

Notes on Virginia

Number 36

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1991



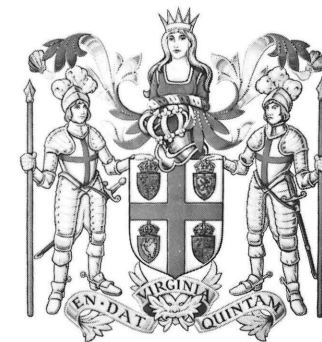
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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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Richmond, Virginia 23219

HUGH C. MILLER
Director

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and designed and prepared for publication by the
Office of Graphic Communications, Virginia Department of General Services.
All photographs are from the Department archives, except where noted.

Cover

Store front and streetscape improvements on North Sycamore Street in the Petersburg Old Town Historic District are emblematic of Certified Local Government and Virginia Main Street efforts across the State. To learn more about the accomplishments of both programs, see pp. 26 through 34. Credit: Mark Christopher Harvey.

Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation

Anne R. Worrell of Charlottesville and Patricia L. Zontine of Winchester have been reappointed by Governor Wilder as trustees of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation. The Foundation is responsible for the administration of a revolving fund dedicated to the acquisition and resale of threatened historic landmarks. Mrs. Worrell is President of Bristol Newspapers Inc. She serves as a trustee of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia and as a board member of the Corporation for Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. Mrs. Zontine currently serves as president of Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc. She has been active in civic, preservation and educational organizations in Winchester and across the state since 1978.

Twenty-four New Historical Highway Markers Added to the State's Marker System

The Virginia Historic Resources Board has authorized the following signs for inclusion in the state's historical highway marker system. All new markers are funded by private organizations or individuals or local governments.

Battle of Hatcher's Run, 5-7 February 1865, S-63, Dinwiddie County, sponsored by the A.P. Hill Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans and Central Virginia Relic Hunters Association of Richmond.

Gold Mining in Stafford County, E-77, Stafford County, sponsored by Citizens to Serve Stafford.

Catoctin Rural Historic District, F-27, Loudoun County, sponsored by the Friends of Route 15.

Craig House, SA-34, City of Richmond, sponsored by the William Byrd Branch, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

St. John's Episcopal Church, SA-37, City of Richmond, sponsored by the William Byrd Branch, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Quaker Road Engagement, 29 March 1865, S-80, Dinwiddie County, sponsored by Mr. Kenneth Discorfano.

Nomini Baptist Church, J-79, Westmoreland County, sponsored by Nomini Baptist Church.

Miles B. Carpenter, K-308, Sussex County, sponsored by the Miles B. Carpenter Museum.

Massaponax Baptist Church, E-78, Spotsylvania County, sponsored by the Spotsylvania Preservation Foundation.

Low Moor Iron Coke Ovens, D-33, Alleghany County, sponsored by the Alleghany County Historic Society.

Historic Resources Board Update

Governor L. Douglas Wilder has reappointed John G. Zehmer, Jr. and Arnold R. Henderson V to the Board of Historic Resources. Mr. Zehmer is the Executive Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation and serves as one of Virginia's two advisors to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Mr. Henderson, an attorney in private practice in Richmond, is first vice-president of the Historic Richmond Foundation. Mr. Henderson also serves on the Department's State Review Board. Both were appointed to four-year terms.

The Board has elected John R. Broadway, Jr. as its chairman for the coming year. He succeeds George C. Freeman, Jr., chairman since 1989. Mr. Broadway is the State Director for the National Federation of Independent Business. From 1982 to 1990, he was director of Government Affairs for the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. His preservation activities include service on the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation and as a trustee of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia. Mr. Zehmer has been elected the Board's new Vice-Chairman.

Jarratt's Station, UM-12, Sussex County, sponsored by the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

James Robinson House, G-16, Prince William County, sponsored by Mr. Mark Robinson.

James L. Kemper Residence, JE-3, Madison County, sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Gum Springs, E-94, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Gum Springs Historical Society.

Grace Episcopal Church, QA-19, Petersburg, sponsored by Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, Petersburg.

Engagement at Falls Mills, XP-6, Tazewell County, sponsored by the Historic Crab Orchard Museum.

Bolling Hall, SA-35, Goochland County, sponsored by Mr. Chester T. Bolling.

Bolling Island, SA-36, Goochland County, sponsored by Dr. Richard T. Couture.

Bethel Baptist Church, O-50, Chesterfield County, sponsored by the Chesterfield County Historical Society.

Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, K-38, Pulaski County, sponsored by the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Kingston Parish Glebe, N-87, Westmoreland County, sponsored by the Glebe Civic Association.

Manassas, CL-4, City of Manassas, sponsored by the City of Manassas and Ms. Wendy Kaufman.

Manassas Gap, FF-9, Fauquier County, sponsored by Ms. Wendy Kaufman.

The Department funded replacement markers for **First Balloon Flight in Virginia**, W-40, James City County; **Westover**, V-8, Charles City County; and **Lee's Last Camp**, OH-10, Powhatan County.

Notes from the Director

The Department celebrated its second anniversary as an independent state agency on July 1. Since the return of the preservation program to full agency status, the Department has resumed, with renewed vigor, its mandate "to encourage, stimulate and support preservation." To fulfill that mandate implies that the Department has a responsibility that encompasses other government agencies, local governments, taxpayers - our clients - and the historic resources themselves.

Part of our mission is to educate and evaluate. What is the value of historic resources in our communities and to society in a broader sense? Which of our cultural assets are worth protecting, and which are not? This ability to discern is achieved by increasing awareness of the benefits of historic resources—how they lend a sense of identity to the places in which we live. The Department's Survey and Register program, for example, lays the groundwork for information to be gathered and shared with local governments, private individuals and communities in evaluating and formally recognizing resources worth protecting. It is a process that has become a high priority in terms of Department staffing and funding and in working with client groups. Local officials are seeing the value of surveys of historic resources and are asking for assistance in completing this work. This has resulted in an active and growing partnership. Local governments are participating in these surveys through our competitive matching grant program. Local planning offices are retaining the historic resources information for local planning and administration that will be included on the state's EcoMaps system. These programs serve as conduits to get historic resource issues into the arena in

which public policy decisions are made. In this way, our charge to encourage Virginians toward a good preservation ethic finds its place at the level of community planning.

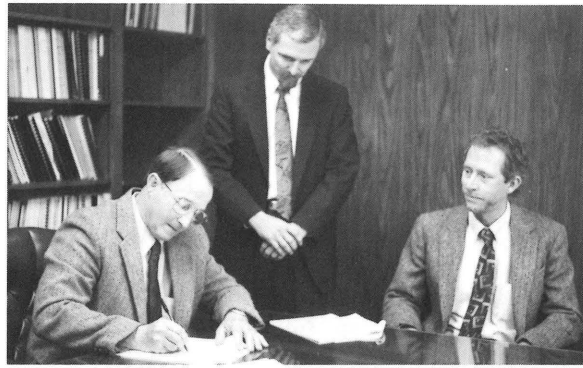
Over the past two years, several counties have been surveyed and more than 100 districts and individual properties have been added to the State's register. Similarly, our mandate is carried out through the work of the Roanoke Regional Office, which continues to win high marks from clients within its 10-county service area. Establishing a statewide network of such offices remains a high priority on the list of recommendations yet to be implemented.

The publication of the first volumes of the State-Owned Buildings Survey, due this year, will mark an important stage of the statewide preservation effort to identify all historic resources owned by the Commonwealth. This report will form a data base for the planning for the management of all such resources. In doing so, state agencies will be able to take the state's historic resources into consideration.

Project review is a program that goes beyond the educative function into an advisory one. It creates the opportunity for the Department to work with Federal and other state agencies and clients to consider alternatives that will incorporate historic resources concerns into the planning process for specific projects. Where there are conflicting considerations, project review instills a structure for arriving at constructive solutions. The growing acknowledgement of the role of Section 106 Federal reviews, now over 2,000 cases a year, has made local officials and the private sector more aware of the nature and importance of archaeological sites and rural landscapes as well as architectural resources. With this knowledge, informed decisions can be made earlier in the planning process to avoid unnecessary project delays. The increase in the number of



The survey of architectural resources in Warren County, funded with one of the Department's Survey Grant Awards, involves visiting many remote farmhouses. Here Maral Kalbian, working for the county, calls on the owner of a late 19th-century residence. Survey efforts like this result in expanded historic-resource data bases for the county's comprehensive planning efforts.



A survey of the historic structures in the most densely populated portion of Powhatan County was funded by a Survey Grant Award from the Department. Tom Shearin, of the Powhatan Historical Society, and Jeff O'Dell, Architectural Historian with the Department, look on as Robert R. Cosby, Chairman of the Powhatan County Board of Supervisors, signs the agreement for the county to support the survey work. Photo courtesy of Powhatan Today, Joanne Jensen.

Department staff devoted to project review has expanded its potential to provide timely and accurate information and conduct workshops to heighten the awareness of the values of cultural resources.

Legislation passed earlier this year strengthened and broadened the project review program. Initiated by Secretary of Natural Resources Elizabeth H. Haskell and introduced by Governor Wilder, a bill was enacted by the General Assembly to bring the Virginia Department of Transportation into the review process for state-funded projects. I have signed a Memorandum of Agreement with VDOT as the basis for implementing these reviews.

Looking at another aspect of the Department's mission, steps to actively preserve historic resources were taken two years ago with the creation of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation and its revolving fund for the acquisition of threatened landmarks. Once acquired, these properties are protected by permanent easements and then resold to sympathetic buyers. The Department has been able to acquire four properties (one by donation) and to resell two of them. Through this process, historic property vacant or threatened finds new life with rehabilitation by a new owner and protection by an easement.

Complementing the work of survey and register that identifies above-ground historic resources, are the findings of the Archaeology Division of the Department. Through survey and test excavations, we locate archaeological resources in the state, evaluate their significance, recommend their listing on Virginia and National landmark registers and determine options for their protection and treatment. Since many of Virginia's archaeological sites are in private ownership and these are often threat-

ened by development, the threatened sites program need continued funding. Last year, funding increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000 for rescue archaeology, but has now been cut back to meet budget emergencies. Finding a permanent home for curation and conservation of archaeological collections also remains high on the list of important objectives to be met. Staffing to meet expectations of the program, deferred last year, has resulted in filling positions of assistant curator and conservator as well as two archaeologists familiar with state preservation work for survey and planning.

In addition to our on-going programs, three special events sponsored by the Department in the last two years have furthered the educative thrust of our mandate. As co-sponsor of the Heritage Tourism Conference, the Department advocated a program of proper planning, promotion and maintenance of historic resources which incorporates the expertise of trained preservationists in all phases of heritage tourism. Along with its positive aspects as an essential economic component of a region, heritage tourism's downside is that it can have a detrimental effect on featured historic resources. The infusion of visitors may also negatively impact the quality of life and sustainable economic base of the local population. Now is the time to recognize the downside of tourism and intelligently plan ahead to meet a locality's on-going needs which result from attracting visitors.

Together with the Virginia Law Foundation and the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, the Department held the nation's first Continuing Legal Education workshop devoted solely to preservation law. The workshop focused on Virginia's preservation easement program, the Virginia and National registers and local historic district ordinances. This workshop made us aware of the opportunity we have to reach a number of decision makers with this continuing education format.

The newly instituted Virginia Archaeology Week, held for the second year in October 1991, had over 100 events scheduled across the state. This program is designed to engage Virginians in learning about our richly varied archaeological discoveries which dates from 12,000 B.C. Our archaeological resources are constantly causing us to re-evaluate our understanding and alter our perceptions of what Virginians have been about in the past and where, as a culture, we are headed in the future.

The last two years have seen the Department establish an expanded framework for its programs. We are now positioned to take a proactive role with local governments and local organizations, to provide guidance and assistance in cooperative efforts which support preservation where it counts most, on the local level.

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The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Fall of 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.

Situated on a high ridge in Gloucester County overlooking the Ware River, **Airville** is a fine eastern Virginia example of mid-level American architecture, combining elements of high-style sophistication with vernacular traditions. A number of early outbuildings, including a dairy, office, lumber house and icehouse, are located behind the dwelling. The large frame house was built in two stages, with the earlier one-and-one-half story section dating from the late 18th or early 19th century. Under the ownership of Thomas Smith (1784-1841), a prominent Gloucester County merchant and member of the Virginia House of Delegates, a three-story, central-passage-plan section was added in the late 1830s. This section features a spectacular curving, three-story staircase. The finished house, together with its array of original outbuildings, provides a notable example of work by a local craftsman, who, while he appears to have been more familiar with older building styles, had access to the popular architectural pattern books of the day and worked according to the dictates of a wealthy client.



Airville, Gloucester County.



Graceful circular staircase is significant feature of the interior of Airville in Gloucester County.

The **Alexander W. Batte House**, located in Greensville County, is a rare example of a small hall-parlor-plan dwelling. The architectural evidence suggests that Batte constructed the house in two building campaigns between 1815 and 1835. The simple design of the house and its modest size suggest that Batte, a large landowner, declined—unlike many in his economic class—to invest his capital in an ostentatious dwelling. Few such small houses have survived in this part of Southside Virginia. The Batte House, together with a nearby antebellum barn, offers an intriguing look at an early-19th-century farmstead in Southside Virginia.



The Alexander Watson Batte House, Greensville County.

Arrowhead is a well-preserved mid-19th-century farmstead in central Albemarle County. The dwelling is a vernacular residence with Greek Revival and Italianate detailing and an unusual four-room plan; wings were added in the early 1900s. The property also features a collection of early service buildings and a tenant house. The farm has had a succession of significant owners including Mildred Meriweather, half-sister of Patrick Henry, and Virginia Governor Thomas W. Gilmer. In 1890, the property was bought by the Woods family, who still owns it today. The Reverend Edgar Woods founded Pantops Academy in Charlottesville and wrote what is still one of the best local county histories in Virginia: *Albemarle County in Virginia*. His son, Samuel B. Woods, was an attorney and orchardist who served as Charlottesville's first 20th-century mayor.



Arrowhead, Albemarle County.

Located in the Clover area of Halifax County, **Black Walnut** is an unusually complete Southside Virginia plantation complex containing structures dating from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. In addition to the rambling frame dwelling that was constructed in three separate stages, the rare collection of plantation buildings includes a brick kitchen, a wash house, a dairy, two smokehouses, two sheds, a cool-storage building, a privy, a stable, a barn and a slave cabin. A late-18th-century schoolhouse and a family cemetery complete the unusually varied complex of features. The dwelling was probably begun between 1774 and 1790 by Matthew Sims. Substantial additions were made early in the 19th century and again in 1848. During the Civil War, the only battle fought in Halifax County—the Battle of Staunton River Bridge—took place on Black Walnut property. The farm complex, which was one of the largest and most productive in the county, continues in the ownership of the John Sims descendants.



The dwelling house at Black Walnut, Halifax County.

The topography of the **Bristoe Battlefield Historic District**, lying on both sides of the old Manassas Gap Railroad in Prince William County, is characterized by gently rolling hills that are primarily in farmland. The expansive pastoral views in a peaceful setting belie the vicious battles that took place here more than 125 years ago. The first engagement occurred at Bristoe shortly before the Battle of Second Manassas. On August 27, 1862, Union General Joseph Hooker was lured into a skirmish with Stonewall Jackson's army. As a result, Hooker was delayed in reaching the Manassas battleground, giving the Confederate leaders time to position themselves more advantageously. Bristoe Battlefield was the site of another significant Civil War battle that occurred on October 24, 1863, a few months after Gettysburg. More than 100,000 men engaged in the Battle of Bristoe Station, a number greater than those involved in the Battle of First Manassas. The South suffered over 1,300 casualties while the Union lost some 600 men in a battle characterized by Confederate General A. P. Hill's underestimating Union Major General George Sykes's strength and the position of his troops. The battle at Bristoe

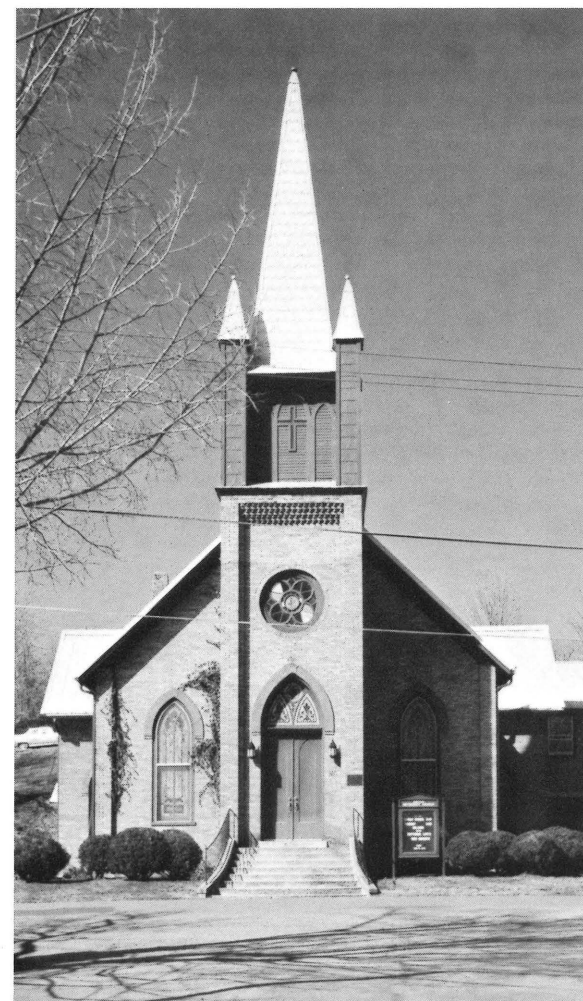
The section of Bristoe Battlefield north of the railroad tracks in Prince William County. Credit: Jan Townsend.



The Cedar Grove Cemetery in Portsmouth. Credit: Cliff Saylor.

Station is significant because it abruptly halted Lee's pursuit of the Union army and enabled it to escape to the safety of the Washington defenses.

Located near downtown Portsmouth, **Cedar Grove Cemetery**, the oldest public cemetery in the city, was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1832. Before 1832, there were no public burial places in the city except for several churchyards. Many people had private plots in their gardens, but for public health reasons, this type of burial had been forbidden. Of the more than 400 graves within the cemetery's grounds, the earliest gravestone is dated March 16, 1796, probably having been relocated from a family plot. The design features on the stones spanning the century between 1832 and 1932, illustrate funerary craftsmanship and symbolism that are comparable to those found at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond and the Old Cemetery in Lynchburg. The intricate artwork carved in the monuments represents architectural motifs of the Victorian, Greek Revival and Egyptian Revival periods. The symbolism on the gravestones, obelisks, columnar monuments and mausoleums reflects the values of the people buried there, as well as their occupations, while reinforcing the Victorian theme that monuments should be personalized to reflect the lives of the deceased. The cemetery was also a place of leisure, for family outings, picnics and walks.

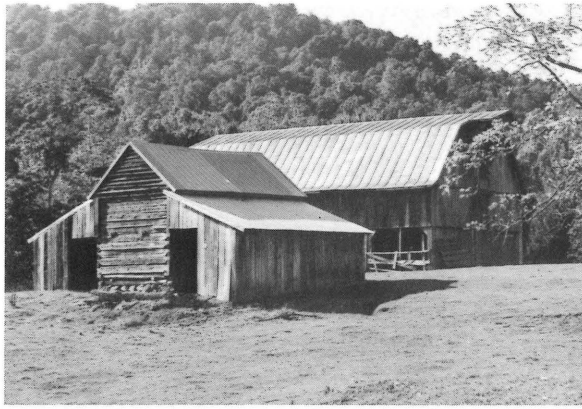


Chilhowie Methodist Church in the town of Chilhowie, Smyth County.

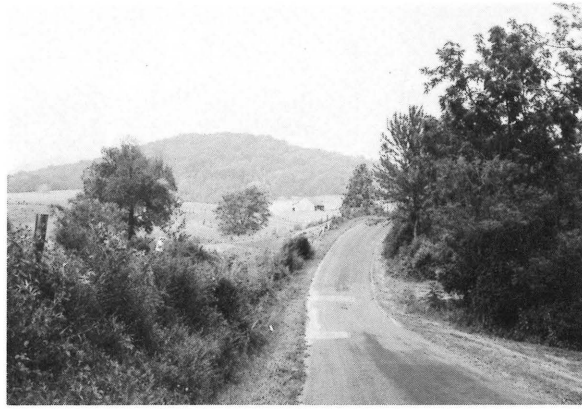
Cedar Grove exemplifies the Victorian cemetery as precursor to the modern urban park.

In the last decade of the 19th century, the town of Chilhowie was a sparsely settled rural community in Smyth County. The erection of a church of such distinguished architectural character as **Chilhowie Methodist Church** (formerly Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church) in 1893-94 was indeed an unusual addition to the community. Built with of locally-pressed golden brown brick, this architecturally sophisticated, late Gothic Revival-style, cruciform-plan building continues to be unique in Smyth County where the traditional rectangular church form prevails. There is some speculation that the design was greatly influenced by the superintendent of the local brick factory, E.J. Rutland. Rutland was born in Sheerness, England, in 1853 and grew to adulthood there. He came to Chilhowie from Ohio in 1890 to manage the new brick plant. His familiarity with English church architecture of the period may have influenced the design of the Chilhowie church.

The Cifax Rural Historic District, is a well-preserved rural landscape reflecting the important agricultural history of the region. That agricultural history is illustrated by the farm locations and boundaries as well as the 19th- and early-20th-century farm buildings that dot the hillsides. The district



Agricultural buildings on the George Purnell Coffey Farm in the Cifax Rural Historic District, Bedford County.



Winding country roads crisscross the rural landscape in the Cifax Rural Historic District, Bedford County.



Agricultural buildings dot the rural landscape of the Cifax Rural Historic District in Bedford County.



Cifax School, an important resource for the Cifax Rural Historic District in Bedford County.



The Cedars is an important visual and historic resource in the Cifax Rural Historic District in Bedford County.



Fences and trees line Route 644 in the Cifax Rural Historic District in Bedford County.

includes the dwellings and dependencies of the families who dominated the neighborhood for more than 150 years as well as the small houses of farmers and laborers, along with the schools and churches that served them all. Included in the district is the neighboring community known as Scotchbroom City which was home to the black residents of the area. Nestled at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the rural historic district contains open farmland, wooded hillsides and farmsteads connected by narrow, tree-lined roads.

The Clifton Forge Historic District includes the central business district of the city, with the majority of the structures located on Main Street and East Ridgeway Street. Clifton Forge grew as a result of its strategic location on the main trunk line of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The district's late-19th- and early-20th-century buildings reflect the thriving commercial activity that accompanied the heyday of rail transportation. In addition to a fine collection of little-altered commercial buildings, the district includes several railroad-related structures, an imposing Masonic Theater and a fine 1930s post office. Some of the most notable buildings in the district were designed by the Lynchburg architectural firm of Frye & Chesterman, with a number of the other commercial structures reflecting the firm's influence.

Cockram Mill is a three-story frame gristmill built around 1885 by Jesse Blackard that used water power to produce cornmeal, grits, buckwheat flour, rye, livestock feed, wooden boxes, lumber and elec-



The Alleghany Building at 505-511 East Ridgeway Street in the Clifton Forge Commercial Historic District.



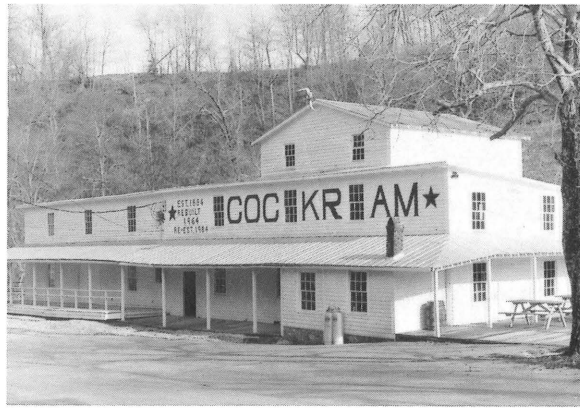
Carpenter, Moody & Company Building, 504 Main Street, Clifton Forge Commercial Historic District.



The 500 block of Main Street, Clifton Forge Commercial Historic District.

Main Street Rail Yard, Clifton Forge Commercial Historic District.

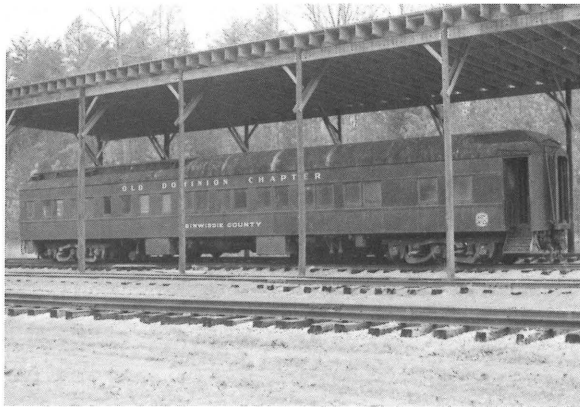




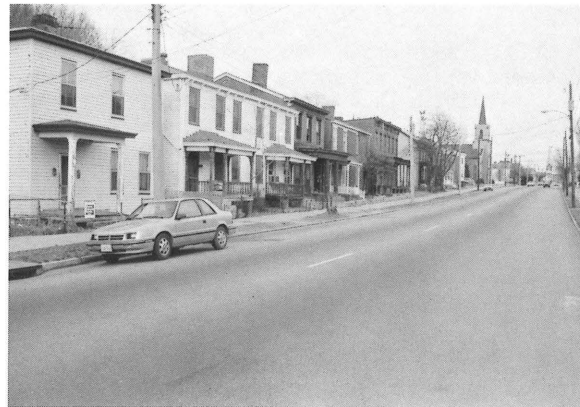
Cockram Mill, Meadows of Dan, Patrick County. Credit: Lynn Terry.



Colonial Hotel, Wise, Virginia. Credit: Gibson Worsham.



The Dinwiddie County Pullman Car. Chesterfield County.



View of houses on the north side of West Washington Street in the expanded Folly Castle Historic District, Petersburg. Credit: Dianne Pierce.



The expanded boundaries of the Folly Castle Historic District in Petersburg include two turn-of-the-century dwellings on Hinton Street. Credit: Dianne Pierce.

tricity. Located at the headwaters of the Dan River in Patrick County, it was unique within the local Appalachian area because it was built with mass production in mind and had two turbine wheels instead of the common overshot wheel. The mill introduced to the area such innovative processes as the ability to clean and shell grain. Cockram Mill was also the first and only facility in the area to produce, on a private basis, electricity for sale during the 1930s.

The Colonial Hotel, also known as the Inn at Wise Court House, is located on the south side of Main Street in the Town of Wise. The main building was erected in 1910 on a site that had been used for hotel purposes since the period immediately following the Civil War. In the tradition of inns and taverns in courthouse towns since colonial times, the hotel served those who had business with the Wise County Court. Its predecessor, the Dotson Hotel, burned in 1909. A group of local businessmen founded the Wise Hotel Corporation and purchased lots on the site for a new hotel. The corporation was initially headed by future Virginia governor, George C. Peery. A local builder, D. J. Phipps, was awarded the contract to erect the 22-room hotel. During its years as a functioning hotel, the Colonial retained its importance as a social center for the community and for attorneys and dignitaries visiting the county seat.

The Dinwiddie County Pullman Car, presently located in Chesterfield County, was built in 1926 as the Mount Angeles by the Pullman Company. It was later renamed the Dinwiddie County, representing the transfer of the car to service on the Norfolk and Western Railway which ran through Dinwiddie County in southside Virginia. An excellent example of a heavyweight, all-steel sleeping car, it was built with 10 sections and one observation lounge. Of the 30 cars built to this particular plan, only two are known to be extant. The Dinwiddie County possesses a high level of integrity, retaining all its original furnishings and appointments. Its national significance derives from its being an important relic of the heyday of passenger rail service's sleeping cars that once crisscrossed the nation from the 1920s to the 1950s.

The Folly Castle Historic District, with its expanded boundaries, represents a middle- to upper-middle-class Petersburg residential district from the period 1726 to 1928. There are 73 residences and contributing outbuildings, ranging from grand mansions to workers' double houses. Architectural styles within the district include a broad range: Georgian, Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival. The majority of the houses are of wood-frame construction; the remainder, consisting of brick or other masonry with a stucco finish, all stand on Washington Street, the only major thoroughfare in the district. The district is also significant in local military history for the various roles several of its buildings served during the Civil War; the McIlwaine-Friend House was used as headquarters by Confederate Major General George E. Pickett from 1863 to 1864. The district was also linked with the development of industry and commerce in antebellum Petersburg and during its rebirth after the war.

Forest Oaks, near Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County, is a large two-and-a-half-story, Flemish-bond brick, gable-roofed dwelling built by Matthew Houston. Architecturally, it is significant both for the early and substantial nature of its original Federal-style section, dating from around 1806, and for its subsequent alterations, including an enlargement around 1812 that featured a two-story center hall with a full arched ceiling. Colonial Revival-style



Forest Oaks, Rockbridge County.



The Front Royal Recreational Park Clubhouse, Warren County. Credit: Elsa W. L. Schemmer.

additions and alternations were made in 1916 under the direction of architect Curtis Walton of Cleveland, Ohio, for his adoptive mother, Lilly Walton. The house and property have also been associated with several locally prominent families in addition to the Houstons including the family of William Penick Arnold and his son, Dr. Jacob Wyatt Arnold, who lived in the house for over 60 years from 1841 to 1916.

The Front Royal Recreational Park, known today as the Front Royal Country Club, is located near the Riverton community in Warren County. The complex consists of a quarry-stone clubhouse, garage, greenskeeper's house, golf course, golfers' shelter and tennis courts and swimming pool as well as a stone drinking foundation and stone marker memorializing the park donors' son. William E. and Agnes H. Carson donated the land for the park to the people of Front Royal and Warren County in 1933. It was through Carson's efforts that the park facilities were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, opening in 1938. The significance of the facility is enhanced by its association with Carson, who helped establish nearby Shenandoah National Park and who, as the first director of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, was instrumental in founding the state park system in Virginia.

The Frying Pan Meetinghouse is a small church located on two-and-one-half acres in western Fairfax County, near Floris. The structure is the one remaining largely unaltered, local example of 18th-century, vernacular, ecclesiastical architecture. Constructed between 1783 and 1791 by an unknown builder, the simple structure displays materials and workmanship of the plainest style. The building's



Frying Pan Meeting House, Fairfax County.



Hanger Mill, Augusta County. Credit: Frazier Associates.



Hanover Meeting House/Polegreen Church Site, Hanover County. Credit: L. Daniel Mauer.

Hare Forest, Orange County.



simplicity—its lack of decoration and ornament—and its preservation are fully in keeping with the spirit and teachings of the early Baptist congregation that built it. It serves as a tangible reminder of the important role the Floris community played in the history of western Fairfax County as a focal point for religious and community meetings for both local whites and blacks. After 1867, blacks in the area organized their own Baptist congregation and in 1882 constructed Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. The property includes a cemetery, spring, baptismal pond and an original stone boundary marker. Apart from their historic religious function, the well-preserved Frying Pan Meetinghouse and associated features form a rare surviving 18th-century rural environment in western Fairfax County.

Hanger Mill was built on the eve of the Civil War in the Churchville area of Augusta County west of Staunton. It is an excellent and unaltered example of a mid-19th-century mill that retains most of its original milling machinery. Many local barns and mills were burned by Union forces during Civil War military campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. Hanger Mill is one of only a handful of ante-bellum mills that have survived with its machinery intact. The mill was constructed around 1860 for Jacob Hanger, a descendant of German settlers who came to the Valley before the Revolution. Its stone foundation, gable roof, heavy mortise-and-tenon construction and four-level height are common elements of mills constructed in the mid-19th century. The mill continued in operation until 1940.

The **Hanover Meeting House or Polegreen Church Archaeological Site** lies in a three-and-a-half-acre wooded tract in a rural section of Hanover County. It is noteworthy for its central association with the 18th-century Hanover dissident movement. The Polegreen reading house of the 1740s and the church of the 1750s were the home base from which Samuel Morris and Samuel Davies carried the widespread social and spiritual movement of the Great Awakening throughout much of the South. Polegreen was the Reverend Samuel Davies's first church. It was here that Davies stirred the popular disaffection that led him to play a central role in the Parson's Cause and related social, literary and legal confrontations between New Side Presbyterians and the Anglican establishment of Tidewater Virginia. The sermons Davies delivered at Polegreen had a profound effect on the political disposition and oratory of Patrick Henry. The church was destroyed on June 1, 1864, during the Battle of Cold Harbor, making the site important because of its place within that campaign. Finally, the well-preserved cemetery at the site may prove to contain valuable information archaeologically on the human population and mortuary customs of this early rural, multi-racial congregation.

Hare Forest Farm is a well preserved example of Federal-style domestic architecture in Orange County. The 62-acre complex consists of the main dwelling house (early 19th century with 20th-century additions), a stone garage, a 19th-century frame smokehouse, two 20th-century horse barns and a 20th-century frame tenant house. The land was once owned by William Strother, maternal grandfather of Zachary Taylor. The present two-story brick house was built by Dr. Francis Dade between 1815 and 1816. Dade's extensive medical library is well documented. The house bears many hallmarks of the Federal style, including the molded brick cornice, flared lintels with center keystones and extensive interior woodwork.

Huntingdon, a large Federal-style dwelling built about 1819, is located on an eight-acre parcel of land in a heavily developed area of the City of Roanoke. The property also contains a small cemetery enclosed by a brick wall with the gravestone of the Betts family and a small, one-story frame outbuilding that may have served as a slave quarters. The house was built by Elisha Betts, a native of Northumberland County, who migrated to the Roanoke Valley about 1807. Following Betts' death in 1825, his widow Sara Watson Betts, continued to occupy the substantial dwelling, adding handsome Greek Revival porches to the five-bay brick dwelling. A new front entry, a one-story rear addition and dormers completed the additions in the early 20th century. The dwelling retains some of its original Federal-style interior woodwork.

The **Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District** constitutes the core area of an extensive 19th-century holding located on the New River in Montgomery County. At the heart of the district is the brick I house known as Kentland, built in 1834-35 by James Randal Kent (1792-1867). The Kentland house has sophisticated Federal and Greek Revival detailing. The district includes a hexagonal brick meat house and a large mid-19th-century frame barn of unusual construction. Equally important are Kentland Farm's prehistoric resources, including an assemblage of Late Woodland village or camp sites. Archaeological resources are also associated with the historic occupation of the district, which has been cultivated continuously from the 18th century to the present. The district incorporates Buchanans Bottom, one of the earliest patented tracts on the New River drainage (1750), as well as a portion of Adam Harmon's mid-18th-century ford on the New River, the southern terminus of the Shenandoah Valley Indian Road ordered built by the Orange County Court in 1745. James R. Kent, who acquired the land comprising the district in the early 19th century, by 1860 had amassed holdings of 6,000 acres, worked by 123 slaves. Kent's son-in-law and successor, John Thomas Cowan (1840-1929), managed Kentland Farm during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when it ranked among the six largest farms in the county. A number of agricultural outbuildings dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries survive in the district, as does the 19th-century Kent-Cowan Mill.

A striking, 87-foot-high, turreted tower makes **Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church South** (now Main Street United Methodist Church) one of Danville's premier landmarks. The Church is the city's purest example of Romanesque Revival architecture, with its brick detailing, monumental massing and incorporation of other materials all emphasizing the style. This architectural idiom continues on the interior, especially in the sanctuary where Romanesque-style arches are repeated in the wainscoting and the communion and gallery rails. The richness of the entire structure, which assumed its present form in 1890-91, reflects the prosperity of its members during the tobacco boom era and their role as leaders of the late-19th-century community. Known locally as the "Mother Church of Methodism in Danville," Main Street Church has the longest record of continuous use by a congregation of any church in the city. The original building was completed by 1873 as a simple Renaissance Revival-style structure of scored stucco over brick with tall round-headed windows flanking the sanctuary. It was topped by a spired tower which was later replaced with a cupola. After the 1890-91 church enlargement and remodeling, a large flanking education building was erected in the 1920s which echoes the earlier building's Romanesque detailing.



Huntingdon, City of Roanoke. Credit: Gibson Worsham.



Southeast elevation of the dwelling house at Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District, Montgomery County.

Main Street Methodist Church, Danville.

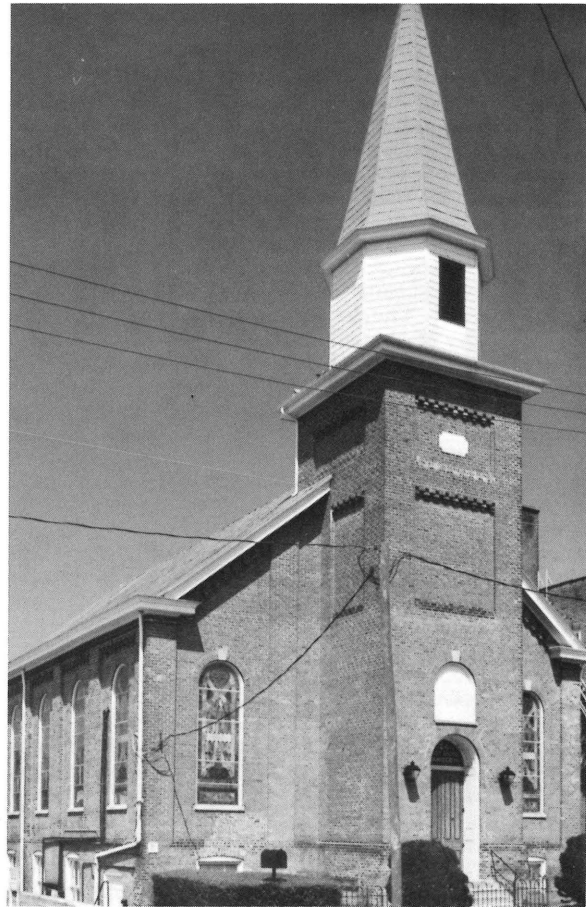


Mount Airy, located in southeastern Bedford County, was constructed in the late 18th century by Colonel Thomas Leftwich, whose family subsequently built a series of similar houses in the county. Each of the houses constructed by the Leftwich family featured a distinctive one-story wing that protruded from the front of the dwelling which was a traditional two-story, hall-parlor-plan structure. This small wing at Mount Airy was demolished in the mid-1950s, but the dwelling retains much of its elegant Federal-style woodwork and its associations with this prominent Bedford County family. Thomas Leftwich settled in present-day Bedford about 1752. He was active in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution; his 50 years of public service also included a term as county justice in 1782 and later as a delegate to the Virginia General Assembly.



Mount Airy, Bedford County.

Mount Zion Baptist Church, a brick church built about 1884 by a black congregation in Charlottesville, reflects both Italianate and Classical Revival styles. Erected soon after the Civil War by African-Americans, the church is a rectangular, gable-fronted, one-story building resting on a high English basement. A projecting front brick tower, square in plan, is topped by an octagonal frame drum with a spire. The solid edifice attests to the commitment of blacks to join the mainstream society in a way that met their own needs and aspirations. Here, freedmen developed their own political and social talents rather than relying solely on the white community. The church still serves as a center of religious and social life in Charlottesville's black community.



Mount Zion Baptist Church, Charlottesville. Credit: Roberta C. Kerr.

Oregon Hill Historic District encompasses a remarkably intact 19th- and early-20th-century working class neighborhood in the center of Richmond. Between 1850 and 1860, Richmond's industries and her population, both native-born and foreigners, swelled until Richmond was the second largest city in the South and its preeminent industrial power. In the aftermath of the war, it was the working class residents of Oregon Hill who gave their skills and strength to resuscitate the devastated city and return it to its position as a southern industrial and commercial center. A tight-knit community, despite its diversity of language and national origins, Oregon Hill was bound together by the common desire of its residents for a better life achieved by the work of their own hands—the embodiment of the "American Dream." Workers' housing in Oregon Hill appropriately had its roots in the William Byrd home Belvidere, when James Anderson turned the building into a rooming house for laborers at the Tredegar Ironworks in the early 1850s. In the 1860s and 1870s, the steadily expanding need for laborers in the thriving riverside industries intensified development in the area, called Sydney, and on land further south. The early settlement of the neighborhood is also a part of the chronicle of the westward expansion of the city's residential areas. With cohesive and unified streetscapes that authentically echo its period of significance, Oregon Hill presents an unusual survival of vernacular architecture and way of life of a social class not often the subject of historic preservation efforts. Examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles can be found in Oregon Hill. A significant figure in the history of the neighborhood was Grace Evelyn Arents, niece of Lewis Ginter and heiress to his tobacco fortune. She was financially and personally involved in establishing educational, social and religious institutions and programs that served the working class residents of Oregon Hill. Many of the significant landmarks in the neighborhood, such as Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church and School, the Arents Free Library, the

Instructive Visiting Nurse Association Building, the Grace Arents Public Housing and the Grace Arents School, are the direct result of her beneficence.

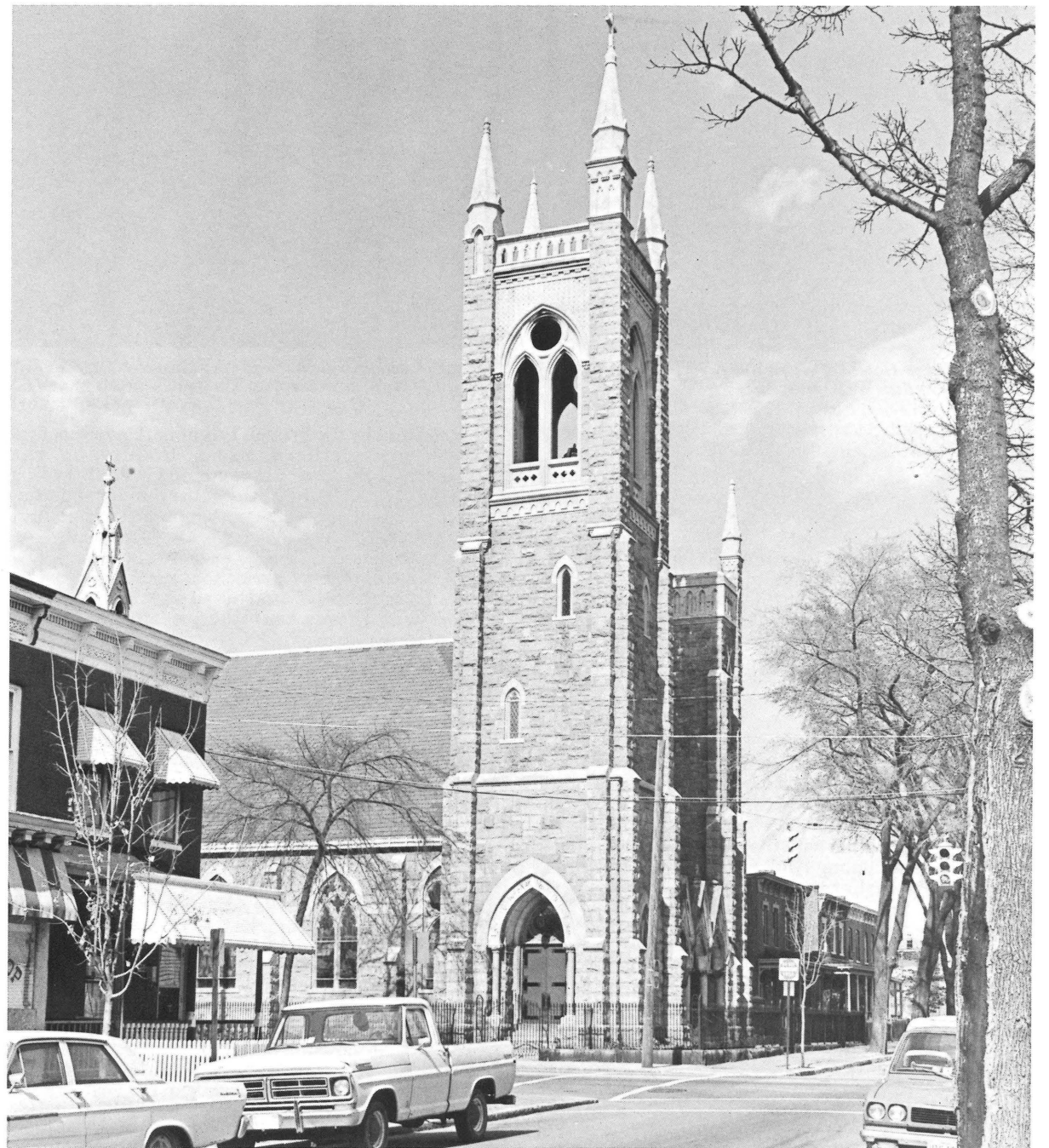
The **Patrick Henry Hotel** is an excellent example of an extravagant Colonial Revival structure built as part of a 1920s campaign to bring status and a cosmopolitan atmosphere to the city of Roanoke. In both name and stylistic attributes, the hotel conveyed an air of respect, stability and elegance. While the name Patrick Henry alludes to the important role played by Virginia in shaping America's colonial heritage, the Colonial Revival style glorified, in both form and detail, the respected Federal style. Designed by New York hotel architect William Lee Stoddart, the Patrick Henry Hotel is the paramount manifestation of local urban transformation spurred



300 Block of South Cherry Street in the Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond, showing the elaborate sawnwork on the porches.



710 and 712 Idlewood Avenue in the Oregon Hill Historic District in Richmond exemplify the varied architectural styles in the district.



St. Andrew's Church is an important landmark in the Oregon Hill Historic District in Richmond because of its close association with Grace Arents and its impressive architectural presence in the heart of the district.



Patrick Henry Hotel on Jefferson Street in the City of Roanoke. Credit: W. L. Whitwell.

by local civic leader, businessman and former mayor William Wise Boxley. Boxley rode the wave of post-World War I nationalism and isolationism to engineer an urban renewal that is now referred to as Roanoke's "Golden Age of Municipal Progress."

The main house at **Piedmont** farm in western Albemarle County consists of two distinctly different parts. The earlier portion was built possibly in the late 18th century and retains much of its early interior fabric, including vertical beaded wall sheathing. Tradition ascribes the two-story brick portion, built about 1838, to Michael Wallace. It is a fine example of transitional Federal/Greek Revival architecture, with two exceptional Greek mantels, pencilled Flemish-bond brickwork and a molded brick cornice. To the north of the house are a log smokehouse, log slave cabin and the ruins of a large chimney and hearth, undoubtedly for a former kitchen building. Piedmont is also important for its unbroken association with the Wallace family, whose members were among Albemarle County's earliest settlers. The earlier portion of the house may have been begun in the 1760s by William Wallace, who had arrived in the county in 1734 along with other Scotch-Irish families. Active in the early political and economic life of the county, the Wallaces were among those who introduced Presbyterianism to the region. The farm is still owned by the Wallace family, making it one of the few Albemarle County properties that remain in the hands of the original patenting families.

The antebellum granary and dwelling at **Port Micou** are important for their association with the agricultural history of the region and also as unusually well-fashioned and intact examples of their building types. Port Micou, a plantation founded in the early



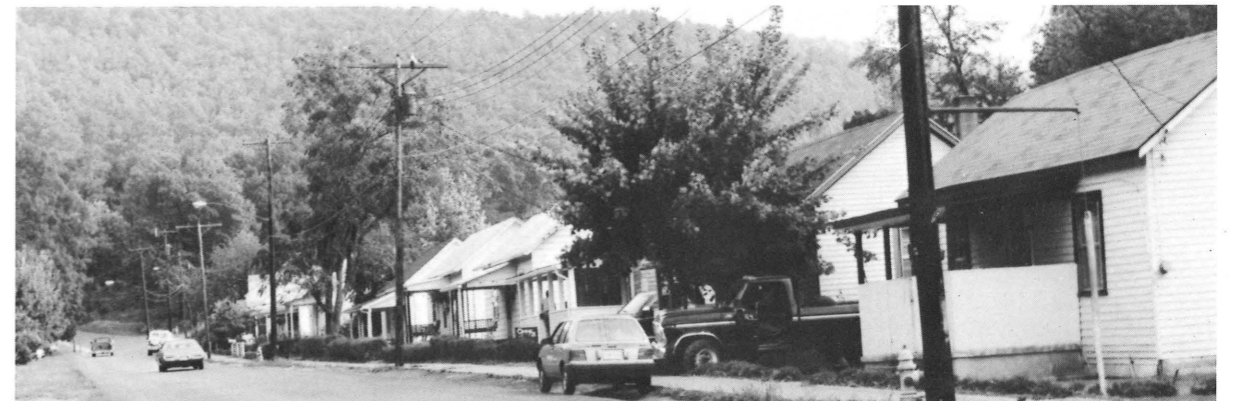
Piedmont Farm, Albemarle County.



The rare surviving granary at Port Micou. Essex County. Credit: Dean A. Doerrfeld.

18th century by the French Huguenot Paul Micou, is located in northern Essex County on the Rappahannock River. It remained a vital trading center throughout the 19th century under the ownership of such Essex County notables as Robert Payne Waring and his son-in-law Richard Baylor. The granary and farmhouse located on this 1,000-acre tract date from a period of agricultural renaissance in the second quarter of the 19th century. Robert Waring was one of the wealthiest men in Virginia, owning over 5,000 acres of choice farmland worked by more than 500 slaves. Both Waring and Baylor ran highly capitalized, progressive farming operations that presaged the large-scale, mechanized agriculture that came to dominate eastern Virginia in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The large two-story frame granary, notable for its exceptionally fine workmanship, originally stored wheat and perhaps flour that was shipped directly to Tidewater cities from the wharf at Port Micou.

The Pulaski South Industrial and Residential Historic District encompasses the earliest sections of the town and the adjacent residential area with houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Reflecting the central role played by the Bertha Zinc and Mineral Company in the industrial history of Pulaski and the surrounding region, the district's buildings document the history of the company's employees with a large concentration of frame worker housing and more elaborate and substantial late-19th- and early-20th-century residences of the management. Of particular interest are the row houses built by the company to accommodate the Welsh miners who immigrated to the area. The unusual row is reminiscent of European-style housing of the 19th century. Also included in the district are the zinc company's offices and commissary, two



Well-preserved collection of worker housing on Pierce Avenue in the Pulaski South Historic Residential and Industrial District. Credit: Gibson Worsham.



The office and vault of the Bertha Zinc and Mineral Company in the Pulaski South Historic Residential and Industrial District.



Manager's residence on State Street in the Pulaski South Historic Residential and Industrial District. Credit: Gibson Worsham.



Worker housing for the Bertha Zinc and Mineral Company; 28-38 State Street in the Pulaski South Historic Residential and Industrial District. Credit: Gibson Worsham.

churches, several commercial store buildings and the neighborhood school.

The basement of **The Rectory**, located in southern Albemarle County, is believed to be the foundation of an important 18th-century store known as Dyer's Store, built before 1787. The present house, a frame, two-story, gable-roofed dwelling with end chimneys and a center-pedimented portico, dates from 1848 and features traditional simple Greek-Revival detailing. The early years of the complex's history saw the operation of a wagon stop and tavern on the main road to Charlottesville. In 1848, the property was acquired by the vestry of St. Anne's Parish, and the rectory was erected on the foundations of the earlier tavern directly across the road from the parish sanc-

The Rectory, Albemarle County.





Gable end of the Rochester House, Westmoreland County.



Saint John's Episcopal Church, Roanoke.



Interior of the sanctuary of Saint John's Episcopal Church, Roanoke.



West facade of Rose Bower, Dinwiddie County.

tuary, Christ Church. The history of the Rectory from the mid-19th-century closely parallels that of the St. Anne's Parish until the property was sold in 1917.

Rochester House, located in Westmoreland County, was built around 1746. An extremely rare surviving example of a colonial hall-plan dwelling, this house type represents what was once the majority of Tidewater domestic architecture. The one-story, two-bay, one-room-plan dwelling is a simple braced-frame structure with a gable roof and a full brick basement. A large exterior end chimney with a T-shaped stack dominates the west gable end. The form of the house is typical of 18th-century Chesapeake, but its fabric and embellishment distinguish it as an unusually fine example of vernacular domes-

tic architecture that reflects the moderate wealth of its original owner. In addition, a plank corncrib dating from the late 18th- to mid-19th century illustrates the property's original agricultural use. Rochester House is also significant because of its association with the Rochester family, which owned the property from 1689 to 1798. English immigrant Nicholas Rochester and his son William, for whom the house was built, settled in Westmoreland County in late 1689. William's grandson, John, resided on the plantation from 1766 until his death in 1794. John was an active and influential resident of Westmoreland County, where he held positions in the militia, the church and in public office. John's younger brother, Nathaniel, settled in western New York state where he founded the city of Rochester in the early 19th century.



Salem Presbyterian Parsonage on Main Street in the City of Salem. Credit: Daniel Pezzoni and Eugene Barfield.

Rose Bower, constructed between 1818 and 1826, is significant in Dinwiddie County as an excellent example of an early-19th-century plantation that has been continuously owned and farmed by one family, the Roses. The types of crops grown at Rose Bower, tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts, hay, potatoes and wheat, have remained virtually the same, and the collection of agricultural buildings dating from the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries represents a continuum of agricultural pursuits at Rose Bower. The property contains a small commercial general store operated by the family along with the 1818 story-and-a-half frame dwelling on the property, a larger brick residence built in 1826, associated farm buildings and a small family cemetery.

St. John's Episcopal Church, located in Roanoke, began in the late antebellum period as a small church serving the central Roanoke Valley. With the rapid urbanization of Roanoke during the late 19th century, St. John's grew to become the largest Episcopal parish in Southwestern Virginia. In 1919, the offices of the newly created Diocese of Southwestern Virginia were located at the church. Many of Roanoke's most influential civic leaders of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were members of the congregation. The present St. John's Church was built in 1891-92 based on a design by Philadelphia architect Charles M. Burns. Modeled after the parish churches of medieval England, St. John's represents one of the most sophisticated 19th-century church buildings in Southwest Virginia. The form of the church is a gable-roofed nave-plan edifice with side aisles, a corner bell tower, a sacristy wing and a transverse chapel and narthex to the rear. The nave features a hammer-beam roof and wooden arcading and is illuminated by stained-glass win-

dows in the clerestory and side-aisle walls, including several by Louis C. Tiffany. To the rear of the building is a 1923 Tudor Revival-style parish house where the diocesan offices were located until 1949.

The Salem Presbyterian Parsonage, located on the main street of Salem, is a two-story brick center-passage-plan I house built in 1847 by blacksmith John Day. The original section of the house that served Mr. Day was well located on the main road from the east to cater to travelers. The noted artist, Edward Beyer, documented the early configuration of the house in a painting of Salem's main street in the 1850s, even depicting Day himself in his blacksmith shop across the road. Salem's Presbyterian congregation acquired the house in 1854 and made several substantial additions to the house during the years of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, transforming the house into a spacious dwelling for its pastors. It continued to serve as a parsonage until 1939.

Located near the confluence of the James and Slate rivers in Buckingham and Fluvanna counties, the **Seven Islands Archaeological and Historic District** encompasses an area that reflects the changing use of the piedmont landscape of south-central Virginia over the course of several thousand years by both its Native American and Euro-American inhabitants. As such, the property is particularly significant for the study of changing settlement patterns within the region. The principal archaeological resource within the district is a large Native American site reflecting the intensifying use of a riverine environment during the Woodland period. The remaining five archaeological sites, located in upland settings, trace the more diffuse adaptive use of the land primarily during the Archaic period. Erected



The 19th-century residence in the Seven Islands Historic and Archaeological District. Buckingham and Fluvanna counties.



Shiloh School, Northumberland County. Credit: Helen Lee Fletcher.



Impressive residences are the focus of the South Market Street Historic District in Petersburg.

A cohesive block of 19th- and early-20th-century residences in the South Market Street Historic District in Petersburg.



about 1847 on the site of a colonial farmhouse by John Scott Nicholas, III, on a high knoll commanding a panoramic view of the James River valley, the well-preserved Seven Islands I-house dwelling is characteristic of the residences favored by Virginia's planter society in the first half of the 19th century. Its two-story rear wing was added following the Civil War when the house served as a rural academy. Included as contributing elements within the district are a mid-19th-century wooden stable and the Nicholas family cemetery. The first owner of the property was George Nicholas, progenitor of this locally prominent family, who purchased it in 1728.

Shiloh School is a frame, one-room schoolhouse located on an isolated tract in Northumberland County. The unusual axial-front building stands on its original site, surrounded by fields and forest, and represents the last unaltered example of a one-room school in the area. Built in 1906, it was erected to replace a smaller nearby Reconstruction-era school also called Shiloh by men whose children would be educated there. Jessie Dee Ball (later DuPont), a well-known local philanthropist and native of Northumberland County, taught at Shiloh during the school's first two years of operation, 1906-1907. The building represents what for generations was the only education rural Northern Neck children would receive. The building is being rehabilitated for community use.

The **South Market Street Historic District** is a significant assemblage of buildings dating from 1840 to 1905, when this street was one of the premier residential areas of Petersburg. Several of the historic houses lining the two-block-long district represent the high-style residences of some of Petersburg's economic, social and political elite during this period. These houses, along with the one church in the district, display a high level of craftsmanship and architectural interest indicative of the wealth and prestige of the prominent individuals who made their homes along this once solidly built street. The district retains some of its period landscape features in its cast-iron fences, tiled walks and granite curbs. Several original outbuildings survive, including carriage houses, kitchens and small dwellings. The district is also noteworthy in military history in that after the capture of Petersburg near the end of the Civil War, Grant and Lincoln met at Grant's headquarters at the Wallace House in the district to discuss military strategy and the president's plans for Reconstruction after the imminent surrender of the Confederate Army.

The **Southwest Mountains Historic District** embraces 31,000 acres of pristine rolling agricultural land, winding roadways and small hamlets in the area northeast of Charlottesville in Albemarle County. The district contains a broad range of 18th-, 19th-, and early-20th-century architecture, reflecting the evolving cultural patterns of the district's 260 years of settlement. Although known primarily for its large and imposing Federal, Greek Revival and Georgian Revival plantation houses, many of the district's historic structures are the products of a continuous vernacular building tradition. Among the better known landmarks in the district are Castle Hill, Grace Church-Cismont, Edgewood and Cobham Park. Several African-American settlements are contained within the district's boundaries, including a community that centers on St. John's Baptist Church. Because of its historical plantation-based economy and emphasis on agriculture, the area displays a remarkable range of farm buildings including early barns, granaries, corncribs, stables, farm sheds and silos. The district's well-preserved pastoral landscape, with panoramic vistas centered on the Southwest Mountains range,



Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District, Albemarle County.

The Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District in Albemarle County has a rich array of agricultural buildings in bucolic pastoral settings.



Fence rows and cedar trees line a country road on the property of Pagebrook Farm in the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District in Albemarle County.



A rare collection of frame farm buildings in the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District, Albemarle County.





Sugar Loaf Farm, Augusta County. Credit: Frazier Associates.



Wavertree, Albemarle County.



Bellevue, Bedford County.



Bolling Island, Goochland County.



Front elevation of the residence at Woodlawn, King George County.



Rear elevation of the residence at Woodlawn, King George County.

features a network of winding roads, fence lines and hedge rows defining fields that once grew corn, wheat and tobacco and now serve as pasture and grazing land for livestock.

Located southwest of Staunton and southeast of Sugar Loaf Mountain, **Sugar Loaf Farm** is an important Augusta County farm complex dating from the early 19th century with agricultural, industrial and residential buildings. Three original buildings—the farmhouse, gristmill and miller's house—are constructed of brick and were built by David Summers. They demonstrate a high level of craftsmanship and incorporate building details, such as molded brick cornices and corbeled chimneys, that are peculiar to vernacular architecture in the upper Shenandoah Valley in the early 1800s. The farmhouse is a two-story, brick, gable-roofed structure with numerous additions including a large classical portico. The original part of the house, built in the 1820s, has a hall-parlor plan; the large I-house addition, built around 1870, has a single-pile, central-passage plan. The builder of the mill, the only surviving brick mill in Augusta County, employed the principles of Oliver Evans, a prominent mill designer of the late 18th century. The structure was built in the period when Augusta County had emerged as the center of one of the most dominant wheat-growing and flour-processing regions in the South. It serves as a valuable reminder of the wheat-based agriculture that persisted in this region well into the 20th century.

Wavertree Hall Farm is a 145-acre farm located in western Albemarle County. The architecture of the house spans nearly 150 years and reflects several different periods of ownership. The 1859 central

core of the main house is a well-preserved example of Greek Revival and early Italianate architecture. It features a handsome pedimented portico, brickwork with penciled mortar joints and much original Greek Revival interior woodwork. Brick wings with finely detailed masonry and elaborate Adam-style mantels were added around 1913 by Quincy Adams Shaw, the brother-in-law of Nancy Langhorne, Lady Astor. The rear wing, gardens and most of the agricultural and service outbuildings date from the ownership of Colonel Herman Danforth Newcomb, a native of Kentucky, who transformed Wavertree Hall Farm into one of the most important horse and cattle estates in western Albemarle County. The property also contains a number of outbuildings, including a log slave house, several late 19th and early 20th-century tenant houses, a pump house, chicken house, stable and barns, as well as an unusual underground room built into the north side of one of the garden terraces.

Woodlawn is a 900-acre riverfront plantation on the north bank of the Rappahannock River in King George County. Among the oldest plantations in the county, Woodlawn retains nearly the same boundaries as it had when the land was first consolidated by the Turner family in the 18th century. The property includes the 1790 plantation house with significant additions and renovations dating to 1841, 1934 and 1982, its early to mid-19th-century dependencies, as well as early 20th-century agricultural buildings and several significant prehistoric archaeological sites. The significance of the estate is enhanced by its association with the Turner family who lived at Woodlawn until the 1920s. The Turners were members of an extended family of prominent citizens and landowners, active in nearly every area of political and military life, who left an important architectural legacy in the Rappahannock River Valley.



Brooks-Brown House, Franklin County.

Editor's Note: The following properties were listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in August of 1989 and were inadvertently omitted from the issue of Notes on Virginia in which they should have appeared.

Bellevue, located in Bedford County, is an early-19th-century Federal-style farmhouse that was altered after the Civil War to function as a high school for boys. It is associated with educator and Confederate politician James Philemon Holcombe, founder of the school. Although Bellevue High School prospered in the late 19th century as a school primarily attended by the sons of well-to-do men, it eventually succumbed to competition from the free elementary and secondary schools that had been mandated by the Virginia Constitution of 1869. The property still retains a dormitory building known as Inkstand, as well as three dependencies, a garden and a family cemetery, all of which contribute to the significance of Bellevue.

Situated on a 50-acre tract of rolling land overlooking the James River in Goochland County, **Bolling Island** is a Greek Revival residence whose earliest portions date from about 1771. The principal brick core dates from between 1800 and 1810; the entire building was substantially remodeled between 1820 and 1835 to its present appearance. Bolling Island was built and owned by the Bolling family, whose primary residence was at nearby Bolling Hall, and was occupied through most of the 19th century by various members of the family. Along with its three remaining dependencies, Bolling Island is typical of many early 19th-century plantations of the lower Piedmont region of Virginia.

A two-story frame house dating from 1830 with several additions made during the 19th century, the **Brooks-Brown House** is significant for its association with the manufacture of tobacco in 19th-century Franklin County. It was about 1870 that William A. Brown established a tobacco factory adjacent to the



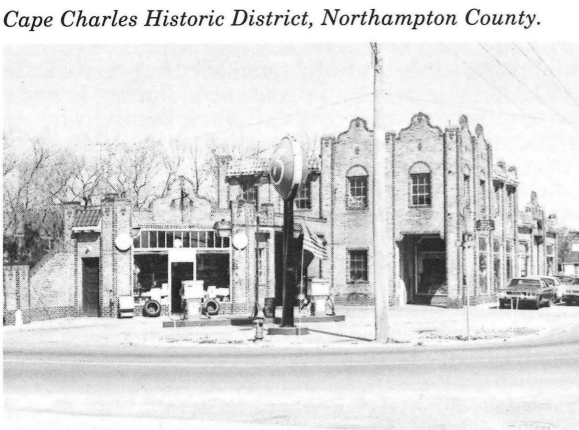
Cape Charles Historic District, Northampton County.



Cape Charles Historic District, Northampton County.



Cape Charles Historic District, Northampton County.



Cape Charles Historic District, Northampton County.

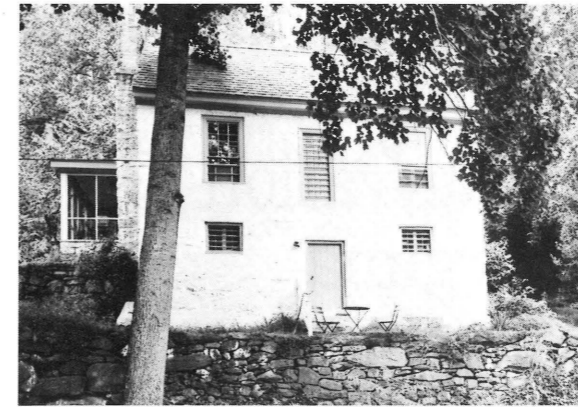
house site. He was the brother-in-law of Andrew Brooks, a Franklin County farmer who built the earlier section of the house and who served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1843 to 1863. Brown was by far the largest producer of tobacco products in the county. During the last two decades of the 19th century, the house also functioned as a stagecoach stop known as the Halfway House, a named assigned due to its location midway between Danville and Roanoke. A detached building on the property served as an office and later as a polling station for the county. The separate kitchen-dining room has rare 19th-century graffiti on its walls.

The Cape Charles Historic District, located in southern Northampton County on Virginia's Eastern Shore, encompasses nearly all of the town of Cape Charles as it was originally laid out in 1882-84 as well as the Sea Cottage Addition, an area developed after 1909. Located at the terminus of the present Virginia and Maryland Railroad at Chesapeake Bay, Cape Charles is the largest town on the Eastern Shore. The town is laid out in an unusual 27-block grid pattern dominated by a central park with four landscaped streets that radiate from the park. No other such town plan is known to exist in Virginia. The town's remarkably intact building fabric ranges from small vernacular workers' housing of the 1880s to architect-designed commercial, residential and municipal buildings of the early 20th century. Architectural styles represented include the Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, American Foursquare, Spanish Colonial Revival and Art Deco. The integrity of the town's physical plan and architectural fabric makes Cape Charles one of the best preserved towns of the period in Tidewater Virginia.

The ruins of **Cocke's Mill** and the associated **Miller's House** are located on a site overlooking the Hardware River in southern Albemarle County. The Miller's House was built in the early 19th century and, along with the mill ruins and the mill race, is a rare surviving reminder of the importance of the flour-milling industry in Virginia's Piedmont. The house is one of only a handful of original miller's residences, and the only one built of stone, in the county. Although most of the gristmill itself is no longer standing, its stone foundations, dam, mill race and cut stone arches remain, giving a visual indication of the scale of its operation and the sophistication of its construction.

The Louisiana Brigade Winter Camp, also known as Camp Carondelet, is a significant Civil War site in Prince William County. During 1861-62 it served as winter quarters for the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th infantry regiments; the First Louisiana Battalion Infantry (General Wheat's Special Battalion); and Bowyer's artillery from Virginia. The eight-acre camp is owned by the city of Manassas Park. Intact features include more than 25 obvious hut sites, (evidenced by low, rectangular, earthen mounds and remnants of collapsed chimneys), at least 50 features that are believed to have been huts, remnants of several roads, rifle pits and a bottle dump. In March 1862 the log huts were burned by Confederate soldiers before their withdrawal to the Rappahannock River. Despite being called "wharf rats from New Orleans" and "the lowest scrapings of the Mississippi," the Louisiana military units played key roles in most of the major Civil War campaigns. Because of their fierce fighting style, after the Battle of First Manassas the Louisiana troops were considered heroes and commonly referred to as the "Tigers."

The Marion Male Academy is a large two-story, hip-roofed, brick structure located in the Town of



Cocke's Mill, Albemarle County.



Mountain Glen, Bland County.

Marion in Smyth County. The building retains many of its features dating from both its use as a school and as a residence. It is a particularly rare survival of an academy building in Southwest Virginia and demonstrates the commitment of the community to provide adequate education for young men of the area. The Town of Marion undoubtedly relied upon ministers and privately hired teachers to supplement what elementary education was received by their children in the mid-19th century. After the establishment of the Marion Female College, citizens were left without a school for boys; citizens persuaded Mr. D. C. Miller to operate a male high school. By 1876 sufficient subscriptions were received to allow the construction of this brick building which could accommodate 125 pupils. The school operated until 1893; it was later converted into a private residence.

The farm at **Mountain Glen** in Bland County is located in a hollow on the lower slopes of Walker Mountain overlooking the valley watered by the North Fork of the Holston River in Bland County. Centered around a meticulously preserved two-story frame, double-pile, center passage house built about 1850, the farm complex includes 19th- and early-20th-century agricultural buildings as well. The property has been continuously occupied to the present day by members of the Repass and Hudson families who were among the earliest permanent settlers in the community known as Ceres. A Tennessee craftsman named John Lock has been identified as the builder of the large dwelling for John Repass, a minister in the Reformed Church in the 1850s.



Marion Male Academy, Smyth County.



Tetley, Orange County.

Tetley is a 45-acre farm located in western Orange County. The main residence at Tetley, built about 1843 by Captain William Smith as the seat of his 1,000 acre plantation, is a two-story, hipped-roof, Flemish-bond brick house with both Federal and Greek Revival elements. The house retains much of its original Greek Revival interior detailing. The property also contains two antebellum slave houses, a brick summer kitchen and an unusual frame octagonal ice house. The estate was named by the property's second owner, Charles Stoven, after his family's estate Tetley Hall in Lincolnshire, England. Stoven was responsible for the 1907 expansion of Tetley; the south portico and west wing were added in 1944 by a subsequent owner.

Preservation is Local: A Look at Two Preservation Programs in Virginia

The Certified Local Government program and the Virginia Main Street program are established preservation activities that represent strong cooperative partnerships among the Commonwealth, the local government and the private sector. The 18 communities that participate in either or both of these programs serve as examples for other jurisdictions around the Commonwealth seeking strategies for effective preservation, administration and economic development.

Presented here are articles by the individuals most closely involved with each program. Ann Miller is the Certified Local Government Coordinator for the Department of Historic Resources. Teresa Lynch of the Department of Housing and Community Development, is responsible for the administration of the Virginia Main Street program.

Registration calls special attention to significant structures or districts within a jurisdiction. Petersburg, using 1991 CLG funds, is preparing a National Register nomination for Blandford Cemetery. Credit: Sergei Troubetzkoy.



The Certified Local Government Program in Virginia

In the five years since the establishment of the Certified Local Government program in Virginia, grants from the CLG program have been responsible for a variety of preservation projects which have done much to improve preservation programs at the local level. Surveys, National Register nominations and the development of design review guidelines, as well as a number of public information projects, have been funded under this program since 1986 when Virginia's first local government was certified.

The Certified Local Government program was created under the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. Beginning in 1983, states were authorized to make awards from Certified Local Government funds to local governments which had been certified under the interim program regulations and to local governments working toward certification. In 1985, although no local governments were yet certified, nine Virginia localities received grants to carry out projects which would put them in position to make successful applications for designation as Certified Local Governments. Grants were awarded for amending local ordinances to include the provisions which the CLG program recommended, preparing design review guidelines for use by a local review board, completing surveys of historic resources, conducting programs to inform the public about historic districts and the design review process, and providing training for local review boards. Of those nine localities which received funding in 1985, five had applied for CLG status by 1987.

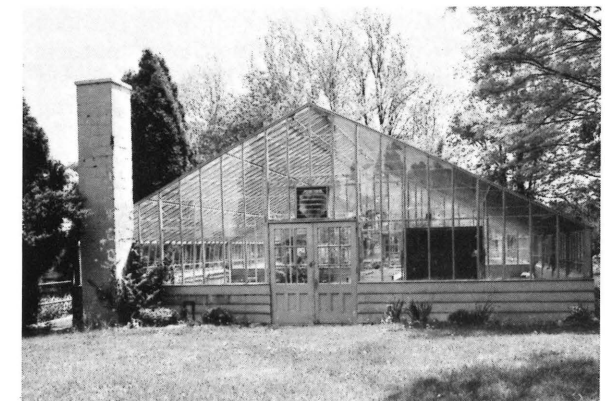
Since 1986, funds under the CLG program have been limited to local governments that have actually received formal certification. Although federal funds are no longer available to help local governments that are interested in applying for CLG status, the Department's Survey and Planning funds can be used to prepare or amend historic district ordinances or to prepare local preservation plans or preservation components of comprehensive plans.

If survey is considered as the proper first step in any preservation planning process, then several of Virginia's CLGs started at the beginning, conducting surveys of cultural resources about which little information had previously been collected. Learning more about the resources included within the boundaries of their jurisdictions was a logical first step for the

towns of Pulaski and Herndon, as well as the City of Suffolk and Prince William County. All used survey grants from the CLG program to collect information on areas outside of their already established historic districts. Survey work continues to be one of the first projects undertaken by newly certified local governments. Funds for 1991 survey work will go to Clarke County, Virginia's newest CLG, for a reconnaissance-level survey of structures built in the County between 1900 and 1940, effectively completing what is known about standing structures in Clarke County.

National Register nominations prepared by these local governments with CLG funds have evolved logically from the survey work. Suffolk, Pulaski, Herndon and Prince William, as well as Petersburg have used CLG funds to hire consultants to prepare National Register

Blandly Experimental Farm (the State Arboretum) in Clarke County is the subject of a National Register nomination being prepared by the county with 1991 CLG funds.



In 1990, CLG funds were awarded for repairs to the Herndon Depot, a building in the town's historic district, to be used as a town museum.



nominations for properties and districts within their jurisdictions. Registration calls special attention to significant structures or districts within a jurisdiction while making some property owners eligible for federal tax credits. Clarke County will be using 1991 funds to prepare a nomination for the Blandy Experimental Farm (The State Arboretum). In addition, the City of Petersburg, with assistance from the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation, Inc., will prepare a nomination for Blandford Cemetery, long a historic landmark within the city. Historic district nominations will be prepared with 1991 funds for four communities within the boundaries of the City of Suffolk.

An award to the Town of Culpeper this year marks the first CLG grant to a locality for preparation of a preservation plan or component of a comprehensive plan. As preservation planning gains greater acceptance by community leaders across the Commonwealth, the Department anticipates that more CLG grant applications will identify the development of comprehensive historic preservation plans, preservation components of comprehensive plans or other preservation planning activity as part of their funding requests. Such commitment to the incorporation of preservation into the comprehensive planning process will receive priority for funding.

As Virginia's CLGs complete their survey and register work and seek other ways to improve their preservation programs, they often elect to develop public information and education projects. A preservation tragedy was the motivating factor for Prince William County's public information program. Following the loss by fire in 1987 of one of its significant historic structures, the Prince William County Board of Supervisors asked the staff in the planning office to recommend some methods that could be used in the future to protect historic buildings from destruction by fire and other causes.

The Historical Committee proposed the development of an ongoing "Preservation, Protec-

tion and Prevention" effort which would provide assistance and educational information designed to help county residents preserve and maintain their historic structures. Prince William County applied for 1989 CLG funds to publish brochures on four of the topics considered to be the most critical: *Protecting Historic Properties from Arson and Accidental Fire*, *Mothballing Historic Buildings*, *Financial Incentives for Preserving Historic Properties* and *Building Codes and Historic Buildings*. The booklets have been well received by Prince William County residents and could be adapted for use in other localities.

A public information brochure was prepared by Petersburg with a 1987 CLG grant. The brochure contains the historic district zoning regulations, information on the design review guidelines and a glossary of architectural terms. The availability of such a brochure written in simple layman's language has helped alleviate some of the fears of historic district property owners who are unfamiliar with the process of securing a "certificate of appropriateness" from the local architectural review board.

More recently, the City of Suffolk initiated a widespread public information program to advertise the completion of new design review guidelines for the downtown historic district, copies of which were then made available to the public. All property owners in the district also received a copy of a brochure containing general information about the historic district and the use of the design review guidelines. The public information campaign involved the production of a videotape for presentation on local cable television about the purpose of the historic district, the role of the local review board and the importance of design review guidelines and how they would be used by the review board.

A grant from the 1991 appropriation has been made to the City of Lynchburg for the development and publication of an information package for the city's historic district property owners.

A brochure will explain the available tax advantage and the technical assistance that property owners can obtain from the local review board. That publication will also describe the established design guidelines and the process of obtaining a certificate of appropriateness from the Lynchburg review board. The city sees the brochure as an important way to educate property owners about how the review board can help them preserve their historic properties while at the same time meeting their business or residential needs and most importantly dispelling misinformation about what an owner can and cannot do with his historic property. Lynchburg recognizes that the unfamiliarity of some property owners with the value and significance of their historic properties is one of the greatest threats to the city's historic architectural fabric. The 1991 project will also involve reprinting the existing design guidelines booklets for the residential and commercial districts for ongoing distribution to property owners.

The City of Fairfax will prepare, print and distribute an annotated map of historic sites in the city as a part of a multi-faceted public information program aimed at increasing the public's awareness of the city's resources. The map will be distributed free of charge to citizens and visitors while at the same time serving as an important graphic element in the city's 1993 Comprehensive Plan.

Projects related to public information activities also include those related to the preparation, publication and distribution of design review guidelines. Design review guidelines have been developed and published with CLG funds for the Town of Culpeper, the City of Lynchburg, the Town of Herndon, the Town of Pulaski, the City of Manassas, and the City of Suffolk. Attractive, profusely illustrated and easy to use and understand, these guidelines have helped to make the work of review boards more professional with approvals or denials of applications for certificates of appropriateness based on specific guidelines.

In many of Virginia's CLGs, each property owner in a protected historic district is provided with a copy of the design review guidelines, as are members of the local governing body. Familiarity with these guidelines allows property owners to prepare better applications for certificates of appropriateness and helps them understand the kinds of considerations with which the board must be concerned.

Public information programs often involve the training of members of the local review board. Several of Virginia's CLGs have used CLG funds to hire consultants to conduct training sessions for their review board members and local government officials. Training sessions have generally concentrated on familiarizing review board members with the materials found in the published design review guidelines or preservation handbooks and acquainting them with the various situations with which they will be faced as board members. In Pulaski, Manassas and Herndon, members were intro-



The Town of Pulaski has used CLG grant money to conduct surveys and prepare National Register nominations for historic districts in the town.

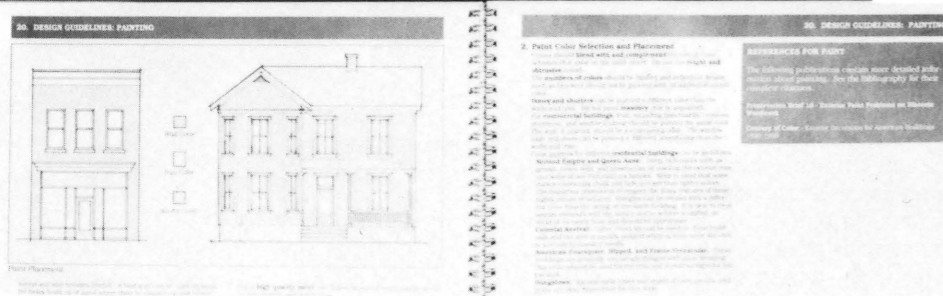
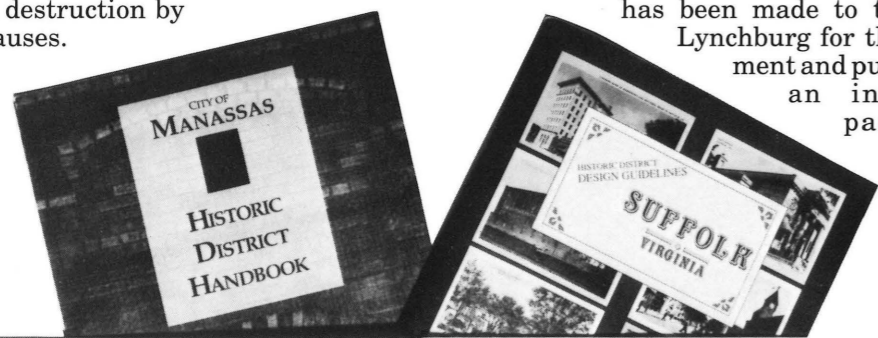
duced to the various architectural styles found in their historic districts and the distinguishing - or character-defining - features of each style. Review board training in these communities included explanations of the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" and the current National Park Service interpretation of those Standards.

Beginning with the 1990 competition, restrictions on using CLG funds for actual rehabilitation projects were removed. National Park Service regulations allow a local government to apply for funds on behalf of buildings other than those owned it owns, provided that an open selection process had been conducted at the local level. In Virginia, however, the only applications received for actual rehabilitation funds have been for local government-owned buildings. Rehabilitation grants must be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

In 1990, funds were awarded for repairs to the roof and support system of the Herndon Depot. Plans call for the Depot to be used as a town museum. In Pulaski, the historic Passenger Depot, a town rehabilitation project since 1988, is benefitting from 1991 funds to assist in completing various items of interior work. The Depot will serve the Town of Pulaski as a visitor center, chamber of commerce office and the town museum.

Although the funds available and the grants awarded are not large, the CLG program has been responsible for great strides in the preservation programs in the 10 localities which have been certified to date. Those 10 communities have developed an important data base for their historic resources; they have increased the number of properties formally recognized by listing on the Virginia and National registers, and probably most important they have instituted significant preservation education efforts through varied and effective public information programs. The Department is anxious to certify additional communities for participation in the program so that they may share in both the financial and technical assistance that accompany certification.

Ann C. Miller
Certified Local Government Coordinator



Through the CLG program, cities such as Suffolk and Manassas have printed design review guidelines for broad distribution to the residents of their downtown historic districts.

The Virginia Main Street Program

Selected communities around the Commonwealth became eligible for assistance in revitalizing their downtowns with the inception of the Virginia Main Street program in 1985. The program, sponsored by the Department of Historic Resources and the Department of Housing and Community Development, has been highly successful in joining local government with the private community in a mutual effort to bring economic vitality and preservation consciousness to downtown business districts.

In the midst of this recession, there are few programs that can claim to have equalled Main Street's continued success: more than \$30 million have been reinvested by the private sector in building improvement projects; there has been a net gain of more than 1,200 new jobs and 500 new businesses; and more than 850 building rehabilitation projects have been completed.

Nationally, the Main Street approach to downtown revitalization has worked dramatically better than other concepts tried in the past. Reflecting on its first decade, the National Main Street Center recently measured the economic impact the Main Street program has had on the more than 600 communities in which it has been employed between 1980 and 1989. The results are astonishing: Over \$1.82 billion reinvested in physical improvements; a net gain of 51,710 new jobs; a net gain of 14,880 new businesses created; and 20,959 building rehabilitation projects completed. It is little wonder that Main Street has become the National Trust's most successful attempt to reach into localities with the message that preservation means progress.

As Kennedy Smith, director of the Na-

Galax Design Committee volunteers at work, cleaning out tree grates and adding new gravel.



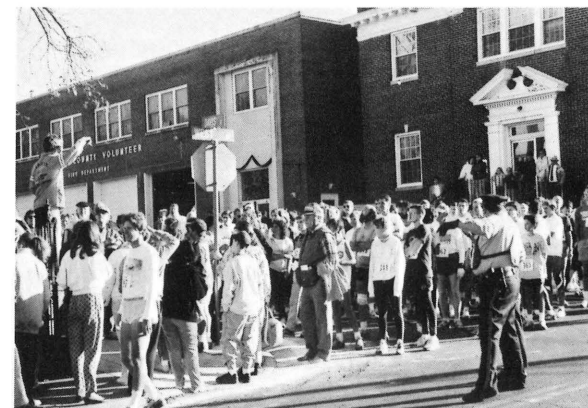
tional Main Street Center, said, "The central goal of the Main Street program is, and always will be, preserving historic commercial buildings." But saving these buildings means revitalizing the district's economy. There has to be an economic reason for people to maintain and preserve them. The Main Street program demonstrates clearly that preserving historic commercial buildings makes good economic sense. Main Street can be a great place to do business.

"As the local Main Street organization implements some successful projects and gains credibility, people begin to see that downtown has great value," Smith explains. "Not just economic value, but philosophical value, too. Main Street reflects a community's evolving history, its personality. Downtown, and the ideals and history it embodies, are what give each city its own unique image and identity."

Now in its sixth year of operation, the state program continues to provide intensive technical assistance and training to local downtown volunteer organizations and their project staff during a three-year period and, to a lesser degree, in the continuing years. In return for this help, the local community pledges resources from property owners, businesses, financial institutions, city or town government, corporations and other groups to support a Main Street program and employ a downtown project manager. It also agrees to work in the areas of design, organization, promotion and economic restructuring in order to attain its goals of revitalization.

At present, there are 14 localities throughout the state designated as Main Street communities. Bedford, Franklin, Petersburg and Winchester entered the program in 1985; Culpeper, Pulaski, Manassas, Lexington and

Culpeper residents prepare for a five-mile run in the midst of the city's historic district setting.



Few programs can claim to have met with Main Street's continued success. Renovated storefronts in Franklin have attracted new businesses and created a setting for community cultural events such as the Franklin Fall Festival, 1990.

Suffolk joined in 1988; and Emporia, Galax, Herndon, Radford and Warrenton were selected in 1989.

Main Street participant communities receive no state or federal funds, but they do receive training programs, consultation services and free architectural design assistance from the State Main Street office and the Department of Historic Resources.

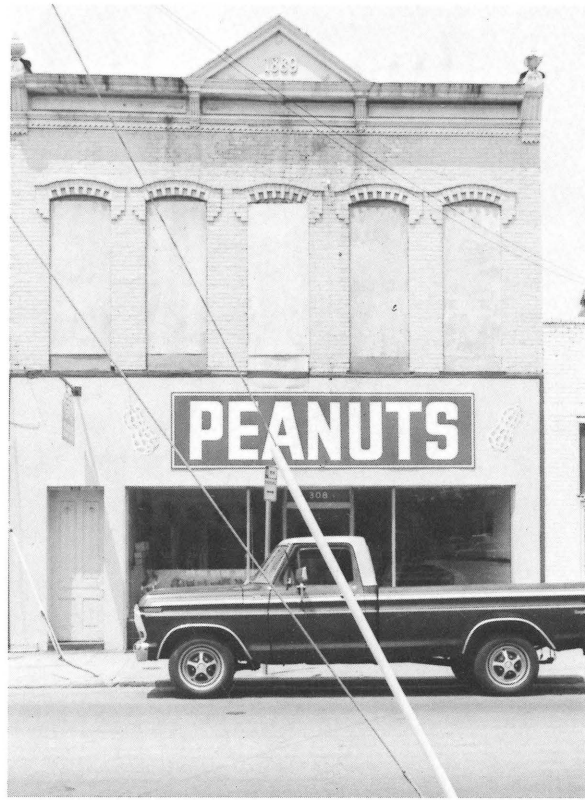
The state program is administered and coordinated through staff in the Department of Housing and Community Development, which also contracts with the National Main Street Center for consultant services. The National Main Street Center is a division of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is housed in its offices in Washington, D.C.

Design Assistance for Facades

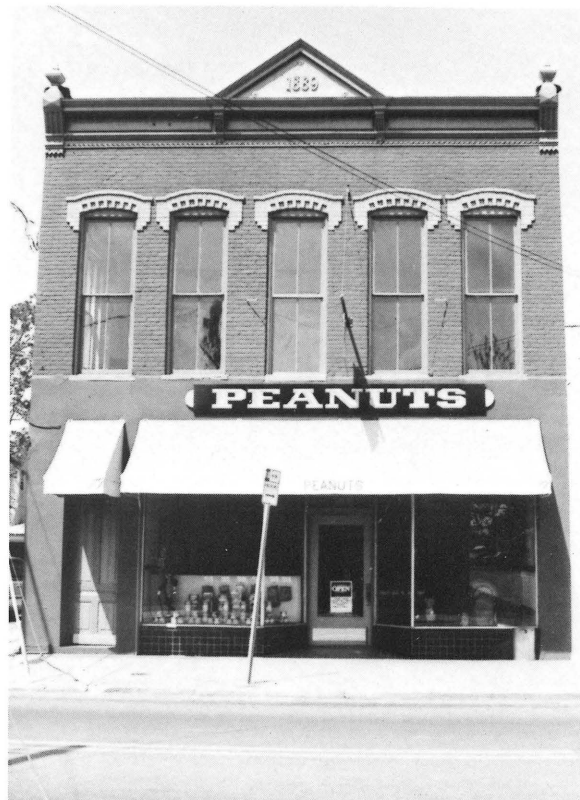
Since the program's beginning, the Department of Historic Resources has provided

funding for architectural design assistance for facade improvements. During this time, the work has been done by Frazier Associates, a preservation design firm in Staunton. Kathy Frazier, a principal in the firm, along with Angie Edwards, a member of her staff, provide on-site advice to property and business owners as they make decisions on rehabilitating the exterior of their buildings. Usually a rendering, with color selections and suggested materials, is provided. The design team, working within a preservation context, provides whatever technical assistance is necessary to accomplish the aims of the property owner and the local Main Street program. Coordination of all design visits is handled directly between the design consultant and the local project manager. The design team also provides workshops, handbooks and training to Main Street communities as part of the state contract.

Some of the building rehabilitations



308 W. Washington Street, Suffolk. Working with an architectural design team, the owner of this Main Street property rehabilitated the exterior of his building with stunning results.



which evolve from these consultations and drawings are quite dramatic as illustrated here. There have been hundreds of other renovations ranging from simple color changes and awning placement to full-scale restorations.

According to Kathy Frazier, "Facade improvements are the most visible sign that a downtown is changing and improving. These improvements signal to the community that the building owners and merchants have confidence in the downtown and are willing to invest their own money in it. In fact, we have observed that in the communities where a substantial number of exterior improvements have been made, the community seems to move more quickly into the next phase of extensive interior improvements such as new apartments in unused upper story spaces and improved retail spaces. What this means for preservation, of course, is historic commercial buildings are being stabilized, better maintained and reused."

Of course, the local program's involvement in design issues doesn't relate solely to architecture. Main Street managers also are concerned with attractive window display, interior store design, signage, landscape architecture, traffic and parking issues and general cleanliness and tidiness. If specialists are required for consultation on design issues other than architectural ones, the state program attempts to bring such technical assistance directly to the community or provide information on these subjects in seminars and workshops.

Design change is just one of the areas addressed by the local organization in conducting a full-scale Main Street program. Organiza-

tion, promotion and economic restructuring are other spheres in which technical assistance is provided by the state office. Because the local Main Street organization is involved in every issue affecting the downtown program's progress toward economic vitality, the state office must be prepared to offer advice and training in these areas. Such efforts produce results which may not be as noticeable but certainly are necessary.

Local Organization Model

Maintaining a broad-based organization that is representative of the downtown community and which works in harmony with existing groups and the local government is essential to the success of the local program.

The Winchester Downtown Development Board (DDB) has been in existence since 1981, four years before it applied for, and received, Main Street designation. It is an organizational model for other downtown programs with regard to private funding support and public cooperation. The DDB raises \$78,000 a year through a special assessment district which taxes property owners within the Main Street area for support of a downtown management program. Business owners also contribute through the special assessment revenues because increased rents often accrue to tenants when property taxes rise.

The City of Winchester is an active participant in the local Main Street program through its many in-kind contributions such as provision of office space and access to telephone, computer and accounting systems. The City also funds many downtown public improvement projects through its capital improvements

program, which provides new lighting, trash receptacles, signage and other amenities for the district.

The Downtown Development Board retains strong ties with other community organizations—Preservation of Historic Winchester, the Winchester/Frederick County Chamber, Old Town Winchester Business Association and Frederick County. Its nine-member Main Street board and committees are comprised of a broad spectrum of downtown property and business owners as well as community leaders with ties to the downtown.

Promotional Goals Attained

Along with providing a strong organizational foundation, it is essential for a Main Street program to promote the downtown through imaginative retail events as well as through a unified image campaign. These efforts continue to attract local residents and visitors to downtown.

When the Lexington Downtown Development Association (LDDA) was accepted as a Main Street program in 1988, the organization did not seek to become a leading expert in the promotional arena. But LDDA has become finely tuned in developing and coordinating a promotional calendar which includes effective special events, retail promotions and public relations activities throughout the year. LDDA's promotions committee is comprised of 13 energetic business people who meet monthly and have access to a volunteer base of individuals throughout the community. The committee is privy to market information provided by LDDA's economic restructuring committee and targets particular audiences for its promotional activities.

Now in its third year, "Fridays Alive", held every other Friday in the months of June, July and August, brings together families throughout the region for an evening of summertime fun featuring free concerts and dancing, with food and drink sold as a fund raiser.

The marketing assistance LDDA provides to business owners affords them opportunities to present retail promotions that appeal to diverse market segments in the community such as the shoppers guide which targets tourists visiting downtown Lexington.

One public relations campaign instituted by the organization presents welcome bags to matriculating college students arriving at area schools. The bags contain a potpourri of gifts from downtown merchants and are designed, stuffed and customized for the students by the downtown organization. Besides being a tremendous public relations tool, the bags have helped merchants focus on the large student market in the area.

Economic Development Expertise

Understanding the downtown's place in the market improves opportunities for effective promotions. It also increases a local organization's ability to serve existing businesses in planning, inventory expansion and merchandising techniques while also serving as a recruitment tool



In addition to architecture, attractive window display, signage and other elements are addressed as part of the technical assistance offered to communities in the Main Street program.



Families throughout the region gather for "Fridays Alive" festivals held during the summer in Lexington. It is one of a series of events sponsored by the Lexington Downtown Development Association.



Emporia Downtown Revitalization has developed a low-interest loan program, encouraging redevelopment by assisting property owners with incentives and a tax abatement program. Here, a former discount store (above) is converted to a paint and decorating center (below).





Technical assistance in the Main Street program also covers the areas of organization, promotion and economic restructuring, affecting everyone within a community. A group of Bedford residents and merchants gather on "Main Street," with visible evidence of the Main Street program's success in their community.

in finding new stores to provide a mix of businesses downtown can support. All local Main Street organizations develop strategies to strengthen downtown's existing economic assets and to diversify its economic base.

On joining the Main Street program in 1989, Emporia Downtown Revitalization immediately began acquiring skills it needed to provide a climate for economic growth downtown. Part of that mission included the development of an urban design plan addressing issues like entryways, overhead utilities, off street parking, pedestrian amenities, housing issues, traffic flow and beautification of the Halifax Street railroad station area. After designing the scope for the plan, the downtown organization remains active in overseeing its implementation. Emporia Downtown Revitalization has worked with the city and with private businesses such as Contel, the Emporia Shopping Center and Sadler Enterprises in funding initial stages of the urban design plan. This effort included landscaping two triangles at a key entrance into downtown. The organization is actively working with CSX in planning improvements to the depot owned by the railroad company.

Emporia Downtown Revitalization also has been responsible for developing a low interest loan program. It encourages redevelopment by assisting property owners interested in building rehabilitation to take advantage of that incentive as well as a tax abatement program offered by the city. The organization provided help to owners of the Phoenix Building when they tackled its renovation from an unused Rexall Drug Store to a restaurant and office complex. The restaurant filled a need for downtown and the office space is commanding top rental rates because of the quality of the renovation.

Of the 14 current Virginia Main Street communities, six of them also are Certified Local Governments—Herndon, Pulaski,

Culpeper, Petersburg, Manassas and Suffolk (see "The Certified Local Government Program," p. 27). Having a link with this preservation initiative has enabled those communities to fund survey projects, prepare National Register nominations; insert preservation planning in the comprehensive planning process; develop design guidelines and create design videos and brochures — tools which provide an edge for revitalizing the downtowns.

As the Virginia Main Street program looks to the future, plans include continued assistance to maintain the four graduate communities now in their sixth year, with special technical assistance to the ten 1988 and 1989 communities. Governor L. Douglas Wilder also recently announced the addition of up to five new Virginia Main Street communities in December, 1991. The process for selection began with application workshops this fall. In this selection round, communities with smaller populations between 1,200 and 5,000 will also be eligible to apply. Up to this time, the population limitations have been 5,000 and 50,000. It is anticipated that many of the smaller communities will apply since there has been so much interest in downtown revitalization expressed by them in the past.

The partnership and cooperation between the Department of Historic Resources and the Department of Housing and Community Development in planning, coordinating, and implementing this model outreach program for local communities is enabling Virginia downtowns to become economically sound and rediscover their architectural heritage. By using the Main Street approach and encouraging the preservation and restoration of historic building resources, the "main streets" of Virginia towns have an renewed opportunity to flourish as community centers.

Teresa Lynch
State Coordinator for the Virginia Main Street Program

Using Osteological Research in Archaeology: Examination of a 17th-century Burial from Chischiak Watch, York County, Virginia

For more than a century, anthropologists working in many parts of the world have recognized the importance of excavating and examining human skeletons from archaeological sites. Skeletal remains can provide information on human variation, genetics, microevolution, disease and patterns of activity. In the case of prehistoric populations, skeletons are often the only records of the physical characteristics of these ancient peoples. Skeletal remains from historically documented populations are frequently used to verify archival accounts and to provide new insights into causes and patterns of warfare, epidemics and population movement. Some groups, such as low-income blacks, for example, are only marginally represented in the historical record. In cases such as these, osteological research can help provide a broader perspective and fuller information about the history and lifestyles of these populations, with implications for improved understanding of contemporary trends and problems.

During the past several decades, rapid advances have occurred in the application of new analytical techniques to the human skeleton. As a result, researchers can now investi-

gate a wide range of questions about diet, demographic patterns, health and disease and the effects of changing subsistence and settlement patterns in past populations. As historic cemeteries are increasingly endangered by highway construction and urban expansion, and graves are inadvertently revealed or damaged, or must be exhumed and reinterred elsewhere, unique research opportunities are presented for both historical archaeologists and biological anthropologists. Although large cemetery samples provide the most valuable data sources for research, the recovery and analysis of isolated burials are also important. The skeleton from Chischiak Watch described in this report is unusual, both for its early date and excellent state of preservation. Although it is an isolated find, it is an important addition to a growing sample of skeletal remains of early North American colonists.

The late J. Lawrence Angel of the Smithsonian Institution examined and described much of the available sample of 17th century skeletal remains from eastern North America. This sample includes skeletal material from three sites in James City County, Virginia: 38 burials from Carter's Grove, three burials each from Flowerdew Hundred and Governor's Land, as well as two burials from the Quaker Meeting House at Newport, Rhode Is-

BURIAL REGULATIONS

Removing any part of a human body from a grave or damaging graves, gravestones or other features of a cemetery is a felony under Virginia's cemetery laws. Removal of graves outside the normal operations of a chartered cemetery normally requires a court order. In 1989, changes to the Virginia Antiquities Act authorized the Department of Historic Resources to issue permits in lieu of a court order for archaeological field investigations on unmarked human burials, and in addition to the court order for archaeological excavations involving marked burials. Following a two-year public participation process, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources adopted final regulations that were published in July, 1991. This article illustrates what can be learned from the scientific investigations conducted under these permits. For further information about the law and the new burial regulations, contact the State Archaeologist with the Department of Historic Resources.



Figure 1. View of the skeleton during excavation. Photograph by Chip Clark, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

land. More recently, D. W. Owsley of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History analyzed twelve 17th-century burials excavated from Jordan's Point, Prince George's County, and a single burial from the Jockey's Neck Site (44JC64) in James City County, Virginia.

Feature 432 Burial 1 was discovered by Nicholas Lucchetti of the Yorktown Archaeological Trust, while conducting excavations at Chischiak Watch (44YO466), York County. The historic site was affected by the construction of condominiums. Both documentary and archaeological evidence indicated that a 17th-century fort and settlement had been located in the area. Remains of an 18th-century structure, probably a store, were also present. The unmarked grave was encountered near the periphery of the 18th-century structure. Based on context and associations, the burial appears to date to the third quarter of the 17th century (A.D. 1650-1675).

The skeleton lay extended on its back, oriented northwest-southeast, with the head to the north (Figure 1). Both arms were slightly bent at the elbows, with the hands resting over the pelvic area. The remains of 31 nails were recovered from around the skeleton. Although no remains of wood were found, the location and orientation of the nails indicated that the body had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, the dimensions of which are estimated to have been

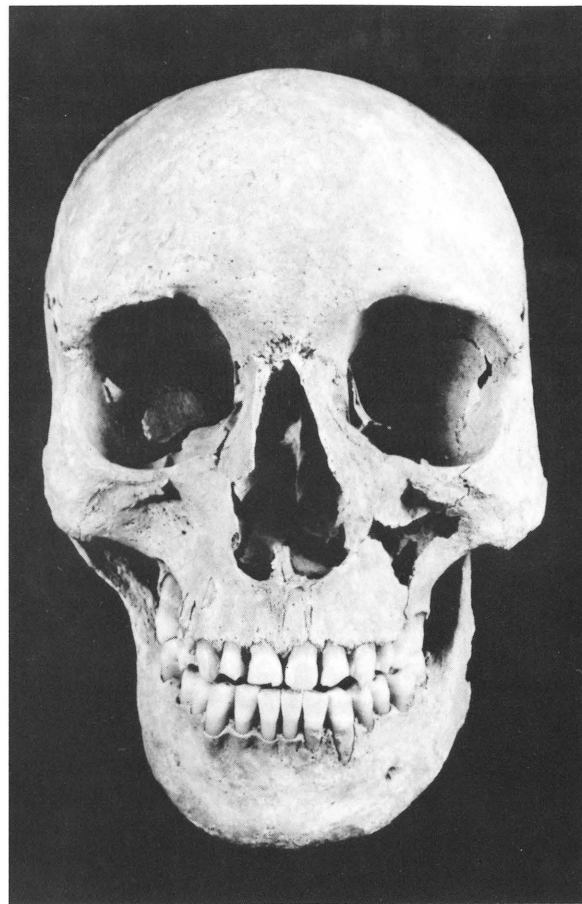


Figure 2. Front (above) and side (below) views of the articulated skull and mandible.



Figure 3. Superior (left) and inferior views of the left and right clavicles. The left clavicle shows a healed fracture of the lateral third of the shaft.

approximately 240 cm (length) by 51 cm (maximum width), with a headboard width of approximately 34 cm. Green staining found on the skull suggests the presence of copper objects as well, perhaps shroud pins or other coffin hardware which oxidized and stained the bone. No other artifacts were found with the skeleton.

The skeletal remains were transported to the National Museum of Natural History, where they were cleaned of adhering soil, inventoried, photographed, X-rayed and measured. The remains consisted of a complete skeleton in a good state of preservation. Portions of the ribs and ends of some long bones were fragmentary,



Figure 4. Lateral views of the articulated maxilla and mandible showing pipe wear facets (arrows).

but most long bones were complete and could be measured.

Standard osteological methods were used to estimate age at death. These methods involved recording the degree of closure of long bone growth centers and cranial sutures, examination of age-related morphological changes in the pubic symphyses of the pelvis, and evaluating degenerative changes such as arthritis and osteoporosis in the skeleton. Based on our examination, the skeleton was judged to be that of an adult approximately 30 to 35 years of age at time of death. Morphological characteristics of the pelvis and size of the long bones indicate

that the individual was a male. The skull (Figure 2) has a narrow nasal aperture, a sharp nasal sill, receding cheek bones and a narrow palate, all characteristics that suggest the individual was of Caucasian ancestry.

Living stature was estimated using standard stature reconstruction formulae for Caucasian males. The left femur and tibia were measured, and the results used to calculate stature. They yielded an estimate of 178.2 ± 2.99 cm, or approximately five feet ten inches — above average height for a 17th-century American male. The overall size and massiveness of the skeleton suggested that this was a robust and active individual.

Examination of the skeleton and teeth revealed evidence of both activity patterns and injuries suffered during life. The left clavicle, or collar bone, had a healed fracture of the lateral third of the shaft (Figure 3). The fracture apparently had not been well set, as there was overriding of the two broken ends that resulted in some shortening of the bone. The left shoulder joint is normal in appearance, however, indicating that the individual recovered full use of the shoulder after the injury. The bones of the lower left leg, the tibia and fibula, showed swollen areas on their midshafts, that probably reflect bruises to the bones (ossified subperiosteal hemorrhages) as a result of a blow or fall. Some mild arthritic changes were noted in the left hip joint and left knee. Given the relatively young age of this individual, these are probably due to trauma as well. No other degenerative changes were noted in the skeleton, with the exception of one of the vertebrae of the neck, which showed some slight arthritic changes on its body.

Additional evidence of activity patterns is present in the teeth. The canines and premolar teeth show pronounced wear facets on their adjacent crown surfaces. The worn areas are present on the canines and premolars of both sides of the mouth (Figure 4), and indicate that some object was habitually manipulated between the teeth in the front of the mouth. The object was most likely a ceramic pipe-stem. Pipe smoking was common among 17th- and 18th-century colonists, and similar tooth wear facets have been found in other contemporary skeletal samples. Lawrence Angel found pipe wear facets on the teeth in 30% of the 17th-century burials he examined from Carter's Grove and in all males and several females from the 1725-1750 period burials at Governor's Landing.

Examination of the teeth revealed no active cavities (caries), although three teeth, the right first mandibular and both maxillary first molars, had been lost during life due to dental caries or periodontal disease. In the case of the right upper first molar, one of the teeth lost during life, there is evidence that the root canal of the tooth became infected and abscessed (Figure 5). The abscess penetrated into the right maxillary sinus and resulted in a chronic infection, clearly visible in x-rays of the skull

(Figure 6). The sinus infection, although no doubt a source of discomfort, was not life threatening, however.

No evidence was found indicating cause of death. No fresh fractures, penetrating wounds or other evidence of violent injury were observed. Perhaps death was due to an acute infectious disease such as smallpox, typhus, or pneumonia — none of which leaves any evidence in the skeleton.

The identity of the individual remains unknown. No gravestone or other marker was found, and no artifacts other than coffin nails were recovered. The discovery of additional burials at Chischiak Watch might provide some clue as to his identity. For the present, however, the completeness and excellent preservation of this skeleton makes it an important addition to the small sample of skeletal remains one of early Colonial North Americans. With the analysis of more skeletal remains such as those at Chischiak Watch, the archaeological and anthropological community will be able to expand its knowledge of how these early European-Americans lived, what their demographic and genetic make-up was and what kind of health problems they faced.

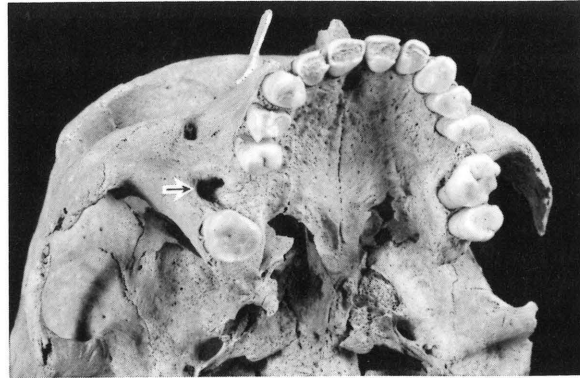


Figure 5. Inferior view of the maxilla showing an abscess (arrow) associated with infection and loss of the first right upper molar.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Nicholas Lucchetti for providing background information on the Chischiak Watch site, and for allowing us to excavate and analyze the skeletal remains.

John W. Verano and Douglas W. Owsley
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution

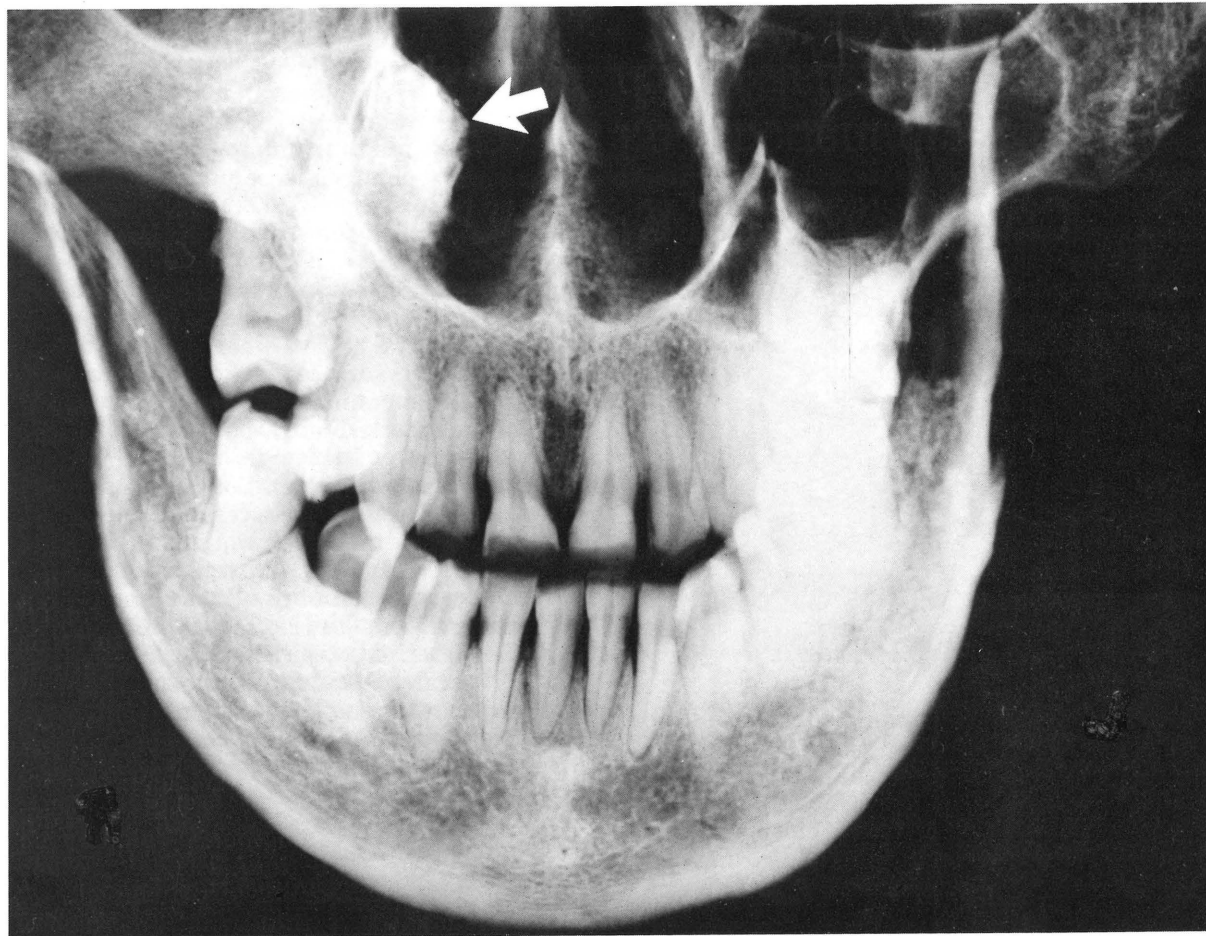


Figure 6. A-P radiograph of skull and mandible showing reactive bone growth within the right maxillary sinus (arrow) associated with the abscess shown in figure 5.

Virginia's Role in the American Battlefield Protection Program: A Progress Report

The United States Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, Jr., announced his American Battlefield Protection Program on 21 July 1991. The National Park Service, which is charged with implementing the program, assembled its American Battlefield Staff under Dr. Marilyn W. Nickels to coordinate the program with state and local officials. The staff has concentrated much of its energy on Virginia Civil War battlefields, particularly those in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Secretary of the Interior identified 46 Civil War battlefield sites in Virginia as significant; of these, he classified one park (Richmond National Battlefield Park), one region (Shenandoah Valley), and four individual sites (Brandy Station, Glendale, New Market Heights and The Wilderness) as "priority" because of development pressures.

The battlefields are located principally in four regions: Tidewater, Piedmont, Southwest and the Valley. Paradoxically, those in Tidewater are both the best protected (many are at least partly within national parks) and the most endangered by development pressures (particularly in the vicinities of Northern Virginia, Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg). The Piedmont sites are unprotected by parks; some, such as Brandy Station, are seriously threatened by development, but others, such as Trevilian Station (the Louisa County site of another large cavalry battle in 1864) appear safe for the moment. Most of the Valley sites, with the exception of those close to Winchester, retain excellent integrity but are imperiled in the long run by their proximity to Interstates 66 and 81. Only one Southwest Virginia battlefield, Cloyd's Mountain (the Pulaski County site of an 1864 battle to forestall a Union raid against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad), is on the Secretary's list; it appears unthreatened.

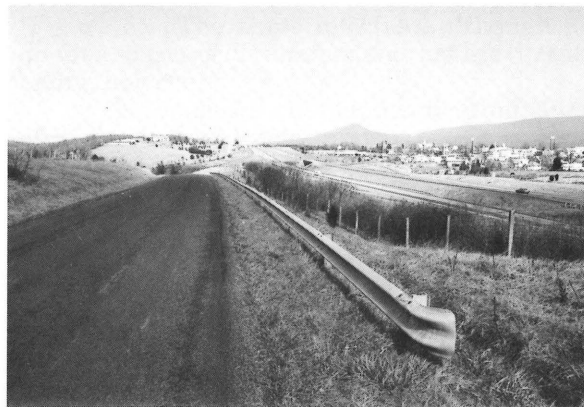
Few of the 46 battlefields in Virginia have been adequately surveyed by the Department of Historic Resources, leaving essential questions unanswered. How significant were these battles? Do the battlefields still look much as they did during the war (high integrity), or has subsequent development destroyed their character? What is the likelihood that they will be preserved? Is there support for their preservation among local governments, businesses, and property owners? Which battle-

fields have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places? Which of them are totally publicly owned, which are entirely under private ownership, and which are partly both? How thoroughly are these resources documented in the files of the Department? Are there highway markers nearby to call attention to the resource and describe it for the traveler? How can the Department help preserve and interpret these battlefields?

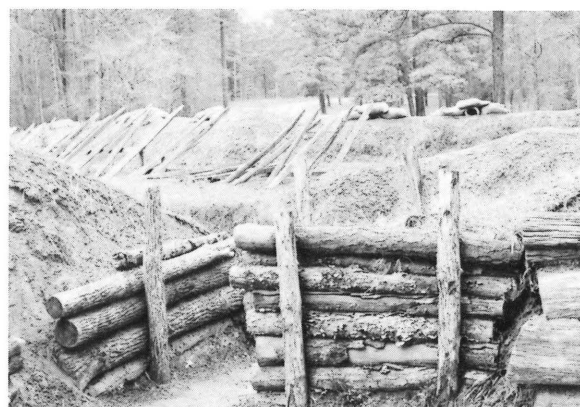
Two approaches have been taken so far to answer these questions: first, a review of the secondary literature relating to the various battles as well as the Department's own survey files; second, a series of site visits to view and photograph the battlefields and their immediate surroundings.

The literature review included several easily accessible printed sources that present at least cursory histories of most of the battles fought in Virginia. The examination of the Department's survey files disclosed, however, that few relate directly to battlefields. In order to plan, even in a preliminary manner, for the protection of Civil War battlefields in Virginia, it is necessary to assemble information from a variety of sources. The Department's survey files can be helpful for architectural and archaeological resources, depending upon the thoroughness of the survey. Unfortunately, the surveys of some counties are so old or incomplete that they contain little useful information.

Almost two weeks of site visits were undertaken early in 1991. Although brief and impressionistic, they made several points clear. Those battlefields situated on major transportation routes (most of them) are in imminent danger of loss through development. Most battlefields are in fact rural historic landscapes. The sites related to the defense of Richmond and Petersburg during 1864-1865 are different from those elsewhere in the state: they consist largely of earthworks rather than landscapes. The battlefield sites vary widely in ambience, from the restorations and reconstructions of earthworks and other features near Richmond and Petersburg, to the rolling landscape of active farms of the Valley, to the privately owned, overgrown land with surviving earthworks scattered throughout the state. Finally, the number and quality of interpretive markers and signs at the sites vary widely, from very thorough at



New Market Battlefield, Shenandoah County, looking north. From left to right, part of the several-mile-long battlefield, a modern access road, Interstate 81, and the town of New Market. Although much of the battlefield retains its rural appearance, two modern museums (one visible at left), a motel and other recent structures intrude. Further development pressures are expected due to the proximity of I-81 and the growing town of New Market.



Reconstructed earthworks, Petersburg National Battlefield. Earthworks, usually apparent as rounded hillocks and shallow depressions, constitute the principal visible feature at several sites in eastern Virginia. At Petersburg the park staff has built earthworks to illustrate their original appearance, materials and complexity. Visitors are free to enter the works and experience them much as the soldiers did.

Petersburg to nonexistent at Balls Bluff and some of the Valley sites.

The site visits also disclosed the wide variety of historic resources found at battlefield sites. These include roadways, railroads, bridges, watercourses, fords, ferries, buildings and archaeological sites. As most of the battlefields are rural landscapes, they also contain fence rows, farm roads, woods and fields—some of which may predate the Civil War.

Only four of the 46 sites are entirely under public ownership: Appomattox, Balls Bluff, Drewry's Bluff and Fort Clifton. Twenty-one sites are in part publicly owned ("public" owners include such organizations as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites), but large portions of them are in private hands. The remaining 21 are entirely privately owned.

The literature review and site visits answered some of the questions regarding the relative significance, historic landscape integrity and preservation possibilities for each battlefield. Generally the battlefields on the Secretary of Interior's list are among the most significant in Virginia, if not in the nation: Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, the Shenandoah Valley, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, Five Forks and Appomattox. A few sites, such as Cloyd's Mountain and Cool Spring (an 1864 engagement in Clarke County), may be more significant locally or regionally than nationally.

The relative integrity of the battlefields varied widely. Some, including many in the Shenandoah Valley, appear much as they were during the Civil War. Many others, such as Brandy Station and Bristoe Station, suffer from encroaching development in different degrees but still retain most of their essential historical features. A few have vanished completely beneath asphalt and houses: Chantilly, Lynchburg, Waynesboro. Generally the battlefields in the



Fort Brady, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Henrico County, looking north. The Union army constructed Fort Brady late in 1864 to anchor its line on the James River, prevent the passage of Confederate gunboats and neutralize Confederate Fort Darling across the river at Drewry's Bluff. From the observation platform the visitor can see the same scene that appears in the 1864 photograph at lower left. This represents an excellent use of historical documents for interpretation.

Valley and Southwest Virginia retain more of their integrity than those in eastern Virginia. The battlefields around Richmond and Petersburg generally consist of lines of earthworks constructed by the opposing armies, with the battleground between them. The park lands that contain these earthworks often are pressed closely by housing developments; the earthworks sometimes resemble backyard drainage ditches.

The likelihood of preservation is closely tied to local support for preservation by property owners since local elected officials make decisions regarding land use. The Board of Historic Resources may list battlefields on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Park Service may list or determine them eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, but neither act guarantees or mandates their preservation, if property owners and local governments prefer development over preservation. Such has been the case at



Site of Confederate defensive works, Lynchburg. During the Civil War several Virginia cities were ringed with earthworks to defend against attack by the Union army. Since the war, most cities have grown beyond these lines; residential and commercial development has obliterated many of them. At Lynchburg a historical highway marker identifies the location of a defensive line and explains its use during the war.



Toms Brook Battlefield, Shenandoah County. This, as with most battlefields, is a rural landscape that includes historical structures, watercourses, fields, fence rows and roadways. Such a placid, timeless scene effectively conceals not only the bloody events that occurred there long ago, but the uncertainty of the future. This part of the battlefield is within a mile of Interstate 81, the Shenandoah Valley's primary development and tourism corridor.

Brandy Station and Bristoe Station, for example, while in Highland County there is strong support for the preservation of the McDowell battlefield.

Virginia's ongoing historical highway marker program, which began in 1926, has long informed travelers about historic sites located near primary roads. The texts and locations of the markers have been published in a series of guidebooks, the most recent dating from 1985. Over the years many markers have been destroyed or removed for road widening and not replaced. The state has provided no funding for the marker program since 1976; new markers are erected only if individuals, groups or local governments are willing to pay for them. Although the markers may provide travelers with much of the information they need to understand the battlefield landscape before them, without adequate funding the use of highway markers will not reach its full potential.



Site entrance, proposed William Center development, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County. The subject of a rare "legislative taking" by the United States Congress in 1988, this tract symbolizes the emotional and economic consequences of inadequate preservation planning. The taking ultimately led to the American Battlefield Protection Program, with its emphasis on the early identification of resources and their protection through cooperation among government, preservation groups and property owners.

During the coming year the Department of Historic Resources will continue to work with the National Park Service to study the battlefields and discuss strategies for their preservation. The Department also will continue to build partnerships for preservation with regional planning districts, local governments, preservation organizations and property owners. Any endeavors must include public information and education. Given, however, that any preservation assistance offered by the Department must be within stringent staffing and budgetary constraints, what should be its priorities? Should the Department attempt to cover the state? Should it commit its limited resources to those battlefields that are most threatened (Tidewater and Piedmont)? Or should it concentrate primarily on those that are least threatened and have the best integrity (Valley and Southwest)? Just which specific steps should the Department take to encourage preservation?

The improving national economic situation offers both opportunities and dangers for preservation. On 13 May 1991 the formation of the American Battlefield Protection Foundation was announced, with the goal of raising \$100 million for the preservation of 25 priority battlefield sites, including several in Virginia. Donations to the foundation should increase as the economy emerges from the recent recession. That same recovery, however, will create new dangers for preservation as money for development becomes available. The window of opportunity for preserving Virginia's endangered battlefields soon will begin to close.

The coming year promises to be one of challenges and opportunities as the Department looks forward to exploring a variety of approaches for preservation of Virginia's battlefields.

John S. Salmon
Historian

Historic Resources Board Acknowledges Donation of Six New Preservation Easements

During the past year, the Virginia Historic Resources Board, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has accepted preservation easements on two parcels of land in historic districts, a small village property in Rockbridge County, a town house in Alexandria and two large rural estates. Through the generosity of the donors, permanent protection is assured for these Virginia landmarks.

Emma Kleinberg Hunter has donated a preservation easement on a city lot at 923 Jackson Street in Lynchburg's Federal Hill Historic District. The easement ensures preservation of

the scenic and historic qualities of the streetscape in the district.

On May 15, 1991, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Donovan, Jr. gave a preservation easement on the 3.5-acre pasture behind their house in the National Historic Landmark village of Waterford. The house was already under easement. The new preservation easement will preserve one of the most important viewsheds in Waterford.

The Board of Historic Resources received a preservation easement in April on Sleepy Hollow, a 1.36 acre parcel of land with a stone and brick dwelling in the Brownsburg Historic

Protection of the open field behind the house of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Donovan in Waterford enhances the important rural setting for the village of Waterford in Loudoun County.



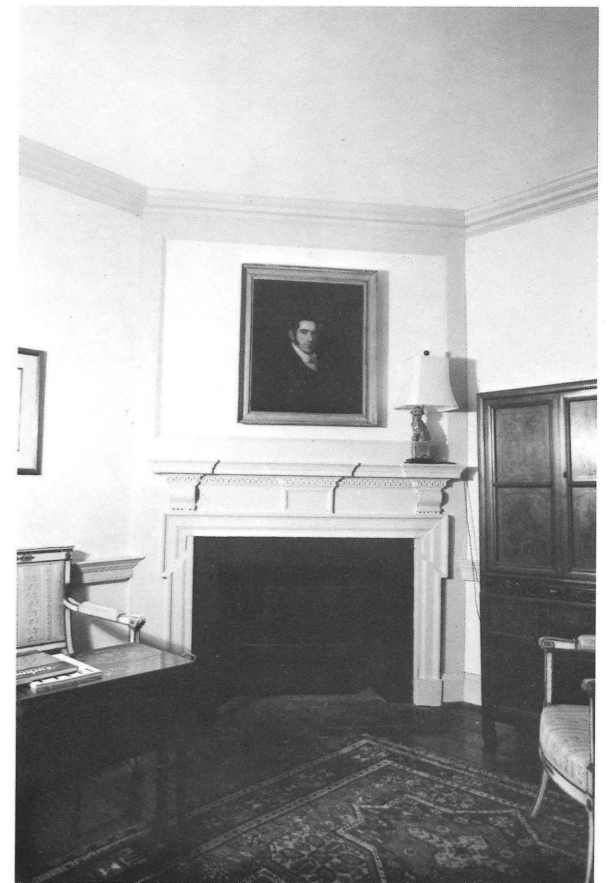
District, Rockbridge County. The earliest portion of the house is a stone structure dating from the early 19th century. A brick section was added between 1820 and 1830. A number of federal-style mantels, chair rails and interior doors are preserved in the house, typifying the simple Shenandoah Valley architecture of the period. The easement includes a two-story slave quarters and a late 19th-century granary. The donor is Elizabeth B. Anderson.

Joann M. Andrews and Elizabeth Keys McManus have donated a preservation easement on their home known as the Dr. James Craik House at 210 Duke Street in the Alexandria Historic District. A superb Federal townhouse with exquisite interior woodwork, much of which is original, the Craik house also has unusual large brick relieving arches set against the stone east wall in the cellar. The house dates from late 18th century.

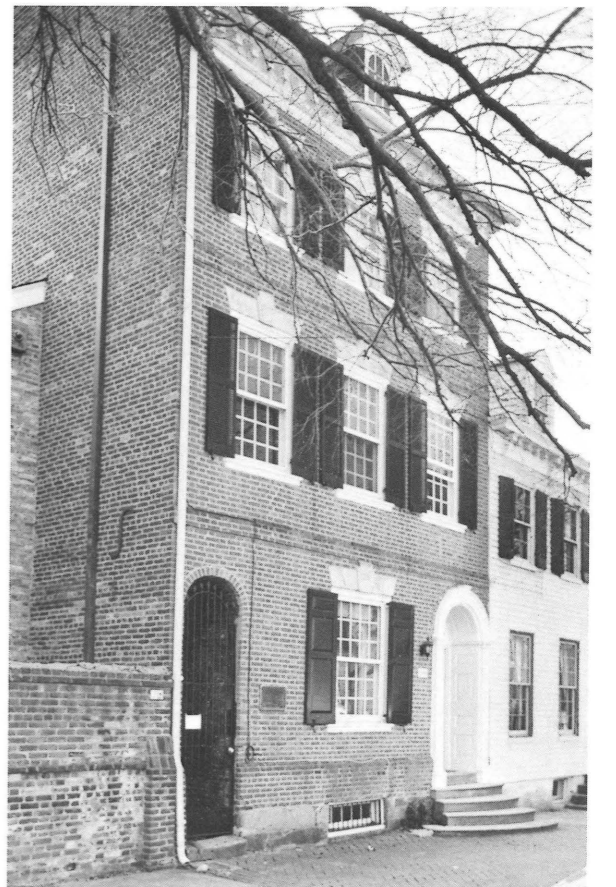
A 117-acre preservation easement on a highly significant plantation known as Woodlawn on the Rappahannock River in King George County was donated to the Board in June, 1991. The centerpiece of the large estate is the 1790 Turner family manor house that was enlarged and renovated in several building campaigns dating to 1841, 1934 and 1982. The property includes a number of 19th-century agricultural buildings as well as several significant prehistoric archaeological sites. The easement was given by the Omarina Corporation and will protect a prominent historic, archaeological and landscape resource for the Rappahannock River valley. This easement is adjacent to a 500-acre open-space easement held by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.

Elizabeth Kirk-Hepworth has donated a preservation easement on Locust Grove, a 130-acre farm on the Rapidan River in southwestern Culpeper County. The one-and-one-half-story log and frame farmhouse was built by William Willis about 1767. The house displays an unusual central-chimney floor plan and finely finished full-dovetail-notched plank walls in the original section.

Sleepy Hollow, in Rockbridge County, sits in the shadow of the Allegheny Mountains on the edge of the village of Brownsburg.



The exquisite federal style interior (above) and exterior (below) of the Dr. James Craik House in the Alexandria Historic District will now be protected by a preservation easement. The house is an important architectural landmark for the city.





The 1790 Turner plantation house known as Woodlawn, enlarged and renovated several times since its construction in 1790, is surrounded by 117 acres of farmland that is included in the preservation easement.



Locust Grove, a Culpeper County property dating from the 18th century, is now protected by a preservation easement donated by Elizabeth Kirk-Hepworth.

Collections

We are changing our name in this issue from "The Attic" to "Collections." The word "attic" recalls images of unused articles lying around dusty and in disarray. This is certainly not what the Department has or what the collections are about. The Department's collections are found in neat little boxes arranged in steel museum cases or safely packed in archivally stable containers conveniently arranged for easy retrieval. The collections are actively used for study, making comparisons and exhibit purposes.

To accommodate their various uses, the collections are currently housed in two separate facilities. Sections of the main Department office have been equipped to serve four primary

functions: cleaning, conserving, cataloguing and study. A processing laboratory provides the washing area where recently excavated collections from the field are washed, dried and bagged in clean bags. Sharing the same space is the interim treatment lab where stabilization and conservation treatments are performed on fragile or threatened objects. A small piece of cord was retrieved recently from a local site during excavation. The excavator, realizing that the preservation of any type of fabric or fiber is extremely rare, immediately delivered it to the Department's conservator. During treatment it was revealed that the individual fibers had been wrapped with silver and washed with gold. Use of the unusual item is now being researched.

Also located with the Department's main

Melba Myers, the Department's conservator for its archaeological collections, examines some artifacts that have recently come into the laboratory.



Keith Egloff, the assistant curator for the Department, displays some of the items in the study collections that are used by scholars and other researchers.





Keith Egloff retrieves a box of artifacts from the 3,529 boxes containing the Department's collections that are located in the Cary Street Curation Facility in Richmond's Shockoe Bottom.

office are the prehistoric and historic study collection rooms. Cataloguing is conducted here with the study collections conveniently close at hand for comparative purposes when needed. These rooms are also used for the study and research of specific objects by Department staff and other researchers. When Colonial Williamsburg architects needed to examine 18th-century hinges and locks for the restoration of a building, they visited the Department's study collections. A research fellow from the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Art looking for porcelains and Dutch ceramics as evidence of Dutch trade in the early colonies, used the study collections. When a small museum in Southside Virginia was looking for prehistoric agricultural tools and remains of corn, its staff found them in the study collections. A contract firm starting work in a new area of the state sent its field crew to the study collections to look at examples of what they might find. Serious researchers use the Department's collections daily to unravel questions that cannot be answered any place else.

The complete collections from sites are housed at the Cary Street Curation Facility in Richmond's Shockoe Bottom area, where over 3500 boxes containing approximately 1.2 million objects are located. In this facility complete collections or specific items from several collections can be retrieved for substantive research on specific topics as well as for large museum

exhibits. New research on previously excavated materials is growing as more sophisticated questions about the past are asked, and new methods for analysis are discovered. Graduate students frequently use the collections for special projects. The faunal remains from several late-18th-century assemblages have been requested for an in-depth study of food consumption in the Chesapeake Bay area. In mounting a major exhibit on the historic Town of York and on the shipwrecks from the Battle of Yorktown, exhibit designers from the Yorktown Victory Center searched carefully through the complete collections from those areas to find appropriate artifacts to tell their stories.

At the present time, artifacts requested for study or exhibit from the Cary Street Facility must be brought to the study collection areas for use and examination; however, the Cary Street Curation Facility has the space and the potential to house a substantial research center in the future. As a growing number of people use these collections for research and educational purposes, the Department strives to meet their needs with a complete curatorial facility that includes adequate work areas for research assistants and special projects, a complete conservation laboratory and sufficient exhibition space to display collections as part of educational programs for the public.

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Chief Curator

Certified Historic Rehabilitations in Virginia October 1, 1990 - August 1, 1991

Completed Rehabilitations

<i>Charlottesville</i> 418 Altamont Street	\$6,800
<i>Fredericksburg</i> 226-228 Charles Street 230-232 Charles Street 234-236 Charles Street	\$105,650 \$101,031 \$101,031
<i>Orange County</i> Rocklands	\$227,873
<i>Petersburg</i> 534 Grove Avenue 535-537-539 Grove Avenue	\$345,000 \$63,000
<i>Richmond</i> 18 W. Broad Street 2210 W. Grace Street Stonewall Jackson School, 1520 W. Main Street Carriage House, 1628 Monument Avenue 210 N. 29th Street 214 N. 29th Street	\$340,000 \$74,000 \$1,111,670 \$78,000 \$89,982 \$90,440
<i>Staunton</i> 9 S. Augusta Street 235 E. Beverley Street 113-115 N. Jefferson Street	\$74,322 \$57,760 \$173,603
<i>Winchester</i> 101 S. Loudoun Street	\$76,151

**Total,
completed rehabilitations:\$3,116,315**



The Stonewall Jackson School in Richmond suffered considerable damage during a fire on April 24, 1990.

The Stonewall Jackson School following rehabilitation.



The Masonic Temple in Richmond's Broad Street Commercial Historic District is undergoing rehabilitation. Television station WRLH has announced plans to move its broadcasting operations to the Masonic Temple.



**Proposed Rehabilitations
(October 1990-August 1991)**

<i>Fauquier County</i>	
50 S. Third Street, Warrenton	\$219,500
<i>Hampton</i>	
Old U.S. Post Office, 132 E. Queen Street	\$2,150,000
<i>Norfolk</i>	
323 Fairfax Avenue	\$250,000
<i>Petersburg</i>	
122 N. Market Street	\$50,000
<i>Richmond</i>	
Masonic Temple, 101-107 W. Broad Street	\$5,000,000
1708 E. Franklin Street	\$460,000
1710 E. Franklin Street	\$460,000
1710 E. Franklin Street	\$460,000
Cary School (West End School), 2100 Idlewood Avenue	\$2,000,000
Nathaniel Bacon School, 815 N. 35th Street	\$2,000,000
Bowler School (Springfield School), 608 N. 26th Street	\$2,000,000
<i>Roanoke</i>	
108-114 W. Campbell Avenue	\$1,600,000
302 Washington Avenue, S.W.	\$200,000
<i>Staunton</i>	
23 E. Beverley Street	not available
25-27 E. Beverley Street	not available
102 N. Jefferson Street	\$70,000
110-112 W. Johnson Street	\$1,750,000
117 S. Lewis Street	\$500,000
Stonewall Jackson Hotel, 24 S. Market Street	\$4,000,000
Total, proposed rehabilitations	\$23,339,500



The Stonewall Jackson Hotel, a prominent landmark on South Market Street in Staunton, is currently being rehabilitated for use as a downtown hotel.



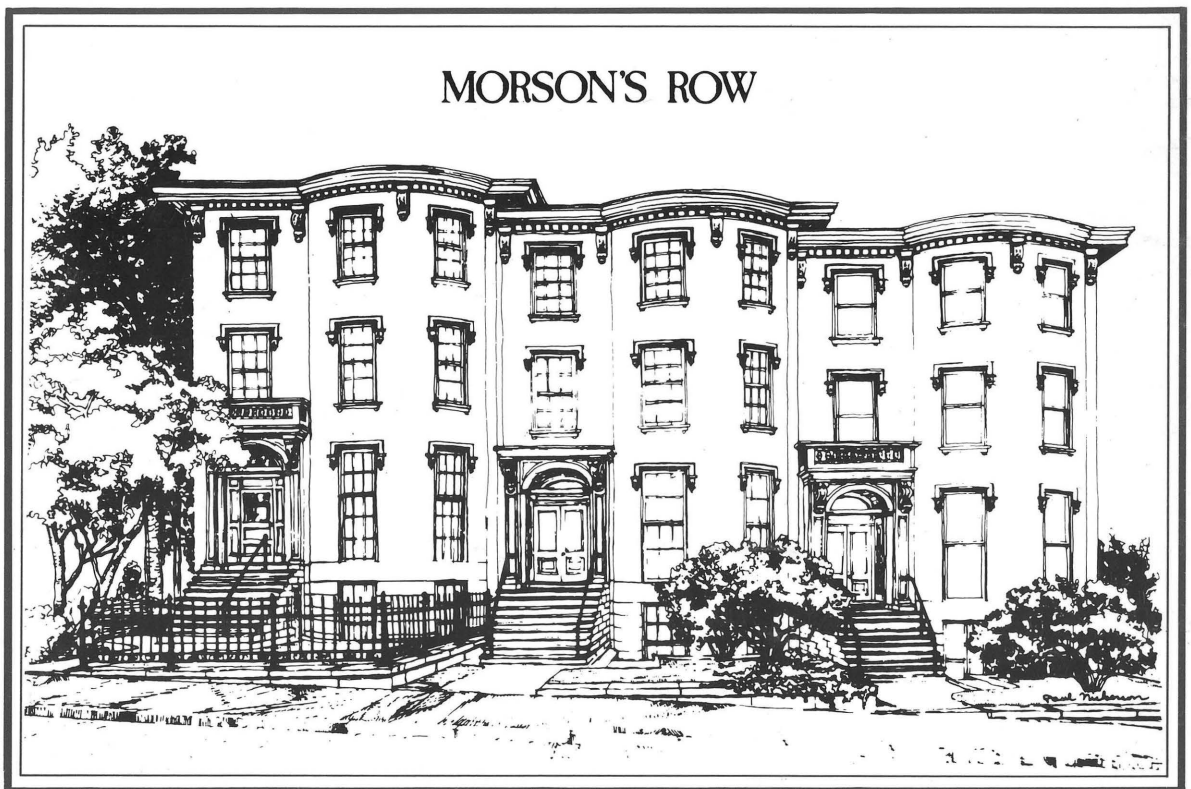
The West End School in Richmond is one of several elementary schools being rehabilitated for housing units for the elderly.

Rehabilitation using the investment tax credits has brought a dramatic change to these row houses on North 29th Street in Richmond's Church Hill. In 1987, they looked like this...by November of 1990, they are back in use.



Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

BULK RATE
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