid the mountains of Southwest Virginia.

Bristol Railroad Station: Occupying a commanding position on the edge of Bristol's commercial district, the Bristol Railroad Station and freight facility are enduring monuments to Bristol's late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural and commercial history. Constructed in 1902, the stone-and-brick passenger station is one of the last surviving examples of a series of outstanding structures which were designed and built prior to World War I by Norfolk and Western Railway employees for the

company's rapidly expanding system. Rendered in a knowing blend of Romanesque and European vernacular idioms, the building exhibits a degree of architectural sophistication that is rarely found in the passenger stations of other medium-size cities of the state.

Carroll County Courthouse, Hillsville: The Carroll County Courthouse is architecturally significant as a public edifice that combines two traditional courthouse plans: the arcaded plan and the temple-portico plan. Both courthouse types were originally used by Jeffersonian workmen in Piedmont and Southside Virginia, but they had long passed out of fashion when local builder Col. Ira B. Coltrane designed and built the Carroll County courthouse in the years 1870-75. The second courthouse building of the county, it was the scene of the famous Hillsville massacre of March 14, 1912, in which five persons, including the presiding judge, were killed in a courtroom battle.

Chimney Rock Farm, Tazewell County: Chimney Rock Farm, also known as The Willows, is the purest example of the three-part, or Palladian-type, house in Southwest Virginia. While this form was employed extensively in Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia, Palladian houses are rarely found in the farther reaches of the state. Prominently sited on the west fork of Plum Creek in Tazewell County, the house was built ca. 1843 for Hervey George, a successful lawyer and farmer who served as a delegate to the General Assembly during the Civil War.

Craig Healing Springs, Craig County: Craig Healing Springs is significant as a collection of nearly thirty well-preserved early 20th-century resort buildings representative of the architecture of Virginia's more modest spas. Developed as a resort between 1909 and 1920 by the Craig Healing Springs Company, the complex flourished with the advent of automobile travel in the years between the two world wars but declined in popularity with changes in travel and vacation patterns in the 1950s. The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Virginia purchased the property in 1960 and has adapted it for use as a conference and retreat center, carefully maintaining the original grounds and buildings as well as many of the original furnishings.

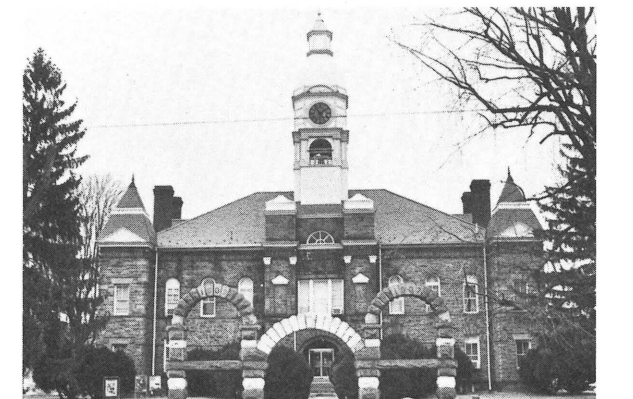
Pulaski County Courthouse: The architecturally distinctive Pulaski County Courthouse, a prominent landmark in the town of Pulaski, is significant as one of the state's few large public buildings illustrating the influence of the Romanesque style of H. H. Richardson. The firm of W. Chamberlin & Co. of Knoxville designed the courthouse at Pulaski in this robust style, with stone quarried from nearby Pear Creek. A controversy concerning the location of the county seat at Dublin or Pulaski was permanently settled when the county took formal possession of the courthouse buildings in 1896.



Chimney Rock Farm, Tazewell County



Craig Healing Springs, Craig County



Pulaski County Courthouse



First National Bank Building, Roanoke

First National Bank Building, Roanoke: Roanoke's former First National Bank building, built in 1910, is the work of John Kevan Peebles of Norfolk, one of Virginia's leading early 20th-century architects. Planned according to the most modern concepts of bank and office design and fireproofing, the building with its French Renaissance influence exhibits Peebles's practical training as an engineer as well as his mastery of the repertoire of revivalist styles then in fashion throughout the United States. Although no longer serving its original function, the building remains one of the best-preserved and best-appointed Edwardian-era bank buildings in the state.

Old Stone Tavern, Smyth County: Conspicuously located on the Wilderness Road (now U.S. Route 11) in Southwest Virginia, the Old Stone Tavern is a landmark to the transportation and settlement history of the state. The building was erected prior to 1815 by Frederick Cullopp to accommodate travelers in the heavy migration through the Cumberland Gap to the west in the early 19th century. The oldest stone building in Smyth County, the tavern reflects the influence of the stone vernacular tradition of rural Pennsylvania on the settlement arteries into Kentucky and Tennessee.

Alexander St. Clair House, Tazewell County: Built in 1879-80 for Alexander St. Clair, a prominent Tazewell County banker and farmer, this finely appointed dwelling is a documented work of the well-known local builder Thomas M. Hawkins, who was responsible for the construction of approximately twenty-five houses in the area. The modified Italianate-style dwelling, the only known brick house built by Hawkins, replaced an earlier log structure and illustrates the introduction of stylish catalogue-ordered motifs onto traditional house forms in the farther reaches of the state. The marbled interior woodwork is signed by Frank T. Wall and O. T. Jones, skilled local artisans and painters.



Old Stone Tavern, Smyth County

Abijah Thomas House, Smyth County: This distinctive brick structure is Virginia's most sophisticated representation of the concept of octagonal architecture that caught the imagination of Americans in the great reform ferment of the 1850s. Built in 1856-57 by Smyth County's foremost antebellum industrialist, Abijah Thomas, the house retains a notable variety of graining, marbling, and stenciling, as well as a rare marbled plaster wall. With its unusual design, once-beautiful interior decorations, and mountain view, the residence is symbolic of the rise to prominence of a pioneer family of Southwest Virginia in the years just prior to the Civil War.

George Oscar Thompson House, Tazewell County: Erected in 1886-87 by Thomas M. Hawkins, Tazewell County's well-known and talented master builder, the George Oscar Thompson House blends traditional and popular late 19th-century ideals with unusual sophistication of detail and composition. Two earlier dwellings also survive on the property: a late 18th- to early 19th-century log house and a small frame farmhouse, erected in three stages between 1831 and 1851. Associated with the Thompson family, who pioneered in the settlement of the area in the 18th century, the three houses are significant as a rare architectural continuum, representative of nearly two centuries of cultural development in Southwest Virginia.

Wise County Courthouse: The architecturally elaborate Wise County Courthouse, a prominent landmark with its twin towers in the center of Wise, is symbolic of the county's prosperity in the 1890s resulting from the expansion of the railroads and increased mining of coal in Southwest Virginia. A rare use of the Renaissance Revival style for a Virginia courthouse, the building was completed in 1896 after the plans of the Washington, D.C., architect Frank P. Milburn. It is the third courthouse to serve the county.



Alexander St. Clair House, Tazewell County



Abijah Thomas House, Smyth County

Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Floyd County: Zion Lutheran Church in Floyd County is significant as a landmark to the religious history of Southwest Virginia and to the enduring cultural traditions of German pioneers who moved into the region at the end of the 18th century. Formed in 1813 to serve the spiritual needs of settlers north of the town of Floyd, the Zion congregation occupied three successive buildings before the present structure was erected in 1898. A large cemetery to the rear of the building contains a rich collection of 19th-century funerary art, including a number of distinctively German-style markers expressive of the talent of local artisans.



George Oscar Thompson House, Tazewell County



Wise County Courthouse



Zion Lutheran Church, Floyd County

Valley and Allegheny Plateau

James Alexander House, Augusta County: The James Alexander House and springhouse reveal the flow of central European-inspired building forms from Pennsylvania to the Valley of Virginia in the early 19th century. The house integrates the traditional, two-level bank form with rationalized Georgian ideals and stylish Federal detailing. The unusual, double-pile, hall-parlor plan is an indication of the variety of house plans employed during these decades of experimentation in the early 19th century.

Bethlehem Church, Rockingham County: Built in 1844-45 by local stonemason Jeremiah Clemens, Bethlehem Church is the oldest stone church in Rockingham County and the second church of a congregation with roots in the early settlement period of Shenandoah Valley history. With its rectangular, gabled form, lack of ornamentation, and limestone construction, the church reflects both the conservative character of country churches in the Valley in the mid-19th century and the persistence of a strong, local masonry tradition in the Linville and Smith Creek areas. During the Civil War the church stood in the line of battle in the Valley campaign and served as a hospital.

Breezy Hill, Staunton: The prosperity of Staunton's "boom" years at the turn of the century is well reflected in Breezy Hill, one of the most ambitious of the large houses of the period scattered through the city. This rambling suburban villa of some thirty rooms is a knowing blending of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, late-Victorian modes promulgated by the nation's wealthy classes. Begun ca. 1896 and completed in 1909, Breezy Hill is the work of T. J. Collins, the city's leading architect for several decades.

Clover Mount, Augusta County: Clover Mount is one of the earliest and best-preserved examples of a small group of vernacular stone houses built around the turn of the 19th century in southern Augusta County. The recent discovery of early 19th-century stenciled wall designs in seven rooms provides one of the richest records of this appealing form of folk decoration in Virginia. Stenciling is known to have been popular in the area, but few examples survive; Clover Mount's scheme is the most extensive discovered in the central Shenandoah Valley to date.

George Earman House, Rockingham County: The George Earman House is an outstanding example of the creative carving, joinery, and painting that characterized farmhouses in the Valley of Virginia in the early 19th century. Hidden within an exceptionally plain, ca. 1822 brick "I" house, this rich decoration reveals the persistence of the German influence after the traditional continental house forms had been abandoned for the popular Georgian models. The woodwork is particularly notable for its free interpretation of Federal pattern book motifs, the local carpenter carving them in the more robust German manner and integrating them with more traditional local designs to create very personal compositions.

Glebe Burying Ground and Schoolhouse, Augusta County: The former glebe of Augusta County parish contains one of the older cemeteries and one-room brick schoolhouses west of the Blue Ridge. The cemetery's large number of surviving stones, dating from 1770 to 1891, illustrates significant changes in the local funerary art of Scotch-Irish, English, and German settlers and their descendants. The neighboring schoolhouse, displaying the simple gable-end form characteristic of the 19th-century schoolhouses, exemplifies the strong masonry tradition that developed with the early German influence in this settlement along the east side of North Mountain.

Stephen Harnsberger House, Rockingham County: Built in 1856, the Stephen Harnsberger House is a rare Rockingham County example of the mid-19th-century octagonal building fad. While the facade and shape of the house clearly reflect an awareness of the new styles popularized in Orson Fowler's *A Home for All, or the Gravel Wall and Octagonal Mode of Building* (1853), the interior retains the traditional arrangement of spaces in a double-pile Georgian design. The house thus reflects local interpretations of pattern book styles in this conservative agricultural area.

Harnsberger Octagonal Barn, Augusta County: Built ca. 1867 under the direction of carpenter William Evers, this unusual structure is possibly a unique example of its type in Virginia and reflects the penetration of popular architectural ideals into the vernacular cultural patterns of rural Augusta County after the Civil War. Although it was inspired by octagonal building styles popularized by Orson Fowler, the Harnsberger barn did not copy Fowler's pattern book designs directly. The builder combined these new ideas with more traditional barn buildings concepts, integrating the new shape with the older bank barn form.



James Alexander House, Augusta County



Breezy Hill, Staunton



George Earman House, Rockingham County



Stephen Harnsberger House, Rockingham County



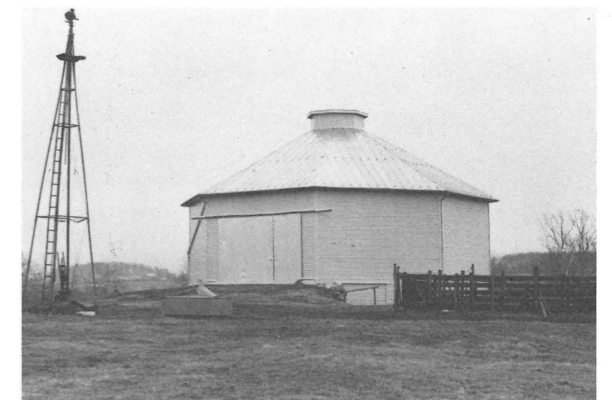
Bethlehem Church, Rockingham County



Clover Mount, Augusta County



Glebe Schoolhouse, Augusta County



Harnsberger Octagonal Barn, Augusta County

Anthony Hockman House, Harrisonburg: Anthony Hockman, one of Harrisonburg's most prominent local builders, designed and built this elaborately ornamented Broad Street residence for himself in 1871. An excellent example of the domestic architecture built during this decade, the frame-and-brick dwelling retained the traditional Georgian plan characteristic of the countryside and early town buildings while adding elaborate stylish ornament both inside and out. The carved-and-sawn Italianate trim on the house would become increasingly popular in Harrisonburg in the last decades of the century, reflecting the town's growing awareness of architectural styles.

Massie House, Alleghany County: Dramatically sited in Falling Spring Valley, with a backdrop of wooded mountains, the Massie House is Alleghany County's chief example of the Federal style and is probably the area's oldest formal dwelling. The imposing, two-story house with its pedimented gables was completed in 1826 for Henry Massie, a wealthy planter who served among Alleghany's first magistrates. Its outstanding features include a decorative fanlight entrance incorporating the initials of the builder in the tracery, a finely executed stair, and handsome woodwork consisting of cupboards, mantels, and wainscoting. Although still owned by the Massie family, the house is unoccupied and deteriorating.

J. C. M. Merrilat House, Staunton: With its steep gables, scrolled bargeboards, board-and-batten siding, and diamond-paned windows, the J. C. M. Merrilat House presents an ideal image of a mid-19th-century Gothic Revival cottage. Although the Gothic cottage was a very popular house form throughout the country, the Merrilat House is one of the few examples in the Staunton area and certainly the finest. Dating from 1851, its first owner was Dr. J. C. M. Merrilat, a prominent early administrator at the nearby Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.



Anthony Hockman House, Harrisonburg

Middlebrook Historic District, Augusta County: One of the oldest rural villages in Augusta County, Middlebrook preserves an excellent grouping of 19th-century vernacular architecture still arranged in the original town plat. The rows of closely spaced dwellings and stores lining the main road retain the character and scale of the village during the height of its prosperity in the 1880s. A variety of archaeological sites complements the architectural record, documenting the history of the black settlement at the west of the village.

A. J. Miller House, Augusta County: The A. J. Miller House, built by Miller in 1884, contains some of the most extensive and best-preserved works of a rural itinerant painter in late 19th-century Virginia. The wide variety of painted decoration suggests the creativity and broad repertoire of artist G. B. Jones, who signed and dated his work June 17, 1892. The Valley of Virginia boasts several fine early 19th-century examples of



Detail of Frescoes, First-Floor Passage, A. J. Miller House, Augusta County



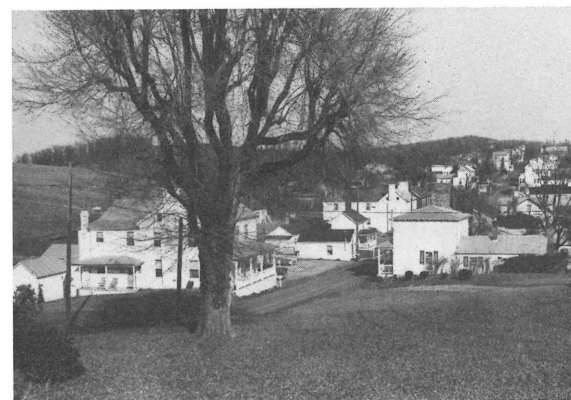
Massie House, Alleghany County



J.C.M. Merrilat House, Staunton

colorful interior painting, attributed to the German settlement and influence. The Miller House illustrates the best of this lingering local painting tradition.

Milton Hall, Alleghany County: Nestled among the mountains in a remote corner of western Virginia, Milton Hall stands as an expression of a renewed British interest in new-world real estate, especially in the Southern states, in the years just following the Civil War. This distinctly English-looking Gothic villa was erected in 1874 for William Wentworth FitzWilliam, Viscount Milton, whose wife, Lady Laura Milton, brought him to Alleghany County for his health. Presenting an exotic contrast to its surroundings, Milton Hall is interesting as a late use of the Gothic Revival mode, illustrating the lingering popularity of the style among the British after it passed from fashion for rural residences in this country.



Main Street, Middlebrook Historic District, Augusta County



Milton Hall, Alleghany County

Oakdene, Staunton: This visually arresting house represents the late 19th-century Queen Anne style at its finest and most imaginative. Its skillful, but yet unidentified, architect borrowed forms and motifs from 16th- and 17th-century European precedents and combined them into a unique structure employing outstanding craftsmanship and notably fine materials. Oakdene was built in 1893 for Edward Echols, who served as lieutenant governor of Virginia from 1898-1902 and was president of the local National Valley Bank.

Oakland Grove Presbyterian Church, Alleghany County: Oakland Grove Presbyterian Church, built ca. 1847, is the oldest known ecclesiastical structure in Alleghany County and is popularly regarded as one of the county's chief historic landmarks. Architecturally, the well-crafted but simple building is a representative example of a small, mid-19th-century country church surviving with few alterations. The church is also a reminder of the religious reawakening that occurred in the 1840s among Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers in the mountainous region of the state. It originally was erected as a mission of the Covington Presbyterian Church and served as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War.

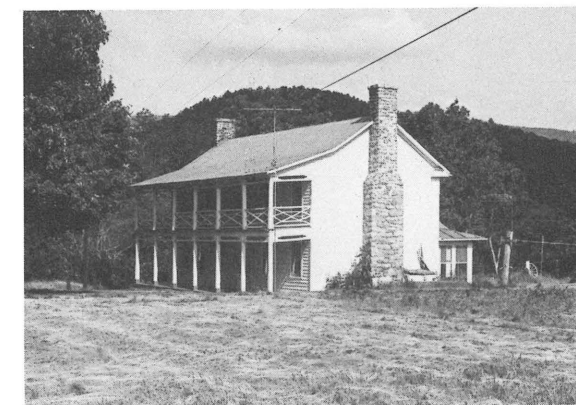
Persinger House, Alleghany County: One of the oldest and best known of Alleghany County's pioneer dwellings, the Persinger House is significant for its associations with its builder, Jacob Persinger. A member of an early settler family, Persinger as a child was captured by the Indians and later adopted an Indian life style. The house was built in the last quarter of the 18th century and enlarged to its present form around 1888. Architecturally, it is an interesting vernacular structure employing beveled joints in a vertically paneled partition wall in the original log section.



Oakland Grove Presbyterian Church, Alleghany County



Oakdene, Staunton



Persinger House, Alleghany County

Lewis Shuey House, Augusta County: The Lewis Shuey House survives as a very rare example of a pure Rhenish-style house in Augusta County. Of log construction, it possesses one of only two known *Flurkuchenhaus* (three-room, with center chimney) floor plans in the county and has the county's only known German-style, common-rafter roof system with heavy underframe. The house was built ca. 1795-1800 by Lewis Shuey, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, whose grandfather had immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Rhineland in 1732 and who himself emigrated from Pennsylvania to western Augusta County in 1795.

Springdale, Frederick County: Springdale was originally the home of Jost Hite, the earliest white settler in the lower Shenandoah Valley. The ruins of what was probably Hite's home and tavern, built in the 1730s next to the Indian trail that became the Valley Turnpike, still stand in the yard of the Springdale property. The present dwelling, a large stone house in the German vernacular tradition, was built in 1753 by Hite's son John, a distinguished soldier and citizen of early Frederick County. The house and ruins remain key landmarks of Shenandoah Valley's first period of settlement.



Lewis Shuey House, Augusta County

Springdale Mill Complex, Frederick County: Springdale Mill was erected ca. 1788 by David Brown and replaced an earlier mill established by Jost Hite. A well-preserved example of an early industrial form that is fast disappearing, it served the later community of Bartonville as a merchant mill for the buying, selling, and milling of local grain. Included in the complex is an early stone dwelling and a log-and-frame house, both of which were probably early miller's houses.

Waverley Hill, Staunton: This elegant expression of the Georgian Revival style is the work of William Lawrence Bottomley, a prominent New York architect who maintained an extensive clientele in Virginia for his stately, richly detailed Georgian mansions. Drawing from Palladian, English, and colonial Virginia precedents, Bottomley fashioned imaginative and functional dwellings for affluent Virginians during the 1920s and '30s and set a standard of excellence in domestic architecture that is yet revered in the Commonwealth. The house was commissioned in 1929 by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McKelden Smith, prominent Stauntonians.



Springdale Mill, Frederick County



Springdale, Frederick County



Waverley Hill, Staunton

Piedmont

Avoca, Campbell County: Avoca, designed in 1901 by the Lynchburg architect John Minor Botts Lewis for Thomas and Mary Fauntleroy, stands as one of Virginia's best examples of the Queen Anne-style country residence. Associated from colonial times with the Lynch family, who were prominent early settlers of Virginia's lower Piedmont, the Avoca property is the site of two earlier dwellings, including Green Level, the home of Revolutionary War patriot Col. Charles Lynch. It was at the Lynch homestead that local Tories received floggings for their allegiance to the British crown.

Campbell County Courthouse: A distinguished example of the Greek Revival Style, the Campbell County Courthouse was built between 1848-1850 by John Wills. The interior, with its elaborate plasterwork and ceiling, ranks as one of the best preserved antebellum courtrooms. Especially interesting is the rare use behind the judge's bench of the "all-seeing eye" symbol from the Great Seal of the United States, the only known example of its kind in Virginia.

Carrsbrook, Albemarle County: Carrsbrook is a provincial Piedmont adaptation of the Palladian five-part house, introduced to Tidewater Virginia in the 1760s through Robert Morris's influential handbook *Select Architecture* (1757). Built in the 1780s for Capt. Thomas Carr, the house served from 1798 until 1815 as the residence and school of Thomas Jefferson's ward and nephew, Peter Carr, with whom it is traditionally associated. Because of Jefferson's close relationship with the Carr family and his familiarity with the Morris handbook, it is thought that Jefferson may have influenced the design of the house.

Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District: Charlottesville has served as an important regional political center since its selection as the site of the Albemarle County Courthouse in 1762. In addition to its strong associations with Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia, the town is significant for its wealth of Revolutionary and Civil War history and its diversity of 19th-century governmental, commercial, residential, and industrial architecture. Typical of many 19th-century American towns is the small courthouse square containing the courthouse and several 19th-century brick offices set about a small public green; a centrally located late 19th-century "main street," with numerous 20th-century modifications, including the 1974-75 mall; a turn-of-the-century railroad passenger station with industrial buildings clustered nearby; and several adjoining residential neighborhoods. While not immune to change, the district's 300 buildings give the city a strong sense of historical continuity and architectural cohesiveness.

Cliffside, Albemarle County: Cliffside, rising from a bluff overlooking the town of Scottsville, is a notable example of Piedmont Virginia Federal architecture. Profiting from Scottsville's rise to prosperity in the antebellum period as an important canal and turnpike town, Gilly Lewis, a local doctor and mill owner, built Cliffside as his residence in 1835. The house is set apart from the majority of town buildings of the period by its impressive scale, fine exterior detailing, and well-preserved boldly carved interior woodwork.

Edgemont, Albemarle County: Built ca. 1796 for James Powell Cocke, Edgemont is significant as a very early example of a

country residence in the combination Palladian and French manner promulgated by Thomas Jefferson. Although the design of the house has been credited to Jefferson for several decades, precise documentation of the authorship is yet to be established. The character of the compact and sophisticated dwelling is uniquely Jeffersonian, however, and exhibits the influence he had on the architecture of his region.

Court Street Baptist Church, Lynchburg: Court Street Baptist Church is Lynchburg's chief black architectural landmark. Begun in 1879 and completed in 1880, it was then the largest church edifice in the city, with its spire the tallest object on the downtown skyline. The church was designed by a local white architect, R. C. Burkholder, but black labor was used exclusively in its construction, and black artisans were in large part responsible for the decorations and furnishings of the auditorium.

Ednam, Albemarle County: Designed by the Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson for a wealthy New Yorker, Edwin O. Meyer, Ednam ranks among Virginia's most ambitious examples of the early Colonial Revival style. With its stately portico, rich Classical detailing, and elaborate interiors, it presents a grandiose "Southern" image thought appropriate for its location. From the standpoint of social history, the house represents the turn-of-the-century influx of rich Northerners into Piedmont Virginia who, attracted by the scenic countryside and sociable life style, purchased old estates or set up new ones, often building pretentious houses in the local idiom.

Emmanuel Church, Albemarle County: Since its founding in the mid-19th century, Emmanuel Episcopal Church has been associated with prominent Albemarle County citizens, most notably the Langhorne family who lived at nearby Mirador. Nancy Langhorne, later Lady Astor, became involved with the congregation's mission work in the early 20th century and in 1911 along with her brothers and sisters commissioned Waddy Wood, a popular Washington architect, to renovate the original one-room church. Wood's work at Emmanuel Church exhibits the refinement and excellent craftsmanship associated with the best of early Colonial Revival buildings.



Avoca, Campbell County



Carrsbrook, Albemarle County



Court Street Baptist Church, Lynchburg



Ednam, Albemarle County



Campbell County Courthouse



Main Street Mall, Charlottesville Historic District



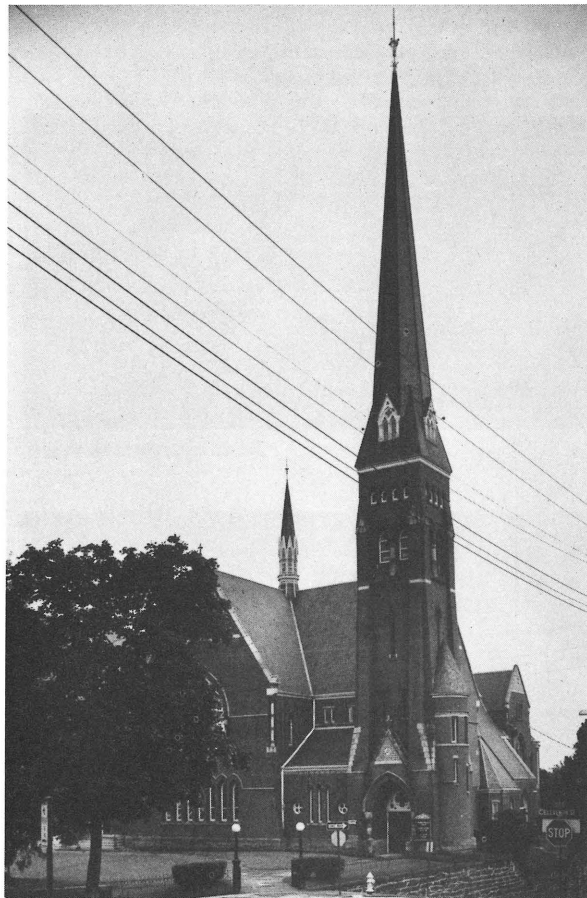
Cliffside, Albemarle County



Emmanuel Church, Albemarle County

Frascati, Orange County: Frascati, built 1821-23 for the Supreme Court justice and statesman Philip Pendleton Barbour, is one of the outstanding architectural monuments of the Piedmont. The house is also among the best documented 19th-century dwellings of central Virginia. It was built by John M. Perry, an Albemarle County contractor who was one of the master builders employed by Thomas Jefferson for the building of the University of Virginia. With its Tuscan portico and correctly proportioned Classical detailing, the house shows a strong Jeffersonian influence; however, the plan and general outline follow the more conventional Federal schemes of that day.

First Baptist Church, Lynchburg: The First Baptist Church is a major architectural landmark for the city of Lynchburg and is a most accomplished example of High Victorian Gothic



First Baptist Church, Lynchburg

architecture. Construction was begun in 1884, and although several additions have since been made, the original portion stands essentially as it did when it was completed in September 1886. In addition to its architectural merit, the church houses an old and influential Baptist congregation and stands as evidence of a period of impressive growth and prosperity in Lynchburg.

Guthrie Hall, Albemarle County: Guthrie Hall is perhaps the largest and most architecturally individual country mansion that resulted from the influx of plutocrats into Albemarle County around the turn of the century. With its porticoes, loggias, quadrant wings, and curious wide-arched entrance, the massive rock-faced house combines Georgian Revival, Palladian, and rustic influences. Guthrie Hall was erected ca. 1901 for John Guthrie Hopkins, a self-made copper magnate who came to Virginia to pursue his hobby of restoring old houses.

Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg: The Jones Memorial Library is Lynchburg's finest example of the Neoclassical Revival style which dominated the architecture of American public and institutional buildings for the first decade of the present century. Designed by the local firm of Frye and Chesterman, who left Lynchburg with a rich legacy of fine buildings, the library was given by Mary Frances Watt Jones as a memorial to her husband, George Morgan Jones, a prominent Lynchburg industrialist, merchant, and financier. Opened in 1907, the Jones Memorial Library is a significant expression of the philanthropy and cultural development that followed Lynchburg's growth at the end of the 19th century.

Sandusky, Lynchburg: Sandusky, an impressive Federal-style farmhouse built ca. 1808 for Charles Johnston, is one of the earliest houses in the Lynchburg area to display the architectural details and refinements characteristic of Federal design. In 1864, during the Battle of Lynchburg, Sandusky served as the Union



Guthrie Hall, Albemarle County



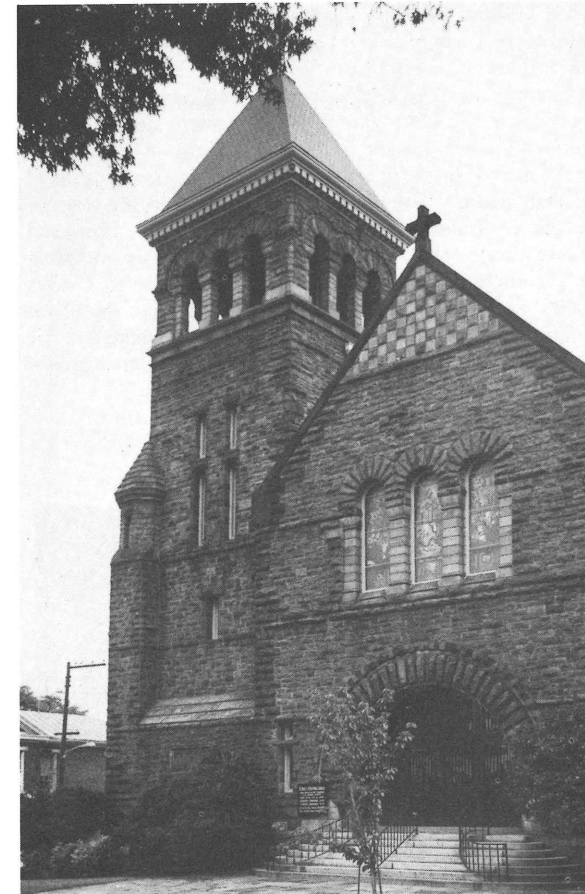
Frascati, Orange County



Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg

headquarters of General David Hunter and future Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley, both of whom were then on Hunter's staff. Now within the city limits of Lynchburg, the property is maintained in excellent condition, and effective planting in the large, well-maintained yard has kept 20th-century intrusions at a comfortable distance.

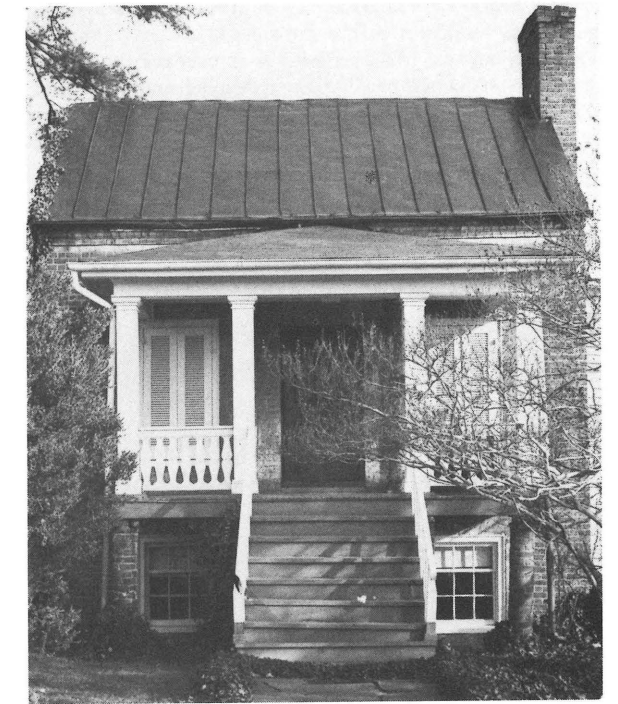
St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg: St. Paul's Church, built in 1891-95, is one of Virginia's major examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Designed by Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, the church houses Lynchburg's oldest Episcopal parish and is the third church erected by the congregation. St. Paul's counts as its close neighbors a concentration of other architecturally significant late 19th-century churches and with them forms an impressive ecclesiastical center on a hill above the downtown business section of Lynchburg.



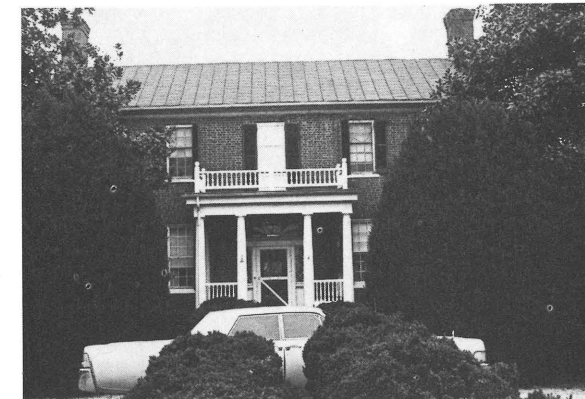
St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg

Washington Mill, Rappahannock County: A visually important architectural and historic resource on the eastern edge of the Washington Historic District, Washington Mill in Rappahannock County served as the town mill of Washington from the early national period until the end of the 19th century. Built ca. 1800 with subsequent additions in 1840 and 1860, the mill retains much of its antebellum machinery and is significant as a well-preserved artifact of the grain and milling industry that figured importantly in the 19th-century economy of Virginia. The structure is believed also to have served as a neutral bartering place between Union and Confederate lines during the Civil War.

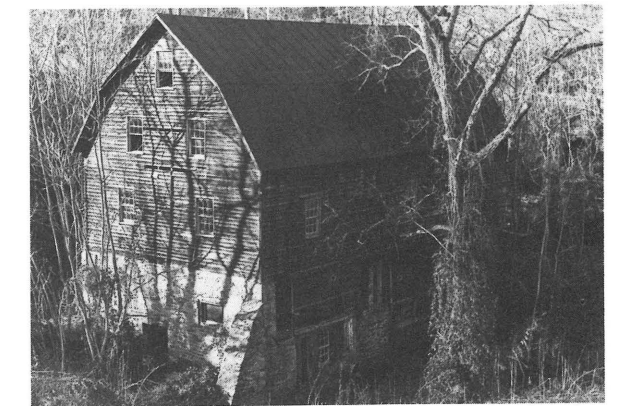
Woods-Meade House, Rocky Mount, Franklin County: One of the key landmarks of Rocky Mount, a community which retains only a few antebellum structures, the Woods-Meade House is an interesting vernacular dwelling with sophisticated overtones and a complex evolution. The original, or front section, which was built by Robert T. Woods in ca. 1830, has distinctive masonry details including a molded brick cornice, fine jack arches, and curious half-round brick pilasters and round brick porch supports. Enlarged by Morrison Meade, who acquired the property in 1834 and added the frame center section, the structure in its present form presents a very picturesque aspect and illustrates changing tastes in regional domestic architecture.



Woods-Meade House, Rocky Mount, Franklin County



Sandusky, Lynchburg



Washington Mill, Rappahannock County

Northern Virginia

Colonial Village, Arlington County: Built in four phases between 1935 and 1940, the Colonial Village garden apartments exemplify the early application of innovative garden city planning concepts to a low- and middle-income use of low-density superblock development. The complex is also an early illustration of the clustering of apartment units into spacious and richly landscaped courtyards, the separation of pedestrian and automotive traffic routes, the use of an undeveloped interior greenbelt, and the use of staggered setbacks in apartment design to permit increased ventilation and light. The first Federal Housing Administration-insured, large-scale, rental housing project erected in the United States, Colonial Village was intended as a model for subsequent FHA-insured projects. FHA officials worked with developer Gustave Ring to create a prototype apartment complex that displayed exemplary site planning, landscaping, land density, dwelling layout, construction type, ventilation, and building orientation.

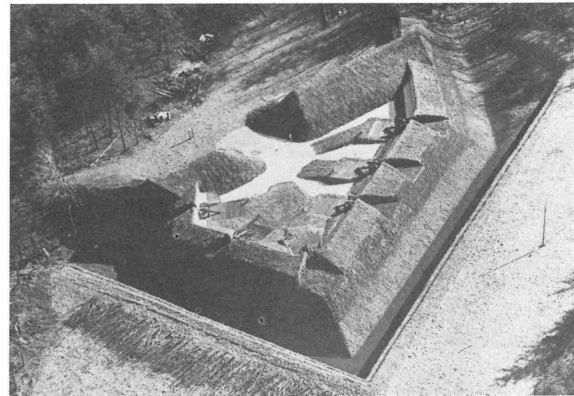
Conner House, Prince William County: The Conner House achieved Civil War significance first as the headquarters of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston from July to November 1861 and then as a hospital for the wounded of the second Battle of Manassas. One of the few remaining antebellum residences in the growing Manassas region, the house was built ca. 1820, probably as an overseer's house, and survives as an example of a dwelling type indigenous to the area. During the first half of the 20th century the property was owned by the Conner family, proprietors of one of Prince William County's major dairy farms.



Colonial Village, Arlington County

Fort Ward, Alexandria: Fort Ward formed one of the strongest links in a chain of sixty-eight forts and batteries erected between 1861-65 by the Union Army Corps of Engineers for the protection of the nation's capital. Guarding the approaches to Alexandria from the west and northwest on an elevated site four miles west of the city, the star-shaped earthenwork fortification was the fifth largest fort in the system, with a perimeter of 818 yards, holding thirty-six gun emplacements and troops numbering as many as 1,200 men. During the Civil War Centennial, the city of Alexandria with the assistance of a professional archaeologist restored the northwest bastion of the fort and cleared both the perimeter and the outlying gun battery and rifle trench. Fort Ward today serves as a 40-acre historic park and museum.

Goose Creek Historic District, Loudoun County: The Goose Creek Historic District is an architecturally and scenically cohesive rural area in central Loudoun County which sustained the largest concentration of Quaker settlers in the Commonwealth. The English Friends who came into the area beginning in the 1730s gave their community a distinctive cast that is still reflected in the region's small farms, many of which are still defined by the boundaries of the original land patents of the 18th century. The district, which centers on the town of Lincoln, is significant for its rich collection of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century rural vernacular and town architecture, including the superb stone masonry craftsmanship peculiar to Quaker settlers and their descendants. No other area of Northern Virginia contains more examples of stone architecture and few other areas of the Commonwealth possess such a high degree of unspoiled pastoral beauty.



Northwest Bastion, Fort Ward, Alexandria, After Restoration.
Photo by Marler



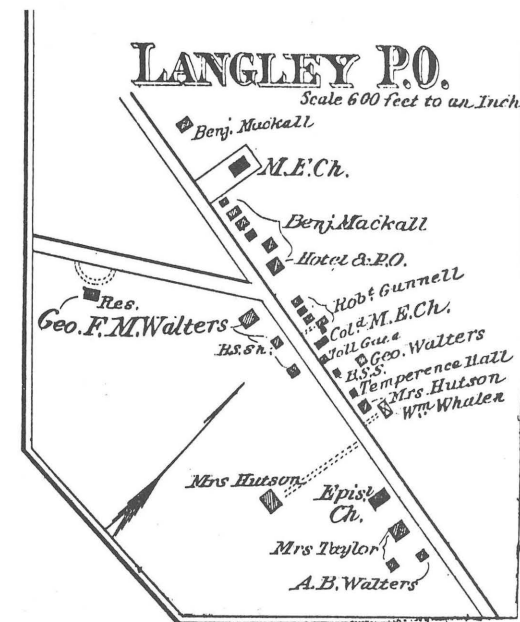
Conner House, Prince William County



Minor Bartlow House, Goose Creek Historic District

Institute Farm, Loudoun County: Erected ca. 1854 for the Loudoun County Agricultural Institute and Chemical Academy, Institute Farm near Aldie is a picturesque reminder of the establishment of the first agricultural school in the Commonwealth and of one of the first schools of scientific agronomy in the United States. From the late 18th century, Loudoun's citizens had pioneered in agricultural experimentation, and the school's founders included a number of prominent landholders and scientists. Once part of the Oak Hill estate of President James Monroe, the property since 1916 has achieved national prominence as the headquarters of the National Beagle Club of America.

Langley Fork Historic District, Fairfax County: The intersection commonly known as Langley Fork is important for retaining its historic identity and appearance in a region that is undergoing intense development. The district includes an interesting assemblage of local vernacular buildings. Six structures form the nucleus of the district: the Langley Ordinary, built ca. 1850; the mid-19th-century Langley Toll House; Gunnell's Chapel, built after 1865 for a black congregation; the Friends Meeting House, erected in 1853; the Mackall House, now the site of Happy Hill Country Day School; and Hickory Hill, the former residence of John F. Kennedy and later Robert F. Kennedy. In addition to its importance as a 19th-century junction on a major turnpike in Northern Virginia, the area achieved prominence in the Civil War when Langley Ordinary served as headquarters of Union

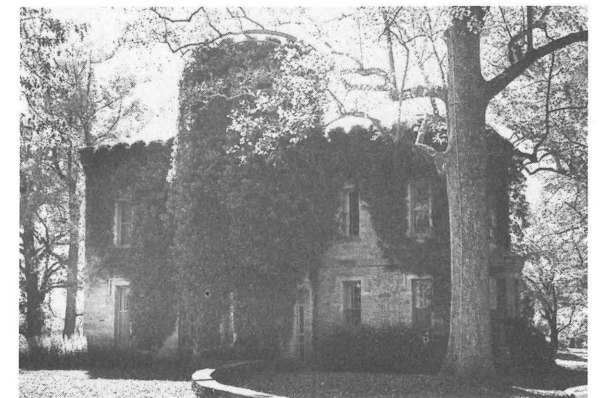


Langley Fork Historic District, Fairfax County. Detail from G. M. Hopkins's *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, DC* (1878)

General McCall of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Melrose, Fauquier County: This ruggedly picturesque country house is rated among Virginia's most important expressions of the Castellated mode of the mid-19th-century Gothic Revival. Built between 1856 and 1860 by George Washington Holtzclaw, a Fauquier County resident, it was the creation of Dr. James H. Murray and his brother, Edward Murray. With its battlemented stone walls, central tower, and dramatic siting, Melrose well illustrates the impact of the 19th-century Romantic movement, more especially the Medievalism popularized by Sir Walter Scott, on Southern landed families. Melrose was the site of Federal troop occupation during the Civil War as well as the inspiration for Mary Roberts Rinehart's classic mystery *The Circular Staircase*.

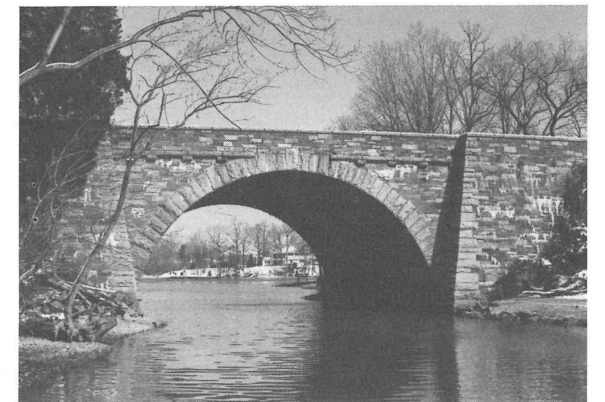
Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, Alexandria, Arlington County, and Fairfax County: First opened to traffic in 1932, the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway is significant as the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. Government and as the first such road with a commemorative function explicit in its name and alignment. Although predated by other parkways, it is probably the least altered of such early roads in the United States today. The highway, with its distinctive stone-faced arch bridges, concrete slab base, beveled curbing, and landscape plantings, affords fine views of both the Potomac River and the striking northern axial vista of the Washington Monument.



Melrose, Fauquier County



Institute Farm, Loudoun County



Little Hunting Creek Bridge, Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway.
Photo by National Park Service

Middleburg Historic District, Loudoun County: The focal point of Northern Virginia's beautiful hunt country, Middleburg is a compact and fastidious village retaining the picturesque qualities of its formative years. Founded in 1787 by Leven Powell, a Revolutionary officer and regional Federalist leader, the town developed as a convenient coach stop and relay station on Ashby's Gap Turnpike, becoming by mid-century an important commercial and institutional center for lower Loudoun and upper Fauquier counties. Following the Civil War, in which the town saw frequent cavalry action and won a reputation for fierce Confederate loyalty, Middleburg steadily declined in wealth and population until the second decade of the present century, since which time it has emerged as a social and sporting capital of international reputation. With its tree-lined streets, brick sidewalks, and harmonious scale, the town is particularly impressive for its diverse collection of late 18th- to early 20th-century architectural styles.



Red Fox Tavern, Middleburg Historic District

Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary, Alexandria: The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary at 105-107 S. Fairfax Street in Alexandria is among the oldest preserved apothecaries in the United States and is the only apothecary in Virginia to operate continuously from the 18th to the 20th century. Built ca. 1775 and adapted for use as an apothecary shop by Edward Stabler in 1796, the building at 107 displays notable brickwork and retains most of its original appointments. Its fanciful early Gothic shelves and counters, added in 1835, are outstanding examples of the style in America. The apothecary also is significant as the place where J. E. B. Stuart presented Robert E. Lee with official orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry to quell John Brown's insurrection.



Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary, Alexandria



Gothic Shelves and Counter, Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary, Alexandria. Photo by Marler

Southside

Clerk's Office, Chatham, Pittsylvania County: Built in 1812 to serve the 1783 courthouse, the Clerk's Office of Pittsylvania is the oldest public building in Chatham. Formerly the chief repository of the county's official records, it served from 1813 to 1852 as the office of William Tunstall, Jr., and his son William H. Tunstall, who succeeded him as clerk in 1836. The simple brick structure lost its intended function in 1853 with the construction of the present courthouse, which accommodated a new clerk's office.

Fort Clifton Archaeological Site, Colonial Heights: The scene of three major confrontations between Union and Confederate forces in 1864 during the Petersburg campaign, the Fort Clifton Archaeological Site includes the remains of a Confederate fort, as well as those of a 19th-century house traditionally known as Clifton. Significant as a representative example of Civil War fortifications, the site has also become an important local landmark and a source of local pride to the people of Colonial Heights. Interpretive facilities at the park fulfill a public educational mission by informing tourists and local residents about Fort Clifton's role in Civil War history.

Halifax County Courthouse: The most distinguished landmark in the town of Halifax, occupying a site that has been used for court purposes since the American Revolution, the Halifax County Courthouse of 1838-39 belongs to the important collection of Classical Revival court buildings erected by master builders influenced by Thomas Jefferson while constructing the University of Virginia. Its designer and builder was Dabney Cosby, who with his son, Dabney Cosby, Jr.,

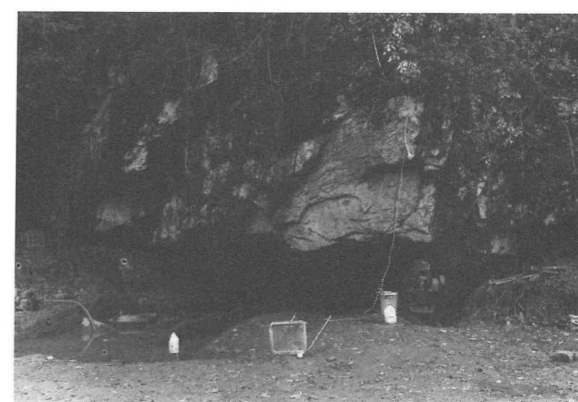
provided Southside Virginia with numerous houses, churches, and public buildings. Before building the Halifax courthouse, where he abandoned the strict temple form in favor of a T plan and a Greek Ionic order, Cosby had been involved with three other courthouses: the Buckingham courthouse of 1823, designed by Jefferson himself, and the Goochland and Sussex courthouses, both designed by Cosby.

Indian Jim's Cave, Halifax County: This natural formation on the Staunton River contains intact cultural layers dating to at least 2,000-1,000 B.C. Tradition holds that the cave was occupied during the 18th century by Halifax County's last surviving aboriginal inhabitant, Indian Jim, who lived there with his black wife. The site contains pertinent research data on subsistence patterns and adaptations to seasonal changes over time as well as local cultural chronologies and social interaction patterns.

Perry Hill, Buckingham County: Perry Hill is a rare example of Gothic Revival cottage architecture designed for use as a country residence in central Virginia. Such building types were popularized in the mid-19th century by the writings of Alexander Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux; however, acceptance of the style was limited in the region due in part to the popularity of the Classical Revival styles that continued to dominate architectural taste until the Civil War. Colonel Thomas Moseley Bondurant, a prominent Whig politician and publicist in Buckingham County, built the house for his daughter and son-in-law ca. 1851-52 and is believed to have named it in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry, a naval hero of the War of 1812.



Clerk's Office, Chatham, Pittsylvania County



Indian Jim's Cave, Halifax County



Halifax County Courthouse



Perry Hill, Buckingham County

Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Chatham: The Pittsylvania County Courthouse was erected in 1853 after the plans of L. A. Shumaker to replace an earlier 1782 wood-frame structure. While classical in form and Greek Revival in detailing, the Pittsylvania courthouse shows the influence of the Italianate style in its cupola and interior detailing. The third courthouse to serve the county, it remains the main depository of the county's records and the most important forum in which the rights of citizens are preserved and the obligations of citizenship enforced.

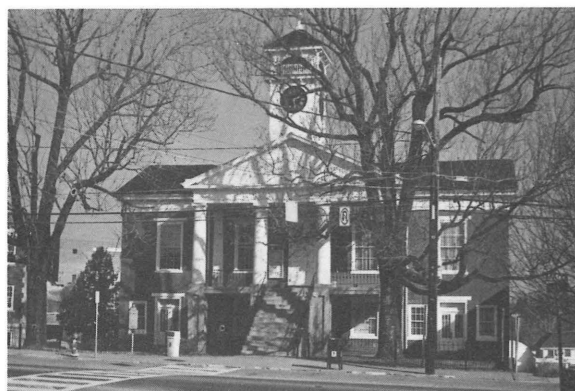
Shadow Lawn, Mecklenburg County: Shadow Lawn is an imposing Italianate dwelling fronting on Chase City's Main Street that evolved in tandem with the town's transformation from a crossroads village known as Christiansville into a thriving colony of Northern immigrants after the Civil War. Beginning ca. 1834 as the home of Richard Puryear, one of Christiansville's leading citizens and landholders, it was enlarged to its present form in 1869-70 by Jacob W. Holt for George Endly, the co-founder of Chase City, who moved to the area from Pennsylvania in 1868. Holt, a Virginia-born architect who lived and worked in North Carolina before resuming residence in his native state, erected an interesting body of wooden structures employing an assertive and delightfully ornamented Italianate style.

Stoneleigh, Henry County: Begun in 1929 after the plans of Leland McBroom of the firm of Tinsley and McBroom of Des

Moines, Iowa, Stoneleigh is significant both as a distinguished example of the Tudor Revival style and as the former residence of Virginia Governor Thomas B. Stanley. Stoneleigh's completion in this popular mode in 1931 signaled the end of Stanley's active career as a furniture manufacturer and the beginning of his long political association with the State Democratic party that led ultimately to the governorship in 1954. The beautiful gardens at Stoneleigh, designed by E. S. Draper of North Carolina and later reworked by Charles Gillette of Richmond, were the inspiration of Mrs. Stanley, the former Anne Pocahontas Bassett. The house, gardens and surrounding land were recently given to Ferrum College by the Stanley children for use as an educational and cultural center.

Village View, Emporia: Village View, built ca. 1815 and subsequently improved in 1826, is significant as Emporia's outstanding example of Federal-style architecture. A provincial expression of the Adamesque mode, the house features a refined main stair, highly ornamental mantels on both the first and second floors, and scroll-work decoration in the fanlight and sidelights on the main entry. Village View served as a Confederate headquarters during the Civil War and was later used by its owners as a boys' academy.

Weaver House, Greenville County: The Weaver House is significant as one of the earliest houses in Greenville County, a county in which early 19th-century houses are notably scarce. The house was built on land formerly owned by the Waller



Pittsylvania County Courthouse



Weaver House, Greenville County



Shadow Lawn, Mecklenburg County



Stoneleigh, Henry County

family of Williamsburg for Jarrad Weaver between 1838 and 1840. The house has a number of features typically associated with Southside residences, including what was originally a hall-parlor plan, painted wood graining, and the rather late use of Federal-style woodwork. Weaver developed a successful plantation on this estate, while holding a proprietary interest in one of the county's more prosperous antebellum mills.

Wiley's Tavern Archaeological Site, Halifax County: The 18th-century Wiley's Tavern served alternately as the headquarters of British General Lord Cornwallis and his American counterpart, General Nathaniel Greene, during the decisive military strategem known as the Retreat to the Dan River. Archaeological excavation of the tavern site should reveal architectural and artifactual data helpful in understanding life in Halifax County during the Revolutionary period. It may also

yield data on the construction and operation of a back country colonial tavern, as well as information on inter-colonial trade on a major north-south thoroughfare.

Woodlands, Brunswick County: Woodlands, a Brunswick County farmhouse, is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of a ca. 1831-33 "I" house remodeled into a highly stylized temple-front residence. The transformation was influenced to a large degree by Philadelphia taste and fashion; the house plan was adapted by Alexander J. Brodnax from Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect* soon after Brodnax married Ellen A. Mallory of Philadelphia in 1854. The architectural features of the 1860 remodeling show a stylistic similarity to the documented works of Jacob Holt, a Southside builder who built Shadow Lawn and Eureka in neighboring Mecklenburg County.



Woodlands, Brunswick County



Village View, Emporia



25 Wiley's Tavern, Halifax County, ca. 1924, from the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 44, page 206

Tidewater & Richmond

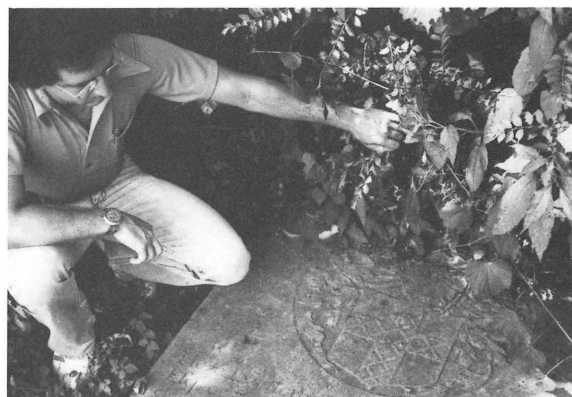
Almshouse, Richmond: Built between 1860-61 as a place of refuge for the city's white poor, the Richmond Almshouse is a unique Virginia monument to the great reform ferment of the antebellum period. Designed by Richmond's first City Engineer, Washington Gill, the prodigious Italianate structure replaced an older poorhouse, built prior to 1810. The building served during the Civil War as the first major hospital of the Confederacy and as a home and school for the Virginia Military Institute cadets from 1864 to 1865.

Ashland Historic District, Hanover County: With its large collection of late-Victorian and Edwardian frame dwellings and its brick commercial core, all set among hundreds of trees, the Ashland Historic District survives as a fine example of a railroad and street car suburb preserving much of its turn-of-the-century character. The focal point of the district is Center Street, which displays a full range of Victorian styles from the Italianate and Second Empire to the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Also notable is the early 20th-century downtown area located between Henry Clay Road and Myrtle Street, an interesting assemblage of brick structures exemplifying the commercial ethos of the 1920s. With the addition of three Georgian Revival academic buildings of Randolph-Macon College (not included in the 1979 nomination of Randolph-Macon to the Virginia Landmarks Register) the district illustrates the vital role which both the railroad and the college have played in Ashland's development.

Attucks Theatre, Norfolk: The Attucks Theatre is a rare Virginia example of an early motion picture theatre financed, designed, and built exclusively by blacks. A prominent landmark

in the Huntersville area of Norfolk, the theatre was erected in 1919 after the designs of architect Harvey N. Johnson. Of particular significance is the name of the theatre, which commemorates the black man, Crispus Attucks, traditionally regarded as the first colonial to be mortally wounded in the American Revolution. The theatre retains its original fire curtain, painted with a scene of Attucks's death by Lee Lash Studios of New York.

Boldrup Plantation Archaeological Site, Newport News: Boldrup's archaeological remains, located upon a remnant of undeveloped farmland in the midst of urban development, date



Tombstone of Col. William Cole, Deceased 1694, Boldrup Plantation Archaeological Site, Newport News



Almshouse, Richmond



West Side of South Center Street, Looking North, Ashland Historic District

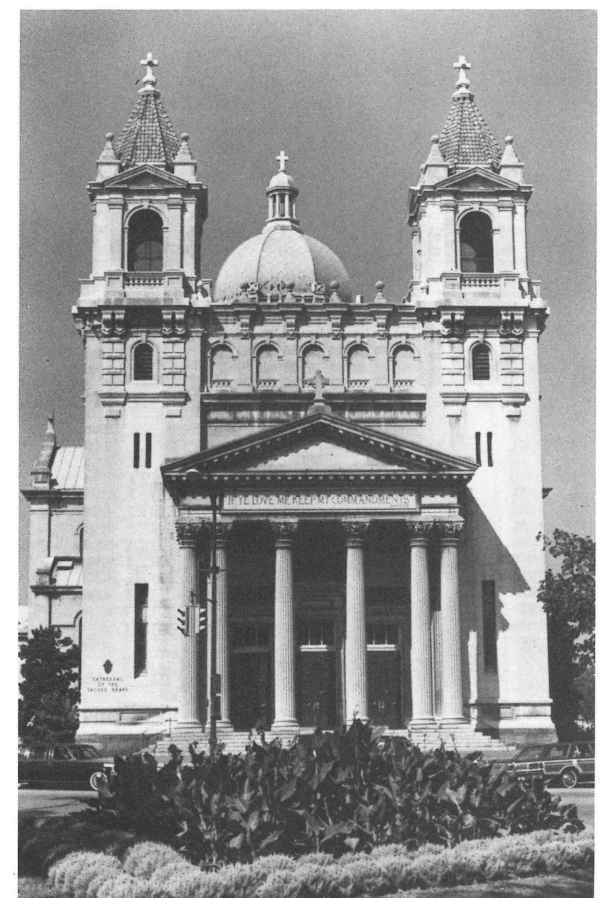


Attucks Theatre, Norfolk

to the first part of the 17th century. Patented by William Claiborne in 1626, Boldrup was owned in succession by Governor of Albemarle Samuel Stephens, Virginia governors Sir John Harvey and Sir William Berkeley, and the Cole and Cary families, who were prominent in the affairs of the colony. Scientific excavation of the archaeological sites at Boldrup may yield unique research data on the earliest settled areas in America's oldest English colony.

Bruton Parish Poorhouse Archaeological Site, York County: Established by law in 1755 at the request of Bruton Parish Church, the almshouse which stood on this site represented the Virginia government's first attempt to provide institutional care for the colony's poor. Scientific archaeological excavation of the poorhouse complex could yield unique research data about the daily lives of a large and predominately inarticulate portion of the colonial population whose welfare had become a major social problem. The Bruton Parish Poorhouse was still in use at the close of the American Revolution.

Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Richmond: Framed by Richmond's Monroe Park and forming the visual pivot between the city's commercial area and the residential Fan District, the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart is Virginia's most distinguished ecclesiastical representation of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The domed and porticoed limestone structure, with its cloisters, diocesan gardens and episcopal residence, is the work of Joseph H. McGuire, a New York architect whose practice centered on Roman Catholic churches and institutional buildings. Begun in 1903 and completed in 1906 through the generosity of financier, promoter, and philanthropist Thomas Fortune Ryan, it is representative of the monumental benefactions given to churches and universities by the barons of American industry and finance at the turn of the century.

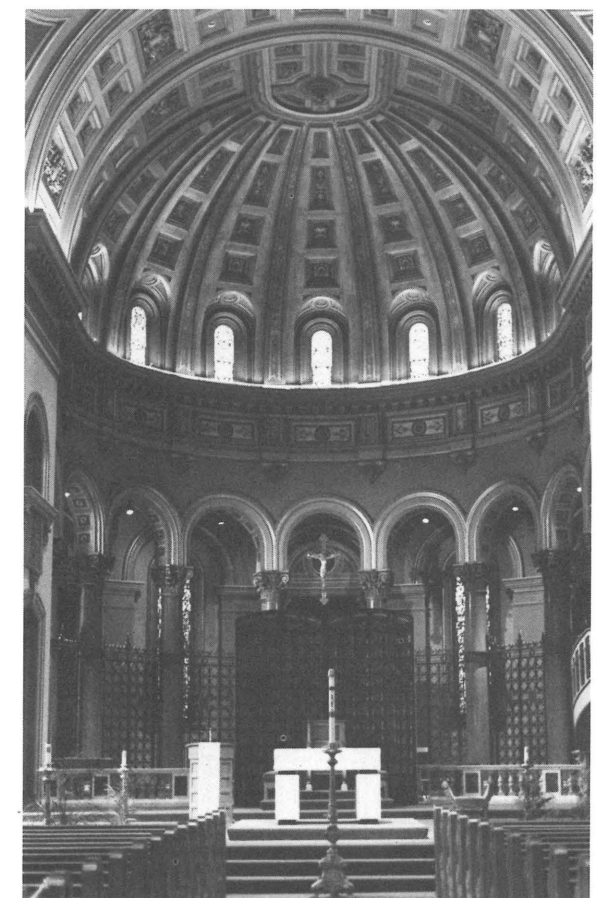


Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Richmond

Columbia, Richmond: One of about ten outstanding residences surviving from the city's early Federal period, Columbia was built in 1817-18 by Philip Haxall, a Petersburg native who moved to Richmond in 1810 to manage the highly successful Columbia Flour Mills from which the house derives its name. In 1834 the Virginia Baptist Educational Society purchased the residence and converted it into the main academic building of Richmond College, which grew to become the present University of Richmond. Except for the period of the Civil War, when it was used first as a Confederate hospital and then as a barracks for Union troops, Columbia has functioned for a century and a half as an educational facility, serving most notably from 1917 to 1954 as the university's School of Law.



Columbia, Richmond



Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Richmond

The Elms, Franklin: Built by Paul D. Camp, founder of the Franklin Camp Manufacturing Company, today's Union Camp Corporation, the Elms stands as a tangible symbol of the success of a large industrial enterprise and the philanthropic contributions of a family whose generosity has enriched the Franklin community. The lumber industry which Camp and his brothers developed in Southampton County after the Civil War revived the economy of southeastern Tidewater Virginia, while also enabling the Camp family to create new cultural resources for the Franklin area in the form of schools and libraries. The rambling late-Victorian house which dates to 1898 is characteristic of the type of residence built by prominent businessmen and community leaders in the late 19th century.

First Denbigh Parish Church Archaeological Site, Newport News: The site of the first Denbigh Parish Church is the earliest dated identifiable ecclesiastical site within ancient Warwick County, now incorporated as the city of Newport News. Constructed prior to 1635 and taking its name from nearby Denbigh Plantation, the early 17th-century home of Captain Samuel Matthews, the parish church served the inhabitants of what was the upper portion of Elizabeth City Corporation in the earliest days of the colony. The church foundation is one of the few surviving 17th-century archaeological sites within a rapidly urbanizing area.

First National Bank Building, Richmond: The First National Bank Building, with its terra-cotta ornament, carefully proportioned Corinthian columns, and elegant banking rooms, is one of the finest examples of turn-of-the-century Neoclassical Revival architecture in the city of Richmond. Designed by Alfred Charles Bossom, an associate with the prominent New York architectural firm of Clinton and Russell, the building was completed in 1913 as the city's first high-rise tower combining monumental scale and fine detailing with the technological

daring inherent in early steel-frame, high-rise construction. Located in the heart of Richmond's financial district, the structure served for more than half a century as headquarters for the state's oldest banking institution, now known as First and Merchants National Bank.

Hardens, Charles City County: Hardens, maintained as a distinguishable agricultural unit for nearly three and a half centuries, is a lower James River farm that formerly served as a quarter of the famous Shirley plantation. A typical example of Virginia vernacular architecture, the present modest house was erected in 1846 by Hill Carter of Shirley for his son, Lewis Warrington Carter. Acquired by David Walker Haxall in 1852 to supply his family's extensive Richmond milling operations, Hardens served during the Civil War as a Union communications station and as a camp for General Philip Sheridan.



Hardens, Charles City County



The Elms, Franklin



Test Square Placed within Walls of the First Denbigh Parish Church, Newport News



First National Bank Building, Richmond. Photo by Ronald Jennings

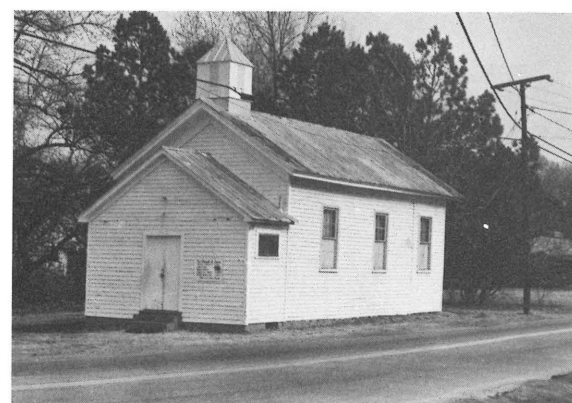
Holly Knoll, Gloucester County: Holly Knoll was the retirement home of Robert R. Moton, successor of Booker T. Washington at Hampton Institute and at Tuskegee Institute. Moton was one of the founders of the National Urban League and developed Tuskegee Institute from a vocational and agricultural school to a fully accredited collegiate and professional institution. An advisor to five United States presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Moton sponsored the early Tuskegee communicable disease studies and programs which contributed to the enactment of the Communicable Disease Act of 1938 and the establishment of national communicable disease centers.

Little England Chapel, Hampton: Little England Chapel is a landmark to the achievements of Hampton's first generation of freedmen. Erected between 1878 and 1880 for use as a Sunday school in the heavily populated black area known as Cock's Newtown, the modest weatherboarded structure was built by students of Hampton Institute, the famous black teacher-training college founded by Northern missionaries in 1868. The only known black missionary chapel in the Commonwealth, Little England Chapel is representative of the many community institutions established in Hampton by blacks in the postbellum era. It also symbolizes the important role which Hampton Institute played in that community achievement.

Martin's Brandon Church, Prince George County: The fourth church of one of the oldest parishes in Virginia, Martin's Brandon Church exemplifies ecclesiastical architectural taste at the time of the revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Attributed to the Baltimore architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson, the present Tuscan-style church was consecrated in 1857 and stands across the road from the site of the parish's 18th-century frame church. A chalice and paten left to the



Holly Knoll, Gloucester County



Little England Chapel, Hampton

congregation by a parishioner in 1656 are believed to be the nation's oldest Communion service in continuous possession of the original parish.

Newtown Historic District, King and Queen County: Newtown originated in the late colonial period as a crossroads settlement on the Great Post Road that ran from Williamsburg to Philadelphia. Supporting a long succession of private academies and schools, Newtown prospered in the antebellum period as the largest post village in King and Queen County and was later the scene of several important maneuvers by both Northern and Southern troops during the Civil War. Today Newtown survives in a predominantly rural setting as an example of a Tidewater crossroads retaining its 19th-century flavor.

Old Norfolk City Hall: Old Norfolk City Hall, with its rusticated stonework, engaged entrance pavilion, and interior



Martin's Brandon Church, Prince George County



The Hill, Newtown Historic District



Old Norfolk City Hall

arcades, stands as an important and rare American example of the Neo-Palladian Revival that was popular in Europe, especially in Britain, at the end of the 19th century. Designed in 1898 as the U.S. Post Office and Courts Building by the Baltimore firm of Wyatt and Nolting, the edifice illustrates the high architectural quality of buildings commissioned by the federal government in this period. Converted into a city hall in 1937, the building is currently awaiting adaptive reuse.

Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District, King William County: This broad marsh-rimmed peninsula contains archaeological sites representing at least 7,000 years of aboriginal occupation. A part of the area in occupation by the Pamunkey Indians when the first British colonists arrived, the Reservation has been the home of the Pamunkeys since at least 1653. Excavation of the sites on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation could yield unique research data tracing the cultural heritage of the Pamunkey Indians and their ancestors. A modern museum containing artifacts and craft displays is open to the public.

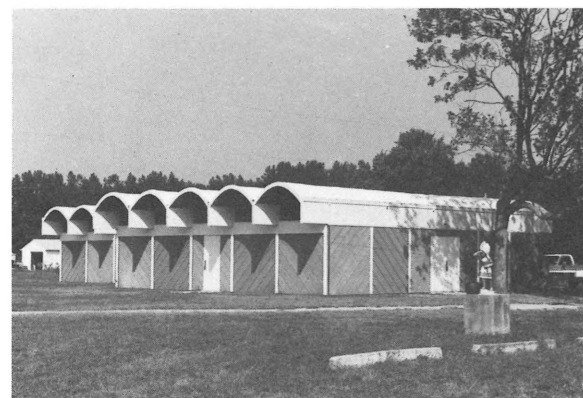
Patrick Henry's Birthplace Archaeological Site, Hanover County: Archaeological and documentary research has confirmed the oral tradition that this site in southeastern Hanover County contains the remains of the 18th-century Studley Farm manor house in which Patrick Henry was born. Scientific excavation of the site could yield new insights into the early life of Governor Patrick Henry, who lived here until the age of fourteen. The plantation dwelling house was also occupied by Burgess John Syme, cartographer and magistrate John Henry, and Judge Peter Lyon, a member of Virginia's first court of appeals.

Pythian Castle, Portsmouth: This three-story, brick-and-stone building stands as one of the best surviving examples of Romanesque Revival architecture in Portsmouth. Designed by local architect and builder Edward Overman, Pythian Castle was

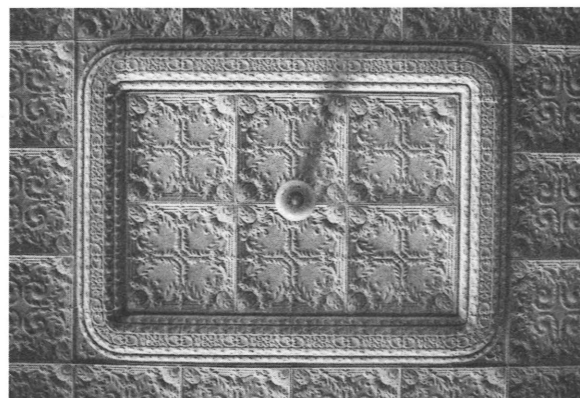
built between 1897 and 1898. Typical of late 19th-century fraternal lodges, the Castle's exotic and imposing character symbolized the secret organization and social prominence of the Knights of Pythias in the community.

St. Luke Building, Richmond: The St. Luke Building houses the national headquarters of the Independent Order of St. Luke, a Negro benevolent society founded after the Civil War to provide guidance and financial aid to struggling freed slaves. Under the able leadership of Maggie L. Walker, the pioneering black business-woman, philanthropist, and educator, the society prospered through services that bridged the gap between slavery and freedom: easing the burdens of illness and death, encouraging savings and thrift, providing an outlet for inexpensive but well-made retail goods, and promoting Mrs. Walker's ideals for her race through a news weekly. The dignified headquarters, the oldest black-affiliated office building in Richmond, was designed by John White and erected in 1903.

St. Stephen's Church, Richmond: The renewed and distinctively scholarly interest in Gothic architecture, begun in England in the late 19th century and fostered in this country by Ralph Adams Cram and other leading architects, resulted in some of the most beautiful and finely crafted churches ever erected in America. Richmond's St. Stephen's Church, designed by Frank Watson of Philadelphia and initially completed in 1928, well illustrates in its form, detailing, and materials, the loving care that was expended on these Late Gothic Revival buildings. Later expanded by Phillip Frohman, another leading proponent of the movement, the building reflects the evolutionary quality of authentic Medieval specimens and includes among its notable appointments an outstanding collection of stained-glass windows by the Willet, the D'Ascenzo, and the J. & R. Lamb studios and an elaborate oak reredos, designed by Watson and executed by the woodcarvers of Oberammergau, Germany.



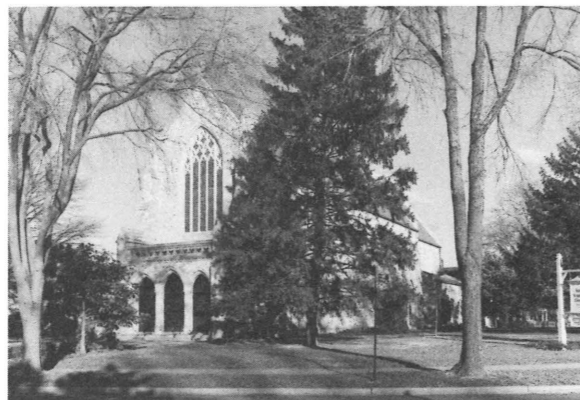
Pamunkey Museum, Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District, King William County



Detail of Pressed-Metal Ceiling, Pythian Castle, Portsmouth



Patrick Henry's Birthplace Archaeological Site, Hanover County



St. Stephen's Church, Richmond

Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond: Named for the creek which served as the western boundary of Richmond's original town settlement and for the imposing row of tobacco warehouses which constituted its 19th-century industrial core, the Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District encompasses the area of Richmond's earliest residential, commercial, and manufacturing activity. Besides its integral part in Richmond's growth and survival as a commercial and industrial city, the district is architecturally significant for the stylistic diversity of its approximately 530 residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Associated with such important themes as economy, trade, transportation, government, literature, and architecture, the district is representative of the major stages of Richmond's evolution from village to metropolis.



Farmer's Market, Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond



St. Luke Building, Richmond

Sunnyside, Southampton County: This Southampton County plantation contains one of southeastern Virginia's most complete complexes of domestic and farm outbuildings as well as an interesting, architecturally evolved, main residence. The earliest portion of the house, a one-room structure, was built ca. 1810-11 for Joseph Pope and was remodeled and enlarged in 1847 and 1870 by his son, Harrison, one of the county's most ambitious 19th-century planters. The porticoed front section, which combines Greek Revival and Italianate elements, is one of the few Reconstruction-period structures of any architectural pretension in the region.

Upper Shirley, Charles City County: The gracious late 19th-century dwelling at Upper Shirley, with its beautiful site overlooking the James River, has been the residence of several leading families of the Commonwealth. Built by Hill Carter for his son, William Fitzhugh Carter, during Reconstruction, the original portion of the dwelling was constructed by A. H. Marks and Brothers of Petersburg, using bricks from a large 18th-century building that formed part of the architectural complex at nearby Shirley, the seat of the James River branch of the Carter family. Under the ownership of the Edmund Saunders family, the house was enlarged in 1890-91 to nearly twice its original size and became one of the first homes in this rural county to incorporate the most modern turn-of-the-century conveniences.



Sunnyside, Southampton County



Upper Shirley, Charles City County

Upper Weyanoke, Charles City County: Recent archaeological excavations at Upper Weyanoke, one of the James River's oldest estates, reveal an almost unbroken succession of settlements from the late 17th to the late 19th century. The present structures on the property include a quaint early 19th-century brick cottage and a large Greek Revival dwelling completed in 1859. With its houses and archaeological remains, Upper Weyanoke offers considerable potential for the study of three centuries of plantation life on the James.

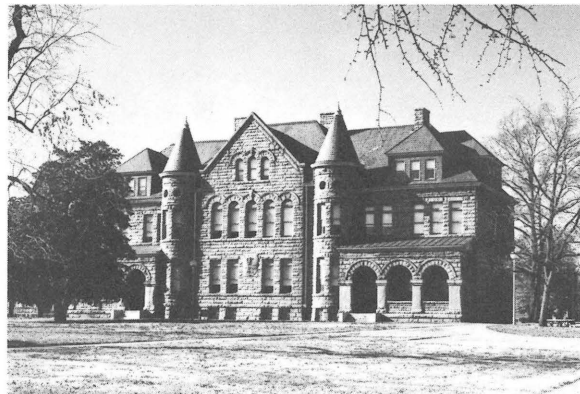
Virginia Union University, Richmond: The original complex of Virginia Union University is an outstanding example of a late-Victorian collegiate grouping in the Romanesque Revival style. The dormitories, classroom buildings, chapel, president's house, and power plant, each with its own picturesque massing and lively silhouette, were all designed by the Washington architect John H. Coxhead. The establishment of the university in 1896 through the merger of Richmond Theological Seminary and Wayland Seminary of Washington, D.C., was the culmination of efforts by individuals and organizations to

provide higher education for freed blacks after the Civil War. Further mergers have transformed the school into an important urban university, making the original complex a fitting tribute to perseverance and excellence in the field of higher black education.

Woodford, Richmond County: Woodford is an important example of Virginia's transitional vernacular architecture, combining features of the simple organic cottage of early colonial times with the more formal, symmetrical qualities of the Georgian style. Its traditional hall-parlor plan incorporates a central passage associated with Georgian plans, and the otherwise formal exterior has irregularly spaced openings that reflect the unevenness of the room sizes. Built between 1756 and 1773 for Billington McCarty, Jr., whose family had owned the property since 1661, Woodford features such interesting details as a unique stair banister following sophisticated English precedents and remnants of interior clapboarding originally used as a rude second-floor wall and ceiling finish.



Upper Weyanoke, Charles City County



Pickford Hall, Virginia Union University, Richmond



Woodford, Richmond County

The Eastern Shore

Accomac Historic District, Accomack County: The Accomac Historic District is significant both for its well-preserved architecture and its rich history as an important government center for the Eastern Shore for over three hundred years. Among the town's architectural resources are many examples of early to mid-19th-century regional building types (both formal and vernacular), several important mid-19th-century builder and architect-designed houses, and a distinctive, late-Victorian county courthouse complex. The compact community is fortunate to have preserved much of its 19th-century character since most modern development occurred east of the town's core.

Hermitage, Accomack County: Built on an unpretentious scale in two stages between 1769 and 1787 by Edmund Bayly, a member of an old Eastern Shore family that owned the land

since 1649, the Hermitage has the quality and refinement characteristic of the Eastern Shore's larger colonial residences. With its brick ends, chevroned gables, dormer windows, and symmetrically arranged bays, the house is a visually appealing example of Virginia's rural architecture, exhibiting both quaintness and formality. Among the best preserved of its type in the region, the dwelling retains its fine Georgian woodwork, including an impressive parlor chimneypiece with flanking cupboards and a handsome stair.

Kendall Grove, Northampton County: Kendall Grove was erected ca. 1813 for George Parker, a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788 and later judge of the Virginia General Court. The house is one of a group of prominent Federal-style residences on Virginia's Eastern Shore that includes Grapeland, Wharton Place, Kerr Place, and Brownsville. On its interior are



Drummond House, Accomac Historic District



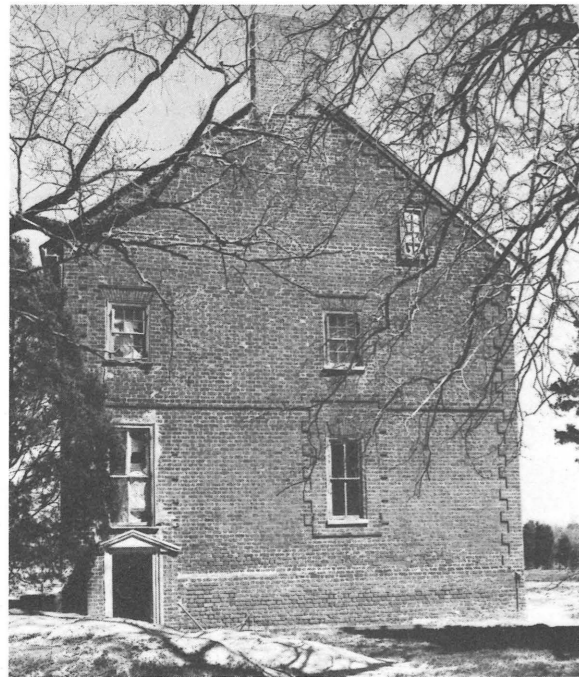
Hermitage, Accomack County



Kendall Grove, Northampton County

fine plaster moldings, King-of-Prussia marble fireplace surrounds, Wellford ornamentation, and Greek Revival mantels, all illustrating how the Eastern Shore gentry adapted styles and fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia to make architecturally sophisticated country residences. The long, low passage or "colonnade" connecting the dwelling house to the kitchen is a feature indigenous to the region.

Shepherd's Plain, Northampton County: Completed in the third quarter of the 18th century, Shepherd's Plain is a formal, two-story Georgian residence built for Edward Kerr, a prominent Accomack County planter and politician. The architectural significance of the house is enhanced by both the rare examples of rusticated trim on the brick ends and the fine interior woodwork, especially the parlor paneling. These skillfully crafted details of brick and wood illustrate not only the



Shepherd's Plain, Northampton County

architectural preferences of the Eastern Shore's wealthy class, but the capabilities of the region's craftsmen in executing sophisticated designs taken from 18th-century English builders' guides.

Stratton Manor, Northampton County: This house was erected in the third quarter of the 18th century by Benjamin Stratton, a member of an old Northampton County family that had owned the land since 1636. The dwelling is a characteristic example of the 18th-century vernacular architecture distinctive of Virginia's Eastern Shore. Features associated with the region are frame construction with Flemish-bond brick ends, chevrons in the gables, exterior chimneys with steep sloping haunches, and finely paneled interior chimney walls. Stratton was a chairmaker, making the house interesting as an artisan's dwelling of the Revolutionary era.

Westover, Northampton County: A rare and important example of 18th-century Eastern Shore vernacular architecture, Westover features handsome interior paneling, a Flemish-bond brick end, and an exterior English-bond chimney with steep sloping haunches. Westover's original section, covered by a gambrel roof, probably dates ca. 1750, the period when the roof form gained widespread popularity in both the Delmarva peninsula and Tidewater Virginia. It probably was erected by Michael Christian, Jr., who is also believed to have added the western parlor.



Westover, Northampton County



Stratton Manor, Northampton County

Five Historic Preservation Easements Donated to the VHLC

Since the last publication of Notes on Virginia, five owners of important registered landmarks, Elsing Green, Lower Bremo, Prospect Hill, Sabine Hall, and the Branch House, donated historic preservation easements on their properties to the VHLC. These donations increase the total number of easements held by the Commission to approximately eighty. The historic preservation easement is a legal agreement between the property owner and the state that protects a landmark from demolition or inappropriate change. It also protects the land from subdivision and commercial development. All easements held by the VHLC apply in perpetuity; the restrictions are binding for all future owners. In most cases the easement provides the owner with certain tax benefits.



The easement on **Elsing Green** in King William County was donated by Edgar Lafferty, Jr., and covers the manor house and 1,106 acres of the plantation. Because of the large amount of land involved, the easement was donated jointly to the VHLC and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. Erected in the early decades of the 18th century, Elsing Green was the home of Carter Braxton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The prodigious, U-shaped mansion ranks among the state's outstanding examples of colonial architecture. In addition to the Elsing Green easement, Mr. Lafferty donated open-space easements to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation on 2,254 acres of adjacent scenic farmlands, woods, and marshes. Protecting several miles of Pamunkey river front, the two easements together form the largest single donation yet received by the state.



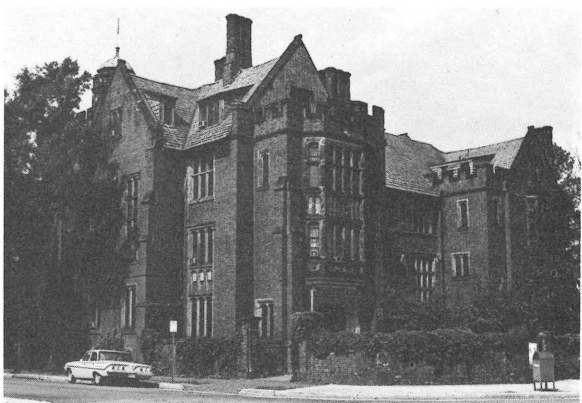
The **Lower Breomo** easement in Fluvanna County covers one of three properties comprising the Breomo Historic District. The three properties include Upper Breomo and Breomo Recess and form the original Breomo plantation. Each contains a residence of great architectural interest built under the direction of the noted planter, soldier, and reformer General John Hartwell Cocke. In contrast to the famous Jeffersonian Palladian mansion at Upper Breomo, both Lower Breomo and Breomo Recess are in a curious neo-Jacobean style inspired by the 17th-century manor house Bacon's Castle in Surry County. Lower Breomo was built ca. 1844 and was doubled in size in the early part of the present century. The extension incorporates a small structure built by Cocke as a hunting lodge in the late 18th century. In addition to the house, the 758-acre easement protects virgin stands of trees and scenic James River bottom lands. The owners of Lower Breomo are Mr. and Mrs. David Wright. Mrs. Wright is a descendant of General Cocke.



The easement on **Sabine Hall**, Richmond County, was donated by R. Carter Wellford, a descendant of Landon Carter who built this famous Georgian plantation house ca. 1735. With its rusticated stone entrances, elaborate paneling, and elaborate staircase, Sabine Hall is, as described by architectural historian William B. O'Neal, "one of the most superb architectural documents in the country." Sabine Hall also possesses the best preserved original formal garden in the state. Because the property is in divided ownership, the easement covers only half of the house and 147 acres of surrounding land. Agreement has been reached to place under easement at a future date the rest of the house and property, also owned by a member of the Wellford family.



The **Prospect Hill** easement in Botetourt County, donated by Mrs. James McDowell, marks the first easement accepted by the VHLC on a property in the western part of the state. The Federal-style house, erected 1837-38, sits atop a steep hill overlooking the historic community of Fincastle, with panoramic views of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains. The interior of Prospect Hill has elaborate woodwork preserving its colorful graining and marbleizing, as well as a rare example of stenciling. The exterior is sheathed with original flush boarding, an unusual feature. The easement covers approximately 80 acres.



The **Branch House** in Richmond is regarded as the state's finest example of Tudor Revival architecture. It was built in 1916 as the town house of John Kerr Branch to house his collection of European decorative arts. The architect was John Russell Pope, who gained national fame as the designer of the Jefferson Memorial and the National Gallery of Art. Located at the Davis Monument, the house in an integral part of the Monument Avenue Historic District. The donors of the easement, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Pogue, are undertaking an extensive restoration of the house and plan to use the upper floors for offices and the state rooms for public and organizational functions.

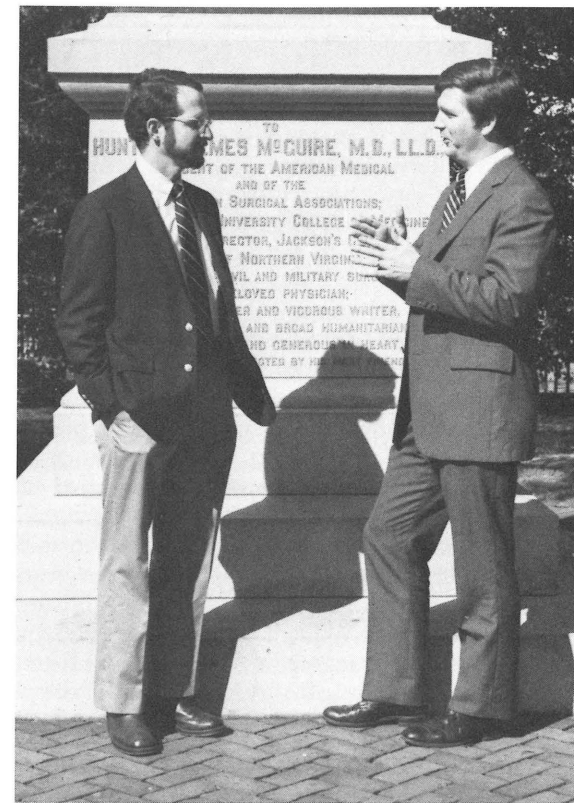
The Changing of the Guard

Governor Charles S. Robb has appointed Bryan Mitchell as Executive Director of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Mitchell, 32, had been acting executive director of the Commission since the effective date of Tucker Hill's resignation in mid-January.

Mitchell brings to the director's position considerable experience as an administrator and preservation planner. He has served as assistant executive director of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission since 1977. He is chairman of the Petersburg Planning Commission, having served on the commission since 1978. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Fort Henry Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, also serving on the board of directors of the Historic Petersburg Foundation from 1977 to 1978. As adjunct faculty member of Virginia Commonwealth University in the Department of Urban Studies, he has taught at the graduate level in the field of historic preservation planning.

A Virginia native and graduate of the University of Virginia, Mitchell received his master of arts in Political Science from the University of Georgia in 1972. He served from 1973 to 1977 as the administrative assistant to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, John Warren Cooke. Mitchell previously had worked as the legislative assistant to Del. Thomas J. Michie, Jr.

Mitchell is married to the former Audrey M. Cardwell. The Mitchells reside in Old Town Petersburg where they are undertaking the renovation of their late-Georgian brick dwelling on High Street.



Bryan Mitchell (right) has succeeded Tucker Hill (left) as Executive Director of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

Director's Comments

Becoming the boss is a humbling experience. Upon assuming the director's position I am immediately aware of the heightened level of responsibility and of the increased expectations for my own performance. Whether or not I was good at my former job, I must be better at this one or face the inevitable judgment that I have reached the level of my incompetence. Any new director faces this challenge.

The director of the Landmarks Commission in 1982 faces additional challenges. The bureaucrats' traditional answer to most problems is more money and more staff. In light of the President's wish to eliminate federal funding for historic preservation and the Governor's wish to reduce the size of state government, the traditional answers clearly will not suffice in addressing the challenging workload ahead. While creating an inventory of the state's cultural resources is part of the Commission's fundamental mission, well over half the task remains to be done, and our resources are dwindling. While placement on the National Register of Historic Places forms the basis for tax incentive programs and environmental review, the backlog is consider-

able, and the flow of requests from property owners and developers is unending. While one of the greatest services the Commission and its staff can perform is the provision of sound technical advice to property owners, developers, planners, and architectural review boards, the question remains how best to get that word out with a small staff. In short, the need for an active, aggressive, missionary Landmarks Commission is greater than ever, but its financial resources will not allow it simply to do more of what it has been doing.

In evaluating our activities and redirecting our energies to those areas where we can have the most significant impact, I expect to call on preservationists and government officials across the state for advice and assistance. I believe we can learn much from you about preservation needs in Virginia, but I am also convinced that you must play a more significant role in meeting those needs. I am confident that all of us can make significant strides. I welcome your support and your criticism, for both will be needed if we are to improve. I am excited about our journey together.

Bryan Mitchell

Hill Leaves Commission to Take Post at Valentine Museum

Tucker Hill has accepted an appointment as consultant to the Valentine Museum. Hill's assignment will be to undertake the research and assemble the materials for a permanent exhibition on the history of Richmond. The exhibition, which is scheduled to open in stages over the next twenty months, will use photographs and artifacts to chronicle the city's history from prehistoric times up through the recent past and will greatly enhance the Valentine's ability to carry out its mission as the museum of the life and history of Richmond.

A native of Richmond and an architectural historian by training, Hill noted that the appointment provides him with a "unique opportunity to concentrate on my abiding interest in Richmond's history and architecture. I am especially pleased that the result of this project will be a permanent addition to the museum, in which the entire city can share."

Hill left the Landmarks Commission in mid-January after a career here of nearly fifteen years. He took his bachelor's degree in Fine Arts History from the College of William and Mary in 1965 and received a master's degree in Architectural History from the University of Virginia in 1967. Upon

leaving the University he joined the Landmarks Commission staff. Hill became assistant director of the Commission in 1972 and was appointed executive director in 1977.

Hill has been active in the city of Richmond's preservation and development activities for several years. He is a former member of the board of trustees of the Historic Richmond Foundation. He currently serves as a member of the Richmond Urban Design Committee and as a member of the advisory board of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

John G. Zehmer, Director of the Valentine, indicated his pleasure over Hill's acceptance of the appointment. "The museum and, indeed, the entire city are extremely fortunate to have him working on this important project," Zehmer said. Landmarks Commission chairman Frederic H. Cox, Jr., noted that Hill will be sorely missed at the Commission. "Tucker's extensive knowledge of Virginia and his unfailing devotion to the Commission's work have produced a highly distinguished and productive career here. We feel a keen sense of loss, but all of us wish him great success in his new position."

New Commissioners Appointed

Mrs. Nellie White Bundy of Tazewell and **Mrs. T. Eugene Worrell** of Charlottesville have recently been appointed by Governor Charles S. Robb to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Mrs. Bundy, who succeeds herself, has served on the Commission since 1975 and once again has been chosen as its Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Worrell succeeds the late **A. Smith Bowman**.

A native of Tazewell County and an alumna of Longwood College, Mrs. Bundy is an experienced teacher, photographer, and museum coordinator. She has published extensively in the field of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia history, archaeology, and antiquities.

Mrs. Worrell, a native of Surry, attended Virginia Intermont College and presently serves on its board of trustees. Besides her active membership in the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Trust of England, the Washington County Historical Society, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, she has undertaken the restoration of several homes, including Pantops manor house east of Charlottesville, a Victorian home in London, and a house in the Abingdon Historic District.

Roy Eugene Graham, AIA, accepted an appointment by Governor John N. Dalton to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in October 1980. Thus he succeeds the late **James R. Short** as the designated representative of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation on the nine-member board. The author of two books and numerous articles in the field of architectural history and historic preservation, Mr. Graham became Resident Architect of the Foundation in 1973. Now a consultant on historic architecture for Colonial Williamsburg, he has recently received a full-time appointment as Professor of Architectural History at the University of Virginia.

Frederic H. Cox, AIA, has been selected to succeed the late James R. Short as Chairman of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Mr. Cox, who is Architect and Principal with the Richmond firm of Marcus Wright Cox and Smith, has made a major contribution to historic preservation in Virginia as project manager and designer for many important restoration projects. He is chairman of the Commission of Architectural Review for the city of Richmond and chairman of the board of the Historic Richmond Foundation.

In Memoriam

A. Smith Bowman, who had served on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for two terms, died of cancer on May 6, 1981. He was 75. Mr. Bowman was a friend of preservation who brought broad executive experience and keen practical sense to the Commission's deliberations. The Commission and staff will miss his good counsel and faithful support.

Mr. Bowman was chairman of the board of **A. Smith Bowman Distillery of Sunset Hills in Fairfax County**. A native of Lexington, Kentucky, he graduated from Princeton University and the Harvard University School of Architecture before serving in World War II as an officer in the U.S. Navy. He was active in numerous societies and clubs, having served as president of the Historical Society of Fairfax County and as a trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the St. James School in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Staff Personnel Update

Anne Candler joined the Commission staff in February 1981 and is presently serving as Accounting Assistant. A native of Richmond, Ms. Candler received her B.F.A. in Art History from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1980. She was formerly employed as an investment counselor with the Capital Savings and Loan.

Douglas Harnsberger has been selected to fill the position of Historical Architect in place of H. Christopher Slusher who has joined the staff of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Mr. Harnsberger received his M.A. in Architectural History at the University of Virginia in 1981. His professional experience includes preparation of HABS drawings for Staunton Hill, a Gothic Revival mansion near Brookneal, Virginia, and supervision of the restoration/renovation of the neo-Jacobean mansion Lower Breemo, at Breemo Plantation. His current research interests focus on the study of early American dome design and construction techniques.

Roni Hinote has assumed the Underwater Archaeologist position vacated by Sam Margolin on the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project. Ms. Hinote, a graduate of Arizona State University with a B.A. in Anthropology, formerly was employed by the Florida Division of Archives and the Texas Historic Commission in underwater archaeological research. She has also done contract work in prehistoric archaeology in Wyoming and Arizona and assisted as an instructor at the College of William and Mary's field school in historic archaeology at St. Eustatius.

Bruce Larson assumed the post of Review and Compliance Coordinator formerly held by Ms. Ann Crossman. Mr. Larson is currently completing a M.A. in Anthropology at the College of William and Mary and enters his position with field experience on prehistoric and historic sites in Arizona.

Nicholas Lucchetti has joined the staff as Senior Historical Archaeologist. Recently employed as Senior Archaeologist by the Department of Archaeology for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, he is a M.A. candidate in Historical Archaeology at the Florida State University and has a wide range of experience on English and Spanish colonial archaeological sites.

Verna M. McNamara joined the Commission staff in January, replacing Patty Smith as Clerk-Typist. A native of Richmond, Ms. McNamara received her B.S. in History Education at Virginia Commonwealth University in 1973. She was formerly employed as a teacher with the Richmond Public Schools.

Margaret Pearson Mickler has been selected to fill the position of Architectural Survey Director in place of Marlene Heck who is pursuing advanced graduate study in Architectural History at the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Mickler received her B.A. in History at Randolph-Macon College in 1976 and her M.A. in Architectural History at the University of Virginia in 1980. Her preservation experience includes summer internships with both the city of Alexandria and the National Trust. More recently she served as the VHLC regional surveyor in Albemarle County.

Mary Moore recently joined the Commission clerical staff. A native of Ft. Worth, Texas, who has resided in Williamsburg since 1979, she currently serves as Receptionist at the Williamsburg office.

William L. Motley, Jr., replaced Norris Simmons as Administrative Fiscal Officer in October. Formerly the Assistant Director for Administration for the state's Department of Commerce, Motley has professional experience in budgeting, accounting, and personnel management that includes twelve years at Commerce as well as nine years in the private sector. He is a Richmond native and graduate of John Marshall High School.

Leslie Naranjo has served as Receptionist at the Richmond office since July 1981 in place of Lyn Maness who is currently working as an executive secretary in Washington, D.C. Ms. Naranjo received her B.A. in Political Science and Art History from Westhampton College, University of Richmond. She was formerly employed with Branch Cabell and Co. as a receptionist and has worked at Maymont as a Children's Interpreter.

Janis Pepper has replaced Diane Hagemann as the Williamsburg office manager. Formerly associated with the Department of Archaeology at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Ms. Pepper has extensive experience with the management of an archaeological office.

Harding Polk II has been selected to fill the position of Underwater Archaeologist on the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project in place of Richard Swete. A graduate of Franklin Pierce College with a degree in Anthropology, Mr. Polk previously investigated shipwrecks in Florida as a salvage and exploration field agent for the Florida Division of Archives. His experience includes investigation of prehistoric and historic sites on land as well as underwater.

Among Other Recent Departures, Archaeologist Keith Bott has moved to New York where he is employed by the Hansford Mills Museum to curate, catalog, and restore mill machinery. Cathy Fauerbach Horne, who served as the staff archaeological photographer, was recently married and is now living in Tennessee. Grants Coordinator Harriet Franklin and Grants Manager Gail Hammerquist left the Commission in January. Ms. Franklin is currently employed by First and Merchants Bank in its Richmond Trust Department. Valerie Payne, who left her position as Assistant Registrar in December 1980, is presently working as a legal secretary in Waynesboro. Mrs. Virginia Sutherland, who had served the Commission as typist for the past two years, resigned in November. Barry N. Zarakov resigned last June as Architectural Historian in charge of historic districts. He is now a hospital administrator at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center. The Commission and its staff wish all of our former colleagues happiness and success in their future endeavors.

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Notes on Landmarks

The VHLC notes with regret disasters that recently have befallen two registered landmarks. On January 28, 1982, fire gutted **Hawkwood**, the outstanding Tuscan Villa-style house designed by the nationally important architect Alexander Jackson Davis. Located in Louisa County's Green Springs Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, Hawkwood was built in 1855 for Richard O. Morris, a prominent local planter. In this century, the property served as the childhood home of former Lieutenant Governor, the late J. Sargeant Reynolds. During the 1970s, the present co-owner of Hawkwood, Mrs. Rae Ely, was instrumental in organizing the Historic Green Springs Association to oppose both the construction of a state prison facility and strip mining in the historic district. Mrs. Ely plans to reconstruct the interior within the existing walls. Hawkwood is under a preservation easement with the Department of the Interior; staff from both the National Park Service and the VHLC have been advising on restoration plans. Stabilization of the ruins has already begun.

In Harrisonburg, the **Morrison House**, a virtually unaltered example of a Shenandoah Valley Federal-style town house, was demolished on Feb-

ruary 20, 1982, by the Wetsel Seed Company in order to create a parking lot. The two-story brick house was built ca. 1820 and was one of the few early dwellings surviving in the community. Its Flemish-bond end wall employed a glazed-header pattern, a feature rarely seen in western Virginia. The preservation of the house was fraught with difficulty ever since it had been placed on the state and national registers in 1971. Funds could not be raised to have it moved, and the owners could not be persuaded to keep it on their property.

On a more positive note, the VHLC reports with pleasure the acquisition of Loudoun County's **Aldie Mill** in February 1982 by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. A familiar and much-loved Northern Virginia landmark, the mill was built around 1805 by the noted Virginia Congressman, Charles Fenton Mercer. It was donated to the Foundation by James E. Douglass whose family owned and operated the mill since 1836. The Foundation has undertaken a structural survey of the mill and plans to have it restored to working order. A fund-raising campaign is underway. Aldie is the only known mill in Virginia powered by twin overshot wheels.



Hawkwood, Louisa County



Morrison House, Harrisonburg Photo by Richard Cheek

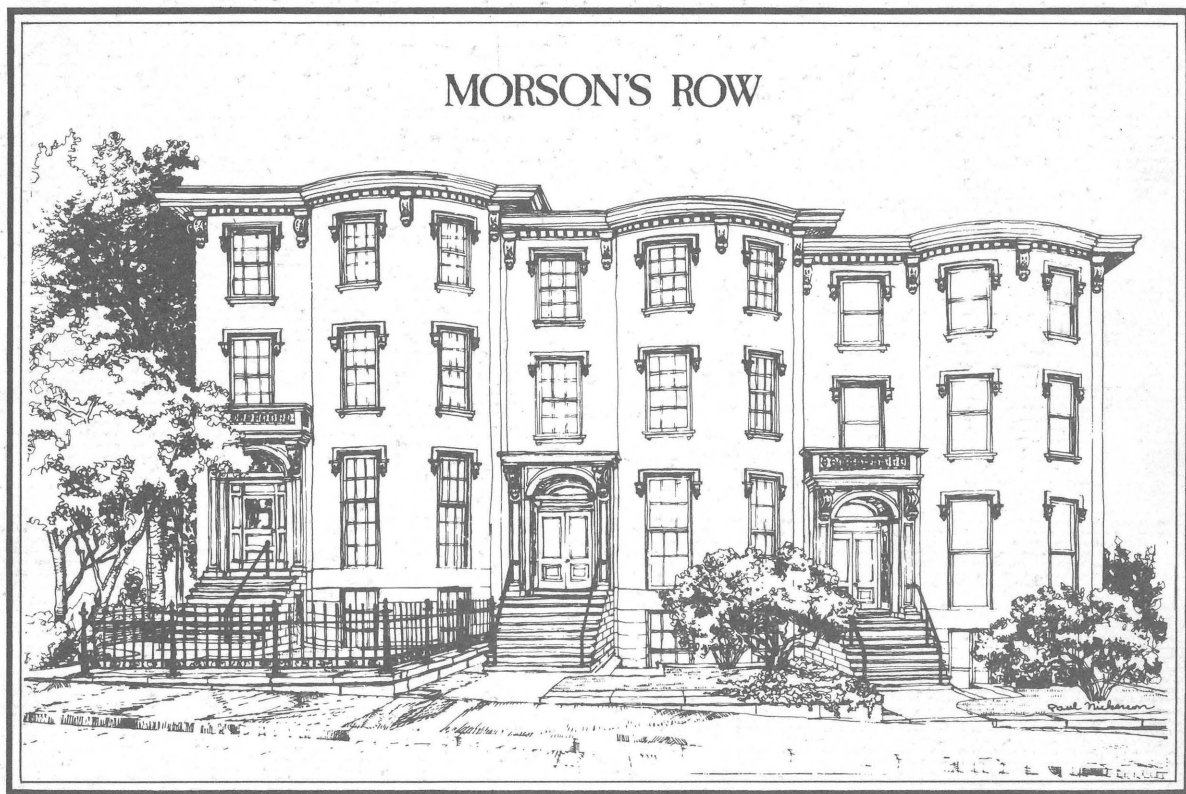


Aldie Mill, Loudoun County

Photo by William Barrett

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

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