

Notes on Virginia

Number 33

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1989



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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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Richmond, Virginia 23219

HUGH C. MILLER
Director

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Governor Baliles Announces Board Members For New Department

Governor Gerald L. Baliles has appointed the seven-member Board of Historic Resources. The Board is empowered to designate historic landmarks; establish and endorse appropriate historic preservation practices for the care and management of designated landmarks; approve new historical highway markers; acquire by purchase or gift designated landmarks, sites or easements or interests therein; and review the programs and services of the Department of Historic Resources. The new Board members are:

John R. Broadway (Richmond) Mr. Broadway is the Director of Government Affairs for the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. He received his education at Washington and Lee University (J.D.) and George Washington University. His experience includes service as Counsel for the Virginia Code Commission and the Senate Committee on General Laws and as the Registrar of Regulations for the Virginia General Assembly. Most recently he served on the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation.

George Clemon Freeman, Jr. (Richmond) Mr. Freeman is the senior partner of Hunton and Williams' Energy and Environmental Law Team. He currently is the Chair-elect of the American Bar Association's Section of Business Law. He was educated at Vanderbilt University and Yale University. Mr. Freeman was one of the draftsmen of the acts creating the former Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. More recently he also served on the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation.

George J. Hebert (Norfolk) Mr. Hebert was educated at Old Dominion University and for many years was a reporter and Editor of the *Ledger Star*. He has been involved in avocational archaeology since 1975, participating in excavations in Virginia Beach, Currituck County, North Carolina, Warren County, Suffolk, and Prince George County. He is a past president of the Nansemond Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia and currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Arnold R. Henderson (Richmond) Mr. Henderson holds degrees from Hampton Institute and the North Carolina Central University School of Law in Durham. He is currently associated with the law firm of Wilder, Gregory and Martin in Richmond. Mr. Henderson currently is President-Elect of the Board of Governors of the Young Lawyers Conference of the Virginia State Bar. He serves as 2nd Vice-President of the Historic Richmond Foundation and as an advisory board member of the Black Historic Museum and Cultural Center, Inc. in Richmond.

Nancy Hand Hirst (McLean) Mrs. Hirst is a magna cum laude graduate of Stanford University and has attended Attingham (England) Summer School for ten years where she studied architecture, landscape architecture, and historic preservation as these disciplines are reflected in

the great English country houses. In 1965 she participated in the study of historic preservation in Europe which ultimately resulted in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Mrs. Hirst has served as chairman of the Woodlawn Plantation Council and is currently serving as a member of the Citizens' Advisory Council on Furnishing and Interpreting the Virginia Executive Mansion.

Sandra D. Speiden (Somerset) Mrs. Speiden is an avocational archaeologist with a longstanding interest in and concern for historic preservation. Educated at Cornell University, she is a life member of the Archeological Society of Virginia and currently serves on its Board of Directors. She is an Emeritus board member of the Piedmont Environmental Council and has served as a board member of the Thunderbird Research Corporation and the Orange County Historical Society. Mrs. Speiden also serves on the Advisory Committee to Historic Gordonsville, Inc. on Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle" at Germanna.

John G. Zehmer, Jr. (Richmond) Mr. Zehmer is the Executive Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation. He received his education at the University of Virginia. He has served as the Senior Planner for Historic Preservation for the City of Richmond and as Director of the Valentine Museum. Currently he serves as a member of the Board of Advisors of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; as Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Council for Interpreting and Furnishing the Executive Mansion, and as an advisor to the James River and Kanawha Canal Restoration Committee and the Broad Street Theaters Renovation Committee.

John R. Broadway



George J. Hebert



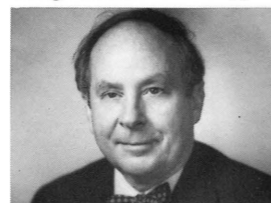
Nancy Hand Hirst



John G. Zehmer, Jr.



George Clemon Freeman, Jr.



Arnold R. Henderson



Sandra D. Speiden



Notes From The Director

This has been an exciting year to date for archaeology and historic preservation in Virginia. Acting on the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation's report, *A Future for Virginia's Past*, the Governor proposed and the General Assembly enacted legislation last spring that created the new Department of Historic Resources with its own Board of Historic Resources. This act authorized new positions for archaeologists, other preservationists and administrators to expand the programs of the new Department. The new law also created a historic properties revolving fund, while the budget provided a half million dollar appropriation to start the fund. In addition, the law mandates that the Department be actively involved with other state boards or programs that have a concern for the environment or open space or that may impact on cultural resources. In other action the General Assembly appropriated monies for the previously approved program awarding competitive grants to threatened historic properties and over \$5 million to carry out specific preservation projects or programs around the State. The idea of establishing regional preservation centers to provide more immediate assistance to local governments and individuals has led to the establishment in Roanoke of the first of seven recommended centers. Since the February opening the positive impact of our preservation professionals there has already been felt.

At a mid-June fund raising luncheon for Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Governor Gerald L. Baliles announced his selection of me as the director of the new Department. At the same time he named the seven new members of the State Historic Resources Board and the six new members of the Historic Preservation Foundation who will manage the revolving fund program. In his closing remarks the Governor gave us a charge and a challenge to "make history by directing our growth and changes rather than simply reacting to them" and to recognize that "a useful tool for managing our future is preservation of our past."

It was this new direction for preservation in Virginia embodied within the Commission's report and the tools that were provided by the new law that excited me to accept the Governor's appointment effective 1 July. After working in historic preservation for over thirty years in the National Park Service, stateside and overseas, I realize the great potential that we have here in Virginia to mainstream cultural resource values as a decision-making factor when planning for growth and development within the Commonwealth. Other states have rallied for land-use planning with the words "vision and choice" and then have defined the qualities of special places and the quality of life there; or they have built heritage parks in old



Hugh C. Miller, Director of the Department of Historic Resources

industrial cities where these qualities can be defined as contributing to good places to live and work and as essential elements of economic development programs. These programs have been tied closely to local economic development and statewide tourism.

Unfortunately, here in Virginia we are not quite ready to launch such programs since many of the archaeological and historic resources, many of them well known, are not documented in the Virginia Landmarks Register or recorded on planners' maps. I am pleased now that the new Department's organization integrates the archaeological and preservation staff who can adapt state-of-the-art methods such as predictive modeling, remote sensing and video recording and computer assistance design (VIDEO/CAD), or utilize contractors and students as well as organize volunteers for strategic survey and documentation of our resources statewide. This knowledge base will give us an opportunity to articulate the "what, why and where" of the significance of our resources whether they be battlefields or parks, slave quarters or textile mills, sunken ships or lithic scatters.

I see our role as the State's historic resource agency to define and explain the values of our cultural assets in ways that make them available to be used wisely and managed by their private owners, organizations or other state agencies. I look forward to working with state agencies and local governments in their planning efforts and program implementation so that the concepts of preservation and stewardship can be inculcated into their projects. Only with a full understanding of resource values can we reach decisions about the importance of our cultural heritage and recognize that in comprehensive resource management, we may even recommend removal of sites by archaeological salvage or demolition of sick buildings. In order to become effective resource managers we must be effective change managers. I look forward to all Virginians working together to reach this goal.

Hugh C. Miller, FAIA
Director

The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Winter of 1988/89. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the Register embraces buildings, structures, sites, and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from prehistoric times to the present. Since the General Assembly established the Register in 1966, recognition of more than 1,300 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 \$29.95 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA. 22903. Add \$1.50 for handling.

Belle-Hampton Farm is located along the southeast side of Cloyd's Mountain in Pulaski County. The dwelling house with its surrounding outbuildings stands on a terrace overlooking the broad bottom land along Back Creek. The property is significant as the site of a private coal mining operation with a well preserved commissary building, blacksmith shop, and owner house. The person most closely associated with the property was James Hoge Tyler, industrialist, agriculturist, and industrial promoter who also served as governor of Virginia from 1898 to 1902. The original portion of the house is a two-story, three-room section built in 1826 by his grandfather James Hoge, Jr. A large, two-story Italianate addition with an impressive curving staircase was constructed in 1879 by James Hoge Tyler who began his state political career in the Virginia State Senate in 1877. It was he who named the property for his two daughters—Sue Hampton and Belle. The property remains in the ownership of Tyler's descendants.

Located in southern Clarke County, the **Bethel Memorial Church** is a rectangular brick building whose congregation dates from 1808. The present building was constructed between 1833 and 1836 and remains largely unaltered today. Its history involved many leading families of Clarke County. The church retains a significant testament to its influential history in the form of complete minute books from 1808 to 1930.

Located in the Town of Waverly, the **Miles Carpenter House**, with its collection of outbuildings, was the home of Mr. Carpenter, one of America's foremost folk artists. Constructed in 1890, it was purchased in 1912 by Miles B. Carpenter, the owner of a local sawmill, planing mill, and ice delivery service. His familiarity with wood, together with his artist's eye for the figures suggested by the shapes of branches and stumps, led Carpenter to begin carving folk sculpture as his lumber

business declined. Using his backyard and kitchen for his studio, Carpenter fashioned figures that ranged from the whimsical to the frightful. His carved and painted watermelons, monkeys, monsters, and humans attracted the attention and earned him the respect of collectors, museums, and the general public. Since his death in 1985, Carpenter's house has been preserved as a museum in which are displayed his tools and carvings, and as a gallery to encourage and exhibit the work of young artists in the region.

The **Catoctin Rural Historic District**, located in northern Loudoun County between the Potomac River and the Catoctin Mountains, consists of approximately 25,000 acres of picturesque rolling farmland. U.S. Route 15 traverses the district from north to south between Leesburg and Point of Rocks, Maryland. The district is best characterized by broad pastoral farmland, although it is heavily forested along the eastern slope of Catoctin Mountain. The district contains many large estates as well as small farms that feature a wealth of historic buildings and agricultural structures dating from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Besides containing elegant mansions representing the late Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italian Villa, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman architectural styles, the district also features representative examples of vernacular buildings such as churches, schoolhouses, general stores, and domestic outbuildings dating from throughout the period of significance. From its earliest settlement by Tidewater planters in the 18th century through the establishment of large-scale dairy and livestock grazing farms in the early 20th century, the fertile Catoctin area was important to Loudoun County's agricultural economy. The area retains considerable architectural and landscape integrity in an era of burgeoning development.



Belle-Hampton, Pulaski, County. Credit: Gibson Warsham



Bethel Memorial Church, view of interior, Clarke County. Credit: Maral Kalbian



Miles Carpenter House, Waverly, Sussex County



Brown-Gustafson House, Catoctin Rural Historic District, Loudoun County. Credit: Judy K. Gerow

Sunnyside Farm, Catoctin Rural Historic District, Loudoun County



Prosperwell, Catoctin Rural Historic District, Loudoun County



Kenslee Hill Barns, Catoctin Rural Historic District. Credit: Judy K. Gerow



Locust Hill Barn, Catoctin Rural Historic District, Loudoun County



The Cedars, located in the Greenwood vicinity of Albemarle County, is significant as one of the most architecturally distinguished antebellum houses in western Albemarle County. Built in the 1850s by Colonel John S. Cocke, the Cedars is a pristine and unrestored example of the Greek Revival style. Its massing, clean lines, and crisp exterior detailing epitomize the classical simplicity of this style. Also present is evidence of the lingering influence of Thomas Jefferson's distinctive Roman classical style. The house has had a long and colorful history and has served variously as a residence, a boys' school, a Civil War hospital, tanyard business and gambling casino, and possibly as a tavern as well. The nearby kitchen/servants' quarters is significant as a rare extant example of an early domestic building.

An excellent example of a late Victorian religious building in a newly laid-out industrial boom town—in this case Big Stone Gap—**Christ Episcopal Church** was constructed in 1892. The stylishness of architect-designed churches and their contrast with simple early churches of other denominations in the region illustrate the practice by wealthy landowners and resident industrialists of commissioning churches to express their piety and prominence in the community. The congregation was organized in 1890. Following the engagement of a rector, the Reverend Robert S. Carter, a contract was made with the architect T. Buckler Chequior of Baltimore. Although the 1892 building has been somewhat enlarged, the congregation continues to maintain its house of worship without seriously impairing the design considerations of its Baltimore-based architect.

Cove Presbyterian Church, a rectangular, one-room, single-story brick building, was built in 1809 by a

congregation whose roots date to 1747 in the small rural community of Covesville in southern Albemarle County. The history of the church is significant as it typifies the manner in which Presbyterianism was established in the Valley of Virginia and east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The transformation from an impermanent log structure to a larger, more permanent brick structure in 1809 was common to many Presbyterian groups in Pennsylvania and Virginia. An 1880 renovation was necessitated by severe damage to the church during a tornado-like storm. Many of the original bricks were used in the reconstruction and a new roof was constructed. The Gothic Revival detailing of the interior dates from the 1880 rebuilding. The major alteration to the interior was the elimination of the north gallery steps which were replaced by a small closet. Cove Presbyterian Church continues to serve the community of Covesville.

Located just south of Rocky Mount is a four-acre estate situated on a small knoll surrounded by mature trees. The residence at **The Farm** is a two-story frame and weatherboard dwelling that was used as the ironmaster's home for the nearby Washington Iron Works. The house was probably erected during the late 18th century, expanded in the 1820s, and heavily remodeled in the Greek Revival style around 1856. The property is significant for its association with Virginia's antebellum charcoal iron industry. One of its important residents was Peter Saunders, Jr., a local merchant, ironmaster, and county justice. Today The Farm, which also includes an unusual one-story brick slave quarters/summer kitchen, is a visually prominent reminder of Franklin County's early history.

The **Farmville Historic District** encompasses much of the historic commercial, residential and industrial sections of the town of Farmville, which is the political

and commercial center of Prince Edward County. Established by the Virginia General Assembly in 1798, the town was laid out in an irregular grid pattern. Main Street, the town's primary commercial corridor, features late-19th and early-20th-century brick commercial buildings along with three churches, a 1917 post office, and the 1939 Prince Edward County Courthouse. The northern extent of the district contains a handsome collection of large turn-of-the-century warehouses, reflecting the importance of the tobacco processing industry to the town's economy. The three distinct residential areas of the district—the western High Street corridor, the neighborhood bounded by High, Beech, Randolph, and Grove streets, and the area concentrating on First and Second avenues—contain a variety of dwellings, churches, and schools, reflecting the architectural tastes of the past 150 years. The historic district is a well preserved assemblage of diversified buildings that best represents the nearly 200-year history of Farmville.

Located in the vicinity of White Post in Clarke County, **Farnley** is a collection of buildings picturesquely sited in the gently rolling hills of the lower Shenandoah Valley. Ranging in date from circa 1815 to the 1940s, the structures that comprise this collection consist of two 19th century residences constructed by the Hay family in addition to numerous dependencies and agricultural buildings. The earliest structure on the property is "The Meadows," a brick I-house built by James Hay between 1815 and 1820; the focal point of the property, however, is its namesake Farnley, a sophisticated Federal residence built for James Hay about 1836. The Farnley complex retains much of its architectural and agricultural integrity and remains an unusually complete and evocative example of a Virginia country seat that has evolved over time.

The Cedars, Albemarle County. Credit: Geoffrey Henry



Christ Episcopal Church, Big Stone Gap, Wise County. Credit: Gibson Worsham



Farmville Historic District, Prince Edward County



Cove Presbyterian Church, Albemarle County. Credit: Susan H. Perdue

The Farm, Rocky Mount, Franklin County



Farnley, Clarke County





Fort Riverview, Madison Heights, Amherst County



French's Tavern, front elevation, Powhatan County. Credit: Elmer Gish
Hartwood Presbyterian Church, Hartwood, Stafford County. Credit: H. Stewart Jones



French's Tavern, view of tavern complex, Powhatan County. Credit: Elmer Gish



Representing a Confederate fortification complex in Amherst County, six miles east of Lynchburg, **Fort Riverview** is situated at the top of a steep ridge overlooking the James River. As an outstanding example of Confederate military fortification architecture, Fort Riverview possesses archaeological significance for studies related to the construction and occupation of defensive structures during the Civil War. This site possesses very high integrity with no evidence of subsurface disturbances. The complex was probably constructed in 1864 as part of the defensive works built about the time of Hunter's raid on Lynchburg. The site consists of a hilltop fortification with two gun emplacements and a rifle trench with one gun emplacement or observation post. Other features include the trace of an old road leading to the river and over fifty piles of stone of unknown purpose scattered down the south slope of the hill.

French's Tavern is a colonial two-story wood frame vernacular complex in rural Powhatan County, probably built sometime in the mid-18th century. Investigations in the 1980s concluded that the building was purposely built or extensively remodeled specifically as a tavern during the early 19th century. The Old Buckingham Road which passes in front of French's Tavern served in the 18th and 19th centuries as an important transportation link for the large plantations west of the fall line. Records indicate that Hugh French purchased the tavern in 1807 from Francis Eppes Harris and successfully served travellers along the Buckingham Road until his death in 1842.

Hartwood Presbyterian Church is an excellent example of brick vernacular Greek Revival architecture in Stafford County. This Anglican-Presbyterian church and its predecessor known as the Hartwood Chapel or Yellow Chapel, were important physical landmarks on



Hatch Archaeological Site, pit containing multiple dog burials. Prince George County. Credit: Virginia Foundation for Archaeological Research

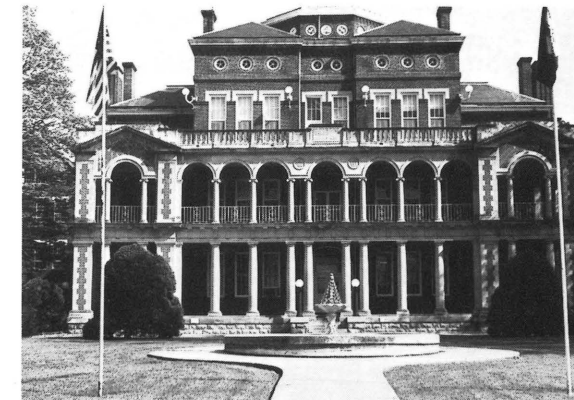


View of French's Tavern from the Old Buckingham Road

the Marsh Road leading to Falmouth from as early as 1767 until the late 1940s. A landmark in religious history as well, Hartwood was the only Presbyterian house of worship in Stafford County from 1807 to 1983. The present building was built between 1857 and 1859 by members of the Irvine family and their slaves. All wooden parts of the building were used for firewood during the Civil War necessitating substantial fundraising for rebuilding in the period following the war. Used periodically by both sides during the Civil War, Hartwood was the site of Wade Hampton's November, 1862 capture of 137 men of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1915, Hartwood received \$800 in reparations for Virginia property damaged by U.S. troops during the Civil War.

Situated in Prince George County on the east bank of Powell Creek, the **Hatch Archaeological Site** (44PG51) contains archaeological remains dating from at least 8000 B.C. through the 17th century A.D. attributable to both Native American and subsequent European occupations. Occupational debris is concentrated over a roughly L-shaped area. Archaeological excavations have documented the presence of unusually well-preserved stratified deposits in association with a large number and wide variety of both Native American and European cultural features. It is one of the few stratified sites in coastal Virginia which has been tested archaeologically.

The Henderson Building, Southwestern State Hospital, was constructed as part of Virginia's efforts to provide expanded mental health care and services to its citizens in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As the administrative center of the hospital complex, it was erected in 1887 and remodeled in 1930-31. It remains today the most significant example in the



Henderson Building, Southwestern State Hospital, Marion, Smyth County



Holley School, Northumberland County. Credit: Porter Kier

Southwest Virginia region of a late-19th century structure relating to the history of mental health care in Virginia. The architect for the building was the firm of McDonald Brothers, of Louisville, Kentucky. The building was named for Dr. E. H. Henderson who was superintendent of the hospital from 1915 until his death in 1927. Dr. Henderson served as first assistant physician from 1908 to 1915. Chief among alterations to the building was the addition of the current porch on the front elevation in 1931.

The **Holley Graded School** is a remarkably unaltered frame schoolhouse erected in stages between 1914 and 1933 to replace a small Reconstruction-era schoolhouse to serve the needs of the local Northumberland County black community. Its most outstanding feature is its pressed metal sheathing which covers all walls and ceilings in the classrooms and passageways. Such sheathing was widely used in commercial structures of the period but seldom in Virginia schoolhouses. Holley School exhibits a number of refinements such as decorated gables, a central bull's eye window, and patterned rows of triangular cladding and round-edged shingles which are notable in a period of basically functional education buildings. The building was erected largely, if not entirely, with contributions of money and labor from the local black community. When completed, Holley School was the largest and most architecturally sophisticated black elementary school in the county. Holley School is currently under renovation and continues to be owned and operated as a community facility by a board of trustees comprised of local blacks.

The Howland Chapel School in Northumberland County is a rare, little altered Reconstruction-era schoolhouse built in 1867. It was constructed two years after the Civil War to serve the children of former slaves

and is possibly the earliest public schoolhouse in Virginia's Northern Neck. New York philanthropist, educator, and reformer Emily Howland was responsible for its construction. Erected by local carpenters and laborers, the school was an unusually large and well built structure completed at a time when most Virginia children attended school in cramped, cheaply built structures. The school was supported and maintained by Miss Howland and members of the local black community from 1867 to circa 1920 when Northumberland County's school board took control of the property. Currently the schoolhouse is being restored to serve as a museum, community center, and adult education facility.



Howland School, Northumberland County

The **Leesville Dam Archaeological Site** is a prehistoric site in Pittsylvania County containing well preserved remains dating from the Late Woodland period. The site is characterized by high integrity of cultural features and midden, organic material, artifacts, and human remains which could provide crucial data for regional studies of settlement patterns, subsistence, material culture, and demography. The Leesville Dam Site is the best preserved village of the Late Woodland Period along this portion of the Roanoke river and could contribute significantly to studies of Dan River cultural interaction across the piedmont of Virginia and North Carolina.



Leesville Dam Archaeological Site, Pittsylvania County

Monticola, a three-story James River plantation house in Howardsville, represents one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture along one of Virginia's most historic waterways. Built as the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel James Hartsook between 1845 and 1850, during the heyday of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the house retains almost all of its original architectural configurations including several original outbuildings. Mr. Hartsook was a prominent, wealthy,

Monticola, Albemarle County. Credit: David McCracken



Mount Pleasant, Augusta County

Mount Pleasant and its outbuildings, Augusta County

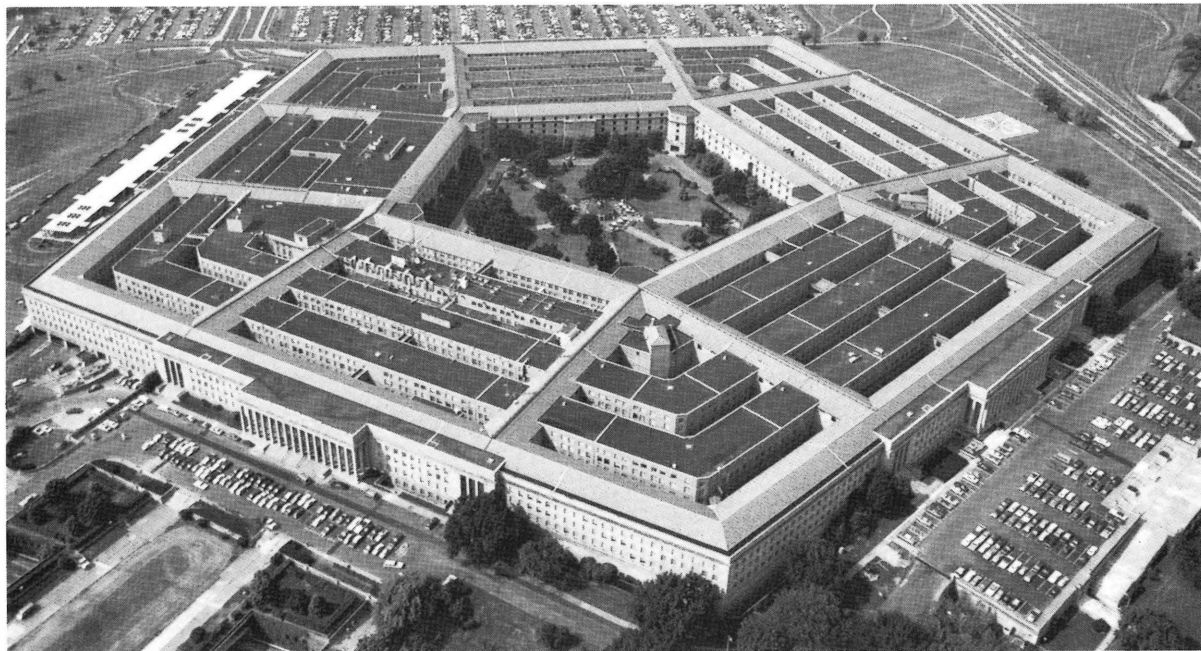


and respected figure in the Howardsville area. Another significant owner of Monticola was Emil Otto Nolting of Richmond who purchased the estate as a summer home for his large family. Mr. Nolting was a successful tobaccoist and entrepreneur and served as consul to Belgium for forty-one years.

Mount Pleasant, a Federal-style, Shenandoah Valley limestone farmhouse, is located near the village of Springhill. In addition to the original two-story house with a raised basement and end chimneys built between 1789 and 1810, the recognized property incorporates numerous outbuildings including a barn, a corn crib, a chicken house, and a spring house. The house was built by Colonel George Moffett, prominent Augusta County resident and Revolutionary War hero. In addition to service as County Lieutenant, Colonel Moffett was one of the first trustees of Liberty Hall, later Washington

and Lee University in Lexington. The Dunlap family owned Mount Pleasant for most of the 19th century, and it was under their ownership that the house was substantially enlarged and remodeled in the period 1850-51.

The **Pentagon** was constructed in the period 1940-43 at a time when the U.S. Military was expanding rapidly to meet the demands of World War II. Moved from the originally planned site that many felt would infringe on the open vistas between Arlington National Cemetery and Washington's monumental core, the mammoth structure covers 583 acres; the project's construction crew amounted to 4,000 people who worked 24 hours a day in three shifts, completing the building in January, 1943. The significance of the monumental five-sided building includes its association with many who were deeply involved in the history of the United States in



The Pentagon Arlington. Credit: U.S. Air Force Photo by Eddie McCrossan, courtesy Daniel Koski-Karell, Karell Archaeological Services

the modern period. Among them were General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army during World War II and later Secretary of State and originator of the "Marshall Plan;" and Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal who directed the merger of the armed services departments into the present-day Department of Defense. Virtually every senior officer of the American military establishment from the 1940s to the present day has worked in the Pentagon Office Building. The Pentagon, designed by architects G. E. Bergstrom and D. J. Witmer, is the largest and one of the last of Washington's monumental buildings. It has stood to the present day as a symbol of the land, sea, and air armed forces of the United States both nationally and around the world.

Pop Castle is a substantial frame and weatherboard house built in Lancaster County in 1855 by James and Ann Armstrong Gresham. The standing structure rests partially on the foundations of an 18th-century dwelling constructed in the 1780s by the son of a ferryman. The residence is a two-story, single-pile, central passage form embellished with Greek Revival and Italianate details. Contemporary records establish that a ferry terminus was located here as early as 1702. Because of the property's accessible situation on a neck of land formed by Carter's Creek and the Rappahan-

nock River, it was the scene of military action during both the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The site received its colorful, but mysterious name in 1851, four years before the present house was constructed and a decade before it was shelled by a Union steamer.

Seven Oaks Farm is an estate of approximately 109 acres located in western Albemarle County. The complex includes the main residence, built circa 1847-48, and the log house known as Black's Tavern, built circa 1769. Also included are an 18th-century smokehouse, an octagonal icehouse, a dairy, a greenhouse, barns, and a carriage house. Seven Oaks Farm is most closely associated with Samuel Black who also kept a tavern in his house for many years preceding his death in 1815. The main residence built by Dr. John Bolling Garrett is a two-story, five-bay, hipped roof frame building with a three-bay north wing which retains its original Greek Revival mantels. A detailed itemization of Dr. Garrett's possessions following his death in 1856 provides much insight into the lifestyle and economic position of the Garrett family. Colonial Revival alterations at the turn of the century include the addition of the handsome two-story pedimented portico and two polygonal bays.

Located in the Windsor Farms area of the City of Richmond, **Virginia House** is a historical composite that embodies several centuries of predominantly English

Seven Oaks Farm, Albemarle County. Credit: Geoffrey Henry



An early photograph of Woodlands, Albemarle County

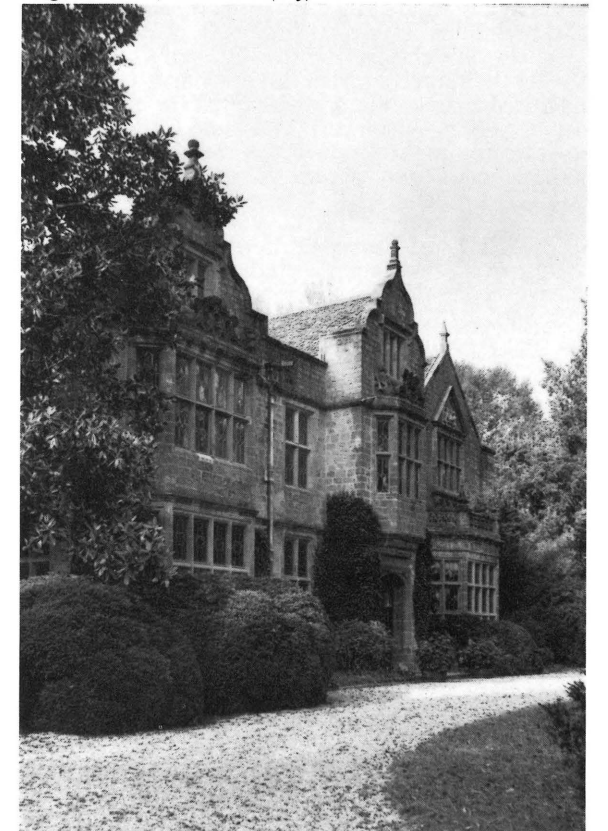


Pop Castle, Lancaster County. Credit: Camille Wells

architectural heritage. Distinguished by its steep Flemish gables, aged sandstone bearing walls, and medieval glass windows, Virginia House is a noteworthy representative of a peculiar residential building type in the late-19th and early-20th centuries: a reconstructed composite of European manor houses that were disassembled, cased, shipped and creatively rebuilt in their new American setting. It was erected during the period 1925-1928 to become the private residence of Ambassador Alexander Weddell. The two architects most closely associated with the design were Henry Grant Morse and William Lawrence Bottomley. The gardens and landscaping are the creation of Charles F. Gillette and date from the 1930s.

Woodlands, a 19th-century farmstead built in the period 1842-43 and expanded in the 1890s, includes a large brick and frame residence located about three miles northwest of Charlottesville. Also included on the property is a rare, unaltered, frame antebellum barn. Woodlands is best known for its association with John Richard Wingfield, an Albemarle County native who as a Virginia State Senator played a significant role in breaking the power of the Readjuster Party in 1883. He also served President Grover Cleveland as consul to Costa Rica from 1886 to 1889. The earlier section of the house was constructed by two local builders: brickmason James H. Ward and carpenter Patrick Martin for Richard Woods Wingfield. At this time, the single-pile I-house was the most popular form for dwellings of this size. The finely-laid Flemish bond brickwork and well finished interior are indicative of the meticulous attention to the quality of the dwelling. The house was expanded in the 1890s under the ownership of John R. Wingfield, nephew of the original owner.

Virginia House, Richmond (city)





Cockpit Point Confederate Battery, zig-zag trench between Battery A and the cliff. Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend

Civil War Properties In Prince William County, Virginia

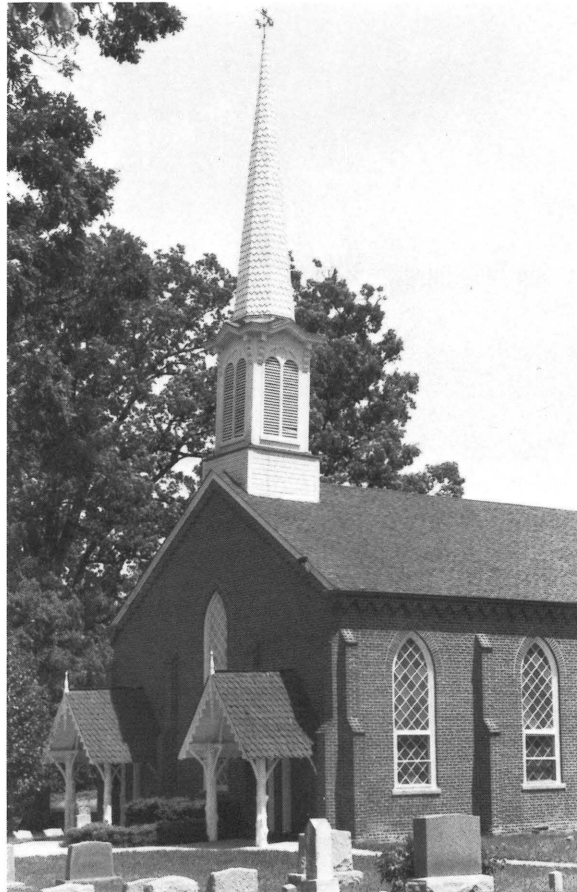
Since July, 1987, Prince William County has been surveying historic properties within its boundaries that are known or believed to date to the Civil War period. As a result of that survey and accompanying research, ten properties were selected to be included in the initial Multiple Resource Nomination. Included in the significant sites is the **Cockpit Point Confederate Battery**. Located atop a 70-foot cliff overlooking the Potomac River, the site consists of four individual batteries and is the only remaining "strong" battery on the Potomac. What remains are massive earthworks ranging in size from 92 feet by 50 feet to 48 feet by 32 feet. Built in the fall of 1861, it was probably constructed under the direction of Isaac R. Trimble, a military engineer. According to some experts, Cockpit Point Battery is the best preserved site associated with the Potomac Blockade.

Greenwich Presbyterian Church, built between 1854 and 1859, is the only example of a rusticated Gothic Revival church in Prince William County. The land for the church was donated by Charles Green who convinced Union military leaders that the church was technically English property and could not be occupied by Union troops. Consequently, it was the only church in the county not damaged by Union forces.

Mitchell's Ford Entrenchment Site is significant because of its association with the Confederate line of defense during the Battle of Blackburn's Ford and the First Battle of Manassas. The site represents one of the last trench complexes in existence in this area today.

The Mayfield Fortification Site is the only fort site that guarded Manassas Junction that has survived intact. The other eleven forts that provided protection for the junction have been destroyed. Archaeologically, other aspects of interest include artifact distribution, construction and maintenance of the fort itself, and the relationship of the Mayfield Fortification to other forts in and outside the area.

Signal Hill or the Wilcoxon Signal Station, was used by Confederate forces in the First Battle of Manassas, and later by Union forces. The heavily fortified signal station was sited to command an excellent view of the town of Manassas and the Bull Run Mountains. Captain Edwin Alexander, chief Signal Officer of General Beauregard's Army and a student of the inventor of the semaphore signaling system, used Signal Hill as his headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas.



Greenwich Presbyterian Church, Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend

Brentsville Courthouse was Prince William County's fourth courthouse and is the earliest surviving government building in the county. Brentsville remained the county seat during the Civil War but was abandoned when occupied by Union troops in 1862. During this period many valuable county records were stolen or destroyed. The courthouse and jail, both constructed in the early 1820s, again served the county after the war until the county seat was moved to Manassas in the 1890s.

The vestiges of the **Orange and Alexandria Railroad Piers** are two red sandstone structures standing on either side of Bull Run near Union Mills. During the Civil War these piers were the supporting structures for the railroad bridge carrying the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As one of the chief modes of transporta-



Signal Hill, Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend



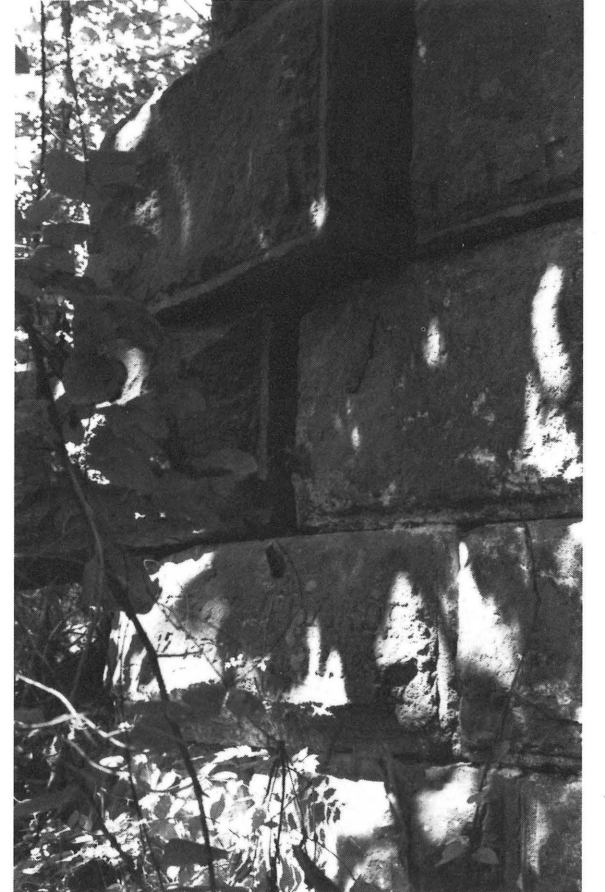
Mitchell's Ford Entrenchments, Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend

tion in northern Virginia, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad played a major role in both the First and Second Battles of Manassas, the Battle of Bristol, and smaller skirmishes led by Colonel John S. Mosby. Between 1861 and 1865, the bridge was rebuilt at least seven times.

Freestone Point Confederate Battery is located in Leesylvania State Park on a ridge that rises 95 feet above the Potomac River. For five months from October 1861 to March 1862 the Confederate military succeeded in blockading the Potomac River, thus hindering the flow of much needed military goods and civilian supplies, and embarrassing Union politicians and military leaders. This four-part battery was the northernmost of the blockade emplacements. It and Cockpit Point are the only remaining Potomac River blockade batteries.



Brentsville Courthouse and Jail, Brentsville, Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend



Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge Piers, Manassas Park. Credit: Jan Townsend

Freestone Point Confederate Battery, Battery Number 2, Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend



The following properties have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register as a result of a survey of the architectural resources in Prince William County.

The Lawn, located in the tiny hamlet of Greenwich in western Prince William County, is distinguished both historically for its association with Charles Green, a wealthy English cotton merchant, and architecturally for being a unique surviving example in the county of a mid-19th-century Gothic Revival farm complex. The choice of the Carpenter Gothic style for the original house and the surviving outbuildings, incorporating rustic posts and fanciful details along with a park-like setting, suggests that Charles Green was strongly influenced by the picturesque landscaping of his native England. After the original mansion burned in 1924, a Tudor Revival replacement house was built on the earlier foundations by Green's son-in-law, retaining the Romantic Revivalist atmosphere of the complex.

The Davis-Beard House, is a frame, two-story rambling Victorian residence with a general store and post office addition. It also served as a railroad hotel and tavern, and was constructed in sections after the Civil War in the village of Bristow. It is the finest and most elaborately detailed example of a late-Victorian general store and merchant's quarters that survives in Prince William County. The store's interior and exterior detailing retains a remarkably high percentage of original fabric including the unaltered storefront with its projecting display windows, the original pressed-metal ceiling, and the original shelving along the west wall. It is an excellent example of the locally-run, commercial center of a rural community.

The Lawn, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



The main brick house at **Locust Bottom** was built by James Green, a gentleman planter, during the first quarter of the 19th century and survives in its relatively unaltered state as one of the finest examples of a Federal plantation in northern Prince William County. The interior retains a remarkable degree of original fabric including richly carved and molded Federal mantels and a central staircase with ornamental brackets and a carved newel post, all of which were the work of a highly skilled, but as yet unidentified, local master carpenter. The two-story frame addition was added in the late-19th century. The property includes numerous outbuildings, but only part of the barn and a collapsed smokehouse are contemporary with the residence.

Locust Bottom, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



Davis-Beard House, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier

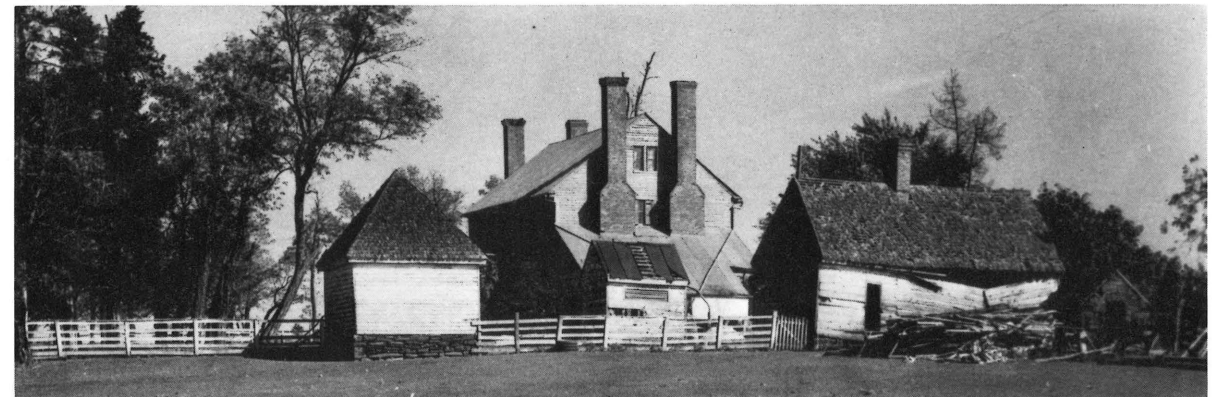


Constructed in 1795, **Mount Atlas** is one of the finest and least altered examples of late-Georgian domestic architecture in Prince William County. Situated on a rising knoll overlooking the Blue Ridge Mountains, the house was built by Peter B. Whiting and later sold to Charles B. Carter, son of Charles Carter of Shirley. The most important interior feature is the parlor's finely carved and molded classical mantel and overmantel which are in marked contrast to the relatively simple woodwork through the rest of the house. The parlor overmantel includes a painting, titled "Maiden in Prayer," which is a circa 1830-1840 portrait of a young lady. Clearly the work of an itinerant artist, the painting is a unique example in Prince William of folk portraiture being used for interior architectural decoration.

Pilgrim's Rest, in Prince William County, is a two-story, frame, gable-roofed farmhouse built according to an 18th-century design more commonly found in Tidewater Virginia. The important interior woodwork retains much of its original fabric. The house was probably built by Henry Dade Hooe about the time of his marriage to Jane Fitzhugh in 1790. It is architecturally significant as one of the best-preserved examples of a late-18th-century plantation house in western Prince William County.

Effingham is a large, two-story, 18th-century, Tidewater-style frame residence on a raised basement. It is one of several large plantations constructed near Cedar Run in the last quarter of the 18th-century by prominent Tidewater families who settled this area of southern Prince William County. The house was built by William Alexander of King George County, who was active in both political and military affairs in Prince William County. Several important outbuildings survive including a stone blacksmith's shop, a former slave quarters and a smokehouse.

Effingham, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



Mount Atlas, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



Constructed in 1822 and extensively remodeled in 1941, the **White House** is located across from the old courthouse in Brentsville. The two-story, painted brick Federal-style structure is a five-bay, gable-roofed dwelling whose interior retains much of its fine Federal woodwork as well as its original staircase. The house was built for Mrs. John Williams, the widow of the former clerk of the court. The house not only functioned as the home of a prominent widow, but also as a social gathering place for the political elite in the newly established county seat, thus explaining the high level of craftsmanship exhibited in the simple but well-appointed interiors.

The White House, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



Pilgrim's Rest, Prince William County. Credit: Bill Frazier



Montgomery County Multiple Property Nomination

On 20 June 1989 the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board added forty-eight individual buildings and structures and eleven historic districts in Montgomery County to the Virginia Landmarks Register. These historic resources are included in a National Register multiple property nomination that was the product of a federal grant awarded to Montgomery County in 1988. Administered by the staff of the Department of Historic Resources and the Montgomery County Planning Department, the grant enabled the county to hire a professional architect to evaluate the historic resources that were identified in an architectural survey of the county completed the previous year. A valuable planning tool for county government agencies, preservation groups, and private citizens interested in the preservation of local landmarks, the multiple property nomination is a comprehensive evaluation of the historic resources of Montgomery County. The nomination format is also designed to insure the listing of additional historic properties to the register in the future.

Gibson Worsham, a Christiansburg architect, was hired to write the nomination with the assistance of local archaeologist C. Clifford Boyd, Jr. Using seven major historic contexts or themes including: prehistoric settlement patterns; exploration/settlement; domestic architecture; commercial architecture; institutional architecture; industrial architecture; and agricultural architecture, Mr. Worsham selected several buildings, structures, sites, and districts that best illustrate the historic significance of these themes in Montgomery County history. The nominated historic resources include thirty-six dwellings with associated outbuildings, farm buildings, and archaeological sites, five churches, two commercial properties, a post office, a county office building, a steel truss bridge, a railroad underpass, a springs resort springhouse, and eleven historic districts.

The dwellings offer the richest variety of historic resources within the county. They range in age from the late-18th-century frame house at the Madison Farm and the ca.1800 log house on the Joseph McDonald Farm to the 1929 octagonal barn at the Blankenship Farm and the 1942 fantasy-inspired Preston House. Most of the dwellings are examples of vernacular architecture from the first half of the 19th century such as the hall-parlor-plan Adam Wall House, the log Linkous-Kipps House, the evolutionary William Barnett House, the stone three-room-plan Howard-Bell-Feather House, and the central-passage-plan Phillips-Roland and John Grayson houses.

Excellent examples of various architectural

styles popular from the mid-nineteenth to the early-20th centuries are also noted. They include the ca.1850 Greek Revival Whitethorn and Amiss-Palmer houses, the ca.1880 Italianate Thomas-Conner House, and the Colonial Revival-remodeled Barnett House and Walnut Grove. Other dwellings are part of well preserved assemblages of domestic outbuildings and agricultural farm buildings. A good example is the Nealy Gordon Farm which features buildings from the late-19th to the early-20th centuries.

Two cottages and a rustic springhouse represent Montgomery County's important springs resort industry in the nomination. The Montgomery White Sulphur Springs Cottage is a mid-nineteenth-century brick double-unit structure that is one of only three surviving structures of the resort. Built ca.1889, Crockett Springs Cottage is a frame dwelling that is the sole surviving



Main Street, Blacksburg Historic District

structure of Crockett Springs resort. The most unusual springs-related structure, however, is the late-nineteenth-century octagonal springhouse, built of rough cedar posts and gnarled rhododendron branches and roots, that shelters the spring at the once-thriving Alleghany Springs resort.

The five nominated churches are all vernacular nave-plan buildings located in rural settings. Three churches—Big Spring Baptist Church, Graysontown Methodist Church, and Edgemont Christian Church—date from the late-nineteenth century, while Trinity Methodist Church and Montgomery Primitive Baptist Church date from the early-twentieth century. Each of these



Joseph McDonald Farm, Price's Fork.

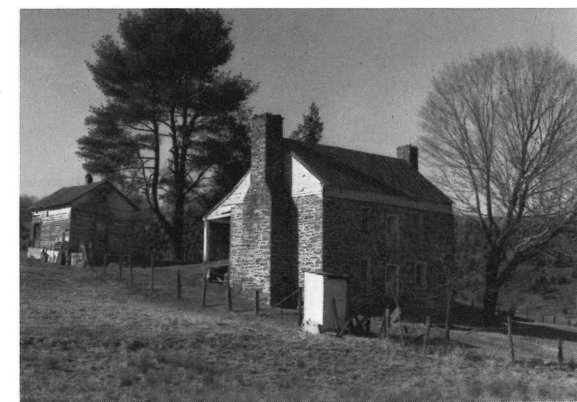
churches is significant for its architectural treatment and good state of preservation and the last is an important historic landmark of the black community near Elliston.

Although a number of historic commercial buildings are included in most of the eleven historic districts being nominated, only two such buildings were considered significant enough to warrant individual nomination to the National Register. Hornbarger Store at Vicker and the Harrison-Hancock Hardware Company Building in Christiansburg are both ca.1910 brick commercial buildings typical of the period.

Public buildings considered worthy of individual nomination are the Christiansburg Post Office, with its 1938 Works Progress Administration interior mural, and the Phlegar Building, which is the county's best example of a late-nineteenth-century law office.

Transportation-related historic resources are also represented in the multiple property nomination. They include an 1892 steel truss bridge that crosses the North Fork of the Roanoke River and is the oldest such bridge in the New River Valley, and a 1906 railroad underpass which illustrates the early use of reinforced concrete for bridge construction in the area.

A total of 569 historic buildings, structures, and sites are included in the eleven historic districts being nominated to the National Register as part of the multiple property nomination. The districts range in size from small collections of buildings representing the villages of Riner, Cambria, Lafayette, Price's Fork, and Shawsville, to



Howard-Bell-Feather House, Riner. Credit: Gibson Worsham

Shawsville Historic District, Montgomery County





North Fork Rural Historic District, Montgomery County. Credit: Kenneth W. Martin

the 10,000-acre North Fork Valley Rural Historic District which contains a large concentration of the county's earliest and most architecturally significant domestic, agricultural, and industrial buildings.

The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District is a significant rural landscape that has been little changed by modern development. Featuring well preserved late-eighteenth- to early-twentieth-century farmsteads, churches, and mills, the rural historic district also contains a number of historic archaeological sites. The potential for the discovery of prehistoric sites in the district is also high.

The Blacksburg Historic District encompasses much of the town's commercial center as well as the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential neighborhoods north and west of downtown. The Miller-Southside Residential Historic District is a 1910s to 1950s neighborhood south and east of downtown. The historic resources within both districts illustrate the architectural development of Blacksburg from its beginnings in 1798 through its growth and development in the late 1800s and early 1900s as an important commercial and educational center in Southwest Virginia.

Two additional residential districts in Christiansburg are also important to the understanding of community development in the county seat. The South Franklin Street and East Main Street historic districts are well defined late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century neighborhoods containing dwellings representing a variety of archi-

tectural styles popular during the late Victorian and Progressive eras.

The most unusual historic district nomination is the Piedmont Camp Meeting Grounds Historic District in southeastern Montgomery County. It is an unusual collection of well preserved early-twentieth-century buildings associated with the Methodist and later Pentecostal revival camp meetings that were an important phenomenon in the religious life of the community.

The Montgomery County multiple property listing on the National Register will be Virginia's first such listing to incorporate several historic contexts and the historic resources associated with them within a large geographic area.

David A. Edwards

Cover photo: Alleghany Springs Springhouse, one of the significant architectural resources in Montgomery County. Credit: David A. Edwards

Threatened Sites 1988-89

Archaeological site loss throughout Virginia has been accelerating significantly in the last few decades. Highway construction, commercial development and residential expansion have all taken their toll. A recent study of preservation needs within the Commonwealth identified the problem and came to the conclusion that immediate means were needed for dealing with the loss of these sites.

A six-fold increase in annual funding to \$150,000 approved by the 1988 General Assembly has allowed for a major expansion of the archaeological Threatened Sites program of the Depart-

ment of Historic Resources. While the bulk of expenditures remains devoted to field recovery, areas of historical research, conservation, curatorial work, analysis (human remains, faunal, dating), and report writing also have been considerably strengthened.

Recent activity has ranged as far west as Dungannon in Scott County, north to Winchester, east to the Northern Neck on the Potomac, and south to the Ellis Site in Southampton County. Sites date from the Middle Woodland period (100 A.D. to 900 A.D.) through the early-18th century.

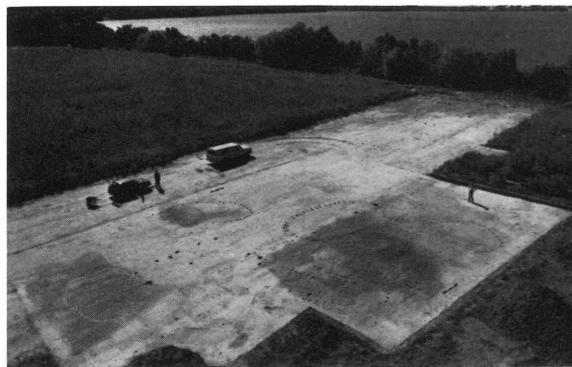
Corbin's Rest archaeological site, 44NB180, is in the Northern Neck of Virginia near Heathsville. In the foreground are the excavated remains of postholes from a late-17th-century main house. The remains are part of a complex of six late-17th-century structures that have been discovered at the site. Just beyond the woodland in the rear of the picture are the remains of an Indian shell midden, 44NB174, eroding into Presley Creek. Here, pottery fragments, stone artifacts, shellfish and animal bone have been recovered, giving insight into the life and diet of people who lived along the coast during the Early and Middle Woodland periods (1200 B.C. - 900 A.D.). The Potomac River is barely visible in the upper right hand corner.





In the 19th century the Rapidan Mound, 44OR1, in Orange County, stood almost 12 feet high and covered an area 60-80 feet in diameter. At one time this burial mound contained the remains of hundreds of native Americans. Today, after repeated flooding of the Rapidan River, only the extreme edge of the mound survives. It is the only known existing mound of this particular culture (A.D. 800-1400) located in the Piedmont of Virginia.

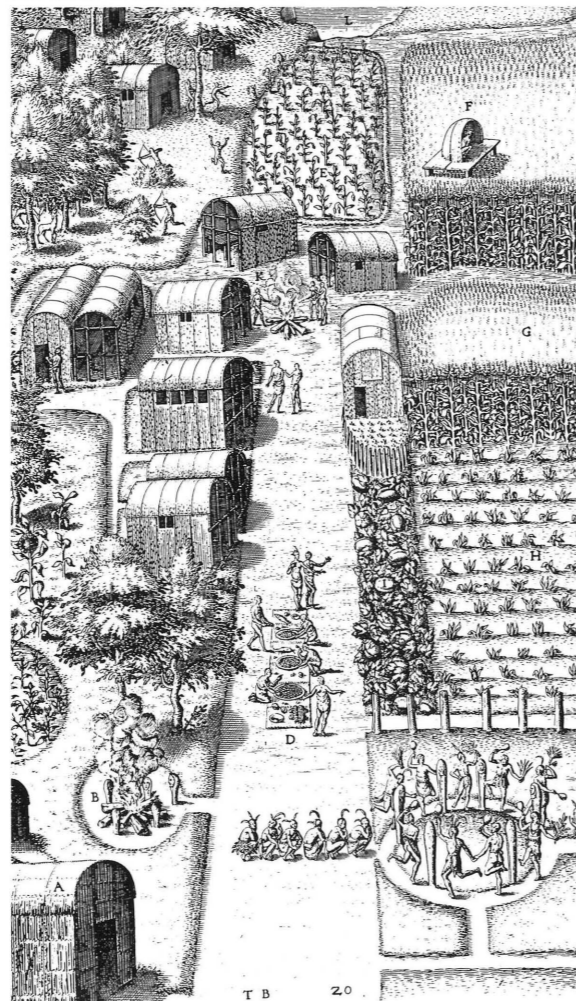
Nine late Woodland, probably 16th century, Indian house patterns were uncovered at Jordan's Point, 44PG303, prior to road construction for a residential development. The dispersed and occasionally superimposed patterns were formed by their individual wall support posts. Although each house pattern varies in shape from oval to elongated, and in size from 18-30 feet long by 13-17 feet wide, they all have rounded ends which are structurally more sturdy than the flat-ended houses depicted in the 1580s drawing.



Assortment of artifacts recovered from the Jordan's Point archaeological site, 44PG300, near Hopewell, Virginia. The site was first patented during the 1620s and the picture is a sampling of domestic, military, and agricultural historic items excavated from the site.



A 1586 drawing depicting the coastal North Carolina Indian village of Secota with dispersed longhouses, agricultural fields, and dance circle. Credit: Dover Publications



More from the Attic

The collections in Virginia's Attic continue to grow as field work progresses on several threatened sites, and donations of collections and objects are received by the Department of Historic Resources. Several exciting new items have been received as a result of these activities, as well as through architectural investigation and renovation.

The threatened sites program, which is managed by the Department to excavate sites threatened by development or natural forces has been responsible for bringing several prehistoric and historic collections to the Department. Our laboratory is currently processing the artifacts from two sites being excavated under this program. Pictured below are the armour breastplates recovered from the Jordan's Point site in Prince George County. They are in unusually good condition after having been buried for over 350 years. Other areas of this large site produced leadshot, lead fragments, and a bullet mold, as well as a pair of handmade lead dice. Jordan's Point, a 17th century site, is yielding an amazing group of artifacts that, when analysis and interpretation are complete, will tell a fascinating story of early colonial life on the James River.

Even on sites containing many trash pits and numerous artifacts, items of personal jewelry are seldom found, but the ring illustrated below was found in a posthole at Corbin's Rest. The ring was not particularly valuable—the stone is paste—but its presence on this site is unusual because of the relative scarcity of such artifacts. The Northern Neck site contains a number of architectural features, including a late 17th century house with additions and outbuildings, but relatively few artifacts associated with the architectural remains were found. The site sits on the edge of a ravine where it is thought the majority of the inhabitants' garbage was probably discarded.

Artifacts also came to the Department from other archaeological projects and by individual donations. An 18th-century tubmill was donated to the state after the Department was asked to consult on the feasibility of excavating and conserving it. The mill was found during a private archaeological project on a farm in Fauquier County conducted by James Harrison for Hartzog, Lader, Richards and White, Inc. This unusual artifact, measuring 13 feet by 20 feet and weighing over 1000 pounds, presented a logistical challenge not usually faced in dealing with artifacts. To remove it from the ground and transfer it to Richmond required a crane, an 18-wheel flat-bed truck, 2 cars with wide load warnings, and the services of a special rigging firm to get it off the

truck at its destination. Before it is available for exhibit, the tubmill will require approximately 3 years of conservation treatment which will be underwritten with a grant from the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon.

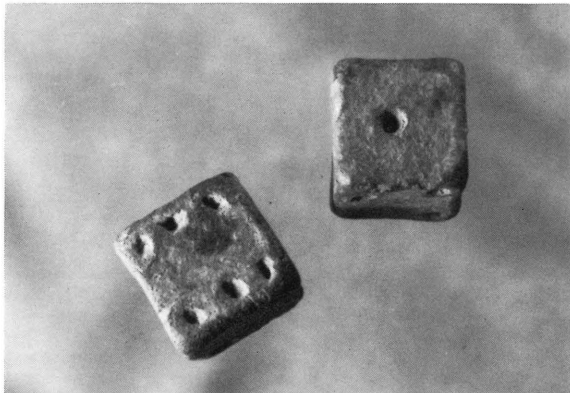
Artifacts falling into the category of "can you identify this?" were sent to the Department after the demolition of a trolley car barn in Hampton. Various identified as TV antennas, lightning rods, and portions of fencing, they are actually parts of the overhead cable that supplied power to the trolley. Although not true archaeological artifacts, they will be curated by the state as part of its small but growing collection of architectural objects. These objects are also available for study and exhibit.

Excavation of a large pit revealed the first piece of armour found at Jordan's Point. Fragments of backplate and a gorget were also unearthed.





The tubmill beginning its journey to Richmond.

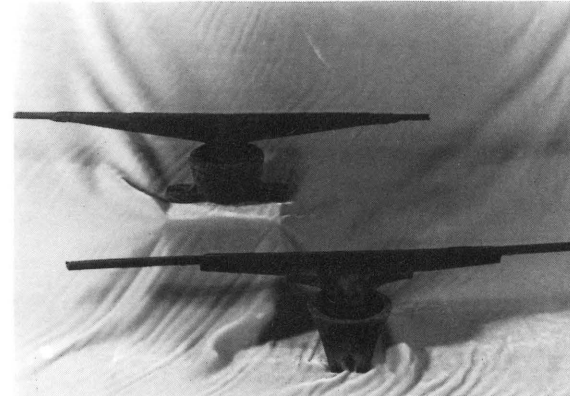


Small handmade lead dice from Jordan's Point may have been a by-product created by the manufacture of the lead shot.



This ring from Corbin's Rest is one of the few personal items from this site rich in architectural features.

In another deep pit at Jordan's Point, a second breastplate was found shown here being prepared for transport to the lab.



Trolley cable connectors from the car barn at Hampton can be easily misidentified.

Mr. Floyd Painter, a private collector who has done extensive archaeological excavations in the Virginia Beach area, donated to the state a fine Middle Woodland (500 B.C. to A.D. 900) pot that he uncovered and restored. Known as a Mockley type, it is distinguished by its shell temper and net impressions on the exterior. This example appears to have been covered with a lime paste, pieces of which still adhere to the pot.

Mr. Painter has also donated a worked antler found at the Great Neck site in Virginia Beach. The markings at the base of each prong show how these antlers were modified to create tools and points. Each prong was scored at its base and broken off. On this particular spread, you can see how the one on the lower right failed to break evenly. Pictured with the antler is an example of a finished point of the same material from the site where the antler was found.

These are only a few examples of recent acquisitions donated or loaned to the Department that are available for exhibit and study. We welcome additions to the collections, all of which enhance our knowledge of Virginia's past.

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Chief Curator

Section of antler showing how this raw material was worked and fashioned into a projectile point. Both of these artifacts are from the same site in Virginia Beach.



A Middle Woodland pot from a Virginia Beach site excavated and restored by Floyd Painter.



New Preservation Easements — 1989



Thunderbird Paleoindian Site, Warren County

The Department of Historic Resources has received donations of preservation easements on thirteen properties since the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*. Seven of the easements are on properties which are currently receiving special grants from the Virginia Preservation Fund. (See *Notes on Virginia*, #32, pp. 6-9) A preservation easement is a legal contract between the owner of a historic resource and the Commonwealth. The easement protects the landmark from destruction or inappropriate change and applies to all future owners of the property.

Thunderbird Paleoindian Site, Warren County
donor: Thunderbird Research Corporation
land included: 6.43 acres

The complex of sites forming the Thunderbird Archaeological District is one of America's most significant pre-historic archaeological zones. It includes the only known sites on the continent exhibiting stratigraphy and cultural continuity between the beginning Paleoindian and terminal Early Archaic periods. It also boasts the earliest discovered evidence of structures in the New World. A grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund has assisted in the purchase of the core site by the Thunderbird Research Corporation.



Kemper Mansion, the Madison Historic District, Madison County

Kemper Mansion, Madison County
donor: Madison County Board of Supervisors
land included: house lot

The mid-19th-century Kemper Mansion was the residence of one of Madison's County's most prominent citizens, James Lawson Kemper. Kemper served in the Mexican War and as a Confederate general in the Civil War. He was also a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and State Senate and was Governor of Virginia from 1874-1878. The house was threatened with demolition and a grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund will be used for general rehabilitation.

St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk
donors: Trustees of St. John's AME Church
land included: city lot

Erected in 1887-88, St. John's AME Church is an excellently preserved example of the Romanesque Revival style with an impressive hammerbeam truss ceiling. The history of St. John's congregation closely parallels the social evolution of Norfolk's black population from slavery to freedom. Afro-American established around 1800 as an outreach effort of the Cumberland Street Methodist



St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk

Church, St. John's became independent during the Civil War and associated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1864. Threatened with collapse, the ceiling was stabilized with a grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund.

Waldron-Hancock House, Lynchburg
donors: Mr. and Mrs. Christian M. Gambone
land included: city lot

Located in Lynchburg's Daniel's Hill Historic District, the Waldron-Hancock House is an excellent example of the American interpretation of the Queen Anne style popular in the late 19th century. Its rehabilitation with the assistance of a grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund will preserve one of the more interesting elements of the district's fine assemblage of domestic architecture.

Friend House, Petersburg
donor: City of Petersburg
land included: city lot

Nathaniel Friend, Jr. an import-export merchant and former mayor of Petersburg, had this unusually large Federal town house built in 1815-16. A conspicuous element in the city historic downtown, the structurally weakened house is being stabilized with a grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund.

Muddy Creek Mill, Cumberland County
donor: Tamworth Investment Associates
land included: 2 acres

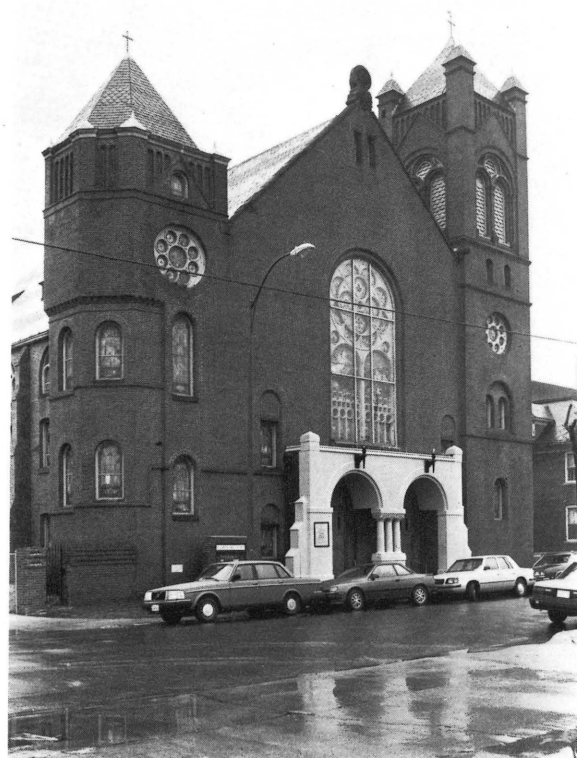
This large merchant mill achieved its present appearance sometime after 1792 when it was raised to its existing height. It is the state's only surviving mill with two tiers of dormers. The mill operated until the mid-20th century and has since been weakened by flooding. A grant from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund will be used for structural stabilization.

Elm Hill, Mecklenburg County
donor: Mecklenburg Historical Society
land included: 1.19 acres

Built ca. 1800 as the residence of Peyton Skipwith, nearly all of Elm Hill's original fabric is preserved, including its bold, provincial Federal woodwork, although the house itself is badly deteriorated through neglect. Funds from the Virginia Threatened Properties Grant Fund are being applied to stabilization work.

Bolling Island, Goochland County
donor: Richard T. Couture
land included: 50 acres

The Bolling Island plantation house represents an old Virginia homestead that evolved through alterations and additions over a period of time. The east wing incorporates a ca. 1771 dwelling erected by William Bolling. The center section was built 1800-10 and remodeled with the addition of its massive portico and Chinese railing in the 1830s when the dwelling became the property of Bolling's son, Thomas. The house and its several outbuildings overlook the James River valley.



Exterior of St. John's AME Church



Waldron-Hancock House, Lynchburg

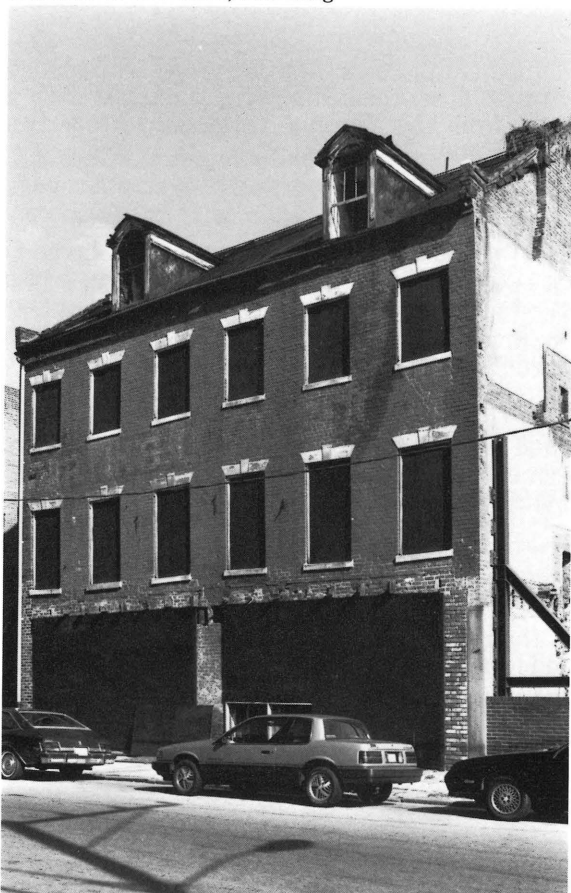
Muddy Creek Mill, Cumberland County



Elm Hill, Mecklenburg County



Nathaniel Friend House, Petersburg



Bolling Island, Goochland County

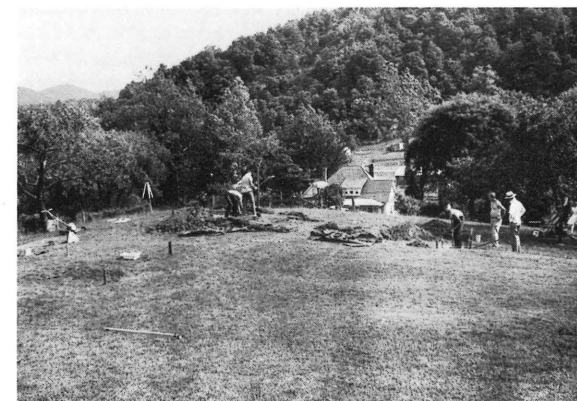


Midway, Albemarle County

Midway, Albemarle County
donor: Walter C. Casati
land included: 80 acres

Midway occupies what was originally part of a large colonial grant to the Rodes family. The rambling farmhouse, a picturesque example of Albemarle County early 19th-century vernacular architecture, features fine Flemish bond brickwork and stepped parapets. Contributing to its scenic setting is a formal garden laid out in the 1930s by Charles Gillette.

Fort Vause Archaeological Site, Montgomery County
donor: Mr. and Mrs. Macon C. Sammons
land included: 1.134 acres

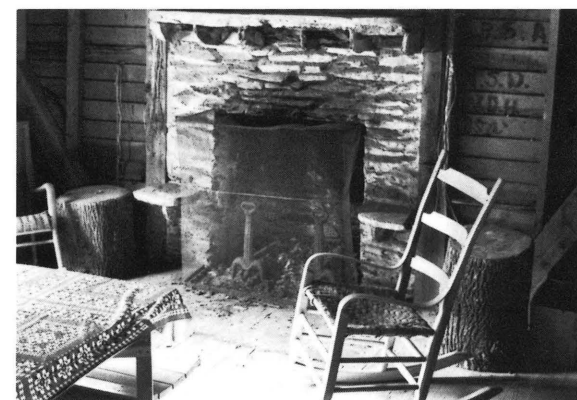


Fort Vause Archaeological Site, Montgomery County

A simple palisaded fort was established here in the mid-18th century as a frontier defense against the Indians. It was destroyed during an attack in 1756 and was soon rebuilt. That same year the fort was inspected by George Washington. Archaeological test excavations undertaken in 1968 identified the location and general size of the fort and its predecessor.

Pine Knot, Albemarle County
donor: Sagamore Land Trust
land included: 90 acres

This rustic dwelling, deep in the woods of southern Albemarle County, was the country retreat of Theodore Roosevelt and his family while he was president. Accessible to the capital, Pine Knot served the chief executive's need for privacy, relaxation, and communion with nature. The house remains essentially unchanged since Roosevelt last visited it in 1908. The current owner, the Sagamore Land Trust, was established by descendants of Roosevelt.



Pine Knot, Albemarle County

Farnley, Clarke County
donor: Joan H. Dunning
land included: 415 acres

The focal point of this Clarke County farm is a stately Greek Revival dwelling erected in 1835-36 for James Hay, member of a distinguished county family. The house is in an excellent state of preservation and is noted for its balanced proportions and fine woodwork. Included on the property are numerous original outbuildings as well as a brick farmhouse built ca. 1820 for Hay's father William Hay.

Farnley, Clarke County



History by the Side of the Road

Editor's Note: From 1967 until 1984 the State Preservation Office in Virginia was the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Commission members reviewed the historical highway markers. From 1985 to 1989, the State Preservation Office was the Division of Historic Landmarks with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board overseeing the marker program; effective July 1, 1989, the Historic Resources Board of the Department of Historic Resources became responsible for the marker program. Nomenclature used in this article refers to the board title at the time it is mentioned.

Gubernatorial candidate Harry Flood Byrd and his campaign manager, businessman William E. Carson, were lunching at the Cuckoo Tavern in Louisa County during Byrd's run for office in 1925. While Byrd and Carson planned strategy over their noon meal, a large bronze marker outside attracted their attention. The marker that so intrigued them commemorated the spot where Jack Jouett, the "Paul Revere of the South," began his famous 1781 ride to warn Jefferson at Charlottesville of the approach of British cavalry.

The tale, with which neither was familiar, sparked their enthusiasm for a plan to cover the state with similar tablets marking spots of historic interest. The automobile age had arrived in Virginia, and Byrd and Carson foresaw using the Old Dominion's history as a powerful tool to attract tourist and business dollars. Historical markers might be a valuable asset in state development, they reasoned, and it was decided on the spot to go forward with the marking plan if Byrd were elected in November.

One result of Byrd's election was the creation of the State Conservation and Development Commission, led by Carson. A Division of History and Archaeology was formed, with Dr. Hamilton James Eckenrode at its head. Eckenrode held this post for more than twenty years and, for his role in erecting some 1,300 historical markers, became known as the father of Virginia's historical marker system.

The Cuckoo Tavern anecdote, attributed to Eckenrode, suggests some of the aims of the originators of Virginia's historical marker program. Political and business leaders in the mid-1920s recognized the importance of infrastructural development if Virginia were to share in the nation's growing prosperity. To promote economic development, concrete and macadam roads would have to be built to replace winding and seasonally impassable dirt roads. Moreover, in order to induce businesses to invest in Virginia, its benighted, rural

image would have to be polished. In the state's efforts to entice both visitors and investors, history would be the key.

Infrastructural development, the growth of the tourist trade, and a resurgent interest in the state's past emerged as forces that produced a popular presentation of history unique to Virginia at its inception—the highway historical marker. Cast in iron and placed along major routes, the weighty markers, emblazoned with the state seal, legitimized an official view of Virginia's history and became a familiar part of the state's landscape. Focusing on so-called great men, important battles, and historic structures, these markers offered a narrow, conservative ideal of the state's past.

As the public's perception of history has changed over the past six decades, as groups other than white males have been empowered, as the responsibility for erecting and maintaining these markers has shifted from agency to agency and



from public to private sponsorship, so have the messages of highway historical markers changed. The legacy of earlier views of Virginia history remains, however, in the form of decades-old markers that continue to dot the state's secondary routes.

H. J. Eckenrode had been suggested for the post of History Division director by *Richmond News Leader* editor Douglas Southall Freeman, an acquaintance of Eckenrode's since their days together as graduate students at Johns Hopkins University. Eckenrode felt he could use the post to raise the public's historical consciousness. He believed that Virginians' interest in history was almost entirely personal, focusing on their own immediate families. Eckenrode intended,



1927 Highway Marker before code letters and numbers were displayed at the top

tended, through the system of historical markers, to show that history could be a vital part of the life of any community and that it had a very practical side as well, because "anything that lends interest to a community has its economic value." To Eckenrode, it was history that made Virginia interesting to the outside world.

Eckenrode saw little conflict between his professional goals as an historian and his bureaucratic goal of promoting the state's development. While creating a novel way to popularize Virginia history, the notion of what *was* history remained static. Assisted by an advisory committee of such notable historians as Lyon G. Tyler, Earl Swem, and Douglas Southall Freeman, Eckenrode found reinforcement for his vision of the past. Concerned primarily with authenticating facts, those reviewing marker inscriptions gave little thought to broader themes of Virginia history. Military events, particularly those of Civil War vintage, predominated. The birthplaces, homes, and exploits of Virginia's most prominent sons were highlighted. Age, notoriety, a link with a famous man, and verifiability were the criteria by which marker subjects were judged.

Notably absent in the early markers is history depicting women or minorities in nonsubservient roles. Invariably, women were noted for their link to a famous brother, son, or husband. When markers recalled Indians and blacks in Virginia history, the connotation was generally negative. Indians, the subject of some thirty early markers, were frequently referred to as "savages," "heathens," or "half-breeds." The only notable

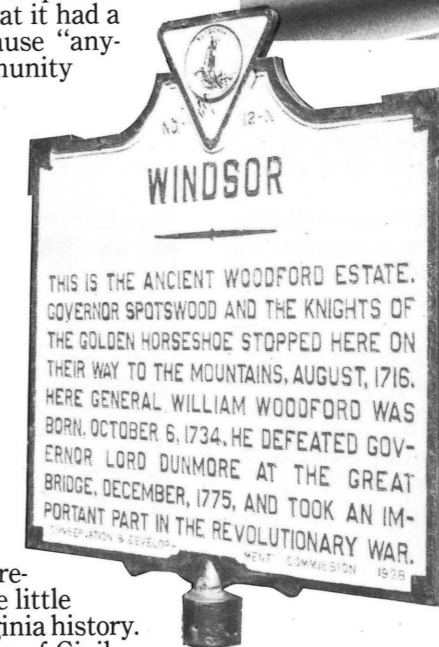
event with which blacks were associated was Nat Turner's rebellion; and while white educational institutions were generously marked, the state's few black institutions (including the venerable Hampton Institute) were ignored.

The approximately six hundred markers erected in the first three years of the program set a pattern that was to have a lingering effect on the state's landscape. The northern and eastern counties of the state have always been the most heavily marked. The wealth of colonial and Civil War history in these areas, and the wealth of the citizens there, assured this. The poorer and more remote counties of Southside and Southwest Virginia, with fewer stately old homes, battlegrounds,

A 1927 marker of a slightly different shape with the name of the authorizing department set in with the state seal



A 1928 marker with the alphabet-number code in small letters



and famous sons, never have been marked to a similar extent.

Carson's early instincts about the markers proved correct. The Virginia system was widely regarded as innovative, and served as a model for a number of other states. By the markers' tenth anniversary in 1937, declared the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, the system was, more than any other single state scheme, responsible for the thousands of tourists who were coming into Vir-

ginia to catch a glimpse of the historical scenes they had read about in their childhood or been told about by their forebears. The program's success, and the impact of changing technology, spawned new challenges.

Virginia's quickly improving road conditions in the late 1920s led to an escalation in highway speeds. As this made reading the signs more difficult, the Division prepared a free booklet which identified each marker by its prominent letter-and-number code. In conjunction with the highway department, many markers were moved off the shoulders to turnouts where motorist might park and read the signs at a more leisurely pace. By

1937, the guidebook had become the most popular piece of tourist literature ever produced by the state.

While Depression era economizing cut the number of markers that could be erected, popular support for the program helped to counter persistent assertions of its imminent demise. A popular clamor arose for the extension of the system, as attested to by the voluminous correspondence the History Division received requesting the erection of markers at sites around the state. By 1948 Eckenrode was receiving some seventy letters a month on the markers. Over time, the process of erecting markers had become somewhat more democratic, with the division erecting markers on its own initiative or at the request of individuals, groups, or organizations. "The Department might have overlooked" a marker to commemorate the 'Wreck of the Old 97,' admitted Eckenrode in 1946, "if a popular campaign had not centered attention upon it."

When the Department of Conservation and Development was restructured by Gov. William Tuck in 1948, it was clear that the state had grander designs in mind for its economic development, and the marker program with its tourist appeal was to be de-emphasized. With the handwriting on the wall, the sixty-seven-year-old Eckenrode offered his resignation. After twenty years, his historical markers had become part of the Virginia landscape; Harper's Magazine had even quipped that "the history markers in Virginia grow as thick as Coca-Cola signs on the road."

The near-elimination of the historical marker program indicated the belief of some politicians and historians that the final word had been given on Virginia history. Critics saw little merit in retaining a program which, because of popular demand, was tending toward subjects that they did not believe to be as historically significant as those already chronicled. This narrow view would have allowed little reinterpretation of what in Virginia history was significant enough to be declared publicly along the highways.

Nevertheless, the program's popularity with those who wished to memorialize local history continued to grow. The *Richmond Times Dispatch Magazine* in 1950 contained a humorous feature that outlined a three-step process by which an interested citizen might have a marker erected. The article clearly indicated a shift in the driving force behind historical marking. Whereas the original impetus had come from boosterist businessmen concerned with reshaping the state's image, the desire of individuals or groups to note local history now fueled the program.

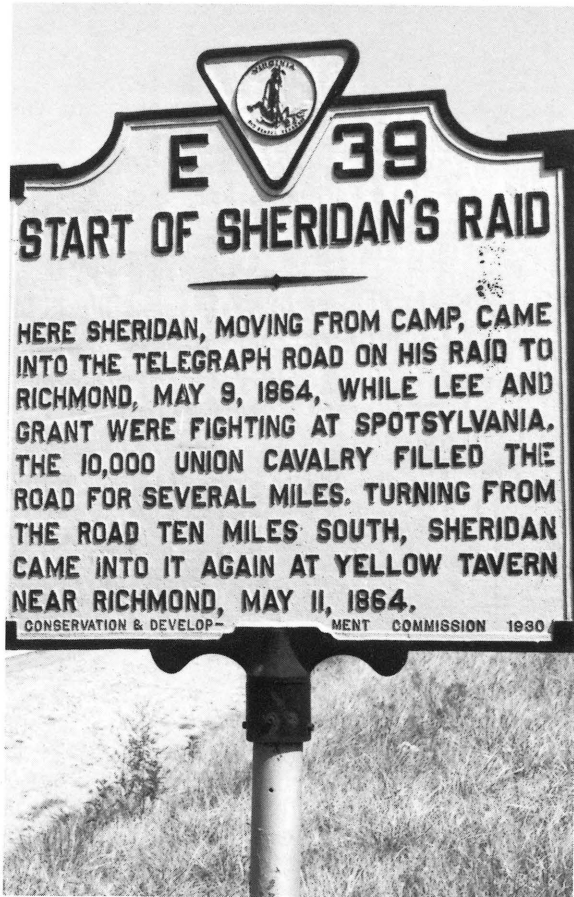
In 1950, on the advice of a governor's commission that concluded that "the saturation point in the historical marker system has about been reached," the marker program became the responsibility of the new History Division of the Virginia State Library (VSL). The maintenance and placement of markers was given to the State Highway Department. An era of divided responsibilities for

the marker program had arrived.

The VSL was never comfortable with the marker program. It recognized its responsibility for the supervision, "but not for any appreciable enlargement," of the marker system, viewing its role primarily as a caretaker. The markers were still, at least in policy, "primarily for the out-of-state tourist or sojourner." The History Division urged that "care should be exercised not too greatly to overestimate the intelligence or natural interest of the visitor" when preparing marker inscriptions. Funding for the program was irregular and limited, and certainly lower than demand. The VSL intended to erect only ten to twelve markers per year and generally held to that limit. Because of this, offers of private sponsorship for individual markers proliferated. The VSL discouraged outside funding, as well as private efforts to erect look-alike, unofficial markers.

The events that were marked during the 1950s and early 1960s reflected a tension between traditional notions of historical importance and increased popular demands for the commemoration of local and nontraditional history. Soldiers and statesmen of the colonial and Civil War eras remained the bulk of those to whom markers were

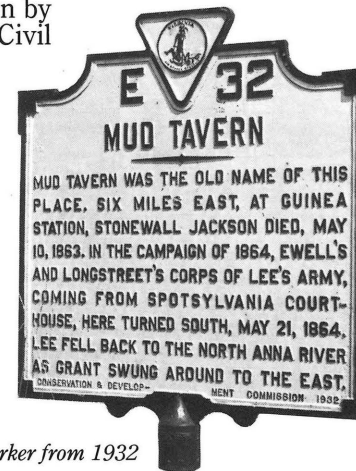
This 1930 marker displays the coding in familiar large letters.



erected. Nevertheless, the VSL also commemorated a famous Virginia botanist and noted preachers. Church influence in having markers erected was on the rise; many of the markers erected under the VSL noted churches and educational institutions associated with religious groups. And while women, blacks, and Indians still fared poorly, cultural matters began to receive greater attention.

By the early 1960s, pressures outside the VSL were forcing changes in the program. The development of the interstate highway system meant that, in many cases, the primary roads along which markers had been placed were now secondary routes. Furthermore, political pressure was more frequently being exercised to have markers erected. This historical enthusiasm brought on by the centennial of the Civil War, coupled with the VSL's restrictive policies, led legislators to champion special legislation to erect markers demanded by constituents; the General Assembly became concerned over this practice.

Reforms of the



Highway marker from 1932

marker program, based on the Virginia Legislative Advisory Council's suggestions, were enacted by the General Assembly in 1964. More important changes came in 1966, when the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, (VHLC) was created by the General Assembly. The marker program was transferred from the VSL to the new VHLC, the agency dealing with historic sites. The Commission, devoted almost exclusively to management of the historic preservation program, was originally unsure of what to do with the marker program or even if it should be retained. In 1968, a committee set up by the VHLC studied the system. It soon became aware of the popularity of historical markers, for which in the late 1960s there were some fifty new requests each year. The committee's report noted that the VHLC "could not, without creating ill will, desist from erecting new state markers or limit the erection of local markers." It did recommend, though, phasing out state funding of the program.

By 1976, the state had ceased providing the VHLC with funds for markers. Now, the only way to get a marker erected was to organize a group willing to fund one privately, convince a local government to underwrite the cost or seek special legislation to have a particular marker erected. The VHLC's role became that of a clearinghouse, approving themes and texts. The litmus test of a group's interest became its willingness to fund the manufacture and placement of a marker, the cost of which had increased from \$45 in 1935, to \$850 in 1988.

How have the messages presented in Virginia's historical markers changed since the mid-

1960s? The evolving notion of what is historically significant, in the eyes of both the VHLC and later the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board, is reflected in the changing themes of the post-1966 markers. Men are still honored considerably more than women, and soldiers and politicians are still favorite subjects. But for every soldier and senator now marked, there is also an author, poet, sculptor, physician, educator, musician, or agriculturalist. "Great men" (and a few women) are still commemorated, but the definition of greatness has become more inclusive. It is this more inclusive nature that has differentiated the historical marker program under the state preservation office from the same program under its predecessors.

The share of markers devoted to women and minorities has grown tremendously since the 1960s. The marker to Mary Ball, Washington's mother, was now the exception as women like novelist Willa Cather and Harlem Renaissance poet Anne Spencer were recognized. The woman's suffrage movement was commemorated in 1982 with a marker, sponsored by women's groups, near the Occoquan Workhouse (Lorton) where suffragettes had been imprisoned in 1917. Another cites "Molly Tyne's Ride," a girl's 1863 dash to Wytheville to warn of a Federal attack—a trip not without parallels to the Jack Jouett jaunt which inspired Byrd and Carlson.

While black history remains underrepresented among the state's historical markers, there has been an impressive increase over the 1928–1966 period. Educators Booker T. Washington and Carter Woodson, farm extension agent John Baptist Pierce, and Revolutionary War veteran James Bowser are among those celebrated. The significance of Robert Russa Moton High School in Farmville, where a student strike against segregation became part of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown* decision, has been noted. Though only three markers have been devoted to Indian subjects in the most recent three decades of the marker program, the latest follows the trend of increased sensitivity to minorities by focusing on culture rather than frontier violence. The appearance of non-Protestant religious institutions and practices in markers is a relatively new phenomenon, exemplified by a marker erected in 1984 to an Alexandria synagogue. Cultural history also has



The Virginia State Library authorized this marker in 1961.

received greater prominence under the preservation office. Old resorts and even a colonial race-track have been linked to the larger historical context of their period. The effect of the Civilian Conservation Corps on two areas of Virginia is noted in separate markers. An early country

music recording center is celebrated by two markers in Grayson County, while a marker in Appomattox County notes the burial site of the inventor of the banjo and his nineteenth century minstrel life.

Undeniably many markers still deal with traditional themes. But the Historic Landmarks Board's demand that the markers note the larger context surrounding individuals and events lends a broader perspective to local matters, something which was not often found the older markers. That the markers now use both upper and lower case letters, and hence may carry more text (up to seventy words, vs. fifty previously), aids in a more thorough interpretation. A large number of new markers note structures that have been restored and serve as a focal point for local culture. In this way the preservation office tends to combine its historic preservation and historical marking roles.

The program's current emphasis on private initiatives to erect markers is not without biases. In general, only organized groups, those with disposable funds and familiarity with the political process, have the resources necessary to get a marker erected. Historic preservation groups, community groups, historical societies, foundations, and influential families tend to dominate the process. Less powerful and less organized groups are in effect excluded. Still, the patronizing attitude toward the public of earlier eras is gone, and the current governing Board, cognizant of the difficulties which cer-

This marker, manufactured by the Sewah Studios in Marietta, Ohio, illustrates the use of upper and lower case letters, permitting longer inscriptions on the highway marker.

tain groups face in having their history presented to the public, has tried (with some success) to encourage groups to organize themselves so that markers may be erected.

Although plans for new markers continue to be generated exclusively at the local level, the Historic Resources Board continues to influence the way history is presented to Virginians. Themes which in the Department's staff's view

are unsubstantiated, insignificant, or outside the guidelines mandating a broad historical perspective are dissuaded from the outset. Ephemeral subjects and localistic interpretations of events of larger significance are discouraged, and a general fifty-year rule is adhered to, so age remains a criterion. In order to maintain the integrity of the marker system, the Board is also charged with approving nonofficial markers that resemble, and therefore might be confused with, those of the state system.

Indicative of the continued popularity of Virginia's historical markers was the 1985 publication of the state's first guide to the marker system in nearly four decades. Listing both

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission conducted an active highway marker program.

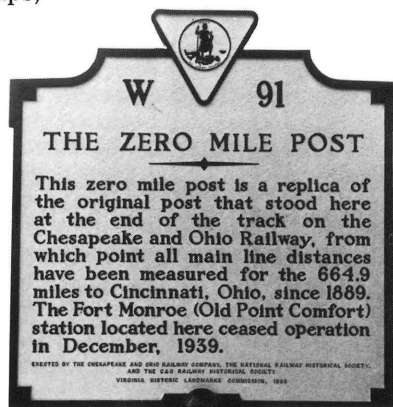
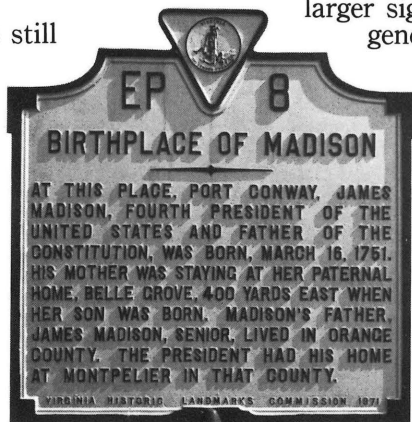
markers that continue to stand and those that have disappeared over the years (through accidents, removal because of construction, or to decorate fraternity houses), the book has sold over 14,000 copies.

Whereas the markers originally were intended to promote Virginia, the tourism emphasis has faded and the promotion of special interests has taken its place. The pluralistic history presented by the markers in the 1980s, while not egalitarian, is nonetheless indicative of the more inclusive nature of Virginia society and politics today.

Equally as important, the markers now reflect an expanded notion of what constitutes history, and of whose history is significant. State Preservation Office's Boards have overseen a considerable broadening of the public whose history is presented on Virginia's roads.

Kevin G. Smead
George Mason University

This marker, installed near the Coliseum in Richmond in the Spring of 1988, is an example of the growing number of markers located in urban areas.

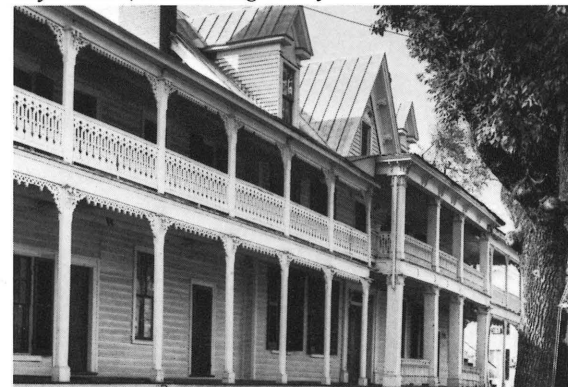


Virginia General Assembly Approves Preservation Funds

A total of \$5,361,130 was awarded for fiscal year 1989-90 by the Virginia General Assembly for historic preservation projects, for museum operations, and for educational or commemorative projects. The Department of Historic Resources administers these projects to ensure compliance with good preservation practices.

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities	\$400,000
Battersea, Petersburg	25,000
Belle Grove, Frederick County	50,000
Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg	5,010
Boissevain Coal Miner's Memorial Museum, Inc., Tazewell Co.	15,000
Boyd Tavern, Mecklenburg Co.	25,000

Boyd Tavern, Mecklenburg County



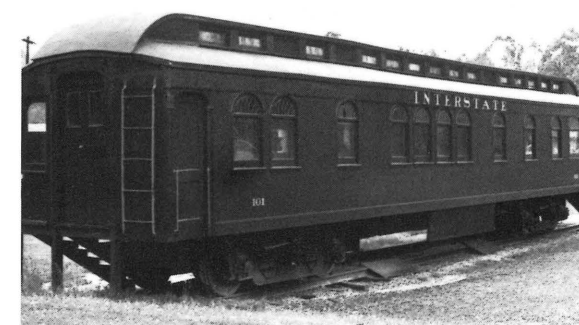
Carpenter, Miles, Museum, Surry Co.	40,000
Centre Hill, Petersburg	25,000
Center Theatre, Norfolk	400,000
Children's Museum, Richmond	50,000
Cumberland Museum, Dickenson Co.	5,000
Dodona Manor, Leesburg, Loudoun Co.	500,000
Elm Hill, Mecklenburg Co.	50,000
Empire Theatre Complex, Richmond	250,000
Fox, John, Jr., House, Big Stone Gap	25,000
Fredericksburg Old Town Hall	100,000
Friend, Nathaniel, House, Petersburg	25,000
Front Royal 4-H Center, Front Royal	450,000



1908 Grayson County Courthouse, Independence, Grayson County

Ginter, Lewis, Botanical Garden, Richmond	250,000
1908 Grayson County Courthouse, Independence	25,000
Harbor View Archaeological Site, Suffolk	60,000
Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society Museum, Dayton	25,000
Historic Crab Orchard Museum and Pioneer Park, Tazewell Co.	25,000
Holley Graded School, Northumberland Co.	18,120
Interstate Car 101, Big Stone Gap	25,000
Jones Point Lighthouse, Alexandria	10,000

Interstate Railroad Car #101, Big Stone Gap, Wise County





William King School, Abingdon Historic District, Washington County

War Memorial Museum, Newport News	75,000
Washington Co. Courthouse, Abingdon	30,000
Waterman's Museum, Yorktown	25,000
Williams-Brown House and Store, Salem	15,000
Wilson Warehouse, Buchanan, Botetourt Co.	15,000
Wilson, Woodrow, Birthplace, Staunton	200,000
Wolf Trap Institute for Early Learning Through the Arts, Vienna	75,000
Woodlawn, Fairfax Co.	50,000
York County and Town of York	15,000

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Each year the General Assembly makes funds available for assistance with operations for the following:

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities	\$100,000
Confederate Memorial Associations (statewide)	45,265
Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History	15,000
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, Charlotte County	40,000
Historic Lexington Foundation, Stonewall Jackson House	15,000
R. E. Lee Memorial Association, Stratford	40,000
Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond	75,000
Oatlands, Inc., Loudoun County	25,000
Poe Foundation, Inc., Richmond	10,000
Scotchtown, Hanover County Branch, A.P.V.A.	12,000
Smithfield Plantation, Montgomery County Branch, A.P.V.A.	15,000
Valentine Museum, Richmond	50,000
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond	25,000
Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, Staunton	24,000

Violet Bank, Colonial Heights



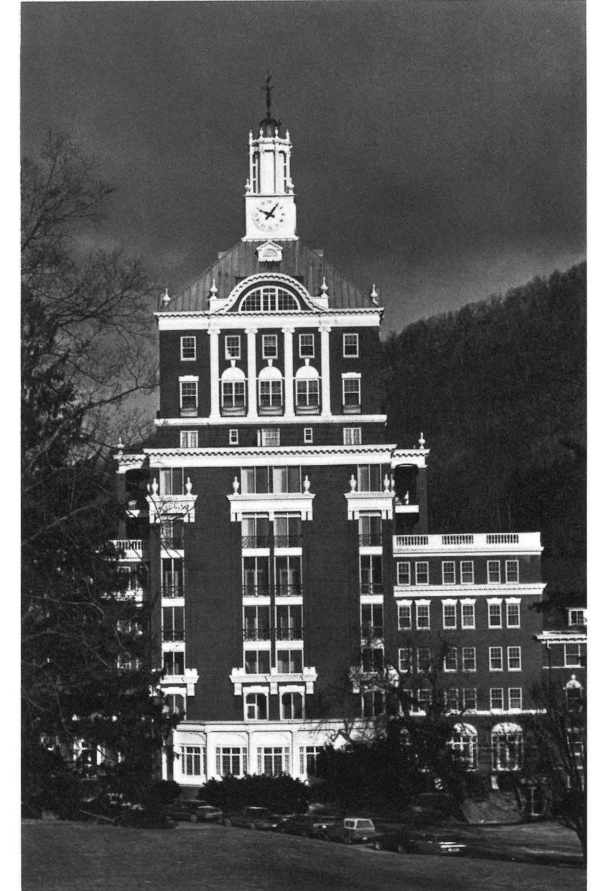
Kerr Place, Onancock, Accomack Co.	10,000
King, William, Arts Center, Abingdon	40,000
Kurtz Building, Winchester	75,000
Louisa County Museum, Louisa	50,000
Magnolia Grange, Chesterfield Co.	10,000
Manassas City Museum, Manassas	25,000
Maymont, Richmond	70,000
Miller-Kite House, Elkton, Rockingham Co.	10,000
Moorefield, Vienna, Fairfax Co.	25,000
Newsome House, Newport News	75,000
Old Belle Haven School, Accomack Co.	15,000
Old Buena Vista Courthouse, Buena Vista	50,000
Old Jail Museum, Warrenton, Fauquier Co.	25,000
Old Montpelier School, Hanover Co.	75,000
Poplar Forest, Bedford Co.	500,000
Prestwoud, Mecklenburg Co.	50,000
Pulaski Passenger Station, Pulaski	30,000
Red Hill, Charlotte Co.	60,000
Schwartz Tavern, Blackstone, Nottoway Co.	50,000
Siege Museum, Petersburg	50,000
Thornrose Cemetery Co., Staunton	1,500
Tidewater Veterans Memorial, Virginia Beach	100,000
USS Newport News Celebration Committee	87,500
Valentine Museum, Richmond	50,000
Village View, Emporia	50,000
Violet Bank, Colonial Heights	24,000
Virginia Amateur Sports, Roanoke	175,000
Virginia Aviation Museum, Henrico Co.	50,000
Virginia Beach Lifesaving Museum	25,000
Virginia School for the Arts, Lynchburg	100,000
Virginia War Monument Foundation, Inc., Newport News	25,000

**Certified Historic Rehabilitations In Virginia
April 1, 1988 through August 1, 1989**



High Meadows, Scottsville, Albemarle County; after rehabilitation

Albemarle County	
High Meadows, Rt. 4, Scottsville (Part 3)	\$123,000
Woodstock Hall (Hilandale), Route 637 (Part 3)	\$347,431
Bath County	
The Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs (Part 3)	\$1,336,439
Bedford	
201-203 N. Bridge Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$42,700
Charles City County	
Law Office, Sherwood Forest (Parts 2 & 3)	\$126,800
Charlottesville	
Carver Home, 100 W. High Street (Part 2)	\$25,000
Mentor Lodge, 206 W. Market Street (Part 3)	\$90,000
Red Land Club, 300 Park Street (Part 3)	\$151,695
Culpeper County	
Farley, Brandy Station vicinity (Parts 2 & 3)	\$500,000
Essex County	
Cherry Walk, Millers Tavern vicinity (Part 3)	\$162,000
Fredericksburg	
1210 Princess Anne Street (Part 2)	\$300,000
130 Caroline Street (Part 3)	\$120,000
226-228 Charles Street (Part 2)	\$190,000
230-232 Charles Street (Part 2)	\$190,000



The Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Bath County; after rehabilitation

234-236 Charles Street (Part 2)	\$190,000
802-804 Princess Anne Street (Part 2)	\$69,965
Goochland County	
Rock Castle (Part 3)	\$10,995
Hanover County	
304 College Avenue, Ashland (Parts 2 & 3)	\$9,167
Harrisonburg	
412 S. Main Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$351,500
Loudoun County	
Sappington House, Main Street, Waterford (Part 2)	\$40,000
Smallwood House, Main Street, Waterford (Part 2)	\$31,000
Livery Stable, Second Street, Waterford (Parts 2 & 3)	\$70,000



Farley, Brandy Station vicinity, Culpeper County; before rehabilitation



Farley, after rehabilitation

Lynchburg

1101 Jackson Street (Part 3)	\$44,027
1201-1207 Jefferson Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$229,489
Allied Arts Building, 8th and Church Streets (Part 3)	\$1,200,000

Newport News

10203-10205 Warwick Blvd., Hilton Village (Parts 2 & 3)	\$45,326
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Petersburg

520 Grove Avenue (Part 2)	\$33,000
526-528 Grove Avenue (Part 3)	\$54,000
534 Grove Avenue (Part 2)	\$70,000
408-412 N. Sycamore Street (Part 2)	
105 W. Bank Street (Part 3)	\$89,500
220 N. Sycamore Street (Part 3)	\$145,000
Wyatt House, 106 S. Market Street (Part 2)	\$250,000

Portsmouth

Seaboard Coastline Building, 1 High Street (Part 3)	\$3,570,803
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Pulaski

102 Washington Avenue (Part 3)	\$82,000
45-47 Main Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$58,000
223 N. Washington Avenue (Part 3)	\$159,000

Richmond

Linden Row, 100-112 E. Franklin Street (Part 3)	\$1,400,000
West Building, Almshouse, 206-210 Hospital St. (Part 2)	\$1,500,000

Highland Park School, 1221 E. Brookland Park Blvd. (Part 2)	\$3,000,000
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Broad Street Commercial Historic District

1-3 West Broad Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$130,000
104 West Broad Street (Part 2)	\$45,000
128 West Broad Street (Part 3)	\$151,495
102 West Broad Street (Part 2)	\$45,000
306 North Adams Street (Part 2)	\$40,000
308 North Adams Street (Part 2)	\$50,000

Jackson Ward Historic District

515 West Clay Street (Part 2)	\$75,000
504½ St. James Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$47,641
516 W. Marshall Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$47,149
520 St. James Street (Part 2)	\$85,000
522 W. Clay Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$48,137
217 W. Clay Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$240,000
212 W. Marshall Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$35,000

Monument Avenue Historic District

1617 W. Grace Street (Parts 2 & 3)	\$115,000
1208 W. Franklin Street (Part 2)	\$60,000

Shockoe Slip Historic District

11-13 S. 12th Street (Part 2)	\$2,600,000
1209 E. Cary Street (Part 2)	\$500,000
3-5 S. 12th Street (Part 3)	\$747,222

Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District

Kinney Building, 2500 E. Cary Street (Part 2)	\$9,840,210
1900 E. Main Street (Part 2)	\$374,000
1902 E. Main Street (Part 2)	\$125,000
Cheroot Factory, 2004-2006 E. Franklin Street (Part 2)	\$1,300,000



1210 Princess Anne Street, Fredericksburg; before rehabilitation



Highland Park School, 1221 E. Brookland Park Boulevard, Richmond; before rehabilitation

1-3 West Broad Street, Richmond; before rehabilitation

1-3 West Broad Street, after rehabilitation



Cameron Building, 2400 E. Cary Street (Part 2) \$10,000,000

St. John's Church Historic District
2914 East Broad Street (Part 2) \$60,000
2813 East Broad Street (Part 2) \$40,000
2820 E. Broad Street (Parts 2 & 3) \$40,000
313-315 North 22nd Street (Parts 2 & 3) \$113,264

Roanoke
1115 First Street, S.W. (Parts 2 & 3) \$66,530
Harrison School, 523 Harrison Avenue (Part 3) \$780,000
305 Highland Avenue, S.W. (Parts 2 & 3) \$19,000
123 Norfolk Avenue, S.W. (Parts 2 & 3) \$26,769

Rockbridge County
Swope's Old Store Building, Brownsburg (Parts 2 & 3) \$13,360

Staunton
Clock Tower Building, 27-29 W. Beverley Street (Part 2) \$850,000
302-304 E. Beverley Street (Part 2) \$90,000
1048 W. Beverley Street (Part 2) \$40,000
213-215 N. Augusta Street (Parts 2 & 3) \$113,980
Valley Hotel, 503-505 N. Augusta Street (Parts 2 & 3) \$33,262
17 Middlebrook Avenue (Part 2) \$300,000

Winchester
617 S. Kent Street (Part 3) \$15,500
124 E. Germain Street (Part 3) \$14,500
Edgar Carper House, 703 S. Loudoun Street (Part 3) \$60,000

Total Estimated Costs of Proposed Certified Historic Rehabilitations: \$34,550,759

Total Costs of Completed Certified Historic Rehabilitations: \$13,409,685



1115 First Street, S.W., Roanoke; after rehabilitation



213-215 N. Augusta Street, Staunton; after rehabilitation

Kinney Building, 2500 E. Cary Street, and Cameron Building, 2400 E. Cary Street, Richmond; before rehabilitation



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. 20240. 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.

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



Department of Historic Resources
Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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