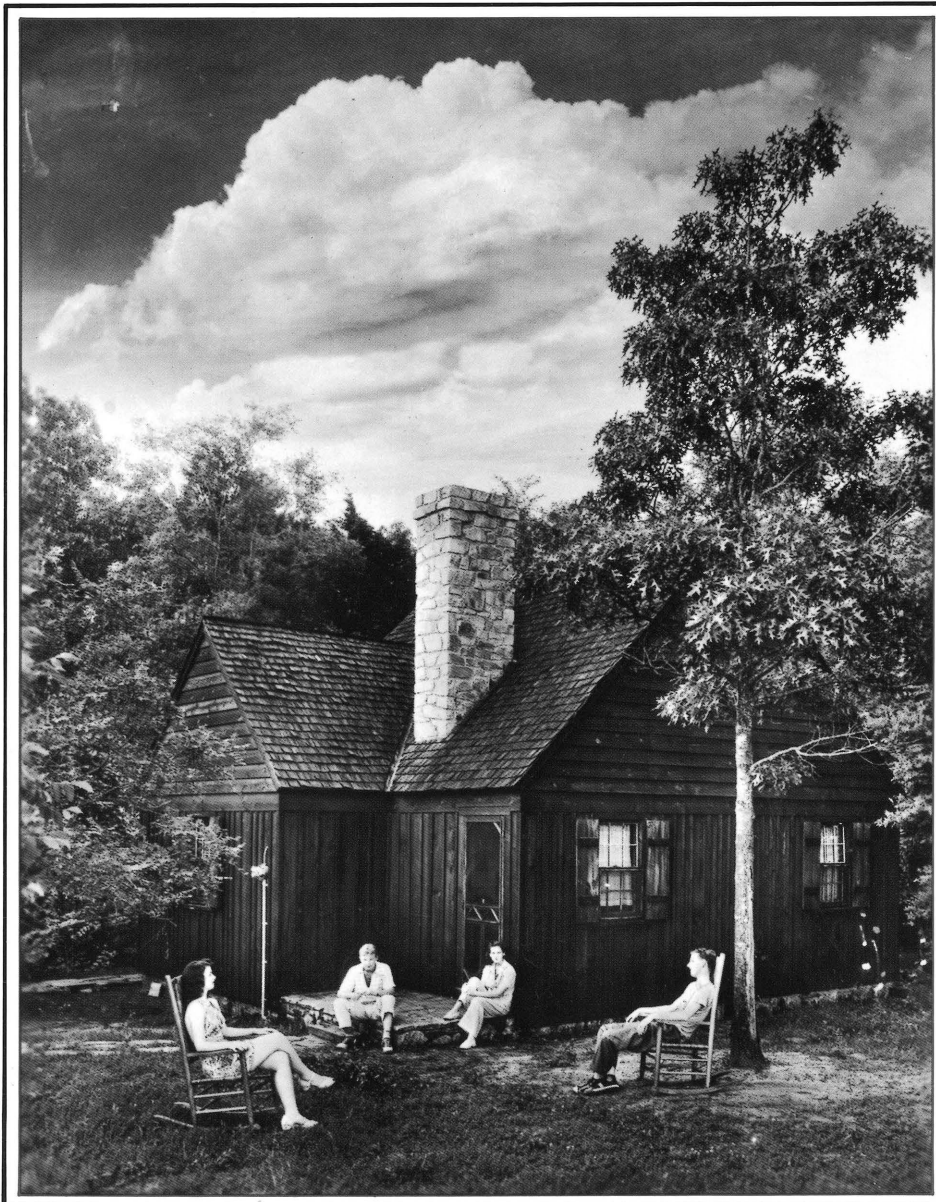


Notes on Virginia

Number 34

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Spring, 1990



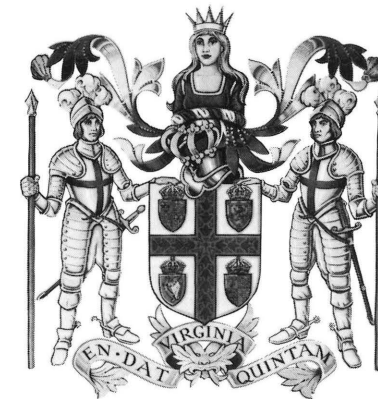
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Number 34

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Contents

<i>Governor Wilder Reappoints Director</i>	2
<i>Notes from the Director</i>	3
<i>The Virginia Landmarks Register</i>	4
<i>New Department Completes Major Survey</i>	16
<i>Archaeology At Shelly</i>	24
<i>Out of the Attic</i>	28
<i>Protecting the Bonham Village</i>	30
<i>Certified Historic Rehabilitations</i>	32
<i>1989-90 Threatened Properties</i>	36
<i>Easements Donated to Board</i>	41
<i>1990-92 General Assembly Appropriations</i>	47



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

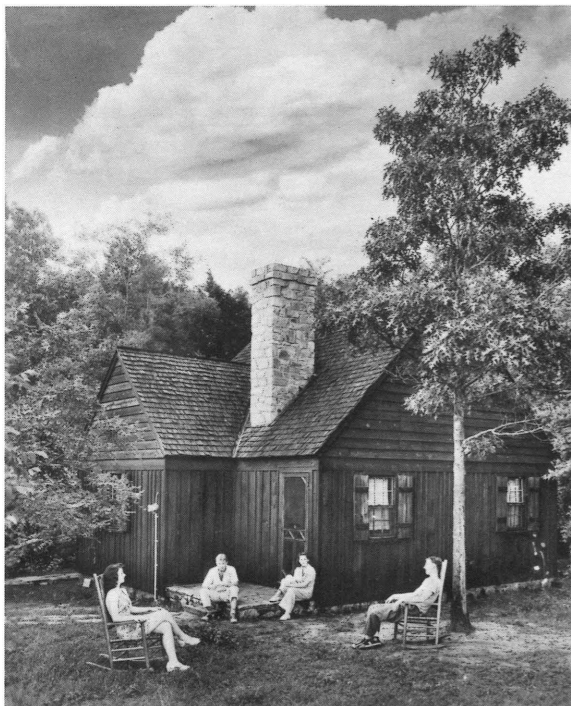
HUGH C. MILLER
Director



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

Cover

Staunton River State Park was among the facilities built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. This promotional photograph from the late 1930s illustrates the rustic architecture typical of the park buildings of that era. Courtesy of the Department of Conservation and Recreation. See state-owned building survey on page 16.



Cabin at Staunton River State Park



Governor Wilder Reappoints Hugh Miller As Department Director

Hugh C. Miller, FAIA, has been reappointed Director of the Department of Historic Resources by Governor L. Douglas Wilder. Mr. Miller became the first director of the Department in July, 1989. As the Department Director, Mr. Miller is the State Historic Preservation Officer for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Correction:

The donors of the preservation easement on the Fort Vause Archaeological Site in Montgomery County that was announced in the last issue of Notes On Virginia are Mr. and Mrs. Macon C. Sammons, Jr.

Historic Resources Board Approves New Historical Highway Markers

The Virginia Board of Historic Resources has approved a number of new historical highway markers during the past year. All markers are currently funded by private organizations or local governments.

John Colter, JD-15, Augusta County
The First Roman Catholic Settlement in Virginia,
E-76, Stafford County
Lee-Fendall House, E-93, Alexandria
Skirmish at Rio Hill, W-197, Albemarle County
Depot at Beaver Dam, ND-8, Hanover County
Ruckersville, D-11, Greene County
First Church in Rockingham County, D-7,
Rockingham County

Pisgah United Methodist Church, X-25, Tazewell
County
Virginia Historical Society, SA-33, Richmond
Meadow Farm — Birthplace of Secretariat, ND-10,
Caroline County
Leesylvania State Park, JQ-1, Prince William
County
Virginia Military Institute, I-1, Lexington
Elk Garden Fort, X-9, Russell County
Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery, O-36,
Powhatan County
Meems Bottom Covered Bridge, AB-1,
Shenandoah County
Goodwin Neck, NP-12, Newport News

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 From The Director

The year 1990 has brought a reaffirmation that historic preservation is on the agenda of both governmental programs and private activities in the Commonwealth.

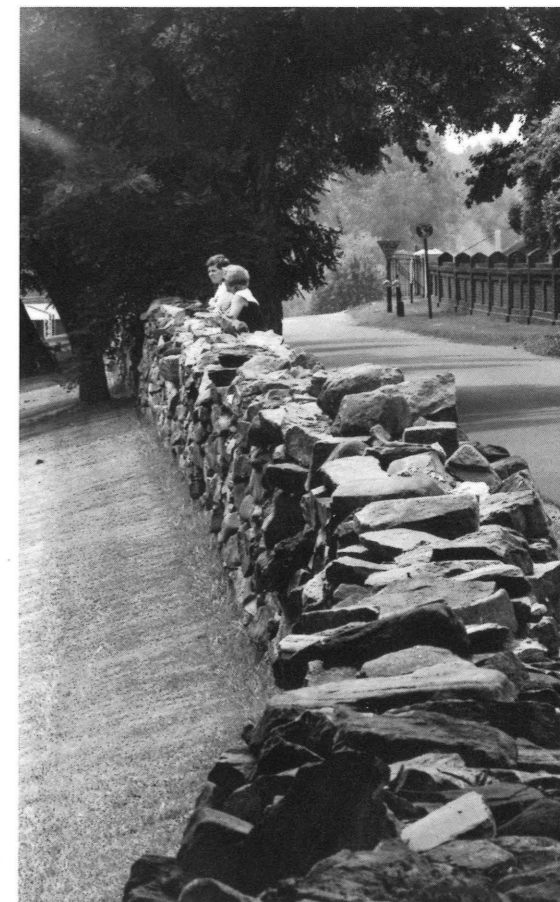
Early in February when Governor Wilder welcomed me to his team and reappointed me as Director of the Department of Historic Resources, it was clear he understands preservation in action. He described his participation in the successful efforts of the State to purchase Richmond's Old City Hall. He recalled the designation of the Jackson Ward National Historic District and establishment of the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site. He spoke about the symbolism of making his campaign speech on the environment from the steps of the once-threatened Planters Bank building. He recognizes the special commitment of funds needed to restore and interpret historic sites, and he knows the threats to battlefield and archaeological resources. He understands the idea and symbolism of historic places, and that they are assets to be managed. He offered his assurance that our new Department will have the support we need to get the job done.

Secretary of Natural Resources, Elizabeth H. Haskell, is a hands-on manager intent on carrying out the administration's preservation and environmental policy on a daily basis. She understands the environmental protection process and seeks to balance management and protection of natural and historic resources with economic development. She asks for professional guidance and public views on how to achieve this balance. She sees historic preservation as a prime example of partnerships for a better Virginia.

The General Assembly set the stage for legislation and programs that will benefit Virginia's future. Our next year's operations and grant programs are intact in spite of some budget cuts. There is a strong interest in the environment and in population growth and development. Many of the studies authorized have an affinity with historic resources, quality of life and the shaping of Virginians' future. This is an opportunity for us.

Participation with local governments and State and Federal agencies has expanded the awareness of resource protection and management. Typical of these successes has been the designation of historic districts as Virginia landmarks in the Town of Herndon and at Brentsville in Prince William County. This work was the result of Certified Local Government efforts and funds matched with grants from the Department. In Blackstone in Nottoway County, the bulk of the survey and register work for the historic district was done by local volunteers. As part of their course work, Mary Washington College preservation students have prepared twelve National Register nominations this past year. These have been recommended by the State Review Board to the National Register for listing.

Private investment also continues with over \$18 million of rehabilitation being recommended for tax credit by the Department during the past tax year. Easement donations have also been



Preservation of Virginia's Civil War sites provides opportunities for visitors to experience a sense of place in the continuum of history. Above: The "Terrible Stone Wall," Sunken Road, strategic site in the Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862-63.

consistent with twenty-one easements last year, of which seven were from participants in the Threatened Properties grant program.

The statements of the Administration's policy on environment and preservation and the actions of the General Assembly on environment and growth, when combined with activities at national and local levels, mandate that our preservation partnerships must be expanded and new ones created. For economic development and tourism there is the obvious linkage of historic sites with the arts and museums. This partnership can quantify the economic benefits of increased jobs and revenue from events, exhibits and travel to special places. Virginia urgently needs a cultural tourism plan that not only characterizes the events and destination places but also defines the diversity of people with their living traditions and heritage into a dynamic strategy or action plan for promotion, presentation and protection.

Natural and historic resources are essential to Virginia's well being and future. What happens to the Bay's oysters or the Valley's farmland not only impacts the economy of a region's population but may endanger the way of life, material culture and heritage that is embodied in the region. As these issues are attacked we need to develop a strategy that defines the potentials of historic resources; that understands the varied elements of pride, identity and emotion that nurture it; that

Continued on page 23

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 Fall of 1989. 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 1,500 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.

The town of **Blackstone**, located in southeastern Nottoway County, originally was the site of four eighteenth-century crossroads. Two competing taverns gave the settlement its earliest name, Black's and White's. The name was changed in 1888 when the town was incorporated. From its earliest days, Blackstone has been a busy commercial and transportation center for Southside Virginia. The Southside Railroad, linking Petersburg and Lynchburg, was completed in the 1850s and included a stop at Black's and White's. The Southside Railroad merged with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad in 1881 to form the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The town's location in the midst of the dark tobacco farming region and the availability of rail and truck transportation enabled Blackstone to become a leader in the tobacco market. Ripe for both commercial and residential development, Blackstone experienced a building boom that lasted well into the twentieth century. The Blackstone Historic District includes many of the buildings and dwellings that resulted from that period of growth. Throughout the district, planned residential neighborhoods constructed by Blackstone Land and Improvement Company and the Blackstone Development Company feature homes in a variety of styles. Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Victorian and Bungalow styles are found in several neighborhoods. Impressive dwellings built by merchants and businessmen are interspersed with the more modest dwellings of middle-income residents. The commercial district boasts a wide variety of architectural styles as well, including Art Deco, Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival and Beaux Arts, along with several Victorian ironfronts. Four churches with distinctive architectural designs are also included in the district, featuring Roman Revival, Carpenter Gothic, Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles. The Blackstone College for Girls, dating from 1922, lies on the far west fringe of the district and is an outstanding example of Beaux Arts design.

The central portion of the house at **Blue Ridge Farm** in Albemarle County, built about 1870, served as the

core for the residence, enlarged and remodeled by famed architect William Lawrence Bottomley in 1923. The work of this master of the Georgian Revival style is evident throughout the interior and exterior of the mansion. Several of Bottomley's trademark features, including high-quality brick and woodwork, an open staircase and progression from light to dark spaces in the interior, are particularly noteworthy. The renovations completely altered the interior and exterior of the house, significantly enlarging it with the addition of two wings. Landscape architect Charles F. Gillette worked closely with Bottomley to create the expansive lawns and traditional English gardens that complement the estate and take advantage of the sweeping vistas of the rural setting. The combination of Bottomley's and Gillette's talents resulted in one of Virginia's finest examples of a Georgian Revival country estate.

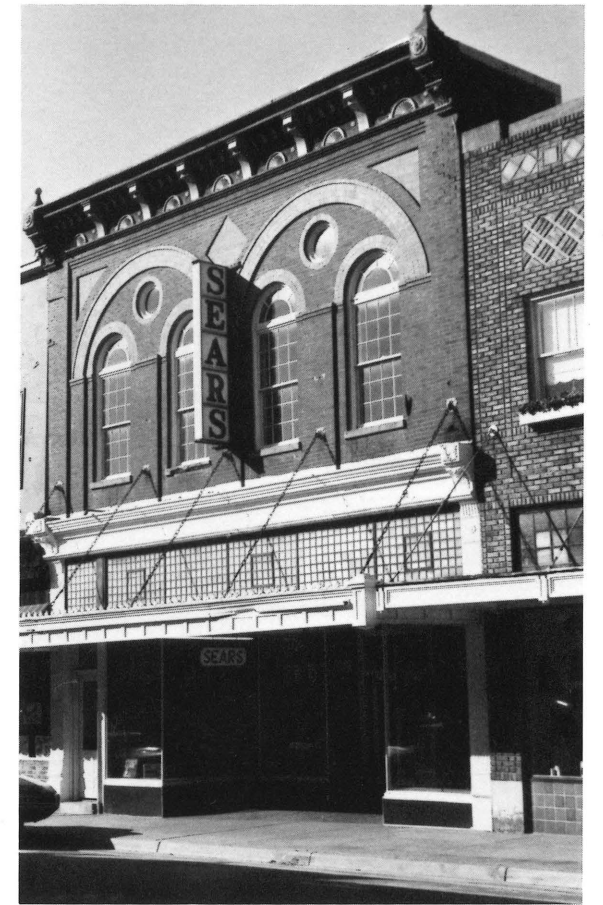
The **Brandy Station Battlefield District**, located in Culpeper and Fauquier counties, is composed of three separate areas: Brandy Station, Kelly's Ford and Stevensburg. The district contains the site of the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America. During the Battle of Brandy Station on 9 June 1863, the full cavalry corps of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia fought the full cavalry corps of the Union Army of the Potomac, a total of about 20,000 soldiers. Until the Battle of Brandy Station, the Confederate cavalry corps under the command of Major General James Ewell Brown (Jeb) Stuart had been superior to its Union counterparts, defeating and humiliating them at every turn. The battle, which technically was a draw, changed that relationship; the Union more than held its own. After the battle the Northern superiority in numbers, equipment and confidence contributed to the eventual defeat of the Confederacy. Situated in the rolling Piedmont countryside of eastern Culpeper and western Fauquier counties, the three distinct areas—Brandy Station, Kelly's Ford and Stevensburg—are named for the village or natural feature that is contained within them. The three areas of verdant countryside and gently rolling hills have changed little since 1863,



Residential neighborhood, Blackstone Historic District, Nottoway County.



Commercial buildings, Blackstone Historic District, Nottoway County.



Sears Building, Blackstone Historic District, Nottoway County.

Blue Ridge Farm, Albemarle County, was remodeled by William L. Bottomley, master of the Georgian Revival style.





View of the south end of Fleetwood Hill, looking southwest, in the Brandy Station Battlefield Historic District. Fighting to control this strategic high ground, Union forces repeatedly attacked Confederate lines on Fleetwood Hill, 9 June 1863, in the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America.



Looking north along eastern slope of Hansborough Ridge from Route 3, at approximate site of Doggett House. Advancing Union troops were stymied by Confederate cavalry regiments under the command of Colonel Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina, at Hansborough Ridge, long enough to ensure the ensuing stalemate at Brandy Station.



retaining their rural agrarian and small crossroads village character.

This scenic nineteenth-century village, located in the center of Prince William County, lies three miles south of Manassas on County Road 619 between Dumfries and Haymarket. **Brentsville** was developed in 1820, when the county built a new courthouse at that site. This fourth courthouse to be built in Prince William County served the county until 1893. By the late nineteenth century Brentsville was no longer functioning as the center of county affairs. The village had been bypassed by the railroads and eclipsed by Manassas as the major community in the county. In 1892 voters passed a referendum to move the county seat to Manassas. The village of Brentsville has seen very little alteration since the late nineteenth century and so retains a significant degree of integrity. The Brentsville Historic District incorporates the whole of the village, including two buildings previously listed on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places: Brentsville Courthouse, and the White House, an 1820s Federal-style two-story house built directly across from the courthouse. The district also includes two churches and several domestic buildings representing three architecturally distinctive time periods. There are two other early nineteenth-century homes, as well as seven turn-of-the-century dwellings of vernacular design and three I-houses. A 1940s Bungalow-style house represents the third period of design. Several outbuildings are scattered throughout the village, including two barns, a garage, three chicken coops, a washhouse, a workshop, a smokehouse, a servant's house and a small cottage.

Campbell Farm is a remarkably intact late nineteenth-century farm complex on an elevation overlook-

ing the town of Lantz Mills in Shenandoah County. A large Queen Anne frame house with an elaborate roofline is supplemented by seven frame outbuildings that serve the farm. The complex was built in 1888-89 for Milton C. Campbell. He had married into a prominent family of ironmasters with Canadian and Pennsylvanian connections. The family purchased two Shenandoah County iron furnaces after the Civil War, following other Northern entrepreneurs into what they hoped would become a prosperous, albeit capital-starved, Southern economy. The house at Campbell Farm reflects the optimism that pervaded the post-bellum era in the Shenandoah Valley.

On a ridge overlooking the Potomac River in rural King George County sits **Eagle's Nest**, a two-story, seven-bay, rectangular weatherboard farmhouse. Its foundations suggest that the current house was built in the mid-nineteenth century on the foundations of two previous dwellings on that site. The first house burned around 1793. A second house, built after the fire, is possibly incorporated into the current dwelling. The existing house is a complex example of a dwelling evolving over three centuries into a symmetrical house with an irregular plan. The property originally belonged to William Fitzhugh I (1651-1701), a prominent Virginia merchant and member of the House of Burgesses. The house later passed to the Grymes family, and several members of both the Fitzhugh and the Grymes families are buried to the east of the house in a cemetery that contains stones dating from 1679.

Simple and humble in appearance, **Emmanuel Episcopal Church** in Powhatan County is a rare and classic example of mid-nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture in Virginia. Built in the late 1830s, the pure Gothic Revival style of the design suggests that it



Since the late 19th century, the village of Brentsville, Prince William County, remains largely unaltered.



Campbell Farm, Lantz Mills, Shenandoah County, reflects the optimism that pervaded the post-bellum era in the Shenandoah Valley.



Eagle's Nest, King George County, originally belonged to William Fitzhugh I, Virginia merchant and member of the House of Burgesses. Credit: Anne Spicer Hubbert.



The pure Gothic Revival style of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Powhatan County, suggests it was taken from a pattern book of the late 1830s.



The Farm, Rocky Mount, Franklin County, was the site of a complex ironworks. Credit: Ann Carter Lee.



Built by architect Stanhope Johnson, Gallison Hall, Farmington, Albemarle County, epitomizes the country house ideal.



Fleetwood Farm, near the town of Arcola, Loudoun County.



Greer House, Rocky Mount, Franklin County.

was taken from a pattern book, a popular source of design in America and Europe at that time. The architects for the building were most likely General Philip St. George Cocke and A. J. Davis, the architect most closely identified with the design of the Virginia Military Institute. Cocke was a prominent landowner in the area and donated the land for the church's construction. Emmanuel Episcopal is one of Virginia's oldest surviving Gothic Revival churches and is significant for its excellent condition as well as its high level of architectural integrity. The interior features a double aisle, which is typical of antebellum churches. The baptismal font and the two altar chairs are original.

The Farm, located in Franklin County, sits on a hill in the town of Rocky Mount. In its heyday the house was an imposing reminder to the community of the importance of the man who lived there, the ironmaster of the Washington Iron Works, the county's major industry. Originally the site of a bloomery forge established in 1773, the property was sold in 1779 to Jeremiah Early and James Callaway, two wealthy investors who converted the forge to a blast furnace, a more sophisticated iron-making facility. The heirs of Callaway and Early sold the ironworks to the Saunders brothers in 1823. Peter Saunders, the eldest, lived on the property and served as the ironmaster. A large, complex operation, the ironworks was a typical "iron plantation," with many slaves and hired hands engaged in all aspects of the forge, as well as in growing crops and tending the livestock needed to support the workers. The ironworks flourished under Saunders' direction, but after the Panic of 1837, the Southern iron industry entered a decline from which it never fully recovered. Before the Civil War the ironworks ceased production, but the life of The Farm continued. The ironmaster's house, most likely built in the late eighteenth century, was expanded in the 1820s, and heavily remodeled in

the Greek Revival style around 1856. There were many outbuildings on the property, including barns, slave quarters, a dairy, an icehouse and a carriage house. The only extant outbuilding is a two-room slave quarters/kitchen.

Fleetwood Farm, also known as Greenhill, is an eighteenth-century farmhouse in Loudoun County near the town of Arcola. This side-hall plan farmhouse is an excellent example of the type of home built by upper middle-class Tidewater planters in the late eighteenth century. The Federal exterior reflects the high quality of local craftsmanship, while the interior of the house shows the Georgian influence typical of Tidewater colonial architecture. Three outbuildings—a barn, a smokehouse and a springhouse—contribute to the integrity of the plantation complex. The house, constructed about 1775, was originally owned by William Ellzey, a prominent lawyer and member of Tidewater society. He was an active participant in pre-Revolutionary activities in Loudoun County, and his signature is recorded on the Resolves for Independence, a document that resulted from a town meeting held June 14, 1774. Fleetwood Farm remained in the Ellzey family until 1806.

Gallison Hall in the Farmington area of Albemarle County is an outstanding example of Georgian Revival architecture. Built in the early 1930s by Stanhope Johnson, Lynchburg's renowned architect, this 44-acre estate epitomizes the country house ideal. Unlike other Georgian Revival dwellings of the period, the house was built to include the finest features of several famous colonial Virginia plantation houses, including Westover, Stratford Hall, Shirley and Bacon's Castle. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Julio Suarez-Galban, had spent many years touring Virginia's finest homes, noting their favorite features. They requested that Johnson incorpo-



Grove Mount, Richmond County, was inextricably woven into the social, cultural, economic, geographic and architectural fabric of the era.



Outbuildings at Grove Mount, Richmond County.



Interior of Grove Mount, Richmond County.

rate these designs into their new home. The completed residence is a surprisingly harmonious integration of elements of design reflecting the owners' eclectic tastes. The attention to traditional crafted moldings and brickwork reflects the then-current interest in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. The elaborate interior woodwork further illustrates the emphasis on architectural details; the design of each room on the first floor is directly derived from notable Virginia plantation houses.

The house of Dr. Thomas Bailey Greer, also known as the 1861 House, was built to be an imposing residence in the rural town of Rocky Mount. The home of a prominent Franklin County physician, the **Greer House** is important for its well-preserved Greek Revival detailing. Construction began in 1861 but was not completed until after the Civil War. The original T-shape structure has been altered three times, changing the form to resemble a square. Wide pine-plank flooring original to the house survives, as do the six original fireplaces and their detailed Greek Revival mantels. Dr. Greer was a third-generation county resident and played a significant role in local politics, as had his father and grandfather before him. He earned statewide renown for his achievements in medicine and served as a member of the first State Medical Examining Board, responsible for the formalization of the medical profession in Virginia.

Grove Mount, a large, nineteenth-century plantation house in rural Richmond County, sits high on a ridge overlooking Cat Point Creek and commands a sweeping view of the Rappahannock River Valley. The house is situated with a strict north-south axis and is rigidly symmetrical in design, in the late-Georgian manner. The two-story, L-shaped, five-bay frame dwelling has a hipped roof and three massive brick interior end

chimneys. The house and nearby one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed, frame dairy are important elements of a deliberately formal landscape, demonstrating the strong tradition of Georgian architecture that survived in Virginia well after the Revolution. The interior of the house reflects the Federal style more characteristic of its period. The house was built around 1780 by Robert Mitchell, a planter, gentleman justice and sheriff of Richmond County, and his wife, Priscilla Carter Mitchell, daughter of Robert ("Councillor") Carter, of Nomini Hall in Westmoreland County. Grove Mount is one of a group of four eighteenth-century plantation houses in near proximity to one another in Richmond County connected by close family ties and some architectural and landscape similarities. The group includes Sabine Hall, Mount Airy and Menokin. All of these houses occupy a high ridge of land overlooking the Rappahannock River Valley. The houses share a common Georgian axial landscape design with symmetrical formal grassed terraces on the riverside of the house. The four houses were all occupied by families of the same economic and social background. However, Sabine Hall and Mount Airy were built by exceptionally successful planters and reflect their wealth and status. Menokin and Grove Mount were much less extravagant, yet all four are inextricably woven into the social, cultural, economic, geographic and architectural fabric of the era.

This rapidly growing community traces its origins to the mid-nineteenth-century establishment of a mill sited on the Branch, a small local creek that still flows through downtown. **Herndon**, in western Fairfax County, has been dominated historically by the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad. Known originally as the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad, its presence shaped the community from 1859 to 1968, when the railroad ceased operations. In the post-

Civil War years the railroad influenced the settlement of that area of northern Virginia, as former Union soldiers and residents of Northern states resettled in and around the town of Herndon. Dairy farming soon became the leading industry of the area, encouraged by the proximity of Washington, D.C. By 1911, nineteen milk shippers were sending their milk on six trains a day to Washington from the Herndon depot. The town boasted one hotel, two guest houses, a bank, a newspaper office and several general stores lining the streets of the downtown commercial section. Summer residents, commuters and real estate developers began to change the rural character of Herndon during the early twentieth century. Residential growth in particular increased dramatically as more Washington, D.C., workers found Herndon to be a convenient town from which they could commute. Many residences in a variety of popular styles were constructed between 1890 and 1920, including several Sears & Roebuck prefabricated houses. As automobile and truck transportation improved, the railroad ceased to be as influential, and in 1941 passenger service was discontinued. The railroad experienced its busiest years between 1959 and 1961 when it was used to haul sand and construction materials to build Dulles Airport. That boom was not to last, however, and in 1968 railroad service was terminated. Recent growth continues at an overwhelming pace, in keeping with the rapid suburban development of the entire Washington metropolitan area. The Herndon Historic District, which includes 104 houses, twenty commercial buildings and numerous other turn-of-the-century buildings, is an important historic resource in this area of fast-paced development.

Marl Hill is a two-story frame house located near St. Peter's Church in New Kent County. The combination of both Federal and Greek Revival styles visible in the house is the result of two different building

campaigns, the first in the late eighteenth century and the second in 1825. Hand-hewn hardwood floor joists in the basement, wainscoting on the first and second floors and double closet doors with six raised panels are some of the architecturally significant features of the dwelling. The integrity of this rural property is enhanced by the surrounding boxwood gardens and five contributing outbuildings, including a historic pump house. The house is named for *marl*, a clay deposit that contains calcium carbonate used to fertilize soil deficient in lime. The slopes around Marl Hill display evidence of marl mining in the immediate vicinity.

Massaponax Baptist Church in rural Spotsylvania County was built in 1859 to serve a congregation founded in 1788. Constructed in the Classical Revival style, this simple, rectangular brick church was the scene of a war council held by General Ulysses S. Grant on May 21, 1864, following the Union victory at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Soldiers removed the pews from the church and arranged them in a circle in the yard. While war councils of this sort were not unusual, the presence of a photographer was. Grant and several of his generals, as well as Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, were photographed during the council by Timothy O'Sullivan. One of the outstanding photographers of the mid-nineteenth century, O'Sullivan is well known for his record of the Civil War as well as for his subsequent images of the American West. These unique photographs show the generals and their staffs conferring, studying maps and newspapers and writing dispatches. Grant is visible in all of these rare, candid photographs that give the viewer a glimpse into the day-to-day workings of an army at war.

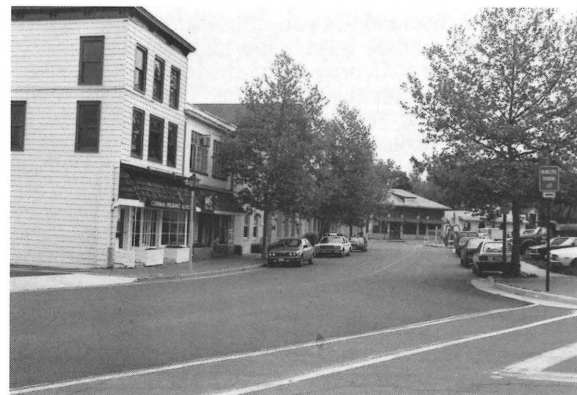
Located directly across from Poplar Lawn Park, the **William McKenney House** is the finest example of Queen Anne-Eastlake architecture in the city of

Petersburg. Built in 1890 by the city's leading postbellum architect, Major Harrison Waite, this elegant two-and-one-half story townhouse with twenty-three rooms is one of the few remaining examples of the private residences he designed. The house reflects the philosophy that "too much is just enough." The brick exterior features a three-story circular tower with a slate-covered conical roof. The steeply pitched slate roof is capped with ornate terra-cotta along its entire ridge. Inside the house are numerous examples of Victorian excess: elaborate carved woodwork in oak, cherry and mahogany; a built-in china press and sideboard; ten fireplaces, six of which are flanked by Italian tiles with floral motifs; brass hardware throughout; and oak flooring downstairs. The house, built with indoor plumbing, steam heat and both gas and electricity, still retains many of its original fixtures, including a footed bathtub and the parlor chandelier, which operates by both gas and electricity. Although the interior has undergone some limited alterations, the exterior has remained virtually unchanged since its construction. Commissioned by William McKenney, a prominent Petersburg attorney, the house was later owned by two other leading businessmen in the community. David Dunlop III, a tobacco manufacturer, was the second owner. The owner of Totty Trunk and Baggage Factory, William Totty, also lived here at one time. The house was converted in 1936 into three apartments and as a result suffered years of neglect, but the current owners have done much to restore this elegant mansion to its former grandeur.

The **Monument Avenue Historic District**, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, encompasses several blocks of Monument Avenue that are lined with grand houses and apartment buildings representing the homes of Richmond's elite from 1900 to 1940. The district also includes row houses along



William McKenney House, Petersburg, reflects the philosophy that "too much is just enough."



Herndon Historic District, Fairfax County, was dominated historically by the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad. Credit: William T. Frazier.

Herndon Historic District, Fairfax County.



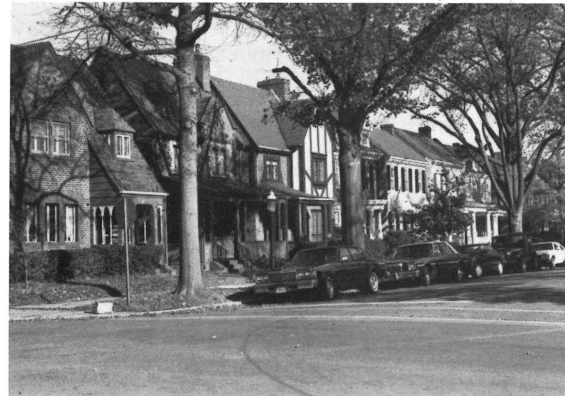
Herndon Historic District, Fairfax County.

Marl Hill, New Kent County.



Massaponax Baptist Church, Spotsylvania County.

Monument Avenue Historic District Extension, Richmond.



Monument Avenue Historic District Extension, Richmond.

The Monument Avenue Historic District, Richmond, represents the homes of the city's elite from 1900 to 1940.





J. Thomas Newsome House, Newport News, was the residence of a black attorney, journalist and prominent member of the community.



Morven, near Cartersville, Cumberland County. Credit: F. Turley.

West Grace Street and Park Avenue, representing the smaller and less architecturally distinguished homes of Richmond's majority middle-class residents of the same period.

The boundaries of the original district have been readjusted to conform with current National Register standards. Coinciding with a boundary of the Fan Area Historic District, the adjusted eastern boundary now includes the five 1923 Colonial Revival brick rowhouses at 1111 through 1119 West Grace Street. In addition, the adjusted western boundary now includes the entire 3100 through 3300 blocks of West Franklin Street.

The dwellings included in this new portion of the district consist of several brick row houses and detached houses, exhibiting Craftsmen, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival decorative detailing, as well as several small apartment buildings and duplexes. The entire

Monument Avenue Historic District provides a well-preserved collection of early-twentieth-century residential and ecclesiastical architecture within a planned urban landscape that is unsurpassed in Virginia for its quality of design.

Morven is a two-story brick residence built in 1820 by Randolph Harrison as a wedding present for his daughter, Jane, and her husband, William Randolph. The five-acre tract of land that was included in the gift was not enough to make this a working farm; the Harrison and Randolph families used the house as a retreat until 1831 when the property was sold. The land changed hands again in 1833, and then was purchased in 1836 by Eliza Harrison, widow of Thomas Randolph Harrison, the eldest son of Randolph Harrison. The house, which has undergone four separate additions, was originally of Federal-style architecture. The typical early nineteenth-century central-hall plan featured only two rooms on each floor. Later additions to the house enlarged it considerably without detracting from the character of the original design. The property also includes a cedar smokehouse with the original meat-hooks still in place and a schoolhouse built in 1890 by George W. Bogert, grandfather of the current owner.

The **J. Thomas Newsome House**, the home of a black attorney and journalist and a prominent member of the Newport News community, is a turn-of-the-century seven-bay, two-and-one-half story Queen Anne-style Victorian house. The steeply pitched, irregularly composed roof and the asymmetrical placing of its windows and doors distinguish this dwelling from other neighborhood houses. The interior has suffered few alterations and is notable for its elaborate ornamental spindle latticework. Slender fluted columns with Corinthian capitals frame the openings between the center passage and the adjacent rooms. Newsome, a



Paxton, Powhatan County.

graduate of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, was valedictorian of his class at Howard University Law School in 1889. He was among the earliest black attorneys admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. His involvement with the local community was extensive. He was instrumental in founding Trinity Baptist Church, organized the Colored Voters League of Warwick County and held several public offices throughout his political career in Newport News.

Just north of the Appomattox River in rural Powhatan County stands **Paxton**, a nineteenth-century farm complex that has remained largely unaltered since its original construction. Developed in 1820 by Dr. Ennion W. Skelton (1779-1836), the original property consisted of thirty-six acres of cultivated fields, agricultural buildings, the house and several outbuildings. Skelton was a prosperous country physician whose practice included Powhatan, Chesterfield and Amelia counties. He was also a partner in the Genito Mill, which by the mid-nineteenth century had become Powhatan County's largest and most prosperous grist mill. Paxton currently comprises eight acres, including the little-altered Federal-style brick I-house, a late nineteenth-century frame barn, a Flemish-bond brick smokehouse, two one-room-plan frame antebellum dwellings of uncertain use, and a brick-and-frame icehouse. East of the house is the stone-fenced cemetery of the Skelton family containing the graves of Skelton, his wife and his parents. Paxton was inherited by Skelton's eldest son, John, a respected community physician. The property remained in the Skelton family until 1869.

The **Plumb House** in the city of Waynesboro, built between 1810 and 1820, is a two-story log structure, originally built with a hall-chamber design but later altered to a central-passage plan. Elaborate Federal-



Plumb House, Waynesboro.

style mantels and an exterior Flemish-bond end chimney with patterned glazed headers distinguish this house, probably the oldest continuously occupied dwelling in Waynesboro. The house, which retains much of its integrity, stands in a commercial area of the city along Main Street, originally the principal road leading east and west from Waynesboro. One significant dependency remains: a smokehouse/summer kitchen located directly behind the house. The property was purchased in 1838 by Alfred Plumb, a local tavern owner, and has remained in the Plumb family ever since.

Second Presbyterian Church in Petersburg is remarkable for its architectural styling as well as for its colorful history. Built during the Civil War, this Gothic Revival church retains much of its original appearance, except for the loss of the original steeple



The interior of Second Presbyterian Church, Petersburg, includes features uncommon in Gothic Revival churches.
Credit: Willie Graham.

less than a year after construction. The interior is unusual, including some features uncommon in Gothic Revival churches. The plan is square rather than longitudinal, and the ceiling is flat instead of vaulted. A pendant and two medallions hang from the ceiling, but the rostrum is the true focal point, emphasized by a massive central pulpit and a ribbed-vaulted apse. The stained glass window in the apse, dating from 1861-1862, enhances the overall rococo French Gothic design. Construction was completed in 1862 under the direction of the Rev. Theodorick Pryor, who served as architect as well. Pryor resigned his ministry in 1863 to serve as a chaplain in the Confederate Army. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Miller, who had joined the Confederate forces in 1861 and participated in many campaigns before accepting the ministry at Second Presbyterian Church.

Located in rural Hanover County, **Trinity Church** is a simple yet finely detailed example of early-nineteenth-century ecclesiastical construction. Built in 1830 by William and Milton Green, the church replaced Hollowing Creek Chapel, which is believed to have been destroyed by fire. The unusual concentric circular plan of its chancel, which has a curved rostrum, a curved Holy Table and a curved ring of communion benches, are some of the details that add to its significance. One of the most interesting features of this Virginia church's gallery is a well-wrought sign that reads **FIRST THREE PEWS ON THIS SIDE, FOR SERVANTS**. The church has always been a part of St. Martin's Parish, which was formed in 1726. The congregation merged with Fork Church twenty-five years ago, and the church building was closed. An annual service is held in the church each Trinity Sunday.

The stylistic influences of Thomas Jefferson are strong and unmistakable in the **William Walker House** in

Trinity Church, Hanover County.
Credit: Thomas Pemberton IV.



Walker House, Warren, Albemarle County.
Credit: Geoffrey Henry.



southern Albemarle County. Built between 1803 and 1805 for William Walker, a prominent merchant in the town of Warren, the well-preserved residence exhibits the Palladian style of architecture that Jefferson revered. While the residence is only a single story, its classical lines impart a sense of power and strength identified with a man of Walker's standing in the community. The house was built by James Walker, William's brother. James Walker is known to have been professionally associated with Thomas Jefferson, having worked for him as both a millwright and a carpenter. While there is no actual proof that Jefferson had any direct involvement in the design of Walker's house, his influence is undeniable.

Willow Shade, located west of Winchester in Frederick County, is an excellent example of pre-Civil War architecture and is significant for its outstanding and unaltered interior. Graced by several large willow trees that have been there since the house was built in 1851, this late Greek Revival-style dwelling features a center hall symmetrical floorplan with individually styled woodwork in each of the four main rooms. A rear two-story ell, also built in 1851, contains more conservative interior detailing. The English basement houses the original kitchen with a large brick fireplace and a running spring. Originally part of a 305-acre estate, the property now consists of 4.5 acres, but includes several outbuildings and features, the most important of which is the original limestone outcropping and fieldstone foundation of a former sheep barn. The house was built by William Cather but is best known as the home of Willa Cather, an American author and winner of the Pulitzer Prize. She spent nine years of her childhood there and later recreated the surrounding Back Creek environment in her last novel, *Sapphira and the Slave Girl* (1940).

Home of author Willa Cather, Willow Shade, west of Winchester in Frederick County, exemplifies pre-Civil War architecture.



The sanctuary of Cove Presbyterian Church, Albemarle County. In the last issue of Notes on Virginia, the photograph for Cove Presbyterian Church featured the new education building, not the sanctuary.



State-Owned Buildings and Grounds

New Department Completes Major Survey

The Commonwealth of Virginia owns a remarkable collection of historic resources. Many of these historic properties, such as the University of Virginia and Gunston Hall, are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and on the National Register of Historic Places (See Notes # 28, pp 30-33), but many others until recently had never been adequately documented or evaluated. In 1987, the Department of Historic Resources (formerly the Division of Historic Landmarks) initiated a comprehensive survey of state-owned buildings, structures, districts, objects and designed landscapes that are at least forty years old. Conducted in four major phases over the last three years using funds specifically appropriated for the purpose by the General Assembly, field work and report preparation for this model survey project are now complete. The recommendations arising from the

comprehensive effort present an agenda for preservation action by the Department of Historic Resources and the Commonwealth that is certain to be in the forefront of public preservation efforts in Virginia throughout the 1990s.

The aim of the survey was to document all state-owned buildings and landscapes, forty years old or older, to determine which may be eligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The ultimate goal of the project is to strengthen protection of state-owned architectural/historic resources. Such protection is currently afforded by Virginia statute and policy only to state-owned properties that are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Heads of state agencies are required to submit all plans and specifications for projects involving registered state-owned properties to the Department of Historic Resources for

Contact Station, ca. 1937. Courtesy of Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.



The Dining Hall at Swift Creek Recreation Demonstration Area (later Pocohantas State Park) served group campers in the CCC era. Courtesy of Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

review and comment. The Governor considers the Department's comments in making final determinations on projects.

The Department selected Land and Community Associates, an interdisciplinary firm specializing in historic preservation and community planning, to conduct the survey. The Charlottesville-based firm is nationally recognized for developing tools and techniques for understanding, evaluating and protecting historic properties and districts, and for its extensive field survey experience both in and out of Virginia. Its principals, Timothy and Genevieve Keller, maintained a direct personal and professional interest in the project, while welcoming the Department's staff as active players on the survey team. Katharine T. Lacy of Land and Community Associates served as project manager.

Each segment of the survey began with development of historical narratives linking broad patterns of social, cultural and political history to the history and design of particular property types and institutions. Research preceding fieldwork revealed the influences that shaped and modified the buildings and landscapes of state institutions over time. The survey of historic buildings and grounds at Virginia's state college campuses, for example, first required research into the history of higher education in the Commonwealth as well as investigation of the relationship between the designs of the buildings and landscapes and the needs of individual institutions. This inquiry led the surveyors to expect to find similar types of buildings and landscape designs at Virginia's

historic state teachers colleges for women, notwithstanding more recent developments in coeducation. The majority of the historic buildings and landscapes at Virginia's state parks, on the other hand, trace their origins and designs to later influences in the era of the Great Depression and New Deal. Familiarity with the economic recovery programs of the Roosevelt Administration and the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service in developing state parks prepared the survey team to look for similar design qualities in all CCC-era state parks.

Thanks in great part to the cooperation of agency heads and staff, who were informed of the survey in advance of fieldwork, Land and Community Associates' survey created a broad, detailed and useful data base on state-owned historic resources. The surveyors prepared, revised and updated the Department's files on historic properties, gathering descriptive, photographic and geographic information on more than 2,000 previously unrecorded state-owned buildings. Supplementary information included news articles and scholarly papers; field notes from observations and interviews that may be useful in future investigations or evaluations; bibliographical data; sketches, maps and other graphics to document or analyze the properties and their resources; copies of historic photographs; copies of available maps and brochures; and selected 35 mm slides documenting the relevant features and conditions of properties surveyed. Using these slides and the results of related documentary and field research, Land and Community Associates



The Sunken Garden, designed by Charles Gillette in 1935, is an important landscape element of the William and Mary campus.

prepared slide presentations with accompanying scripts documenting the salient findings of each phase of the project.

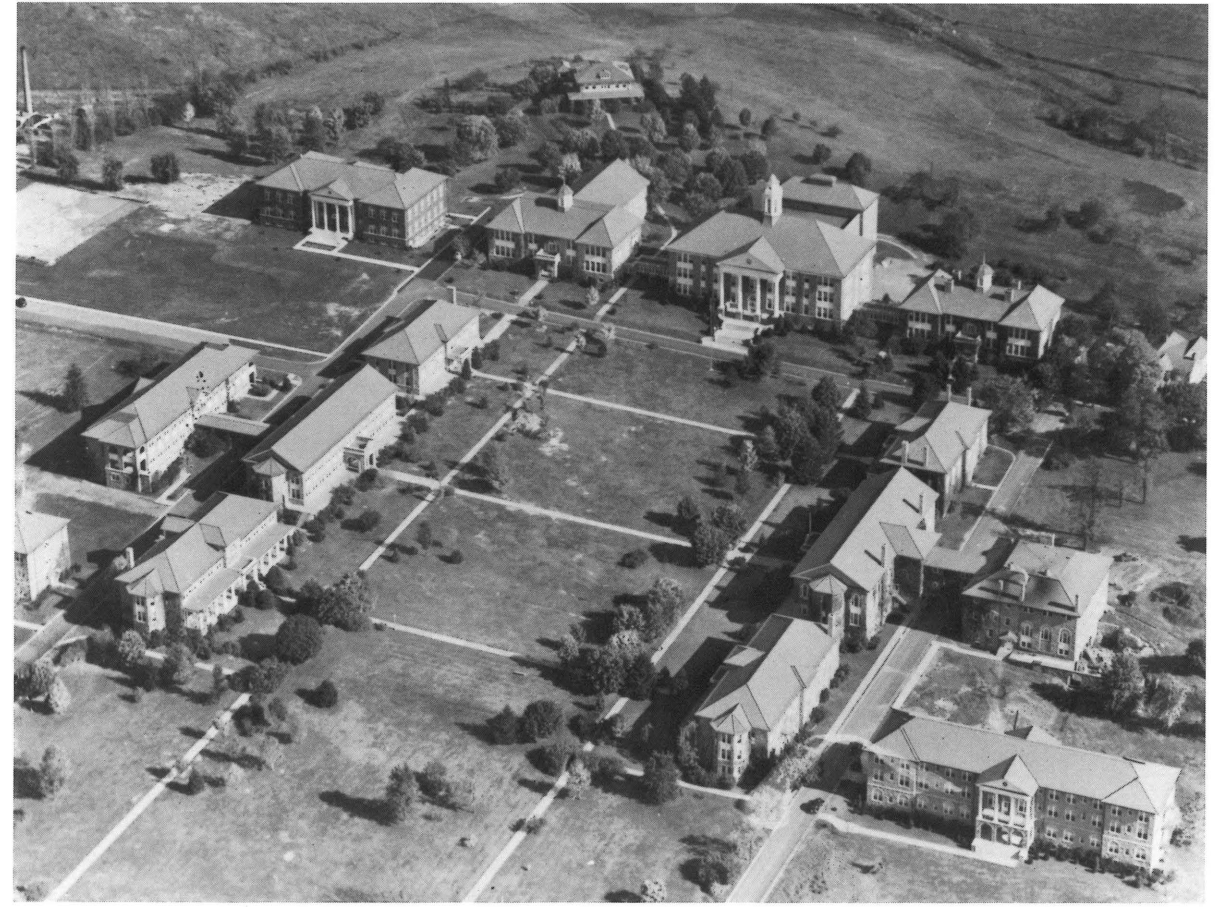
The end product of the survey is a series of final evaluation reports summarizing findings and recommendations for each state agency surveyed. The series includes a comprehensive study of historic properties at all state institutions of higher education, as well as detailed reports on properties managed by the departments of Conservation and Recreation, Corrections, Forestry, Game and Inland Fisheries, Transportation, General Services, Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse, and the Virginia Port Authority. The survey also produced brief summary reports on every agency managing at least one pre-1950 structure.

The survey team applied two tests for significance: 1) Does the property represent a significant pattern or theme in the history, design and/or culture of the nation, the Commonwealth of Virginia or the community in which it is located? 2) Does the property possess integrity, that is, does it retain the essential physical characteristics that make it a good representative of a particular theme or pattern? Register criteria recognize the following seven aspects, or qualities, which in various combinations, define integrity: historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The survey revealed that the largest number of state-owned historic buildings and landscape elements (650) belong to Virginia's institutions of higher education. Of these, the surveyors recom-

mended consideration of 485 for potential nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within nine historic districts. The report recommends consideration of new or expanded historic district boundaries at the College of William and Mary, James Madison University, Longwood College, Mary Washington College, University of Virginia, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic and State University and Virginia State University. The survey team indicated that the campuses identified as historic cannot absorb major new infill construction in their historic cores without compromising their historic integrity. Any proposed paving or infilling of the historic quadrangles and circles with large-scale landscape elements should be discouraged. Also to be avoided are intrusions upon significant views into and from the core campus areas, campus expansions that are damaging to the historical, social and design relationships with neighboring communities and policies that allow vehicular needs to overshadow historic environments.

Significant properties managed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation generally belong to one of four property types: CCC-era parks (Douthat, Fairystone, Hungry Mother, Seashore, Staunton River and Westmoreland), recreation demonstration areas (Pocohantas), recreation areas (Holliday Lake, Bear Creek, and Twin Lakes) and historical parks (Sailor's Creek, Staunton River Bridge Battlefield, George Washington's Grist Mill and Southwest Virginia



Aerial view of Madison College (now James Madison University), date unknown. Courtesy of Virginia State Library and Archives.

Ruffner Hall, Longwood College. Credit: Land and Community Associates.



Museum). In addition, several of the later parks include historic buildings or farms (such as Howe House at Claytor Lake, or the Turner Farm at Sky Meadows State Park) that predate the establishment of the park and are significant primarily for their architectural design and workmanship. The survey recommends the designation of historic districts at all the CCC-era parks, at Pocohantas and at Sky Meadows. It can be expected that increasing use of the parks and changing forms of recreation will place new pressures on the parks that may potentially threaten historic properties. Nevertheless, the survey concluded that historic resources at Virginia's state parks are remarkably well preserved and maintained.

The survey identified four major property types associated with penal and correctional institutions in Virginia: 1) the nineteenth-century penitentiary, 2) prison farms, 3) correctional facilities for juveniles and 4) correctional facilities for women. Of 253 individual buildings, structures and landscape elements recorded among properties owned by the Virginia Department of Corrections, the surveyors believe as many as 168 may be eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within a historic district or as part of a nomination related to one or more historic themes. A multiple property nomination for correctional institutions, for example, might be prepared resulting in the recognition of three new districts: one at the Beaumont Learning Center, Virginia's first major juvenile correctional facility; one at the James

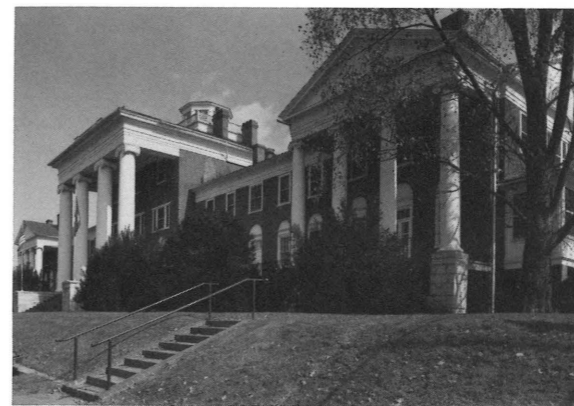
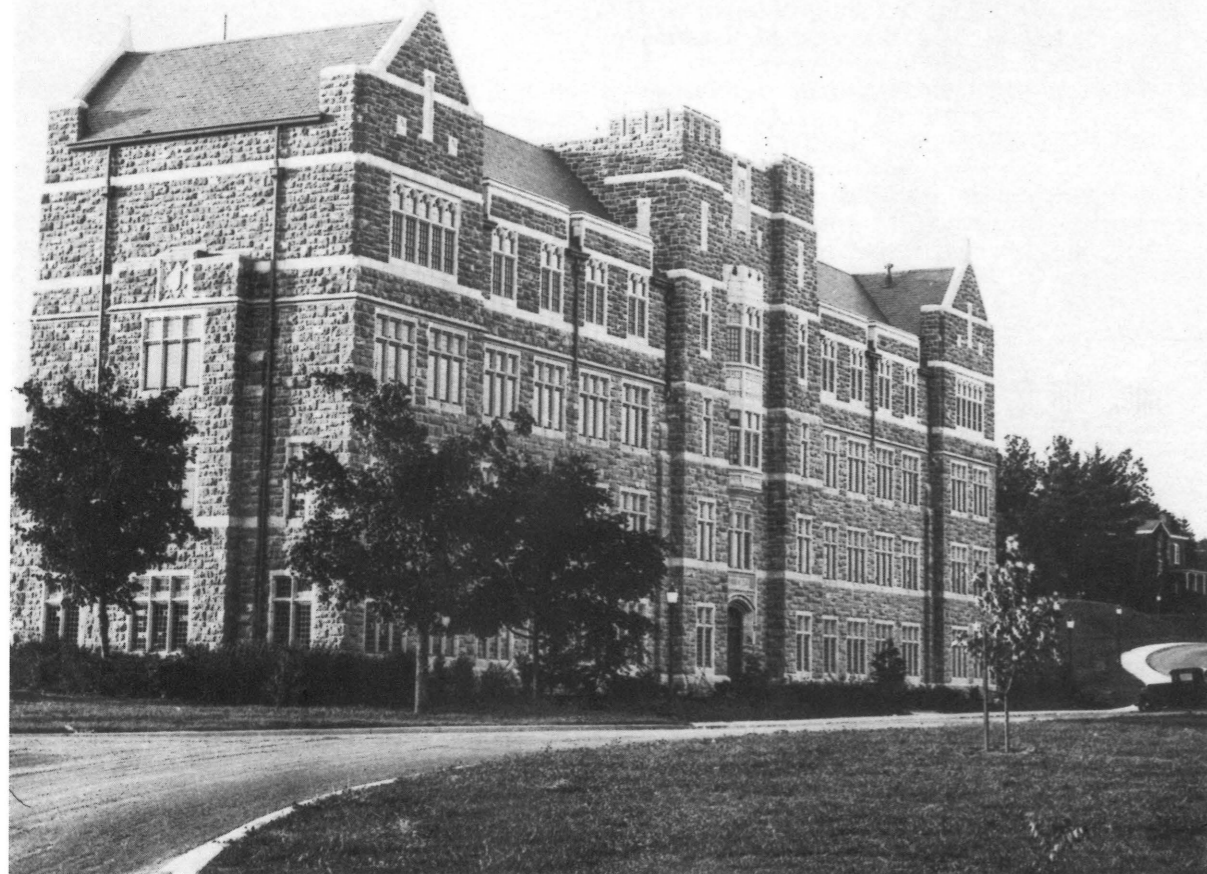
River Correctional Center, the state's first prison farm; and one at the Virginia Women's Correctional Center, the state's first and only correctional facility for women. The three corrections facilities are not currently in use as high security institutions and are remarkably well preserved. Consequently, preservation goals may not necessarily conflict with security at most of the historic properties. The Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond was determined to be ineligible for landmark designation, due to the demolition of the original Benjamin Latrobe building and due to other demolitions and alterations which have diminished the ability of the Penitentiary to represent the early history and design of penal institutions in Virginia.

The survey of properties associated with mental health care recorded 130 individual structures at eight institutions, all but one of which are managed by the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse. Five of the properties were founded as mental institutions, one began as a treatment center for epileptics, and two served originally as tuberculosis sanatoria. Although all these properties contain some historic buildings of architectural interest, in most cases, their original settings have been compromised by the addition of large-scale modern buildings. For this reason, the surveyors recommend only two campuses as potential register sites: the former Western State Hospital at Staunton, whose present register boundaries could be expanded, and Southwestern State Hospital at Marion, with eight potentially contri-

buted resources. Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg, established in 1770, is of great historical importance as the oldest mental institution in North America; but no buildings survive on its original sites. Its present grounds, developed in the 1930s, contain mostly post-1950 structures. In addition, the original hotel building at the Red Sulphur Springs resort, now the site of the Catawba Hospital near Roanoke, appears to be eligible as an individual resource related to the theme of nineteenth-century mineral springs resorts.

Finally, the survey suggested that historic district boundaries be expanded at the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind in Staunton and

Davidson Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, ca. 1939. Courtesy of Virginia State Library and Archives.



The Main Building of Old Western State Hospital is already listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.



The interior staircase of Old Western State Hospital.

Virginia State Farm (now James River Correctional Facility), ca. 1910. Courtesy of Virginia State Library and Archives.





The survey recommends an enlargement of historic boundaries at the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind in Staunton.

at Capitol Square in Richmond. The team documented eleven buildings at the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind—in addition to the Main Building already listed on the state and national registers—as contributing resources within a new historic district that would include the entire VSDB campus. Of thirty-one individual pre-1950 buildings, structures and landscape elements that are managed by the Department of General Services, the survey updated documentation on eight properties already listed on the state and national registers, while recording approximately seventeen other buildings that appear to meet register criteria as contributing resources within a potential Capitol Square historic district.

The survey documented relatively few previously unknown historic resources at other state facilities. For example, the survey resulted in the documentation and evaluation of twenty-seven buildings and structures owned by the Department of Forestry; however, none of these appears to be eligible for the registers. Of twenty individual buildings and structures owned by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, only one CCC-era fish hatchery is believed to be potentially eligible for registration. None of the thirty-eight pre-1950 individual buildings and structures owned by the Virginia Department of Transportation, or the forty-six individual buildings and structures owned by the Virginia Port Authority appear to meet register criteria.

While designed primarily to meet an acute planning need of public administration—to identify and evaluate previously unrecorded state-owned properties for Virginia and National

register designation—the survey is also valuable for the scholarly contribution it has made to our knowledge of Virginia institutional, architectural and landscape architectural history and design. Perhaps the most notable research finding of the project is the discovery that Virginia's pre-World War II college campuses are all related by a common set of design elements and principles, despite their other differences. The similarity among the state's campuses is attributable in part to the powerful influence of the University of Virginia on their design and layout. It is also due to the continued involvement of one architect—Charles Robinson—and one landscape architect—Charles Gillette—on the campuses of William and Mary, Virginia State, Mary Washington, James Madison and Radford during major periods of growth and development in the years between World War I and II.

The survey graphically revealed yet another striking similarity among Virginia's college campuses: their location with respect to a town or city. Grounded on the popular belief that the country provided a more healthful place to grow and learn, most of the campuses were originally sited on the edge of a town, or in a rural area removed from a town. The University of Virginia, for example, was deliberately located in a rural landscape about two miles from the then small town of Charlottesville. Nearly a century later, the Commonwealth's teachers' colleges for women (James Madison, Mary Washington, Longwood and Radford) were also sited in secluded areas on the edges of established towns. Today, with the major exception of the urban campuses of Virginia

Commonwealth University and Old Dominion University, most Virginia state schools fit neatly into the dominant nineteenth-century educational ideal of the college as a self-contained village isolated from the distractions of town and city.

By the twentieth century, however, the green or open lawn of the typical nineteenth-century Virginia campus had evolved from a three-sided to an enclosed quadrangle, and from a looser to a more tightly organized hierarchical campus plan, while preserving a sensitivity to existing topographic features. At all of the colleges but Longwood, the most important building is sited on a high point facing a central open green or lawn. The effects of modern campus planning philosophy are apparent at several campuses, where the traditional campus composition has sometimes become secondary to the individual newer building. Nevertheless, there has been relatively little demolition of early collegiate architecture. The Virginia campuses retain many of their original design characteristics. The desire to unify old and new is particularly apparent at the University of Virginia and Mary Washington College and has been a critical factor in the design and placement of new buildings there.

Notwithstanding the comprehensive character of the project, the survey was not without its limitations. Perhaps most importantly, since the scope of the project did not include an archaeological component, no archaeological studies were undertaken by the project consultants. The Department and the consultants expect, however, that many of the properties included in the survey have archaeological significance. For that reason, the consultant has recommended to the Department that an evaluation be conducted by a qualified archaeologist before land-disturbing activities are planned by any state agency on its historic buildings and grounds.

Besides this major limitation, the survey team found that there was not always sufficient evidence available to evaluate local historical or design significance. This weakness was particularly evident when assessing isolated state-owned buildings located outside historic cores of college campuses in communities lacking a local inventory of historic properties. In those instances the reports include recommendations concerning future research or survey. Finally, there will remain an ongoing need for all state agencies managing historic resources to continue to study and analyze their respective design histories, keeping others informed of any new findings.

The necessary first step in the preservation of the historic resources identified in the survey is a recognition by the Commonwealth that these resources are indeed significant. Accordingly, the first management recommendation of the survey is that this recognition be accomplished in two ways: 1) through listing all eligible properties and districts in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and 2) formal adoption of an official preservation policy by all institutions and agencies with management responsibility for historic resources. Official designation of these resources will ensure their timely consideration in the state project planning and review process. Adoption of a preservation policy would commit an institution to the wise use of historic resources entrusted to

its care. Other recommendations include the incorporation of preservation components into institutional master plans, development of maintenance plans based on the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*, preparation of necessary historic structures reports and provision for continuing education on preservation techniques for each institution's personnel employed in planning, building and grounds and maintenance.

Implementation of many of these recommendations goes beyond what the new Department of Historic Resources can accomplish on its own. However, there is little question that the survey has presented the Department and the Commonwealth with a challenging set of preservation goals for the decade ahead. It is important to emphasize that the Department's boards have not yet taken action on the survey's recommendations. In the coming months the Department will publish the final survey reports, and all agencies with management responsibility for historic resources will be provided copies of the survey findings. Their comments will be actively solicited. At the same time the Department will be preparing a multiple property nomination for all eligible properties and districts at Virginia's institutions of higher education.

The Department of Historic Resources regards timely designation of these state-owned historic resources as a vital element in guaranteeing that they will not be adversely affected by inappropriate changes. Deliberate action on the findings of the survey will go far in fulfilling the enlightened vision of successive Virginia governors and assemblies, first articulated in Executive Order Forty-Seven in 1976 and embodied statutorily in the Appropriations Act of 1990, that the Commonwealth should set an example of good stewardship for all its citizens "by maintaining State-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register according to the highest possible standards."

Robert Allen Carter

*Notes from the Director
Continued from page 3*

can recognize the forces that threaten it; that finds ways to establish a broad base "ownership" of preservation.

We should be able to define Civil War sites across the State in terms of a heritage network system with tourism, education, recreation and natural resource benefits. Virginia's unique Paleo-Indian sites that date from 12,000 years B.C. and Virginia Company archaeological sites of the seventeenth century have protection needs that also have research, interpretive, recreation and open space benefits. Afro-American communities in cities, towns and rural areas have an opportunity to address their heritage and place as they improve their economic and physical environment. Concerns for people and their environment are important to Virginians today. As the vision for Virginia is formed we can focus on protection and management of our historic resources. The time is now for preservation to speak!

Hugh C. Miller, FAIA
Director

Gloucester County Archaeology At Shelly

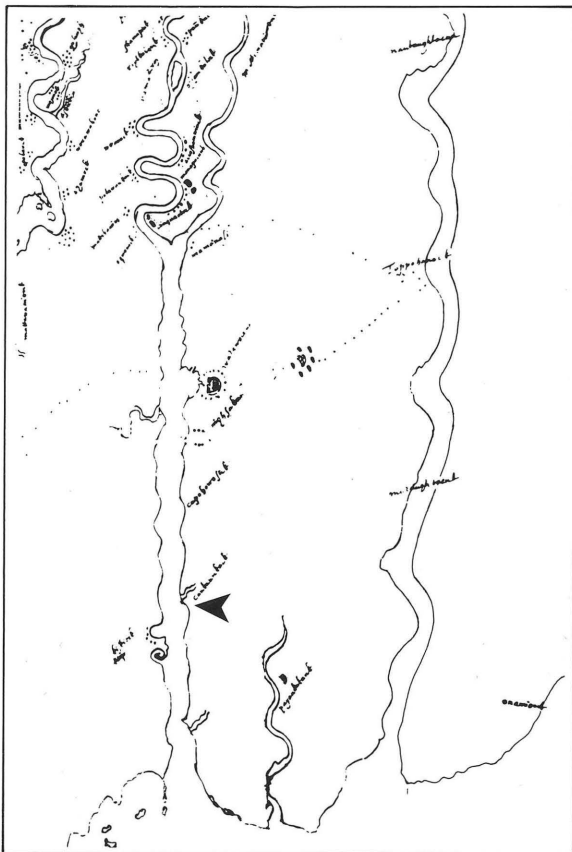
Situated at the confluence of the York River and Carter Creek in Gloucester County, the property known as "Shelly" is part of a rich estuarine setting associated with some of the area's most fertile agricultural soils. As a result, Shelly has been occupied almost continuously for at least the last 2,000 years. Because of the known archaeological potential of the area and local interest in having it nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources conducted an intensive survey at Shelly from 1987 through 1989. This resulted in the identification of 29 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within a 176-acre tract now listed in the National Register as the Shelly Archaeological District. The remarkable variety of resources associated with Shelly clearly establishes it as a property of state-wide archaeological significance.

Shelly takes its name from an unusually large Native American site covering 30 acres and defined by the presence of dense oyster shell. Representing what archaeologists call a "shell midden," such accumulations at Shelly were created by Native Americans who relied for centuries on oysters as a critical food source. Both historical and archaeological evidence indicates that this site is the likely location of "Cantaunkack," a Powhatan settlement depicted on the early seventeenth-century "Zuniga" map. This manuscript map, thought to be a copy of the map sent by John Smith to England sometime before June 1608, depicts the location of several Native American settlements in what is now Gloucester County, including one identified as Cantaunkack situated on the east bank of a principal creek at its confluence with the York River. Cantaunkack is shown as directly across from a spit, probably Penniman Spit, which is in the same location in relation to Shelly as the Zuniga map depicts. Cantaunkack next appears as "Candaungack" where Captain William Claiborne, during the second Anglo-Powhatan War in 1629, "lan'd and fought ye Indians & cut down their corn." This indicates that the settlement of Cantaunkack survived 22 years after Jamestown, making it remarkably important for studies on Powhatan/English interactions during this critical period.

Archaeological testing of the shell midden at Shelly showed nearly continuous occupation since ca. the first century A.D. The remarkably well preserved deposits included intact living floors and features, documenting the increasing sedentism and intensification of Native American estuarine use characteristic of this lengthy period



Undisturbed Native American shell midden, circa A.D. 300 to A.D. 900, as revealed through intensive archaeological testing.



The "Zuniga" Map of 1608. Arrow indicates location of Shelly and "Cantaunkack."



Department archaeologists examining a cultivated field at Shelly.

across coastal Virginia. While no artifacts of European origin were discovered, this result was not unexpected given the rarity of such material on Native American sites dating to the early Contact period. Present, however, were Native American ceramics typically dating to the sixteenth through early seventeenth centuries and consistent with what one would expect at the site of Cantaunkack. Though formerly common in the Middle Atlantic region, shell middens have rapidly disappeared over the last century due to causes ranging from natural erosion to commercial mining of the shell for use as lime. Indeed, the shell midden at Shelly represents one of the largest and best preserved surviving examples of this important Native American site type.

While less spectacular, other Native American sites at Shelly date from as early as 3000 B.C. to the end of the prehistoric period. These sites represent small temporary camps used while seasonally exploiting local resources. As such, they provide important information on settlement patterns over the landscape and on how seasonal use of Shelly changed over time from a focus on the inland use of the property to a more intensive concentration on the estuarine environment later. These changes apparently are related to rising population and increasing sedentism.

The historic occupation of Shelly may date to as early as 1639 when the property was granted to George Menefie, a prominent merchant and member of the Governor's Council. Menefie's grant of 3,000 acres was the first recorded for the north bank of the York (then Charles) River and included

property "bound and beginn. at the Creeke upon the west side of the Indian feildes opposite to Queenes Creeke and extend down the river to a Creeke called by the name of Timbernecke Creeke Eastward." It is likely that these "Indian feildes" are the same as Zuniga's "Cantaunkack" and Claiborne's "Candaungack." While the records are silent as to when Shelly was first seated by the English, the property remained in the Menefie family until 1680 when it was acquired by John Mann, a prominent merchant.

Mann's residence is depicted on Augustine Herrman's map of 1670/73 as just east of Shelly at Timberneck, along with another structure further west and adjacent to the Shelly property. By 1680 and continuing through the seventeenth

The Augustine Herrman Map of 1670/73. Arrow indicates location of Shelly at the mouth of Carter Creek.



century, Shelly would have served as a dependency to Mann's principal habitation area at Timberneck.

Three archaeological sites were discovered at Shelly reflecting English occupation dating back to as early as the mid-seventeenth century, the first such historic sites yet identified in Gloucester County or adjacent areas north of the York River. The Department conducted archaeological test excavations at one of these sites, showing it to be in an excellent state of preservation. Surviving features indicated the presence of at least two earthfast structures in association with a ditch and a possible slot fence. Artifacts recovered include large-bore kaolin and locally made pipe stems, fragments of English flint, case bottle glass, a variety of metallic artifacts and ceramic fragments representing Colono Ware, Surry Ware, tin-enamelled earthenware and Rhenish stoneware vessels. Both the architectural evidence and material culture indicate that the site was probably occupied by tenants and/or slaves, a view that is consistent with the sparse historical information available for the property. These sites are of great significance because they represent not merely the earliest English occupation at Shelly, but also the earliest known settlement north of the York River as the English expanded outward from the James-York Peninsula by the mid-seventeenth century. They also help document the character of late seventeenth-century tenant lifeways when Shelly was a dependency of the Timberneck estate.

Following John Mann's death in 1694 most of

his York River property was inherited by his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Matthew Page, a member of the Governor's Council and of the first Board of Visitors for the College of William and Mary. With the establishment of the Page family at Rosewell on the west side of Carter Creek, directly opposite Shelly, the status of Shelly as a dependency continued through the eighteenth century.

While Rosewell has been the object of considerable interest among historians, architectural historians and archaeologists, little attention has been focused on its relationship to the adjacent Shelly tract. This lack of attention is partially based on the fact that Shelly represented a dependent farm occupied by servants, primarily slaves, whose lives rarely appear in the historical record. Dependent farms such as Shelly, however, constituted the economic basis on which the lavish display of social status at Rosewell was built. The isolation of Shelly created by Carter Creek on the west and Cedar Bush Creek on the east accentuates the sense of separateness noted by historians as characteristic of the social and physical distinction of communities of planters and servants during the eighteenth century. While not intensively tested, numerous sites were discovered at Shelly which through future excavations could provide important information regarding the relationship between such socially and physically separated, yet interdependent, populations.

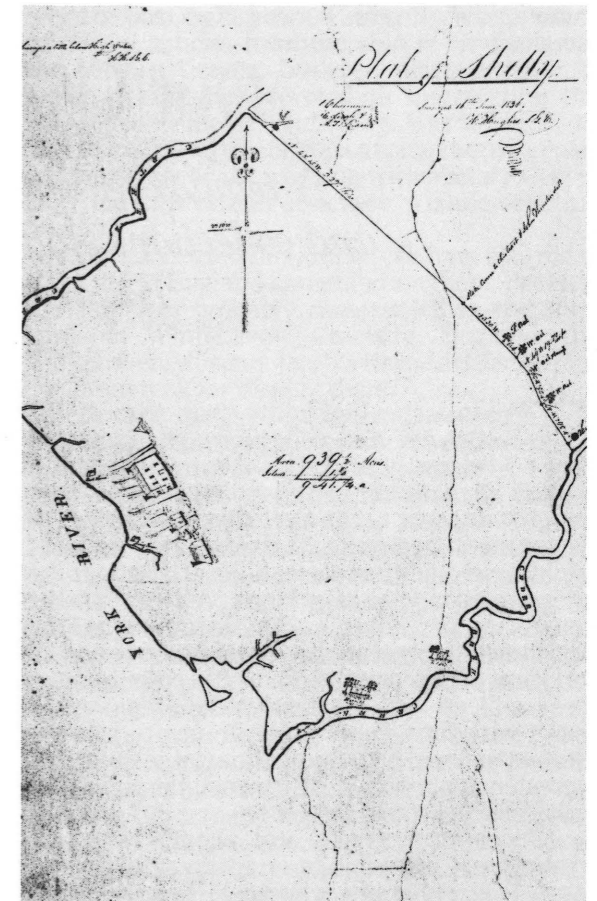
The first occupation of Shelly by a resident owner occurred in 1788 when Mann Page III,

eldest son of Governor John Page and great-great grandson of Matthew Page, relocated to the property from Rosewell following his marriage to Elizabeth Nelson. Mann Page III proceeded to construct a modest frame dwelling at Shelly, probably completed in 1794, where he and Elizabeth raised 14 children. Though the house survived until 1883 when it was destroyed by fire, no photographs have been found. Its location and those of several adjacent outbuildings are depicted both on an 1836 plat and a subsequent Coastal Survey from 1857. Both the principal residence and several of the related dependencies have been identified archaeologically, as have other associated buildings dating to the late nineteenth century. These sites complement the diversity of earlier historic sites, thereby providing a remarkable breadth to Shelly's archaeological resources and their research potential.

To this day portions of Shelly remain in the Page family. Through their interest and that of their neighbors, an intensive archaeological survey of Shelly was made possible, resulting in its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Such interest also is likely to help ensure its survival as one of the Commonwealth's most significant complexes of archaeological resources.

Antony F. Opperman
Staff Archaeologist

E. Randolph Turner, III
Head, Survey and Planning
Bureau



Shelly as an independent estate, 1836.

Remains of a mid-seventeenth-century earthfast building at Shelly. Arrows indicate the position of postholes into which upright framing timbers would have been set.



Shelly (background) and Rosewell (foreground), facing southeast. The geographic and historic relationship of these two tracts is critical to understanding the historic context of Shelly and its environs during the colonial and post-colonial periods.



Out Of The Attic

A regular feature from the curation and collections staff of the Department of Historic Resources

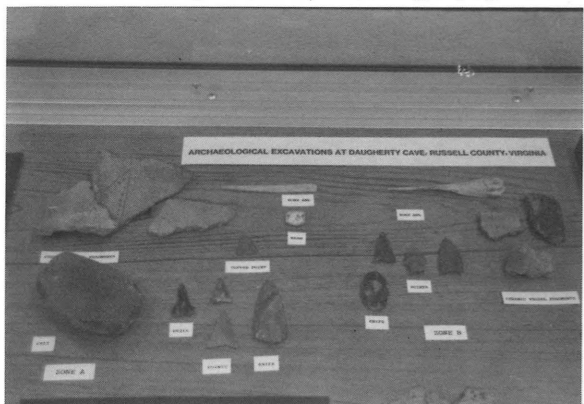
This issue highlights that part of the curation and collections program that brings the artifacts to the public. Exhibit preparation and installation are a large and growing part of the Department's work. The Department designs, fabricates and delivers exhibits, in addition to loaning artifacts to be incorporated into larger exhibits prepared by other institutions. Collections maintained by the Department represent all areas of the state and all periods of prehistory and history. In order to share these collections effectively, the Department works with local community groups to produce exhibits that will help the public at large to develop a greater appreciation of its past through local archaeological resources.

Choosing artifacts and photographs and creating text for exhibits is an exciting project. Staff archaeologists who have been directly

Old Gloucester Town building foundations and artifacts are on view for present-day inhabitants of Gloucester at the Waterman's Hall on VIMS campus. This exhibit was based on the archaeology done before the construction of the building.



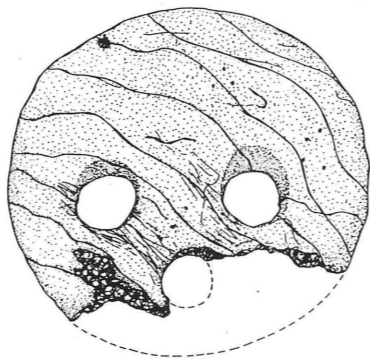
Daugherty Cave was a well-stratified prehistoric site with an occupation date from ca. 7800 B.C. to A.D. 300. Artifacts on exhibit include stone points, bone awls and copper fragments.



involved with projects work with preservation planning staff to select the best photographs and the most significant artifacts. A great percentage of the artifacts recovered from sites are useful for research purposes and site interpretation only; however each site has its "stars"—those unique items that can be exhibited effectively to interpret the lifestyle or subsistence patterns of the former occupants of an area while creating an understanding of what life was like many years ago.

During the past year Department archaeological staff were asked by the Army Corps of Engineers to place an exhibit in their new Visitors Center at Philpott Dam. An extensive archaeological survey was conducted in the area in 1984-85 to identify sites that might be affected if a second dam were constructed. Using artifacts found during these investigations, the Department created an exhibit of prehistoric artifacts from the

This deadeye recovered from the shipwreck at Yorktown is now on exhibit in the Whitehaven Museum in England. It was originally used to hold the lines which supported the mast of the ship.



The Management Center at Philpott Dam serves as a visitors center for the public. Exhibits include those on the technology of dam construction, the environment and the Department's exhibit on the prehistoric inhabitants of the valley.



area showing examples of the tools and of other materials used by early inhabitants of the Charity Lake area. The archaeological exhibit was incorporated into a larger exhibit on the environment and ecology of the area already in place at the Visitors Center.

In another instance, the Department responded when a Russell County Board member requested an exhibit of artifacts excavated from a rock shelter site located in the county. The exhibit's location in the library gave county residents an opportunity to see first-hand evidence of the prehistory of their area. This exhibit was supplemented by a reading list on prehistoric sites and cultures supplied by the Department.

An exhibit was created for the Westmoreland County Historical Museum based on the work done by Vivienne Mitchell and others at the Nomini Plantation site. With Mrs. Mitchell's enthusiastic help and knowledge of the site, along with her field maps and drawings, the Department was able to illustrate the excavation of the site and the findings from that work. The resulting display included photographs of the plantation house foundations as well as artifacts relating to the activities of a Westmoreland County family in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science requested an exhibit for the lobby of its administration building in connection with presentation of the Virginia Landmarks Register Plaque for the Gloucester Town Historic District. During the years 1979-1981, prior to the building of Waterman's Hall and a parking lot, Department staff conducted an archaeological study on the property. Both seventeenth- and eighteenth-century building foundations and military fortifications with associated artifacts were found during the course of the project. Using photographs of the excavation work in progress and the artifacts, an exhibit was created interpreting the early port town of Gloucester Town.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation has been working closely with the Department on exhibits at the Yorktown Victory Center featuring the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project. Primary resources for these exhibits are artifacts and maps from this longterm project carried out

over the past eight years. Currently, a temporary exhibit of articles from the ship is on display at the Victory Center; however, plans envision a major exhibit hall devoted to interpreting the ship's role in the Revolutionary War activities at Yorktown. Department staff are currently preparing the artifacts and working with Victory Center staff and their exhibit designers to implement this project.

Artifacts from this shipwreck have also made their way to England for exhibition there. Because the ship was probably constructed in the shipyards at Whitehaven, Cambria, England, the Whitehaven Museum has borrowed artifacts from the shipwreck for display there.

During the past year the Department has prepared special exhibits for the Governor's Office, the Secretary of Natural Resources' office, the Garden Club of Virginia's Historic Garden Week, the Virginia State Fair and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts' Artmobile. Each of these exhibits required a special focus to enhance the unique theme of the occasion. For example, an exhibit of the archaeology conducted at Bacon's Castle which focused on locating and identifying the historic garden elements was prepared for Historic Garden Week. The Virginia Museum's Artmobile theme was "fragments in art." Pot fragments, or sherds, from the State's collections were used to illustrate the theme.

The Department lends its collections to other museums that have specialized missions, such as the Museum of Natural History in Martinsville and Jamestown Settlement, formerly Jamestown Festival Park. Museums often incorporate the Department's archaeological materials into an educational program or exhibit to enrich their particular presentations.

The Department sees this program as an integral part of its mission to educate the public about Virginia's rich archaeological resources. Working in partnership with museums, libraries, local governments and private institutions is an important step toward the goal of broad dissemination of invaluable cultural information to all citizens of the Commonwealth.

Lysbeth Acuff, Curator

Visitors at the State Fair enjoy the artifacts and historic house replica displayed in the Department exhibit.



A Cooperative Effort To Protect The Bonham Village From Industrial Development

In the spring of 1989, the Department of Historic Resources, in cooperation with officials of Smyth County and the Town of Chilhowie and an engineering consulting firm, devised an innovative management plan to save a 400- to 600-year-old Native American village lying in the path of a proposed industrial park. This effort was unusual in the degree of cooperation and coordination provided by state, county and local agencies.

Smyth County and the Town of Chilhowie purchased an option on an 81-acre tract of land in 1989 for the development of a much-needed complex to be known as Deer Valley Industrial Park. The Bonham Site, an extremely significant Native American village dating to A.D. 1400-1600, lies near the center of this tract. The county and town, in cooperation with the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission, the design firm of Dewberry and Davis, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, developed a cultural resource management plan to help protect the site.

The Bonham Site is located on a floodplain of the Middle Fork of the Holston River near Chilhowie. Since the 1940s, numerous Native American artifacts have been collected from the site but never analyzed professionally. These artifacts suggested that undisturbed cultural remains existed which could yield important data concerning the way of life of Native American people in Southwest Virginia. Because town and county officials were concerned about this significant site, they contacted the Department and an archaeological consultant to explore alternatives for its preservation.

The consultant, Calvert W. McIlhany, was hired to determine the boundaries of the site. His recommendations for protection of the site were made to the Department and to the Smyth County Board of Supervisors in July 1988. The engineering consultant firm of Dewberry and Davis then developed a step-by-step cultural resource management plan to incorporate those recommendations.

It was determined that complete avoidance of the site within the context of development was not feasible. The village would have to be incorporated into a plan which allowed for access routes to various parcel locations. A plan was devised whereby all or major portions of the site could be preserved for future research. The access road would be constructed on the surface without disturbing the underlying site of the village. Since the village will be situated in the corner of each of the four parcels, construction within each parcel can be modified to avoid disturbing the village.



The eastern trench at the Bonham Village Site; feature pits are visible in the foreground.

Plans called for the following procedures and materials to be used during construction of the main access road over the village.

1. A protective layer of soil at least four feet in depth would be installed beneath the area to be paved. The paved area would measure 38 feet wide within an overall 60-foot-wide right-of-way. Utility lines would be incorporated in the fill pad on either side of the road.

2. Prior to installing fill material, a soil stabilization fabric would be placed over the existing ground surface to allow for construction without removal of the top layer of soil over the village and to lessen the likelihood of soil compaction within cultural features.

3. To reduce contamination from the leaching of highly dissimilar soils, road fill would consist of similar alluvial soil obtained from within the industrial park tract.

4. Equipment used during installation of the fill pad would work from the edge of the site whenever possible, remaining on the pad to reduce distortion of underlying cultural features.

5. The remainder of the village would be capped with soil-stabilization fabric and a more shallow cap of protective soil.

6. A strip of magnetic tape would be placed around the perimeter of the village to aid in relocation of site boundaries and in any future construction and site-avoidance planning.

Following McIlhany's recommendations and the engineer's innovative design plan, the Department recommended testing within the right-of-way for the access road as part of the site protection strategy. Site testing was desired for the following reasons: 1) a large portion of the site would be sealed permanently beneath the access road; 2) no professional excavation had ever been conducted at the site; and 3) the recovered information would be of great value to the professional archaeological community, as well as to Smyth County and the Town of Chilhowie.

The Department's plan was to strip a portion of the site of plow zone, map features and postmolds at the surface of the subsoil and excavate a sample of the features. The investigation would result in the recovery of items of material culture and floral and faunal remains, as well as in the recording of house patterns and degree of feature disturbance caused by previous indiscriminate digging.

The original survey of the village recorded darkened soil and cultural material within a roughly circular area measuring approximately 152 meters east-west by 134 meters north-south. Site testing was conducted by the Department in October and November, 1989. The plow zone from two linear trenches along the centerline of the proposed access road at the eastern and western edge of the village was stripped by a grade-all from the Virginia Department of Transportation. McIlhany acted as field director for the excavation of a sample of the exposed features and postmolds, while members of the Wolf Hills and Roanoke chapters of the Archeological Society of Virginia assisted with the field work.

Trenches were dug to check for possible palisade lines around the village. The easternmost

trench was 37 meters long, and the westernmost trench was 45 meters long. Results proved the village to be approximately 152 meters in diameter. A total of 42 features and 204 postmolds were recorded within the two trenches. Features included storage pits and two circular fire-reddened areas representing hearths. Eight rectangular pits in the easternmost trench appeared to represent the recent burial of sheep and other livestock. One undisturbed human burial was encountered within the westernmost trench. Fragments of human bone were recovered from two disturbed pits, while several other features contained areas of loosely consolidated soil, bottle caps and paper that suggested partial disturbance by recent indiscriminate digging.

A total of twenty-five Native American features and two historic period livestock burials were partially investigated. One-half of each feature was excavated, and the soil was screened through one-quarter-inch wire mesh to recover cultural material. A soil sample was also taken from each recognizable fill episode for future recovery of floral and faunal material. A plan and profile were drawn, while color slides and black and white photographs were taken of each feature. The only articulated human burial encountered was partially exposed, photographed and covered with a sheet of plastic before the pit was backfilled. Cultural material recovered included a large sample of lithic and ceramic artifacts, carbon samples, bone and shell. This provided an excellent data base for future study of similar sites in Southwest Virginia.

As Deer Valley Industrial Park is developed, preservation and management of the village sites will be an ongoing project for local, county and state agencies. Any proposed construction within the four parcels where the village is situated will be monitored in a continuing effort to preserve the site.

The concern, effort and cooperation for the preservation of the Bonham village site shown by all agencies involved should serve as a model for future cooperation among local governments, developers and preservationists.

Calvert W. McIlhany
Contract Archaeologist

Bonham Village Site: western trench; Town of Chilhowie is visible in the background.



An Update

Certified Historic Rehabilitations in Virginia

Certified rehabilitations of historic buildings—Tax Act rehabilitations—were one of the most dynamic and visible measures for preserving old buildings during the early 1980s. Since the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, however, there has been a substantial decline in Tax Act activity in Virginia.

The National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation report that certified historic rehabilitation projects nationwide have fallen to one-third the level that was reached prior to 1986. While popular perceptions that the program has expired are incorrect, it has been reduced to a secondary program in some states.

Certified Rehabilitation activity in Virginia has declined from pre-1986 levels, both in numbers of buildings rehabilitated and in dollars invested in the buildings; but many Virginia property owners still see the credits as a valid investment incentive. Over the past five years, the annual numbers of new projects in Virginia and the approximate dollar values of the investments have remained constant. National Park Service figures for fiscal year 1989 show that among the states of the Mid-Atlantic Region, only Pennsylvania and New York saw more certified rehabilitation activity than Virginia.

Virginia's single largest rehabilitation project, the multi-building Tobacco Row project in Richmond, is under construction. When this project is completed, it will be among the nation's largest certified historic rehabilitations. Tobacco Row Associates are renovating the massive factories that were built for Richmond's old tobacco processing industry. The first building in this complex, the Cameron Building, is scheduled for completion this year, and the Kinney Building

is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Recent efforts to revise the tax code have not been approved by Congress, and the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 remain in effect. A 20 percent tax credit is available for certified rehabilitations of historic buildings, and a 10 percent credit is available for commercial rehabilitation of non-historic buildings that were constructed before 1936.

Some older centers of rehabilitation activity in Virginia, including Richmond's Shockoe Slip and St. John's Church historic districts, Fredericksburg and Staunton, remain active. Several other historic districts have seen increased rehabilitation activity in recent years, especially Culpeper and Richmond's Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row. The Main Street program is also promoting rehabilitation activity with certified historic rehabilitations in the Main Street communities of Petersburg, Manassas, Winchester and Bedford, as well as in Fredericksburg and Culpeper. To date, applications proposing the investment of over \$320,000,000 in the rehabilitation of Virginia's historic buildings have been reviewed by the Department of Historic Resources, and completed rehabilitation projects totalling \$150,000,000 have been certified by the Department of the Interior.

Property owners interested in the rehabilitation tax credits should contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for the publication "Rehabilitation Tax Credits: A Taxpayer's Guide," and for the federal Historic Preservation Certification Application.

John E. Wells
Architectural Historian

Certified Historic Rehabilitations In Virginia August 1989 - April 1990

Completed and Proposed Rehabilitations

COMPLETED REHABILITATIONS:

Charlottesville <i>Rugby Road/University Corner Historic District</i> 1 University Circle	\$308,000.00
<i>Charlottesville/Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District</i> 106 South Street	\$240,000.00
Charles City County Law Office, Sherwood Forest	\$126,000.00
Culpeper <i>Culpeper Historic District</i> 226 E. Davis Street	\$87,852.55
236 E. Davis Street	\$87,852.55
246 E. Davis Street	\$122,584.00
Danville <i>Danville Historic District</i> 131 Jefferson Avenue	\$49,990.00
Fredericksburg <i>Fredericksburg Historic District</i> 505 Caroline Street	\$34,000.00
606 Caroline Street	\$28,756.00
307 Princess Anne Street	\$82,000.00
Loudoun County <i>Leesburg Historic District</i> 29 N. King Street	\$60,000.00
<i>Waterford Historic District</i> Sappington House, Main Street	\$94,201.00
Manassas <i>Manassas Historic District</i> Portner Gate House, 9128 Portner Avenue	\$46,598.00
Petersburg <i>Petersburg Old Town Historic District</i> 429-431 Cross Street	\$83,932.00
Old Street Engine House, 532 Grove Avenue	\$71,000.00
Richmond West Building, Richmond Almshouse, 206 Hospital Street	\$3,349,280.00
<i>Broad Street Commercial Historic District</i> 312-314 Brook Road	\$174,856.00



429-431 Cross Street, Petersburg Old Town Historic District, before rehabilitation.



429-431 Cross Street after rehabilitation.



990 Cambria Street, Cambria Hardware Company Building, Cambria Historic District, Christiansburg, Montgomery County.

Jackson Ward Historic District 408 N. Adams Street	\$49,625.00
Monument Avenue Historic District Shenandoah Building, 501 N. Allen Avenue	\$2,514,835.00
St. John's Church Historic District 207-209 N. 28th Street	\$135,000.00
Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District P. Whitlock's Cheroot and Cigar Factory, 2004-2006 E. Franklin Street	\$1,167,694.00
1701 E. Main Street	\$200,000.00
105 N. Seventeenth Street	\$85,000.00
Superior Industrial Machine Co. Complex, 15-23 N. Nineteenth Street	\$2,586,562.00

Total, Completed Certified Historic Rehabilitations: \$11,785,618.10

PROPOSED REHABILITATIONS:

Albemarle County Cocke's Mill House, North Garden	\$50,000.00
Botetourt County Fincastle Historic District Helms House, 115 S. Church Street	\$55,000.00

Culpeper Culpeper Historic District 100 E. Davis Street	\$125,000.00
104 E. Davis Street	\$125,000.00
219 E. Davis Street	\$500,000.00

Montgomery County Cambria Historic District (proposed) Cambria Hardware Company Building, 990 Cambria Street, Christiansburg	\$325,000.00
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15-23 N. Nineteenth Street, Superior Industrial Machine Complex, Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond, before rehabilitation.

Richmond 101-103 E. Grace Street	\$1,500,000.00
Broad Street Commercial Historic District 100 W. Broad Street	\$100,000.00
106 W. Broad Street	\$45,000.00
207 W. Broad Street	\$350,000.00
Monument Avenue Historic District 2711 W. Grace Street	\$52,000.00
St. John's Church Historic District 2812 E. Broad Street	\$27,500.00



Superior Industrial Machine Complex, interior, following rehabilitation.

210 N. Twenty-Ninth Street	\$80,000.00
214 N. Twenty-Ninth Street	\$80,000.00
Shockoe Slip Historic District 19-21 S. Thirteenth Street	\$850,000.00
Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District 1700-1702 E. Main Street	\$80,000.00
2201 E. Main Street	\$1,050,000.00
29 N. 17th Street	\$250,000.00
23-25-27 N. 17th Street	\$40,000.00
14 N. 18th Street	\$120,000.00
16 N. 18th Street	\$120,000.00

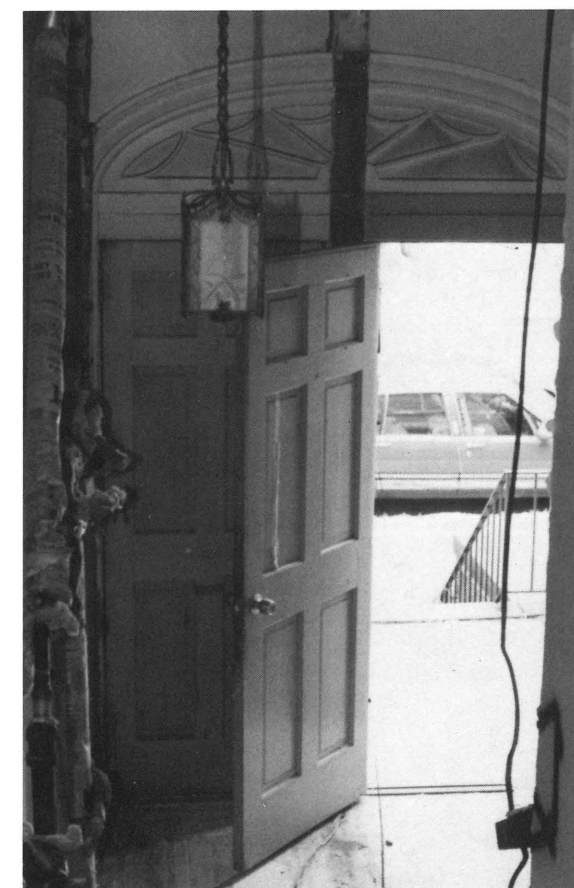
Staunton Beverley Historic District 23-25 New Street	\$95,000.00
Newtown Historic District 125 Church Street	\$30,000.00
Wharf Area Historic District C & O Train Station Complex, 10 Middlebrook Avenue	\$600,000.00

Virginia Beach Pembroke Manor, 520 Constitution Drive	\$90,000.00
Pleasant Hall, 5184 Princess Anne Road	\$200,000.00

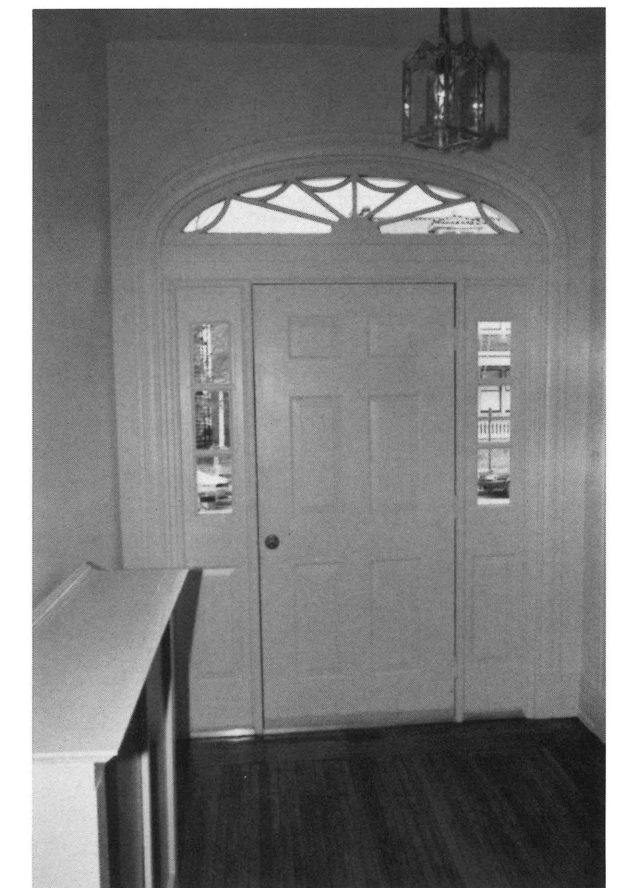
Total, Proposed Certified Historic Rehabilitations: \$6,939,500.00



Portner Gate House, 9128 Portner Avenue, Manassas Historic District.



2711 West Grace Street, Monument Avenue Historic District, Richmond, showing work in progress. The drywall was removed to create a foyer the size of the original.



2711 West Grace Street, Monument Avenue Historic District, showing the fan light window after the paint was removed and the original light fixture was cleaned and reinstalled.

1989-90 Threatened Properties Grant Awards

Department of Historic Resources Director Hugh C. Miller has announced the fiscal year 1990 recipients of awards from the Threatened Properties Grant Fund. The Fund, which was established in 1988 and is administered by the Department of Historic Resources, is aimed at saving significant historic resources that are threatened with serious harm or destruction.

Twelve projects have been selected for funding from among the 120 applicants. In addition, two projects—the Campbell Avenue buildings in Roanoke and the Kurtz building in Winchester—will receive second installments on projects grants awarded last year. The fourteen projects funded this year are:

Avenel, Bedford *Grant Award: \$8,000*

Avenel, a mid-nineteenth-century mansion, is an important focal point of the Bedford Historic District. Funds will assist in the installation of a security system for the house which will become a conference and meeting center for both private and community use.

Belmead, Powhatan County *Grant Award: \$20,000 for stucco restoration*

Belmead was designed for Phillip St. George Cocke in 1845 by New York architect Alexander Jackson Davis. The house is one of the nation's preeminent examples of a Gothic Revival villa. The grant will be used to repair and repaint the seriously deteriorated stucco.

Avenel, Bedford Historic District, City of Bedford.



Campbell Avenue Properties, Roanoke *Grant Award: \$50,000*

The grant this year, like the one awarded last year to this project, will go for the acquisition by the City of Roanoke of the Campbell Avenue properties. Four contiguous turn-of-the-century commercial buildings in the central business district of Roanoke, the properties were threatened with demolition.

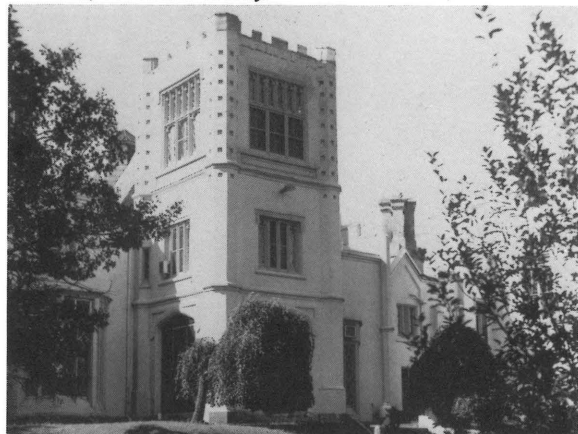
Green Hill, Campbell County *Grant Award: \$45,000 for repair of the outbuildings*

Green Hill, a plantation complex dating from circa 1800, offers an unparalleled diversity of outbuildings and farm structures seldom seen in Virginia. Among the surviving outbuildings are a duck house, icehouse, kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters, as well as several agricultural buildings of wood, brick and stone. The builder of Green Hill was Samuel Pannill, who served as president of the Roanoke Navigation Company. Grant funds will be used for the repair of several of the outbuildings.

Hawkwood, Louisa County *Grant Award: \$50,000 for a new roof*

Hawkwood, which is listed individually on the Virginia Landmarks Register and is a part of the Green Springs National Historic Landmark District, was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis. In 1982, the roof and much of the interior were severely damaged by fire. Emergency grant funds will assist in the replacement of the roof to ensure the preservation of this significant nineteenth-century residence.

Belmead, Powhatan County.



Campbell Avenue Properties, Roanoke.



Campbell Avenue Properties, Roanoke.



Green Hill, Campbell County.

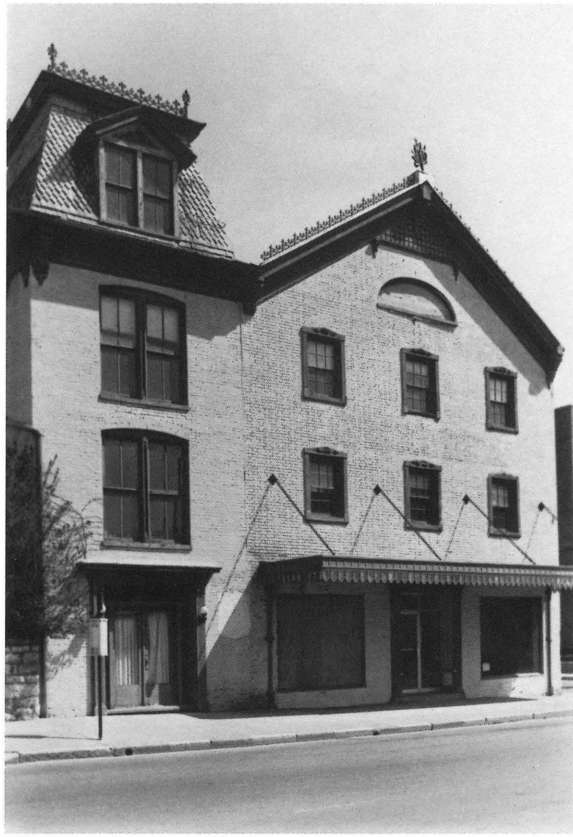
Hawkwood, Greensprings Historic District, Louisa County.



The Kurtz Building, Winchester

Grant Award: \$50,000

The grant to the Kurtz Building will be used to continue the building's renovation, begun with assistance from a previous grant and locally raised funds. Located at 2 North Cameron Street, the Kurtz Building served as a mercantile center for Winchester in the nineteenth century and is being renovated for use as a community cultural center.



The Kurtz Building, Winchester.

Mason House, Accomack County

Grant Award: \$38,000 for masonry repairs

The Mason House, a compact colonial manor house, is a rare and important example of the transition from the Jacobean style to the Georgian as revealed in Virginia's vernacular architecture. The house was probably built circa 1722 by William Andrews. Emergency grant funds will be used to stabilize the foundation, to provide a temporary roof and to repair and rebuild the deteriorated brickwork.



The Mason House, Accomack County.

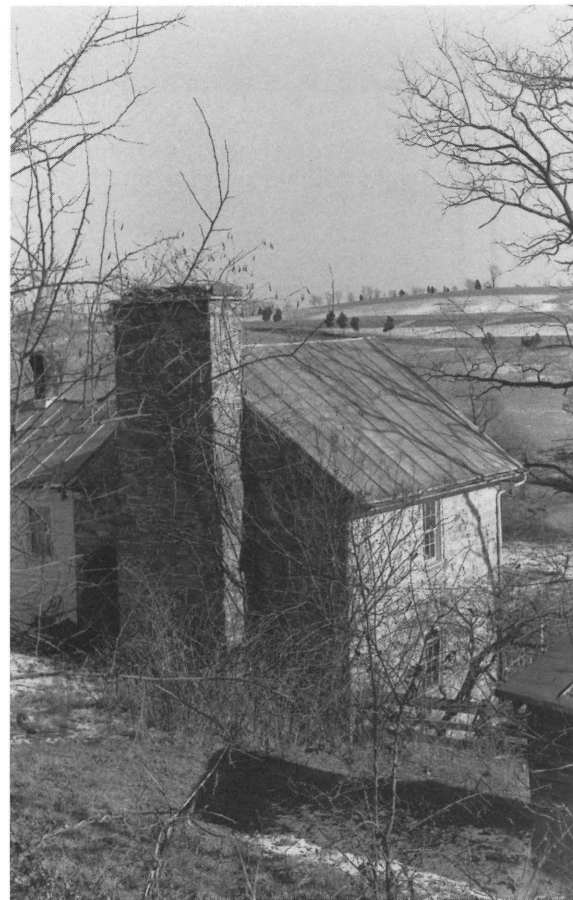


Muddy Creek Mill, Cumberland County.

Hannah Miller House, Augusta County

Grant Award: \$6,000 for repairs to the foundation of the house

The Hannah Miller House is a small stone house built ca. 1814. It is a rare Virginia example of the Continental bank house, a form employed to take advantage of hilly topography. Built for Henry Miller's widow, Hannah, it is an early example of a *Stockli*, a Swiss-German term for a small house set aside for retired parents. Water and moisture damage threaten the stability of the foundation of the house.



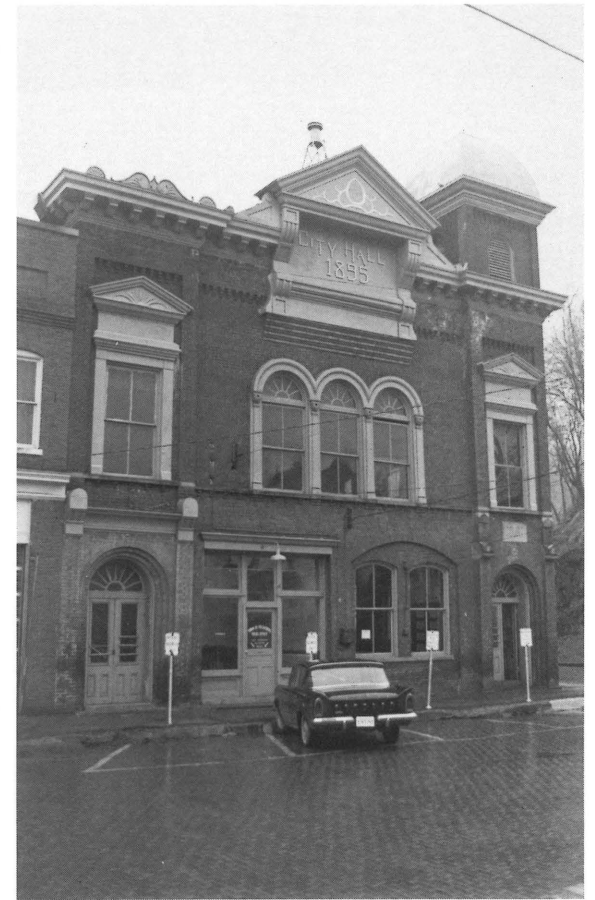
The Hannah Miller House, Augusta County.

Colonial Revival Style, this impressive domed landmark remains the heart of the last surviving preparatory school for the former Randolph-Macon system of colleges and academies. Funds will be used to repair the gutters and roof of the building.

Thunderbird Paleo-Indian Site, Warren County

Grant Award: \$50,000

The grant funds will be applied toward the purchase of the three remaining subdivision lots that comprise the core of this nationally significant prehistoric site. Two lots were purchased with funds awarded last year. The complex of sites within the tract of land forms one of eastern North America's most significant pre-historic archaeological zones; it includes the only known sites on the continent exhibiting stratigraphy and cultural continuity from ca. 9000 B.C. to ca. 6500 B.C., as well as evidence of the oldest-known dwelling in North America.



Pocahontas Opera House, Pocahontas Historic District, Tazewell County.

Muddy Creek Mill, Cumberland County

Grant Award: \$24,900 to assist in structural stabilization

Muddy Creek Mill is a large merchant mill which took on its present appearance after 1792 when the building was raised to its existing height. The mill received funds last year for emergency roof repair; before that work started, however, serious structural problems were discovered particularly in the foundation around the turbine area. This year's funds will assist in stabilization of walls and bracing, as well as repair of center beams and columns.

Pocahontas Opera House, Pocahontas Historic District, Tazewell County

Grant Award: \$4,100 for roof repairs

The Pocahontas Historic District includes mining structures, workers' houses and several ornate commercial buildings. The town was founded in 1881 and developed during the opening of the region's rich coalfields. The Victorian town hall/ opera house stands in contrast to the company store and tiny brick coal sheds and is an important landmark in the district. The grant will address serious problems caused by moisture damage.

Sonner Hall, Randolph Macon Academy, Front Royal, Warren County

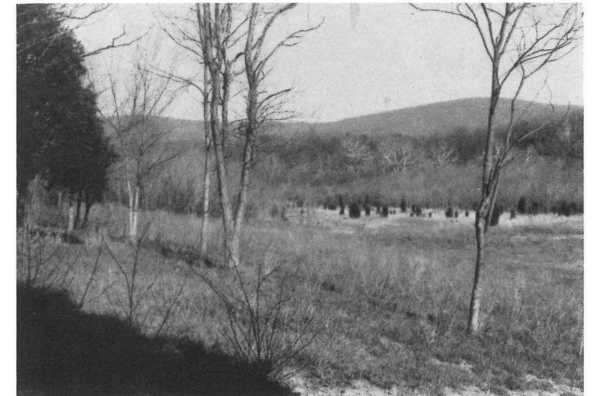
Grant Award: \$17,000

The administration building of Randolph Macon Academy is sited on a prominent hill overlooking the town of Front Royal. Built in 1927 in the

Sonner Hall, Randolph Macon Academy, Front Royal.



Thunderbird Paleo-Indian Site, Warren County.





Wade-McKinney House, Farmville Historic District.

Yellow Sulphur Springs Hotel, Montgomery County.



Yellow Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County

Grant Award: \$19,000 for restoration of the porch

The main hotel at Yellow Sulphur Springs is one of relatively few remaining structures of comparable age and function in the state. It retains many features from its original construction in the early nineteenth century including sections of beaded weatherboard and a large central room. It is chiefly identified by its mid-nineteenth-century two-story porch. The emergency funds will assist in the stabilization and repair of that porch.

Survey Protection Grants

Two survey protection grants from the 1989-90 Threatened Properties Grant Fund have also been awarded. Frederick County has been awarded \$18,000 to continue the reconnaissance level survey begun last year with grant assistance. The

area to be surveyed encompasses 427 square miles. The goal of the project is the development of historic districts to protect early communities and Civil War battle sites through a local protective ordinance as outlined in Frederick County's Comprehensive Plan.

Caroline County has been awarded \$20,000 to undertake a comprehensive field survey to identify areas in the county to be considered for protection by a historic district ordinance. The field survey will be a joint effort of a private consultant employed by the County and the Caroline Preservation Group. Caroline County is experiencing substantial growth pressures, particularly along the U.S. Route 17 corridor. Amendment of the county's Comprehensive Plan to incorporate the results of the survey of the county's historic resources will follow completion of the work to be funded.

Easements Donated To Historic Landmarks Board

The Board of Historic Resources has accepted donations of easements on ten historic properties since the publication of *Notes on Virginia* (Fall, 1989). The preservation easement is a legal contract between the owner of an historic property and the Commonwealth. An easement prohibits destruction or inappropriate change to the landmark and is applicable to all future owners of the property. The new properties entered into the easement program illustrate the variety of places whose preservation has been guaranteed by these legal covenants.

Wheatland, Essex County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Fielding L. Dickinson
 Land included: 48.8 acres

Sitting on a bluff overlooking a bend in the Rappahannock River, Wheatland is a remarkably intact and unaltered example of a mid-nineteenth-



The Wheatland wharf on the Rappahannock River, Essex County.

Wheatland, Essex County.





Kentucky Hotel, Lynchburg.

century plantation. The surrounding cultivated fields and landscaped open space give this two-story Greek Revival residence, ca. 1850, a clear view of the river and the still-functioning wharf located a short distance from the house. The wharf itself is a significant component of this easement. Built to service the steamboat lines that plied the Rappahannock for almost a century, Saunders Wharf at Wheatland was a regular stop for passengers and freight traveling the river between Fredericksburg and Baltimore. The wharf served Essex County as the locus of commerce and river transportation until improved rail and highway transportation brought an end to the profitability of the steamboat in the 1930s. Today the wharf still greets visitors as they arrive from Tappahannock on diesel-powered tour boats.

Kentucky Hotel, Lynchburg
 Donor: Sandra W. Crowther
 Land included: city lot

This Federal-style house is believed to have been built prior to 1800 by one of Lynchburg's founding Quaker families. Originally constructed as a three-bay side hall residence, it was converted to a center hall plan in 1814 when two additional bays were added prior to the new owner's application for an ordinary license. One of three surviving Lynchburg ordinaries, the Kentucky Hotel recalls the early nineteenth century when Lynchburg experienced a period of rapid growth and great wealth generated by the surrounding tobacco fields. In keeping with the tenets of the Quaker

Antebellum barn at Woodlands, Albemarle County.



faith, however, the building is notable for its conservative yet refined good taste.

Woodlands, Albemarle County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wingfield III
 Land Included: 56 acres

Located three miles northwest of Charlottesville, the Woodlands homestead enjoys panoramic views of the gently rolling countryside and offers visitors a glimpse of a vanished lifestyle. The easement includes the brick antebellum house, ca. 1843, as well as four outbuildings, of which the most notable is a frame barn, significant as the earliest-known example of a mixed-use barn in the county. There have been no significant alterations since the barn was constructed, and it remains today in remarkably good condition. The current owners are the direct descendants of the original owner, Richard Woods Wingfield, making Woodlands one



Woodlands, Albemarle County.

of the few properties in Albemarle County that can claim continuous family ownership for more than 150 years.

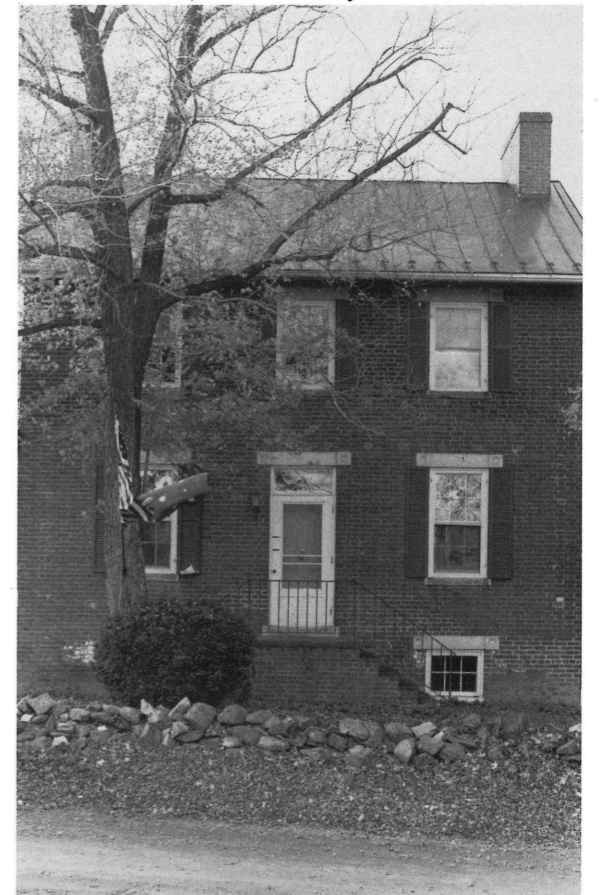
Bremo Historic District, Fluvanna County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. David Wright
 Land included: a one-mile long, 200-foot wide parcel along U.S. 17

This unusual easement complements an easement granted in 1980 on the property known as Lower Bremo. This new easement, lying along Route 17 between Upper Bremo and Bremo Recess, will further serve to protect the integrity of the entire Bremo Historic District. The properties that make up the district are three related estates created by Gen. John Hartwell Coker (1780-1866), a planter, soldier and reformer. Each estate consists of a residence and several outbuildings. The main house, Upper Bremo, is a Palladian-style mansion, while Lower Bremo and Bremo Recess are rare examples of Jacobean Revival architecture. All three estates provide important views of the early nineteenth-century lifestyles of the well-to-do.

Isaac Eaton House, Loudoun County
 Donor: Mrs. Colin H. Brown
 Land included: 14.9 acres

This simple Quaker-style house is typical of the structures indigenous to the area and is one of the few surviving structures of Mt. Gilead, a community established in the hills of western Loudoun County in the early nineteenth century. Completed in 1822 for Dr. Isaac Eaton, founder of the

Isaac Eaton House, Loudoun County.



village, this well-preserved house is part of Goose Creek Historic District and is adjacent to the recently acquired easement on Shelburne Glebe.

Paxton, Powhatan County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Bradshaw
 Land included: nine and one-half acres

Located just north of the Appomattox River, this nineteenth-century farm complex has remained almost completely unaltered since its original construction in 1820. Built by Dr. Ennion Skelton, a prosperous country doctor, the property includes the little-altered Federal-style brick I-house, and several original outbuildings, including a smoke-house, a barn, an ice-house and two small one-room dwellings, possibly used once as servants' quarters.



Paxton, Powhatan County.

Campbell Farm, Shenandoah County
 Donors: Ms. Patricia Koch and Richard Schramm
 Land included: three acres

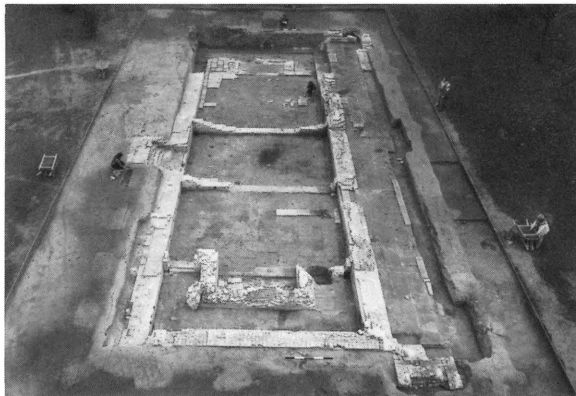
Situated atop a hill and commanding a pleasant view of Lantz's Mill and the surrounding pastoral Shenandoah countryside, Campbell Farm is a large nineteenth-century Victorian residence most notable for its fine detail, most of which was done by local artisans. The house is graced by octagon turrets on the facade and features four large chimneys, a widow's walk with steel railings and the original etched glass transoms over the doors. There are also eight working coal-burning fireplaces, one of natural slate and another with native glass columns.



Campbell Farm, Shenandoah County.

Corotoman Archaeological Site, Lancaster County
 Donors: The Reverend and Mrs. Conrad H. Goodwin, Jr.
 Land included: 2 additional acres

This easement completes the protection of one of colonial Virginia's most significant archaeological sites. Prominently located at the confluence of Carter's Creek and the Rappahannock River, the manor house of Robert "King" Carter was built in 1720 and was destroyed by fire in 1729. An extensive archaeological excavation was conducted in 1978, uncovering one of the most richly appointed houses of the period.



Corotoman Site, Lancaster County.

Cameron and Kinney Buildings, and two vacant lots in the Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond (city)
 Donors: Tobacco Row Associates
 Land included: city lots

The Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District encompasses the area of Richmond's earliest residential, commercial and manufacturing activity. The Cameron and Kinney buildings housed large tobacco manufacturing facilities dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Tobacco Row Associates has also granted an easement on vacant property adjacent to some of the historic buildings in the district. Included in the deed of easement are "enumerated standards" for whatever new construction may take place on the property. These standards will serve as guidelines to expedite review of planned new construction. Inclusion of such standards is unique among the easements held by the Board of Historic Resources.

Tobacco Row, Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District, Richmond.



Virginia Lighthouses Receive Federal Grants

The Department of Historic Resources has awarded \$10,000 each to New Point Comfort Lighthouse in Mathews County and Cape Henry Lighthouse in Virginia Beach for preservation projects. The grant to New Point Comfort Lighthouse was awarded in 1988 and the one to Cape Henry Lighthouse in 1989.

Funding for these grants comes from a special Congressional appropriation for preservation of the nation's historic lighthouses and related structures. Virginia's share of this appropriation was determined by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. To be eligible for funding, a lighthouse must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The grant awards, which much be matched by the grant recipient with non-federal money, are based on the urgency of the need and the significance of the resource.

New Point Comfort Lighthouse stands on a small granite rubble island at the southernmost tip of Mathews County, marking the entrance to Mobjack Bay. When it was built in 1805, the lighthouse actually stood on the tip of a peninsula, but decades of erosion have left only an island of about one-third of an acre.

The dangerous shoals around the peninsula had been a constant threat to navigation since colonial times. In 1803, Congress designated funds for a lighthouse to be built on land donated by the State. The completed lighthouse was lit for the first time in 1806. Built by Elzy Burroughs of Mathews County, the tapered octagonal sandstone lighthouse features an enclosed spiral staircase that is reminiscent of medieval structures. The lighthouse served the area until 1963, when it was replaced by an unmanned beacon.

Since 1963, the lighthouse has suffered from serious vandalism. The grant enabled Mathews County to carry out the necessary repairs on both the interior and exterior of this historic landmark. All work was conducted under the direction of the Department of Historic Resources.

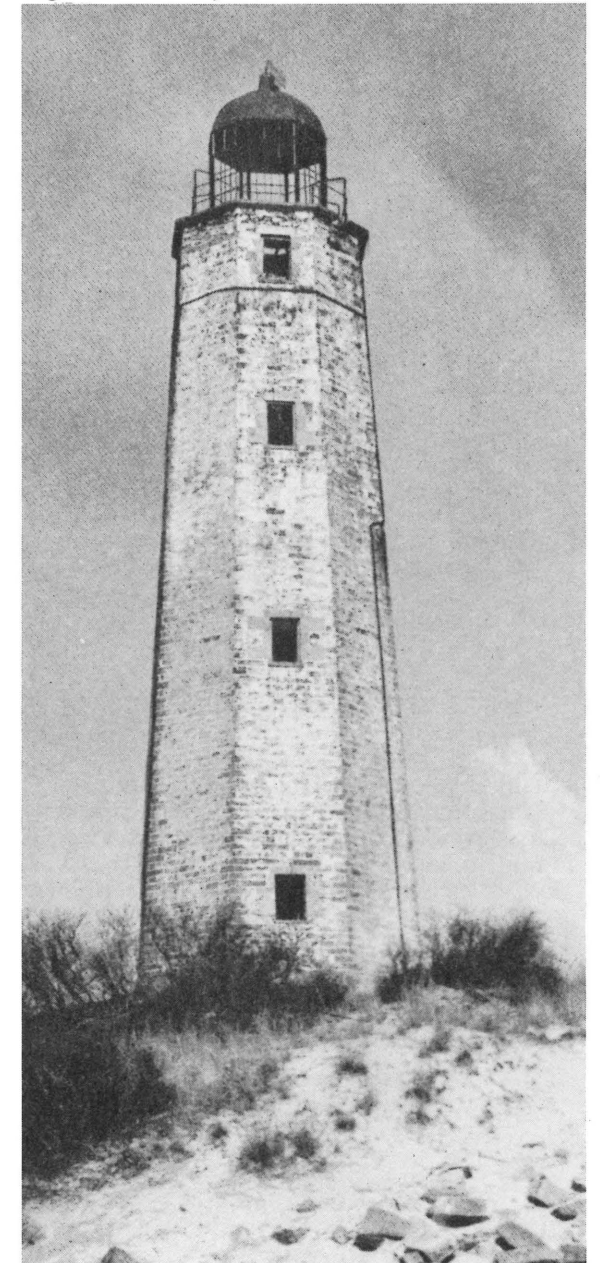
The exterior stone masonry was hand scraped and repainted white. Window sashes and shutters were repaired and painted white, and new glass was installed wherever needed. Interior metal bars were placed at the ground level to ensure security. All metal surfaces were cleaned and repainted with a rust-inhibiting black enamel.

The interior of the lighthouse was painted white, although the steps were left in their natural stone color. The lightcage was repaired and all interior metal surfaces were painted black. Repairs to the landing pier have also been completed. A sign will be placed at the point of entry to recount the history of the New Point

Comfort Lighthouse.

Camp Henry Lighthouse is the third oldest lighthouse in the United States. The need for a lighthouse at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, one of the New World's busiest shipping areas, has

The Cape Henry Lighthouse at Virginia Beach. Courtesy of the Virginia State Library and Archives.



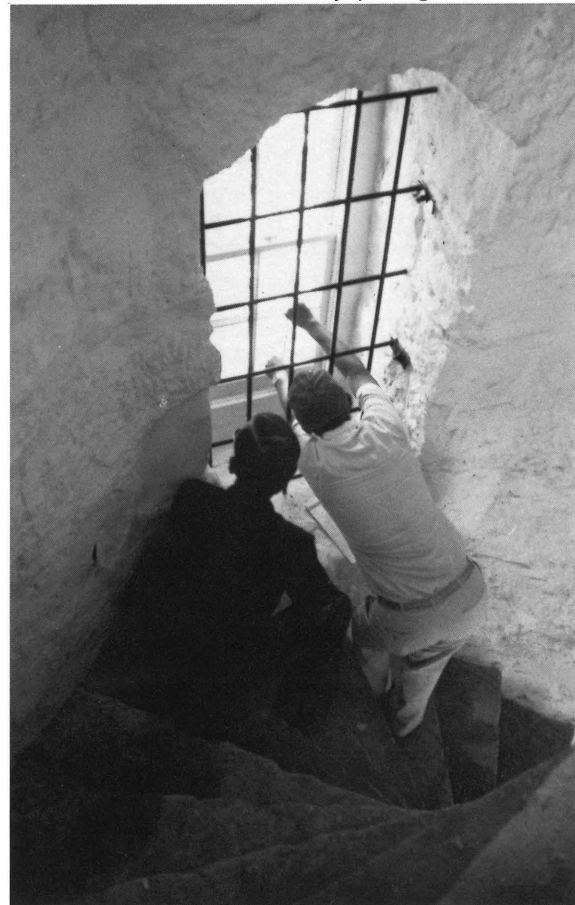


Lighthouses at Cape Henry; the older lighthouse in the foreground is the subject of a historic structures report funded by a federal lighthouse grant. Courtesy of the Fifth Coast Guard District and Photographer.



The New Point Comfort Lighthouse in Mathews County after the exterior stone masonry was hand scraped and repainted white.

Interior metal bars to ensure security of the lighthouse.



been recognized since the earliest days of colonial settlement. The multiple political entities charged with governing the area made a cooperative effort virtually impossible to achieve. Both the Virginia and Maryland assemblies, as well as the British government, Lord Baltimore and the seafaring merchants, all had their own opinions as to where the lighthouse should be placed and who should pay for it. Construction was finally authorized by the newly formed Federal government. Completed in October, 1792, it was the first of three lighthouses built by John McComb, Jr. Constructed out of sandstone, this octagonal structure, located within the boundaries of Fort Story Military Reservation, remains today with its exterior virtually unaltered over the last two centuries.

Cape Henry Lighthouse has been owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities since 1930. The 1989 grant to the APVA is to assist in its efforts to prepare an evaluation of the condition of this National Historic Landmark.

Watson and Henry Associates of Bridgeton, New Jersey, have been selected by the APVA to investigate the current conditions of the lighthouse. The firm will document, analyze, assess and make recommendations for the stabilization, repair, restoration and preservation of the lighthouse. Watson and Henry will issue their findings in a Historic Structure Report by June 30, 1990. The report will include drawings of the structures and its site plan, historical research, condition assessment and recommendations for routine and cyclical maintenance.

Virginia General Assembly Appropriations For 1990-92 Biennium

Preservation Projects

1850 Presbyterian Church, Floyd County	\$ 26,250	Bragassa Toy Store, Lynchburg	22,500
1908 Grayson County Courthouse	18,750	Buckroe Beach Carousel, Hampton	37,500
A. P. Carter Homeplace and Store, Scott County	52,396	Carpenter Museum, Sussex County	11,250
Avenel, Bedford	5,000	Crab Orchard Museum, Tazewell County	37,500
Battersea, Petersburg	10,000	Emma Yates Building, Pocahontas, Tazewell County	1,000
Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg	15,000	Friend House, Petersburg	10,000
Blandford Church, Petersburg	18,750	Howland Chapel School, Northumberland County	22,500

The Carpenter Museum, Sussex County.



Ringgold Train Depot, Pittsylvania County.



Jefferson High School, located in Roanoke's Old Southwest Historic District.



The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Pope-Leighey House at Woodlawn in Fairfax County. Credit: Marler.

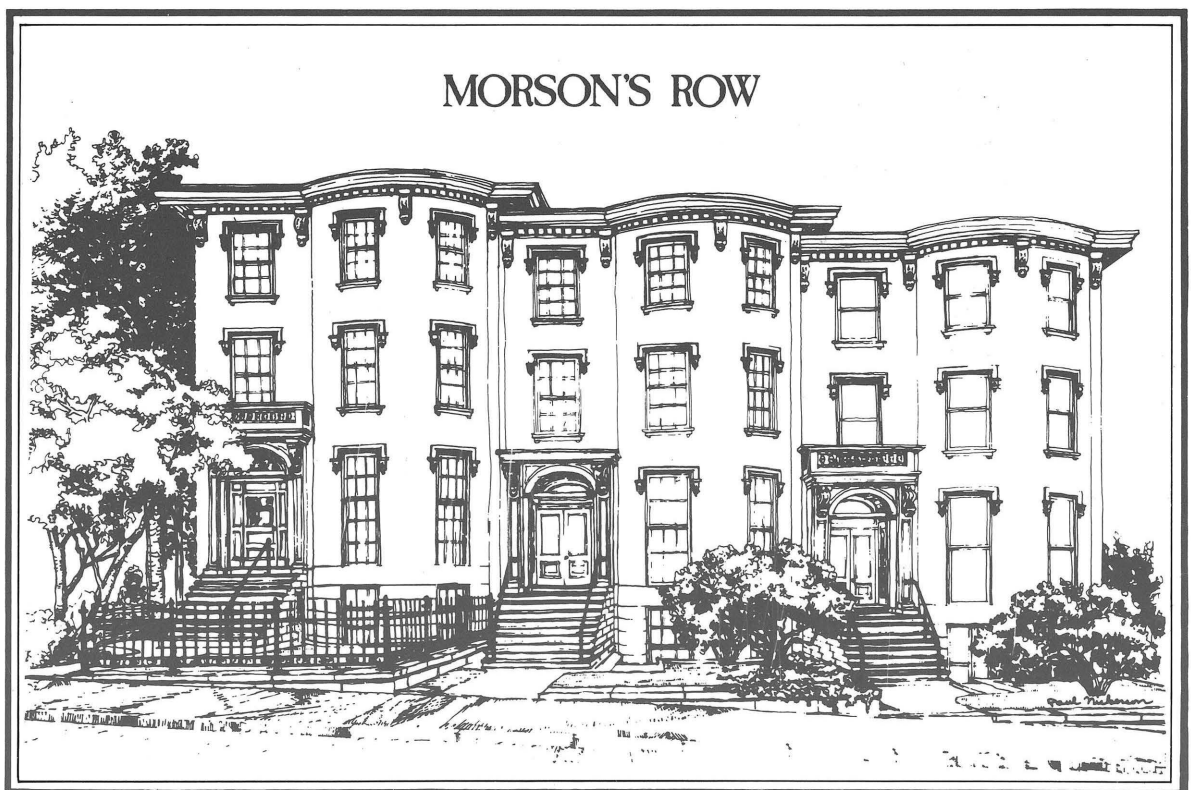


Jefferson High School, Roanoke	18,750	Village View, Emporia	11,250
Kenmore, Fredericksburg	37,500	Virginia Company Foundation	10,000
Kurtz Building, Winchester	95,000	Waterman's Museum, Yorktown	40,000
Lunenburg County Courthouse	95,000	William King Center, Abingdon	71,250
McIlwaine House, Petersburg	10,000	Williams-Brown House, Salem	11,250
Miller-Kite House, Rockingham County	10,000	Woodlawn/Pope-Leighey House, Fairfax County	18,750
Montpelier, Orange County	150,000		
Newsome House, Newport News	18,750		
Norfolk & Western Cabin Car, Page County	10,000	Museum Operations	
Old Jail Museum, Warrenton	10,000	APVA for certain landmarks	\$194,000
Pocahontas Opera House, Tazewell County	10,000	Confederate Memorial Associations	90,565
Poplar Forest, Bedford County	142,500	Danville Museum, Danville	39,100
Prentis House, Suffolk	18,750	Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond	240,500
Pulaski County Courthouse	71,250	Oatlands, Loudoun County	48,500
Pulaski Train Station, Pulaski County	10,000	Poe Shrine, Richmond	19,400
Ringgold Train Depot, Pittsylvania County	5,000	Red Hill, Charlotte County	322,400
Rosewell Ruins, Gloucester Co.	10,000	Scotchtown, Hanover County	28,280
St. Luke's Shrine, Isle of Wight Co.	37,500	Smithfield Plantation, Montgomery Co.	29,100
Stabler-Leadbetter Apothecary, Alexandria	18,750	Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington	29,100
Towne/Colonial Theatres, Richmond	50,000	Stratford, Westmoreland County	77,600
		Valentine Museum, Richmond	147,000
		Virginia Historical Society	48,500
		Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, Staunton	84,060

Buckroe Beach Carousel which is currently undergoing restoration in Connecticut.



Notes on Virginia



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

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