

Notes on Virginia



Notes on Virginia

Number 31

Fall, 1987

Contents

<i>Governor's Preservation Study Commission</i>	3
<i>The Restoration of the White House of the Confederacy</i>	5
<i>The Virginia Landmarks Register</i>	10
<i>The Main Street Program Comes to Virginia</i>	17
<i>Certified Historic Rehabilitations</i>	22
<i>Board Acquires Four Additional Easements</i>	26
<i>Arlington: Archaeology on Virginia's Eastern Shore</i>	28
<i>A Heritage Education Workbook for Virginia</i>	33
<i>Certified Local Governments in Virginia</i>	35
<i>Are You a Preservationist?</i>	35
<i>Around the State</i>	36



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

Notes is edited by Margaret T. Peters, Division of Historic Landmarks
and designed and prepared for publication by
Katie M. Roeper, Office of Graphic Communications, Virginia Department of General Services.
All photographs are from the DHL archives, except where noted.

Personnel

John K. Sheldon has joined the Division of Historic Landmarks' staff in the new post of Administrative Supervisor, with responsibility for grants management, budgeting and finance, personnel, and administrative services. Originally from Minnesota, John comes to the Division from Washington, D.C., where he earned his M.A. in public policy at George Washington University. Prior to joining the staff, John was director of operations for a management consulting firm. He is also experienced in the fields of grants management and research administration.

John S. Salmon has been selected as the new staff historian in the Survey and Register Section. A graduate of the University of Virginia, Mr. Salmon earned his M.A. in American History at the College of William and Mary in 1976. He brings to his new position fifteen years experience as a historian and archivist in the Archives Branch of the Virginia State Library, where he served most recently as head of the State Records Unit. His publications include *THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY*, the forthcoming *BICENTENNIAL HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1786-1986*, which he co-authored with Emily J. Salmon, and numerous guides and inventories of Virginia's public records.

Julie L. Vosmik, formerly of the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office, has joined the staff as the new architectural historian in the Survey and Register Section. Ms. Vosmik holds a B.A. in Art History from Wheaton College and a M.A. in Architectural History from the University of Virginia. A finalist in this year's Arkansas State Employees of the Year, she served for several years as the Arkansas office's principal architectural historian before assuming responsibility for managing the state's National Register and Survey programs. In her new position, she will be chiefly responsible for writing register nominations and reviewing nominations prepared outside the DHL office by local governments, consultants, and historic property owners.

Lysbeth B. Acuff has joined the Division of Historic Landmarks' staff as Archaeological Curator. A Maryland native, Ms. Acuff holds degrees in Anthropology from American University and the University of Maryland. Her experience includes ten years as Laboratory Director for the National Park Service and American University. She has also served as Field Lab Supervisor for a number of National Park Service projects in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. More recently, she was responsible for the Harpers Ferry Artifact Project, a three-year project designed to provide curation of the one-half million artifacts from Harpers Ferry. Ms. Acuff will have the responsibility for the curation of artifacts recovered in Division archaeological projects.

Anthony F. Opperman recently joined the staff as an archaeologist in the Survey and Register Section. Prior to coming to Richmond, Tony served

New State Archaeologist Selected To Join Division of Historic Landmarks

M. Catherine Slusser joined the Division of Historic Landmarks as State Archaeologist in July. Dr. Slusser most recently served as Archaeologist for the District of Columbia. She holds degrees from The College of William and Mary, Eastern New Mexico University, and a Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Binghamton. Her broad experience includes teaching at a number of universities, work for a public archaeology facility in New York State, and service as a Cultural Resource Specialist for a planning firm in San Francisco. As State Archaeologist, Ms. Slusser will oversee management of the state's growing collection of archaeological artifacts as well as efforts to salvage important sites facing destruction.

New Members Welcomed To Virginia Historic Landmarks Board

Governor Gerald L. Baliles has appointed two new members to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board replacing John Paul Hanbury and Ivor Noel Hume. Noel Thomas Boaz holds degrees in Physical Anthropology from the University of Virginia and the University of California at Berkeley and is Director of the Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville, Virginia. James M. Glave, AIA, holds degrees in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Virginia and is principal-in-charge of the architectural firm of Glave, Newman, and Anderson in Richmond. He heads the adaptive reuse division of the firm.

Cover

Tombstone of John Custis IV at the site of his Arlington home on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Recent archaeological discoveries are providing tantalizing clues to what was referred to in 1709, in an estate settlement document, as a "... Dwelling House built of brick abt the Year 1676 of the Dimensions of upwards of 30 foot (by) 60 three storys high besides garrets and the Furniture thereof with a handsome Garden and fine Orchard out of which the Deft in fruitful years usually made 5000 Gals of Cyder. Wch House was commonly called Arlington..." See page 28. Credit: David K. Hazzard, 1987.

as a Research Associate and Vice President of MAAR Associates, Inc., a cultural resource management firm active in Virginia. A 1980 graduate of the College of William and Mary, Tony brings to the Division extensive experience in Virginia archaeology, particularly in terms of projects related to survey, registration, and preservation planning. Having authored or co-authored over 25 archaeological reports, Tony's research interests span both Virginia prehistory and history.

Notes on Virginia is funded in part by a grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program activity, or facility described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20204. The contents and opinions of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

Director's Message

Governor's Preservation Study Commission

This past June, Governor Gerald L. Baliles made a major gesture to acknowledge both the importance of historic preservation in Virginia and his personal interest in seeing that the Commonwealth's preservation programs are among the nation's finest. He created the Commission to Study Historic Preservation in Virginia, and he asked twenty-three Virginians from various walks of life to serve on this panel.

When Commission members first gathered in July, they heard the Governor deliver the powerful message that preservation is not mere reverence for the past; rather, it is a tool to manage change and to enliven our future. They heard him call preservation necessary "if we are to hand over to our descendants a sense of who they are." They heard him say that Virginia had been a leader in establishing its preservation program twenty years ago, but that since that time others had surpassed the Commonwealth in innovative approaches to preser-

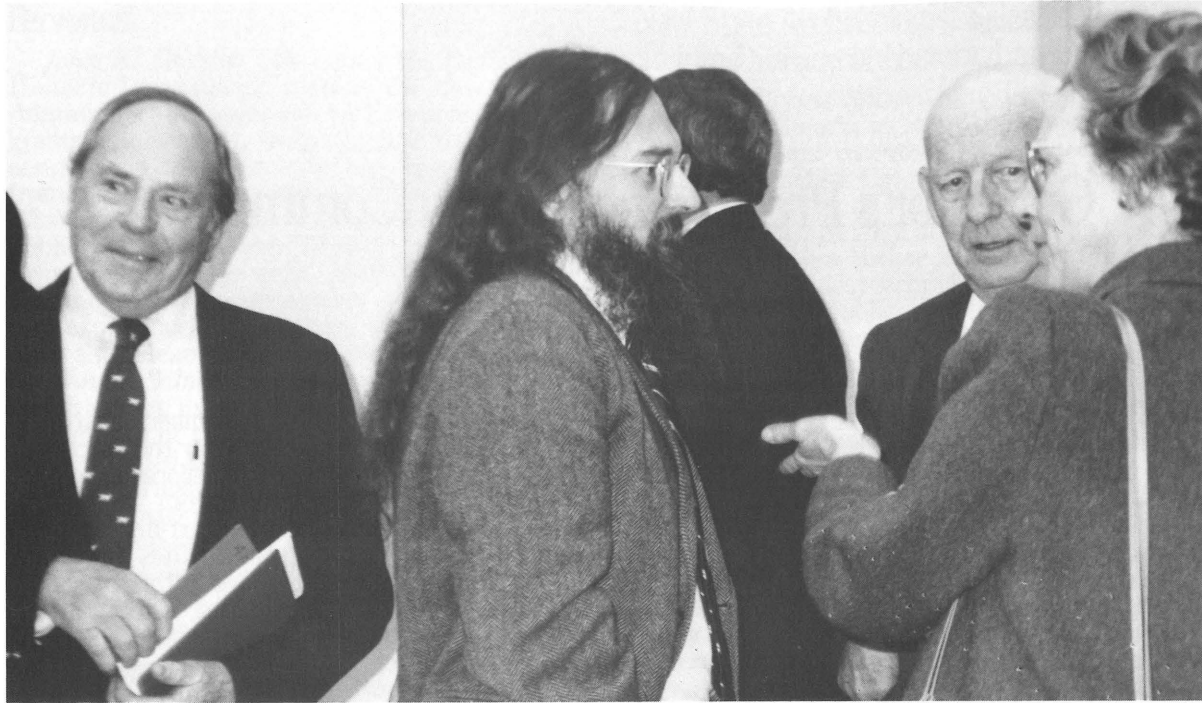
vation. Finally, Commission members heard the Governor spell out his measure for the success of their work: Virginia's return to the forefront of this nation's historic preservation efforts.

To provide a framework for carrying out this important change, Governor Baliles asked the Commission to examine six specific topics:

1. The mission of the Division of Historic Landmarks, Department of Conservation and Historic Resources;
2. The Commonwealth's management of its own historic properties;
3. The state's laws, regulations, and expenditures pertaining to historic preservation;
4. The historic preservation efforts of other states;
5. The involvement of the private sector in historic preservation;
6. Creative fiscal and financial methods to preserve our historic resources.

Jeffrey L. Hantman, Earl B. Reynolds, David J. Brown (Chairman), Robert B. Lambeth, and A. K. Gilmer of the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation hear citizens' comments in Roanoke.





Mr. Gilmer and Michael Barber, member of the State Review Board of the Division of Historic Landmarks, chat with Roanoke Valley residents following the public hearing in Roanoke.

In its first few months of operation the Commission has already offered the Governor one major recommendation. If the Commonwealth is to improve its preservation programs significantly, it will have to invest more money in them. Consequently, the Commission has recommended that the Commonwealth's 1988-90 budget include increased funding to allow for the significant expansion of several existing preservation programs. Significantly, the Commission has quickly realized that the Commonwealth's programs must include tangible help to those organizations, governments, and individuals throughout Virginia that have preservation responsibilities or interests. As a result the Commission's budget recommendations concentrated on the theme of increased service that will enable others to carry out effective programs across the state.

The Commission also devoted significant effort in the fall to hearing from Virginians about what they wanted from the Commonwealth's preservation effort. At public hearings in Roanoke, Richmond, Charlottesville, Winchester, Alexandria, and Norfolk, Commission members hear a similar message: the State needs to do more. While those testifying made various offerings of praise, criticism, and suggestions, all agreed that the task of preservation deserves a greater investment than the Commonwealth is now making. They made it clear that, while part of that greater investment must be measured in dollars, part of it must also be measured in such things as better environmental protection statutes and better enabling legislation for effective local preservation programs. No one stood up to say, "Do less."

For those of us charged with the responsibility of carrying out state government's current preservation programs, the appointment of this study

commission represents a time of excitement, optimism, and hard work. The Commission's work during 1988 should have a profound effect on preservation in Virginia for at least a generation: a generation that leads to our observance in 2007 of the 400th anniversary of the first settlement at Jamestown. All of us who care about Virginia's significant wealth of historic and prehistoric resources should feel a great stake in whether this Commission meets the test of success the Governor has set for it.

Governor Baliles has pointed to the need for action and has made clear his own interest in the task at hand. All of us owe him a great debt of gratitude for this important action. We also owe sincere gratitude and support to those twenty-three Virginians in whose work we have so much hope: David J. Brown of Staunton, Chairman, William M. Anderson, Jr., of Fredericksburg, John R. Broadway, Jr. of Richmond, Constance K. Chamberlin of Waterford, George M. Cochran of Staunton, James A. Davis of Winchester, Lester L. Dillard, III of Virgilina, George Clemon Freeman, Jr. of Richmond, Delores A. Frye of Reston, A.K. Gilmer of Lebanon, Jeffrey L. Hantman of Charlottesville, David A. Harrison, III of Hopewell, W. Wright Harrison of Virginia Beach, Mary Douthat Higgins of Richmond, Genevieve P. Keller of Charlottesville, William M. Kelso of Charlottesville, Robert B. Lambeth, Jr. of Bedford, Elinor B. Marshall of Petersburg, Earl B. Reynolds, Jr. of Roanoke, W. Ramsey Richardson of Charlottesville, Eve Wilson of McLean, William C. Winter of Yorktown, and Stephan J. Wright of Hampton.

H. Bryan Mitchell
Division of Historic
Landmarks

The Restoration of the White House of the Confederacy

Typically, a historic restoration is conceived with architectural elements that are clearly visible to the professional eye. For example, part of a stairway may be extant, a single door architrave survives, or an original cornice is found buried under later additions. From these component parts architects are able to restore a building to its appearance at a particular time. This was not necessarily the case when the Museum of the Confederacy began the final phase of the White House restoration in 1986. The rather complex history of the building's use, together with a major fireproofing project during the summer of 1895, resulted in an architectural tale unlike that of any other National Historic Landmark in Virginia.

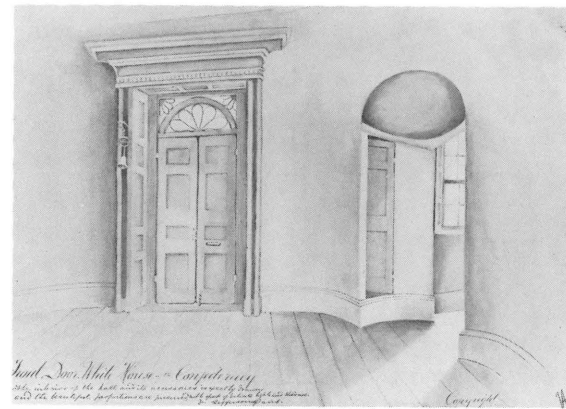
The building widely known as the "White House of the Confederacy" began life in 1818 as a private residence built by Dr. John Brockenbrough. In 1857, Lewis Crenshaw, a wealthy Richmond flour merchant, completely refurbished the house, adding a third story and redecorating the interior. Crenshaw's enjoyment of his fashionable East Clay Street mansion was brief. At his behest, the City of Richmond purchased Crenshaw's residence and its contents in June, 1861, for lease to the Confederate States of America as the official executive mansion of Jefferson Davis. The house served in this capacity to April, 1865, when it was occupied by Union troops following the evacuation of Richmond. The United States government held the property until 1870 when it was returned to the city of Richmond. In preparation for the building's opening as a public school, the city auctioned off the contents of the former Jefferson Davis residence including all the

lighting fixtures and mantels. The building served as the city's "Central School" until 1889, when the School Board proposed that the deteriorating landmark be razed for a modern school building.

Public outcry opposing the city's plan was immediate. The most vocal group was the Hollywood Memorial Association headed by Mrs. Isobel Stewart Bryan who appealed to the Richmond city council for the preservation of the former executive mansion as a museum. Ultimately, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society was founded with formal title of the house passing to it on June 2, 1894.

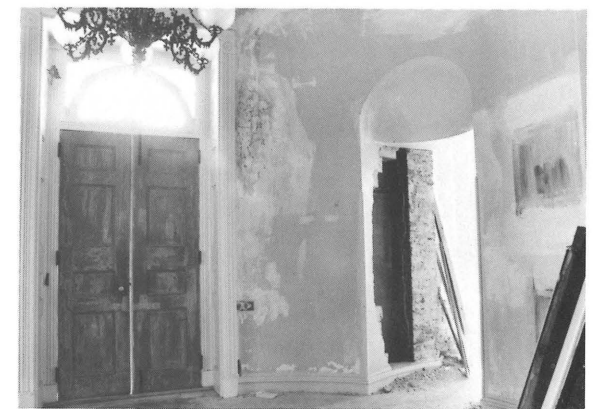
From its inception, The C.M.L.S. planned to restore the mansion "to exact condition in which it was left by President Davis, and to establish therein a permanent museum for Confederate relics." Of great concern to the Society and its architect, Henry E. Baskervill, was the inherent conflict of securing artifacts and irreplaceable manuscripts against fire while restoring the building to its appearance at the time of the Davis occupation, 1861-1865. The concerns of the Society were most certainly justified in a period when fire was considered the greatest threat to a building, especially to a wood and masonry residence dating to 1818.

In March 1895, the C.M.L.S. published architect Henry Baskervill's "Specifications." The document and plans called for the removal of "all woodwork, except outside door and window frames and outside woodtrim of same, from the basement, first and second floors of the Davis Mansion" and to "replace same with fire-proof materials." These materials were steel, reinforced concrete, and terra-cotta. Other fireproofing included the recrea-



Virginia Armistead Garber, Sketch, Entrance Hall, pre-1895 fireproofing.

Katherine Wetzel, photograph, 1987, Entrance Hall. In her sketch of the entry hall, Mrs. Garber depicted one of two original hall closets not reinstalled in 1895. The architects cut through the fireproofing terra-cotta walls for evidence to reconstruct the two closets. Early baseboard profiles have been discovered and will be used to reproduce correct trim for this and all other rooms.



tion of the curved wood stairway in cast iron and the rebuilding of non-bearing interior walls in terra-cotta, such as those found in the first floor entrance hall. Fortunately, the specifications required the contractor to save interior doors, door trim, and window shutters, "preserving same as far as possible to replace after the new (concrete) floors are put in place."

The museum building that emerged from the extensive 1895 renovations was less vulnerable to fire and spacially did appear as the Davises had known it some thirty years before. Given the specifications of the fireproofing and the resulting change in materials, however, architectural historians and historians have always assumed that certain key architectural features were removed and could never be reconstructed with any degree of accuracy. Moreover, while the specifications and accompanying plans provide documentation of the fireproofing and its aftermath, no photographs of the interior prior to the work are known. The only surviving evidence of the rooms' appearance prior to the fireproofing are sketches rendered by Richmond artists William Ludwell Sheppard and Virginia Armistead Garber. Historians have long speculated on the amount of artistic license taken in these late nineteenth-century drawings.

In her sketches of the White House, Mrs. Garber showed two narrow entry hall closets, architectural elements not reinstalled when the room was reconstructed in fireproofing materials. Physical evidence indicated that the closets were, in fact, blocked by terra-cotta tile and could be reopened. Since the existence of the two closets was supported in at least one Civil War account, the museum staff felt that their reinstallation was important in the recreation of the entry hall.

To restore the closets, the museum engaged the services of architects Paul Buchanan and Charles Phillips in August, 1986. But what the museum and its architectural consultants began as a limited study of the two closets expanded into a major architectural documentation project that has provided evidence of missing architectural features thought to have been destroyed by the fireproofing. These discoveries have enabled the museum to undertake the reconstruction of not only the missing closets, but also of major interior features dating to the period of the Civil War.

A close examination of Mrs. Garber's entrance hall sketch shows one of the two closets resting on top of the baseboard in the style of a cabinet door, making the baseboard a critical detail in the closet reconstruction. Unfortunately, the original wooden baseboards were among those features removed in the 1895 fireproofing only to be replaced by a cement molding that vaguely resembled a baseboard. It was clear to the architects that in both height and profile the cement molding did not relate in any way to standard nineteenth-century baseboard designs and was therefore considered inadequate for the closet reconstruction.

At that point Buchanan and Phillips began searching for evidence of the original baseboards. After several frustrating attempts, they decided to investigate behind the framing around the false door in the drawing room where they hoped to find original baseboard fragments reused when the door was reinstalled in 1985. It seemed obvious to both men that shims were necessary to build the false door out to the new plaster line when the door trim was mounted on the 1895 brick wall that replaced the original wooden wall.

As the architects pried off the wood framing around the false door, they were surprised to discover, not baseboards, but what could only be window trim reused as shims. While identical in design to the door trim, these pieces were much longer than any doorway opening would require, and obviously were meant for use around the tall triple-hung sash window openings. An examination of all doorways in the Mansion revealed that someone in 1895 had numbered the various parts of windows as they were removed (beginning with the window in the northeast corner of the Mansion and moving counterclockwise), enabling the architects to identify the pieces of this complicated puzzle. The door trim was also numbered as it was removed, with the addition of a compass direction to indicate from which room and wall each piece came. In most cases, door and window trim were fitted together to create the completed doorways, leaving the windows with a plain round corner molding and a combination of old and new shutters.

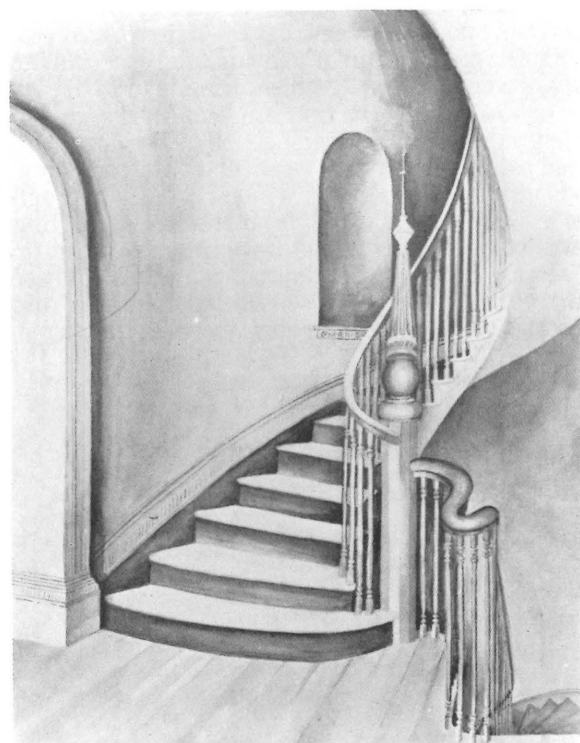
In sorting out the door and window puzzle, all of the interior trim was studied carefully and placed literally in front of the original locations. The process enabled the architects to document completely the original door and window designs.

Fortunately, as the woodwork was examined, the architect uncovered faint profiles of baseboards on the sides of several door jambs and floor-length window jambs. From this evidence they have documented the six different baseboard designs used in the house, including the entrance hall baseboard essential for the closet reconstruction, thus accomplishing the original goal of the project.

Of special interest to Museum staff and the architects was the discovery that the door trim on the two original north-south interior bearing walls

had been left in place during the fireproofing. In addition to serving as key elements in deciphering the number code, the intact doorways also yielded considerable information on wall finishes used during the Davis family occupancy. When the architects removed the door heads from their original locations on these bearing walls, they found tiny fragments of wallpaper caught in the narrow seams between woodwork and brick wall. Mid-nineteenth-century red flocked wallpaper was found in the center parlor, drawing room, and library. A door head in the dining room yielded a white paper with green detailing, and one in the service stair area retained a fragment of wood-grained paper. As a result, papers that correspond stylistically to the fragments will be installed in these rooms.

As these investigations enabled Buchanan and Phillips to become more familiar with the Mansion, they began to ask questions about some of the architectural anomalies in the building. On the second floor, for example, a small interior window is located in the partition wall between Jefferson Davis's office and the front passage. Since both rooms have outside windows and are well lighted, the need for this opening suggested the possible existence at some point of a small interior room. The proof of a second interior wall creating such a room seemed to lie behind the plaster ceiling in Davis's office. On removing a strip of plaster, the architects found the evidence, a double joist indicating the location of the second interior partition, complete with evidence of an uninterrupted row of wooden studs which disappeared in the 1895 fireproofing when the room was no longer needed. With its location adjacent to Davis's office, the small room may have functioned as the office of



Virginia Armistead Garber, Sketch, Stair Hall, pre-1895 fireproofing.
Katherine Wetzel, photograph, 1987, Stair Hall.
The sketch of the stair hall depicts an elaborate wooden baseboard and a niche with a decorated base. In the 1895 restoration, the spiral stair was removed. In uncovering evidence for the return of the woodwork, the architects found the profile in masonry of an earlier rectangular stair which was replaced by the spiral stair by ca. 1830. In the contemporary photograph, a wood strip marks the "stringer" of the original 1818 stair.



Virginia Armistead Garber, Sketch, View from Library Looking East.
Katherine Wetzel, photograph, 1987, Library to Entrance Hall.
The Garber sketch reveals important architectural features that disappeared in the 1895 fireproofing. The library originally had a chair rail and baseboard, and the window in the stair hall had a panel beneath it. The architects confirmed the existence of this woodwork through evidence in the masonry and through paint analysis. The architectural features will be restored.

Burton Harrison, his personal secretary.

While the focus of these architectural investigations was to determine the appearance of the Mansion during the Davis occupancy, much was learned about the early architectural history not directly relevant to its wartime interpretation. Attached to the same joists that indicated the lost partition wall in Davis's office, the architects found the top step of a stair that once led to the roof walk of Dr. John Brockenbrough's 1818 two-story house.

Thus, the space that became Burton Harrison's office apparently first served as a combination of stair hall and storage room. In the 1857 enlargement of the house to three stories by Lewis Crenshaw, the present stair to the third floor was installed, and the earlier stair was removed from the small room.

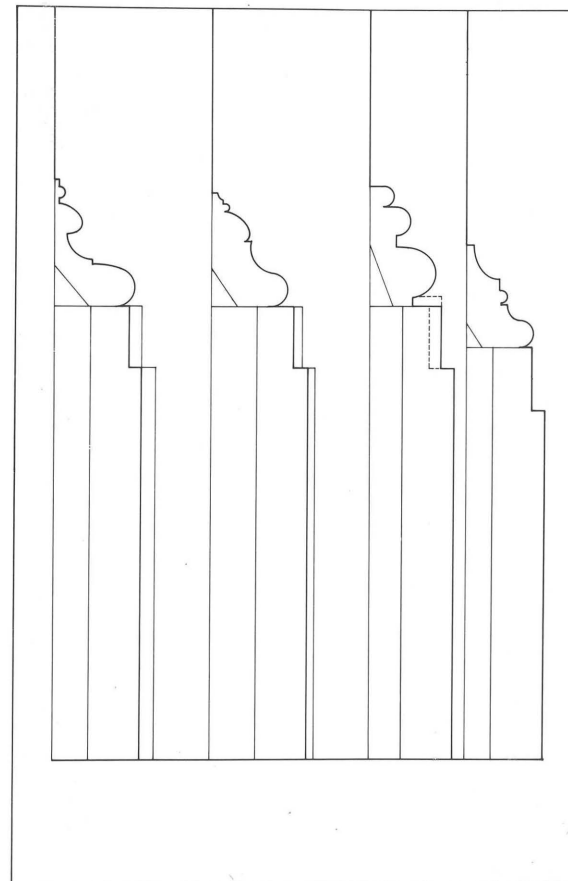
The architects have also found evidence that the Mansion's famous cast iron spiral stair installed in 1895 does not duplicate the original stair built in



Katherine Wetzel, photograph, 1987, Window, Davis's Office. The recently discovered pieces of trim have been returned to their original locations for study, that will ultimately lead to the reconstruction of the windows to their wartime appearance. All window trim will be restored along with baseboards and doortrim.



Katherine Wetzel, photograph, Jefferson Davis's Office, 1987. The removal of ceiling plaster in Davis's second floor office revealed double joists indicating the location of a partition wall in place during the Davis occupation. The small room created by the partition wall served as the office of Davis's secretary, Burton Harrison.



Drawing, baseboard profiles. The drawing of the baseboard profiles reveals the complexity of the architectural trim. Many of the profiles were discovered through paint impressions found on the window and door trim. The exact profiles of all the baseboards have been determined and will be restored to their proper first- and second-floor rooms.

1818, but is a fireproofed copy of a second stair added by Brockenbrough about 1830. In the masonry of the original bearing wall to which the present stair is attached, Buchanan and Phillips found the profile of an earlier stair, not of a spiral plan, but rectangular with quarter paces at the corners and a long cross landing on the second floor connecting the northwest room with the center passage room. The present wooden handrail is from the second or spiral stair. The wood was reworked in 1895 and reinstalled to fit the cast-iron balusters and newel.

The stair is not the only architectural element in the Mansion to be changed so soon after the initial construction date of 1818. The architects recently determined that the front entrance on Clay Street was built originally with sidelights and probably had a different porch design than the one seen today. The brickwork that fills in the space for the original sidelights has a yellow mortar commonly found in the buildings dating from about 1830, in contrast with the original white mortar used in the rest of the Mansion. In addition, the trim design found on the front entrance, the doorway to the center parlor, and on the large pocket doors between the parlor and drawing room is of a slightly later period than the design of most first floor trim. And finally, Buchanan and Phillips have discovered that the door heads in the drawing room, while stylistically similar to the door heads in the center parlor and dining room, are constructed in a different manner with modification made to key details. The absence of the original base coat of paint on these doors confirms their slightly later date.

The one remaining mystery about the interior appearance that may never be solved is the precise design of the plaster cornices missing in all second floor rooms. Unlike those on the first floor, which were reinstalled using impressions made before fireproofing began, the second floor cornices, one of which appears in a generalized form in the Shepard sketch of Davis's office, were never copied. Their reconstruction is conjectural, based on the first floor patterns and examples from houses of similar age and quality.

The actual work of implementing the architectural discoveries of Buchanan and Phillips began in September, 1987, and will continue through January, 1988. It will be followed by painting, wallpapering and the installation of carpets and textiles. The reopening is scheduled for late spring 1988.

The first restoration of the White House of the Confederacy in 1895 accomplished what members of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society had intended: the preservation of an old and badly deteriorated landmark that was in danger of demolition. With the restoration of the Mansion's historic interior in the final phase of this second restoration, the White House will join the ranks of nationally prominent house museums that are associated with major persons and events in American History.

Richard C. Cote
Curator of the White House of the Confederacy

Tucker H. Hill
Director of Curatorial Programs

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 1987. 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 Attorney General 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 \$25.00 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA. 22903. Add \$1.50 for handling.

The **Berryville Historic District** represents the town of Berryville's commercial, political, industrial and residential development from the late 18th century to the 1930s. From its modest beginnings as a colonial crossroads community known as Battletown before 1798, the town became a regional commercial center in the early 1800s particularly after the construction of several new turnpikes linked Berryville's economy to the commercial trade between Winchester and Alexandria.

Originally located in eastern Frederick County, Berryville became the county seat of Clarke County when it was formed from Frederick in 1836, a circumstance which further advanced the economic and political importance of the town. The arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1879 secured the town's regional economic importance as a processing and shipping center for the farmers of the lower Shenandoah Valley east of Winchester. The railroad brought new prosperity to Berryville which experienced a building boom in the 1880s that did not end until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Preserved in the district are a wealth of commercial, residential, governmental, religious, and industrial buildings associated with nearly all periods in the town's development. Although Berryville contains an interesting variety of late 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular dwellings, the district is architecturally significant primarily for its Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and American Foursquare houses and churches as well as for its superb Roman Revival Courthouse of 1838.

The **Chesterman Place** at 100 West Franklin Street in downtown Richmond is an excellent example of a residence built in the Italianate style after the Civil War. Erected for James B. Pace, a

tobacconist whose fortune was one of the largest in the South, Chesterman Place was designed by an as yet unidentified architect. The house displays rich carved and molded brownstone trim. The staircase is a striking example of the woodworking skill of Richmond staircase builder and hardwood finisher, B. B. Van Buren. In addition to running his tobacco business, Pace served as President of Planter's National Bank. In 1908, a local contractor, Wirt S. Chesterman, purchased the building and converted it to a luxury apartment house. The striking residence is presently being rehabilitated for commercial use.

The **Culpeper Historic District** derives its significance from its architectural integrity and its associations with state and regional commercial, military, political and transportation history. Originally known as "Fairfax," Culpeper was founded in 1759. Cohesiveness of architectural designs and the quality of workmanship give Culpeper its historic character as a Piedmont county seat. Most of the commercial and public buildings are brick-faced with decorative brick and terra-cotta detailing in vernacular Victorian, Italianate, and Neo-classical designs. Commercial history is linked with transportation evolution in roads, stagecoach routes, and the railroad. Military history is represented with the home of Revolutionary War General Edward Stevens and Confederate General Ambrose Powell Hill. Due to its strategic location, the town served as a staging area and hospital center for several generals and armies on both sides of the Civil War. Culpeper continues to serve as the economic and political center of Culpeper County and is on the main line of the Southern Railroad (now Norfolk-Southern).



322 West Main Street, Berryville Historic District, Clarke County.

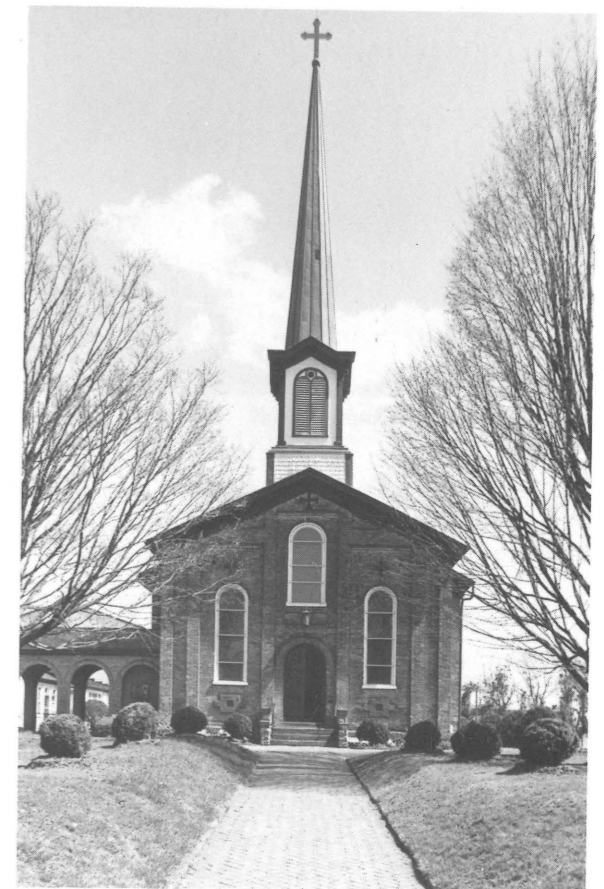


Norfolk-Southern Railroad Depot, Berryville Historic District, Clarke County.



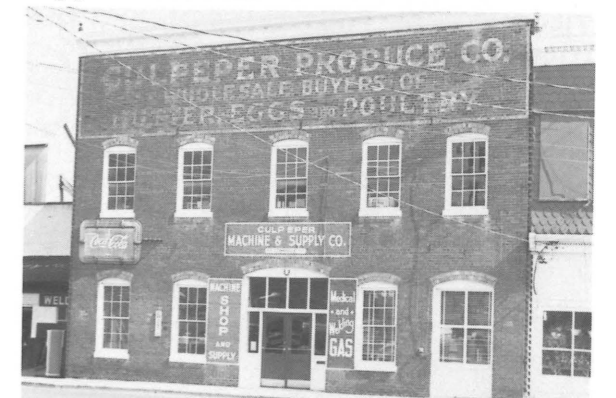
Chesterman Place, 100 West Franklin Street, Richmond.

Culpeper County Jail, 132 W. Davis Street, Culpeper Historic District.



St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper Historic District.

105 N. Commerce Street, looking east toward warehouse, Culpeper Historic District.





First Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk.

The First Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, is architecturally significant as one of Virginia's most important examples of Second Renaissance Revival-style architecture adapted for ecclesiastical use. Built in 1915-16 after the plans of the Norfolk architectural firm of Mitchell and Wilcox, the church is noteworthy for its terra-cotta ornamentation and stained-glass dome. The dome is, in fact, one of the largest found in any early 20th-century Virginia church. The First Calvary Baptist Church was erected for a black congregation of limited means who through diligence and industry managed to pay off the construction costs in two years. The church congregation has grown and prospered amidst Norfolk's large and active black Baptist community, which continues to regard the church as a major focal point of black cultural and spiritual life in the city.

The Gloucester Point Archaeological District, a triangular promontory of land which extends southward into the York River, contains a series of archaeological remains spanning 300 years of Virginia history. From the beginning of the 17th century until the end of the Civil War, Gloucester Point was a focal point of concurrent commercial, domestic, and military activity. As archaeological testing has proven that much of this area is preserved in an undisturbed state, scientific archaeological excavation of sealed layers within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District could yield important data which would expand knowledge of Virginia's early history. (For Details on this district, see NOTES #25, pp. 25-29.)



Gloucester Town domestic structure backfilled ca. 1760. Maury Hall, old VIMS Administration Building, in background, Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Gloucester County.

The Hexagon House, located at 530 Amherst Street in Winchester, was built in 1871-73 for James W. Burgess. The building was partially influenced by Orson S. Fowler's *A Home For All, or the Gravel Wall Mode of Buildings*, (1853). This handbook popularized the polygonal house as the most practical, economical, and healthful plan for American dwellings. In keeping with Fowler's recommendation, the Hexagon House has ventilators in the principal rooms to remove "bad" air. James W. Burgess was a successful furniture dealer in Winchester. He also sold caskets, keeping, as he advertised in the *Winchester News*, "beautiful caskets constantly on hand." The house is presently owned by the Glass-Glen Burnie Foundation and is occupied by Preservation of Historic Winchester.

Built ca. 1798 and enlarged in the late 19th century, **Locust Grove** in Greene County is distinguished by its early construction date, four-room plan, impressive dimensions, and undisturbed condition. Its builder, Isaac Davis, Jr., was a successful planter, land speculator, and local political leader who served in the Virginia House of Delegates and filled various appointive county-level offices. Sited on a rolling tract of Greene County farmland, the two-story frame dwelling has a four-room plan, giving evidence of Davis's adherence to architectural ideas embraced by Virginians at the end of the late 18th century. The recognized property includes a pyramidal-roofed smokehouse whose construction date is contemporaneous with the house.



Hexagon House, Winchester.

Locust Grove, Greene County.





Montpelier, home of President James Madison in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, Orange County.



Rural landscape in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, Orange County.



Early 20th-century farm buildings near Marsh Run in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, Orange County.



Huguenot Memorial Chapel, Powhatan County.

The Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, encompasses roughly forty square miles in the heart of Virginia's Piedmont region. The district represents one of the best preserved and most scenic rural landscapes in Virginia. The gently rolling, semi-mountainous terrain is broken periodically by broad stretches of level arable land. A web of early roadways, many dating to the colonial period, offers the traveler frequent and expansive views of unspoiled countryside. The district is distinguished by unusually large land holdings. The wealth generated by those large tracts of exceptionally productive land encouraged land-owning families to erect some of the best country houses in the state, including Barboursville, Montpelier, Rocklands, Hampstead Farm, and Frascati. Several small 19th-century hamlets have survived in the recognized district as well, including Tibbstown, Barboursville, and Somerset. The district's name refers to two of the area's most prominent landowning families: the Madisons and the Barbours. Both families produced political leaders of national stature, and both erected architecturally important plantation complexes—Montpelier and Barboursville—that still stand today. The district contains over 200 contributing rural dwellings built in various national styles and vernacular forms and reflecting a broad socio-economic spectrum.

Manakin Huguenot Chapel is a simple wood-frame church erected in 1895 that incorporates structural members believed to have been salvaged

from the 1730 Huguenot Church of King William Parish. It is also believed that a large summer beam from the 1710 Huguenot Church at Manakin was used in the construction of the present church edifice. The granite monument nearby was erected in 1937 by the Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia. The Chapel and the Monument are tangible reminders both of the largest Huguenot settlement in colonial America and of the ethnic heritage of Huguenot descendants. While intended primarily to commemorate the planting of French Protestant refugees at Manakin Towne in the Virginia colony in 1700, the chapel and monument have been invested by design, age, tradition and symbolic value with their own historical significance. The two properties are maintained in their historic wooded setting on Huguenot Highway—Route 711—by the Society of the Founders of Manakin on land expressly acquired by the society for commemorative purposes.

Monte Vista, located on the Old Valley Turnpike in the vicinity of Middletown in Frederick County, is a rare and exceptionally handsome lower-Shenandoah Valley example of a high-style, late 19th-century residence. Impressively sited overlooking the old turnpike, the house is remarkable both for its size and for its architectural sophistication. The house was built in 1883 for Charles W. Heater, a prominent Frederick County farmer and businessman whose mother, Caroline Heater, achieved notoriety in this predominantly Confederate community for her activities as a Union partisan



Monte Vista, Frederick County.

North Bend, Charles City County.





Tankersley Tavern, Rockbridge County.



Rockbridge Alum Springs, Rockbridge County.



Windsor, James City County.

during the Civil War. An earlier Heater house still stands immediately across the road from Monte Vista on the site of the Battle of Cedar Creek, evoking the complex history of the Valley during the second half of the last century. Other buildings on the property included in the nomination include a large bank barn with cupola and weathervane, a scale house dating from 1907 with its original cattle-weighing scale, a summer kitchen, smokehouse, and chicken house.

North Bend in rural Charles City County survives as the best preserved and purest expression of the academic Greek Revival style in the county. Built in 1819 and considerably enlarged and remodelled in 1855, North Bend's earliest documented owner was Christina Minge. The Minges were among the wealthiest families in Charles City County during the 18th century. The House was built by John Minge, Christina Minge's son. It was Thomas H. Wilcox who transformed the vernacu-

lar dwelling into an elegant double-pile Greek Revival plantation house in 1855 using architectural treatments that closely resemble the designs produced by the early 19th-century architect, Asher Benjamin. Included in the nomination are several interesting farm buildings including a dairy, smokehouse, well house, and barn.

The Rockbridge Alum Springs is one of the best preserved antebellum spring resort complexes in Virginia. Built during a period of rapid development of Valley resort springs, the Rockbridge Alum ranked second only to the White Sulphur Springs in popularity, fashion and elegance. The original springs complex consisting of a large Central Hotel flanked by cottages and supporting service buildings survives in plan, although a museum building constructed in the 1940s replaced the original hotel. The complex of standing buildings, together with the archaeological remains of other buildings and structures from its period of significance, offers a graphic and comprehensive picture of a Virginia resort springs during the mid- to late 19th century. The first person to formulate plans for the development of the springs was Alexander Campbell, a Rockbridge County surveyor. He and his partner, John Dunlop, purchased a tract of 2000 acres that included the present springs. In 1820, Dunlop erected a "house of entertainment for those who might desire to use my water." During the 1840s, Campbell opened a small hotel and later operated a post office. John W. Frazier acquired the property in 1852 and immediately embarked on an elaborate building campaign. Apparently the resort had accommodations for as many as 600 to 800 guests in 1859.

Tankersley Tavern, located just across the Maury River from Lexington, is a rare surviving example of a building associated with the region's transportation system from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. It was built as a toll house in 1835 at the county end of the bridge carrying the Valley Turnpike into Lexington. It eventually became a tavern, a canal ticket office, general store, a post office, and finally a dwelling. The toll house was constructed by one of Rockbridge County's most active entrepreneurs—Colonel John Jordan. Jordan's primary residence was "Stono" built shortly after the War of 1812. Jordan also joined his partner, Samuel Darst, in building the Barracks at the Virginia Military Institute and Washington Hall at what is now Washington and Lee University.

From the time of the first permanent English settlement in North America in 1607 to the present, James City County has claimed significance for nearly four centuries of American history. **Windsor** is one of the county's few remaining 18th-century vernacular farmsteads which has remained in agricultural use and in the same family for more than two centuries. Windsor was constructed ca. 1760 as a side-hall, double-pile plan and developed by the early 19th century into a central-passage, double-pile plan. In addition, inhabitants of Windsor such as a planter, doctor, Civil War soldier, sheriff, editor, and developer have helped shape the country's history. Remarkably, the house remains on a fifty-acre tract just as it did in the 1810 tax records for James City County.

The Main Street Program Comes to Virginia

Everything Old Is New Again" was the slogan for the City of Bedford as it celebrated in October the completion of major public and private downtown improvements as a part of the Virginia Main Street Program. Last year the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development contracted with the National Main Street Center of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to bring this downtown revitalization program to five communities in the Commonwealth: Bedford, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Winchester. The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks provides design assistance for the program in these five communities through a contract with Frazier Associates of Staunton.

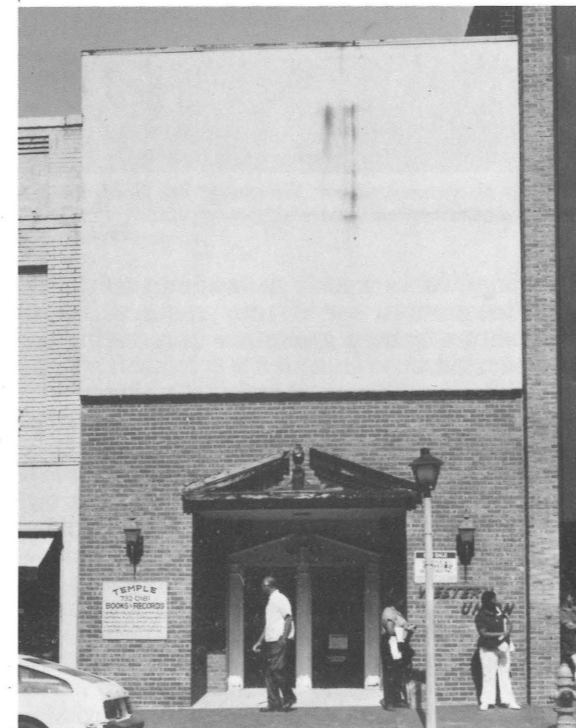
The demand for design services in Virginia has been great, and to date there have been over 200 requests for assistance. The majority of project areas in the Virginia Main Street City are located within a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and nearly seventy percent of the projects involve historic properties. In order to encourage facade improvements, design assistance is offered free to the building owner or at a very small fee (which is often membership dues in the

local revitalization organization or a charge that is refunded at the time of completion of construction). Additional incentives such as loan programs are often set up through local banks at several points below the prime rate. Small incentive grants are another tool used to help an owner pay for minor items such as awnings, new signs, or shutters that help improve the appearance of a commercial property.

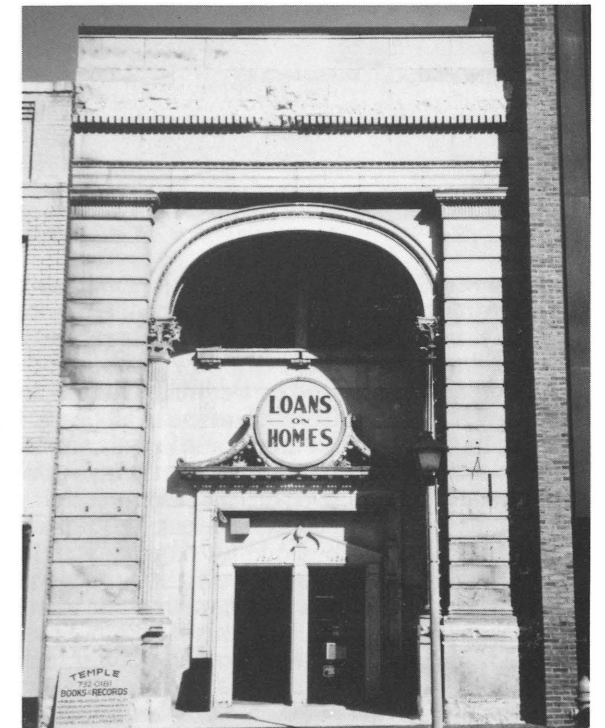
Many older commercial buildings have not been properly maintained, and repairs to roofing, gutters and downspouts, brick, and windows are necessary before cosmetic improvements are made. An on-site inspection of the building with the owner helps to identify these problems before drawings are completed. Since facade improvements are generally the largest investment required of a building owner in the revitalization process, it is critical to work closely to develop a realistic and appropriate improvement plan.

In Bedford nearly twenty facades of commercial buildings in the downtown historic district have been renovated through this program, and incentives for these improvements came in the form of a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) in the fall of 1986. Building owners could receive

121 N. Sycamore Street, Petersburg before brick and stucco false front was removed.



121 N. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, marble Beaux Art facade revealed in rehabilitation.





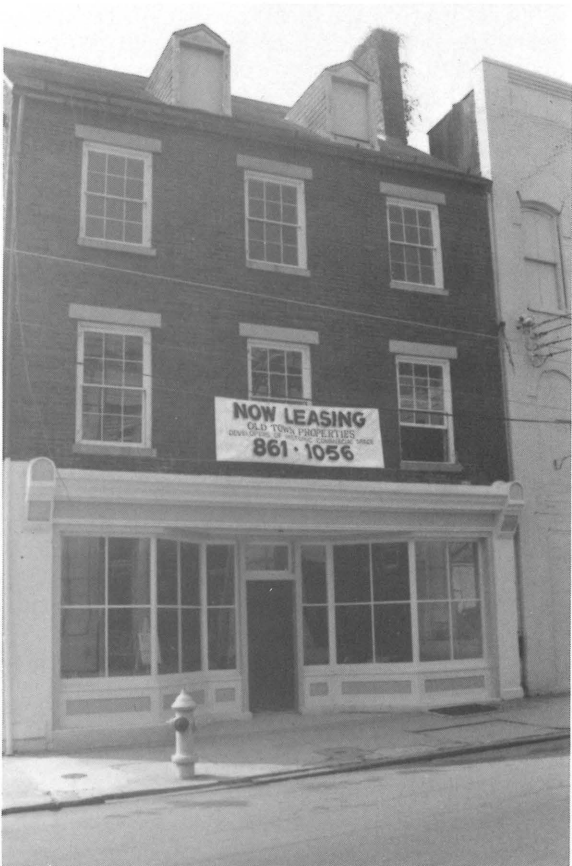
202 East Washington Street, before.



202 East Washington Street showing new stucco over concrete block, new paint, signs, and graphics.



Bedford Design Committee meets to review a project.



Renovation of property owned by Jud Leach through the Petersburg Main Street Program.



The "Glass House," Petersburg, after rehabilitation as a Tax Act Project.



408-412 N. Sycamore Street, Petersburg. The facade has been cleaned and painted and new retail space created.



102-106 N. Bridge Street, Bedford. Before.



102-106 N. Bridge Street. The brickwork has been chemically cleaned, the masonry has been repaired and the wood trim has been repaired.



114-118 N. Bridge Street, Bedford during rehabilitation.



The same building after rehabilitation with paint cleaned off the windows, old signs removed, awning replaced, and a new paint scheme.

grants up to \$2,000 for improving the exterior of their property. If the property required more extensive improvements, the owner could receive a loan at below-market rates.

The design committee in Bedford, chaired by local merchant Betty Gereau, reviewed all designs using The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as guidelines. Not only must the owner follow the approved design before receiving the grant, but the project also must include repairs and maintenance if the building requires it. The committee also monitors projects that are under construction as well as ones where drawings have been made but the work has not yet begun. Since the funds for grants and loans need to be committed by January of 1988, a committee member along with the project manager, Ted Alexander, visits

building owners weekly to remind them of the deadline and to see if they require further information or need assistance in receiving construction bids.

Building improvements got off to a slow start in Bedford during the summer of 1987 as the streets were torn up for underground utilities, and building owners were waiting for the construction to be completed before they began work on their own projects. Then, as often happens, a key building was improved and suddenly other building owners saw first-hand the transformation that can happen. The push to complete projects was further spurred by plans for the large public celebration of the completion of streetscape and facade improvements, "Everything Old Is New Again."

Robert Lambeth, the president of Bedford Main

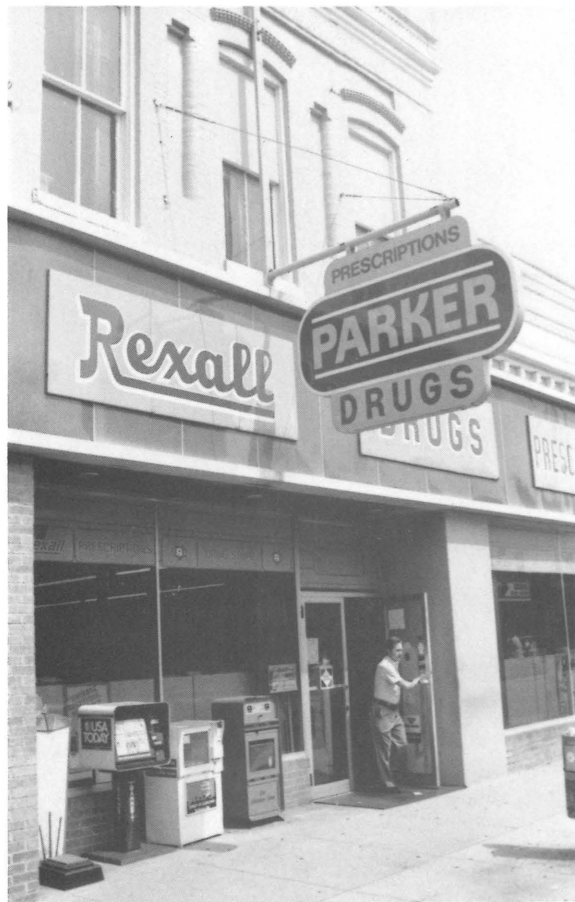
Street, Inc. commented, "As a result of the Virginia Main Street Program, there is a strong feeling of cooperation and excitement throughout the community. Bedford is at a turning point, and everyone is noticing the positive change that is occurring in our historic downtown."

Bryan Mitchell, Director of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, attended Bedford's celebration and stated, "The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks is pleased to be able to provide support for the Virginia Main Street Program, and we are glad that the design services are so popular in the first five towns. Our goal is to help promote the preservation of Virginia's past, and the rehabilitation of our historic main streets is an important part of that heritage."

The City of Franklin received a Community

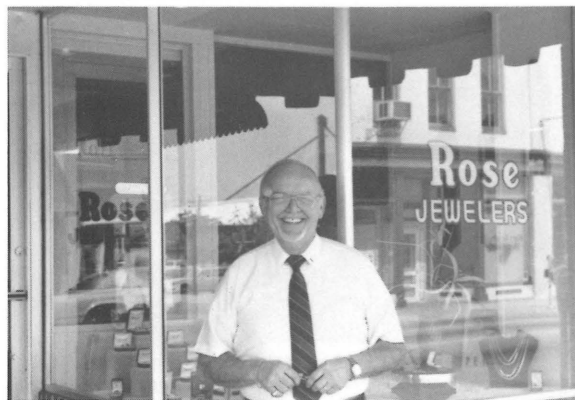
Development Block Grant during the summer of 1987 through the leadership of local project manager, Franklin "Kim" Kimbrough. Like Bedford, the program will offer grants and loans for business and building improvements. At the present time there are over 35 buildings slated for rehabilitation under this program. This city has a blend of late Victorian and early 20th-century brick commercial architecture as well as new structures in the project area. Thus far seven buildings have been improved under the program with projects ranging from cleaning and painting storefronts to returning missing architectural elements to several older structures.

Petersburg, the largest Main Street city, has a rich collection of late 18th- and early 19th-century commercial buildings along with the more tradi-



Downtown Franklin.

Bruce Rose, a Franklin Main Street merchant.



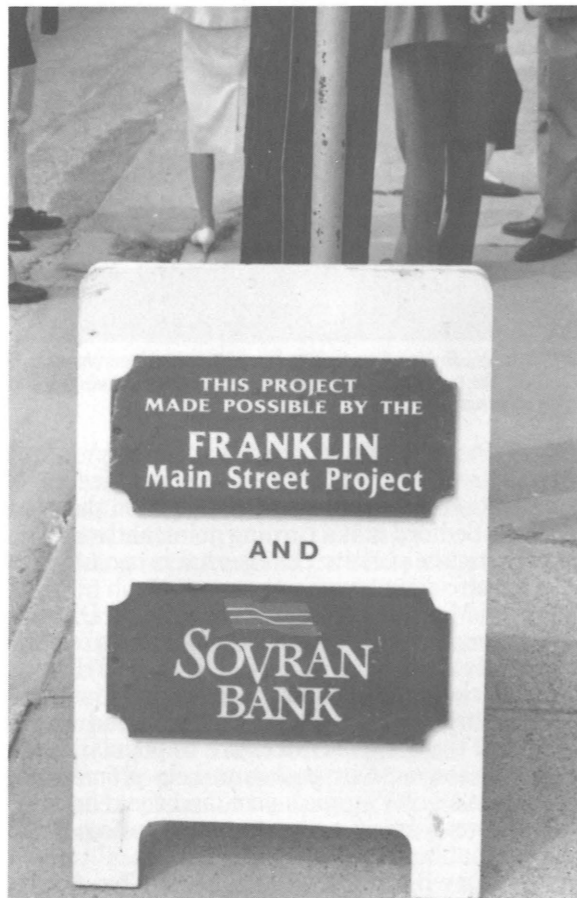
Main Street participants examine one of Kathy Frazier's renovation designs.



This was an abandoned Kentucky Fried Chicken building which was renovated through the Main Street program in Franklin.



Another Main Street project in Franklin.



tional Victorian and early 20th-century commercial styles. Since the state design assistance is for facades only, many owners contract with an architect to assist with the interior planning and renovations on larger, more extensive projects. In addition to design assistance, there is a low interest loan program through local banks for building improvements.

The most challenging project in Petersburg thus far has involved removing a brick and stucco "Colonial" facade that had been applied over an ornate marble Beaux Arts banking hall on 121 North Sycamore Street. In the process of applying the brick stucco twenty years ago, parts of the marble cornice and base of the building were broken off. Marble replacement is extremely costly, and appropriate alternate solutions are being explored. Another recent project included constructing an entire new storefront for an early 19th-century brick commercial building that is being completely rehabilitated into new retail space and apartments at 116 Bank Street. The project manager, Bill Martin, has also worked closely with the city to improve the appearance of several downtown parking lots and has received schematic designs through the Virginia Main Street Program for these projects.

Fredericksburg has recently brought on a new Main Street project manager, Susan Shaw, who was the former Director of the Center for Historic Houses at the National Trust. She has been very busy in seeking out merchants in need of design services, and fifteen new projects are currently under construction or are on the drawing boards. Several interesting facade improvements on Caroline Street have revealed transoms, pilasters, and decorative brackets on earlier storefronts. Many downtown facades in Fredericksburg have already been rehabilitated through the encouragement and leadership of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation directed by Susan Ford Johnson.

Winchester has a long tradition of active preservation work through the pioneering programs of Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc., particularly their successful revolving fund that has helped rehabilitate over thirty residences and commercial structures throughout the historic district. Like Bedford, Winchester has established a design committee to encourage facade improvements and to review changes to the streetscape of downtown. Design assistance from the Virginia Main Street Program has resulted in new directory signs and maps at the major entrances to the commercial core as well as designs for 30 facade improvements. Sonya Talley, who is the director of the Downtown Development Board that oversees the local Main Street program, recently said, "The design assistance from The Virginia Main Street Program has helped give us an area of expertise that we did not have locally, and we think that this service helps us encourage merchants who otherwise might not improve their buildings."

The Main Street program was originally conceived by the Midwest Regional Office of the National Trust in 1977 as a means to combat the decay and decline of the historic downtowns in many smaller cities in the Midwest. If the buildings were to be retained and rehabilitated, then an overall approach to economic development was required within the context of historic preservation. A three year pilot project was begun in three

Midwestern towns, and out of this experiment a four point approach to downtown revitalization was developed. These principles of better design, organization, promotion, and economic restructuring have become the basis for successful Main Street programs in 28 states and over 300 cities to date. Through this approach, hundreds of historic buildings have been repaired, renovated, and put back into productive economic use as shops, offices, and apartments.

In order to participate in the program, state governments contract with the National Main Street Center of the National Trust for technical assistance. The state hires a coordinator, and five cities are chosen through an application procedure to participate in the program. Each city hires a full-time staff person to manage the local program on a day to day basis. A resource team of professionals in revitalization visits each city for a week and assesses the work currently under way in the four areas of the Main Street process. The team then outlines a work plan for the town and the project manager to follow in the ensuing months.

Since the project manager is not capable of performing all the required tasks, a local revitalization organization is formed (if one did not already exist), a board is elected, and committees are formed. This organization may include members of city government, preservation groups, merchants, building owners, bankers, and interested citizens. These individuals and organizations come together as active participants in the revitalization effort, assisting the manager with promotions, business recruitment, design, and other important local issues.

The Main Street program is based on assistance in the form of training and professional expertise rather than the traditional approach for giving out grants. It is a program that emphasizes local initiative and self help. It stresses quality in all activities and is incremental in its approach. After three years communities are expected to have developed their own local organizational and programmatic structures to continue their revitalization efforts without further assistance from the program.

Virginia is now in the second year of the program, and the response throughout the state has been so strong that the Department of Housing and Community Development has announced that five additional communities will be added to the program in January of 1988. Madeleine McGee, the Virginia Main Street Coordinator, who studied architectural history at the University of Virginia, believes that "Rehabilitating and reusing historic commercial buildings is a key part of any downtown revitalization effort. The Main Street program is a wonderful opportunity to bring together historic preservation and economic development and we look forward to working with the next five Virginia cities in the coming years."

Kathleen O. Frazier
William T. Frazier

Editor's Note: At press time, the Governor's Office announced the five new Main Street communities in Virginia. They are: CULPEPER, LEXINGTON, PULASKI, SUFFOLK, AND MANASSAS.

Certified Historic Rehabilitations in Virginia, April 1, 1987 through October 1, 1987

Albemarle County	\$41,092	<i>Rugby Road/University Corner Historic District</i>	
Spring Hill Kitchen, Ivy (Part 3)		Sigma Phi, 163 Rugby Road (Part 3)	290,000
Alexandria	\$525,506	Sigma Phi, 1533 Virginia Avenue (Part 2)	330,000
<i>Alexandria Historic District</i>		Clifton	\$400,000
804 Duke Street (Parts 2 and 3)	25,506	<i>Clifton Historic District</i>	
413-415½ Prince Street (Part 2)	500,000	Clifton Hotel (Part 2)	
Ashland	\$160,000	Dinwiddie County	\$229,645
<i>Ashland Historic District</i>		Mayfield (Parts 2 and 3)	
100 South Railroad Avenue (Part 3)		Fredericksburg	\$585,646
Charlottesville	\$1,380,141	<i>Fredericksburg Historic District</i>	
<i>Charlottesville/Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District</i>		130 Caroline Street (Part 2)	130,000
418 Altamont Street (Part 2)	6,000	613 Caroline Street (Part 2)	175,000
Redland Club, 300 Park Street (Part 2)	120,000	807 Caroline Street (Part 2)	121,646
100 South Street (Part 3)	248,811	824 Caroline Street (Part 3)	120,000
200 South Street (Part 3)	200,000	226 Princess Anne Street (Part 3)	39,000
204 South Street (Part 3)	185,000		

Railroad Mall, built ca. 1900 in Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

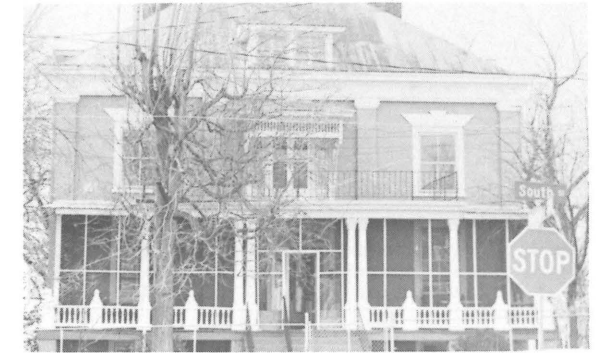


Lynchburg	\$1,235,000	Pulaski	\$260,000
Allied Arts Building (Part 2)	1,200,000	<i>Pulaski Commercial Historic District</i>	
<i>Federal Hill Historic District</i>		220 N. Washington Avenue (Part 3)	65,000
1101 Jackson Street (Part 2)	35,000	223 N. Washington Avenue (Part 2)	125,000
Norfolk	\$2,500,000	<i>Pulaski Residential Historic District</i>	
<i>Downtown Norfolk Historic District</i>		72 Third Street (Part 2)	70,000
Fairfax Hotel, 117 W. City Hall Avenue (Part 2)	2,300,000	Richmond	\$11,547,144
<i>West Freemason Street Historic District</i>		<i>Broad Street Commercial Historic District</i>	
344 West Freemason Street (Parts 2 and 3)	200,000	Transportation Building, 102 W. Broad Street (Part 2)	1,200,000
Petersburg	\$225,000	<i>Fan Area Historic District</i>	
<i>Petersburg Old Towne Historic District</i>		2315 Floyd Avenue (Part 3)	49,000
116 West Bank Street (Part 2)	75,000	2507-2509 W. Main Street (Part 2)	90,000
405 High Street (Part 2)	150,000		

South Street Inn, Charlottesville. Early 20th-century photo showing side porches.



South Street Inn, Charlottesville before rehabilitation, showing that the side porches were missing.

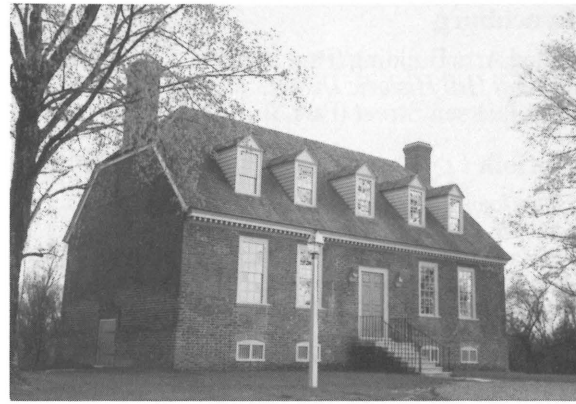


South Street Inn, Charlottesville, completion of rehabilitation with original porches replaced.

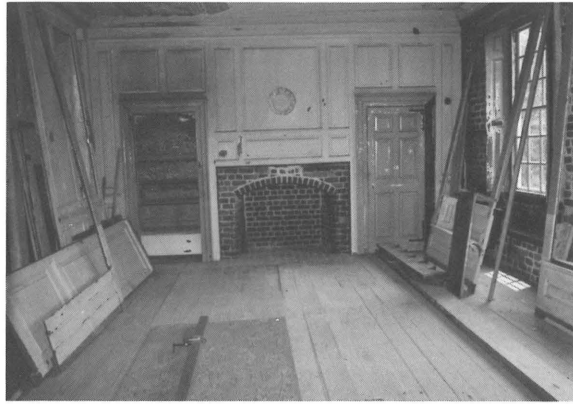




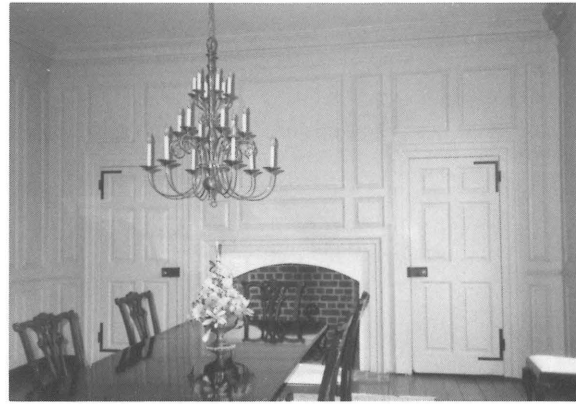
Mayfield in early 1980s after removal to Dinwiddie County.



Mayfield following rehabilitation, Summer, 1987.



Mayfield dining room prior to renovation.



Completed rehabilitation of Mayfield dining room.

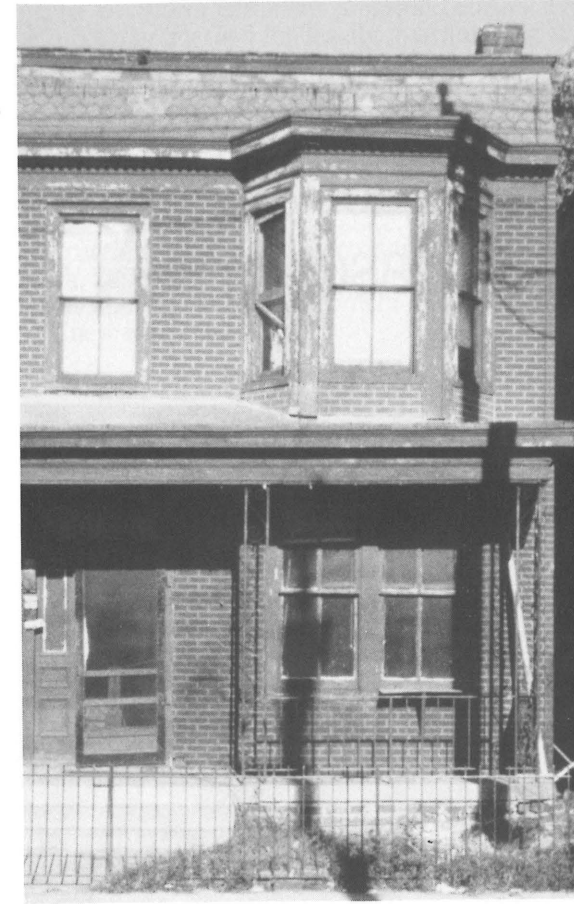


High Street Inn (1895) in Petersburg. The building as a VFW Headquarters before rehabilitation.

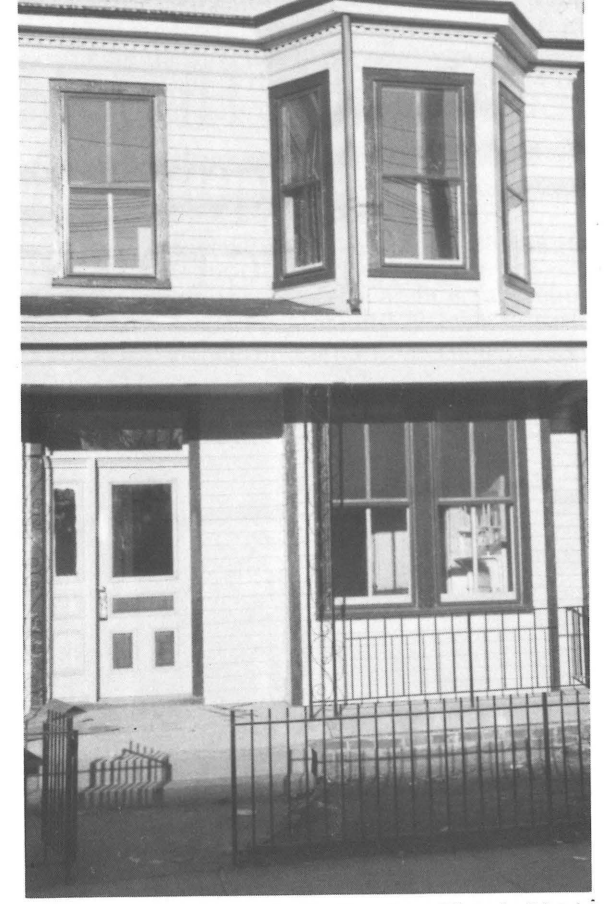
Rehabilitation of the front porch of the High Street Inn in progress; regrouting and repair of polychromatic tile. Petersburg.



Fan Area Historic District Extension	
8 South Robinson Street (Parts 2 and 3)	38,093
22 South Robinson Street (Parts 2 and 3)	41,000
Jackson Ward Historic District	
419 Catherine Street (Part 3)	60,000
518 W. Clay Street (Part 3)	60,000
502 W. Marshall Street (Part 3)	52,769
502½ W. Marshall Street (Part 3)	38,093
507 St. James Street (Part 3)	60,000
523 St. James Street (Part 3)	60,000
Monument Avenue Historic District	
501 North Allen Street (Shenandoah Building) (Part 2)	1,500,000
1637 West Grace Street (Parts 2 and 3)	65,000
2610 Monument Avenue (Part 3)	179,682
Saint John's Church Historic District	
2111 E. Broad Street (Part 3)	85,000
2111½ E. Broad Street (Part 3)	85,000
14 N. 30th Street (Part 2)	45,000
Shockoe Slip Historic District	
1309-1317 E. Main Street (Part 3)	7,179,558
Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District	
1805-1809 E. Broad Street (Part 2 and 3)	222,600
2, 4, 6 South 18th Street (Part 3)	81,959
10 Walnut Alley (Part 2)	492,000



8 South Robinson Street in the Fan Area Historic District Extension, prior to rehabilitation.



8 South Robinson Street in the Fan Area Historic District Extension after rehabilitation. This property won an award from the Historic Richmond Foundation in September, 1987.

South Boston	\$70,500
South Boston Historic District	
225-227 Main Street (Part 2)	45,000
536 Main Street (Part 2)	25,500
Staunton	\$789,872
Beverly Historic District	
41 N. Augusta Street (Part 3)	585,214
Gospel Hill Historic District	
208 Kalorama Street (Part 3)	87,237
Newtown Historic District	
938 W. Beverly Street (Parts 2 and 3)	38,500
519 W. Frederick Street (Part 2)	30,000
Wharf Area Historic District	
11-13 Middlebrook Avenue (Part 3)	78,621
Winchester	\$38,000
Winchester Historic District	
124 E. Germain Street (Part 2)	19,000
167 S. Kent Street (Part 2)	19,000
Total	\$20,154,526



2-6 South 18th Street, Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond. Before rehabilitation.

2-6 South 18th Street, Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond. After rehabilitation.



Virginia Historic Landmarks Board Acquires Four Additional Historic Preservation Easements



*Fowle-Pickens House.
Hague-Hough House.*



Lafayette-Lawrason-Cazenove House.



The Division's easement program continues to be a popular method for legally guaranteeing the preservation of outstanding historic properties. Over the past six months, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board, which is authorized by the General Assembly to accept easements on behalf of the Commonwealth, has added four easements to its inventory. An easement is a legal contract between the donor and the state which prohibits destruction or inappropriate change to the landmark. Easements are written into the deed, and the terms apply to all future owners of the property. The new easements are:

Fowle-Pickens House, 711 Prince Street, Alexandria.

This three-story brick house is one of the more architecturally impressive houses in the Alexandria Historic District. It incorporates a portion of a house erected in 1797 for James Patton. The bulk of the present structure was erected by William Fowle following his purchase of the property in 1811. Fowle family tradition holds that the facade was designed by Boston architect Charles Bulfinch who lived in Washington between 1818 and 1830 while he was serving as Architect of the Capitol. The house was further remodeled in the early 20th century, but these changes have not been fully documented. The property was placed under easement with the Historic Alexandria Foundation in 1969. The present owner, Mrs. George Walker, was instrumental in having the easement amended this year in order to make the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board a co-grantee.

Hague-Hough House, Waterford, Loudoun County.

Atop a ridge overlooking the village center of Waterford, this five-bay Georgian dwelling is perhaps the most sophisticated example of domestic architecture in this National Historic Landmark district. The stone wing was built in the mid-18th century by William Hague and may be the earliest structure in Waterford. The Georgian section was erected in 1790 by William Hough, Waterford's wealthiest citizen at the time. The

Magruder Civil War Fortification.



house stood abandoned and deteriorating for many years but is currently undergoing a careful restoration under the direction of the new owner, Richard L. Storch, donor of the easement. Included in the easement is an early stone barn and seven acres of open space.

Lafayette-Lawrason-Cazenove House, 301 South St. Asaph Street, Alexandria.

This three-story town house in the heart of the Alexandria Historic District exemplifies the outstanding quality of the Federal architecture found in this early seaport community. Notable features of the house include its stately proportions, carved stone doorway and window lintels, and balustraded parapet. The interior preserves nearly all its original woodwork including a winding stair. The house was completed in 1819 for Thomas Lawrason and his wife Elizabeth Carson Lawrason. In 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette was a guest of Mrs. Lawrason during his official visit to Alexandria as part of his tour of the nation. The house has retained "Lafayette" as part of its name ever since. An easement on the house was donated to the Historic Alexandria Foundation in 1970. The foundation formally made the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board a co-grantee of the easement in September, 1987.

Magruder Civil War Fortification, Oakland Farm, Newport News.

The easement donated by the Regional Redevelopment and Housing Authority for the cities of Hampton and Newport News protects one of the several sites comprising the Oakland Farm Multiple Resource Area, also known as the Queen Hith Archaeological Sites. The site is a Confederate earthwork, the southern terminus of a band of fortifications constructed by General J.B. Magruder in 1862 during the Peninsula Campaign. The rectangular fortification is one of the least disturbed remnants of the defense network in the vicinity. Plans call for the restoration of the site as a visitor attraction. This is the first easement on an historic military fortification accepted by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board.

Arlington

Archaeology on Virginia's Eastern Shore

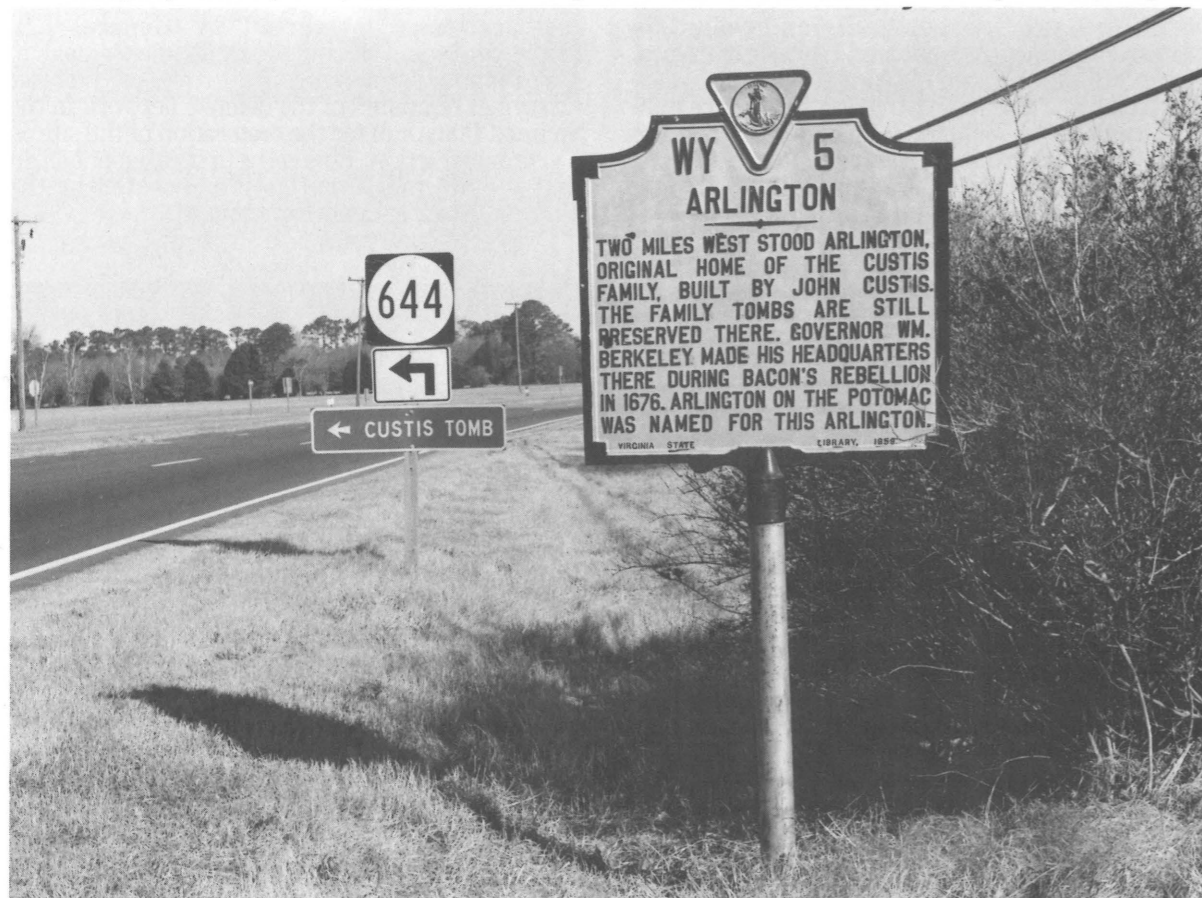
Seven miles north of Cape Charles on Virginia's Eastern Shore, beside U.S. Route 13, a Virginia historical highway marker identifies the site of Arlington, original home of the Custis family. The marker goes on to say that Governor William Berkeley made his headquarters there during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 and that Arlington on the Potomac River across from the nation's capital was named for this Arlington. According to an earlier marker, long since gone, Arlington was the original home of the Custis family and was built by James Custis before 1680. Archaeological remains of Arlington lie on the south bank of Old Plantation Creek, one-half mile east of the Chesapeake Bay.

Until recently, only a reconstructed brick cemetery wall and two surviving 17th-century tombstones marked the site of Arlington. One stone, a limestone slab resting on a low brick base, marks

the grave of John Custis II (1630-1696), Major General and member of the Council of Virginia and progenitor of the Custis family in America. This is overshadowed by the bow-like white marble tomb of John Custis IV with its pyramidal top and drapery carvings on the long sides surrounding inscriptions. The Custis family crest is carved on the east end of the tomb while the west bears a human skull motif set within a shield.

Proposed residential development of 380 acres of land surrounding Arlington, to be known as "Virginia's Chesapeake Shores," by the Di Canio Organization, a New York based firm, has attracted the attention of planners and preservationists at local, state and national levels. Residential construction in the fields surrounding the cemetery began in April, 1987. Prior to that work, Di Canio allowed the Division of Historic Landmarks to conduct some archaeological research on the property. The

Historical highway marker is public's first introduction to Arlington. It is located on U.S. Route 13 in Northampton County, Virginia.



Housing development proceeds adjacent to cemetery and Arlington site.

Tomb of John Custis IV adjacent to area where limited archaeological work has been conducted at Arlington.

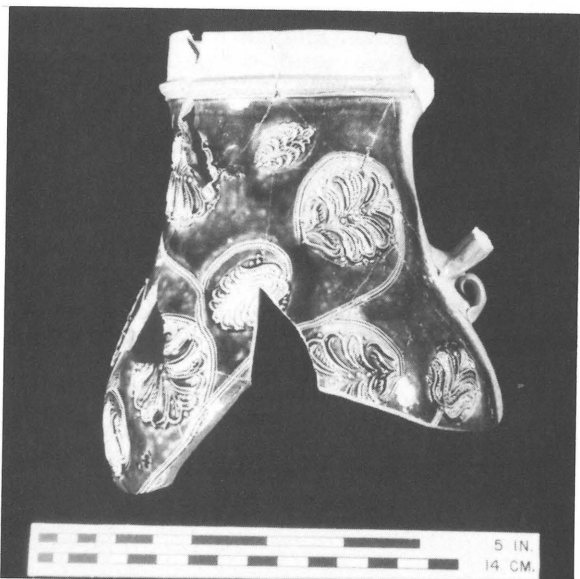


Keith Egloff of the Division of Historic Landmarks at site of Arlington. The Custis Cemetery is in the background.





Bottle seal recovered at site of Arlington, Northampton County, Virginia, showing the "I" and "C" for (J)ohn Custis.



Rhenish stoneware jug fragments recovered at Arlington in 1987.



Section of Augustine Herrman Map of 1670 that replaced the earlier John Smith Map of Virginia. Old Plantation Creek is the southernmost creek shown here. Arlington believed to be represented by one of two buildings shown above the word "Old."



Bottle seal showing the "IC" recovered at Arlington.

target area was four acres of land adjoining the cemetery.

Two documents in particular assisted in the research efforts: Augustine Herrman's 1670 map of "Virginia and Maryland," and an 1812 survey plat of the Custis property. The former shows three settlements on the south side of Old Plantation Creek, one of which was unquestionably the Arlington dwelling house. The latter depicts a "dwelling house" east of the cemetery and an "old chimney of former Mansion House" to the southeast. Hermann's 1670 map established the existence of a settlement in the expected place at the expected time, while the 1812 plat focused the survey efforts.

The archaeological fieldwork consisted of surface examination, probing with an iron rod, and excavation of several test units. The initial four test units located a brick basement complete with paved flooring, a group of bricks laid rowlock (on edge) suggesting part of a stoop into another building, a brick walkway, and a feature measuring roughly 30 feet across of yet to be determined function.

Subsequent testing on the brick basement with a 5-foot square test hole located a bulkhead entrance leading into the basement. The bulkhead was a bricked receptacle originally containing wooden steps leading into it. An unusual aspect of the construction of the bulkhead is the interruption of the back wall by three slots for wooden uprights to which the step's framing was attached.

Among the artifacts from the Arlington site were fragments from a delftware saucer, numerous bottles, and two-thirds of a cobalt-decorated Rhenish stoneware jug. All these items were found in one small section of a five-foot square test hole.

Just as the historian looks for the "smoking gun" document to unravel the mysteries of the past, the archaeologist also seeks that all-important clue among the millions of artifacts unearthed on archaeological sites that links the site to a specific individual. In the case of "Arlington," two such items were recovered from the soil in the bulkhead. Among the bottle fragments found, two bottle seals bearing the letters "I-C" (the "I" being the early form of "J") linked the site indisputably with the

Bulkhead entrance discovered at Arlington Site.



John Custis buried in the cemetery not fifty yards from the excavation.

It remains a mystery as to which John Custis these "JC" bottle seals originally belonged. John Custis bottle seals have been found before. Ivor Noel Hume in his book *All The Best Rubbish* (Harper and Row, 1974) devotes ten pages to a discussion of John Custis and bottle seals belonging to the Custis family. Two examples are cited—one bearing the name of John Custis completed with the date 1713; the other reading "I Custis," the "I" again being read today as "J." Nowhere is mentioned a seal bearing the initials "JC." The "I" Custis seals came from bottles attributable in shape to the 1730s, and Noel Hume cites a 1737 order for "3 gross of quart bottles by Rumsey markt I Custis." The JC seal would seem to predate these 1713 and 1730 seals. John Custis IV's father lived in Wilsonia Neck, many miles north of Arlington. The bottle shape bearing this seal appears to date from ca. 1700 and may have belonged to either of the earlier Custises.

Remains of early colonial settlement were not the only discoveries at the Chesapeake Shores development. Road construction revealed some of the earlier aboriginal occupation on the property. A drainage ditch paralleling the road breached two features containing human remains. One pit contained numerous small bones, i.e. vertebra, ribs, phalanges, and was noticeably absent of major members such as long bones or skulls. The other pit contained the partial remains of four individuals represented by skull remains and long bones. The serendipitous discovery of these two pits vividly illustrates two steps in Native American mortuary practices. It was custom to deflesh human remains by some means—sometimes by burying the bodies—and then remove the major remains to a mortuary house for a period of time, followed eventually with the ceremonial reinterment of the bundled remains of a number of individuals together. These two features seem to exhibit the first and last parts of that ceremonial rite.

This cursory examination of the Arlington site has uncovered valuable archaeological remains relating to the early history of the Eastern Shore.

The property's historical associations highlight it as among the most significant unexcavated colonial sites in Virginia. The Custis family and its descendants have played crucial roles in the history of both Virginia and the nation; its descendants include the adopted children of George Washington and the wife of Robert E. Lee. Custis's great-great-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, named his plantation in Northern Virginia "Arlington," after his ancestral home on the Eastern Shore. The Di Canio Organization, excited by these discoveries, is planning to hire a professional team of archaeologists to conduct a more extensive study of the historic resources on the property.

Archaeological explorations on the Eastern shore have been limited, consisting mostly of small one- or two-day surveys in response to federal and state requirements for environmental evaluation. Minor research efforts have also been undertaken on sites of known importance, e.g. Pear Valley in Northampton County owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; the Accomac County Jail, the Scarborough site, and the Eastville Jail grounds. Ship remains are also sporadically exposed in beach erosion on the Atlantic side of the Shore.

The Division has conducted two major surveys on the shore to date—one in 1977 to look at 1700 acres proposed for development south of Cape Charles just north of the Arlington site; the other in 1982 to examine 2000 acres of land straddling the

border of Accomac and Northampton counties. The former located 315 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century sites; the later identified 23 areas of prehistoric, 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century occupation. In September, a one-week excavation recovered Venetian glass beads, ornately decorated pipes, an intact wooden tool box, and the earliest and most extensive collection of leather shoes found in Virginia from the remains of eight wells originally lined with wooden barrels.

Virginia is among the richest of the fifty states in its historical resources and associations from the early period of our nation's history. At the same time, it is under increasing pressure from developers which often can have an adverse impact on some of these irreplaceable cultural resources. Sporadic interest coupled with federal requirements, have allowed for a hurried look at some of these rich archaeological sites but untold others have been lost with little or no trace. These most recent archaeological discoveries are focusing special attention on the rich cultural heritage of Virginia's Eastern Shore. It can only be hoped that recognition by the developers at Arlington of this unique treasure from the past will portend a greater sympathy in the future in the treatment of our archaeological resources.

David K. Hazzard
Archaeologist

Archaeologists uncovered what may be remains of a stoop in front of a building at the Arlington Site.



A Heritage Education Workbook for Virginia

With the assistance of a grant from the Division of Historic Landmarks, the Preservation Alliance of Virginia has completed the first phase of its heritage education program. As one component of this phase of the program, the Alliance has developed a prototype heritage education workbook that can be used throughout Virginia. The Alliance introduced the draft workbook last summer at a workshop held in Staunton. Historical organizations, museums, and school systems in Virginia and elsewhere contributed materials for the workbook.

The workbook is intended to enhance and supplement the study of Virginia's history in the fourth and seventh grades. Consequently, the curriculum is designed to meet selected Standards of Learning

Objectives for Social Studies as established for Virginia public schools by the Department of Education. The activities also promote development of critical thinking skills.

To encourage development of a preservation ethic, this program is specifically designed to emphasize Virginia's tangible cultural heritage that survives as objects, structures, and environment shaped by human endeavor such as neighborhoods and parks. The curriculum is structured to help students acquire and apply the skill of visual literacy to study and comprehend objects, spaces, and places that were built or used by people in the past.

The workbook consists of eight units. Initially, students are introduced to the concept of historical



'time.' For example, fourth graders, as part of the unit on 'time' develop their own personal timelines, answering questions such as "In what year were you born?" "When were your grandparents born?" "In what year did you start school?" In this way, students can begin to grasp the concept of times past and just how long ago one hundred years really is. In the following unit, students become acquainted with the basic concepts and principles of archaeology. They learn to "read" objects and comprehend the historical significance of artifacts.

The core of the curriculum focuses on architecture with activities dealing with the function, structure, construction, design, decoration, space, scale, and technology of buildings. Architectural style and elements are introduced at this level. The inquiry technique learned with objects is applied to both individual structures and to the city- or townscape as a whole. By 'reading' the city as artifact, students discover that the built environment in their own neighborhoods can reveal important information about the past. By comparing photographs and maps from the past and present, students can discover how Virginia's cities and towns have developed and changed. Similarly, the unit on historic landscapes and the rural environment enables students to be more observant of the

countryside and to understand the impact of changing land use over the years. The final unit explores the value of preserving our cultural heritage.

The Preservation Alliance of Virginia encourages preservationists, museum personnel, and educators to work together by using this curriculum to develop a heritage education program tailored to their own communities. The workbook allows for local source materials such as historical prints, photographs, maps, and manuscripts to be substituted to make the material more pertinent to students in particular communities. Although field trips to historic areas and museums are strongly recommended, they are not an essential element of the curriculum.

Currently some of the workshop participants are testing the materials in classrooms or are using them to create local programs. The Alliance plans to seek additional funds to publish the final edited workbook, and ultimately to make copies available to public and private schools throughout the Commonwealth.

Suzanne Schell
Preservation Education
Consultant



Certified Local Governments in Virginia

Certified Local Governments in Virginia Receive Subgrant Awards

The following Certified Local Governments in Virginia have recently been awarded subgrants to implement a broad spectrum of preservation activities in their localities. Funds are awarded through the Division of Historic Landmarks on a matching basis.

1. *City of Suffolk*—Reconnaissance level architectural survey
2. *City of Petersburg*—Preparation of a Public Information Package consisting of historic zoning regulations, design review guidelines, and a glossary of architectural vocabulary.
3. *Prince William County*—a National Register nomination
4. *Town of Pulaski*—Publication of design guidelines for the Pulaski Historic Residential District
5. *Town of Culpeper*—Preparation of a historic district handbook

New Certified Local Governments Announced

Since the Spring, 1987 issue of *Notes on Virginia*, four new localities in Virginia have been recognized as Certified Local Governments. Joining those localities announced earlier are: the City of Alexandria; the towns of Pulaski and Herndon; and the City of Petersburg. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980, the Certified Local Government program enables the State Historic Preservation Officer to certify qualifying communities for participation in the preservation program in Virginia. The program also qualifies local governments to apply for matching grants from federal preservation funds awarded to Virginia.

ARE YOU A PRESERVATIONIST?



The Division of Historic Landmarks has recently announced the availability of a new slide/tape presentation entitled ARE YOU A PRESERVATIONIST? Designed for use at the fourth grade level, this presentation consists of slides and a taped script and is accompanied by a booklet with suggested followup activities and style sheets.

While historic preservation is a complex issue, the emphasis is to stress the importance of our architectural heritage and its value to all of us. It is suggested that the program be used in conjunction with a unit on local history and architecture. An effective method for its use is to show the program once at the beginning of the unit, and then again at the end when the students will have

gained a greater appreciation for the importance of our cultural heritage and will be better able to comprehend the issues presented.

The booklet contains a bibliography of reference materials and a set of handout sheets representing thirteen important architectural styles found in Virginia. ARE YOU A PRESERVATIONIST may be used singularly or in conjunction with ARCHITECTURE: VIRGINIA STYLE, the slide/tape program prepared last year. For information on the program or to make reservations for the loan of the slides, tape, and booklets, please contact Ann Miller at the Division office in Richmond.

Around the State

The University of Virginia has received a \$750,000 challenge grant award from the National Endowment for the Arts toward an endowment for the Jeffersonian buildings and grounds. Under the conditions of the challenge, the University must raise an additional \$2.25 million for the Jeffersonian buildings and grounds endowment in three years to qualify for the federal money. Although owned by the Commonwealth, and maintained as well as possible with limited state resources, Jefferson's original buildings and grounds require greater funding than the state can provide for study, preservation, and restoration. (See NOTES #29 for information on some of the work being carried out on the pavilions at the University.)

The Yorktown Shipwreck, known as the Barrel Wreck, an underwater archaeological project conducted under the auspices of the Division of Historic Landmarks, will be the subject of an eight-part series on underwater archaeology on public television this spring. Produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation, filming for the production took place in the spring and summer of 1987. The project will also be the subject of an article to appear in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC next summer.

The Division of Historic Landmarks has received an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for "seventeen years of work as expressed in the VIRGINIA

LANDMARKS REGISTER, 3rd Edition." The recognition was one of 30 such awards given nationally announced at the AASLH annual meeting held in Raleigh, North Carolina in October.

The Pendleton-Coles House at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington was moved earlier this fall to make way for a new academic building. The mid-19th-century dwelling was moved several hundred yards and will remain part of the row of residences near the entrance to VMI. Attributed to Alexander Jackson Davis, the Pendleton Coles House is best known for its association with General George C. Marshall.



Historical Markers Approved By Landmarks Board

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Board has approved eight new historical markers to be added to the State's historical marker system. The new markers are: DR. WILLIAM FLEMING (A-64) and DR. ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS (A-63), sponsored by the Augusta-Highland County Medical Society, both in Staunton; THE ROANOKE CITY MARKET (K-96) sponsored by the City of Roanoke; CAPTAIN SALLY L. TOMPKINS (N-84) sponsored by the Mathews County Historical Society in Mathews County; CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY (U-125) sponsored by the Franklin-Southampton County Chamber of Commerce in Isle of Wight County; MILLBROOK—HOME OF SENATOR JOHN W. EPPES (U-38) sponsored by

Historic Buckingham, Inc., in Buckingham County; CONSTITUTION FOREST (R-59) sponsored by The Virginia Frontier Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Amherst County; and SAPONI RELIGIOUS BELIEFS EXPLAINED (L-53) sponsored by interested citizens in Pittsylvania County.

Replacement markers approved with revised inscriptions include: THE HOWLETT LINE (S-6), POINT OF ROCKS (S-23) and PORT WALTHALL (S-22), all in Chesterfield County and funded by local Chesterfield civic groups and the county history commission; and CARTER'S FORT (KA-7) sponsored by the Southwest Virginia Historical Society in Scott County.

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
RICHMOND, VA.
PERMIT NO. 1225

6655
BEVERLEY BINNS
1511 AVONDALE AVE.
RICHMOND, VA

23227