

Notes on Virginia

Number 40

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1996



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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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Director

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All photographs are from the Department archives, except where noted.

On the Cover

A photograph of Hays Creek Mill, Rockbridge County, recently named to the Virginia Landmarks Register. For full listing, see page 14.



Mission

The Department's mission is to foster, encourage, and support the stewardship of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources.

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Notes from the Director

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.

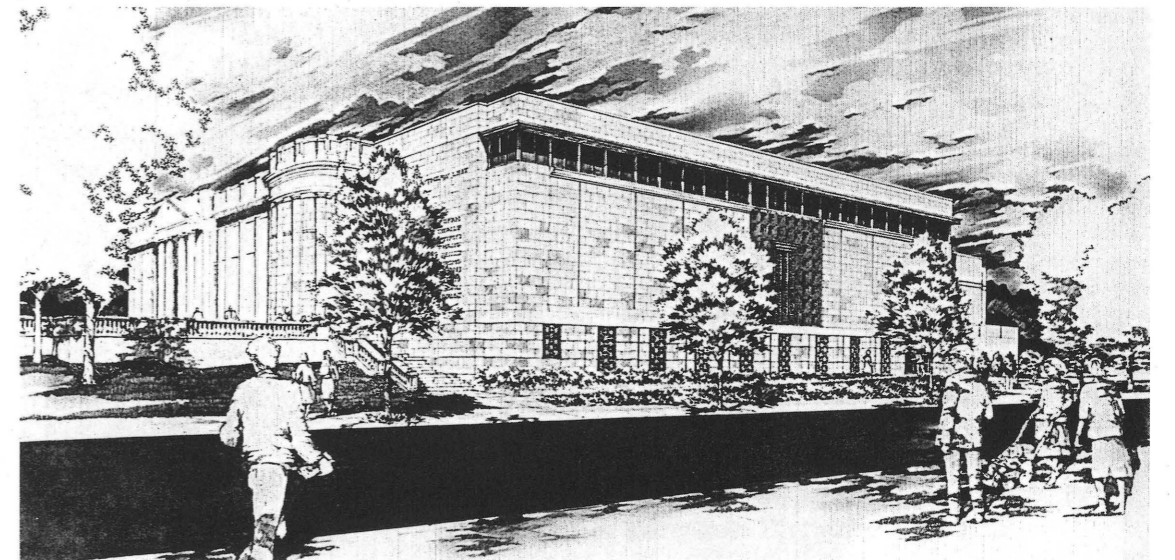
In the past year, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has continued its drive to serve Virginians better and to broaden the constituency for good stewardship and productive use of Virginia's incomparable resources. The success of our efforts has been possible because Governor George Allen and Secretary of Natural Resources Becky Norton Dunlop have provided strong leadership and support.

The Department has reorganized to become more effective in operations and more available to people across Virginia. Since October 1995, three new regional offices have been established—in Winchester, Portsmouth, and Central Virginia. Together with the Roanoke office, these new ones allow the Department to work more closely, more effectively, and more proactively with citizens and local governments to achieve their goals. The offices belong to the people of Virginia, not to a distant government agency. They have been

established without expanding DHR's personnel or budget and without sacrificing the quality of programs by strategically locating resources where they can be most effective and are most desired by communities committed to stewardship.

The central office of the agency must also operate more efficiently in the new environment. The Department has opened the door to the 21st century by concluding an agreement with the Virginia Historical Society to move its headquarters into a new, privately funded wing at Battle Abbey. The facilities will be completed by 1998. They will be state of the art, and will give us enhanced and new capabilities, including, among others, a much improved reading room and public meeting space; a museum exhibit gallery; secure, climate-controlled facilities for housing both our information and artifact collections; the technological infrastructure to make information electronically accessible; and parking for the citizens we serve. Now that the door is open, we must walk across the threshold to the new century with a determination to make the most of our opportunity.

The Department has opened the door to the 21st century by concluding an agreement to move its headquarters in 1998 to new facilities at the Virginia Historical Society.



To expand the preservation choir, we sought the help of a broad spectrum of Virginians through the medium of the Virginia History Initiative. The Initiative brings together and draws on the vision and expertise of members of the stewardship community, museum professionals, business people, bankers, planners, local government officials, realtors, archaeologists, architects, lawyers, public relations specialists, and academics. The Initiative got underway in earnest in January 1996 and reached the halfway point in September with the release of an interim report. Its two working groups—the Preservation Partners Group and the Museums and Sites Group—have set ambitious goals and are developing a variety of concrete products aimed at broadening appreciation for, and fully realizing the benefits of, history. The Initiative is being watched by people across the country as a model of volunteerism and partnership. Public-spirited citizens are contributing in a major way to the Virginia Renaissance nurtured by Governor Allen.

Last spring Governor Allen signed legislation that placed a new instrument in the Department's tool kit for the future. The state rehabilitation tax credit program is perhaps the most exciting development since

the establishment of the Virginia Landmarks Commission in 1966. Virginia now leads the nation in offering a powerful incentive to encourage private stewardship of our resources.

Beginning in January 1997, a Virginia taxpayer can get an income tax credit equal to 10% of the eligible expenses incurred in the rehabilitation of an historic property. The size of the credit will be phased in until the year 2000, when it will reach its full level of 25%. This program will stimulate economic growth and community revitalization through stewardship, and will preserve the rich texture and sense of place that makes Virginia Virginia.

Finally, in the past year we have laid the groundwork for a key effort to make information more accessible to the public. In partnership with the Virginia Department of Transportation, we are creating an online historic resources data base in the Integrated Preservation Software format. The data base will be linked to locational information in a Geographic Information System.

All of these initiatives represent significant steps forward for the Department—steps that bring us up to that threshold to the 21st century.

Forty-Five Markers Added to Historic Highway Marker System Since April 1995

The number of state historical markers on Virginia's streets and highways has increased by 45, reflecting the marker program's continuing popularity with Virginians and out-of-state tourists. Among the sponsors who generously paid for the markers were individual private citizens, historical societies, memorial and church groups, and local governments. Members of the district office staff of the Virginia Department of Transportation installed and maintained new and old markers with their customary care and attention. The Virginia Board of Historic Resources approved the texts of all the markers listed below.

In January 1996, the Department applied for \$200,000 in federal highway enhancement funds to replace some of the nearly 300 markers that have required updating or have been destroyed in accidents or by other means over the years. Many local governments around the state joined us in this endeavor by pledging 20 percent of the marker cost (the federal money will supply the rest). We are delighted to report that our application was approved in June. Over the next two years, beginning about October 1996, the Department will work with localities to research, write, update, and replace the markers.

A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers is available in the Virginia section of most Virginia bookstores. This 1994 edition, which includes all the texts of the 1985 edition plus the 212 markers erected since, costs \$14.95. It may be ordered directly from the University Press of Virginia, (804) 924-3469.

Alexandria	Alexandria Academy E-90
Bath County	Bacova D-37
Buckingham County	Buckingham Training School F-62
Campbell County	Buffalo Lick Plantation K-148
Emporia	Emporia Railroad History UM-44
	Gordon Linwood Vincent (1867-1926) UM-45
	Hicksford Raid UM-46
Fairfax County	Devereux Station E-101
	Langley Fork T-33
	Military Railroad Terminus C-17
Fauquier County	Germantown CL-7
	Jackson's Bivouac B-20
	Welbourne B-34
Fredericksburg	Brig. Gen. John Minor N-32
Goochland County	James Pleasants SA-17
Greene County	Stanardsville W-217
	Stanardsville Engagement W-218
Henrico County	Highland Springs PA-138
	Pocahontas V-28
	Virginia Home for Boys SA-45
	Wickham's Line E-86
Highland County	Felix Hull House W-151
King and Queen County	Park Church OB-8
Lancaster County	Henry Fleete and Fleet's Island J-94
Louisa County	Civilian Conservation Corps Company 2347 W-215
	Civilian Conservation Corps Company 2359 W-216
	John Mercer Langston Birthplace W-222
Lunenburg County	Town of Victoria SN-64

Madison County
 Mecklenburg County
 Montgomery County
 Nelson County
 Norfolk
 Northumberland County
 Nottoway County
 Orange County
 Prince Edward County
 Prince William County
 Richmond

Roanoke
 Scott County
 Shenandoah County
 Wise County

Oak Grove Baptist Church G-13
 Sgt. Earle D. Gregory F-89
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University I-2-a
 Oak Ridge Estate R-57
 Naval Aviation Depot KV-2
 Holley Graded School O-44
 Blackstone College K-174
 Orange Train Station F-30
 Prince Edward State Park for Negroes M-23
 Thoroughfare Gap C-50
 Broad Street Station SA-46
 Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church SA-43
 Stewart-Lee House SA-44
 Hotel Roanoke K-98
 Dorton's Fort KA-13
 Civil War Action in Edinburg AB-2
 Napoleon Hill KA-14

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 1995. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the Register embraces buildings, structures, archaeological 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 rich legacy of the past. This recognition has greatly encouraged the stewardship efforts of individuals and private and public organizations. All of the properties listed here have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Over the past year, the Department has opened regional offices serving every area of the state. Properties recently named to the Register are listed under the regional heading which denotes the corresponding field office. To find out more about the Register program, please contact the regional office nearest you: **Capital Region Office**, Julie Vosmik, Director, (804) 225-4252; **Portsmouth Regional Office**, Randy Turner, Director, (804) 396-6709; **Roanoke Regional Office**, John Kern, Director, (540) 857-7585; **Winchester Regional Office**, Robert Carter, Director, (540) 722-3428.

Capital Region



Brandon Plantation, Halifax County

Brandon Plantation (Halifax County), built in 1800 and enlarged in 1842, is a vernacular farm house originally home to the Brandon family, mid-18th-century settlers of the area. The side passage addition boasts magnificent interior woodwork crafted by the acclaimed African-American cabinet maker, Thomas Day. Day's signature work of a wide serpentine frieze ornaments the marbleized, yellow pine mantels of Brandon's parlor and parlor chamber.



Bridge at Falling Creek, Chesterfield County

Bridge at Falling Creek (Chesterfield County), now nestled between the lands of U. S. 1, was constructed in 1823-1824 to serve travelers along the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike. William Carter of Richmond probably completed the stone work on this bridge, likely using locally quarried granite. The structurally impressive granite bridge features two semicircular barrel vaults and a parapet with capstone coping. The roughly cut granite arches spring from a solid rock foundation to approximately 12 feet above the water level of Falling Creek.



Brooklyn Tobacco Factory, Halifax County

Brooklyn Store and Post Office (Halifax County) circa 1850, is typical of Virginia's 19th-century country stores with its Greek Revival pedimented front gable, sturdy shutters, and second-story entry. An opening for a pulley boom is still visible in the upper entry, while a lively five-light transom graces the first floor opening. Located in the quaint village of Brooklyn, the store operated in conjunction with the Brooklyn Tobacco Factory.

Brooklyn Tobacco Factory (Halifax County) appears to be the best-preserved antebellum tobacco factory in Virginia and is one of the few buildings of its type and antiquity in the nation. It is most likely that noted Halifax County builder Dabney M. Cosby, Jr. erected the impressive two-story brick building for planters Joshua Hightower and Beverly Barksdale II around 1855. Stenciled dates from that period, as well as vestiges of industrial tobacco machinery, enhance the character and integrity of the factory.

Civil War-Era National Cemeteries (Capital Region) — In 1866 the United States Government established a number of cemeteries in Virginia to receive the remains of Union soldiers mortally wounded on nearby Virginia battlefields during the Civil War. Glendale, Seven Pines, Richmond, and Fort Harrison in Henrico County; Cold Harbor in Hanover County; and City Point in Hopewell were all enclosed with stone, stucco, brick walls, or iron fences with imposing entrances. Most of the cemeteries feature Second Empire-style lodges designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs to house the cemetery superintendents. A broad assortment of grave markers and monuments honor the war dead in these cemeteries being recognized with the Multiple Property Submission for Civil War-Era National Cemeteries.

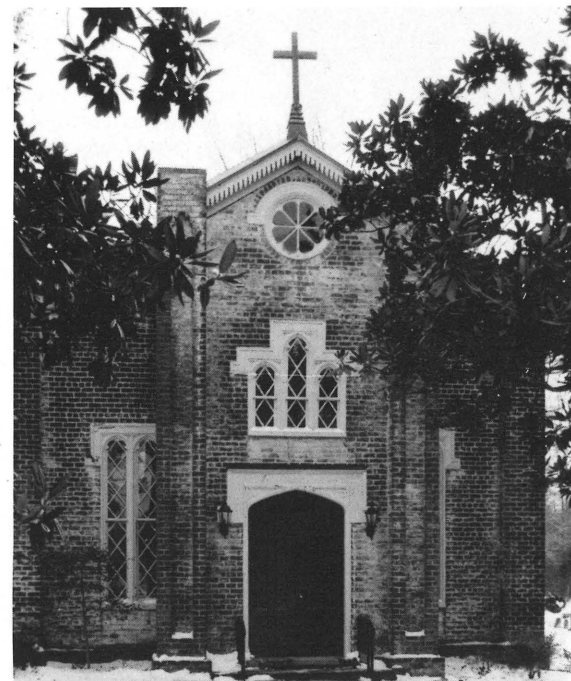
Clark Royster House (Mecklenburg County) —

This 1840 Federal-style house was home to Clarksville's founder, Clark Royster. Some of the finer architectural details featured in this stately residence include a diamond-patterned transom, fluted Tuscan pilasters, an elaborate mantel piece incorporating Tuscan collonettes, and a stepped architrave cornice. Indentations in the yard hint of the former locations of the ice house and the combined kitchen/slave quarters.

Dewberry (Hanover County) is a late unaltered example of a five-part Palladian plan dwelling. Built in 1833 for the Reverend John Cooke, first rector of Trinity Church, the principal facade of the entire ensemble is laid in Flemish bond. A formal garden to the rear of the house was designed by Cooke. The property includes several domestic and agricultural outbuildings.

East Belmont (Albemarle County) is one of the most architecturally and historically significant residences in the southwest mountains. The house is an excellent example of late Federal architecture embodying such features as Flemish-bond brickwork, a graceful fanlight transom, and original carved mantels and woodwork in the interior. The mason credited with its construction in 1811 was a slave, Lewis Level, making this a rare example of an antebellum house attributed to a black craftsman.

Immanuel Episcopal Church (Hanover County) is located in the community of Old Church. Although not originally conceived in the Gothic style, the church, built in 1853 with subsequent 1881 and 1916 additions, is today considered to be the best example of Gothic Revival architecture in Hanover County. Noteworthy features include decorative vergeboards, a Palladian-like window, a rose window, a Tudor arch above the front entrance, label molding atop the church bays, and three stained-glass windows.



Immanuel Episcopal Church, Hanover County

John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir Archaeological Sites/Multiple Property Document (Mecklenburg County) — Straddling the Virginia and North Carolina Border, the Kerr Dam and Reservoir, stands in the basin of the Roanoke River. The 10 archaeological sites and the Multiple Property Document provide insight on how the farmsteads and plantations changed over time; the types of buildings constructed; the activities of the inhabitants; economic conditions; and the ethnic variations during the period between 1750 and 1940. The featured sites include Ocooneechee, the antebellum plantation that burned on Christmas Eve 1898; Cedar Grove Plantation; Ivy Hill Plantation; the circa 1750 Glebe House; and several other 19th-century farmsteads. Each of the archaeological sites retains many intact features such as foundations, cemeteries, traces of old roads, and remnants of early gardens and wells.

Jones Farm (Lunenburg County) is a well-preserved example of the type of successful Southside Virginia tobacco farm that thrived from the mid-19th century into the first half of the 20th century. The complex illustrates how tobacco as a cash crop supported a large number of people, from the owner and his family to the slaves and/or tenant farming families on the property. The farm consists of a dwelling house (1846), supporting farm outbuildings and 139 acres of land.

Laurel Meadow (Hanover County) is an excellent local example of a hall-parlor-plan dwelling and an informative example of an evolutionary 19th-century dwelling. The one-room schoolhouse on the property is a rare late-19th-century private school building. The property was the site of Confederate and Union troop camps during the Civil War. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's regiment camped at Hundley's Corner, which was then part of the property, on May 26, 1862.

Liberty Baptist Church (Caroline County), built in 1850, is one of the county's best-preserved antebellum churches. Simple in design, it features Greek Revival architectural detailing and is associated with one of the oldest Baptist meetings in the county. From the Second World War to the present, the church has served as the Fort A.P. Hill Post Chapel, and it is the only pre-1941 religious building on the base.

Long Grass (Mecklenburg County), farmed by the Tarry family since the early 1800s, ranks among finest domestic and agricultural complexes in the area. The original section of the house probably dates to the early 19th century; later, George Tarry engaged builder Jacob W. Holt to enlarge and modernize the house in the Greek Revival style. George P. Tarry operated the farm at the turn of the century and built the farm buildings that stand on the property.

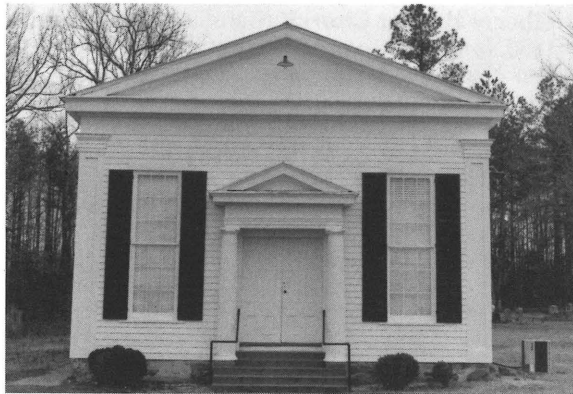
Longwood (Albemarle County) — Located on a 183-acre tract in the wooded foothills and pasture lands of the Blue Ridge Mountains, near Earlysville, Longwood dates to the late 18th century. The two-story Piedmont farmhouse, features fine Federal-style decorative trim throughout the interior, including well-crafted mantels, stairs, moldings, and an unusually fine grotto-like stone porch, an architect-designed addition dating to circa 1940. Originally built by Patrick Michie, James Michie, a nephew, operated a store and post office in the rear section of the house until his death in 1846.

Norfolk-Southern Six Mile Bridge No. 58 (Campbell and Amherst Counties) crosses the James River east of the City of Lynchburg. Built in 1854, the original wooden deck served for only a short time before it was destroyed in the Civil War. Vulnerable to the powerful flood waters of the James River, a wrought-iron Fink truss bridge was constructed on heightened piers by 1870, succeeded by an improved Pratt truss deck in 1901. The bridge represents Virginia rail transportation history from the antebellum to the mid-20th century.

Outdoor Sculptures Donated by Paul Goodloe McIntire (City of Charlottesville) — Four monumental outdoor sculptures were donated to the city and the University of Virginia by philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire between 1919-1924. The works were conceived at a period when American cities

Long Grass, Mecklenburg County





Rocky Run Methodist Church, Brunswick County

sought to improve their streetscapes (often referred to as the City Beautiful movement). All four sculptures were rendered in bronze and set atop carefully sculpted stone pedestals. "The First View of the Pacific," by Charles Keck features Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Sacagawea, the Indian guide. Keck also designed the Thomas Jonathan Jackson figure placed on horse, riding into battle. Robert E. Lee was also depicted on his mount by sculptors Henry Shrader and Leo Lentelli (architect Walter Blair designed the elaborate base). The large George Rogers Clark sculpture, on University of Virginia property at West Main Street, was executed in bronze by Robert Aitken.

Rocky Run Methodist Church (Brunswick County) is a well-crafted example of Greek Revival executed in frame construction. The delicate entrance portico features column flutes created by attached wooden strips. These artfully constructed columns bear the date 1857 and the builder's name, Thomas Jefferson. Here the bright frame building contrasts sharply against the wooded setting that, like the building, has changed very little since the 19th century.

Shockoe Hill Cemetery (City of Richmond) is a 19th-century cemetery that exhibits a tremendous variety of stone and metal artworks, from simple foot stones and railings to sophisticated sculpture and castings displaying symbolic spiritual, fraternal, and familial ornamentation. The planned grounds include many surviving 19th-century botanical specimens. Notable Virginian and American heroes Chief Justice John Marshall; Peter Francisco, Revolutionary War hero; William H. Cabell, Virginia Governor; Elizabeth Van Lew, Civil War Union spy, amongst others, are buried here.

Sixth Mount Zion Church (City of Richmond) is significant as the most visible reminder of Richmond's leading African-American preacher and world-famous orator, the Reverend John Jasper. Jasper, who founded the church in 1866 and became a leader in the community, was best known for his sermon, "De Sun Do Move," which he preached more than 250 times. The Romanesque revival structure was built in 1885; the institution continues its ministry to Richmond's African-American community.



Shockoe Hill Cemetery, City of Richmond

Sunnyside (Mecklenburg County) —This 25-acre remnant of a former plantation is made up of an 1830s house, groups of 19th- and 20th-century outbuildings, and an historic family cemetery. Locally prominent Tucker Carrington, Virginia state senator from 1848 to 1853, purchased the property in 1837. Carrington's daughters acquired the property in 1871, opening the private Sunnyside School for young ladies that operated until 1908.

Travis Lake Historic District (Caroline County) occupies approximately 150 acres of Fort A.P. Hill, including the 30-acre Travis Lake, an antebellum mill pond. Developed as a summer retreat by Washington D.C. attorney Charles M. Thomas, the complex was built in the 1930s. Thomas built a rustic lodge, garage apartment, and several farm buildings at the edge of the lake. In 1941 it was acquired by the U.S. Army as part of the newly created A.P. Hill Military Reservation.

Upper Brandon Plantation (Prince George County) is one of Virginia's more exquisite early 19th-century houses. Built for William Byrd Harrison by 1825, the Palladian scheme of central-block and symmetrically balanced dependencies associates it with a group of elegant and sophisticated Virginia houses where the strong pattern-book influences of Asher Benjamin are evident. Originally a plantation of 5,000 acres, the house, its connected dependencies, and numerous outbuildings are set in a bucolic riverine setting of over 2,000 acres.

Victoria School (Lunenburg County) is a notable local example of architectural classicism. Occupying a prominent location on Eighth Street, the building served as the principal public school building in Victoria from its construction in 1923 until 1966. The imposing Doric portico and other Classical Revival details were added in 1928.

Warwick (City of Lynchburg) was built in 1826 by prominent tobacconist and city mayor John Marshall Warwick. Its design exhibits the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival styles and is notable for the decorative panels between the first and second floors. The house is well-known as the childhood residence of John Warwick Daniel, Warwick's grandson. Daniel was a highly respected Civil War hero, U.S. senator, and orator.

Porthmouth Region

Chandler Court and Pollard Park (Williamsburg) were developed between 1920 and 1940 by John Garland Pollard, governor of Virginia (1929-1933). The neighborhoods are notable for their association with Pollard, with other academics such as Earl Gregg Swem and Richard L. Morton who were residents, and for its architects, notably Thomas T. Waterman. Most of the residences can be classified as Colonial Revival and they reflect the evolution of history-based design as influenced largely by developments in nearby Colonial Williamsburg.

Dam Number One Battlefield Site (City of Newport News) is the location of the only Union infantry attack against Confederate defenses during the month-long siege of Yorktown and the Warwick defense line. On April 16, 1862 during the Battle of Dam Number One, outnumbered Confederate troops under Major General John B. Magruder repulsed the Union attack, protecting the Confederate garrison at Yorktown. Located entirely within Newport News Park, the 142-acre site contains earthen fortifications in pristine condition.

Epworth United Methodist Church (City of Norfolk), designed by John Edwin Ruthven Carpenter and John Kevan Peebles, was built in 1894. The interior is divided into three parts: a sanctuary with a Greek cross plan, social hall and class rooms, and a pastor's study. The exterior displays great color and texture with rusticated granite walls and yellow sandstone trim, a fine example of Romanesque Revival religious architecture.

Epworth United Methodist Church, City of Norfolk



Upper Brandon Plantation, Prince George County



Hampton National Cemetery (City of Hampton) was established in 1866 (and enlarged in 1891) as part of the effort to handle Civil War casualties. The nearly 12-acre cemetery is surrounded by a rubble granite stone wall with wrought iron gates. The present lodge was built in the Georgian Revival style and dates from 1940. It replaces one of 1871 based on a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. Over 26,000 soldiers are buried at Hampton National Cemetery including eight Medal of Honor recipients, two of whom were members of the United States Colored Troops.

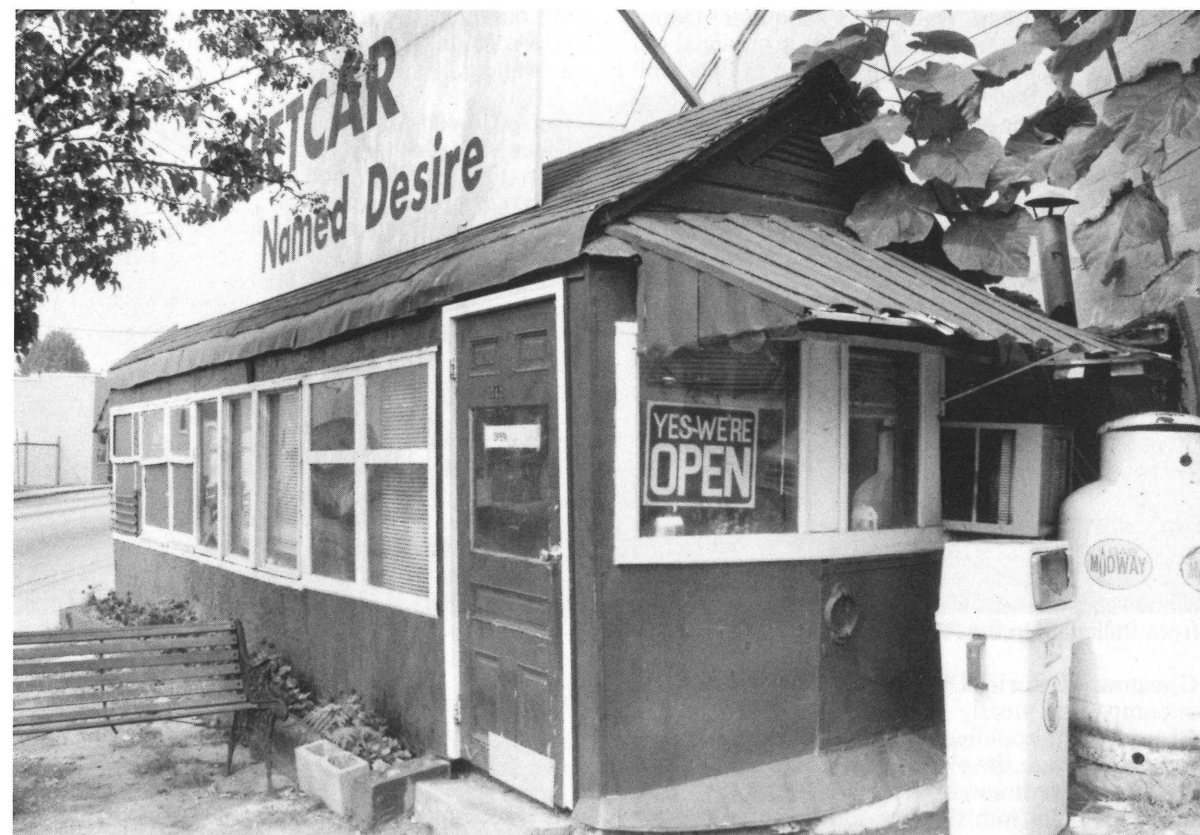
Poplar Hill (Isle of Wight County) was built in the late 18th-century by John Stott, a Scottish immigrant, on land he acquired in 1793. Located near the headwaters of the Pagan River, it is a good example of a late-18th-century vernacular farm dwelling which has been altered little since its construction. The home has stayed in the same family to the present day.

Riverview (James City County) is the only surviving antebellum house with York River frontage in the county. Established by the Hankins family, the house dates from the 1850s with early 20th-century additions. The interior has trim from both the Federal and Greek Revival periods. Interestingly it has retained graffiti of 19th-century sailing ships recently discovered beneath wallpaper. The property also contains a smokehouse and a tenant house.



Hampton National Cemetery, City of Hampton

West Point Historic District, King William County



Bill's Diner, Town of Chatham

Sunnyside (Northumberland County) was built around 1845 by John J. Betts. Part of the Heathsville Historic District, Sunnyside is a good example of a successful mid-19th-century farmstead of Virginia's Northern Neck. A late-18th-century photograph confirms that Sunnyside retains most of its interior and exterior embellishments.

West Point Historic District (King William County) encompasses the peninsula between the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi rivers south of U.S. Rt 30. The district is laid out in a grid pattern, and Main Street, the central north-south artery, contains the majority of the district's commercial and residential buildings. Although West Point has been a settlement from Colonial times, the district reflects the architecture and social history of the late 19th century. During this period the Richmond York River Railroad established its first terminus in West Point and the town grew as a popular resort destination and commercial center.

Roanoke Region

Bill's Diner (Town of Chatham, Pittsylvania County), also known as A Streetcar Named Desire, began life as a streetcar in Reidsville, North Carolina in the mid-1920s. Bill Fretwell of Chatham took advantage of the deaccessioning of streetcars by Duke Power Company as buses became more popular and purchased this single-truck car in 1938. Bill housed his already successful food stand business in the diner. Today, the diner still included a tight kitchen space and four table booth units.

Burnett's Diner (Town of Chatham, Pittsylvania County) — The mid-1920s Danville Car No. 66 ended its transportation duties in 1938 when the city began converting to bus service. Salvaged from the scrappers, the car was converted to diner use for downtown Chatham by the resourceful Burnett brothers, Henry, Frank, and Jessie. In operation since the late 1930s, Burnett's Diner was recently restored to reveal the varnished wooden ceiling and the custom-built curved counter that faces the main grill area.

Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District (Franklin County) encompasses a well-preserved portion of the Carolina Road where it crosses the Blue Ridge Mountains at Maggodee Gap. The 1,300-acre district contains buildings, croplands, and orchards that illustrate local agriculture practices from early 1800s to the present, and features impressive two-story brick Federal-style farmhouses built by the Boon and Taylor families. Also noteworthy is a 1906 one-story frame country store that supplied goods to area farmers and laborers.

Danville Municipal Building (City of Danville) has played a significant role in the civic life of the city since its construction in 1926-27. The brick three-story Classical Revival building designed by the architectural firm of Heard and Chesterman features an Ionic colonnade front faced with light gray limestone, a lobby ringed with Doric columns and pilasters, and a Corporation Court Room with two-story walls ornamented by Corinthian pilasters. For seven decades the building has provided governmental services to Danville's citizenry.

Danville Southern Railway Passenger Depot (City of Danville) served as the city's principal rail passenger station from its construction in 1899 until the early 1990s. Designed by architect Frank P. Milburn, the one-story brick building features a standard, elongated hip-roofed form and distinctive Flemish styling with stepped parapets and patterned brick work. Restoration is now underway and will return this Danville landmark to active use as a passenger depot and as a branch of the Science Museum of Virginia.

Downtown Salem Historic District (City of Salem) encompasses the earliest platted area of Salem laid out in 1802 along the Great Wagon Road. Salem became the Roanoke County seat of government in the 1830s, a stop on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in the 1850s, and a stop on the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the 1880s. Though the district includes buildings from all three eras, most date from the 1880s to the 1920s when the N&W steel rail-era boom led to construction of numerous commercial buildings that range in style from Italianate to the Academic Revivals.

Glasgow Historic District (Rockbridge County) encompasses nearly 15 acres of the town of Glasgow, at the confluence of the James and Maury rivers. Although the oldest building in the district is a Federal-style home from 1820, the majority of the buildings date from the late 19th century and are Victorian and Queen Anne in style. The district is typical of the railroad-era boom towns in Virginia which developed after the Civil War.

Hays Creek Mill (Rockbridge County) served the agricultural community of lower Rockbridge County from the early 19th-century to the mid-20th century. Built around 1819 and enlarged in the 1870s, the mill served as a grist, saw, and fulling mill until 1957. The mill is built of limestone and tulip poplar. Although most of the mill equipment has been removed from

the building, the iron overshot wheel and conduit race remain. The complex also contains a barn and a dwelling.

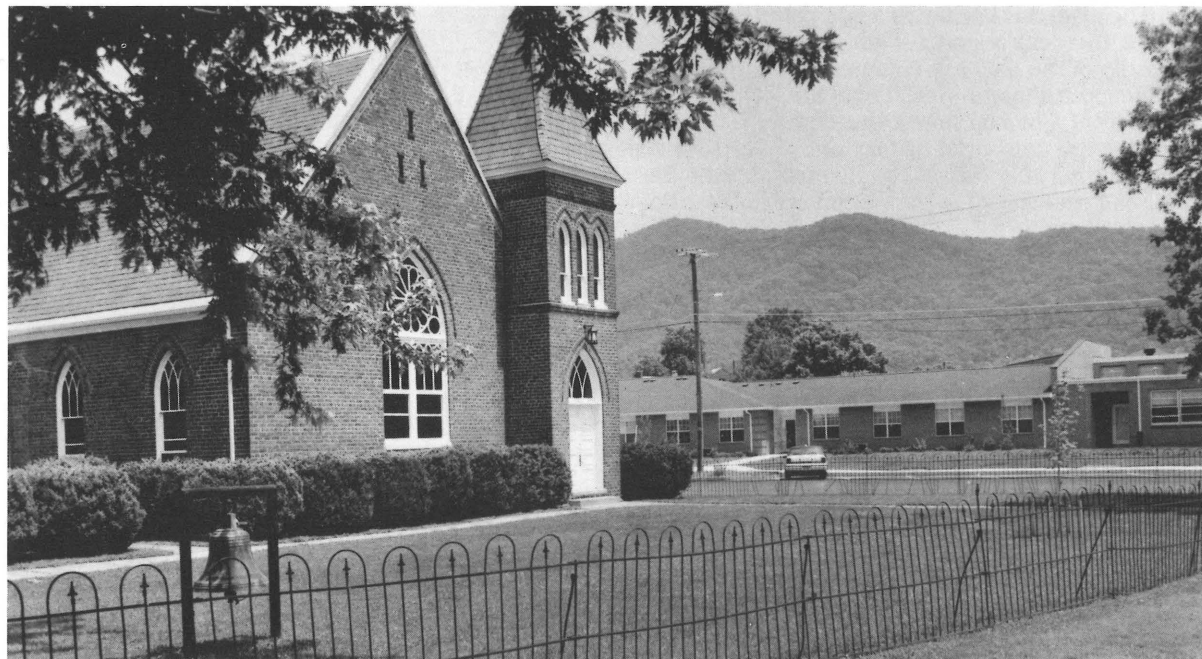
Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm (Franklin County) features a one-story Georgian-style frame building from the 1780s identified as the store of backcountry merchant John Hook; it survives as a rare example of 18th-century commercial architecture in Virginia that subsequently saw use as a slave quarter. Nearby stands a circa 1855 two-story frame Greek Revival farmhouse built by Llewellyn Powell, and a well-preserved circa 1890 one-story frame office and dispensary built by Dr. John A. Moorman.

Hotel Lincoln (Smyth County) was built between 1926 and 1927 by two prominent businessmen in the town of Marion. The five-story Colonial Revival building was designed by Eubank and Caldwell of Roanoke. The handling of materials and the lavish design, including an open-ended French-style staircase, Gothic columns and archways on the reception level, and a walnut-paneled ballroom, established

Hays Creek Mill, Rockbridge County



Glasgow Historic District, Rockbridge County



Hotel Roanoke, City of Roanoke

the Hotel Lincoln as Marion's first modern hotel. It quickly became the site of social and political functions for the surrounding area. The hotel has been in continuous use since its opening.

Hotel Roanoke (City of Roanoke), subject to numerous alterations and rebuildings since its original construction in 1882, stands today in rehabilitated splendor as the architectural embodiment of hospitality and as a symbol of Roanoke's railroad heritage and economic prosperity. The earliest surviving portion of the hotel dating to 1931, the major reconstruction designed by George B. Post and Sons and dating to 1938, and subsequent additions represent Roanoke Valley's most imposing expression of Tudor Revival architectural design.

Kennedy-Lunsford Farm (Rockbridge County) — The Kennedy-Lunsford limestone farmhouse, dating from circa 1796, was built in a vernacular Georgian style. As such, it represents the first wave of permanent architecture in the Shenandoah Valley. Five agricultural structures from the first half of the 20th century (bank barn, corn crib, spring house, chicken coop, and syrup house) complete the complex. The farm's 140 acres are screened from development by mature tree lines, thus preserving the late-18th-century setting.

Longdale Furnace Historic District (Alleghany County) encompasses the administrative, residential, and industrial center of extensive mining and manufacturing operations. Entrepreneurs John Jordan and John Irvine began cold-blast, charcoal-fueled production on the property in 1830s. In the 1870s industrialist William Firmstone redeveloped operations with hot-blast coke-fueled furnaces. Two tall brick chimneys survive from Firmstone's Longdale Furnace era as does the two-and-a-half-story frame Firmstone-Johnson House.

Old Kentucky Turnpike Historic District (Tazewell County) straddles the Clinch River at the

mouth of Indian Creek and includes a portion of the Town of Cedar Bluff. Formerly known as Mouth of Indian, the community began as mid-19th-century turnpike town that also used Indian Creek water power to operate the historic Clinch Valley Roller Mills. The town was the birthplace of Virginia Governor George C. Peery (1873-1952); his two-story frame childhood home survives as one of the district's most architecturally significant buildings.

Southwest Virginia Holiness Association Camp Meeting (City of Salem) consists of a large one-story tabernacle and a two-story frame dormitory, both plainly detailed and constructed in the 1920s. The two buildings stand in a modest residential neighborhood as an unusual urban expression of a traditionally rural form of religious experience. The Holiness Association held 10-day meetings at the camp in the late summer from the 1920s until it discontinued activities there in the early 1990s.

The Coffee Pot (City of Roanoke) stands as a one-story vertical log building constructed in 1936 that features a large natural stone chimney and a 15-foot-high bright red "coffee pot" built of unhewn vertical

Kennedy-Lunsford Farm, Rockbridge County





Barcroft Community House, Arlington County



Cool Spring Battlefield, Clarke County

logs and mortar with a stuccoed exterior. Begun as a filling station and tea room, the rustic Coffee Pot soon became and has continued to operate as a roadhouse frequented by six decades of Roanoke area residents who have found it a convivial place to dance, drink beer, listen to music, and reminisce.

Vineyard Hill (Rockbridge County) represents early rural architecture in the Shenandoah Valley. It is located along the first ridge line west of the Blue Ridge. The stone construction and original plan bear evidence of Scotch-Irish influence. Its name comes from a 19th-century owner who attempted to establish a vineyard on the site. The property also contains the ruins of a fulling mill and a spring house.

Waverly (Franklin County) was built circa 1858 by Franklin County carpenter Seth Richardson as the home for tobacco planter Armistead Burwell and wife Mary Hix. The two-story frame Greek Revival house features ornamental mantels, a door surrounded with decorative transoms, louvered center-passage folding doors, and a basement kitchen. A mortice-and-tenon framed meat house, and historic landscaping contribute to the historic character of the property.

Winchester Region

A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building (Fairfax County), built in 1918, is Fort Belvoir's oldest permanent structure and one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp A.A. Humphreys. The camp was one of many Army training facilities constructed immediately after the nation's entry into World War I. Representing a common early 20th-century-industrial building type embellished with Colonial Revival detailing, the water filtration plant helped ensure that troops trained for military service were not affected by typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, cholera, and dysentery. In 1986, the exterior of the building was restored and its interior adapted for use as a homeless shelter.

Barcroft Community House (Arlington County) is believed to be the only surviving one-room frame schoolhouse in the county. The house served as a church and community center for Barcroft, one of Arlington County's earliest suburban neighborhoods. Built in 1908 as a Methodist church and com-

munity meeting hall, the building also served as the Barcroft School House from 1908 until 1925, when a new school was built nearby. The modest wood-frame structure is clad in German siding and features pointed-arched windows. It continues to be used as a meeting hall and church by the residents of Barcroft.

Cannon Branch Fort (City of Manassas), also known as the Wakeman Site, 44PW227, represents a Civil War fortification that appears to be undocumented in the historical record. One of only two earthworks remaining in the City of Manassas (of the 17 known to have existed during the war), the fort was likely constructed by Union forces in the period 1863-64 to defend northern supply lines. Further investigation of the site may reveal how the fort was constructed and the nature of its war-time occupation, thus enhancing the understanding and interpretation of Civil War history in the region.

Cherrydale Volunteer Fire House (Arlington County) is the first firehouse constructed in Arlington County, and is also the home of the county's first organized fire department. Built in 1919, the two-story hip-roofed brick building has served as a firehouse, movie theatre, commercial establishment, and community center for Cherrydale, one of Arlington County's early suburban neighborhoods. Except for minor exterior and interior modifications, the firehouse retains its original architectural character.

Cleremont Farm (Loudoun County), located in southwestern Loudoun County, represents a collection of farm buildings dating from the mid-18th century to the early 20th century. The earliest building is a one-story stone structure built as the home of William Rust around 1761. It now serves as an office. The mostly Federal-style main dwelling is a two-story stone and log building built in stages between the 1820s and the 1940s. The farm complex also includes a stone kitchen, a frame tenant house, and several stone fences.

Cool Spring Battlefield (Clarke County) encompasses the field of the ninth bloodiest battle fought in the Shenandoah Valley and the most significant Civil War engagement within Clarke County. Fought on July 18, 1864, the Battle of Cool Spring marked the end point of Jubal Early's daring raid against Washington, D.C. Politically embarrassing for the



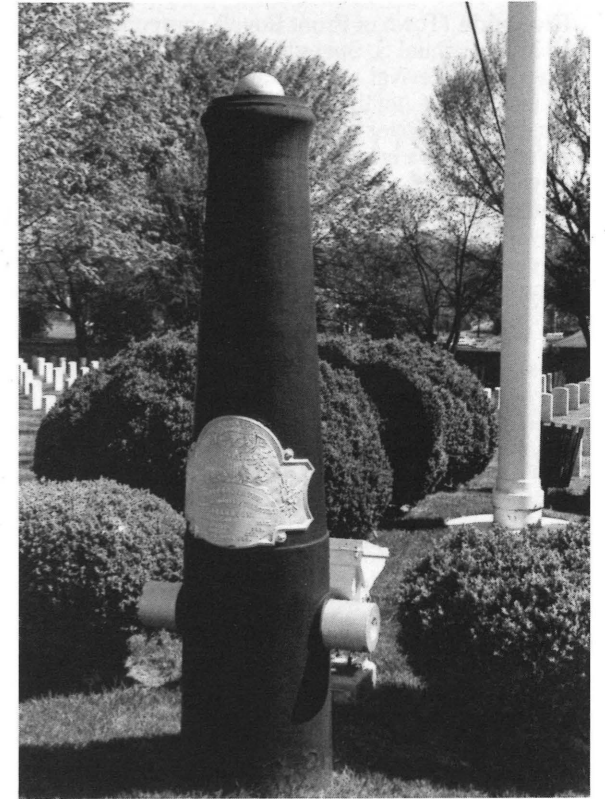
Rose Hill, Warren County

Lincoln Administration, Early's raid obligated Grant to rethink his eastern strategy, leading to the establishment of the Union's Middle Military Division under the command of General Philip Sheridan. Under Sheridan's leadership, Union forces inflicted a pivotal defeat on Early's army at Third Winchester and a terminal defeat at the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Culpeper National Cemetery (Town of Culpeper) was established in 1867 as one of many national cemeteries dedicated to the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. The cemetery contains 15 burials, six of which were set aside for the graves of 912 unknown soldiers. In 1978, Post 2524 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Culpeper donated 10.51 acres of adjacent property to expand the cemetery. The entire cemetery is enclosed by a brick wall and entered through double ornamental wrought-iron gates supported by stone piers. In addition to a 7-foot monument made of an original cast-iron sea-coast artillery tube, the cemetery is graced with monuments from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, and Ohio.

Fort Belvoir Historic District (Fairfax County) is the official home of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Large, imposing, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings are embellished with limestone porticos and keystones, all arranged within a rectilinear street plan and focused on the Long Parade Ground. The buildings form the architectural and visual core of the 1930s Army Corps of Engineers Training Center campus. The formality and monumentality of the district's architecture and site plan attest both to the increasing military importance of the Corps of Engineers, and to prevailing design principles for military posts, in the interwar period.

Francis Scott Key Bridge, spanning the Potomac River between Washington D.C. and Arlington, Virginia, is a skillfully designed reinforced concrete arch bridge. Originally constructed to provide auto, trolley, and pedestrian transit, it served as an important link between Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia. The structure is noteworthy for its elegant and simple Classical design. Nathan C. Wyeth designed the bridge in 1916 and construction was completed in 1923. An eighth arch was added in 1938-39 to span over the George Washington Parkway in Virginia.



Staunton National Cemetery, City of Staunton

Long Glade Farm (Augusta County), located in northwestern Augusta County, is a well-preserved 19th- and early 20th-century farmstead consisting of a Greek Revival-style brick house, a rare surviving brick slave quarters, a bank barn, a pig house, a meathouse, a corncrib, and a family cemetery. Built for William Howell between 1848 and 1852, the house features a molded brick cornice, a flat-roofed Doric portico, Greek Revival-style mantels, and some original faux-grained interior woodwork.

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District (Clarke County), encompassing roughly 10,290 acres of farmland in northern Clarke County, contains several large antebellum estates and many small late-19th-century farms, churches, and schools. Characterized by rich well-drained limestone soils over a rolling terrain, the agricultural community presents one of the best preserved and most scenic rural landscapes in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. The district's outstanding collection of architectural resources and its pattern of land use illustrate nearly two centuries of agricultural development in Clarke County.

Long Meadow (Warren County) is one of the county's most noteworthy examples of a transitional Federal-style to Greek Revival-style plantation house. An earlier dwelling dating from the 18th century stood on the site where George W. Bowman constructed the present house in 1848. Two outbuildings and a cemetery survive from the 18th-century occupation. The house stands on land considered to be a part of the Cedar Creek Battlefield. Mr. and Mrs. George Pasquet have been carefully restoring the house since 1991.

Riverside (Town of Front Royal) was constructed in 1850 by Samuel S. Spengler using elements of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The estate stands on the north bank of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in the community of Riverton. Riverside was a crucial site during the battle of Front Royal in 1862, strategically located between two bridges destroyed in the conflict along the Front Royal-Winchester Turnpike. Riverton's oldest dwelling, the house was remodelled in the early 20th century using components of the Colonial Revival style.

Rose Hill (Warren County), constructed in two parts between 1830 and 1845 by George C. Blackmore and William Richardson, is one of Front Royal's few surviving antebellum dwellings. Rose Hill's prominent location overlooking the main road to Winchester made it a crucial site in the Battle of Front Royal on May 23, 1862. Carefully remodeled by Col. Samuel Rolfe Millar, Jr. around 1937, the house represents a relatively unaltered example of a vernacular I-house with Federal- and Greek Revival-style decorative elements.

Rose Hill Farm (Frederick County) — The main house at Rose Hill Farm is an evolutionary dwelling that began as a simple circa 1797 log house. With additions made around 1819 and 1850, it became a fashionable Greek Revival-style mansion. Originally built for Samuel Glass, the property continued to be owned by members of the Glass family throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Since 1992 the property has been owned by the Glass-Glen Burnie Foundation, which plans to restore and interpret the house. The First Battle of Kernstown was fought on the property March 23, 1862. The battle is considered the first military engagement of Confederate Major General Thomas J. Jackson's famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

Soldier's Rest (Clarke County), located on the northeastern edge of Berryville, ranks among Clark County's earliest houses. The core of the Federal-style house was built in the late 1770s or early 1780s for William and Rebecca Morton on a parcel that was first settled by Isaac Pennington in the 1730s. In 1800, Revolutionary War hero, General Daniel Morgan, briefly owned the property. In the 1810s, War of 1812 veteran, Colonel Griffin Taylor acquired the property, and it was Taylor who probably named it "Soldier's Rest." The two-story frame house continued to evolve during the Taylor family ownership and remains much the same as it did in 1864 when it was sketched by illustrator James E. Taylor as he traveled the valley with General Phillip Sheridan.

Staunton National Cemetery (City of Staunton) was established in 1866 as one of a number of national cemeteries dedicated to the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. The cemetery contains five burial sections with approximately 838 graves. The entire cemetery is enclosed by a limestone wall and entered through 14-foot-wide wrought-iron gates. The cemetery features a 7-foot monument made of an original cast-iron seacoast artillery tube and secured by a concrete base. The Second Empire-style lodge for the cemetery was constructed in 1871, based on a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.

U.S. Army Package Power Reactor (Fairfax County), constructed at Fort Belvoir in 1957, was the prototype nuclear power plant developed as a training facility for military personnel and the first water-pressurized reactor to be brought on-line in the United States. The term "package" refers to the revolutionary capability of this prototype to be sent to remote facilities in component form and assembled on location. The reactor illustrates the significant strides in advanced engineering and training by the U.S. military in the 1950s, which hastened the development of the nation's nuclear energy industry.

Washington National Airport and South Hangar Line (Arlington County) are significant both as milestones in American aviation technology and as symbols of New Deal government programs. Opened for operation June 16, 1941, National was the first federally constructed commercial airport in the country designed for civilian flight. The South Hangar Line, constructed in stages between 1941 and 1948, illustrates important technological advances in the evolution of hangar door design. The consulting architect for both the terminal and the South Hangar was the noted Chicago architect Howard Lovewell Cheney.

Winchester National Cemetery (City of Winchester) was established in 1866 along with a number of national cemeteries dedicated to the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. Six major battles occurred in the Winchester area during the Civil War, resulting in this cemetery's high number of burials. Enclosed by a limestone wall and entered through 12-foot-wide entry gates of ornamental wrought and cast iron, the cemetery contains 91 burial sections and is graced by a number of monuments erected by the various states from which the soldiers came. The lodge for the cemetery was originally constructed in 1871, based on a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.

Wood Park (Orange County), surrounded by the rolling terrain of the Virginia Piedmont, is a handsome Federal-style frame house perched atop a hill bordering the Rapidan River in northwestern Orange County. Built around 1799 for Baldwin Taliaferro, the house was purchased by Colonel George Willis in 1849 and remains in the Willis family to date. The house is noted for its fine Doric portico, interior woodwork, and 1850s ballroom addition with rare trompe l'oeil wall and ceiling artwork.

Woodstock Historic District (Town of Woodstock, Shenandoah County) contains a large concentration of historic residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial architecture. Located in central Shenandoah County, Woodstock is the oldest town in the county and has served as county seat since 1772. The town's stone courthouse, erected in 1795, is the oldest surviving courthouse west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Since Woodstock was situated on the Valley Turnpike and served as a depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad, it proved to be a valuable center of commerce. The town contains a rich variety of building types and styles dating from the late 18th century to the present.

New Preservation Easements Donated to the Commonwealth

Since the last issue of *Notes* in the fall of 1995, the Board of Historic Resources has gratefully received the donation of easements on 10 historic properties. The new easement properties range from one of Virginia's finest plantation houses in Culpeper County to an 18th-century stone house in Rockbridge County.

Burlington, Orange County
Donor: Kenneth G. Colby
Date: May 31, 1996
Land included: 9.96 acres

A refined example of Greek Revival plantation architecture, Burlington was built in 1851 by master carpenter George H. Stockdon for James Barbour Newman. Many of the woodwork details are adapted from designs in Asher Benjamin's popular pattern book *The Practical House Carpenter* (1830). Dominated by its impressive Ionic portico, the house is unusually well preserved, even retaining original wood graining.

Campbell Avenue, Roanoke
Donor: City of Roanoke
Date: November 6, 1995
Land included: three city lots

120, 122, and 124 Campbell Avenue are three of the five structures that comprise the Campbell Avenue Complex, a small historic district of three-story commercial buildings. Erected between 1892 and 1909, the buildings are representative of the commercial architecture built during Roanoke's rapid ascendancy to a major Virginia city. The three buildings were acquired for preservation by the City of Roanoke and have since been sold into private ownership. They recently have undergone rehabilitation.

Burlington, Orange County



Cedar Creek Battlefield, Frederick County
Donor: Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, Inc.
Date: February 14, 1996
Land included: 158.16 acres

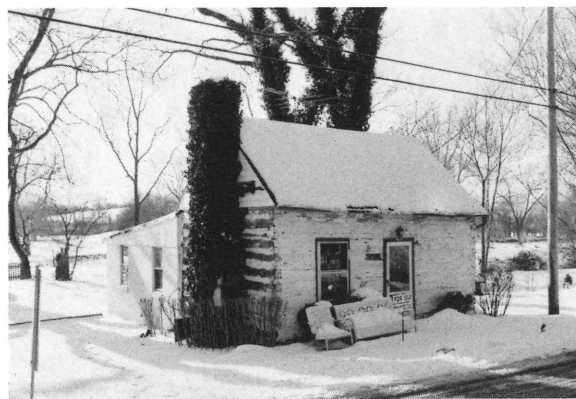
This famous battlefield, originally part of the adjacent Belle Grove plantation, was the site of the Battle of Cedar Creek, fought October 19, 1864, in which a successful counterattack led by Union Gen. Philip H. Sheridan effectively ended the Valley campaign in favor of the North. On the battlefield is the Heater House, a small farmhouse around which much of the fighting took place.

Campbell Avenue Properties, City of Roanoke





Heater House, Cedar Creek Battlefield, Frederick County



Marshall Claggett House, Waterford, Loudoun County

Marshall Claggett House, Waterford, Loudoun County

Donor: The Reverend W. Brown Morton III
 Date: December 11, 1994
 Land included: city lot

A vernacular cottage at the end of Main Street, The Marshall Claggett House is part of the architectural fabric of the village of Waterford, a National Historic Landmark district which is characterized by a restrained and picturesque vernacular. The simple log structure dates from the early 19th century and is one of the smallest dwellings of this historic Quaker community.

Eppington, Chesterfield County

Donor: County of Chesterfield
 Date: September 15, 1995
 Land included: 8.47 acres

This Colonial plantation house, originally the home of Francis Eppes, was built circa 1770 with the wings added circa 1790. An unusually sophisticated example of wooden Colonial architecture, the interior has fine paneled woodwork. Thomas Jefferson was a kinsman of the Eppeses and visited Eppington several times. One of his daughters is buried in the family cemetery. The property is exhibited as a museum by the Chesterfield County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Hillside, Waterford, Loudoun County

Donor: Geraldine Brooks & Anthony Horwitz
 Date: March 15, 1996
 Land included: village lot

The earliest portion of this visually appealing dwelling dates from the 1760s. The house is among the oldest houses in the carefully preserved Quaker village of Waterford. Its first occupant was Daniel Stone, Waterford's first postmaster, who operated a store in the west wing. The house is one of the many Waterford properties protected by easement.

Old Stone Warehouse, Fredericksburg

Donor: City of Fredericksburg
 Date: January 22, 1996
 Land included: city lot

This venerable landmark of downtown Fredericksburg can be traced to 1760 when it was owned by the locally prominent Thornton family. Situated on Rappahannock River, the massive stone structure has three main levels. Little changed on the interior, the warehouse is being preserved and studied by the city of Fredericksburg and is planned for development into a visitor attraction.

Salubria, Culpeper County

Donor: Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Grayson
 Date: June 16, 1995
 Land included: 19.5 acres

Salubria ranks among Virginia's finest Georgian plantation houses. It was built for the Reverend John Thompson, probably in the 1760s, around the time of his marriage to his second wife. Thompson was first married to the widow of Governor Spotswood and may have used a legacy from her to pay for Salubria. The unrestored interior has outstanding Colonial paneling.

Eppington, Chesterfield County

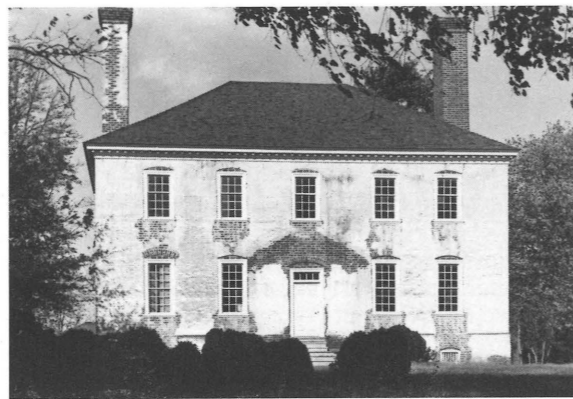


Hillside, Waterford, Loudoun County





Old Stone Warehouse, City of Fredericksburg



Salubria, Culpeper County



Soldier's Rest, Berryville, Clarke County

Soldier's Rest, Berryville, Clarke County
 Donor: The O'Sullivan Corporation
 Date: April 2, 1996
 Land included: 22.4 acres

Soldier's Rest, one of Clarke County's most renowned Federal-period houses, was built circa 1780 for William Morton. The property was owned briefly in 1800 by General Daniel Morgan, hero of the Battle of Saratoga. It acquired its name in circa 1815 when the place became the home of Colonel Griffin Taylor, a veteran of the War of 1812. Though altered and expanded over the years, the house retains much early fabric including noteworthy Federal woodwork.

Vineyard Hill, Rockbridge County
 Donor: Mr. and Mrs. James A. McAleer
 Date: January 5, 1996
 Land included: 4 acres

Vineyard Hill is one of Rockbridge County's few surviving 18th-century stone houses. The two-story, gable-roof structure is a dwelling form favored by the area's early Scotch-Irish settlers. The house likely was built by Thomas Begs, soon after he inherited the property in 1786. The basement kitchen has an impressively large cooking fireplace. On the property are the foundations of a spring house and a fulling mill.



Vineyard Hill, Rockbridge County

Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia August 1, 1993, through July 1, 1996

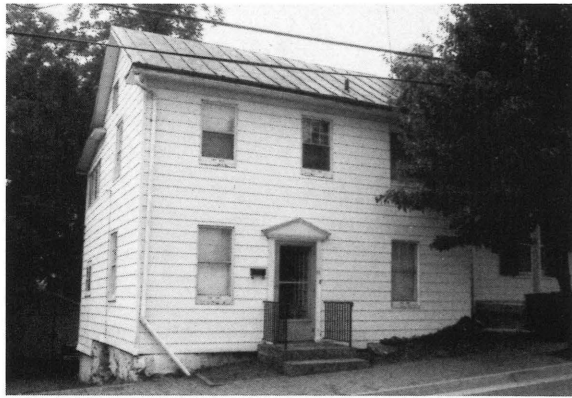
The tax code of the United States provides an important incentive for taxpayers who contribute to the preservation of Virginia's old and historic buildings. By rehabilitating eligible buildings, taxpayers can qualify for a substantial income tax credit.

Rehabilitation tax credits have been provided by the federal tax code since 1976. The code has most recently been revised by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Complete information on the program, including the application forms, is available from the Department's main office in Richmond, or from the four regional preservation offices.

The Virginia projects certified in the federal program since 1993 represent \$45 million in proposed private investment, and \$17 million in completed projects.

Proposed rehabilitations

Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
Buckingham Village		Villages 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Arlington County	\$14,500,000
Pireus Store, Phase 2*	1901	E. Market Street	Charlottesville	\$27,015
Grimes Home	1300	Park Avenue	Chesapeake	\$14,500
Masonic Building	11-15	W. Main Street, Berryville	Clarke County	\$300,000
Greenwood		Route 1, Box 31, White Post	Clarke County	\$20,000
McCarthy Building, Phase 1*	348	W. Main Street	Covington	\$13,767
	119	N. Main Street	Franklin	\$400,000
Middletown School	7688-7690	Main Street, Middletown	Frederick	\$443,802
Stable, Tuckahoe Plantation	12601	River Road	Goochland County	\$30,000
West Cabin, Tuckahoe				
Plantation Phase 1*	12601	River Road	Goochland County	\$10,000
Hughes' Pharmacy	106	S. Center Street, Ashland	Hanover County	\$43,500
	115	S. Main Street	Lexington	\$50,000
Old Methodist Church		High and Main streets, Waterford	Loudoun County	\$50,000
	11	Loudoun Street, S.E., Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$80,000
Ford/Bailey Wagon Company	1100	Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$450,000
Ford/Bailey Wagon Company	1106	Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$350,000
Anheuser Busch Brewing				
Association Building	1312-1329	Jefferson Street	Lynchburg	\$156,000
Cross Keys Tavern, Phase 1*	1200-1204	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$121,667
	1206	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$121,667
	1208	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$121,667
Connors Opera House	9102	Center Street	Manassas	\$500,000
Surface-Lee Building	596	Depot Street, Christiansburg	Montgomery County	\$70,000
Gardner's Store	3961	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	\$175,000



11 East Loudoun Street, in Leesburg, Loudoun County, before renovation.



11 East Loudoun Street after renovation was completed.

Proposed rehabilitations continued

Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
Post Office	3965	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	
Service Station	3980	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	
Hotel Warwick	2410	West Avenue	Newport News	\$1,833,295
Citizen's Bank Building	109	Main Street	Norfolk	\$3,005,562
	114	S. Main Street, Blackstone	Nottoway County	\$25,000
Willow Grove Plantation	14079	Plantation Way, Orange	Orange County	\$250,000
Phase 2*	434	Grove Avenue	Petersburg	
Phase 1*	434	Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$125,000
The Bragg House	319	High Street	Petersburg	\$200,000
	215	Low Street	Petersburg	\$32,500
Philip Craft House		State Route 798	Pittsylvania County	\$70,000
	35	Elm Avenue	Portsmouth	\$50,000
Dunnington Warehouse		First Street, Farmville	Prince Edward County	\$323,333
Paulette Warehouse		Main Street, Farmville	Prince Edward County	\$323,333
Randolph Warehouse		Mill Street, Farmville	Prince Edward County	\$323,333
	4	N. Auburn Avenue	Richmond	\$88,000
	20	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$80,000
	306-308	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$588,000
	103	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$227,000
	2210	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$160,000
	2501	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$129,000
William Byrd Hotel	2501	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$5,000,000
Fulton Hill Elementary School	100	Carlisle Avenue	Richmond	\$2,600,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2009-2011	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$160,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2013-2015	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$160,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2021	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$160,000
Grocery Co. Building	1411	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$325,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2007	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$80,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2017	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$80,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	2019	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$40,000
Cary 2000, Phase 3*	2207	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$140,000
Cary 2000, Phase 3*	2209	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$140,000

Proposed rehabilitations continued

Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
Cary 2000, Phase 3*	2215	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$140,000
	101	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$7,700
	3308	Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$52,000
	8	S. Fourteenth Street	Richmond	\$500,000
	10	S. Fourteenth Street	Richmond	\$500,000
	1815	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$95,000
American Tobacco Building, Phase 1*	2009	E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$40,000
	2222	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$62,500
	2224	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$62,500
	2322	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$100,000
Queen Anne Row	212	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$100,000
Queen Anne Row	214	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$100,000
Queen Anne Row	220	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$100,000
	2701	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$52,000
	515	W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$61,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	8-10	S. Meadow Street	Richmond	\$160,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	12	S. Meadow Street	Richmond	\$40,000
Cary 2000, Phase 2*	103-105	S. Rowland Street	Richmond	\$160,000
Jackson Warehouse	12-14	Seventeenth Street	Richmond	\$1,400,000
American Tobacco Building, Phase 1*	119-121	N. Twentieth Street	Richmond	\$140,000
American Tobacco Building, Phase 1*	115	N. Twentieth Street	Richmond	\$70,000
	505	N. Twenty-Eighth Street	Richmond	\$75,000
Bowler School (Springfield School)	608	N. Twenty-Sixth Street	Richmond	\$2,570,000
Wright Building	118	Campbell Avenue, S.E.	Roanoke	
	120-122	Campbell Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$300,000
Franklin House	1502	Franklin Road, S.W.	Roanoke	\$150,000
	106	Mountain Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$100,000
Boxley Residence	324	Washington Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$771,361
Glasgow Elementary School		Fitzlee Street, Glasgow	Rockbridge County	\$1,826,676
	17	E. Main Street	Salem	\$135,000
Southwest Virginia Holiness Assoc. Camp Meeting	202, 208	E. Third Street	Salem	\$80,000
	5923	Gospel Street, Mt. Jackson	Shenandoah County	\$110,000
Fairview, Phase 1*	2020	White Lake Drive	Spotsylvania County	\$144,000
	683	E. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$75,000
	904	W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$30,000
	208	Fayette Street	Staunton	\$60,000
	9-13	E. Frederick Street	Staunton	\$240,000
Dagmar Hotel	188	E. Main Street, Abingdon	Washington County	\$500,000
			TOTAL	\$45,876,678

*Phases 1, 2, or 3 indicate the phased rehabilitation of a single property.

Completed rehabilitations

Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
Grimes Home	1300	Park Avenue	Chesapeake	\$14,500
Masonic Building	11-15	W. Main Street, Berryville	Clarke County	\$293,883
McCarthy Building, Phase 1*	348	W. Main Street	Covington	\$13,767
	119	N. Main Street	Franklin	\$401,813
Western Hotel	502	Wenonah Avenue, Pearisburg	Giles County	\$873,438
West Cabin, Tuckahoe, Phase 2*	12601	River Road	Goochland County	\$4,177
Stable, Tuckahoe Plantation	12601	River Road	Goochland County	\$78,135
Stable, Tuckahoe, Phase 2*	12601	River Road	Goochland County	\$10,532
West Cabin, Tuckahoe Plantation, Phase 1*	12601	River Road	Goochland County	
Hughes' Pharmacy	106	S. Center Street, Ashland	Hanover County	\$43,500
	115	S. Main Street	Lexington	
Old Schewel's Warehouse	125	Randolph Street	Lexington	\$235,137
Old Methodist Church		High and Main streets, Waterford	Loudoun County	\$71,921
	11	Loudoun Street, S.E., Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$96,427
Cross Keys Tavern, Phase 1*	1200-1204	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$147,454
	1206	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$147,454
	1208	Main Street	Lynchburg	\$147,454
Surface-Lee Building	596	Depot Street, Christiansburg	Montgomery County	\$47,445
Gardner's Store	3961	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	\$172,500
Post Office	3965	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	
Service Station	3980	Oldtown Road, Shawsville	Montgomery County	
Hotel Warwick	2410	West Avenue	Newport News	\$2,492,407
Phase 1*	434	Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$67,000
Phase 2*	434	Grove Avenue	Petersburg	\$100,206
	704-706	High Street	Petersburg	\$71,000
The Bragg House	319	High Street	Petersburg	\$185,000
	215	Low Street	Petersburg	\$32,500
Chesterfield Hotel	244-248	N. Sycamore Street	Petersburg	\$800,000
Philip Craft House		State Route 798	Pittsylvania County	\$70,000
	35	Elm Avenue	Portsmouth	\$50,000
Dunnington Warehouse		First Street, Farmville	Prince Edward Co.	\$285,722
Paulette Warehouse		Main Street, Farmville	Prince Edward Co.	\$504,776
Randolph Warehouse		Mill Street, Farmville	Prince Edward Co.	\$161,909
	20	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$80,000
	306-308	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$580,491
	103	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$202,272
	300	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$175,000
	2210	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$215,433
	2501	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$126,500
	303	Brook Road	Richmond	\$19,000
	2000-2002	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$191,992
Grocery Co. Building	1411	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$367,768
	109	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$201,300
Belle Boissieux Building	101-109	N. Eighteenth Street	Richmond	\$543,653



8-10 South 14th Street, City of Richmond, before rehabilitation.



8-10 South 14th Street with the storefront rebuilt and existing ironfront remaining.

Completed rehabilitations continued

Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
	3308	Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$49,000
	8	S. Fourteenth Street	Richmond	\$850,000
	10	S. Fourteenth Street	Richmond	\$850,000
Phase 2*	1719-1721	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$225,000
	1815	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$125,000
	2222	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$62,500
	2224	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$62,500
	2322	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$124,065
	2719	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$90,433
Shockoe Hill, Phase 3*	210	N. Hospital Street	Richmond	\$650,000
Queen Anne Row	212	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$111,190
Queen Anne Row	214	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$111,190
Queen Anne Row	220	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$111,190
	2701	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$69,773
	505	N. Twenty-Eighth Street	Richmond	\$75,000
	1529	Patterson Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$274,871
Glasgow Elementary School		Fitzlee Street, Glasgow	Rockbridge County	\$1,498,380
	17	E. Main Street	Salem	\$195,239
	5923	Gospel Street, Mt. Jackson	Shenandoah County	\$110,000
Fairview, Phase 1*	2020	White Lake Drive	Spotsylvania County	\$53,804
Conway House	305	King Street, Falmouth	Stafford County	\$33,561
The Racket Store, Phase 1*	13-15	N. Augusta Street	Staunton	
The Racket Store, Phase 1*	9-11	N. Augusta Street	Staunton	
The Racket Store, Phase 1*	5	E. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$140,000
	683	E. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$145,000
	1008	W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$36,665
	208	Fayette Street	Staunton	\$64,656
C & O Train Station	10	Middlebrook Avenue	Staunton	\$690,309
Dagmar Hotel	188	E. Main Street, Abingdon	Washington County	\$670,533
	406-408	S. Cameron Street	Winchester	\$30,840
			TOTAL	\$17,834,173

*Phases 1, 2, or 3 indicate the phased rehabilitation of a single property.

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Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
RICHMOND, VA.
PERMIT NO. 591