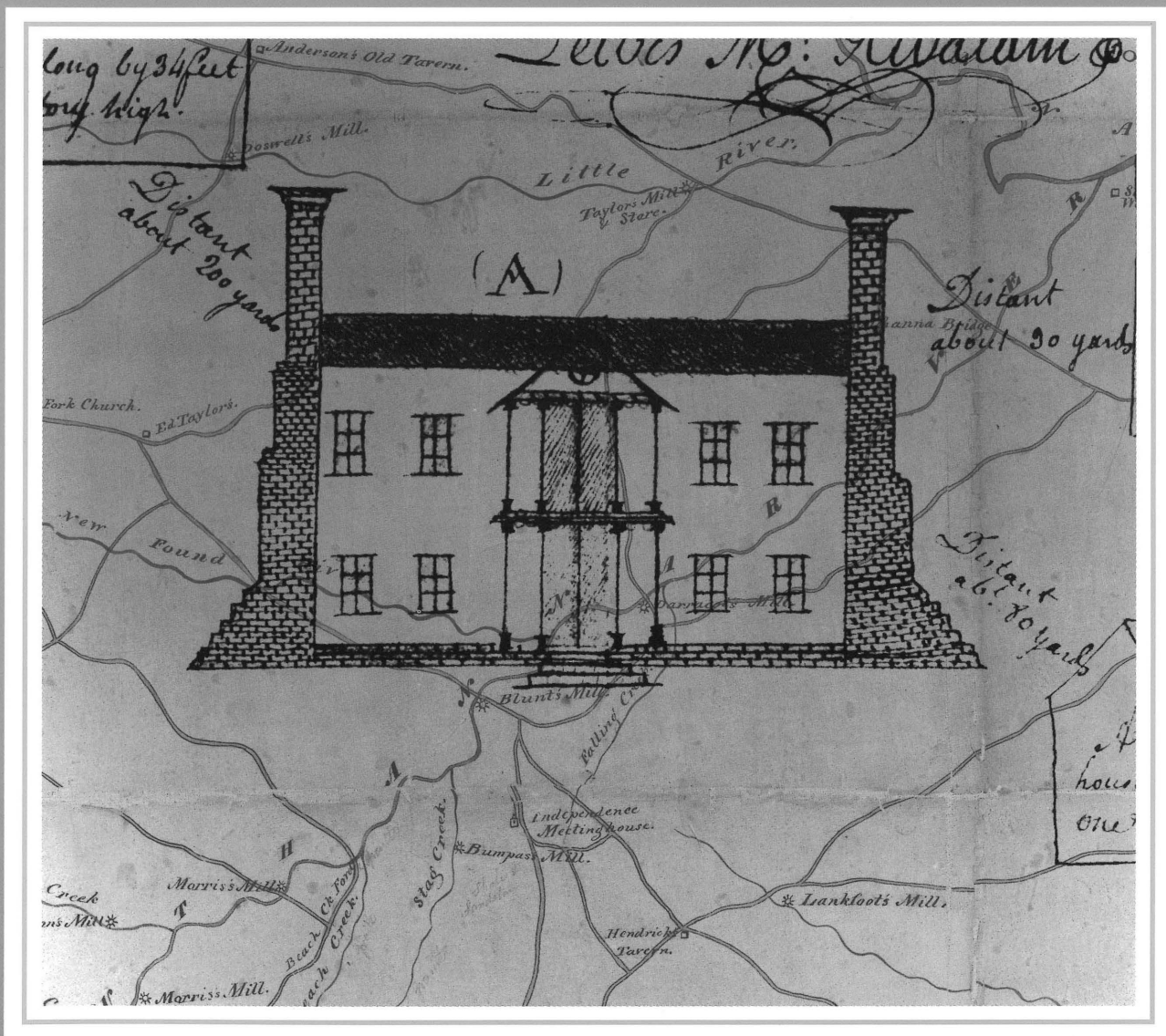


Notes on Virginia

Number 37

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1992



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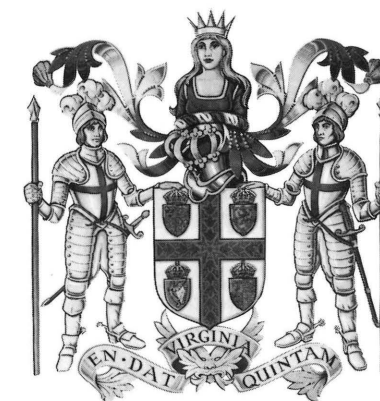
Notes on Virginia

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

HUGH C. MILLER
Director

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

Cover

The John Wood maps of 1820 and the insurance policies of the Mutual Assurance Society are among the most valuable sources of information on 19th-century sites and buildings in Virginia. The portion of the John Wood map for Hanover County and a drawing rendered by John Rivalain for an 1801 fire insurance policy on "Montpelier" in Powhatan County, illustrate what "survey" was like in the 19th century. Today's surveyors gather and record information on historic buildings and sites, just as the map makers and the insurance agents did in the early 19th century. The Department's survey program, which constitutes the foundation for its work, is discussed on pages 28-30.

Governor Makes Appointments to Department's Boards

John R. Broadway of Richmond and Nancy H. Hirst of McLean have been reappointed to the Board of Historic Resources by Governor Wilder. Both Mr. Broadway and Mrs. Hirst have served on the Board since 1989. Mr. Broadway, who also

Twenty-three Historical Highway Markers Approved by Historic Resources Board

The Virginia Historic Resources Board approved 21 new historical highway markers for Virginia and two replacement markers. All markers are funded by private organizations, individuals or local governments.

A. T. Wright High School, J-91, Lancaster County, sponsored by the A. T. Wright Memorial Committee.

James River, K-311, Isle of Wight County, sponsored jointly by the Beautification Committee of Isle of Wight County and the Isle of Wight County Department of Economic Development.

White Oak Road Engagement, 31 March, 1865, S-81, Dinwiddie County, sponsored by the Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association.

Robert Russa Moton, NW 12, Gloucester County, sponsored by the Robert Russa Moton Memorial Institute.

Reedville, O-51, Northumberland County, sponsored by the Greater Reedville Association.

Nat Turner's Insurrection, U-122, Southampton County, sponsored by the Southampton County Historical Society.

Silas Burke House, E-95, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Burke Historical Society.

Monumental Church, SA-38, Richmond, sponsored by the William Byrd Branch, APVA, and the Historic Richmond Foundation.

Attack at Ox Ford, EA-4, Hanover County, sponsored by General Crushed Stone.

Long Branch, T-12, Clarke County, sponsored by the Long Branch Foundation.

Mathews County Courthouse Square, N-88,

was reelected chairman of the Board, is the State Director for the National Federation of Independent Business. Mrs. Hirst has served as chairman of the Woodlawn Plantation Council and as a member of the Citizens' Advisory Council on Furnishing and Interpreting the Virginia Executive Mansion. John G. Zehmer, Jr., Executive Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation, was elected to a second term as vice-chairman of the Board.

Governor Wilder appointed two new trustees for the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation. Nathan M. Beyah of Richmond is a housing consultant with experience in rehabilitation, inspection and non-destructive testing of structures. Ronald L. Chase of Gum Springs in Fairfax County is president of the Gum Springs Historical Society, the only African-American Historical Society in Fairfax County. He is the owner of Chase Graphic Communications in Alexandria.

Patricia L. Zontine, trustee of the Foundation since its establishment in 1989, has been appointed by the Governor to serve as Chairman. Ms. Zontine, long active in preservation activities in Winchester, currently serves as president of Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc.

Mathews County, sponsored by the Mathews Jaycees.

Claude A. Swanson, L-49, Pittsylvania County, sponsored by the Pittsylvania County Historical Society.

Lincoln Reviews Troops at Bailey's Crossroads, T-40, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Program.

J.E.B. Stuart at Munson's Hill, T-30, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Program.

The Gallant Pelham, N-3, Spotsylvania County, sponsored by the John Pelham Historical Association.

First Successful Tobacco Crop, V-25, Henrico County, sponsored by the John Rolfe Middle School.

Willow Spout, A-99, Augusta County, sponsored by the Augusta County Historical Society.

Seaford, NP-3, York County, sponsored by the Woman's Club of Seaford.

Gaspar Tochman, JJ-24, Spotsylvania County, sponsored by the Spotsylvania County Board of Supervisors.

Mercer's Home, B-28, Loudoun County, a replacement marker.

First Africans in English America, WT-1, James City County, sponsored by the Harriet Tubman Historical Society.

Loyal Baptist Church, Q-5-C, Danville, a replacement marker.

Solitude, I-20, Blacksburg, Montgomery County, sponsored by Virginia Polytechnic and State University.

Notes from the Director

Preservation pays. But does it really? Over the past year, many have contended that historic preservation impedes growth and development and hence, economic well-being. Many have stated that property values plummet when a resource is tagged "historic." But, is that argument valid?

Let's look at the hard facts and figures — aside from the aesthetic and societal benefits that accrue from preserving the historic resources of a community. The Government Finance Officers Association, in a ground-breaking study of the economic benefits that flow from designation of urban historic districts, chose Fredericksburg, Virginia, as one of its two study areas. The figures for Fredericksburg are startling. In the period 1971-1990, residential property values within the Fredericksburg Historic District rose an average of 674 percent compared to an increase of only 410 percent for properties outside of the district. Commercial property values shot up 480 percent compared with 280 percent for improved lots outside the district's boundaries.

One needs to look as well at the concrete measurable benefits that go far beyond real estate values. The Finance Officers' study has isolated figures that derive solely from heritage tourism in the area. Keep in mind that heritage development can flourish only when there are bona-fide authentic historic resources to promote. The American traveller is becoming increasingly sophisticated and is often unwilling to spend money to visit less authentic historic sites. In 1989 alone, tourists to the Fredericksburg area purchased \$11.7 million worth of items from businesses in the historic district; the \$17.4 million spent by tourists outside the district were mostly for motel, restaurant and gasoline sales along Interstate 95.

According to William M. Beck, president of the Fredericksburg Downtown Retail Marketing, Inc., "...the historic designation of our downtown was the first step in revitalizing the region's major business district." In 1971, many people would not have recognized the potential of the buildings described in the historic district designation. Today those facts are self-evident.

Examination of the Virginia Main Street program reveals other remarkable figures to substantiate the dollars and cents of preservation. In the seven years of Virginia's participation in the National Main Street program, there has been a net gain of 629 businesses in the 14 Main Street communities; 1,234 new jobs have been created; over \$35 million in private sector investment has been recorded. One of the most dramatic figures is for Bedford, where a historic district was formally listed on the Virginia and National registers in 1984; 179 building improve-



Governor L. Douglas Wilder unveils historic marker commemorating the first African Americans at Jamestown. The Harriet Tubman Historical Society sponsored the marker as part of its effort to gain recognition for African Americans in American history.

ment projects have occurred in a community of only 6,000 since 1985. All but three of the 14 Main Street communities have historic districts listed on the Virginia and National registers. Those districts have served as critical elements in their revitalization efforts by using familiar buildings and features to identify the past vibrancy of main street. This summer, five new jurisdictions have been named "Main Street" communities — Berryville, Bristol, Elkton, Orange and Clifton Forge — all of which already have designated historic districts or have potentially eligible districts.

A particularly controversial area of landmark designation has been that of Civil War battlefields. Some people have held that simply designating a Civil War battlefield — a non-regulatory action — substantially erodes the marketability of the affected land. Figures from a study of the economic benefit of establishing a system for protecting Civil War areas in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, conducted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, are very revealing. To quote from the study, these figures reflect the direct benefit of establishing Civil War battlefield parks and do not account for secondary and tertiary effects. The figures measure the benefit of increased visitation — what

tourists spend and the local services that develop to accommodate those visitors — even if the National Park Service's involvement is minimal. For example, for the area of the Third Battle of Winchester, with continued private ownership of the battlefield and minimum improvements, visitation would generate \$1.4 million to the local Winchester/Frederick County economy. With maximum visitation, the benefit to the local economy would amount to \$2 million annually. We need to find ways that farmers and other land owners can harvest history and scenery in the Valley as a sustainable crop.

The Department has embarked on an innovative program with the Virginia Division of Tourism to promote visitation to Virginia's historic districts in towns, villages and neighborhoods. For the first time, National Tourism Week and National Historic Preservation Week will be linked in 1993 in a celebration known as Virginia Heritage Tourism Weeks. Communities that have succeeded in preserving their historic landscape and architectural fabric — both the big-name landmark attractions and the engaging historic districts — have the potential to derive real measurable economic benefits from presenting those resources. Visitation by tourists and patronage by residents increase the economic and social vitality of communities.

And, formal recognition by listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register is, as Mr. Beck said, the first step. Knowledge of a community's resources can lead to appreciation and, with imagination and vision, to seeing a community's shared heritage as a marketable asset. Virginia's priceless collection of historic places — from fishing villages on the Eastern Shore to industrial towns of the far Southwest — is arguably one of its greatest gifts. The Department is focusing its work on education and definition so that all of Virginia's historic communities can profit from that knowledge.



In 1989 alone, tourists to the Fredericksburg area purchased \$11.7 million worth of items from businesses in the historic district.

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The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Virginia Historic Resources Board is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Fall of 1991. 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.



Athlone, Amherst County.

A 30-acre farm near the town of Amherst, **Athlone** illustrates the progressive development of an upper Piedmont Virginia farmstead in the 19th century. The first section, built before 1815, is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed frame house built in the Federal style with a central-passage plan. Its plan and style reflect the Tidewater roots of many of the early settlers of the region.

The second part of the house, ca. 1856, was added at the east gable end of the house in the Greek Revival style. This later stage of construction shows the changes in the tastes and circumstances of its owners. It depicts the relative prosperity enjoyed by many Piedmont farmers during the golden age of grain production in Virginia. The property includes seven unusually well-preserved outbuildings — a brick kitchen, a fieldstone ash house, two hay barns, a hay and animal barn, a corncrib and a smokehouse.



Main entrance hall of Avenel, in the City of Bedford. Credit: Lynn A. Beebe.

Now surrounded by a turn-of-the-century neighborhood in Bedford, **Avenel** is a generously proportioned example of early-19th-century architecture in rural central Virginia. It was built around 1836 by William Burwell, son of William A. Burwell, secretary to Thomas Jefferson. William Burwell served as a



Nathaniel Bacon School, City of Richmond.



Bellair, Albemarle County.



Blandford Cemetery's collection of decorative cast- and wrought- iron fences and gates is the finest in Virginia and one of the best in the nation.

representative to the Virginia House of Delegates and emissary from the United States to Mexico. His prominence in the local political scene made Avenel a focal point of the community. Avenel has few contemporaries that compare in terms of architectural craftsmanship. An articulate blend of Federal and Greek Revival styling, this imposing dwelling exemplifies how skilled local master-craftsmen used pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*. Their ingenuity in interpreting the high-style architectural elements is evident in such embellishments as elaborate interior cornice work, mantels and door trim. Other surviving buildings and the ruins of a brick kitchen provide evidence of the complex of interdependent buildings that made up a residential property in the 19th century. Avenel is currently being restored as a public and civic meeting place by the Avenel Foundation in Bedford.

The Nathaniel Bacon School in Richmond bears the name of the colonial leader of the 1676 "Bacon's Rebellion." The school building has remained the focal point of the Chimborazo neighborhood in Richmond's East End since 1914-15. Its Colonial Revival style is consistent with the period and character of the surrounding residences and reflects the adaptation of that style to traditional school design. Bacon School was an elementary school for most of its history; beginning in 1971, it housed the East End Junior High School Annex

until its closing in the 1980s. Architecturally, the Bacon School is associated with the period when J.A.C. Chandler was superintendent of the city's schools. Mr. Chandler initiated an ambitious school building program in 1909 assisted by public school architect Charles M. Robinson. Most of Richmond's historic school buildings were constructed between 1909 and 1929, when the Depression effectively ended new projects. Designed by Richmond native William Leigh Carneal, Bacon School displays the standards for school buildings of the period, including the liberal use of large windows, classrooms accommodating separate desks for each pupil and open space for recreation adjacent to the building. Bacon School is currently being rehabilitated for use as affordable housing units.

Bellair was home to several owners important to the political, educational and economic history of Albemarle County. The Reverend Charles Wingfield built the main residence at Bellair sometime between 1794 and 1817. A prominent landowner, Wingfield served the county as both magistrate and sheriff. He sold Bellair in 1817 to Martin Dawson, a well-known businessman and merchant who promoted the development of river transportation through the Rivanna Navigation Company. Dawson willed much of his estate to the University of Virginia and the State Literary Fund; the Dawson Trust continues to provide income for the school systems in Albemarle and Nelson counties. The Reverend



Cast iron gate, Old Blandford Cemetery, in the City of Petersburg. Credit: Sergei Troubetzkoy.



A rare example of American technology and popular art, the Buckroe Beach Carousel is an irreplaceable part of Hampton.



John B. Cary School, City of Richmond.

Walker Timberlake purchased the farm in 1843 and operated a mill on the property. In the 1930s, the house was renovated under the supervision of architect Marshall Wells, a prominent designer of Georgian Revival residences in the Charlottesville area. Bellair stands as a notable example of Federal and Colonial Revival domestic architecture, retaining much of the fine detailing found in the more sophisticated dwellings of each period. Among the contributing buildings on the 250-acre estate are a mid-19th-century frame guest house, an antebellum smokehouse and an early 20th-century overseer's house. Timberlake and his family are buried in a family cemetery in the eastern part of the property.

Blandford Cemetery reflects the long history of Petersburg and surrounding counties. The traditional values, religious tenets, economic and social status, legal regulations and even the natural environment of Petersburg are found there. The cemetery, where burials surrounding the brick Anglican church date from 1702, is now the third largest cemetery in Virginia after Arlington and Hollywood. Two Virginia governors, a Revolutionary War British general, three Confederate generals and 30,000 Confederate dead are buried at Blandford. Its collection of decorative cast- and wrought-iron fences and gates is the finest in Virginia and one of the best in the nation. Much of the ironwork was produced by unknown artisans, but some can be traced to firms such as Barnes in Richmond, Wickersham in New York and Robert Wood/Wood and Perot in Philadelphia. Symbolism fills the fence designs: oak leaves denote valor; olive branches, peace; and battle axes, crossed rifles and swords symbolize laid to rest. Blandford Cemetery's gravestones are a collection of sculpture in sandstone, slate, marble, "white bronze" and granite. A wide variety of monuments trace changing attitudes toward death and mourning. The literal beliefs of the 18th century are found in the plain, scored stones. Neo-classical designs, such as the urn and willow, became popular as more benign views of death came with the Victorian era. Flowers, angels and ladies in mourning were other favorite Victorian symbols. Minimalist 20th-century markers suggest further changes in attitudes toward mourning.

An irreplaceable part of Hampton's local history, the **Buckroe Beach Carousel** stands as a rare example of American technology and popular art. It is one of the few surviving hand-carved wooden carousels kept intact and working for nearly 70 years. The Philadelphia Toboggan Company of Germantown, Pennsylvania, built the carousel which was also known as the Toboggan Company Number 50. Forty-two oil paintings, 30 mirrors, 48 hand-carved horses, two hand-carved, upholstered wood chariots and a Bruder band organ embellish the carousel. Master carvers Frank Caretta and Daniel C. Muller produced the horses and chariots. Commissioned by the Newport News and Hampton Railway, Gas and Electric Company, the Buckroe Beach Carousel carried its first riders in May of 1920. The Buckroe Beach Amusement Park was a popular summer resort in Virginia from the 1920s to the 1950s, welcoming excursion parties from Richmond. Many Virginians can recall the exciting Sunday School group trips by train to the colorful amusement park. In 1988, all pieces of the carousel were restored by R & F Designs in Bristol, Connecticut, and reassembled in a new pavilion in downtown Hampton. The carousel resumed operation on June 30, 1991.



The Caryswood estate in Buckingham County includes a rare collection of slave/tenant cottages.



Country Cabin, Wise County.



Chesterfield County Courthouse, Chesterfield County.



Crockett's Cove Presbyterian Church, Wythe County.
Credit: Susan Pollard.

The Cary School is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style in an educational building. One of only two surviving school structures in the City of Richmond extensively faced with granite, it was designed by Charles M. Robinson, one of the most notable Virginia architects of the early 20th century. Robinson served as supervising architect for the city's Board of Public Instruction from 1910 to 1920. His designs also included master plans for the campuses of Madison College, Radford and the College of William and Mary. Robinson's use of the Gothic Revival style for the Cary School may have been inspired by the Barracks at Virginia Military Institute, designed by Alexander Jackson Davis. Construction of the two-and-one-half-story school was carried out by the Wise Granite Company of Richmond from locally quarried stone. Originally named for Colonel John B. Cary, Superintendent of Richmond Schools from 1886-1889, it was renamed West End School in 1954. Currently plans are underway to rehabilitate the building to accommodate affordable housing units.

Caryswood, in Buckingham County, typifies the 19th-century Piedmont farm complex. The 711-acre estate includes the 1855 residence, a rare collection of four slave/tenant cottages, an icehouse, two barns, a henhouse and a corn silo. A fine example of vernacular Greek Revival residential architecture, Caryswood still boasts original woodwork, mantels and hardware. Three of the bedrooms in the house have unusual corner closets with croisettes woodwork facings, a feature found in two other Cary family houses in Fluvanna County. Caryswood has remained in the hands of the Cary and Page families for over 300 years. The remains of all past

Caryswood owners are buried in a family cemetery on the property. Rare 1880 photographs, belonging to a descendant of a servant, survive, showing members of a black family in front of the tenant houses. Owner Edward Trent Page kept detailed farm account books from 1853-1904, which provide information about the management of a late-19th-century farm.

Chesterfield County's Courthouse complex exemplifies the changing architectural styles of republican government buildings represented by many of the Commonwealth's courthouses. The Courthouse Square served as the center of county government and political activity from 1740 until late in the 1960s. Two clerk's offices dating from 1828 and 1889 illustrate, respectively, the Federal and Italianate styles. Comparatively, the Colonial Revival-styled courthouse, built in 1917, expresses greater sophistication with its Roman Doric portico and octagonal belfry. The construction of the courthouse was not without opposition. The original courthouse, built in 1749, stood relatively unchanged for 166 years. A new gable roof was added after British General William Phillips set the courthouse afire during his march through the county in 1781. But in 1915, county officials moved to replace the old courthouse with a larger, more modern building. The plan to demolish the 18th century structure was strongly opposed by a group of Confederate veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Their unsuccessful effort is one of the earliest recorded campaigns to preserve Virginia's architectural landmarks. Also located on the square is a jailhouse built in 1892, which remained in full use until the 1930s. A stone monument commemorates Baptist



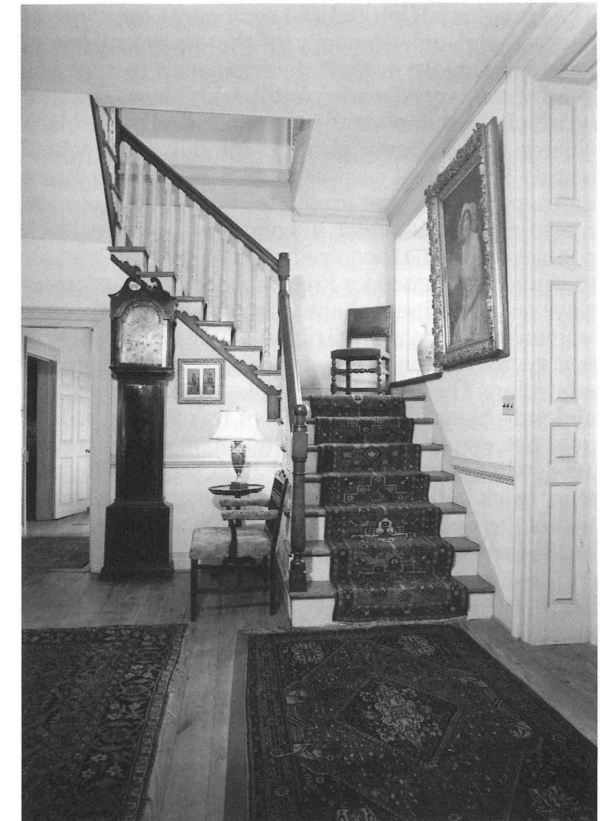
Ditchley, Northumberland County.

ministers who were jailed for preaching in the pre-Revolutionary era when there was little religious freedom. The Colonial courthouse was reconstructed in the 1970s and houses the county's historical society.

Nestled in a mountain setting, the rustic Country Cabin is a home to Wise County's cultural heritage. The cabin was built around 1937 when Katherine (Kate) O'Neil Peters Sturgill wanted to create a community center. Her father, William O'Neil, an Irish immigrant, donated one-and-one-half acres of land. The Works Progress Administration program provided funds for the building. Local young men raised the log cabin, and Kate taught guitar lessons, conducted musical programs and organized community gatherings there. A local banjo player, Doc Boggs, who later performed at Carnegie Hall, often joined her to play music. Today, the Country Cabin features cultural exchange programs with touring artists and hosts regular Saturday evening events aired on local radio and television stations. Traditional mountain music, dances and crafts continue to fill the cabin. The owner, Appalachian Traditions, Inc., plans to build a larger structure and rehabilitate the original log cabin to be used as a museum.

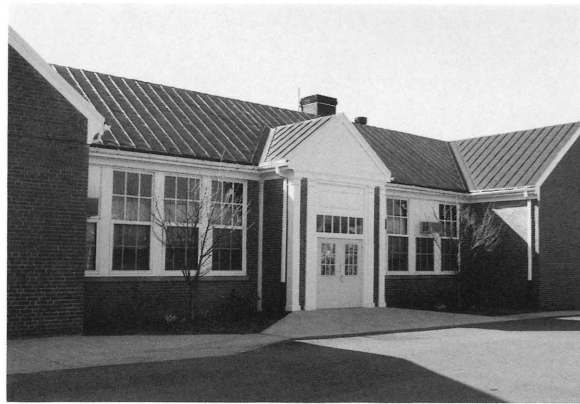
Crockett's Cove Presbyterian Church is the oldest surviving church in Wythe County. This one-story, brick interpretation of the Greek Revival style remains as stately today as it was when first constructed in 1858. Its simplicity of style and materials blends with the tranquil nature of the grove of large, old oak trees nearby. The church was built in 1853 on land owned by the Crockett family since 1770 and donated by Nancy Agnew Graham Crockett. Nancy Crockett was the wife of John Crockett, Jr. and the daughter of Robert Graham, a Presbyterian elder who came to Virginia from Ireland. Wesley Johnson, a Wytheville contractor, built the structure with bricks handmade on the site. Following the battle at Cove Mountain in 1864, the church served briefly as a Union hospital. Behind the church are unmarked graves of Union soldiers. The Crockett family cemetery, dating from 1891, stands directly across the road from the entrance to the church.

Ditchley, in Northumberland County, ranks as one of the Northern Neck's most historic properties and a distinctive example of Virginia's Georgian architecture. The careful geometric proportions and fine Flemish-bond brickwork characterize this traditional Tidewater mansion of the late Colonial period. The character of the house was respected during a 1930s restoration. Much original interior detailing remains, includ-



Ditchley's original Georgian stair.

ing an impressive open-well staircase with a molded handrail and finely carved balusters. A pair of frame smokehouses on the property may date to the late 18th century. The estate includes about 156 acres of the original Colonial plantation. Richard Lee patented the land where Ditchley stands in 1651. For most of the 19th century, Ditchley was owned by the Balls who were related to the mother of George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. duPont of Wilmington, Delaware, purchased Ditchley in 1932. Mrs. duPont, the former Jessie Dew Ball (1884-1970) of Northumberland County, sought the property to maintain her Virginia family connections. Mrs. duPont was one of America's most generous philanthropists. The Jessie Ball duPont Trust maintains Ditchley for the use of her Virginia relatives.



Douglass High School, Loudoun County.

The **Douglass High School** symbolizes the sense of purpose and quiet tenacity of the black citizens of Loudoun County in their determination to secure a good secondary education for their children. The land on which the school stands was purchased by the black citizens of the county who presented it to the school board. The school's active alumni association has a number of prominent graduates who could not have reached their potential if Loudoun County's black population had not acquired and donated the land for the building. Named for Frederick Douglass, a former slave and prominent abolitionist who also worked for women's suffrage and civil rights, Douglass High School is a symbol of the black struggle for equal rights to education. The school operated as the county's first and only black high school from its opening in 1941 until the end of segregated education in the area in 1968, when it became a junior high school. The one-story brick building was built in an institutional rendition of the Colonial Revival style, with additions made in 1954 and 1960.

The town of **Dublin**, in Pulaski County, grew up around a railway depot, and served as the military headquarters of the Confederate Army's Department of Western Virginia. Much of the original architecture from the Dublin Depot era was destroyed during the Civil War. Union troops forced Confederate soldiers out of Dublin and burned the depot along with a number of other buildings and some private homes. A new depot was erected in 1866 along with several new houses and commercial buildings. A 1913 Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot replaced the second depot, which had burned in 1912. The town's earliest surviving building, known as the Sutton House, is a two-story brick I-house with a two-tier Greek Revival portico. The earliest surviving commercial structure, a two-story general merchandise store, was built in 1871 by a successful local farmer, James Darst. Examples of the typical commercial architecture from the period 1880-1910 include the St. Clair building, the Henry Clay Lodge building, the Bank of Pulaski County and the Brillheart building. The asymmetrical Gothic Revival-styled, McCorkle House is one of Dublin's most sophisticated buildings, while simpler dwellings are typified by the Harkrader House, a one-story frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding. Residential construction in the second decade of the 20th century was characterized by larger dwellings with complex plans and ornamental landscaping elements such as wrought-iron fences or stone retaining walls. A 1920s brick commercial building features an interesting cut-away corner



The town of Dublin grew up around its train depot, in the heart of the Dublin Historic District in Pulaski County.



Enniscorthy, Albemarle County.

drive-through feature. The structure originally served as a combination service station/office building/bus stop; it now functions as Dublin's municipal building. Most of Dublin's modern development took place along new streets that serve either the former rear portions of early lots or additions outside of Dublin's historic commercial and residential core. As a result, the district's integrity and continuity have not been seriously affected by the overall growth of the town.

The Greek Revival mansion at **Enniscorthy**, in southern Albemarle County, is the focal point of one of Piedmont Virginia's most noted antebellum plantation complexes. Long associated with the prominent Coles family, the plantation was established by John Coles I in the 1740s and named for the Coles' ancestral town in Ireland. The present house was erected in 1850 by Julianna Coles, widow of Isaac Coles, for her son and heir, John Stricker Coles, on the site of an earlier mansion that burned in 1839. Enlarged in 1857 with the addition of three bedroom wings, each with its own exterior entrance, the architecturally conservative dwelling illustrates the persistence of traditional forms for the homes of Virginia's gentry in the antebellum period. In addition to the mansion, the property has numerous outbuildings and farm buildings, including a rare early 19th-century barn and three log structures. The house is set in an unusually handsome and romantically landscaped park containing many century-old specimen trees.

Unusual for its size and quality of construction, **Fairfax Public School** in the City of Fairfax is a two-story brick building that combines Italianate and Classical



Fairfax Public School, City of Fairfax. Credit: Mark Wagner.



The Godwin-Knight house, in the City of Suffolk, was the childhood home of two-time Virginia Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Revival styles. The school contrasted with others of the period that typically resembled church buildings. The more common ecclesiastical styling reflected a perceived function of schools, in general, to mold the moral character of future citizens. The school's construction in 1873 marked the commitment of Fairfax to provide free public education to the community's white children. *The Fairfax News* complained about the large size and the expense of the school, saying that "we do not see the use of taking children from humble homes — in fact cabins — and send[ing] them to a school in a fine building..." Apparently considerable foresight, ambition and the availability of a loan from a wealthy local citizen spurred the town to construct a school much larger than the usual schoolhouse of the 19th century. The expansion of the building in 1912 reflected the growth of Fairfax and the continued expansion of educational facilities in Virginia.

The **Godwin-Knight house** was the childhood home of two-time Virginia Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. (1866-1970 and 1974-1978). Located in the village of Chuckatuck in the City of Suffolk, the Godwin-Knight house displays architectural features from two distinct eras. Edward F. Wicks built the Federal-style side-passage-plan house in 1856 on land he bought from Jennette Godwin. The Queen Anne style was employed in a 1900 remodeling by Charles B. Godwin, great-uncle of the governor. The most striking features of the latter design are the massive southeast corner tower and the elaborate wraparound porch, distinguishing the residence from its Federal-style neighbors. Other additions include a tile vestibule and plaster embellishments in the parlor. Despite the ex-



The campsite at Hansborough Ridge in Culpeper County has remained relatively undisturbed since the Civil War. Credit: Jamie Dial.

terior alterations, the original ante-bellum design is still visible and can be compared to a nearby federal house that is virtually identical to the earlier section of the Godwin-Knight House.

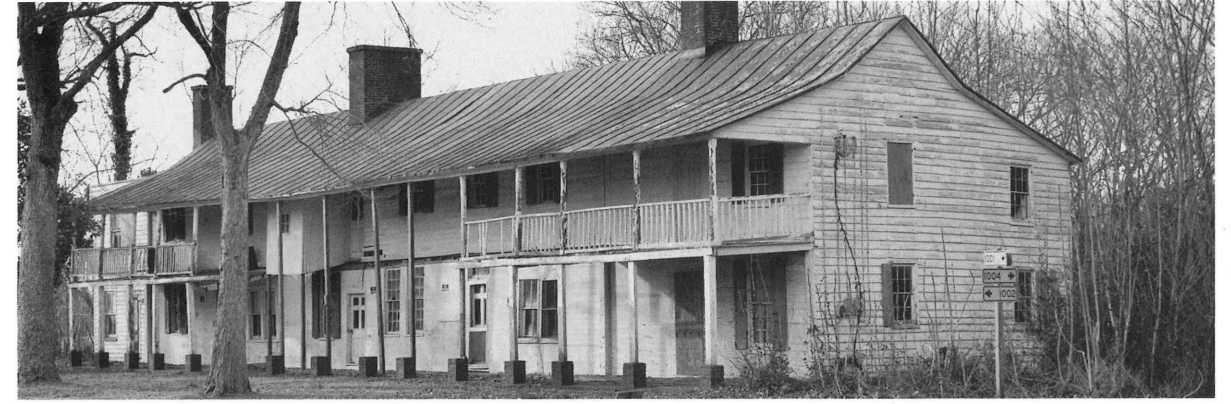
Hansborough Ridge Winter Encampment. Traditionally, army encampments have been overlooked in the study of military history. They were regarded as seasonal retreats from harsh weather, having little strategic military significance. However, according to one Union lieutenant colonel, the winter encampments provided the army with time and resources to rebuild its strength and morale and to ready itself for upcoming battles. Sometimes known as the "Union's Valley Forge," the Army of the Potomac's 1863-64 winter encampment in Culpeper and Fauquier counties proved to be a critical and influential event in the army's history, and possibly its most important winter encampment of the war. Morale was low, many enlistments were due to expire, and after two years of combat under four commanders, the army seemed no closer to capturing Richmond than it had been in 1862. While all Union armies had to address issues of leadership and enlistment, the Army of the Potomac had the most at stake. It commanded more attention, received more men and supplies and experienced more failure and defeats than any other Union army. Despite all its problems, the army that emerged from that encampment was a refurbished and re-energized fighting force, due to the large number of veterans under the command of Major General George G. Meade, with new leadership from Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant. The army that broke camp on May 4, 1864, was larger, better drilled, more purposeful and more professional than it had been five months earlier. Guided by skilled leaders, this was the army that would eventually compel the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The largest encampment of the war was positioned like the spokes of a wheel, with individual corps extending some 60 miles. A large portion of the army occupied Hansborough Ridge, a two-and-one-half-mile-long hill which dominates the southern approach to Brandy Station. The campsite at Hansborough Ridge has remained relatively undisturbed by relic hunters since the war. Scattered among the hut sites are barrel staves, glass shards, bits of brick and other metal fragments. From a distance, Hansborough Ridge looks much the same today as it did prior to the winter encampment. The crest of the ridge is heavily forested, with no record of any part of the site's being cultivated since the war.



Harnsberger Farm, Rockingham County.



Harshbarger House, Roanoke County. Credit: Gibson Worsham.



Rice's Hotel, also known as Hughlett's Tavern, Northumberland County.



The Highland Park School in the City of Richmond now houses apartments for the elderly, many of whom attended the neighborhood school as young children.

The Heathsville Historic District in Northumberland County encompasses the largest collection of antebellum buildings and residences on Virginia's Northern Neck.



Harnsberger Farm lies between Massanutten Mountain and the Shenandoah River in northeastern Rockingham County. The 42-acre farm is the core of a 19th-century 1,300-acre-working farm owned by George and Elizabeth Harnsberger from 1849 to 1885. The principal dwelling, built about 1860, remains a largely unaltered Italianate I house. The distinctly 19th-century Anglo-American house form was popular among the prosperous farmers in the Shenandoah Valley. The house also contains decorative interior painting, dating from the 1890s, on the walls, ceilings and woodwork. Although such artistic detailing was popular in the Valley, surviving examples are rare. The architectural history of this property is supplemented by a nearby log house constructed with square-notched hewn logs and covered with weatherboard. Dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, the log house exemplifies the transition between the Flurkuchenhaus, the primary house form brought to America by German and Swiss immigrants in the 18th century, and the I-house, the primary form found in the Valley during the 19th century.

One of the area's earliest dwellings, the **Harshbarger House** is located near Monterey School in Roanoke County. Samuel Harshbarger built the one-room-plan house in 1797. Although it was enlarged with a brick addition around 1825, the earlier stone section suggests a German-influenced building tradition that has rarely survived in 18th-century houses of the area. The house's evolutionary character illustrates the response of its owner to the economic and architectural changes and tastes of the early 19th century. Samuel Harshbarger came from Pennsylvania with a group of Swiss or German Brethren, or Dunkards. The

Harshbargers are said by family tradition to have been rigorous in their use of German ethnic customs and language. Their Brethren principles led them to oppose slavery. Fearing he would be unable to compete with farms using slave labor in the Roanoke Valley, Samuel's son Jacob sold his portion of the property in 1831 and moved to Indiana. His father eventually followed him, selling his land to John Jeffries in 1837.

Heathsville has served as the county seat of Northumberland County since it was established in 1681 as Northumberland Court House. According to architectural historians, the district possesses the largest collection of antebellum buildings and residences in northeastern Virginia. Antebellum plantations surround the village and enhance the pastoral setting of the town. A broad range of early architecture can be found in the district's 100 contributing resources, most of it vernacular in character. Some, however, exhibit the influence of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Eastlake, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The 1851 two-story brick courthouse that was remodelled in the Queen Anne style in 1900, is surrounded by an 18th-century tavern, an antebellum jail and an elegant antebellum Methodist church. From stately brick farmhouses to churches and cemeteries, from small frame dwellings to institutional and commercial buildings, Heathsville retains the scale and ambience of a typical early 20th-century courthouse town.

The **Highland Park Public School** spans over 60 years of the evolution of the City of Richmond's public education system. The school building is an important example of the expertise of Charles M. Robinson, a regionally known architect. Mr. Robinson served as architect to the Richmond School Board from 1909 to 1930. He designed 20 school buildings and additions to schools for the city during these years. He also produced building designs and site plans for several of Virginia's colleges and universities. Built in 1909, the Mediterranean Revival-style Highland Park School is a two-story brick and stucco structure on a raised basement, topped with hipped roofs clad in terra cotta tiles. The school has been rehabilitated to accommodate affordable housing units for the elderly, serving many who attended the neighborhood school as young children.

John Hughlett built the original section of **Rice's Hotel** at Heathsville before 1795. Typical for taverns in that period, it stood directly behind the Northumberland County Courthouse. The building, known first as



Hurstville, Northumberland County.

Hughlett's Tavern, served as a lodging place for courthouse visitors for over 150 years. Its gradual evolution from a two-room tavern into a 110-foot-long, 24-room hotel illustrates the changing tastes and privacy requirements of Virginia travellers between the late 18th and the early 20th centuries. The tavern employs architectural forms common to other Virginia taverns of the period — low masonry foundations, interior chimneys and a gable roof. It exhibits a continuous double-tier veranda where guests could relax on warm summer days. The building was expanded to its present form in three building campaigns in the 1820s, 1880s and 1920s. Hughlett sold the tavern in 1824 and, after being leased by various tavern keepers, it was purchased by John Rice in 1866 who gave the hostelry his name. The Rice family operated the hotel until the 1920s. In 1990, Cecilia Fallin Rice donated the building to the Northumberland County Historical Society, which plans to rehabilitate it.

Hurstville's dwelling house is a distinctive example of Tidewater Virginia's late 18th-century vernacular architecture. In contrast to the stately brick dwellings of the leading landed families, the Northumberland County house, with its moderate size and wooden construction, represents the type of dwelling favored by the lesser gentry of the period. The property is part of a 1651 grant to John Waddy. The present house was most likely built soon after 1776 when the land was acquired by Thomas Hurst. It is noteworthy for its rare four-room, hall-parlor-chamber floor plan and for its large south chimney, an excellent example of 18th-century Virginia brickwork. In addition to the glazed-header Flemish bond, the chimney features the infre-



The large south chimney of Hurstville is an excellent example of 18th-century Virginia brickwork.



The tabernacle at Kirkland Grove Campground was reportedly designed to Biblical specifications from the Old Testament.



Kirkland Grove Campground, Northumberland County.



Linden, Essex County.

quently employed device of tumbled courses. In 1940, Hurstville was purchased by the noted philanthropist, Jessie Ball duPont, who had the house restored as a residence for her sisters. The property includes a portion of Cress Field, a Ball family plantation, on which is located the Ball family cemetery, also restored by Mrs. duPont. Scenically located on a tidal creek with a view of the Chesapeake Bay, Hurstville preserves its 18th-century riparian ambience.

Kirkland Grove in Northumberland County is one of the state's six remaining 19th-century religious campgrounds. What distinguishes Kirkland Grove from other religious meeting sites is its massive tabernacle, along with its preacher's "tent," or dwelling, and a campers'

"tent." William Dandridge Cockrell designed and built the all-wood tabernacle in 1892. A local craftsman, Cockrell is reported to have designed the tabernacle to Biblical specifications from the Old Testament. Annual camp meetings held each August attracted large crowds of people who filled the tabernacle's 101 benches and stayed in the 42 white cottages that once stood on the campground. The gatherings were not only religious experiences, but social ones as well. Families looked forward to joining their friends from the area in worship and fellowship. The campground was named for Dr. William Heath Kirk, a Baptist minister active in the county from 1845 to 1884. Week-long revivals at Kirkland Grove convened at a time when a new, modern society was emerging in the county that chal-

lenged traditional religious beliefs. Kirkland Grove is the only campground in the region that continues to hold yearly revivals.

Some of the finest brickwork in Essex County is incorporated in the Federal-style architecture of **Linden**. Built ca. 1825 as the residence for his 300-acre farm by Lewis Brown, Linden is a two- and-one-half-story, side-passage-plan house that retains most of its original plan and much of its early woodwork, including pine floors, mantels and staircases. Brown's father, Merriday Brown, a watchmaker and planter, had purchased the property where the present house stands in the late 18th century and likely lived in an earlier dwelling that does not survive. The name Linden was probably derived from the large, now very old, linden trees that stand directly in front of the house. All three porches were built in the late 20th century. Although no longer farmed, Linden and its surrounding agricultural setting retain the elements of a 19th-century working plantation.

The **Newtown-Stephensburg Historic District** in Frederick County encompasses a large portion of the present-day town of Stephens City. A diversity of building styles and types dating from the town's earliest history characterizes the district. The town was founded in 1758 by Lewis Stephens, son of Peter Stephens who settled in the area in 1732, making it the second oldest town in the Shenandoah Valley. The town has always been a commercial center as well as a primary crossroads for the area. Its location at the intersection of the Valley Pike (U.S. 11) and the Old Dutch Wagon Road (State Route 277) defined its physical and commercial growth. Because the two routes were heavily travelled, catering to travellers and transportation needs thrived in the town. The town was well-known for its high-quality Newtown wagons. Architectural styles represented in the district include log dwellings, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne, with several notable Colonial Revival-style houses and Bungalow/Craftsman structures.

The first seat of government for Accomack County (1680-1693) and an important port on the Eastern Shore, the town of Onancock continues to serve as a commercial center of the county's central region. The **Onancock Historic District** contains buildings dating from the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, representing architectural styles ranging from the Federal,

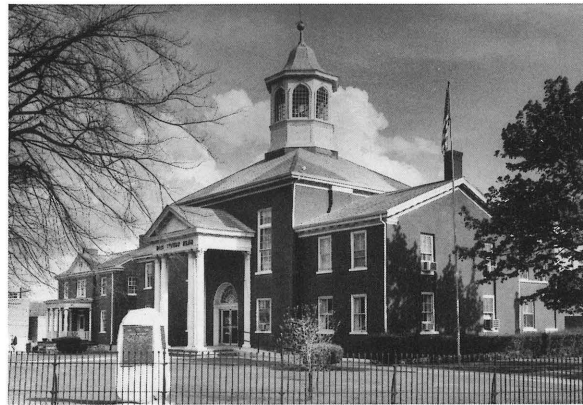
Onancock Historic District, Accomack County.



Newtown-Stephensburg Historic District, Frederick County.

Greek Revival and Italianate to the Victorian Gothic, Second Empire, Bungalow/Craftsman and Colonial Revival. The Colonial House of Burgesses established Onancock in 1680, enabling the government to collect import/export taxes and inspect commodities. The small port served trading schooners and other sailing craft. By 1867, the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company provided scheduled steamship service for passengers, mail and cargo, making Onancock an even more prosperous port on the Chesapeake Bay. Francis Makemie, known today as the "Father of American Presbyterianism," was Onancock's most notable resident. In 1699, Makemie was among the first religious dissidents in Virginia to obtain a license to preach outside the established Anglican Church. He later helped establish the first presbytery south of Philadelphia. The present Naomi Makemie Presbyterian Church is named for Makemie's wife, an Onancock native and daughter of the pioneer lot holder in the Colonial town, William Anderson.

Giles County government buildings in the Public Square dominate the **Pearisburg Historic District**. The town of Pearisburg was laid out in 1806 on land donated by Colonel George Pearis, one of the area's pioneer settlers. While the district's oldest buildings date to the antebellum period, the majority of its contributing properties were constructed after 1900, reflecting the continuing commercial and political activity of the county seat before World War II. Buildings from most periods of the town's development are represented. Early buildings are the 1827 "Western



Giles County Courthouse in the Pearisburg Historic District, Giles County.



Rosemont Historic District, City of Alexandria.



Rothsay, Bedford County.



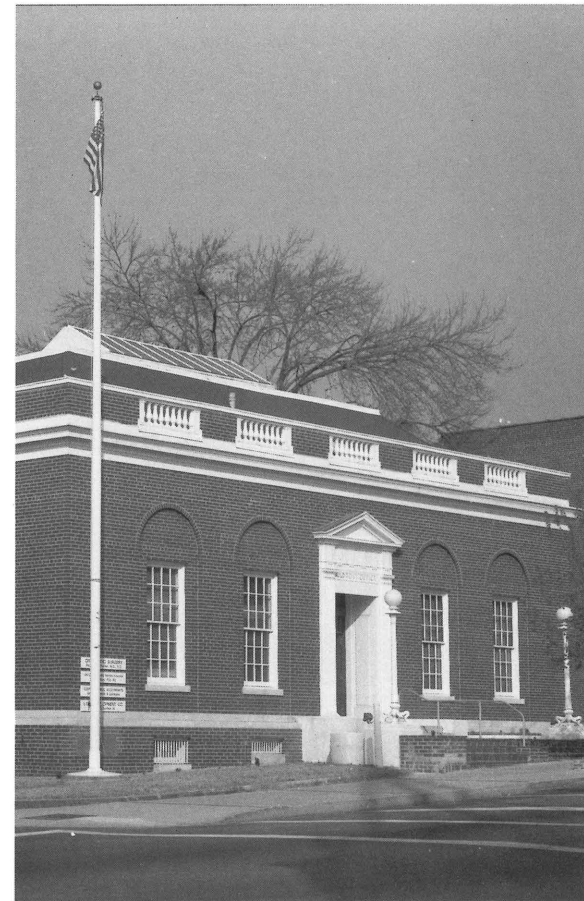
100 block N. Main Street, Pearisburg Historic District, Giles County. Credit: Betsy Guilliams.

Hotel," a two-and-one-half story residence and ordinary, now enlarged, built by Guy D. French and the 1836 Giles County Courthouse (VLR 1982). Both of these structures illustrate the Federal-style, Flemish-bond brick construction common at the time. In 1906-7, the sophisticated First National Bank of Pearisburg was constructed in the Romanesque style. One of the dominant structures in the district was a speculative office building erected in 1919 by C.L. King and C. A. Hoilman. With additions and alterations, it was converted into St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 1924; presently it houses apartments and offices. During the Depression years of 1929-1939, some buildings were constructed for multiple uses to stimulate sources of revenue: the Shumate Building on Wenonah Avenue housed the Post Office, a restaurant and retail space on its ground floor and apartments on its second floor. The Virginia Building housed the offices of the weekly newspaper, the *Pearisburg Virginian*. The rebuilt 1933 Christ Church (Episcopal) displays the Arts and Crafts style, while the 1940 Pearis Theatre Building is a rare architectural example of Art-Deco in Southwest Virginia.

Rosemont, a neighborhood in northwest Alexandria, is a planned, well-landscaped 84-acre residential area. It was developed between 1908 and 1914 by a group of Washington, Alexandria and Philadelphia investors. The houses were built near the trolley line, allowing residents to work in Washington and live in a suburban neighborhood, a pattern repeated in urban centers across the nation. While the houses represent the work of many architects and builders, as a group they achieve a remarkable level of cohesiveness in scale and building materials. The original street plan of the subdivision survives, reflecting suburban planning ide-

als of the "City Beautiful" movement of the early 20th century. Rosemont's more than 450 residences are an architectural style catalogue of the era from 1908 to World War II. House styles range from the picturesque coziness of Arts and Crafts and Craftsman to the staid dignity of the Colonial Revival.

Rothsay, set in the rolling farmlands of northeastern Bedford County, ranks among the area's most architecturally refined early 20th-century residences. Built in 1914 and modified in 1918, the house represents the accomplished melding of the Georgian Revival and Craftsman styles popular during the period. The Lynchburg architectural firm of Heard and Cardwell likely designed the house as well as the 1918 addition. Defining features of Rothsay include its slate hipped roof, brick first-story porch, a wooden second-story porch and an early rear addition. A garden terrace, designed by George E. Burnap in 1918, joins a combined dove-cote/garden seat, a pumphouse and several auxiliary structures to complete the features of the estate. Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson designed the distinctive gate posts. A curving driveway with pillars punctuates the entrance to the estate. Behind the house are farm buildings viewed against a panoramic backdrop of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Rothsay's builder and owner, Octavius Loxley Clark Radford (1870-1935), was a prominent Bedford County farmer and politician. The house served as a headquarters for one of the largest farming operations in the county. Radford's cousin, William P. Moore, was Bedford County's first agricultural extension agent and helped implement progressive techniques of crop rotation, fertilizing and liming for the farm.



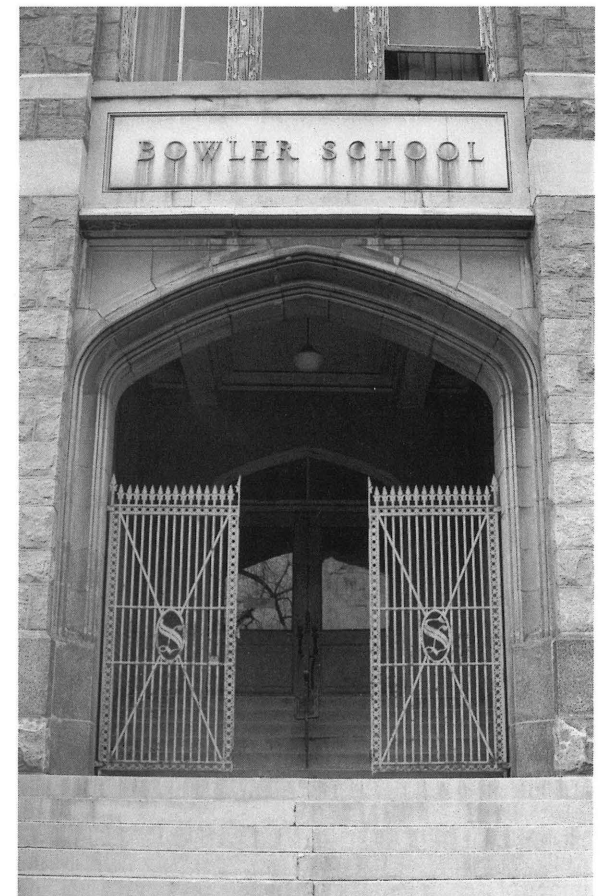
Salem Post Office in the City of Salem.

The **Salem Post Office**, in downtown Salem, historically served as an important symbol of federal government in the city. Architecturally, the post office provides a notable example of the Georgian Revival style. Built in 1922-23, it is a one-story brick building with a symmetrical five-bay facade. Significant interior features include a lobby with a spiral stair, a skylight and a number of original appointments unique to post offices. The Salem Post Office was designed in 1917 under the supervision of Treasury Department architect Louis A. Simon; actual construction was postponed until a Republican appointee became Salem's postmaster in 1922. New federal initiatives aimed at cutting costs resulted in the Georgian Revival style of the building. The new policy encouraged standardization,

using the same design in many communities. Officials rationalized the federal building program by relating the size and architectural refinement of post offices to the community's population and annual postal receipts. Decommissioned in 1985, the Salem Post Office was sensitively rehabilitated for use as doctors' offices in 1989-91.

Originally named The Bowler School, **The Springfield School** sits in the Upper Church Hill area of Richmond. A two-room school operated at the same location as early as 1869 and became known as the Springfield School by 1871. The first on Church Hill to receive black students, its name was changed to Andrew Bowler after a highly respected civic leader and teacher. The firm of Carneal and Johnston, Architects and Engineers of Richmond, designed the present building which was constructed in 1913. Richmond native William Leigh Carneal was the architect for a number of buildings in the city, including the Nathaniel Bacon School and the Virginia State Library on Capital Square. He was also responsible for several of the buildings at Virginia Military Institute, where structures designed by Alexander Jackson Davis first displayed elements of the Gothic Revival style in an educational setting. The Wise Granite Company used locally quarried stone to construct The Springfield School. Although the use of granite was relatively rare in the city, it was appropriate to this Gothic Revival building. The school shared standard features with other public schools of the period, including expansive windows, high ceilings, broad staircases and an open setting with adjacent playgrounds and athletic fields.

The Springfield School, City of Richmond.





The Tastee 29 Diner in the City of Fairfax is a rare example of the once numerous streamlined Moderne diners that operated in the U.S. Credit: Sue Smead.



Town of Potomac Historic District, City of Alexandria.

A uniquely American form of roadside architecture, the **Tastee 29 Diner** in the City of Fairfax is a rare example of the once numerous streamlined Moderne diners that operated in the United States. Built by the Mountain View Diner Company of Singac, New Jersey, the pre-fabricated Tastee 29 Diner was installed on its site in July of 1947. From the mid-1930s through the 1950s, the diner emerged as the ubiquitous roadside eatery, offering a comfortable atmosphere and quickly prepared home-style cooking. Like many diners of the period, the Tastee 29 Diner emerged to cater to a new "car-mobile" society. Virtually machine-like, the diner was conceived as a clean and efficient modern restaurant. The shining stainless steel and tile convey the image of cleanliness. The beauty of machine precision

is expressed in the sleek, rounded glass brick corners, the green and red neon tubes, blue porcelain enamel, formica and brightly colored ceramic tile.

The **Town of Potomac Historic District** in Alexandria includes most of the former town of Potomac, consisting of six subdivisions — Del Ray, Del Ray II, St. Elmo, Abingdon, Hume and parts of Mt. Vernon. In 1908, St. Elmo and Del Ray, platted in 1894 by Ohio developers Wood and Harmon, were incorporated to form the town. The district exemplifies an early suburban planned community for commuters along the railroad and trolley lines. Most of the area's ensuing suburban growth was based on transportation expansion. Residents commuted to Washington, where many worked for the Federal government. Others walked to work at the Potomac Yards, a primary railroad switching facility. The town flourished independently until it was annexed by Alexandria in 1930. A fine representation of residential architecture from the 1890s to 1941 survives, including the former combination town hall-fire station, built in 1926, which bears the town name over the entryway. Residences display styles such as Queen Anne, Bungalow and Colonial Revival, while the commercial buildings on Mt. Vernon Avenue include examples of Art Deco and Moderne. Several houses and a Gold Bond Portable Chapel illustrate the commercial phenomenon of mail order buildings.

The **Virginia Episcopal School** in Lynchburg exemplifies the early 20th-century church-sponsored efforts to improve the quality of secondary education in Virginia. The school was founded by the Reverend Robert



The George Washington Memorial Parkway, in Fairfax County, is both an outstanding example of landscape architecture and early parkway design.



Virginia Episcopal School, City of Lynchburg.

Carter Jett of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, who envisioned a preparatory school offering educational excellence in a religious setting for boys of modest means. Jett was concerned that boys from Episcopal families had to choose between public schools of uneven quality and private schools of other denominations or with no religious affiliation. Jett resigned from his position as rector of the Emmanuel Church, Staunton, to devote time to making his vision a reality. Because Jett understood that the school's success would be strengthened by superior facilities, he engaged prominent Washington architect Frederick H. Brooke to design the school. Brooke's architecturally cohesive complex of four buildings, including a chapel and gymnasium, is a dignified and well-preserved es-



Chapel of the Virginia Episcopal School.

say in the Georgian Revival style. A principal benefactor was Nancy Viscountess Astor, formerly Nancy Langhorne of Albemarle County, the first woman member of the British parliament.

The 38.3 mile-long **George Washington Memorial Parkway** provides an impressive approach to the nation's capital. The parkway is both an outstanding example of landscape architecture and early parkway design. Originally designed to connect Washington, D.C. to Mount Vernon, it is a memorial to the nation's first President. The Virginia portion now extends from Mount Vernon to the Cabin John Bridge at the Capital Beltway. The George Washington Memorial Parkway protects the scenic views along the river corridor. Three well-known landscape architects contributed to the parkway's design and development: Frederick Law Olmsted, Charles W. Moore II and Gilmore D. Clarke. The parkway was begun in 1930 and finally completed in 1965.

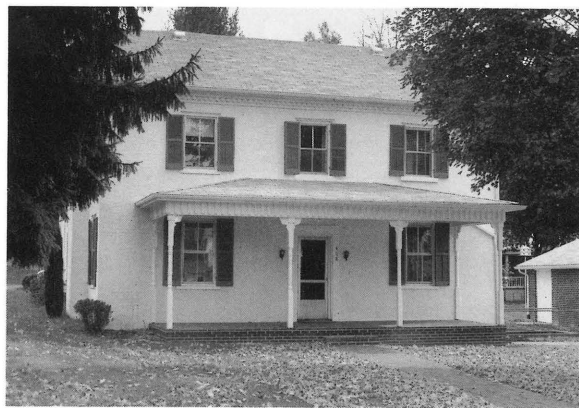
Wheatland Manor is among the most architecturally refined and best preserved antebellum houses in Botetourt County. Although the Federal-style interior of the dwelling appears quite plain when compared to finer houses in the area, the ostentatious Greek-Revival porch with its fluted Doric columns remains unmatched in the county. Silas Rowland, a successful farmer and entrepreneur, had the house built in the 1820s. He joined his brother David to build a brick flour mill on the property. Wheatland Manor's line of ownership reflects repeated successes in farming and milling. Deputy sheriff Rufus Pitzer purchased 335 acres with the house, a grist mill and a saw mill from Rowland's



Wheatland Manor, Botetourt County.

son in 1851. Pitzer acquired additional land and added the Greek Revival-style porch to the house. It was during this period that a half-mile-long limestone retaining wall was constructed. After the Civil War, Wheatland Manor was home to Jacob Cronise. In the 1870s, he was the county's leading cattle rancher. The Wheatland Manor farm continues to produce tobacco, wheat and corn and to support cattle, swine, horses and oxen.

The **James Wynn House**, built about 1828 in the Town of Tazewell, is an excellent example of early domestic architecture in the Appalachian region. The dwelling served as the home for James Wynn, a prosperous merchant and industrialist, who had profited from a marriage to Sophia Peery, daughter of a prominent settler. James Wynn was the son of William Wynn, an early Quaker pioneer who is said to have built a fort at Locust Hill in the county. James Wynn ran a tanning operation next to the house, as did William Owens Yost, who bought the property in 1858. The three-bay, two-story brick dwelling with Flemish bond brickwork on its front elevation and featuring a two-story ell, appears to have endured four periods of alterations, each reflecting the domestic requirements and stylistic preferences of its respective owners.



The James Wynn House, in the Town of Tazewell.

Collections

Virginia has had its share of men with the same philosophical outlook on collecting. Beginning in the early years of the 20th century, Indian artifacts held a fascination for these men, and collecting them became a consuming hobby. Collecting, trading, buying and selling artifacts continued to be a passion for them. As their collections grew, many of them built small cabins to house and display the artifacts. Little was known about the scientific value of artifacts and the importance of where they were found, how they were placed in the ground and what was found with them. Men who picked them up had no idea of what the artifacts could reveal about Indian life when excavated properly. They considered them as art objects. In recent years many of these collections have been sold out of state or broken up when the original collectors passed away.

Fortunately, one of these collections was preserved and will soon be available to the public. When Arthur Robertson, a well-known collector from Chase City, died in the 1970s, his collection and the log cabin built to house it were bought by William H. Hudgins. With a plan to open a museum to the public, Mr. Hudgins moved the collection and the log cabin. When he died in 1986, the museum had not been completed nor the collection catalogued. He did, however, make provisions in his will for the completion of the project through a foundation. The Department was contacted by the president of the foundation for help in organizing and cataloguing the collection and preparing the exhibit for the museum.

Walking into the Hudgins house in Chase City where the collection was kept was like stepping into another time. Scattered over the floor and displayed on tables were boxes of points,

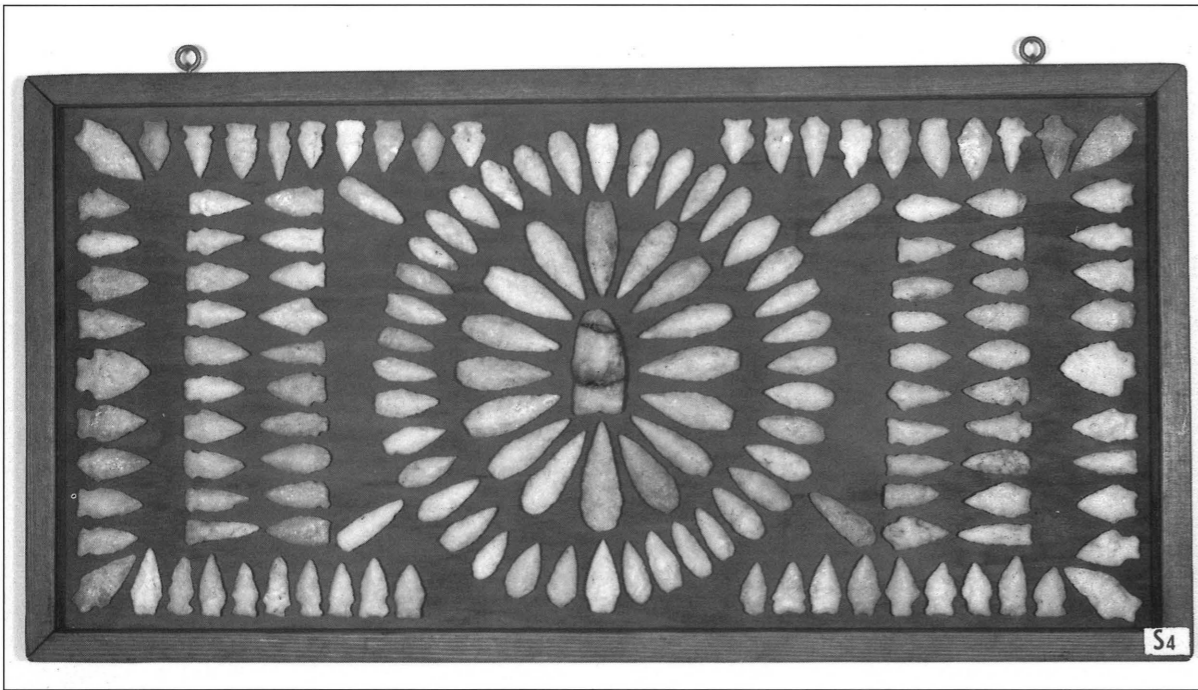
pottery sherds and other artifacts. One hundred trays from a special display cabinet Robertson had built for the log cabin were stacked in the hall. Each tray contained up to 140 points organized by material and shape into elaborate geometric designs. A closer look around the rooms revealed a number of soapstone cooking vessels, clay and stone pipes—some with traces of tobacco still present—bone and shell tools, polished stone pendants and spear thrower weights (atlatls), and

chipped stone and ground stone axes. The total collection may number 50,000 artifacts. Those familiar with typical archaeological collections from a single site cannot imagine the sheer number and variety of artifacts found in this collection, nor can they condone it—so many artifacts, so little information.

Faded newspaper clippings from Arthur Robertson's scrapbook date back to the 1930s when he was already known for his collection. The newspaper stories tell us that he began collecting at the age of 10 when he found his first point on Main Street in Chase City. From that day, he continued for the next 70 years gathering his collection, primarily in Mecklenburg County.

The collector acknowledged that he had help collecting. "One of my neighbors has a large family of boys. They are always ready to go into the field with me. So after a rain they usually expect my call. A spade and a sack are necessary equipment. We systematically hunt for fertile ground by tramping for miles trying to locate the three requisites for probable success—a stream, a nearby spring and a bank with a southern slope." He picked up points everywhere he went. One, he spotted at his feet during a funeral, as he slowly walked beside the coffin.

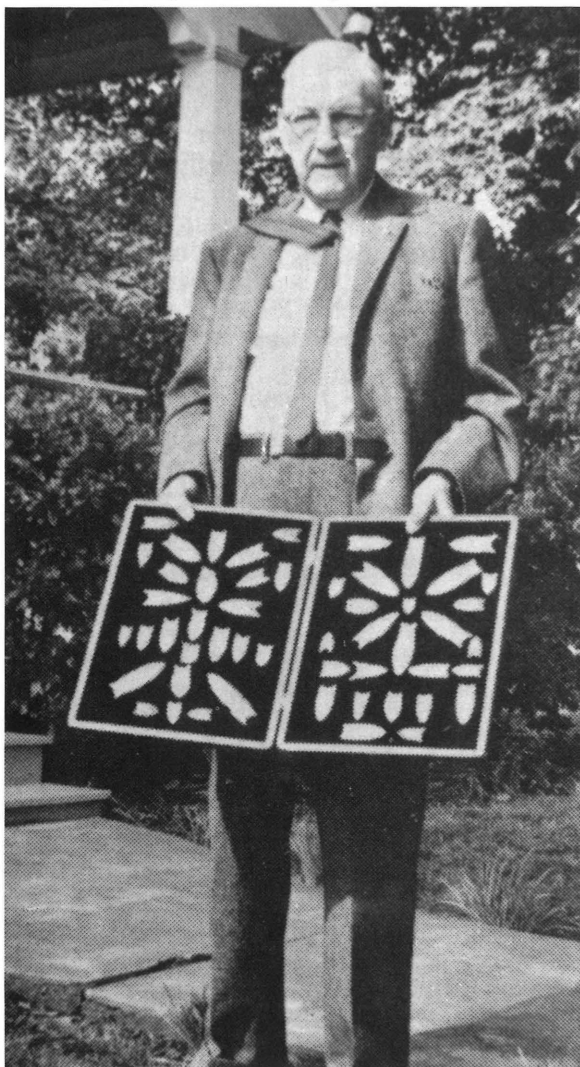
Thoreau on collecting: "It is now high time to look for arrowheads...If the spot chances never to have been cultivated before, I am the first to gather a crop from it. I landed on two spots this afternoon and picked up a dozen arrowheads. It is one of the regular pursuits of the spring. As much as sportsmen go in pursuit of ducks,...and scholars of rare books, and travellers of adventure...I go in search of arrowheads when the proper season comes round again." (from The Journal of Henry D. Thoreau, March 28, 1859.)



One hundred twenty trays, each containing up to 140 projectile points, were found stacked in the hall of the William H. Hudgins house in Chase City.

Arthur Robertson began picking up Indian artifacts from Chase City fields at age 10. After his death in the 1970s, his extensive collection was acquired by William H. Hudgins.

The total collection may number 50,000 artifacts. James McAvoy, laboratory assistant, catalogs the collection for the Department.



Hudgins bought and moved Arthur Robertson's log cabin, which housed an exceptional collection of Indian artifacts. Plans are to open the cabin to the public as a museum.



Two extremely rare artifacts: (L) a quartz chunky stone, and (R) a soapstone human effigy pipe bowl.

At the heart of Robertson's collection was a large, clear crystal Clovis point (made ca 9,500 B.C.) which he bought from a local man for a dollar. He related that, "When Dr. M. W. Starling and Dr. Frank M. Setzler of the Smithsonian staff saw that point they refused to even handle it, saying it was too valuable a specimen for them even to finger." Robertson's little log cabin was a way-station for professional archaeologists, collectors and curiosity seekers. Many of these people traveled hundreds of miles to see not only this point but the unique way in which the collection was exhibited. Robertson would never disappoint them, spending hours entertaining his

guests with stories about his finds.

Collections like this are a thing of the past. Not only are artifacts and sites are growing rarer, there is also an increasing realization that where and how something is found is more important than what is found. These collections are, however, a valuable resource as relics of our past. They represent an era that has passed and a cultural phenomenon that should be documented and appreciated. The sheer number and variety as well as the condition of the artifacts in these collections often represent the best specimens available for study.

This collection will be preserved along with the legend of Arthur Robertson. Working with the Fine Arts Museum of Southern Virginia, the Department will catalogue and photograph the collection. A permanent exhibit will be created for the Museum in Chase City, and the rest of the artifacts will be curated by the Department where they will be used for study and exhibit.

As Thoreau wrote, "Time will soon destroy the works of famous painters and sculptors, but the Indian arrowhead will balk his efforts and Eternity will have to come to his aid. They are not fossil bones, but, as it were, fossil thoughts, forever reminding me of the mind that shaped them."

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Keith Egloff

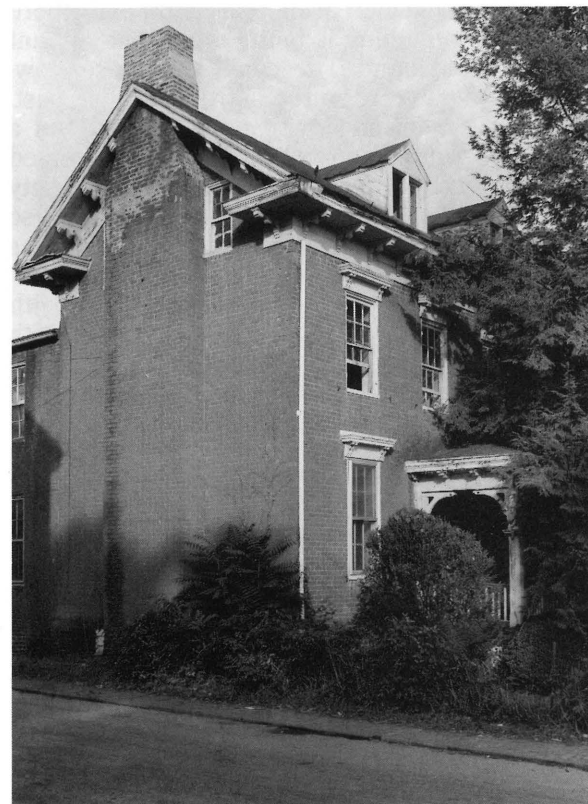
Nine Preservation Easements Donated to the Commonwealth

The Virginia Board of Historic Resources has received preservation easements on nine historic properties since July, 1991. The donation of a preservation easement ensures that a historic property will be preserved and that it will not be demolished or inappropriately altered. One of these properties, the Gordon House in Lynchburg, was the first acquisition of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation. A particularly significant easement on Berry Hill, a National Historic Landmark in Halifax County, was received by the Board in December of last year.

Gordon House, Lynchburg
Donor: Dorothy C. Davis
Land included: city lot

A city lot in the Federal Hill Historic District The Gordon House was built prior to 1817 and has several late-19th-century additions. The federal townhouse retains nearly all of its original woodwork.

Gordon House, in the Federal Hill Historic District of Lynchburg, retains nearly all its original woodwork.



215 Jefferson Street, Alexandria
Donor: Margaret Funsten Goodwillie Laurent
Land included: city lot

Two city lots in the Alexandria Historic District 215 Jefferson Street was built in 1801-1802 by Joseph Dean. An 1816 rental notice for the property described it as "That elegant establishment on Jefferson street, a commodious Brick dwelling...neatly finished...a Garden well stocked with Vegetables." The easement is distinguished by its protection of one of the few remaining parcels of open space in Alexandria. The exterior of the front portion of the house survives in essentially its original condition, a classic example of Alexandria's Federal architecture.

Hope Dawn, Bedford County
Donors: William R. and Elsie Forsythe Chambers and S. Allen and Bettye Thomas Chambers
Land included: 200 acres

Hope Dawn is a compact, early 19th-century farm-

The front portion of 215 Jefferson Street is a classic example of Alexandria's Federal architecture.



Berry Hill, in Halifax County, is one of the finest Greek Revival plantation complexes in the nation.



Hope Dawn, in Bedford County, illustrates high standards maintained by builders of even modest homes in remote areas.



Dating from 1780, Grove Mount, in Richmond County, commands a sweeping view of the Rappahannock River Valley.

house in a pastoral rural setting on the James River. It features finely crafted architectural detailing and balanced proportions, illustrating the high standards maintained by many builders of even modest homes in remote areas. The property was the country home of Dr. Howell Davies, a Lynchburg druggist who acquired the farm in 1827.

Grove Mount, Richmond County
Donors: Martin K. and Patricia Rodman King
Land included: 101 acres

Grove Mount is a large late-18th-century dwelling that commands a sweeping view of the



Interior of Grove Mount shows well-preserved Federal detailing.

Rappahannock River valley. The house was built around 1780 by Robert Mitchell, a planter and "gentleman justice" for Richmond County. The well-preserved Federal interior and a collection of 19th-century agricultural buildings are among the elements of the property protected by the preservation easement.

Berry Hill, Halifax County
Donor: Howard H. Stahl
Land included: 226 acres

Berry Hill, one of the finest Greek Revival plantation complexes in the nation, was designed by John E. Johnson, a West Point graduate who also

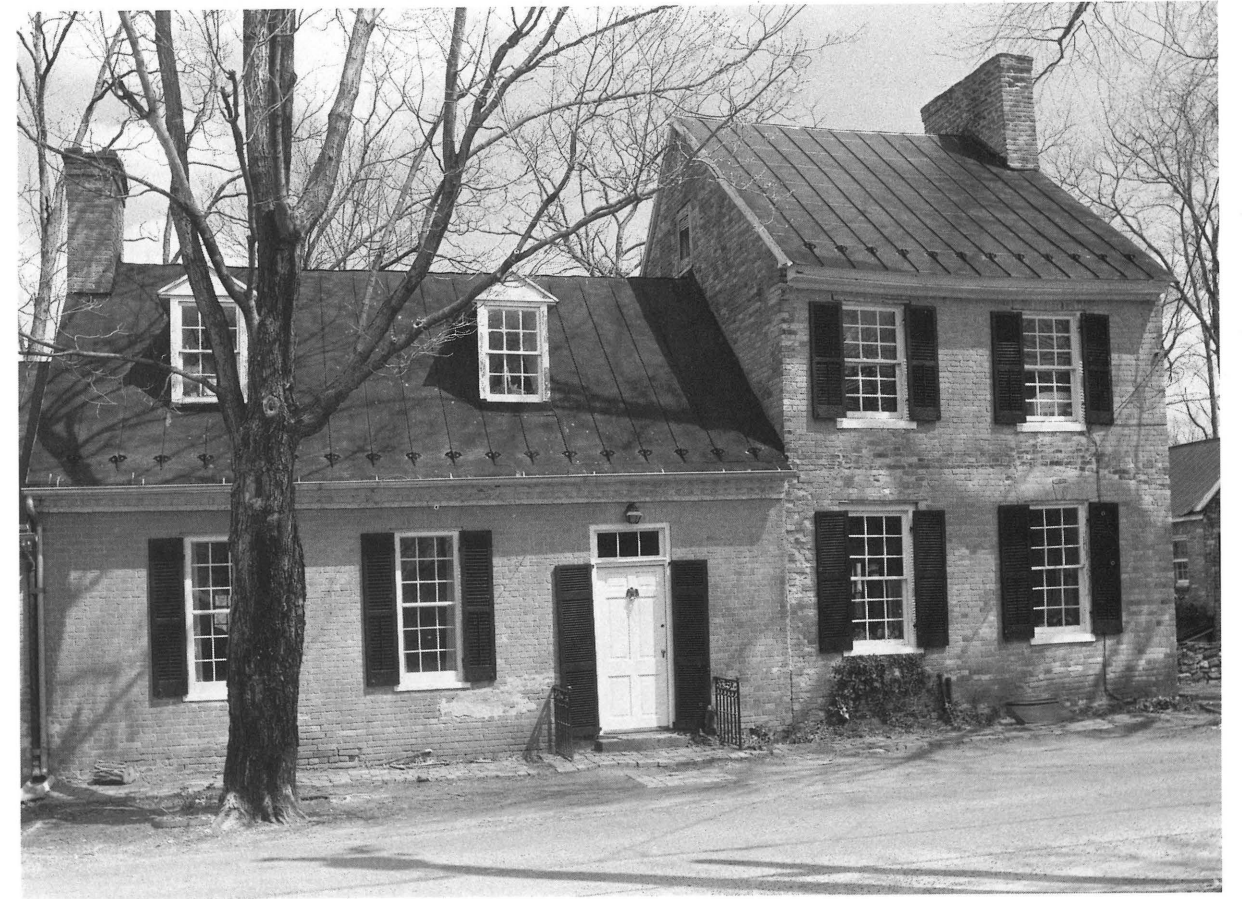
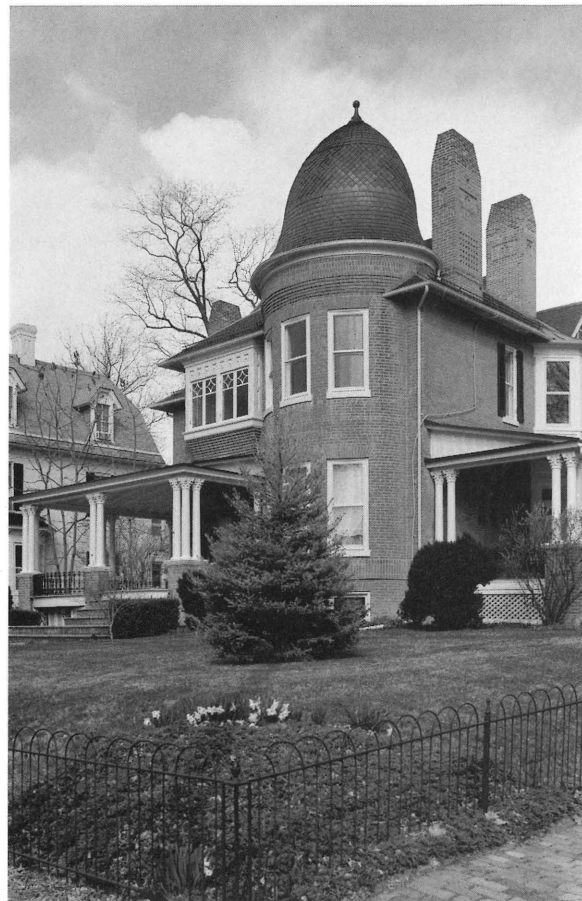


716 Holly Street and 117 South Laurel Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, City of Richmond.

The Alexander Baker House, in the Winchester Historic District, was built in the late 19th-century Queen Anne style.



Interior of the Alexander Baker House shows the unusually fine woodwork and intricate inlay flooring.



Schooley House, Waterford.

designed the Gothic Revival mansion, Staunton Hill. Berry Hill was built in 1842-44 for James Coles Bruce, a successful tobacco planter and entrepreneur. The dwelling has been described as perhaps "unequaled in architectural magnificence" in the ante-bellum South.

716 Holly Street and 117 South Laurel Street, City of Richmond
 Donor: The Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council
 Land included: 2 city lots

These two 19th-century worker residences are located in the Oregon Hill Historic District. The Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council has purchased them, renovated the dwellings and resold them to new owners who will live in the houses. The two houses are simple, two-story structures with decorative elements typical of modest housing of the era. 716 Holly Street was built in 1887; 117 South Laurel Street, a two-story double house, appears to have been constructed shortly before the Civil War.

Alexander Baker House, Winchester
 Donors: Hal and Betty Demuth
 Land included: One city lot

The Alexander Baker House is a late 19th-century Queen Anne residence in the Winchester Historic District. The dwelling features excep-

tional brick work and an imposing circular tower with two large wraparound porches. The interior of the house is highlighted by unusually fine woodwork and intricately decorated inlay flooring.

Schooley House, Waterford, Loudoun County
 Donors: George E. and Ruth S. Bentley
 Land included: town lot

An earlier easement on this property protected the land on which the Schooley House stands. The current easement will protect the house itself. The two-story section of this rambling, three-part Federal house was built ca. 1815. The one-and-one-half-story section was added shortly thereafter. It serves as an important visual element in the streetscape of the National Historic Landmark Quaker village of Waterford.

The State Survey: Key to a Successful Preservation Program for Virginia

Files on more than 25,000 archaeological and 80,000 architectural properties across the state fill the archives of the Department of Historic Resources. This may seem an impressive number, but it represents only a small fraction of the Commonwealth's rich and abundant historic resources spanning some 12,000 years. Increasing the number of recorded properties is a high priority for the Department. Because many preservation programs and efforts rely on the ability to determine the relative importance of a given property, survey is properly viewed as the foundation of the Department's preservation efforts.

The process of identifying and collecting facts on historic properties is referred to as "survey." A survey of a property typically consists of photographs, a physical examination and description and a brief history. The archives file that results from this assemblage of material is a valuable source of information for state and federal agencies, local governments and private individuals. Information is collected on a wide range of property types — archaeological sites, all kinds of buildings, structures such as bridges, cemeteries and battlefields, and objects such as signs and monuments.

The Department's ultimate survey goal is to create a comprehensive and complete inventory

"The summer kitchen/slave quarters at Wheatlands was a contributing factor in the property being identified as potentially eligible for the state and national registers," said Kris C. Tierney, Deputy Planning Director for Frederick County. "Our three-phase survey documented nearly 2,000 properties throughout Frederick County. This information will be an invaluable tool in the county's ongoing preservation efforts."



Tom Shearin, of the Powhatan Historical Society, said of the county's survey work, "The survey acts as a 'springboard' for shaping local public policy for the future. It allows for alternatives to be intelligently reviewed in such matters as local history curriculum, zoning, tourism, rural landscapes and historic management planning." Buildings such as the St. Francis DeSales School and Chapel (above), devoted to the education of black and Indian young women, will figure into the county's planning.

of the State's historic resources. The more thorough and inclusive the inventory, the better able the Department and others are to determine which properties are most significant and worthy of preservation.

Survey projects can be large or small, intensive or reconnaissance. A "reconnaissance" level survey is one where the surveyor is more selective about the properties photographed and recorded. Every antebellum property is covered; structures since 1865 that are good examples of a particular style or method of construction are included. However, unlike a comprehensive survey, the reconnaissance effort does not record every single building erected before 1940. Surveys can be conducted by professionals or interested volunteers trained by the Department. Some can be completed in days; others require years. Usually surveys are organized by geographic area — a neighborhood or a county — or by theme, as in the 1987-1989 survey of state-owned buildings. (See *Notes on Virginia*, Spring, 1990). Large survey efforts include a detailed written report that compares the properties, makes recommendations regarding their significance and treatment and relates them to the Department's



17th Street, between Atlantic and Pacific, in Virginia Beach: Two buildings of the Roland Court Office/Theatre Complex were built in 1926 by the Laskin family during one of the most active years of building construction in the resort area.

18 historical themes. The reports are an essential reference for anyone seriously interested in learning about the historic resources of an area. Frequently, interest generated by surveys will encourage land owners to seek formal historic designation of their properties as was the case for the Shelly Archaeological District in Gloucester County. (See *Notes on Virginia*, Spring, 1990). The goal is for the majority of local governments to have survey reports of local or regional scope at their disposal for use when making land-use decisions.

Between 1990 and 1992, the Department awarded grant funds to local governments interested in conducting surveys. Grants awarded to 14 local jurisdictions generated the addition of 5,875 properties to the inventory. Hanover County conducted a county-wide survey over a two-year period that identified 850 architectural resources. Somewhat smaller in scale, the Town of Wytheville is completing a neighborhood survey of 250 buildings in an area that may be a historic district. Stafford County recently completed an assessment of existing archaeological data. While not involving actual fieldwork, the appraisal will allow Stafford to document just what is already known archaeologically and to decide where future surveys are most needed. Frederick County has taken the next step by surveying more than 8,000 acres and identifying 400 archaeological sites. Spanning more than 5,000 years, these lower

Valley sites range from prehistoric Native American camps to ruins of 18th-century stone structures built by Europeans to Civil War battlefields and encampments.

The Department continues to seek local governments interested in sharing the cost of survey and planning projects with the Department. Each spring the Department asks for proposals from local governments for possible projects. The criteria for selection include, among other things, the proposal's compatibility with the Department's survey priorities, the significance and urgency of the project and the design of the project. For these shared-cost projects, the Department now takes direct responsibility for project management. The results of the survey are a benefit to the locality and the state.

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program is another avenue for local governments to conduct survey projects. Currently, 10 jurisdictions have qualified for designation as a CLG. (See *Notes on Virginia*, Fall, 1991) They compete each year for a portion of the agency's federal preservation appropriation. CLGs are encouraged to pursue survey projects since they are the logical first step in a sound preservation program.

Survey activity also grows out of the environmental review process. Whenever a federal project or "undertaking" is contemplated, the Department is given the opportunity to comment on how the project might affect historic resources. A



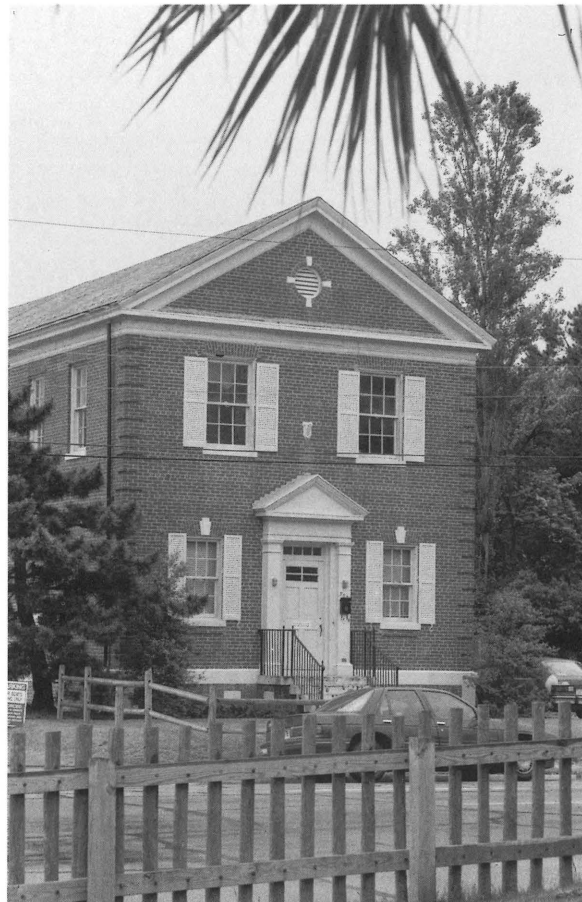
Belmead Barn, Powhatan County, was recently surveyed as a contributing resource to the Belmead estate.



"The survey 'rediscovered' for us commercial and residential architectural styles and historical themes that had been taken for granted. It focuses on the legacy of the City of Virginia Beach and the former Princess Anne County that is too often overshadowed by the construction of the 1970s and '80s building boom..." said Robert Davis, City Planner. The Cooke House stands as one of the excellent examples of early 20th-century oceanfront cottages identified in the survey.

critical first step of such a review is oftentimes a survey that identifies resources within the proposed project area. Each year thousands of properties are surveyed as part of the review process. The survey work is conducted by agencies, local governments or individuals complying with federal and/or state regulations that mandate historic properties be taken into account as part of the planning process leading to the development of a project.

The Department's inventory is supplemented by surveys conducted by staff members and volunteers. Because the staff is limited and devotes time to reviewing and assisting in surveys by others, staff surveys are likely to be small in scale and involve specific threatened properties, such as the Mount Ida Farm Complex in Buckingham County, Pejchal Hall Farm in Hanover County and The Goodman Block in the Town of Pocahontas. Each year, an impressive amount of survey work is accomplished by determined volunteers, who, armed with training from the Department, survey their own communities or neighborhoods. The West of the Boulevard Association in Richmond is one group that recently completed such a study.



As a result of its survey, the City of Virginia Beach is much more aware of its significant historic resources, such as the First Telephone Building on 22nd Street.

A critical initiative of the Department is the development and use of Integrated Preservation Software (IPS). This computer database program allows the automation of information gathered through survey and provides the means to exchange data between governmental units. A local government that undertakes a survey can then share the database with the Department and other state and Federal agencies. IPS is designed so that files can be quickly updated, expanded and exchanged. The Department is currently using IPS for architectural inventory, and plans call for its use with archaeological files in the near future.

The Department's archives are expanding steadily through the combined efforts of locally sponsored, Department initiated and volunteer survey projects. The value of this information resource to individuals and agencies concerned with the historic properties in their communities grows each year. Knowledge of what the resources are, where they are located and why they are important is the key to effective community planning for the future.

Julie L. Vosmik

Certified Historic Rehabilitations in Virginia August 1, 1991 - July 1, 1992



Renovation was completed on two massive former warehouses in Richmond's Tobacco Row apartment project: The Cameron Building, 2400 E. Cary Street, (left) and the Kinney Building, 2500 E. Cary Street (right).

Completed Rehabilitations

Alexandria		1417-1423 E. Cary Street	\$2,300,000
Col. Robert Townshend Hooe House,		Cameron Building,	
200 Prince Street	\$125,000	2400 E. Cary Street	\$8,833,127
Amherst County		Kinney Building,	
Athlone Farm, Route 4		2500 E. Cary Street	\$8,080,383
\$110,000		2411 E. Grace Street	\$50,000
Charlottesville		2605 E. Grace Street	\$80,000
Gilmore Furniture Building,		624 Holly Street	\$25,000
320 E. Main Street (Phase 2)	\$147,022	1711 E. Main Street	\$271,586
Culpeper		Market Building,	
306 N. West Street	\$80,000	23-25-27 Seventeenth Street	\$298,807
Louisa County		Old Sam's Restaurant Building,	
Medloch,		29 Seventeenth Street	\$448,21
Route 3, Trevillians	\$21,531	Roanoke	
Petersburg		608 Thirteenth Street, S.W.	\$91,200
122 N. Market Street	\$175,000	Staunton	
229 N. Sycamore Street	\$51,892	6 N. Washington Street	\$58,945
Portsmouth		Total, completed	
The Catholic Club,		rehabilitations:	\$25,747,106
450 Court Street	\$402,062		
Richmond			
316 W. Broad Street	\$230,000		
Highland Park School,			
1221 E. Brookland Park			
Boulevard	\$3,367,339		

Proposed Rehabilitations

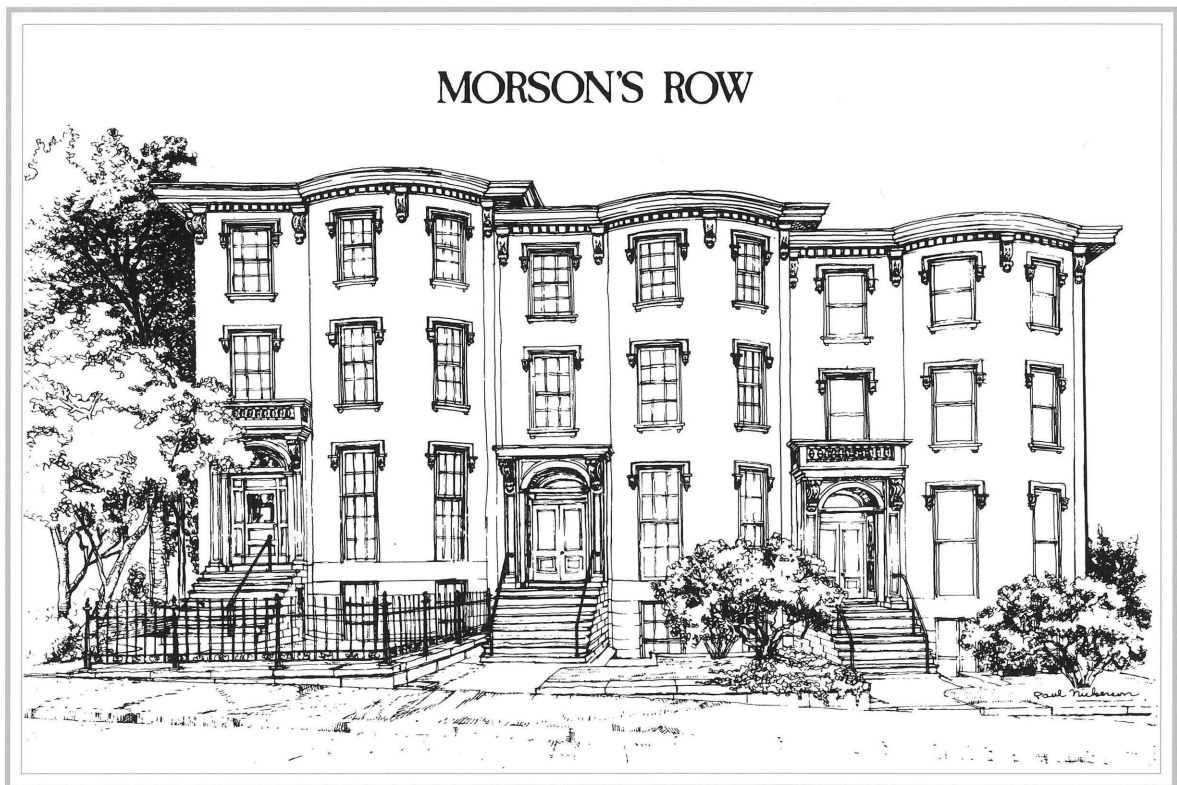
<i>Lexington</i>	
Old Schewel's Warehouse, 25 Randolph Street	\$150,000
<i>Mecklenburg County</i>	
Chase City High School, 132 Endly Street, Chase City	\$1,600,000
<i>Norfolk</i>	
130 Granby Street	\$300,000
<i>Petersburg</i>	
704-706 High Street	\$70,000
<i>Richmond</i>	
303 Brook Road	\$18,000
107 W. Clay Street	\$90,000
109 W. Clay Street	\$198,800
<i>Rockbridge County</i>	
Kennedy-Wade Mill (Wade's Mill), Route 1, Raphine	\$90,000
<i>Spotsylvania County</i>	
Prospect Hill, Route 612	\$260,000
<i>Staunton</i>	
1008 W. Beverley Street	\$20,000
The Virginia Building, 21-29 N. Central Avenue	\$370,000
15 S. Coalter Street	\$65,000
Erskine Building, 1-3 Middlebrook Avenue	\$800,000
17 N. Washington Street	\$25,000
Total, proposed rehabilitations:	\$4,056,800



Chase City High School in Mecklenburg County (above) has undergone renovation into affordable housing units (below).



Notes on Virginia



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

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PERMIT NO. 1225