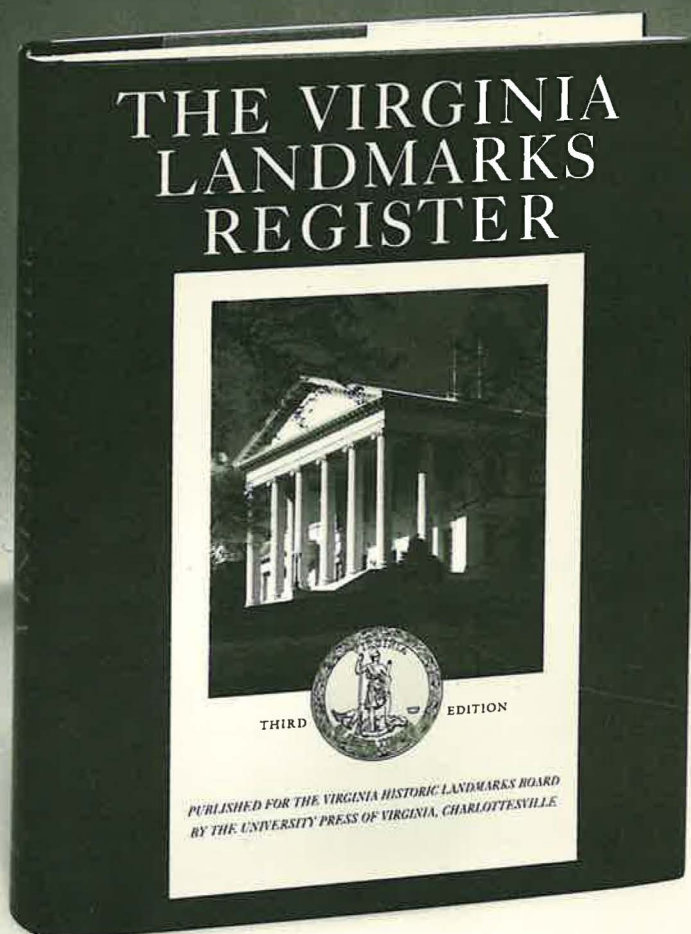


Notes on Virginia

Number 29

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks

Fall, 1986



Department of Conservation and Historic Resources

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Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources Division of Historic Landmarks

Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

H. BRYAN MITCHELL
Division Director

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and designed and prepared for publication by
Katie M. Roeper, Office of Graphic Communications, Virginia Department of General Services.
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Virginia Historic Landmarks Board Welcomes New Members

Governor Gerald L. Baliles has appointed two new members to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board, replacing retiring W. Brown Morton and Richard Reynolds. Dr. Jessie L. Brown is a retired professor at Hampton University. She holds degrees from Hampton University and Columbia University Teachers College. Dr. Brown served as Chairman of the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policies from 1982-1984, as Chairman of the Education Committee of the Virginia Women's Cultural History Project from 1982-1985, and as a Board Member of the Cultural Alliance of Greater Hampton Roads from 1982-1985. She holds an Honorary Doctorate of Humanities from James Madison University.

David J. Brown is currently the Executive Director of the Historic Staunton Foundation. He holds degrees from Tennessee State University and the Georgia Institute of Technology. He is the immediate past president of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia. Prior to coming to Virginia he was a historic preservation planner with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office. Mr. Brown is the author of a number of articles on preservation and urban revitalization.

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board also welcomes Ella Gaines Yates, the newly appointed State

John Warren Daniel, II

John W. Daniel, recently appointed Secretary of Natural Resources, the newly-created cabinet post, has served in State government in various capacities for the past nine years. The new cabinet secretariat was created by the 1986 General Assembly at the request of the Governor. Mr. Daniel served as deputy secretary of Commerce and Resources before the reorganization that took effect on July 1, 1986.

A Richmond native and a graduate of the T. C. Williams School of Law of the University of Richmond, Mr. Daniel served for five years as a staff attorney in the Division of Legislative Services for the Commonwealth of Virginia and for four years as Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Daniel served in the United States Army Reserve from 1972-78. He is a member of the Virginia State Bar Association, Board of Directors of the Kanawha Recreation Association, the Virginia Association of Retarded Citizens and the Greater Richmond Area Association of Retarded Citizens.

Librarian who serves ex-officio on the board. Ms. Yates holds degrees from Spelman College, Atlanta, Rutgers University, and a law degree from the Atlanta Law School. Ms. Yates has had thirty-four years of experience in library administration and is recognized nationwide as a leader in her field. Her most recent publication is an article on "The Freedom to Read Foundation," in the American Library Association Yearbook of 1985.

Joining the Board officially as an ex-officio member on July 1, 1986 is B. C. Leynes, Jr., Director of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Mr. Leynes has regularly met with the Board since the Department's creation January 1, 1985.

New Markers Approved by Virginia Historic Landmarks Board

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board has approved eleven new markers to be included in the state's system of historical highways markers. They are: Lee's Mill (W-71) in Newport News; Randolph Macon Academy/Liberty Academy (K-133) in Bedford County; Civilian Conservation Corps Company 1370 (M-21) in Nottoway County; Kilgore Fort House (KA-9) Scott County; Hatton Ferry (GA-37) in Albemarle County; Battle of Ox Hill (B-13) Fairfax County; Apple Tree Church (OB-11) King and Queen County; Sallie Jones Atkinson (K-304) Dinwiddie County; Lewis Chapel-Cranford Memorial Methodist Church (E-71) Fairfax County; Magnolia Grange (S-29) Chesterfield County; and The New River Train Song in Carroll County.

All markers are funded from private sources.

New Staff at Division

Abena O. Nkromah has joined the staff of the DHL as executive secretary. Coming to Richmond from New Rochelle, New York, Ms. Nkromah most recently was self-employed as an office manager for a small business. Prior to that she was executive secretary to the senior vice-president of Rothschild Inc., in New York. Abena has studied at Hiram Scott College and Columbia University.

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Third Edition of the Virginia Landmarks Register Published

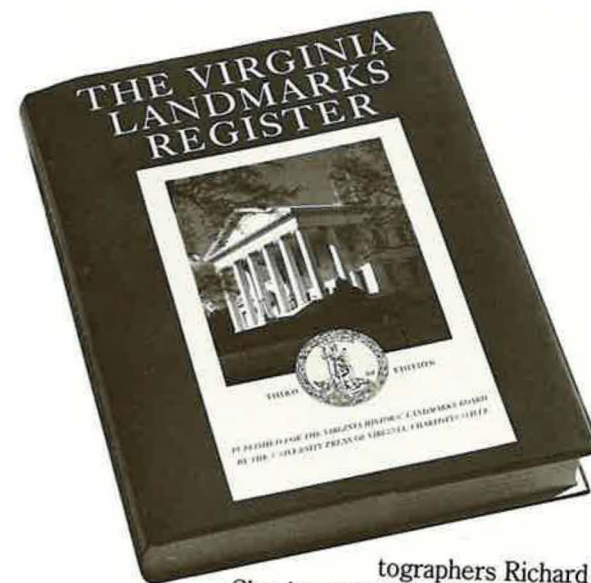
This edition of The Virginia Landmarks Register provides eloquent testimony to the broad range of historic and cultural resources that mark the Commonwealth's landscape.

Gerald L. Baliles, Governor of Virginia

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board announces the publication of the third edition of *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. This edition of the register appears approximately ten years after the publication of the last edition and is a compilation of the places officially designated historic landmarks from 1968 through January, 1984, some 1,100 in all. In contrast to the second edition, the third containing nearly twice as many entries as its predecessor, illustrates every registered property. The text contains considerably more historical and architectural information on every property. Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian for the Division, served as editor. The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board is authorized by the General Assembly to make additions to the register and to publish its entries from time to time. The Board also serves in an advisory capacity to the Division of Historic Landmarks.

The third edition of the *Virginia Landmarks Register* is arranged alphabetically by county and independent city. Although many counties and cities contain more than a score of registered landmarks, nearly all are represented by at least one. The register covers a wide variety of landmarks—emphasis is not limited to the most popularly known historic shrines. Special categories of landmarks focus on prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, plantation complexes, colonial churches, court-houses, vernacular structures, Victorian mansions, and 20th-century commercial structures. Attention has also been given to gristmills, covered and metal-truss bridges, iron furnaces, and frontier architecture. The oldest registered site is a 12,000-year-old Paleo-Indian site; the most recent is a Frank Lloyd Wright design.

As early as 1980, when work on the third edition was beginning, it was determined that every landmark should be illustrated to show the current condition of each property, particularly the architectural landmarks. Because the state had experienced a large amount of rehabilitation activity in the past decade, it soon became apparent that over half of the registered landmarks had to be rephotographed. The DHL retained the services of professional pho-



tographers Richard Cheek and William Edmund Barrett to reshoot many of the buildings and historic districts. A number of the new photographs were taken by the DHL staff. Other updated photographs were obtained from the Historic American Building Survey. In the case of one high-security military installation, the photograph of the landmark involved was taken specially for the DHL by the Department of Defense.

In addition to the descriptions and illustrations of registered properties, *The Virginia Landmarks Register* contains an appendix of registered buildings that have been destroyed (eleven), a listing of places registered during preparation of the book, a listing of National Historic Landmarks in Virginia, and a listing of 144 architects associated with Virginia's registered landmarks. The book contains 512 pages and a lengthy index. It was published for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board by the University Press of Virginia.

In keeping with the spirit of the mandate to publish the register, the Division has made a special effort to produce a high quality volume at low cost to the purchaser, so that this record of Virginia's landmarks can be spread widely among the people of Virginia. A cloth-bound copy of *The Virginia Landmarks Register* is available for \$20.00 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. There is a \$1.50 handling and postage charge.

The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Spring of 1986. 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 hard-bound copy of the **Virginia Landmarks Register**, Third Edition (1986) is available for \$20.00 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA. 22903. Add \$1.50 for handling.

The **Abingdon Historic District Extension** includes properties on Valley, King, Park, and Oak streets and White's Mill Road, areas that are primarily significant for their late 19th- and early 20th-century architecture. The Town of Abingdon has served as the transportation, commercial, and political hub of Washington County since its selection as the county seat in 1778. Originally a small frontier settlement consisting of a courthouse, jail, and a few taverns and dwellings, Abingdon prospered in the 19th-century from its strategic location on the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad. Architecturally the town is best known for its handsome collection of well preserved antebellum brick dwellings and commercial buildings lining Main Street at the eastern end of town. Architectural styles represented in the extension include Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. Anchoring the western end of the extension is the Sinking Spring Cemetery which contains the graves of many of the town's foremost citizens including two former Virginia governors. Also included in the extension of the district is the William King School built in 1913 as a visually prominent symbol of the community's abiding concern for education.

Blenheim, one of the earliest extant dwellings in Powhatan County, was sited on land patented in 1730 by the prominent 18th-century Virginia surveyor, William Mayo. Blenheim portrays the development of a vernacular cottage constructed by Mayo's son and enlarged by his grandson and subsequent owners into a principle family seat. Vestiges of the 18th-century construction and the two large early 19th-century additions comprise its U-shaped plan, a rare plan type in Virginia in that period. The earliest fragments of the dwelling are probably most closely associated with William Mayo, grandson of the surveyor. William Mayo, the younger, was a member of the first Cumberland County Court and served in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1777-1781 and 1783-1785.

Camden, was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1969. The Camden Manor House, constructed in 1857-59, is one of the most complete and best preserved Italianate country houses in America. The nomination has been expanded to include significant information on the archaeological sites at Camden. For details, see the article on Camden on p. 21 of this issue of *Notes*.

The **Cedar Creek Meetinghouse Archaeological Site** is located on a wooded knoll in Hanover County. From the first quarter of the 18th century until the end of the 19th century, the Cedar Creek Meeting of the Society of Friends convened here for worship. Extant minute books for this congregation from 1739 to 1868 contain several references to repairs and replacements of the meeting houses which had stood on the property. The last meetinghouse was destroyed by fire in 1904. The foundations of this last structure, which had been completed in 1799, are clearly indicated at the site. Test excavations have revealed intact subsurface cultural features relating to the architecture of the meetinghouse. A photograph and description of the meetinghouse appeared in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* just two weeks prior to its destruction on April 21, 1904.

Built in 1854 for William Bayne, a commission merchant and grocer in Alexandria, the **Bayne-Fowle House** is architecturally significant as a little altered example of a wealthy merchant's residence of the period. It is one of the few buildings in Old Town Alexandria to employ a stone facade. Of particular interest is the richly appointed suite of reception rooms on the first floor, comprising one of the finest mid-Victorian interiors in the state. The home was occupied by Northern troops during the Civil War and original graffiti from that occupation can still be identified in the attic.



125 Valley Street in the Abingdon Historic District, Extension, Washington County.



William Sandoe House at 119 East Park Street, Abingdon Historic District, Extension, Washington County.



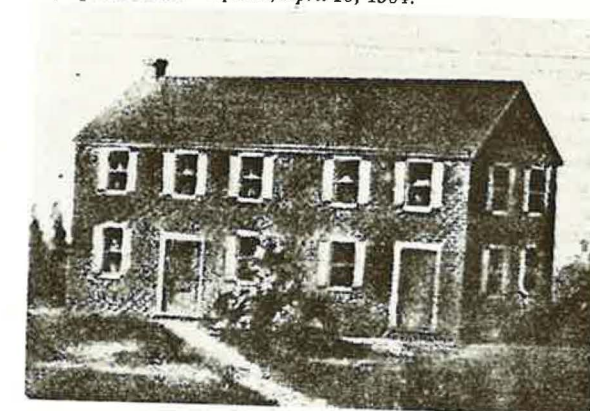
Bayne-Fowle House, Alexandria.

Blenheim, Powhatan County. Credit: Howard J. Kittell.



Silver medallion recovered in 1964-65 excavations at Camden (44CE3). Reverse side reads "Ye King of." Caroline County.

Cedar Creek Meeting House, Hanover County. Taken from the *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 10, 1904.



Chippokes Plantation Historic District in Surry County, was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1969. In 1986, an updated and expanded report was prepared. Farmed continuously for over 350 years, Chippokes Plantation is a 1,400 acre tract that has been a part of Chippokes State Park since 1968. The plantation is significant for its history, architecture, and archaeological sites. Visually dominating the site is the mid-19th century Greek Revival River House built by local planter Albert C. Jones. The farm property and buildings were donated to the Commonwealth in 1965 by Evelyn Stewart and the property has been open to the public since then. Besides significant examples of 19th-century domestic architecture, Chippokes contains over 34 historic and prehistoric archaeological sites with cultural remains dating from 3,000 B.C. to the early 20th century.

Cleydael, a prominent King George County landmark located near Weedonville, was built in 1859 by Dr. Richard H. Stuart as a summer home. Cleydael has an unusual T-shaped floor plan that allowed greater ventilation in the warm summer months. Stuart believed that locating his summer home eight miles from the Potomac River would provide a more healthful respite from muggy Tidewater summers. Dr. Stuart moved his family to Cleydael for the duration of the Civil War believing that it would be safer from Union shelling. General Robert E. Lee sent his two daughters to stay with their cousins at Cleydael when they were forced to leave Arlington. On Sunday, April 23, 1865, John Wilkes Booth sought medical aid from Dr. Stuart while the Stuart family was residing at Cleydael. Suspicious of who his visitors were and aware of the Lincoln assassination, Stuart refused medical assistance and sent the men away after giving them dinner.

Douthat State Park, located in Bath and Alleghany counties in Virginia's highlands, is representative of the

movement at the state and federal level in the early decades of the 20th century on behalf of improved recreational facilities for citizens. Douthat was Virginia's first recreational park and the first of six state parks established in Virginia by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933 to 1942. For a detailed discussion of Douthat State Park, see p. 26 of this issue of *Notes*.

The **Fan Area Historic District Extension** in Richmond is a thirty-seven block area south of the already registered Fan Area Historic District. The area included in the enlarged district shares with the original Fan Area a similar architectural character, historical development, and physical integrity. Many of the architects, builders, and contractors erected similar and sometimes identical blocks of houses. There is a similarity of street plan, roof and set-back lines, street names, building materials and design details with the original Fan Area district. The extended area represents more comprehensively the Fan Area's association with the historical themes of architecture, transportation, urban history, and community planning. One of the most significant structures in the extension is the trolley barn complex erected in the early 20th century to house the electric street cars that probably were most responsible for the development of the Fan Area neighborhood.

The **Ginter Park Historic District** is a twenty-one block area that encompasses 152 buildings in Richmond's Northside. It was planned by noted Richmond philanthropist Lewis Ginter in the last years of the 19th century. The boundaries of the nominated district were drawn to coincide with Ginter's original plan. In order to enhance the area, Mr. Ginter encouraged the relocation of the Union Theological Seminary from Farmville to Richmond. He also worked to have the new streetcar line located along one of the main thoroughfares so that residents

could commute from their new homes to jobs in the city. Ginter's concept for his development epitomized state-of-the-art community planning in his day with its generous residential parcels. Ginter Park was incorporated as a town in 1912, and its first mayor was the Honorable John Garland Pollard, later Governor of Virginia. Ginter Park was annexed by the City of Richmond in 1914. The architecturally rich neighborhood has a number of distinctive styles including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare as well as the popular Queen Anne and Shingle styles.

High Meadows, located near Scottsville in Albemarle County, is an unusual landmark consisting of a two-part dwelling. The earlier brick section was constructed in 1831-32 by Peter White and the later section was erected ca. 1883 by Charles Harris. The two sections are joined by an unusual longitudinal passage rather than the more traditional hyphen. The newer section is particularly noteworthy for its intact grained woodwork. Near what was the growing commercial center of Albemarle County, Scotts Landing on the James River and Kanawha Canal, High Meadows is a reflection of the mercantile society that dominated this area. The Harris family continued their commercial activities in Scottsville after the Civil War and were sufficiently successful to enlarge and improve the High Meadows dwelling complex. The property has been carefully rehabilitated by the present owners for use as a bed and breakfast inn.

Janelia, located east of Leesburg in Loudoun County, was built by Vinton L. Pickens a professional artist, and her husband, author and correspondent Robert S. Pickens in 1935 and 1936. Designed by Boston architect Philip L. Smith, Janelia includes a sprawling manor house, a large four-car garage with servants quarters, formal gardens, and a pastoral landscape with impressive vistas across the

Jones-Stewart Mansion at Chippokes Plantation Historic District, Surry County. The late 1920s 1- and 2-story wing is at right.



Original brick kitchen quarters of the Jones Stewart Mansion at Chippokes Plantation Historic District, Surry County.



Cleydael, King George County. Credit: Karen D. Steele.



Guest lodge at Douthat State Park.



Lewis Ginter Community Center, 3421 Hawthorne Avenue in the Ginter Park Historic District, Richmond.



Ginter Park Elementary School at 3817 Chamberlayne Avenue, Ginter Park Historic District, Richmond.



Greater Richmond Transit Company Bus Barns in the Fan Area Historic District Extension, Richmond.



15-23 S. Morris Street in the Fan Area Historic District Extension, Richmond.

3003 Seminary Avenue in the Ginter Park Historic District, Richmond.



View of the 3800 block of Noble Avenue in the Ginter Park Historic District, Richmond.



Potomac River valley. Architecturally, the house is a blend of the Norman Manor style popular for estates in the 1920s and the modernistic tenets of the 1930s. The architect, following the specific instructions of Mrs. Pickens, avoided any reference to the Georgian style which at that time was widely popular in Virginia. Having been occupied by only one family, the house is remarkably unchanged, making it an important document of the affluent lifestyles of the 1930s.

The **Kentucky Hotel**, located at 900 Fifth Street in Lynchburg, is one of three surviving Lynchburg ordinaries dating from the late 18th century. It is the only one surviving with no major alterations. The hotel is also a rare survivor of Lynchburg's Federal-style architecture. In 1816 when James Mallory received his ordinary license, Lynchburg was according to Thomas Jefferson "the most rising place in the United States." The impressive brick structure, recently rehabilitated, continues to function as a commercial structure on Lynchburg's main thoroughfare, U.S. Route 29.

The **North End Historic District**, lying northwest of the downtown commercial area of Newport News, is a twenty-two block neighborhood that evolved in three major phases between 1900 and 1935. Following the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to a deep water terminal at Newport News in 1881, and the founding of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in 1886, the area known as North End was laid out by the Old Dominion Land Company. In the early period between 1900 and 1910, both middle managers of the shipyard and skilled workmen resided in the neighborhood. Large numbers of dwellings were erected between 1910 and 1920 to accommodate the swelling growth of population during World War I. Prominent residents of the district have included Walter A. Post and Homer L.

Ferguson, presidents of the Shipyard; Samuel R. Buxton and Phillip A. Hiden, mayors of Newport News; Saxon W. Holt, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia from 1938 to 1940; and the Honorable Thomas N. Downing, former United States Congressman from the First District.

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church on North Union Street in Petersburg was designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson. Unlike contemporary northern churches built under the influence of the English Ecclesiastical Society, St. Paul's is a much freer interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. St. Paul's was founded in 1802 to serve the "increasing prosperity and numbers of Petersburg." The first church edifice stood near the courthouse and served the congregation until 1830. A second church burned in February, 1854, necessitating the construction of the present building. It was dedicated on May 19, 1857 by Virginia's third Episcopal Bishop, William Meade. One of its most famous communicants was General Robert E. Lee who worshipped at the church during the Siege of Petersburg in 1864-65. The Parish Rectory constructed in 1860 and the Parish Hall built in 1922 are part of the landmark designation.

Shalango, located on the Great Wicomico River in the northeastern part of the county, is one of the largest antebellum plantation houses in Northumberland County. The main house was erected in 1855-56 for planter John Hopkins Coles and is still owned by his direct descendants. A 2½-story frame structure with a central-passage plan and a raised brick basement, Shalango also features Greek and Italianate style interior detailing and a dramatic three-story open well stair, one of the few of its kind in the state. John Coles, the builder, was married to Josephine Harding in 1851 and some of the portraits and furnishings in Shalango are said to have come from Louisa Harding's home at Cloverdale in the southeastern part of Northumberland.

Facade of the Kentucky Hotel, 900 Fifth Street. Lynchburg. Credit: Tom Graves, Central Virginia Image Services.



View of the 300 block of 65th Street in the North End Historic District. Newport News.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Petersburg.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church, interior view of chancel. Petersburg.

Interior view of central passage of Shalango. Northumberland County.



Janelia in Loudoun County. Credit: Paula S. Reed.



Harold Norton House in the North End Historic District. Newport News.



The **South Boston Historic District** encompasses much of the present city of South Boston and features a variety of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings dating from the mid-19th century. Included are a large number of brick tobacco warehouses, a railroad depot, a 19th-century cotton mill, and other industrial buildings along Main Street. The residential neighborhoods included in the district feature architectural styles ranging from modest vernacular housing to large and stylish Queen-Anne houses of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Wheatland, located on the Coan River in Northumberland County, was built in 1848-50 as the centerpiece of a 1300-acre plantation. One of the most sophisticated houses of its period on the Northern Neck, Wheatland was erected by an unknown builder for Dr. John H. Harding, a young physician, planter and delegate to the Virginia General Assembly. Wheatland is particularly noted for its handsome landscaped setting. Virtually unaltered, the house features refined Federal- and Greek Revival-style detailing. Historical records indicate that Dr. Harding was among the wealthiest residents of Northumberland County during his tenure at Wheatland, which is reflected in the sophistication and fine detailing of the house and its dependencies.



Shalango. Northumberland County.



1800 block of North Main Street including Mount Olivet Baptist Church. South Boston Historic District.

Wheatland. Northumberland County.



Restoration of Jefferson's Pavilions

We are especially grateful to James Murry Howard for the following discussion of the outstanding efforts to restore the highly significant pavilions at the University of Virginia. It is hoped that the information will inform and inspire both state and private institutions in their on-going efforts to maintain Virginia's rich collection of historically and architecturally significant buildings. The Division commends the pioneering efforts of the University of Virginia in providing training for the craftsmen necessary to carry out these preservation efforts.

Between 1817 and 1826 an academical village was erected on the Virginia landscape at the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The site was planned and the buildings designed by Thomas Jefferson, a gentleman architect who was also a statesman, a farmer and, between 1801 and 1809, president of the United States. His vision was a romanticized interpretation of how an intellectual community should be set up within a larger society that he hoped would remain fundamentally agrarian. It was arcadia suffused with a sense of enlightened purpose.

The buildings Jefferson designed comprised a three-dimensional essay in architecture. Ten major buildings were set in two parallel lines to either side of a terraced rectangular green space. In these pavilions, ten professors lived on the top floor, teaching their classes below, in rooms opening onto the Lawn, as the green space was called. Between the taller buildings were student rooms, the ensem-

ble being connected by a sheltering colonnade. Behind were gardens and, beyond, more student rooms, amongst which were located the dining halls. There were two foci—at the north end of the Lawn was a half-scale cousin to the Roman Pantheon; at the south end, a vista displaying the rolling hills of the piedmont, linking Jefferson's planned village with seemingly limitless stretches of land as yet undeveloped and unspoiled. Altogether the buildings were the clearest demonstration of Jefferson's attraction to ideals associated with antiquity, in particular the artistic and intellectual achievements of Rome. It was this heightened sense of accomplishment that he wanted to display to the students.

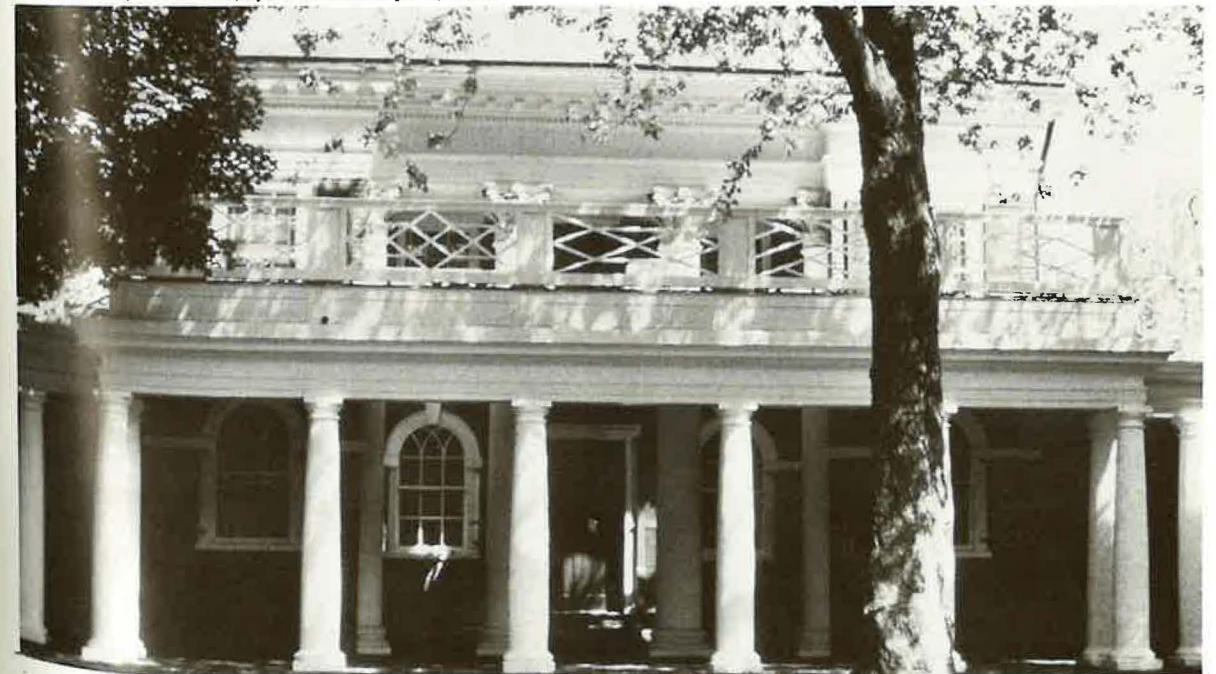
The Need For Restoration

Since the 1820s the central precinct of the University of Virginia has provided housing for students and faculty as well as spaces for learning and relaxing. This uninterrupted occupancy has, not unexpectedly, resulted in wear. Deterioration has also been induced by the elements, especially water. Indications of the need for repairs were reported by visitors as early as the 1830s:

"The whole has a shabby genteel look, and is already showing marks left by time of its frail materials. The columns are . . . peeling [and the] wood is yawning, with wide long splits."

—John H. B. Latrobe, as cited
by William B. O'Neal in
The American Association of Architectural Bibliographers PAPERS, Vol. VI, 1969.

Pavilion VIII, East Lawn, after restoration. June, 1986.



In the late 1970s the University began a major roof repair program, for most of Jefferson's buildings, except the Rotunda, suffered from leaking roofs and gutters. The handsome wood cornices enclosed corroded metal gutters long overdue for replacement. Attendant rotting of wood and damage to plaster was routine. And it was fascinating to uncover the "rooflets" used by Jefferson to cover the student quarters, roofs that were subject to very early failure. This roof repair program should be finished by 1987.

In 1983 steps were taken toward establishing a comprehensive restoration program for all the buildings of the original academical village. Since then four of the original ten pavilions have undergone work, each year achieving results of a higher order than those of the previous year. By January 1986 the work being done displayed the principal features essential to the first phase of what we expect to be an unending program. It is anticipated that subsequent phases of work will introduce restoration refinements not presently affordable or practical. Indeed it is hoped that the buildings will continue to benefit from creative imaginations and new understandings of restoration and preservation at their best. Cyclical changes in thinking must be expected and welcomed, as may be true for any building. In the process the Lawn will be a constantly used laboratory for the study of techniques and philosophies of preservation.

Our current work is essentially subtractive. Features added to the pavilions with resulting damage to spatial concepts or in a manner so awkward as to

As had been the case in the early 19th century, light once again spills over the edge of the colonnade deck, following removal of closures made during the 1850s.



detract from the nature of the building are removed. Closets of less than full height tucked into corners typify such elements. Radiators and randomly placed piping as well as window air conditioners are removed and replaced by systems concealed as much as possible.

The most obvious features missing for many decades are renewed colors and door graining. Paint analysis by Frank Welsh, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, has begun to establish a pattern for tonalities first used in the buildings. It seems at this early stage of study that most interior walls were painted with calcimine paint, essentially white in color, and that slightly darker tones were used on interior trim. Evidence about other uses of paint may lead to rethinking of locally accepted ideas, especially on the exteriors. As for doors, we have discovered that the original graining, which masked handsome pine, was much brighter, redder and, in some cases, more abstract than previously thought. Considerable effort has been made to instruct selected University painters in such skills, thus establishing a group of craftsmen expected to be unique among American universities. Such changes in finishing techniques are still considered experimental, which is understandable in a program involving many buildings not yet fully researched.

Applications Beyond The University

Though unique as an academic setting, the University of Virginia restoration program resembles similar efforts at different properties. Invariably money is scarce. Features or techniques once lost

Graining, the painting of cheap wood doors to resemble more precious kinds of wood, was common in 19th-century Virginia. The left half of this door shows the pine over which there was mahogany graining, as shown by the original preserved graining on the right half.



are not easy to recover; the unexpected is routine. What would local restoration work be without its hidden pipes and the all too degradable wood and brick used throughout Virginia?

Nearly all preservation or restoration projects soon find themselves preoccupied with cost. Careful restoration of decayed or missing elements can indeed be prohibitive. Since funding is still being sought for both endowment of future activities and current expenditures at the University, often a decision must be made on alternative treatments or, when alternatives are not acceptable, delay of the issue. For example, reversal of interior wall configurations to original positions are often not financially feasible under present circumstances. On the other hand special contributions from individuals, philanthropic organizations or the state General Assembly have allowed the initiation of some projects, such as the replacement of portions of outmoded heating and cooling systems. Properties in the public or private sectors can often benefit from active solicitation among those interested in the property, the institution, or the act of preservation itself. We should also call attention to federal tax incentive programs, though the tax status of the University does not permit it to benefit from them. Programs for grants by governmental agencies may also provide financial help, often on a matching basis.

With regard to technical matters one is well advised to precede construction work with as much research and site investigation as possible. Depending on the issue and the degree of authenticity desired, these preliminary phases may be short or

long. A worthwhile general goal is the revealing of authentic features and the reestablishment of appropriate craft techniques whenever possible. It seems to be agreed today that the soundest basis for any restoration decision is an understanding of the original state and all subsequent conditions. More generalized notions about an era or a region may have little application to a specific property, particularly when the property manifests features that are obviously atypical for its time or place. To our great surprise the interior finishes of the pavilions are showing themselves to be more spartan than expected and perhaps atypical when compared to other work by Jefferson.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of restoration work is the unexpected, be it old fragments thought to be newer (usually a good surprise) or termite damage (something less). We find in working on Jefferson's buildings that the odd circumstance—the peculiar proportion or the awkward detail—may merit being saved simply because it was first built that way. On the other hand, many odd conditions that are due to alterations may often be deemed dispensable. Some modifications, especially those for sanitation and basic amenities, were frequently made in haphazard fashion and poorly documented. Even so such work can remain untouched if it presents neither a hazard to safety nor a severe esthetic drawback. But it may be comforting to remember that even the most careful attempt to solve a restoration issue can not anticipate every problem. For example one of our paint craftsmen recently observed: "... the mistake we made [when

Paint analysis and studies of door graining were carried out by Frank Welsh. While walls and trim were generally more muted than previously thought, doors were redder and brighter.



regaining the doors] . . . was that we didn't clean [the inner corners of the door jambs]. . . ." Only by continual effort do all potential problems surface and get resolved. So often the truthful answer to a successful restoration is, as another of our workers remarked: ". . . [to do] it all by trial and error." Such comments simply reflect a truism about preservation and restoration work—that much of what must be done to achieve the best result is fundamentally experimental, demanding creativity and diligence.

How Experimentation Produce Results

One of the most encouraging and useful facets of our emerging restoration program at the University of Virginia is the training of selected workers in techniques needed for the Jeffersonian buildings. The hope is to assemble a staff of craftsmen who can routinely respond to the needs of the buildings with skills far superior to those commonly available. At the same time the spirit of those who work is transformed from the realm of the routine to that of the extraordinary. A harmony between worker and cherished object does, we hope, germinate within each individual, in a manner paralleling that of the property owner who progresses from ordinary deed holder to enthusiastic preservationist. A frequently heard comment is summarized by one of our best craftsmen: "A small percentage [of workers], but more than before, are [now] interested in the curatorial aspect of working on the buildings. . . . Before, such ideas were curiosities. No one dwelt on the

outcome or the place in history of their work."

To date, we have conducted training seminars for up to ten workers in masonry and finishing techniques. Not everyone perfected the new or revised skills immediately, but all have tried to improve on subsequent projects. Some have excelled, especially in the field of graining. The University anticipates that such seminars can eventually be offered to the public, thereby allowing other owners of historic properties to develop skills and understanding that will benefit their buildings.

As property owners become more sensitive to specific preservation techniques, it is hoped that the potential for guidance by organizations such as the Division of Historic Landmarks will be tapped more often by those who own or have responsibility for historic buildings and sites. Fortunately the value of that particular state office has already been recognized by the General Assembly who now require review by the DHL when demolition or alterations are proposed for historic properties owned by the Commonwealth. Restoration work at Jefferson's academic village has benefitted greatly from the DHL's advice and support. Such state support will help insure that Jefferson's masterpiece along with other significant historic properties under the stewardship of the Commonwealth will be properly preserved for posterity.

James Murray Howard, AIA
Architect for the Historic Buildings and
Grounds of the University of Virginia

Exact replica patterns for graining are developed over many weeks of "trial and error" on test panels.



Andy Johnson, restoration expert for Monticello, instructed two University painters in the techniques of graining required for doors in each of the ten Pavilions.



For the first time in many decades door graining in the original manner can be seen at Pavilion III.

Rehabilitation Tax Credits and the Tax Reform Act of 1986

The federal tax code has provided substantial investment tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic buildings since 1976. Nearly \$300 million in private money has been invested in the rehabilitation of Virginia's historic landmarks under this program. Now, as a provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which became law on October 22, 1986, the investment tax credits have been restructured. Congress has recognized the importance of the credits in promoting rehabilitation, and while most investment tax credits available under earlier law have been repealed, the credits for the rehabilitation of income producing certified historic buildings have been retained.

Rehabilitation projects completed by December 31, 1986 will be eligible under the old tax code, defined by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, as amended. These projects will qualify for a 25 percent investment tax credit for certified historic rehabilitations; or for a 20 percent investment tax credit for commercial rehabilitations of non-historic buildings that are at least forty years old; or for a 15 percent investment tax credit for commercial rehabilitations of non-historic buildings that are at least thirty years old. Rehabilitation projects completed after December 31, 1986 will be subject to the new code.

The new code includes the following provisions:

Eligible Buildings: The rehabilitation of income-producing buildings listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, or buildings which are contributing historic structures in National Register Historic Districts or certified state or local districts, will qualify investors for the higher tier of tax credits. The rehabilitation of non-historic build-

ings which were built prior to 1936 will qualify investors for the lower tier of tax credits. As with the tax code, those rehabilitations of certified historic structures which are not completed in compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* will not qualify for the lower tier of credits.

Credit Percentages: The credit percentages are reduced from earlier levels. Investors with certified historic rehabilitations will be eligible to claim 20 percent of their rehabilitations expenditures as an investment tax credit under the new code. This is reduced from the 25 percent provided under the 1981 law. Investors who rehabilitate non-historic buildings constructed prior to 1936 will be eligible to claim a 10 percent investment tax credit. This is reduced from the 20 percent and 15 percent tax credits provided under the 1981 law.

Adjustment to Basis: The full amount of the tax credits must be subtracted from the capital improvement expenses that have been added to the depreciable basis. Under the 1981 code, as amended, only half of the amount of the credit in a certified historic rehabilitation was subtracted from these capital improvements costs.

Depreciation Schedules: Capital improvement expenses, less the amount of the investment tax credits, will be depreciated in straight-line method over 27½ years, for properties in residential use, or over 31½ years, for properties in commercial use. These schedules are extended from the 19-year straight-line depreciation schedule provided under earlier codes.

Substantial Rehabilitation: The definition of a substantial rehabilitation remains the same. A reha-

bilitation must be "substantial" to qualify the investor for any tax credit. The Internal Revenue Service defines "substantial" as exceeding the owner's adjusted basis in the building or at least \$5,000. The adjusted basis is the purchase price, minus the value of the land, minus any depreciation already claimed, plus the value of any earlier capital improvements.

75 Percent Existing External Walls: The Internal Revenue Service requirement that 75 percent of existing external walls be retained in place as external walls will no longer apply in certified historic rehabilitations. The National Park Service will have authority to determine, on a case-by-case basis, the extent to which existing walls in a historic building must be retained. In rehabilitations of non-historic buildings, the alternative 75 percent rule will apply. This rule requires the retention of at least:

1. 50 percent of the external walls as external walls, and
2. 75 percent of the external walls as either external or internal walls, and
3. 75 percent of the existing "internal structural framework."

Passive Activity Roles: Noncorporate taxpayers will be prevented from using credits or losses derived from passive activities to offset income and tax liability resulting from active income, including salary, interest, dividends, and nonpassive investments. Passive activities include investments where the taxpayer does not materially participate, and any rental activity. Limited partnership investments in real estate are considered passive investments. Credits and deductions from passive investments may be used to offset income from passive investments. Unused passive credits and deductions can be carried forward, to be used in future years, and they can be applied against gains on disposition of an investment.

Rehabilitation investment tax credits are partially exempt from these passive activity rules. Passive credits may be used to offset taxes owed on up to \$25,000 of non-passive activity income each year. This credit use is in addition to credits that a taxpayer uses to offset any taxes owed on passive income.

This partial exemption phases out for taxpayers whose incomes are between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Each two dollars of income over \$200,000 reduces the \$25,000 exemption amount by one dollar. Thus, taxpayers earning more than \$250,000 may use the rehabilitation credits only to offset taxes

owed on passive income.

Taxpayers who actively participate in rental real estate activities may also use rehabilitation tax credits or loss deductions to offset the taxes on up to \$25,000 of non-passive income each year. This \$25,000 limit phases out for taxpayers with incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

The passive activity rules are effective for tax year 1987. Investments made prior to October 22, 1986 are subject to a phase-in of the rule, from 1987 through 1990. For 1991 and afterwards, the rule is completely effective for pre-enactment investments.

Transition Rules: Rehabilitation projects under way prior to the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, but not completed by December 31, 1986, may qualify for favorable consideration under the code's transition rules. Details of these rules, as resolved by Congress, have not yet been released in detail.

Easements: The new code does not change the authority of taxpayers to deduct the value of qualified conservation easement donated to qualified organizations. Easements on historic buildings may still be donated to qualified groups, with the taxpayer taking as a charitable donation an amount equal to the difference in value of the property before and after the easement donation.

Application and Review Procedures: The application and review procedures will remain the same. The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service will continue to review all historic rehabilitation projects in Virginia. Compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* is necessary to qualify for the 20 percent tax credits for certified historic rehabilitations. Applications are to be made on the Historic Preservation Certification Application forms (forms 10-168, 10-168a, 10-168b, and 10-168c, rev. 3/84.)

This interpretation of the new tax code is based on analyses by *The Washington Post*, the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Preservation Action. The Technical Assistance section at the Division of Historic Landmarks can provide further information on these points. Call John Wells, Roberta Reid, or Calder Loth at (804) 786-3143 if you have questions about the new law.

John E. Wells
Division of Historic Landmarks

Willson Walker House, Lexington. Front elevation before rehabilitation.



Willson Walker House, Lexington. Front elevation after rehabilitation.



Willson Walker House, Lexington. Rear of building prior to rehabilitation.



Willson Walker House, Lexington. Rear of building after rehabilitation completed.



Rehabilitation Projects From April 1, 1986, to October 1, 1986

Abingdon Martha Washington Inn (Part 3)	\$4,633,755.00	Charlottesville & Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District 609 E. High Street (Part 3) Barringer Mansion, 1404 Jefferson Park Avenue (Part 3)	51,420.00
Alexandria 719 King Street (Part 3)	532,000.00	Culpeper Davis Street Ordinary, 195 E. Davis Street (Part 3)	32,798.00
Charlottesville Rugby Road/University Corner Historic District 518 17th Street (Part 2) 165 Chancellor Street (Part 2) Phi Kappa Sigma, 160 Madison Lane (Part 3) Theta Delta Chi, Lambeth Lane (Part 3) Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1820 Carrs Hill Road (Part 3) Sigma Chi, 608 Preston Place (Part 2) Kappa Sigma, 165 Rugby Road (Part 2) Kappa Alpha, 600 Rugby Road (Part 3) St. Anthony Hall, 133 Chancellor Street (Part 3) Pi Kappa Alpha, 513 Rugby Road (Part 2) Sigma Nu, 1830 Carrs Hill Road (Part 2) Sigma Phi, 163 Rugby Road (Part 2)	3,592,501.00	Danville Tobacco Warehouse Residential Historic District 835 Cole Street (Part 2)	50,000.00
		Essex County Cherry Walk, Summer Kitchen (Part 2)	15,000.00
		Franklin Franklin Historic District 314 Clay Street (Part 2)	1,116,330.00
		Fredericksburg Fredericksburg Historic District 606 Caroline Street (Part 2) 303 William Street (Part 2) 102-104 Lewis Street (Part 3) 209 Hanover Street (Part 2) 818 Caroline Street (Part 2) 401 Hanover Street (Part 3) 307 Lafayette Boulevard (Part 3)	440,000.00
		Front Royal Fairview Farm (Part 3)	19,750.00
		Goochland County Rock Castle (Part 2)	986,000.00
		Hot Springs The Homestead Hotel, Phase II (Part 2)	60,000.00
		King George County Cleydael (Part 2)	294,692.00
		Lexington Lexington Historic District Willson-Walker House, 30 N. Main Street (Part 3)	160,000.00
		Loudoun County Goose Creek Historic District Springdale (Part 2)	

Old City Hall Norfolk. Atrium entry before rehabilitation.

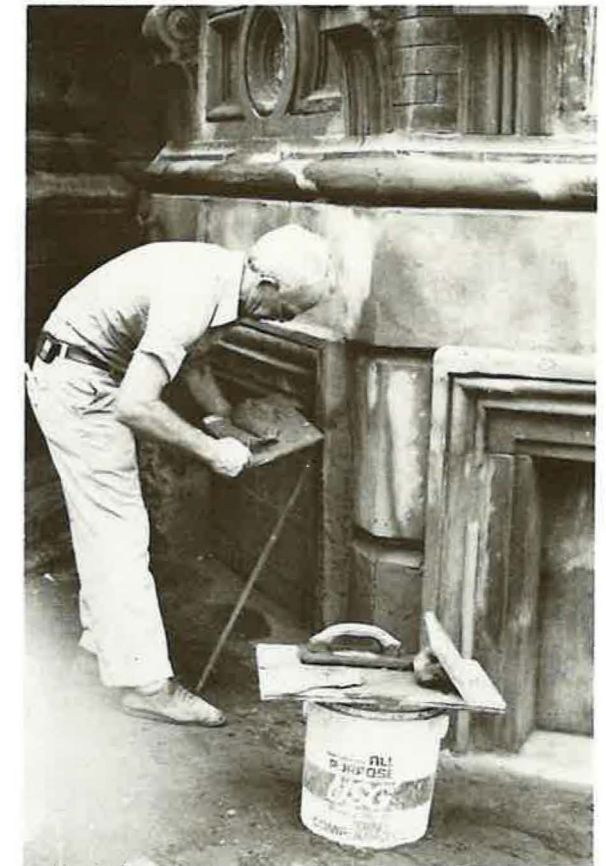


Atrium entry to Old City Hall, Norfolk, after completion of rehabilitation. View is looking into the new atrium which was the old mailroom. Existing screen has been restored and adapted for entrance.



Louisa County Green Springs Historic District Depot House, Brackett's Farm (Part 2)	65,000.00	617 St. James Street (Part 3) 100 E. Clay Street (Part 3) 102 W. Leigh Street (Part 3) 105 E. Leigh Street (Part 3)	
Lynchburg Kentucky Hotel, 900 Fifth Street (Part 3) Garland Hill Historic District 320 Madison Street (Part 3) Daniel's Hill Historic District 412 Cabell Street (Part 2)	143,936.00	St. John's Church Historic District 2111 E. Broad Street (Part 2) 2111 1/2 E Broad Street (Part 2) 2606 E. Broad Street (Part 2) 312 N. 25th Street (Part 3) 2715 E. Broad Street (Part 3) 2721 E. Broad Street (Part 2) The Belfry, 2515 E. Broad Street (Part 3)	1,234,363.00
Newport News Riverside Apartments, (4500-5600 Washington Avenue (Part 3.))	2,227,835.00	Commonwealth Club Historic District 416 W. Franklin Street (Part 2)	140,000.00
Norfolk Old City Hall, 235 E. Plume Street (Part 3)	2,842,724.40	Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District 7 N. 25th Street (Part 3) 105 N. 17th Street (Part 2) 303 N. 19th Street (Part 2) 11-15 E. 18th Street (Part 3)	623,440.00
Occoquan 206 Commerce Street (Part 3)	65,000.00	Fan Area Historic District 2315 Floyd Avenue (Part 2)	46,000.00
Petersburg Old Towne Historic District 136 River Street (Part 2)	20,000.00		
Portsmouth Old Towne Historic District 420 Middle Street (Part 3) 367 Middle Street (Part 2)	229,000.00		
Richmond Jackson Ward Historic District 523 St. James Street (Part 2) 306 W. Marshall Street (Part 2) 420 W. Marshall Street (Part 2) 512 W. Marshall Street (Part 2) 513 St. James Street (Part 2) 505 St. James Street (Part 3) 507 St. James Street (Part 2) 419 Catherine Street (Part 2) 518 W. Clay Street (Part 2) 309 W. Marshall Street (Part 3) 516 W. Clay Street (Part 3) 623 St. James Street (Part 3)	7,537,527.00 948,506.00		

Brownstone repair at the Chesterman Place, 100 West Franklin Street, Richmond.



Brownstone repair at the Chesterman Place, 100 West Franklin Street, Richmond.

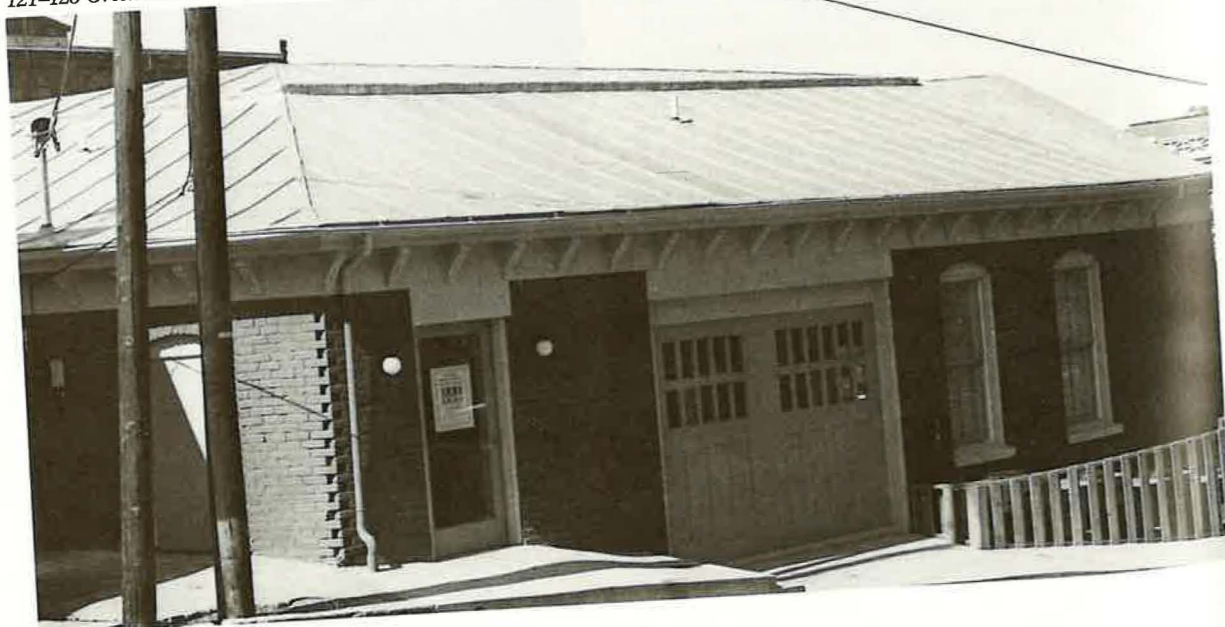


<i>Shockoe Slip Historic District</i> 114-122 Virginia Street (Part 2)	2,186,493.00	103 W. Frederick Street (Part 2)	
1203-1205 E. Main Street (Part 3)		121-123 Greenville Avenue (Part 3)	62,227.00
Columbia, 1142 W. Grace Street (Part 3)		<i>Newtown Historic District</i> 940 W. Beverley Street (Part 2)	
Randolph School, 300 S. Randolph Street (Part 3)	333,725.00	111-113 Church Street (Part 3)	525,000.00
<i>Broad Street Historic District</i> 200-202 W. Broad Street (Part 3)	57,000.00	Warrenton Fauquier Female Institute, 194 E. Lee Street (Part 3)	85,000.00
Roanoke 108 Salem Avenue (Part 3)	305,195.00	Winchester <i>Winchester Historic District</i> 703 S. Loudoun Street (Part 2)	
Staunton Beverley Historic District Marquis Building, 2-4 E. Beverley Street (Part 2)	242,968.00	620 S. Loudoun Street (Part 2)	
117-119 W. Frederick Street (Part 2)		TOTAL (Parts 2 and 3)	\$26,157,466.06



121-123 Greenville Avenue, Staunton, before rehabilitation.

121-123 Greenville Avenue, after rehabilitation.



Camden

Another Look Seventeen Years After Registration

The Camden National Historic Landmark, located in Caroline County, comprises approximately 1400 acres of bottomland along the southern shore of the Rappahannock River. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, the property was recognized for the outstanding architectural significance of the magnificent manor house which has been the focal point of Camden plantation since 1859. Considered "one of the most complete and best preserved Italianate country houses in America", the structure earned Camden designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1971.

For many years, however, the significance of Camden has been underestimated by the preservation community. A survey recently completed by the Division of Historic Landmarks has shown that, in addition to its surviving architectural features, the property holds a rich and diverse array of archaeological resources which had previously been largely overlooked. Preserved within the soil at Camden is a complex record of the lives of the many groups of Native American and Anglo- and Afro-American peoples who have called the middle stretches of the Rappahannock River their home over a period spanning almost ten thousand years.

Ironically, in a 1968 article on Camden for *Arts in Virginia*, architectural historian Richard Howland commented that appreciation for the plantation's

mid-19th-century manor house represented a notable change in professional interests which, merely forty years earlier, had overwhelmingly favored the 18th century. Of course, rather than remaining static since 1968, the interests of historic preservation have continued to expand. We now concern ourselves with an even wider range of resource types, whether they be architectural or archaeological, which we consider fundamental to a comprehensive understanding of America's past. Seventeen years after registration of the property, the results of the Division's archaeological survey of Camden illustrate the benefits of being mindful of these changes in our own perceptions and occasionally taking the time to re-examine and evaluate the properties we think we already understand.

The report prepared in 1969 nominating Camden to the National Register of Historic Places focused almost exclusively on the architectural significance of the main plantation house. Included in the report, however, was a brief description of one archaeological site on the property, 44CE3. Tested in 1964-65 under the direction of Howard A. MacCord, then State Archaeologist with the Virginia State Library, the site yielded numerous Native American and Anglo-American artifacts dated ca. 1680-1710, including a silver medallion inscribed "Ye King of Machotick". In an excavation report which appeared in the *Archaeological Society of Virginia's Quarterly*

Italianate country residence at Camden, 1859.



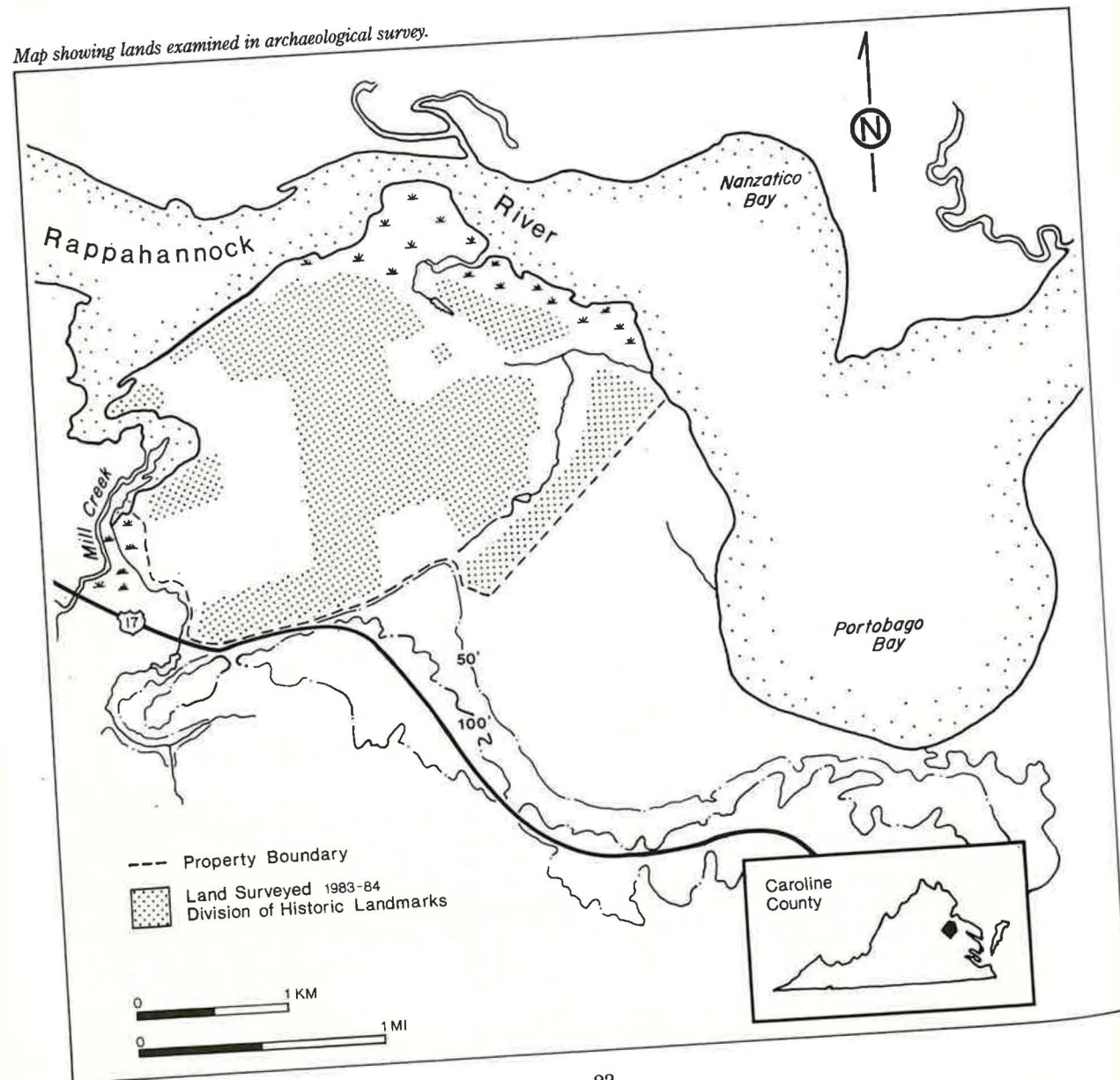
Bulletin in 1969, MacCord interpreted the site as the remains of a single cabin occupied during the late 17th century by members of an Indian family who may have been tenants of an English planter.

MacCord continued to study the archaeology of Camden intermittently from the late 1960s through mid-1970s, and it was the results of these later investigations which initially encouraged Division archaeologists to return to the property in 1983. By 1976 MacCord had identified twelve archaeological sites at Camden. Although the results of his survey were never published, both MacCord's field notes and artifact collections were filed at the Division where they were available for study. A review of these by Division staff a few years later presented quite a surprise. Six sites surveyed in the immediate vicinity of 44CE3 had produced artifact assemblages similar to the excavated site, thereby suggesting that the story of Native American settlement on the property during the late 17th century was far more complex than earlier understood. This portion of the Camden property clearly required re-examination, so arrangements were made between Division staff and MacCord to visit the property together in the fall of 1983.

One trip to Camden quickly suggested that the entire property had enormous potential for containing numerous still unidentified archaeological resources relating to both the prehistoric and historic periods of settlement in the area and warranted a more extensive archaeological survey than originally envisioned. Among the highlights of our first visit to the property was the warm reception received from the owners of Camden, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Pratt. Mr. Pratt, who turned 100 years old in 1986, shared with us a wealth of information on the history of the plantation. It was expected that the property would hold a variety of archaeological resources associated with the current manor house. However, upon learning that the Pratt family had held the property continuously since the late 18th century, we realized the archaeology could provide an even longer record of plantation life along the Rappahannock River. Historical records indicated that Camden would also likely contain archaeological remains associated with 17th- and early 18th-century Anglo-American settlement.

While MacCord's investigations had shown that Camden contained significant Native American sites dating from the historic period, the property also

Map showing lands examined in archaeological survey.



Students from Mary Washington College are given instruction prior to assisting in the survey.

presented an excellent opportunity to learn more about prehistoric period settlement within the inner Coastal Plain of Virginia. Although little systematic archaeological survey has been conducted within the middle Rappahannock River valley, by 1983 surveys of portions of the U.S. Army Fort A. P. Hill in Caroline County had produced some preliminary information on the types of prehistoric sites found within interior and predominantly upland settings. Survey of the lowland Rappahannock River floodplain was needed for developing a more comprehensive assessment of prehistoric settlement. An archaeological inventory of Camden would provide an important sample from the region, for within the property are included a variety of micro-environmental settings characteristic of the Rappahannock River bottomland.

With the support and encouragement of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and of John Davis who manages the farm for the Piedmont Fertilizer Company, the Division initiated an archaeological survey of Camden in December 1983 with fieldwork continuing intermittently through the following year. Conceived as a reconnaissance survey, the project had two major objectives: 1) to produce a more complete inventory of significant archaeological resources located within the bounds of the Camden National Landmark, and 2) to gather preliminary information on archaeological site types and their distribution from a sample of bottomland along the middle Rappahannock River. Approximately 800 acres were examined in the survey. Plowed lands with good surface visibility were checked for archaeological remains by walking parallel transects systematically spaced across the fields. Wooded areas were examined through the excavation of small shovel test pits. While fieldwork was being conducted, Martha W. McCartney, formerly staff historian with the Division, examined numerous historical records and interviewed Mr. Pratt to learn more about historic period settlement within the project area.

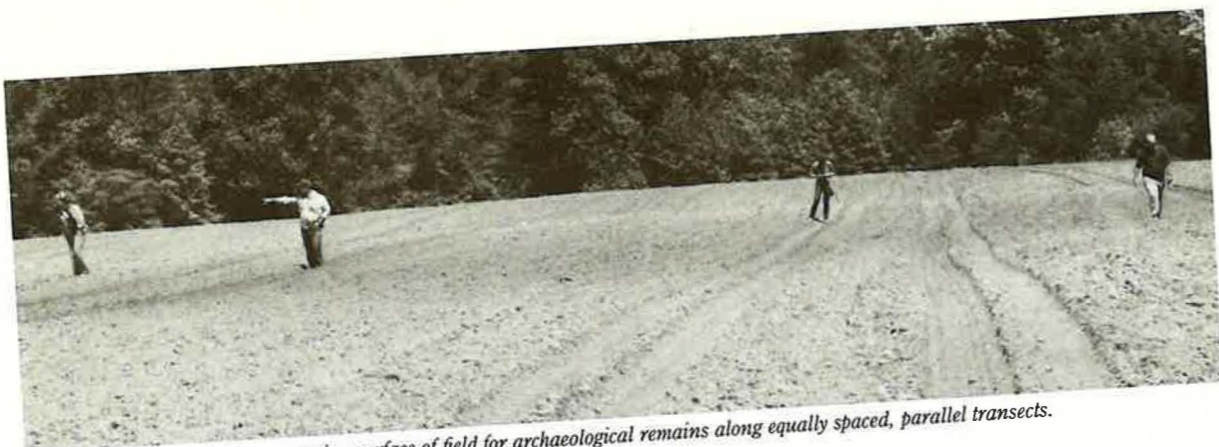
Although the time Division staff could devote to the Camden survey was limited given other program

responsibilities, the Division's commitment to the project was strengthened by the contributions of numerous volunteers who assisted in the fieldwork. Among individual volunteers were James Harrison and Jack Edlund of Fredericksburg, who recently established a chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia there. Additional support was provided by students in the Department of Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College and their instructor, Mark Catlin, who contributed several weekend days to the project.

The Division's survey of Camden fully proved the property's enormous archaeological potential and significance. Included among the ninety-five sites identified in the survey are a wide variety of site types which should provide important new information on nearly all periods of human settlement within the middle Rappahannock River valley.

Native American sites identified on the property span a period of several thousand years and constitute an excellent sample for examining the many changes which occurred in the lives of native peoples through time. Although archaeological research conducted in Virginia suggests the state was first inhabited ca. 9500 B.C., the earliest sites yet identified at Camden date from the Early Archaic Period which began ca. 8000 B.C. From this time through the end of the Middle Archaic Period (ca. 3000 B.C.), Camden was visited frequently by small groups of nomadic peoples who established short-term camps there while they hunted, gathered wild foods, and replenished their tool kits by fashioning stone implements from quartz cobbles found in the gravel deposits of the bottomland.

In respect to their size, number, and distribution, later prehistoric sites at Camden contrast sharply with those dating from the Early and Middle Archaic Periods. The vast majority of prehistoric sites identified during the survey are associated with occupation dating from the Late Archaic (ca. 3000-1000 B.C.) and Early and Middle Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000) Periods, suggesting that, not only was the Native American population of the inner



Division staff and volunteers examine surface of field for archaeological remains along equally spaced, parallel transects.

Coastal Plain growing during this time, but the Rappahannock River bottomland was assuming an increasingly important role in subsistence systems. Settlement patterns also became increasingly sedentary during this time. While numerous short-term camps and lithic workshops situated along the interior portions of streams running through the Camden property were occupied during these periods, larger base camps or hamlets dating from the Early and Middle Woodland Periods were established near the Rappahannock River shoreline adjacent to the mouths of Mill Creek and Portobago Bay. Several of these sites are known to contain intact cultural deposits and thus are extremely significant sources for the types of data needed for resolving chronological problems which still hamper our understanding of Native American cultural history in the Virginia Coastal Plain.

Survey at Camden also identified the remains of a sedentary village dating from the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.C. 1000–1600). Situated adjacent to the mouth of Mill Creek, this large, yet consolidated site yielded Townsend ceramics, a shell-tempered ware characteristic of Late Woodland Period sites distributed throughout most of the Virginia and Maryland Coastal Plain and into coastal Delaware.

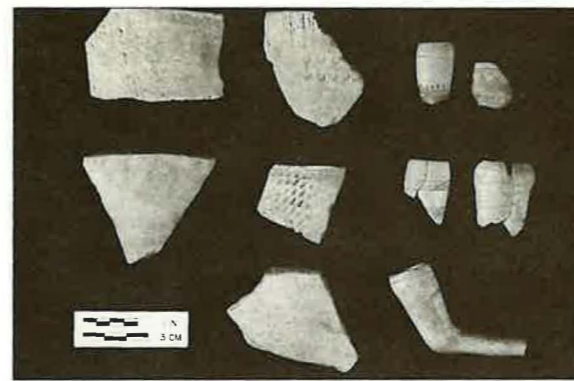
Of particular significance among the Native American sites preserved at Camden are those dating from the historic period. When the northeast sector of the property containing site 44CE3 was re-examined, it was found to contain 19 additional sites which once comprised a large Native American village occupied during the mid- to late 17th century. The archaeological remains of this village are widely distributed across a long terrace extending 850 meters parallel to the Rappahannock River. Although the terrace has been plowed and is littered with stone debris dating from the Archaic and Woodland Periods, sites of historic Native American occupation can still be distinguished on the ground surface as discrete concentrations of ceramic sherds and oyster shell. Of the twenty historic sites identified, eight which are characterized by very dense concentrations of debris (most about 45 meters in diameter) are believed to indicate the location of individual house structures within the village. More widely dispersed dwellings may also have been identified at two additional sites located during the Camden survey. These sites are separated from the main village by small stream drainages, one lying to the west and one to the southeast.

When compared to the artifacts recovered from the Late Woodland Period village at Camden, the ceramics associated with the historic Native Ameri-

can settlement pose some interesting questions regarding the movements and subsequent social integration of diverse groups of native peoples during the historic period. The majority of ceramics from the historic village are typologically related to Potomac Creek ware, a sand-tempered pottery commonly associated with Late Woodland Period sites within the inner Coastal Plain and outer Piedmont of Virginia and Maryland. Also found at the historic village, however, are small quantities of a ware apparently developed from the Late Woodland Townsend ceramic tradition. Despite their differences, both wares show the influence of European pottery styles in their form and preparation.

The Division's examination of historical records surviving from the 17th and 18th centuries has brought to light a wealth of information pertinent to interpreting the archaeological remains of historic Native American settlement at Camden and elsewhere along the middle Rappahannock River. During the 17th century many Native American peoples were displaced from their original homelands by the expansion of colonial settlement. In an effort to relieve tensions between the two groups, the Virginia colony set aside several tracts of land along the Rappahannock River as preserves for the native peoples. By the mid-17th century, the Nanzattico Indians held a preserve which encompassed land on the north side of the river (an area traditionally known as Nanzattico) and extended across river into the area near Portobago Bay. Historical documents indicate that in 1657 the village of the Portobago Indians was located within the Nanzattico's acreage, near the mouth of Portobago Creek. In 1684, at the behest of the colonial government, the Rappahannock Indians were transported from their lands downriver to the Nanzattico's preserve.

Colonial patents have provided additional information on Native American settlement in the Portobago Bay region. Among the earliest patents for the area is that of Sir Thomas Lunsford whose claim in 1650 of over three thousand acres included portions of the current Camden tract. In 1670 Lunsford's daughter Katherine received permission to seat the property, provided "that (it) may not prejudice the Indians now living upon part of the said land." A plat prepared in 1738 to resolve a complex land dispute depicts the old Lunsford patent and identifies the northwest portion of it as the "Middle Town," a possible reference to one of the Indian settlements within the Nanzattico preserve. This same area corresponds to the location of the large historic Native American village identified during the archaeological survey of Camden.



Fragments of Native American ceramic vessels and smoking pipes, dated ca. 1680–1710, recovered in 1964–65 excavations at site 44CE3.

Among other historical sources pertinent to the Camden survey is the journal of Durand de Dauphiné, a Frenchman who visited the Ralph Wormeley plantation at Nanzattico during the winter of 1686. During his stay, de Dauphiné toured Wormeley's holdings on the southern shore of the Rappahannock River at Portobago and described a Native American village located nearby. "These savages have rather pretty houses," he wrote, "the walls as well as the roofs ornamented with trees." De Dauphiné also noted that the native people he met wore both European and traditional deerskin garments, and that the women within the community made "pots, earthen vases and smoking pipes (which) the Christians buying these pots or vases fill them with Indian corn, which is the price of them."

Although it is presently impossible to say whether the Native American village visited by de Dauphiné was situated at Camden and not at some other location in the vicinity of Portobago Bay, the settlement examined during the Division's survey of Camden comprises one of the largest archaeological complexes representing a late contact period situation yet identified within the circum-Chesapeake region. The Camden village should yield important new information on the cultural adaptations of native peoples during a very disruptive period characterized by the displacement of many groups. Situated as it was within the frontier of the Virginia colony, the settlement also should provide new insights into the nature of social and economic relations between Native American and colonial settlers.

In addition to the Native American sites described above, the Division's survey of Camden identified other archaeological resources dating from the historic period. Included within the bounds of the property is a varied body of archaeological sites, representing both Anglo- and Afro-American peoples, which should prove particularly valuable for examining changes in land use and settlement patterns, labor systems, and economic development within the middle Rappahannock River valley from the early 18th century through the postbellum period.

The Camden area was among the first locations in the upper Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck to be patented by English colonists, although, as of yet, no 17th-century Anglo-American sites have been identified within the property. Evidence of colonial settlement dating from the first half of the 18th century is abundant, however. Widely dispersed across the plantation are a variety of sites representing several different aspects of development within what was still essentially the frontier of the Virginia colony. Three sites, all first occupied ca. 1725,

appear to represent the remains of separate dwellings inhabited by middling farmers. Also included within the property are the site of a ferry landing in use as early as 1705; another site which may possibly be the remains of a complex referred to as "Taliaferros Landing" on an early 18th-century plat; and portions of two early roadbeds, one a section of a major overland route and the other probably representing the road which led from this highway across the Camden bottomland to the ferry.

A number of archaeological sites identified in the survey are associated with the early development and subsequent evolution of the Pratt plantation at Camden. The family's first home on the property was built ca. 1790 by John Pratt who originally purchased several hundred acres of land along the eastern side of Peumansend Creek. By 1802 Pratt had extended his holdings to include most of the correct bounds of the property. He named the plantation Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, the first Earl of Camden, a champion of the American cause in the Revolutionary War.

The distribution of archaeological sites at Camden indicates that during the period ca. 1780–1850 development of the plantation was confined largely to the northeastern portion of the property, the same area associated with the earliest Pratt holdings. Sites dating from the postbellum period are more widely dispersed across the property in a pattern which may reflect changes in the plantation labor system following the Civil War. As shown on a U.S. Coastal Survey map prepared in 1854, the first Pratt house at Camden was situated at or very near the site of the present manor house. The plantation complex extended east from the house parallel to the river. The majority of dependencies—including workshops, quarters used by the overseers, slaves, and tenants, and agricultural structures—which comprised this complex are no longer standing. Their original location is still indicated however by a dense concentration of archaeological debris dating from ca. 1750 through the present century which is found along an elevated terrace in this area. Located at the east end of the complex is a cemetery, presently unmarked, which was used through the end of the 19th century by Afro-American slaves and tenants associated with the Camden plantation.

The results of the Division's archaeological survey of Camden were summarized in a formal addendum to the original National Register report and submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in September 1986. The remarkable complex of archaeological resources documented in the survey has greatly expanded our appreciation for the significance of Camden, and argues even more strongly for the continued preservation of this important landmark. The example provided by the Division's archaeological survey of Camden should serve as a reminder that registration is not the final step in the preservation process. In order to be effective stewards of our registered properties, we must ensure we are truly cognizant of their full potential for contributing to our understanding of America's past. Periodic re-examination and evaluation may indicate that our national treasures shine even brighter than we had originally perceived.

Mary Ellen N. Hodges
Archaeologist
Division of Historic Landmarks

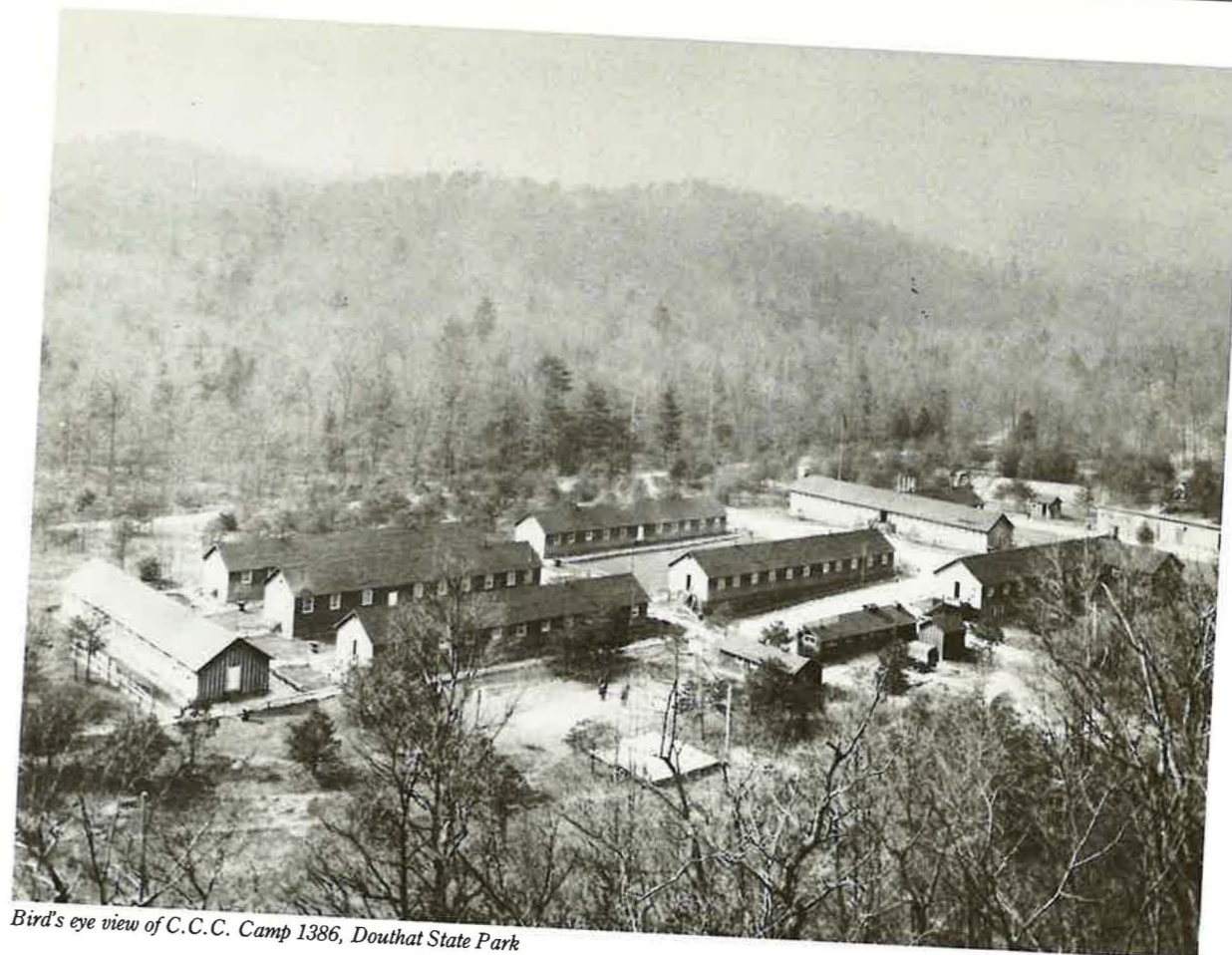
Douthat State Park Recognized as Historic Landmark

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board and the National Park Service joined in the recent public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Virginia's State Park System by officially placing Douthat State Park in Bath and Alleghany counties on the Virginia Landmark Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Initiated by the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, the project of recording and nominating Virginia's first recreational park as a historic district of statewide cultural significance involved the coordinated efforts of the Division of Parks and Recreation and the Division of Historic Landmarks. The nomination shows the Department's increasing attention to the protection of significant natural, scenic, historic, cultural and recreational resources, especially when those resources are located on properties managed by the Department.

Marking an important event in the history of public policy in the Commonwealth, Douthat's placement on the state and national registers is a telling reminder that historic designation is a moving frontier, advancing with the passage of time according to our changing perspectives on what is historically, architecturally or archaeologically significant. As properties which are now becoming fifty years old, buildings, structures, objects, and designed landscapes of the New Deal era stand on the cutting edge for evaluation of National Register eligibility. Douthat's designation reflects this on-going concern, as well as a growing interest nationwide in the cultural legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other public works programs of the 1930s.

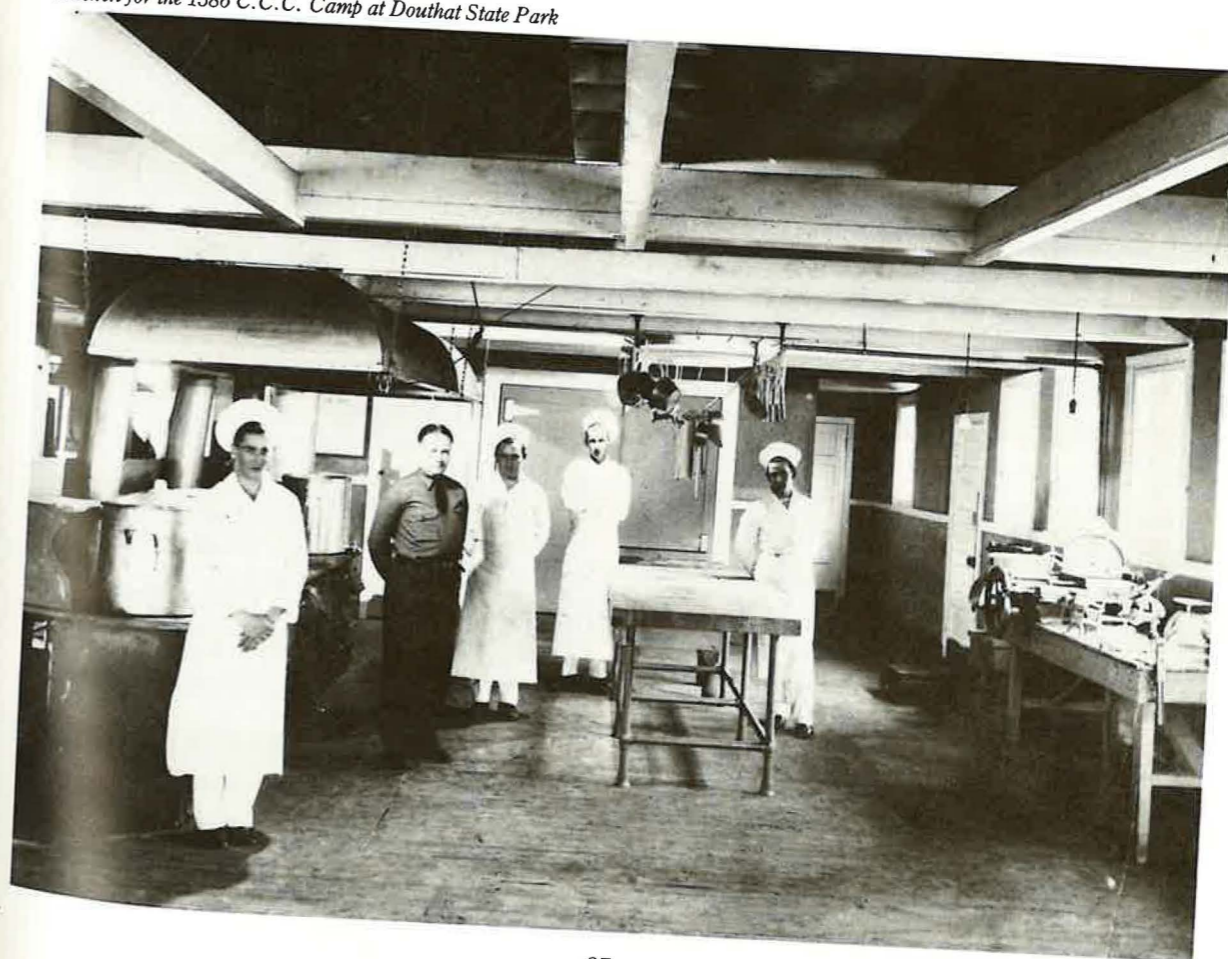
Virginia's acquisition of Douthat State Park for development in 1933 represented the culmination of a national as well as statewide effort in the early

The Beach at Douthat State Park in 1936 or 1937. Credit: The Virginia Conservation Commission.



Bird's eye view of C.C.C. Camp 1386, Douthat State Park

Kitchen for the 1386 C.C.C. Camp at Douthat State Park





Members of C.C.C. Camp 1386 who constructed Douthat State Park in the 1930s.

decades of this century to improve recreational facilities for citizens of moderate income by the creation of state parks. The first annual National Conference on State Parks, initiated by Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, was held in Des Moines, Iowa in 1921. Mather promoted state park systems in order to alleviate pressure on the national parks, which had become immensely popular since the founding of the National Park Service in 1916. While conservation of natural and scenic resources was a dominant theme of these annual gatherings of park authorities, satisfying the growing need for recreational facilities became a matter of increasing concern throughout the era of Republican ascendancy.

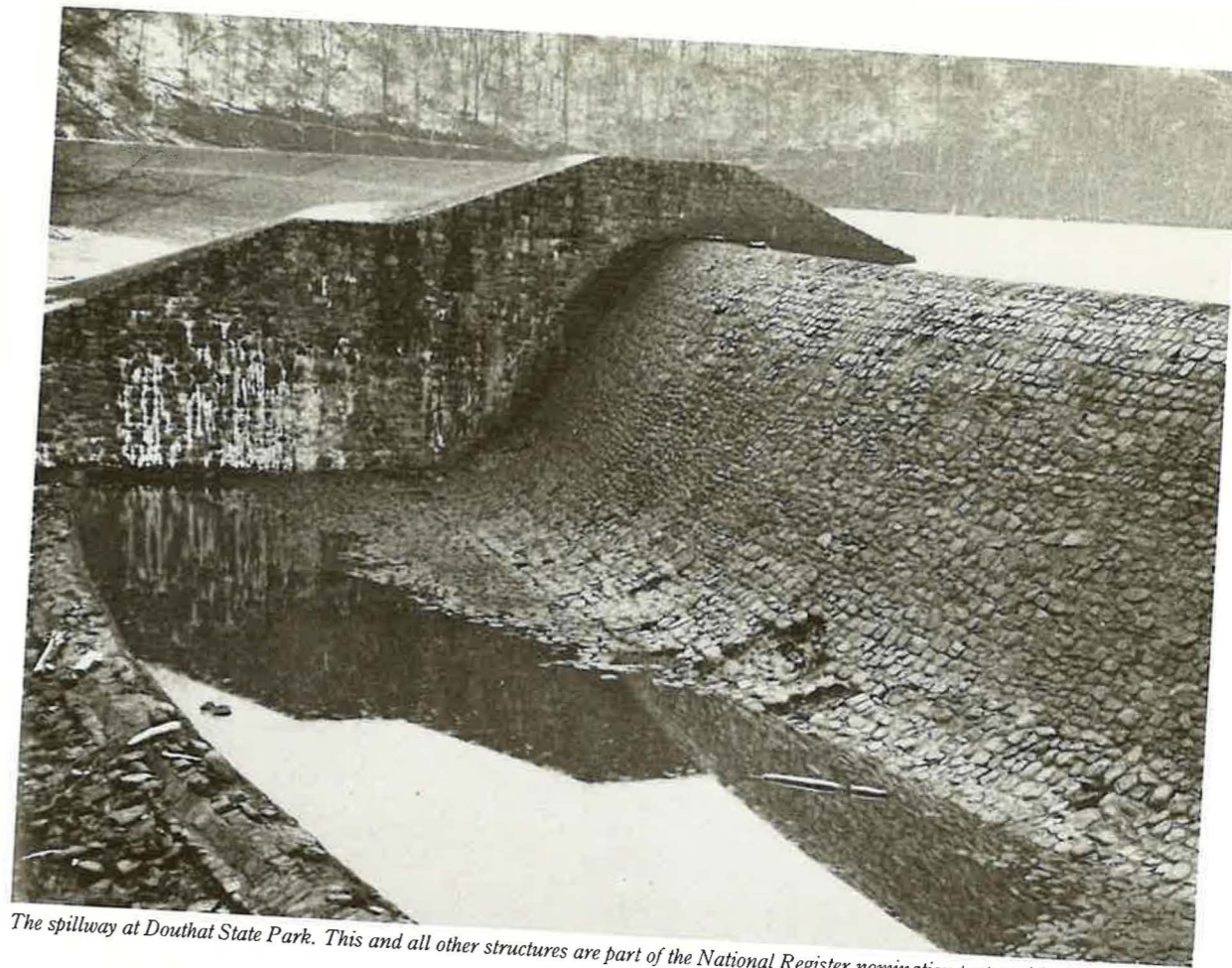
The establishment of Shenandoah National Park sparked the beginning of popular support for creation of a state park system in Virginia. In 1926, the General Assembly created the State Commission on Conservation and Development, headed by William E. Carson. The new agency assumed lead responsibility for "the acquisition, preservation, development and maintenance of areas, properties, lands or estates of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historical interest, remarkable phenomena or other unusual features . . . for the use, observation, education, health and pleasure of the people." As the first step toward the development of a state park system, Carson in 1929 proposed the idea of a seashore facility in Tidewater. Enthusiasm for the idea issued in a number of popular resolutions to Governor-elect John Garland Pollard by proponents of such a system. As a result the State Conservation Commission

in June 1930 appointed Robin E. Burson as head of the Commission's Division of Landscape Engineering. Burson at once initiated a comprehensive study of park systems in Michigan, Indiana and New York.

With the commencement of Burson's investigation, momentum for the establishment of a seashore state park grew; and on July 2, 1931, the Virginia Seashore State Park Association was established in Norfolk to promote the selection and development of a site. Cape Henry, the first landing spot of the Jamestown colonists, was selected for its historic significance and scenic beauty. To underscore the importance of this development, the National Conference on State Parks held its meeting of May 1932 at Virginia Beach and the Cape Henry site.

By spring of 1933 Burson completed plans for a system of six state parks to complement Shenandoah National Park in the north-central part of the state: Seashore and Westmoreland state parks to serve the Tidewater region; Staunton River State Park to serve the middle region; Fairy Stone State Park to serve the Piedmont; Hungry Mother State Park to serve the Valley; and Douthat State Park to serve the mountain and valley region. Each park would service a fifty-mile radius encompassing 200,000 Virginians.

The idea of a state park system for Virginia became reality with the Emergency Conservation Work Act of March 31, 1933. By this act Congress created the Civilian Conservation Corps and authorized the use of CCC crews on state and municipal lands for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the development of state and county parks systems



The spillway at Douthat State Park. This and all other structures are part of the National Register nomination prepared in 1986.

throughout the nation. Part of an emergency program to reduce unemployment through park construction and conservation, the CCC state parks program was intended to create new state park facilities at an unprecedented rate. Prior to this legislation, Virginia remained one of only five states that had no state parks. Within a year Virginia had entered confidently upon the development of a complete park system.

While Seashore State Park enjoys the distinction of being the first state park proposed in Virginia, Douthat was the first to be acquired by the Commonwealth. Its formation crystallized around a donation of 1,900 acres to the state in 1933 by the Douthat Land Company, a consortium of Virginia businessmen that included A. C. Ford, A. H. Grimsley and W. Kent Ford of Clifton Forge; J. M. Perry of Staunton; and Floyd W. King of Alexandria. The land once formed part of a 105,000-acre land patent granted in 1795 by the Commonwealth to Robert Douthat, after whom the park is named. The generosity that led to the establishment of Douthat inspired William Carson to write Governor Pollard in September 1933: "Day after day and week after week preaching what we have been doing, on the value of a State park system to the State seems at last to have caught the imagination of the people." The suitability of the Douthat tract for scenic and recreational purposes put to rest the unanswered question of whether the donated park would be of a calibre or quality which Carson's commission could accept. By December the state acquired other property adjacent to the Douthat tract that brought the

park up to its current 4,500 acres.

Planning for the development of Douthat arose as the product of intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. Under the ECW and CCC programs, supervision of state, county and local recreational projects was assigned to the National Park Service under the State Park Assistance Program. Later the program evolved into a separate State Park Division and became regionalized. State construction activity then proceeded as the product of local work crews directed by state and national governing authorities. Whenever possible State Park Division regional offices were staffed with professional park rangers who has previous national park experience. This policy resulted in the creation of parks throughout Virginia and the nation that met NPS criteria for master planning, architectural design and landscaping, and thus shared many common features and details. The intergovernmental character of the undertaking at Douthat is evident on the original plans for its park buildings. Each plan bears the stamp of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and the State Park Emergency Conservation Works Authority, and is signed by Burson in his capacity as Senior Landscape Architect for the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development.

Over the nine year period of its development Douthat offered gainful employment to an estimated 600 men from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who lived in three CCC camps, each of which was responsible for various aspects of construction. Working in the park between 1933 and 1942 the CCC constructed



Guest lodges at Douthat State Park have recently been rehabilitated. All cabins and the main guest lodge are uniformly rustic and tailored to the environment of the park.

twenty-five cabins, a guest lodge, superintendent's residence, office service buildings, picnic and camping shelters, toilet facilities, bathing and boating facilities, concession buildings, a fire lookout tower, a dam and spillway for man-made Lake Douthat, and minor roads, paths and trails throughout the park. *Camp Malone* (Company 1386) took charge of forestry work including trail and fire break construction as well as the establishment of a nursery. *Camp Carson* (Company 1373) constructed the dam and spillway for the lake. *Camp Douthat* (Company 1374) undertook all miscellaneous construction including cabins, shelters, and truck trails. Each man in the camp received a wage of one dollar per day as well as room and board in one of three separate complexes of camp buildings. A camp complex comprised a dozen or more buildings, including barracks, officer's quarters, mess halls, recreational halls, latrines and bath houses, all organized around a small green. Educational and social activities in the camps included Sunday afternoon lectures, vocational training, occasional dances, and athletics. As successive projects were completed, the camp buildings were razed, and good materials salvaged for incorporation into the permanent park buildings.

Fifty years after Douthat State Park opened to several thousand visitors on June 15, 1936, the statesmen, administrators, planners, architects and workmen who created the first generation of Virginia's state parks are suitably memorialized by the

careful maintenance of Douthat's exemplary rustic architecture, harmonious landscaping and sympathetic park design. In designating the park as a cultural resource for the Commonwealth, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board especially noted Douthat's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and feeling.

Douthat's park buildings are uniformly rustic and tailored to the natural environment of the park. Four of them achieved national attention as models of an exaggerated rustic style in Albert H. Good's *Park Structures and Facilities* (1935, 1938), a National Park Service reference book and training manual for construction workers in national and state parks. *Cabin No. 19*, a historical log building completed in 1935 as a vacation cabin, exhibits rustic architecture at its best. The rustic feeling of its exterior is continued indoors in its log partition walls and stone fireplace. *The Guest Lodge* with its six bedrooms and three stone terraces displays the exaggerated rustic character of the cabins but on a grander scale. Also completed in 1935, the lodge is a masterpiece of craftsmanship, from the handwrought hardware of its shutters, doors and beams, and the pleasing harmony of its wood and stone fireplaces, to the living room ceiling with its five arch support of exposed beams. *The Superintendent's Residence*, which Good called "proof that a log structure can be varied and exciting without breaking with tradition," rivals the guest lodge in the scale and



Careful construction of trails and bridges add to the charm of the park setting.

quality of its workmanship. Another notable log building in the park is *Picnic Shelter No. 2*, which offers a practical shelter arrangement that was widely emulated throughout state and national parks in the 1930s.

Good's handbook advocated unobtrusive park design, calling for harmony in building construction and setting through the use of natural materials and paints of natural hue. This harmony is achieved at Douthat not only by the rustic quality of its buildings and their immediate settings but through a master plan that gives maximum protection to existing natural elements by containing specific areas of development both physically and visually through a system of minor roads and paths. Buildings are deliberately sited in relative isolation in order to blend man-made elements with the surrounding landscape. Outside the developed area, which comprises only one-seventh of the total park acreage, is a designated primitive or wildlife area including twenty-four trails and two game sanctuaries. The trails lead park visitors to waterfalls and scenic overlooks, while serving the practical purpose of supporting fire prevention. From the perspective of landscape architecture, Douthat Lake with its dam and spillway, serves as the visual focus both for the developed area and for the group campground on Wilson Creek or at a breathtaking distance from the knoll above the Guest Lodge. The underlying order of Douthat's

landscape design and the visual connections between its man-made and natural elements by roads, trails, lake and ubiquitous stone detailing, unite the park's diverse components into a functionally and aesthetically pleasing, cohesive whole.

In sum, Douthat bears witness to the Civilian Conservation Corps' success in achieving the conservation goals of its charter. The preservation of the natural, scenic, recreational and cultural resources of the park over the last half-century give convincing proof that the CCC provided work of enduring quality to the unemployed, while creating parks of outstanding scenic importance and recreational value. As an artifact of interagency cooperation in a time of national emergency, it exemplifies the strong federal-state partnership that directed public conservation efforts in Virginia and the nation in the early years of the New Deal, and, one hopes, may continue to direct the course of public policy in the future. It recalls a creative, experimental period in state as well as federal government activity, which stamped its character on the cultural landscape as well as on our domestic legislation.

Robert A. Carter, Senior Historian
based on the
Douthat State Park Historic District nomination
report prepared for the Division of Parks and
Recreation by Kathleen Anne Kelly and
Sara Amy Leach

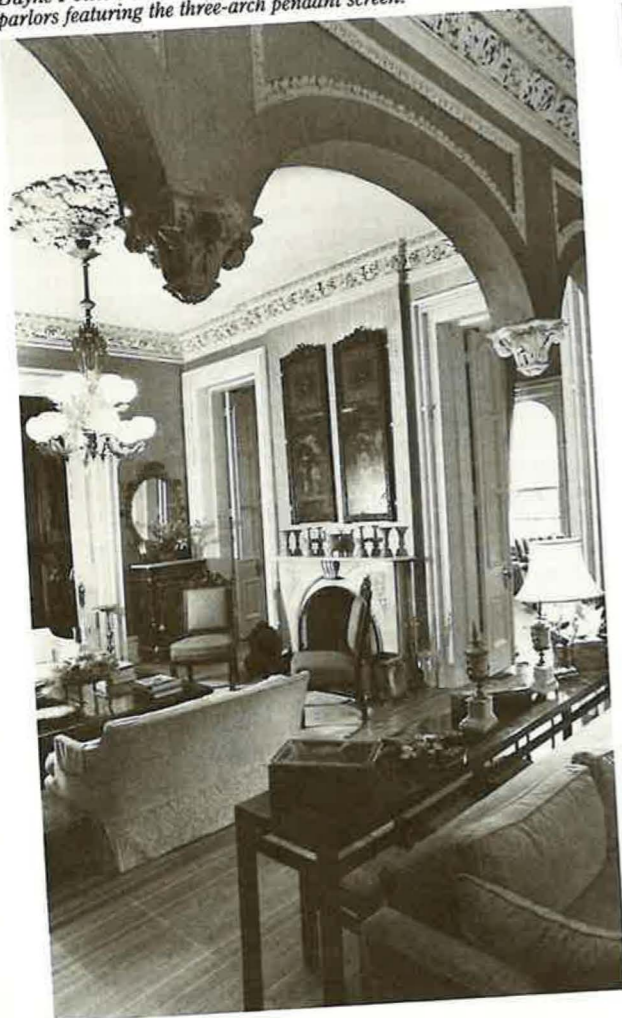
Five Preservation Easements Donated to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board

During the last six months, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board has accepted five additional preservation easements on historic properties in Virginia. All the new easement properties are located in Northern Virginia, a region of the state where the program is gaining considerable interest due to increasing development pressures. The preservation easement offers an effective alternative to commercial development of historically and scenically important properties by providing the donor with tax benefits. The

ability to deduct the value of easement donations on federal income tax returns has not been affected by the recent Tax Reform Act of 1986. Placing a property under easement prohibits through deed restrictions any changes that would have a negative impact on the qualities that make the property a historic resource. The restrictions apply to all future owners of the property and thus are a means for guaranteeing the preservation of a place beyond the tenure of the easement donor.

Probably the most architecturally distinctive of

Bayne-Fowle House, Alexandria. Interior view of the first floor parlors featuring the three-arch pendant screen.



Janelia; front hall. Credit: Andre R. Alonzo.



the recent easements is the Bayne-Fowle House, an 1854 Italianate town house at 811 Prince Street in Alexandria. Although restrained on the exterior, the stone-fronted structure has a remarkable interior, essentially unchanged since the mid-19th century. The focal point of the first floor is a suite of reception rooms featuring a three-arch pendant screen spatially separating the double parlors. The rooms preserve original pier mirrors and early gasoliers. Adjacent to the house is a small formal garden, a rare bit of street-front open space in the Alexandria Historic District. Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, the Bayne-Fowle House easement is held jointly by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board and The Historic Alexandria Foundation, Inc. A photograph of the exterior and additional historical information on the house is contained in the Register Section of this issue of *Notes*.

The Janelia easement in eastern Loudoun County covers a Normandy manor-style house and 16 acres of gardens and grounds. Built in 1936, the house is one of the newest structures in Virginia to be protected through this instrument. It was designed by the Boston architect Philip Smith for the writer and correspondent Robert S. Pickens and his wife, Vinton L. Pickens, a professional artist and area civic leader. The house is a distinctive example of the carefully planned and finely appointed large dwellings built for country estates between the wars. The easement was donated by the Janelia Farm Limited

Partnership which recently purchased Janelia with the intention of developing the balance of the 270-acre farm as a corporate complex centering on the home lot or easement portion. An interesting aspect of the easement is a scenic easement on the view from the house towards Sugarloaf Mountain, an isolated peak across the Potomac River valley in Maryland. Mrs. Pickens retains a life tenancy in the house.

The remaining three easements are in Loudoun County's Waterford Historic District, a tiny Quaker village designated a National Historic Landmark. The Virginia Historical Landmarks Board holds nearly fifty easements in the district, representing the largest concentration of easements for any historic district in the state. The donors of the most recent easements are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. John DeCourcy, and Mrs. and Mrs. Jose Gomez. The Bentley easement covers the Hough Brothers House, a Federal-era Quaker house built for the Hough family. The DeCourcy easement protects an 1897 frame dwelling known as the Edith Walker house. The Gomez easement includes a mid-19th-century frame house along with a barnyard complex, one of the few remaining such complexes in the village.

Additional information on Virginia's easement program may be obtained by contacting Calder Loth at the Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, (804) 786-3143.

Hough-Brothers House in the Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County.



1897 Edith Walker House, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County.



A mid-19th-century frame house placed under easement in the Waterford Historic District.



Governor's "Work Weeks" Encourage Local Preservation Efforts

Governor Gerald L. Baliles spent a June work week in Northern Virginia and an October work week in Central Virginia (Lynchburg) to meet with local leaders, view local accomplishments and problems, and bring his Administration closer to the citizens of Virginia.

"... but designating this Lower Basin Historic District as a Virginia landmark is not a mere consecration of . . . past glories. It is appropriate to recall the importance of the Lower Basin Historic District and to point the way to its renewed vigorous development that is built on this well preserved past. By preserving the historical economic center of Lynchburg beginning at this boulder, this city is creating a

site for renewed growth, new industry, and future jobs. Ultimately, responsibility will rest with the community. I encourage you to seize the opportunities that these fine resources represent."

*Governor Gerald L. Baliles
October 17, 1986*



Governor Baliles presents the historic district plaque for the Lower Basin Historic District to the Honorable Jimmie Bryan, Mayor of Lynchburg. Lower Basin has just been designated a Virginia

Historic Landmark by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board. The Mayor responded. "Let's let this be the beginning of restoring our riverfront." Credit: Tom Graves



The Governor spent the first night of the Central Virginia work week at Poplar Forest, the Bedford County retreat of a former governor, Thomas Jefferson. Before retiring for the evening, Mr. Baliles helped the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest "burn the note" that had financed acquisition of the landmark, dined with local citizens, participated in a symposium on international education and trade, and spent a few moments at the harpsichord. The arduous task of restoring and furnishing Poplar Forest will continue for several years.

Virginia is among the numerous states that have adapted the National Trust for Historic Preservation's "Main Street approach" toward revitalization of small community downtowns. The program provides technical assistance in marketing, promotions, and organization, and is based on the premise that the historic fabric of downtown will be preserved and appropriately renovated. The Virginia program is run by the Department of Housing and Community Development with assistance from the Division of Historic Landmarks. Bedford is one of five Main Street communities, and Governor Baliles included an inspection of progress there in his Central Virginia Work Week. Virginia's other current Main Street communities are Franklin, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Winchester.



L to r. Neil Barber, Director of Department of Housing and Community Development, Governor Baliles, Sherril Coleman, Chairman Centre Town Association, Robert Lambeth, Ted Alexander, Project Manager of Bedford Main Street Program, and Bryan Mitchell, gather at one of downtown Bedford's renovated shops.



L. to r. Constance Chamberlin, Bryan Mitchell, Governor Baliles, and Elisabeth Sullivan.

The Governor's Northern Virginia work week included a visit to Waterford in Loudoun County. While there he praised the preservation efforts of the Waterford Foundation, here represented by Director Constance Chamberlin on the left and President Elisabeth Sullivan on the right. Mrs. Sullivan then presented four more preservation easements in Waterford to the Governor, who turned them over to Bryan Mitchell. The Commonwealth now holds nearly fifty preservation easements in the Waterford Historic District.

The Governor's visit to Waterford began with an outdoor breakfast with Loudoun County officials to discuss ways of coping with the development pressures on this National Historic Landmark village. Flanked by Planning Commission Chairman John A. Stowers to his right and Board of Supervisors Chairman James F. Brownell to his left, the Governor listened to presentations on the county's preservation efforts and emphasized the need for special care in protecting Northern Virginia's fragile historic resources from the onslaught of rapid development.



To the Governor's right is John A. Stowers and to his left, James F. Brownell.

DHL Awards Subgrants for Fiscal Year 1986

The Division of Historic Landmarks is the state agency responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This act authorized the U.S. Department of the Interior to grant funds to states to prepare comprehensive cultural resources surveys and institute and foster other preservation activities.

Of the funds allocated to Virginia in Fiscal Year 1986, there were approximately \$93,000 available to localities and private preservation organizations to carry out certain preservation activities. In June, the Division announced that grants were available for architectural and archaeological surveys, historic and cultural resource protection planning, preparation of National Register nominations for eligible resources, and curriculum modules for elementary and secondary preservation education. \$45,000 of the grant funds were earmarked for governments who met the criteria for Certified Local Government status. (See NOTES #28, pp. 38-41). In August the Division announced the grant projects listed below:



The Roswell-Seagle House on Prospect Street in Pulaski; one of the contributing residences in a proposed residential historic district being nominated to the Virginia and National registers by the Town of Pulaski.

Funds for Certified Local Governments (nb: CLG status of these localities is pending National Park Service approval)

Lynchburg	Funds to publish design review guidelines	\$ 3,373
Prince William Co.	Intensive level survey of 88 sites to complete survey evaluation of Buckland for nomination to the National Register as a historic district; review and updating of previous survey of county; Training for members of Architectural Review Board	\$ 10,500

Survey, Planning and Other Preservation Programs

Piedmont Environmental Council	Development of a preservation plan for the northeastern quadrant of Albemarle County	\$ 23,000
Historic Staunton Foundation	Development of a preservation plan for the City of Staunton	\$ 9,250
National Trust for Historic Preservation	Intensive Level archaeological survey of Montpelier in Orange County	\$ 19,700
Washington County Preservation Foundation	Development of curriculum module on architectural styles in Washington County	\$ 1,000
City of Chesapeake	Architectural survey of the City of Chesapeake and preparation of National Register nominations for two historic districts	\$ 18,000
Town of Pulaski (Part I)	Survey and preparation of National Register nomination of a residential historic district	\$ 7,680
(Part II)	Development of a historic district zoning ordinance and design review guidelines; training for Architectural Review Board	\$ 6,250
Preservation Alliance of Virginia	Development of a workbook of preservation education materials to be presented to statewide educators at a workshop in May, 1987.	\$ 8,423
	Total Funds Awarded	\$ 93,303

Around the State

The Longwood House Refurbishing Committee of Longwood College met earlier this fall at DHL offices in Richmond to tour various examples of historic houses in Richmond. The group is charged with the refurbishing and restoration of Longwood House, residence of the president of the college. Houses visited included the White House of the Confederacy, the Elmira Shelton House, and Linden Row. Each of these landmarks reflects a different approach to historic property stewardship and interior treatment. The White House of the Confederacy is a historic house museum engaged in an exacting restoration to the period of Jefferson Davis' residency. The Elmira Shelton House as the headquarters of the Historic Richmond Foundation serves the foundation's various meetings and activities. Linden Row is in the midst of rehabilitation as a bed-and-breakfast and will receive heavy public use.

The Division of Historic Landmarks welcomes the opportunity to assist groups and organizations with their stewardship of registered landmarks.

The Gloucester County Historical Society has announced the formation of the Rosewell Foundation. The foundation will be a unit of the historical society devoted to the preservation and improvement of the Rosewell Estate. The foundation hopes eventually to open a small museum and a caretaker's house. The chimneys and walls are all that remain of the once monumental 18th-century estate of Mann Page.

The City of Roanoke has unveiled a poster for the Southwest Historic District. The poster, a joint project of the city's Architectural Review Board and the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership, was de-

Longwood House, Prince Edward County.



Stair hall and passage of Longwood House, Prince Edward County.



Rosewell ruins, Gloucester County



signed to focus attention on the preservation of the Southwest Historic District. Partial funding for the poster came through a sub-grant from the Division of Historic Landmarks.

Preservation of Historic Winchester has recently moved into new quarters in the stately Hexagon House. The Glass-Glen Burnie Foundation bought the Winchester landmark earlier this year and gave Preservation of Historic Winchester rent-free offices in the building.

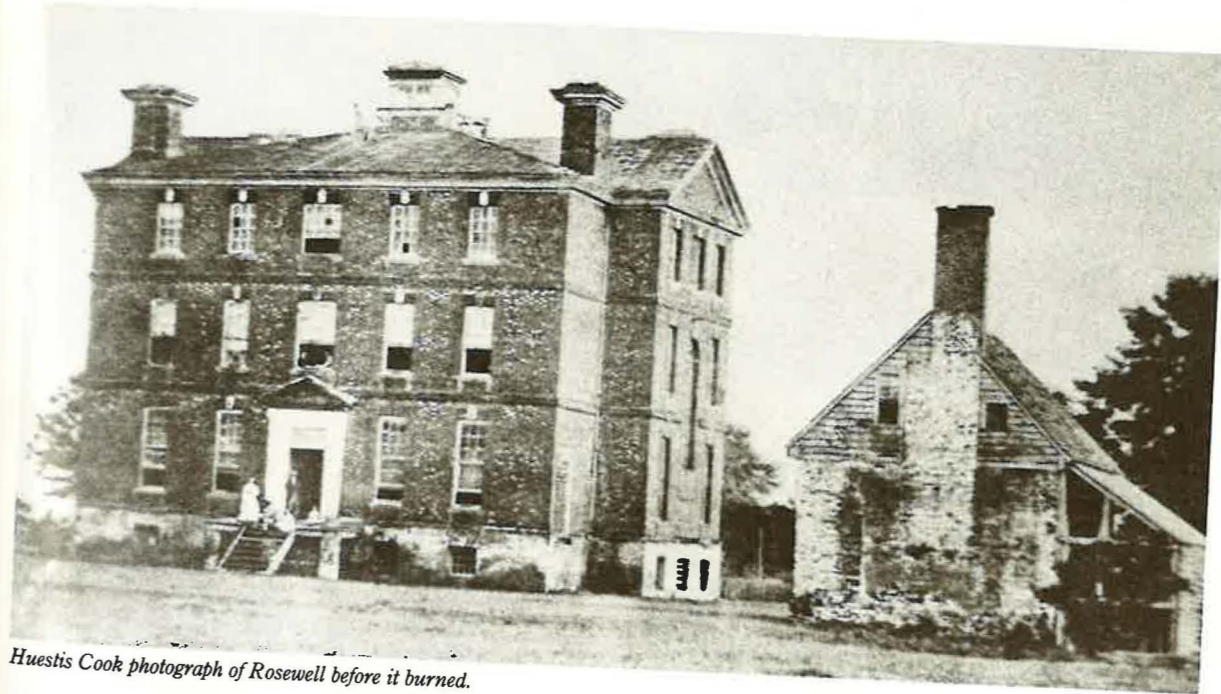
The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has sold the old powder magazine in Williamsburg to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The octagonal landmark in Williamsburg was the APVA's first preservation effort. Funds from the sale will be used for endowments and other APVA programs around the Commonwealth.

Southern Seminary, A Virginia and National registered landmark in Buena Vista, has received a \$50,000 grant from the Robert G. and Maude Mor-

gan Cabell Foundation of Richmond. Funds will be used to complete the exterior restoration of the Main Hall of the school.

The Town of Independence in Grayson County will donate \$2,500 toward repairing the 78-year old Grayson County Courthouse. The donation brings the total raised for the once-threatened landmark to \$111,000 of the \$300,000 needed.

"Crusade for the Past," a project within the 1986 Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, provided jobs for ten young people to work under the direction of David E. Rotenizer, Project Director, to assist the New River Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and the Montgomery Museum. Youths participated in preparation of the museum for opening to the public and in archaeological projects in the area. Sites included in work were Chrisman's Mill near Christiansburg and the Baskerville Site in Dublin in Pulaski County. Students also participated in laboratory work, washing over 5,000 artifacts.



Huestis Cook photograph of Rosewell before it burned.

The Hexagon House, Winchester



Preservation Planning and the Valley

The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, in cooperation with James Madison University, sponsored a two-day preservation conference in September. The conference was designed to encourage and strengthen local and regional preservation planning in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Featured were a series of workshops offering timely information on comprehensive preservation planning, financial and technical assistance for local preservation surveys, eligibility criteria for state and national register des-

ignation, and effective local protection programs. Participating in this panel discussion were (from left to right) Marley Brown, Archaeologist with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, David J. Brown, Executive Director of the Historic Staunton Foundation, G. Robert Lee, Administrator for Clarke County, Ann Miller, Certified Local Government Coordinator and Assistant to the Director of the DHL, and Robert A. Carter, Supervisor of the Survey and Register Section of the DHL.



Third Annual Preservation Conference

The Division of Historic Landmarks and the Preservation Alliance of Virginia held the Third Annual Preservation Conference at the Jefferson-Sheraton Hotel in Richmond November 14-15. 105 participants from around the State gathered to hear presentations on design review, Main Street programs, and archaeology on Friday and Saturday sessions addressing landscaping, archaeological research, and activities of the DHL. The conference was highlighted by a dinner at the Virginia Museum and a Walking Tour of historic districts along Richmond's Franklin Street conducted by John Zehmer, Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation.

Elected president of the Alliance to take office January 1, 1987 was Genevieve Keller of Charlottesville. Dr. William Kelso, Archaeologist for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, was elected vice-president. Charles Daniel of Richmond was re-elected treasurer, and Susan Ford Johnson, Director of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, was re-elected secretary.

John W. Daniel II, Secretary of Natural Resources for the Commonwealth, was the keynote speaker for the Conference. Highlights of his remarks appear below.

"I would find it helpful in shaping the State's role in preservation if we took a comprehensive look at the issues facing the preservation community in

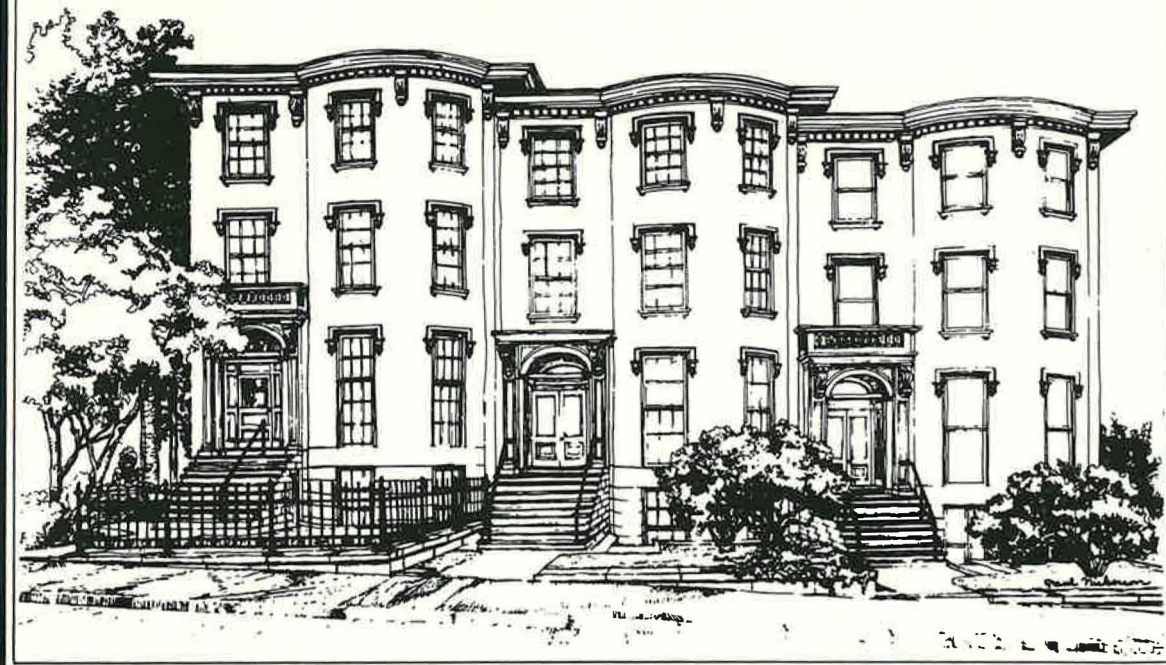


John W. Daniel II

Virginia today. Virginia can be proud of its work in preservation and of the work of the State Historic Preservation Office: The Landmarks Division. But we cannot rest on these accomplishments. Virginia once led the nation with both ideas for governing and able leaders who put these ideas into practice. Given this past, I believe it is important that Virginia take the role of national leader once again—this time in the area of the preservation of our past."

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

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