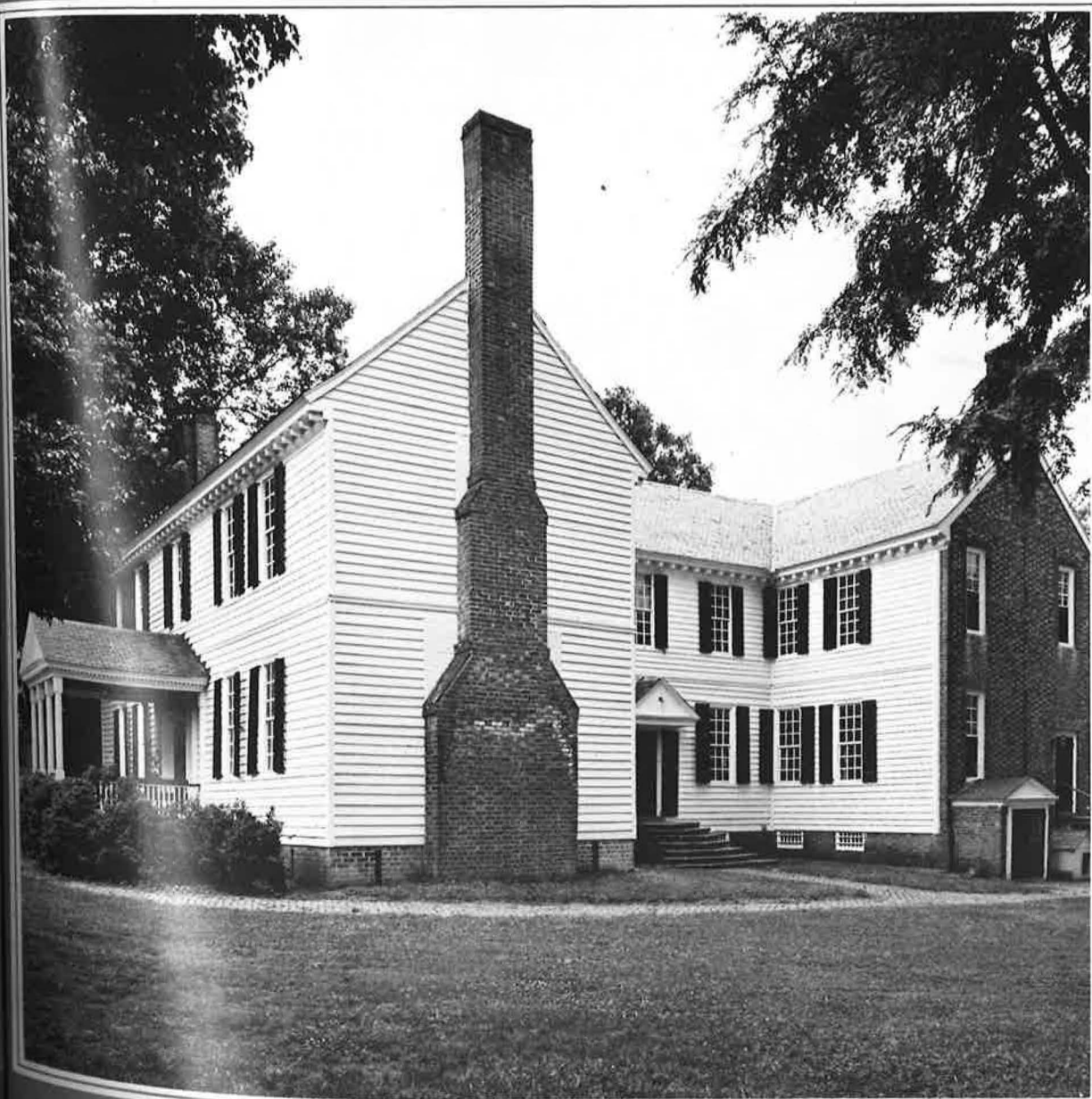


Notes on Virginia

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To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the cover of this issue of NOTES ON VIRGINIA features Tuckahoe in Goochland County, the first property listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (November 5, 1968) and the first Virginia property officially nominated by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission to the National Register of Historic Places (Cover photo credit: Dennis McWaters). Also to take note of that anniversary, we are fortunate to feature in this issue an article by the nation's first Keeper of the National Register, Dr. William Murtagh.

Dating from the first quarter of the 18th century, Tuckahoe is perhaps the most complete and least altered of the Commonwealth's early plantation dwellings. It is also the site of a tiny schoolhouse where Thomas Jefferson is said to have attended classes during the period when his parents lived at Tuckahoe. The legacy of that great Virginian is discussed in another article in this issue, "Jefferson's Workmen and the Virginia Landmarks Register," on p. 26 by Dr. Richard C. Cote, architectural historian with the Division of Historic Landmarks since 1977.

New Historical Highway Markers

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board, acting on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, has approved ten new historical highway markers and one replacement marker. The markers approved were: OLD RUSSELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, X-4 and FANNIE DICKENSON SCOTT JOHNSON, X-3 both in Russell County and requested by the Russell County Historical Society; SITE OF TIDEWATER INSTITUTE, WY-2, Northampton County, requested by the Tidewater Institute Alumni Association; TERRILL HILL, Q-6, in Bath County, requested by Dr. Virgil Howell of Virginia Beach; WILLOW SHADE, B-17, in Frederick County, requested by Mr. Morris E. Cather; MANGOICK CHURCH, OC-20, King William County, requested by the congregation of the church; COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY, B-12, Fairfax County, requested by V. C. Pat Jones; THOMAS CALHOUN WALKER, NW-11 in Gloucester County requested by citizens of Gloucester County; BARFORD, J-90, Lancaster County, requested by Fred L. Broad of Vermont; FLUVANNA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, F-49, requested by the Fluvanna County Historical Society. The replacement marker is GERMANNA, J-34 in Orange County, requested by the Board of the Germanna Foundation. All markers must meet the standards of significance set by the Landmarks Board. The markers are paid for from private sources.

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New Staff Members of the Division

Joining the staff this spring are John E. Wells, Deborah Randall, and Roberta Reid. John, who is serving as Tax Act Coordinator in the Technical Services Section, is a native of Martinsville, Virginia. He earned a B. A. in Architectural History at the University of Virginia and pursued graduate work at the University as well in architectural history, medical science, and building arts. He comes to Virginia from the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office where he served as Architectural Historian and Restoration Consultant. John also worked with the Historic American Building Survey in both South Carolina and Virginia. He is a contributing writer for *Architects and Builders in North Carolina* to be published later this year.

Working with John is Roberta Reid, a recent graduate of the preservation program at Mary Washington College. A native of Baltimore, Roberta has worked in the construction industry since 1976, serving as office engineer on the construction of three stations of the Baltimore Subway System. Roberta began her work at the Division as an intern from the Mary Washington Center for Historic Preservation.

Deborah Randall is serving as the Environmental Officer for the Division. Deborah earned her B. A. in Art History from Randolph Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg and her M. A. in Art History with emphasis in architecture from the University of Utah. She worked as a Park Ranger and interpreter at the Cape Cod National Seashore Park and comes to Richmond from Salt Lake City, Utah, where she worked as architectural historian responsible for the administration of the state survey in the Utah Preservation Office. While in Utah Deborah also worked in the Preservation Research Section of the Utah State Historical Society.

Architecture: Virginia Style

The response to the Division of Historic Landmarks' presentation "Architecture: Virginia Style" has been most gratifying. Since November when the slide/tape program was first offered, requests have been received from sixty individuals and organizations around the State ranging from boy scout troops to retirement homes and civic groups to elementary schools. It is estimated that between 1000 and 1200 people have viewed the presentation which focuses on the development of Virginia's architectural styles. Supervisor of the program, Dianne Pierce, encourages those wishing to reserve the presentation to make arrangements well in advance of scheduled viewings to assure availability. All inquiries about the program, which includes printed materials and for which there is no fee, should be directed to Dianne Pierce, Division of Historic Landmarks, 804/786-3143.

The Preservation Act of 1966: Twenty Years Later—William Murtagh

Twenty years is an infinitesimally small speck in the annals of time, but in terms of activity the period from 1966 to 1986 has witnessed a burgeoning interest in historic preservation in the United States and the conservation of our national patrimony. This was occasioned in no small part with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966 by the 89th Congress of the United States. As we have moved from the middle of the 19th century with the early efforts of Ann Pamela Cunningham to save Mount Vernon, into the last quarter of the 20th century, we have moved from a preoccupation with landmarks intellectually isolated from their environments to entities of local concern in our culture; we have moved from a preoccupation with museums to a concern for neighborhoods where people live; and we have moved from a patriotically zealous approach to history to a greater appreciation of aesthetics in architecture and setting.

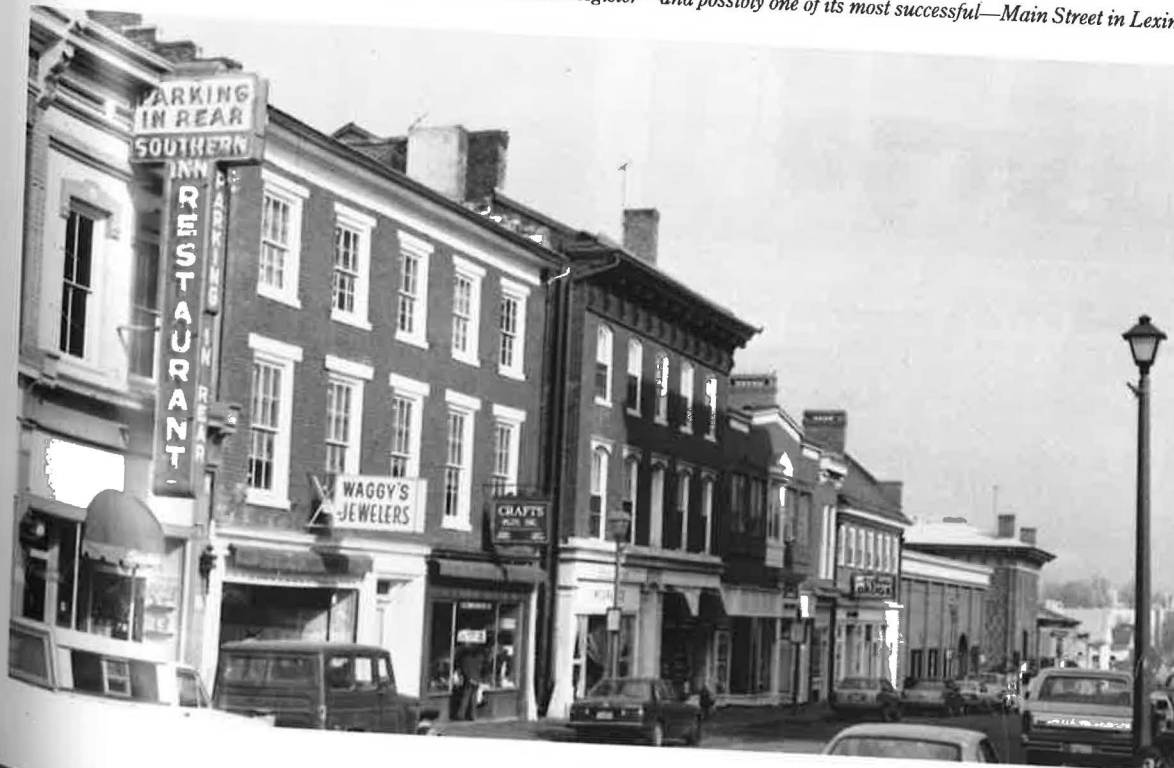


as an era in which the greatest concern was preservation of the house museum, certainly it was in the decade of the 1920s that the outdoor museum began to suddenly vie for the attention of the preservationist thanks to the establishment of Colonial Williamsburg's program. With the historic house museum as a long established form of preservation, it is easy for us to forget in the 1980s how Williamsburg's staff became the instant source of expertise in the 1920s and early 30s at a time before any academic training was available to individuals in the preservation field.

If the 20s represent the rise of the outdoor museum through the financial good offices of Mr. Rockefeller in Williamsburg and Henry Ford at Dearborn, Michigan, as the two, shall we say, "guru" leaders of the outdoor preservation movement, certainly the 1930s represent the decade when the environmental and planning thrust of preservation had its initiation. In 1931, the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina delineated a neighborhood in that city known as the Battery as an old and historic district.

The advent of World War II had a major impact upon what was to happen for the rest of the century among those elements of society concerned for our past. First, of all it swept away any of the lingering effects of the earlier great moderator of the develop-

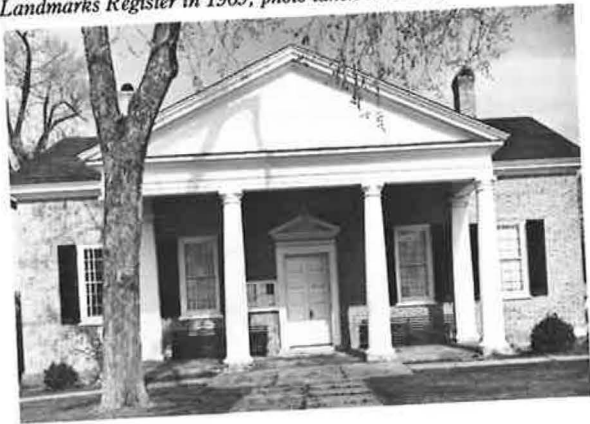
One of Virginia's earliest historic districts listed on the National Register—and possibly one of its most successful—Main Street in Lexington, Virginia.



ment of our country, the Great Depression. The phenomenal upheaval of war created a shredding of the social fabric, and it created great demographic changes as well as massive dislocations. As a result we entered the post-World War II period in the 50s as a society that had greatly changed. In the late 1940s our first major non-profit national membership organization known as the National Trust for Historic Preservation was chartered by Congress. There were two major governmental agencies having massive impacts upon each of us by the early 1950s: one was the new Department of Transportation, which was plowing through our cities and countryside to create our interstate road program; and the other was the Department of Housing and Urban Development whose surgical renewal programs were to demolish large areas of American downtowns in the interest of creating better housing for the underprivileged. One must also remember that we increased our sense of mobility through the interstate highway program, and that the invention of the television brought a greater sense of communication than the world had ever experienced. Layer those developments with the advent of the nuclear age and there were a number of elements in place to make us want to look for the sense of stability and continuity that preservation brings to us.

When I first went to Colonial Williamsburg as a representative of the National Trust in 1960 to coordinate what is now known as the Seminar for Historical Administration cosponsored by the Trust and Colonial Williamsburg as a vehicle to attract qualified young graduate students to the field of administration of historical agencies, preservation was still essentially a volunteer movement. Not one

The Cumberland County Courthouse, removed from the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1969; photo taken in March, 1986.



Bracketts Pond in the Green Springs Historic District, Louisa County.



of the hard cover volumes contained in the National Trust Library on preservation had at that point come into being. Events began to move rapidly in the 1960s. Peter Blake's *God's Own Junkyard*, a pictorial book portraying to a thinking public how we were trashing the environment of America and eradicating it faster than we were able to create it, carried us into the Johnson Administration. Virginia was the site of a 1964 National Trust conference cosponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, which produced the book *Historic Preservation Today*. Encompassed in that publication were the principals and some perceived needs for historic preservation in the United States. It called for the equivalent of a National Register of Historic Places and an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Those guidelines also significantly recognized that preservation was no longer solely a museum movement.

The era of the Great Society programs of the Johnson administration produced the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in the spring of 1965 for an invited audience of 1000 at the State Department in Washington, DC. Despite its title, many of the discussions revolved around the problems of urban blight: overhead utility wires, junkyards, and proliferating billboards. The U.S. Conference of Mayors established a special committee headed by the late Honorable Albert Raines of Alabama. Members included Senator Muskie from Maine, Governor Hoff from Vermont, Representative Whitnal of New Jersey, former Mayor Tucker of St. Louis, and the Honorable Gordon Gray, Chairman of the Board of the National Trust. From that committee came the book *With Heritage So Rich*. The key to what has happened in the preservation movement in the

Detail of improperly sandblasted brick at the Cumberland County Courthouse—18 years later.



View from Sunnyview in the Green Springs District, Louisa County.



United States since can be found in the "Conclusion to the Findings" of that book. We were enjoined to stop limiting our concerns to landmarks and converting them into museums; to pay attention to a fine old street of houses, a good old neighborhood, a marketplace, and everything that gives us a sense of stability and belonging; and that if we were to be successful we would have to look at our tax laws to give preservation of the existing environment as much an economic chance as new development. Out of that came the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665, in which the Congress of the United States directed the Secretary of the Interior to create a national list of what's worth keeping in the United States, known as the National Register. The law spelled out that this list should include sites, buildings, objects, *districts*, and structures significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. These could be national, state, or local in significance. The importance of the Act lies in the inclusion of the word "district"; the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to the private sector for preservation projects at the state's discretion, and the creation of the Advisory Council which set up a dialogue laterally at the highest level in government, the Cabinet level, and allowed preservation philosophy to filter downward through the bureaucracy of the government. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 then perhaps can be seen as an environmental act concerned with what we might call the cultural ecology of the nation. Here was a planning act to reverse the traditional "rear guard brush fire" role of the preservationist in the dialogue of change and to bring the voice of the preservationist to the planning table

Another early historic district in Virginia—Portsmouth Olde Town.



before federal dollars were spent to make change. The writer, who had been functioning as the Director of Program of the National Trust, became the first Keeper of the National Register in August of 1967. To publicize to the general public the great new capabilities that the Congress had placed in the hands of the American citizen, by creating a system by which the citizen could have tax dollars returned to him for preservation purposes, and by creating a system by which his voice could systematically and legally be heard at the planning table prior to implementation of federal projects, this new office in a new program in the National Park Service organized a series of thirteen conferences around the country. The first of these, if my memory serves me correctly, was held in Richmond, Virginia at the handsome Carrère and Hastings Hotel Jefferson recently rehabilitated. A number of Virginians in the public and the private sectors participated in the program, and the Park Service road show took its message to the rest of the country through the ensuing winter months. By that time the Secretary of the Interior had written to each of the Governors of the fifty states and six territories and had asked them for a representative to carry out the Secretary's Directive from the Congress. These are the group of appointees known to citizens in each of the states and territories now as State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). It was shortly thereafter that Virginia and a selection of other states in the South took the lead in developing this program by meeting with the writer then functioning as the Keeper of the National Register. From these meetings held in Alabama and Georgia came the idea to organize the State Historic Preservation Officers into the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers now headquartered in Washington, DC. Thus was established the Federal-State infrastructure that continues to carry on the preservation programs at the state level in the public sector.

A frenzy of creativity and activity has followed in the twenty years since 1966, stimulated not only by the action of the 89th Congress in passing the National Historic Preservation Act, but also by the subsequent activity of others as well. As a result, a number of legislative building blocks have been put in place over the last twenty years relating to the National Register of Historic Places, and an equally large number of developments have taken place in the private sector. We have achieved in the past two decades nearly everything, if not everything, called for in the "Conclusion to the Findings" of *With Heritage So Rich* prior to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act including changing our tax laws to give economic incentives for rehabilitation purposes. (The Tax Reform Act of 1976 and Economic Recovery Act of 1981).

It is interesting to note that within this period also, academia has seen fit to recognize the need to develop programming to train individuals to work in the preservation field. The University of Virginia and Columbia University in New York City were among the first to enter this field.

As we have proceeded through the years since 1966 into the 1980s, preservation has become increasingly aware of economics, politics and the law. It has also become more technically oriented, in part due to the creation of such organizations as the Association for Preservation Technology. Founded in 1968, the APT seeks to improve the quality of preservation practices and to promote education in

historic preservation by study of materials, structures, and techniques.

In 1967 the National Park Service created the The Historic American Engineering Record in concert with the American Society of Civil Engineers to document and study engineering and industrial structures of the United States as we have been doing since the 1930s with buildings of architectural interest with the Historic American Building Survey. As early as 1970 Virginia enjoyed yet another first, in being the first to remove a structure from its state register and to request that a pending nomination to the National Register of Historic Places be withdrawn. This was done because "grossly incorrect preservation methods" were used in sandblasting the 19th-century brick Cumberland County Courthouse after advice was given not to indulge in such a destructive method of cleaning brick. The Congress passed The Environmental Policy Act in 1969, and the Council for Environmental Quality resulted the following year. The Environmental Policy Act included the environmental impact statement process which embraced preservation of the built environment as well.

A major tool was put in the hands of preservationists throughout the country when the President of United States issued Executive Order 11593 in 1971 for the protection and enhancement of the cultural environment. This direct order of the Chief Executive of the United States, directed federal agencies to preserve, restore, and maintain cultural properties under their control and to establish procedures to implement a survey of their resources. When in doubt as to the significance of a property, these agencies were required to seek a ruling from the Secretary of the Interior as to whether they were dealing with a culturally significant property or not. The end result was that a building no longer had to be actually listed on the National Register for the Advisory Council to take it into account; it only had to be determined *eligible* for the National Register.

During this same period, the National Trust for Historic Preservation witnessed an explosion of activity, thanks in large part to grants which it received along with the states from the National Historic Preservation Fund. It established field offices throughout the country, the earliest being opened in San Francisco in 1971. In the same year the Society for Industrial Archaeology was founded to encourage

the study of industrial and engineering sites and artifacts. The United States Postal Service issued its first United States commemorative postage stamp honoring historic preservation about the same time. The following year, the United States played a pivotal role in setting up the equivalent of a world National Register known as the World Heritage List when it became the first UNESCO member to ratify the World Heritage Convention. Yellowstone and Mesa Verde national parks were placed on the World Heritage List the following year. By so doing, the United States entered into the concert of world efforts in the preservation field in a role stronger than it had ever played in the past.

All sorts of activities continued to develop in the decade of the 70s; the *Old House Journal* began publication to which many local preservationists turned for advice, and the Federal District Court in New Orleans upheld the constitutionality of historic district ordinances when it supported the right of denial of demolition of an important building in the Vieux Carré Historic District.

Perhaps the most controversial preservation issue of that decade concerned the protracted Green Springs suit in which the Commonwealth of Virginia planned to build a prison in rural Louisa County using federal funds. The area selected for the prison site was located in a historic district listed on both the State and National registers. The planned facility was opposed by many landowners in Louisa as well as by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. The ultimate conclusion was that the Department of the Interior agreed to take historic preservation easements on many of the historic structures and sites in the district, thereby forcing the state to abandon its plans for a correctional facility which would have had a clearly adverse impact on the historic district. Although the Commonwealth of Virginia was conservative in dealing with what we call historic districts nominated to the National Register in its early years, the interest of citizenry throughout the state in the neighborhoods where they lived continued to grow as the concept did nationally. Seattle for example, as early as 1974, became the first locality in the United States to appoint a city conservator responsible for directing the preservation activity under the city's Office of Urban Conservation. A number of cities have subsequently followed suit. In the second half of the

decade of the 1970s, the first change in tax laws to promote preservation gave the existing built environment as much an opportunity to remain as the creation of new additions to the environment. I refer to the Tax Reform Act of 1976, which established important tax incentives for the rehabilitation of income-producing structures certified to be historic by the Secretary of the Interior, and imposed tax penalties for the demolition of such buildings. This was replaced by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 which attracted innumerable new players to the preservation community whose involvement with preservation relates not to the traditional preservation interest—i.e. seeing preservation as an end in itself—but rather as a profitable investment. Retaining, recycling, and rehabilitating old structures has become more attractive financially in many instances than demolition and replacement.

Perhaps the most important development of the decade of the 1970s was the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Penn Central Transportation versus the City of New York which ruled that the Penn Central Corporation had a responsibility to preserve the existing structure—the Grand Central Terminal—for public benefit rather than to tear down and replace it with a skyscraper. This set great legal precedent in the favor of preservation.

Where does this leave us nationally, and where does this leave us as Virginians? First, generalizations are always dangerous, but it seems fair to state that the environmental thrust of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has been established and retained. One can observe that it has been less easy for Virginia to broaden its sights to include entries of state and local significance on the National Register than it might have been in other states. One can perhaps ascribe this to the unusual legacy of properties of national significance that the Commonwealth of Virginia is fortunate to have and which places it in an enviable position within the collective states of the Union.

This tradition of dealing with national landmarks of national significance converted to house museums as teaching tools has in some instances done a disservice to the citizenry of Virginia. It appears to have made it more difficult for local preservationists to convince the non-preservationists that resources of state and local significance, and especially those concentrated in neighborhoods or historic districts,

are critical in maintaining the sense of place and identity across the state. In banding together to form the relatively new Preservation Alliance of Virginia, preservation activists have recognized that there is strength in numbers. One hopes that they will become a major bulwark in establishing the concept in non-preservation circles in Virginia that preservation is far more than saving isolated landmarks. In 1986 as we race toward a new millennium, (closer to us than the Kennedy administration), one would hope that a finer environment and an intensified sensitivity to the built environment will ultimately emerge from their actions.

In general, one can make the observation that during the implementation period between 1966-1986 of the National Historic Preservation Act, legal counsels have moved litigation from an evaluation of the subject and its relative quality to an evaluation of process. Lawyers are more comfortable in dealing in absolutes than in dealing with the sliding scale of values of the humanities. Thus process and methodology have replaced subject in many instances. If one accepts that preservation is a humanity, and if one accepts the premise that the humanities are man's concern with the humanness of mankind, then preservation today is essentially a humanist interest exercised in the non-humanistic environment of today's increasingly politically and economically oriented marketplace. That's a very difficult position to be in, but to paraphrase the late photographer Ansel Adams' reaction to the current administration, when he said "we are living through an era that knows the cost of everything and the value of nothing," we must be sensitive to cost, yet we also must know values as well.

Virginia has a justifiable pride in a tradition couched in concern for its great landmarks. It has continued to operate an outstandingly professional program within the office of the State Historic Preservation Office and has established a very fine working relationship with the public and private sector of the Commonwealth. Those of us in Virginia continue to benefit from the excellence of this superb building block that was put in place in 1966.

William Murtagh
Alexandria, Virginia
Preservation Consultant and
First Keeper of the National Register

Pocahontas Historic District, a mining town dating from the late 19th century in Tazewell County.



Pocahontas Historic District.



The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 1985. 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 1,100 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.

Long a familiar landmark on the Seaside Road in upper Accomack County, the **Arbuckle Place** is a rare survivor of a once common Eastern Shore form—the small brick-end house. Distinguished by complex interior paneling, an unusual floor plan, and rich detailing, the dwelling has woodwork that relates directly to a school of locally made furniture and derives from the English pattern book *Palladio Londinensis*. In addition to its architectural importance, the Arbuckle Place is the sole unaltered remnant of the once thriving port of Assawoman. When Alexander Stockly built the house in 1774, Assawoman was the largest town on the upper Eastern Shore, with a church, Makemie Mill, a tavern, and several stores. Militia mustered in the yard of the Arbuckle Place during the Revolutionary War, but as Assawoman declined, the house became closely associated with the mill and was owned by a succession of millers. It is likely that one of these millers added and dining room woodwork about 1810. Otherwise little changed, the house is among the best preserved of its type and, in its present quiet, rural setting, is a significant document of the vernacular 18th-century houses that once dotted the Eastern Shore.

Built in 1846 for John Hancock Lee, **Brampton** represents a rare example in the Virginia Piedmont of a two-tier portico, temple form Greek Revival-style mansion. While such houses enjoyed widespread popularity in the north and in the deep south, few such dwellings were erected in the Virginia countryside. The land on which Brampton is sited was acquired by the Madison family in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. William Madison's granddaughter married John Hancock Lee, and Lee bought the property from the executors of his late father-in-law's estate. During the Civil War, Brampton, whose historic name according to local tradition was Buena Vista after the Mexican War Battle of the same name, served on several occasions as the headquarters of General J.E.B. Stuart.

The Boulevard Historic District, a linear district extending thirteen city blocks in the City of Richmond, is significant both for its architecturally distinguished early 20th-century public buildings, apartment houses, and town houses as well as for the strong visual interest of its

harmoniously unified streetscape. Leading southward from the equestrian statue of Stonewall Jackson on Monument Avenue to the entrance to Byrd Park, the Boulevard represents architectural and landscape designs by such architects of national and regional importance as Bissell and Sinkler, Warren Manning, Merrill Lee, Eggers and Higgins, Peebles and Ferguson, Albert L. West, Carl Ruehrmund, Ballou and Justice, G. C. Morris, and Henry E. Baskervill. Notable buildings in the district include Battle Abbey, home of the Virginia Historical Society; the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts; the National Headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Tuscan Villas, and the Henry E. Baskervill House. Reflecting Richmond's residential expansion westward in the Progressive Era as well as the growing popularity of apartment houses in the city by the 1920s, the district is also associated with the rise and fall of Robert E. Lee Camp Number One, a home for disabled Confederate veterans chartered by the Virginia General Assembly in 1884. In its prime the camp served nearly three hundred pensioners and was one of the largest facilities of its kind in the South. A fashionable address for early 20th-century Richmonders, the dwellings and institutional buildings along the Boulevard display a variety of popular architectural styles of the period including the Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and Tudor Revival. The picturesque quality of the district is further enhanced by handsome trees and street lamps that line the street and the grassy median which divides the flow of traffic.

Encompassing a total area of nearly forty square miles, **Burke's Garden Rural Historic District** is a topographically unique basin rimmed entirely by one continuous mountain, physically isolating the area from the rest of the county. Although the area was first explored and surveyed by white settlers led by James Burke in the mid-18th century, it was not until the early 19th century that German Lutherans settled there permanently. Tangible evidence of this settlement is represented by the Peter Gose House, the only example of early stone architecture in Burke's Garden along with the Central Lutheran Church and cemetery with its German carved headstones. The prosperity of the local agrarian economy resulted in the



Arbuckle Place, Accomack County. Credit: Ralph Harvard



Brampton, Madison County. Credit: Don Swofford



The Tuscan Villas in the 500 Block of North Boulevard in the Boulevard Historic District, Richmond.

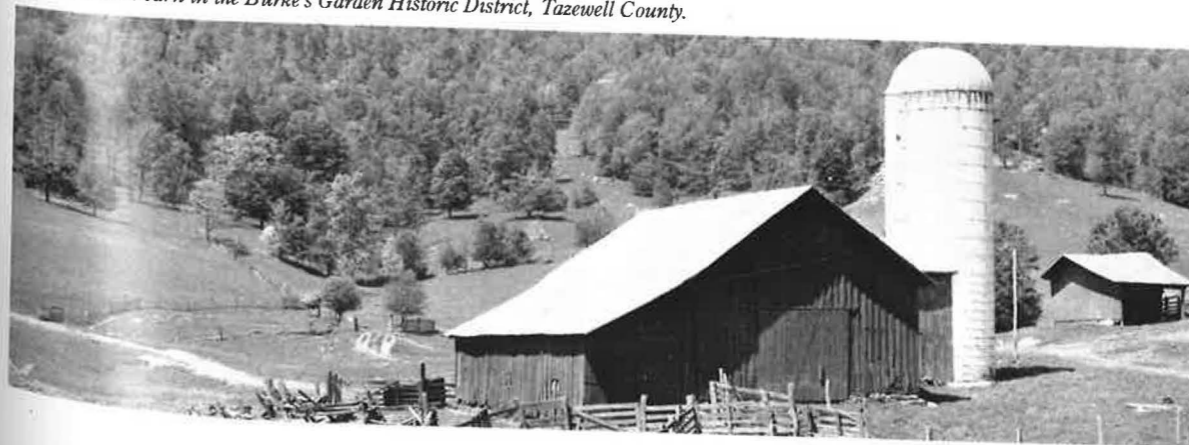


The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in the 200 Block of North Boulevard in the Boulevard Historic District, Richmond.



View of a residential block in the Boulevard Historic District, Richmond.

Spracker Farm barn in the Burke's Garden Historic District, Tazewell County.





James R. Meek House in the Burke's Garden Historic District, Tazewell County.



The Centre Hill Mansion, focal point of the Centre Hill Historic District, Petersburg.



View of 9, 10, and 11 Centre Hill Court in the Centre Hill Historic District, Petersburg.

construction of substantial frame and brick residences that are architecturally significant as representative of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Besides its scattered farmsteads, the district contains two churches, a former store, and a school gymnasium which now serves as a community center. The Burke's Garden Rural Historic District also possesses high potential for archaeological research. Preliminary investigations reveal nearly continuous occupation of the area from 8000 B.C. to the present. Burke's Garden retains its integrity as a significant rural landscape with few contemporary intrusions.

Located in one of the four original wards of Petersburg, the **Centre Hill Historic District** is an architecturally interesting enclave of early 19th-century to early 20th-century residential buildings surrounded on all sides by



Fairview Farm, Warren County. Credit: Gibson Worsham

more recent commercial, industrial, and municipal development. The district takes its name from the ca. 1823 mansion of Robert Bolling (1759-1839) called Centre Hill, an important and well known example of Petersburg architecture at its grandest that has notable associations with the visits of two American president to Petersburg. With the sale of Centre Hill Square by Charles Hall Davis in 1910 for development by the Centre Hill Development Corporation and the rapid growth of Petersburg which followed the outbreak of World War I, the setting of the stately Bolling mansion changed radically. Between 1914 and 1923, the estate was transformed into a court-shaped urban residential development, typical of many built in American cities in the same period. With its successive examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and early 20th-century eclectic styles, the district is unique in maintaining as its focal point the Centre Hill Mansion. The district as a whole reflects the vicissitudes of Petersburg's evolution as a city from the Early National period to the Progressive Era of the first quarter of the 20th century.

Located near the village of Rockland in Warren County, the house at **Fairview Farm** was the home of a prosperous lower-Shenandoah Valley settler of English descent. It seems probable that it was built in the last quarter of the 18th century for Samuel Shackelford whose father was settled in the Shenandoah Valley by ca. 1777. The house incorporates features generally associated with German culture in portions of Pennsylvania and the Valley, most notably the arrangement of rooms around a central chimney. The roof form of English and popular derivation further identifies the house as a transitional type. The decorative carvings incorporated in the crown mold of the long room on the first floor are associated with carvings found in several houses of the Valley. They represent additional evidence of the adaptation of traditional German



Nathaniel B. Harvey House, Pulaski County. Credit: Leslie Naranjo-Lupold

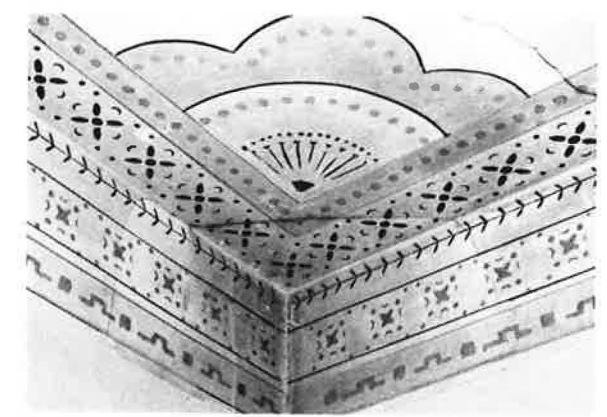


Hidden Valley Rockshelter, Bath County.

elements into a popular form, pointing, like the house's plan, to the cultural interdependence of ethnic groups in the Valley.

The Nathaniel Burwell Harvey House, a county-owned property in Pulaski County, is situated on a hill with a commanding view of the surrounding countryside. Built in 1909-1911 by Nathaniel B. Harvey, the house is particularly noteworthy for its original interior decorative painting. Nathaniel Harvey was a successful farmer and raised prize winning Clydesdale work horses. The breeding of these draft horses made Harvey an influential and prominent citizen of Southwest Virginia and brought considerable attention to his homestead in Pulaski County. Harvey employed local craftsmen to build the two and one-half story Colonial Revival house after drawing plans which incorporated ideas from the *Radford American Homes*, a book published in New York which displays illustrations, plans, and costs for one hundred mail order homes for the average homeowner. James D. Chapman, an itinerant craftsman from Florida, stencilled the entire interior of the house.

The Hidden Valley Rockshelter in Bath County is an irregularly shaped overhang approximately 90 feet by 10 feet. The shelter is formed within the Oriskany sandstone formation and lies 30 feet from the west bank of the Jackson River about 20 feet above the normal river flow. The shelter contains the stratified remains of human occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Artifact analysis indicated subtle changes in artifact debris that reflects culture change through a Woodland continuum from Transitional Archaic-Early Woodland through possibly Protohistoric. Preservation of both floral and faunal materials was excellent and offers a superb opportunity to study subsistence patterns over the last 2000-3000 years in western Virginia.



Interior detailing of the first-floor parlor, Nathaniel B. Harvey House, Pulaski County. Credit: Leslie Naranjo-Lupold



Main building of the Laurel Industrial School Historic District, Henrico County. Credit: Sara Amy Leach



Basement interior of the Main Building of the Laurel Industrial School showing the washing trough. Credit: Sara Amy Leach

The Laurel Industrial School Historic District, is located on Hungary Road in northern Henrico County. Comprised of the significant Romanesque Revival Victorian school building along with several buildings associated with the farm and industrial school established in 1892, the Laurel Industrial School was founded under the auspices of the Prison Association of Virginia, a private citizens' association. The complex was designed to be self-supporting and served as a model for industrial reformatories for juvenile offenders. Among the other surviving structures are the tailor's shop, the infirmary, a dormitory, and officers' and teachers' quarters. The Laurel Industrial School represents Virginia's first endeavor toward prison reform which gained momentum in the early years of the 20th-century. It was designed to separate young offenders from hardened criminals and train them for useful produc-



Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home, Alexandria. Credit: James C. Massey



Locust Hill, Rockbridge County. Credit: Patrick Hinely

tive lives following incarceration. It was not until 1920 that Laurel Industrial Institute was conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia who shortly thereafter sold the property and moved the reformatory operation to a new location as the Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

The Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home, Located at 607 Oronoco Street in the Alexandria Historic District, also known by its historic name the Potts-Fitzhugh House, is owned by the Lee-Jackson Foundation. A distinguished example of Federal-style architecture, the Lee Boyhood Home was completed ca. 1795. Its exterior has been virtually unaltered since the 18th-century and, with its adjacent near-twin dwelling, occupies an entire block of Oronoco Street. It was built for John Potts, Jr. the first secretary of the Potomac Navigation Company. Its early 19th-century owners included William Fitzhugh, an important Virginia planter who served in the first Continental Congress. For nine years, the house was occupied by General Henry "Light Horse" Harry Lee, celebrated cavalry officer of the American Revolution and father of Robert E. Lee. It was at this residence that later to be General Robert E. Lee prepared for his entrance to the United States Military Academy. During the Roosevelt administration, 607 Oronoco Street was residence for poet Archibald MacLeish who served briefly as Librarian of Congress and later as Under Secretary of State. The building is now a historic house-museum operated by the Lee-Jackson Foundation.

Locust Hill, a typical Shenandoah Valley I-house, is distinguished by fine Flemish bond brickwork and Greek Revival interiors. Located east of Buena Vista in Rockbridge County, the house was built in 1826 by John Hamilton who settled in the county in 1813. Hamilton was an active layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church and helped to organize the Wesley Chapel. He was also the founder of the local Bible Society. A 20th-century resident



Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home, Alexandria. Credit: James C. Massey



X503C-1 Navy plane in Full-Scale Tunnel, 1940. Credit: National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Hampton, VA.

of Locust Hill was Colonel Samuel Millner, a V.M.I. graduate and professor of French for over fifty years at the Institute. A fire in 1855 destroyed the interior of Locust Hill, and it was at that time that the excellent Greek Revival interiors were constructed. The nominated area includes a 19th-century log dependency and several late 19th-century farm buildings on the beautifully sited 320 acres of farmland.

Man In Space Thematic Nomination

Langley was the first National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics field installation and thus the oldest NASA center. Through the use of its fine complex of wind tunnels and other facilities, Langley supports research in aeronautical and space structures and materials; advanced concepts and techniques for future aircraft; aerodynamics of re-entry vehicles; and space environmental physics and



Boeing XFBF-1, last fixed landing gear military aircraft in Full-Scale Tunnel, 1934. Credit: National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Hampton, VA.



Maple Hall, Rockbridge County.

improved supersonic flight capabilities. Langley has also provided major support for most aspects of the Space Program including Projects Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, the Space Shuttle, and the Viking project. Included in the nomination are the Variable Density Tunnel, the Full Scale Tunnel, the Eight-Foot High Speed Tunnel, the Lunar Landing Research Facility, and the Rendezvous Docking Simulator.

Maple Hall, an imposing antebellum residence with a prominent two-tiered portico, is located just north of Lexington at the intersection of Interstates 64 and 81. Built in 1855 for John Beard Gibson, the mansion displays a sophisticated rendering of the Greek Revival style. Gibson owned several farms in northern Rockbridge County and was the proprietor of milling and distilling operations at Timber Ridge and Jordan's Point near Lex-



Pulaski County Courthouse in the center of the Pulaski Historic Commercial District.



South side of Main Street in the Pulaski Historic Commercial District, Pulaski County. Credit: Charlotte Worsham

ington. His accumulation of wealth in these endeavors enabled him to erect Maple Hall, a home that in its day surpassed in size and splendor any other mansion in the area. Especially noteworthy is its fine interior trim which its builder-craftsman modelled after plates from Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*. Adjacent to the main house are two ancillary structures: a two-story brick building which probably dates from the 1820s which has one extant Federal chimney piece, and a small log out-building of indeterminate date. The brick building was probably used as a dwelling and later as a service building. The property remained in the Gibson family until 1906.

The Pulaski Historic Commercial District represents the core of the late 19th-century industrial center of Pulaski County and a broad section of Southwest Virginia. Undoubtedly affected, as were most similar manufacturing centers in Virginia, by the Economic Panic of 1893, Pulaski grew gradually through the first decades of the 20th century to fill out its generously-scaled plat of 1888. The relocation of the courthouse to Pulaski in 1895 cemented the town's preeminence in the region and further spurred development. Pulaski today retains the context and fabric of a turn-of-the-century boom town. The historic district comprises most of the commercial center and consists of one hundred buildings including commercial structures, industrial buildings, multi-family dwellings, two railroad depots, a church, the county courthouse, the former high school, and the town park.

Snowville is a small village located in eastern Pulaski County. Founded in the 1830s by Asiel Snow on the banks of the Little River, the village grew to be a manufacturing center of Pulaski by the 1850s supporting local industries that utilized the locally-produced raw materials such as iron ore, lumber, and wool. An early progressive school and the county's first newspaper, public library and Masonic Temple were initiated in Snowville. The surviving



Snowville Christian Church, Snowville Historic District, Pulaski County. Credit: Robert C. Mack

buildings which line State Route 693 are dominated by the Snowville Christian Church. With few contemporary intrusions, Snowville retains the sense of 19th-century isolation that was characteristic of many pre-railroad villages.

Spring Hill, located near Jarratt was built on land willed by Michael Wall to his son James in 1749. There are several theories about the exact building date of the building that has served the county as a residence, tavern, and school, but it seems likely that it was erected sometime in the late 1780s. The structure definitely housed a tavern in the 1780s operated by William Andrews as evidenced by an entry in George Washington's Journal in 1791 in which the President states that he "breakfasted at one Andrews' a small but decent house about a mile after passing the fort (or rather the bridge) over the Meherrin river . . ." During a period in the middle of the 19th century, Mrs. Mary G. Jane Johnson operated a school in the house. Spring Hill is the sole surviving house in Greensville County that can be documented to have existed in the 18th century.

The neo-classical **Surry County Courthouse** is a visually prominent landmark in the small courthouse town of Surry. The two-story, brick building was erected in 1923 after a fire destroyed a 1907 courthouse on the same site. Designed by the architect G. R. Berryman to resemble the building which it replaced, the courthouse is the seventh structure to serve the county since its formation in 1652. An earlier clerk's office erected in 1825-26 stands as a part of a small complex of buildings near the courthouse. It is one of the very few early 19th-century free-standing clerk's offices surviving in the Commonwealth. Other contributing structures in the complex include the V.P.I. extension office, the Commonwealth Attorney's office, the Commissioner of Revenue's office, and the general district court building. The courthouse and surrounding buildings, together with a 1909 Confederate Memorial, contribute to the complex's ambiance as a quintessential early 20th-century Virginia courthouse grouping.

One of Albemarle County's oldest and least altered buildings, **Woodstock Hall Tavern** achieved its present appearance in 1808, a half century after the construction of the original two-room plan. The structure stands on State Route 637 southwest of Ivy, Virginia. In operation as an ordinary by 1783, the tavern is historically associated with the Woods family who settled in the area in the mid-18th century. The building was acquired by Richard Woods in ca. 1771 and two generations of the family occupied the structure for nearly eighty years. During much of this period it functioned as a tavern, and its operation was recorded in the 1796 travel journal of the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt. The original 1757 section of the structure has retained a considerable portion of its original architectural fabric. As one of only a few unaltered dwellings of its period in Albemarle County, Woodstock Hall Tavern provides valuable information on traditional building practices and the changing aesthetic ideals and spatial needs of 18th- and 19th-century Virginians.



Masonic Temple, c. 1865 in the Snowville Historic District, Pulaski County. Credit: Robert C. Mack



Spring Hill, Greensville County.



Surry County Courthouse Complex, Surry County.

Woodstock Hall Tavern, Albemarle County. Credit: Marlene Elizabeth Heck



Burke's Garden: *Discovering Our Rural Heritage*

To many Virginians, especially those living in the southwestern region of the Commonwealth, one of the Old Dominion's most beautiful spots is Burke's Garden in southeastern Tazewell County. Although not a garden in the traditional sense of the word, Burke's Garden is actually an elliptical basin, taking the form of a picturesque bowl-shaped valley, approximately nine miles long and four and a half miles wide, and completely encircled by a single mountain. The valley floor features gently rolling countryside, most of which is in pasture or cultivation with forested mountain slopes leading to the basin edge. With much of the land cleared, one finds spectacular views of valley and mountain when looking from any direction. Copses of trees, patches of vegetation, and undisturbed forested mountain slopes contribute to the rich scenic quality of the rural landscape. These natural features as well as the current and

historical land uses, cluster arrangement of houses and farm buildings, and circulation patterns have changed little since the basin's historic period of settlement in the mid-18th century. The rural landscape features, coupled with evidence of significant archaeological resources in the valley, made Burke's Garden an ideal candidate for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic district.

In 1983 residents of Burke's Garden sought the opinion of VDHL staff regarding the eligibility of several area buildings and archaeological sites for placement on the state and national registers. Having nominated the Central Lutheran Church and Cemetery in Burke's Garden in 1978, and having acknowledged the existence of a significant prehistoric village site in the area, the VDHL staff was already familiar with Burke's Garden as a unique cultural resource. During the fall of 1983 valley

Aerial view of Burke's Garden, Taxewell County. Credit: Grubb Photo Service, Bluefield, W. VA.



landowners, led by Mr. Jim Hoge, and the Tazewell County planning office, represented by Ms. Emily Fisher, invited speakers from the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and the Historic Landmarks Division to discuss appropriate open-space and historic preservation protective measures for the Garden. From these meetings came a determination that a rural historic district designation for the entire valley would be preferable to the nomination of individual farmsteads. The State Review Board concurred, and during the summer of 1984 staff architectural historians and archaeologists jointly surveyed the valley, photographing and recording 347 buildings and two cemeteries and identifying and assessing an additional thirty-five archaeological sites. State Review Board member and Tazewell County resident Mrs. Nellie White Bundy and Burke's Garden residents Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hoge and Mrs. Betty Melvin were especially helpful in making arrangements to welcome and assist VDHL surveyors. After completion of the archival research and fieldwork, a detailed evaluation of the architectural, archaeological, and historical resources of Burke's Garden commenced, followed by a state and national register nomination report. The report was jointly written by VDHL staff archaeologists and architectural historians, based upon survey materials, field notes and reports, photographs, local histories, manuscripts, and primary sources at the Virginia State Library. Research revealed the fascinating history of an isolated community whose residents prided themselves on their independent spirit, who were nevertheless united in the love and preservation of their land and way of life.

Abandoned lime pit at Burke's Garden. Such structures were constructed to burn blocks of limestone, converting them into lime for use on local farms.



Looking south from the back yard of the Hoge House.



The area encompassing Burke's Garden was first granted to James Patton in 1745 as a part of 100,000-acre tract. Around 1750 Patton brought a surveying party to his land led by James Burke. Seven years after the initial survey, Colonel William Preston, a surveyor from Augusta County, wrote of a night spent in Burke's Garden: "Tuesday, ye 24th, marched at 10 o'clock from Bear Garden and with great trouble and fatigue passed two large mountains and at length arrived at Burke's Garden where we camped that night. We had plenty of potatoes which soldiers gathered in the deserted plantation." The quotation represents the first documented reference to the area as "Burke's Garden." Due to the continual threat of Indian attack attempts to settle the garden were short-lived until after the Revolutionary War.

Among the first permanent settlers in Burke's Garden was a contingent of Germans who were descendants of the first immigrants to the Shenandoah Valley. They erected a Lutheran church in the middle of the valley during the early 19th century and established a cemetery within the church yard. Although the first church structure is no longer standing, tangible evidence of the early German settlement survives in the presence of hand-carved limestone grave markers executed in a decorative German style. German bibles, hymn books, and windmills are listed in the inventories of early landowners with surnames of German origin—Gose, Greever, Spracher, Bergman, and Litz, lending further evidence of German influence among the pioneers.

While most of the early settlers built log dwell-

Road signs at the intersection of Route 623 and East End Road.



ings, some of them have been incorporated into later buildings, Peter Gose chose to construct his ca. 1812 house of cut limestone blocks, indicative of his intention to settle permanently in Burke's Garden. The two-story dwelling is the only example of early stone architecture in Burke's Garden and is also one of the valley's oldest surviving structures.

In 1835 Burke's Garden was acclaimed to be "one of the most remarkable spots in western Virginia." According to Joseph Martin's *Gazetter of Virginia*, there were in that year approximately 450 residents, a church, a flour mill, and two tanyards in Burke's Garden. Two significant factors contributed to the Garden's prosperity: the unusually fertile soil and the valley's network of roads which provided farmers direct access to outside markets.

By 1860 the population of Burke's Garden had reached nearly 800 including 75 slaves. The heart of the community lay along the central road that bisects the valley along which could be found general stores, schools, mills, a Grange Hall, and in 1895, Burke's Garden Academy, a private preparatory school with boarding facilities for students from outside the community. Farmhouses of the 19th century in Burke's Garden are mostly frame "I" houses with a minimum of decorative detail. Nevertheless, a few examples suggest the successive influences of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles as denoted in building scale, mass, and decoration. While brick dwellings were also built, they are comparatively rare.

Beginning in the mid-19th century the economic staple of Burke's Garden became livestock farming with sheep and shorthorn cattle forming the basis of

the local commercial livestock industry. The cultivation of the land in corn, oats, wheat, rye, and barley lent support to livestock raising, and each activity remained dependent upon the other. In the late 1800s nearby railroads made Northern and European livestock markets accessible to Burke's Garden cattle and sheep farmers, while providing rail transport for timber. The lumber industry became a major economic activity in the valley during the early 1900s.

The period following World War I witnessed marked changes in American farm operations which Burke's Garden as a rural community did not escape. With the introduction of power-driven machinery, both human and draft animal labor requirements decreased, and farm workers were drawn to towns and cities that offered better prospects for employment. The population of Burke's Garden, which reached its peak in 1930 with 1,800 people, by 1960 dropped to 150. Today the population of the garden stands at about 275 people. While cultivation of the land still dominates the lives of many residents, livestock raising remains the primary agricultural activity with a sizable sector of the populace not involved in farming at all. The recent influx of nonagricultural settlement to the area has caused Burke's Garden landowners to seek local ordinances and grant easements to insure the preservation of the agricultural and rural character of their community. Many residents hope that historic designation will focus local attention on the importance of preserving the scenic and cultural values represented by the rural landscape of their beloved valley.

Important to this landscape are the numerous

Joseph Meek Farm, Burke's Garden.



farm buildings and domestic outbuildings that make up the largest number of structures in Burke's Garden. Most examples date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and include frame and log barns, corncribs, springhouses, smokehouses, garages, tenant houses, and sheds. The arrangement of outbuildings in clusters to the rear of farmhouses with each farm delineated by wire and post or split rail fences creates a rarely disturbed rural landscape that is notable for its physical integrity and picturesque charm.

Supplementing the inventory of standing structures are sites found during the archaeological survey. Due to the large size of Burke's Garden with much of it in pasture or forest hindering surface visibility, archaeologists were able to survey intensively less than one per-cent of the basin. Thirty-five archaeological sites were identified, undoubtedly representative of but a very small fraction of those sites still extant, yet clearly indicative of the high archaeological potential of Burke's Garden.

Native American occupation prior to historic settlement in Burke's Garden was noted at nineteen of the thirty-five archaeological sites. They range from examples of a large village near the center of Burke's Garden and a small number of seasonal base camps near major springs and streams to a wide variety of temporary camps of smaller size throughout the basin. A review of collections held by local residents and artifacts obtained during the VDHL survey showed nearly continuous occupation, though of a light intensity, from the Early Archaic period through the Late Woodland period (ca. 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1700). Such a long span of occupation within a well defined area such as Burke's Garden

greatly aids archaeologists trying to document changing uses of the landscape over time by Native Americans as well as related changes in how their societies were organized. Noticeably absent is any evidence of Paleo-Indian period (ca. 9500 B.C. to 8000 B.C.) utilization of Burke's Garden. This is not unexpected given the basin's high elevation and the more severe weather that would have characterized this locale during this time of initial human settlement in Virginia.

Historic occupation was noted at eighteen of the thirty-five archaeological sites identified. All of these date to the 19th through 20th centuries and show the wide range of site types expected in a rural community of Burke's Garden's age. Included are well preserved examples of a bridge and roads, stone boundary marker, mill-millrace-dam com-

Livestock, long an important component of the economy of Burke's Garden.



The Robert Lawson House on Route 666 in Burke's Garden.



plexes, lime pots, nomesteads and springhouses, cemeteries, Grange Hall/school, and Odd Fellows Hall. Given gaps in local archival materials, this variety of historic archaeological remains becomes increasingly important for historical studies on such topics as local economy, settlement patterns, and transportation systems. No archaeological examples of the initial more sporadic, temporary historic settlement of Burke's Garden during the second half of the 18th century have yet been found. While undoubtedly rare, sites from this time period should still exist and be identifiable through more intensive surveys.

The most unique archaeological site discovered to date in Burke's Garden is the Hoge site, a Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1700) sedentary, agricultural village slightly over one acre in size.

Bryan Mitchell, Division Director, David Edwards, Historic District Coordinator, E. Randolph Turner, Archaeologist, and Nellie White Bundy, member of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board from Tazewell County, inspect Burke's Garden prior to public hearing held last summer.



A log house on the East End Road of Burke's Garden.



Being at an elevation of 3,150 feet, the Hoge site is the highest known prehistoric village in Virginia. Based on the sole radiocarbon date available for the site (ca. A.D. 1660), it also may represent one of the last major sedentary communities in southwest Virginia prior to European settlement. Further enhancing its archaeological significance, the Hoge site is one of the few prehistoric villages never known to have been plowed. Currently in pasture, the site is in an excellent state of preservation. Test excavations by Mr. E. E. Jones, Jr. of the Archaeological Society of Virginia have revealed well preserved midden deposits with cultural features such as hearths, storage and refuse pits, and human burials. Both individual palisade lines and house structures have been identified through patterning of postholes. As the sole site of Burke's Garden at which excavations have taken place, the Hoge site graphically represents the wealth of archaeological information likely available through additional intensive scientific investigations in the basin.

In October 1985 Burke's Garden was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register as a rural historic district, and formally nominated for inclusion in the National Register Historic Places. As a unique area topographically, illustrating the abiding reciprocal relationship between natural and cultural resources, Burke's Garden clearly retains its integrity as a significant rural landscape, one that has been inhabited now for nearly 10,000 years.

David A. Edwards
Historic District Coordinator
E. Randolph Turner
Senior Prehistoric Archaeologist

Progress At Shipwreck Project in Yorktown

The third and most successful season to date of the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project drew to a close in late October. Significant progress was made in 1985 in the excavating, preserving, and interpreting of this important remnant of the Battle of Yorktown.

The vessel, better known by its archaeological site designation 44Y088, is a remarkably well preserved merchant ship which was intentionally sunk to create an obstacle during the 1781 Battle of Yorktown, the last major battle of the American Revolution. The site is being excavated from within a steel enclosure or cofferdam with the enclosed water being clarified using a commercial filtration system. With the assistance of Ecolochem, Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia, visibility has been improved from near zero in the depths of the muddy York River to as much as thirty feet. This improved visibility has enhanced the quality of the excavation and permitted Bates Littlehales, a photographer for the *National Geographic*, to take clear photographs of the wreck with divers at work.

Archaeologists have been analyzing and preserving artifacts recovered from within the hull during the 1985 season, as the excavations in the vessel's bow were completed. Many of the items

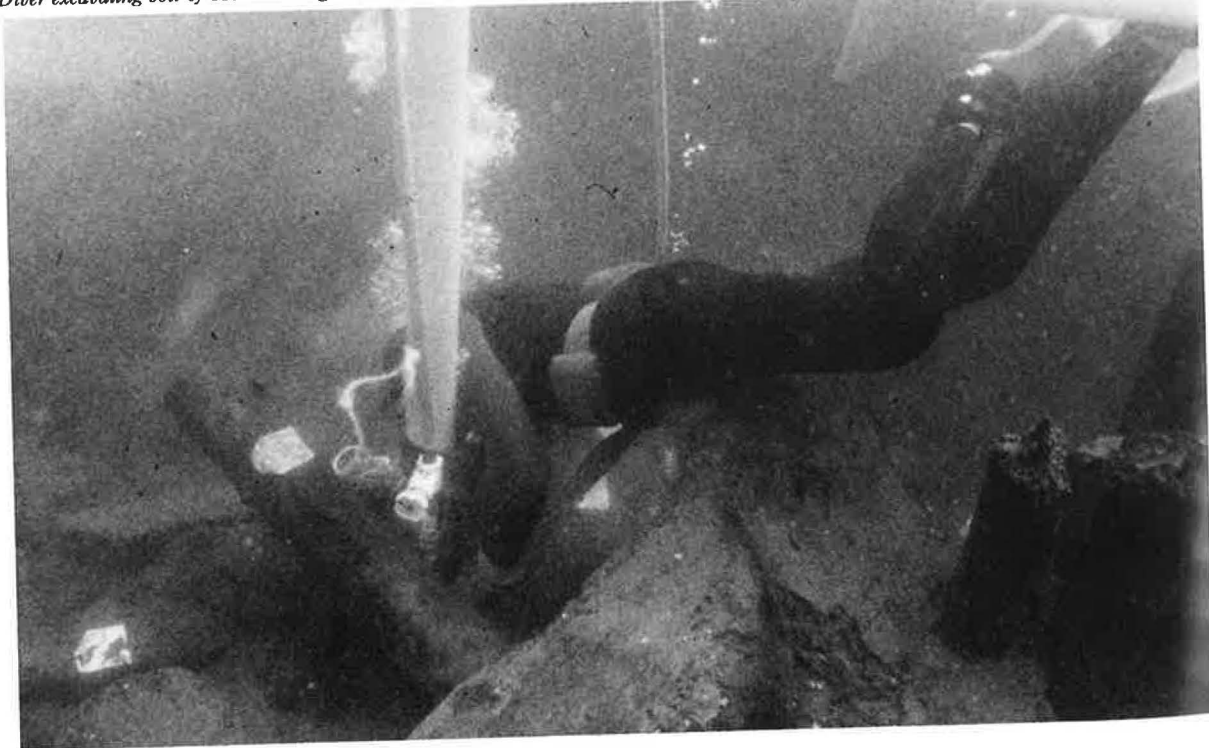
associated with the ship's equipment or boatswain's stores that were recovered are in excellent condition. They include rigging blocks, rope, a flagpole, sailcloth, a carpenter's bevel, a winch for making spun yarn, a woven mat, and several oars and paddles.

In addition to the bosun's stores, ample evidence of the ship's provision have been recovered including various casks, butchered bones, nuts, cherry pits, and grains including corn, barley, and wheat. A large quantity of coal which was probably used in cooking meals for the crew, was found in the starboard side of the bow. Among personal items were buttons, a well preserved leather shoe, a lead die, (possibly made from a rifle or pistol ball) and part of a silk hat decoration called a "cockade."

The Division of Historic Landmarks has been awarded a grant of \$81,000 by the National Endowment for the Humanities which has been matched with \$100,000 from the Virginia General Assembly to complete the excavation. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1987.

John Broadwater
Archaeologist and Manager of the
Yorktown Shipwreck Project

Diver excavating bow of 44Y088 using an airlift.



Colonial Garden Discovered In Surry County

The discovery of a large colonial garden in Surry County, Virginia at Bacon's Castle—Virginia's oldest surviving dwelling—did not come as a complete surprise to researchers who have studied the history of "Arthur Allen's Brick House," as the Castle was originally known. Indeed, there are several references to the existence of a 19th-century garden at Bacon's Castle, the earliest being the 1911 Morrison Map which reproduced an 1844 survey of Bacon Castle's property. This particular map depicts a large, rectangular garden—the legend indicating that it was 1.578 acres—west of the main approach to the mansion. Furthermore, in 1935, a detailed sketch map of the former garden was made by Louis Hankins, son of John Henry Hankins who purchased Bacon's Castle in 1844. Hankins' rendering shows how he remembered the garden during his childhood between 1859 and 1871. Hankins depicted a vegetable and flower garden laid out in four large planting beds, divided by a crosspath and bordered on three sides with a wood fence with a brick wall completing the enclosure.

The documented existence of a 19th-century garden led to speculation about the existence of earlier gardens. Questions were raised as to whether precise boundaries of the 19th-century gar-

den could be delineated, and whether there might be any surviving archaeological remains of either the 19th-century garden or possibly a colonial predecessor. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, owners of Bacon's Castle, commissioned an archaeological survey of the garden area in 1983 to address these questions. Archaeological investigations revealed evidence of fencelines, planting beds, and walkways, some which may date to the 18th century. Based on these preliminary findings, the Garden Club of Virginia funded a major excavation of the gardens which took place between July, 1984 and February, 1986.

Excavations revealed that the core of the garden, measuring approximately 360 feet by 195 feet, consisted of a main north-south walk of white sand, measuring twelve feet in width with three large planting beds flanking each side and two eight-foot east-west sand crosspaths separating the planting beds. Surrounding the entire garden was a ten-foot wide sand path which was paralleled by a four-foot border bed. Dissecting the outer edge of the border beds were numerous postholes from later fence lines. Artifacts and research pointed to a 17th century garden plan, making it the earliest preserved garden path discovered in the South. Four struc-

Aerial view of garden excavation. Structures have been marked with white boards. Postholes for fenceline and arbor appear as white dots. View is from the southwest.



tures associated with the garden were uncovered at the ends of each crosspath. Two of these structures were small, three-sided open buildings known as *exhedras* and typically found in medieval gardens. Measuring approximately twelve feet square, these two structures are centered on a crosspath with the open side facing the garden. Apparently constructed of brick, each structure was robbed, leaving only the backfilled trenches in which the foundations were seated. One *exhedra*, however, does contain several *in situ* whole bricks, including a one-brick wide footing 2' 6" from the back wall. This likely supported a brick bench which was a common feature of a medieval *exhedra*.

The excavation also uncovered a large garden building delineated by a 20' by 36' one and one-half brick wide foundation with an intact bulkhead entrance on the south. A test hole inside one corner of the foundation encountered over five feet of fill before striking subsoil, proving that the building had a basement. A course of rowlock brick at the northwest corner indicates the possible location of a doorway. A pattern of postholes was found straddling part of the perimeter path, suggesting the

presence of an arbor. The hand-dug postholes were located at eight foot intervals to form a structure ten feet wide and forty-eight feet long.

Although only a relatively small number of artifacts were found during excavation, those that were recovered proved to be very significant. Some of the finds were directly related to garden activities such as several iron hoes, sherds of slipped and decorated colonial flower pots, and more than a score of folded-over reinforced foot fragments of bell glasses. Most significant, however, were concentrations of wine bottle glass and ceramics found above and beneath the border bed and perimeter path. These artifacts date the construction of the garden to ca. 1680 during the tenure of Major Arthur Allen. Allen, who inherited the plantation in 1669, was clearly a member of the upper echelons of society in Colonial Virginia, and this monumental garden is a testament to his prominence and success.

Plans are underway to publish a definitive report on the results of this significant project.

Nick Lucchetti
Historical Archaeologist



Engraving of a medieval *exhedra* closely resembling the *exhedra* discovered at Bacon's Castle. Note the presence of a brick bench adjacent to the wall.



Wine bottle and wine bottle seals recovered from garden site showing a seal of Arthur Allen.

Investment Tax Credit Update

As we go to press, the Senate Finance Committee has approved a Tax Reform Act which is in substantial agreement with the bill passed by the House of Representatives in December insofar as it affects the rehabilitation of certified historic structures. The latest information we have indicates:

1. The investment tax credit for rehabilitating certified historic structures is retained but the rate is reduced to 20%.
2. The amortization period is extended to 27½ years for residential rental property and 31½ years for commercial property.
3. There will be a 10% investment tax credit for rehabilitation of structures built before 1936 but not listed on the National Register.
4. The new credits would become effective January 1, 1987; all projects in service prior to that date

would be eligible for the current 25% credit.

5. For investors in a non-active partnership (those providing only money and not participating as an active manager of the project) the amount of credit that can be claimed can be equal only to the income actually derived from that investment. This particular item differs from the House version and may be changed.

Owners of the following Virginia projects have applied for Historic Preservation Certification from the National Park Service for the purpose of receiving an investment tax credit for rehabilitation expenditures. Those applicants who received Part 2 approval obtained *preliminary* determination that their projects would meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. Part 3 approval certifies that a completed project has met the *Standards*.



The lobby of the Martha Washington Inn in Abingdon after rehabilitation.

109-111 S. Lewis Street in Staunton prior to rehabilitation.



The east parlor of the Martha Washington Inn in Abingdon after rehabilitation.

109-111 S. Lewis Street in Staunton after rehabilitation.



Rehabilitation Projects From August 1, 1985 to March 1, 1986

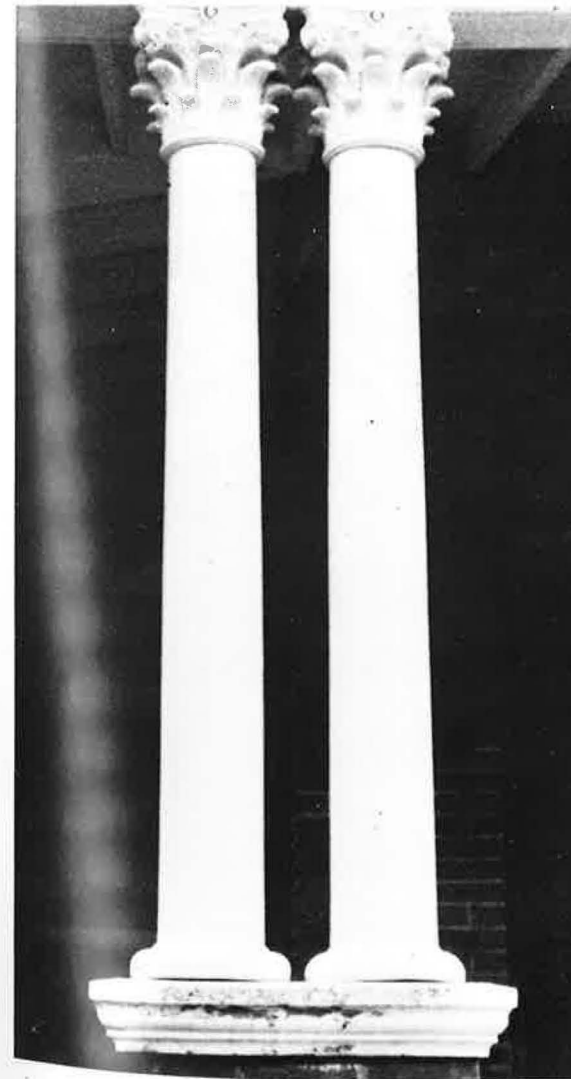
Abingdon	\$ 2,800,000	Fredericksburg	\$ 239,000
<i>Abingdon Historic District</i>		<i>Fredericksburg Historic District</i>	
Martha Washington Inn (Part 2)		1218 Caroline Street (Part 2)	
Albemarle County	\$ 150,000	102-104 Lewis Street (Part 2)	
Woodstock Hall Tavern (Hilandale) (Part 2)		308 Princess Anne Street (Part 3)	
Alexandria	\$ 1,215,000	305 William Street (Part 2)	
<i>Alexandria Historic District</i>		Goochland County	\$ 78,210
Green House, 606 Cameron St. (Parts 2 & 3)		Tuckhoe Plantation Barn (Part 3)	
110 King St. (Part 3)		Loudoun County	\$ 40,000
Franklin-Armfield Office-Slave Quarters		<i>Hillsboro Historic District</i>	
1315 Duke St. (Part 3)		Methodist Episcopal Church South (Parts 2 & 3)	
Augusta County	\$ 200,000	Lynchburg	\$ 115,000
<i>Augusta County Rural Public Schools-thematic listing</i>		<i>Diamond Hill Historic District</i>	
Craigsville School (Part 2)		Moore's Folly (Part 2)	
Charlottesville	\$ 2,173,639	606 Pearl St. (Part 3)	
<i>Charlottesville & Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District</i>			
213 Second St. (Part 2)			
Word-Wertenbaker House (Part 2)			
200 South St.			
Edwardian House (Part 2)			
204 South St.			
<i>Rugby Road-University Corner Historic District</i>			
Delta Kappa Epsilon (Part 2)			
1820 Carr's Hill Rd.			
St. Anthony Hall (Part 2)			
133 Chancellor St.			
Theta Delta Chi (Part 2)			
1811 Lambeth Lane			
<i>Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District</i>			
609 E. High St. (Part 2)			
<i>Wertland Street Historic District</i>			
Wertenbaker House (Part 3)			
<i>Ridge Street Historic District</i>			
511 Ridge St. (Part 2)			
Barringer-Mansion-1404 Jefferson Park Avenue (Part 2)			
Danville	\$ 78,000		
<i>Danville Tobacco Warehouse Historic District</i>			
620 Berryman Ave. (Part 3)			
755 Berryman Ave. (Part 3)			
Fairfax County	\$ 360,000		
Huntley, 7000 Harrison Lane (Part 2)			

The capitals on the front elevation of the Alexander Baker House before replacement.



<i>Garland Hill Historic District</i>		525 St. James Street (Part 2 & 3)	
William Murrell House (Part 2)		<i>St. John's Church Historic District</i>	
320 Madison Street		2811 E. Broad Street (Part 2)	
Portsmouth	\$ 400,000	2715 E. Broad Street (Part 2)	
<i>Proposed Downtown Historic District</i>		Chastian Farrar Row (Part 3)	
The Catholic Club (Part 2)		314 N. 25th Street	
450 Court Street		<i>Shockoe Slip Historic District</i>	
Richmond	\$ 3,887,721	Commercial Block	
<i>Jackson Ward Historic District</i>		1211-1217 E. Cary Street (Part 3)	
515 N. Adams Street (Part 3)		This End Up (Part 3)	
415 Catherine Street (Part 2 & 3)		23 & 25 S. 13th Street	
516 W. Clay Street (Part 2)		<i>Monument Ave. Historic District</i>	
18 E. Jackson Street (Part 2 & 3)		1831 W. Grace Street (Part 2)	
103 E. Leigh Street (Part 3)		<i>Shockoe Valley & Tobacco Row Historic District</i>	
104 W. Leigh Street (Part 3)		1731 E. Main Street (Part 2)	
Newman House Servant's Quarters		Columbia (Part 2)	
12 W. Clay Street (Part 3)		601 N. Lombardy St.	
		St. Alban's Hall (Part 3)	
		300 E. Main Street	
		<i>Proposed Broad Street Historic District</i>	
		200-202 W. Broad Street (Part 2)	
		Roanoke	\$ 700,000
		Harrison School (Part 2)	
		523 Harrison Avenue	
		Rockbridge County	\$ 340,000
		Maple Hall (Part 2)	
		Staunton	\$ 278,036
		<i>Beverly Historic District</i>	
		114-116 W. Johnson Street (Part 2)	
		109-111 S. Lewis Street (Part 3)	
		<i>Gospel Hill Historic District</i>	
		208 Kalorama Street (Part 2)	
		<i>Newtown Historic District</i>	
		301-303 Beverly Street (Part 3)	
		Waterford	\$ 75,000
		<i>Waterford Historic District</i>	
		Williams Store (Part 2)	
		Second & Main Streets	
		Winchester	\$ 410,000
		<i>Winchester Historic District</i>	
		Alexander Baker House (Part 3)	
		24 S. Washington Street	
		4-8 Cork Street (Part 2)	
		Post Office (Part 2)	
		40 W. Piccadilly Street	
		Total	\$13,540,570

The new capitals on the Alexander Baker House, carefully crafted to replicate the damaged capitals.



Jefferson's Workmen and the Virginia Landmarks Register

One rather important building phenomenon generally unknown to Virginians or to students of American material culture, but discovered through Virginia's statewide register program, is the magnitude of Thomas Jefferson's influence in Virginia architecture. While Jefferson's own architectural achievements are central to any study of American architectural history, his influence in Virginia is commonly believed to have terminated with his death in 1826.

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board (formerly Commission) recognized early the importance of Thomas Jefferson's architectural legacy by registering the Virginia State Capitol, Monticello, and the University of Virginia in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As the statewide survey and inventory of historic places advanced, other buildings related by design, materials, and workmanship to these well known Jefferson masterpieces have been identified

and documented. While many of these buildings traditionally had been attributed to Jefferson, further research revealed that many of these so-called "Jeffersonian" houses, courthouses, and churches were built a decade or more after Jefferson's death. The identities of their actual builders can be gleaned from various public commissions for courthouse designs and from several private building contracts between the owners and builders of residences. Comparing the builders' names in these records with Jefferson's meticulously kept accounts of the construction of Monticello and the University of Virginia has led to the discovery that the same men who designed and built later buildings in the Jeffersonian style had earlier been employed and supervised by Jefferson during the construction of Monticello and the University of Virginia. Jefferson called his builders, "workmen," a term he applied to both carpenters and masons.

Jefferson demonstrated his interest in architecture as early as 1769 when Shadwell, his family residence, burned and he began planning for the building of Monticello. Almost immediately, Jefferson began to search for the most qualified and competent builders, a search that, in many ways he continued throughout his life. It is particularly interesting to recall Jefferson's low opinion of Virginia's builders, expressed in his only published book, *Notes on Virginia*. Commenting on the state of architecture in Virginia, Jefferson observed that there could scarcely be found, "a workman capable of drawing an order." His quest for well-skilled workmen led Jefferson to labor markets outside of Virginia. It was from Philadelphia, the second capital of the United States, that Jefferson imported master-builders for Monticello and the University of Virginia. It was also from Philadelphia that Jefferson recruited the carpenters James Oldham, James Dinsmore and John Neilson for the remodeling of Monticello. These workmen remained in Virginia and later found employment with Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Here they collaborated with a second group of builders whom Jefferson also recruited from Philadelphia, together with a number of Virginian workmen. The Virginia builders included John Perry, Dabney Cosby, William B. Phillips and Malcolm F. Crawford, all of whom continued to work in the state after their work at the University of Virginia was completed. Fortunately, the extant buildings of these Jeffersonian workmen clearly demonstrate Jefferson's profound influence on his former builders' architecture.

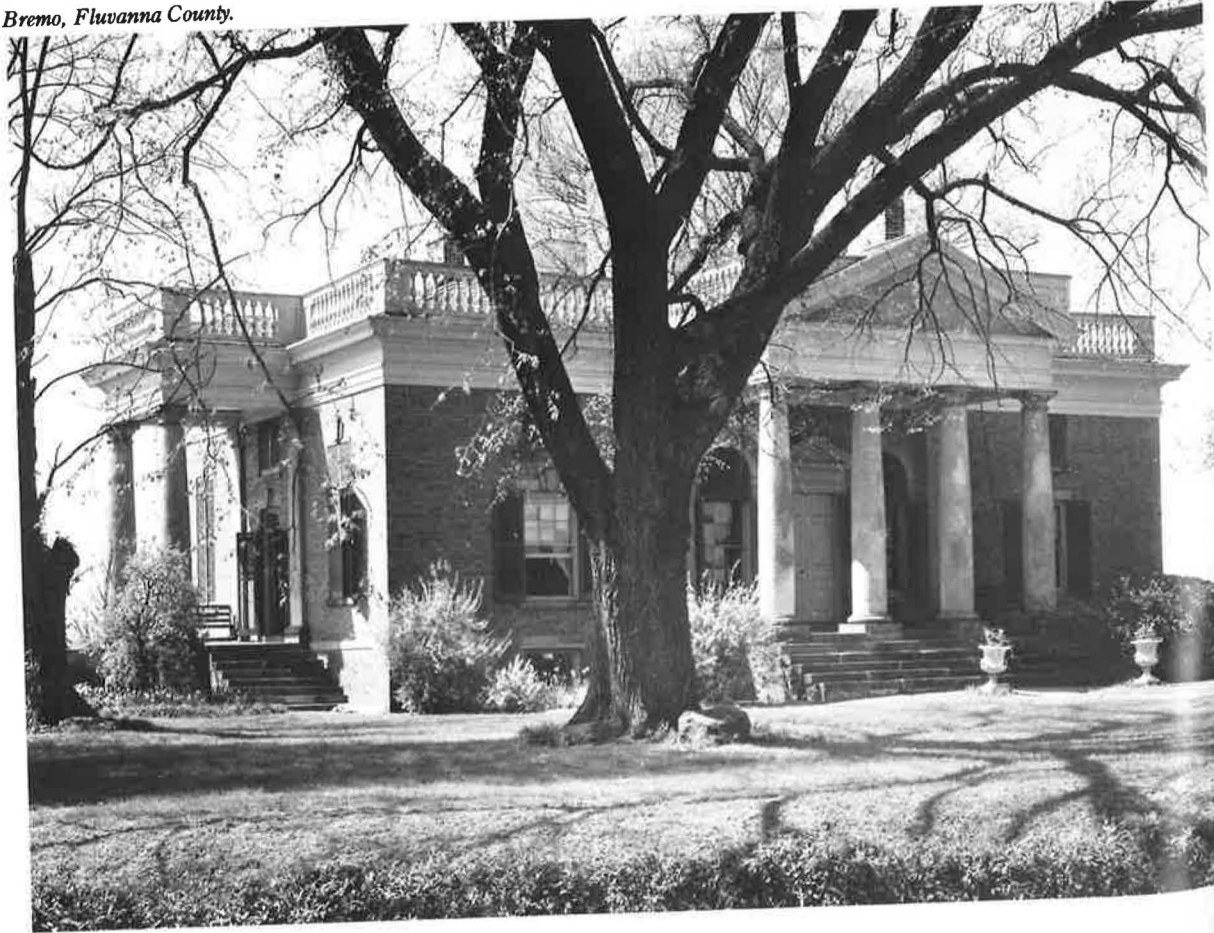
While Jefferson began building Monticello in 1769, the house was not finished until forty years

later in 1809. Following its completion, a number of Jefferson's workmen found commissions for residences in the Virginia Piedmont. Of these workmen, James Dinsmore's and John Neilson's buildings at Brems, Fluvanna County, and Montpelier, Orange County, are among the most significant.

At Montpelier, the residence of Jefferson's personal and political friend, James Madison, Dinsmore and Neilson renovated the mid-18th century house in a major remodeling of 1809-1812. Although the workmen had left Jefferson's employ, they still maintained contact with him. In September, 1808, Jefferson wrote to Madison, "Dinsmore has suggested a very handsome improvement to your house and I think the easiest by which you can make a fine room . . . It will be somewhat in the manner of my parlor." By the time the two carpenters had completed their work at Montpelier, much of the remodeling had been influenced by their work at Monticello. This is especially evident in the interior woodwork, triple-hung sash windows, rear porch, and classical garden temple, the later being among the finest of its type for this period in Virginia.

Colonel John Hartwell Cocke commissioned Dinsmore and Neilson to build his Fluvanna County residence, Brems, in 1816. Ultimately, the work was finally completed by John Neilson in 1819-20. Jefferson's influence on Neilson may be measured by the circumstance that Brems was, for years, attributed to Jefferson. Indeed, Cocke had asked Jefferson to design the residence, and it was Jefferson who recommended his former workmen to Cocke. Jefferson also gave Cocke valuable advice as to a potential source for his proposed building: "Palladio," he said,

Brems, Fluvanna County.



Montpelier, Orange County. Credit: Virginia State Library



"is the Bible." By this statement Jefferson was directing his friend to Andrea Palladio's *Four Books of Architecture*. Jefferson had used Palladio for his earliest designs of Monticello and consulted it as a source for his last great architectural project, the University of Virginia. By referring Cocke to Palladio, Jefferson was suggesting what had been inspiration for his own buildings. The fact that both John Neilson and James Dinsmore had prior knowledge of Palladio from their experience at Monticello guaranteed that Jefferson's suggestion would be well heeded. Indeed, the design, "U" shaped plan, and fine craftsmanship of Breemo place the house in the ranks of the most notable 19th-century Palladian-inspired residences in America.

Over one-hundred builders were employed in the construction of the University of Virginia. Of these workmen a small number remained in Virginia to complete work that bears the stamp of Jefferson's architectural influence. Jefferson's association with brickmason, Dabney Cosby, sheds the most interesting light on Jefferson's interaction with his university builders. In Cosby's obituary of July, 1862, it was noted, "Mr. Cosby, when a young man, worked on the University of Virginia under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Jefferson. We have often heard him speak of his conversations with that illustrious man, and the information he received from him in architecture and the art of making brick." Fortunately, much is known of Cosby's work to substantiate Jefferson's actual influence.

Dabney Cosby was a young brick mason from Augusta County when he came to work for Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Following his employment there, Cosby pursued an extremely prolific building career in Virginia before permanently moving to North Carolina in ca. 1838-39. Just how active a career Cosby enjoyed may be surmised by his involvement in the construction of county courthouses. For the three-year period from 1823 to 1826 Cosby contracted to build courthouses in Lunenburg County (with William A. Howard), Sussex County, and Goochland County (with Valentine Parrish).

From Cosby's work on the Lunenburg, Sussex and Goochland courthouses, certain characteristics of Jefferson's architectural influence on his workmen become evident. First and foremost is a strict adherence to a Jeffersonian-style classicism, manifested by Cosby's very correct application of the Tuscan and Doric orders. The use of these particular orders had a direct precedent in designs for Jefferson's own courthouses, (Buckingham, Fincastle, and Charlotte) as well as the University of Virginia. More-

over, in scale and proportion Cosby's three courthouses are reminiscent of Jefferson's courthouses. In terms of craftsmanship, Cosby's well executed and carefully laid brickwork recalls the statement in his obituary of 1862 concerning his work at the University of Virginia and Jefferson's instructions to him on the "art of making brick."

Cosby was not the only University of Virginia workmen to have been influenced by Jefferson. John Perry was a carpenter who worked at both Monticello and the University of Virginia. Following his services at the University, Perry remained in the Piedmont where he was engaged in two notable residential commissions, at Frascati in Orange County and at Castle Hill in Albemarle.

The surviving records for both houses, make explicit reference to the University of Virginia. In the "Articles of Agreement" for Frascati, U. S. Congressman Philip Pendleton Barbour as owner and John Perry, as builder, agreed on November 7, 1821 that, "The brick work [was] to be equal to any . . . at the University." Likewise, in his 1823 contract with John Perry, U. S. Senator, William Cabell Rives insisted that for the addition to his residence, Castle Hill, "all the exterior walls to be faced with rubbed stretchers in the manner of the Rotunda at the University." Both houses clearly demonstrate

that John Perry met the terms of the contracts. Not only is the brickwork of the highest quality, but the woodwork is also finished in a classical style reminiscent of Jefferson's own work at the University of Virginia.

While Frascati and Castle Hill clearly document the influence of the University of Virginia on a traditional house plan, Berry Hill, Orange County, built by the former University workmen William B. Phillips and Malcolm Crawford for Reynolds Chapman in 1827, is directly inspired by a University pavilion design. Prominently sited on a hill overlooking the town of Orange, Berry Hill was modeled initially after the design of Pavilion VII at the University of Virginia, the first building constructed at the University supporting a Tuscan portico. For unknown reasons, shortly after its completion, Berry Hill's second-story portico was enclosed with brick and the original columns removed.

Not all the buildings by Jefferson's former workmen were Jeffersonian style. This fact is particularly evident in the institutional work of Dabney Cosby at Randolph-Macon College when it was located in Mecklenburg County and at the original Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward County. In 1830 Cosby was most fortunate in obtaining the commissions for Venable Hall at Hampden-Sydney and the old Main Hall at Randolph-Macon College, in Boydon. In spite of his previous experience at Jefferson's "academical village," the University of Virginia, Cosby's work at Union Theological Seminary and Randolph-Macon College involved a large, single building, very much in the tradition of a main hall. Neither project involved a complex of buildings or pavilions, as found in Jefferson's plan for the University of Virginia, since the trustees of both institutions had programs in mind that differed from Jefferson's university plan. Thus, Cosby's two buildings had little except their finely executed brickwork and correct proportions to distinguish them as Jeffersonian.

Jefferson's workmen continued to practice in Jefferson's neoclassical style until the late 1830s. By this time the Greek Revival style was sweeping through America, popularized by builder's guides published in the North. Given Jefferson's use of the Roman Revival style, it was natural that the Greek Revival would meet with a highly favorable reception in Virginia. Moreover, the economic prosperity of Virginia during the antebellum period resulted in a more conscious effort among Virginians to build in the most fashionable style. While Jefferson was certainly not forgotten, his architecture was no longer considered new and therefore less appealing than the Greek and Romantic revivals that had captured America's pre-Civil War architectural taste.

In conclusion, it is significant to Virginia's architectural legacy that the state not only possesses the architecture of Thomas Jefferson, but the buildings executed in a Jeffersonian style by his workmen as well. A significant number of these buildings have been preserved, thereby allowing for their continual study and appreciation. It is hoped that with their listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places their significance to Virginia's architectural legacy will be understood and their preservation guaranteed for future generations.

Richard C. Cote
Architectural Historian

Goochland County Courthouse, from Architecture in Virginia, published by The Virginia Museum, Richmond, VA. 1968.



Main elevation of Frascati, Orange County.



Lunenburg County Courthouse.



Arcaded pavilion, Berry Hill, Orange County.



Sussex County Courthouse, Sussex County.



Castle Hill, Albemarle, County. Credit: Virginia State Library



Protecting State-owned Historic Landmarks

The 1986 Appropriations Act passed by the Virginia General Assembly makes special provision for the protection of state-owned historic landmarks. Section 4-4.00: "Capital Projects" contains the following sub-section:

State-Owned registered historic landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the Governor for use in making a final determination.

This Appropriations Act provision places into the code the provisions of Executive Order Forty-Seven issued by Governor Mills Godwin in 1976. In that executive order Governor Godwin stated the rationale for safeguarding state-owned historic resources:

Virginia's many historic landmarks are among her most priceless possessions. The preservation of this historic resource should be of prime concern to all citizens. As Governor, I believe the Commonwealth should set an example by maintaining State-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register according to the highest possible standards.

Since the issuance of the executive order, the Division of Historic Landmarks has routinely received plans and specifications for projects involving registered state-owned properties. Pursuant to the Appropriations Act, the Division will continue this review on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. The DHL staff works with many state agencies to assure that such projects have no adverse impact on the integrity of these places. The DHL has provided technical advice on projects ranging from the ongoing restoration of the Jefferson buildings at the University of Virginia to the cleaning of the statue of R. E. Lee on Monument Avenue in Richmond. The DHL also carried out salvage archaeology operations at the Fort Chiswell site in Wythe County when part of the site was slated for highway construction. It has worked with the Highway Research Council in establishing maintenance standards for historic bridges and consulted

with the Virginia Military Institute on the advisability of moving the Pendleton-Coles house to make its site available for new construction.

Although capital projects represent the most obvious state-funded activities that affect historic resources, the DHL recognizes the importance of state agencies' keeping it informed of any undertaking that could comprise the integrity of a landmark. Many of these activities would be considered normal maintenance such as repointing brickwork, cleaning masonry, painting woodwork, or landscaping. However, repointing with improper mortar can cause permanent damage to a building's aesthetic quality. Cleaning with abrasive methods such as sandblasting can result in permanent structural damage. Painting can cover historic treatments such as stenciling, graining, or natural finishes. Landscaping can affect archaeological resources. The DHL thus should be made aware of any undertaking, whether it be remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repair that could have an impact on the structural or visual character of a state-owned landmark or could affect related archaeological sites. The DHL maintains a technical assistance section whose architectural historians, archaeologists, and architects are available to consult with agencies on any aspect of treatment of historic properties.

The Commonwealth owns an extraordinary diversity of historic resources ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites, battlefields, and churches, to covered bridges, plantations, and Victorian mansions. Twelve state-owned properties have been designated National Historic Landmarks. The Commonwealth even has in its inventory of structures a grave marker for a child with an epitaph written by Charles Dickens. Few state-owned historic places are exhibited as museums. Most—the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind among them—still serve their original intended functions. Several outstanding historic buildings in recent years have been converted to serve alternative uses. Broad Street Station now houses the Science Museum of Virginia; Old City Hall is leased for office space, and the Western State Hospital complex is being used by the Department of Corrections.

While over a hundred state-owned buildings and sites are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, they by no means represent all places worthy of such designation.

In the coming months, the DHL intends to conduct a survey of state-owned properties with the goal of registering those buildings and sites eligible for recognition. The following is a list of state-owned properties registered to date.



Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, Staunton.



Belmont, Stafford County. Credit: Bill Fournoy, Va. Chamber of Commerce



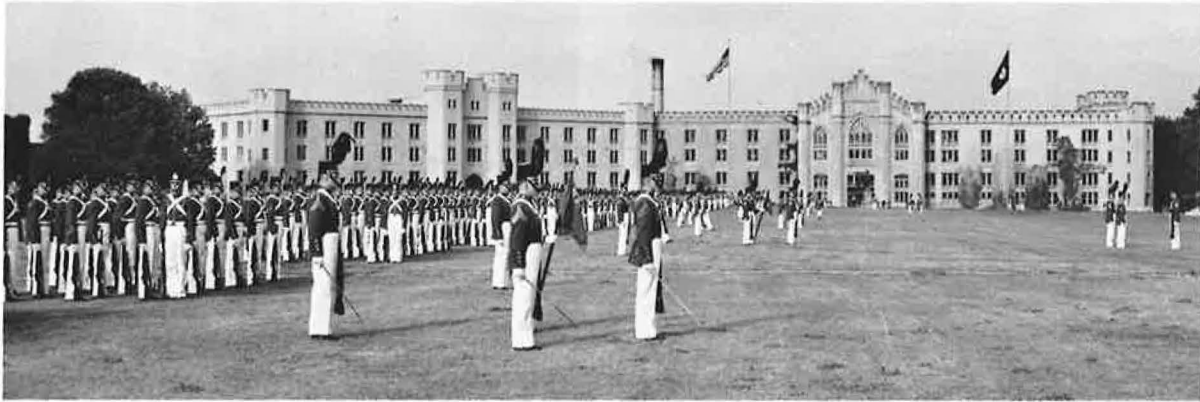
Brooks Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

State-owned Properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register

- Ash Lawn, Albemarle County (*College of William and Mary*)
- Bell Tower, Capitol Square, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)
- Belmont, (Gari Melchers House), Falmouth, Stafford County (*Mary Washington College*)
- Big Crab Orchard Site, Tazewell County (*site partially owned by Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Bob White Covered Bridge, Patrick County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Broad Run Bridge (ruin), Loudon County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Broad Street Station, Richmond (*Science Museum of Virginia*)
- Brompton, Fredericksburg (*Mary Washington College*)
- The Capitol, Capitol Square, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)
- Carillon, Virginia War Memorial, Richmond (*Department of Economic Development*)
- Catoctin Creek Bridge, Loudon County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Chickahominy Shipyard Archaeological Site, James City County (*partially riverine—Marine Resources Commission*)
- Chippokes Plantation, Surry County (*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Parks & Recreation*)
- Clifton Furnace, Alleghany County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Confederate Memorial Chapel, 2900 Grove Avenue, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)
- Egyptian Building, College Street, Richmond, (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)
- Executive Mansion, Capitol Square, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)
- Faulkner House, Albemarle County, (*University of Virginia*)
- Five Forks Battlefield, Dinwiddie County (*partially by Department of Highways and Transportation*)
- Fort Boykin, Isle of Wight County (*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation*)



Valley Railroad Stone Bridge, adjacent to Interstate 81 in Augusta County. Credit: Virginia State Library



Barracks and Parade Ground at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Fort Chiswell Archaeological Site, Wythe County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Gholson Bridge, Brunswick County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Grant House, 1007 East Clay Street, Richmond (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Gunston Hall, Fairfax County (*Gunston Hall*)

Home for Needy Confederate Women, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)

Humpback Bridge, Alleghany County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

James Monroe Law Office, Fredericksburg (*Mary Washington College*)

Lee Monument, Monument Avenue Historic District, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)

Leesylvania Archaeological Site, Prince William County (*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation*)

Leigh House, 1000 East Clay Street (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Lawville Creek Bridge, Rockingham County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Longwood, Prince Edward County (*Longwood College*)

McCormick Farm and Workshop, Rockbridge County (*Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*)

Mansion Truss Bridge, Campbell County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Martinsville Fish Dam, Henry County (*riverine—Marine Resources Commission*)

Maupin-Maury House, 1105 East Clay Street, Richmond (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Meems Bottom Covered Bridge, Shenandoah County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Monroe Tomb, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)

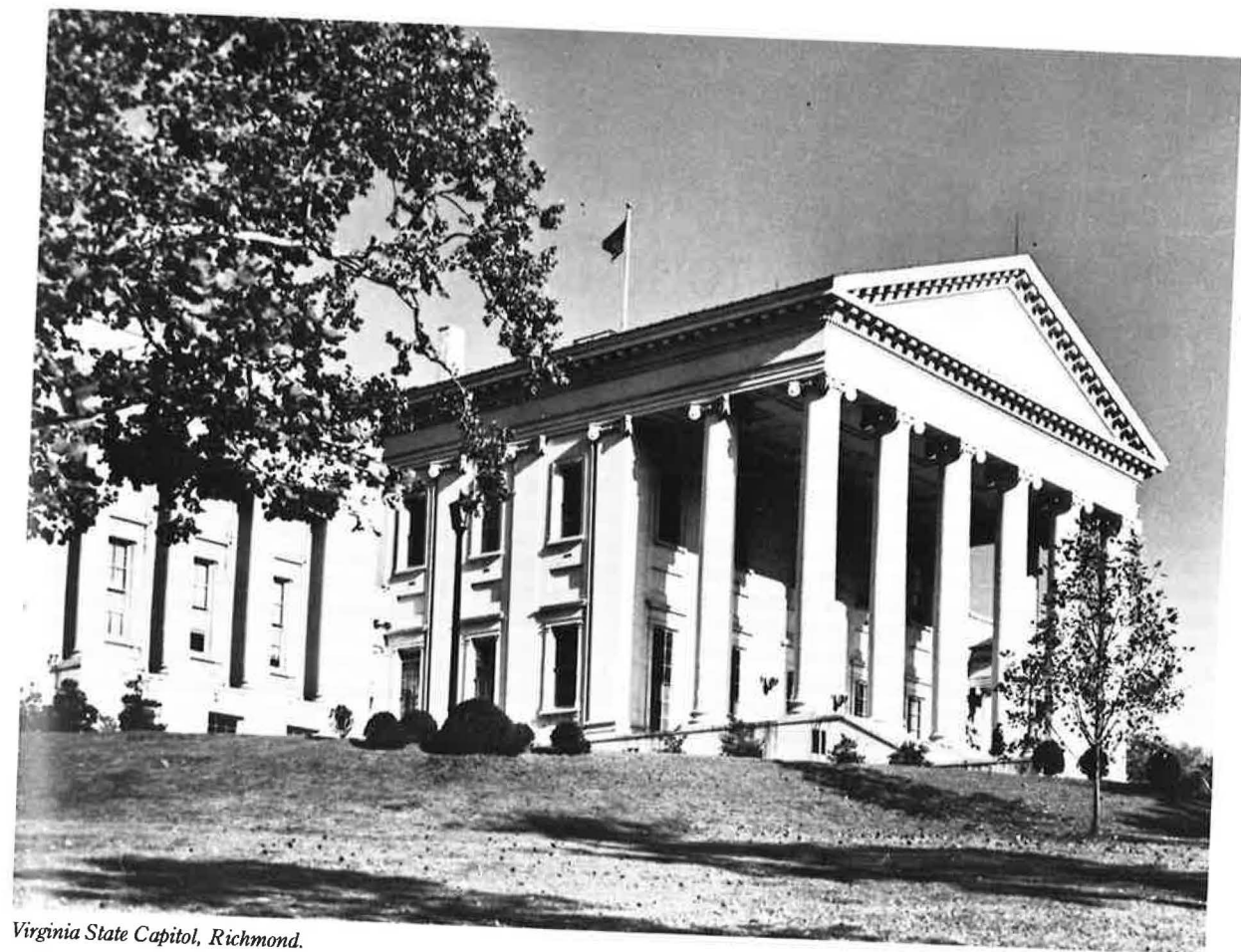
Morea, Charlottesville, (*University of Virginia*)

Morson's Row, 219-223 Governor Street, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)

Nanzatico Indian Town Archaeological Site, King George County (*Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries*)

New Market Battlefield, Shenandoah County (*Virginia Military Institute*)

Old City Hall, Capitol Square, Richmond (*Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildings*)



Virginia State Capitol, Richmond.

Old First Baptist Church, Broad and Twelfth Streets, Richmond (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Old First African Baptist Church, College Street, Richmond (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Phoenix Metal Truss Bridge, Botetourt County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Putney Houses, 1010-1012 East Marshall Street, Richmond (*Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Rotunda, Charlottesville (*University of Virginia*)

Rugby Road/University Corner Historic District, (includes Carr's Hill, Bayly Museum, Faculty Apartments, Fayerweather Hall, Lambeth Field, Madison Hall, 21 University Circle), Charlottesville (*University of Virginia*)

Sayers Creek Battlefield, Amelia and Prince Edward counties (*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation*)

Shot Tower, Wythe County (*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation*)

Springwood Truss Bridge, Botetourt County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Thornton, Charles Irving, Tombstone, Cumberland County (*Department of Forestry*)

University of Virginia Historic District (The Lawn, Ranges, Cabell Hall, Rouss Hall, Cocke Hall, Garrett Hall, Amphitheatre, Brooks Hall, Chapel), Charlottesville (*University of Virginia*)

Valley Railroad Stone Bridge, Augusta County (*Department of Highways and Transportation*)

Vawter Hall and Old President's House, Chesterfield County (*Virginia State University*)

Virginia Military Institute, (including Barracks, Parade Ground, Faculty Houses, Infirmary and Pendleton-Coles House), Lexington (*Virginia Military Institute*)

Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Main Building and Chapel, Staunton (*Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind*)

West Franklin Street Historic District, (800, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 820, 821, 826, 827, 901, 910, 913, 915, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 1001 West Franklin Street), Richmond (*Virginia Commonwealth University*)

Western State Hospital, Old Site (Five antebellum buildings in old site complex), Staunton (*Department of Corrections*)

The Wren Building, (including the Brafferton and the President's House), Williamsburg (*College of William and Mary*)

Yorktown Shipwrecks Archaeological Site, York County (*riverine—Marine Resources Commission*)

Four Easements Accepted by The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board

Since the publication of the last issue of *Notes on Virginia* (Fall, 1985) the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board has accepted four historic preservation easements, two in the Bedford area and two in the Waterford Historic District in Loudoun County. The largest of the properties to come under easement is Elk Hill, a 400-acre farm along the St. Stephen's Road in the vicinity of Forest. The focal point of the farm is a Federal plantation house with noteworthy woodwork erected ca. 1797 for Waddy Cobb, brother of the first rector of St. Stephen's Church. The property was later owned by the Nelson family, and Thomas Nelson Page wrote poems and short stories at Elk Hill while visiting relatives there. The easement was donated by James Barnett Hodges, whose family acquired the property in 1928.

The easement on the Burks-Guy-Hagan house in the city of Bedford is one of the first easements the Board has received on an outstanding Victorian house. Built in 1884, the irregularly massed dwelling is a classic example of a Victorian suburban villa. It is surrounded by park-like grounds and is sited to take advantage of a view of the Peaks of Otter. It originally served as the home of Judge Martin P.



Elk Hill, Bedford County.

Waterford Post Office. Credit: Waterford Foundation, Inc.



Burks, a dean of the Washington and Lee University Law School, justice of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, and author of *Burk's Pleadings and Practice*. The easement, donated by Charles T. Hagan, Jr. and his sister Mrs. Barbara H. Norris, includes nine acres with the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rose have added to the Board's numerous easements protecting the Waterford Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, by their donation of an easement on the Waterford Post Office, a simple Italianate commercial structure in the heart of the village. In acknowledging the gift, Governor Gerald L. Baliles stated, "I am pleased to know that one more element of this outstanding village has had its future secured. Waterford's easement program is an exemplary demonstration of citizen cooperation in protecting one of Virginia's most important historic resources."

The Waterford Foundation's donation of an easement on the Glass Shop building continues this organization's vigorous involvement with the easement program. The Glass Shop is a simple commercial vernacular structure at the core of the village and is a part of the facade of a small commercial row.



Burks-Guy-Hagan House, City of Bedford.

Waterford Glass Shop. Credit: Waterford Foundation, Inc.



1986-88 State Grant Awards

The 1986 session of the General Assembly has awarded a total of \$3,221,400 for the 1986-88 biennium for historic preservation projects across the state. Awarded to museums, historical societies, foundations, and associations, the funds will be used for the care and maintenance of collections, exhibits, sites, and facilities as provided for in Section 10-145.13 of the Code of Virginia.

While the appropriation includes \$687,000 awarded annually to twelve museums and associations for operating costs, it also contains awards to twenty additional historical societies, museums, and historic buildings open to the public. Several of these grants were proposed by outgoing Governor Robb in his budget submission; the majority were added by the Assembly during the budget deliberations. Individual appropriations range from \$3,600 to \$750,000 and include such diverse projects as the purchase of parcels of land to protect the Germanna Archaeological Site in Orange County; renovation of the A. P. Carter Homeplace and store in Scott County and replacement of a historic shingle roof at Stevens Cottage in Page County to rehabilitation of the 1908

Grayson County Courthouse for community use, and renovation or rehabilitation of several historic buildings for use by cultural organizations.

The appropriation to the Germanna Archaeological Site represents the first time that the General Assembly has made such a commitment to a privately sponsored archaeological project. With the site of Alexander Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle" protected through purchase by Historic Gordonsville, Inc. of the surrounding parcels of land, the preservation of this significant site is assured with major excavations more likely.

The A. P. Carter Homeplace and store are vernacular buildings included in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as part of the A. P. Carter Thematic Nomination, [See *Notes* # 26] a collection of buildings in Scott County associated with the lives of A. P., Sara, and Maybelle Carter. The Carters were performers, composers, and collectors of mountain music and were important figures in the hillbilly music revival of the early 20th century. The store is now a museum. In a remarkable coming together of forces and energy for historic preservation, singers Johnny

Stevens Cottage, Page County.



Cash and June Carter gave a benefit concert in Scott County in January to raise additional funds for the project. In attendance were Governor Gerald L. Baliles, Lieutenant Governor L. Douglas Wilder, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, and many General Assembly members from Southwest Virginia.

Two historic former courthouses, the 1908 Grayson County Courthouse and the Old Roanoke County Courthouse will receive historic preservation grants. Both courthouses, unique examples of particular architectural styles, will be rehabilitated for office and community use. The award to the old Grayson County Courthouse will help assure the preservation of a significant building which for the past several years has been seriously threatened with demolition.

Several arts centers housed in historic buildings will receive funds in the coming biennium. The Greater Reston Arts Center will receive an appropriation to aid in the restoration of a former warehouse at the A. Smith Bowman Distillery for use for community activities. Likewise, Ben Lomond in Prince William County will be restored by the Prince William Cultural Arts Federation, in part with funds from the General Assembly, for use by cultural organizations in the county and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. Riddick's Folly in Suffolk will receive funds to help with its rehabilitation for use as a central arts facility and the Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society's library of local history.

Other significant appropriations include one of \$200,000 to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, in recognition of its stewardship of forty-four significant properties across the state, for use in the care and maintenance of those build-

ings. APVA properties Smithfield Plantation in Montgomery County and Scotchtown in Hanover County are among the museums which receive funds annually from the General Assembly.

A grant of \$750,000 to the Wells Theatre in Norfolk represents the largest appropriation ever made by the Assembly under this program. Restoration of the theatre will provide for its continued use as a performing arts center and will contribute to the revitalization of downtown Norfolk.

The state historic preservation grants are matching grants. Recipients must provide at least 25% of the estimated project cost from non-state sources. According to the Code of Virginia funds from this program may not be awarded for renovation or reconstruction at any historic site unless the property is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

The Code of Virginia also governs how these grant projects must be conducted. Plans and specifications for the projects must be reviewed by the Division staff to ensure that the work meets generally accepted standards for historic preservation. Recipients of the General Assembly grants are required to open the property to the public for at least 100 days per year for at least five years following completion of the project.

Application forms and additional information about the state grants program are available from the Division.

Ann C. Miller
Assistant to the Director
State Grant Coordinator

Riddick House, Suffolk.



A. P. Carter Store, Scott County (exterior).



A. P. Carter Store, Scott County (interior).



Grant Recipients for the 1986-1988 Biennium

Arlington Historical Museum, Arlington	\$ 35,000	Oatlands, Loudoun County	50,000
Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities	200,000	Old Gaol Museum, Fauquier County	25,000
Ben Lomond Manor, Prince William County	30,000	Old Roanoke County Courthouse	100,000
A. P. Carter Homeplace and Store, Scott Co.	75,000	Pepper House, Montgomery County	20,800
The White House of the Confederacy, Richmond	150,000	Prehistoric Indian and Mecklenburg Museum, Mecklenburg County	25,000
Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History	30,000	Prestwold, Mecklenburg County	50,000
Fredericksburg Old City Hall	100,000	Poe Foundation, Inc., Richmond	15,000
Germanna Archaeological Site, Orange Co.	160,000	Riddick's Folly, Suffolk	60,000
Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Richmond	320,000	Scotchtown, Hanover County APVA	24,000
1908 Grayson County Courthouse	30,000	Smithfield Plantation, Montgomery Co. APVA	30,000
Greater Reston Arts Center	10,000	Stabler-Leadbetter Apothecary Shop Museum, Alexandria	30,000
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation	80,000	Stevens Cottage, Page County	3,600
Historic Lexington Foundation	30,000	Valentine Museum, Richmond	100,000
Holly Knoll, Gloucester County	25,000	Virginia Historical Society	50,000
R. E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.	80,000	War Memorial Museum, Newport News	100,000
Magnolia Grange, Chesterfield County	20,000	Wells Theatre, Norfolk	750,000
Maymont, Richmond	100,000	Wickham-Valentine House, Richmond	250,000
		Wilderness Road Regional Museum, Pulaski Co.	15,000
		Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Staunton	48,000

Interior details of the Wells Theatre, Norfolk. Credit: Robert K. Ander, Jr.



Sharing the Wealth

The Director of the Division of Historic Landmarks is designated by the Code of Virginia 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. During 1985-86 nearly \$141,000 of these funds have been devoted primarily to a program of grants to local governments for various survey and planning projects around the state.

Certified Local Government Program

Following an announced competition in late October 1985 and a public hearing on December 12, 1985 the Division of Historic Landmarks awarded \$105,919 in grants to nine local governments for projects which, when completed, should enable those local governments to make successful applications for formal participation in the national historic preservation program as certified local governments. The Certified Local Government (CLG) program was created under the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980, but the final regulations for the program were not approved until the spring of 1984.

Under the program state historic preservation offices are required to set aside at least 10% of their annual federal appropriation for certified local governments. In Virginia that amount is approximately \$40,000 per year. During federal fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, CLG funds were held by the Division pending issuance of final Federal regulations and establishment of the Virginia program. The recent grant awards are from all three of those annual fund allocations.

Certified local governments are those which have been certified by National Park Service, upon the recommendation of the State Historic Preservation office, as having certain elements of a local preservation program in place. The Federal law spells out general requirements for certification which each state has defined and amplified according to its own statutes and programs. Chief among the Virginia program requirements are administrative and legal capacities in the form of a historic preservation ordinance and a review board to administer the ordinance. The Virginia CLG program guidelines also spell out the specific provisions which an ordinance must contain and the suggested composition of local review boards. Copies of the CLG program guidelines are available from the Division upon request.

There are presently no certified local govern-

ments in Virginia. The completion of the projects recently funded, however, should put all eight local recipients in position to qualify for certification. Seven cities, one county, and one town applied for and received funds for projects including review and amendment of existing ordinances to meet the CLG requirements; training for local review boards, activities designed to educate the public about historic districts, ordinances, and the work of review boards, survey and inventory of historic districts, and nomination of them to the National Register of Historic Places. Funds awarded must be matched by the same amount on the local level either with cash or with in-kind goods and services. Projects funded with these grants must be completed by July 31, 1986 with the local government making application for certification before September 30, 1986.

The Division expects that a number of benefits—both for the state and the local government—will result from the CLG grant projects. Completion of the projects will prepare these eight local governments to play a formal role in the national and state preservation programs, but it will also help to improve and strengthen local preservation programs, accomplishing preservation projects that otherwise might not be undertaken.

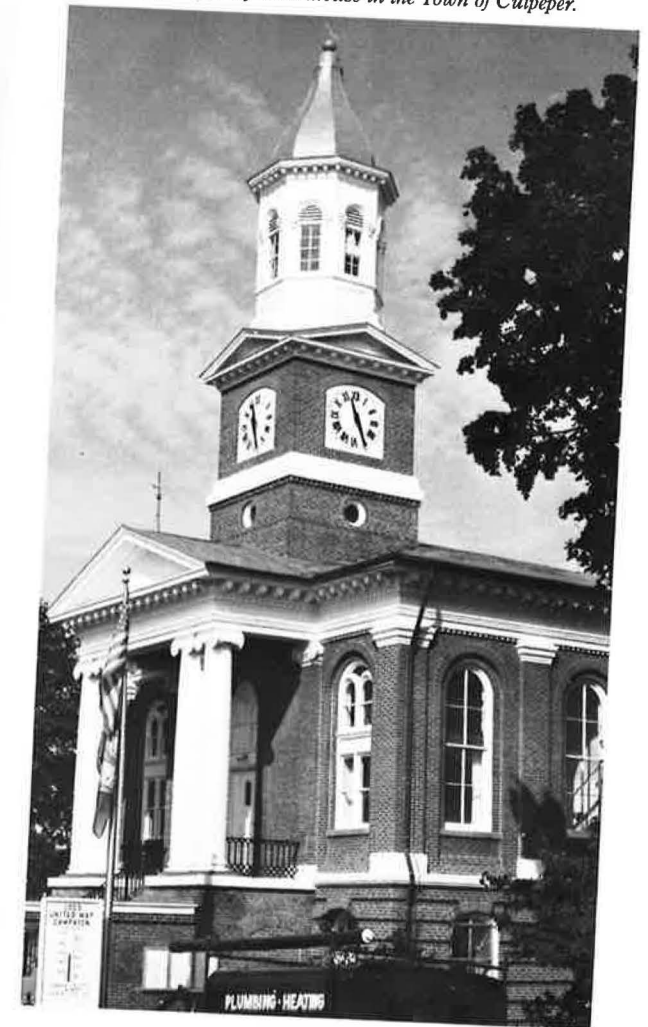
Beginning with federal fiscal year 1986, the Division's CLG pass-through funds will be awarded only to actual certified local governments. In addition to their eligibility for the pass through grants, certified local governments will be allowed the right to approve or deny National Register nominations from their jurisdictions. CLGs will also receive high priority for technical assistance from the Division staff. The Division looks forward to working more closely with these local governments through the Certified Local Government program and to welcoming more localities into the more structured partnership for preservation which the program represents.

Local Government	Description of Project	Federal Share
Alexandria	Ordinance amendment for CLG compliance, inventory of existing historic district, and preparation of a historic context for the area	\$ 30,760.00
City of Lynchburg	Draft of design review standards	\$ 9,650.00
City of Petersburg	Local review board training, ordinance for CLG compliance, and survey of downtown buildings	\$ 9,000.00
City of Portsmouth	Local review board training, ordinance amendment for CLG compliance, inventory of downtown district, and publication of local board's design review standards	\$ 7,125.00
Richmond	Inventory of existing districts, ordinance amendment for CLG compliance	\$ 11,500.00
Roanoke	Ordinance amendment for CLG compliance, completion of 3-part public education series of publications	\$ 20,600.00
City of Suffolk	Survey of downtown district	\$ 4,500.00
Prince William Co.	Preparation of Preservation Guide (for zoning and development), survey assessment, and survey update, ordinance amendment for CLG compliance	\$ 7,500.00
Town of Culpeper	Survey and registration of historic district, public education, preparation of draft of preservation plan, ordinance amendment for CLG compliance	\$ 5,284.00
Total		\$ 105,919.00

The Trapezium House, one of the important historic resources in the City of Petersburg.



The Culpeper County Courthouse in the Town of Culpeper.



1985-86 Survey Subgrant Awards

The DHL has also awarded \$35,000 in federal grants-in-aid for field surveys in Buckingham and Montgomery counties during 1985-86. A county-wide archaeological survey of Buckingham is now being conducted under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia. Supervised by Dr. Jeffrey L. Hantman, Principal Investigator, and Mr. Mark Catlin, Survey Director, the project includes testing a predictive model of site location developed for adjacent Albemarle County, reevaluation of the predictive model, and preparation of an archaeological sensitivity map of the entire county along with a final report. The federal matching share for the project amounts to \$18,528.

The Division of Historic Landmarks has also awarded a grant of \$16,382 to the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors for completion of a countywide survey of historic buildings, structures and districts including historic resources in the

towns of Blacksburg and Christiansburg. Employing the services of a qualified architectural historian, the County has organized existing information on the county's cultural history into historical geographic contexts and initiated a survey of approximately 600 historic buildings and structures. The final report will locate, identify, and evaluate the full range of Montgomery's architectural and historic resources as well as make recommendations for National Register nominations and for future survey and preservation planning work in the county. Both surveys address clearly identified planning needs in the two counties as well as in their respective cultural regions. Accurate estimates of site type, diversity, density, location and other information from the Buckingham survey are essential to the development of a regional strategy for archaeological preservation in the Piedmont. Given the direct threat to cultural resources from residential and commercial use and land development, the Buckingham survey focuses on two areas of growth and development, three randomly selected tracts of land slated for

Washington Street in Portsmouth's Olde Towne Historic District, one of the five historic districts in Portsmouth subject to review by an architectural review board.



commercial logging, and five randomly selected areas along the James River where prehistoric occupation is most likely to have occurred. The predictive model of site location and the archaeological sensitivity maps should guide planners, developers, and archaeologists concerned with both long-range and immediate preservation problems in the area.

Montgomery County, which exhibited the largest increase in population of any county in Southwest Virginia between 1980 and 1983, expects its survey to yield timely information about significant cultural resources for incorporation into plans for two urban expansion areas as well as into the County's Comprehensive Plan. The final report will be an important step in the preparation of an amendment to the local zoning ordinance creating a historic district overlay. The survey will also form the basis for seeking Montgomery's certification under the DHL's Certified Local Government program.

Virginia's 1985-86 program marks the second consecutive year in which survey and planning grants have been offered to Virginia's governmental

units, educational institutions, and, non-profit tax-exempt organizations to prepare comprehensive preservation surveys and plans. The 1984-85 program devoted nearly \$220,000 of Virginia's share of the federal historic preservation funds to assist survey and planning projects in Williamsburg, Poquoson, James City and York counties; Fairfax County; Prince William County; Saltville in Smyth County; Albemarle County; and Henrico and Chesterfield counties and the City of Richmond (See Notes #25).

Project applications in the 1985-86 competition were selected for comprehensiveness, demonstrated urgency of need, and significance, quality of project design, and administrative capacity. As with the recent CLG grant awards, the two survey projects must be completed by July 31, 1986 and follow guidelines and criteria established by the National Park Service and the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks.

Information regarding the FY 1986-87 Survey and Planning subgrant program is available now.

800 Block of Campbell Avenue in The Southwest Historic District in Roanoke.



Around the State

The CBS Television miniseries "Dream West" which was seen nationwide in April, was filmed in and around Richmond using many historic buildings and neighborhoods for sets. Dick Lowry, Director of "Dream West" and other crew members assembled at Westover in Charles City County which in the movie became the Washington residence of John Fremont. credit: CBS Television



In March Governor Gerald L. Baliles presented the historic district plaque for the Southwest Historic District to Mayor Noel Taylor of Roanoke. This was the first time that a Virginia governor has made the official presentation of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board plaque to a historic district.



A court martial scene from "Dream West" was shot inside Richmond's Old First Baptist Church on Broad Street. At one time this landmark was slated for demolition by the State.

The interior of Governor's Mansion became the "Dream West" White House in the 1840s. This scene shows Richard Chamberlain as John C. Fremont in the parlor of the Governor's Mansion. credit: CBS Television





Governor Baliles signs the proclamation for Preservation Week, 1986. Looking on are David Brown, President of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia; Lynn Beebe, Director of the Corporation for Jefferson's Popular Forest; H. Bryan Mitchell, Director of the Division of Historic Landmarks; Pamela Cressey, Archaeologist with the City of Alexandria; and John G. Zehmer, Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation.

The Academy of Music Theatre in Lynchburg has been purchased by Liberty University who has long range plans to restore the early 20th-century theatre both for community use and for dramatic and musical productions of the University.



Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

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