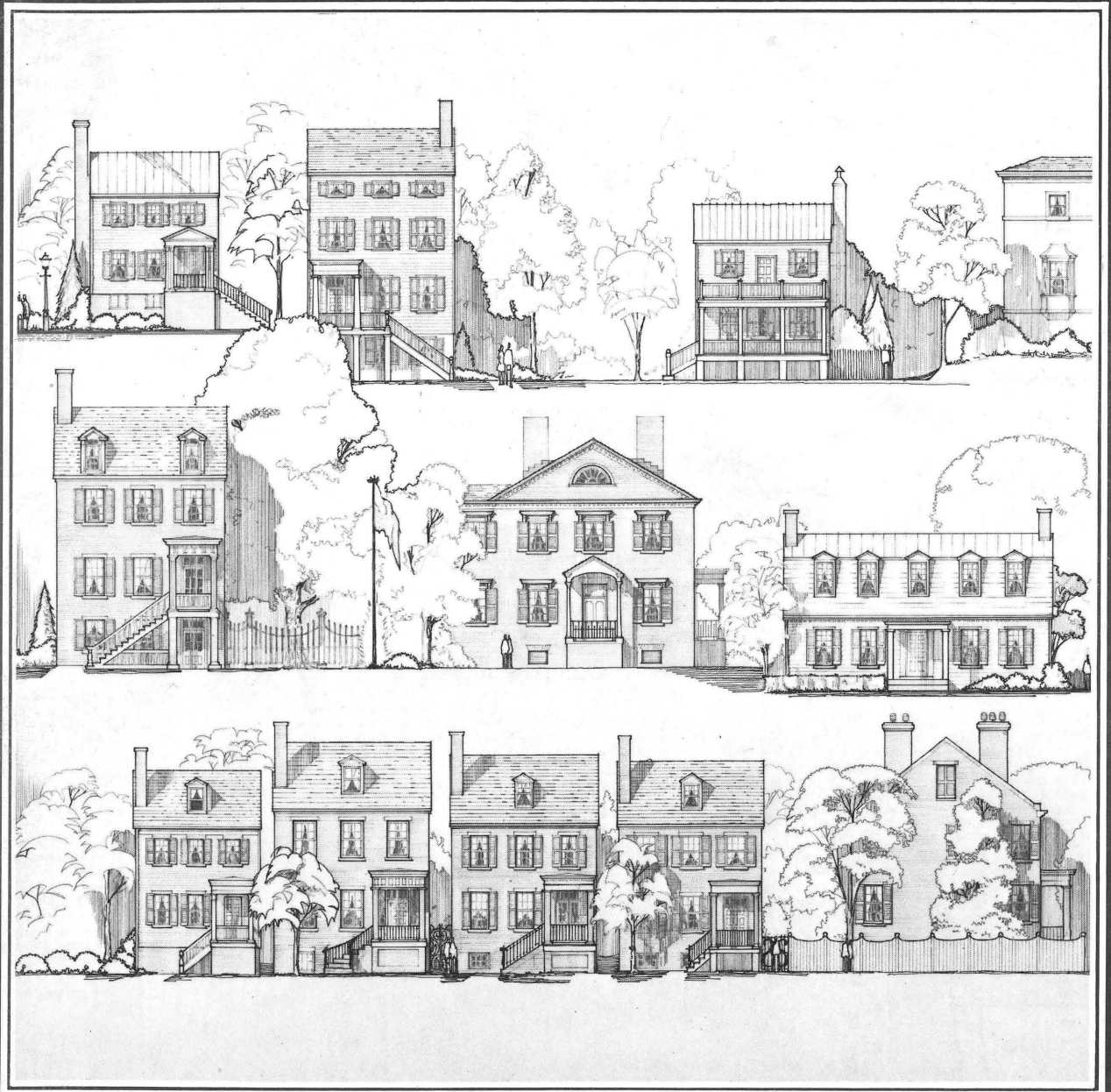


Notes on Virginia

Number 25

Published by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Fall 1984



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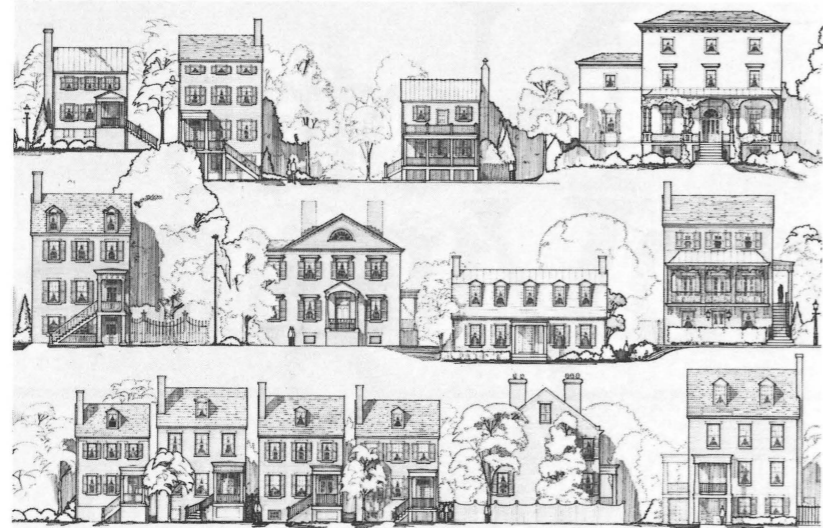
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All photographs are from the VHLC archives, except where noted.



Cover illustration entitled "Olde Towne Favorites" by John Paul C. Hanbury, Portsmouth architect, preservationist, member of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

New Highway Historical Markers

Highway historical markers approved by the Commission since April 1984 include **The First Methodist Meeting House** in Petersburg, **Patrick Porter** in Scott County, **High Bridge** in Prince Edward County, the **Great Eastern Divide** in Craig County, **Trinity Methodist Church** in Richmond, and the **Synagogue of Beth El Hebrew Congregation** in Alexandria.

The new *Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* will be available from the University Press of Virginia in Charlottesville in the spring. Selling price of the publication has been set at \$8.95.

Personnel

Mary Harding Sadler has joined the VHLC staff as historical architect. Ms. Sadler is a Richmond native who was graduated *cum laude* from Williams College with a B.A. in Art History. She was awarded a Master of Arts degree in architectural design from the University of Virginia in 1981. During her tenure at the University of Virginia, she worked on the completion of the Staunton Hill (Charlotte County) historic structures report and served an internship with the City of Richmond planning department. Ms. Sadler joined SWA Architects in 1981 where her work included completion of National Register nomination forms and preparation of construction documents for historic preservation certification projects.

Robert Adams has joined the VHLC staff as an archaeologist, with his work to be concentrated in underwater archaeology. A native of Minnesota, he holds a B.A. (*cum laude*) in Earth Sciences from the University of Minnesota at Duluth, and is presently a candidate for a Master of Arts degree in Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University.

Commissioners Reappointed

Governor Charles S. Robb has reappointed **Mrs. Mary Douthat Higgins** and **Frederick D. Nichols** to four-year terms on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Mrs. Higgins, long active in preservation organizations throughout the Commonwealth, has been a member of the Commission since 1976 and presently serves as its chairman. Mr. Nichols, F.A.I.A., is Cary B. Langhorne Professor Emeritus of Architecture at the University of Virginia. He has served on the Commission since its inception in 1966.

Highlighting his experience in underwater archaeology was his participation in the excavation of the Ronson Ship in New York City, a wooden merchant ship dating to ca. 1720. Mr. Adams will assist in excavation, analysis, and reporting for the Yorktown Shipwreck Project.

Lisa Lahendro has joined the VHLC staff as a tax act coordinator in the Technical Preservation Services Division. Ms. Lahendro, a native of Alexandria, was graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1981 with a B.A. in Urban Studies and Planning and a minor in American History. She is continuing graduate work in Urban and Regional Planning with concentration in preservation and economic revitalization. Ms. Lahendro served an internship with the VHLC in the spring of 1984. Her other experience includes an internship with the Virginia General Assembly's Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission and as a legal research assistant with the Virginia Department of Corrections.

Survey and Planning Grants Awarded

The Historic Landmarks Commission Executive Director is designated by the Governor as the State Historic Preservation Officer for the purpose of carrying out federally sponsored historic preservation programs in Virginia and for administering funds awarded to Virginia by the National Park Service for these preservation activities. For 1984 nearly \$220,000 of these funds have been devoted to a program of grants for field survey and preservation planning projects around the state. The eight recipients of these funds are:

Clarke County:

Survey of historic buildings and sites in the county, including a survey of historic properties in the towns of Berryville and Boyce and the village of Millwood.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation:

Development of a comprehensive cultural resource protection plan for Williamsburg, Poquoson, James City, and York counties.

Fairfax County:

Completion and implementation of a county-wide comprehensive heritage resource management plan.

Prince William County:

Completion of survey of prehistoric and historic sites along the county's major waterways.

Pulaski County:

Comprehensive survey of historic buildings, structures, and districts in the county.

Saltville, Smyth County:

Comprehensive survey of the town's historic and archaeological resources.

University of Virginia, Department of Anthropology:

Survey of prehistoric and historic sites in three areas of rapid growth in Albemarle County.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Office of Cultural and Environmental Studies:

Survey of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in areas of rapid development in Henrico and Chesterfield counties and the City of Richmond.

These awards mark the renewal of an annual survey and planning grant program in Virginia. The program had been suspended in 1981 because of a recession of federal funds and was not continued. The 1984 program was designed to assist Virginia's preservation efforts by offering matching grants for the preparation of comprehensive cultural resource surveys and plans. Any governmental unit (county, city, town and state, local or regional agency), educational institution, non-profit tax-exempt organization, or private business was eligible for the grant funds.

In this year's competition, matching funds (70% federal share) were available for two basic types of projects: comprehensive surveys of historic (architectural and archaeological) resources, and cultural resource protection plans developed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Historic Preservation Planning*. Construction and excavation projects were not eligible to receive these grants.

Project applications were judged by several standards including the degree to which the project would provide a comprehensive survey of all types of historic properties, the urgency of need for the project based on development pressure or on deterioration of resources through neglect, the degree to which projects might foster protection of the resources, and the quality of the research design offered by the applicant. Recipients were also selected to ensure that funds were provided to projects throughout the state.

The competition for the 1984 survey and planning grants was announced by direct mail to 500 eligible applicants in June. Over 130 agencies and organizations requested grant applications. From among twenty-five proposals submitted, the eight projects were selected. All applications were reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of the VHLC survey and planning staff, and the final decisions were made by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Projects must follow guidelines and criteria established by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and be completed by September 1985. Information regarding the FY 1985 Survey and Planning program will be available in late fall.



Fauquier Female Institute, 194 East Lee Street in the Warrenton Historic District



2911 Grove Avenue, Richmond (North Elevation)



2911 Grove Avenue, Richmond (East Elevation). Information on project in Notes #24.

New Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia Total \$23,000,000

During the first eight months of 1984, \$23,877,709 has been committed in Virginia for historic rehabilitations qualifying for the 25% investment tax credit authorized by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Between January 1 and September 1, 1984, sixty-four projects reviewed by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission have received either preliminary or final certification by the National Park Service. Richmond, Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg saw the greatest activity with sixteen successful projects in Richmond and nine in Charlottesville and Fredericksburg.

Projects ranged from a four-million-dollar rehabilitation of Richmond's First National Bank Building to a \$20,000 restoration of the Benjamin Tonsler House in downtown Charlottesville. Other projects include the completed work on the Hotel Danville and the rehabilitation of 2111-2115 Key Boulevard in Colonial Village in Arlington. Construction which has received preliminary approval is underway at the Fauquier Female Institute in Warrenton and the Leigh Memorial Hospital in Norfolk's Ghent Historic District.

1984 Virginia Rehab Projects

Alexandria	\$ 20,000	Robert Waldron House, 211 Cabell Street (Daniel's Hill Historic District)
Charlottesville	\$2,035,254	Norfolk \$3,166,000 Leigh Memorial Hospital, 300 Mowbray Arch (Ghent Historic District)
Brass Rail Building, 105 West Main Street (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)		Portsmouth \$ 300,000 Pythian Castle 612 Court Street
John L. Jarman House, 711 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)		Richmond \$9,246,100 Branch Cabell Building, 1015 East Main Street
Saint Elmo Hall, 130 Madison Lane (Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District)		11-15 South 18th Street (Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District)
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity House, 510 Rugby Road (Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District)		First National Bank Building, 823 East Main Street
Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House, 1703 Grady Avenue (Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District)		2119 East Franklin Street (Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District)
South Street Warehouse, 106 South Street (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)		Lindsey House, 600 West Franklin Street (Monroe Park Historic District)
Benjamin Tonsler House, 327 Sixth Street, SW (Multiple Resource Area)		16-18-20 South 17th Street (Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District)
Walters-Witkin House, 517 Ridge Street (Ridge Street Historic District)		Jackson Ward Historic District (\$450,000) 412 North Adams Street 100-102 East Clay Street 103 West Clay Street 104 West Leigh Street 403 North Madison Street 405 North Madison Street 307 West Marshall Street 309 West Marshall Street 510 North Monroe Street 613 Saint Peter Street 217-219 East Clay Street 726 North First Street Newman House Slave Quarters, 12 West Clay Street
Downtown Exchange, 201-203, 205-207 West Main Street (Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District)		Danville \$3,035,000 Hotel Danville, 602 Main Street
Danville	\$3,035,000	Judkins House, 161 Holbrook Avenue (Danville Historic District)
Fredericksburg	\$1,046,500	Roanoke \$ 57,000 Ferris Building, 108 Salem Avenue (Roanoke City Market Historic District)
Fredericksburg Historic District 515 Caroline Street 602 Caroline Street 604 Caroline Street 707 Caroline Street 712 Caroline Street 824 Caroline Street 1200 Caroline Street Chewing House, 804 Charles Street 408 Hanover Street 318-320 Princess Anne Street		Staunton \$ 495,150 Beverley Historic District 12 East Beverley Street 109-111 South Lewis Street 9 South Madison Street Putnam Organ Works, 103 West Beverley Street Young-Womack House, 18 East Frederick Street
Lynchburg	\$1,310,000	Gibson Warehouse, 19-21 Middlebrook Avenue (Wharf Area Historic District)
Marshall Lodge, 1503 Grace Street (Diamond Hill Historic District)		Winchester \$ 232,500 Winchester Historic District 406-408 Cameron Street George Haddox House, 111-113-115 West Germain Street
Nathan Lavinder House, 123 Cabell Street (Daniel's Hill Historic District)		

Albemarle County	\$ 30,000
Spring Hill Kitchen, Ivy	
Arlington County	\$1,200,000
Colonial Village 2111-2115 Key Boulevard	
Bath County	\$1,000,000
The Homestead, Hot Springs	
Robert Sitlington House	
Caroline County	\$ 30,000
Pearson House, Frederick and Caroline Streets (Port Royal Historic District)	

Fauquier County	\$ 450,000
Fauquier Female Institute, 194 East Lee Street (Warrenton Historic District)	
Loudoun County	\$ 9,205
Walter Harrison Building, 21 North King Street (Leesburg Historic District)	
Richmond County	\$ 125,000
Mount Airy, East Dependency, Warsaw	
Shenandoah County	\$ 90,000
Dr. Christian Hockman House, Route 11, Edinburg	

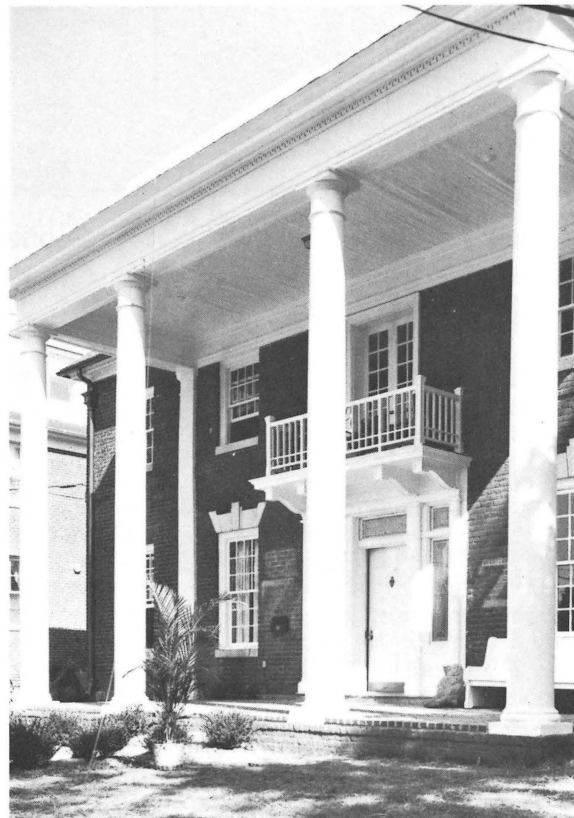
TOTAL: \$23,877,709

Rehabilitation underway at 524 Caroline Street in the Fredericksburg Historic District.

The Saint Elmo Hall, during rehabilitation, Summer 1984



The Saint Elmo Hall, a University of Virginia fraternity, after rehabilitation — Fall, 1984.



Moved to avoid demolition, the Chewning House at 804 Charles Street in Fredericksburg has undergone a certified rehabilitation.



Leigh Memorial Hospital, 300 Mowbray Arch, Ghent Historic District, Norfolk



Pythian Castle, 612 Court Street, Portsmouth

Tax Reform Act Of 1984

On July 18, 1984, the President signed the Tax Reform Act of 1984 into law. This new tax law contains various provisions that will have an impact on the preservation tax incentives that can be summarized as follows:

1. Lengthened depreciation periods: The number of years over which real property is depreciated is extended from 15 years to 18 years for property placed in service after March 15, 1984.

2. Alternative test for qualified rehabilitated buildings: In addition to the present requirement that 75% of the existing external walls must remain as external walls, there is now an alternative test to determine if a rehabilitated building qualifies for the tax credits. The alternative requirement is that 1) 50% of the existing external walls must remain in place as external walls; 2) 75% of the existing external walls must remain in place as internal or external walls; and 3) 75% of the existing internal structural framework must remain in place during the rehabilitation process. This provision is effective January 1, 1984.

3. Permanent disallowance of deduction for demolition expenses: Internal Revenue Code section 280B is made permanent and owners are required to add the costs of demolition of all buildings, including certified historic structures, to the basis of the land on which they were located, rather than deduct them as a loss in the year of the demolition, retroactive to December 31, 1983.

4. Qualified Conservation Contributions: The prohibition against charitable contributions of property where the mineral interests have been retained is amended to exclude property where ownership of the surface and mineral interests had been separated before June 13, 1976, remain separated, and the probability of surface mining occurring on the property is so remote as to be negligible effective when the bill becomes law. This provision relates particularly to vast areas in the West where the Department of the Interior retains the mineral interests in property which is now privately owned.

5. Denial of tax incentives for rehabilitations of tax-exempt use property: Tax-exempt use property that is placed in service after May 23, 1983, is not eligible for rehabilitation tax credits and must be depreciated over the greater of 40 years or 125% of the lease term. If more than 35% of a property is tax-exempt use property, the tax incentives are denied for that portion in a tax-exempt use. Property that is owned by a tax-exempt entity or government and that is predominantly used in an unrelated trade or business, the income of which is subject to Federal tax, is specifically excluded from denial of tax incentives.

Tax-exempt use property is defined as property that is leased to a tax-exempt entity or government and:

- 1) part or all of the property was financed by tax-exempt bonds; or
- 2) the lease contains an option to purchase at a fixed price; or
- 3) the lease has a term longer than 20 years; or
- 4) the lease occurs after a sale or long-term lease to a developer.

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.

Accokeek Iron Furnace, Stafford County: The Accokeek Iron Furnace was constructed ca. 1726 on land owned by Captain Augustine Washington, father of George Washington. Washington Sr. had a lease agreement with the Principio Company who carried out the construction of the furnace which operated until 1756. The Accokeek Furnace Archaeological Site represents the second oldest 18th-century iron blast furnace identified archaeologically in Virginia, preceded only by the Tubal Furnace in Spotsylvania County. Archaeological remains at Accokeek should include evidence of its store, warehouses, mill, and forge as well as the living accommodations of its labor force. The community of workers assembled at an iron manufacturing plantation would have included miners, charcoal makers, agricultural workers, teamsters, blacksmiths, and millers. The archaeological deposits currently identified at Accokeek include above ground portions at the likely furnace location, the mill wheel pit and races, a retaining wall made of slag, an extensive slag debris dump, mine pits, and several scatters of dressed stones that may have been part of the furnace. Verified 18th-century industrial sites are rare in Virginia, and a thorough investigation of Accokeek could increase the knowledge of iron technology as well as aid in identifying the source of iron objects recovered from other colonial archaeological sites in Virginia.

Bedford Historic District, Bedford: The Bedford Historic District, encompassing residential, commercial, and industrial areas in the City of Bedford, contains 240 structures, displaying architectural styles ranging from Greek Revival, Italianate, and Carpenter Gothic to Romanesque Revival, Bungalow, and Spanish Colonial Revival. The City of Bedford, originally called Liberty, has served as the courthouse seat and economic hub of Bedford County since 1782. Situated in the foothills of the Blue Ridge on an early turnpike highway between

Lynchburg and Salem and on the principal line of the old Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Bedford prospered throughout most of the 19th century as a major Piedmont center of tobacco manufacturing, ranking in 1881 as the fifth largest producer of tobacco in the state. In the wake of a disastrous fire which ravaged the commercial area of the town in 1884, Bedford experienced a boom in commercial and residential construction that resulted in a major rebuilding of its historic core as well as the subdivision of vacant town lots and surrounding farm tracts for residential development. During the first three decades of the 20th century, as Bedford gradually recovered from the loss of its local tobacco industry, the built environment of the city came to assume much of its general appearance today. The Bedford Historic District includes a variety of buildings which, taken as a whole, reflect the major events and developments that have shaped Bedford's social, economic, political, and cultural life over two centuries.

Bridgewater Historic District, Rockingham County: Bridgewater is one of the largest and best preserved of a string of turnpike towns located along the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike in the west central Valley of Virginia. Situated where the turnpike crosses the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, the community was first known as McGill's Ford or Bridgeport, recognizing its early use as a river port for neighboring farms to send their goods downstream to Port Republic. Although the Dinkle family had established a sawmill, gristmill, and tavern along the river by 1820, it was not until the turnpike was begun in the late 1820s that John and Jacob Dinkle laid out lots for the present town. In 1835, soon after the completion of the turnpike, the Virginia General Assembly established the Town of Bridgewater, giving it its present name. Bridgewater's rapid growth in the antebellum years led to the construction of a number of fine brick residences, which still



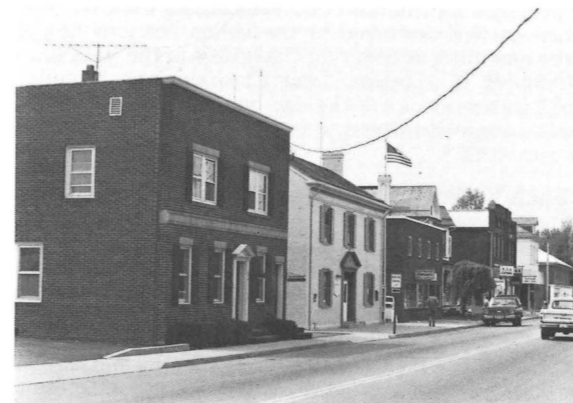
Accokeek Furnace Archaeological Site, Stafford County



Bedford Historic District, City of Bedford



Bridgewater Historic District, Rockingham County



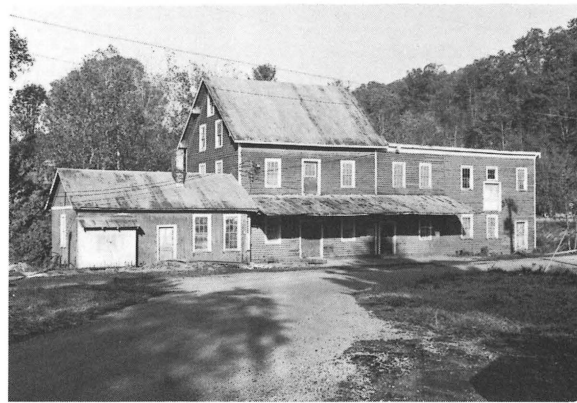
Main Street, Bridgewater Historic District



Bridgewater College, Bridgewater Historic District



Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute Historic District, Buckingham County



Clinch Valley Roller Mills, Tazewell County



Reuben Clark House, Hampton



Crossroads Tavern, Albemarle County



Dayton Historic District, Rockingham County

stand, and the extension of its boundaries to include approximately twenty more acres along the turnpike in 1852. New turnpikes connecting Bridgewater to other neighboring communities, the construction of the Chesapeake and Western Railroad and the proposals for many others, and the improvement of the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike through town attracted many businesses and industries to the town in the late 19th century. With its improved transportation network, Bridgewater became a major commercial center for the surrounding northern Augusta County and southern Rockingham County area. The establishment of Bridgewater College in 1882 provided a further catalyst for local growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Because of its continued prominence and prosperity since its settlement, Bridgewater retains one of the largest and finest collections of vernacular architecture in Rockingham County and the central Valley. The district focuses primarily on Main Street, with its rows of closely packed mid-19th-century dwellings, but it includes several of the earliest cross streets and the original, pre-1910 portion of the Bridgewater College campus. Many of the earlier as well as late 19th-century buildings have been cloaked with rich Victorian decoration typical of the Valley's turnpike towns. With few major intrusions, the Bridgewater Historic District exhibits the charm and character of an early 20th-century townscape.

Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute Historic District, Buckingham County: Among the leading reform movements of the antebellum era in America were the crusades for education and women's rights. Infused with the rising Protestant evangelical zeal of the period, the two crusades found common ground in the demand that women enjoy the same educational advantages as men. The Buckingham Female Institute Historic District encompasses structures and sites associated with one of the earliest efforts to provide

higher education for Virginia's young women during the 19th century. Located in the Gravel Hill neighborhood of rural Buckingham County, the institute complex includes: the President's House, completed by 1853; the Henry James Brown House, home of Methodist minister and gifted painter Henry J. Brown; and the Cobb-West-England-Dennis House, built as the residence of Susan Cobb, a female instructor at the institute. Also included in the district is the Institute Store and Tavern, a hostelry for visitors and guests of the school, and the residence of John S. West, a founder and original officer of the institute.

Reuben Clark House, Hampton: The Reuben Clark House is significant as one of Hampton's oldest surviving residences as well as its sole example of the Picturesque style of architecture. The house was built in 1854 by prosperous merchant and steamboat captain, Reuben Clark. Clark came to Tidewater Virginia from New York state where the Picturesque style of building was far more popular than in the south. Clark's property achieved considerable attention during the Civil War when its well was used by the Union Navy to supply large quantities of water for the boilers of the steamship *Minnesota*. It is presumed that Clark turned to architectural pattern books of the day, most likely A.J. Downing's *Cottage Residences*, a book that was very popular in the north.

Clinch Valley Roller Mills, Tazewell County: The Clinch Valley Roller Mills is one of the oldest and most significant industrial structures in Tazewell County. First constructed in the late 1850s, and probably rebuilt following a fire in 1884, and added to several times during the next sixty years, the saw and grist mill originally operated as one of a group of grain, lumber, and woolen mills clustered along the Clinch River. The central and earliest section of the mill resembles many moderate-size custom

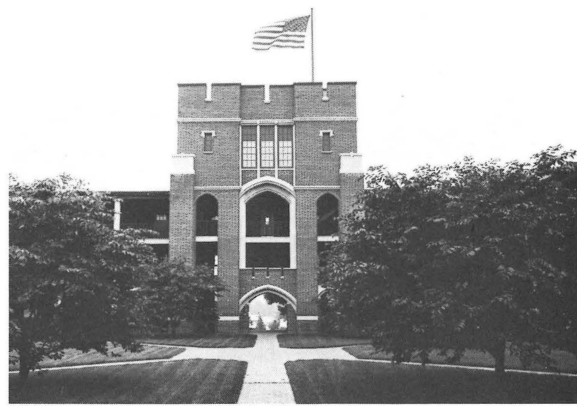
mills of rural Virginia in the 19th century. As altered in 1896, it became one of the region's largest and most successful producers of patent, high-grade flour. It continued operation as the chief supplier of flour, meal, and feed for the Tazewell area well into the mid-20th century. The 3½-story mill has served as a landmark to the people of Cedar Bluff and is the clearest visual indicator of the town's growth from its origins in the mid-19th century.

Crossroads Tavern, Albemarle County: The Crossroads Tavern, located in the North Garden area of the Albemarle County, was built sometime in the 1820s to serve travelers along the Staunton and James River Turnpike. The three-story brick tavern has been virtually unaltered since its construction, thus giving a present-day viewer an accurate glimpse of early 19th-century tavern architecture and accommodations. There is no plumbing on the two main floors, and the only heat is from the fireplaces. Adding to the significance of this particular tavern is the rare survival of the daybook of C.C. Sutherland who served as the taverner in the 1850s.

Dayton Historic District, Rockingham County: Dayton is one of the most distinctive of several small towns lining the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike in the central Shenandoah Valley. Established as a town in 1833 and incorporated in 1852, Dayton prospered as a commercial center for this agricultural community in the fertile farmlands along Cooks Creek. The turnpike and later the railroad continued to route local trade through this town, leading to the development of successful commercial and industrial enterprises throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. However, it was the establishment of Shenandoah Seminary (later called Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music) in 1875, followed by the formation of the Ruebush-Kieffer Company in 1878, that brought attention and notoriety to the growing community. One of the largest musical printing houses in the south, the Ruebush-Kieffer Company inherited the singing school traditions of Joseph Funk and helped popularize and revive the character-note methods of musical instruction in their publications. With the *Musical Million* and over fifty songbooks, the Ruebush-Kieffer Company reached an audience throughout the country, but especially in the south. Along with the prestigious Shenandoah Conservatory of Music, Dayton became a cultural center known for its musical enterprises. Since the dissolution of the Ruebush-Kieffer Company in 1931 and the removal of the college to Winchester in 1960, Dayton has lost much of its bustling character. However, it still remains the commercial center for a large Old-Order Mennonite population in Rockingham County. Lined with rows of vernacular structures reflective of the Valley's architectural development, the streets still recall the prosperity of this once-thriving town.



Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, Orange County



Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro



Faulkner House, Albemarle County



Interior of Faulkner House, Albemarle County

Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, Orange County: The Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, located in eastern Orange County on the Rapidan River, includes archaeological sites relating to nearly all periods of man's occupation in the northern Piedmont region of Virginia. Forty-six sites represent prehistoric occupation from as early as 9500 BC (the Paleo-Indian Period) through ca. 1600 AD (the Woodland Period). Historically, the land encompassed by this district was once part of Robert Beverley's 24,000-acre Octonia grant allocated to him in 1728. Historic sites at Hampstead Farm include a Colonial roadbed, a late 18th- to early 19th-century plantation complex, and Civil War earthworks. The roadbed is the only intact segment of the Octonia grant's transportation system which has been identified to date in Orange County.

Faulkner House, Albemarle County: The Faulkner House is a large Classical Revival brick country house erected in 1855-56 and enlarged by prominent Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood in 1907. Purchased by the University of Virginia in 1962, the house is named in honor of American novelist William H. Faulkner, who — though he never lived there — taught as a Balch Lecturer at the university in the 1950s. The central part of the main house was built for Addison Maupin, keeper of one of the four "hotels," or dining halls at the university in the 1850s. The best-known occupant of the property, however, was U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, leader of Virginia's powerful Democratic Party machine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Since 1975 the property has been the headquarters of the White Burke Miller Center for Public Affairs, a privately endowed organization affiliated with the University and devoted to the study of contemporary political issues. Architecturally, the house is an important example of Albemarle County's antebellum rural

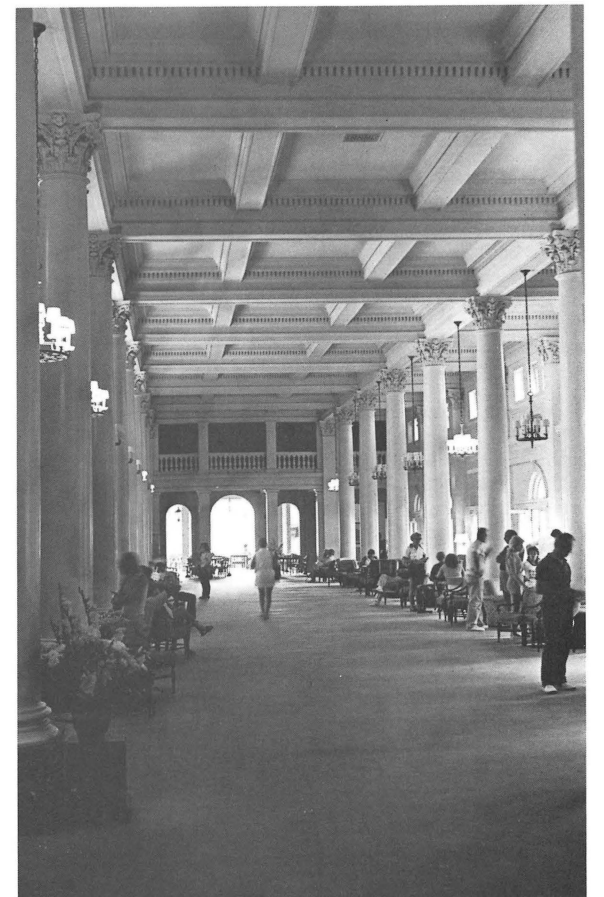
architecture with later changes by an able architect who understood the region's Classical idiom in making the house a handsome focal point of an estate occupied by a leading Virginia politician.

Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro: The histories of Augusta County and its academies are closely interwoven. Between 1742 and 1884, Augusta County witnessed the establishment of eleven academies and classical schools. Fishburne Military School is significant as the only one of these private institutions to remain in operation. The founder of the school, James A. Fishburne, was a student and protege of Robert E. Lee during the Confederate general's service as President of Washington College. It was Lee who inspired Fishburne to become an educator and who instilled in him his basic ideas and principles of secondary education. In the tradition of A.J. Davis' Virginia Military Institute, Staunton architect T.J. Collins designed the Barracks of Fishburne Home School in the Gothic style, then popularly used for other Virginia military schools and academies. His sons, William and Samuel Collins, continued the tradition with their designs for several additions to the Barracks and the Administration Building. The school complex of distinguished and imposing brick veneered buildings constitutes a major architectural landmark for the City of Waynesboro.



The Homestead, Bath County

The Homestead, Bath County: The Homestead, situated at Hot Springs, Virginia, in the Alleghany Mountains, is one of the finest resort hotels in the nation. Although the present hotel dates from the first decades of the 20th century, the Homestead had its beginnings in the mid-18th century as a health resort. As early as 1766, a small hotel, also known as the Homestead, was built to accommodate travelers who visited Hot Springs hoping to procure health from the thermal springs. Promoted primarily as a health spa throughout much of the 19th century, the Homestead also became an important social center favored by America's social elite beginning in the 1890s. During the 20th century, the Homestead enjoyed a national reputation as an outstanding year-round resort which industrial giants such as Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller, and other prominent Americans often visited. Designed by Elzner and Anderson, architects of Cincinnati, Ohio, the present Homestead dates from 1902 and is an excellent example of the Georgian or Colonial Revival in architecture. The hotel's most impressive architectural feature is its ten-story tower. Designed by Warren and Wetmore of New York, America's foremost hotel architects of the early 20th century, the elegant Colonial Revival tower serves as the hallmark and symbol of the Homestead today. The Homestead received additional fame as the site of the International Food Conference in 1943. This conference, attended by representatives of forty-four countries, is often regarded as a precursor of the United Nations.



The Homestead, Bath County, interior of great hall



Hotel Warwick, Newport News



Jerdone Castle, Louisa County



Madden's Tavern, Culpeper County



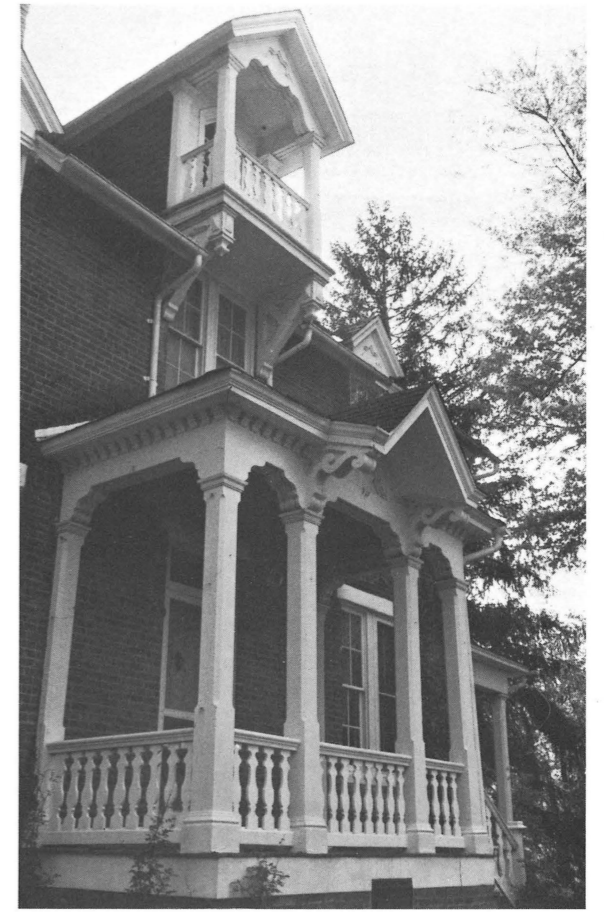
Stonewall Jackson School, Richmond



Leesylvania Archaeological Site, Prince William County



Madison County Courthouse Historic District, Madison County



Mount Hope, Falls Church

Hotel Warwick, Newport News: The Hotel Warwick was the first fireproof skyscraper hotel in Newport News. The hotel's exterior ornamentation, Newport News' only remaining example of the eclectic commercial style of the 1920s and 1930s, combines familiar features of the Art Deco and Tudor Revival styles. The hotel was used extensively during World War II to quarter military personnel assigned to work with the nearby shipyards, especially the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company's facility. The Hotel Warwick was erected by the Old Dominion Land Company in 1928 to expand an earlier hotel of the same name. The most significant feature of the interior of the hotel is the formal lobby with an entrance doorway surmounted by a crenelated wall of dark-stained oak in the style of a Tudor castle battlement.

Stonewall Jackson School, Richmond: The Stonewall Jackson School was erected in 1886-87 and is the only 19th-century school in Richmond to survive without major alterations or additions. Built to serve the rapidly growing population in Richmond's then West End, its construction marked the end of a turbulent period in the history of public education in Richmond when considerable controversy surrounded the establishment of free public schooling for both races. The large scale and imposing Italianate design symbolized the important emerging role of public education in the late 19th century. The school served its original purpose for eighty-six years and was converted to office use in the late 1970s. All major interior and exterior architectural elements have survived, and the building continues its role as an important focal point for the neighborhood.

Jerdone Castle, Louisa County: The earliest part of Jerdone Castle was built in the mid-18th century by Francis Jerdone who emigrated to Louisa County from Scotland in 1740. In addition to expanding his original

landholdings and building a residence, Jerdone opened a series of seven stores and developed several mills and a forge. The later important historical association was with Frank T. Glasgow of Richmond, who owned Jerdone Castle and was the father of noted author Ellen Glasgow. Ellen Glasgow spent many summers at Jerdone Castle which she later said greatly influenced her writing. In the fourth chapter of *The Woman Within*, entitled "I Become a Writer," Miss Glasgow describes lying in the meadow at Jerdone Castle and coming to the realization that writing was to be her future. The larger section of Jerdone Castle was built in the mid-19th century and consisted of a large two-story Italianate addition.

Leesylvania Archaeological Site, Prince William County: The Leesylvania site is located on a small ridge overlooking the Potomac River in Leesylvania State Park. Archaeological field investigations have documented the presence of cultural features dating to the second half of the 18th century. Field investigations by Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission archaeologists indicate that much of the site is in a good state of preservation, and may contain artifacts closely associated with plantation life in that period.

The Leesylvania Plantation stood on land inherited and developed by Henry Lee, II. Children of Lee and his wife, Lucy Grymes, who grew up at Leesylvania, include such notable Lee family members as "Lighthouse Harry Lee," Charles Lee, Richard Bland Lee, and Edmund Jennings Lee. Evidence indicates that the manor house burned late in the 18th century, following the death of Henry Lee, II and Lucy Grymes Lee. At least two structures have been located on the site, one of which is likely the manor house.

Madden's Tavern, Culpeper County: Madden's Tavern, located in eastern Culpeper County, is one of the few small rural taverns from the antebellum period surviving in Piedmont Virginia. Constructed ca. 1840, the tavern was designed, built, and operated by a free black, Willis Madden. Madden rose from poverty, mastered a variety of trades, and finally became a respected proprietor in what was then a traditionally white-run business. The only known black-owned and operated tavern in the Virginia Piedmont in that period, Madden's Tavern was a popular stopping place for white travelers and teamsters. The building is a monument to its ambitious and remarkable builder and serves as important evidence of early rural Virginia black entrepreneurship. The log structure with exterior stone chimneys presently serves as a residence for the descendants of Willis Madden.

Madison County Courthouse Historic District, Madison County: The village of Madison has served as the county seat and commercial hub of Madison County since its formation from Culpeper County in 1793. The linear settlement was officially established as a town by the General Assembly in 1800 several years after the erection of the county's first courthouse, clerk's office, and jail. The most prominent building in the district is the 1830 Roman Revival courthouse, built by Malcolm F. Crawford, William B. Phillips, and Richard Boulware, the former of whom had worked under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. In addition to a number of noteworthy early to mid-19th-century structures, the Madison Courthouse Historic District also has a late 19th-century commercial core of structures along with fashionable Victorian residences, indicative of the prosperity of the town and its popularity as a stopping place for travelers along the Old Blue Ridge Turnpike. The town retains much of its historic courthouse village character.

Mount Hope, Falls Church: Mount Hope, a property containing two houses from the 19th century, consists of a simple 1830 frame dwelling and a more elaborate 1869 High Victorian-style brick house, both virtually intact and joined by an infill section of uncertain date. The ensemble is a 19th-century architectural oasis in the midst of a 20th-century city. The earlier portion was built by Samuel Moxley, according to local tax records. The brick portion was built by A.E. Lounsberry for William A. Duncan in 1869 for \$3,000, a sizeable sum at the time. Mr. Duncan had served as deputy to U.S. Marshall John Underwood during the Civil War. Tax records indicate that the Mount Hope brick house was valued higher than both Gunston Hall and Woodlawn in 1875. The present owners have granted an open space easement on Mount Hope to Historic Falls Church, Inc.



Morea, Charlottesville



Park View Historic District, Portsmouth

Morea, Charlottesville: Located a quarter mile northwest of Thomas Jefferson's "academical village" at the University of Virginia, Morea is the only surviving Jefferson-approved dwelling built by one of the original university faculty members. Erected in 1835, the largely unaltered two-story brick structure was designed by its owner, John Patten Emmet, the school's first professor of natural history. Emmet's design is of particular architectural interest, being inventive but unpretentious and combining traditional Virginia building forms with Classical details popularized by Jefferson. The dwelling's innovative features reflect the character of its first owner, who was a noted inventor as well as a teacher and scientist. Morea was acquired by the University in 1960 to serve as a residence for visiting professors, scholars, and artists. Since 1962 the grounds have been cultivated as a botanical garden by the Albemarle Garden Club — an appropriate tribute to Mr. Emmet, who bought the property mainly to pursue his hobbies of silk making, horticulture, and wine making, and who developed Morea's original landscaping. Morea is named after the Chinese mulberry tree, *Morus multicaulis*, the leaves of which form the silkworm's principal diet.

Park View Historic District, Portsmouth: The Park View Historic District is an important late 19th- to early 20th-century neighborhood in Virginia's Tidewater area. The development of Park View as Portsmouth's earliest streetcar suburb is closely related to the city's emergence by the early 20th century as one of Virginia's major shipping, industrial, and population centers. Following extension of Portsmouth's first trolley line to the U.S. Naval Hospital in 1888, town lots were laid out; by 1892, all of Park View had been laid out in its present grid pattern. Many houses were constructed between 1892 and 1894, but the great majority were erected after annexation of the neighborhood to the City



Randolph School, Richmond

of Portsmouth in 1894. Styles of architecture range from Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, to American Four-square and Bungalow, all popular styles in the late Victorian and Progressive eras in Tidewater. The Park View Historic District contains 310 structures, only 15 of which are less than 50 years old.

Randolph School, Richmond: The Randolph School is a highly visible architectural landmark in the neighborhood historically known as Sydney, located west of Belvedere Street. Italianate in style, the two-story unpainted brick structure with a four-story mansard tower at the original entrance, was constructed in 1896 with additions made in 1900 and 1934. Construction of the school was in response to the expansion of Richmond's population westward and the growing demand for education for Richmond's school-age children. The Randolph School is one of only four remaining schools built before 1900 in Richmond and serves as an important focal point for the Sydney-Randolph neighborhood.

Reedville Historic District, Northumberland County: The village of Reedville in Northumberland County stands on a peninsula of Virginia's Northern Neck near the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The picturesque and charming maritime village arose after the Civil War as a consequence of the successful introduction of the menhaden industry from New England to Virginia by Elijah Reed. Menhaden, small bony fish that become especially abundant in Virginia's waters in the summer, replaced the whale as America's primary source of oil after 1860. A captain of the new industry, Reed established the first menhaden factory on the point in 1875 and is generally credited with the efforts that led to the establishment of fifteen menhaden factories at Reedville by 1885. While preserving a number of modest frame dwellings erected in the 1870s after New England prototypes by the Reed



Reedville Historic District, Northumberland County



Richmond Academy of Medicine, Richmond

family for factory workmen and relatives, the historic district largely reflects the prosperity of the village in its turn-of-the-century heyday. The district features an unusually fine and well preserved collection of late Victorian and early 20th-century residences built for wealthy industrialists, sea captains, and merchants.

Richmond Academy of Medicine, Richmond: The Georgian Revival-style Richmond Academy of Medicine at the corner of Twelfth and Clay streets in Richmond is the physical embodiment of the unification of the various factions of the medical profession in the Richmond area, representing the merger of the local medical colleges and their hospitals into a single professional entity. The Academy continues to serve the medical community in Richmond as the social and academic center for the medical profession. Designed specifically to house what once was a regionally significant collection of early medical manuscripts, artworks, and medical instruments, the building was completed in 1932 with plans prepared by the architectural firm of Baskerville and Lambert. The Richmond Academy of Medicine traces its origins to a group of Manchester and Richmond physicians who organized the first medical society in Richmond in 1820.

Strasburg Historic District, Shenandoah County: Located in northeastern Shenandoah County, Strasburg was an important center of early settlement in the Valley of Virginia. Founded in 1749, the town was settled exclusively by Germans most of whom migrated from York County, Pennsylvania. By the early 19th century, Strasburg prospered as a flour milling center and later in the antebellum period was associated with the manufacture of high grade pottery. The town's strategic location on the Manassas Gap Railroad and the Shenandoah Valley Turnpike gave Strasburg a pivotal role during the Civil War in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign



Strasburg Historic District, Shenandoah County



Stuart Addition, Staunton

of 1862. Strasburg was the first town in the western part of Virginia to be served by two railroads, and by 1890 was an important industrial center for that area as well as home to the region's largest printing and publishing establishments. The district exhibits a rare continuum of architectural styles, periods, and building types representing two centuries of town settlement in the Valley.

Stuart Addition Historic District, Staunton: The Stuart Addition Historic District in Staunton, Virginia, roughly follows the boundaries of a tract of land deeded to the city in 1803 by Judge Archibald Stuart. The neighborhood was first developed in the early 19th century and was already well established before the start of the Civil War. However, like all of Staunton's older areas, it experienced most of its growth during the Victorian era. As a result, the district has great architectural diversity and contains some of Staunton's oldest remaining vernacular residences, dating from before 1825, as well as fine individual examples of later styles such as Italianate, Chateausque, and Georgian Revival. Traditionally a racially mixed neighborhood, the Stuart Addition Historic District has rich associations with the city's black community. Three prestigious black churches and a black elementary school built in 1915 are located within the district. Also in Stuart Addition are St. Francis of Assisi, Staunton's only Roman Catholic Church and the site of one of the Valley's earliest boys' schools, the Staunton Academy, established in 1792.



Victoria Boulevard Historic District, Hampton



White Hall, Gloucester County



Virginia Intermont College, Bristol



YWCA, Richmond



The Virginia War Memorial Carillon, Richmond

Victoria Boulevard Historic District, Hampton: Victoria Boulevard Historic District is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb on Virginia's Peninsula. Originally laid out in 1888 by local entrepreneur James S. Darling, the area's first house was erected prior to 1895, and the development was virtually complete by the second decade of this century. The architecture of the dwellings represents a variety of popular styles, and architectural cohesiveness is obtained through use of common building materials and similarity of scale. It is likely that three of the structures are products of the students at Hampton Institute Trade School.

Virginia Intermont College, Bristol: Virginia Intermont, first known as Southwest Virginia Female Institute, was opened in 1884 in Glade Spring by the Reverend J.R. Harrison. The first president was Allison Hutton, a graduate of Emory and Henry College. By 1889 the school had outgrown its facilities at Glade Spring, and a search for a new site was begun. In 1891 the school was moved to a new academic complex at Bristol, which included the Main Building, Dining Hall and Chapel, as well as the Conservatory of Music, later destroyed. The architect was Walter P. Tinsley of Knox County, Tennessee. Under the leadership of Dr. John T. Henderson of Jefferson City, Tennessee, the school was changed from institute to college and the name Virginia Intermont was adopted. Under Dr. Harrison's successor, Dr. H.G. Noffsinger, the Library, East Hall, Hodges Science Hall, and the Gymnasium were all erected in an architectural style sympathetic to the eclecticism of the 1890 Main Building.

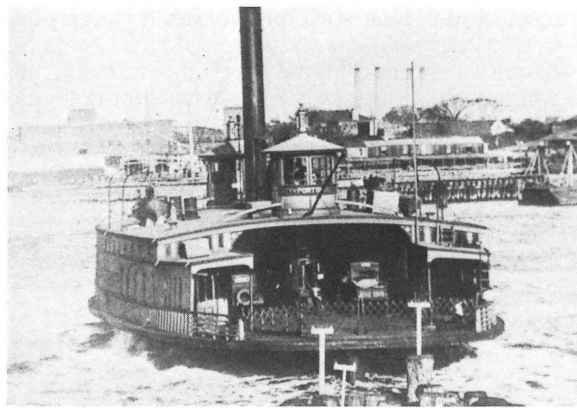
White Hall, Gloucester County: Built ca. 1836 by Dr. Samuel Powell Byrd, White Hall in Gloucester County is the successor to an earlier brick dwelling, long the seat of the prominent Willis family. It is an outstanding example of the temple-form dwelling type so popular in

Tidewater Virginia during the early decades of the 19th century. Through such antecedents as the Semple House in Williamsburg and the John Marshall House in Richmond, White Hall seems related to various contemporary published sources, among them, Robert Morris' *Select Architecture*. With its classical, temple-like mass, White Hall epitomizes the Neo-Classical spirit which pervades early American architecture. The house and grounds are in excellent condition and retain much of their historical character and integrity.

YWCA Building, Richmond: The Richmond YWCA, located at 6 North Fifth Street, is the oldest association in the south, and its conception in 1887 grew from concern for the growing number of white women in the Richmond work force at that time. The YWCA embodied the reform impulse in Christian doctrine and practice aiming to abolish ignorance, poverty, crime, and preventable diseases, and to spread democracy throughout America and the world. The Richmond YWCA operated similar programs for women and girls in Richmond's black community at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch located in Jackson Ward. The present YWCA building was erected in 1913-14 after plans of the Richmond architectural firm of Noland and Baskervill. Associated with other private clubs of the period, the style utilized for the structure is Second Renaissance Revival, a design which gave a certain reserved dignity to the building. The dedicatory remarks of Dr. S.C. Mitchell expressed the spirit of the organization and the building which is still valid today:

The building is expressive of the community as a whole. It is the product of united endeavor, and it represents no class or sect. This building is a nucleating center, where scattered forces can be unified and ideas clarified, and organized purposes can be carried out for the good of Richmond women.

The Virginia War Memorial Carillon, Richmond: Located in Richmond's Byrd Park at the head of Blanton Avenue, the Carillon, as it is known by most Richmonders, reflects the patriotic fervor of the 1920s. It is the sole structure erected by the Commonwealth of Virginia to commemorate the "patriotism and valor of the soldiers, sailors, marines, and women from Virginia" who served in World War I. Although a commission to study a design and site for the memorial was formed as early as 1922, public campaigns altered the initial design and delayed its completion until 1932. Designed by the Boston architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson, the building exhibits one of the firm's most opulent examples of the Georgian style, which was chosen expressly because according to one source, the "Commonwealth of Virginia is the great southern exponent of that noble Colonial architecture."



The "City of Portsmouth" carried passengers across the Elizabeth River between Norfolk and Portsmouth. The date of the photograph is unknown.



Portsmouth Light Ship Museum, Portsmouth water front at the foot of London Boulevard.



Polly Clarke looks on as H. Bryan Mitchell with assistance from Jeremy Stoker and Ellisa Franitz prepares to unveil the VHLC plaque for the Port Norfolk Historic District in July 1984.

Portsmouth— A Pioneer In Preservation

A visitor to Portsmouth in the late 1950s might well have wondered about the future of a city whose population was declining, whose neighborhoods had an unusually old and run-down housing stock, which lacked any major tourist attractions, and which seemed clearly overshadowed by its neighbor across the Elizabeth River, Norfolk. Portsmouth, a bustling shipyard, military installation, and port for much of its long history, seemed stagnant and destined either for continuing decay or drastic renewal. According to Lieutenant Governor Richard J. Davis, former mayor of Portsmouth and long-time Tidewater resident, "Portsmouth was a textbook case of socio-economic malaise." The rate of infant mortality and tuberculosis in Portsmouth was the highest in the Commonwealth. Only 50% of its real property was taxable, and a large proportion of its population was elderly. Davis reminisces that "It was time for startling things to be done." The beginnings of Portsmouth's commitment to historic preservation can be traced to that realization of the need for drastic action to reverse the city's decline.

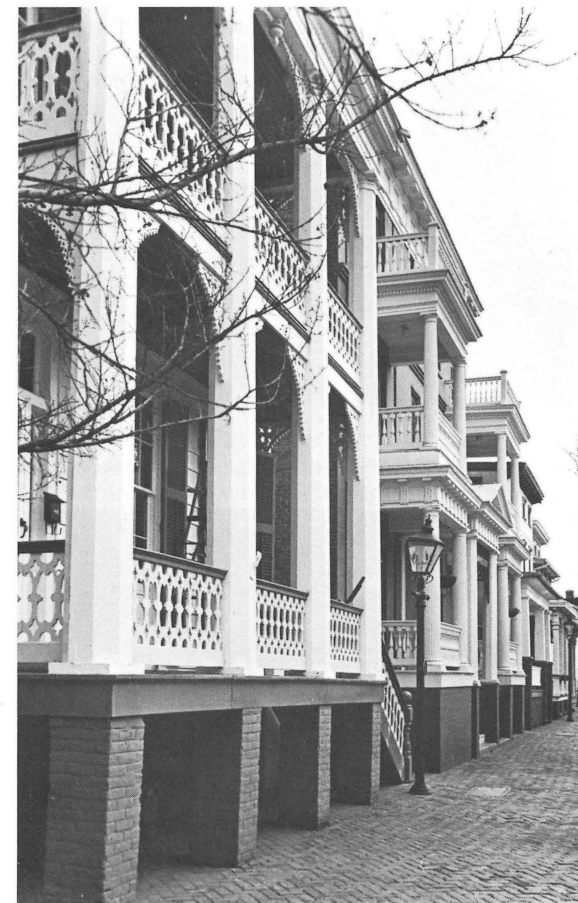
The success story of preservation efforts in Portsmouth over the last two decades can be attributed to an enlightened and responsive city government and an active and well informed citizenry. Although some of Portsmouth's historic structures fell in the path of urban renewal, most notably the Crawford House, a fortuitous combination of key ingredients worked to bring about the revitalized city that appears today.

The Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority, established in 1938, was among the first housing authorities in the state to take advantage of a 1964 revision of the Code of Virginia which allowed housing authorities to utilize federal urban renewal funds for rehabilitation of housing and conservation of neighborhoods, rather than simply for clearance of old housing stock in targeted areas. The authority established conservation zones for Olde Towne and Park View in 1968 and 1969, the first federally assisted conservation projects in Virginia. With a \$3.7 million federal urban renewal grant, the PHRA set about financing street and sidewalk improvements and funding loans for

rehabilitating houses. When it became evident that there often was considerable lag time between the granting of a low interest 3½% loan to a property owner to rehabilitate his home and the actual receipt of the money, private citizens in Portsmouth convinced local banks to lend money to the housing authority, thus reducing the frustrating waiting period for property owners. By 1980, nearly 80% of the older housing in the Olde Towne area had been rehabilitated.

Portsmouth's city government also took the initiative in seeing that the type of rehabilitation undertaken in Olde Towne and later in the historic districts in Cradock, Truxton, Port Norfolk, and Park View, was historically and architecturally sympathetic. The first historic district ordinance for Olde Town was enacted in 1970, and an architectural review board selected to provide appropriate protection for the district's historic resources. In the period between 1970 and 1984, the Portsmouth Office of City Planning, in cooperation with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, prepared National Register nominations for Portsmouth's five historic districts. Survey and photography were done by the planning staff who then worked closely with VHLC staff to complete the nominations. Today these five districts (see box) including over 2,000 structures, all receive the protection of the city's historic district zoning ordinance. The level of construction activity within these districts is high enough that the city must maintain two review boards to keep up with the case load. The planning office itself includes staff members well versed in the principles of historic

Raised basements to alleviate the problems of a low water table typify some of Portsmouth's street scapes.



preservation. That staff has worked through publications, public presentations, and close cooperation with neighborhood civic groups to foster understanding, acceptance, and support for designation and protection of historic districts.

The resulting support by residents of the historic districts for the protection of those districts has also engendered among those residents a strong interest in the preservation of other areas of the city. A major focus of community support for preservation is the highly visible Portsmouth Courthouse. Abandoned by the Norfolk County government in the 1950s, the 1846 courthouse is an important landmark in the central Portsmouth commercial district. With federal, state, and local preservation funds, the courthouse exterior has been restored to its former splendor and now houses the Portsmouth Art Gallery and Children's Museum. The courtyard around the building has been sympathetically landscaped by the Garden Club of Virginia. Mayor James W. Holley, Jr. feels the courthouse restoration is representative of the Portsmouth community attitude towards preservation. He explained, "The restoration of the 1846 Courthouse to house a beautiful fine arts gallery and children's museum has become symbolic of Portsmouth's commitment to the future as well as to the preservation of its historic buildings. The facility is a vital monument to this community's support of the arts and its outreach to youth. The effort is indicative of community appreciation for its remarkable history and its efforts to be responsive to the current needs."

In addition to the city's commitment to preser-

Grice-Neely House in the Olde Towne Historic District



The Classical Revival Benthall-Brooks Row (c. 1840) on Crawford Avenue stands in stark contrast to contemporary high-rise structures in the background.



vation, Portsmouth is most fortunate to have enthusiastic and energetic private citizens whose early concern focused attention on Portsmouth's threatened architectural landmarks. John Paul C. Hanbury, a life-long Portsmouth resident, returned to Portsmouth in the late 1950s following naval service in Charleston. As an architect himself, he recognized the rich architectural fabric of his native city and led efforts to save the badly deteriorated Grice-Neely House in Olde Towne. Mr. Hanbury and Mrs. William B. Spong, President of the Portsmouth Historical Foundation, formed a loosely organized group known as the Olde Towne Corporation which purchased the early 19th-century townhouse and restored it for residential use. As a gift to the City of Portsmouth, the Portsmouth Service League agreed to landscape the garden of the Hill House, another historic structure in the Olde Towne neighborhood which now serves as headquarters for the Portsmouth Historical Association. Mr. Hanbury and Mrs. Spong along with other interested citizens organized a symposium in the mid-1960s with Charles Peterson of Philadelphia, William B. O'Neal, Professor of Architecture at the University of Virginia, and Donald Parker, a landscape architect with Colonial Williamsburg to inform Portsmouth residents about their rich but neglected architectural resources. The Portsmouth group retained Mr. O'Neal to assist in conducting a survey of the older buildings in Portsmouth. Mr. O'Neal then evaluated the structures and helped set priorities for their preservation. This evaluation laid the groundwork for later efforts of the city and VHLC staff to prepare National Register nominations for significant build-

Trinity Episcopal Church on Court Street in Portsmouth. The 1830 church was listed on the Virginia and National registers in 1973.



ings and neighborhoods. Mr. Hanbury and Mrs. Spong worked closely with the VHLC throughout the late 1960s and 1970s to gain recognition, not only for the Olde Towne Historic District, but also for a number of individual landmarks in Portsmouth. The Portsmouth landmarks now listed individually on the Virginia and National registers are Drydock #1, Norfolk Naval Shipyard (1970), the Portsmouth Courthouse (1970), the Portsmouth Naval Hospital (1971), Trinity Episcopal Church (1974), and the Pythian Castle (1980).

City staff members and private citizen groups have worked together to promote preservation to the community as a whole. City publications include "Continuity through Conservation," (1977) an inventory of notable architecture prepared for the Portsmouth Commission of Architectural Review and funded in part by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and "Port Norfolk Neighborhood Study, 1981." Private funds have underwritten walking tours, brochures, and slide presentations, while the Office of City Planning has sponsored informational seminars and training sessions for members of the architectural review boards. The planning office also distributes a single sheet describing the scope of regulations under the historic district ordinances. An historic district resident can easily refer to this chart for information on what kinds of work must be approved by the architectural review board.

By adopting an historic preservation strategy, Portsmouth over the last twenty years has dramatically reversed its earlier momentum of decay. For the first time in a quarter of a century the city's population is not declining. The number of build-

View looking west on London Boulevard in the section of Portsmouth's Olde Towne Historic District that was added in 1983.



Historic North Street in Portsmouth Olde Towne Historic District, the first conservation district in Virginia.



A community gathering place in the Cradock Historic District. This World War I era district was registered in 1974.

ing permits within the historic districts is significantly increased. The recent opening of Portside, a contemporary market and restaurant area on the waterfront immediately adjacent to Olde Towne, is a further indication of the drawing power of revitalized historic neighborhoods. Portsmouth has indeed accomplished some "startling things." In doing so, it has set an example from which preservationists throughout Virginia can learn.

Olde Towne Historic District and Extension

The Olde Towne Historic District encompasses nearly twenty blocks in the northeastern section of Portsmouth. The district is densely built up, primarily with two- and three-story townhouses set close together on narrow town lots. While the district is noteworthy mainly for its collection of Federal and Greek Revival townhouses, it also has a number of late 19th- and early 20th-century houses which are fully compatible with the earlier residences. Olde Towne is that part of Portsmouth included in the town by 1763. Although there are few identifiable colonial structures, Olde Towne is the only remaining early townscape in the Hampton Roads area.

Cradock Historic District

Cradock is a well preserved example of one of the nation's first U.S. government-built community projects. Conceived as a model community, it incorporated many of the most advanced planning techniques of its day. The development came into existence as a result of the rapid influx of workers to the Norfolk Naval Shipyard during World War I. An act of Congress in 1918 allowed the federal government to build housing projects related to the wartime effort. The design for the town is attributed to the New York architectural firm of George B. Post and Sons which was also responsible for many of the buildings. Cradock was named for British Rear Admiral Sir Christopher G.F.W. Cradock whose fleet was sunk by the German Navy in 1914. The street design was in the form of an anchor with Afton Parkway the anchor's shank. At Afton's intersection with Prospect Parkway is a park with a bandstand that serves as a gathering place for the community. Public buildings such as a school and a firehouse, as well as an independent water and street lighting system, were also incorporated into the overall plan.

Truxton Historic District

Truxton was the first wartime government housing project constructed exclusively for blacks in the United States. Named for Thomas Truxton,



Port Norfolk Historic District was entered on the Virginia and National registers in 1983. It is the largest historic district in Portsmouth.

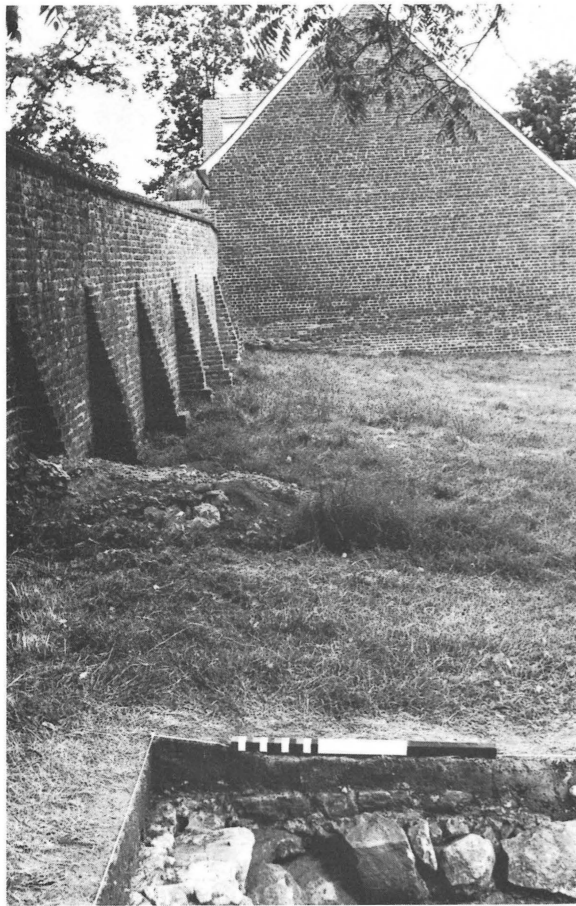
an early naval hero, the neighborhood was developed during World War I to accommodate the growing work force at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth. Conceived by project architect R.E. Mitchell and town planner H.P. Kelsey as a model village for the nation's black citizens, Truxton is characterized by close-knit, five-room structures with varying setbacks to provide variety in the streetscapes. The segregated housing established for federal workers was part of government policy established by Woodrow Wilson early in his presidency.

Port Norfolk

Port Norfolk, an architecturally cohesive turn-of-the century streetcar suburb, has associations with historic developments in the Portsmouth 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 early 20th century. Beginning in the 1890 with the formation of the Port Norfolk Land Company, the planned community provided healthful and attractive housing for employees of the expanding railroad and shipping facilities that adjoined it. Architectural styles range from elaborate Queen Anne to vernacular Bungalows. Port Norfolk is exemplary of the widespread efforts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to accommodate the growing demand for housing in healthful and uncrowded neighborhoods, made possible by the construction of streetcar lines to provide necessary transportation for the residents.

Park View Historic District

Park View took its name from the nearby U.S. Naval Hospital park then the only public amenity of its kind in the Portsmouth-Norfolk area. The majority of the houses in the residential district date to the two decades following Portsmouth's annexation of the area in 1894 and represent a full range of the eclectic architecture of the period. During that time, Portsmouth experienced tremendous commercial and industrial growth, necessitating construction of new housing to accommodate the city's growing work force. With the introduction of electric streetcars, it became possible for workers to live farther away from their employment. Developers were able to offer affordable housing in the outlying areas of the city which were considered more "healthful" in the progressive spirit of the day. The district includes outstanding examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Bungalow styles.



Brass Washington crest insignia cast with tangs so that it could be attached to leather; crest also appears on Mount Vernon mantel, silverware, and fireback as well as other objects associated with the Washington family.

Foundation of stone carpenter's shop in foreground; brick stable is visible in background and lower garden brick wall is on left. The shop appears on the 1787 plan of Mount Vernon but was removed before 1805.

Archaeology at Mount Vernon

Due to concern for the archaeological resources of its nationally famous landmark, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union has retained the VHLC's Research Center for Archaeology to survey the grounds of Mount Vernon. Begun January 1, 1984, the project has been extended until the end of the year to allow Research Center archaeologists to monitor construction projects as well as to continue various aspects of this important study.

The initial step in the project was the cataloging of all artifacts collected at Mount Vernon since 1858 when the Ladies Association was organized. Cataloging was done in conformance with the Smithsonian River Basin numbering system. In the case of the better-documented collections, this process led to the identification of potentially productive areas of research which are scheduled for field testing. A second source of information, the rich graphic record of paintings, engravings, and maps, also provided significant insights into the changes the property underwent prior to 1858. The limitation of this particular source of data for historic sites was the general absence of information pertaining to the important years during which Mount Vernon was being developed, from George Washington's acquisition of the property in the 1750s through the last major Washington alteration to the

mansion in the 1780s. Clues to knowledge of this crucial period lie buried and underscore the need for archaeological research.

The third phase of work on the property involved a field reconnaissance, for which the objective was to discover sites alluded to in the records, as well as to identify unknown sites. This phase resulted in the identification of numerous prehistoric sites. Significant 18th-century discoveries included brick kilns in outlying areas and the stone foundation of the carpenter's shop in the mansion complex. The known, but highly disturbed, site of the blacksmith shop was found to contain sections of well preserved stratigraphy. This particular survival is significant since clues may survive on the construction, use, and demise of the workshop. In addition, the site contains information on the manufacture and repair of the plantation's tools.

The work program for the remaining months includes the continued curation of the artifact collections. Construction and maintenance projects will be monitored to assure minimal damage to potential archaeological sites. Information obtained in this year's archaeological work may help in future restoration work and in the museum interpretation to the million annual visitors to this landmark most closely associated with the nation's first president.



John Gauntlett painting of Gloucester Point, 1755. Courtesy of the Mariners Museum.

Revelations at Gloucester Point

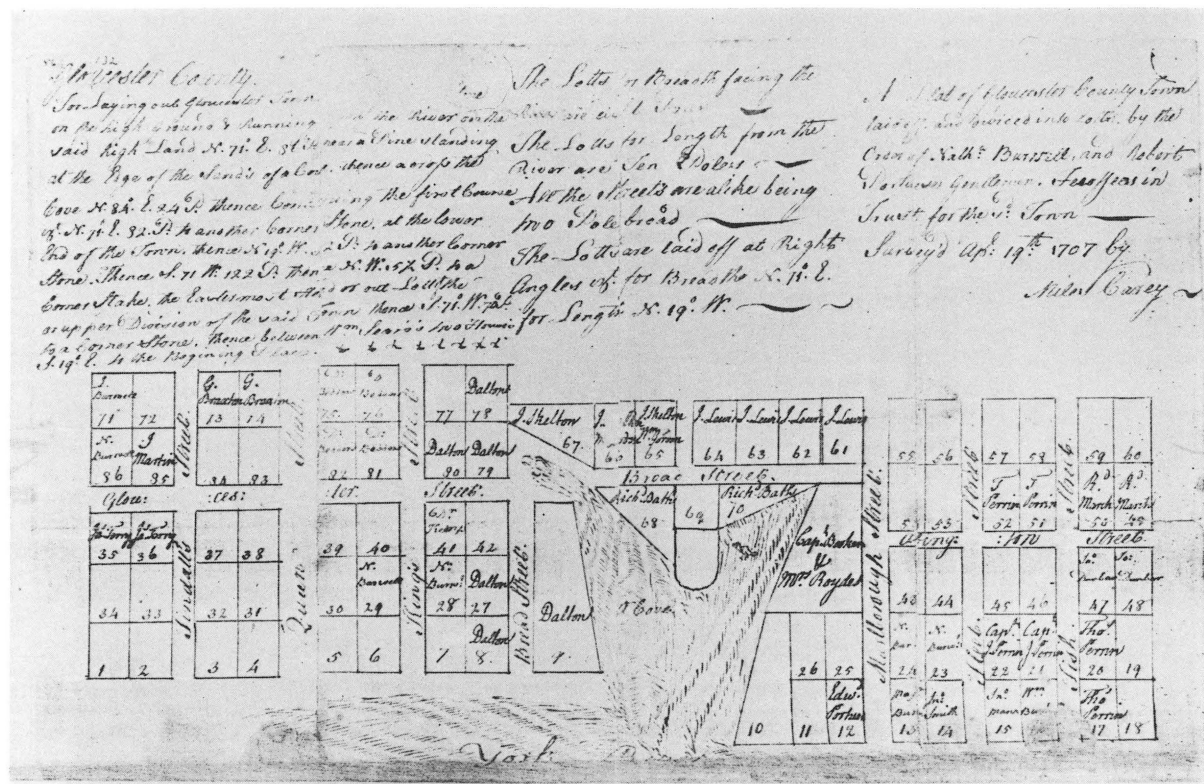
Across the York River from Yorktown, beneath the campus of the College of William and Mary's School of Marine Science, lie some of Virginia's most significant archaeological remains. Though William and Mary's roots extend deeply into Virginia's history, Gloucester Point's rich heritage spans an even greater breadth of time, touching upon virtually every important period of Virginia's past. Gloucester Point was mapped in 1608, settled during the second quarter of the 17th century, fortified in 1667, and established as the site for Gloucester Town in 1680. Following the last major battle of the American Revolution, it was the site of the British surrender in 1781. It later was occupied by forces of both the Union and the Confederacy in 1862.

Gloucester Point became the site of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science in the 1940s, which later became part of the College of William and Mary. Some of the Point's archaeological remains came to light in 1980 with plans to construct a new septic system to meet expanding needs of the Marine Science campus.

The Landmarks Commission's Research Center for Archaeology's involvement began with an announcement that construction of a waste-water treatment facility was planned for the fall and winter of 1980 at Gloucester Point. Archaeological

testing in the proposed construction area unearthed substantial below-ground remains. Recommendations were made as to how to mitigate the adverse effects of construction. VHLC archaeologists began rescue operations as earth-moving equipment disturbed 60,000 square feet of ground in preparation for construction of the drainfields. Archaeologists monitored the drainfield work, mapping each below-ground slice while examining the sidewalls for traces of human occupation.

VHLC archaeologists sought to have one of the six drainfields relocated to an adjacent area where testing had shown there would be minimal impact. The drainfield in question lay within an extremely well preserved bastion which had survived above ground since the Civil War. During archaeological testing, numerous features associated with Civil War occupation were found leading to the bastion, along with a colonial trash pit and well in the center of the fort. Commission efforts to preserve these sites were unsuccessful. Construction cut through nearly one hundred features including a brick foundation from the original Gloucester town, root cellars, ditches, 17th, 18th, and 19th-century post holes, a possible palisade line, and the aforementioned well and trash pit. Charred wooden timbers *in situ* throughout the fill indicated that the building with the brick foundation had been de-



1707 Plat of Gloucester Point by Miles Carey.

stroyed by fire. The well shaft was found to have been robbed of its brick to a depth of ten feet below modern grade, probably during Civil War occupation of the site. Subtle soil stains surrounding *in situ* machine-cut nails marked the placement of a wood box, possibly constructed by soldiers who used this liner to protect themselves from cave-ins while salvaging the brick for use elsewhere. Continued excavation to an additional six feet down the well shaft produced a U.S. Army Civil War-era belt buckle and a whole, but slightly crushed canteen, substantiating the supposition that the well had been open until the 1860s.

In the best of situations, historical research on an archaeological site precedes excavation. In the case of Gloucester Point, however, time constraints necessitated concurrent efforts to uncover documentary evidence and physical evidence of the site's occupation. Since many of Gloucester County's colonial records have not survived, it was necessary to utilize other archival material to provide documentary data on Gloucester Point.

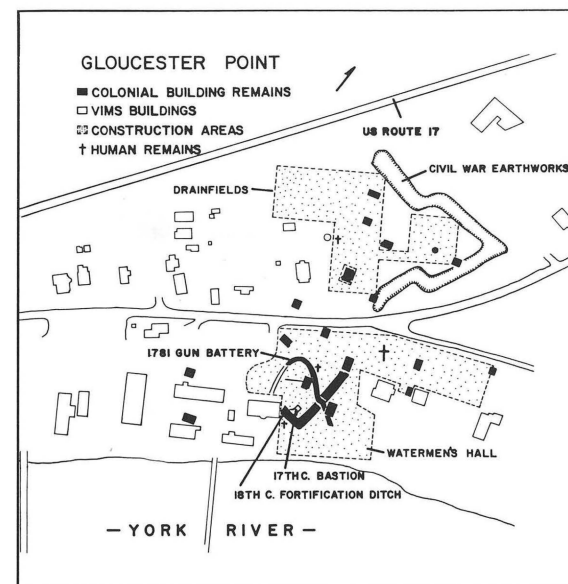
Gloucester Town is located on a triangular-shaped peninsula on the north bank of the York River across the river from Yorktown. This high-bluffed and marsh-tipped promontory was long known as Tindall's Point, named by Robert Tindall, a mariner who sailed with Captain Christopher Newport and mapped this area in 1608 according to contemporary records.

The earliest known reference to possible structural features at the Point appears in the records of the 1632-33 Executive Council, ordering construction of a tobacco storage warehouse "at the

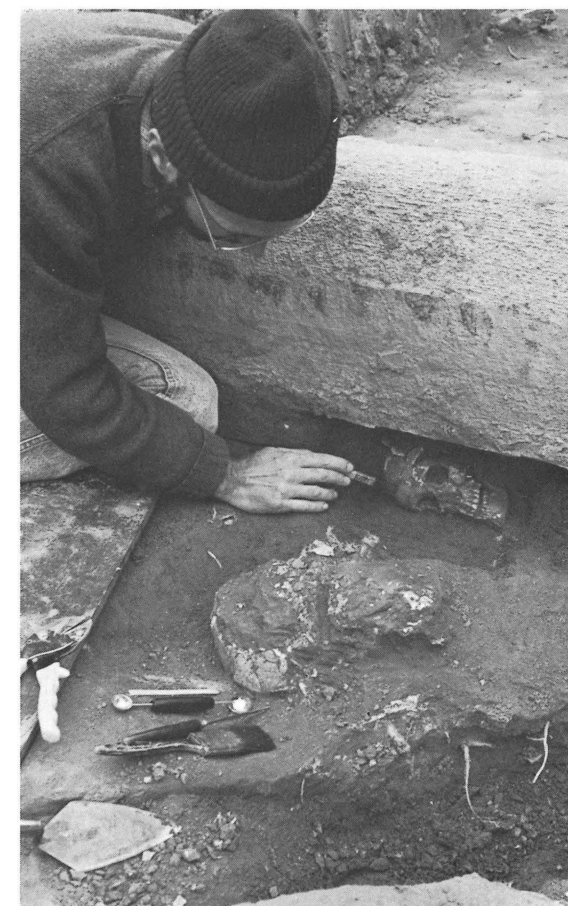
Rocks against Tyndall's (sic) Point" for use of area residents.

On June 11, 1665, the Council ordered that certain ships for ordnance, lying at Point Comfort in Hampton Roads, be brought to Tindall's Point and three other locations with the intent of building fortifications against the Dutch. The colonial government recognized the strategic importance of this location, noting the constriction of the York River here formed a natural harbor easily defensible from the bluff and provided controlled access to the upper reaches of the river. In 1667, a Dutch attack on several British ships provoked the Governor and the Council to recommend to the House of Burgesses that a fort be built at Tindall's Point and at four other locations "for the safety of such ships as will arrive." An act passed in September 1667 specified that each fort was to be built with "the walls ten feet high and toward the river or shipping, ten feet thick at least," and "to be capable of eight great guns at the least...under constant guard by a gunner and four men." All ships were to ride under the protection of these forts. Throughout the next two hundred years, Tindall's Point was to be the site of a succession of military fortifications.

Remnants of a 17th-century bastion to a fortification were found delineated by soil stains from palisade lines thirty feet from the edge of the eroding bluff "toward the river." Considerably disturbed ground in the area of these remains limited the amount of information recovered from this important feature. Two post holes, one containing a hand-wrought nail in the fill which extended to two feet



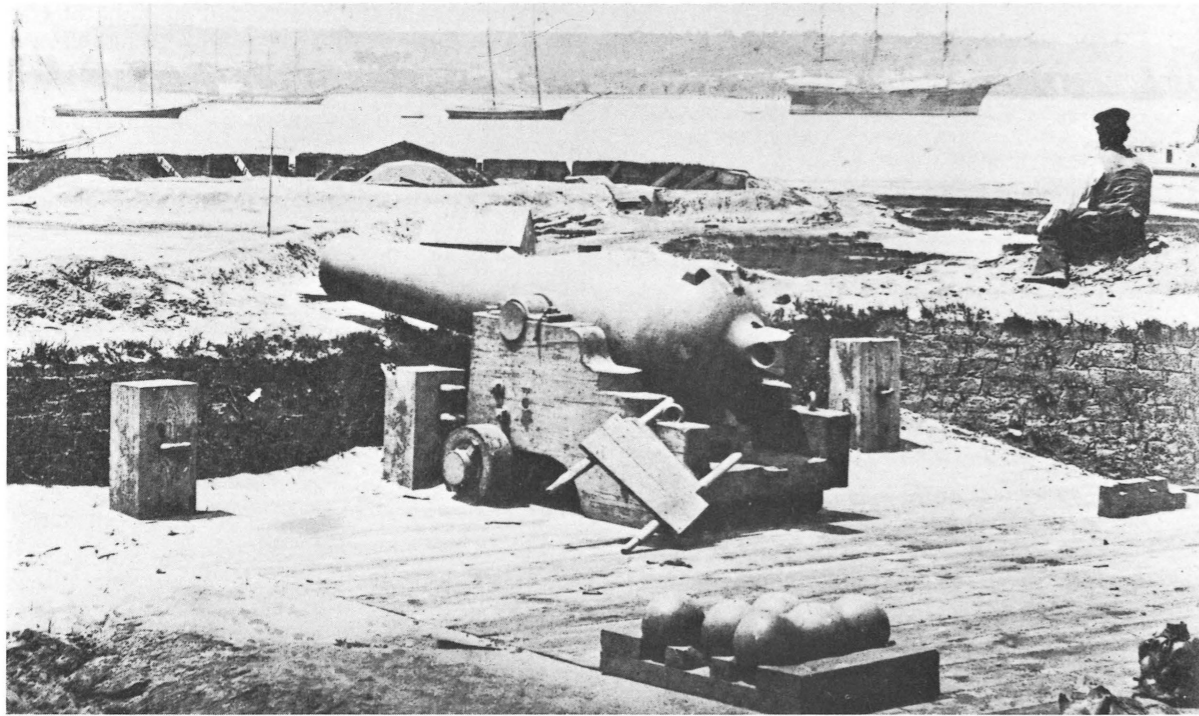
Drawing of VIMS campus showing construction areas and location of archaeological remains.



Revolutionary War burial directly under parking lot curbs.



Part of Revolutionary War graveyard in Watermen's Hall parking lot. Note burial directly under parking lot curbing to right.



Embattled Confederates at Gloucester Point; small artillery and ammunition of the Civil War. (Credit: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

below grade, lay on a line parallel to the long axis of the fortification, hinting of an internal structure. Exposed by a passing bulldozer, a fragment of a human skull lay *in situ* in a grave near the edge of the palisade line. A single brass pin was found in the dark soil of the grave suggesting that the body of this 17th-century resident of the Point had been wrapped in a shroud.

The historic documentation on fortifications at the Point suggests that with each new threat of danger, interest in the fort resurfaced with a flurry of activity centered around upgrading its armament and personnel staffing; then, in more peaceful times, the fort fell into disrepair. In the summer of 1682, pirates came ashore, forcing their way into the Tindall's Point houses of Mrs. Rebecca Lake and John Williams, burglarizing and carrying away "a considerable quantity of goods, monies, and plate," according to the records of the Council. This suggests that at that particular time there were no soldiers present to prevent such lawlessness.

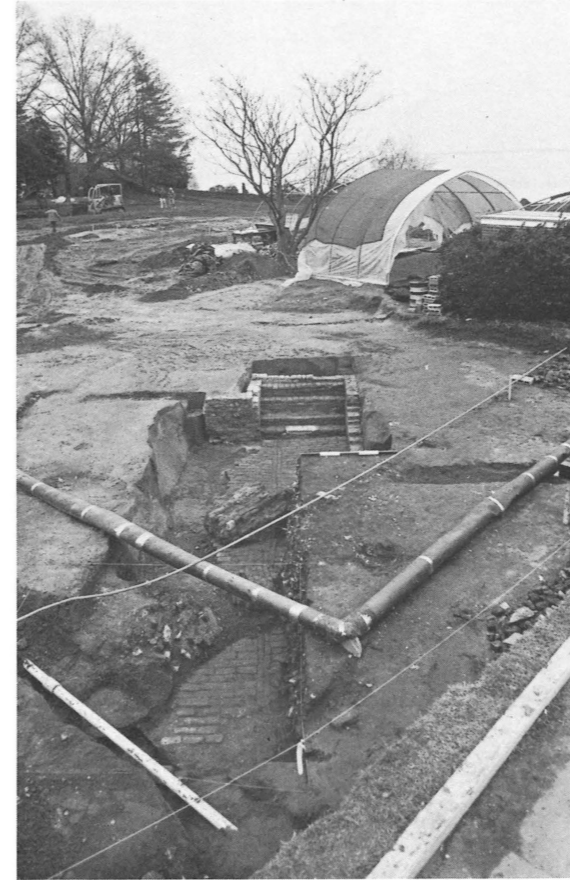
The importance of Gloucester Point was highlighted when the Executive Council recommended on February 16, 1677 that the colony build a new statehouse at Tindall's Point, making it the capital of the colony. The new structure was intended to replace the statehouse burned by Bacon's army at Jamestown in September 1676. The House of Burgesses narrowly defeated the proposal by a 21 to 18 vote.

In June of 1680, Thomas Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, addressed the Assembly and reiterated the King's desire to see towns and ports created in Virginia. The Assembly responded by passing the 1680 "Act for Cohabitation and Encouragement of Trade and Manufacture," designating twenty sites for new towns of which Tindall's Point was one. This, the first of three "Town Acts" (1680, 1691, and 1706), initiated the effort to esta-

blish ports of commerce along Virginia's waterways. The 1680 Act specified that all goods to be exported from Virginia after January 1, 1681 were to pass through one of these towns or ports; and that after September 29, 1681, all goods imported to the colony, including slaves, English servants, and merchandise, were to be landed and sold at these new ports of entry. Each town was to be fifty acres in size and laid out in one-half-acre lots. In return for one hundred pounds of tobacco, each settler who would build a dwelling house or warehouse on his lot within a year was offered one-half acre of land. As further enticement to urbanization, all carpenters, bricklayers, laborers, sawyers, and brickmakers who were willing to live in these planned towns and practice their trades would be freed from liability for bad debts for a five-year period. Although the 1680 Gloucester Town plat is not known to be extant, a 1707 version by Miles Carey does survive.

Archaeological remains of five buildings with indication of several more were found in the area of the septic system drainfields. All of those buildings dating to the 18th century were built on an orientation that conforms to the grid shown on Carey's 1707 plat. Although the topography of the Point could be closely related to the plat, archaeologists had hoped for a clue directly linking a point on the plat to an archaeological feature on the ground, thereby establishing in effect a blueprint which could be used as a planning tool for dealing with future projects at the Point.

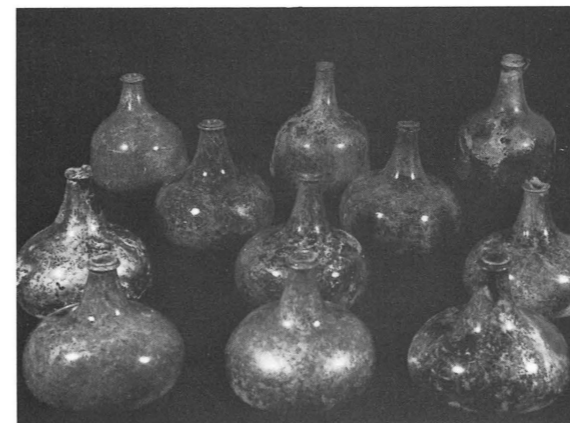
With the prospect of a second major construction project for the Marine Science School at Gloucester Point, archaeologists from the VHLC conducted a one-week survey of the site on which the new administration building, Waterman Hall, was to be built. A budget for salvage excavation was drawn up and presented to the College of William and Mary. Because the college was unable to



Brick remains of 17th C. house, probably of Wm. Sears, location of Watermen Hall auditorium.



Artifacts discovered at Gloucester Point.



underwrite such a project, and in light of the significance of the site, the VHLC assigned one staff archaeologist to the project to work with volunteers.

Below-ground remains of six buildings dating from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries and fortifications from each century were discovered at the proposed construction site. Part of the Revolutionary War military hospital graveyard was discovered after construction had begun on the new building, as well as two isolated human burials, one of which was a native American. Evidence of three more buildings, a possible wall, one side of a triangular-shaped Revolutionary War gun battery, and part of a hospital graveyard were discovered while preparing parking lots for Waterman Hall.

During the construction of Waterman Hall, a link was found between the Gloucester Town plat and the archaeological evidence. Two parallel fence lines, spaced thirty-three feet apart and bordered by the four 18th-century brick foundations, were discovered and identified as a roadway, based upon a note on the 1707 Gloucester Town plat which states that "all the streets are alike being two poles broad" or thirty-three feet wide. This westernmost street, also the first cross street approached from the Point, was named Tindall Street for the area's earliest cartographer.

Surveyor Miles Carey noted on his Gloucester Town plat that the westernmost survey line which defined the west edge of town went "thence between Wm. Sears two houses..To the beginning place." Adjacent to the site where that line was projected, archaeologists found the remains of a 17th-century brick-lined cellar complete with bulkhead entrance, bricked floor, and possible collapsed chimney base, likely the remains of one of William Sears' two houses, for it was the only colonial structure found that was not oriented to the town's layout.

Chief among the groups around the state who aided the rescue archaeology at Gloucester Point was the Gloucester Historical Society. It was their initial concern with the site that alerted the VHLC staff to this highly significant archaeological site in Virginia. Other volunteers from the Archaeological Society of Virginia, the College of William and Mary, the University of Virginia, Christopher Newport College, Mary Washington College, and James Madison University, as well as professional archaeologists from Colonial Williamsburg and Monticello and personnel of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, assisted in the rescue operations.

As long ago as 1931, the National Park Service proposed the inclusion of Gloucester Point in a National Historic Landmark District. The late James R. Short, former chairman of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, once stated that Gloucester Point was second only to Jamestown in its level of significance. Recent assemblage of surviving documentary evidence on the history of man's activities on the Point, supported by both new and corroborating data from archaeological excavations, substantiates that claim. Although much of the Gloucester Point site has been lost to new construction, a wealth of information still lies dormant below the surface of historic Tindall's Point. Efforts to preserve and recognize the surviving yet uncovered sites continue to the present.



Steamer Company Number Five, Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond

State Grant Awards 1984-86

For the 1984-86 biennium the General Assembly has awarded a total of \$1,318,820 in financial assistance to museums, historical societies, foundations, and associations for the care and maintenance of their collections, exhibits, sites, and facilities in accordance with Section 10-145.13 of the *Code of Virginia*. Of this amount, \$85,320 is appropriated to Confederate memorial associations and organizations of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Virginia for the care of cemeteries and graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors. The balance of the appropriation is for maintenance or restoration of facilities or collections at thirty-one museums and historical organizations across the state.

While this appropriation includes an annual award for several museums, it also includes one-time appropriations for twenty-two historical societies, museums, and historic buildings open to the public. Individual appropriations for this biennium range from \$2,000 to \$265,000 and include such diverse projects as grounds maintenance at Kerr Place in Accomack County, and restoration of a missing wing at the 1813 Chatham Clerk's Office in Pittsylvania County, to restoration planning for the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop/Museum in Alexandria.

The *Code of Virginia* requires that no funds be awarded under this program for the renovation or reconstruction of any historic site unless the property is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. Plans and specifications for all renovation work funded by the General Assembly must be submitted to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for review. The proposed work must be in conformance

with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* are used by the Commission to judge all restoration or rehabilitation projects and are designed to insure that a property's historical integrity is retained during the project work. The *Code of Virginia* also requires that the recipient of a grant from the General Assembly enter into an agreement with the Commission stating that the property will be open to the public for at least 100 days a year for at least five years following completion of the project. Finally, the grant recipient must certify that at least 25% of the estimated cost of the project will be available from non-state sources.

Applications for state grants must be filed with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission on or before the opening day of the regular session of the General Assembly in even-numbered years. Usually, such requests for financial assistance are considered only in even-numbered years unless the request is of an emergency nature. The Commission verifies that applications are complete and accurate, and then it transmits them to the House of Delegates and the Senate for consideration as a part of the biennial budget process.

Qualified organizations interested in applying for historic preservation funds from the General Assembly should contact the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for an application. Applicants should also work closely with their state senator and delegate in preparing and submitting the application, because such legislative sponsorship is essential for favorable consideration by the General Assembly. For further information about the state grants program please contact the Commission at (804) 786-3143.



Kerr Place, Onancock, Accomack County



Fredericksburg City Hall, Fredericksburg Historic District



The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary, Alexandria

Grant recipients for the 1984-86 biennium include:

Ash Lawn, Albemarle County	\$ 50,000	Oatlands, Loudoun County	\$ 25,000
Bacon's Castle, Surry County	\$ 25,000	Old City Hall, Fredericksburg	\$100,000
Belle Boyd Cottage, Front Royal	\$ 25,000	Poe Shrine, Richmond	\$ 15,000
Chatham 1813 Clerk's Office, Pittsylvania County	\$ 25,000	Prestwoud, Mecklenburg County	\$ 25,000
Confederate Museum, Richmond	\$ 60,000	Scotchtown, Hanover County	\$ 24,000
Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History	\$ 30,000	Smithfield, Montgomery County	\$ 30,000
Enos House, Surry County	\$ 25,000	Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop/Museum, Alexandria	\$ 5,000
John Fox, Jr. House, Big Stone Gap	\$ 11,000	Steamer Company No. 5, Richmond	\$ 10,000
Peter Francisco House, Buckingham County	\$ 25,000	Stoneleigh, Ferrum College	\$ 25,000
Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick County	\$ 25,000	Stratford, Westmoreland County	\$ 80,000
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation Brookneal	\$ 40,000	Valentine Museum, Richmond	\$100,000
Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington	\$ 30,000	Violet Bank, Colonial Heights	\$ 4,500
Kenmore, Fredericksburg	\$ 25,000	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond	\$ 50,000
Kerr Place, Accomack County	\$ 2,000	War Memorial Museum of Newport News	\$265,000
John Marshall House, Richmond	\$ 14,000	Wilderness Road Regional Museum, Pulaski County	\$ 15,000
		Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, Staunton	\$ 48,000

Enchanted Castle



Cast-iron fireback discovered at Governor Spotswood's Enchanted Castle site in Orange County.

One of the most significant archaeological sites in the Commonwealth has recently become the focus of intense interest by preservationists around the state due to its position within a 250-acre tract now being developed for residential use. Located in eastern Orange County overlooking the Rapidan River, the Germanna site is that of the impressive early 18th-century plantation of Colonial Governor Alexander Spotswood which was added to the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1977 and to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Based upon recent discoveries, efforts are underway to designate it a National Historic Landmark.

Last spring the site's new owner began constructing new houses in the immediate vicinity and indicated his intention to build a house on the site itself. The owner subsequently agreed to alter his construction plans, if archaeological excavation of the site began immediately. A small crew under the auspices of the VHLC worked at the site from mid-April through late July. Their findings measurably added to what had been known of the site and confirmed the site's significance and potential for further discovery.

Built in 1723, Spotswood's home was referred to as an "enchanted castle" by William Byrd, II of Westover. Its massive size and monumental character seem to indicate that this description was appropriate. Based upon archaeological testing thus far, the core of the mansion was 35 feet wide and 88 feet long. The width may have extended to 45 feet if indications of a gallery on the river side and a colonnade on the land approach prove valid. Apparently attached to the mansion by hyphens were two flanking outbuildings, one of which measures 20 feet by 36 feet. In turn, additional buildings

were appended to the latter to form a courtyard approximately 50 feet by 160.

Superimposed over the plan were unusually well preserved architectural features such as collapsed chimneys and a continuous section of the mansion's corner. These two conditions present a very rare opportunity to reconstruct accurately the elevations of a structure which otherwise shows no indications above grade. Since Governor Spotswood was in charge of completing the palace in Williamsburg and oversaw the reconstruction of the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary, the site has the potential of providing more information on these two structures.

Scattered over the property are large fragments of dressed architectural stone that originally adorned the mansion. There are at least three types of stone, including fragmentary column bases and door and window surrounds. Within the hearths, fragments of marble mantels were discovered along with a complete cast-iron fireback. The fireback may have been manufactured at Spotswood's furnace in Massaponax near Fredericksburg. Records indicate he was selling various products including firebacks in Williamsburg in the 1720s. A similar fireback was found near the President's House at the College of William and Mary. Both examples bear a bust comparable to the "Indian Queen" crest of the Virginia colony which led Ivor Noel-Hume to suggest that the Williamsburg fireback may have been made in a Virginia ironworks.

Other remains buried further down in the mansion's basement should be well preserved in the ashes of the fire that consumed the mansion about 1740. These items should provide new insights on the important role that the Virginia governor played as a member of the colonial elite.

Beyond the mansion's ruins, but equally important, are the landscape features which completed Spotswood's plantation. These include evidence of terraces and fragments of a drilled stone pipe which may be the remains of a water system.

As the crew worked at the site, local preservation groups worked to establish long-term protection for the site. In July Historic Gordonsville, Inc. bought from the developer the building lot that includes the mansion site. Subsequently, Historic Gordonsville secured an option to purchase additional lots that hold the remains of dependencies, outbuildings, and significant landscaping features. Funds must now be raised to exercise that option.

Funds must also be raised to design and carry out a full-scale excavation of the site. While the emergency work of this past spring clearly saved the site from immediate destruction, it inevitably created a new threat to the site's integrity by making the site more vulnerable to weather and vandals. The site's vulnerability mitigates against long-term preservation *in situ*. While the site is of unquestioned significance, and while the threat to its preservation is real, funding for an archaeological project of such huge magnitude is uncertain. Appropriate treatment for the Enchanted Castle at Germanna will be a focus of attention for various Virginia preservation groups in the months ahead.

Around The State

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has announced the establishment of the Virginia Fund, a revolving fund program. A preservation revolving fund is a vehicle for acquiring legal interests in historically or architecturally worthwhile buildings or archaeological sites and reselling those properties after placing protective legal covenants in the deeds of conveyance to assure proper preservation of the resource. Purchasers of such "revolved properties" must also enter into a rehabilitation or restoration agreement as one of the conditions of the sale. The Virginia Fund will not compete with already existing revolving funds, but will direct preservation-minded purchasers to those local organizations when they exist. The APVA's revolving fund will concentrate mainly on rural properties since the Commonwealth is losing so many 18th- and 19th-century structures and sites in non-urban areas.

A second important project in the APVA plans is a Historic Properties List, a computerized list of historic properties for sale in Virginia. Since the Virginia Fund will be unable to purchase or option every old building in Virginia, this list will serve as a marketing vehicle for those who wish to sell or buy historic properties. For more information, contact: R. Angus Murdoch, Executive Director, APVA, 2705 Park Avenue, Richmond, VA 23220.

Two University of Virginia architectural history graduate students, Harold John Bradley and Mary Reumen-Redenbaugh (under direction of Ed Lay), are 1984 recipients of an annual national prize for the best sets of measured drawings prepared for the Historic American Buildings Survey by architecture students. The students' project produced measured drawings of Pavilion IV, designed by Thomas Jefferson on the University's Lawn.

The annual symposium of the Historic Richmond Foundation, entitled "Enlightened Preservation: New Techniques for Saving Old Places," was held in September at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. Featured speakers were Constance Chamberlin, President of the newly formed Preservation Alliance of Virginia; Sylvester Putman, Superintendent of the Richmond National Battlefield Park; David J. Brown, Executive Director of the Historic Staunton Foundation; and Frederic H. Cox, Jr., architect for the rehabilitation of the Virginia Center for the Performing Arts. Moderator for the program was Calder C. Loth, Senior Architectural Historian and Technical Preservation Services Supervisor for the VHLC.

Following ten years of research and excavation work, the Alexandria Archaeological Commission is finally bringing to fruition plans to reconstruct a lock from the Alexandria Canal on the city's north waterfront. Plans also call for returning the Potomac shoreline to its 1850 mark, as well as construction of a museum and a park. The project is part of the city's effort to revitalize and preserve the history of Alexandria's waterfront.

Dr. Daniel P. Jordan, professor of history at Virginia Commonwealth University, was recently named as the new director of Monticello. Dr. Jordan, whose appointment becomes effective January 1, 1985, has served as a member of the VHLC State Review Board since 1980.

The City of Falls Church has recently approved an ordinance to protect its historic buildings from demolition. The City Council declared the entire two-mile-square jurisdiction a historic conservation district where structures built before 1910 would receive special protection.

John G. Zehmer, Jr., has been named the new executive director of the Historic Richmond Foundation, succeeding Michael Gold. Mr. Zehmer formerly served as historic preservation planner for the City of Richmond and as director of the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

Karen Czaikowski has been named the new director of Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc. Ms. Czaikowski holds a graduate degree in historic preservation from the University of Vermont and most recently worked in the Vermont Division of Historic Preservation.

With assistance from the VHLC, the city of Lynchburg has recently completed a survey of its historic buildings over fifty years old which may have been excluded in earlier surveys. Also supporting the survey was the Lynchburg Historical Foundation. Field work and research was conducted by a summer intern from James Madison University, Ms. Kay Nichols.

The Virginia Women's Cultural History Project, conceived and chaired by Lynda Johnson Robb, opened its exhibit entitled "A Share of Honour" at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond in November. The majority of the exhibition's content are on public display for the first time and includes portraits, watercolors and other graphics, decorative arts, textiles, and everyday implements of household and non-domestic labors associated with Virginia women. The VHLC's Research Center for Archaeology has loaned both prehistoric and historic artifacts, such as jewelry and implements associated with food preparation, to the exhibit which will move from Richmond to Norfolk and Roanoke, ending in June 1985.

The Historic Christ Church Foundation has underwritten the preparation of measured drawings of Christ Church, a National Historic Landmark in Lancaster County. The drawings, prepared by the firm of Evans, Hudson, Vlattas, Architects of Hampton, have been drawn to standards set by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Two complete sets of the drawings were given to the VHLC by the foundation.

Notes On Landmarks

The **Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation** in Staunton is the recipient of a \$20,000 award from the Institute of Museum Services. The award, announced by Senator John Warner, is one of sixteen made in the Commonwealth and is designed to assist museums in maintaining and improving their services to the public. The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace is listed on the Virginia and National registers.

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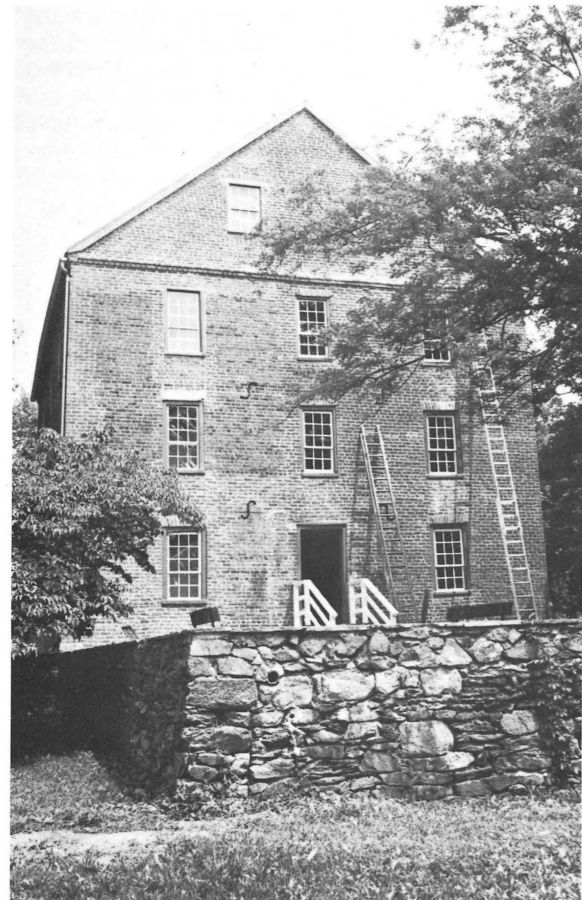
The National Trust for Historic Preservation has awarded a planning grant to **Union Theological Seminary** in Richmond. The grant will be used to prepare a long-range plan for the seminary's quadrangle, site of the original campus in Richmond's north side. The high Victorian Gothic buildings were designed by noted Richmond architect William Read in the late 19th century.

* * *

With a \$25,000 grant from the Virginia General Assembly, and a planned fund raising campaign to gather \$50,000 more, Surry County is hoping to undertake a major restoration of the **Enos House**, a registered Virginia landmark. Plans call for using the 18th-century farmhouse as Surry County's first county-run museum. The significance of the Enos House lies in the rarity of such examples of unaltered vernacular dwellings from that period.

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Waterford Mill, Waterford, Loudoun County. Completed Jobs Act Project (see NOTES # 24).



The U.S. Army has initiated a multiphase \$4 million restoration of historic **Fort Monroe** in Hampton, Virginia. With design study, contractual agreements, and supervision provided by the National Park Service, the first phase is aimed specifically at safety maintenance of the fort. Work includes restoration of the interior fort walls and casemates. Efforts are toward restoration of the fort to its 1832 configuration. Fort Monroe is a National Historic Landmark which is an open post welcoming visitors at any time.

* * *

A fund raising campaign is underway to raise \$1,000,000 for the restoration of the Virginia Seminary and College in Lynchburg. Restoration efforts will concentrate on **Hayes Hall**, named for the founder of the college, whose primary early mission was to train teachers and ministers for work within the black community. Built in the Second Empire style, Hayes Hall is one of the oldest collegiate buildings in Lynchburg.

* * *

Renovation is underway at the old **Norfolk and Western Railway Station** in Petersburg due to the efforts and generosity of William T. Jarratt, Jr. Mr. Jarratt recently purchased the station from the Historic Petersburg Foundation. Although Jarratt, a retired Petersburg contractor, is unable to do the work himself, he has sought the assistance of friends to undertake the job. Jarratt

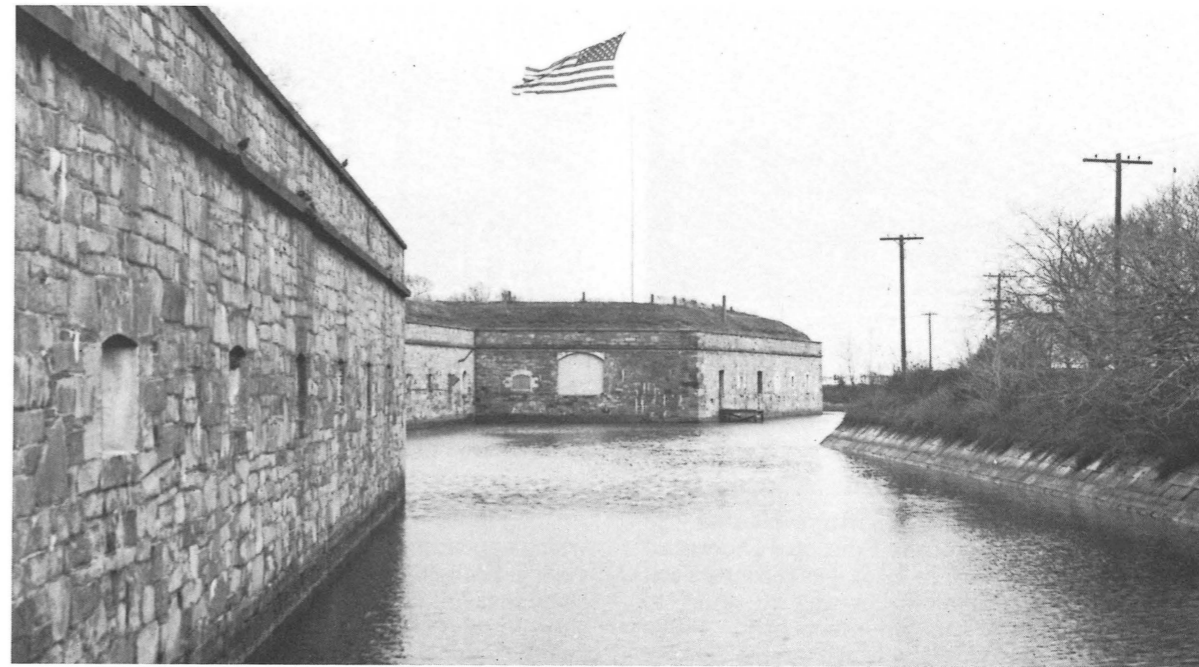
Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Rockbridge County. Completed Jobs Act Project (see NOTES # 24).



Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton



Union Theological Seminary, on Seminary Avenue in Richmond



Fort Monroe, Hampton

plans to let the Petersburg industrial development office select a use for the building.

* * *

The historic **Martha Washington Inn** in Abingdon has recently been purchased by the United Coal Company. Utilizing the investment tax credits designed for rehabilitation of certified historic structures, UCC has already begun refurbishing the Inn with special efforts directed at repairs to the structure of the building and improvements to the dining room. UCC spokesman Tom Fowlkes said, "It was our feeling that this inn is such an important part of the history of Southwest Virginia; it was an institution worth preserving."

* * *

The **Lee House**, Richmond, so called because Robert E. Lee resided there for several months following the Civil War, is currently undergoing rehabilitation with an addition in the rear to house the Traveller's Restaurant. The house long served as home to the Virginia Historical Society and presently houses several architectural firms.

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Plans are underway for the rehabilitation of another Lexington, Virginia landmark. The **Willson-Walker House** on North Main Street is slated for conversion to a restaurant to be opened in the spring of 1985. Plans have been approved by the Lexington Planning Commission.

* * *

The University of Virginia will spend more than \$100,000 over the next five years on the renovation of the 150-year-old **Morea**, recently listed on the Virginia and National registers (see *Notes*, Spring 1984). Plans call for interior repairs and painting, replacement of the roof, and repointing of the brickwork. The house was built by John P. Emmet, a scientist invited by Thomas Jefferson to join his faculty as a professor of natural history.

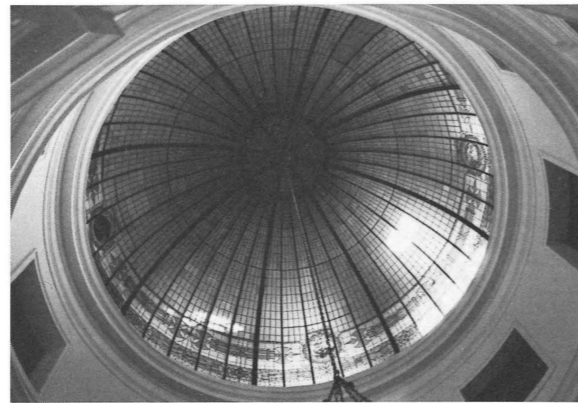
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Fire destroyed an important landmark in the Winchester Historic District last summer. The large Victorian home at **414 South Braddock Street** was the only intact and original example of the Second Empire style in Winchester.

* * *



Mayo Memorial Church House on West Franklin Street in Richmond



Handley Library, Winchester, interior view of dome. Completed Jobs Act Project (see NOTES # 24).



Martha Washington Inn, Arlington



Dodson House, Petersburg Public Library. Completed Jobs Act Project (see NOTES # 24).

Rehabilitation of the 1845 **Mayo House**, the diocesan headquarters of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia in Richmond since 1923, has recently been completed. This rehabilitation was an effort to return to the interior the rich effects of the 1890s so carefully contrived by the Mayo family. As part of the project, the sash and roof were repaired and the exterior cleaned and painted in a 19th-century color scheme. Future plans call for appropriate refurbishing of the house which is listed on both the Virginia and National registers.

* * *

The **Virginia Center For The Performing Arts** in downtown Richmond was awarded the 1984 Mary Wingfield Scott Preservation Award for the "quality of its renovation and the impact on downtown revitalization," by the Historic Richmond Foundation. The Virginia Center, a magnificent Art Deco theatre built in 1927 as a movie palace, was designed by John Eberson; the original atmospheric theatre style as well as all original paint colors were included in the award winning restoration by Marcellus Wright, Cox and Smith, architects. Also receiving recognition by the Historic Richmond Foundation were the **Branch House**, the **Mayo Memorial Church House**, **Saint Alban's Hall**, the **Refuge Temple** in the Jackson Ward Historic District, and the **Belfry Condominiums** in the Church Hill Historic District. All these properties are listed in the Virginia and National registers.

* * *

Norfolk's **Old City Hall**, photographs of which appear in the 1983 Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to the President of the United States, is undergoing substantial rehabilitation. The \$4.1 million project (a Tax Act project described in *Notes #24*), involves rehabilitation for business offices.

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Staff of the VHLC has been working with Orange County officials in reviewing work for the renovation of the **Orange County Courthouse**. The buff color brick courthouse dating from the mid-19th century is a rare example of the Italian Villa style employed for a Virginia public building. Work includes construction of a rear addition.

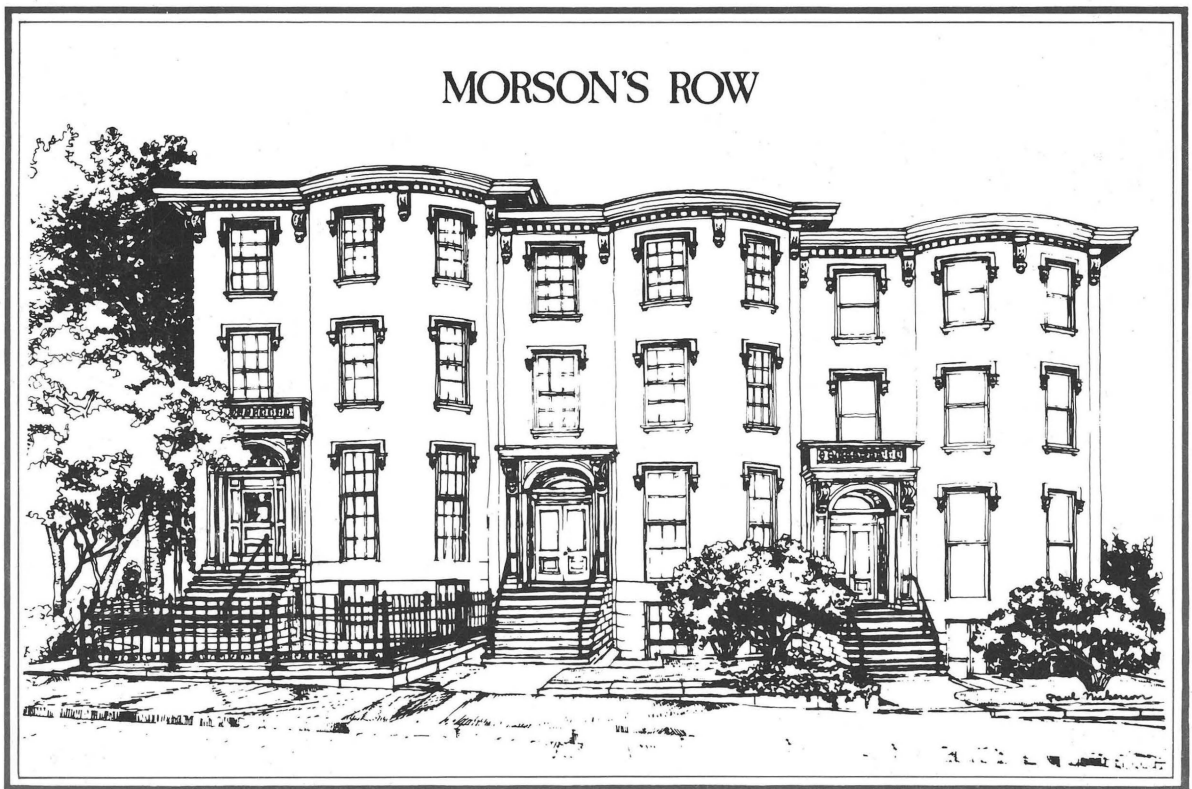
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Several properties listed on the National and Virginia registers in the Shenandoah Valley have pooled their resources to promote that area of the state. The **Alexander-Withrow House** and the **McCampbell Inn** in Lexington, the **Belle Grae Inn** in Staunton, and the **Hotel Strasburg** have joined with other resort inns in the Valley to encourage tourism.

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Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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