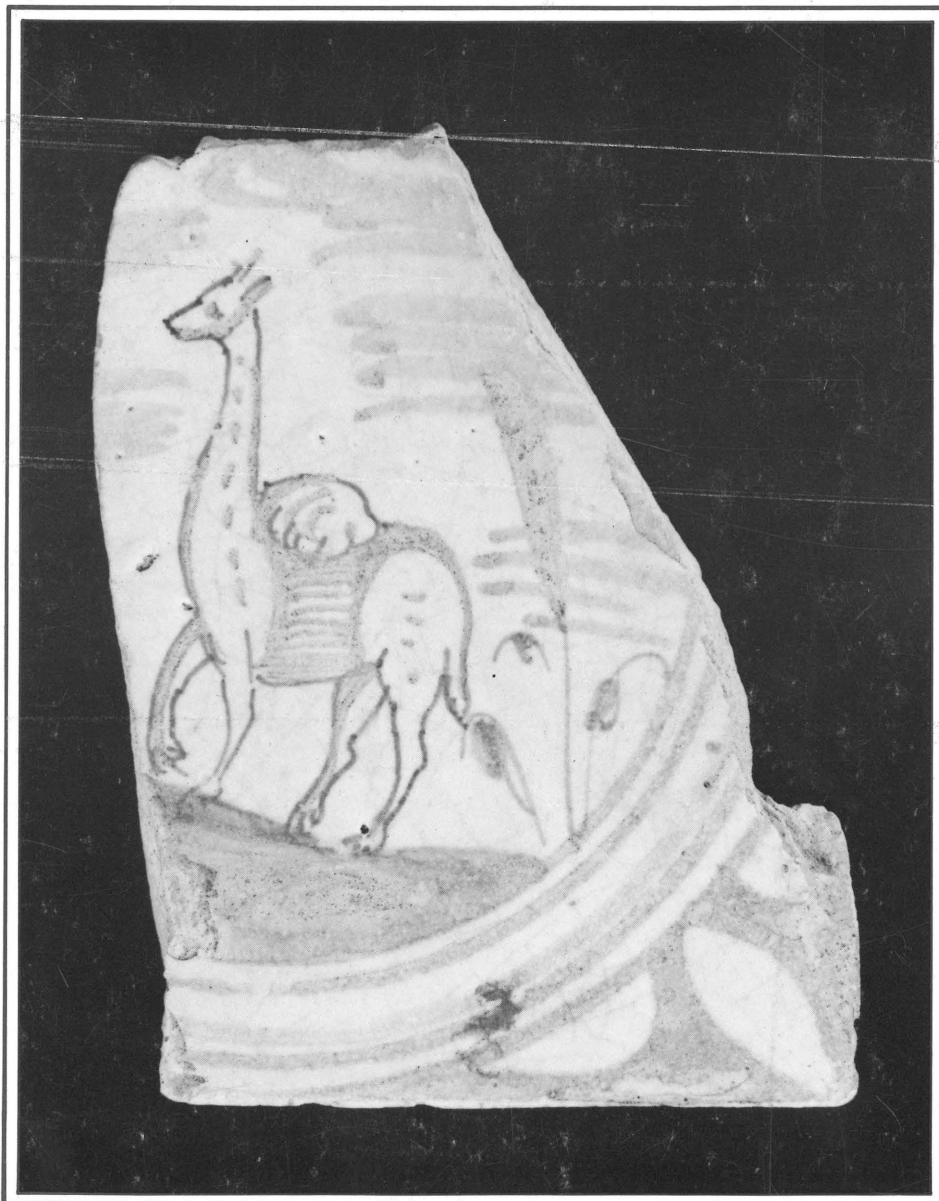


# Notes on Virginia

Number 35

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1990



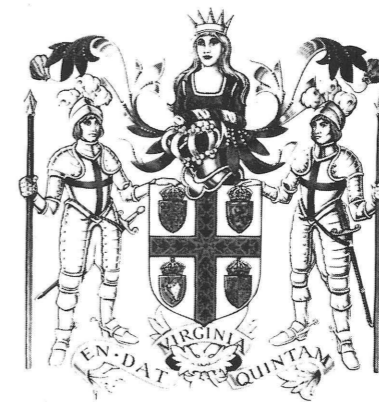
# Notes on Virginia

Number 35

Fall, 1990

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## 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 Graphic Communications, Virginia Department of General Services. All photographs are from the Department archives, except where noted.





copy Persian and Arabic tin-glazed earthenwares to produce what became known as delftware ceramics. This tile depicts a scene which was probably rendered from an early woodcut print. With its North African motif and medium, its manufacture in the emerging tradition of mass-production craft shops of England and the Low Country, and its Virginia archaeological provenance, this exceptional example of decorative art illustrates well the roots of what historian Immanuel Wallerstein called "the modern world-system." That the tile was found abandoned along with broken Indian pottery and pieces of Medieval armor and weaponry provides a vivid reminder of the transition from a tradition of isolated local and regional cultures to a "modern" world in which the histories of Africans, Europeans, Asians, Americans and Oceanic people would become inextricably bound together. Photo credit: Keith T. Egloff.

### Governor Wilder Appoints Board Members

Richard R. G. Hobson was appointed to the Board of Historic Resources for a four-year term. Mr. Hobson, an attorney from McLean, was educated at Princeton University and the Harvard Law School. He served in the Virginia General Assembly from 1976 to 1980. Governor Wilder reappointed Mrs. Sandra Speiden of Somerset, Orange County, to a four-year term.

### Cover

A polychrome delft tile deposited in cellar fill at "Jordan's Journey," Prince George County, Virginia, before 1639. (See pp. 31-34). This tile was probably manufactured in Antwerp or Liverpool around the turn of the 17th century, by which time northern European potters had learned to

### New Historical Highway Markers Approved by Board of Historic Resources

The Board of Historic Resources has approved nine new historical highway markers since the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*. All markers are funded by private organizations, local governments or individuals.

- Cavalry Engagement at Jack's Shop*, G-11, Madison County
- George Caleb Bingham*, W-220, Augusta County

- Laurel Historic District*, EA-3, Henrico County
- Presbyterian Seminary*, I-19, Prince Edward County
- Rio Mills*, G-26, Albemarle County
- New Market*, ND-3, Hanover County
- Virginia Metalcrafters*, Q-2c, Waynesboro
- North Anna River Campaign*, EA-1, Hanover County
- Mathias Harman, Sr.*, X-27, Tazewell County

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### Notes From the Director

Partnerships among governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations are frequently discussed today. I have used the words myself, and I strongly support the concept. More than political rhetoric, partnerships are often practical realities. Much of the preservation work in the public sector has elements of partnerships. The relationship between state and federal programs has some features of a partnership, albeit sometimes a strained one. Too often partnerships are not built on joint participation but only on the expectation of funding from the public agency or the desire of the funding agency to "own" the program. The best partnerships result when there are mutually set goals, an equal status, certain independence and long-term commitments by all parties involved. With the roles of each partner well defined, including the willingness to take risks, each should be able to share in the benefits.

The Department of Historic Resources realizes a highly successful partnership in its Roanoke Regional Preservation Office. The City of Roanoke provides office space in a historic building owned by the City, and the Department's regional office staff provides on-going technical assistance to the City. In addition, the Regional Office has co-sponsored preservation workshops with the City and regional preservation organizations, addressing both heritage education and code enforcement. The parties have shared costs, derived mutual benefits and, at the same time, made an institutional commitment to preservation over the long term. The Regional Office has also worked closely with local governments and private preservation organizations within the 10-county, six-city primary service area to institute and promote local preservation programs. In partnership with the Jefferson National Forest, the office is also developing heritage education materials on archaeology and preservation for loan to schools.

Even now with the severe cuts in the budget of the Department, we have been able to match funds of equally hard-pressed localities in their efforts to carry out historic resource surveys in their jurisdictions. Current surveys are underway in six counties ranging from Roanoke County in the west, to Warren and Frederick County in Northern Virginia, and Powhatan and Hanover counties in the Piedmont as well as the City of Newport News and Caroline County. This initial step is critical in forming what I hope will be a partnership to register historic resources and develop local preservation strategies. If these



Hugh C. Miller, Director of the Department of Historic Resources, Mayor Charles H. Cuthbert, IV, and Leslie Naranjo-Lupold, Petersburg City Planner, at the presentation of the plaque for the Petersburg Courthouse Historic District, November 14, 1990. Credit: *The Progress Index*.

partnerships with local governments flourish, the Department can play an active role in the protection and management of local historic resources.

The Secretary of the Interior, Manual Lujan, Jr., has recently announced his American Battlefield Program, calling for a new public/private partnership. I can now say the time of the Civil War Battlefield has finally arrived. With Secretary Lujan's initiative, the need for protection of American battlefields has come in focus—not as individual sites but as a system. Certainly there was disinterest, exploitation or downright hostility on the part of local, state and federal officials during the past 20 years. "No more cannonball parks" was what I heard in Washington in the early 1980s when a study to protect Brandy Station was first presented. It was with pride that a year ago I was able to recommend to the Virginia Historic Resources Board that the 14,000 acre Brandy Station Battlefield Historic District be designated a Virginia Landmark. Registration has not yet saved the battlefield, but it has defined what happened, why it was important and where the activities occurred; the recent rezoning of a large portion of that land raised many questions about how it and adjacent agricultural land will be protected.

As Governor Wilder said in his letter offering participation in the Battlefield Protection Program, "The epic struggle of the Civil War





*The Battle of Balls Bluff depicted in Harper's Weekly, Fall, 1861.*



*Tombstone in the Catawba cemetery, which was identified in the Catawba Valley survey as a contributing resource. (See Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, pp. 21-22.)*

continues in many ways to define us as a nation and it continues to be an event that elicits a deep emotional response from the American people." We recognize the recent unprecedented pressures of development outside urban centers in Virginia that threaten the rural qualities of existing battlefield parks and put at risk the numerous undefined areas of Civil War military action. Efforts to protect the key areas of action and the rural settings of existing battlefield parks have revealed that many significant battlefields in Virginia have not been registered as landmarks or even located on planners' maps. To protect the hallowed ground and interpret the immensity of the conflict, the designated areas must include the larger terrain that defined the troop movements. Currently, many battlefields are not adequately protected; some have lost their core areas, while most are under threat of losing the rural character of the historic landscape. Listing on the Virginia and National registers provides a formal indication to owners, local officials and the general public that a battlefield is a valuable resource that cannot be replaced and should be taken into consideration in land-use planning for the future.

Protection of Virginia's Civil War sites is a commendable goal in itself. But sensitive steward-

ship of these resources can be a valuable tool in the state's efforts to encourage heritage tourism. In the glow of the PBS broadcast of the "Civil War," the idea of a gray-blue heritage trail has strong potential for attracting visitors from across the nation. Last, but not least, protection of these places will provide improved quality of life with conservation of open space, natural features and wildlife habitats.

Among other promising partnerships is the National Park Service's model metropolitan greenways projects for which the Richmond area has been selected for study. Beginning in October, this study will include all levels of government in the metropolitan region, examining recreational, natural and cultural resources, not limited to the river and its valley tributaries, but including the heights and the city as a linked system. The Department sees participation in this study as an opportunity to assemble all the resources of the region and both to recognize their values and define the alternatives for their protection and use. As we ask questions about population growth and quality of life, we must remember that our natural and cultural resources must be factored into the equation. Success of this initiative will depend on how well the study can leverage private investment following the commitment of public funds.

A new partnership is forming for the James River National Heritage Corridor. Modeled after the American Industrial Heritage Project in western Pennsylvania, the idea for such a corridor is coming from local historical societies and individuals living in historic districts along the Upper James River. This effort coincides with the National Park Service sponsorship of the greater metropolitan greenways study. It takes little imagination to see the affinity between the history and prehistory of the James River from its headwaters to the bay in a natural, historic and scenic heritage corridor that can celebrate past, present and future activities.

In the best of these partnerships, the concerns for population growth and development, rural economic development, land use and special places can harmonize for solutions. Good partnerships come from a vision and the hard work of a lot of people and organizations. At this time we are seeking to define the role of the Department of Historic Resources as a vigorous partner to meet local, regional and national preservation challenges.

# 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 Spring of 1990. 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.



*Aurora, also known as the "Pink House," Patrick County. Credit: Geoffrey Henry.*

**Aurora**, also known as the "Pink House," is located in the Penn's Store vicinity of southeast Patrick County. A two-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, frame house, Aurora is a rare and architecturally significant example of the Italian Villa style in Virginia as popularized by the architectural pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. Aurora features many of the characteristics of this mid-19th-century style, including a wide verandah, clustered chimneys and round-arched windows. Its floor plan, however, is more complex and inventive and is influenced strongly by 18th-century Palladian principles. Also atypical is the use of high-style Greek Revival decorative features and the ornate iron and wood front porch, typical of urban areas, but extremely rare in a remote rural area. Aurora is also significant as the home of Thomas Jefferson Penn, a prominent farmer, merchant and tobacconist in 19th-century Patrick County. The architectural sophistication of Aurora undoubtedly reflects the prosperity enjoyed by Penn and his tobacco manufacturing company. His son, Frank Reid Penn, founded F.R. & G. Penn Co. which was eventually acquired by tobacco magnate James Duke to form the American Tobacco Company, still one of the "Big Three" tobacco firms in the United States.



*Bloomsbury, Orange County.*

Located near the town of Orange, **Bloomsbury** plantation was established some time after 1720 by Col. James Taylor, Sr., a Tidewater planter who was among the earliest patentees in the area. The original section of the Bloomsbury plantation house is the oldest unaltered dwelling in Orange County and one of the earliest houses of its size in Piedmont Virginia. The original one-and-a-half story frame house is distinguished by its unique floorplan and unusual stair, a U-plan form unknown elsewhere in Virginia. According to longstanding oral tradition, the landing on the stair, with its decorative turned-baluster railing, formed a "musicians' gallery." A small cupboard within reach of the landing is referred to in family legend as the "violin cupboard," being just deep enough to accommodate a traditional double-violin case. Doubled in size by a two-story Federal-period addition around 1800, Bloomsbury is a superbly preserved example of an early Virginia planter's house, retaining most of its original interior and exterior detailing, as well as its unspoiled rural setting of broad fields and wooded hills. The house served as the focal point of a one-to two-thousand-acre farm that also includes a 19th-century smokehouse, an 18th-century cemetery and vestiges of a rare early terraced and sunken garden.





Bloomsbury, Orange County.

The **Bragassa Toy Store**, located at the corner of 12th and Court streets in Lynchburg, is a notable example of a commercial building in the Italianate style. Built in 1875, the store was the first toy and confectionery store in the city, and today is the only surviving building that represents Lynchburg's commercial expansion in this neighborhood. Italians by birth, members of the Bragassa family were associated with establishments that sold toys and candies from as early as 1858. In 1871, Francisco Bragassa purchased part of the lot where the Lynchburg Female Seminary had stood, and tax records indicate that the store was built between 1875 and 1876. Family tradition holds that the shop had the first plate glass windows installed in Lynchburg. Mrs. Bragassa's candies were famous throughout the city, and the store was a popular gathering place for children of the neighborhood. The store, which was later devoted exclusively to children's toys, remained in the Bragassa family until 1987.

Nestled in the rolling hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northeastern Rappahannock County, the 52-acre **Caledonia Farm** well represents the sort of tract developed by prosperous farmers in the area during the early 19th century. Its main feature is a two-story, Federal-style fieldstone house built in 1812 for John Dearing, a Revolutionary War militia officer. The house's interior features a finely crafted parlor mantel, reputedly built by former Hessian soldiers who settled in the area following the Revolutionary War. The original stone kitchen was connected to the house in the 1960s; together with the house and the Dearing family cemetery with graves dating from 1839-1936, these elements constitute the historically significant resources of the site. Caledonia Farm also captures the determination, hardiness and optimism of such men as



Bragassa Toy Store, Lynchburg. Credit: Robert DeVaul.



Caledonia Farm, Rappahannock County.

Dearing, who moved to the Blue Ridge property from his long-time home in Fauquier County at the advanced age of 60.

The **Campbell Avenue Complex** is a block of five contiguous, three-story, turn-of-the-century buildings in downtown Roanoke that contained storefronts, offices and hotel rooms. Built between 1892 and 1909, the structures are associated with many early commercial ventures and entrepreneurs in the city from the early 20th century to the period following World War II. Located on a street parallel to the railroad and two blocks south, the Campbell Avenue buildings represented a change from the saloons and dance halls of Salem Avenue to a more conventional business environment. The most prominent features of these commercial structures are the facades with their impressive exteriors. The rapid early growth of Roanoke's commercial district and the prosperity that resulted, are reflected in the buildings' decorated facades with their strongly embellished windows and rich cornices.

**Casa Maria** is an estate of some 30 acres located near Greenwood in western Albemarle County. The house consists of two perpendicular stucco wings built in 1921-22 in the Spanish-Mediterranean style with a two-story brick addition that dates from 1928. The property is most significant for its association with Charles F. Gillette, one of the premier landscape architects practicing in Virginia during the first half of the 20th century. The gardens at Casa Maria are the most elaborate and best maintained of his numerous commissions in Albemarle County. They consist of boxwood allees, azalea gardens, winding rock walls and terraces and numerous rare specimen trees. The gardens are notable for their extensive stone walls,



Commercial buildings in the 100 block of Campbell Avenue, S.W. in Roanoke.

walkways and garden buildings. From long tradition, the design of the house is attributed to Gillette as well. Interesting architectural features include the tiled roof with parapet, arcaded west front, marble fireplaces and double stair. The 1928 addition contains a music room, designed by William Lawrence Bottomley, with exposed ceiling beams. Also on the property are two Spanish-style stuccoed servants' quarters with decorative metal window grilles as well as several smaller outbuildings.

The **Covington Historic District** encompasses most of the original 40-acre town plat. The city was laid out in 1818 and designated the county seat of Alleghany County in 1822. The historic district includes at least seven buildings dating to the antebellum period. Most of the city's historic fabric dates to the half century between 1890 and 1940, a period of urbanization resulting from the consolidation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between the Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio River. Establishment of several large industries and the construction of branch railroads to the north and south contributed to Covington's growth. The city's large commercial district, containing three banks and numerous two- and three-story brick commercial buildings, testifies to the city's prominence in the commerce of the region. Two train stations—the late-19th-century freight depot and the early-20th-century Mission-style passenger station—underscore the importance of rail transportation during this period. Rich in historic architectural details, the district's buildings date from the first decade of the city's growth up through the late-19th- and early-20th-century period of urbanization as represented by log and frame dwellings with Federal-style interiors; Italianate, Queen Anne, Foursquare, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival houses dating from the late 19th



West Facade of the main residence at Casa Maria in Albemarle County. Credit: Geoffrey Henry.



Covington Baptist Church in the Covington Historic District, 280 West Riverside Street.

The Chesapeake and Ohio passenger and freight stations on South Maple Avenue in the Covington Historic District.



Alleghany County Courthouse with the jail on the left and a modern replica of a 1920s street light in the foreground in the Covington Historic District.





century through the 1930s; handsome brick commercial buildings and early-20th-century buildings, among other resources.

#### District of Columbia Boundary Markers

Twelve boundary stones now located in Virginia that marked the original District of Columbia boundary are enduring physical evidence of the establishment of the permanent seat of government of the United States in one of the first comprehensively planned cities of modern times. Located in Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church, the markers were the first monuments erected by the United States. The sandstone markers consist of 4 large corner stones and 8 small intermediate stones marking the 10-mile square area. The stone markers remained in place after part of the area was retroceded to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1848. All have bevelled tops that are engraved with "Property of the United States." All of the stones are surrounded by iron fences measuring about three feet square. The well documented markers are a nationally significant monument to the birth of the nation's capital.

Located on Prince Street in the heart of the Alexandria Historic District, the **Fairfax-Moore House** is a classic example of an 18th-century Georgian, side-passage-plan dwelling. Long a focal point of one of America's most historic cities, it exemplifies the type of house enjoyed by the city's most affluent citizens. With its refined proportions, the Fairfax-Moore House symbolizes the sophistication of Alexandria's late-18th-century urban domestic idiom. Constructed on a lot originally owned by George William Fairfax, the house is part of one of the finest blocks of dwellings in the city. From 1919 until her death in 1988, Gay Montague Moore, Alexandria historian and preservationist, made the Fairfax-Moore

*Fairfax-Moore House at 207 Prince Street in Alexandria.*



House her home. Mrs. Moore's purchase and rehabilitation of the house signaled the beginning of the preservation movement in Alexandria and an innovative focus on historic urban neighborhoods. Although tradition associates the Fairfax-Moore House with George William Fairfax, who owned the lot on which it stands between 1749 and 1771, architectural evidence suggests that the present dwelling was probably constructed during the mid-1780s. It is possible that the present structure incorporated an earlier dwelling. Mrs. Moore's attention to this and many of the other historic and architectural resources of Alexandria contributed to the surrounding historic district's being named a National Historic Landmark in 1966.

The **First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street** in Roanoke, built in 1898-1900, is the imposing place of

*Southwest # 1 Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia. "Virginia" is visible on the face of the stone. Alexandria. Credit: Barbara Hynak.*



*First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street in Roanoke.*



*Gwyn Arvon, Buckingham County.*



*Bryn Arvon, Buckingham County.*

worship which served what was the largest and most prominent black congregation in the Roanoke Valley from the late 19th-century until the mid-20th century. By providing its members with opportunities for spiritual growth and social service, First Baptist played a vital role in the life of Roanoke's black community and encouraged its leading members to become active in the affairs of the community at large. The church is also noteworthy as one of the oldest and

most prominent churches built in Roanoke during the city's turn-of-the-century era of rapid urbanization. The Reverend Arthur James was among the most important leaders of the congregation. He instituted a monthly newspaper and weekly radio broadcast for what was Virginia's largest Baptist congregation west of Richmond. The monumental brick Romanesque and Gothic Revival church whose interior space is indeed imposing, served as a place of worship until 1982 when the congregation moved to a new building.

Two Queen Anne residences, **Gwyn Arvon** and **Bryn Arvon**, built in the 1890s for Evan and John Williams, stand on a tract of wooded land in the quarrying community of Arvon in Buckingham County. Both houses are distinguished by the extensive and creative use of slate on both the interior and exterior. Although similar in design, detailing and the utilization of materials, the plan and elevation of each house are unique. The property includes a collection of outbuildings which include a shared water tower and pump house. The two Williams brothers were Welsh immigrants and quarrymen who founded the Williams Slate Company in the 1870s. The Buckingham County slate industry, which began in the first quarter of the 18th century, was revitalized after the Civil War when new construction throughout the state created an enormous demand for roofing materials. Bryn Arvon and Gwyn Arvon, with much of their exteriors covered with different colored slate arranged in decorative patterns, stand as monuments to the quarryman's art as well as to the slate industry and the Welsh immigrants who dominated it at its peak.

Located on a rolling 18-acre tract in the southernmost tip of Rappahannock County, the **John W. Miller House** dates its earliest construction to the mid-19th century. Built between 1842-1843, the I-house form (a



plan common in the region) was adorned in the 1880s with Italianate features, including an elaborate two-story front porch. The house derives its significance not only from its fine architectural features, but also from its direct association with the Slate Mills, a nearby industrial facility that was owned by John W. Miller from 1844 to 1871. The agricultural traditions of the farm are exceptionally well documented, as are the milling operations that were carried out at the nearby Slate Mills, which included merchant, country, saw and plaster mills. The property includes four contributing buildings: the main dwelling, a detached kitchen-cum-servants' quarters, an ice house and a barn. The Miller cemetery is a contributing site.

The **Little Mountain Pictograph Site** in Nottoway County constitutes an example of a rare class of archaeological resources significant at the national level. The pictographs feature a single human handprint, a possible "sun glyph" and a solitary "turkey foot." All are painted in red ocher and probably date to the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 900 - A. D. 1600). Though of modest proportions, the pictographs at Little Mountain reflect Native American artistic and symbolic expression rarely occurring as paintings in eastern North America. The probably ritual or ceremonial function of the site at such an isolated and dramatic setting further provides important insight into a poorly understood aspect of regional settlement patterns. The Little Mountain Pictograph Site, therefore, provides valuable comparative information concerning Native American symbolism and artistic expression that transcends state boundaries.

**Locust Level** is an early-19th-century house with associated buildings located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western Bedford County. It is one of the finest and most intact Federal-style houses in the county. The two-story brick I-house was built in the 1820s and has sophisticated detailing on both the exterior and interior. Associated with the house is a two-story frame ell that probably dates to the mid-19th century and originally served as a separate guest house. The late-18th-century Henry Buford House, 19th-century outbuildings and landscape features and a family cemetery complete the collection of elements contributing to the complex. Locust Level was built by Paschal G. Buford (1791-1875), one of Bedford County's largest landowners, leading agronomists and developers during the 19th century. Buford served as a county justice in addition to his work as a planter and entrepreneur. He also led Bedford County's expedition to obtain blocks of granite from Sharp Top Mountain for use in construction of the Washington Monument in the nation's capital. Locust Level served as the retreat for General Robert E. Lee's wife and two daughters in 1863. The property remained in the Buford family until 1965.

*John W. Miller House in Rappahannock County. Credit: Roberta Reid.*



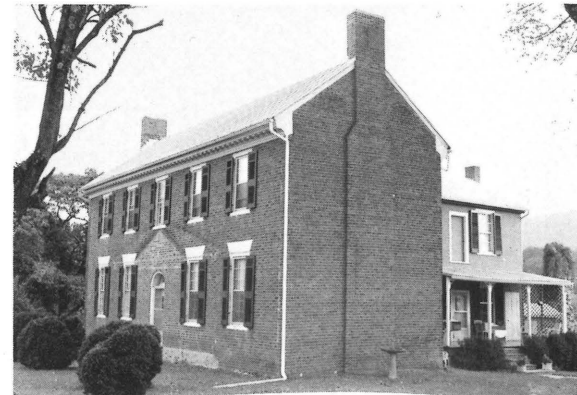
A familiar county landmark, the **Louisa County Courthouse** is the most prominent component of the Louisa County complex of public buildings. The courthouse is an imposing two-story, porticoed Classical Revival structure built in 1905. Other buildings in the complex include the old jail which now houses a county museum, the Crank Building, which for many years served as lawyers' offices, and the R. Earl Ogg Memorial Building, constructed as a bank, which is now used for the General District Court of the region. The Louisa County Courthouse is the fourth courthouse to serve Louisa County and the third to be located on this site. It was commissioned at the turn of the century to replace the courthouse of 1818, which was judged to be beyond repair. D. Wiley Anderson, a Richmond architect who specialized in dwellings and public buildings, was engaged by the supervisors of Louisa County to execute plans for the new courthouse. The resulting Classical Revival structure represents a tradition of local government near this same spot since the 18th century. The Louisa County Courthouse is architecturally significant as an excellent example of a temple-form public building with classical detailing. The courthouse retains a remarkable level of architectural integrity with little alteration to the interior including the impressive second-floor courtroom located under a large dome.

The **McClung House**, located on the north side of a 1,274-acre tract on the Bullpasture River, is a singular example of rural vernacular architecture of the antebellum period in Highland County. Built in 1844 by William McClung, the house, the size and sophistication of which are rare in the county, has remained in the same family to this day. Exceptional original craftsmanship is displayed in the interior woodwork—in the graining on doors, the five Tuscan newels, scrolled brackets and mantels—similar to that

*View of the rockshelter, site of the Little Mountain Pictograph in Nottoway County.*



*Locust Level in Bedford County. Credit: C. Crowther.*



*Louisa County Courthouse.*

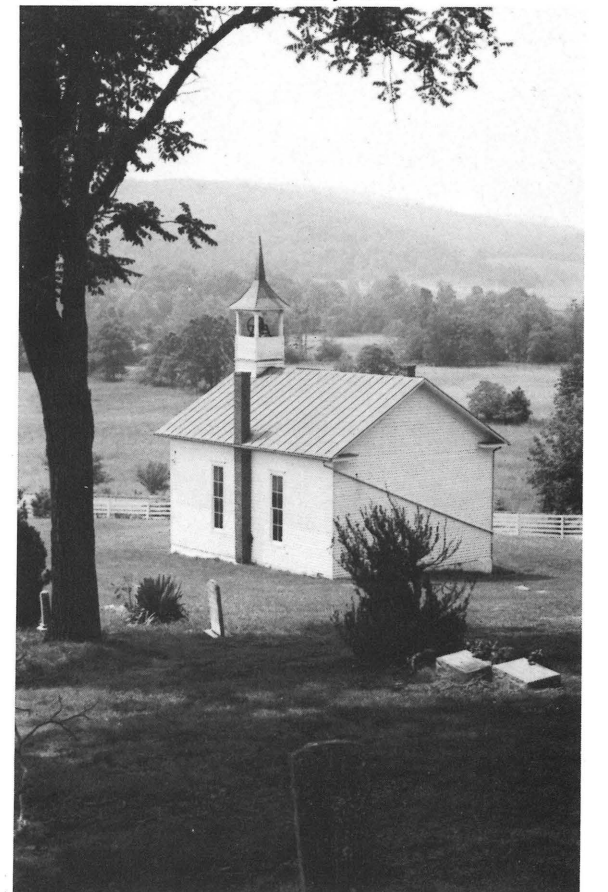
of several houses in nearby Augusta County. The land on which the McClung House stands originally belonged to Wallace Estill. The field across from the present dwelling is the traditional site of a 1757 stockade known as Fort George. Contributing structures singled out for recognition include two barns, a cattle ramp, an outhouse, a corncrib, a smokehouse and the Clover Creek Presbyterian Church. The Clover Creek Church, which was in use until the 1960s, stands on land donated by the McClung family in the 1880s.

Located in Warrenton, **Monterosa-Neptune Lodge** was the main residence of William "Extra Billy" Smith, two-term governor of Virginia. Smith also served in the Senate of Virginia, the U.S. House of Representatives, the Confederate House of Represen-

*McClung Farm, Highland County. Credit: Nancy Born.*



*The Clover Creek Presbyterian Church at the McClung Farm in Highland County. Credit: Nancy Born.*





tatives and as a major general in the Confederate Army. At the beginning of his career, Smith ran the longest mail route in the nation. He claimed the nickname "Extra Billy" for his own after being so dubbed by a U.S. Senator during a Congressional investigation of waste in Federal spending, which focused, in part, on the U.S. Postal Service. Sharing the site with Smith's two-and-a-half story brick house are three outbuildings: an extraordinary Italianate brick stable built in 1847, a brick smokehouse and a two-story dwelling that dates from the late 19th century known as the Office. The principal residence at the site was altered to reflect the tastes of a later prominent resident, James K. Maddux, a leader in the Warrenton Hunt. Under Maddux, Smith's Italianate dwelling was transformed into a Colonial Revival house.

**Mount Fair**, located northwest of Charlottesville in the small valley of Brown's Cove, is one of the largest and best preserved antebellum farms in Albemarle County. The main house at Mount Fair is an imposing and little-altered Greek Revival structure built in 1850. The two-and-one-half story dwelling is distinguished by an unusual balustraded belvedere that lights a passage in the attic. The house originally served as the focus of a 4,000-acre estate belonging to William T. Brown. Brown's prosperity is evinced by the sophistication and scale of his house, which is enhanced by such surviving outbuildings as a detached kitchen, icehouse and springhouse. The Mount Fair plantation also prospered in the mid-19th century because of the construction of Brown's Gap Turnpike, a road running by Mount Fair through Brown's Gap to Harrisonburg. Although the turnpike failed to make a profit for its investors, among whom was Brown himself, a portion of modern-day Route 810 is part of that turnpike.

*Monterosa-Neptune Lodge in Warrenton, Fauquier County.*



*Mount Fair, Albemarle County. Credit: Rhonda Lefever.*



The land in Loudoun County upon which **Much Haddam** stands was originally part of a much larger tract assembled by Leven Powell, the founder of Middleburg. It is a well preserved example of Northern Virginia's formal vernacular architecture of the early 19th century. The brick structure employs the I-house form favored by many well-to-do farmers of the period. Located at the western edge of the town of Middleburg on the former Ashby Gap Turnpike, the tall, narrow structure is a conspicuous landmark at the entrance to this noted community. The house probably was erected in 1820 by Richard Cochran adjacent to his own home, Capitol Hill, now the office of the *Chronicle of the Horse*. On the grounds stands a rare, two-story kitchen outbuilding, one of the state's few examples employing a square plan. The unusual name of the property was given by its present owner.

Originally constructed in the 1790s as a tavern, **Orange Springs** remained in operation as a resort spa until about 1850. Owner James Coleman converted the frame building to contain a dining room and a ballroom, creating a "House of Entertainment" for the area's most prominent citizens, including the parents of President James Madison and the president himself. Surprisingly, the planes used to cut the original moldings in the elaborate west room are still stored in the house. A rare example of an early spa resort located in the Virginia Piedmont, Orange Springs grew to include private cabins or "family houses" by 1808. President James Madison was granted permission to build his own cabin there. The property today remains in the Coleman family. In addition to the residence, surrounding domestic structures and the springs, the property contains an extensive complex of agricultural buildings dating from the early 19th century through the second decade of the 20th century.

*Rear elevation of Much Haddam, Loudoun County.*



*Orange Springs, Orange County. Credit: Ann Miller.*



**Office Hall** is an 18th-century farmstead in southeastern King George County. The farm was the birthplace and childhood home of William ("Extra Billy") Smith (1797-1887), U.S. congressman, Confederate general and twice governor of Virginia. The once-extensive Office Hall plantation is represented today by two early 19th-century brick outbuildings: a smokehouse and a two-story kitchen. Built circa 1805-1820, the kitchen is one of the very few one-room-plan, two-story brick plantation kitchens recorded in Virginia. It exhibits several unusual features, including formal Federal-style detailing, an odd hierarchy of brickwork patterns and a second-story room originally accessible only by an exterior stair. At various points in its history, the kitchen served as servants' lodgings and as the meeting place of a private school. The coeval smokehouse has an unusual roof structure, featuring false joists and outriggers. Both buildings remain remarkably unaltered and possess architectural features illustrating the broad repertoire of the vernacular Virginia builder.

The **Petersburg Courthouse Historic District** represents the historical importance of Petersburg as one of Virginia's largest antebellum cities and a prominent Southside commercial distribution center. The centerpiece of the district, the Greek Revival Petersburg Hustings Courthouse, visually dominates the downtown skyline. This and the district's other major antebellum landmarks—the U.S. Customs House, Tabb Street Presbyterian Church and St. Paul's Episcopal Church—survive in their original locations and still reflect the original design intent of their architects and builders. Following a grid plan layout, the district includes a densely built collection of outstanding individual examples of Greek, Gothic and Renaissance Revival public and institutional architec-

*Office Hall, King George County.*



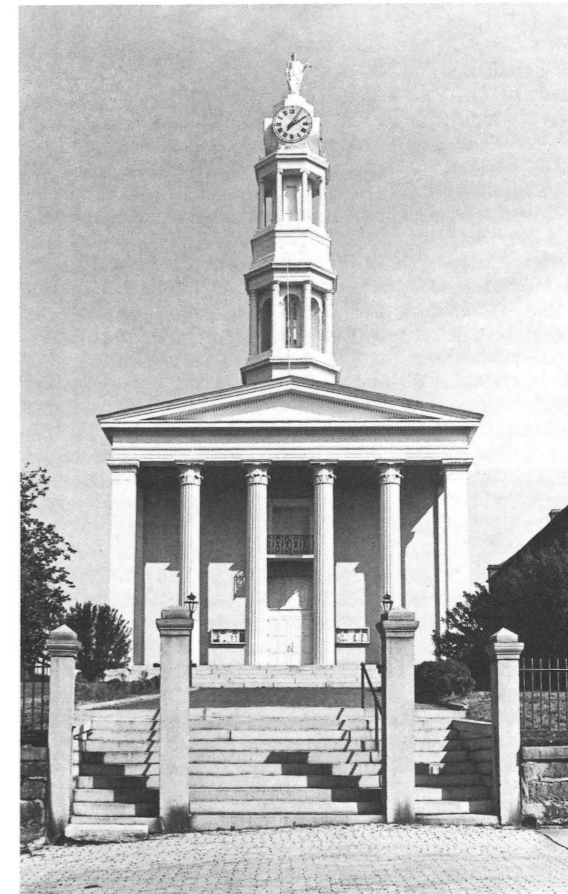
*Tabb Street Presbyterian Church and Rectory in the Petersburg Courthouse Historic District, Petersburg. Credit: Land and Community Associates.*



ture in addition to distinctive groups of commercial and residential buildings in the various academic and vernacular architectural styles that date from 1815 to 1940. Much of the district still evokes, through its architectural resources, the 1864 nine-month siege when Petersburg was the center of Virginia's Civil War activity. Despite repeated commercial renovations, the majority of the district's commercial blocks reflect their original designs, particularly above the storefront cornice. Brick was a major building material; the stone used in public buildings and retaining walls emphasizes the area's steep topography and adds diversity and texture to the district. Cast iron in the form of perimeter fencing and manufactured cornices, cartouches and brackets is another major architectural material as are stucco, terra cotta, glazed brick and black Carrara glass. As the city's role in statewide trade and transportation declined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Courthouse District continued to be the center of the local economy and the everyday commercial and social life of Petersburg. The continuation of tobacco processing and storage into the early 20th century and the proximity of Camp Lee during World War I enhanced the business climate for local merchants and contributed to the continuing vitality of the district through the early 20th century.

The **Phoenix Bank of Nansemond**, built in Suffolk in 1921, is an important symbol of black commerce in southeastern Virginia. The bank was founded by a group of entrepreneurs in 1921 to serve the black farmers and laborers of Suffolk and surrounding Nansemond County. Through black-operated banks, black entrepreneurs were able to obtain credit to run their businesses. Although there were several banks organized for this reason in nearby Norfolk, the Phoenix Bank was the only black bank in Suffolk. J.

*The Petersburg Courthouse is the centerpiece of the Petersburg Courthouse Historic District.*





W. Richardson served simultaneously as president of the Phoenix Bank and janitor of the white American Bank and Trust Company a few blocks away, a feat which earned him recognition in Ripley's "Believe It or Not." At the time of its construction, the Phoenix Bank was described as "the most handsome and distinctive building on Washington Street between Main Street and the . . . railroad." Although the interior of the bank has been severely modified, the exterior remains relatively intact. It stands as an important reminder of an age when it was necessary for blacks to establish their own financial institutions to serve the black business community.

The turn of the 20th century signaled a very prosperous period of population and industrial growth for the City of Richmond. Despite the economically depressed years of the late 1890s, by 1901 the city had achieved a remarkable manufacturing output of nearly \$56 million, an increase of \$7 million over the previous year. The largest industrial growth centered on the iron and tobacco industries, the staples of the city's economy. With this industrial growth came a corresponding increase in the city's population and a demand for additional housing. After 1900 much of the city's residential growth took place in its western part; however, the Church Hill neighborhood in the eastern part of the city also experienced increased development. Church Hill had previously been the choice residential area for the city's elite, and many fine antebellum houses survive in the area around St. John's Church. In comparison, houses built after the Civil War into the early part of the 20th century in this area were more modest brick and frame dwellings that reflect a transformation in the neighborhood's socio-economic level. The boundaries of the original **St. John's Historic District**, which was officially listed in the Virginia and National registers in 1970, have been expanded to include the blocks on East Broad and East Grace streets between 21st and 22nd streets. These blocks include several antebellum houses along with more modest frame dwellings from the late 19th century.

**Scaleby** is a 200-acre farm complex near Boyce in rural Clarke County. A monumental brick Colonial Revival structure, the main house at Scaleby was built between 1909 and 1911 for Hattie Newcomer Gilpin and Henry Brooke Gilpin of Baltimore. Designed by Baltimore architect Howard Sill, the house and the surrounding property remained in the Gilpin family until 1986. The complex retains its original use as a single-family dwelling and farm. Among the 16 contributing structures dating from the period during which the house was built are a smokehouse, a gardener's cottage, a pump house, a farm manager's house, a stable, a water catchment facility, a garage, two barns and a tenant house. Landscape features include concrete planting boxes, a decorative concrete pond and a decorative stone platform. The grounds have been extensively landscaped, with notable attention on the east side where a garden pergola is located. The scale of this complex alone merits attention. Two-story marble columns distinguish the facade of the main house, and the same marble is used as window sills on four of the outbuildings. An appreciation for rich detail is evident in all aspects of the complex. Scaleby illustrates the industrialization of the American building trades in its manner of construction, which exhibits reinforced concrete stairs and steel roof structure system. Despite its modern construction features, the Scaleby mansion is reminiscent of earlier Virginia gentry houses in Clarke County such as Carter Hall, Long Branch and Tuleyries.

The **Sentry Box** is a large weatherboarded single-family dwelling located in the historic district of Fredericksburg. Built in 1786, the house has a two-story, central-passage plan with Greek Revival and



*The Phoenix Bank of Nansemond at 339 East Washington Street, Suffolk. Credit: Jennifer A. Bryant.*



*The north side of the 2100 block of East Broad Street in the St. John's Church Historic District, Richmond.*

*The St. John's Church Historic District includes the 200 block of North 32nd Street, Richmond.*



*Scaleby, Clarke County.*



*The Sentry Box, Fredericksburg. Credit: Laura Haring.*

*Snake Creek Farm, Carroll County. Credit: Gibson Worsham.*



*The Otis Taylor House at 4012 Walmsley Boulevard in Richmond.*

Colonial Revival details. Over the course of its long history, the Sentry Box has sustained numerous additions and alterations. In addition to the house, there is one contributing structure on the site: a late-18th-century icehouse. The grounds also include the undisturbed archaeological sites of several dependencies dating from before 1795. The Sentry Box was the home of General George Weedon, a prominent Fredericksburg citizen both before and after the Revolution. Weedon contributed significantly to the success of the Revolutionary War and played an active role in the beginnings of post-war government and commerce in Fredericksburg. The Sentry Box exemplifies the type of house that was characteristic of the moderately wealthy class in Virginia during the early Federal period.

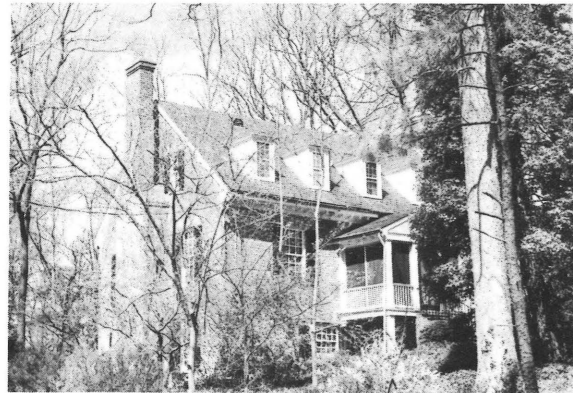
**Snake Creek Farm** was built in the narrow valley along Snake Creek in northern Carroll County. The property includes the two-and-one-half-story main house, a frame springhouse and a meathouse, along with a large family cemetery and a two-room, frame schoolhouse. The size and sophistication of the house is unusual in this generally remote and sparsely settled area of Carroll County. It was built circa 1910 by James F. Martin, who three years earlier had erected the frame schoolhouse. The schoolhouse was deeded to the Laurel Fork School District in 1916 by Martin with a provision that the property would revert to him if the school ever closed. With its fairly complicated roof design on what would otherwise have been a much more conventional house, the dwelling is an excellent example of the residential architecture of the early 20th century in western Virginia. Plans call for rehabilitation of the property for use as a bed and breakfast.

Surrounded by a residential development in suburban south Richmond, the **Taylor Farm** forms a virtual time capsule illustrating the small family farmstead of the 1870-1930s, a property type that is becoming increasingly rare. Owned by the Aubrey Taylor family since 1917, the farm is a three-acre parcel, the core of a larger farmstead established shortly after the Civil War. The main house, a small two-story frame structure, was built in stages, beginning about 1870, for the family of blacksmith Joseph T. Williams. It features an unusual gable-fronted, two-room-plan main block with rear and side wings. Other buildings, all dating to the early 20th century, include a handsome Craftsman-style garage, storage shed, barn, lumber shed and corncrib of distinctive form. Decorative landscape elements surrounding the house, designed by lifelong resident and amateur gardener Olin Taylor, date largely from the 1930s. They include a yard with mature ornamental shade trees, shrubbery and hedges; a rock-walled flower garden; an ornamental fish pool; rubblestone retaining walls; shingled entry gates; garden walkways; and handmade cast-concrete planters.



The **Urbanna Historic District**, which includes most of the southern part of the present-day town of Urbanna, is the most historically and architecturally significant part of a charming and attractive town that has evolved over a period of nearly three centuries. Although initially Urbanna's commercial activities revolved around the tobacco trade, during the 19th century they shifted toward retail sales and, especially later in the century, toward the fishing industry and the tourism trade. By the early 20th century, the town was known as a summer resort community; its oyster beds and packing plants had made it famous for that delicacy as well. Urbanna has maintained its reputation in both fields to the present day. Established after an act was passed by the colonial House of Burgesses in 1680 to encourage the creation of towns in Virginia,

the small port town grew slowly throughout the 18th century. As the county seat of Middlesex County from 1748 to 1849, Urbanna contains one of Virginia's 11 surviving colonial courthouses as well as two mid-18th-century residences (Landsdowne and Wormeley Cottage) and a rare surviving 1760s brick storehouse known as the Old Tobacco Warehouse. The town also possesses a much-altered 18th-century tavern and two early-19th-century dwellings (Sandwich and Gressitt House). It has a number of late-19th-century and early-20th-century dwellings as well as commercial buildings and a church representing such architectural styles as the Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and American Foursquare.



*Sandwich, an important landmark residence in the Urbanna Historic District, Middlesex County.*



*The Baptist church and parsonage at the intersection of Cross and Wailing streets in the Urbanna Historic District, Middlesex County.*

*The waterfront in the Urbanna Historic District, Middlesex County.*



*The William Scott Farmstead in Isle of Wight County. Credit: Edward Tolson.*

The simple rectangular plan of the **White Oak Primitive Baptist Church** near Falmouth in Stafford County was most appropriate for the religious sect that stressed simplicity in all its activities. Included on the flat, one-acre lot are women's and men's outhouses and a graveyard that dates from 1897. The church represents nearly two centuries of the history of the Primitive Baptist religion in Stafford County. The Primitive Baptists' faith is based on the precept that doctrine should only originate from clear, scriptural statements in the Bible rather than from human interpretations of them. It is because the Primitive Baptists have continued to practice this theology that its adherents, to this day, do not believe in such things as Sunday school or missionary programs. The White Oak Primitive Baptist Church, believed to have been built about 1835, or perhaps as early as 1787, is a simple, unornamented building reflecting the conservative and non-hierarchical theology of the religion in its rural Virginia setting. Moreover, that only modest changes have been made to the interior and exterior of the building since its construction is a testimony to the unchanging theology and steadfast adherence of church members to the beliefs of the Church.



*The White Oak Primitive Baptist Church in Stafford County. Credit: Eric Harteis.*

The **William Scott Farmstead** is a three- and-one-quarter-acre site located in rural Isle of Wight, two miles from the town of Windsor. Built around 1775, the main house is a two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed brick structure embellished with early Federal, Greek Revival and Colonial Revival details. These features, juxtaposed with varying brick colors and sizes on the exterior, suggest that the house was originally a one-and-one-half-story structure that was raised to two stories, probably in the early 19th century. The house was further extended by a mid-19th-century frame addition to the rear. The farm complex also includes

a 19th-century servants' quarter, a kitchen, a smoke-house, a barn and a corn crib. The farmstead is significant because it is dominated by one of the few 18th-century houses still standing in Southside Virginia. Among surviving structures, the central-passage plan and Flemish bond brick fabric of the house are not unique, but its original cellar kitchen is truly exceptional—a departure from the detached kitchen arrangement known to have prevailed on the landscape of 18th-century Tidewater Virginia. The property's remarkably intact assemblage of 19th-century farm buildings that are both stable and unaltered further enhances its significance. William Scott, the builder, died in 1785. It is likely that most of the dependencies and the frame rear section of the house were added under the ownership of D. W. Kitchen, who purchased the property in 1839.



# Virginia's Role in the American Battlefield Protection Program

On July 21, 1990, the United States Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, Jr., stood in the hot sun at Manassas National Battlefield Park and announced his American Battlefield Protection Program. Although the program ultimately will include all American battlefields, initially it will concentrate on Civil War sites. The program proposes five initiatives:

1. Develop partnerships with Federal, state, regional and local officials and private conservation organizations regarding protection of imminently threatened properties. Efforts will be made to explore all options for their protection, including creative use of public and private land use tools, such as zoning, historic district designation, land and easement acquisition, technical assistance, and landbanking.
2. Develop and disseminate information on demonstration public/private battlefield protection projects, such as the plan to protect Richmond National Battlefield Park and

3. Apply limited Federal funds toward promoting protective interest in land and leveraging the purchase of land by private conservation organizations and other public agencies.
4. Underscore President Bush's initiative to prioritize those national parks which have experienced a significant increase in visitors and are located near urban areas.
5. Work toward a national strategy to protect other significant battlefield sites not imminently threatened today. Expand the documentation and recognition of battlefields from all wars on American soil so that public and private interests may be alerted about sites worthy of protection.

The Secretary identified six battlefield sites or regions in Virginia as having first priority for study and protection under his program. They include Brandy Station, in Culpeper County; Glendale and New Market Heights, in Henrico County; Richmond National Battlefield Park, in Hanover, Henrico, and Chesterfield counties;

Shenandoah Valley sites, in Augusta, Clarke, Frederick, Highland, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren counties; and the Wilderness, in Spotsylvania County. Other Virginia sites on the secretary's list include Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, in Appomattox County; Ball's Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery, in Loudoun County; Bethesda Church, Mechanicsville, and North Anna River, in Hanover County; Bristoe Station and Manassas National Battlefield Park, in Prince William County; Cedar Mountain, in Culpeper County; Chantilly, in Fairfax County; Cloyd's Mountain, in Pulaski County; Five Forks Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield, and Reams Station, in Dinwiddie County; Fort Clifton Archaeological Site, in Colonial Heights; Lynch-

Some of the sites are spacious and look much as they did during the Civil War; many more, however, are surrounded by encroaching development. In some cases the park consists of little more than a narrow strip of green space bordered by tract houses. In other instances significant parts of the battleground lie outside the park boundaries and are preserved only by the good graces of the present property owner. Without such cooperation many of the non-park resources will vanish as development inexorably spreads eastward from Richmond.

What is happening around Richmond is happening throughout Virginia. The Northern Virginia syndrome of intense development has spread to the west and south as improved highways and the prospect of high-speed trains have turned the Shenandoah Valley and Fredericksburg into bedroom suburbs of Washington, D.C. New road construction and the development that inevitably follows in its wake are perhaps the greatest threats to the preservation of Civil War sites in Virginia.

The Department of Historic Resources recently has participated in two elements of Secretary Lujan's program. It began in 1987 to meet with representatives of the National Park Service, the local governments of Chesterfield, Hanover and Henrico counties and interested private citizens to discuss the preservation of Civil War sites in the Richmond area. Those meetings resulted in draft agreements for continued cooperation among the participants—the protection plan to which Secretary Lujan referred in describing his program. Although full implementation of the plan has been hampered by funding cuts, some progress has been made. Recently, for example, the Park Service and Henrico County have been studying ways to commemorate and interpret the Battle of New Market Heights on county-owned land at the site.

Another element of Secretary Lujan's program involves employing such land-use tools as historic district designation to identify Civil War-related resources for local planning purposes. On October 30, 1989, the Board of Historic Resources designated the Brandy Station Battlefield Historic District and placed it on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Since then the department has continued to work with federal and local officials and other interested parties to identify those areas within the district that are essential to an understanding of the battle in the hope that they might be preserved.

During the coming work year (October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991) the department will continue to implement the program initiated by Secretary Lujan. It already has begun to explore and evaluate its in-house resources for information on the battlefield sites. It will conduct research and make visits at least to those sites identified by the Secretary as being most threatened and to additional sites as time and funding permit. It will continue to work in partnership with representatives of the public and private sectors to explore avenues for cooperation in preservation. The forthcoming issue of *Notes on Virginia* will contain a progress report on these endeavors.

John S. Salmon, Historian



A sign calling for help in saving the Cedar Creek Battlefield in Frederick County stands on one of the threatened battlefield sites in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

burg; Mine Run, in Orange County; Saylor's Creek Battlefield, in Amelia County; Seven Pines/Fair Oaks and Yellow Tavern, in Henrico County; Trevilian Station, in Louisa County; Waynesboro; and Yorktown, in James City County.

Soon after, the Governor of Virginia, Lawrence Douglas Wilder, wrote Secretary Lujan in support of his program. The governor agreed that "... it is critical at this time to devise strategies and form partnerships to protect the battlefields you have cited. The prosperity and growth that we all face today present us with strenuous challenges as we also seek to preserve those resources that tell us so much about who we are and where we have come from. Consequently, we welcome the opportunity to join in an active partnership effort to protect significant battlefields here."

The governor also wrote that he had asked his Secretary of Natural Resources, Elizabeth H. Haskell, to serve as liaison with Secretary Lujan's office on the project. Secretary Haskell will work with the Department of Historic Resources through its director, Hugh C. Miller, to advise the governor as the program advances. In order to begin to acquaint herself with the resources to be studied, Secretary Haskell, accompanied by the department's historian, John S. Salmon, toured part of one of the priority sites, Richmond National Battlefield Park. Keith Morgan, Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources for the park, led the tour.

The tour illustrated just how important is the need for Secretary Lujan's partnership approach. Richmond National Battlefield Park is not one contiguous area such as the battlefield at Gettysburg, but instead consists of many sites often separated by several miles of non-park properties.



Appomattox Courthouse Historic District, one of the most important landmark battlefields in Virginia's collection of significant Civil War sites.



# Roanoke Regional Preservation Office



Roanoke County third graders tour the Buena Vista House using the "Buena Vista House Workbook" prepared by the regional office.

With the opening of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) in February 1989, the Department of Historic Resources established the first of what is hoped will become a series of regional centers across the state. These offices are designed to encourage partnerships among government agencies, local businesses, civic groups and private citizens. The regional office in Roanoke serves an area consisting of six cities and 10 counties. The City of Roanoke presently provides office and laboratory space at no charge to the state. Directed by John Kern, an historian, the staff of Tom Klatka, archaeologist, Jean Mackey, office manager and Dan Pezzoni, architectural historian, has already carried out a number of activities.

Development of the work program of the regional office involves the participation of an informal advisory committee established by the regional office, whose members represent various preservation groups and jurisdictions in the area. As a regional office, the staff can respond promptly, efficiently and effectively to requests for preservation services from constituents in the

immediate area, who are otherwise 200 miles removed from the Department's preservation services in Richmond. The summary which follows discusses the benefits which local governments, private non-profit groups and private citizens in all walks of life have received in the Roanoke office's first year and a half of business.

## Survey

As a first step in effective resource management planning, the Roanoke office has recorded 125 archaeological sites and 425 architectural properties since February, 1989. The archaeological sites in the primary and secondary areas of the region date from 8000 B.C. through the early 20th century. Part of the survey's focus centered on Craig County, where little work has previously been done to locate, record and evaluate its archaeological resources. The survey work done here was the first step leading to a formal archaeological site survey report. Rural "crossroads" communities reflecting 19th-century settlement in Southwest Virginia were surveyed in each of the 10 counties in the primary service

area. A surprisingly high number of log structures and barns spanning the first three-quarters of the 19th century were found in the Catawba Valley in Roanoke County. First platted in the 1750s, this valley lies at the headwaters of Catawba Creek, which served as the first ancillary transportation route in the area. Among the structures surveyed is the Willis House, an antebellum structure which exemplifies additive vernacular architecture. Several additions stem from the original log house, like spokes from the hub of a wheel.

Twenty-five structures in Newport, a rural community in Giles County, were surveyed. The community's architectural integrity, which encompasses antebellum to early 20th-century buildings, has been little compromised. The residents of Newport, which is located north of Blacksburg, have expressed an interest in going beyond the survey to explore formal protection measures for their buildings that might be eligible for the Virginia and National registers.

## Registration

Following the survey, the regional office staff assists in the register nomination process by evaluating the significance of historic properties in a local, regional and national context and proposing eligible properties for State and National register listing. Within the last 18 months, the Roanoke office staff has submitted nine individual and seven historic district preliminary nominations for consideration by the State Review Board; all but one were judged eligible. Two completed individual nominations and one historic district were submitted to the state boards and formally listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register: Locust Level in Bedford County, First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street in Roanoke and the Covington Historic District. (See *The Register*, page 5.)

Historic designation of First Baptist Church in Roanoke has strengthened plans to restore what was once Virginia's largest black church west of Richmond for use as a community center for the visual and performing arts. The project has the full support of the church's congregation and from leaders of the Roanoke arts community, headed by the League of Roanoke Artists and the Acting Company.

Designation of the Covington Historic District will greatly assist Alleghany Historical Society efforts to support downtown revitalization efforts in Covington. The revitalization project, assisted by Westvaco, has resulted in the installation of historic street lights on Main Street and calls for restoration of historic commercial facades.

## Planning

To incorporate the results of survey and evaluation findings into local planning, the Regional Office has responded to specific requests from planning officials in the City of Roanoke and Bedford County. Maps of all surveyed archaeological sites, historical background on Southeast Roanoke and routine review of all rezoning requests have been provided to Roanoke. For Bedford County, maps showing the locations of surveyed archaeological sites and architectural properties were supplied. Staff discussions with Roanoke County officials about the long-term benefits of a local historic resource protection program

resulted in the County's successful application for matching state survey funds. Results of the survey will be incorporated into revisions of the County's Comprehensive Plan.

## Technical Assistance

The Roanoke office's technical assistance in advising clients about tax incentives has encouraged and assisted several private sector preservation projects in Southwest Virginia. The Roanoke Office provided field review of six federal tax act projects totalling \$1.5 million of capital investment in historic preservation rehabilitation, including the \$1 million MarketPlace Center building in the Roanoke City Market Historic District. A critical property in the district, the rehabilitated Market-Place Center has attracted new businesses to downtown Roanoke. One of the first occupants to move into the building was the Roanoke Visitors and Convention Bureau, which promotes heritage tourism.

The staff provided field review of 34 private and non-profit rehabilitation projects. In preparation for the proposed expansion of the Roanoke Centre for Industry and Technology, the Regional Preservation Office obtained a \$1,500 National Trust grant to conduct a viewshed analysis of the cultural landscape adjacent to this site. Staff has participated in monthly Roanoke Architectural Review Board meetings and has co-hosted a workshop with the City of Roanoke on building codes and historic preservation attended by 100 building officials, architects, contractors and preservationists.

Stone chimney on detached kitchen of the Anderson House, Catawba Valley, Roanoke County.







*The Willis House, Catawba Valley, Roanoke County.*



*The town of Newport, Giles County, has been determined eligible for the Virginia and National registers.*



*Dr. John Kern and Tom Klatka conduct shovel tests at Buena Vista House to determine the nature and extent of activity areas on the property.*

### Threatened Sites

The Roanoke office directed mitigative excavation of nine features which were uncovered at the Graham-White site during state-funded construction of a new recreational facility for the City of Salem. This nationally significant site would have been destroyed without prompt assistance from the Roanoke office. A National Register nomination will be prepared for the site after work on the recreational facility is complete. The Department of Historic Resources will work with the City in conserving the recovered artifacts and in making them available to the Salem Historical Society for interpretation and exhibition at the Williams-Brown House, a registered landmark property which has received state grant funds for rehabilitation. The artifacts are extremely significant, a tangible record of contact between Native Americans and Europeans around 1650—contact which is corroborated by the earliest written records. The work was conducted under the direction of the RRPO archaeologist using funds from the Department's Threatened Sites Program.

### Education

Part of the Roanoke office's mission is to inform the public about the value of historic and archaeological resources in making decisions on desirable growth and development. To this end, the office co-sponsored a heritage education workshop attended by 72 teachers, and it hosted follow-up historic site visits to Buena Vista House by 400

### Environmental Review

To encourage a heightened awareness of the need for environmental review, the Roanoke staff participated in quarterly meetings with the Salem Virginia Department of Transportation office for early phase review of pending projects. It also took part in coordinating cultural resource review for the Roanoke River Flood Reduction Project, where there are a number of known archaeological sites, and in the routine review of Roanoke Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects.

school children. With teacher input from the workshop, the staff developed lesson plans on Buena Vista House. The Roanoke City school system supports this program, to enable all Roanoke City third-grade students to learn about the architecture and history of one of the larger plantations in the upper Roanoke Valley. The office is currently working on a video tape to provide secondary school students with a visual record of architectural information gathered in survey work in the area. These initial steps are being taken to make the office a teaching center for historic preservation. The Roanoke office also co-hosted a week-long archaeological field school in the Roanoke Valley (See page 29) and succeeded in securing a \$10,000 matching grant from the U. S. Forest Service to prepare primary school materials exploring the value of archaeological resources. Targeted at elementary school students, these innovative materials will include a video tape on regional prehistory, teaching aides and replicated artifacts for hands-on learning activities. Lastly, the staff initiated discussions with local publishers to promote the economic potential of heritage tourism in Southwest Virginia.

### Constituent Support

In addition to specific client services, the Roanoke office has provided a focal point of support for historic preservation in Southwest Virginia. It is working with state agencies such as Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and the Catawba Hospital to encourage

their stewardship of significant cultural properties under their jurisdiction. It has developed close working relations with regional and local preservation organizations and historical societies such as the Archeological Society of Virginia chapters, the Roanoke Valley Historical Society, the New River Valley Preservation League, the Bedford County Historical Society and the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation. It has established professional contact with cultural resource specialists affiliated with the colleges, universities, the National Park Service and city and county planners. In serving as a catalyst for preservation groups in Southwest Virginia to work together in new ways, the Roanoke office has assisted in applying for grant awards which yielded \$48,620 towards survey, evaluation, planning and education projects.

In its first 18 months of operation, the Roanoke office thus has provided a wide range of responsive and cost-effective preservation services and has gained substantial constituent support for the delivery of its programs. The regional office has been both an active and responsive partner to local governments and private preservation groups, extending direct services to a broad range of client groups and responding to requests for technical assistance and guidance. Most important, in its capacity as a center for preservation in the region, the Roanoke office has enjoyed initial success in conveying a preservation ethic to its constituents.

Deborah B. Woodward





*The ruins of the Jamestown Church at the Jamestown National Historic Site where J. C. Harrington conducted archaeological excavations for the National Park Service.*

## Highlighting Virginia Historical Archaeology: 1930-1990

Ever since the 1930s when J. C. Harrington practically "invented" historical archaeology in America, Virginia archaeologists have played an active, and often leading, role in this growing field. Harrington's pioneering explorations of early 17th-century remains at Jamestown for the National Park Service were followed by Ivor Noel Hume's landmark studies of 18th-century colonial life in Williamsburg. Noel Hume's writings continue to be the essential reference work for colonial material culture. His

work captured the imagination of the general public as well, making archaeological research an integral part of the interpretation of colonial Virginia that has helped make Colonial Williamsburg a leader in presenting historic sites to a broad public audience of tourists and school children.

The last two decades have seen a "boom" in historical archaeology across the state, reaching from the Eastern Shore and the Chesapeake Bay region to the mountains of Southwest Virginia, and covering three centuries of colonial contact,



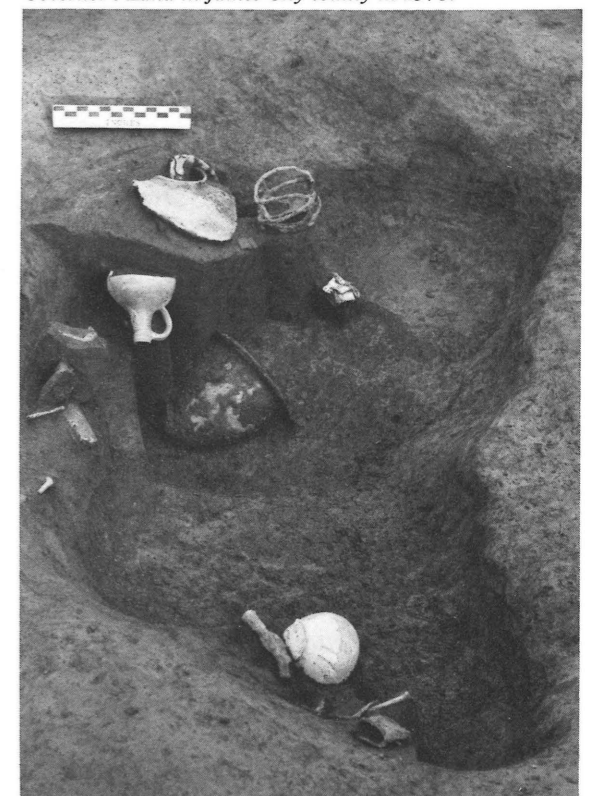
*The site of Lewis Burwell's Kingsmill Plantation on property owned by the Anheuser Busch Corporation in James City County. Credit: Dave Restuccia.*

westward expansion, economic and industrial changes, urbanization and military conflict. The combination of using historical records and material remains carefully gleaned from archaeological sites has greatly enhanced our knowledge of both everyday life and outstanding events of statewide and national significance.

The work of William M. Kelso at Kingsmill and Alain C. Outlaw at Governor's Land, as well as others who have worked on Virginia's rich 17th-century sites, has completely altered earlier views of 17th-century architecture in the colony. Research by the National Park Service and the College of William and Mary at the Poor Potter's Site in Yorktown furnished valuable insights into the workings of small, local industries at the very time England strongly discouraged any manufacturing activity in the colony. Also, at the Yorktown National Historic Battlefield Park, archaeologists uncovered information on actions during the final battle of the American Revolution. Nearby, in the muddy waters of the York River, archaeologists of the Department of Historic Resources excavated a British ship scuttled during the same battle, producing not only further insight into this nationally significant event, but also developing innovative techniques in underwater archaeology that supplied unique data on the design of 18th-century ships.

This tradition of active research in historical archaeology continues to the present. Of comparable importance, however, are the efforts of

*A large refuse pit uncovered at the area called the 'Maine' at Governor's Land in James City county in 1975.*





Virginia historical archaeologists to provide active preservation assistance to federal, state and local agencies and private property owners in their efforts to improve land management decisions affecting priceless historic resources. Three local jurisdictions—Fairfax and Prince William counties and the City of Alexandria— maintain staff archaeologists to assist in local planning and land management decisions. Marley R. Brown, III, continues the tradition of scholarly research and public interpretation at Colonial Williamsburg while at the same time developing regional preservation plans and providing planning assistance to surrounding localities. Several major privately owned and operated house museums, such as Mount Vernon, Monticello and Jefferson's Poplar Forest, now have staff archaeologists and use archaeology to document and interpret outbuildings, slave quarters and historic landscapes.

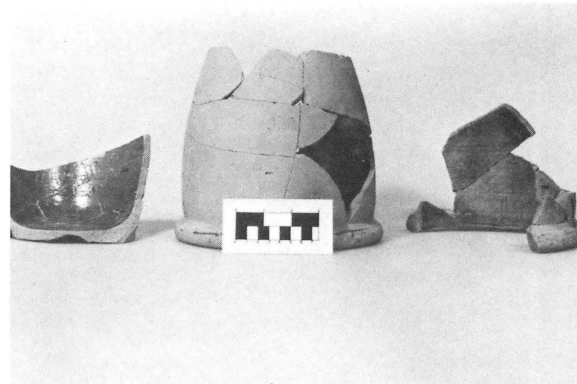
What follows is a brief summary of several recent projects across the Commonwealth; representing different time periods and preservation situations, these projects serve as examples of our unique historical archaeological resources and illustrate a variety of research and preservation strategies.

#### Fincastle Kiln

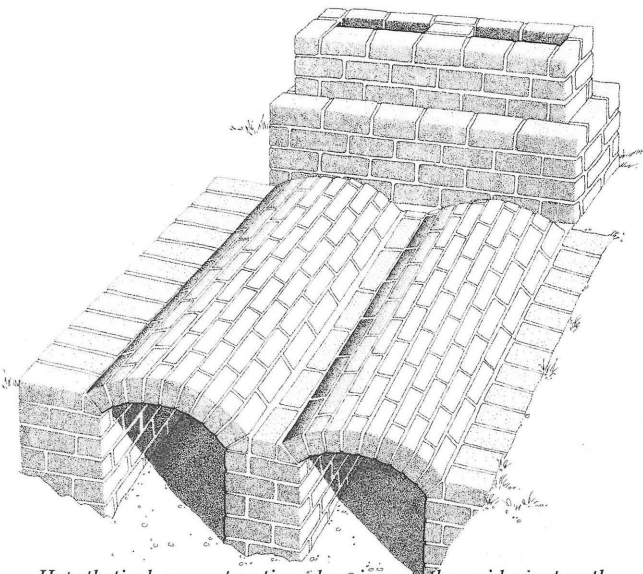
In 1988 Kurt C. Russ from Washington and Lee University conducted excavations at the Fincastle Pottery in Botetourt County with the assistance of the Department of Historic Resources' Threatened Sites Program. The archaeological research identified a single-chambered, two-flue, arched groundhog-type earthenware pottery kiln dating from the mid-19th century. Archaeologists found glazed and unglazed earthenware water sherds largely from utilitarian storage vessels, earthenware tile fragments and kiln furniture. Documentary research suggests the kiln was operated by Joel and Mathias Noftzinger. While technically a "salvage" effort, this project contributed to a larger thematic study being conducted by John M. McDaniel and Russ on the technology and evolution of the 19th-century pottery industry in the Valley of Virginia. McDaniel and Russ broke new ground in Virginia archaeology in their earlier studies of 19th-century farmsteads and have built a solid research program based in an undergraduate academic setting.

#### Mount Vernon

During the summer of 1990, archaeologists at George Washington's Mount Vernon under the direction of Dennis J. Pogue excavated several sites including the "House for Families," as part of a research plan to reinterpret slave life styles. This site is believed to have been the main slave quarters for the plantation, housing about 60 slaves including house servants, craftsmen and their children. Archaeologists discovered a six-foot-square cellar back-filled with more than 25,000 animal bones, indicating a more varied slave diet than previously believed. Excavations uncovered an assortment of ceramics, table glass, utensils, wine bottles, tobacco pipes, buckles and buttons. Archaeologists have concluded that these items were probably passed on to the slaves from the main house after they became worn or unfashionable.

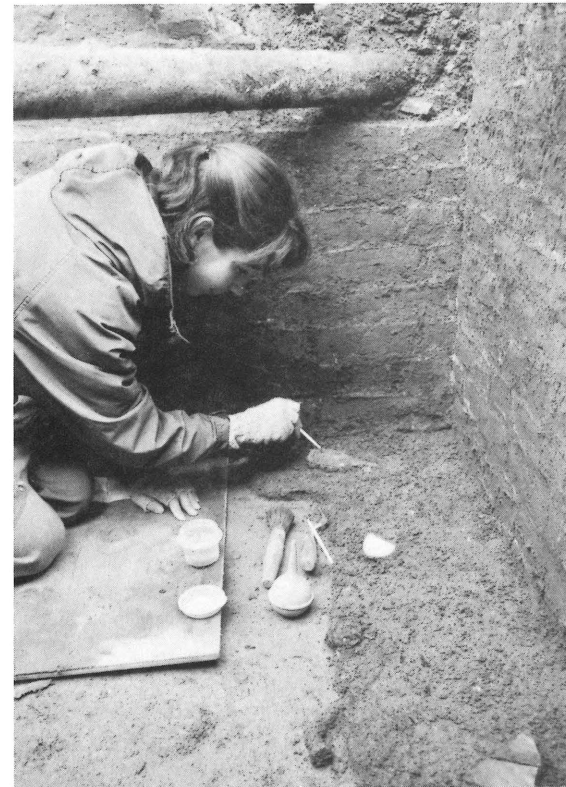


The most common vessel form represented in the Fincastle Kiln assemblage is the wide or open-mouth lead-glazed earthenware storage crock.



Hypothetical reconstruction drawing of the mid-nineteenth century Fincastle earthenware pottery kiln.

Salvage excavations in progress at 44 BO 304, the Fincastle Pottery Kiln. Credit: Kurt Russ, Washington and Lee University.



Mount Vernon Assistant Archaeologist Esther White prepares to remove a pewter spoon from the cellar of the House for Families. Credit: Dennis J. Pogue.



House for Families cellar during excavation, with student intern Kevin Fitzpatrick watching Esther White clean the cellar floor. Credit: Dennis J. Pogue.

Among the artifacts recovered from the excavation of the House for Families cellar are (clockwise from upper left): Staffordshire slipware plate with oyster and clam shells; wine glass stem; "colono ware" bowl fragment; English white salt-glazed tea cup; pewter spoon; Chinese export porcelain dish with charred peach pit and beans and cherry stones; bonehandled iron knife; clay tobacco pipe; sheep jaw bone; saun cow vertebra. Credit: Paul Kennedy.





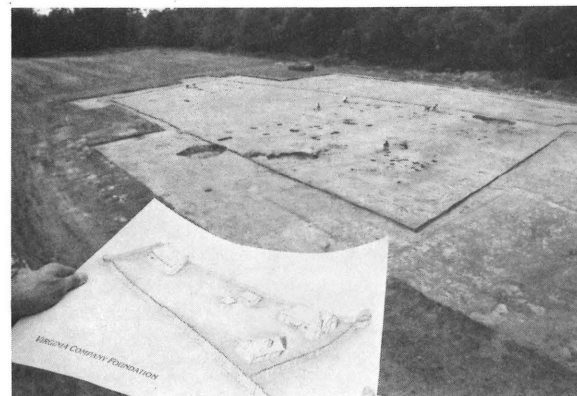
## Suffolk Fort

During the past year, archaeologists with the Virginia Company Foundation Archaeology under the direction of Nicholas Lucchetti discovered an unusual trapezoidal fortification dating from the early 17th century on the Nansemond River in Suffolk. Examination of contemporary documents have not revealed habitation by Europeans in this locality prior to the 1630s. Constructed of split rails placed into a trench, the fort's narrow end measures 100 feet in width while the wider end stretches 200 feet across. Bastions similar to the fortification at Martin's Hundred near Williamsburg were found at the corners of the structure. Five buildings, a number of trash pits, wells and a saw-pit stood within the fort. Questions remain as to the identity of the builders of the fort and its date of construction. One hypothesis is that it was built in the mid-1640s as part of military campaigns against the Nansemonds and other coastal Virginia Indians. This project is one of many around the state where interested developers are allowing and even funding research in the absence of legal requirements.

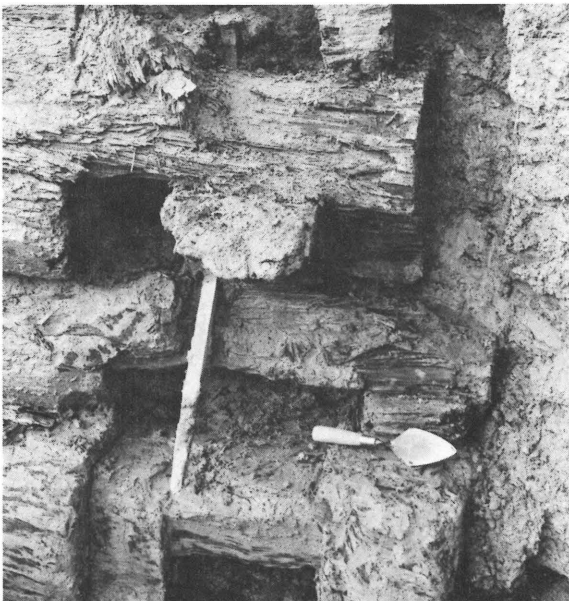
## Alexandria Archaeology

Alexandria, Virginia, well known for its significant historic core of nearly 100 blocks of 18th- and 19th-century urban architecture and its model urban archaeology program directed by Pamela J. Cressey, has enacted one of the nation's first archaeological protection ordinances. The ordinance applies to all building activities requiring site plans that are located in any of the City's 11 designated "Archaeological Resources Areas," a land space encompassing more than 75 percent of the City. Projects requiring grading of more than 10,000 square feet are also subject to review. Developers must obtain a preliminary assessment by Alexandria Archaeology (a City agency) and, based upon that study, must hire an archaeological contractor. The contractor must conduct documentary research and archaeological field tests and then prepare site preservation plans prior to undertaking any construction on the property. All such investigations must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Alexandria Archaeology staff provide developers with guidance on the scopes of work, oversee the investigations and review the final report. Other city, town and county governments around the country are reviewing this model ordinance for applicability to their localities.

*Suffolk Fort: Overall view of the fortified settlement showing opposing end, corner bastions and artist rendering of what the community might have looked like in the 1640s. Credit: Nicholas Lucchetti, Virginia Company Foundation.*



*Alexandria Archaeology volunteers are shown excavating an early 19th-century sugar refinery in Old Town Alexandria. Courtesy: Alexandria Archaeology.*



*Detail of the notching of the Carlyle/Dalton wharf, built about 1759 and excavated by Alexandria Archaeology. Courtesy: Alexandria Archaeology.*

*Suffolk Fort: View of one of the large post in the ground structures with evidence of ground-laid sills separating rooms within the building. This building may also have been the first structure at the site as there are traces of an earlier palisade projecting from it. Credit: Nicholas Lucchetti, Virginia Company Foundation.*



*Fieldschool members working with the Department's crew clear the plow zone to expose soil discolorations in the subsoil. Credit: Eugene Barfield.*

## Joint Archaeological Field School—1990

In its continuing efforts to provide public heritage education, the Department of Historic Resources and the Archeological Society of Virginia co-sponsored a intensive week-long archaeological field school in July for avocational archaeologists in Southwest Virginia. The program provided a basic introduction to anthropological archaeology through examination of the Thomas/Sawyer site, a Late Woodland Native American site in Salem, Virginia.

First recorded in 1979 through the efforts of the Roanoke Valley Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Thomas/Sawyer site is located on the south bank of the Roanoke River. Shortly after this initial recordation, the site was rezoned for light industry. With the integrity of the site threatened, the local archaeological chapter conducted emergency excavations in efforts to recover a sample of the series of Native American villages being destroyed here by construction. The complex of the site changed with the discovery and recording in 1987 of an isolated area with aboriginal storage/trash pits containing European trade items. The Department of Historic Resources, recognizing the significance of the site, provided threatened sites funds to salvage the cultural material.

In addition to the early historic features encountered, earlier pit features, hearths, palisades and numerous artifacts and plant remains have been recovered. The data from the site enhance the current understanding of the Late Woodland cultural dynamics of the southern Ridge and Valley Province of Virginia. With an economy based on agriculture heavily supplemented by hunting and gathering, corn, nut crops and white-tailed deer provided subsistence. Freshwater snail and mussel shells and fish remains point to the Roanoke River as a food source as well. Small, triangular projectile points imply the use of the bow and arrow for hunting, with fired clay ceramics supplying cooking and storage ware. That woven bags, baskets and mats were important to the settlement at the Thomas/Sawyer site is suggested by the recovery of bone tools used for weaving. Evidence of two and possibly three palisade lines were recorded. These lines of wooden posts form a circle 200-300 feet in diameter with smaller circular "wigwam" houses in the interior. Such villages would have had an open central plaza. Storage and barbecue pits were also uncovered. Radiometric analysis of charcoal from the site indicates occupation from about AD 1550 to AD 1630.



The field school emphasized various techniques for site surveying and testing. Three fundamental techniques were utilized which underscored the importance of adequate recordation of data acquired in the field. Two of these techniques were implemented by the field school participants on the eastward extension of the grass-covered terrace that encompasses the site.

The initial procedure involved the excavation of stratigraphic test units. A transit was used to establish a linear series of two-foot-square test units systematically placed at intervals of 25 feet. These test units were excavated at arbitrary levels to a depth of three feet below ground surface. The earthen fill was sifted through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts were recovered and bagged by excavation levels. Differences in the exposed soil profiles of the test units were mapped and examined for evidence of human occupation.

The second survey method consisted of controlled interval shovel testing. A hand-held compass was used to extend the site's grid system on the field to be examined. All shovel tests were systematically placed at 50-foot intervals and excavated through the plow zone and into subsoil. Again, earthen fill from the tests was sifted through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth, recovered artifacts were bagged by excavation level within each test unit, and soil profiles were recorded. With these two site surveying and testing techniques, the field school participants were introduced to methods of setting horizontal and vertical boundaries of an archaeological site in an area with poor surface visibility. The efforts of the field school participants resulted in the extension of the boundaries of the Thomas/Sawyer site farther eastward than previously known.

The third site survey technique involved a controlled examination of the surface of an archaeological site that had good surface visibility. This method had been used by the field school at

*Fieldschool participants excavating in five-foot-square test units. Several features from the Late Woodland pits were isolated and scientifically removed. Credit: Eugene Barfield.*



*Left to right: white-tailed deer innominate, white-tailed deer mandible, white-tailed deer scapula. The deer was the most important game animal in prehistoric Virginia. Of note, all the pictured bone was damaged by carnivore gnawing, most likely by dogs chewing on the remnants of aboriginal meals. Credit: Eugene Barfield.*

a previously recorded site in a plowed field in Montgomery County. Participants walked over the surface of the field along transects placed at 10-meter intervals, and all artifacts noted on the surface were marked with surveyor flags. The size of the site was then estimated by measuring the distribution of exposed artifacts. A map of the site was prepared, and all diagnostic artifacts were identified by exact location. While learning methods for examining archaeological sites in a manner which may serve as a guide for future test excavations, the field school participants gathered information that dramatically increased the boundaries of the site and extended its known period of occupation from Early Archaic (c. 8000 B.C.) through Late Woodland (c. A.D. 1650).

The field sessions were followed by a lecture series on topics ranging from the history and importance of the Thomas/Sawyer site to prehistoric ceramics of Southwest Virginia, radiocarbon dating, ethnozoology and curation techniques. Participants were given the opportunity to examine artifacts and study maps as well.

Two particularly significant goals were achieved with the Department/ASV Field School. A few dedicated Virginia citizens who were not professional archaeologists emerged from the program with a better understanding of the concepts of anthropological archaeology and appropriate methods of collecting data. At the same time, valuable information was gathered on the Thomas/Sawyer site.

All the organizations—the Department of Historic Resources' Regional Office in Roanoke, the Jefferson National Forest and the Archeological Society of Virginia—that participated in this cooperative educational effort envision similar special projects in the future to expand the knowledge and understanding of prehistory in Southwest Virginia.

Michael B. Barber,  
Jefferson National Forest

Thomas Klatka, Archaeologist with  
the Department's Roanoke Regional  
Preservation Office

Joey T. Moldenhauer,  
Archeological Society of Virginia

## New Revelations at Jordan's Point

Jordan's Journey represents one of the very few settlements of the Virginia Company Period (1607-1625) yet identified and partially excavated. The site is comparable in date and importance to the enclosed settlement at Flowerdew Hundred and to the Wolstenholme Towne excavation at Martin's Hundred in James City County. The presence of extensive and well preserved features and structures from this early period of English settlement lends the site a significance which is national or international in scope. The large settlement, if fully exposed, should add considerable insight into community planning and organization on the early Colonial frontier. Equally well represented are vast remains of a Proto-historic or Early Historic Indian settlement unparalleled by any excavations in the James River valley to date.

As part of its ongoing effort to rescue endangered archaeological remains and information from Jordan's Point, the Department of Historic

Resources has contracted with Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center to undertake excavations of one of the largest and most important of many sites discovered on the Point. Project archaeologists believe that the remains under study are probably those of the core of a settlement founded by 1622 by Samuel Jordan and several of his friends. At the time, the new settlement was known as "Jordan's Journey."

Prior to the establishment of Jordan's Journey, the location had been the site of a substantial Indian settlement. The area was probably included within the territory of the Weyanoke Indians, and many of the remains identified to date are probably those of a Proto-historic and/or Early Historic Weyanoke settlement. In addition, there are impressive remains of prehistoric occupation on the site dating back as many as seven or eight thousand years, with especially good evidence for a period of occupation by the Savannah River

*Cleaning up in preparation to excavate English-style longhouse. Note rectangular stain where the walls stood.*







*This lime kiln—shown here half excavated—was used to produce mortar from mussel shells gathered in the James River near the site. The shells were burned and ground into mortar, but the mortar was then dumped back into the hole left in the ground from the kiln. Bricks were also made on the site, but not used. The kiln represents one of the earliest features on the site and probably dates to about 1622.*

Complex people. In the early 1980s, while conducting research for excavations at Bermuda Hundred, the author noted in the historic record that a number of prominent members of the 1613 community at the Hundred had taken advantage of the opportunity offered in 1618 by the Virginia Company for private land ownership. They established a community of households and farm fields adjacent to each other at Jordan's Point. These households included Samuel Jordan, and John Woodleife. The new settlement, included within the corporation of Charles City, was one of the largest English enclaves in what was then referred to as "the upper parts" of the James River in the 1620s. In 1619, Jordan was elected a Burgess to the first English representative assembly in the New World.

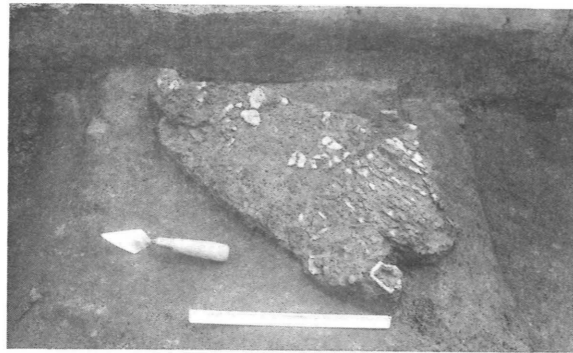
The site has been known as a source of pre-historic Indian relics since at least the 1930s. Various collectors of antiquities had reported finding a number of late 16th-century German jettons (bronze or copper casting counters or tokens), suggesting that important early 17th-century remains could be extant on Jordan's Point. Ralph Porter, then a student at V.C.U., conducted a systematic surface study at Jordan's Point, and in 1982 creating a map of surface finds that suggested the rich variety of archaeological remains on the point. No sooner had Porter completed his survey than rumors began to surface that the area of Jordan's Journey was being sold for a residential development.

Ultimately, the Department of Historic Resources entered into negotiations with the new owner and began to identify and excavate important sites. A number of Virginia archaeologists have conducted excavations at the site including Nick Luccetti, William Kelso, Jay Harrison and Charles Hodges, all under the general supervision of David Hazzard of the Department archaeological staff. V.C.U.'s proposal to excavate 44Pg302 was funded by the Department this past summer from the Threatened Sites Program. Professional staff, students and volunteers have all contributed significantly to the work.

In 1622, Openchancanough, the paramount chief over most of Eastern Virginia's native peoples, led an uprising against the English settlements. With many of the settlements lying

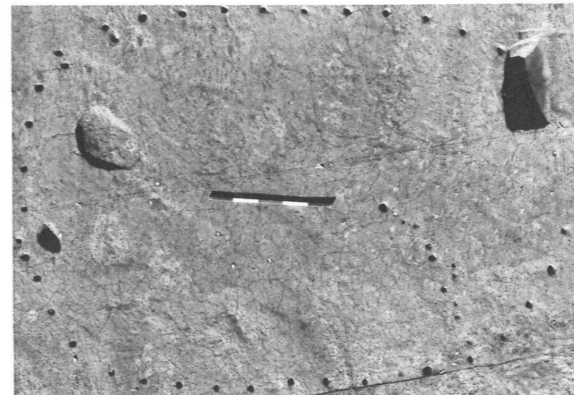


*V.C.U. archaeologist Taft Kiser uses water and a deft touch to excavate carefully an intact quadrant of a brigandine, or armor, vest. This may be the first intact example of this type of armor yet excavated in America. It lies in a trash deposit that dates to about 1625.*



*The Jordan's Journey brigandine, cleaned and ready to be prepared for removal.*

*Removing the brigandine which has been encased in papier mache, plaster-of-paris and rigid plastic resin for protection.*



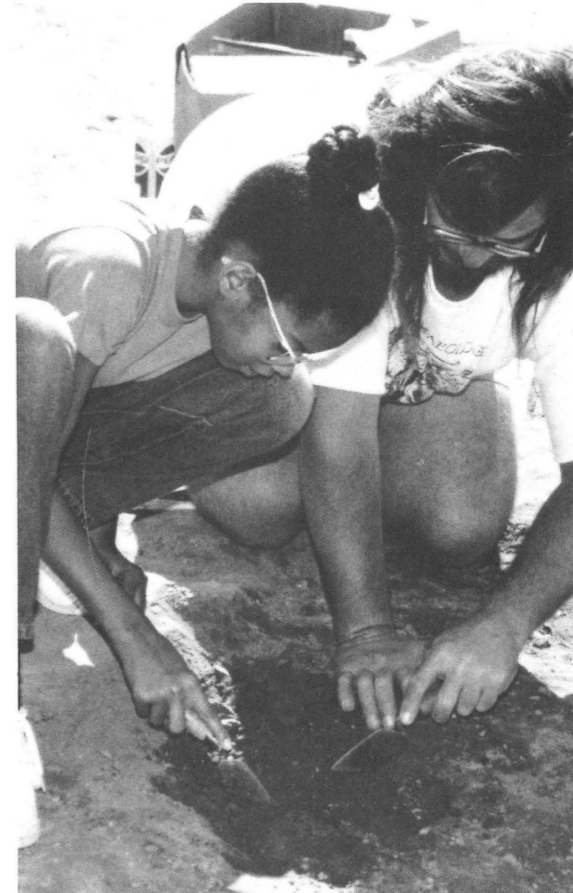
*Excavated post molds show outline of Weyanoke Indian house; the house is approximately 14 feet long.*



*V.C.U. archaeologist, Robin Ryder, begins excavation of the small ash pit which contained numerous pieces of medieval weaponry and armor.*

beyond the fortified walls of Jamestown suffering heavy losses, the effects were devastating. Jordan's Journey apparently sustained the attack, but without substantial losses. Writing in 1622, Captain John Smith described Jordan's Journey as being fortified; other documentation indicates that the fortification took place after the uprising. To date, no evidence of fortifications has been uncovered at Jordan's Point.

Samuel Jordan died of unknown causes in 1623. William Farrar was Jordan's successor - as Burgess, community leader and husband to his widow. A 1625 muster identifies this community as consisting of 55 individuals living in 22 houses, with a large stock of cattle, grain and poultry. The muster also lists as being on hand numerous "peeces," mostly matchlock muskets, a good supply of lead and powder, 10 complete suits of armor and 26 "coats of mail" which may have included other light armor such as brigandine and jack vests. William Farrar and Ciceley Jordan were listed as heads of the principal household complex in the community. It is probably the site of the Jordan-Farrar household which we are excavating at present. Although the Jordan's Journey community contained several all-male households, there was a larger percentage of families present than was found in most of Virginia's early settlements. The community resembles more the clustered frontier farmstead communities that would arise in the Piedmont and Valley regions nearly 150 years later than the isolated households that came to represent 17th-century Virginia.



*One of hundreds of visitors to the Open House held at Jordan's Journey during 1990 Virginia Archaeology Week gets to try her hand at excavation.*

Surface studies of the site indicated that the majority of materials dating to the early 17th century were concentrated in a 1-1/2 acre area. Surface collections indicated aboriginal materials over the entire area; early 17th-century materials appear to be most densely concentrated in a large area east of the terrace ridge. A light concentration of 18th-century artifacts was found at the northern edge of the site.

In the area that has been cleared by the removal of most of the plowed topsoil and cleaned, more than 700 cultural features have been identified. These features comprise remains associated with at least four and probably five early Colonial structures. The largest two of these were houses 57' long by 17' wide constructed with very large corner posts and intermediate posts set in shallow trenches. These houses are very similar to a structure excavated in the Company Compound at Martin's Hundred. The purpose of the wall trenches may have been to provide for carrying wattle (or lath) and daub walls below ground to prevent water and wind penetration. Alternatively, the shallow trenches may represent the additions of sills, joists, and wooden floors at a later time. Additional study of the architecture of these buildings is needed. Any evidence for flooring would have been obliterated by plowing on all of the structures, although "palisade" flooring, mats laid directly on the ground, rammed clay or other prepared flooring may have been used. Corner, gable and mid-wall posts on the first of these houses are set in very large, flat-bottom



holes that were excavated more than three feet deep below original grade. This pattern suggests that the principal framing for the houses consisted of massive prefabricated post-and-beam units.

The second "longhouse" includes a shed addition. In this case a row of light posts runs the middle length of the house as well. No cellar was present. A large rectangular daub pit sits just outside the walls; preliminary excavations in this pit have recovered a large fireplace crane and an intact quadrant of a brigandine vest, as well as numerous ceramics, beads, etc.

At least two additional houses have been uncovered. One has clear evidence for a chimney centered on the south gable. The other may be accompanied by a separate kitchen or quarter, although it is possible that this small building was joined to the house as an addition. The square cell, which may represent a kitchen, has no stud holes in the ground and, therefore, probably had walls raised on sills and an elevated plank floor. The floor covered a ca. 8-foot square wood-lined cellar, half of which has been excavated. Fill in the cellar indicates abandonment of the building by ca. 1635.

One unusual feature, a circular pit about 7' in diameter, appears to be a lime kiln constructed prior to the early houses. The sides of the pit are burned and the pit contains burned freshwater mussel shells. The presence of brick and lime mortar suggests that the settlers had planned to do some masonry construction, but, as of this writing, no evidence of brick-lined cellar or brick hearths has been recovered. A concentration of brick fragments near the northeastern corner of the site suggests the possibility that a brick cellar, foundation, or hearth may yet be discovered in that area. If so, it may well be a unique discovery for this early period of Virginia's history.

Other finds include hundreds of brigandine plates and other armor pieces, the basket hilt or guard of a sword or saber, considerable quantities of shot and shot sprue, a 1601 silver coin containing the cipher of Elizabeth, numerous jettons, a pewter handle probably from a porringer and a locally made tobacco pipe. There is a large sample of beads, glass and brass buttons and clothing accoutrements.

Two early Colonial cemeteries have been identified. The cemetery areas are separated from the occupation area by a fence or palisade. Much of the site remains uncovered and unstudied. With further excavation next year, it is likely that additional early buildings, work yards and, perhaps, a fortification, will be revealed.

At least seven Indian structures and several pits have been identified on the site. The component of greatest interest is the late settlement marked primarily by Gaston and Roanoke ceramics and, probably, by some fabric impressed materials similar to Townsend, Cashie and Branchville wares. Two of the structures are oval wigwam-type houses, but several unusual, smaller structures have also been uncovered. One of these contained a large central post set in a hole. There was a considerable quantity of wall daub filling the mold of the burned or rotted post. All of the structures may represent houses, but it seems likely that granaries, charnel houses or other communal structures may be represented. It is clear that many more Indian houses remain to be uncovered at the site.

Of interest also is the relatively large amount of fired clay or mud daub found in numerous Indians pits and other features. The material is sufficiently common in these contexts to suggest tentatively the possibility of wattle and daub construction for some of the houses. Wattle and daub construction has been identified in 17th- and 18th-century contexts associated with groups of the Roanoke and Yadkin River valleys and is a common construction type found throughout the Southeast. One as yet unexcavated feature containing substantial quantities of daub may be a burned and fallen house wall. There are also possible house wall trenches in the Indian Village portion of the excavation. House wall trenches, stamped pottery and wattle and daub construction tend to be Southeastern, rather than Middle Atlantic or Northeastern characteristics. More research is needed on the Indian structures and features before any definite conclusions can be reached, however.

At least two prehistoric burials have been discovered on the site to date; however, numerous aboriginal pit features, some of which may contain burials, need to be examined. Burials related to the Proto-historic occupation have been identified in the excavation area adjacent to the present site. It is likely that more burials will be discovered. The identified Indian burials, one of which was constructed in a possibly ceremonial fire pit, appear to be enclosed within an arc of large posts, reminiscent of the "Okee circle" painted by John White. The location and nature of these features suggest the possibility that this area of the site may contain communal or ritual features.

Perhaps as many as 14 Proto-historic Period Indian houses have been identified at Jordan's Point over the last few years of study. Prior to these excavations, no more than three coastal Virginia Indians houses had been excavated. The work at these sites is providing insight into what appears to have been a large dispersed village settlement occupied just prior to the arrival of the English at Jamestown. Information from this settlement should prove helpful in shedding light on Native American life prior to European contact and the rapid spread of devastating disease epidemics which transformed the native American population and culture forever.

Features and artifacts associated with this settlement have the potential to illuminate what the author has elsewhere referred to as "the Occaheechee connection;" that is, the relationship between those James River social groups which formed the core of Powhatan's Algonkian chiefdom and both the Siouan and Occaneechee speaking groups to the south. The possibility that the Powhatan were an ethnically complex sociopolitical entity prior to European contact may be demonstrable using data acquired at 44Pg302. In addition, the discovery of a distinct communal area, containing possible granaries, an Okee circle and burials will permit the first available insights into Powhatan community structure.

L. Daniel Mauer  
Archaeological Research Center  
Virginia Commonwealth University

## Expanding The Attic

Recently it has been brought to our attention that the Attic must sometimes take care of more than the archaeological collections for which it was intended. Architectural objects and features that are historic resources in their own right, or that represent a technology or a material that is being lost, also need protection.

A case in point: Dulles International Airport is currently expanding to carry increased traffic. The airport, designed by master architect Eero Saarinen, has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The "serene pavilion," Dulles International Airport, ranks among Saarinen's architectural masterpieces. It has been called, "the most significant example of airport terminal design and transportation planning that has occurred in this century."

Saarinen provided for the airport's expansion in his original design, eastward and westward, repeating the present structure and form. The present construction will not only expand the terminal using Saarinen's vision, it will also update certain features within the building to 1990s technology. Two objects threatened by the airport expansion are the famous Solari Boards which carry arrival and departure information on all flights. Mounted in the great hall, these boards were the first thing passengers saw as they entered the terminal. The design and placement of the boards over the escalators at the two main entrances to the terminal were the work of Saarinen. The manufacture and technology are the result of his collaboration with the Italian Solari Udine Company. At the time the boards were manufactured and installed, less than 30 years ago, they represented the very latest technology in electromechanical displays. Now obsolete, they are in need of preservation because of their association with the original terminal design by Saarinen and as symbols of an important design stage in the development of contemporary air travel information boards.

The Washington Metropolitan Airports Authority, realizing the need to preserve the boards, began to look for a place for them. A Department staff member working with the airport expansion plans, prompted the Authority to contact the Department about accepting the boards. Although architectural objects fall outside our regular mission, we were fully cognizant of their importance, and made arrangements to curate the boards until a suitable exhibition opportunity could be found.

Arrangements and logistics were unusual due to the size—35 feet long by five feet high, the weight—6,000 pounds, and their location—eight feet above the terminal floor. Restrictions were placed on how and when the transfer could take place. Removal of the boards from the air terminal could only occur between the hours of 10 p.m. and



The Solari boards are taken down from their strategic place in the main terminal at Dulles International Airport.



Moving the boards, which weigh 6,000 pounds, to Richmond required three trucks.

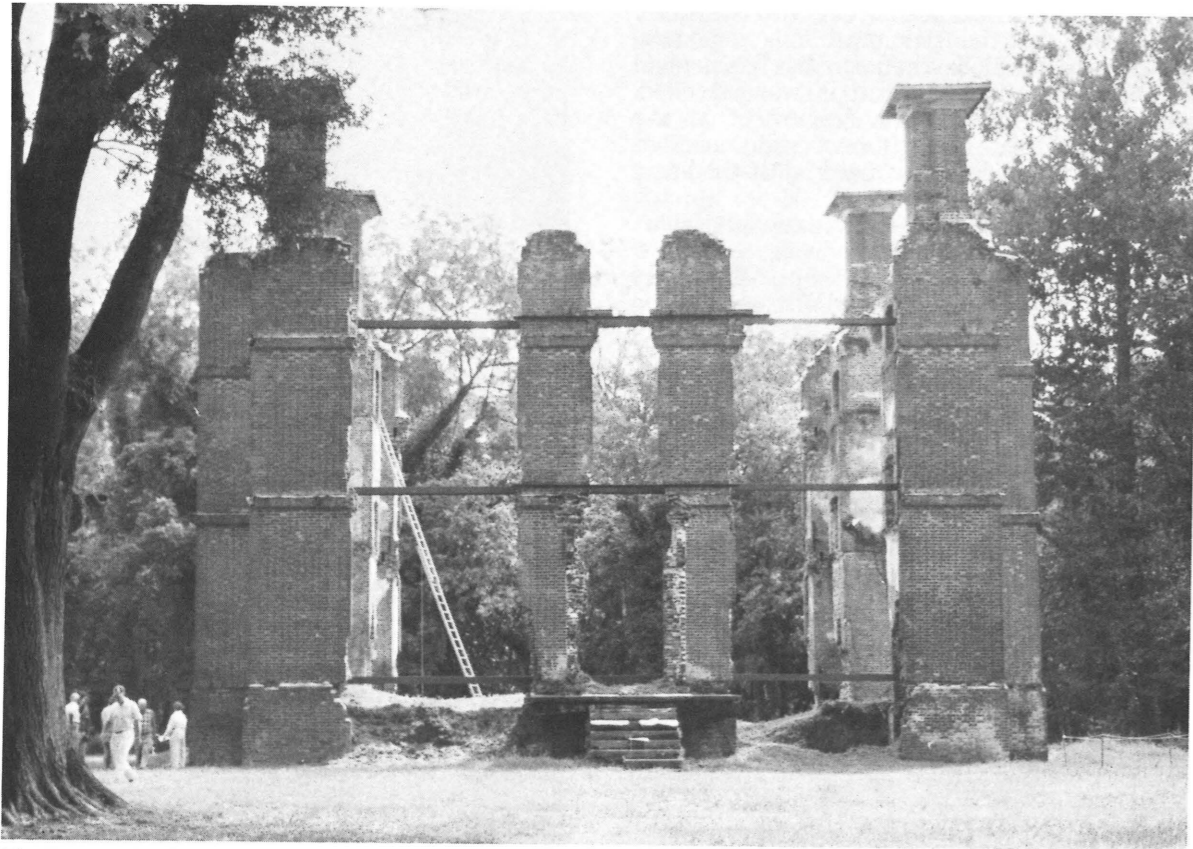
6 a.m. for public safety reasons. Dismantling of the boards and packing for the move required not only the construction of custom scaffolding but the presence of specialized personnel for each step of the removal. Moving the boards to Richmond required three trucks; one 18-wheeler to carry the objects and two support trucks with heavy-duty equipment for unloading the boards at the attic.

While the acquisition of architectural elements is not seen as a regular focus of our collections management policy or curatorial responsibilities, we believe that in exceptional cases such items must not be ignored. Those elements which are endangered and whose loss would represent a significant loss of knowledge of past processes should be preserved as much as our archaeological collections. The Department is willing to accept and curate them in instances when other avenues for their preservation are not available.

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Curator



## A Decade of Preservation Grants in Virginia



*The Rosewell Foundation continues its efforts to stabilize the ruins of Rosewell in Gloucester County.*

Prior to 1981, the Federal government's Acquisition and Development grant program provided a significant amount of funds for rehabilitation activity at historic properties in Virginia and the other states. At its height in the 1970s, as much as \$600,000 in matching grants from the Department of the Interior was available to owners of Virginia properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. That program, however, had been reduced substantially by 1980, and, by 1982, had been eliminated completely. Fortunately, about the time that federal preservation grants were decreasing, State appropriations for the preservation of historic resources began to grow. Though appropriated only to non-profit organizations like historic sites and museums or to local governments rather than to private property owners, these state appropriations have helped to preserve, stabilize and restore a significant number of the Commonwealth's historic structures. In addition, these grants have provided on-going operating support for a number of the State's major museums. At the last session of the General Assembly, grants in the amount of \$1,244,826 were made to 51 non-profit museums, associations, foundations, organizations or local governments for the care and maintenance of their

buildings or collections. During the 1988-90 biennium these appropriations reached an all-time high of \$8,886,130 to 102 organizations.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Historic Resources to administer this program of direct legislative appropriations, not only by monitoring the expenditure of the funds, but also by overseeing the actual work itself. All work funded under this program must be reviewed and approved by the Department before it is begun to ensure that the work on the historic structure is done in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Department staff provide technical assistance to grant recipients and make site visits to assist in designing and executing a project that will meet those Standards.

In 1988, another State grant program—the Threatened Properties Grant Fund—was established to provide preservation funding to owners of properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation recommended—and the General Assembly approved funding for—a grant program for which private property owners as well as local governments or non-profit organizations could apply. In its first two years, the pro-

gram has provided funds to property owners to address emergency—or threatening—situations facing their properties. Funds have also been made available to local governments to carry out surveys or preservation protection plans in areas where cultural resources are threatened by increasing development.

The following discussion highlights a number of these State-funded rehabilitation, restoration or stabilization projects. Whether funded with grants from the Department's Threatened Properties Fund or by direct appropriation from the legislature, these projects represent the full range of preservation work being carried out across the State, work in which the Department of Historic Resources plays a significant role.

Projects funded under the three years of Threatened Properties grant awards have included survey and protection projects in a number of counties where increasing development pressures are threatening the continued existence of historic and cultural resources. Surveys in Frederick County, Hanover County and in the city of Newport News were funded under the first year's grants, with a second phase of survey in Frederick County and a survey in Caroline County funded in the second year. Awards for 1990 will fund architectural surveys in Hanover, Powhatan, Roanoke and Warren counties, an archaeological survey in the Upper Opequon drainage area of Frederick County, and the development of a preservation component for inclusion in the comprehensive plan being developed for the City of Petersburg. With the exception of the Certified Local Government program (which makes funds for survey and protection activities available to localities certified by the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service as having elements of a preservation program in place), the Threatened Properties program is the only source of funds for this type of activity.

Direct legislative appropriations have assisted with projects at several of Virginia's major historic sites and museums. In every case the Department has worked closely with museum administrators and has provided technical assistance to those officials to achieve a product which not only meets the needs of the visiting public and the educational goals of the institution, but also retains the historic and character-defining features which make the property significant. The Museum of the Confederacy received grant funds to help with the restoration of the White House of the Confederacy, returning its appearance to the days when Jefferson Davis was in residence there. The John Marshall House has been the recipient of funds to provide fire protection and structural stabilization. The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton received grants to rehabilitate the adjacent Effinger Mansion for use as exhibit, meeting and educational space. Both the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History and Petersburg's Siege Museum received grants from the Commonwealth to assist with the cost of installing elevators to make the museums fully accessible for the handicapped. The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Museum and the Lee-Fendall House, both in Alexandria, were grant recipients, the former to make repairs to the building's structure, windows and roof, and to install a system for heating and air conditioning, the latter to repair

holes in the old floors which presented a hazard to visitors. Kenmore, in Fredericksburg, received funds to stabilize the sagging elaborate plaster ceilings for which the house is widely known and to conduct a historic structures report which will guide restoration work there for years to come.

Substantial grants to Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat in Bedford County, have allowed for the purchase of surrounding land to protect the site from encroaching development and have helped to fund much of the restoration and archaeological excavation done to date. Another large grant has assisted the National Trust for Historic Preservation with the monumental job of preserving Montpelier, the home of James Madison in Orange County. State grant funds have been used to provide the necessary water service at the mansion, to install fire protection systems and to repair roads and bridges to make the property accessible to the visiting public.

The Commonwealth boasts a number of smaller museums which have also been the recipients of grants for rehabilitation or restoration. The Miles Carpenter Museum in Waverly received funds for repairs to the main museum building as well as a number of the surrounding outbuildings, all of which are associated with the ownership of Miles Carpenter, a nationally recognized folk artist.

The Reedville Fisherman's Museum is housed in a small vernacular cottage typical of those lived in by menhaden fishermen early in the town's history. Museum volunteers assisted paid contractors by removing inappropriate 20th-century siding and exterior and interior additions to return the house to its 1875 appearance. Now serving as a temporary museum celebrating Reedville's fishermen, plans call for it to be furnished as a fisherman's residence when the museum is able to construct a modern building to house artifacts and displays related to the fishing industry and the history of Reedville.

For the past several years, the Historic Hopewell Foundation has been restoring the St. Dennis' Chapel in the City Point Historic District. This Catholic chapel was constructed after the Civil War for soldiers stationed in the area and was later remodeled as a residence. Removal of later siding and a porch revealed Gothic-arched molding over the windows and what appears to be the support system for a small steeple or simple cross at the gable end. Interior walls were removed to reopen the chapel space, returning the interior to its earlier appearance and providing future exhibit space.

The Threatened Properties grant awards and direct legislative appropriations have provided funds for several acquisition projects. Assisted with a grant from the Threatened Properties grant fund, the Thunderbird Research Corporation was able to purchase four of five lots slated for residential development through which runs the core of the Thunderbird Paleo-Indian Archaeological Site in Warren County, one of the most significant prehistoric archaeological sites in the northeastern United States. A grant to the Waterford Foundation in Loudoun County helped to secure an area of open space vital to the continued rural character of the Waterford Historic District, a National Historic Landmark property. The City of Roanoke received funds from the Threatened





Threatened Properties Grant Funds have been used to make roof repairs to the Pocahontas Opera House in the town of Pocahontas in Tazewell County.



Repairs to windows, roof and building structure are in progress at the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Museum in Alexandria.

The distinctive features of St. Dennis' Chapel in Hopewell's City Point Historic District were revealed when an early porch and siding were removed.



The old Belle Haven School in Accomack County is the home of the Eastern Shore's own Arts Center.



Reconstructed dormers and chimneys have returned the roof of the Pulaski Passenger Depot to its original appearance.

Properties fund to assist with its acquisition of four buildings on Campbell Avenue. The Campbell Avenue Buildings, now being renovated for city office use, were threatened when the previous owner proposed their demolition for a parking lot. The most recent award for acquisition was made to Westmoreland County which will acquire and preserve the site of the Morgan Jones Pottery Kiln, a 17th-century American industrial site. The site was threatened by a construction of a dwelling.

The ruins of Rosewell in Gloucester County will be further stabilized by the Gloucester Historical Society with a small grant from the Commonwealth to assist with the repointing of the immense brick walls which are all that remain of the once elaborate home of the Pages. Considered by experts to possess some of Virginia's finest colonial brickwork, the walls were previously stabilized by the Historical Society through the use of supporting rods and braces.

Battersea is one of a number of historic properties owned by the City of Petersburg which have received funding from the Commonwealth for rehabilitation. Planned to be opened as a City museum, Battersea has presented numerous challenges for the City and the Department of Historic Resources. Working closely with the Department, the City has carried out successful work to stabilize and rebuild several porches on the building and has decided on a plan for treating the building's deteriorating stucco finish.

The Kurtz Building is a massive post-and-beam warehouse located in the center of downtown Winchester. Its adaptive use as a museum, arts gallery and cultural center presented the Department and Preservation of Historic Winchester with the challenge of maintaining the historic warehouse interior while introducing the necessary new finishes and modern systems to meet the needs required by the new use. The rehabilitation work has also entailed major repairs to the building's foundation and structural system.

The stabilization and restoration of the garden portico of the Barret House in downtown Richmond is nearing completion. Engineering studies determined that the existing column piers had to be rebuilt on new foundation footings. The imposing three-story wooden porch has suffered from structural displacement and weather damage.

Plans for the William King Regional Arts Center in Abingdon call for rehabilitating the old school building for use as a regional arts center

with space for classrooms, exhibits and meetings. The exterior restoration has been recently completed. Historic wooden windows have been repaired, brick masonry carefully repointed and the portico columns replastered. New paint has been applied to the cornice, window sash and portico. Further project proposals call for a technically sophisticated art gallery with specialized systems all carefully designed for incorporation into the historic interior which will remain basically unchanged.

A number of other grants have been made to local organizations to rehabilitate old school buildings which have been left vacant when more modern replacements were built. The old Belle Haven School on the Eastern Shore, the old Montpelier School in Hanover County and the former Buckingham County High School, as well as the old Jefferson High School in the city of Roanoke, are being revived as community arts centers. In the Buckingham Arts Center, the Department's architect and the project architect worked together to develop plans which would retain the character defining features of the old school building. Even the cloak rooms located between classrooms were retained for use in the new design, and the chalkboard in one of the former classrooms was retained and is used to display the menu for the small restaurant housed in the arts center. Large classrooms with large windows typically found in these older school buildings lend themselves well to this type of adaptive use where the buildings themselves continue to serve as places of education in the community.

Several smaller school buildings have also been rehabilitated with State grants. The Holley Graded School and the Howland Chapel School, both in Northumberland County, played important roles in the history of education in the black community in the years following the Civil War. When the rehabilitations are complete, these buildings will again provide classrooms for educational endeavors as well as space for community meetings and exhibits of artifacts related to the history of the buildings and of education in Northumberland County.

Several vacant train stations are being rehabilitated or restored with direct legislative appropriations. The Pulaski Passenger Depot is being carefully restored to its turn-of-the-century appearance to serve as a town museum and tourist information center. An 1893 photograph and a





*The Holley Graded School in Northumberland County will once again serve residents as a place of instruction.*



*Preservation of Historic Winchester's rehabilitation of the Kurtz Building for use as a cultural center is nearing completion.*

1903 drawing made by Norfolk & Western Railroad were used in this project to construct missing chimneys and dormers. The building now makes an attractive and vital contribution to Pulaski's downtown commercial historic district. Pittsylvania County received funds at the last session of the legislature for rehabilitation of the Ringgold Train Station. When rehabilitated, the former station will provide space for a branch library, a polling place and a museum.

Repairs to historic courthouses have also been funded by direct appropriation over the past several years. The courthouses in Washington and Lancaster counties received funds for exterior rehabilitation, and work on the interior is continuing—with State assistance—in Washington County. The courthouse in Lunenburg will soon undergo rehabilitation, funded in part by a grant from the Commonwealth. One of the issues that the Department and county officials must deal with in courthouse rehabilitation projects is how to provide the needed up-to-date judicial facilities while retaining the character of the old courthouse and courtroom. The Department provides technical assistance to the localities and their architects to insure that mutually satisfactory projects are developed and carried out.

The Lynchburg Historical Foundation is nearing the completion of its rehabilitation of the Bragassa Toy Store. This two-story Italianate commercial building, located on 12th Street in Lynchburg, will serve the Foundation with offices on the second floor and with space for museum exhibits and displays on the first floor. Further



*The character-defining features of the Lunenburg County Courthouse will be preserved during its renovation.*

work will involve the repair of the existing plaster and woodwork on the main level and reconstruction of the stair access to the second floor as well as the introduction of modern mechanical and electrical systems.

Funding has been provided to a number of other historical societies or foundations to address threats or carry out rehabilitations at their properties to provide museum and community meeting space. The Department of Historic Resources has helped these organizations to realize the potential of their properties while not losing sight of their historic character.

An antiquated and hazardous wiring system at Avenel was the impetus for a Threatened Property application from the Avenel Foundation in Bedford. A grant is being used to update the wiring and to install a security system to prevent the loss by theft or fire of the valuable building fabric and the contents of the building. An earlier direct appropriation helped the Foundation to rebuild the impressive but deteriorated porch which surrounds the house. When the rehabilitation is completed the house will provide space for meetings, receptions and executive retreats.

Historic Farmville, Inc. has received funds for the stabilization of the Wade-McKinney House. The absence of properly functioning gutters and downspouts has resulted in considerable damage to decorative woodwork under the eaves and on the front portico. Uncontrolled roof rainwater runoff has also caused serious erosion of mortar joints and settlement of the foundation. A half-round gutter system with attached downspouts has been



*Following rehabilitation by Historic Farmville, Inc., the Wade-McKinney House will be a center for community cultural and historical activities.*

installed to arrest further deterioration. Exterior repairs to the cornice, the portico and the masonry will complete the stabilization of this important house.

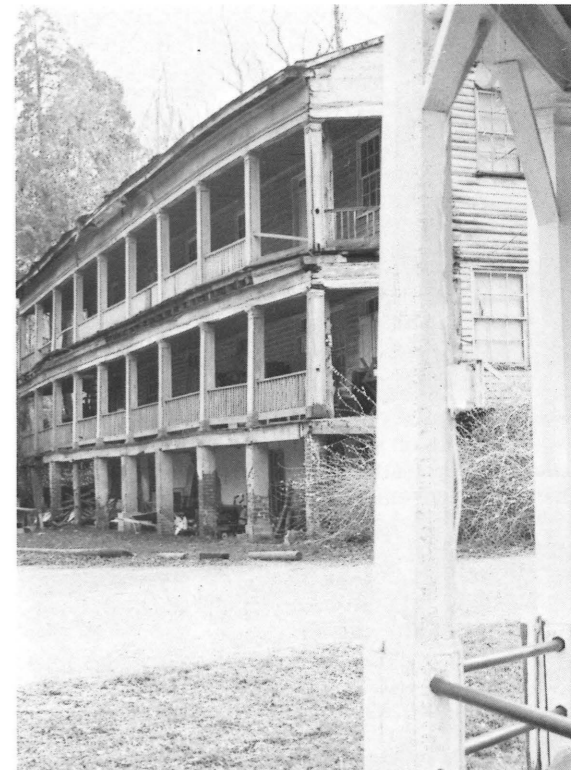
Elm Hill, owned by the Historical Society of Mecklenburg, is a significant early manor house in Mecklenburg County. The Historical Society received emergency funds for stabilization of the building. Project work involved repointing the stone foundation and closing the building to weather penetration.

The grant-assisted restoration effort continues at Village View in Emporia, with work that is in keeping with the 19th-century construction date of the house. Archaeological excavations were carried out early and provided information about features of the house as well as valuable insight into the lives of its 19th-century residents. A recently approved plan will provide for inconspicuous parking areas for visitors. The house will eventually provide space not only for a museum but also for community meetings and receptions.

Under the Threatened Property grant program, awards were made to several private property owners to assist in their efforts to stabilize deterioration of their properties. Muddy Creek Mill, an imposing, three-story mill in Cumberland County, used funds from the Threatened Properties program to stabilize its stone foundation. Further work will involve repairs to the slate roof, frame siding and numerous windows.

The outbuildings at Green Hill in Campbell County comprise one of the most complete and most diverse collections of outbuildings in the state. Dating from ca. 1800, the complex includes—in addition to the main house—a duck house, ice house, kitchen, laundry and servants' house as well as several barns and other farm structures. A grant from the Threatened Properties fund is assisting the owners with stabilizing the existing outbuildings so that this outstanding collection can be preserved.

The main hotel at Yellow Sulphur Springs in Montgomery County is chiefly identified by its mid-19th-century Greek Revival porch rising two stories above a full basement. The foundation piers supporting the porch structure had settled and deteriorated causing the structural failure of this important feature of the building. New foundation footings have stabilized the piers, and epoxy wood repair techniques have been utilized to



*Stabilization of the porch on the main building at Yellow Sulphur Springs is progressing with funds from the Threatened Properties Fund.*

strengthen and repair the original elements of the porch. New half-round-type gutters with downspouts are to be added along the front and rear eaves to prevent new damage from uncontrolled rainwater run off.

Virginia's historic properties are many and varied, and their preservation needs are no less numerous or diverse. The available preservation funds, while not nearly sufficient to address even a small percentage of the need, have nevertheless gone a long way toward stabilizing, restoring or rehabilitating some of the significant representatives of the Commonwealth's long and rich history. The Threatened Property grants require the donation of a preservation easement on properties receiving more than \$25,000, thus ensuring a permanent partnership between the owner and the Commonwealth for the preservation of the landmark. Not only have historic and cultural resources been retained and preserved, but they have also been revitalized, enhancing the quality of life for residents of the communities in which they are found. At the same time, preservation projects have served as educational tools and examples for others contemplating similar work to emulate.

Looking ahead and despite budget reductions, the work of survey and planning will continue, helping localities to identify and evaluate the significance of valuable sites and structures in their communities. The challenge of balancing the best of the old and the new is one that can continue to be met in a partnership between the Department and communities across the Commonwealth.

Ann C. Miller,  
Grants Coordinator

William M. Crosby,  
Historical Architect



# Preservation Easements Donated To The Historic Resources Board

The Board of Historic Resources has accepted donations of preservation easements on six properties since the Spring, 1990, issue of *Notes on Virginia*. The preservation easement is a legal contract between the owner of an historic property and the Commonwealth. The donation of a preservation easement ensures that an historic property will not be demolished or inappropriately changed. The easement is applicable to all future owners of the property. All properties accepted into Virginia's preservation easement program are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

## Thunderbird Paleoindian Site, Warren County

**Donor:** Thunderbird Research Corporation  
**Land included:** two parcels of approximately five acres each

These two parcels are the third and fourth in a series of lots donated to protect the core of the Thunderbird Paleoindian Site within the Flint Run Archaeological District. All four parcels were purchased with assistance from the Threatened Properties Grant Fund administered by the Department of Historic Resources.

## Much Haddam, Loudoun County

**Donor:** Emily N. K. Hutchison  
**Land included:** 5.417 acres

Much Haddam is a well preserved example of Northern Virginia's formal vernacular architecture of the early 19th century. The property also contains a rare, two-story kitchen, one of the state's few examples employing a square plan. The parcel of land will help to preserve the historic line between the village of Middleburg and the rural landscape outside the town.

## Bel Air, Prince William County

**Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. David G. Brickley  
**Land Included:** 12.9425 acres

The Bel Air easement was accepted in 1988 and included 21 acres. The Brickley easement further protects the setting of the landmark by prohibiting subdivision and limiting development to the existing modern residence and other appropriate auxiliary structures. The easement also gives the Historic Landmarks Board architectural control over new construction and changes to existing structures, thereby ensuring that whatever is built there will be aesthetically compatible with the historic character of the landmark.



*Stirling Plantation, Spotsylvania County.*

## Stirling, Spotsylvania County

**Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Carroll C. Hayden, Clark C. Hayden and Colin R. Hayden  
**Land included:** 97.8845 acres

Stirling has never left the ownership of the descendants of the builder. Virtually unchanged since its erection in the mid-19th century, Stirling is a significant landmark in rural Spotsylvania County. By joining in the granting of the easement, Clark and Colin, the sons, have demonstrated that the family tradition of respect for the plantation will continue through at least one more generation. The plantation account books and much of the original furniture have survived since the construction of the house.

## Wade-McKinney House, Farmville, Prince Edward County

**Donor:** Historic Farmville, Inc.  
**Land included:** one suburban lot

Located in the Farmville Historic District, the Greek Revival-style Wade-McKinney House was erected in 1837 in what would become one of Farmville's prominent neighborhoods. It remains today an important focal point of the Beech Street neighborhood. The Wade-McKinney House was the recipient of a 1989 Threatened Properties Grant Award that is being used for roof, cornice and masonry repair.

## Sappington and Smallwood Houses, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County

**Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Davis  
**Land included:** 2 village lots

These two small houses are part of the remarkably intact architectural fabric of the village of Waterford. Their protection with this easement will enhance the overall integrity of the highly significant National Historic Landmark assemblage of 18th- and 19th-century dwellings and commercial structures.



*Much Haddam, Loudoun County.*



*Wade-McKinney House, Farmville, Prince Edward County.*



*Sappington and Smallwood houses, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County.*



*Bel Air, Prince William County.*

Certified Historic Rehabilitations in Virginia  
May 1990 - October 1990

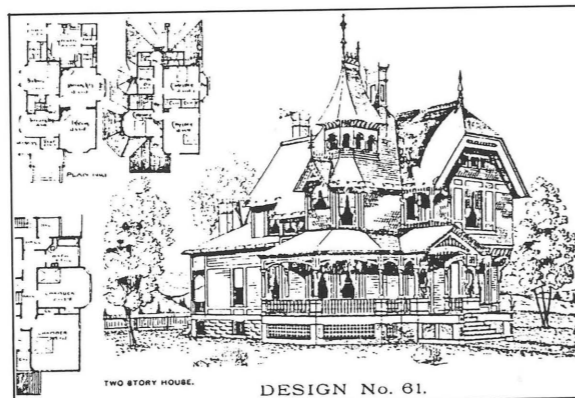
*Completed and Proposed Rehabilitations*

**COMPLETED REHABILITATIONS:**

<b>Albemarle County</b>	
Cocke's Mill House, North Garden	\$114,335
<b>Loudoun County</b>	
Smallwood House, Main Street, Waterford	\$115,826
<b>Manassas</b>	
9412 Main Street	\$51,616
<b>Petersburg</b>	
429-431 Cross Street	\$83,932
<b>Richmond</b>	
<i>Broad Street Commercial Historic District</i>	
100 W. Broad Street	\$172,898
102 W. Broad Street	\$71,541
104 W. Broad Street	\$74,206
106 W. Broad Street	\$73,798
306 N. Adams Street	\$90,025
308 N. Adams Street	\$97,852
312-314 Brook Road	\$174,856
<i>Fan Area Historic District</i>	
1306 Floyd Avenue	\$96,606
<i>St. John's Church Historic District</i>	
2813 E. Broad Street	\$55,000
2914 E. Broad Street	\$73,361
104 N. 28th Street	\$30,000
212 N. 29th Street	\$80,000
<i>Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District</i>	
Richmond Broom Company, 2201 E. Main St.	\$201,245
<b>Rockbridge County</b>	
Swope's Old Store, Brownsburg	\$13,360
<b>Staunton</b>	
23-25 N. New Street	\$151,557
<b>Virginia Beach</b>	
Pembroke Manor, 520 Constitution Drive	\$226,302
<b>Total, Completed Rehabilitations:</b>	<b>\$2,048,316</b>
<b>PROPOSED REHABILITATIONS:</b>	
<b>Charlottesville</b>	
320 E. Main Street	\$502,000
<b>Henrico County</b>	
Laurel Industrial School, 2900 Hungary Road	not available
<b>Pulaski</b>	
20-28 W. Main Street	\$45,000



*The Superintendent's House at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. The elaborate Queen Anne-style house may have been based on a popular late-19th century pattern book by George Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee.*



*"Design No. 61," a drawing of house strikingly similar to the Hollywood Cemetery Superintendent's House, has been very helpful in the successful rehabilitation of this late-19th century residence.*

<b>Richmond</b>	
Superintendent's House, Hollywood Cemetery	\$300,000
<i>St. John's Church Historic District</i>	
212 N. 29th Street	\$80,000
<i>Shockoe Slip Historic District</i>	
1417-1423 E. Cary Street	\$1,300,000
<i>Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District</i>	
1711 E. Main Street	not available
1900 E. Main Street	\$374,000
1902 E. Main Street	\$125,000
<b>Staunton</b>	
235 E. Beverley Street	\$100,000
<b>Winchester</b>	
101 S. Loudoun Street	\$150,442
<b>Total, Proposed Rehabilitations:</b>	<b>\$2,976,442</b>

# Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

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