

Notes on Virginia

Number 41

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1997



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Contents

Notes from the Director 3
Highway Markers 5
Virginia Landmarks Register 7
Easements 20
Investment Tax Credits 24



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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H. ALEXANDER WISE, JR.
Director

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On the Cover

Portsmouth's Commodore Theatre, named for Commodore James Baron, is a classic example of the streamline Art Deco style. The Commodore now serves as a movie dinner theatre. See page 10 for full listing.



Mission

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

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Notes from the Director

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.

As the contents of this magazine show, 1997 has been a year of substantive accomplishment in the Department's highway marker, register, easement, and tax act programs. These programs are important indices of the health and vitality of stewardship in Virginia under the administration of Governor George Allen.

Through our reinvigorated approach, this year we:

- erected 75 new and replacement historical markers beautifying Virginia's highways and educating motorists about the heritage of Virginia's communities and regions;
- approved 53 new listings on the Virginia Landmarks Register, from a Monacan Indian mission school and an urban historic hotel, to a high school that played a pivotal role in desegregation, the home of the author of the Marshall Plan, and a historic district along one of the East Coast's most beautiful scenic byways;
- recorded 16 new easements, protecting 13 historic properties. These include an archaeological district, a worker's cottage in an urban historic district, a free school supported by George Washington, and the home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence;
- launched a new state tax credit program, one of the most aggressive in the country. This new program stimulated an increase in proposed rehabilitations, which totaled \$37.5 million. Completed rehabilitations totaled \$40.9 million.

With four field offices up and functioning in Roanoke, Winchester, Portsmouth, and Petersburg, we have changed the way in which we conduct these and other programs and deliver our services. In addition, our boards are holding their quarterly meetings

in the regions, conducting community fora to hear about local stewardship initiatives, and presenting certificates of appreciation signed by Governor Allen to Virginia Landmarks Register property owners. The field offices are a big part of the Department's strategy to encourage stewardship more broadly than before.

Complementing establishment of field offices is the move of the central office to new headquarters, which, thanks to the strong leadership of Governor Allen and Secretary of Natural Resources Becky Norton Dunlop, will occur in early 1998. Our goal is to not just "move boxes from one place to another," but to operate at a higher level than ever before. Operating at a higher level means making the whole more than the sum of its parts. The new facility will undergird and support our work in two important ways. First, our field office professionals and our "customers" depend upon good information from our archives about historic buildings and sites in their respective areas. The new facility will provide expanded, state-of-the-art, temperature-controlled, and secure storage for resource information and an attractive, much expanded reading room for public use. Free parking will also be available to the public on the grounds. And the building will meet ADA standards.

In the future, we hope to be able to deliver resource information on-line almost instantaneously to you at a terminal in your nearby DHR field office or to you at home or in your office via the Internet. We are already well along in creating the databases for delivery. Thanks to our partners — VDOT and the NPS — and to the advanced technological infrastructure of the new facility, consultants, agencies, localities, businesses, tax credit applicants, researchers, and students will be able to obtain and use information on Virginia's historic resources more easily and efficiently than ever before.

There is a second major way in which the new facility will support our stewardship



(R & L) Alex Wise, director of the Department, and Randolph Byrd, chairman of the Virginia Historic Resources Board, present certificates of appreciation signed by Governor Allen to Virginia Landmarks Register property owners.

mission. It will give us the capability to provide leadership through public education and outreach on a greater scale than ever before. For the first time, we will have use of an exhibit gallery to underscore the importance of history and historic resources to Virginia's citizens. In the exhibit now in the planning stages, we will raise and explore fundamental questions: "Why does history matter?" "What is the connection between history and historic resources?" "What are the benefits of resource stewardship now and for the future?" The exhibit will incorporate artifacts, hands-on technology, and profound ideas. Our collections will be stored in a state-of-the-art, climate-controlled, and secure space. We will also have a conservation lab, built to lab specifications, which the public can view through glass. Many of our artifacts will also be displayed in the Historical Society's permanent exhibit on Virginia history so that Virginians will be able to see more of our collections than ever before and learn much about how earlier Virginians lived.

We will be able to do much more in the future to promote stewardship by raising public awareness. This will be especially true

when our superb staff is interacting daily with the equally outstanding staff of the Virginia Historical Society next door. We expect that many joint education projects will be stimulated by the proximity and interaction. Already, for example, the Department has been invited to become a full partner in Museums on the Boulevard, a consortium that seeks to become a "Smithsonian on the James." It includes the Historical Society, the Science Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, the Children's Museum, Maymont, and this Department.

Today Virginia's communities need every bit of help they can get to maintain their character, cohesion, and health. For Virginia to grow while preserving its unique beauty and historic character, the Department has to explain why stewardship matters, then provide tools and strategies for decision makers to achieve balanced growth. The Virginia History Initiative, launched by Governor Allen in 1995 and convened by the Department, is producing a community tool kit that will be put into the hands of preservation advocates in every locality in the state. The kit will be distributed to these advocates in training workshops hosted by the regional offices. It contains the tools needed to "sell" local business and community leaders on the benefits of stewardship and on win-win planning strategies.

The tool kit and other products of the initiative will go a long way in explaining why stewardship matters. Our new field offices and reinvigorated programs also will help to do that. So will the co-location with the Virginia Historical Society, empowering the two institutions, working together, to create a true "Center for Virginia History." From that center and through the regional offices, the Department seeks to provide the kind of leadership, access, and service to preservation programs that Virginians and their communities want, need, and deserve.

DHR web site launching due by the end of 1997. Find us at:
www.state.va.us/dhr/dhrwebpg.htm

70th Year Adds 75 Historic Highway Markers

Here's a quick question: When were the first highway markers installed and what were some of the topics of the early markers? According to a *Notes* article (Fall 1989), the first markers were erected in 1927. If you guessed that the earliest marker topics commemorated people and events of the Revolutionary and Civil wars, you are correct. One of the first markers, J. E. B. STUART E-8, can be found on Route 1 in Spotsylvania; another of the 1927 markers pictured in the article, LAFAYETTE AND CORNWALLIS E-18, is located on Route 1 in Hanover County.

Virginia has the oldest state marker program in the United States. The Commonwealth's 2,000 official historic markers have always been closely linked with tourism and the highway. Governor Harry F. Byrd grasped the possibilities and understood that the markers could attract tourists, inform the motoring public, and identify sites that soon might be lost or forgotten. These remain the goals of the marker program today. Virginia's highway markers have become such a part of our landscape that they are now historical icons in themselves.

The inscriptions on the markers describe historic sites, events, and people that are important to the Commonwealth's history. Today, old gaps in coverage are being filled and the marker program is more comprehensive than in the past, with markers on new subjects being continually added. This year the list includes two early African-American schools as well as Anna Maria Lane, Soldier of the Revolution. Marker topics are initiated by local citizens, and thus reflect Virginians' varied interests in religion, food, and music, among other topics.

Celebrating the Virginia Historical Highway Marker program's 70th year, the Board of Historic Resources approved 47 new markers and 28 replacement markers at the September and December 1996, and the March and July 1997 meetings.

In addition to the ongoing marker program, the Department received an ISTEIA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) grant in 1996 to replace 179 missing or erroneous markers. The ISTEIA grant requires a local contribution of at least 20% with the remainder paid for by federal funds through the act. The Virginia Board of Historic Resources, which approves the texts of all the markers, has begun replacing these markers.

The Department, which oversees the Highway Marker Program, thanks those individuals, local governments, and organizations who recently sponsored markers in the regular and replacement programs. Because these counties, cities, historical societies, other groups, and individuals acted as responsible stewards, Virginians have 75 new and replacement historical markers beautifying Virginia's highways and educating motorists about the heritage of Virginia's communities and regions.

A *Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* is available in the Virginiana section of most Virginia bookstores. This 1996 edition costs \$14.95. It may be ordered directly from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903, Telephone (804) 924-3469.

The Virginia Highway Marker Program

Albemarle County	Ash Lawn-Highland FL-8 James Monroe's First Farm: Site of the University of Virginia G-28
Augusta County	James Edward Hanger W-156
Bath County	Millboro V-29
Brunswick County	Brunswick County, VA/"The Original Home of Brunswick Stew" SN-58; SN-59; U-91; U-92; S-67; S-68
Buckingham County	Civilian Conservation Corps Camp 1367 F-63
Charles City County	Kennon's Landing V-35
Chesterfield County	Fort Pocahontas V-34
Craig County	Clover Hill Mining District M-6 Enon Baptist Church K-200 William Addison "Add" Caldwell, Virginia Tech's

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 1996. 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 1,900 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.

Properties recently named to the register are listed under the regional heading which denotes the corresponding DHR field office. To find out more about the register program, please contact the regional office nearest you: **Capital Region Office**, Julie Vosmik, Director (804) 863-1621; **Portsmouth Regional Office**, Dr. E. Randolph Turner, Director, (757) 396-6709; **Roanoke Regional Office**, Dr. John Kern, Director, (540) 857-7585; **Winchester Regional Office**, Dr. Robert Carter, Director, (540) 722-3428.

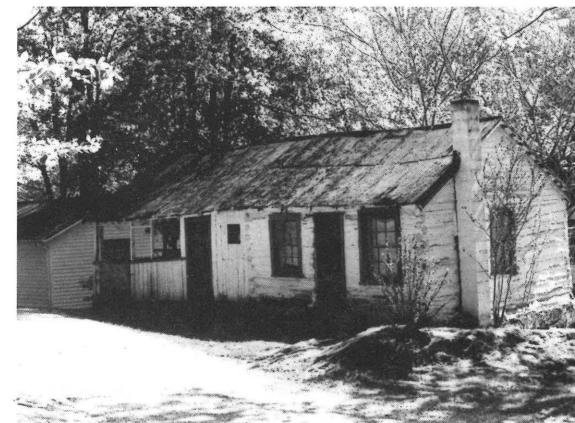
Capital Region

Aaron Hilton Archaeological Site (Charles City County) — This site includes the remains of a simple house built between 1870 and 1877 for Aaron Hilton (1832-1916), a respected former slave of the Lewis-Douthat and Selden families. An anonymous writer in 1915 described Hilton as "one of the landmarks of Charles City County," saying that he was an authority on the care of sheep and that neighboring farmers relied on him for advice on all occasions. In 1877 Hilton was able to realize a primary ambition of freedmen by purchasing a five-acre parcel, the tract where he had built his house. Because written records of freedmen's domestic lifestyles are uncommon, the archaeological remains of Hilton's

house, accompanied by unusually substantive documentation, give the site of particular significance for providing information on a neglected facet of Virginia social history. Tests by Department of Historic Resources archaeologists in 1993 confirmed the site's location.

Bear Mountain Indian Mission School (Amherst County) — The Monacan Indians have regarded Bear Mountain as their historic and spiritual center since prehistoric times. The majority of the Monacan tribe retreated to Canada during the American Revolution, but a small group remained here at Bear Mountain. Because Virginia's laws

Bear Mountain Indian Mission School, Amherst County



Church Hill North Historic District, City of Richmond



Culpeper County
Dinwiddie County
Emporia

Fauquier County

Fredericksburg

Hampton

Henrico County

James City County
Lynchburg
Matthews County
Nelson County
New Kent County
Newport News
Nottoway County
Pittsylvania County
Portsmouth

Prince George County
Rappahannock County
Richmond
Spotsylvania County

First Student KH-3
Salubria J-32
Butterwood Chapel K-303
John Day UM-48
Early Masonic Lodges UM-47
Robert Hicks UM-49
Mosby's Rangers Disband FF-7
Mosby's Raid at Catlett Station B-35
Birthplace of Lt. Presley Neville O'Bannon FF-6
S. C. Abrams High School F-48
Fredericksburg Normal and Industrial Institute N-33
Back River Lighthouse Ruins WY-87
William Claiborne W-99
Varina V-33
Nathaniel Bacon V-31
The First University V-30
John Rolfe, 1585-1622 V-31
Henrico Town V-29
First Germans at Jamestown WT-2
Jacob E. Yoder Q-13
New Point Comfort Lighthouse N-89
Peter Cartwright CQ-6
James Lafayette WO-17
Providence Mennonite Church W-73
Roger Atkinson Pryor M-22
Dix's Ferry U-39
John Luke Porter, 1813-1893 Q-8-s
Norfolk Naval Shipyard Q-8-r
Samuel Jordan of Jordan's Journey PA-252
Washington, Virginia, The First of Them All C-9
Anna Maria Lane, Soldier of the Revolution SA-4
Wounding of Jackson J-39

The ISTEPA Replacement Marker Program

Alexandria

Appomattox County

Augusta County
Bedford County

Campbell County

Carroll County

Chesapeake

Fairfax, City of
Hampton

Roanoke
Rockingham

Historic Alexandria E-86
Episcopal High School T-45
Eldon M-65
Last Positions MG-2
Popularizer of the Banjo M-68
Last Indian Clash W-79
Bedford/Campbell Z-67; Z-255
Colonial Fort K-121
Mount Athos K-149
Origin of the Lynch Law L-30
Oxford Furnace K-150
Patrick Henry's Grave R-15
Shady Grove L-12
Carroll County/North Carolina Z-227
John Carroll U-27
Dale Point K-264
Craney Island K-266
Dismal Swamp NW-15
Fort Nelson K-265
Mosby's Midnight Raid B-26
Emancipation Oak W-98
Forts Henry and Charles W-86
Historic Hampton W-87
Little England W-88
A Colonial Ford K-116
Lincoln's Virginia Ancestors KB-65
Rockingham County/West Virginia Z-213

enforcing racial segregation denied Monacans access to schooling, a group of concerned Amherst citizens established an Episcopal mission and a school at Bear Mountain in 1908. The original mission consisted of a school building, a church, and a mission workers' house. The mission school was set up in a simple log building built for another purpose some 40 years earlier. The church and mission workers' house burned in 1930 but were replaced with similar structures. The school closed in 1964 when integration laws made it obsolete. The school building is now the property of the Monacan Indian Tribal Association.

Church Hill North Historic District (City of Richmond) — The 25-block area immediately north of the St. John's Church Historic District is a remarkably intact, mostly 19th-century neighborhood. The area was laid out in the 1780s on land belonging to Colonel Richard Adams. Employing a grid plan with relatively wide streets, the blocks are lined with tightly spaced town houses in a variety of styles. Many of the earlier residents were merchants or tradesmen. Twelve of the earliest houses are Federal-style structures built between 1810 and 1839. These and other Federal structures since destroyed originally had large lots. Their open spaces were filled in as the century progressed so that most blocks today display considerable architectural variety. A cohesive historic flavor is preserved since little construction has occurred since the early 1900s. The neighborhood went into economic decline following World War II, but is now enjoying steady rehabilitation.

Green Falls (Caroline County) — Though Green Falls is obviously a dwelling of great age, its construction date is uncertain. Claims have been made that the house was built in 1710 for Richard Johnston. Architectural evidence, however, points to a date in the second or third quarter of the 18th century. The house thus could have been the building that served as Johnston's Tavern for which Thomas Johnston was issued a tavern license in 1747. The property was acquired in 1800 by Robert Wright, who added the south wing around 1808. The house is distinguished by its tall proportions and side-passage plan. The dominant features are the massive brick chimneys. Some early trim survives on the interior, but most dates from the mid-19th century. On the grounds is an 18th-century smokehouse. Seen across the fields, the house presents a memorable picture of Tidewater's early cultural landscape.

Hite Store (Amherst County) — Hite Store has served the general merchandise needs of the Lowesville community since its construction in 1869. The business was started as a partnership of Henry Loving and Nathan C. Taliaferro. The building was designed to hold living quarters for the store keeper, and from around 1876 to the 1990s, it housed a post office. The Lowesville Academy operated here in the 1890s, and the building later underwent alterations to accommodate boarders. In 1902 the property was purchased by Camilla J. Hite and Mary C. Thornton and remained in Hite family ownership until 1991. The country Greek Revival structure is among the state's earliest and more architecturally refined general stores. In addition to dispensing merchandise, stores such as this became impor-

tant social gathering places. The majority of these state's old general stores now stand abandoned. The Hite remains a viable commercial establishment.

Hotel William Byrd (City of Richmond) — Towering above its neighbors, both residential and commercial, the 11-story Hotel William Byrd proclaims the growing popularity of the steel-frame, high-rise architecture of the 1920s. The hotel was built in 1925 primarily to serve the patrons of the Broad Street railroad station directly across the street. For many years, the Hotel William Byrd and Broad Street Station were the travelers' gateway image of Richmond. The hotel was designed by Marcellus E. Wright, Sr., one of the city's leading architects, who embellished the exterior with a subtle, restrained classicism. When opened, the *Richmond News Leader* described the hotel as "a monument to Richmond energy, talent, and progressiveness." The hotel closed in the 1980s but was sensitively rehabilitated in 1996 for use as apartments for the elderly.

Ingleside (Amelia County) — Ingleside is a late Federal-style dwelling located on rolling farmland in western Amelia County. The house is noteworthy for its highly imaginative, classically-inspired architectural detailing which appears on its chimney pieces and the two-and-one-half story winding stair. John W. Foster built the earlier section of Ingleside in 1824. A subsequent owner, Dr. John O'Sullivan, probably built the later part of the house circa 1840. Dr. Peter Edward Anderson (1857-1907) was another prominent owner of Ingleside. Both portions of

Hotel William Byrd, City of Richmond



Robert Russa Moton High School, City of Farmville

the house are well fitted with impressive woodwork, demonstrating how a skillful rural joiner used molding, mantel compositions, and other decorative shapes which are called "Federal," but also used his compass, rule, plane gouges, and saws to create inventive and folk-interpreted classical motifs such as the "sun face" designs in the parlor chimney pieces. The house sits on a raised basement and features tall, slender chimneys, and pent closets.

James Monroe Tomb (City of Richmond) — The tomb of President James Monroe, the centerpiece of John Notman's romantically landscaped Hollywood Cemetery, is a tour de force of both Gothic Revival design and artistry in cast iron. The simple granite sarcophagus is enclosed by an iron screen surmounted by an ogee dome with open-work tracery. The tomb was designed by Albert Lybrock, an Alsatian architect who settled in Richmond in 1852. Monroe died and was buried in New York City in 1831. His body was moved to this final resting place upon the centennial of his birth in 1858, a cooperative effort by citizens of New York and Virginia.

Mountain View Farm (Amherst County) — Mountain View Farm includes a late 18th-century house built for Colonel Hugh Rose. The house was moved in 1831 from Spencer's Mountain (now Geddes Mountain) to a site not far away in order to be more convenient to the newly constructed stagecoach road linking Philadelphia with North Carolina. In 1833 the property was purchased by Dr. Paul Carrington Cabell, a prominent area physician, who erected the outbuildings, including a doctor's office, a smokehouse, a well house, and a combination ice house/carriage house. Mountain View Farm was acquired around 1858 by Lynchburg philanthropist Samuel Miller, who intended to use the property for the cultivation of the medicinal herb, horehound. Miller died in 1859 before his venture came to fruition. With its collection of six outbuildings, Mountain View Farm preserves a significant image of a traditional Piedmont rural complex of the mid-19th-century.

Robert Russa Moton High School (City of Farmville) was the site of a student-led strike that began on April 23, 1951 to protest the overcrowded

conditions at the school, which had been completed in 1939 for African-American students. The strike led to a lawsuit calling for the immediate racial desegregation of the Prince Edward County schools. After the federal district court in Richmond ruled in favor of the county, the suit was appealed to the United State Supreme Court, where it was heard together with two similar cases from other states. When the court ruled against segregation in 1954, its decision was named for the case from the Midwest, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. The ruling was strongly opposed by many state and local governments in the South in a movement called "massive resistance." In Prince Edward County, the public schools soon were closed and did not reopen until 1964. Robert Russa Moton High School played a major role in the history of desegregation in the United States.

St. Paul's Vestry House (City of Lynchburg) — Built circa 1850 for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which had just completed a new church at this steep hillside location, this discreet little building has enjoyed a tradition of community service. Although later called the "Old Rectory," the building was never a parish residence, but rather provided meeting space for the vestry, the parish governing body. It served thusly until 1871 when it was given over to Sunday School classes. The building fell vacant in 1895 with the completion of new church a few blocks away. In 1903, however, it became the meeting room of the Woman's Club of Lynchburg. Like similar clubs, the Woman's Club was part of a national movement to help ladies become better educated and more active in civic affairs. The club moved in 1916; the building has since served a variety of uses.

Portsmouth Region

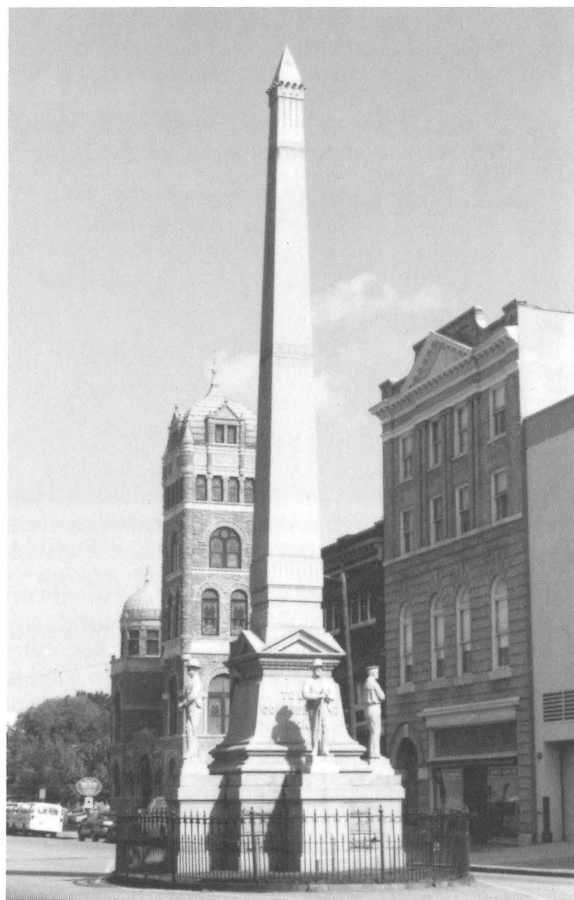
Cloughton-Wright House (Northumberland County) — The two-room-plan Cloughton-Wright house is a rare surviving example of a diminutive dwelling type that was once a common element of the Tidewater Virginia landscape. Nearly all such small, well-built, and expensively finished dwellings of prosperous but unpretentious planters have either disappeared or have been engulfed in later enlarge-



Commodore Theatre, City of Portsmouth

ments. The house was constructed circa 1787 by William Claughton, owner of some 422 acres and an officer in the local militia. Claughton's daughter Kitty and her husband James Wright remodeled in the interior circa 1827. Little changed since then, many of the 18th- and early 19th-century details survive. A striking feature is the massive brick chimney with its glazed-header Flemish bond and tiled weathervanes. The house long stood abandoned but is currently undergoing a careful restoration. The archaeological sites of various outbuildings likely remain nearby.

Commodore Theatre (City of Portsmouth) — The Commodore Theatre, named for Commodore James Baron, was opened in 1945 by Portsmouth native William Stanley Wilder, who owned of a chain of theatres in the Tidewater area. It was designed by Baltimore architect John Zink who produced a classic example of the streamline Art Deco style. Built during World War II when building materials normally were not available for private commercial undertakings, Wilder was able to procure what he needed as the theatre was to offer entertainment to the area's large population of military personnel. The Commodore is especially significant for preserving many of its original Art Deco appointments, including the marquee, ticket booth, ticket-taker's stand, and various architectural ornaments. Impressive Art Deco murals on the auditorium walls were reproduced when the theatre underwent a meticulous restoration in 1987-89. The Commodore now serves as a motion-picture dinner theatre.



Confederate Monument, City of Portsmouth

Confederate Monument (City of Portsmouth) — Portsmouth's Confederate Monument, one of Virginia's most ambitious Confederate memorials, was designed by Charles Cassell and consists of an obelisk on a rusticated base guarded by four statues representing the branches of the Confederate military. Unlike most monuments, the statues are not generic figures but are modeled after local residents. Photographs of the models were displayed in a shop window and citizens voted their choice of poses with an obligatory contribution to the memorial fund. The monument was completed in 1893, 17 years after the cornerstone was laid. It is one of only three monuments honoring the Confederate sailor. The sailor here faces east toward the route of the CSS Virginia from Portsmouth to her famous engagement with the USS Monitor. The monument graces the Four Corners intersection laid out by Portsmouth's founder William Crawford in 1752.

Dr. John Miller-Masury House (City of Virginia Beach) — Influenced by the 19th-century Scottish Baronial style, this arresting architectural pile, complete with crenelated tower, was the creation of Dr. John Miller-Masury, heir to the Masury Paint fortune. The house was finished in 1908 and was originally the centerpiece of a well-appointed estate called Lakeside, equipped with an electric power plant, gardens, orchard, and stables. The architect, Arnold Eberhard of Norfolk, and the interior decorator, E. G. Potter & Co. of New York, produced what was acknowledged at the time to be the largest and finest residence in southeastern Virginia. From

1936 to 1939 the estate housed the Crystal Club, a night club and gambling casino. The club altered the interior to create a ballroom. Now called Greystone Manor, most of the estate has since been developed, but the house remains an imposing vestige of Gilded Age hubris.

Green Spring (James City County) is an archaeological site best known as the home of Virginia royal governor Sir William Berkeley. Twice serving as governor (1642-52; 1660-77), Berkeley acquired the Green Spring land in 1643 and built a residence there by 1650. He built a second mansion after he married in 1670. Berkeley is most noted for his role in suppressing Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. Although some historians portrayed him as the villain and Nathaniel Bacon as the hero of the unsuccessful rebellion, more recent writers have tended to reverse the roles. After Berkeley's death in England in 1677, his widow married into the Ludwell family, which continued to own the property into the 18th century. Berkeley's mansion stood until 1796, when it was dismantled shortly after the architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe painted a watercolor of it.

Lightship No. 101 (City of Portsmouth) was built in Wilmington, Delaware in 1916. It was one of fewer than 200 lightships built between 1820 and the 1950s. Because they were anchored offshore and subject to the vagaries of wind and weather, few have survived. In 1909, for example, during the height of their popularity, only 51 lightships were on station. Lightship No. 101 served off Cape Charles, at Delaware Bay, and at Nantucket, before being retired on July 18, 1960. She is now a museum, open to the public, and maintained in excellent condition.

Poplar Hall (City of Norfolk) was built circa 1760 for Thurmer Hoggard, a planter and ship's carpenter, who also developed a private shipyard on the site. At the time of Hoggard's death in 1779, the plantation encompassed over 1,200 acres. The Georgian core of the building has a central hall plan oriented toward the original waterside entrance. The creek

side elevation is further highlighted by its composition of five bays, while the land side elevation has but three. The parlor features a paneled fireplace wall which is an exceptional example of its type. One outbuilding, a dairy, remains on the site. Poplar Hall, which has retained its relationship to the water, is a rare surviving example of colonial domestic architecture in Norfolk.

Versailles (Northumberland County) — A tall weatherboarded I-house fronted by a two-tier portico, Versailles is one of several surviving manifestations of a domestic form that gained popularity on the Northern Neck in antebellum times. Ambitiously named for one of the world's most palatial residences, the Northern Neck Versailles does at least share with its Gallic antecedent a certain stateliness. The house was completed in 1857 for Samuel Benedict Burgess, a farmer, gristmill operator, justice of the peace, and pillar of the local Methodist church. Burgess also served a term in the Virginia House of Delegates. Like the outside, the interior of Burgess' Versailles has no-nonsense Greek Revival trim. Little changed since Burgess' occupancy, the house stands as a conspicuous historic point of interest on one of the Northern Neck's principal highways. The boxwood in front of the house are the remnants of an early garden.

Williamsburg Inn (City of Williamsburg) was built in 1936-37 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. as a vehicle to advance the message of the restored colonial capital of Williamsburg to a larger and more influential audience. Inspired by 19th-century models, the Boston firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn created a premiere resort hotel, departing from the strict historical interpretations found in their work in the nearby restored area. The Colonial Revival inn reflects the intimate involvement of Rockefeller himself, who influenced the inn's concept and design to embody his demand for exacting levels of comfort and service. In its many years of service, the inn has been host to numerous heads of state and foreign dignitaries.

Williamsburg Inn, City of Williamsburg



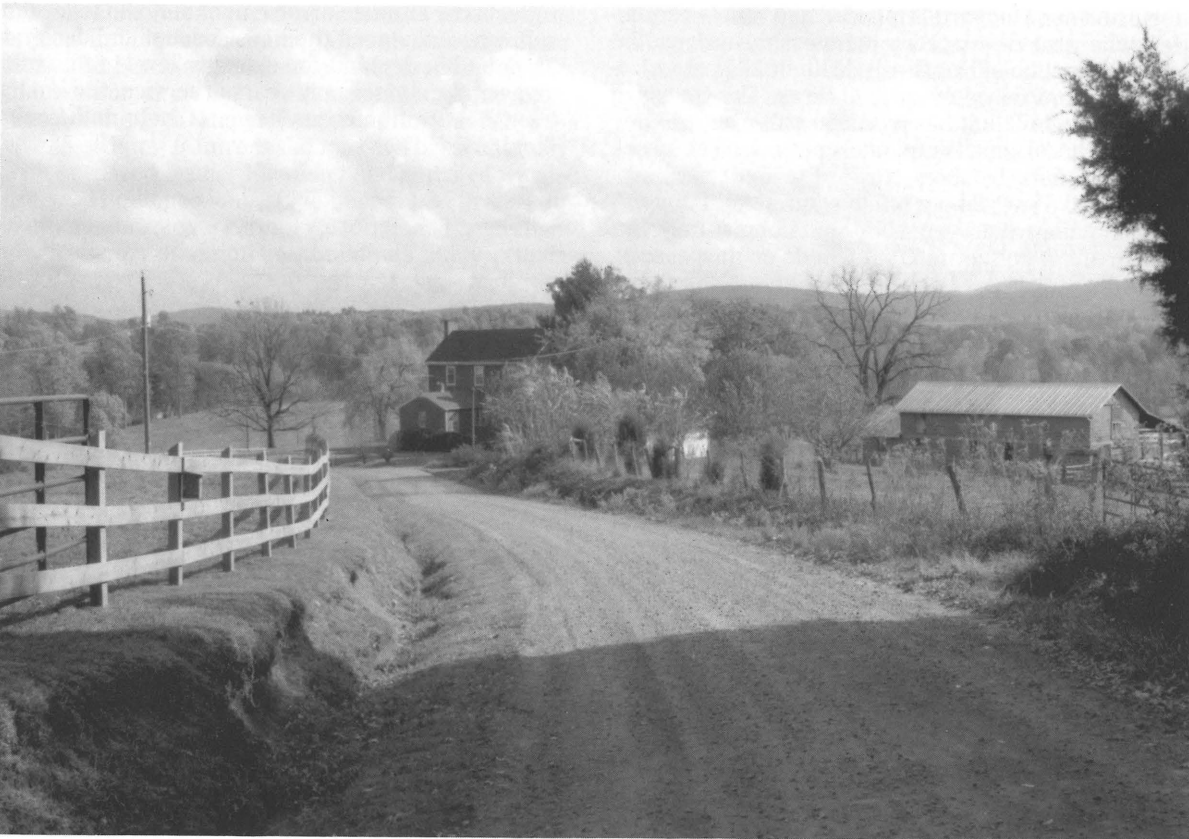
Roanoke Region

Brook Hall (Washington County) — Located in northern Washington County, Brook Hall was constructed about 1830 for Colonel William Byars, a county militia officer and justice, and a trustee of Washington Academy and Emory and Henry College. Built beside the old stage road, present-day Route 11, Brook Hall is a massive, five-bay, two-story brick house with a four-bay, two-story brick wing; remarkably, both sections appear to have been built at the same time. The house is notable for its fine Federal woodwork and a wide variety of original painted finishes.

R.T. Greer and Co. Building, Smyth County



Finney-Lee House, Franklin County



Brook Hill Farm (Bedford County) — An architectural hybrid, Brook Hill Farm's residence is distinct from the traditional architecture of the region yet references it in a number of details. The low-profile and wide verandas make the house appear at once to be a product of the deep South, or even Texas, drawing influence from the Bungalow/Craftsman style. The design, however, was likely produced by its original owner, Graham Webb, a woman from Tennessee, who created a dwelling specifically for her taste. Completed in 1904, the house was occupied by Mrs. Webb and her husband, Samuel, who named it Rowncevilla. The Webbs sold the farm in 1909 to the Coleman family who erected a schoolhouse there for their children. The house remains little altered and retains noteworthy interior finishes, including inlaid floors, Greek Revival-style and Federal-style mantels, a spindle frieze, and an ornamental pressed-tin ceiling.

Fairview (Pulaski County) is an extension of the almshouse system in Virginia, a tradition that extended back to 18th-century care for indigent or infirm adults and children. In 1908, the newly formed State Board of Charities and Corrections found 108 county and city almshouses in operation in Virginia. Over the next 20 years, the Commonwealth consolidated these institutions and sponsored the construction of improved facilities, introducing standards of cleanliness and good nutrition. The first two new district homes were built in Manassas and Waynesboro. In 1928, the Fairview District home, originally called the Dublin District Home, was finished. Designed by architect Clarence Henry Hinnant, the home describes an abstracted

Colonial Revival style. It represented the united efforts of Craig, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, Roanoke, Smyth counties, and the City of Radford.

Fancy Hill (Rockbridge County) is one of the seven fine 19th-century houses referred to as the "Seven Hills of Rockbridge County." Constructed in 1821, Fancy Hill is significant for its architectural form and its historical association to notable Rockbridge County institutions, such as the Rockbridge Agricultural Society, organized at the residence in 1827, and the Fancy Hill Academy of the 1870s. The house and property at Fancy Hill evolved through additions in 1831, the 1840s, and 1936. Consistently high quality craftsmanship is clearly evident, whether it is the Federal-style 19th-century house or the Depression-era farm buildings. Along with Fancy Hill, the Seven Hill houses include Cherry Hill (1790), Fruit Hill (1822), Rose Hill (1824), Hickory Hill (1825), Clover Hill (1834), and Liberty Hill (1836). These architectural icons of Rockbridge were constructed for the Welch, Greenlee, and Grigsby families.

Finney-Lee House (Franklin County) — Deep in the Franklin County countryside, the Finney-Lee house is a surprisingly refined late Federal I-house exhibiting handsomely crafted wooden trim and Flemish-bond brickwork. Such dwellings, although not commonplace, were preferred by many southern Virginia gentry families in contrast to the more robust Greek Revival plantation mansions of the Deep South. The house was built in 1838-39 for Peter Finney, owner of some 3,000 acres and 30 slaves, who died shortly before its completion. In 1855 Finney's son William sold the house and 445 acres to Charles C. Lee, whose wife Louisa was Peter Finney's daughter. Delicately detailed Federal ornamentation is found on the stair brackets and mantels. On the second floor is a so-called "traveler's room," a room originally accessible only from a stair in the dining room. Among the farm buildings are two circa 1900 tobacco barns and a tobacco pack-house.

Gainsboro Branch Library (City of Roanoke) — The Gainsboro Branch of the Roanoke City Public Library, located at 15 Patton Avenue, NW, was built in 1941 for Roanoke's then segregated African-American community. Designed by the Roanoke-based firm of Eubank & Caldwell, the library is a well-crafted building with Tudor Revival-style features. It provided African-American residents of Roanoke's Gainsboro neighborhood with their second home for a library facility. There, children and adults could pursue self education with advice and assistance from competent and dedicated librarians. Gainsboro Branch Library's exterior and interior architectural features, fixtures, and some of the furnishings remain intact and essentially unaltered from their original appearance. Today, the library continues to serve the educational needs of Gainsboro neighborhood residents and offers them opportunities for the study of African-American heritage.

R. T. Greer and Co. Building (Smyth County) — From the early 1900s until 1968, R. T. Greer and Co. was the Appalachian region's leading dealer in med-

icinal plant materials. The business was founded in 1904 by Riley Thomas Greer, George W. Greer, and F. P. McGuire. The company collected, dried, ground, labeled, and prepared untold numbers of roots, herbs, barks, and berries. These products were shipped to pharmaceutical houses all over the country and abroad, even to China. The Appalachian region had an abundance of herbs, and the herb business represented a way of life and often provided a sole means of cash income for area inhabitants. The company erected the present building in 1916 and operated its business until it closed in 1968. The building stood empty until 1992 when it was reopened, selling local crafts and herbs, and holding classes on the uses of herbs.

Halwyck (City of Radford) served as the residence of Virginia Governor James Hogue Tyler, who served from 1898-1902. Tyler's political career also included a term as a State Senator and as Lieutenant Governor. Built in 1892 on a prominent hill, the Queen Anne-style Halwyck captures the gilded world of the era with its projecting bays, porches, complex gables and dormers. The interior retains original detailing, including light fixtures and floor treatments. Governor Tyler exemplified the entrepreneurial spirit of the boom-town Radford. Gaining his wealth in coal and railroad business, he was nonetheless known as the "farmer's friend" at the outset of his political career in 1877. Halwyck remains one of Radford's most distinctive residences.

Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District (Danville) is significant for its evolution into a distinctive African-American neighborhood in the late 19th- and early 20th centuries. Architecturally, the 116 buildings, in the 200-400 block of Holbrook and Ross streets and Maury, John, Doe, and Gay cross streets, feature a full range of styles found at the turn-of-the century through the 1930s. The Holbrook-Ross community had its beginnings in the post-Civil War period. By the 1880s, a community began to take shape around the Danville Industrial School. Along with a high concentration of teachers in the area, African-American doctors, dentists, lawyers, and postal clerks populated the area. Holbrook became "the street" for African-Americans by the late 19th-century. In addition to Queen Anne-style houses and Bungalows, the educational, religious, and commercial buildings complete the Holbrook-Ross urban viewscape. The Holbrook-Ross area is an important part of Danville's historic fabric.

Konnarock Training School (Smyth County) — Southwest Virginia's long-established Lutheran community began to expand its missionary activity in the region in the 1920s. A principal accomplishment of this effort was the Konnarock Training School, begun in 1924 by the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church in America. The school served simultaneously as a private boarding school and a public day school with a special focus on the cultural, spiritual, and social development of girls from underprivileged mountain families. Surviving elements of the complex include the school's main building, a 1925 rustic-style classroom/dormitory building with distinctive chestnut



Konnarock Training School, Smyth County

bark shingle siding, designed by Richmond architect Henry Carl Messerschmidt. A 1936 bungalow in similar style originally served as the school's health center. In 1958 the Lutheran Church's Board of American Missions considered its work done and closed the school. The complex is now owned by the U. S. D. A. Forest Service.

Little Post Office (City of Martinsville) — A tiny, unassuming building, the Little Post Office is associated with an important period in U.S. Postal Service history: the ascendancy of the star route mail delivery system during the late-19th century. The system developed as a consequence of railroad expansion, and star routes—so named for the custom of designating the routes with asterisks in postal records—served rural post offices away from rail lines. The scheme brought postal delivery to the entire nation. Star route couriers were engaged by contract speculators who obtained rights to routes from the government. John B. Anglin, a remarkably successful contract speculator, had this building erected in 1893 to aid him in supervising his star route contracts which at one point numbered over 500 and were spread through 10 states. Anglin sold the property in 1917. The building is now a private office.

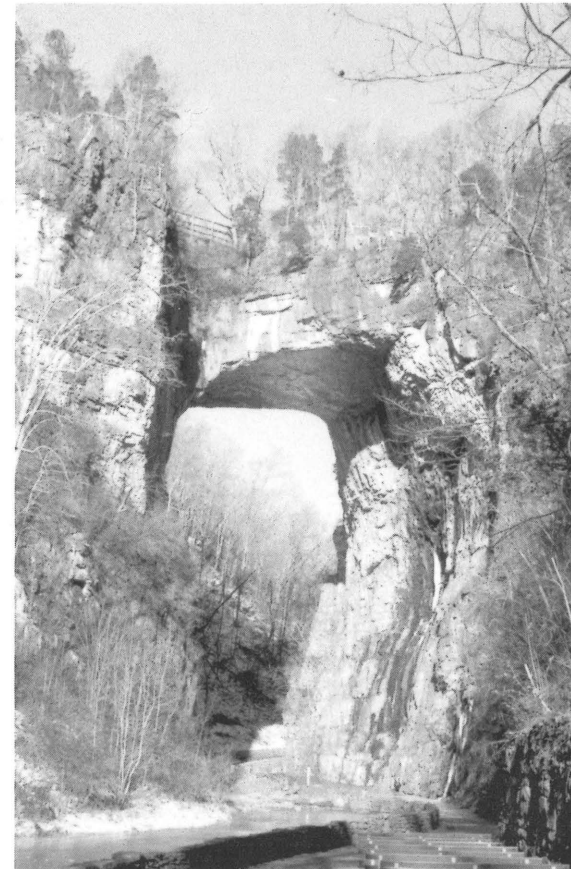
Natural Bridge (Rockbridge County) — Since the settling of America, Natural Bridge has served as one of the nation's most recognizable icons of the wonders of nature. Its image was popularized by artists and illustrators, and by a stream of illustrious visitors who waxed eloquently on its inspiring form. The bridge so captured the attention of Thomas Jefferson that he purchased it in 1774 and later wrote that he considered the bridge a public trust and would not allow it to be ignored, defaced, or masked from public view. Pictures of the bridge appeared in numerous publications, both American and foreign, and its image became a primary identifying symbol of Virginia. During the 19th century,



Little Post Office, City of Martinsville

the bridge became a popular tourist destination and the focal point of a resort development. Still visited by thousands, Natural Bridge has been owned and exhibited by Natural Bridge of Virginia, Inc. since 1925.

Old Grayson County Courthouse and Clerk's Office (City of Galax) — The Old Grayson County Courthouse and Clerk's Office, located at the intersection of Greenville and Justice roads, is associated with the evolution and growth of Grayson County and the formation of Carroll County. The courthouse, built in 1834, is the work of the master builder James Toncray, then the premier builder of courthouses in Southwest Virginia. The two-story brick courthouse features two-story brick wings and stands as an excellent refined example of late Federal-style architecture. The Flemish bond brick clerk's office, built in 1810, was the first clerk's office in Grayson County, while the courthouse was the county's third. Six years after the formation of Carroll County from Grayson in 1842, the county seat was moved to Independence and the old court-



Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County

house was sold into private hands. From 1855 to 1871, it served as a private residence, and was used subsequently as a hotel, an apartment building, and finally as a barn. Dr. and Mrs. Kapp purchased the property in 1988 and restored it for use as their residence.

Pocahontas Mine No. 1 (Tazewell County) is notable as the site of the first mine to open the Pocahontas-Flat Top Coal Field in 1882. The high quality and great abundance of Pocahontas coal resulted in a rapid rise in its popularity and a corresponding prosperity for the region. A rail spur linked the mine with the Norfolk & Western Railroad by March 1883, and the shipyards in Norfolk and Newport News expanded as the demand for coal increased. At the same time, the town of Pocahontas was built and became a regional commercial center as well as a "company town" to house the coal miners. Today, Pocahontas Mine No. 1 is open as an exhibition mine.

Scuffle Hill (City of Martinsville) — Regarded as Martinsville's most impressive house, Scuffle Hill was originally built in 1905-06 for Benjamin F. Stevens, a former executive of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company. Stevens shared the house with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pannill F. Rucker. Rucker was himself a well-to-do local tobacco manufacturer. The 20-room mansion, originally called Oak Hill, burned in 1917. The surviving walls were incorporated by the Ruckers into the present house, a grand Georgian Revival work with fine interior appointments. Later occupants have included furniture executive Rives S. Brown and textile mag-



Scuffle Hill, City of Martinsville

nate Walter L. Pannill, who renamed the place Scuffle Hill. Since 1959 the house has been the Christ Episcopal Church parish house. Though no architect's name has been associated with Scuffle Hill, the house remains an imposing local symbol of success.

Tacoma School (Wise County) was based on Plan No. 4 of Barrett and Thompson's plans for North Carolina schoolhouses. Built in the coal-rich area of Wise County in 1922, the school is the sole-surviving legacy of the once promising coal-mining town of Tacoma. The present school was rebuilt after a 1936 fire damaged the building. Converted into a community center, the building retains its school-like character with original large classroom spaces, wainscoting, paneled doors and transoms, as well as fine original tongue-and-groove wooden floors.

Virginia High School (City of Bristol) — The expertly handled classical design of Virginia High School, currently Virginia Middle School, is a demonstration of the civic pride once expressed in the architecture of public educational facilities. Such buildings dignified their specific functions and lent identity and character to their communities. The school was designed by local architect Clarence B. Kearfott, who embellished the facade with a monumental Ionic portico. Completed in 1915, the building originally served white children from grades 5 on. The school today is a middle school open to all. The building has also served as a venue for many club and civic gatherings throughout its history. Defense preparedness classes were held here during World War II.

Winchester Region

Burgandine House (Culpeper County) — The Burgandine house has long been considered to be Culpeper's oldest dwelling. Architectural evidence suggests that as originally built, it was a story-and-a-half structure put up in the late-18th century or the first half of the 19th century, and was probably a laborer's residence. The original core employs log construction, a building material not unusual for area vernacular houses. It later received a porch and was covered with weatherboards. A wing (since removed) was added in the mid-19th century. Despite other modifications, the original simple lines of the house betray its early origins. The house



Burrland Farm Historic District, Fauquier County



Burgandine House, Culpeper County



General George C. Marshall House, Loudoun County

was donated to the town of Culpeper in 1966 and has since served as the headquarters of the Culpeper Historical Society. It is currently undergoing extensive restoration.

Burrland Farm Historic District (Fauquier County) is an elaborate equestrian complex, important for its architectural character and its association with Virginia equine history. The greater part of the 30-building ensemble was completed between 1927-1947. Distinguished American architect William Lawrence Bottomley designed the Colonial Revival-style buildings for successful horse breeder and owner, William Ziegler, Jr. Bottomley's work includes impressive Colonial Revival houses lining Monument Avenue in Richmond. William Ziegler, Jr. bought the 274-acre tract in 1926 with the intention of creating a top-grade thoroughbred horse facility. Ziegler was the son of William Ziegler, Sr., the founder and president of Royal Baking Powder Company (later to become Standard Brand). Noted as having one of the best-equipped stables on the Atlantic Seaboard by 1930, Burrland Farm was home to Polydor, winner of 19 races, Goneaway, and Spinach who, as a 3-year-old, earned \$105,000 with victories at the Potomac Handicap, Havre De Grace Cup, the Riggs Handicap, and the Latonia Championship. Today, Burrland Farm, in its excellent condition, represents one of Virginia's finest-

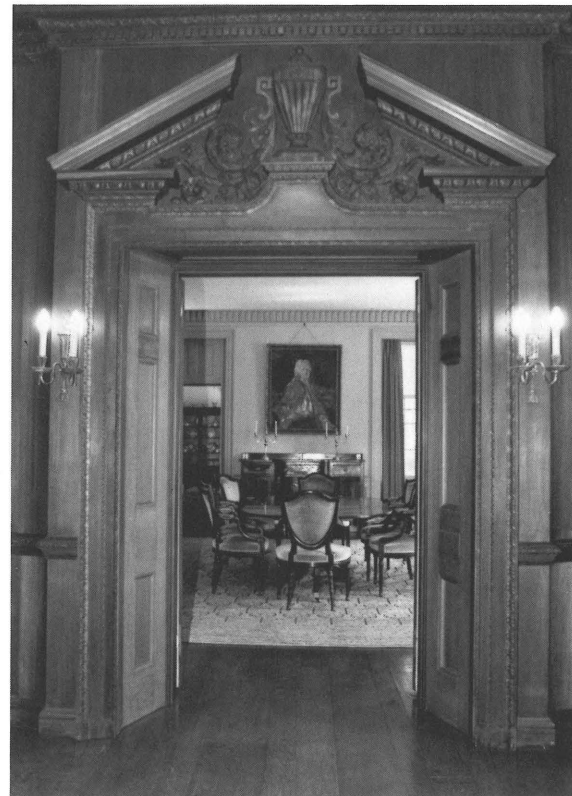
designed hunt country horse farms.

Clapham's Ferry (Loudoun County) — Clapham's Ferry has been the site of a Potomac River ferry crossing since 1757 when the General Assembly awarded Josias Clapham permission to operate a public ferry here offering access to Maryland. The property was owned by the Clapham family until 1820 when they sold it to William Hawling. The ferry operated until around Civil War. Archaeological features of ferry-related structures likely remain at the river's edge. The existing stone dwelling, presently encased in later extensions, was probably built in the early 19th century during the latter Clapham or Hawling tenure. It apparently served as the residence of the ferry operator as well as the nucleus of a farm operation. Adjacent are a log meat house and a log kitchen. Nearby is a bank barn, one of the county's largest. The barn is a 1930s rebuilding of an earlier one struck by lightning.

Flint Hill Baptist Church (Rappahannock County) is the home of one of the earliest Baptist congregations in Rappahannock County. One of the Town of Flint Hill's most prominent antebellum landmarks, the 1854 church was built on land conveyed by Alfred Dearing. The simple frame church evolved into a more fashionable Victorian-era church with the addition of a front tower with an open belfry and



Grelen, Orange County



Grelen (Interior), Orange County

interior alterations in the 1890s. Six large stained-glass windows, rare for their size and quality, were also installed in the sanctuary around 1900.

General George C. Marshall House (Loudoun County) — General George Catlett Marshall, Jr. made his home at this gracious Federal house from 1941 until his death in 1959. He named it Dodona Manor for the mythical Greek forest of Dodona. During these years, Marshall rose from a respected army officer to one of the 20th-century's most influential figures. As Army Chief of Staff from 1939 to 1945, he directed much of the nation's military effort. He later served as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. He is best known for developing the 1947 European Recovery Program, known as the Marshall Plan, which launched the restoration of Europe's economy. Marshall's Leesburg retreat was

built in the 1820s and later expanded. Other than establishing an extensive garden, Marshall made few changes here. The property is now being developed by the George C. Marshall International Center at Dodona Manor into a museum and shrine honoring this American hero.

Greenway Historic District (Clarke County) — One of Virginia's most scenic cultural landscapes, this rural historic district contains roughly 30 square miles of mostly connecting historic farms. Unlike other areas of western Virginia, Clarke County was settled by members of landed families from the Tidewater who brought here an appreciation for stylish architecture and the means to build fine country seats. Leading families who established plantation complexes include the Carters, Burwells, and Meades. Among the district's outstanding, individually registered plantation houses are Saratoga, Long Branch, The Tuleyries, and Farnley. The district takes its name from Greenway Court, the country seat of Lord Fairfax. Scattered among the large estates is a collection of vernacular dwellings, mills, country churches, and schoolhouses, all connected by a network of scenic roadways. The area remains almost entirely in agricultural use, though horse breeding has replaced much of the more traditional farming.

Grelen (Orange County) is a formal, high-style Georgian Revival house designed by Walter Dabney Blair in 1935, with gardens by Arthur A. Shurcliff, chief landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg. Built for Will R. Gregg, a successful attorney with the New York City firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn, the house and surrounding landscape became an idealized extension of the Jeffersonian agricultural tradition. Grelen was designed as a working farm that included cattle, sheep, pigs, and chickens as well as corn, alfalfa, clover, and various vegetables. The formal gardens were supported by a small nursery. Specimen trees, such as mature holly, magnolias, and Japanese maples surround the gardens. Architect Walter Blair (1877-1953) was trained at the University of Pennsylvania and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He was responsible for numerous important Virginia projects, including the McIntire Public Library (Charlottesville), additions to the University of Virginia Hospital and Scott Stadium, as well as Thornton Hall, School of Engineering at the University of Virginia. Landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff's gardens complement the formal architecture. Shurcliff (1870-1957) was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard and worked in the office of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. His most notable work was accomplished at Colonial Williamsburg, but he also completed designs at Stratford Hall, Smith's Fort, and Wilton.

Hupp House (Shenandoah County) — The Hupp house, also known as the Hupp Homestead or Frontier Fort, was likely built as early as 1755, presumably by Peter Hupp, a settler of German extraction who came to the area from Pennsylvania. The house has been the property of the Hupp family to the present. With its limestone construction, hillside site, two-room plan, and center chimney, the house has the essential features of the plain Germanic-type houses erected by the region's earliest settlers. Such



Skyline Drive under construction in the 1930s.

houses are rare and important reminders of the Shenandoah Valley's ethnic German community. Considerable action took place in the vicinity of the Hupp House during the Civil War, but the house escaped unscathed. George Hupp, Jr. and his brother served under General "Stonewall" Jackson. A masonry block wing was added to the house in 1956. Later stucco was removed from the stonework in 1995.

Number 18 School (Fauquier County) is the only unaltered one-room schoolhouse surviving in Fauquier County. Built in 1887, on land donated by Samuel Fisher Shakelford, the school was operated for white children until a new school was built at Marshall in 1907 as part of the move towards consolidation. It served as one of 31 elementary schools for African-American children, and was the last Fauquier County African-American elementary school to close in 1964. Only seven of the 31 one-room buildings were left in 1964. Most likely one of few schools of this age and size left in the state, the Number 18 School illustrates the concept of free public education introduced during the Reconstruction Era. The building is undergoing restoration spearheaded by the Fauquier Heritage Society.

President Gerald Ford House (City of Alexandria) — The Virginia Board of Historic Resources acted on March 19 to list the President Gerald R. Ford, Jr., House in Alexandria on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Although the Ford House was recognized as a National Historic Landmark on December 17, 1985, it was not listed individually in the Virginia Landmarks Register. Congressman Ford had the split-level house built for his family in 1955 and continued to live there while vice president in 1973-74. After he became president upon Richard Nixon's resignation of the office on August 9, 1974, he and his family resided in the house until they moved into the White House on August 19. The Fords retained ownership of the property until they left the White House in January 1977, when they sold it. The house has since been used as rental property.

Red Fox Inn (Loudoun County) — One of the Virginia hunt country's best-known landmarks, the Red Fox Inn occupies a site used for a tavern since the 18th century. Rawleigh Chinn, who originally owned the land on which Middleburg developed,



Skyline Drive Historic District, Albemarle, Augusta, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, and Warren counties

reputedly built a tavern here in 1728. The present stone building may incorporate earlier fabric but was mostly constructed in 1830 for Nobel Beveridge, who stated in a newspaper advertisement that year: "A new House of Entertainment has been built. . . with all the rooms comfortable and well-furnished. The subscriber's bar is well-appointed with choice liquors. . . " Beveridge's tavern since has been remodeled and enlarged several times. Its present appearance, largely dating from a 1940s renovation by local architect William A. Dew, is designed to attract a wealthy clientele with old-fashioned charm. The tavern has since become an area institution and remains a fashionable place of entertainment.

Rich Bottom Farm (Loudoun County) — With its lazy pond reflecting the informal manor house and its long front porch, Rich Bottom preserves a scene of quietude and old-fashioned ways. The earliest part of the house, a fieldstone structure, was built in 1780 for Samuel Purcell, a grain farmer and mill owner. It was soon enlarged with a stone section of equal size, and further expanded in 1820 with a three-bay brick section. Three of the rooms in the stone portion have exposed ceiling joists with beaded edges. Except for the 1890s porch, the house has changed little since the 1820s. Adding to the picture of domesticity are two early stone outbuildings, a springhouse, and a smokehouse. The property remained in the Purcell family until the 1940s. The nearby village that grew up around the store operated by Samuel Purcell's offspring was named Purcellville in 1852.

Skyline Drive Historic District (Albemarle, Augusta, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, and Warren counties) — Extending through eight counties, the world-famous Skyline Drive is a testament to the expanding movement for conservation, public outdoor recreation, and regional planning that became a hallmark of New Deal federal policy in the 1930s. The concept of a scenic highway along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Shenandoah National Park was first proposed in 1924 and promoted by William Carson, the influential chairman of the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development. Harvey Benson, National Park Service landscape architect, provided the initial design for the 105-mile highway. Describing the scheme, Benson stated: "Macadamized and smooth, with easy gradient and

wide sweeping curves, the Drive unfolds to view innumerable panoramas of lofty peaks, forested ravines, and the patchwork patterns of valley farms." Using over 4,000 laborers, the monumental engineering and landscape project, with numerous associated buildings, was completed in 1939.

Issac Spittler Homeplace (Page County) — This complex of structures is the core of an early German farmstead reflecting the building traditions and cultural values of the Shenandoah Valley's German settlers. An outstanding historic resource here is an exceptionally rare Switzer barn, one of the few to have survived the Union barn burnings of 1864. The barn's log core, along with stone remains of a log house, the ruins of a stone outbuilding, and other outbuildings, were likely built between 1740 and 1753 by John Spittler, a stonemason and the original settler here. The large brick farmhouse was constructed in 1825 for Spittler's grandson, Isaac Spittler, and expanded in 1857. Incorporating traditional German-style features such as an asymmetrical floor plan and two front entrances, the house served as a place of worship for local German Baptist brethren. Spittler's descendants resided here until 1934. The house was restored in 1990.

Thermo-Con House (Fairfax County) was built in 1949 and is the only International Style building at Fort Belvoir. It was designed by E. S. Henderson of the renowned industrial architectural firm of Albert Kahn Associates of Detroit, Michigan, and was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as an experimental structure to test an innovative cementitious material known as "Thermo-Con." The effort was an attempt to bring quality standardized housing to all army bases after World War II and to test the suitability of Thermo-Con in the mass production of lightweight houses. The Thermo-Con House may be the only one of this type of design and material built by the Army Corps of Engineers in the United States.

Weston, Fauquier County



Weston (Fauquier County), located on Weston Road near Casanova, is the seat of the Fitzhugh and Nourse families. The rambling frame and log building began as a simple log house that was probably constructed for Thomas Fitzhugh around 1810. Purchased from the heirs of Giles Fitzhugh by Charles Joseph Nourse in 1859, the house was enlarged by Nourse in 1860, 1870, and 1893. The resulting L-shaped building is architecturally significant as a farmhouse that evolved over the 19th century from a simple log dwelling to a late-Victorian composition influenced by the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture. Charles Nourse gave the property its present name to commemorate Weston Hall, his ancestral manor house located in Herefordshire, England. A rare survival is the property's fine collection of 10 outbuildings, making Weston one of Fauquier County's most completely preserved 19th-century farmsteads. Ten acres of the farm, including the house and outbuildings, were donated by Charlotte Nourse to the Warrenton Antiquarian Society in 1959. Currently the society operates Weston as a house and farm museum.

Red Fox Inn



New Preservation Easements Donated to the Commonwealth

Since the last issue of *Notes* in the fall of 1996, the Board of Historic Resources has gratefully received the donation of 16 easements protecting 13 historic properties. The new easement properties range from an archaeological district, a worker's cottage in an urban historic district, and a free school supported by George Washington to a neoclassical bank and the home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Eleven easements were received through voluntary donation. Two easements were donated on properties owned by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation prior to sale. Two more, the Alexandria Academy and Menokin, were received as the result of state legislation requiring an easement be placed on any historic property receiving a General Assembly grant of \$50,000 or more.

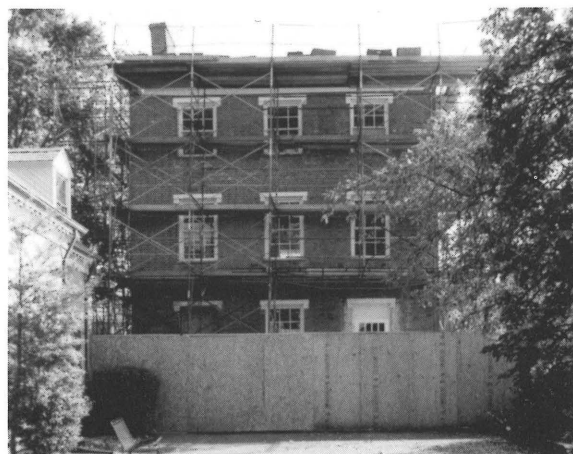
Easements are taken in the name of the Board of Historic Resources and are administered by the Department. All easements apply in perpetuity. For more information on the program, contact Calder Loth, Easement Program Administrator, Department of Historic Resources, (804) 225-4262.

Easements Received

614-616 Albemarle Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: December 20th, 1996
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Elliott
 Land included: two city lots

This late 19th-century worker's cottage is among the best-preserved, free-standing dwellings in this urban historic district. Like nearly all houses in Oregon Hill, its front is shaded by a one-story porch.

614-616 Albemarle Street, City of Richmond



Alexandria Academy, City of Alexandria



Beaumont, Orange County

Alexandria Academy, South Washington and Wolf streets, Alexandria
 Date of easement: August 20, 1997
 Donor: Historic Alexandria Foundation, Inc.
 Land included: city lot

Begun in 1784, the Alexandria Academy housed a free school supported by an annual contribution from George Washington. The building is undergoing restoration by the Historic Alexandria Foundation, Inc.

Beaumont, Madison-Barbour Historic District, Orange County
 Date of easement: December 17, 1996 (curtilage); December 17, 1996 (open space)
 Donors: Johnny Scott and John L. Trimmer (curtilage); Johnny Scott (open space)
 Land included: 5.439 acres (curtilage); 86 acres (open space)

Designed and built circa 1855 by Major William



Chapel Hill, Augusta County



Citizens' Bank Building, City of Bedford

Jennings for the Jones family, this Greek Revival manor house is one of the contributing properties of the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, an outstanding cultural and scenic landscape of some 40 square miles.

Chapel Hill, Augusta County
 Date of easement: November 19, 1996
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Moffett
 Land included: 320 acres (easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation)

One of Augusta County's historic farms, Chapel Hill includes an 1834 Federal dwelling still occupied by descendants of the builder. The interior preserves original French scenic wallpaper.

Citizens' Bank Building, Bedford Historic District, Bedford
 Date of easement: March 27, 1977
 Donor: Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation
 Land included: city lot

Conspicuously situated in the center of the Bedford Historic District, this neoclassical bank building is an important component of the city's historic fabric. It recently has been sold into private ownership and is scheduled for rehabilitation.

The Samuel Means House, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County
 Date of easement: June 11, 1997
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson Holter
 Land included: village lot

This 18th-century stone dwelling is one of the oldest dwellings in the historic Quaker village of Waterford. The easement is the latest of over 50 protecting this National Historic Landmark district.

Menokin, Richmond County
 Date of easement: August 21, 1997
 Donor: The Menokin Foundation
 Land included: approximately two acres

Built in 1769, Menokin was the home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The ruins of the house are scheduled for stabilization and eventual restoration.

413 South Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
 Date of easement: December 20, 1997
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Elliott
 Land included: city lot

This two-story dwelling is a unit of a row of Italianate vernacular wooden town houses. The block is among the best preserved in this distinctive urban historic district.

Rosewell, Gloucester County
 Date of easement: May 29, 1997
 Donor: The Gloucester Historical Society of Virginia
 Land included: 8.746 acres

Now stabilized, the ruins of Rosewell are remnants of the mansion begun in 1726 for Mann Page I. The house was the largest dwelling in colonial Virginia. The site is now exhibited to the public.

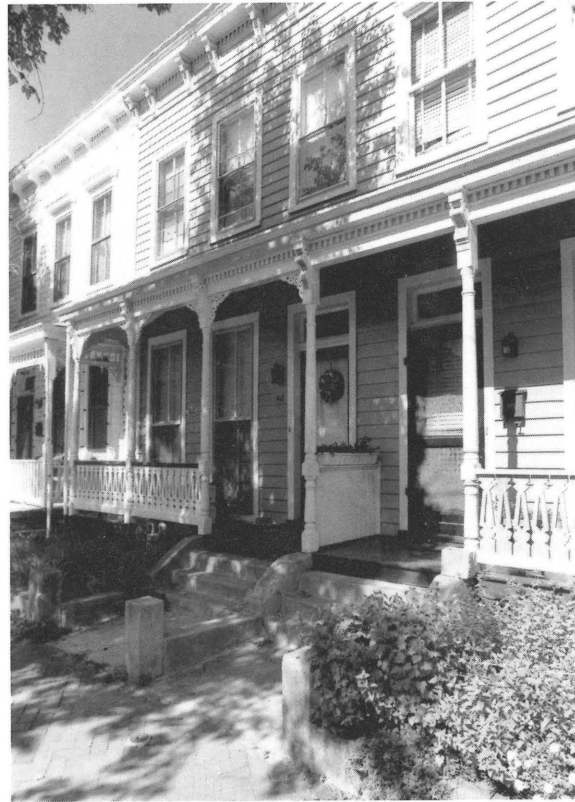
Shelly Archaeological District, Gloucester County (three easements)

Tract 1
 Date of easement: September 3, 1996
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. Page, Jr.
 Land included: 21.20 acres

Tract 2
 Date of easement: September 3, 1996
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. Page, Jr.
 Land included: 40.88 acres

Tract 3
 Date of easement: November 21, 1996
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Page, Mr. and Mrs. John Mann Page, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. Page, Jr.
 Land included: 36.86 acres

These three tracts of the Shelly Archaeological District include important prehistoric, contact period, and 17th-century sites. The property has been owned by the Page family since the late-17th century.



413 South Pine Street, City of Richmond



Menokin, Richmond County



Rosewell, Gloucester County

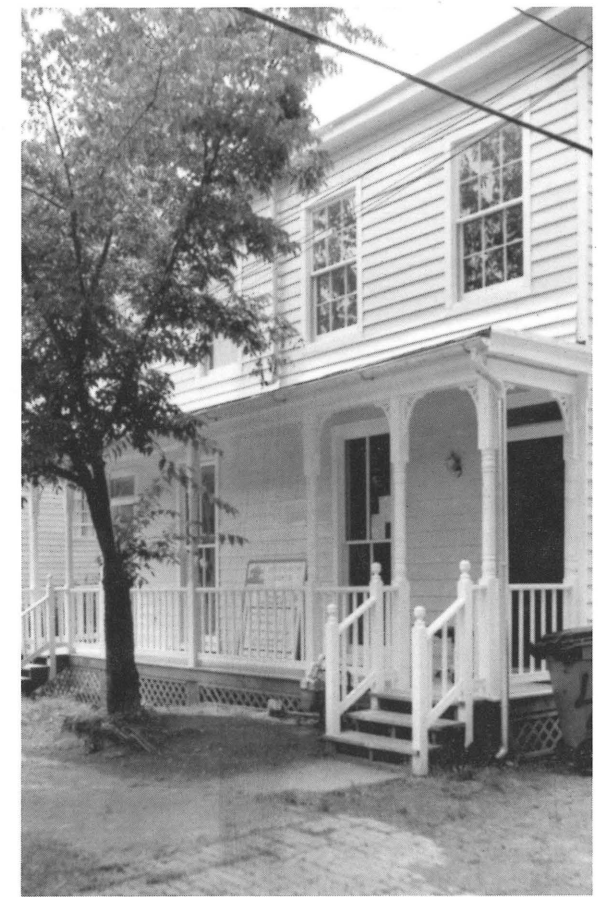
The Samuel Means House, Loudoun County



711 Spring Street, City of Richmond



Thomas Wallace House, City of Petersburg



808 Spring Street, City of Richmond

711 Spring Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: July 7, 1997
 Donor: Mrs. Mae E. Corker
 Land included: city lot

This one-story, hipped-roof cottage is one of the more distinctive dwellings in the Oregon Hill neighborhood. It is a departure from the usual two-story town house format.

808 Spring Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: October 15, 1996
 Donor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council, Inc.
 Land included: city lot

A contributing property in a historic district of 19th-century workers' dwellings, this residence was rescued from dereliction and restored by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council, Inc. and sold into private ownership.

Thomas Wallace House, 204 South Market Street, Petersburg

Date of easement: October 11, 1997
 Donor: Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation
 Land included: city lot

This 1855 Italianate mansion served as General Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters and was the scene of Grant's last meeting with President Abraham Lincoln, on April 3, 1865. The house has been sold into private ownership and is undergoing long-term restoration.

Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia July 1, 1996, through August 1, 1997

In the last 20 years, the rehabilitation of some 674 income-producing historic buildings across the state has resulted in an investment of \$259 million through the Federal Tax Credit program. Responsible private stewardship of historic properties has long been encouraged by federal law through this generous and successful incentive program.

In 1997, the Commonwealth of Virginia introduced a State Tax Credit program to extend these financial incentives to a much wider range of properties. In the state program, the investment threshold is lower, the application process is simpler, and most importantly, rehabilitations of owner-occupied residences are eligible. In the last year, field office and tax credit staff have presented 10 workshops across the state for realtors, developers, architects, lawyers, and historic property owners. In the first six months of 1997, the program's first year, tax credit applications to DHR are running double last year's rate.

For both the state and federal programs, rehabilitation work is governed by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* are common-sense guidelines designed to allow necessary changes, while still preserving those materials and features that identify a building as an historic property.

In both programs, the credit amount is a percentage of the rehabilitation expenses. The federal program provides a 20% tax credit. The state program offers a phased-in schedule of credits, increasing from 10% of the rehabilitation expenses for projects completed in 1997, to 15% in 1998, 20% in 1999, and culminating in a 25% credit for projects finished in 2000 and years following. Some projects may qualify property owners for both state and federal tax credits, offering a potential combined return of 45% of the rehabilitation investment.

The federal program has contributed substantially to the revitalization of historic buildings and neighborhoods throughout Virginia. Because the state program offers credits for the rehabilitation of qualifying owner-occupied residences, it encourages the rejuvenation of historic residential neighborhoods and promotes owner-occupancy of historic dwellings. Both programs strengthen communities by creating jobs, improving neighborhoods, making them more attractive locations for investment, and enhancing their appeal as visitor destinations.

From July 1, 1996 through August 1, 1997, completed rehabilitations in the Commonwealth totaled \$40,880,590. Proposed rehabilitations during that time totaled \$37,548,700.

Completed Rehabilitations				
Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount
	13-15	Main Street, Warrenton	Fauquier County	\$236,148
Ford/Bailey Wagon Company	1100	Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$354,132
Ford/Bailey Wagon Company	1106	Commerce Street	Lynchburg	\$767,300
Anheuser Busch Brewing Association Building	1312-1328	Jefferson Street	Lynchburg	\$170,850
William Byrd Hotel	2501	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$5,250,000
Jacob House	610	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$305,426
Cary 200, Phase II	2007	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$150,826
Cary 200, Phase II	2009-2011	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$175,735
Cary 200, Phase II	2013-2015	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$175,735
Cary 200, Phase II	2017	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$178,602
Cary 200, Phase II	2019	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$141,126
Cary 200, Phase II	2021	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$122,525
	6	N. First Street	Richmond	\$75,031
	8	N. First Street	Richmond	\$75,031



Brook Hall, Washington County, needing extensive rehabilitation.



Brook Hall restored.

Completed Rehabilitations continued					
Name of Property	Number	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Amount	
	13	E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$276,331	
	15	E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$265,893	
	17	E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$251,129	
	1853	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$200,000	
	2024	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$127,000	
	2036	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$128,000	
	2232	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$85,000	
Queen Anne Row	216	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$131,172	
Queen Anne Row	218	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$131,172	
Cary 200, Phase II	8-10	S. Meadow Street	Richmond	\$221,891	
Cary 200, Phase II	12	S. Meadow Street	Richmond	\$99,669	
Cary 200, Phase II	103-105	S. Rowland Street	Richmond	\$156,400	
Jackson Warehouse	12-14	Seventeenth Street	Richmond	\$1,650,000	
	120-122	Campbell Avenue, S.E.	Roanoke	\$432,000	
Franklin House	1502	Franklin Road, S.W.	Roanoke	\$176,081	
Hotel Roanoke	110	Shenandoah Avenue	Roanoke	\$28,000,000	
Fairview	2020	White Lake Drive	Spotsylvania Co.	\$190,387	
	101	W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$180,000	
			TOTAL	\$40,880,590	

Proposed Rehabilitations

Name of Property	Number	Street Address		Jurisdiction	Amount
Calvert Manor	1925-1927	N.	Calvert Street	Arlington County	\$700,000
	13-15		Main Street, Warrenton	Fauquier County	\$200,000
	1222		Main Street	Lynchburg	\$1,087,500
James Brown Dry					
Goods Store	16464		Courthouse Road, Eastville	Northampton County	\$120,000
	350		Washington Street	Portsmouth	\$140,116
	201	W.	Broad Street	Richmond	\$787,500
Richmond Hardware Building	1407-1409	E.	Cary Street	Richmond	\$1,400,000
Jackson Apartments	315	W.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$45,300
Jackson Apartments	317	W.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$46,800
Jackson Apartments	319	W.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$46,600
Jackson Apartments	321	W.	Clay Street	Richmond	\$47,400
Jackson Apartments	509	N.	First Street	Richmond	\$46,600
Jackson Apartments	511	N.	First Street	Richmond	\$46,100
Jackson Apartments	517	N.	First Street	Richmond	\$45,600
Jackson Apartments	519	N.	First Street	Richmond	\$45,000
Jackson Apartments	521	N.	First Street	Richmond	\$42,000
	13	E.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$575,000
	15	E.	Grace Street	Richmond	
	17	E.	Grace Street	Richmond	
	1853	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$200,000
	2024	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$125,000
	2036	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$128,000
	2232	W.	Grace Street	Richmond	\$85,000
Queen Anne Row	216	W.	Main Street	Richmond	\$125,000



James Brown Dry Goods Store, in Eastville, Northampton County, before rehabilitation.



James Brown Dry Goods Store after work was completed.

Proposed Rehabilitations continued

Name of Property	Number	Street Address		Jurisdiction	Amount
Jackson Apartments	409	W.	Marshall Street	Richmond	\$45,800
Jackson Apartments	411	W.	Marshall Street	Richmond	\$46,800
Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co. Bldg.	700	N.	Second Street	Richmond	\$862,000
Hotel Roanoke	110		Shenandoah Avenue	Roanoke	\$28,000,000
	101	W.	Beverley Street	Staunton	\$300,000
	11-13		Middlebrook Avenue	Staunton	\$115,000
Brook Hall	13160		Byars Lane	Washington County	\$500,000
	27-29	W.	Boscawen Street	Winchester	\$80,000
9 Court Square	9		Court Square	Winchester	\$178,616
9 Court Square	12-14	N.	Loudoun Street	Winchester	\$1,075,680
9 Court Square	10	N.	Loudoun Street	Winchester	\$260,288
				TOTAL	\$37,548,700

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Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



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

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