

Notes on Virginia

Number 39 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Fall, 1995



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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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H. ALEXANDER WISE, JR.
Director

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Cover

A photograph of the Hotel Roanoke from around 1940. The Roanoke landmark has recently undergone extensive rehabilitation and has now been restored as the centerpiece for Roanoke's vibrant downtown historic landscape. The photograph is reproduced with the permission of the Virginia Tech Real Estate Foundation Incorporated. It appears as the cover illustration for *Peanut Soup and Spoonbread: An Informal History of Hotel Roanoke* (1994), by Donlan Piedmont. The photograph is from the collections of the Roanoke Valley History Museum.



Notes from the Director

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.

Much has happened in the two years since *Notes* last appeared. The first thing is that Virginia's Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has worked hard to explain its mission in terms that a broad spectrum of Virginians—professional preservationists and lay people alike—will find compelling. I need your help in making the case that historic preservation makes Virginia a better place in which to live and work.

Preservation promotes education and good citizenship. Living amidst the "look and feel" of history is an important part of our children's education, a reminder that they are part of a living tradition and of a community bigger than themselves. Preservation helps reknit the social fabric of communities by building pride in local history. Preservation helps establish the positive climate necessary for attitudinal change, a prerequisite for improving public safety and creating a sense of personal responsibility and community involvement.

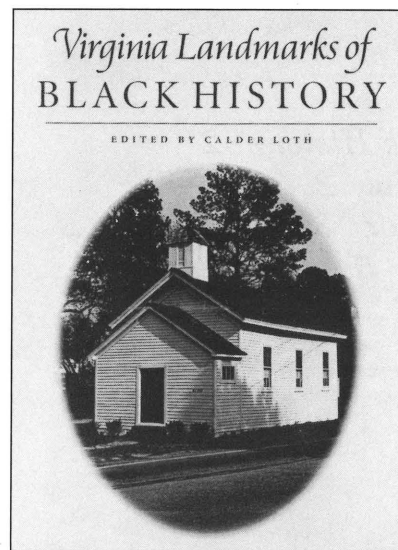
Preservation promotes economic development in three ways. It helps revitalize our communities by promoting the reuse of historic buildings to help turn neighborhoods around, stabilize them and keep them vital. It promotes tourism by assuring that historic buildings and sites are identified, preserved, developed and used. It maintains Virginia's rich historic character, an important if not fully appreciated asset in attracting outside—particularly foreign—investment. In short, preservation helps meet Virginia's economic, social, educational and moral needs. Preservation is truly part of the solution for our communities.

As you make the case for preservation, here are some developments of which you may not be aware:

- On July 24, in historic Old Town Fredericksburg, the Governor announced the Virginia History Initiative. Its aim is to maximize the

preservation, presentation and marketing of Virginia history to achieve the benefits outlined above. The Museum and Historic Sites group will explore avenues of strengthening cooperation and mutual support among the state's historic sites and institutions to make the whole of Virginia's public and private historical offerings much greater than the sum of its parts. The State Agency group will encourage preservation of state-owned historic resources and will support private and local preservation, heritage tourism and heritage education. The Preservation Partnerships group, including representatives of businesses, local governments and professions, will develop a preservation "tool kit" to promote economic development, heritage tourism and heritage education at the local level. As Virginia approaches its fifth century, we want to make the most of its nearly four centuries of history and 11,000 years of prehistory.

- In October, a new DHR regional office will open its doors in Winchester. This location was selected because of the superior level of regional commitment to preserving and capitalizing upon heritage, the level of grassroots support for preservation, and the wealth of the area's resources. A major factor in the selection was the opportunity that exists now to make Valley Civil War battlefields a national tourist and education attraction. We are looking forward to providing our customers better service. Robert Carter will head the Winchester team.
- Better customer service also means making information about historic resources more accessible to users. To accomplish this, DHR has joined with the Virginia Department of Transportation to enter files on over 130,000 historic properties, districts and sites in the Integrated Preservation Software format and make them available "on line" for local planners, state and federal agencies, libraries, consultants, property owners and scholars. For the benefit of our customers, we are also entering locational information



Virginia Landmarks of Black History

The Department of Historic Resources has recently published *Virginia Landmarks of Black History* (Carter G. Woodson Institute Series in Black Studies; University Press of Virginia). The richly illustrated book edited by Calder Loth describes the 64 sites associated with African-American history in Virginia that are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. According to the University Press of Virginia, "the sites described in this book are a testament to the contribution that African-Americans have made to Virginia history over the last four centuries." The book is available from the University Press of Virginia, (804)924-3468 for \$40.00 (hardcover) and \$18.95 (paper) plus applicable sales tax and a \$3.00 shipping fee.

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Report on the Investment Tax Credits 1993-1994

The preservation tax credits have accounted for nearly \$4 million in completed rehabilitations since August of 1993. \$1.8 million alone was spent in Richmond to bring historic buildings back into the mainstream economy of the community. \$690,000 was spent to restore the C & O Train Station Complex in the heart of historic Staunton. The Dagmar Hotel in Abingdon, with a \$670,000 restoration, now welcomes visitors to the county seat of Washington County in Southwest Virginia.

Adding to those projects already completed are 24 proposed rehabilitations valued at \$6.1 million. The largest of these projects is the Citizens Bank Building in Norfolk, estimated to cost \$3.05 million. Over \$1 million will be spent on revitalizing affordable housing along West Cary Street in Richmond for the "Cary 2000" housing project. An additional million dollars will bring two historic buildings in Richmond's Shockoe Bottom back into active use.

The investment tax credit program is responsible for saving some of Virginia's most historic buildings while at the same time returning them to practical use in the community. Enhancing the neighborhoods in which these projects are located, the rehabilitated buildings signal the commitment by their owners to restoring economic vitality to their towns and cities.

into the Geographical Information System.

- Taking preservation to the people also means encouraging Certified Local Governments to become more proactive. In the long run, we believe review boards can do more for their communities by selling the broad benefits of preservation to local business and community leaders and motivating citizens to make good decisions because they want to help the community. For the first time ever, Virginia CLGs are planning a meeting by, of and for CLGs in Fairfax County next May. We hope this will become the first annual CLG conference and will lead to a greater sense of ownership in the program on the part of CLGs.

- Last session, the General Assembly passed legislation authorizing DHR to raise private funds for special needs. We will build this new Historic Preservation Fund and use it to augment our regular programs.
- Last, but not least, the Department will continue its commitment to publishing *Notes on Virginia*, which has become a signature of the Department of Historic Resources. We will publish the magazine annually.

Much change is underway, and these changes are geared toward enhancing the totality of historic preservation efforts in Virginia. We need your ideas, your support and your help as we try to make Virginia a better place in which to live and work.



The historic Frederick County Courthouse and the traditional courthouse square and support buildings that surround it are the centerpiece of the Winchester Historic District. The Department of Historic Resources' new regional office will be located in Winchester at 104 North Braddock Street.

Ninety-five Markers Added to Historic Highway Marker System since October, 1993

Demonstrating the broad interest in bringing Virginia's significant historic sites and events to the travelling public, nearly 100 new or replacement markers have been added to the state's system of historical highway markers. Sponsors ranging from private citizens to historical societies and from local governments to corporations chose to contribute the funds necessary for the markers. In all cases, the Board of Historic Resources has reviewed and approved the marker inscriptions.

In the spring of 1994, the Department published a new and expanded edition of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*, edited by John S. Salmon, Highway Marker Coordinator for the Department. To obtain the new guidebook, call or write the University Press of Virginia, P.O. 3608, Charlottesville, Va. 22903, (804)924-3469. The book costs \$14.95 plus applicable sale tax and \$3.00 for shipping and handling.

Albemarle County
Amherst County
Bath County

Bedford County
Botetourt County
Brunswick County
Caroline County

Charles City County

Charlotte County
Chesterfield County

Cumberland County
Dinwiddie County
Emporia

Essex County
Fairfax County

Fauquier County
Fredericksburg

Hampton

Hanover County

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James River Batteau R-22

Windy Cove Presbyterian Church Q-13

The County Seat of Bath D-35

Early Bath County Courthouses D-36

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Clark Family Farm E-99

William Clark Birthplace E-100

Lott Cary Birthplace V-27

Grant's Crossing V-9

Charlotte Court House Historic District FR-9

Battery Dantzler K-201

Bermuda Hundred K-202

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Huntley E-96

Great Falls Nike Missile Site T-46

Lorton Nike Missile Site E-97

Orange and Alexandria Railroad BW-4

Grapewood Farm Engagement G-21

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Kenmore N-31

Fredericksburg Gun Manufactory N-7

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Aberdeen Gardens W-95

Mary Smith Kelsey Peake W-97

Lee's Headquarters ND-11

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Yellow Tavern E-7
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Lynchburg

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Madison County

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Manassas

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Battle of Bristoe Station G-20

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Shenandoah County

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Wise County

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Patrick Napier, Colonial Surgeon W-41

The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Fall of 1993. 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 1,600 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.



Aberdeen Gardens Historic District, Hampton

Aberdeen Gardens in Hampton was a Roosevelt Administration era planned community, designed specifically for the resettlement of African-American workers in the Newport News and Hampton area. Begun in 1934 and completed by 1937, the unique 110-acre subdivision consists of 158 single-family homes, a school, commercial and community center, and a church, all surrounded by a greenbelt area for subsistence and truck farming. The brick dwellings were designed to be traditional in appearance and modern in function; the streets were named for "respected and distinguished local Negroes." The project, sponsored by Hampton Institute and funded by the U. S. Department of the Interior, was planned and designed by Howard University's Hilyard R. Robinson (1899-1986), supervising architect, with Louis B. Walton, consulting engineer. Jesse R. Otis, also an African-American, acted as program supervisor. Hilyard Robinson was one of the best known black architect/planner of his day. Although the community was expanded in the 1940s and 1950s, and many of the earlier dwellings have undergone



Alexandria National Cemetery, Alexandria

some modification, the appearance, circulation patterns and ambience of the district retain a high degree of integrity. Aberdeen Gardens remains a historical symbol of African-American pride, occupied primarily by original homesteaders and their children and grandchildren.

On July 17, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln authorized the establishment of national cemeteries for Union officers who had died in the service of their country. Located at 1450 Wilkes Street in Alexandria, the Alexandria National Cemetery is a burial ground for Union soldiers who died in battle at Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap and at the forts surrounding Washington, D.C. The United States Government formally acquired the property, a 5.5-acre tract known as Spring Garden Farm, in 1865. The cemetery is modeled after government specifications for Civil War-era national cemeteries. Surrounded by a red sandstone wall, the grounds are entered through 12-foot-wide ornamental wrought and cast iron gates. A white marble stone



The Anchorage, Northumberland County



Buffalo Presbyterian Church, Prince Edward County



Burlington, Orange County



Cedar Hill, Rockbridge County



Azurest South, Chesterfield County



Surviving walls of the nail factory on Belle Isle, City of Richmond

with a rounded top marks each of the 4,066 graves. The grounds include a brick Italianate utility building and a Second Empire-style superintendent's lodge built in 1887 on the site of a previous lodge. A special bronze monument recognizes four officers of the Quartermaster Corps who drowned in the Rappahannock River on April 24, 1865, in pursuit of President Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. The cemetery was officially closed on May 15, 1967.

A rare survival of colonial architecture on Virginia's Northern Neck, the **Anchorage** stands on a 35-acre tract on Mill Creek in Northumberland County. The early portion of the house, a one-and-one-half story

frame gambrel-roof structure, is defined by a massive, double-shouldered exterior end chimney. Isaac Hurst and his wife Winifred built the original section of the house which was a three-bay, side passage plan structure during the third quarter of the 18th century. A nephew, Isaac Hurst, Jr., remodelled the house in the early years of the 19th century, adding federal woodwork and mantels. In 1856, William C. Kemp enlarged the house with a substantial two-story wing embellished in the popular Greek Revival style. A rare 19th-century corncrib, possibly built by Kemp, and a cemetery complete the complex of historic elements on the property. John A. Byrne purchased the Anchorage in 1930, and the property remains in the Byrne family today.

Azurest South in Chesterfield County was the home of Amaza Lee Meredith (1895-1984), one of the country's few black female architects. Meredith was a highly respected professor at Virginia State University, founding and chairing the Fine Arts Department in the early 1930s. Her one-story, flat-roofed, white-painted stucco residence is located on the eastern edge of the university campus. Built in 1939 by Petersburg contractor Russell Holmes, the house is a mature example of the International Style, featuring clean lines, asymmetrical massing and a complete lack of applied ornament. Horizontal glass-block ribbon windows accentuate the house's curved corners. The windows, carport and entrance canopies, and plain metal coping and steel pipe rails on the roof terrace are all painted a bright turquoise, or azure, blue. The interior features colorful, vivid patterning of floors, walls and ceilings, highlighted by African-American motifs. Although Meredith was trained as an artist and teacher, her designs reflect a knowledge of both traditional and current architectural trends. In addition to homes in Virginia and Texas, Meredith designed Azurest North, a vacation community for African-Americans at Sag Harbor on Long Island, New York.

Belle Isle, a 54-acre island in the rapids of the James River, has played a significant role in the history of Richmond, Virginia, and the nation. Captain John Smith explored Belle Isle in 1607; the first William Byrd and his heirs owned the island for over 100 years; and by the early 19th century it was serving as an important manufacturing site when a nail factory was built there in 1814. But it was during the Civil War that Belle Isle gained its national recogni-

tion as a prisoner-of-war camp for Union soldiers. The terrible conditions for prisoners were rivaled only by Andersonville during the war years, and the northern press decried the cruelty accorded Union troops in graphic terms in the years immediately after the war. After the war, the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Company continued the long history of industrial activity on the island until it closed in 1972. Several ruins from the manufacturing era survive, along with foundations associated with quarrying activities, stone piers of bridges that connected the island with the mainland, and the ruins of the 1904 Virginia Electric Power Company generating plan. Today, Belle Isle is a popular park and recreation area for the City of Richmond.

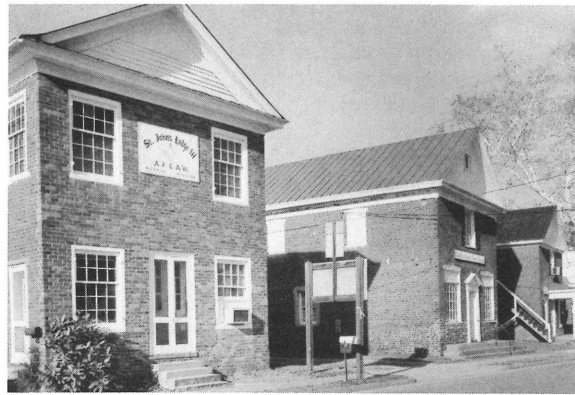
The Buffalo Presbyterian Church is a modest, simply-detailed frame building in Prince Edward County. Documentary and architectural evidence suggest that the church was built around 1804. As originally built the church had separate front entrances for men and women; the entrance was reoriented early in the 20th century, and a vestibule was added in 1931. The congregation of Buffalo Church was formed in 1739, making it the earliest extant congregation in Southside Virginia. The church building is a typical but increasingly rare example of the vernacular meetinghouse-style houses of worship of the period, with the interior retaining its wood floors, plank ceiling, paneled box pews and wood-burning stoves. The cemetery located south of the church possesses a number of stone markers, the earliest of which is date 1832. During the antebellum period the church was closely associated with Hampden-Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary. John Holt Rice, founder of the seminary, regularly preached from the Buffalo Church pulpit in the 1820s, and Joseph R. Wilson, father of President Woodrow Wilson, was a visiting minister while serving on the faculty at the college.

Burlington is a two-story frame plantation house situated on a 200-acre farm in western Orange County. In the late 18th century, the farm was part of the extensive land holdings of Ludwell Grymes. Grymes's son-in-law, Walker Maury, operated a private school at Burlington that attracted students from all parts of Virginia. One of these was future statesman John Randolph of Roanoke. James Newman purchased Burlington from the Chancery Court in 1796. The main house, the second to exist

on the property, was built in 1851 for his son James Barbour Newman. Nearby Barboursville was named for Newman's uncle, Governor James Barbour. George H. Stockdon, carpenter, and William H. Routt, bricklayer, built Burlington using slave and free-black labor. All wood and brick building materials were harvested and produced on the property. Unlike most Virginia I-houses, Burlington is based almost entirely on pattern-book principles. The Greek Revival detailing, including the order of the portico, front door case and interior details, are derived from the 1830 edition of Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*. The one Virginia-specific detail is the Jeffersonian Chinese lattice railing on the second-floor balcony, similar to that found on Pavilion II of the University of Virginia.

Located in eastern Rockbridge County, **Cedar Hill** is a prosperous 46-acre farm. The house sits at the top of a hill near an old valley trail along the Maury River, commanding a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Cedar Hill was constructed in 1821 as a basic two-story I-house with a coursed limestone foundation and Flemish-bond brick walls. The Federal-style house features a symmetrical, five-bay arrangement, front and rear porches and a gable roof. Additions built in 1827 and 1971 are in keeping with the original architecture. Cedar Hill retains fine interior woodwork, including six-paneled doors, paneled wainscoting and chair rails. The four hearths of the house feature large wooden mantels with a distinctive folk motif that may have been designed by slaves. The current property, reduced in size during a 1926 subdivision, retains two early 19th-century log buildings and five early 20th-century agricultural buildings. A section of an old road bed and the remains of an early dwelling are also contributing sites. Located in its pristine pastoral setting, Cedar Hill has been continuously kept in good repair since the early 19th century.

The Charlotte Court House Historic District is a rare surviving example of a rural Virginia courthouse town. Centered on two main streets are the courthouse square, a tavern, two churches, three schools and several residences and commercial buildings, all representing early 19th-century to early 20th-century architectural styles. The well-preserved courthouse complex includes the handsome brick Roman Revival-style courthouse with tetrastyle Tuscan portico, two county clerk's offices, the regis-



Charlotte Court House Historic District, Charlotte County



Clifton, Rockbridge County



Interior of Coan Baptist Church, Northumberland County



Cuckoo, Louisa County

trar's office, the county jail and a Confederate Civil War monument. The courthouse, designed by Thomas Jefferson and completed by local contractor John Percival in 1823, served as a model for numerous Roman Revival-style courthouses built in central Virginia in the 19th century. One of the town's oldest surviving structures is the Brick Tavern, a two-and-one-half-story, Federal-style, Flemish-bond brick building built about 1820. Prominent residences include Diamond Hill, an 1840 Greek Revival-style dwelling, and the W. B. Ramsey House, an unusual example of the Gothic Revival style. The Old Presbyterian Manse was the home of Edward P. Terhune, pastor of Village Presbyterian Church, and his wife, Mary Virginia Terhune, who published novels, short stories, travel books and histories under the pen name of Marion Harland. Two multi-acre farms, Wynyard and Villeview, comprise the western half of the historic district. Throughout the 20th century, local philanthropist David K. E. Bruce (1898-1977) donated funds for remodeling existing buildings and constructing new buildings in the district. Bruce's contributions include the Charlotte County Public Library and several Colonial Revival-style public facilities.

Clifton, built about 1815 near Lexington in Rockbridge County, is an important local example of Federal-style architecture. The large, seven-bay, two-story brick dwelling stands on a steep hill overlooking the Maury River. The facade features a 20th-century, Greek Revival-style portico designed by

Charlottesville architect Thomas W. C. Craven. Original pine flooring and Flemish-bond brickwork in an unusual salmon color define the interior and exterior of the dwelling. Clifton was the home of Major John Alexander, a prosperous farmer and veteran of the War of 1812. John Alexander served as trustee of nearby Washington College (present-day Washington and Lee University) from 1812 to 1853. Shortly after his death, his wife sold Clifton to William Preston Johnston, a young lawyer from Louisville, Kentucky, who had been Jefferson Davis's aide-de-camp during the Civil War. Invited by General Robert E. Lee to join the Washington College faculty, William Johnston served as full professor until 1872. During his years at Clifton, Johnston wrote a biography of his father, famed Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston. Later, Johnston served with distinction as the first president of Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana.

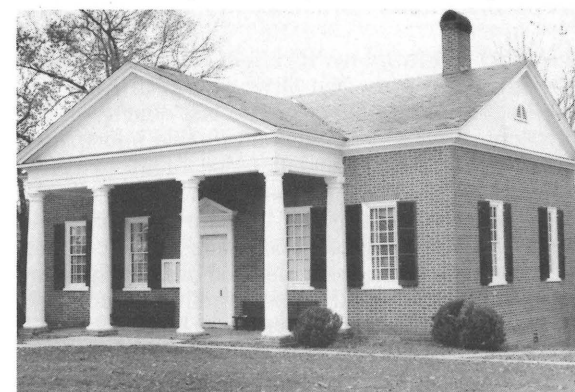
The **Coan Baptist Church** in Northumberland County was built in 1846 to serve the growing congregation of Wicomico Baptist Church which had been formed in 1804. It reflects the Baptist revival that swept the Northern Neck and Tidewater Virginia during the middle years of the century. Under the leadership and guidance of Reverend Jeremiah Bell Jeter, the congregation had grown dramatically, and it was during his pastorate that Wicomico built its first campground in 1832. At the time the Coan Baptist Church was built, the 44" X 70" brick, classically-inspired building was the

largest church on the Northern Neck. The construction of the church itself was a cooperative effort, with many members of the congregation taking an active part. The total cost was \$900, a substantial sum in the 1840s. Modest renovations and alterations to the church's interior reflect the current congregation's commitment to the preservation of this ecclesiastical building.

Located on 156 acres along Route 33 in Louisa County, **Cuckoo** was home to the Pendletons, prominent Louisa County doctors. This two-story brick dwelling demonstrates a unique blend of original Federal-style details and early-20th-century Colonial Revival renovations. Original Federal-style mantels and interior decorative woodwork are among its other notable features. The property includes two 19th-century frame buildings used as doctors' offices; a 19th-century frame smokehouse; a late 19th/early 20th-century octagonal well house; a 20th-century frame barn; and a 20th-century frame garage. Henry Pendleton constructed the house in 1819. Dr. Philip Barbour Pendleton raised the one-story rear addition to two stories and added a one-story porch in 1839. Dr. Eugene Pendleton renovated the house in 1910, replacing the old Victorian-era porch with the present neoclassical portico and changing the roof covering from wood shingle to slate. Cuckoo was the site of an old tavern owned by Dr. Robert Barret in the early 1780s; it was from this tavern that Captain John "Jack" Jouett Jr. rode on horseback to Monticello on the night of June 3, 1781, to warn Thomas Jefferson and other Revolutionary leaders about approaching British forces.

William A. Howard, an associate of Thomas Jefferson's master builder, Dabney Cosby, Sr., built the **Cumberland County Courthouse** in 1818. Designed in the Jeffersonian Roman-Classical style, the one-story rectangular brick building features a finely executed Tuscan portico with a full entablature. The interior consists of a courtroom, judge's room and jury room. Commemorative marble panels with the names of Cumberland County's Confederate troops are located on two of the courtroom walls. Howard also designed the small brick clerk's office east of the courthouse. Built between 1818 and 1821, the building features an elaborate Doric entablature with triglyphs and a portico supported by unusual paired octagonal columns. Also located on the courthouse green is the original county jail, a 19th-century well and a Confederate Civil

Cumberland County Courthouse, Cumberland County

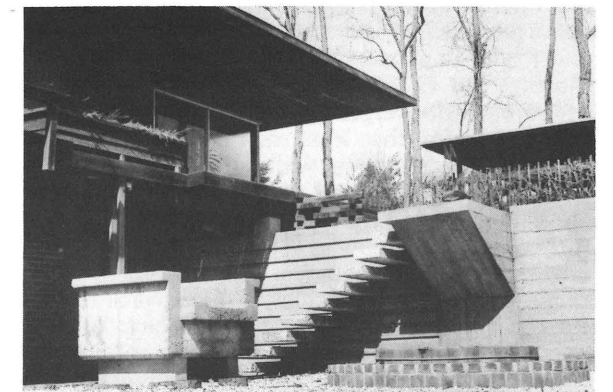


War memorial. Several prominent Virginia lawyers, including Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Edward Carrington and Richard Randolph, practiced law at the Cumberland County Courthouse. Records span 245 years of governmental and legal proceedings and include the records of the notorious trial of the Bizarre sisters.

The **Currie House** is an exceptional example of modern residential architecture in Montgomery County. Leonard Currie designed the house in 1960. A former student and apprentice of Harvard architects Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, Currie assisted in reconstruction of the Mayan Ruinas de Copan, supervised construction of two national airports in Central America and organized and directed the Interamerican Housing and Planning Center of the Organization of American States in Bogota, Columbia. Virginia Polytechnic Institute selected him to chair the Department of Architecture, and he moved his family to Blacksburg, Virginia, in the 1950s. Familiar with the traditional historical styles that dominated Virginia's domestic architecture, Currie set out to design a house that was innovative and visually unique. The simple, compact, functional form of the Currie House embodies the aesthetic principles of the Modern Movement, or International Style. The one-and-one-half-story square residence, constructed of wood, glass and locally-made brick, features an open-plan room arrangement surrounding a central brick chimney and service core. The interior was inspired by the architectural designs of Louis Kahn and Frank Lloyd Wright. The Currie House is known locally as the "Pagoda House" because of its enormous, pyramid-shaped roof. Currie designed the roof to provide the house with solar heating. The Currie House has been recognized as one of the finest high-style modern houses in Southwest Virginia, earning the First Honor Award in the American Institute of Architects' Homes for Better Living Awards in 1962 and the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects' "Test of Time" Award in 1982.

The **Danville National Cemetery** at 721 Lee Street in Danville is an oblong-shaped cemetery surrounded by a 4-foot stone wall and entered through 8-foot wrought-iron gates. Along with a number of other federal burial grounds in Virginia, the cemetery was authorized in December 1866 to receive the remains of Union soldiers who died in the large Confederate Prison at Danville. Prisoners from virtually every

Currie House, Blacksburg, Montgomery County





Danville National Cemetery, Danville

Union state were confined in seven tobacco warehouses; under the crowded conditions, many of the prisoners died of pneumonia and a disease similar to scurvy. It is believed over 1,100 known and 143 unknown Civil War soldiers are buried there. There are four group burials at Danville for men who died in France, Italy, and Honduras during World War II. A bronze plaque mounted on an old cannon bears the inscription: "United States Military Cemetery, Danville, established August 14, 1867."

The **Ebenezer Baptist Churches**, located near Bloomfield in southwestern Loudoun County, are an unusually well-preserved pair of Baptist churches. The Old Ebenezer Church is a one-story vernacular stone building probably built before 1769 on land owned by Samuel Butcher. Known as Butcher's Meeting House, the building was originally used by both Old School and New School Baptist congregations. By the 1830s in Virginia, differences in philosophy caused divisions among church members in many Baptist congregations. Those who adhered to traditional church practices were called Old School or Primitive Baptists; those who accepted new ideas and favored independence among church members were called New School Baptists. The New School Baptists built a separate place of worship next to the Old Church in 1855. The New Ebenezer Church is a one-story stuccoed stone building with an elaborate Greek Revival-style pedimented portico and a colorful, decorative interior, that provide a striking contrast to the austerity of the Old Church. The dominant feature of the New Church's interior is the trompe l'oeil painting that suggests an apse behind the lectern, the work of American landscape painter Lucien Whiting Powell. The Old Ebenezer Church was the scene of Civil War activities. Meetings at the Old Church were suspended from 1861 to 1865 due to the pastor's imprisonment by Federal troops in an effort to drain support from Colonel John Singleton Mosby. The Old Church may have been the site where Mosby's Rangers divided the Federal payroll captured during the Greenback Raid of 1864. The two church cemeteries, with surrounding walls of native field stone, contain an interesting collection of gravestones dating from 1800 to the present.

Fairview was the home of Samuel Alsop (1776-1859), a Spotsylvania County builder, planter and entrepreneur. Alsop built the two-story, Federal-style, central-passage-plan residence in 1837. The house features a massive one-story entrance porch



Ebenezer Baptist Churches, Loudoun County; courtesy of Richard Cheek

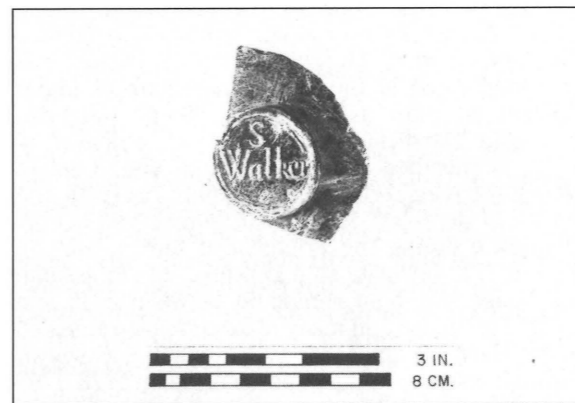
with an intricately carved pattern of sunbursts and squares on the frieze. This pattern, also found on the cornice and interior mantels, was Alsop's architectural trademark. Two Greek Revival-style porches were added during a mid-19th-century renovation. Special glazed header bricks in the east end chimneys, inscribed "1837" and "S. A.," indicate the construction date of the house and the initials of the builder. During his 30-year career, Alsop constructed nine other houses in the Fredericksburg area. He was also involved in various business enterprises, from owning a tavern in Spotsylvania to operating a mill on his Fairview plantation. A rectangular brick servants quarter is the only remaining dependency.

The **Falling Creek Iron Works** site (44CF7) in Chesterfield County dates to the period of the Virginia Company (1607-1624). The iron works represent the earliest initiative of iron production in Virginia and the first successful integrated iron production facility in English North America. The site contains significant archaeological data that has the potential to provide important information about the first iron production in the colony, including processes, products and site composition and construction techniques. The exploitation of natural resources was a principal objective of the Virginia Company, anxious to provide a tangible return on its investment in the new world. Records reveal that the iron works successfully produced a sample of iron ore in 1620. Several metallurgical assays of specimens recovered from the site revealed that the iron had been in a molten state, which required a furnace temperature of at least 1500 degrees. Archaeological investigations have identified discrete charcoal and slag deposits, structural remains, and artifacts that have the potential to provide information about the first iron industry in the colony.

The **Fort Mattapony/Ryefield Archaeological Site** is located at Locust Grove Farm in King and Queen County. Dating from the last quarter of the 17th century, the site contains valuable information about the settlement and defense of the Virginia frontier. Fort Mattapony was one of four small military complexes built by the Virginia government in 1679. Designed to protect colonists from neighboring Indian tribes, the fort consisted of a sturdy frame storehouse and a small frame ammunition building. As the frontier became more secure, families built dwellings near the fort locations. Ryefield was the late 17th-century home of Lieutenant Colonel



Detail of the elaborate cornice of Fairview, Spotsylvania County



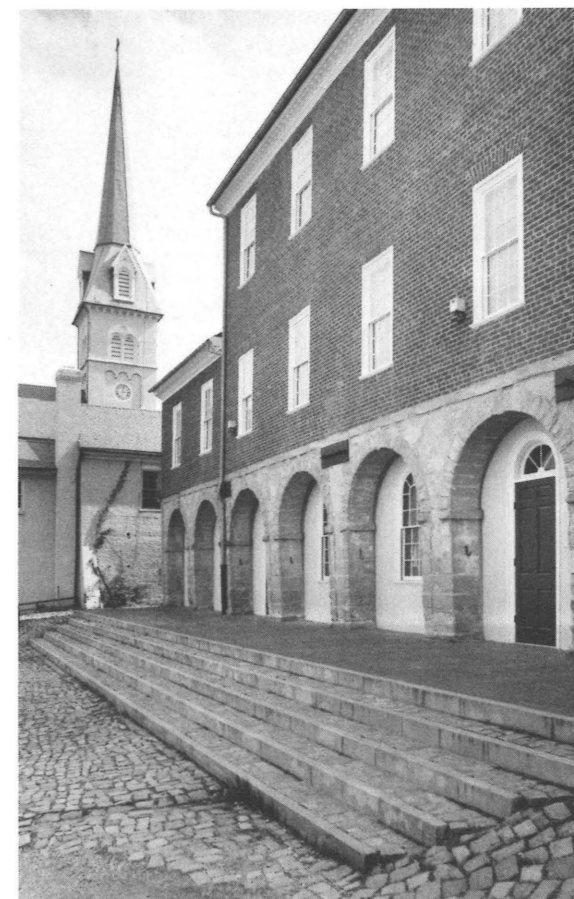
Bottle seal from the Fort Mattapony/Ryefield Archaeological Site, King and Queen County

Thomas Walker. Archaeological evidence suggests that the house was destroyed by fire in the mid-1700s. Discoveries at the site include various ceramic artifacts, English clay pipestems, case bottle fragments, hand-wrought nails, shell and bone. The Fort Mattapony component may provide information about the architectural design and living conditions of a typical 17th-century frontier fort. The Ryefield component may answer questions concerning the health, diet, economic and social status of the Walker family and may illustrate how they adapted to the harsh frontier environment. The site has the potential to reveal important information about the social interactions among the European colonists, African-American slaves and Native American tribes that inhabited the area.

The **Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square** is the only surviving example of an antebellum government, commercial and recreational facility in Virginia. Built between 1814 and 1816 on the site of an earlier building, the Town Hall is a two-story, Federal-style, rectangular building with flanking one-story wings and a simple facade of Flemish-bond brickwork with sandstone arches. Sandstone steps lead down to Market Square, a brick-paved courtyard at the rear of the building. The complex, based on an 18th-century English design, successfully combines the functions of both market house and administrative building. Craftsmen and vendors set up stalls and sold their goods in the open, arcaded lower level. Fredericksburg's political leaders



Falling Creek Ironworks Archaeological Site, Chesterfield County



Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square, Fredericksburg

and social elite held public meetings, assemblies and dances in the upper level. Businesses and social organizations rented the wings for office space. Although the marketing aspects of the building ceased with the development of produce stores, the Town Hall continued to serve as the center of local government until 1982. In 1988, the building was renovated for a local museum and cultural center.

The **GW Jeep Site**, located on the border between Highland County, Virginia, and Pocahontas County, West Virginia, was once a convenient camping place for prehistoric travelers. Archaeological evidence suggests that the site was used from the Middle



Hunting Quarter, Sussex County



Josephine City School, Clarke County

The McFadden House in the Kennedy-Wade's Mill Historic District, Rockbridge County



King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell House, Bristol



Archaic (c. 5,000 B.C.) through the Late Archaic (c. 1,000 B.C.) periods. The site was also used as a lithic workshop, as indicated by large amounts of rock and the remains of a hearth or earth oven found there. The presence of non-local rock and raw materials may give archaeologists an opportunity to learn more about prehistoric trading methods. Low gaps in the mountains, such as the GW Jeep Site, were common; however, most of them have been destroyed by the construction of modern roads. The GW Jeep Site is a rare surviving example that has the potential to provide information about the activities and behavior patterns of the region's prehistoric peoples.

Hunting Quarter stands on a 517-acre farm in Sussex County. The mid-to-late-18th-century frame dwelling is distinguished with a gambrel roof and two exterior end chimneys. A small frame smoke house completes the grouping of historic buildings. The land on which Hunting Quarter is located was first mentioned in the private notebook of Major William N. Blow as owned by Henry Harrison. Benjamin Harrison, whose will was probated in 1745, bequeathed this land to his son, Captain Henry Harrison, brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, of Berkeley. Henry Harrison served at Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War; he died in 1772 intestate so it is reasonable to assume the house was built sometime between 1745 and 1772. The house and many of its contents remained in the Harrison family for over a century as shown through inventories taken of the estate in 1772, 1798 and 1853. Little altered over its nearly 225-year history, Hunting Quarter is a significant resource for the study of rural Virginia in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Located in the community of Josephine City on the outskirts of Berryville, Clarke County, the **Josephine City School** is a singular example of a Reconstruction-era black schoolhouse. Built around 1882, the two-room frame schoolhouse was erected with contributions of labor and money from the local black community. Josephine City School served as an elementary school until 1930 when the structure was moved a short distance to serve as classroom space for the new Clarke County Training School. Constructed as part of the self-contained community of Josephine City, it was one of only seven African-American schools in Clarke County. The community of Josephine City was established in 1870 through the generosity of a local farmer and former slaveholder, Edward McCormick. Following his death and a will that stated his wife might sell any part of his estate, 31 acres of land were auctioned to black residents of the county. It is surmised that the community was named for Josephine Williams, who purchased two of the lots. Oral tradition declares that Edward McCormick, a Virginia native who was educated at Princeton, was very sympathetic to his slaves; Josephine Williams was one of his slaves. The school building is a testament to the efforts of Clarke County's African-American community to improve its educational facilities and opportunities.

The **Kennedy-Wade's Mill Historic District** represents a typical 19th-century Shenandoah Valley mill community. Nestled among the rolling hills of western Rockbridge County, the site includes the Kennedy-Wade Mill, a miller's house, an assistant



La Riviere, Radford



La Vue, Spotsylvania County

millers house, a frame I-house, a brick farmhouse and several outbuildings. The Kennedy-Wade Mill is the oldest operating water-powered grist mill in the region. Constructed of coursed-rubble limestone and wood, the building contains an original third-floor hoist and a grinder for buckwheat and corn. The miller's house (ca. 1850, 1900) and the assistant miller's house, (ca. 1900) stand nearby, with the latter following the local custom of being built into a bank. The Charles Wade House, built in 1913, is a two-story I-house with a full-width front porch and clapboard siding. The oldest house on the property is the McFadden House, a bank-sited, two-story, Federal-style dwelling built about 1793, with an asymmetrical Flemish-bond brick facade. Andrew Kennedy originally owned the 113-acre tract that comprises the mill district. After his death in 1810, the brick farmhouse and sawmill passed to his daughter, Rachel, and her husband, John McFadden. Kennedy's sons operated the grist mill until 1846, when Henry Jones, a prosperous farmer in nearby Brownsburg, added the mill to his extensive land holdings. In 1877, William Lucas rebuilt the mill, which had burned in the 1870s. The mill was later rented to James Wade who ultimately acquired the property. The Wade family has owned and operated the Kennedy-Wade Mill for most of the 20th century.

The **King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell House** is one of the finest examples of late-Victorian Italianate architecture in Bristol, Virginia. Located at 54 King Street on Solar Hill, this two-story, gable-roofed, brick dwelling overlooks the downtown central business district. The house is named for the families who constructed significant sections of the dwelling in the 19th and 20th centuries. Colonel James King, an Irish immigrant and founder of the first ironworks in Tennessee, probably built the original I-house around 1820. New York banker John J. Lancaster purchased the estate in 1874 and added an Italianate section in 1881 that featured octagonal bay windows, interior chimneys and brick walls laid in a rare staggered Flemish garden wall bond. In 1891, H. E. McCoy purchased the estate and commissioned the architectural firm of Beaver, Hoffmeister, and Mould in Bristol, Tennessee, to remodel the Lancaster House and build an addition to the rear. Outstanding features of the 1892 brick addition included a Colonial Revival front porch and a parlor fireplace with a mantelpiece and hearth made of dark variegated Tennessee marble. The walls of the entire house were painted with a red brick stain at this

time. Joseph D. Mitchell made the final changes to the house in 1903. Mitchell hired the Bristol architectural firm of Hoffmeister and Doriot to remodel the first floor of the original dwelling and add a two-story, hip-roofed service ell to the rear. A frame barn on the estate dates to around 1900. The King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell House displays a museum-like quality in its interior, with early 20th-century furnishings, fixtures, decorative wall treatments and accessories.

An imaginative Queen Anne-style residence, **La Riviere** sits on the banks of the New River in Radford, Virginia. A local contractor built this rambling brick and stucco house between 1892 and 1893 for Radford businessman William Ingles. A noted railroad engineer in the southeastern United States, Ingles designed the curved bridge of the Norfolk and Western Railroad over the New River in Radford and assisted in construction of the Virginia-Carolina Railway from Abingdon to Damascus, Virginia. The ancestors of William Ingles were among the first European settlers in the New River Valley; Mary Draper Ingles was the famous survivor of the Drapers Meadow Massacre of 1755 and the subject of a popular Indian captivity narrative. William Ingles designed La Riviere with both medieval and late Victorian concepts of architectural composition in mind. The house features elements that reflect Ingles's Scotch-Irish origins, such as a three-story battlemented tower, a strongly fortified front door and a baronial front hall. The house's combination of inglenooks, halls and staircases suggests Ingles's familiarity with pattern books from the 1880s that showcased similar architectural designs for traditional English country houses. La Riviere was constructed on the site of an early house, also called La Riviere, that burned before its completion in the early 1890s. The estate includes a 19th-century frame cook's house, an icehouse and the remains of several turn-of-the-century outbuildings. With its original exterior form and its original interior details intact, La Riviere is one of the finest examples of Queen Anne-style architecture in Radford.

La Vue is a 60-acre farm located in rural Spotsylvania County. The estate began as a 1,334-acre tract bought by George and Lucy Alsop from James Somerville in 1811. It is believed that their eldest son, John F. Alsop, built the two-story, Greek Revival-style dwelling around 1848. The central-passage-plan house demonstrates a high quality of



Locustville, Lancaster County



Loretta, Fauquier County



Maiden Spring, Tazewell County



Malvern, Albemarle County



Loretto, Wytheville, Wythe County

craftsmanship, with Aquia sandstone masonry sills, elaborately carved mantels and ornate stenciling on the walls and ceilings. The grounds surrounding the house include a pine-log servants' quarters, a brick well house and the Alsop family cemetery containing 13 graves dating from 1852 to 1915. The plantation flourished during the early years of Alsop's ownership, but rising labor costs and the increasingly high gravel content of the soil made farming unprofitable after the Civil War. In the 1860s, Dr. William Samuel Alsop established a medical practice at La Vue. Herman and Olive Alsop Swanson restored the dwelling property in the early 20th century.

Locustville (1855) in Lancaster County is one of the few surviving, relatively unaltered examples of 19th-century Greek Revival architecture on Virginia's Northern Neck. The tract of land on which Locustville stands originally belonged to Charles Rogers, one of the wealthiest landowners in Lancaster County before the Civil War. Rogers bequeathed the land to his son, John A. Rogers, in 1841. The family's first residence on the estate burned in 1854, prompting John Rogers to hire architect F. A. Pierce to build Locustville. However, Rogers' inability to adjust to a system of paid labor following the war caused Locustville to enter into a long period of decline. Currently being restored to its original prosperity, Locustville will always serve as a reminder of the economic upheaval of the plantation South in the late 19th century.

Loretta in Fauquier County began as a two-story, single-pile farmhouse constructed of Flemish-bond

brick on a full stone basement. Frances Edmonds, widow of Colonel Elias Edmonds, built the house in the early 19th century using \$5,000 her husband had received for his service in the Revolutionary War. The house was named Edmonium in his honor. Edmonds's granddaughter, Frances Edmonds Grayson, inherited the house in 1825, and her husband, Richard H. Foote, doubled its size by adding a two-story frame addition across the back. The Scott family changed the estate's name to Loretta in the 1880s. John Gaines, a Warrenton banker, purchased Loretta in 1907. Within a year, he and his wife Cordelia had transformed it into a sophisticated Colonial Revival-style mansion. The interior features two finely carved Federal-style mantels and a cooking hearth that survives from the original farmhouse. The surrounding property includes a 19th-century smokehouse and well, and two tenant houses, two barns and a corncrib, all dating to the early 20th century.

Wytheville's **Loretto** is associated with William A. Stuart, older brother of Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, who served as deputy clerk of the Wythe County Circuit Court from 1851 to 1861 and operated a company that was the largest producer of salt for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Stuart built the two-story brick dwelling that forms the core of Loretto in 1852. His son, Henry Carter Stuart, governor of Virginia (1914-1918), is believed to have been born at Loretto in 1855. William Stuart sold the house in 1856 to Benjamin and Nancy Floyd, who named it Loretto after the Loreto shrine in Italy. Benjamin R. Floyd served in the Virginia House of Delegates and the Virginia State Senate. The house was enlarged in the 1880s with the addition of several rooms and a Second Empire-style slate mansard roof. Archibald and Susie Stuart Campbell bought the property in 1888. Archibald Campbell was a Wytheville judge and the founder and principal of the Wytheville Male Academy, whose students sometimes boarded in the attic rooms at Loretto. The Campbells made several additions to the house, most notably the monumental Doric portico and the diamond-muntin windows. Campbell's son, Stuart B. Campbell, added a pergola and porte cochere to the house in 1927. Like its exterior, Loretto's interior features an unusual combination of architectural styles and details. Greek Revival mantels, door and window trim exist along with an elaborate Victorian staircase, Colonial Revival-style china cabinets and tripartite Federal-

style mantels that came from an earlier Wytheville house. The grounds surrounding the house include a frame dwelling, a log smokehouse and a rare double-pen log dwelling that housed the Stuart family during Loretto's construction.

Maiden Spring serves as a rare example of a remarkably intact antebellum plantation in southwestern Tazewell County. This 600-acre farm consists of a central dwelling, a large barn, a group of outbuildings and agricultural buildings, a schoolhouse and a cemetery with several finely carved marble tablets. An abundant spring, flowing from a nearby cave, gives the farm its name. A significant feature of the property is its division into a system of smaller field units called boundaries, each designated by a name descriptive of its use. The southern boundary is named Mountain for its mountainous pasture; the southwest boundary is named Evergreen because its grassy slope remains green all winter. Adjoining boundaries are called Big Field, Mill Hill, Flood Bottom, Sugar Camp and Hugh Young Meadow (named for a nearby landowner). The survival of this 18th-century system of named field enclosures is unusual in Virginia. The main house is a two-story frame structure with a central passage plan. Its two-story pedimented porches, elaborately carved exterior woodwork and well-preserved interiors make it one of the most architecturally refined homes in the area. The cluster of contributing buildings to the north of the house includes an antebellum slave house and summer kitchen, a mid-19th-century hewn frame barn, a late 19th-century schoolhouse, three late-19th or early-20th century farm buildings and an early 20th-century frame meat house. Descendants of Welsh Quaker immigrants, the Bowen family has lived at Maiden Spring for seven generations. They first settled on the property in the 1760s. Rees Bowen is credited with discovering prehistoric pictographs near the summit of Paint Lick Mountain while scouting the Upper Clinch River. Rees Tate Bowen inherited Maiden Spring in 1834 and built the present house on the property in 1838. Maiden Spring became the first local post office in Tazewell County in 1833.

Malvern is an exquisitely detailed Federal-period house near Ivy in western Albemarle County. The quality woodwork on both the exterior and interior of the dwelling, the fine sense of proportion and scale and the extensive use of Flemish bond brick work are hallmarks of this house. The unusual pen-

dant cornice, graceful stair with reeded pilasters and ceiling cornice and mantels were derived from popular builders' manuals from this period. The house was built sometime in the first two decades of the 19th century by George M. Woods on land inherited from his father, Richard Wood. Richard was an early settler in the county and builder of nearby Woodstock Hall. The farm had a number of different owners after 1891, with the last resident being Benjamin Wheeler, mayor of Charlottesville, who lived there until 1910. A frame wing and porch dating from the late 19th century were removed from the house in the 1930s. Malvern is a contemporary name for the estate.

The **Manassas Industrial School** site contains below-ground remnants and a unique record of a residential vocational school for black youth during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The site is particularly significant as a source of information on the standards of living of the school's students and teachers. It represents the struggle of late-19th-century African-Americans to establish institutions within a dominant white society in the aftermath of the Civil War. The Manassas Industrial School was chartered in 1893 following a decade of fund-raising by Jennie Dean, who had developed an abiding interest in the educational needs of blacks following Emancipation. The first classes began in 1894; students both male and female lived in two dormitories known as Howland Hall and Hackley Hall. The archaeological site contains the structural remains of at least three of the school's principal buildings. Integrated with a program of historical and archaeological research and site stewardship, the development of the Manassas Industrial School/Jennie Dean Memorial Park has fostered broad public awareness of this important site.

The **Marion Railway Depot** in Smyth County is a well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century passenger station. The station offered passenger service, express freight, telegram and money orders to residents for 67 years. Marion was a focal point for regional transportation as early as the 1840s. In 1846, the Virginia General Assembly authorized construction of the Southwestern Turnpike, which ran from Salem through Marion to the southern Virginia border. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad completed its east-west line from Petersburg through Marion to Bristol in 1856. The Norfolk and Western Railway Company, a merger of the Virginia and



Excavation site of the Carnegie Building at the Manassas Industrial School Site, Manassas

Tennessee Railroad with two other companies, chose Marion as the site for a new freight and passenger station. The company contracted J. C. Nesbit of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to build the station in 1904. The Marion Railway Depot is a one-story stone and brick building with a hipped slate and asbestos-shingled roof. Its large, carefully detailed porches are supported on one side by arched wooden brackets and on the other three sides by iron columns with decorative bases, collars and capitals. The interior is handsomely finished with painted board-and-batten paneling and wide wood moldings. The station originally consisted of a central ticket office surrounded by separate waiting rooms for men and women. A private developer converted the building into an office and retail facility in 1993.

Mount Moriah Baptist Church and Cemetery is an exceptionally well-preserved African-American church complex in Roanoke, Virginia. Located on a wooded hillside near the eastern city limits, the property consists of a one-story rectangular frame church and a one-half-acre cemetery with over 100 burial sites dating from the 1870s to the present. The members of Mount Moriah comprise one of the region's earliest African-American congregations. Dr. Charles Lewis Cocke, the founder of Hollins College, established a Sunday School class for a small group of slaves in the mid-1800s. This group gained permission to build a church and founded the Mount Moriah congregation in 1858. Mount Moriah is the third church to serve its congregation. The 1908 part of the church includes a sanctuary, a vestibule and a chancel bay. The church retains an unusually high degree of architectural integrity, with unaltered interior and exterior features and all of its original furnishings intact. Although Mount Moriah



Marion Railroad Depot, Marion, Smyth County

is typical of the small frame churches constructed in the region at the turn of the century, surviving examples are rare. The cemetery, expanded from a former slave burial ground, lies southeast of the church along an old road trace. A source of community pride, Mount Moriah Baptist Church has been a spiritual focal point for its members for more than 130 years.

Mulberry Grove illustrates building styles in the farming communities of northwestern Rockbridge County. This two-story brick and frame dwelling began as a simple two-room frontier house constructed by Scotch-Irish settlers in 1790. Joseph Skeen built the walls of this early home with sturdy post, beam and brick-nogging construction, elements that have contributed to Mulberry Grove's remarkable survival. Samuel Willson bought the property in 1824 and subsequently made several Federal-style additions to Skeen's dwelling, including a two-story stair hall, a two-story common-bond brick kitchen and a two-story, double-pile, common-bond brick section. James E. A. Gibbs, the inventor of the sewing machine, purchased the home for his daughter, Ellabell Gibbs Moore, in 1880. During Moore's ownership, the orientation of the house was changed from southeast to northwest to provide access to a new road. Additional building campaigns in 1937, 1965 and 1984 expanded the house to its present form. Defining features of Mulberry Grove include original heart pine and chestnut flooring and a living room fireplace with an unusual fireback and a large, late Federal-style mantel with scrolled pilasters and laurel leaves. The iron fireback, similar to many in Rockbridge County that were made before 1797, features an angel blowing a trumpet toward a cloud of 13 stars that represent the 13

colonies. The phrase "Peace and Unity to" above the angel's head indicates peace and unity to the new nation. Mulberry Grove gets its name from the Chinese mulberry trees that Samuel Willson grew on the property in an attempt to raise silkworms. The property's contributing dependencies include a log meat house and a double-pen log barn. Mulberry Grove continues to operate as a working cattle farm.

Beginning its historic development in the early 19th century, the village of **Newport** in Giles County focused around an industrial center consisting of a tanyard, oil mill, grist mill and blacksmith shop. The town began as an important transportation crossroads and regional commercial center at the intersection of the Cumberland Gap Turnpike and the road connecting the county seats of Montgomery and Giles counties. By the mid-19th century, Newport had also become a popular overnight stop for the resort-bound tourist trade. The 1870s saw a resurgence of industrial activity as the Newport Woolen Mill and nearby Sinking Creek Furnace began operations. A 1902 fire destroyed many of the early commercial and industrial structures which were quickly rebuilt. Until the coming of the bypass, Newport remained a bustling commercial and social center, with stores that catered to area farmers, and hotels, boarding houses and saloons that provided accommodations to travelers. Buildings that survive include a woolen mill, a church, a bank, stores, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, single-family dwellings, and a hotel, representing Federal, Greek

Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Beaux-Arts and Craftsman styles.

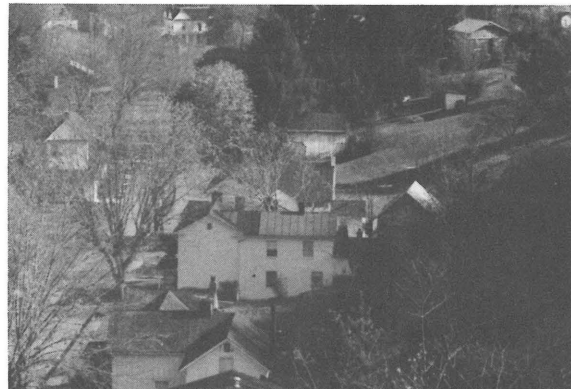
Norwood is a two-story brick plantation house located east of Berryville in Clarke County. Situated at the end of a maple-lined driveway in pristine surroundings, the 179-acre working farm commands a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The property includes the main house and a brick meathouse, both of which date to the early 19th century. A nearby frame tenant house, barn and corncrib all date to the late 19th century. The floor plan of the main house is a transverse hall with double parlors, a rare feature in early 19th-century dwellings of this period. Norwood features classical decorative motifs, refined brickwork and original woodwork and mantels. The property was originally part of a 1760 land patent from Thomas Fairfax. The patent passed to the Neill family, Irish immigrants who came to the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania in the 1730s. Lewis Neill served as a sheriff and justice of the peace in Frederick County. He deeded the land, then called Buck Marsh Farm, to his grandson, Lewis Neill, who constructed the main house around 1819. Dr. William D. McGuire purchased the house and surrounding property in 1858. He renamed it Norwood. Norwood is one of the only northern Virginia plantation homes known to have been constructed by Irish settlers.

Oak Spring Farm is a remarkably well-preserved 19th-century farm in Rockbridge County. Surrounding the site of an old spring, the property

Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Roanoke



Newport Historic District, Giles County; photo credit: J. Daniel Pezzoni



Mulberry Grove, Rockbridge County



Norwood, Clarke County





Oak Spring, Rockbridge County



The Oaks, Montgomery County



Oakton Trolley Station, Fairfax County



Poplar Springs, Charles City County

consists of a dwelling and five contributing dependencies. The main residence is a two-story brick I-house with stuccoed end walls and a coursed-rubble limestone foundation. Built in 1826 by William Moore, Jr., the Federal-style house retains its original poplar woodwork and nine-over-six-pane windows with original wavy glass. A two-story ell and a one-story wing complete the present structure. The ell features an unusual horizontal-plank construction method—walls of 1" x 5" oak planks stacked horizontally from the sill plate to the rafters, coated with mortar and covered with clapboards. The small wing functioned as both a schoolhouse and a plantation office. Among the property's dependencies are a smokehouse, a springhouse and a large red bank barn. Archaeological finds on the property suggest the presence of an ancient Indian hunting and camp site. Oak Spring has been a prominent farm since 1845, when Uriah Fultz purchased the land. German immigrants from Pennsylvania, the Fultz family developed a non-bearded strain of wheat called "Fultz Wheat." Isaac Fultz purchased Oak Spring from his brother and set up a blacksmith shop in 1863, earning income by shodding horses for the Confederate Army. Oak Spring also served as a terminus for the Lexington-Staunton stage.

Oakley Hill remains as one of the few small-scale antebellum plantations in the Cold Harbor vicinity of Hanover County. The farm encompasses 100 acres of agricultural land and includes a simple two-story, Greek Revival-style dwelling and a frame servants'

house and smokehouse. Built in 1839, the Oakley Hill residence features a one-and-one-half story I-house plan that was raised to two stories in the 1850s. The house is set on a high basement of five-course American bond brickwork, sheathed with beaded weatherboards. The house retains many of its original features, including a one-story porch with Tuscan columns, louvered shutters and a cast-iron gate in the parlor fireplace with Ionic pilasters topped by brass finials. The first-floor windows, second-floor sash and roof are 1850s alterations. The plan of the residence is typical of most rural Virginia I-houses, following a pattern that was maintained in Virginia from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. A significant feature of the farm is the rare two-unit servants' quarters. This frame structure contains a two-cell plan with a central brick chimney and exterior doorways in the front and back. Its survival is made all the more unusual by the fact that it has undergone few alterations and relatively no modernization. Although an archaeological survey has not yet been conducted at Oakley Hill, it is likely that several outbuildings once stood on the property. Owned by only two families since its construction, Oakley Hill is representative of the small inland plantations once found in abundance near the creeks and springs of the counties surrounding Richmond. (See photograph page 31.)

The Oaks survives as an important example of Queen Anne-style architecture in Christiansburg, Montgomery County. Located at 311 East Main

Street, the Oaks is the focal point of the East Main Street Historic District. The house was originally part of a small estate owned by William H. Pierce, founder of the Pierce Insurance Agency in Christiansburg. A graduate of Washington and Lee University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Pierce was an active member of the local Rotary Club and an important businessman in town. Pierce built the Oaks in 1893. The two-story, frame dwelling has a highly asymmetrical, massed plan. Outstanding features of the building include a wrap-around porch, a polygonal tower, a polygonal turret and a hipped roof with two cross gables and four brick chimneys. The elaborate spindle and woodwork and large, stained glass window with circular designs and flowers add to the building's imposing presence. The Oaks currently serves as a dwelling and a bed and breakfast inn.

Located in a small subdivision of Oakton in Fairfax County, the **Oakton Trolley Station** is the only surviving example of stations that served the Washington and Fairfax Electric Railway Company. The company operated a trolley line from 1904 to 1939 that ran from Fairfax to downtown Washington, D.C. Commuters and local businesses used this line extensively to reach Washington, Fairfax and Falls Church from smaller northern Virginia communities. Willis R. Gray sold the company a right of way on his land in order to bring the trolley line to Oakton. The company built a station in "Gray's Oakton" in 1905. A medium-sized, three-story vernacular building, the Oakton Trolley Station features a rectangular plan with a 90-foot wrap-around open porch to shelter waiting passengers. The building retains its original exterior architectural details, while the interior has been restored to its early 20th-century appearance. Several nearby residences were constructed in a similar style. The Oakton Trolley Station has been in continuous use since its construction, serving as a post office, a general store, a boarding house and a private residence.

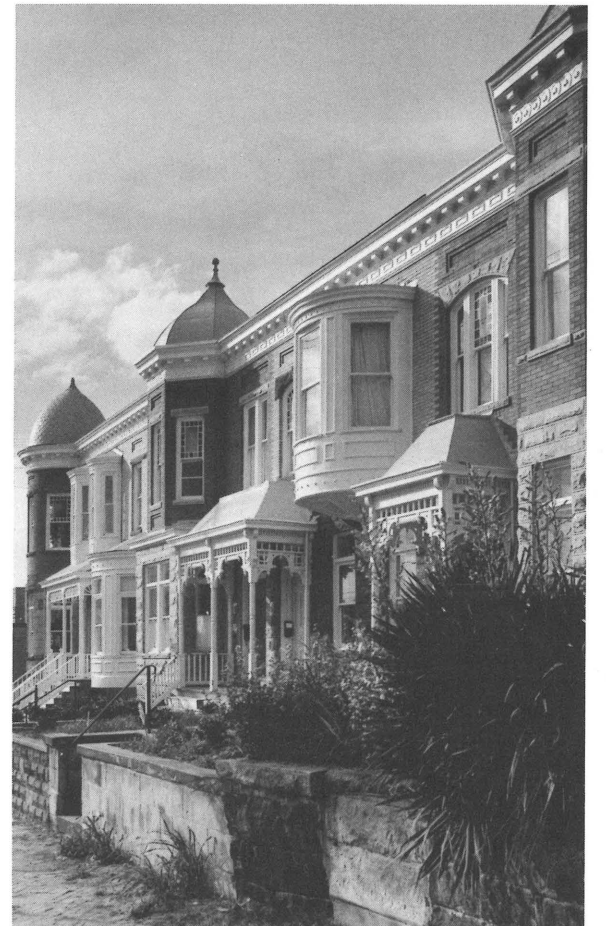
Poplar Springs is a well-preserved example of 19th-century Tidewater vernacular architecture in Charles City County. Situated on a 91-acre tract of land, the modest one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling was once the center of a 312-acre plantation owned by Jacob Vaiden. The Vaiden plantation overlooked the busy Old Main Road that led from Charles City to Williamsburg. Small towns developed along the road to serve travelers and the growing inland population in northeastern Charles City County. Known as crossroad settlements, these towns typically consisted of several houses, a church and a store. The Vaidens built a store at Ruthville in the mid-1800s and established a settlement called Vaiden's Crossroads. The Vaiden plantation and surrounding area were known as Poplar Springs. Built in 1809, the original post-and-beam, single-pile, side-passage-plan section of the house is typical of early 19th-century farmhouses in the rural Tidewater region. Robert Vaiden enlarged Poplar Springs during an 1840-1844 building campaign. The original section's two-bay fenestration was expanded to a symmetrical three-bay facade and a one-and-one-half-story wing was added to the east end. The interior of the house retains simple painted woodwork with beaded and molded edges and six-panel doors with original H-L hinges, brass knobs and iron box locks that may have been imported from England.

Two commemorative bricks in the chimney on the west wall, inscribed "IV 1809" and "RJV 1840," indicate the construction dates of the house.

In September 1990 the City of Richmond extended the boundaries of the 200 Block West Franklin Street Historic District to include a section of five two-story row houses on the 200 block of West Main Street. Smaller than the West Franklin Street homes, these remarkably well-preserved dwellings are of similar construction and period. Known as **Queen Anne Row**, they are examples of the popular late-Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture. The interiors of the buildings have similar features, while the exteriors combine contrasting colors of brick, granite and limestone with varying styles of bay windows, colored glass, turrets and porches. The houses were built in 1891 by J. Cabell Brockenbrough as rental housing for the middle classes. They were used as both single-family dwellings and rental houses for many years.

In 1991 the Virginia Department of Historic Resources conducted archaeological investigations of the **Rice's Hotel/Hughlett's Tavern** complex in Northumberland County. Archaeologists located 13,000 artifacts and 90 architectural features associated with the property's continuous occupation period over 200 years. Surveys of the 1.2-acre site yielded as well the remains of a number of brick walkways, post holes, trash pits, sheet refuse layers and septic and utility lines. Dates of the artifacts range

Queen Anne Row, City of Richmond





River House, Clarke County



Riverview, Caroline County



Rockbridge Inn, Rockbridge County



Rose Hill, Loudoun County

from the second half of the 18th century to the present, with the majority dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Pearlware, whiteware, brick, glass, shell and salt-glazed stoneware fragments, seven coins and one musical instrument were among the objects found. The current National Register nomination for the Rice's Hotel/Hughlett's Tavern complex has been amended to include these findings. Excavation of the site has revealed important information about the precise chronology and historical development of the complex, the spatial order of its structures and landscape features, the activities of the hotel/tavern and the foodways of its clientele.

The **River House**, located in Clarke County, is an outstanding example of Shenandoah Valley stone architecture. The massive two-story I-house was built of irregular coursed-rubble limestone. The house demonstrates a successful blending of vernacular and formal architectural styles, combining simple ornamentation with sophisticated Georgian proportions. Most of its original Federal-style woodwork remains. The 17-acre property includes a smokehouse and a rare three-part servants' quarters, also built of coursed-rubble limestone. The Burwell family owned the property during the 18th and 19th centuries. William Nelson Burwell, son of Colonel Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall, built the house around 1820. The River House overlooked Berry's Ferry, one of the busiest ferry crossings on the Shenandoah River. During the Civil War, Berry's Ferry was used heavily by both Confederate and Union troops. Local tradition suggests that the house served as a field hospital. The River House was originally known as the Ferry Farm. The Gilpin family renamed the house when they acquired it in the 1940s.

Riverview overlooks the Rappahannock River from the historic district of Port Royal in Caroline County. A late example of the Greek Revival style, the two-story frame dwelling demonstrates the lag in architectural styles between urban and rural environments. Riverview is characterized by its five-bay symmetrical facade, double-pile plan, beaded clapboard, hip roof and original interior and exterior trim. Its 20th-century additions are consistent with its original style. Riverview was built between 1845 and 1846 by John Bernard Lightfoot, a successful farmer and graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law. Lightfoot was an active member of his community, serving as town council secretary, trustee for the Rappahannock Academy and vestryman of Saint Peter's Episcopal Church. A thriving southern tobacco town during the Civil War, Port Royal was the target for the Union Army during the Fredericksburg campaign. On December 4, 1862, Union gunboats steamed up the Rappahannock River and fired on Port Royal, causing considerable damage to Riverview. The Lightfoot family managed to escape to the cellar of a neighbor before the attack. The war touched the lives of the Lightfoots again on April 24, 1865, 10 days after John Wilkes Booth shot President Abraham Lincoln. Booth escaped Washington, D.C., and fled into Virginia,

crossing the Rappahannock River in an effort to evade Federal troops. Harriet Lightfoot and her daughter Maria discovered Booth on the river bank that evening and invited him to take shelter at Riverview. Booth declined, choosing instead to stay in a barn at nearby Garret Farm, where he was later killed by Federal cavalymen. The fortunes of the Lightfoot family dwindled during the postwar years, forcing them to sell Riverview in the 1890s. Sallie Tompkins, the distinguished Confederate nurse, bought the home in 1896.

John Galbraith built the **Rockbridge Inn** between 1821 and 1823. Functioning as both a dwelling and a stagecoach stop and tavern on the busy Valley Road, the two-story Rockbridge County brick house was enlarged in 1841 with the addition of a large two-story frame wing. The expansive two-story porches on three sides of the building were added in the 1880s. The builder of the Rockbridge Inn was a large landholder in the county, and it was from his estate that land was purchased for the construction of Virginia Military Institute. Among the prominent citizens of Rockbridge County that owned the inn were Colonel H. C. Parsons, the primary developer and promoter of Natural Bridge. The inn served as an ideal stopping point for stagecoaches carrying visitors to see the natural wonder. The interior of the inn retains some of the features from the early 19th century, including the wide-mitred door and window moldings, heavy chair rails, cornices and much of the wide pine flooring.

Rose Hill Farm lies between Middleburg and Upperville in southern Loudoun County. Amos Denham, Thomas Glasscock and Tacie Slater built a 72-acre complex on the farm between 1820 and 1915. The complex includes the main house, a nine-room slave quarters, a log meat house, an octagonal icehouse and the only remaining large stone granary in Loudoun County. A nearby cemetery contains the burial sites of the Denham family. The main house is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed brick structure with four end chimneys. Built for Denham about 1820, the house displays popular features of the period, such as a Flemish-bond facade, a mouse-tooth cornice and a water table. Exceptional Federal-style woodwork remains, including eight hand-carved mantels, two built-in cupboards and reeded and paneled window reveals. Glasscock added an elaborate two-story front porch in the 1850s. Reportedly manufactured in New Orleans, the porch features cast-iron decoration in a grapevine pattern. In 1915, Slater built a two-story, gable-roofed brick wing that connected the main house with the old slave quarters. Rose Hill served as a tavern along the Ashby's Gap Turnpike before the Civil War. Confederate troops occupied the farm during the Battle of Upperville in 1863.

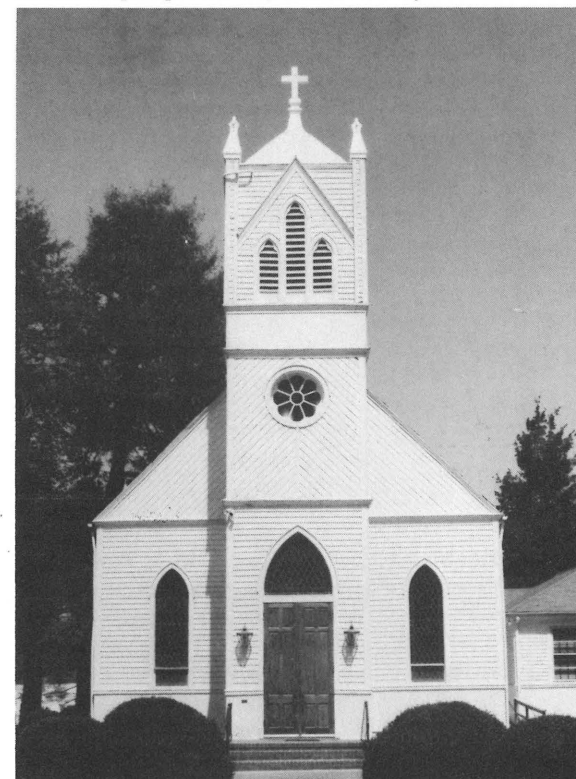
For one of the best preserved examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Hanover County, look to **Saint Paul's Episcopal Church**. Located at the intersection of Routes 301 and 54, the church includes a large cemetery with approximately 200 gravesites that date from 1848 to the present. The one-story, frame structure rests on a brick foundation and has a simple rectangular plan. The original section of the church was completed in 1895, with wings added in the 1930s and 1960s. Saint Paul's

Episcopal Church is unique for its combination of traditional Gothic elements and components of the Stick and Queen Anne styles. Notable Gothic features include a three-story bell tower, an unusual arched bent-wood ceiling and symmetrically-placed lancet windows. The pointed arch panels and carved trefoils and quatrefoils in the pulpit, baptismal font and pews are similar to those found in grand cathedrals. The church's multi-textured wall surfaces illustrate the influence of the Stick style. The interior walls are made of scored plaster and intricately patterned matchstick wainscoting, while the exterior walls consist of weatherboard siding applied in four distinct bands of varying direction. Queen Anne-style influences can be seen in the church's multi-colored, stained-glass transoms. Saint Paul's Episcopal Church was originally established to serve the spiritual needs of inhabitants in the remote areas of Saint Peter's Parish in New Kent



Scott-Walker House, Smyth County

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hanover County



County. It is the third building on the site to serve as a meeting place for its congregation.

The **Scott-Walker House** is the oldest stone farmhouse in Smyth County. This two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling has massive walls laid in coursed, roughly cut limestone. The house consists of a hall-and-parlor plan with two exterior end chimneys and two rare finished attic rooms. The interior features exceptional woodwork, such as original heart pine floorboards, maple dado paneling and cherry paneled wainscoting. Elaborate Federal-style mantels with an unusual scallop motif decorate the rooms on each floor. A one-story frame wing was originally connected to the west gable end of the house; the current owner removed this wing in 1992 and replaced it with a one-story frame addition that now extends to the back of the house, attached by a simple connecting hall. The Scott-Walker House was built before 1815 on property owned by Charles Scott, a prosperous farmer in Washington County (Smyth County was formed from Washington County in 1832). Scott owned a substantial estate which he willed to his son, George Scott, in 1840. George Scott experienced legal difficulties throughout his life due to his inability to pay off numerous personal debts. After his death in 1870, a chancery suit was filed against the Scott family, resulting in a court order that forced them to sell their property to pay judgments in the suit. George Scott's son-in-law, U. S. Walker, bought the house in 1892. Despite numerous changes in ownership, the Scott-Walker House survives virtually unchanged.



Smithfield, Russell County

Springfield, Hanover County



Smithfield, a 980-acre farm, lies in the rolling countryside of the Elk Garden Creek Bottom in Russell County. The property contains one of the area's most important examples of domestic architecture—a well-preserved 19th-century dwelling in the Greek Revival style. This two-story, five-bay structure features a double-pile, central passage plan, a popular form for dwellings in the valleys of Southwest Virginia. The house rests on an English basement with Flemish-bond brick walls. According to tradition, slaves made the bricks from clay on the farm and laid them under the direction of skilled bricklayers. The interior of the house features projecting chimneys with unusual decorative mantels, flanking presses, high baseboards and two-panel doors. These original details are drawn from an 1830 pattern book by Asher Benjamin entitled, *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter*. Smithfield contains a number of dependencies and five contributing sites. Three buildings—a cow barn, milking parlor and shop—remain as evidence of Smithfield's conversion to a dairy farm in the 1940s to assist the government in producing milk for the war effort. The outbuildings were arranged in a hierarchical pattern to illustrate the social and economic status of the owners. Smithfield has been the home of the Smith family for more than two centuries. Daniel Smith surveyed the property in the 1770s. A descendant, Dr. John Taylor Smith, built the current Smithfield residence between 1848 and 1850. A physician who traveled on horseback to visit patients, Smith established a practice that covered seven counties. He was one of the first physicians in Russell County to inoculate residents for small pox. Florence Smith made several alterations to the residence in the early 20th century, including adding a one-story, concrete-block wing to the rear of the house and expanding the front porch. The property remains in the ownership of the Smith family.

Springfield serves as an example of rural life in the early 19th century. The 426-acre Hanover County farm includes a brick residence, a circular garden and six dependencies, two of which are contributing outbuildings. The Springfield residence is a two-story, five-bay, Federal-style structure with an English basement and a gable roof. Built in 1820, the house has a single-pile, central passage plan with two interior end chimneys and five-course American bond brickwork. Original interior detailing such as Federal-style mantelpieces, pine handrails and wooden sills and architraves still exist. The door

Steamer Company Number 5, City of Richmond



and window surrounds and mantelpieces on the first floor are Greek Revival replacements. Architectural evidence suggests that these elements were added between 1840 and 1850, when Greek Revival architecture became popular in Virginia. The Springfield residence was built for Lucy Grymes Nelson, widow of Thomas Nelson, the Revolutionary War general, signer of the Declaration of Independence and fourth governor of Virginia. Lucy Nelson is reputed to have planted the circular garden of English boxwood located on the north side of the house. The garden is 66 feet in diameter and contains plants that are 14 feet wide and 7 feet tall. Few surviving gardens exhibit such a fine style of early 19th-century planting. Springfield is one of the only farms in Hanover County that retains its original outbuildings.

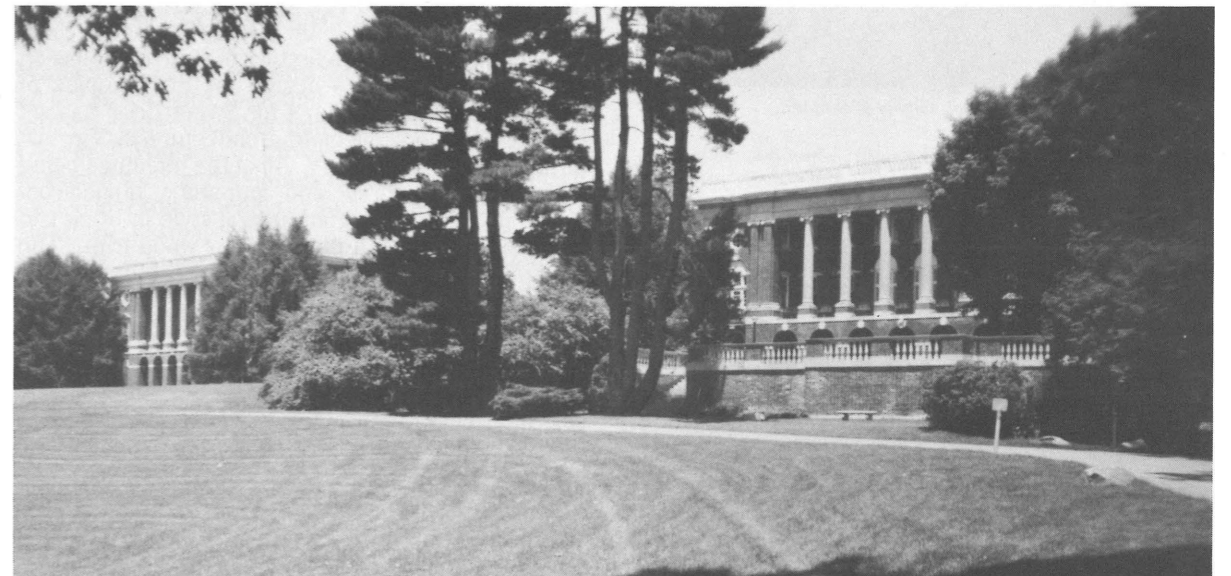
Some of the finest late-Italianate-style architecture in Richmond's Jackson Ward Historic District is found at **Steamer Company Number 5**. This unique building functioned as both a firehouse and a police station, serving the Jackson Ward neighborhood from 1883 until 1968. Steamer Company Number 5 was constructed in an unusual triangular plan to conform to the shape of its three-sided lot at the intersection of Brook Road and West Marshall Street. Its shape also afforded the maximum area for maneuvering the steam-powered, horse-drawn fire fighting equipment that was used in the late 19th century. The building's architectural fabric illustrates the change from horse-drawn to motorized fire equipment that occurred sometime between 1917 and 1920. Steamer Company Number 5 features outstanding examples of 19th-century metal decoration, including elaborate pressed-tin ceilings, a cornice with pressed-metal panels and dentils, a painted cast-iron balcony railing and a symmetrical stylized vine motif above each door and window. The building's double-bow form is consistent with Richmond's long tradition of two-bow-front houses. Steamer Company Number 5 is the best preserved of Richmond's few surviving 19th-century firehouses. The building currently serves as the Virginia Fire and Police Museum.



Sunnyside, Loudoun County

Sunnyside Farm represents the simple architectural style preferred by Loudoun County's Quaker settlers. The 35-acre complex consists of a stone house, several stone outbuildings, two dairy buildings, a frame corncrib, a cabin site and the remains of an antebellum railroad bed. The main house exemplifies the stone masonry tradition brought to Virginia by Pennsylvania Quaker immigrants, who developed a building style that combined the use of local materials with the Quaker ethic of simplicity. The massive two-story, three-bay, Federal-style residence was built of fieldstone in an uncoursed rubble pattern. The exterior, though simple in detail, exhibits finely crafted masonry skills. The interior features a basic hall-and-parlor plan with original plaster and woodwork. The grounds surrounding the house include an unusual bank barn with three fieldstone walls and one frame wall. A barn burned by Union troops during the Civil War was rebuilt in 1880. The large stone culverts at the southwest end of the property are presumably the remains of a Confederate railroad line that was never completed. Isaac Nichols, the son of Quaker immigrants from Philadelphia, was the first owner of Sunnyside Farm. His son, William Nichols, is believed to have built the main house around 1815. The McCray family

Benedict Building-Fletcher Building, Sweet Briar College Historic District, Amherst County





Gray Dormitory and Bell Tower, Sweet Briar College Historic District, Amherst County



Townfield, Port Royal, Caroline County



Thomas Jefferson High School, City of Richmond

Wallaceton, Chesapeake



acquired the property in the 1850s. Over the next 125 years, they built the house's frame additions and made other alterations to the farm, such as constructing a frame and glazed-tile dairy barn and milk house in the 1920s when the region's agricultural focus turned to dairy farming.

The **Sweet Briar College Historic District** consists of 27 acres on the campus of the woman's college which is located in a rural area of Amherst County. Sweet Briar College, one of the earliest four-year liberal arts colleges for women in the South, was founded in 1901 through the bequest of Mrs. Indiana Fletcher Williams, as a memorial to her only child, Daisy. The portion of the Sweet Briar College campus (1906-1942) in the district represents the work of noted architect Ralph Adams Cram of Boston and his firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson. Cram, one of the foremost American architects of the 20th century, executed several prestigious commissions for ecclesiastical and academic buildings during his career, including the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, the chapels at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and Princeton University and the campus plans for Princeton and Rice universities. Cram believed the Georgian style of architecture was most appropriate for a rural Virginia college campus. The buildings executed to Cram's designs at Sweet Briar, where he served as architect from 1901 to 1942, are among the few examples of his work in Virginia and the only classical ensemble by him in the state. They also comprise his firm's first large-scale commission for a college. Cram's design for the complex of Georgian Revival buildings for Sweet Briar has set the standard for collegiate architecture in Virginia for the rest of the century. All of the buildings being recognized are three- and four-story, hipped-roof buildings in the Georgian-Revival style in brick laid in Flemish-bond with limestone or wood trim. The buildings in the historic district are the library, six dormitories, the former refectory, two administration/classroom buildings, a gymnasium, a student health center, and ten faculty residences. Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette was employed by the college in 1929 and is responsible for much of the landscape design of the campus.

Thomas Jefferson High School, the only school in Richmond in the Art Deco style, is located at 4100 West Grace Street in Richmond. It is the largest public school designed by Charles M. Robinson.

Robinson served as public school architect to the Richmond School Board from 1909 to 1930, designing over 20 Richmond school buildings in that time. In a 1925 survey report, Robinson stressed the need for a "West End School" to accommodate the intense population growth in that part of the city. The Board approved his plan and designs and the new school was built between 1929 and 1930. The Thomas Jefferson High School is a three-story, symmetrical, concrete masonry structure with a precast marble chips stone facing. The highly decorative exterior features geometrical designs, stylized floral motifs and panels depicting various academic disciplines. Two large podiums frame the central block which is capped by a pyramidal tower. A quotation from Jefferson, incised on the front of one podium, reads "To enable every man to judge for himself what will secure his freedom." The well-preserved interior consists of a rectangular plan with 75 classrooms and a central corridor that extends around the perimeter of the building. The school shares features with other public schools of the period, such as standard classroom sizes, ceiling heights and window specifications.

Townfield occupies four town lots at the edge of Port Royal in Caroline County. Previously listed on the National Register as part of the Port Royal Historic District, the one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling incorporates elements from the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house consists of a gable-roofed, central-passage-plan block with three later additions. The Georgian-style block, built in the 1750s, has massive, double-shouldered end chimneys. Two Federal-style additions—a cross-gabled pavilion and dining room section and a two-story hall-and-parlor-plan wing—were built in 1823 and 1857, respectively. A 20th-century kitchen wing with a shed roof extension completes the present structure. Townfield features original floorboards, woodwork and fine interior detailing. Beaded baseboards, wide chair rails and elaborate denticulated crown molding enhance the parlor and central passage of the original block. The rooms in the Federal wing are highlighted by paneled doors and rectangular transoms with elliptical tracery and intricate Greek Revival-style fluted door and window surrounds. The architectural history of the house is supplemented by a nearby contributing frame and clapboard shed, cemetery and slave quarters site.

Wallaceton, a one-and-one-half-story dwelling located in Chesapeake, is all that remains of the successful 19th-century lumber mill and farm settlement of George T. Wallace. A prosperous Chesapeake businessman with land holdings of 14,000 acres, Wallace owned an established farm and lumber mill complex along the Dismal Swamp Canal in the 1850s. The complex, also known as Wallaceton, consisted of the Wallace farm and family home, a sawmill and a residential community for workers. Wallace's business profited from its location along the Dismal Swamp Canal. Built in 1829 to reach the vast swamp timber grounds, the canal was used to transport milled lumber and other products to market. Wallaceton was built between 1853 and 1863 as a store for community residents and Wallace Company employees. John G. Wallace, George Wallace's son and business partner, remodeled the store for use as a residence in the 1860s. Displaying a rare vertical construction

method, Wallaceton was built out of hand-hewn juniper logs from the Wallace Company mill. The dwelling, with its five-bay front porch and gable roof, exhibits simple Greek Revival-style elements. When the Dismal Swamp Canal was dredged and widened in the 1890s, Wallaceton was moved 100 feet to the east of its original location. Several small wings were added to the house in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fire destroyed the mill complex in 1932, leaving only Wallaceton and its dependencies intact. Photographs by two of Wallaceton's owners, John G. Wallace II and John G. Wallace III, document the history of the house and the surrounding community.

The **Weisiger-Carroll House** is located on Bainbridge Street in Manchester, a community near downtown Richmond that was annexed by the City of Richmond in 1910. The one-story dwelling is one of the few surviving Federal-style vernacular cottages in the area, displaying a surprising amount of original details. Pine floorboards, baseboards, chairboards and an unusually sophisticated mantelpiece with a full cornice and punch-and-dentil molding are some of its notable features. John Mayo, Manchester's leading entrepreneur, originally owned the land on which the house now stands. In 1816 Mayo sold the land to Richard Kendall Weisiger, who probably constructed the house sometime after that date. The property passed by marriage to John A. Carroll, an Irish Catholic who assisted in founding the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Manchester. The property remained in

West of the Boulevard Historic District, City of Richmond



West of the Boulevard Historic District in the 1920s; courtesy of the Valentine Museum





Wytheville Historic District, Wythe County

the Carroll family until the 1950s. The Weisiger-Carroll House served as a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Adjacent to the property is a cemetery where more than 100 Confederate soldiers are buried. (See photograph page 32.)

The **West of Boulevard Historic District** encompasses 69 blocks of a West End commercial and residential neighborhood in Richmond. Originally located on large tracts of farm land in western Henrico County, the district developed rapidly from 1895 to 1943 during a period of intense economic growth. The district presents an outstanding collection of early-20th-century architecture, with styles ranging from the Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival to the Craftsman, Mediterranean, Tudor Revival and Art Deco. The majority of buildings date from 1910 to 1930, when real estate corporations and building firms began purchasing blocks of land and constructing buildings of various styles and forms. Local firms such as Muhleman and Kayhoe and Davis Brothers, Inc., built many of the district's brick row houses, detached townhouses, apartment complexes and commercial buildings. Several churches highlight the historic district. Boston architects McGuinness and Walsh designed Saint Gertrude's Convent in the Spanish Colonial style. Built in 1913, the stuccoed-brick building features stepped and curved parapets, a domed tower and an interior replicating the crypt at Monte Cassino. Father Michael McInerney of the Benedictine Monastery in Belmont, North Carolina, designed the Benedictine church and school complex between 1911 and 1929. Saint Benedict Church is a Romanesque Revival-style, nave-plan church featuring round-arched, stained-glass windows by Leo Pitassi and carvings by sculptor Frank Avetz.

Benedictine High School is a three-story, brick, pan-tile-roofed building with a projecting four-stage bell tower. Two other district schools were designed by Richmond public school architect Charles M. Robinson. Original cast-iron street posts and letter boxes can still be found throughout the district.

The **Wytheville Historic District** is located at the historic center of Wytheville, the seat of government for Wythe County. The 170-acre district has served as the commercial, civil, educational and residential heart of the town since the late 18th century. Historic commercial buildings, dating from the 1790s to the 1940s line each side of Main Street, the town's principal corridor. The buildings include the Edith Bolling Wilson Birthplace, a large commercial block and a landmark of national significance for its association with the first lady. During the 19th century, Wytheville was celebrated for its moderate summer climate, attracting visitors from the deep South and adding a resort component to the local economy. Many of the residences doubled as summer boarding houses. Incorporated as a town in 1839, Wytheville is also the location of several important government buildings including the 1902 Wythe County Courthouse and the late 1920s municipal building. A concentration of log buildings on East Main Street preserves the density, scale and detailing that characterized the downtown in the early 19th century. Prosperity during the third quarter of the 19th century enabled the town's merchants and attorneys to build substantial brick dwellings with Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival styling. The district also features unusual dwellings such as the ca. 1870 octagonal Bowyer-Gleaves House and the 1909 Nusky Lodge, a rambling Craftsman-style residence.

Historic Resources Board receives easements on 13 historic properties

Since the last issue of *Notes* in the fall of 1993, the Board of Historic Resources has gratefully received the donation of easements on thirteen historic properties. The new easement properties range from an archaeological site in James City County to an early 19th-century vernacular dwelling in south Richmond.

Property: Barnes House, Falmouth, Stafford County
 Donor: Geoffrey R. Nesbitt
 The Barnes House is a late eighteenth-century frame gambrel-roof house in the Falmouth Historic District. Long in a state of disrepair, the house is to undergo restoration.



Barnes House, Falmouth, Stafford County

Property: Blenheim, Campbell County
 Donors: Douglas A. and Sandra W. Crowther
 Blenheim is an excellently preserved Federal plantation house in an unspoiled rural setting. Built ca. 1828 for William Jones, Blenheim's interior displays elaborate provincial woodwork including a noteworthy ornamented stair.



Blenheim, Campbell County

Property: Cherry Walk, Essex County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Speed Rowland
 Carter Croxton built Cherry Walk ca. 1795. The medium-sized dwelling has a distinctive gambrel roof. Particularly noteworthy is the fine collection of domestic outbuildings, including two dairies, a smokehouse, kitchen and privy.

Cherry Walk, Essex County





Greenwood, Orange County



Greenfield, Charlotte County

Property: Greenfield, Charlotte County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Read Charlton
 Greenfield was the plantation of Isaac Read, ancestor of the present owners, and member of the Virginia convention of 1774 and 1775. The plain but formal dwelling he erected ca. 1771 is the oldest two-story frame house in Charlotte County.

Property: Greenwood, Orange County
 Donors: William H. and Janet F. Collier
 Built in the 1820s for the Macon family, Greenwood is located in the scenic Piedmont countryside near Montpelier. The house is an early regional example of the I-house form. On the grounds are several early outbuildings.

Property: Morven, Cumberland County
 Donors: George J. Whitlock
 Built in 1829, Morven is a refined expression of Classical Revival details grafted on a traditional Virginia house form. The house is noted for its carefully executed brickwork.

Property: Mount Fair, Albemarle County
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lee Sheridan
 Mount Fair is a little-altered Greek Revival mansion erected for William T. Brown, a prosperous landowner, in 1850. This house is set in a commanding position with scenic view of the historic Brown's Cove area. This easement is held by the Farmers Home Administration. The Board of Historic Resources administers the easement through a perpetual enforcement agreement with F.H.A.



Morven, Cumberland County

Property: Oak Grove, Northampton County
 Donor: Helen T. Johnston
 Overlooking the Chesapeake Bay, Oak Grove is a rambling frame dwelling built in three stages. Its core is mid-18th century; the nearly matching wings were added in 1811 and 1840. A garden designed by Charles Gillette was laid out in 1942.

Property: Oakley Hill, Hanover County
 Grantor: Elizabeth B. Gayle
 Oakley Hill was built in the 1840s for the Sydnor family. It is representative of the simple wood-frame dwellings that served the many small antebellum plantations around Richmond. A rare two-cell servants' house survives on the grounds.

Property: Paspahugh Settlement Site, James City County



Oak Grove, Northampton County

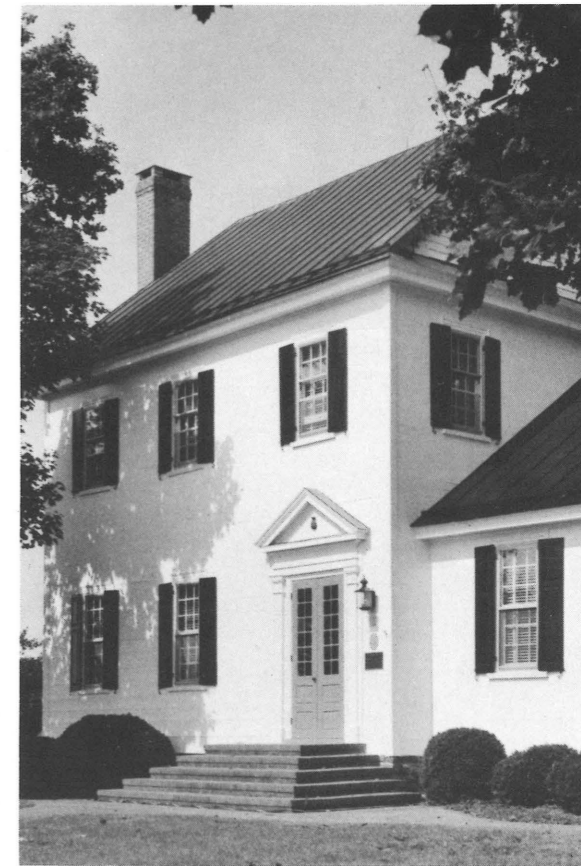
Oakley Hill, Hanover County



Mount Fair, Albemarle County

Grantor: Governor's Land Foundation
 This easement protects a portion of a site that holds archaeological deposits of human occupation from 9055 B.C. through the early 20th century. The deposits, currently protected within a golf course, have the potential to provide important information about the cultural development of Native American s of the Virginia Coastal Plain over a period of several thousand years.

Property: Pilgrim's Rest, Prince William County
 Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Rodney J. Klima
 Pilgrim's Rest is a stately side-hall-plan farmhouse noted for its massive exterior end chimney structure, a regional architectural feature. It was built in 1790 for Henry Dade Hooe and his bride, Jane Fitzhugh. The parlor preserves original paneled wainscoting.



Pilgrim's Rest, Prince William County



Waverley Hill, Staunton



Weisiger-Carroll house, Richmond

Property: Waverley Hill, Staunton
Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Herbert McKelden Smith, Jr.
Brilliantly sited, this elegant Georgian Revival mansion built in 1920, was designed by William Lawrence Bottomley for Herbert McKelden Smith. The five-part house was inspired by the design of James River plantations like Westover. Its gardens were designed by Arthur A. Schurcliff.

Property: Weisiger-Carroll House, City of Richmond
Donors: Henry L. Nelson and Robert Nelson
One of the few remaining early 19th-century houses of the former town of Manchester, the Weisiger-Carroll house was built ca. 1816 for Kendall Weisiger. The vernacular dwelling served as a Confederate hospital and later was occupied by Union troops.

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



Department of Historic Resources

Morson's Row

221 Governor Street

Richmond, Virginia 23219

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