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All photographs are from the VHLC archives, except where noted.



The cover photograph of the 1913 Fourth of July Pageant in front of Fayerweather Hall, University of Virginia comes from the Holsinger Studio Collection of Photographs in the University of Virginia Library. The Holsinger Collection is a remarkable photographic history of Charlottesville and the

University of Virginia from the turn of the century through World War I.

A native of Pennsylvania, R. W. Holsinger came to Charlottesville in the 1880s and had soon established himself as one of the leading photographers in the area. In addition to his numerous professional associations, he was a long time member of Charlottesville's City Council. The studio remained in the Holsinger family until the retirement of Mr. Holsinger's son in 1969. The University of Virginia acquired the valuable collection in 1978 through contributions of the Alumni Association and a generous anonymous donor.

Pageants such as this one were common at the university during the teens. Events in American and world history that extolled the virtues of democracy and democratic ideals were particularly popular subjects for portrayal. The stately Neo-Classical Fayerweather Hall formed an appropriate backdrop for this Fourth of July celebration. Also from the Holsinger Collection is the 1917 photograph of the Delta Tau Delta House built in 1911, now Sigma Phi. This was the first of the fraternity houses on the Rugby Road Quadrangle. Both buildings are located in the Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District, recently listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and the subject of the feature article beginning on page 28.

Highway Historical Markers Approved by Commission

Highway historical markers approved by the VHLC during the past year include Fork Union Academy (Fluvanna County), Flight of Richard C. Dupont (Nelson County), The Hospital of St. Vincent dePaul (Norfolk), Zero Mile Post (Fort Monroe-Hampton), St. James United Church of Christ (Lovettsville, Loudoun County), John Baptist Pierce (Hampton), Dr. Jesse Bennett (Rockingham County), Windsor (Richmond City), Marle Hill, Home of Governor Colgate W. Darden (Southampton County), Black Horse Cavalry (Fauquier County), Fort Harrison (Rockingham County), and Manakin Episcopal Church (Powhatan County). Replacement markers were approved for Claremont (Surry County), Jackson's Amputation (Spotsylvania County), and A Revolutionary War Hero (Loudoun County).

Work is complete on the preparation of a new guidebook to Virginia's more than 1500 markers. The text is the result of a 1981-82 survey conducted by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation of all standing markers in the state. Also included will be the texts of markers that are no longer in place. To assist the traveler who is particularly interested in Virginia's urban history there will be a list of historic districts which have guided or self-guided walking tours. The guidebook will be published by the University Press of Virginia and will be available for sale to the public later this year.



Highway Marker
This marker erected in 1936 stands on U. S. Route 60 west of Cape Henry in Virginia Beach. It will appear on the cover of the new guidebook to Virginia's historical markers.

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Director's Message

The System is the Solution, or is it?

In looking back upon the last year I am reminded of an advertising campaign of the recently deceased Ma Bell. The slogan of that campaign was, "The system is the solution," and the pitch was that improved communication systems could solve various corporate management problems. While I am sure that the system is not the entire solution, much of the past year has been devoted to examining and changing our systems: the Commission's programs and staff have been restructured, the executive branch of state government has been examined and reorganized, and preservationists in Virginia have moved toward the formation of a statewide alliance to improve their effectiveness. A brief report on each of these activities is in order.

For a number of years the Commission's programs were carried out by a staff organized into two basic divisions: architecture and history in Richmond and archaeology in Williamsburg, later Yorktown. Following extensive study of our activities by a staff task force, we have restructured the staff to conform more closely to those activities. The staff's three new divisions are survey and register, technical services, and archaeological research. The fundamental change is that, where appropriate, the new divisions bring the various disciplines of architecture, archaeology and history together to perform specific functions, whereas the old arrangement sought to accomplish specific functions through divisions defined by discipline.

Obviously, these internal changes are very important to us on the staff. However, the changes are also, perhaps less obviously, important to those whom we serve: you. On the surface, the new structure defines more clearly where you would go within the agency to receive specific service. In addition, our effort to define our functions and responsibilities more carefully allows us to identify and improve those areas in which we are not serving you as well as we might.

A corollary activity of this restructuring effort has been the initiation of formal preservation planning as a staff function. This activity is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this magazine.

One proposal which originated within the agency and was subsequently endorsed by the Governor as a component of his larger reorganization is the expansion of the Commission, itself, from nine to eleven members to provide for the appointment of two professional archaeologists to the Commission. While this change again represents a change of structure and system, its ultimate aim is improved performance and service. Legislation to bring about this change will take effect on January 1, 1985.

The reorganization of the executive branch of state government will have an impact on the Landmarks Commission. Among the reorganization proposals made by the Governor and approved by the

1984 General Assembly is the creation of a new Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, within which the Landmarks Commission will continue to carry out its function. The Commission will be joining the Soil and Water Conservation Commission, the Division of Forestry, the Division of Parks and Recreation, the Division of Litter Control, the Public Beach Commission, and Gunston Hall in the new department. Like the expansion of the Landmarks Commission, this new department will come into being on January 1, 1985.

As was the case with the internal restructuring of the Commission's staff, the underlying aim of the executive branch reorganization is to improve program effectiveness. Much of the work to insure that such improvements do occur will take place between now and January 1 as the detailed working arrangements are hammered out.

Finally, a change in the system which holds great promise for the future is the establishment of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia. For the past year a steering committee composed of representatives of local preservation organizations has worked diligently to examine the possible role of a statewide alliance of preservation groups. The steering committee determined that such a statewide group could perform valuable service to local groups by providing technical information, by fostering improved communication among local groups, and by becoming an effective advocate for preservation at all levels of government. On February 23 preservationists from across the Commonwealth convened at Monticello to approve a constitution and by-laws and thus to bring the Preservation Alliance of Virginia into being. My feelings about the Alliance remain unchanged from those I expressed a year ago in this forum: "For me the alliance represents an independent partner: willing and able to assist the Commission in its work, but just as willing and able to provide information and opinion to the Commission to help determine what that work should be."

All of us who have spent our time and effort in the last year to work on one system or another have no doubt often worried more about how some new system would work than about precisely what the new system would produce. However, I have been encouraged to observe that preservationists throughout these deliberations have retained a vision of what they hope to produce in the coming months and years. They have not lost sight of the fact that the system is only a tool and not an end in itself. I am confident that as we face the future together we will not find ourselves in the position of the successful candidate for office who asked his campaign manager on election night, "What do we do now?"

H. Bryan Mitchell,
Executive Director

\$65 Million of Rehabilitation Projects Certified in Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia witnessed an unprecedented boom in historic rehabilitation in 1983 as a direct result of the 25% Investment Tax Credit available under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Sixty-two projects were determined to meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" and have received either preliminary or final certification by the National Park Service. Developers and owners of these historic properties were thereby entitled to claim a tax credit equal to 25% of their rehabilitation costs. For 1983 this means that approximately 16.2 million dollars of tax credits were generated by 65 million dollars worth of historic rehabilitation under the program.

To be eligible for consideration in this program properties must be listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places or be determined to contribute to the character of a National Register historic district. Properties must also be income-producing. Rehabilitation costs must be at least equal to the undepreciated basis of the unrehabilitated building. Finally, the rehabilitation work itself

must be reviewed by the Landmarks Commission and the National Park Service to determine that the project conforms to the Secretary's "Standards."

The largest number of projects were in Richmond with thirteen in the Jackson Ward Historic District alone. Nine of the 1983 tax projects were in Charlottesville, while Winchester and Staunton had four projects each. While most activity in this program has come in urban areas, several rural properties and properties in smaller cities and towns also received certification for their projects.

The Landmarks Commission strongly encourages anyone contemplating use of the tax credits as a part of a rehabilitation project to contact the Commission early in the planning stages of the project. Designing a rehabilitation project to insure conformance with the Secretary's "Standards" can be complicated, and the Commission stands ready to assist project sponsors in that endeavor. The Commission also has available upon request information packets on this program.

Belle Grae Inn, 515 West Frederick Street, Newtown Historic District, Staunton



The following is a list by locality of rehabilitation projects in Virginia which received certification in 1983:

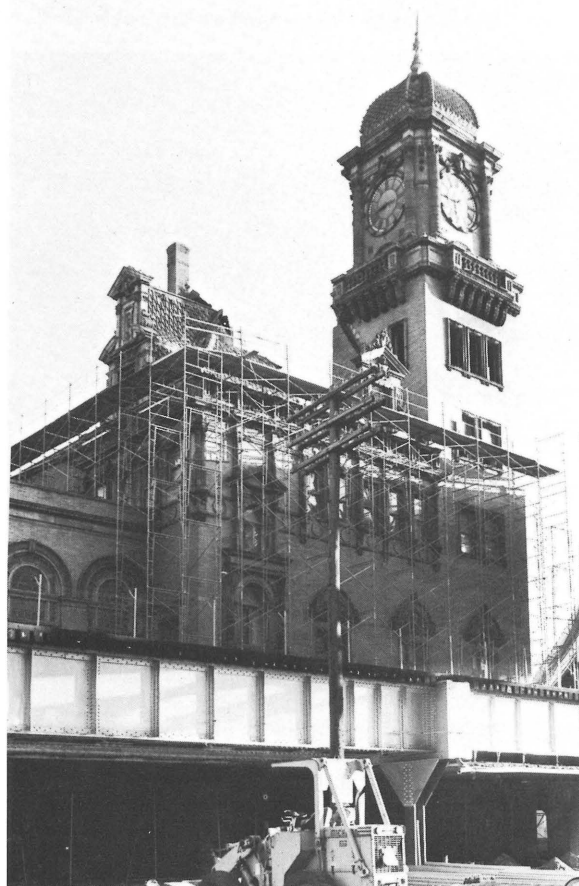
Alexandria:	\$ 250,000	THE TOWER HOUSE 406-08 Park Street (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)
103 SOUTH UNION STREET (Alexandria Historic District)		
Charlottesville:	\$ 301,158	WALTERS-WITKIN HOUSE 517 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)
BRAND-HARTMAN HOUSE 407 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)		WERTENBAKER HOUSE 1301 Wertland Street (Wertland Street Historic District)
JOHN L. JARMAN HOUSE 711 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)		
PRESIDING ELDER'S HOUSE 401 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)		Danville: \$ 3,000,000
SOUTH STREET (HANKINS) WAREHOUSE 106 South Street (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)		HOTEL DANVILLE Main Street
208 SOUTH STREET (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)		Fredericksburg: \$ 40,000
BENJAMIN TONSLER HOUSE 327 Sixth Street, SW (Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area)		820 CAROLINE STREET (Fredericksburg Historic District)
		Lexington: \$ 250,000
		KOONES BROTHERS BUILDING 25 West Nelson Street (Lexington Historic District)
		MULBERRY HILL Liberty Hall Road

Interior view of Old City Hall, Norfolk



Lynchburg:	\$ 1,217,000
BURKHOLDER HOUSE 203 Cabell Street (Daniel's Hill Historic District)	
NATHAN LIVINDER HOUSE 123 Cabell Street (Daniel's Hill Historic District)	
(MASONIC) MARSHALL LODGE HOSPITAL 1503 Grace Street (Diamond Hill Historic District)	
Newport News:	\$ 2,490,000
RIVERSIDE APARTMENTS 4500-4600 Washington Avenue	
Norfolk:	\$ 1,900,000
OLD CITY HALL 235 Plume Street	
Portsmouth:	\$ 300,000
PYTHIAN CASTLE 612 Court Street	
Richmond:	\$54,827,555
ALMS HOUSE 210 Hospital Street	
2119 EAST FRANKLIN STREET (Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District)	
2907 WEST GRACE STREET (Monument Avenue Historic District)	
2915 GROVE AVENUE (2900 Block Grove Avenue Historic District)	

Work has begun on Richmond's Old Main Street Station. Note that the roof was entirely destroyed by fire and its reconstruction will be part of this large Tax Act project.



HASKER-MARCUSE FACTORY 2401-2413 Venable Street
JACKSON WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT: \$532,000 408 North Adams Street 410 North Adams Street 1 West Clay Street 103 West Clay Street 404 West Clay Street 420 West Clay Street 100 East Leigh Street (JOHN WILLIAMSON HOUSE) 9 West Leigh Street 13 West Leigh Street 102 West Leigh Street 305 West Marshall Street 510 North Monroe Street 613 St. Peter's Street
JEFFERSON HOTEL West Main Street
LOEW'S THEATRE (VIRGINIA CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS) 1203-1205 EAST MAIN STREET (Shockoe Slip Historic District)
MAIN STREET STATION East Main and 15th Streets
THIS END UP FURNITURE 1309 Exchange Alley (Shockoe Slip Historic District)
TRAVELLERS RESTAURANT (LEE HOUSE) 707 East Franklin Street
YARRINGTON HOUSE 412 West Franklin Street (Commonwealth Club Historic District)

Work is progressing on another downtown Richmond property—1203-1205 East Main Street. The project includes the cleaning and repair of the exterior and the addition of a fifth story set back from the facade.



Roanoke:	\$ 60,000	Bath County:	\$ 125,000
GALLERY 3 213-215 First Street (Roanoke Market Historic District)		SITLINGTON HOUSE	
Staunton:	\$ 665,570	Essex County:	\$ 75,000
BELLE GRAE INN 515 West Frederick Street (Newtown Historic District)		CHERRY WALK	
BEVERLEY APARTMENTS 104 New Street (Beverley Historic District)		Loudoun County:	\$ 212,000
GIBSON WAREHOUSE 19-21 Middlebrook Avenue (Wharf Area Historic District)		FANNY RUSSELL HOUSE (Waterford Historic District)	
23-27 SOUTH FAYETTE STREET (Newtown Historic District)		ISAAC NICHOLS HOUSE (Goose Creek Historic District)	
Winchester:	\$ 208,625	Prince William County:	\$ 147,000
JOHN CARTER HOUSE 132 Cameron Street (Winchester Historic District)		LOLA BEA WOODYARD (Occoquan Historic District)	
406-408 CAMERON STREET (Winchester Historic District)		HAMMILL HOTEL (Occoquan Historic District)	
185 NORTH LOUDOUN STREET (Winchester Historic District)		Richmond County:	\$ 125,000
GODFREY MILLER HOUSE 424 South Loudoun Street (Winchester Historic District)		MOUNT AIRY EAST DEPENDENCY (Warsaw)	
		Shenandoah County:	\$ 90,000
		DR. CHRISTIAN HOCKMAN HOUSE (Edinburg)	

Gibson Warehouse, 19-21 Middlebrook Avenue, Wharf Area Historic District, Staunton



The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the spring of 1983. 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 1,000 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.

Eastern Virginia

Auslew Gallery Building, Norfolk: The Auslew Gallery is an exceedingly well preserved commercial structure expressive of the aims and aspirations of financial institutions at the turn of the century. Banks of the period tried to cultivate an image of being "Temples of Finance" by using classical architectural motifs to show their important role in the economic development of the country as well as to reassure clients of their soundness. Modeled after New York bank prototypes by two well known architectural firms, Wyatt and Nolting of Baltimore as prime architects, and Taylor and Hepburn of Norfolk as associate architects, then Norfolk's leading architectural firm, the design presents a form that was very popular in many northern urban centers but is rarely found in the south. The building currently houses one of Tidewater's leading art galleries, established in 1977 by Donald S. Lewis. This adaptive reuse of the building has not affected the exterior of the structure which stands today as an elegant reminder of Norfolk's past.

Basses Choice Archaeological District, Isle of Wight County: The Basses Choice Archaeological District reflects a nearly continuous span of human occupation from ca. 4000 BC through the 19th century. Prehistoric site types range from small, temporary Archaic and Woodland camps to larger, more sedentary Woodland communities. Historic period occupation includes portions of three Virginia Company settlements, two of which suffered heavily in the 1622 Indian massacre. Archaeological excavation of the sites should yield important new information on the material culture and architecture of Virginia's earliest English settlers.

Branch House, Richmond: The John Kerr Branch House is the work of John Russell Pope, one of America's most prominent architects of the first half of the 20th century. Designed in 1916 and constructed in 1917-19, the building is an excellent example of an urban residence

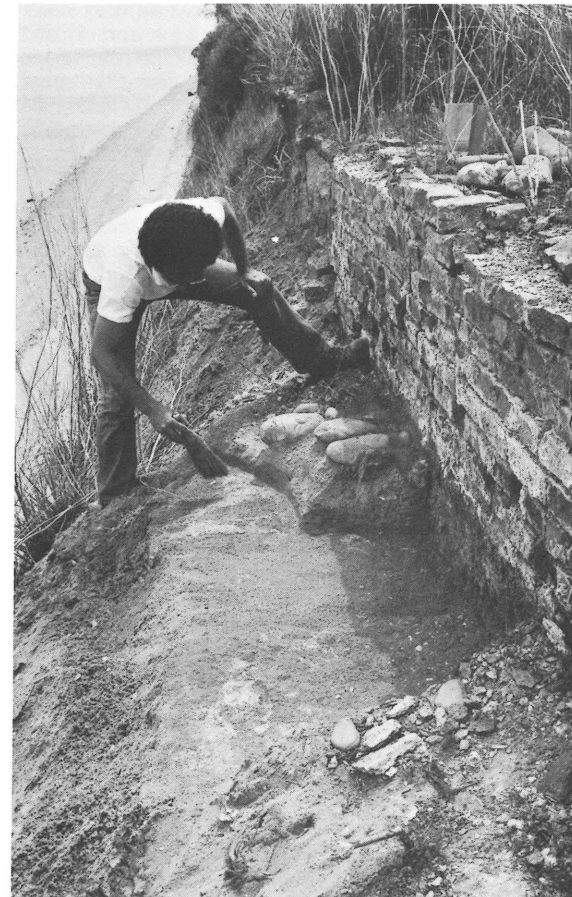
planned in the Tudor-Jacobean style. It is the only house of this type by Pope in which the interiors have survived intact, and it is one of the earliest extant examples of this style of architecture in Virginia. Mr. Branch, a wealthy capitalist from a distinguished old Virginia family, amassed a substantial collection of Renaissance textiles, tapestries, furniture, and woodwork; the house was designed to harmonize with the collection. Pope, with the assistance of his partner Otto R. Eggers, incorporated salient features from several 16th-century English country houses. As an artifact of American cultural history, the house design is a manifestation of the admiration for English styles that swept the country during the first three decades of this century. Barons of American industry, finance, and culture, such as Branch, appropriated the tradition of English domestic architecture as a way of asserting a noble lineage for their class. The Branch House served as headquarters for the United Way of Richmond from 1954 until 1982. It currently houses the offices of an insurance company.

Cherry Walk, Essex County: The outbuildings, farm buildings, and residence at Cherry Walk form an unusually complete eastern Virginia plantation complex of modest size, providing a rare, essentially undisturbed picture of a vanished lifestyle. The dwelling house, with its steep gambrel roof, plain interior, and unadorned brick walls, is a characteristic example of late 18th-century Tidewater architecture, built ca. 1795 for Carter Croxton whose family had owned the property since 1739. Two dairies, a smokehouse, privy, and kitchen comprise the supporting outbuildings. The farm buildings consist of a much-enlarged early barn, a plank corncrib, and a late 19th-century blacksmith shop, each building illustrating rural construction techniques over a long time span. The grouping preserves its rural context, being set along a country road with surrounding fields and a woodland backdrop.



Auslew Gallery Building, Norfolk

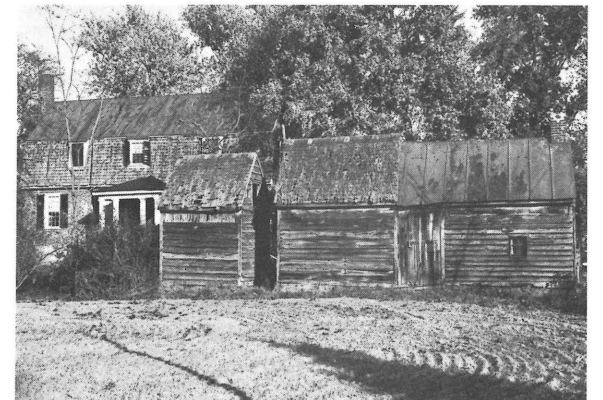
Basses Choice Archaeological District, Isle of Wight County



Branch House, Richmond

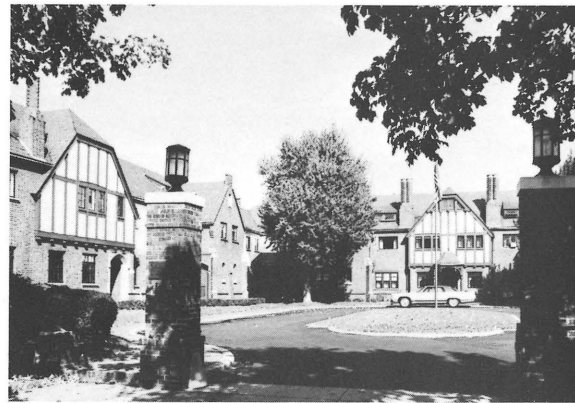


Cherry Walk, Essex County





Edge Hill, Caroline County



English Village, Richmond



Edgewood, Charles City County



Farmers Bank of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg

Edge Hill, Caroline County: Scenically located on the edge of a bluff overlooking the bottom lands of the Matta River, Edge Hill contains a Federal plantation dwelling and an antebellum academy building. The house, built in two sections between 1820 and 1840 for Rice Schooler, is notable especially for the highly individualized Federal woodwork in the oldest section which contains provincially interpreted Adam style motifs. The academy building, now preserved as a barn, was erected in 1857 by Rice Schooler's son, Samuel Schooler, a noted scholar, writer, and military officer of the era.

Edgewood, Charles City County: The picturesque Gothic Revival house at Edgewood serves as a point of interest along Virginia's historic Route 5, the trace connecting several of the state's most famous plantations. The house was built ca. 1854 for Richard S. Rowland of New Jersey who moved to Virginia to operate the mill that stands just behind the house. The mill, an 18th-century structure, was originally owned by Benjamin Harrison V of nearby Berkeley. It was visited by British troops under Benedict Arnold during the Revolution and was largely rebuilt in the early 19th century to incorporate the automated flour manufacturing system of American inventor Oliver Evans. During the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart found refreshment at the Rowland house. Two weeks later, part of General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac encamped at Edgewood. The house is one of the few examples of a Gothic Revival cottage in the region.

English Village, Richmond: English Village is significant as one of the earliest ventures in cooperative planned communities in Richmond and as a precursor of the condominiums of recent times. Notable for its fine Tudor-style architecture and innovative planning and design, the U-shaped multi-family residence was designed by Richmond architect Bascom J. Rowlett and built in 1927 by Davis

Brothers, a large local contracting firm. While most of the cooperative housing in America was built for workers and owned collectively, the Village was built for the upper middle class with each owner holding a clear title to his own residence. Although all but one of the original homeowners lost their units through mortgage foreclosures in the Depression, home ownership was gradually resumed, allowing the Village to survive as a successful cooperative to the present. One of the cooperative's original by-laws which has helped to maintain the architectural integrity of the building.

Farmers Bank of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg: Erected in 1819-20 by Robert and George Ellis, this refined Federal commercial building has served continuously as a bank except for intervals during the Civil War when the town was occupied by Federal troops. The residential part of the building, originally occupied by the bank's cashier, was the boyhood home of the U.S. Navy's greatest peacetime hero of the 19th-century, Captain William Lewis Herndon. Commissioned to explore the Amazon River in 1851-52, Herndon went down with his ship after saving the lives of all women and children aboard. During the Union occupation of Fredericksburg, the bank was used as headquarters by the Union command. President Lincoln addressed troops and citizens from its steps on April 22, 1862. Architecturally, the building is distinguished by its pedimented temple form and fine detailing including stone lintels and keystones, precise Flemish bond brickwork, and handsome aedicule entrance. Some interesting original woodwork remains within.



First Baptist Church, Norfolk



Hasker and Marcuse Factory, Richmond



Lafayette Grammar and High School, Norfolk

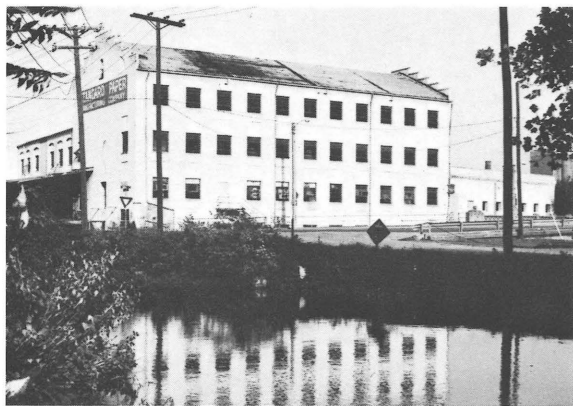
First Baptist Church, Norfolk: Norfolk's First Baptist Church houses a worshipping community with roots in the city's first Baptist congregation and a history of nurturing a strong sense of leadership and identity for the black community in the antebellum period. Built in 1906 on the site of the original church of 1830 after the designs of the noted early 20th-century Tennessee architect Reuben H. Hunt, the monumental Romanesque Revival structure ranks among the best representatives of its style in the state. Hunt's practice centered on southern ecclesiastical buildings, most notably in Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Dallas, and included Court Street Baptist Church in nearby Portsmouth. The building, with its unusually large scale and imposing quality, reflects the growing economic strength of Norfolk's black community by the end of the 19th century as well as the important position of black religious institutions in the urban life of the South in more recent times.

Hasker and Marcuse Factory, Richmond: Constructed between 1893 and 1895, the Hasker and Marcuse Factory is a significant landmark in Richmond's industrial history for its association with the early development of the process for manufacturing polychromatic, printed tobacco tins. Shipped nationwide, the Hasker and Marcuse Manufacturing Company's tobacco tins were a primary means of advertising and marketing the products of the newly consolidated, large tobacco companies formed in Richmond during the 1890s. Integral to this manufacturing process was the development and application of the technology of tin-printing processes which resulted in the invention and widespread use of offset lithography.

Lafayette Grammar and High School, Norfolk: A good example of public school architecture in rural Virginia at the beginning of the 20th century is the Lafayette Grammar and High School in Norfolk. The original portion, erected for Norfolk County in 1905 after the design of Norfolk architect Vance Hebard, is a well preserved example of the Colonial Revival, maintaining the intimate scale of the Georgian style in a school building. Enlarged by the addition of the high school wing in 1910 and annexed by the City of Norfolk in 1923, the school has remained the focal point of community life and the most important architectural landmark in the area.



Lancaster Court House Historic District, Lancaster County



Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company, Richmond



Masonic Temple, Richmond

Lancaster Court House Historic District, Lancaster County: The tiny community of Lancaster Court House preserves the quintessential character of the rural Virginia court house village. The focal point of the district is the late antebellum courthouse, with its 1937 portico. The courthouse complex includes the former jail and old clerk's office, both rare 18th-century survivors, and an 1872 Confederate memorial believed to be the first such monument erected in Virginia. A ca. 1800 tavern, mid-19th-century post office, Carpenter Gothic church, turn-of-the-century store, and numerous detached 19th- and early 20th-century dwellings complete the linear village. Virtually free of modern intrusions, the district maintains a visually appealing harmony of scale, color, texture, and materials, all within a larger agrarian setting. The county seat was established at this location in 1740.

Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company, Richmond: Standing immediately adjacent to the south end of Mayo's Bridge, the Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company has been a conspicuous landmark on Richmond's waterfront since its construction between 1837 and 1840 and survives as one of the earliest industrial buildings in the Richmond area. Anticipating calls by the prominent South Carolina industrialist William Gregg for construction of textile factories closer to southern cotton supplies, the Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company established one of the earliest and most successful of these enterprises at this site. The building is perhaps most familiar as the foreground structure in the famous Currier and Ives print of Richmond's 1865 Evacuation Fire in which virtually all of Richmond's industrial buildings on the north side of the James River were destroyed.

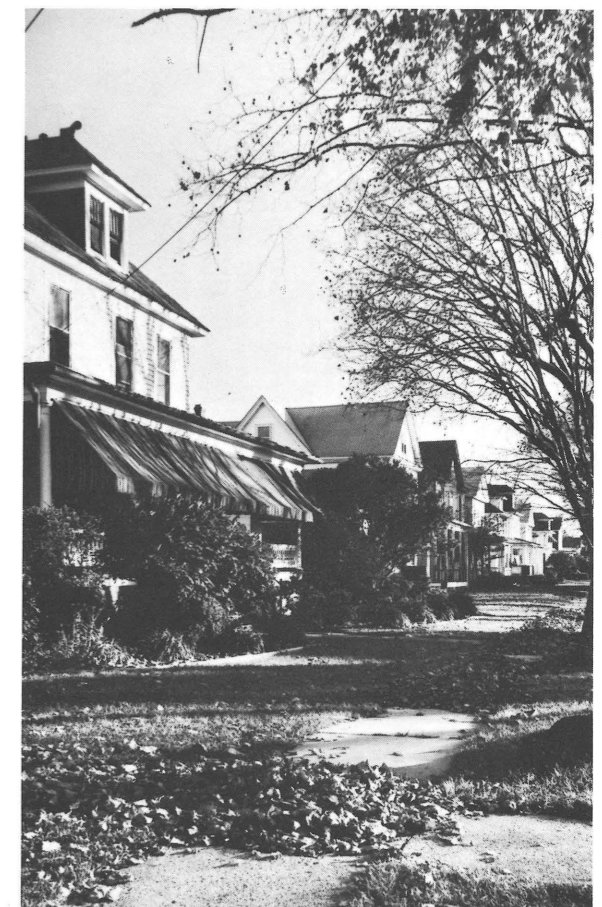
Masonic Temple, Richmond: Richmond's Masonic Temple, a massive brick and brownstone structure designed by the Baltimore architect Jackson T. Gott and erected in 1888-93, is perhaps the state's most impressive example of the American interpretation of the Romanesque style. The weighty edifice, with its mass countered by a large corner tower and delicate corner bartizans as well as by a multiplicity of windows, was the largest building put up by Virginia Masons to that time. In addition to the Masonic meeting rooms, the building originally accommodated a department store and cultural facilities, and provided an impressive setting for many balls, concerts, and banquets, most notably one held for President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. Abandoned by the Masons for a number of years, the building has recently been acquired by the Richmond Foundation for the Arts for use as an arts center.



Monroe Park Historic District, Richmond



Olde Towne Historic District, Portsmouth



Port Norfolk Historic District, Portsmouth

Monroe Park Historic District, Richmond: Defining the eastern boundary of Richmond's Fan District, Monroe Park is situated on land acquired in 1851 by the city to serve as a park for what was then the stylish western suburbs. This plan was not realized, however, until the 1870s by which time the park had served as the site for an agricultural exposition and later a campsite for Confederate troops. With the rapid growth of the western suburbs of Richmond at the turn of the century, the park provided an ideal setting for the monumental Gothic Grace and Holy Trinity Church (1895), the Italian Renaissance Cathedral of the Sacred Heart (1906), and the Moorish Mosque Auditorium (1927). These buildings, along with several late 19th-century townhouses which recall the earlier residential character of the park, and two impressive apartment houses of the 1920s, create an architectural ensemble which is unique in Virginia for its monumental character and stylistic diversity. With its park setting, its juxtaposition of styles, scales, and materials, and its exotic skyline of minarets, towers, and domes, the district is an exceptional demonstration of eclectic architectural tastes and preferences. Notable architects of significant buildings in the district include Joseph McGuire and Alfred Bossom.

Olde Towne Historic District, Portsmouth: The boundaries of Portsmouth's Olde Towne Historic District have recently been extended to include two residential neighborhoods, both dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The older portion of the extended area comprises five houses traditionally occupied by black residents as well as the Emmanuel A.M.E. Church (1857), the first church built by blacks in Portsmouth, and housing one of the oldest black congregations in southeastern Virginia. A second extension representing residential growth of a later era includes two notable church buildings: the Court Street Baptist Church (1903), an outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival style; and the Monumental Methodist Church (1876). Both churches

have congregations with histories dating from the late 18th century and both have served as mother churches to other congregations of their denominations in the Tidewater area.

Port Norfolk Historic District, Portsmouth: Port Norfolk, an architecturally cohesive turn-of-the-century planned suburb of Portsmouth, has associations with historic developments in the region dating from the mid-18th century. The fabric of the neighborhood is in excellent condition with outstanding examples of middle and upper-middle class housing typical of the period. Domestic styles range from elaborate and well preserved Queen Anne examples to the popular Bungalow of the first quarter of the 20th century. The site of Port Norfolk served successively as the rich glebe holdings of Portsmouth Parish and Trinity Church, as a strategic landing point in the British capture of Portsmouth and Norfolk in the Revolution, and finally as a successful 19th-century farm. Beginning in 1890 with the formation of the Port Norfolk Land Company, and continuing to ca. 1920, the planned community provided healthful and attractive housing for employees of the expanding railroad and shipping facilities that adjoined it. Port Norfolk is exemplary of the widespread efforts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to accommodate the growing demand for housing in uncrowded neighborhoods conveniently located near stores, recreational areas, and churches.



Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg



Scarborough House Archaeological Site, Accomack County



Riverside Apartments, Newport News



Second Southwark Church Archaeological Site, Surry County

Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, *Fredericksburg*: The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg ranks among the finest surviving examples of Jeffersonian Roman Revival architecture in the Commonwealth. It was the first public building in Fredericksburg erected in the temple form and the prototype for many other churches of similar design. Although the architect is unknown, the striking similarity of the design details to the work of Malcolm B. Crawford and William B. Phillips, two of Jefferson's workmen at the University of Virginia, raises the possibility of their involvement in the construction. Virtually all traces of 19th-century alterations have been removed and, except for the lack of window shutters, the church appearance is identical to that shown in an 1835 sketch. During the Civil War the church served as a hospital for both Union and Confederate soldiers, and it was in this building that Clara Barton came to nurse the wounded after the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862.

Riverside Apartments, *Newport News*: Among the few government-initiated apartment buildings of the World War I era to survive without significant alteration, the Riverside Apartments were built in 1918 by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to alleviate the housing shortage created by the influx of workers into the Newport News Shipyard during World War I. Consisting originally of four buildings of the New York City open-stair tenement type, the apartments incorporated the very latest in construction techniques and fittings for fire safety, light, ventilation, health, and convenience. The complex, with its easy accessibility to the shipyard and to the city center, filled an important need in America's war production effort.

Scarborough House Archaeological Site, *Accomack County*: The Scarborough House Archaeological Site in Accomack County is believed to be the site of Occohannock House, the manor plantation of Edmund Scarborough. Scarborough was Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses at the assembly of 1645-46 and the Eastern Shore's largest 17th-century landholder. With intact subsurface features and heavy artifact density indicating that the site remains essentially intact, scientific archaeological excavation and documentary research should yield new information about 17th- and 18th-century cultural patterns, data applicable to other areas in eastern Virginia for which official records have been destroyed.

Second Southwark Church Archaeological Site, *Surry County*: Although historical records suggest that more than eighty churches and chapels were constructed in Virginia during the 17th century, only St. Luke's Church in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, and the bell tower of Brick Church at Jamestown have survived as standing structures. Accordingly, the excavation of the archaeological remains at the Second Southwark Church could reveal information on the architecture of 17th-century ecclesiastical structures and provide details about landscaping and utilization of space around colonial churches. This church was the second to serve Southwark Parish which encompassed land on the south side of the James River between Upper Chippokes Creek and College Run. The church that stood on this site was probably standing by 1673, replacing the earliest Southwark church constructed prior to 1655. Abandoned shortly after the Revolution, the church stood in ruins until the time of the Civil War.



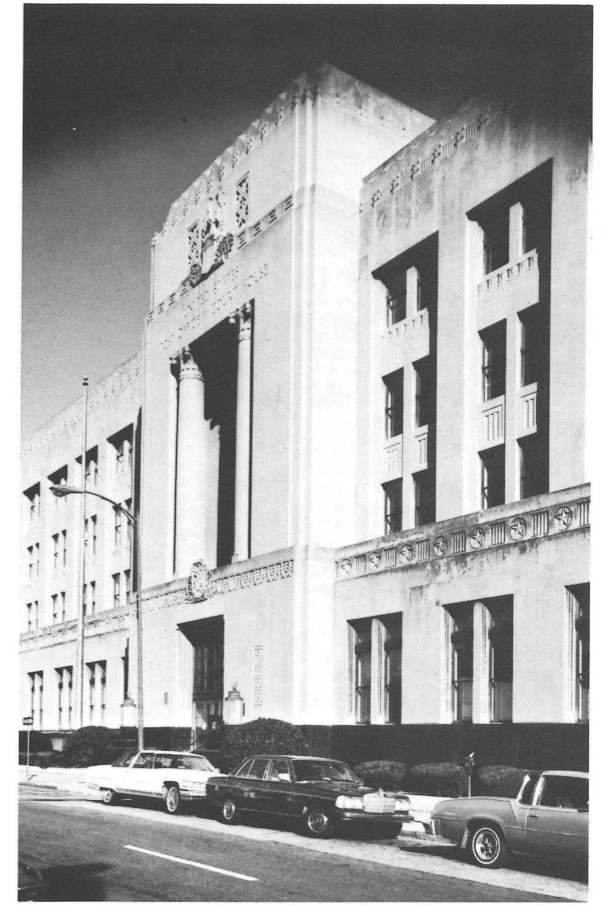
Spring Grove, Westmoreland County



The Virginia, Richmond

Spring Grove, *Westmoreland County*: Spring Grove, erected in 1834 for Robert Murphy, is one of a small group of formal brick residences built on the state's northern peninsula after the Revolution. Reflecting in its size and architectural refinements the prosperity of this prominent Westmoreland County resident, the impressive late Federal farmhouse has sophisticated woodwork and plasterwork, details of which reflect an awareness of architectural trends current in Boston during the 1820s and early 1830s. As progressive as its architectural elements are, the rural remoteness of the Northern Neck is reflected in the conservative Georgian-influenced exterior and in the layout of the outbuildings which follows a conventional 18th-century precedent.

The Virginia, *Richmond*: The Virginia was erected in 1906 as the Richmond headquarters of the Virginia State Insurance Company and stands as an interestingly individualized example of early 20th-century commercial Classicism. In addition to housing the city's second largest insurance company, the building accommodated prestige apartments and professional offices, a combination of uses that was unique in Richmond at that time and never attempted again in the city. Located on fashionable Fifth Street, the structure was carefully contrived to blend into the character of the neighborhood through a restrained and inventive treatment of the exterior. The architect has not been identified, but with his use of a curved facade, rusticated brickwork, and subtle spacing of bays, he exhibited an ability to give visual distinction to an otherwise straightforward building type.



United States Post Office and Courthouse, Norfolk

United States Post Office and Courthouse, *Norfolk*: Norfolk's United States Post Office and Courthouse, recently dedicated as the Walter E. Hoffman Courthouse, is the only federal building in the Art Deco style in the Virginia Tidewater area. The building's design follows a trend of that time for federal buildings to be constructed as monumental symbols expressive of democratic ideals and the strength of government. Built between 1932 and 1934, the Post Office and Courthouse building was designed by Norfolk architect Benjamin F. Mitchell. Like many government buildings constructed during the Depression, the building utilizes classical elements to enhance its monumental character. Long an important landmark in Norfolk's cityscape, the Post Office and Courthouse building is slated for rehabilitation in order to accommodate the future needs of the U.S. District Court for Eastern Virginia.



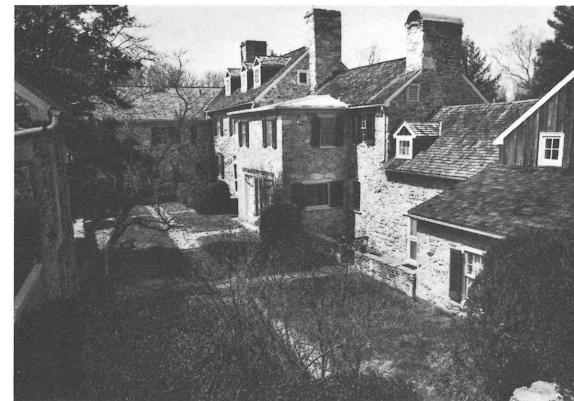
Alexandria City Hall, Alexandria



Benton, Loudoun County



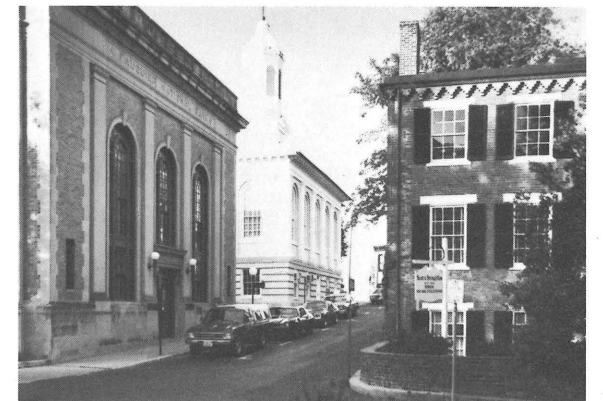
Bluement Historic District, Loudoun County



The Mill House, Fauquier County



Occoquan Historic District, Prince William County



Warrenton Historic District, Fauquier County



Warrenton Historic District, Fauquier County

Northern Virginia

Alexandria City Hall, Alexandria: From the earliest days in Alexandria's history to the present, the Market Square has been the established center of the city. The Alexandria City Hall was designed in 1871 by Adolph Cluss, a major architect in Washington, D.C., during the Victorian period. Closely following the design of an earlier structure on the site which had burned several months before, Cluss provided a U-shaped plan in the Second Empire style with town offices on the upper floors. In the center was the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge and its museum containing memorabilia associated with George Washington's role in Alexandria's history. On the east side along North Fairfax Street were the police and fire stations with the market stalls located on the ground floor. As the city grew its government expanded, and the Alexandria market lost its importance as a vital commercial center. City offices gradually replaced the market spaces, and the building now functions exclusively as a city hall.

Benton, Loudoun County: Benton is an excellent, well preserved example of an early 19th-century Federal plantation house, complete with dependencies, including a rare three-story brick barn. The high quality of the architecture reflects the skill and importance of its builder and first owner William Benton. An expert brickmaker and mason who served as the foreman for the building of Oak Hill, James Monroe's Loudoun County home, he is credited with making the bricks for most of the early brick houses in the Middleburg area, as well as for supervising the construction of a number of these buildings. Except for a remodeling of the north front and some of the interior after 1908 when it was purchased by Daniel Sands, the

house has been changed very little since its construction. The splendid interior woodwork of the main house remains in excellent condition.

Bluement Historic District, Loudoun County: Bluement is a small town situated on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Snickers Gap. Known originally as the town of Snickers Gap and by 1824 incorporated as the town of Snickersville, the village arose along a primary 18th- and 19th-century trade route between the Shenandoah Valley and the Tidewater ports on the Potomac. The community took its name from the Snickers family who pioneered settlement in the area in 1769. Snickersville was the scene of several skirmishes during the Civil War as both armies vied for control of the fertile Shenandoah Valley grainshed. After the war, Snickersville declined as a business center until the arrival of the railroad in 1900. In order to promote the town as a small mountain resort, managers of the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad persuaded residents to change the town's name to Bluement. Prosperity returned to the village during the first quarter of the 20th century with Bluement serving as a resort for city dwellers in Washington. Bluement today retains much of its turn-of-the-century charm and quality. Although the majority of the structures date from that era, there are a number of earlier stone and log structures that line the main road and serve as reminders of the town's importance as a 19th-century trade center.

The Mill House, Fauquier County: The Mill House is an extraordinarily complete and well preserved group of structures associated with a late 18th- to early 19th-century rural Virginia grist mill operation and a 20th-century "hunt country" estate. Leven Powell, the founder of Middleburg, was responsible for many of the buildings of the complex, which includes, in addition to the mill itself, the miller's house, the cooper's house and shop, the mill owner's house (now the centerpiece of the complex), and what was likely a dairy-smokehouse. After the mill ceased to function as a viable economic operation, the property took on an entirely new aspect with its purchase by John S. Phipps, who, from 1924 to 1929, enlarged the mill owner's house, renovated several of the outbuildings for use as guest quarters, added a stable and swimming pool, and undertook careful landscaping to tie the various elements together. That the complex continues to display both phases of its history speaks well for the soundness of the original configuration and for the sensitivity demonstrated in the 20th-century alterations.

Occoquan Historic District, Prince William County: The site of a tobacco warehouse as early as 1736, the present town of Occoquan arose as the focus of the commercial and manufacturing activities of John Ballendine, who erected an iron furnace, forge, and two saw mills at the falls of the Occoquan River prior to 1759. After the Revolution the settlement emerged as a prosperous flour manufacturing center, which boasted one of the first grist mills in the nation to employ the labor-saving inventions of Oliver Evans. Although the silting of the river gradually reduced Occoquan's stature as a major Northern Virginia shipping point, the town continued to thrive as a center of commerce and industry into the 1920s. The district contains a visually interesting collection of mostly vernacular residential and commercial structures dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, preserving a

port village image of that period. Most of the older buildings have succumbed to the ravages of fire and flood; however three major landmarks survive from the antebellum period or before: Rockledge, an elegant Georgian house with elaborate woodwork erected by John Ballendine ca. 1760; the Mill House, a late 18th-century dwelling associated with the nationally known Occoquan Flour Mill; and the Hammil Hotel, built ca. 1830, which served as the headquarters of Gen. Wade Hampton during the Civil War.

Warrenton Historic District, Fauquier County: From its beginnings as a late colonial crossroads village, the prosperous courthouse town of Warrenton in rural Fauquier County has been closely identified with persons who made major contributions to the state and nation in law and politics. The town, known as Fauquier Court House until its incorporation in 1810, takes its present name from the Warren Academy, the first of a notable line of private academies and seminaries that flourished there from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. As a northern Virginia county seat since 1759 and a community long noted for its beautiful setting, healthful climate and cultivated society, Warrenton boasts an exceptional collection of governmental, residential, and commercial architecture reflecting a wide range of 19th-century styles and tastes as well as the general prosperity of the town in the decades preceding and following the Civil War. The district also preserves a remarkable number of structures associated with the Civil War, a period in which Warrenton served as a headquarters and camp for armies on both sides.



D. S. Tavern, Albemarle County

Piedmont

D. S. Tavern, Albemarle County: The D. S. Tavern is one of the few remaining taverns located in Albemarle County and the only old tavern in the region with an original tap-bar cage. The tavern marks the site of the well known D. S. Tree and zero milepost of the Three-Notched Road, a major thoroughfare from Richmond to the Shenandoah Valley during the 18th and 19th centuries. Traditionally believed to have been constructed as a claims house on the road, the building evolved into an ordinary and functioned as such from the late 18th century until 1850. The most notable owner of the tavern was Chief Justice John Marshall who maintained the property from 1810 to 1813. Although taverns were plentiful in Albemarle County during the late 18th to early 19th centuries, almost all were converted to residences or in recent years have vanished due to their vulnerable locations close to expanding highways. D. S. Tavern, therefore, is a rare surviving example of early tavern life in Piedmont Virginia.

Daniel's Hill Historic District, Lynchburg: Prominently sited along a steep hill between Lynchburg's central business district and the James River, Daniel's Hill Historic District is distinguished by a rich variety of architectural styles and housing types dating from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. Concentrated building activity began in the 1840s following the subdivision of the plantation established in the late 18th century by Dr. George Cabell whose famous Federal mansion, Point of Honor, forms the focal point of the district. The district's only thoroughfare, Cabell Street, is lined with an impressive progression of mid- and late 19th-century mansions, all excellent examples of their respective styles and most associated with prominent local families. Providing an interesting contrast to these architecturally sophisticated buildings and adding to the district's variety is a large quantity of vernacular houses erected around the turn of the century to accommodate laborers in the factories lining the James below the hill. The district has suffered some demolition in recent years but has acquired virtually no modern intrusions over its past half century of decline.

Gordonsville Historic District, Orange County: The rich assemblage of 19th- and early 20th-century residential, commercial, and institutional buildings comprising Gordonsville's historic district reflects the vicissitudes of a representative Virginia railroad town. Named for Nathaniel Gordon, who kept a crossroads tavern there in the late 18th century, the hamlet exploded into a thriving transportation hub with the arrival in the 1840s and early '50s of two railroads and two major western turnpikes. Gordonsville's growth, which reached its heyday in the two decades following the Civil War, ended suddenly with completion in the early 1880s of a rival north-south railroad bypassing the town to the west. Reflecting this reversal of fate as well as the town's linear growth pattern, the district centers on a three-quarter mile stretch of Main Street leading south past tree-shaded 19th-century residences to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad overpass, where the streetscape suddenly changes to a solid row of World War I-era brick commercial structures comprising the town's main retail and business district.

Greenwood, Culpeper County: During the early 19th century many rich, influential men of the western Piedmont contented themselves with small yet commodious and carefully built plantation dwellings. Greenwood, built ca. 1823-24 for John Williams Green, Judge of the Virginia Supreme Court, serves to illustrate this type of house. With its dormered center section and two-part, one-story wings, the house shows how a standard vernacular type could be enlarged and given a pleasing but unpretentious formality. The interior has been little changed since the 19th century and preserves most of its Federal woodwork. In 1825 Judge Green received at Greenwood the Marquis de Lafayette and former President James Monroe during Lafayette's celebrated tour as "guest of the nation." The Civil War touched Greenwood when Federal troops occupied the house and established a gun emplacement on the lawn.



Daniel's Hill Historic District, Lynchburg



Gordonsville Historic District, Orange County



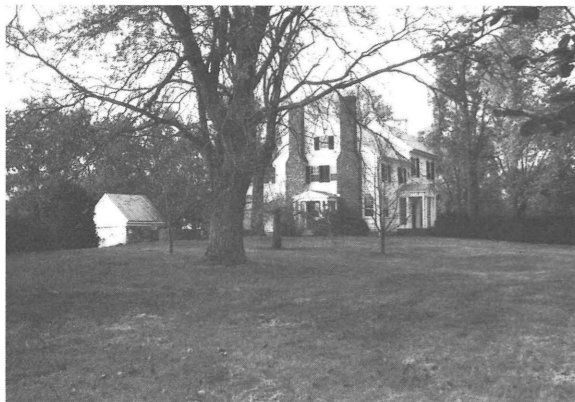
Gordonsville Historic District, Orange County

Greenwood, Culpeper County





Sperryville Historic District, Rappahannock County



Spring Hill, Albemarle County



Spotsylvania Court House Historic District, Spotsylvania County



Boxley Building, Roanoke



Forestville Mill (Zirkle Mill) Shenandoah County



Gospel Hill Historic District, Staunton

Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District, Charlottesville: Covering twenty city blocks, the Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District contains the majority of those surviving nonacademic buildings—commercial, residential, and institutional—associated with the University of Virginia during the period before World War II. Most of the area's physical fabric dates to the boom years between 1890 and 1930 when the student population quadrupled. This era of rapid growth produced the present solid brick commercial buildings along University Avenue (long known as the Corner); noteworthy campus structures such as the President's House on Carr's Hill, the Bayly Museum, Madison Hall, Fayerweather Gymnasium, and Lambeth Field Stadium; and a variety of related institutional and residential buildings including twenty-three fraternity houses and eight sorority houses along with faculty apartments and numerous rooming houses. The district with its large well planted yards, distinguished architecture, and expansive open spaces, is an outstanding and well preserved example of a late 19th- and early 20th-century university neighborhood.

Sperryville Historic District, Rappahannock County: Sperryville is an upper Piedmont crossroads town that has remained virtually unchanged since the 1920s. Originally laid out in 1820 by Francis Thornton, Jr. on a small plain between the Thornton River and the hills of the northern Blue Ridge, the village grew slowly until 1867 when the Smoot family of Alexandria established a tannery there thus increasing the population and resulting in the construction of many of the simple wooden residences that today give Sperryville visual charm and architectural identity. Intermingled with the village's settlement period vernacular architecture are postbellum houses influenced by the 19th-century Romantic revivals. Lending diversity is a scattering of late 19th-century workers' houses. An early brick-and-frame tavern in the center of the community is one of the architectural highlights of the district.

Spotsylvania Court House Historic District, Spotsylvania County: Spotsylvania Court House achieved nationwide attention as the site of one of the most vicious and bloody struggles of the American Civil War. In and around the tiny settlement in early May 1864, the Union army suffered 18,000 casualties and the Confederates under General Lee had an estimated 9000 killed or wounded with neither side claiming a clear gain. The chief landmark of the district is the Roman Revival courthouse, completed in 1840 by Malcolm B. Crawford, formerly employed by Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. The courthouse was largely rebuilt, receiving heavy damage during the conflict. Remaining in the village are four other buildings standing at the time of the battle: a ca. 1800 tavern, two antebellum churches, and a ca. 1840 farmhouse, the only residence to survive the battle. Also within the district is a handsomely landscaped Confederate cemetery, located on the section of the battlefield through which ran the principal Confederate line of defense. Spotsylvania Court House was established on what was originally the main road from Richmond to Fredericksburg.

Spring Hill, Albemarle County: Spring Hill is a fine example of the evolution and integration of academic and vernacular architectural styles covering over two centuries of Albemarle County settlement. Owners of the property have included Michael Woods, one of the first settlers on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge; Clifton Rodes, county magistrate and brother-in-law of Jack Jouett; Thomas Wells, proprietor of the Eagle Tavern of Charlottesville and a trustee appointed in 1814 (with Thomas Jefferson) to oversee the founding of the Albemarle Academy; and Charles Harper, co-founder of Charlottesville's first circulating library. In addition to the main house, a two-story, brick structure laid in Flemish bond, the property includes a late 18th-century brick slave quarters, dairy, and kitchen.

Valley and Mountain

Anderson Hollow Archaeological District, Rockbridge County: The Anderson Hollow Archaeological District contains seven prehistoric and historic archaeological sites representing the full range of hollow settlement as it occurred within the ridge and valley province of the west central mountain range of western Virginia. The historic sites within Anderson Hollow, dating from 1826 to 1960, are particularly significant because knowledge of the cultural adaptations that developed in this type of environment is extremely limited. Archaeological research in the area should yield new information about original land use and its evolution over time, thus providing an opportunity to define with greater precision "agriculture" as it is applied within the uplands of western Virginia during successive periods.

Boxley Building, Roanoke: Roanoke's Boxley Building, built in 1921-22, is representative of the city's "Golden Age of Municipal Progress" in the decade following World War I. Eight stories high, with granite on the first story and beige-enameled brick with terra cotta decoration and a splendid copper cornice, the building was designed by noted area architect, Edward G. Frye, in collaboration with Frank Stone, as a working monument to the contributions of W. W. Boxley to this city and his state. Builder, developer, quarry owner, railroad contractor, and mayor of Roanoke at the time of its construction, Boxley ensured the use of the finest materials available for his building to make a statement which has lasted to this day as an outstanding feature on the city's skyline. The building continues in use today as a commercial center.

Forestville Mill (Zirkle Mill), Shenandoah County: Forestville Mill on Holmans Creek at the edge of the Shenandoah County village of Forestville is a significant artifact of the region's extensive 19th-century flour manu-

facturing industry and a picturesque survivor of a fast-disappearing building form. Probably dating from the late 18th century, the mill was erected by Andrew Zirkle Sr. to accommodate the labor-saving machinery promoted by mill theorist Oliver Evans. The mill prospered in the antebellum period under the proprietorship of Jacob Bowers, who founded the adjoining village of Forestville on portions of the original mill property in 1838. Unlike many of the region's mills, the Forestville Mill survived the Civil War intact. The picturesque wooden building retains a notable collection of well preserved milling machinery, illustrating the technological changes that transformed Zirkle's burr mill into a roller mill by the turn of the century. Although the mill ceased to function in the 1950s, it is being preserved through adaptive use as a furniture workshop.

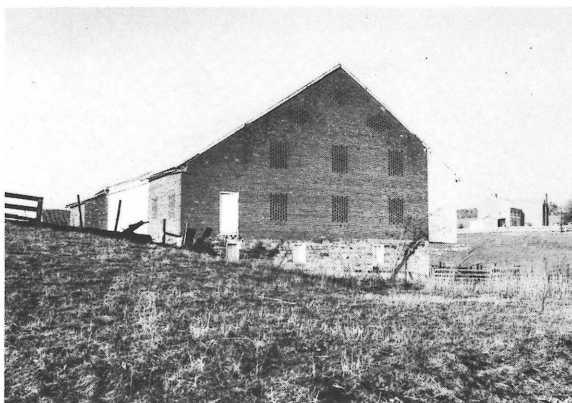
Gospel Hill Historic District, Staunton: The Gospel Hill Historic District in Staunton is a residential area with great historical and architectural significance as well as associative merit on local, state, and national levels. Within the district's boundaries are located the site where Staunton was founded by Sir William Beverley in 1736, the birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson, and the homes of many prominent Virginians whose contributions ranged from brilliant military cartography (Major Jedediah Hotchkiss) to pioneering efforts in the field of education for the handicapped. Architecturally, the district's richness lies in the great number of sophisticated and elaborate late 19th-century residences that were built with the conspicuous wealth of Staunton's boom years. The district includes the site of Beverley's Manor House and the residence of J. C. Merrillat. Many of the district's distinctive residences were designed by the Staunton architectural firm of T. J. Collins.



Dr. Christian Hockman House, Shenandoah County



Newtown Historic District, Staunton



Henry Mish Barn, Augusta County



Old Stone House, Bath County

Dr. Christian Hockman House, Shenandoah County: The Dr. Christian Hockman House is architecturally significant as a rare example of the Italian villa style in the Shenandoah Valley, illustrating principles of the picturesque movement in domestic architecture in the mid-19th century. The wood ornamentation which is applied to the brick masonry reflects the important change in building techniques as mass-manufactured components replaced those made by hand. Sold through illustrated catalogues in major cities, the architectural elements were distributed even to remote country towns by the ever-widening railroad network. The 1868-70 date of construction of the Dr. Hockman House coincides with the reopening of rail service to nearby Edinburg. Dr. Hockman, who may have been related to the Hockman family of Harrisonburg, is listed in an 1885 atlas as a "dentist" living just north of Edinburg on the Valley Turnpike. His house is currently undergoing rehabilitation by its present owners.

Henry Mish Barn, Augusta County: The Henry Mish Barn, erected ca. 1849 for a native of York County, Pennsylvania, who settled in southwestern Augusta County in 1839, illustrates the diffusion of the forebay, bank barn from southeastern Pennsylvania into the Valley of Virginia. Although the frame or log bank barn became the standard barn form in Augusta County during the 19th century, this is one of the only known examples of brick barns in the Valley, where barns were systematically destroyed by Union forces during the Civil War. Especially well preserved are the decorative brick ventilator patterns and the heavily-trussed interior. The barn has remained in continual use on this family farm, which also includes a brick farm house, log tenant house, and many outbuildings.

Newtown Historic District, Staunton: Newtown Historic District, reflecting social and cultural developments spanning over a century and a half, is Staunton's oldest continuously occupied residential area. On the east, where Newtown adjoins Staunton's two commercial historic districts, warehouses coexist with elegant brick homes, creating a strong visual link between the traditional downtown and this historical residential neighborhood. Newtown's steep hills, with their fine vistas, provide a unifying element with the rest of Staunton's older areas and enhance the district's sense of identity and cohesion. Newtown has many fine buildings representative of domestic architectural styles of the 19th and early 20th centuries, significant individual examples of late 18th-century architecture, and several important structures that reflect Staunton's position as a flourishing religious and educational center of the 19th century. Due to its distinguished design elements and for the great number of prominent area residents who are buried there, Thornrose Cemetery is included in the district.

Old Stone House, Bath County: The Old Stone House, erected in the 1790s by Robert Sitlington, is significant as one of the oldest surviving structures in Bath County and one of the oldest stone dwellings in an area with few examples of stone architecture. The house represents a transmontane expression of the more sophisticated farmhouses in the Shenandoah Valley to the east. The builder, Robert Sitlington, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Bath County who directed his influence to help organize the county in 1790.



Steephill, Staunton



Wiloma, Botetourt County

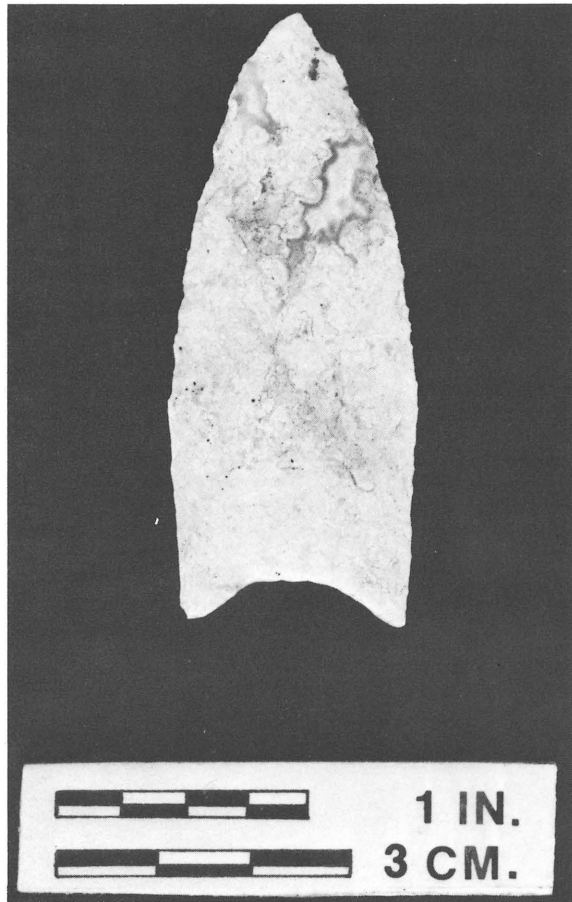
Steephill, Staunton: Originally built in 1877-78 in the Gothic style by Colonel John Lewis Peyton, Steephill is a brick Georgian Revival-style house that was remodeled in 1926-27 by Staunton architect Sam Collins. An outstanding example of Georgian Revival in Staunton, the house sits on a steep, terraced hill near the city's Gypsy Hill Park. During the remodeling, the landscaping was redesigned to be more compatible with Steephill's new look, the grounds serving as an important extension of the house. The builder of Steephill, Colonel John Lewis Peyton, was a locally prominent individual who is best remembered for his *History of Augusta County, Virginia* and other works of local and regional history.

Wiloma, Botetourt County: Wiloma is an outstanding and well preserved example of a large Valley of Virginia I-form house, the region's most distinctive and recognizable form. Erected in 1848, the dwelling was built for Morgan Utz, a prominent Fincastle merchant and citizen. At the time of its completion, the structure was distinctly stylish for rural Botetourt County. As is typical of country residences, much of Wiloma's architectural charm and interest is derived from the vernacular interpretations of formal academic detailing by local craftsmen. The dwelling was a worthy one for Morgan Utz who served as a ruling elder in the Fincastle Presbyterian Church, Treasurer of School Commissioners, and trustee of Botetourt County. The present owners are planning to undertake its restoration.



White Post Historic District, Clarke County

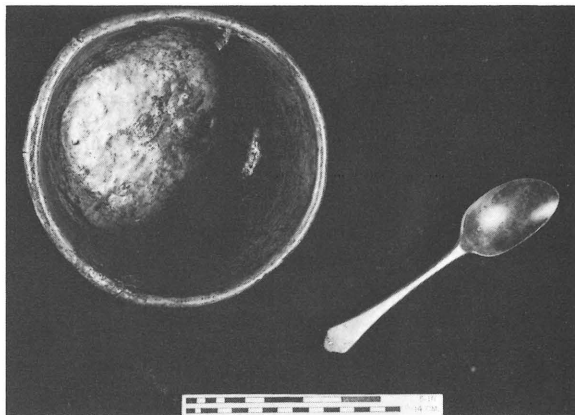
White Post Historic District, Clarke County: The crossroads village of White Post grew up around the white-painted marker which Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, had erected in the 1760s to point the way to Greenway Court, the nearby estate from which he managed his vast proprietary holdings on the Northern Neck. The post which gives the town its name has had to be replaced several times but its form has been maintained as a village landmark and symbol of community identity for over two centuries. The town is historically noted for its association with Bishop William Meade, who was born at White Post and later led the remarkable revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia in the decades following the War of 1812. The district itself is a visually cohesive grouping of some twenty-one residences, two churches and parish hall, an old post office, and several abandoned commercial structures—all situated along two interesting roads and most representative of the building campaign which took place in Valley towns at the end of the 19th century. The town's most distinguished architectural landmark, Bishop Meade Memorial Church (1875), is an unusually ornate and finely crafted example of rural Gothic Revival named in honor of White Post's most distinguished son.



Conover Site, Dinwiddie County



Elm Hill Archaeological Site, Mecklenburg County



John Green Sites, Greensville County

Southside

Conover Site, Dinwiddie County: The earliest known Native American occupation in Virginia dates to the Paleo-Indian Period (at least ca. 9500 BC to 8000 BC). Archaeological sites dating to this remote era are extremely rare; consequently, knowledge of this cultural period is quite limited. The Conover Site in Dinwiddie County, known to archaeologists as 44DW21, represents one of the few identified locations in the state yielding a wide range of Paleo-Indian artifacts. The recovery of various stone tools and manufactured by-products at this prehistoric site indicates that it may have served as a quarry-related base camp or base camp maintenance station.

Elm Hill Archaeological Site, Mecklenburg County: The Elm Hill Archaeological Site, a prehistoric site in Mecklenburg County, contains stratified deposits dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodlands periods (AD 1000-AD 1600) that would significantly contribute to the limited research data currently available along this portion of the Roanoke River. Late Archaic projectile points and flakeage have been documented in a stratified context from the lowest test level of the site. Multiple Woodland Period occupation is denoted by the presence of preserved strata, pit features, hearths, and human burials. These features are characterized by dense concentrations of ceramic artifacts as well as preserved animal bones and shellfish remains. The Elm Hill Site represents one of the last, if not the last, well preserved stratified bottom land sites from Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, to South Boston, Virginia. Other potential sites have been inundated by John H. Kerr Reservoir and Lake Gaston.

John Green Sites, Greensville County: The John Green Sites, known respectively as 44GV1 and 44GV2, together represent one of the few areas in southeastern Virginia which contain historic Indian sites that have been tested archaeologically. Limited excavation at one of the sites has revealed well preserved house patterns, human burials, and refuse-filled pits. The mixture of typical aboriginal artifacts with historic trade items, floral and faunal remains, and unique organics preserved by copper salts provides a rare opportunity for studying historic Indian settlement patterns and subsistence practices, as well as the acculturation of the interior Coastal Plain Indians during the period 1680 to 1730 AD. The wide variety of protohistoric and historic Indian ceramics from the sites offers great potential for the study of cultural interaction and trade between Indians of the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain of Virginia.



Longwood House, Farmville, Prince Edward County

Longwood House, Farmville, Prince Edward County: Longwood House, one of the Farmville area's notable architectural landmarks, illustrates the evolution of a simple Federal farmhouse into one of Prince Edward County's most stylish Greek Revival mansions. The massive wood-frame structure began as a 1½-story dwelling built by Nathaniel E. Venable in 1815 soon after a fire destroyed an earlier house. After Venable had risen to prominence as a state delegate and senator, the residence was enlarged and refashioned in the Greek Revival style. The woodwork ranks among the finest examples of its type in the area. Since 1929, when the property was acquired by the State Teachers College at Farmville as a rural student retreat, Longwood House has become the most important identifying symbol of the college community, giving its name to the institution in 1949 and serving more recently as the official residence of its president. Efforts are now underway to restore the house and surrounding landscape to their former antebellum appearance.

Mountain Road Historic District, Halifax County: Mountain Road in the courthouse town of Halifax has been highly regarded for its distinguished architecture and beautiful landscape since the early 20th century. Named for its location near White Oak Mountain, the road features several notable 19th-century institutional buildings, including an early Masonic Hall (1828) and two handsome antebellum churches: St. Mark's Church (1831), now Halifax Methodist Church, and St. John's Church (1846). Also contributing to the architectural quality of the district is a fine collection of 19th- and early 20th-century residences built in a variety of styles ranging from the late Federal to the Bungalow. Several of the earlier dwellings were designed by Dabney Cosby, Jr., son of the Jeffersonian workman, Dabney Cosby, Sr. Cosby worked with his father on the construction of the Halifax County Court-



Mountain Road Historic District, Halifax County

house of 1837-38, and he also built St. John's Church. From the mid-1840s generations of residents on Mountain Road have labored to provide attractive and compatible landscape settings for their houses. Many of the older plantings have survived in a good state of preservation, thus giving Mountain Road a marked 19th-century ambience.



Emory and Henry College, Washington County

Southwest

Cornett Archaeological Site, Wythe County: The Cornett Archaeological Site (44WY1), a prehistoric site in southern Wythe County dating to the Late Woodland Period (AD 1000-AD 1600), has proven to be significant in ceramic studies related to the prehistory of southwestern Virginia and neighboring regions. Further ceramic studies from data available from the site are likely to enable archaeologists to define better the nature of cultural interactions with societies further to the south in North Carolina and adjacent areas. The site is also significant for regional studies on Late Woodland Period demography, subsistence, community organization, and settlement patterns. Such studies are possible due to the presence of documented features such as burials and preserved organic materials within the sharply defined site boundaries representing a village with a possible palisade and central plaza.

Ely Mound Archaeological Site, Lee County: Dating to the Late Woodland/Mississippian Period (ca. AD 800-AD 1750), the Ely Mound Archaeological Site in Lee County, represents the only example of a clearly identified substructure or town house mound in Virginia. As such, the mound and associated occupation areas have great potential for archaeological research on the development of increasingly complex societies in southwestern Virginia during the Late Woodland/Mississippian Period and the interactions of those societies with the more complex societal groups in present-day North Carolina and Tennessee. The Ely Mound is also significant in the history of archaeology, for based upon his excavations in the 1870s, Lucien Carr emphatically rejected the so-called "lost race" hypothesis for mound builders in eastern North Carolina, a popular theory among 19th-century American archaeologists.

Emory and Henry College, Washington County: Emory and Henry College, founded in the Jacksonian era by the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the oldest college in Southwest Virginia and one of the few colleges of its period in the south that has operated under the same name and with continued affiliation to its founding organization. The campus includes several notable structures representative of its pioneer days and earliest leaders: Charles C. Collins House, home of the first president; Emily Williams House, home of the second president; and J. Stewart French House, an early faculty residence and later the home of seven successive college presidents. In addition to these buildings, all of which stand on their original foundations with little alteration, the college possesses a rich collection of Georgian Revival buildings of great visual appeal.

State Initiates Comprehensive Preservation Planning

As part of its responsibility to identify, evaluate, and encourage the protection of the state's irreplaceable cultural resources, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission is developing a comprehensive statewide management plan which will organize information about the state's archaeological, historic, and architectural resources to establish preservation priorities. This management plan will provide recommendations and advice to local, state, and federal agencies as well as to individuals, concerning the protection and treatment of those resources. The plan is designed particularly to meet the needs of land use planners who often are not archaeologists, historians, or architects and find it difficult to evaluate cultural resources because information is either unavailable, too technical, or otherwise not organized for planning or management purposes.

Development of the Virginia plan considers three fundamental questions: how to search for prehistoric and historic properties (identification), how to recognize important properties among those identified (evaluation), and how to determine the best treatment of significant resources (protection). In order to address these questions, the plan groups existing information on cultural resources in Virginia into conceptual, geographical, and temporal frameworks called study units, or historical contexts. Study units allow related resources to be viewed in relationship to one another rather than in isolation. They provide the context in which various property types can be better understood and evaluated, and priorities and strategies for additional survey work, National Register nominations, and preferred treatments of significant resources can be established.

Work accomplished to date on the comprehensive plan by an interdisciplinary staff task force has generated nine prehistoric study units, based on acknowledged physiographic provinces and time periods, and seven historic study units related by geography, chronology, and theme to major cultural regions of Virginia: Southwest, Valley and Alleghany Plateau, Piedmont, Northern, Lower Tidewater, Upper Tidewater, and Southside. Within each of these cultural regions ten themes or areas of significance are being examined to identify pivotal forces that have shaped the built environment of Virginia over its history. The themes include Residential/Domestic, Agriculture, Government/Law/Welfare, Education, Military, Social/Cultural, Transportation, Commerce, and Industry/Manufacturing/Crafts. Of the proposed study units, one prehistoric study unit/

protection plan for western Virginia has been completed, while substantial progress has been made in establishing historic study units/protection plans for Piedmont, Lower Tidewater, Northern, and Southside Virginia. In addition to these broader regional studies, data on the historic resources of several counties experiencing intense development pressure is currently being organized into study units/protection plans by regional architectural historians on the Commission staff. County studies, such as staff member Ann McCleary's recently completed evaluation of her intensive survey of Augusta County, or the evaluations of the Commission's Albemarle and Loudoun counties surveys in progress, are already demonstrating the usefulness of the comprehensive planning model when it is applied to smaller geographical units in Virginia. The county study units should also generate more precise information and more specific management recommendations about cultural resources in their respective regions.

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff has adopted the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Planning" and accompanying guidelines as the model for implementing comprehensive statewide preservation planning in Virginia. The federal standards and guidelines, which also go under the name "Resource Protection Planning Process" or "RP3," set forth basic principles and outline a sequence of preferred planning steps for preservation planning at any level of implementation.

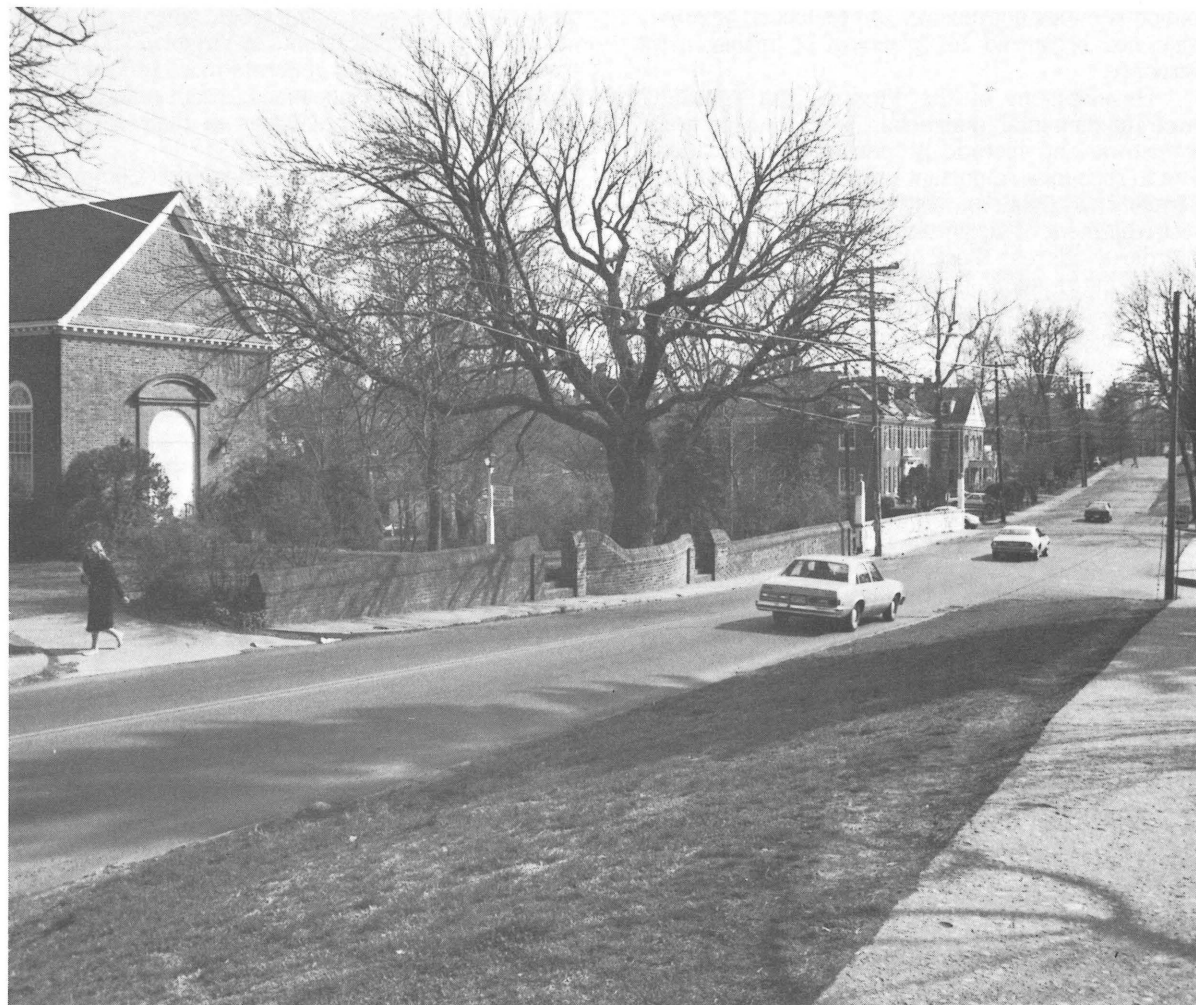
For further information on the state's comprehensive plan, including the scheduling of a workshop on implementing comprehensive preservation planning in your community or region, please call or write the Commission.

Diversified District— A New Landmark

The Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District is an eighty-four-acre area stretching north from the original Grounds of the University of Virginia. The district, which lies entirely within the City of Charlottesville, is named for its foci: the student-gear commercial sector known as "The Corner" and Rugby Road, heart of the university's fraternity area. Covering twenty city blocks, the district contains the majority of those surviving non-academic buildings—commercial, residential and institutional—associated with the university during the period between 1890 and 1930, when student enroll-

ment quadrupled from 600 to 2,500. At this time the area north of the Grounds was transformed from open farmland to a grid of city streets interspersed with planned residential circles, university playing fields, and large institutional buildings in park-like settings. With its many outstanding examples of well preserved late 19th- and 20th-century architecture, together with its handsome tree-lined streets and open spaces, the Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District comprises one of the most visually appealing university neighborhoods in the South.

View looking south along Rugby Road. Beta Bridge is visible in background.



Looking across Madison Bowl toward fraternity houses on Madison Lane.

Early Years

Because of the university's small size and deliberately self-contained nature during its first half-century existence there was little development in the vicinity of the school. Aside from a handful of stores in the present area of the Corner (1830s-50s) several professors' dwellings scattered in the neighborhood (post 1835), and a group of boarding houses on Carr's Hill (1850s), open fields and farmland stretched away on all sides of the university.

Most of the property in the Rugby Road-University Corner District then belonged to two large

farms, Wyndhurst and Rugby. The main dwellings on these properties, both built in the late antebellum period, still stand; but only Wyndhurst, at 605 Preston Place, lies within the district. As late as the 1880s Rugby Road, today the main north-south thoroughfare in the district, was little more than a country lane dividing the Rugby and Wyndhurst farms. The other major road through the present district, University Avenue, was then simply a short stretch of the Three-Chopt Road linking the town of Charlottesville with the university along a major east-west colonial highway.

DELTA TAU DELTA House in 1917; now the SIGMA PHI House. Holsinger Collection.



University Expansion

The school's first foray into the area now encompassed by the Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District occurred in 1867 when it purchased the Carr's Hill property just northwest of the Rotunda. Originally known as Brockenbrough's Hill, this land had previously belonged to Mrs. Sidney Carr, wife of Thomas Jefferson's longtime private secretary, Dabney Carr. From the mid-1850s Mrs. Carr had operated a large student boarding house at the crest of the hill. This house burned just after the Civil War. When the university bought the property in 1867 it used brick from the ruins to build a row of two-story brick dormitories with double-tier verandas. Later a single-story brick dining hall was erected on the east side of this complex.

Of these early Carr's Hill buildings, three remain. The earliest, a two-room cottage dubbed Buckingham Palace, was probably one of the original 1850s Carr student lodgings. Nearby stands the easternmost of the two-story dormitories built by the university ca. 1870; the rest were demolished when the President's House was built nearby in 1912. Also surviving is part of the early dining hall, now a private residence.

With the rapid growth of the university after 1890, the school's reach northward continued apace. In 1893 a \$30,000 gift by David B. Fayerweather of New York enabled the university to break ground for Fayerweather Hall, a new gymnasium on the east side of Carr's Hill. Designed in the Neo-Roman style by the Norfolk firm of Carpenter and Peebles, Fayerweather Hall was at the time one of the best equipped gyms in the country. This handsome brick

building, still a Rugby Road landmark, was superseded in 1924 by Memorial Gymnasium and now houses the Department of Fine Arts.

The university's next major building project was Lambeth Field (1901), located in the valley north of Carr's Hill. Named for Dr. A.W. Lambeth, Director of Athletics, this was the first university playing field equipped with spectator seating. Grading the hillside required the removal of 48,000 cubic yards of earth by shovel and mule cart. In three stages between 1911 and 1913, the original wooden bleachers were replaced by the present concrete bleachers topped by a curving Doric colonnade. The stadium, a Neo-classical interpretation of the ancient Greek stadium at Athens, stands in the main-stream of American stadium design in the early 20th century.

Around 1900, a large gift from Mrs. William E. Dodge permitted the local chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association to build Madison Hall (1904-05). Situated on the north side of University Avenue directly across from the Rotunda, this Neo-classical building designed by Parish and Schroeder of New York, housed YMCA activities until the 1930s, when the university leased it for a student union. In 1971 the school purchased both Madison Hall and Madison Bowl, the playing field joining it to the north. Currently being renovated, Madison Hall will soon house the offices of the president of the university.

Shortly after Madison Hall's completion, plans for the President's House at Carr's Hill were drawn by the prestigious New York firm of McKim, Mead and White, primary proponents of the Colonial and Neo-classical revivals. The house was completed in

1913, after a delay of six years. Built of red brick and fronted with a monumental Roman Doric portico, this building continued the Neo-classical theme set over a decade earlier by Stanford White, designer of the rebuilt Rotunda (which had burned in 1895) and three notable academic buildings at the south end of the Lawn. Carr's Hill has been home to five university presidents, beginning with Edwin Alderman, who occupied it from its completion in 1913 until his death in 1931.

The Corner

While the university was expanding north into the Carr's Hill area, the nearby commercial sector known as the Corner was also undergoing a period of rapid growth. The "Corner" presumably received its name from the triangular space it occupied between the path of railroad tracks blazed by the Virginia Central Railroad in 1848 and University Avenue. A few businesses had operated at the northeast edge of the Grounds since the 1830s and '40s, but it was not until the late 19th and early 20th century that this area grew into a solid strip of shops and other service establishments. By 1900 the Corner boasted grocery stores, laundries, barber shops, restaurants, and at least two bookstores. This commercial growth reflected both an enlarged student population and the higher material expectations wrought by a half-century of technological progress.

The oldest essentially unaltered building on the Corner today is the Anderson Brothers' Bookstore, an impressive three-story edifice with decorative sheet metal facade in the Eastlake style. This building achieved its present form in 1891 when it was

enlarged from the two-story brick building erected in 1848. Anderson's is the earliest business in Charlottesville operating at its original location, and is among the oldest retail bookstores in the South. Several other buildings along the 1400 and 1500 blocks of University Avenue date to the 19th century; for the most part, however, the Corner reflects the boom years of the 1920s, when all present buildings except Anderson's were either erected or given new masonry facades. Among the more noteworthy structures from this period are the Chancellor Building (1920) and 1601 University Avenue, a three-story commercial building that houses Stevens-Shepherd Company.

Boarding Houses

Although enrollment at the university quadrupled in the period between 1890 and the Great Depression, there was virtually no expansion of university housing space until completion of the Monroe Hill Dormitory complex in 1929. Since fraternity houses could accommodate only a fraction of those unable to secure university housing, most students rented rooms in private homes during this period. Run mainly by single women, widows, and professors' wives, boarding houses were an important institution in Charlottesville from the late 19th century until after World War II. Larger boarding houses with extensive kitchen facilities often served meals on a contract basis to students who lodged elsewhere. Rooming houses were equally important, and during this period most homeowners in the district made extra money by renting out at least a room or two.

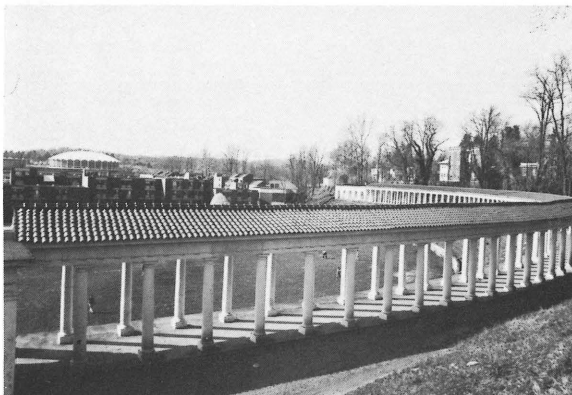
Carr's Hill Mansion (Residence of University President)



Wyndhurst, main plantation house, 605 Preston Place.



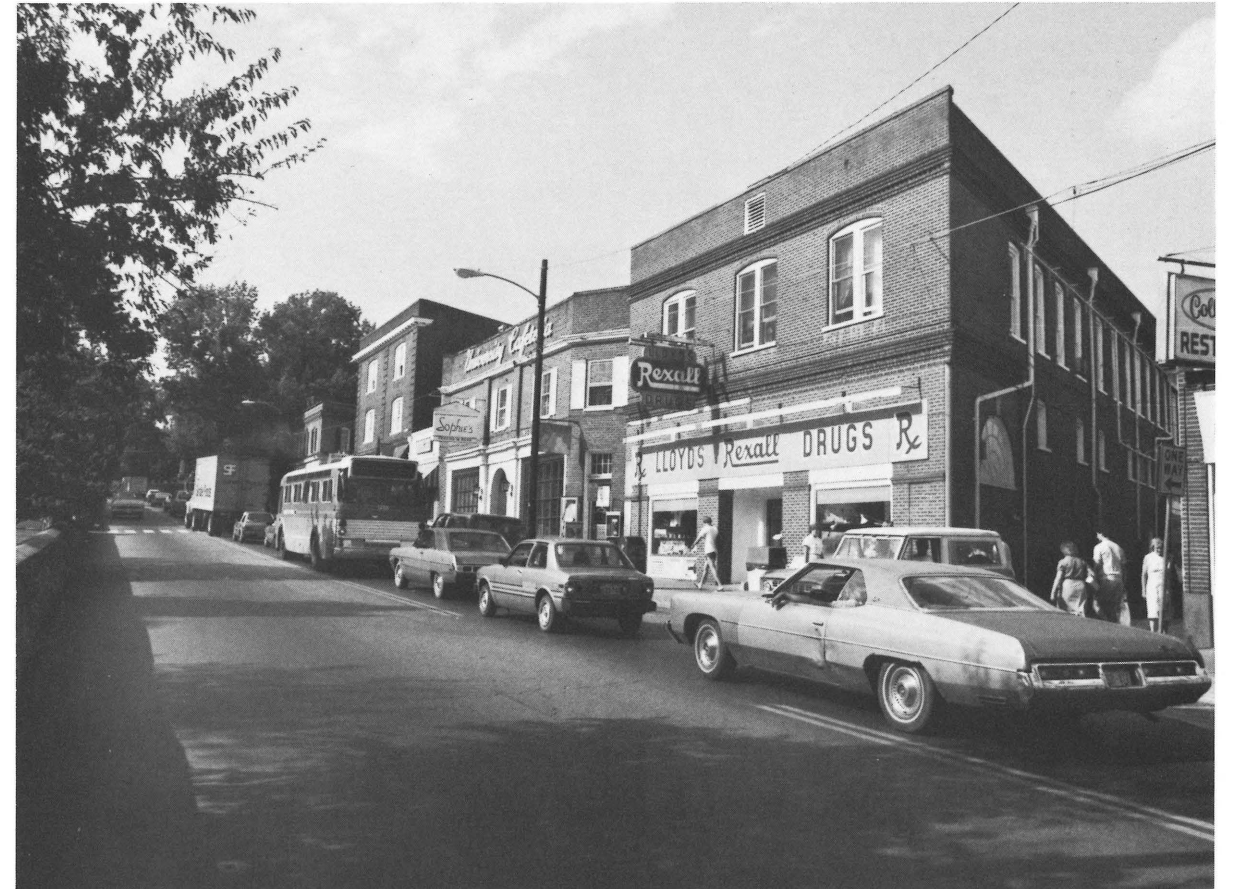
Lambeth Field (1913) looking west from University Way. Lambeth Student Housing and University Hall visible in background.



Buckingham Palace on Carr's Hill (1850s).



View of the Corner, looking west on University Avenue.



Charlottesville's boarding houses were concentrated along University Avenue, Elliewood Avenue, Chancellor Street, and Virginia Avenue. They ranged from modest bungalows to rambling Victorian mansions, with the larger and finer houses charging higher rates for their superior accommodations. Several large Victorian dwellings set well back from the street operated as boarding houses in the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of University Avenue before 1920. Of these, only 1709 West Main and the Minor Court Building, a 2½-story Queen Anne house located behind the commercial building at 1515 University Avenue, still stand. Today the last rooming house in the neighborhood is operated at 112 Elliewood by Mrs. A.W. Flynn.

The Fraternity Houses

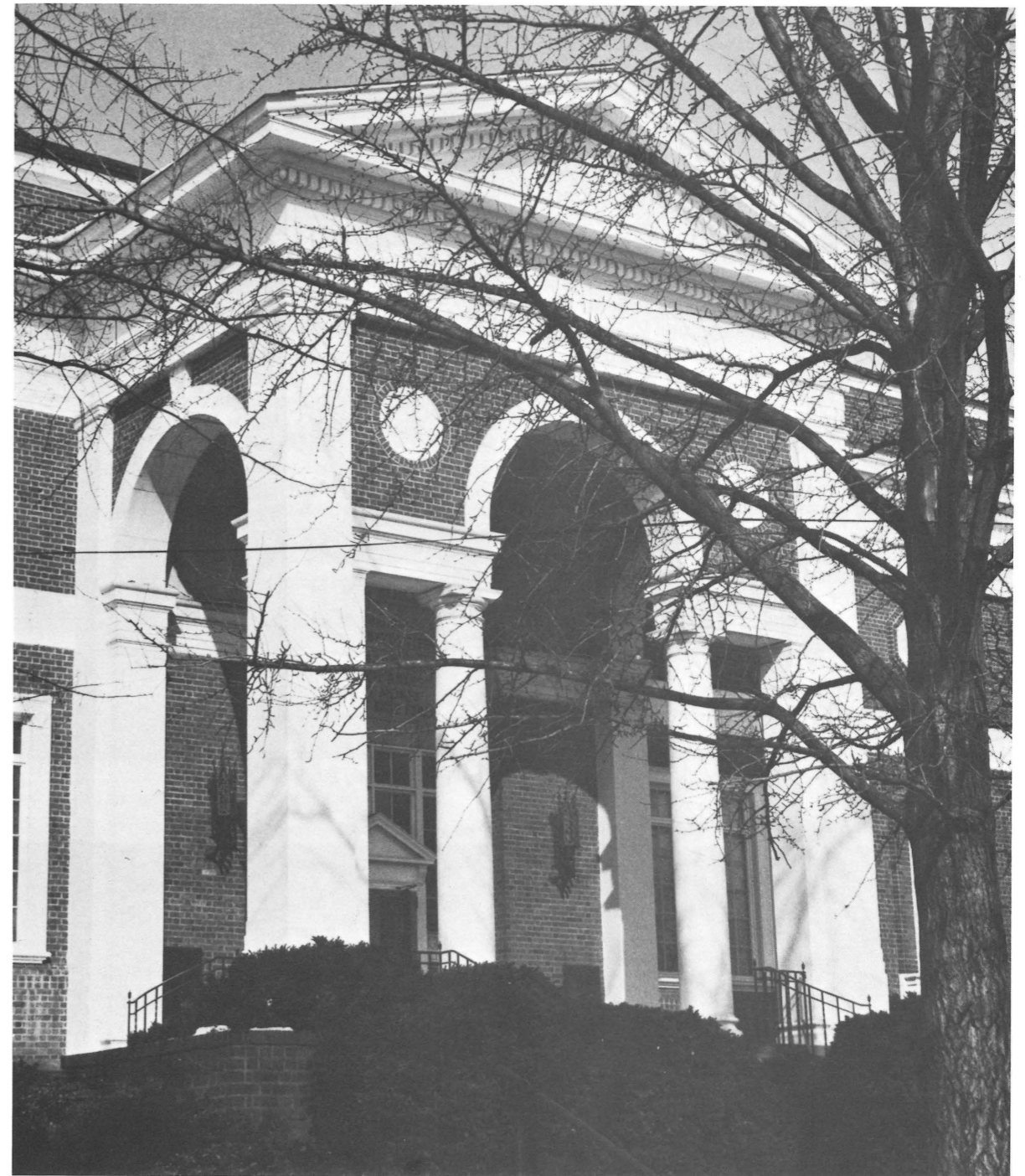
The turn of the century inaugurated the era of the fraternity house at the University of Virginia. Fraternities had been an important part of student life since 1852, when the Eta chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon national fraternity was established on the Grounds. More fraternities soon followed, including two founded at UVA: Pi Kappa Alpha (1868) and Kappa Sigma (1869). By 1890 the university recognized eighteen campus chapters of national fraternities. None of them, however, held property of their own until the early 20th century. Before 1900, their members met at various locations on and off university grounds, including local restaurants and the upstairs rooms of commercial buildings. The first house built specifically for use by a fraternity was Saint Anthony Hall, erected in 1902 by the Epsilon

chapter of Delta Psi fraternity at 133 Chancellor Street. Over the next three decades the Madison Lane-Chancellor Street neighborhood and the area along Rugby Road north of Madison Bowl became the twin foci of fraternity house development.

Madison Lane was the preferred site for development as long as lots were available. Saint Peter's Society Hall (128 Madison Lane), erected before 1907 and purchased six years later by the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, was probably the first house built facing this street. The Phi Kappa Sigma House at 160 Madison Lane was completed in 1911, followed a year later by Saint Elmo's Hall (130 Madison Lane), home of Delta Phi fraternity. Several other fraternities rose in this area in the late teens and twenties. The last house built facing Madison Bowl was Phi Kappa Psi (159 Madison Lane, 1928) erected sideways on its lot in order to face Madison Bowl to the south.

In 1910, construction began on the first of six fraternities located on university property. University authorities had debated since 1888 whether to allow fraternity houses on the Grounds. Finally, in 1906, they directed landscape architect Warren H. Manning of Boston to plan sites for several fraternity houses in the Carr's Hill area. Manning proposed a series of four fraternity quadrangles, only one of which was actually built: that at 161-65 Rugby Road. Begun in 1911 with the erection of the Delta Tau Delta (now the Sigma Phi) and Kappa Sigma houses, this grouping remained unfinished until completion of the Chi Phi House at the south end of the court in 1922. About this time Manning also laid out Carr's Hill Road (comprising most of present Culbreth

Fraternity quadrangle at 161-165 Rugby Road: CHI PHI, SIGMA PHI, KAPPA SIGMA.



East portico of the Bayly Museum (1939) 155 Rugby Road.

Road), which formed an arc around the north and west sides of Carr's Hill.

In 1914 and 1928 two fraternity houses, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Nu, rose on the west side of Carr's Hill. The Jeffersonian-style Zeta Psi House was built just north of Manning's Rugby Road fraternity quad in 1926; and three years later Beta Theta Pi, which soon lent its name to nearby Beta Bridge, moved into its Georgian-style quarters at 180 Rugby Road.

In 1915 Pi Kappa Alpha (513 Rugby Road) became the first fraternity to build a house north of the C & O tracks. That same year Theta Delta Chi moved into its house at 1811 Lambeth Lane, a building unique for having been erected on specula-

tion as part of William Lambeth's University Place subdivision. Alpha Tau Omega, also located north of the railroad tracks at 502 Rugby Road, was the last fraternity house built before the First World War.

In 1928, the university reversed its policy of allowing fraternities to build on the Grounds. Partly because of this decision, fraternities found it increasingly attractive to acquire and convert existing buildings rather than build them. Examples include the Kappa Alpha House at 600 Rugby Road, constructed as a private dwelling in 1925 and purchased by the fraternity in 1962, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House at 1703 Grady Avenue, built in 1920 and converted in 1938.

Residential Development

By 1900 major changes associated with the City of Charlottesville's suburban development were transforming the character of the area on either side of Rugby Road north of the C & O tracks. With the extension of both the university and the Charlottesville streetcar system, this area became extremely attractive to local developers. In 1891 the Charlottesville Land Company purchased and subdivided the Wyndhurst estate, laying out the street pattern visible today between Rugby Road and 11th Street, NW. Houses in this area dating to the first decade of development include the Wood-Bidgood House at 1702 Gordon Avenue, the Steptoe House at 514 17th Street, R.M. Balthis House at 518 17th Street, and the Dabney-Thompson House at 1602 Gordon Avenue.

West of Rugby Road, large portions of Rugby Farm were sold between 1900 and 1915. In 1906, a consortium consisting of Edwin Alderman, then president of the university, and professors William Lambeth and William Lile purchased twenty acres encompassing a ridge of land just north of Lambeth Field. Here they developed the University Place subdivision, now known as the University Circle neighborhood. Its handsome setting and proximity to the university made University Circle a favored residential area for faculty members during the 1910s and '20s. By the end of the First World War, fifteen professors and their families lived in the neighborhood.

Growth in the residential areas of the district continued in the 1920s and '30s, but at a slower pace, being concentrated mainly in the Preston Heights and Rugby Road areas. Several major dis-



Carr's Hill Dormitory, south facade



Faculty Apartments, 203 Rugby Road

PHI KAPPA SIGMA House, 160 Madison Lane.



trict landmarks were erected during this period, including St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1927) at 1701 University Avenue, and Westminster Presbyterian Church (1939) at 190 Rugby Road. Important apartment buildings of the 1920s include the Rugby and Raleigh Court Apartments at 1600 Grady Avenue, designed by local architecture professor Stanislaw Makielski. Toward the end of this period, in 1939, the university erected the large Neo-Palladian Bayly Museum (155 Rugby Road), designed by Lee Taylor and architecture professor Edmund S. Campbell. Madison Bowl, directly east of the Bayly Museum, was graded and landscaped to its present form in the 1930s in order to accommodate a series of now-vanished tennis courts.

Although the district has stopped growing and remains largely as it appeared in the 1930s, rapid growth of the university in recent years has forced the conversion of many older single-family homes into student or multi-family apartments. At the same time, many fraternity houses in the Rugby Road area are deteriorating from neglect and overuse. In contrast, decline has been reversed in other parts of the district. For example, over the past decade Elliewood Avenue has been transformed from a row of slightly shabby rooming houses into an unusually pleasant shopping street. Residential Chancellor Street has undergone a similar renewal through the efforts of local sorority chapters. Sororities made their appearance on the Grounds in the early 1970s following introduction of coeducation to the university in the late 1960s. Meanwhile, individual buildings in other parts of the district have recently been restored or rehabilitated.

In the hope of furthering this trend toward preservation, recent efforts to nominate the area as a historic district involved the participation of the City of Charlottesville, the University of Virginia, the Venable Neighborhood Association, and the staff of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, who prepared the nomination report with the assistance of Charlottesville's Department of Community Development. On January 10, 1984 Governor Charles S. Robb formally approved the placement of the Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District on the Virginia Landmarks Register and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Governor, noting the spirit of cooperation that guided the project through to completion, commended all involved: "It is gratifying to see an effort such as this, which should certainly be of benefit to the University of Virginia, in which all parties involved have reached a common goal, while satisfying any concerns or reservations." The University is now working actively with the fraternities to use provisions of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act, which allow a 25% investment tax credit for certified rehabilitations of historic buildings, as a way of promoting fraternity house rehabilitations.

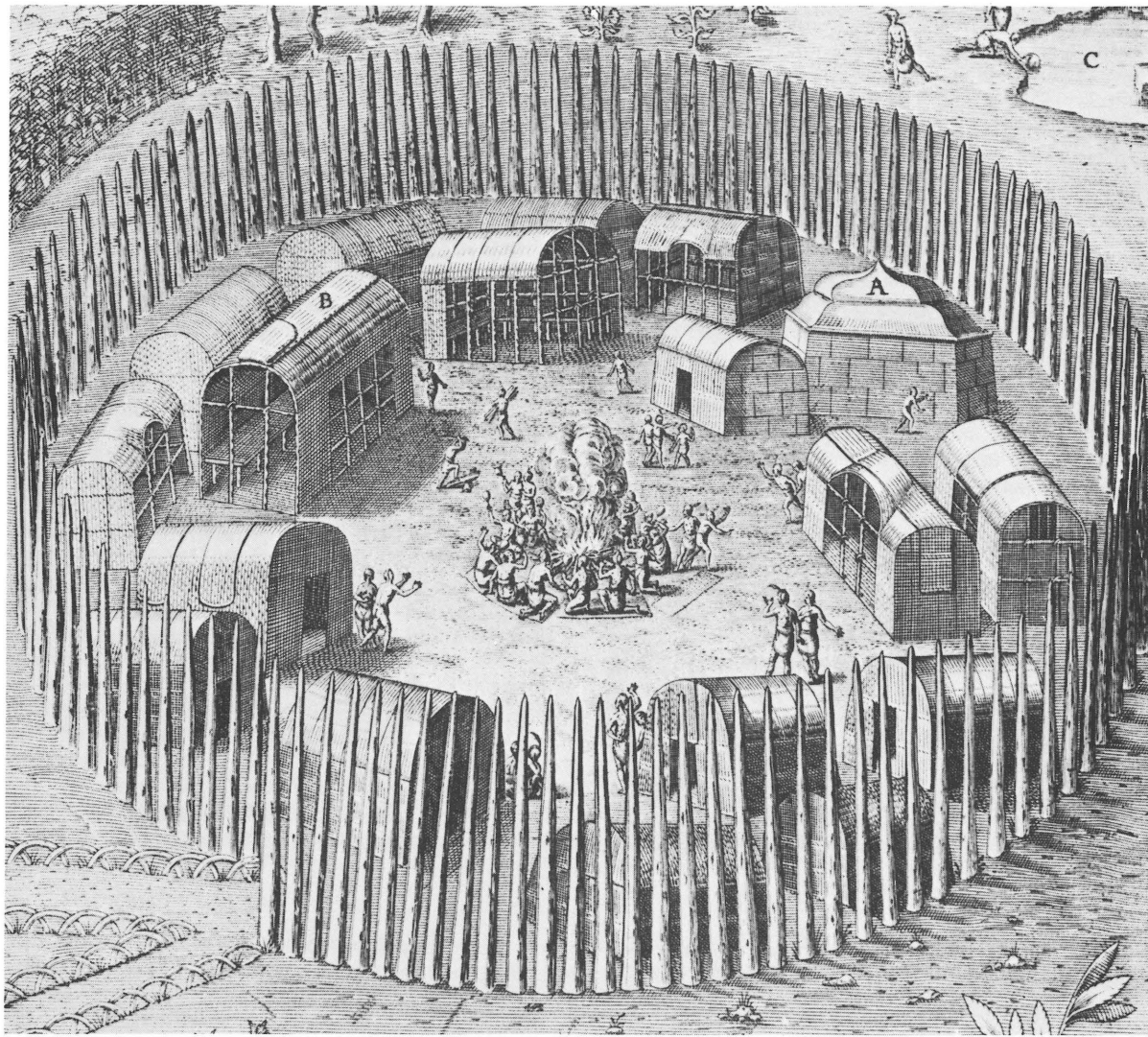
Glenn Larson, Planner II,
Charlottesville Department of
Community Development

and

Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Regional Architectural Historian,
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Madison Hall (1904-1905) 1705 University Avenue; looking north from steps of the Rotunda.





Early drawing depicting a coastal North Carolina palisaded village with longhouses dating to the 1580s.

The Chesapeake Indians and Their Predecessors: Recent Excavations at Great Neck

Great Neck Peninsula in Virginia Beach is the northern end of Pungo Ridge, a north-south trending scarp with the highest land elevation in lower Tidewater Virginia. The beautiful and protected waters of Lynnhaven Bay on the west and Broad Bay on the east provide an abundantly rich and attractive estuarine environment for settlement. People who have lived on the peninsula for the past 12,000 years have littered the south bank of Broad Bay with debris and left behind an important series of prehistoric sites known collectively as the Great Neck site. Two miles in length and one-quarter mile in width, the Great Neck site is considered by many to be one of the most significant multi-component sites in Tidewater Virginia.

English documents dating to almost exactly four hundred years ago noted Indian settlements in the Virginia Beach region. The English, then attempting to establish a colony in coastal North Carolina, explored the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and came into contact with the Chesapeake Indians at their principal settlement, also known as Chesapeake. English maps of the period indicate the location of this settlement in the vicinity of Lynnhaven and Broad bays and the present Great Neck site. The village of Chesapeake and related Indians in neighboring settlements are Virginia's only known connection with Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke Colony.

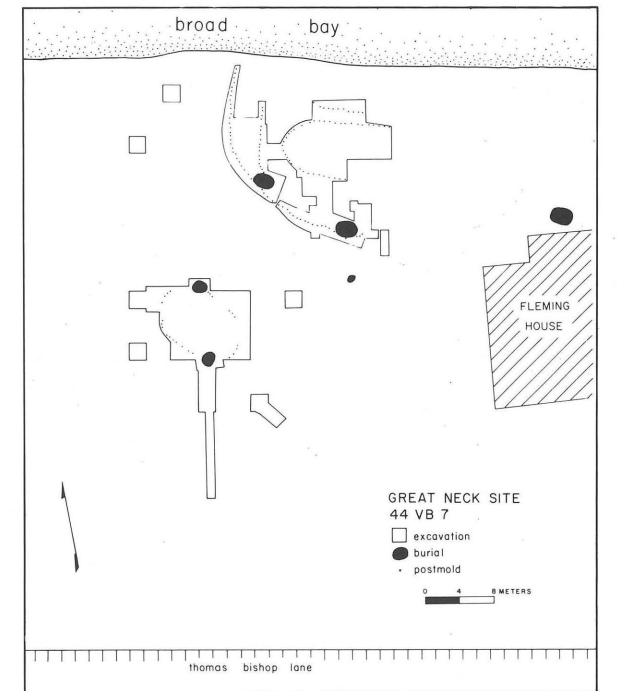
English accounts of the first years of the Jamestown settlement also refer to the Chesapeake Indi-

ans. William Strachey wrote in his 1612 *History of Travell into Virginia Britania* that Powhatan exterminated the Chesapeake Indians and later resettled their desolated territory. Captain John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia placed the village of Chesapeake in the vicinity of the Elizabeth River to the west, indicating that the Great Neck area no longer served as the center of Chesapeake settlements.

Today, intense residential development of Great Neck has destroyed much of the Great Neck site and continues to threaten what remains. The destruction of the site was brought to the attention of state archaeologists with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, who responded by entering upon the first of four short field excursions to rescue information from two lots scheduled for housing construction.

The first step in the VHLC investigation involved placing a series of two meter squares across a one-half acre, tree covered lot which overlooks Broad Bay thirty feet below. These excavations suggested that further work proceed in two areas, both of which were then stripped of the disturbed plow zone with the aid of machinery. Located adjacent to Broad Bay, the first area revealed historic brick piers, closely spaced circular soil discolorations

Curving line of small circular stains representing postmolds in portion of exposed palisade. Bricks visible date to subsequent historic occupation at the site.



Map of 1981 excavations at Great Neck site showing locations of exposed palisade line, structures, and burials.



approximately ten centimeters in diameter which were identified as the postmolds to an overlapping prehistoric palisade wall, and an extended prehistoric burial of an adult female with copper pendants near her left wrist. This burial was placed along the interior side of the palisade. The second area, located in the middle of the lot outside the palisade, revealed a pattern of scattered postmolds, suggesting an oval prehistoric house seven by ten meters. Also uncovered along the outer wall of the house pattern were the prehistoric burials of an infant and adolescent without any accompanying artifacts. The simple stamped and fabric marked ceramic sherds and small triangular projectile points recovered during the screening of the soil from test squares and

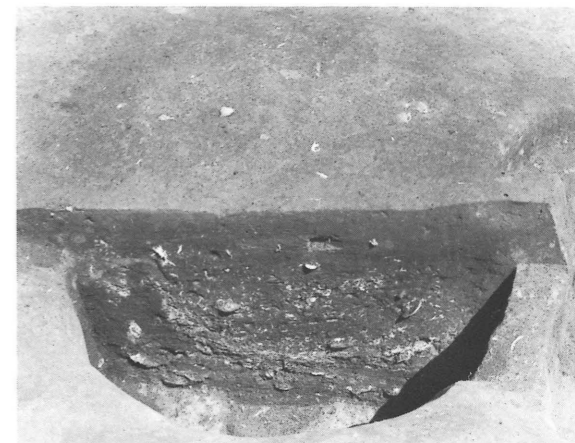
exposed features dated the occupation to the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900 to 1600).

The VHLC returned to the same lot in August to trace and investigate the interior of the palisade and to date the occupation there more accurately. While following the palisade east to William Fleming's property line, another extended burial, an adult male with a copper bead near his neck and a tubular ceramic pipe at his right side, was revealed along the inner edge of the palisade. A second area within the palisade was then exposed with the aid of machinery which uncovered another brick pier, a series of historic postholes, and portions of two prehistoric longhouses. One longhouse was 6.5 meters wide and extended 12.5 meters before excavations

Small circular holes are excavated postmolds representing a longhouse within the palisade. Its end could not be excavated since it extended into an adjacent grass yard. Portion of a second parallel longhouse is to the left. More recent historic occupation is represented by exposed bricks and larger excavated features.



Examples of well preserved decorated bone pins and perforated teeth used as ornaments dating to the Middle Woodland Period.



A partially excavated Middle Woodland Period trash pit. Note shell and other refuse visible in profile.

stopped at the edge of the Flemings' lawn. The longhouse has a rounded end and scattered interior postmolds indicating possible partitions or supports. Much of the second longhouse, positioned parallel and 1.5 meters to the north of the first, has been claimed by the steeply eroding bank of Broad Bay. While longhouse structures were frequently described in the early historical accounts of the region, the two longhouses at the Great Neck site are the first in coastal Virginia to be clearly identified archaeologically. They are nearly identical to those in a drawing of an Indian village rendered by Englishman John White of the Roanoke Colony. Preliminary analysis of all artifacts and features encountered during the project indicate the village itself likely dates to the end of the Late Woodland Period and thus represents a Chesapeake settlement, possibly the village visited by the English in the 1580s.

During construction of a residence in 1980, an extended burial under what is now the back porch was discovered in an adjacent lot. Given the placement of the first two extended burials along the interior side of the palisade as well as the documented palisade orientation, one can assume that the palisade continued across the yard in the vicinity of the third burial. The palisade, if so formed, would have created an enclosed village just under fifty meters in diameter. Erosion into Broad Bay has thus truncated the village, leaving only twenty meters north of the palisade.

The 1981 excavations proved quite significant since fewer than ten palisaded villages and no previous clear examples of longhouses had been documented archaeologically in coastal Virginia. In spite of the erosion of much of the palisaded village at the Great Neck site, the size of the exposed longhouses and their arrangement within the palisade are quite consistent with early English accounts dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. Similarly, the presence of rank denoting artifacts such as copper pendants and beads with burials associated with the palisade and their conspicuous absence in burials outside of the palisade in no way contradicts historical information indicating that higher status individuals may have been associated with structures inside palisaded villages.

In May 1982 and during the following summer, further work proceeded at an earlier Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C. to A.D. 900) component of

the site located on a lot approximately 400 meters to the west of the first lot. While preparing for excavations there, state archaeologists were shown a prehistoric ossuary encountered during construction on the first lot. An ossuary is a group of disarticulated human bones from more than one individual, in this case three individuals with no accompanying artifacts, that has been buried. This is a common form of burial for prehistoric coastal people but is in marked contrast to the articulated, extended burials found along the palisade.

Investigation on the second lot began with the excavation of several widely spaced two-meter squares. These excavations indicated that further work should be concentrated in an area where shellfish, bone, and ceramic sherds were plentiful in the screened plow zone. After stripping the plow zone off in this area, a number of soil discolorations were revealed, including several that were large and circular or oval in shape and up to 1.6 meters across and .80 meter deep into subsoil. They indicated the location of storage and trash pits, one of which contained a child burial accompanied by shell beads. An incredibly rich array of artifacts normally not preserved, including nut fragments, small fish bones, fish scales, and animal feces, were exceptionally well maintained in these features. The excellent state of preservation is even more impressive when one realizes that the associated ceramics date the material perhaps to more than 2,000 years ago. This floral and faunal collection is one of the best recovered in Tidewater Virginia from this early time period and will be invaluable in future studies of Native American diet and subsistence strategies.

VHLC excavations at the Great Neck site rescued cultural material revealing significant data from two time periods that would have been otherwise destroyed. The cooperative endeavors of archaeologists, landowners, local citizens, and students blended together in a project that has preserved a small yet significant portion of the prehistoric heritage of Virginia.

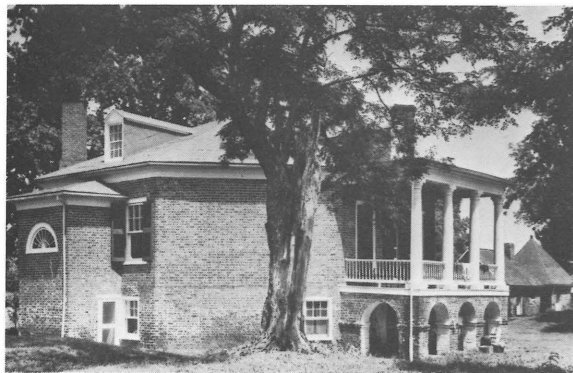
Keith T. Egloff
Staff Archaeologist

and

E. Randolph Turner
Senior Prehistoric Archaeologist

Notes on Landmarks

The old **Grayson County Courthouse**, designed by Frank Milburn and built in 1908, has stood empty since the county offices were moved to a new facility in 1981. While the Board of Supervisors is considering the possibility of demolishing the building, local citizen efforts are continuing in an attempt to save and find a new use for this important landmark of Southwest Virginia.



Poplar Forest in Bedford County, designed by Thomas Jefferson as a second home for his family, was acquired in January 1984 by the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest. The corporation, headed by a five-member board of directors, is chaired by George T. Stewart, III, of Lynchburg, Chairman and President of First Colony Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of the Ethyl Corporation. Other members of the board of directors are Mrs. Stuart T. Saunders of Richmond; Mrs. T. Eugene Worrell, VHLC Commission member of Charlottesville; Douglas Cruickshanks of Roanoke; and Mrs. William O. Thomas of Bedford. Plans are now underway for a fund campaign to raise five million dollars for restoration of the dwelling and to open it to the public.

Fire severely damaged two major Virginia landmarks in the fall of 1983. On October 7, flames engulfed the roof and upper story of Richmond's **Main Street Station**. Fortunately, the damage was not as extensive as had initially been feared, and plans for rehabilitation of the grand railroad station and its adjacent shed are proceeding on schedule. Plans call for conversion of the station and shed to house a large marketplace for the city. In November, fire caused heavy damage to **Burgh Westra**, a mid-19th-century Gothic cottage in Gloucester County. Although only the exterior walls survive, the owners plan to restore this important Tidewater landmark.

During archaeological salvage operations at the **Gloucestertown** site in Gloucester County, significant information was discovered concerning 17th- and 18th-century commercial, domestic, and military activities in the area. An example of the level of significance was the recovery of a pottery fragment which may date as early as 1730. Bearing the inscription "Rogers," it is the only known example of pottery to bear the name of William Rogers who may have operated a pottery factory in Yorktown and the only documentation linking Rogers to the Yorktown operation.

The Mount Vernon Ladies Association has decided to pursue a survey of the archaeological resources of **Mount Vernon**, one of the nation's most important landmarks. Under an agreement between the VHLC and the Association, archaeologists will catalog and assess the significance of existing archaeological collections recovered at Mount Vernon since 1858. Historic maps and miscellaneous records will be reviewed to identify potential site locations and topics for further research. A field survey of the property will be conducted to inventory, date, and assess the significance of known sites and to search for heretofore unidentified sites.

A bequest of a significant Virginia and national landmark was made last winter by the will of Mary Dupont Scott, owner of Montpelier, who died December 4, 1983. Mrs. Scott directed in her will that **Montpelier**, home of President James Madison in Orange County, be sold by her heirs to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She also made a bequest of ten million dollars to the Trust to cover purchase costs, restoration, and endowment. Mrs. Scott wanted to insure that Montpelier be properly restored and interpreted as a museum open to the public. Legal challenges to the terms of the will have been filed by Mrs. Scott's heirs.

Due to efforts of James Madison University, a twenty-five-acre section of Oakland Industrial Park in Newport News, has become the Commonwealth's first archaeological zone under the Virginia Antiquities Act. Such designation at the request of the owner is a mechanism whereby private property owners can insure protection of their archaeological resources. Owned by the Regional Redevelopment and Housing Authority, **Oakland Farm** is listed on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Title to **Monumental Church** in Richmond, a National Historic Landmark, was formally transferred from the Medical College of Virginia Foundation to the Historic Richmond Foundation in January 1984. Plans are underway for rehabilitation of the 1814 Robert Mills church. Work has begun on the first phase of this project with the replacement of the roof, funded in part by a 1983 Jobs Act grant from the VHLC. Monumental Church was erected in 1814

to honor those who perished in Richmond's tragic theatre fire of December 1812.

The Drummond Quarter at **Governor's Land** in James City County was the site of the first Archaeological Society of Virginia Field School during the summer of 1983. Designed to provide on-site experience to students of archaeology, the Field School's director was Commissioner of Archaeology Alain Outlaw of the VHLC staff.

To mark the opening to the public of the **Yorktown Cofferdam**, built in 1982 in connection with the Yorktown shipwreck archaeological project, Governor Charles S. Robb made a visit to the site and made formal remarks to the people gathered for the occasion. The Governor was accompanied by Secretary of Commerce and Resources Betty J. Diener.

Archaeological discoveries were made in Richmond in 1983 as a result of the construction of the James Center at 9th and Cary Streets. In preparing foundations for the new high-rise building on the site of the old turning basin for the **James River-Kanawha Canal** system, thirteen canal boats dating from all periods of the 19th century were uncovered. Under the direction of Lyle Browning, Jr., archaeologist with the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, and Dr. William Trout, a canal historian, and in consultation with Commission archaeologists, five intact canal boats were rescued, one of which is thought to be the oldest canal boat in the United States dating from ca. 1800. A coal barge and the 1800 bateau are being kept in a part of the restored canal locks nearby. A portion of the old canal and its locks are listed on the National Register, but this particular area is not in the registered James River-Kanawha Canal District.

Restoration fund drives are in progress at two significant Roman Catholic churches in Virginia. The parish council of **Saint Mary's Catholic Church** in Norfolk has undertaken to raise \$860,000 that is needed to complete a one million dollar, five-year renovation. The building, erected in 1858, is the only Catholic church in downtown Norfolk and is the recipient of a \$50,000 matching grant from the Jobs Act administered by the VHLC. **Saint Peter's Church** in downtown Richmond, the oldest church in the city west of Capitol Square, is embarking on an \$800,000 fund drive. The four-part restoration plan calls for replacing the roof and restoring the interior in addition to other major repairs. Saint Peter's also received a \$50,000 Jobs Act grant from the VHLC.

Augusta Military Academy, a registered Virginia landmark, closed its doors in January 1984. Augusta Military Academy, which is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was founded in 1884. Its style of architecture which closely resembles that of the Virginia Military Institute, makes it an important landmark in the Shenandoah Valley.

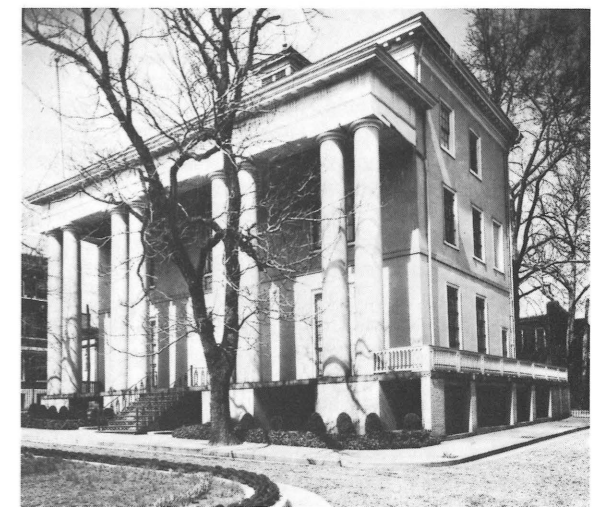
Belle Grove in King George County, built for James Madison's sister in 1794 and designed by Thomas Jefferson, has been selected by the Garden Club of Virginia as its thirtieth historic garden restoration. Money from annual Garden Week tours will be used for the restoration which will replace incorrect plantings and recreate the gardens and grounds as they appeared in the late 18th century.

A five million dollar renovation and expansion of **Planters National Bank Building** is underway in

downtown Richmond. Following Governor Charles Robb's decision to save the Richardsonian Romanesque building and allow its listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and nomination to the National Register, the old bank building was acquired by the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System for its headquarters. The banking lobby will be restored to its 1893 appearance and a five-story addition and an eight-level parking garage will be built adjacent to the original building. The entire project is slated for completion by late summer.

The McCampbell Inn in the Lexington Historic District has been restored by the Peter Meredith family. For many years the building stood empty, but it has now become an important center of activity for those visiting Lexington. The central portion of the inn was built by John McCampbell as his town residence in 1809. In 1907 the property was purchased by John W. Lindsey who converted the brick building into the Central Hotel. In 1969 the Historic Lexington Foundation bought the old hotel and restored the building's exterior. The Meredith family purchased the building in June of 1982 and restored the interior with fourteen rooms, two suites, and a common room. The Meredith family also owns and operates the Alexander-Withrow House Inn across the street.

Center-in-the-Square, located in the **Roanoke Market Historic District**, opened in December 1983. Occupying the 1914 McGuire Building on First Street, the Center houses the Roanoke Museum of Fine Arts, the Roanoke Valley Historical Society, the Roanoke Valley Science Museum and Planetarium, the Mill Mountain Theatre and the Roanoke Valley Arts Council. The cultural center is an important focal point for the historic district.



Work on the second stage of a three-stage restoration of the **White House of the Confederacy** in Richmond is nearing completion. Commission archaeologists, under contract to the Confederate Museum, examined the foundations of the early 19th-century structure which served variously as private residence, school, and home to Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Tucker Hill, former executive director of the VHLC, is serving as research consultant for this project in preparation for the final phase of restoration and for a special exhibit on the history of the home and the Davis family.

In October, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation cosponsored with the VHLC a one-day conference in Richmond on the powers, problems, and potential of Virginia's architectural review boards. Over 150 members of review boards, planning offices, and local governments heard discussion of topics including the legal authority of review boards, design review standards, preservation ordinances, and review board administrative procedures.

The newly formed Northumberland Preservation, Inc., headed by Lawrence M. Traylor of Heathsville, will conduct a survey of the historical and architectural resources of the easternmost Northern Neck county. Results of this survey will lead to a county-wide plan for the protection of these resources. Technical and training assistance will be provided by the Survey and Register staff of the VHLC. Architectural historian David Edwards addressed the group in January.

The Historic Staunton Foundation, one of the Commonwealth's leading preservation organizations, received an important accolade in 1983 when it was awarded the Honor Award from the National Trust in recognition for outstanding achievement in the field of historic preservation. The Awards Jury, in selecting Historic Staunton noted "its success in creating awareness of the value of preservation, mustering support for it, and encouraging the commitment of public and private funding. . ." and for "forming an exemplary facade program (leading to) the renovation of 60 commercial buildings."

On December 11, 1983, the Virginia Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians was established at the Goodwin Building, Colonial Williamsburg. The chapter's purpose is to provide a scholarly forum for the exchange of ideas related to Virginia architecture and historic preservation. Leading off planned lectures by noted historians and architects was a presentation by Steven Bedford, VHLC architectural historian, on John Russell Pope, given appropriately at The Science Museum of Virginia, formerly Richmond's Union Station, one of Pope's most visible Richmond landmarks.

The Virginia Baptist Historical Society has initiated a statewide survey of buildings, structures, and sites related to Virginia Baptists which carry historical architectural, or archaeological significance. Results of the survey will be filed at the Virginia Baptist Society headquarters in Richmond.

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's Research Center for Archaeology received by donation in 1983 several important collections of artifacts and documentary materials relating to Virginia's history and prehistory. Dr. C.D. Holland of Charlottesville presented the Research Center with a major collection of his personal papers among which are his original field notes documenting archaeological investigations in central and northwestern Virginia. Dr. Holland's distinguished career in archaeology includes publication of monographs on the prehistory of western Virginia.



Governor Charles S. Robb is assisted by Jennifer and April Broadwater in officially opening the Yorktown Cofferdam to the public while director of the Yorktown shipwreck archaeological project, John Broadwater of the VHLC staff, looks on.

A second major collection was donated by Floyd Painter of Norfolk, editor of the *Chesopiean*, an archaeological journal. The collection consists mainly of artifacts associated with prehistoric Woodland occupation at Great Neck, located in a rapidly developing area of Virginia Beach.

The Commission's Research Center also received an important collection of artifacts from Snow Hill, a 19th-century plantation in Surry County. These particular artifacts were recovered in 1979 during excavation of the "weaving house," an original plantation outbuilding.

Other collections given to the Commonwealth during 1983 include stone tools recovered from a Paleo-Indian occupation site in Dinwiddie County; artifacts of Archaic and Woodland periods excavated from a Pulaski County site along with several smaller collections recovered through surface survey by both amateur and professional archaeologists across the state. Additional information on these collections is available from the Commission's Research Center in Yorktown.

New Appointment to VHLC

John Paul C. Hanbury, AIA, has been appointed to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission by Governor Charles S. Robb to succeed David A. Harrison, III, whose term expired in July 1983. Mr. Hanbury, a native of Portsmouth, was graduated from the Architecture School of the University of Virginia in 1957. After naval service, he returned to Portsmouth and has since then been active in preservation efforts in that city. He assisted in drafting Portsmouth's historic district zoning ordinance and has served on Portsmouth's Board of Architectural Review. Mr. Hanbury directed the restoration/renovation of the 1846 Portsmouth Courthouse and in 1981 received the AIA award for outstanding public service. Among his particular interests have been the rehabilitation and preservation of Portsmouth's Olde Towne Historic District.

Notes on VHLC Personnel

Lynn A. Bechdolt came to the VHLC from Prince William County, Virginia, where she served as Community Block Grant Coordinator for 3½ years. Prior to that, she served as Assistant City Administrator for Seat Pleasant, Maryland. She received a B.A. summa cum laude in Urban Studies from the University of Minnesota and an M.A. from the University of Maryland. Lynn serves as the Grants Manager for the agency.

Steven Bedford came to the Commission in October as an architectural historian. In addition to a degree in architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, and an M.A. and M. Phil. in Art History from Columbia University where he is a Ph.D. candidate, Steve has worked in several architectural consulting firms. He is co-author of *Between Tradition and Modernism* with Deborah Nevins (National Academy of Design, 1980) and a contributor to *The Making of an Architect, Columbia School of Architecture 1881-1981* (Rizzolo, 1981). He has a special interest in late 19th- and early 20th-century architecture and industrial archaeology.

Cathy Chatman joined the staff of the VHLC last fall as a clerk-typist. She is a native of Emporia, Virginia, and has worked previously as a clerk-typist with the Virginia Employment Commission.

Jon Copp, who served as an intern with the VHLC in the spring of 1983, has been working as a staff assistant in both the Survey and Register Division and the Technical Services Division. He is a recent graduate of Ferrum College where he earned a B.A. in Public Administration.

David Edwards joined the Richmond staff in June, 1983, and is presently serving as Historic District Coordinator in the Survey and Register Division. David came to the Commission as a regional surveyor in 1978, conducting the surveys of Alleghany, Bath, Highland, and Rappahannock counties and completing the survey of Loudoun County begun by John Lewis. His professional experience also includes a survey of counties in southwest Missouri under the Historic American Building Survey. A native of Portsmouth, David received his B.A. in Architectural History from the University of Virginia in 1978.

Sharon Kittrell has joined the Yorktown office of the VHLC as receptionist. Sharon came to Virginia from Orange, Texas, where she worked as a docent in the restored 1894 Lutzer Stark House.

Joining the staff as an Accountant A and assistant to Administrative Officer William L. Motley, Jr., is **Brenda McCoy**. After completing a two-year Associate Degree in Accounting from Danville Community College, Brenda worked in the fiscal departments of the State Air Pollution Control Board and the Rehabilitative School Authority.

Dianne Pierce has joined the Commission staff as a Tax Act Coordinator and a Grants Manager. Dianne recently completed Master's Degree course work in architectural history and historic preservation at Cornell University. She received her B.A. in Architectural History from the University of Virginia. Dianne formerly taught architectural studies in the Hanover County public schools' Gifted and Talented Program, and in Corning, New York's public school system.

Margaret Peters, research historian and lecturer with the VHLC since 1968, was selected to fill the new position of Public Information Officer and editor for the Commission. Margaret holds a B.A. degree in History from Vassar College and is co-author with her husband, John O. Peters, of *Courts of the Richmond Area—A Primer* (Richmond Bar Association, 1969). She also established an architectural history program in the Richmond school system which operated from 1970 to 1983. Her responsibilities will include editing all agency publications and providing information on agency activities to the public.

Susan W. Alexander has been chosen as Registrar for the Commission, succeeding Cory P. Hudgins who resigned in August to devote full-time to her family and new son. Susan holds a B.A. in Art History from the University of South Carolina and is an M.A. candidate at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Verna McNamara was promoted to Clerk-Stenographer C in August of 1983. She serves as receptionist and typist for the Richmond office. Verna, a Richmond native, holds a B.S. in History Education from Virginia Commonwealth University and taught history in the Richmond school system from 1973 to 1981.

Betsy Bland, executive secretary and receptionist, resigned from the Commission in June 1983, after more than twenty years in state service.

Jobs Act Sends Half Million Dollars to Virginia in 1983

Nearly one-half million dollars in federal funds are being devoted to historic preservation projects in Virginia this year as a result of the Emergency Jobs Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8). In seeking to stimulate the economy by providing additional employment opportunities, Congress and the President appropriated additional funds to existing federal grant programs. Of the twenty-five million dollars assigned to the National Park Service for distribution to state historic preservation programs, Virginia's portion was \$497,092.

Upon notification of this apportionment, the Landmarks Commission, in its capacity as State Historic Preservation Office, solicited applications for preservation projects throughout the Commonwealth. Applicants were required to provide match-

ing funds for any grant dollars requested, and all subject properties had to be on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as contributing elements of districts.

Eighty-nine applications requesting a total of \$7,364,000 in matching funds were received. Each was judged on the following criteria:

1. Quality of the structure
2. Rate of local unemployment
3. Number of jobs created
4. Urgency of need of repair
5. Contribution to structure's historic fabric
6. Project preparedness
7. Local support and visibility
8. Geographic distribution

Work is proceeding on Jobs Act project at Saint Peter's Church, Richmond.



Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Chatham

Fifteen projects were selected and are to be completed by midsummer. Following is a list of the successful applicants, along with brief project descriptions and amounts of matching grant funds awarded:

Barter Playhouse, Abingdon \$40,000

Roof work, repointing of masonry, foundation drainage and waterproofing will be accomplished. Exterior work is the priority; if there is funding left upon its completion, some interior work may be performed.

Pulaski County Courthouse, Pulaski \$50,000

The bell tower roof and walls, as well as the slate roof of the courthouse, the valleys, and flashing will be repaired. The exterior woodwork will be painted and the masonry repointed.

Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Chatham \$50,000

Foundation drains, downspouts, and guttering as well as roof repair will be undertaken. The windows, porch, and portico will be repaired.

The Mill, Waterford, Loudoun County \$32,742

Structural stabilization is the objective of this rehabilitation project. The brick will be repointed, and the windows repaired.

Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Richmond \$50,000

Exterior surfaces and finishes will be restored, and new granite front steps and new railings will be installed. The nave and sanctuary will be repainted.

Handley Library, Winchester \$10,000

Interior woodwork will be restored, including the three-story elliptical balustrade. Interior replastering will be undertaken.

Monumental Church, Richmond \$20,000

The roof will be replaced and the trim around the oculus will be restored.

Prestwold Plantation Office, Mecklenburg County \$17,350

This project consists of exterior restoration, foundation drainage, insulation, wiring, and interior replastering.

John Dodson House, Petersburg \$27,000

Exterior features, including the stucco, brownstone lintels, and wood trim will be restored. Foundation drains and waterproofing are included in the project. The chimney will be repaired as will the cast-iron fence.

Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Norfolk \$50,000

The patterned slate roof will be restored, and the decorative metal crockets will be repaired or replaced with new crockets as necessary. If funding permits, structural stabilization and repairs will be undertaken.

223 Governor Street, Richmond \$30,000

This rehabilitation will involve masonry and stucco repair, repair to the wooden cornice trim, lintels, frames, sashes, and sills. Work on the roof and flashing will also be performed.

Bacon's Castle, Surry County \$15,000

A Halon fire protection system and wiring are being installed.

120-124 South Augusta Street, Staunton \$50,000

The metal facade and storefronts will be repaired. Foundation work and structural work involving the roof and second floor will be undertaken. The first floor will be rehabilitated.

Trapezium House, Petersburg \$15,000

The exterior walls will be repointed and painted, foundation work and waterproofing will be performed, and the roof will be repaired.

Southern Seminary, Buena Vista \$40,000

The three-story porches flanking the central pavilion will be restored to their original condition. Restoration will include structural stabilization, repair, and refinishing.

Eight Historic Preservation Easements Donated to the VHLC

Since August 1981, owners of eight historic properties have donated historic preservation easements to the VHLC. The easement is a legal contract between the property owner and the Commonwealth that protects the landmark from demolition or inappropriate changes. It also protects the land from subdivision or development that would adversely affect the historic setting of the landmark. The VHLC serves as the grantee on behalf of the Commonwealth and is charged with administering the easement. All easements accepted by the VHLC apply in perpetuity: the restrictions are binding on all future owners. Under the terms of most easements, no architectural changes can be made to the landmark building, other than normal maintenance, without the approval of the Commission. When changes are warranted, the Commission staff of architects and architectural historians consults with property owners to help assure that alterations or additions will have no significant impact on the integrity of the landmark.

In most cases, the granting of an easement on a historic property can provide attractive tax benefits for the donor. Depending on the size and location of the property, donation of the easement may result in a reduction of property taxes. Also, the value of the easement can be taken as a charitable deduction on income taxes. More detailed information on Virgin-

ia's easement program may be obtained by contacting Calder Loth at the VHLC office, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219; (804) 786-3143.

The **Bayville** easement, donated November 24, 1982, included approximately 300 acres in the City of Virginia Beach located along Pleasure House Creek near Lynnhaven inlet. Consisting of open fields, the farm is one of the largest undeveloped private tracts remaining between downtown Norfolk and the ocean front. The focal point of Bayville is a handsome Federal plantation house begun in 1826 for John Singleton. Its brick ends are an architectural feature characteristic of many houses in the Chesapeake region. Also preserved on the property is a series of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

The Bayville easement is held jointly by the VHLC and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and will preserve a rare vestige of the agrarian quality that once characterized the area, formerly part of Princess Anne County. Donors of the easement are Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Burroughs, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoge Tyler, III; Charles E. Burroughs, III; Mr. and

Bayville, Virginia Beach, an important 1982 easement property jointly held by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.



An easement on Carrs-Brook, Albemarle County, with four and one-half acres, was received by the Commission in December 1982.

Mrs. Bruce M. Babcock; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Burroughs; Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Lester; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Stanton.

In December 1982 Dr. and Mrs. James P. McClellan granted an easement on **Carrs-Brook** in Albemarle County. Although much of the original Carrs-Brook farm had been sold off by a previous owner, the remaining four and a half acres provides an appropriate historic setting for this architectural landmark. Sited on the edge of a ridge overlooking the Rivanna River, the five-part frame house was built in the 1780s for Captain Thomas Carr. From 1798 to 1815 it was the home of Peter Carr, nephew and ward of Thomas Jefferson. Because of Jefferson's close relationship to the Carr family it is thought that Jefferson had an influence on the design, although the provincial proportions of the Classical elements make it unlikely that Jefferson exercised a direct hand in its construction.

The easement on **Sabine Hall**, Richmond County, was donated in December 1982 by Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Randolph Wellford and covers one half of the famous plantation house along with approximately 90 acres of adjacent fields. An easement covering the other half of the house and 147 acres was donated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Carter Wellford in 1981. Sabine Hall was built in the 1730s by Robert "King" Carter for his son, Landon Carter, and is one of Virginia's most noted examples of colonial architecture. Particularly important are its handsome interior paneling and its terraced gardens. The owners of both parts of the house are direct descendants of the original owner.

In addition to these easements on individually registered historic landmarks, the Commission accepted three easements within or relating to historic districts. An easement was donated in July 1982 by

the **Waterford** Foundation, Inc. of Loudoun County on two lots within the Waterford Historic District. The easement established guidelines for new construction on the lots in order to assure that new buildings will be compatible with the character of the district. Also in Waterford, an easement was received in August 1981 from the Reverend and Mrs. W. Brown Morton, III, covering an early 19th-century log house. The Waterford easements are part of a series of easements on properties in and around the National Historic Landmark village.

An easement on a three-acre tract on the **Rappahannock River** in King George County was received in June 1983 from Mr. and Mrs. Virginius Hall, Jr. The tract is located within a larger stretch of riverfront held under easement by the VHLC for a number of years. The property is located directly across the river from the Port Royal Historic District, an early port settlement in Caroline County, and protects the setting of the village.

Sabine Hall, Richmond County





Edge Hill, Caroline County

The easement received in December 1982 on **Edge Hill**, near Woodford in Caroline County, was the donation of Mrs. Lillian D. Reed and includes ninety-six acres. Located on the property is a Federal plantation house and a rare antebellum academy building. Edge Hill is illustrated and described in more detail in the *Virginia Landmarks Register* section of this issue of *Notes*. The property is particularly important from a scenic standpoint since it is situated on the edge of a bluff above the broad bottomlands of the Matta River, one of the three tributaries of the Mattaponi River, and provides handsome panoramic views. The tract is generally open but is bordered by woods.

Mulberry Hill on the western edge of Lexington is one of the town's chief historic houses and

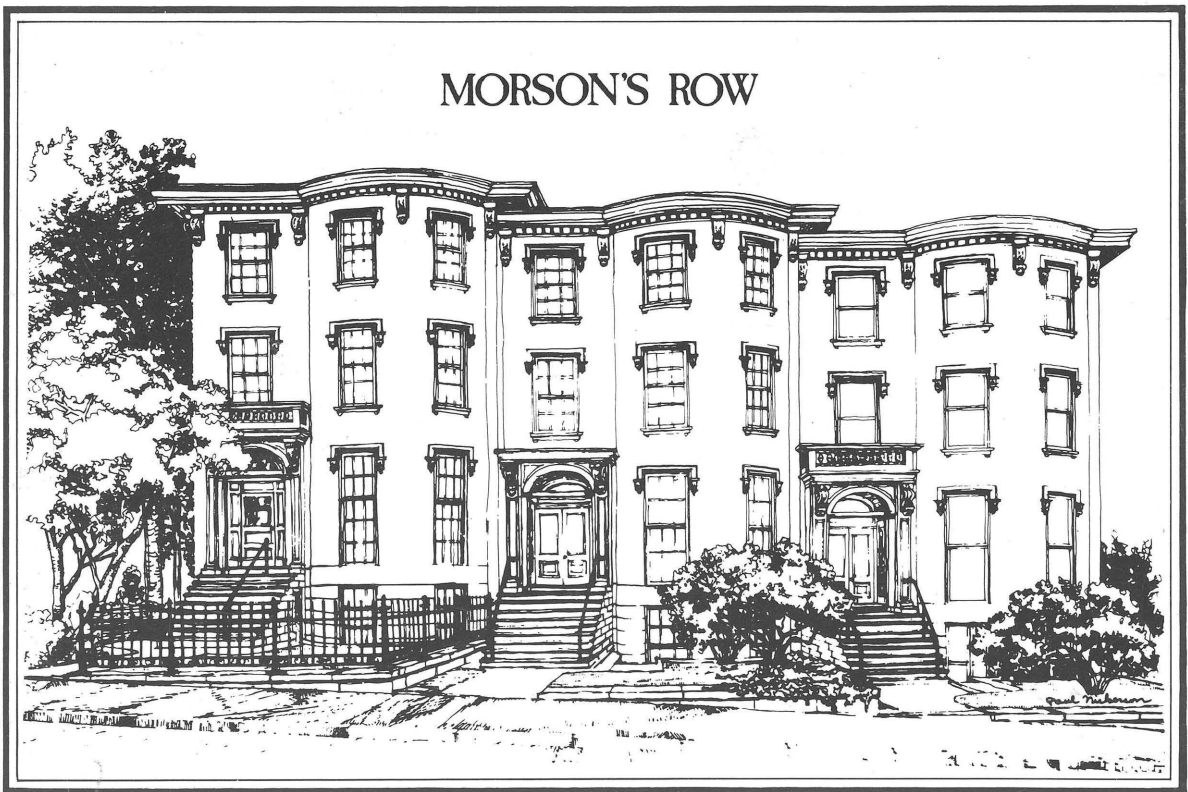
forms a scenic backdrop for the Lexington Historic District. The easement, covering the house and approximately eight acres of grounds and gardens, was received by the Commission in November 1982 from Lewis Tyree, Jr. whose family has owned it since the early 20th century. The house evolved from a one-story house begun in 1790 to its present form through a series of alterations and additions. These various remodelings illustrate the changes in regional architectural tastes over a period of a century. The interior contains unusually rich decorative plaster details and provincial late-Georgian woodwork. Its original owner was Andrew Reid, first Clerk of Rockbridge County. The house is sited to take advantage of a dramatic view of House Mountain to the west.

Mulberry Hill, located in historic Lexington



Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
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