

# Notes on Virginia

Number 42

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1998



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## Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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H. ALEXANDER WISE, JR.  
Director

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**On the Cover**

*Dodona Manor, the Federal-style home of General George C. Marshall, is being developed by the George C. Marshall International Center into a museum honoring this American hero. The property has been placed under easement. See page 20 for details.*

## Mission

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

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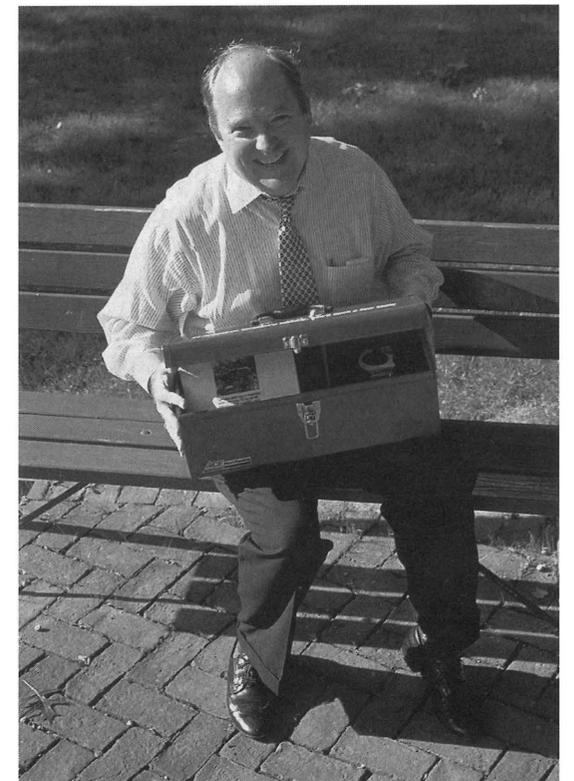
## Notes from the Director

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.

The first major goal of the Department in the next year is to promote preservation as a tool that enhances Virginia's economic, educational, environmental, and civic health. In advancing this goal, we will build on the foundations laid by the Virginia History Initiative and on previous efforts by our partners and ourselves to articulate the public benefits of preservation. This fall, we launched a Community Awareness Campaign with the enthusiastic support of Governor Jim Gilmore and First Lady Roxane Gilmore. Over the next year, we will distribute preservation "toolboxes" across the state and conduct workshops on how to use the boxes. Following the training, respected leaders in every locality in Virginia will make the case for preservation to local leaders in government, business, the media, and in the nonprofit sector. We will tap the local leaders of this campaign for advice and guidance on local preservation needs and opportunities. We will also begin to draft our next Comprehensive State Plan. This, too, will build on the good work of the Virginia History Initiative, an intensive public/private effort that implemented recommendations of the last state plan. In our role as convener of the new Coordinating Council of Virginia's major history and cultural institutions, we will work to forge partnerships and cooperation among them to strengthen Virginia culturally, eco-

nomic, and educationally. The council can play an especially important role in planning statewide celebrations of international appeal, such as George Washington 1999, Lewis and Clark 2003, and Jamestown 2007. Major celebrations such as these provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the benefits of preservation to communities and property owners.

The second major thrust of our efforts in the next year will be to maximize and demonstrate the public benefit of good stewardship. We will be closely involved with the high-profile rehabilita-



*Developed by "Chip" Mann, the Community Toolbox will be used to raise awareness about the benefits of heritage stewardship.*

tion of Virginia's Executive Mansion. We will also work hard to maximize the potential of our new headquarters facility next door to the Virginia History Society (VHS). We will seek to maximize the educational benefits from VHS' new "Story of Virginia" exhibit to which the Department contributed important prehistoric and historic artifacts. And we must complete development and funding of our own first ever "permanent" exhibit to open in late 1999 in our headquarters location. We are building an archaeology component into the VHS summer teacher training program and interpreting our new archaeology and conservation labs for the public. We will work with our sister institutions in the Museums on the Boulevard to enhance the Department's setting physically and culturally. We will also reexamine our archaeological programs and look for ways to incorporate recommendations of the Commission on Virginia Archaeology so as to enhance public benefit from archaeology.

The third major thrust is to make our programs and services more accessible and useful to the public. With our headquarters move behind us and our field office system established, it is time to concentrate on improving our basic programs. We will re-energize our survey, register, and planning work program at state and regional levels — identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties and helping state, federal, and local officials as well as property owners work toward better

stewardship. We will emphasize improved coordination among the various programs and offices. We will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Roanoke regional preservation office, taking this special opportunity to measure how far DHR has come in establishing a statewide presence through field offices and to set our sights on the future direction of our regional programs and services. We will finish developing regulations to implement our new state tax act designed to complement the federal tax act. And we will take the next steps in our Technology Initiative: to make the new inventory data-base (FINDIT) meet Virginia's needs; finish digitizing records into GIS; develop strategies for keeping our automated data-bases current; reconstruct a DHR web page; and begin putting more information and forms on it for easier use and access. And we will raise funds to begin scanning photographs to accompany the inventory and GIS data. Our technology efforts will not only enhance access to our information, but also will increase the public benefit as researchers and project planners increasingly put that information to use.

As always, the work program is ambitious. But it is amazing how much can be accomplished in a year by inching forward day-by-day. We are excited about what we have planned and believe that it falls within the guidance you, the public, gave us when we developed our Comprehensive State Plan.

## 100 Markers Added This Year

Over the last year, 100 new markers have been added to the Virginia Historic Highway Marker system. Of those, 37 were new markers. The \$1,100 cost per marker was paid for by individuals, historical societies, and/or other organizations. Sixty-three markers were replacements, which provide new text for previously missing or erroneous markers (five boundary markers provided different text on each side for two adjoining counties). These 63 replacement markers were funded through a 20% local match and 80% ISTEA grant.

There is a rich variety of marker subjects of state or national significance in Virginia. This year's 100 markers include the following topics: historic buildings (four taverns, three schools, 16 historic homes [three connected with Presidents], six churches, one hospital, one poor-house); four historic events; 14 geographic places; three cemeteries; 23 Civil War; one War of 1812, four American Revolution; one college or university. Two of the markers focus on early African-American schools. Two markers focus on events related to slavery. Four focus on Native American sites.

Along with these state markers, two local communities had plans approved for local marker programs. For information on how to sponsor a new marker please write or call the Department, c/o Katherine Long, Highway Marker Program, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323 X122.

*A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* is available in the Virginia section of most Virginia bookstores. This 1996 edition, which includes all the texts of the 1994 edition plus some corrections, costs \$14.95. It may be ordered directly from the University Press of Virginia, (804) 924-3469.

### The Regular Marker Program

|                       |   |        |
|-----------------------|---|--------|
| Alexandria            | WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU ROUTE                     | E-106  |
|                       | ALEXANDRIA ENCAMPMENT                           |        |
| Bath County           | MOUNTAIN GROVE                                  | Q-15   |
| Bedford County        | CALLAWAY-STEPTOE CEMETERY                       | K-135  |
| Charles City County   | SHERWOOD FOREST/<br>PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER'S HOME | V-36   |
| Colonial Heights      | "BRAVE TO MADNESS"                              |        |
|                       | ELLERSLIE                                       | S-31   |
|                       | FORT CLIFTON                                    | S-32   |
|                       | CAPTAIN   | S-33   |
| Craig County          | ENGAGEMENT AT SUTHERLAND STATION                | KH-5   |
| Dinwiddie County      | BRIG. GEN. TURNER ASHBY, C.S.A.                 | K-305  |
| Fauquier County       | NUMBER 18 SCHOOL                                | FF-10  |
|                       | OLD STONE CHURCH AT GREENSPRING                 | FF-11  |
| Frederick County      | STUDLEY   | A-67   |
| Hanover County        | SLASH CHURCH                                    | O-58   |
|                       | GABRIEL'S REBELLION                             | E-105  |
| Henrico County        | YOUNG'S SPRING                                  | E-102  |
|                       | EMMANUEL CHURCH AT BROOK HILL                   | O-58   |
|                       | HENRICO PARISH CHURCH                           | E-104  |
|                       | BOYKIN'S TAVERN                                 | V-37   |
| Isle of Wight County  | TAYLORSTOWN                                     | K-260  |
| Loudoun County        | DOUGLAS SOUTHWALL FREEMAN                       | G-4    |
| Lynchburg             | WILLIAM BLACK                                   | Q-6-17 |
| Montgomery County     | RICE'S HOTEL/HUGHLETT'S TAVERN                  | KG-24  |
| Northumberland County | CREATION OF CAMP PICKETT                        | O-60   |
| Nottoway County       | FOUR SORORITES FOUNDED                          | K-175  |
| Prince Edward County  | ELLERSLIE                                       | I-14   |
| Rappahannock County   | SPERRYVILLE                                     | C-10   |
|                       | BARTON HEIGHTS CEMETERIES                       | J-31   |
| Richmond              | VIRGINIA HOUSE                                  | SA-48  |
|                       | BUZZARD ROCK NATIVE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT         | SA-49  |
| Roanoke               | OUR SOLDIERS' CEMETERY                          | K-117  |
| Shenandoah County     | THE CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL                        | A-65   |
|                       | GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHILDHOOD HOME              | A-66   |
| Stafford County       |   | J-61   |

|                           |  |                                |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Suffolk<br>Virginia Beach | FLORENCE GRADED SCHOOL<br>PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL<br>UNION KEMPSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL<br>SUSAN CONSTANT SHRINE<br>BOYHOOD HOME OF GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON | K-271<br>K-274<br>KV-6<br>K-50 |
| Washington County         |  |                                |

### The ISTEA Replacement Marker Program

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Chesapeake<br>Clarke County  | NORFOLK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE;<br>ASHBY'S GAP<br>BATTLE OF BERRYVILLE<br>BERRYVILLE<br>BERRYVILLE WAGON TRAIN RAID<br>THE BRIARS<br>LEE'S BIVOUAC, GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN<br>LEE'S BIVOUAC, GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN<br>SARATOGA<br>WHITE POST<br>BRENT TOWN   | KY-6<br>B-23<br>J-30<br>Q-3<br>J-1<br>B-2<br>FF-4<br>J-14<br>B-4<br>T-7<br>BX-2<br>B-31<br>Z 170<br>Z 280<br>C-55<br>FF-5<br>C-9               |
| Fauquier County  | BATTLE OF MIDDLEBURG<br>FAUQUIER CO. / PRINCE WILLIAM CO.<br>FAUQUIER CO/ WARREN CO.<br>FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN<br>LEE'S NARROW ESCAPE<br>MCCLELLAN'S FAREWELL<br>SECOND MANASSAS CAMPAIGN<br>MANASSAS JUNCTION OPERATIONS<br>SECOND MANASSAS CAMPAIGN: STRATEGIC<br>RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER CROSSINGS<br>SECOND MANASSAS CAMPAIGN:<br>STUART'S CATLETT STATION RAID   | C-54<br>C-60   |
| Fluvanna County<br>Gloucester County<br>Goochland County<br>Hanover County | RASSAWEK<br>ROSEWELL<br>GOOCHLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE<br>ASHLAND<br>BATTLE OF BETHESDA CHURCH<br>HANOVER JUNCTION<br>JACKSON'S MARCH TO GAINES'S MILL<br>SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES—GAINES'S MILL<br>BURNT ORDINARY<br>CARTER'S GROVE<br>KINGSMILL<br>MARTIN'S HUNDRED CHURCH<br>OLIVE BRANCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH<br>PENINSULA CAMPAIGN<br>QUARTERPATH ROAD<br>SIX-MILE ORDINARY<br>TREBELL'S LANDING<br>CAMPAIGN OF 1781<br>LAFAYETTE'S ENCAMPMENT<br>MONTVILLE<br>MATTAPONI INDIANS<br>PAMUNKEY INDIANS<br>WINDMILL POINT<br>CAVALRY BATTLES<br>GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN<br>LOUDOUN/FAIRFAX COUNTY<br>STUART AND BAYARD<br>DODONA MANOR<br>LOUISA/FLUVANNA COUNTY<br>LOUISA/HANOVER COUNTY<br>TREVILLIAN STATION BATTLE | C-58<br>GA-34<br>NW-8<br>SA-9<br>E-16<br>O-12<br>E-21<br>E-14<br>PA-23<br>W-33<br>W-50<br>W-47<br>W-52<br>W-28<br>W-37<br>W-42<br>W-34<br>W-49 |
| James City County  | FOTHERINGAY<br>MARY DRAPER INGLES<br>MONTGOMERY/FLOYD COUNTY<br>VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE<br>AND STATE UNIVERSITY<br>FORGE BRIDGE<br>FORT JAMES<br>TYREE'S PLANTATION<br>MARTHA WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE  | OC-22<br>O-59<br>OC-15<br>OC-14,<br>J-87,<br>B 22,<br>B-32,<br>Z 143,<br>B-30<br>F-31<br>Z-23<br>Z-193<br>W-210<br>K-67<br>KG-10<br>Z-81       |
| King William County  |   |  |
| Lancaster County<br>Loudoun County   |   |  |
| Louisa County  |   |  |
| Montgomery County  |   |  |
| New Kent County  |   | I-2-a<br>W-19<br>W-23<br>W-29<br>WO-18   |

# 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 1997. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the register embraces buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and district 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 to 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 denoted the corresponding DHR field office. To find out more about the register program, please contact the regional office nearest you: Capital Region Office, Dr. Robert Carter, Director, (804) 863-1626; Portsmouth Regional Office, Dr. E. Randolph Turner, Director, (757) 396-6709; Roanoke Regional Office, Dr. John Kern, Director, (540) 857-7585; Winchester Regional Office, (540) 722-3428.

## Capital Region

**Ballard-Maupin House** (Albemarle County) — Located in northwestern Albemarle County, the Ballard-Maupin House was listed for its architectural significance. Constructed in the late 18th century, the house exhibits the typical form and construction features utilized in Western Virginia during and shortly after Western European settlement in the region. The home was built for Thomas Ballard and features handcarved woodwork: random-width pine floors, paneled wainscot, beaded ceiling joists, and finely carved mantels. Gabriel Maupin purchased the house in the 1850s; it remained in the family until 1990. The contemporary owners undertook a complete restoration of the house in 1994-95. There are less than a dozen of these property types left in Albemarle County.

*Ballard-Maupin House, Albemarle County*



**Ben Dover** (Goochland County) — Ben Dover was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register for its architectural and historical significance. Built in 1853 by William B. Standard, the original design of the house is most associated with architect Richard Upjohns. Ben Dover's most notable inhabitant, William T. Reed Sr., transformed the Italian Villa house into a 1920's Colonial Revival mansion. Reed, a close advisor to Governor Harry Byrd, headed a committee formed to reassess the efficiency of Virginia state government in the 1920s. Reed played a major role in abolishing what was perceived as unnecessary bureaucracy, resulting in reduced taxes, a balanced budget, and a surplus. Charles Lindbergh landed his plane in a Ben Dover field during one of his many visits with Reed.

**Buffalo Springs Archaeological District** (Mecklenburg County) — The Buffalo Springs Archaeological District preserves the remains of a rare Southside springs resort. While such resorts became an important part of Virginia life in the early 19th century, most of the popular resorts in Virginia arose in the mountain region of the western part of the state. Begun as a tavern in 1811, the Buffalo Lithia Springs provided a source of popular bottled water and became the center of a resort that survived into the 1930s. Between 1946 and 1953, the resort complex became incorporated in the develop-



*Hopewell Municipal Building, City of Hopewell*

ment of John Kerr Dam and Buggs Island Lake. Consisting of 55 archaeological elements, the district also contains two notable buildings—the circa 1800 Shelton House and a historic bottle storage building.

**Chase City High School** (Mecklenburg County) — With its impressive brick façade featuring lighter brick quoins, keystones, and jack arches, the Chase City High School is a fine example of Georgian Revival architecture. The school represents the late 19th-century period in Virginia education when the State Literary Fund made low-interest loans available for local school construction. Designed by Roanoke architect H. H. Huggins, the school was built in two phases, the first circa 1908 and the second in 1917. It was the first modern school building constructed in Chase City. The school continues to serve the community, having been recently rehabilitated for use as apartments.

**Earlsville Union Church** (Albemarle County) — Built in 1833 on land donated by John Early, who gave his name to the surrounding village, the Earlsville Union Church is a simple frame building with two doors at its eastern gable end. Its simple but solid construction is typical of that used in the northwestern Blue Ridge Mountain foothills of Albemarle County. The church served as a house of worship for congregations of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and, most recently, as a Sunday School. The interior worship space is simple; the pews are its most elaborate feature. Rehabilitated in the 1880s, the church is a central landmark in the village of Earlsville.

**Grace Street Commercial Historic District** (City of Richmond) — The Grace Street

Commercial Historic District includes 89 historic buildings, mostly commercial in character, concentrated in a nine-block area of downtown Richmond. While development of the area began in the 18th century, the predominant Spanish Colonial Revival and Art Deco architecture of the district recalls the cultural vitality and exuberance of downtown Richmond in the 1920s and '30s, when Grace Street came to be known as Richmond's Fifth Avenue. The district features designs by some of Virginia's most important 20th-century architects—Anderson, Carneal, Baskerville, Wright, Bottomley, Bossom, Linder, and Sinnott, to name only a few. Included within the district are two major department store buildings, the John Marshall Hotel and the former Lowes Theatre.

**Hopewell Municipal Building** (City of Hopewell) — A community at the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers was established in 1613 as Bermuda City, later known as City Point. The adjacent Hopewell industrial community was incorporated as a city in 1916 and enlarged by the annexation of City

*Grace Street Commercial Historic District, City of Richmond*

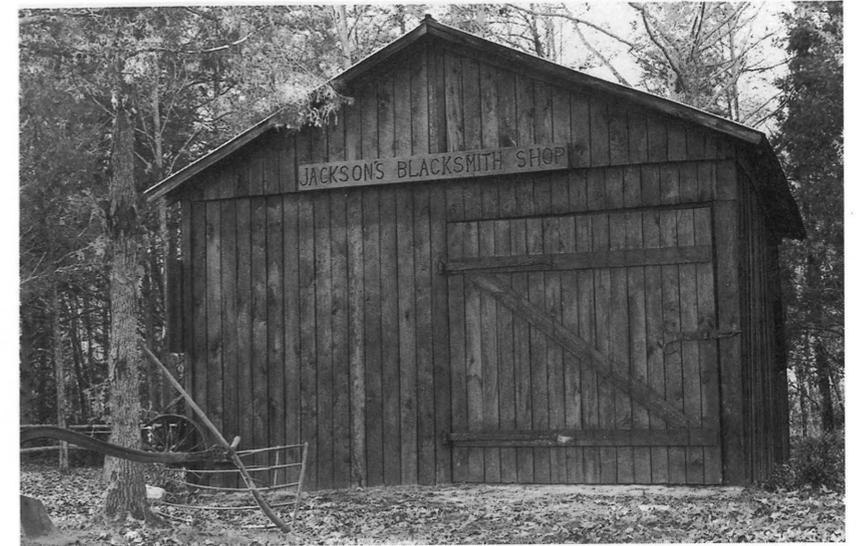


Point in 1923. The Hopewell Municipal Building, built in 1925, served as Hopewell's first official courts building. It is architecturally significant as a fine example of Neo-Classical architecture, the prevalent style of the great majority of courthouses built in eastern Virginia in the early 20th century. Designed by architect Fred Bishop, who left his mark on a number of other significant buildings in Hopewell—the Beacon Theatre, Highland Park School (now the Westover), and the D.L. Elder Building on Main Street, the building stands on Main Street at the center of the historic core of the city of Hopewell. The most impressive interior feature of the building is a mural, painted by Jay Bohannon in 1989, depicting the history of Hopewell.

**Jackson Blacksmith Shop** (Goochland County) — The Jackson Blacksmith Shop is the last blacksmith's shop surviving in still predominately rural Goochland County. It represents three generations of the Jackson family's blacksmithing tradition in the county that began with Henry Jackson, who was born into slavery around 1830. The simple, vertical plank, frame building was constructed in 1932 by George Jackson, Henry Jackson's grandson. The shop sits near the sites of two earlier blacksmith shops that were operated by Henry Jackson or his oldest son, Wilson. The Jackson Blacksmith Shop was restored in the early 1990s. It now houses an outstanding set of tools representing 130 years of blacksmithing history.

**Maggie Walker School** (City of Richmond) — Named in honor of Maggie Lena Walker, Afro-American entrepreneur and the nation's first black woman bank president, the school was designed by the firm of Carneal, Johnson and Wright in 1937-38. Funding assistance was made possible by President Roosevelt's New Deal-era Federal Administration of Public Works. In service from 1938 to 1979, this was one of two Afro-American high schools in the then segregated Richmond. Located in Richmond's Jackson Ward historic district, the Art Deco styling and the unusual double Y footprint (utilized to provide natural lighting) gives the building its unique and distinguishing character.

**Manchester Courthouse** (City of Richmond) — Manchester was a separate city on the south bank of the James River that merged with



*Jackson Blacksmith Shop, Goochland County*

Richmond in 1910. The Manchester Courthouse, designed in 1871 by Richmond architect Albert West, is the only surviving public building from Manchester's years of political independence. Originally rectangular in design, the building retains its late 19th-century Colonial Revival appearance. Additions made to the building in 1923 and 1969 are sympathetic to West's original temple-like design. The building served briefly as the government seat of Chesterfield County until 1874 when the city of Manchester became incorporated. Symbolizing the heritage of old Manchester, the building stands at the northern end of Manchester's historic commercial center. The building still serves as a courthouse for the city of Richmond.

**Monument Avenue Historic District (NHL)**, (Richmond) — The Monument Avenue Historic District is a 14-block section of Monument Avenue and West Franklin Street. Proposed in 1887 to provide an appropriate setting for a major monument to Robert E. Lee, Monument Avenue was also intended to encourage residential development west of the city. The street is lined with stylish mansions, townhouses, churches, and apartment buildings, most of which were built between the turn of the century and circa 1930. Although executed in a rich mix of architectural styles, the district is characterized by the use of similar building materials, cornice and rooflines, setback and orientation. From 1904 until 1929, the development of the area as a residential neighborhood was matched by the raising of a series of monumental public sculptures commemorating Confederate leaders. The Monument Avenue Historic District has been designated as a National Historic Landmark for its significance in the areas of architecture, community planning and commemoration.

**Red Hills** (Albemarle County) — This striking Federal-style farmhouse, built in 1797, served as the home for Dr. Francis Carr and his family. The unusual double “L” addition in the rear and fine interior enhancements executed by well-known 20th-century architect Milton L. Grigg presents a unique and stylish frame residence in rural Albemarle County. The property sold out of the Carr family in the 1880s to Adolph Russow, the first superintendent of the Monticello Wine Company. The company was the first large-scale commercial winery in pre-prohibition Virginia. Though unclear, it appears that Russow worked for the Carr family in their vineyard prior to his purchase of the property. The property was nominated for its architectural significance and association with the Carr and Russow families.



*Red Hills, Albemarle County*

**Whitworth House**, (Richmond) — The John Whitworth House, in Richmond’s Fan District, is a former Greek Revival-style farmhouse built circa 1857 on land owned by John Whitworth. The house was transformed into a Neo-Georgian urban residence for its owner, Charles F. Gillette, one of Virginia’s most celebrated landscape architects. Between 1928 and the early 1930s Gillette added the Georgian door surround, quoins, and the picket fence. At the rear of the house Gillette designed a private

*Dumpling Island Archaeological Site, City of Suffolk*

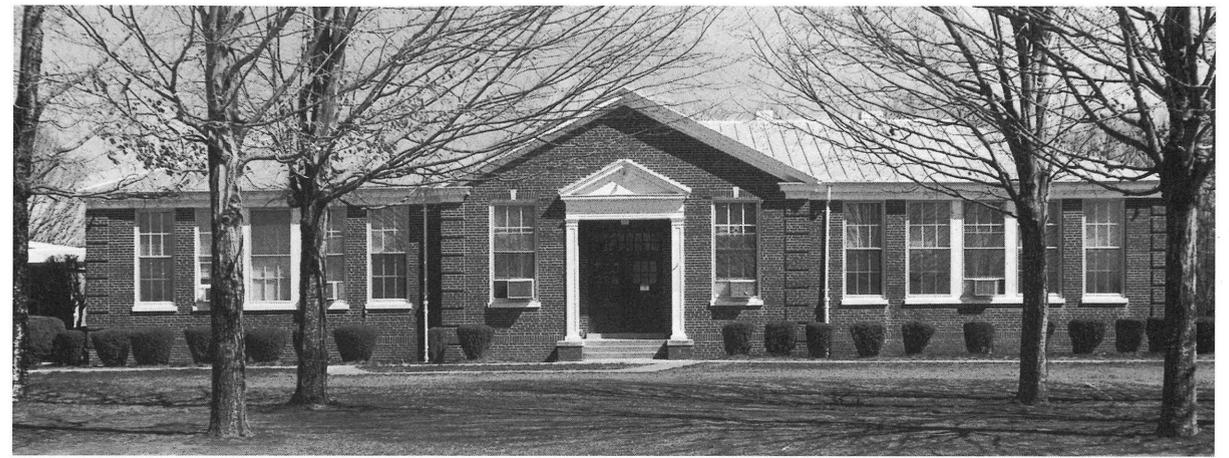


*The Academy, Northumberland County*

garden that illustrates his gardening philosophy. Largely intact today, the formal garden incorporates an open central lawn, a round pool edged with flagstones, brick paths, benches, and garden ornaments. Gillette sold the house in 1944.

## Portsmouth Region

**The Academy** (Northumberland County) is an excellent example of a small central-passage plan house of sophisticated Tidewater Federal-style architecture. It and its twin Chicacoan Cottage are in Heathsville. They were originally part of the 694-acre tract known as Springfield, owned by John Heath, a founder of Phi Beta Kappa at the College of William and Mary. The Academy is laid in Flemish bond on its facade and west elevation with the less prominent elevations laid in American bond. The façade and north elevations feature a cor-



*Armstead T. Johnson High School, Westmoreland County*

belled brick cornice. The one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building sits on an English basement. A smokehouse with similarly sophisticated brick construction has survived as part of the complex.

**Davis and Kimpton Brickyard** (City of Newport News) — Within the limits of Fort Eustis is the site of a late-19th and early 20th-century industrial complex where bricks were manufactured from local clay. The site was purchased in 1898 and developed by John W. Davis and Alexander H. Kimpton. It contains two large borrow pits and a manufacturing area with the remains of a brick machine, kiln, and other structures used in brick production. The Davis and Kimpton Brickyard represents a shift from handmade bricks to an industrial production in a small decentralized yard in response to rapidly expanding markets in southeastern Virginia. The site is particularly significant from an industrial archaeological perspective due to the unusual in situ preservation of equipment and high integrity of the property as a whole.

**Dumpling Island Archaeological Site** (City of Suffolk), situated on the Nansemond River in Suffolk, is a remarkably well-preserved 14-acre archaeological site dating to the Late Woodland period (ca. 900-1607). Historical documentation suggests that Dumpling Island was the religious center and principal residence of the werowance, or head chief, of the Nansemonds, one of the most powerful Native American groups along the James River at the time of the founding of Jamestown in 1607. The site in 1609 also was the location of one of the first armed conflicts between the English and coastal Virginia Indians, serving briefly as an English outpost before its recapture by the Nansemonds.

**Armstead T. Johnson High School** (Westmoreland County) — Located near Montross in Westmoreland County, Armstead T. Johnson High School was built in 1937. The school was one of the first high schools built for

African-Americans on the Northern Neck. The A.T. Johnson School is a primary example of rural schools built in accordance with State Board of Education plans and the most intact early 20th-century school in Westmoreland County. It was built in the Colonial Revival style with a gabled central entrance pavilion flanked by two wings. The masonry building boasts handsome brickwork and detailing including brick quoins. The school was named after Armstead Tasker Johnson (1857-1944), a prominent community leader and teacher for over 30 years in Westmoreland County. After receiving Federal Works Progress Administration funding in November 1936, the county moved forward to replace a three-room high school with the present simple yet substantial A.T. Johnson High School.

**King & Queen Courthouse Green Historic District** (King & Queen County) — Comprised of 17 buildings, this district includes the King and Queen Courthouse (parts of which date to the Colonial period), an 1860’s clerk’s office and jail, Confederate Monument, the early 19th-century Fairy Tavern and several other early 20th-century buildings. The district shows the evolution of a small rural courthouse community from a primarily legal and governmental precinct to a larger community. A courthouse was established at this site in 1691. During the Civil War, Union troops burned the courthouse, clerk’s office, and jail in retaliation for the killing of Union Colonel Dahlgren by the King and Queen Home Guard. The Fairy Tavern was the only building spared. The three government buildings were quickly rebuilt in 1866. Despite 300 years of change and upheaval, court functions are still carried out in the district.

**Phillips Farm** (City of Suffolk) — Located near Chuckatuck in City of Suffolk, the Phillips Farm was built in ca.1820. The superbly detailed farmhouse features a rare architectural detail from this period, clerestory dormers.

Referred to by architectural historians as a clerestory house, there are only 12 remaining of the 14 documented examples of this type of construction found in a four-county region between the James and Blackwater rivers in southeastern Virginia. Built for John T. and Elizabeth Phillips, the original house was a one-story, single-pile vernacular dwelling common to the Tidewater region. The 1848 remodeling resulted in a story increase with the unusual dormers. The clerestory brought light and more space to what was typically a dark and cramped area of most antebellum dwellings. The current owners carefully restored the house between 1982-84.



*John D. Ballard House, City of Bedford*

**Walter Herron Taylor Elementary School** (City of Norfolk) – Built in 1917, the school was designed by Virginia architect John Kevan Peebles, noted for his work at the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Capitol, and the 1907 Jamestown Tercentennial in Norfolk. The school building itself is modest in size and presentation thus being sympathetic to the surrounding Colonial Revival homes built in the same era. In 1918, shortly after its construction, the school was used temporarily as a hospital and morgue during the Spanish influenza epidemic. The epidemic claimed 562 deaths in the city in just five weeks. The Taylor School then returned to use as an elementary school and has served Norfolk students to the present day.

## Roanoke Region

**Anderson House** (Botetourt County)— Completed in 1828, this large two-story, Federal-style brick house overlooks Catawba Creek in mountainous western Botetourt County. In 1840, Dr. William Neely Anderson (1806-1868), an 1826 graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, bought the house and 290 acres from his uncle, Robert Anderson, Jr. Notable for its well-preserved state, the Anderson House property includes the site of a former millpond where Robert Anderson operated a sawmill. The business serviced the prosperous Brunswick Forge. The



*Jubal A. Early Homeplace, Franklin County*

central-passage plan house features fine brick work, elaborate geometrically ornamented mantels with paneled friezes, and winder stairs. The house resembles many built in the region in the second quarter of the 19th century. An early 19th-century meathouse and an early 20th-century barn complement the property.

**John D. Ballard House** (City of Bedford) — Designed in 1915 by Stanhope S. Johnson of the prominent Lynchburg architectural firm of McLaughlin and Johnson, the Ballard House stands as one of Bedford City's finest domestic examples of early-20th-century Colonial Revival-style architecture. John Ballard served as a Bedford city councilman in the early 1900s, as director of Citizens National Bank in Bedford, and as a director of Ballard, Herring, and Severs, Inc., a firm that specialized in railroad and other public works construction. A Lynchburg native, Stanhope Johnson trained at the Scranton School of Architecture, in London, and in France before joining the Lynchburg architectural firm of Edward G. Frye. Carefully restored by its present owners, the Ballard House is a fine example of Johnson's early residential work.

**Jubal A. Early Homeplace** (Franklin County) located in the Blue Ridge foothills of northern Franklin County, the house is associated with Jubal Early (1816-1894), a leading general of the Confederacy and a nationally influential writer on the Civil War and Southern society in later life. A noted controversialist and leader of what has been referred to by historian Charles Reagan Wilson as the "religion of the Lost Cause," Early declared that the Civil War was the grandest human cause for which man has ever fought. The two-story frame house incorporates a Federal-style dwelling of circa 1820 that is believed to have been Early's childhood home, and probably his birthplace. The property passed out of Early family ownership in 1847, and in the 1880s, during ownership by the Hannabass family, the house was expanded and given spectacular Victorian decorative fin-

ishes featuring wood graining, boldly patterned wallpapers, and ornamental plasterwork. Restoration of the homeplace is presently being undertaken by the Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust.

**Echols Farm** (Rockbridge County) was nominated for its historical transportation significance. Situated on the east bank of the Maury River, directly across from Glasgow in Rockbridge County, Echols Farm and its related resources date to the 1850s. Located on a 253-acre farm, the one-and-one-half story, vernacular farmhouse was built in 1855 for Edward Echols, and enlarged ca. 1914 to a two-story dwelling. The site includes the canal trace and two extant locks of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Echols operated the locks, canal boats, and a warehouse. Involved in all aspects of canal trade, Echols also mined ore and started the Echols Iron Company. While the canal was superseded by railroad commerce, the canal continued in use through the 1880s. In 1863, Stonewall Jackson's body passed through the lock as the cortege traveled to Lexington. The property has stayed in the Echols family since the mid 19th century.

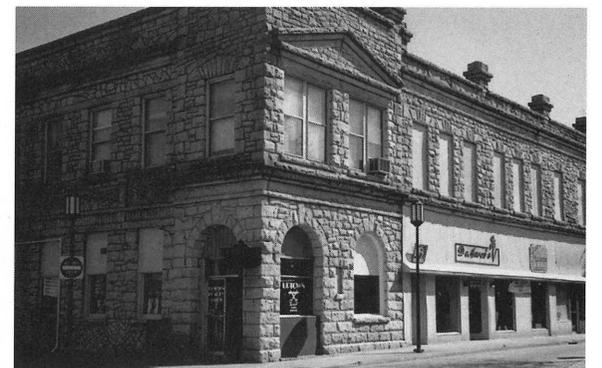
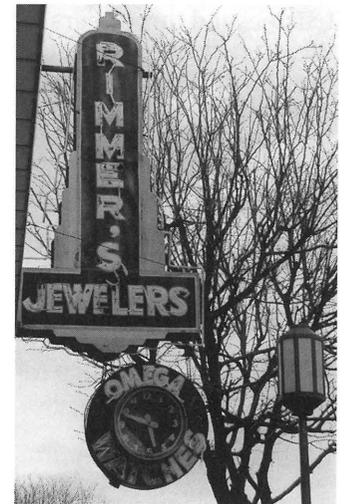
**Edmondson Hall** (Washington County) provides the village of Meadowview in eastern Washington County with a well-preserved reminder of its past railroad and architectural heritage. Built in 1857 shortly after the arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in southwestern Virginia, Edmondson Hall served as a late period, vernacular Greek Revival-style residence for William and Susan Edmondson. Living in his large two-story, double-pile brick house accented by a two-story entry porch and graced with well-executed mantels, woodwork, and graining, Edmondson operated a sawmill on the eve of the Civil War. By the early 1870s, he managed the Meadowview Store and Post Office. Though financial difficulties prevented Edmondson from benefiting from the growth of Meadowview that occurred after the Norfolk and Western steel rail upgrade of the rail line in the 1880s, his fine home stands on the outskirts of the village unaltered and intact.

**Luke Mountain Historic District** (Alleghany County) comprises a cluster of historic estates located on the sides and summit of Luke's Mountain, overlooking the Jackson River and the city of Covington to the east. In 1917 William A. Luke, Sr., general manager of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company plant in Covington, began purchase of land on the mountain. His Craftsman-influenced home Pen-Y-Bryn was designed by Roanoke architect Edward G. Frye and completed in 1919. The family's second mansion on the mountain, Glenclairn, a Tudor Revival-style residence,

was designed by the Roanoke firm of Eubank and Caldwell and completed in 1929. In 1937 the Roanoke firm of Smythy and Boynton completed the family's third mansion, Homewood, in the Colonial Revival style. The 100-acre district includes contributing secondary resources such as barns, garages, a log playhouse, and a bathhouse.

**Martinsville Historic District** (City of Martinsville) – The district encompasses the historic core of the city, a tobacco, furniture, and textile manufacturing center in the southern Virginia Piedmont and the seat of Henry County. Martinsville's historic buildings dates from the 1820s through the post-World War II period. The first boom of development occurred when the Danville & Western Railroad (completed in 1883) and the Norfolk and Western Railroad (completed in 1892) allowed greater access to Martinsville's commercial and industrial potential. The 45-acre downtown historic district features the Henry County Courthouse, historic retail establishments, professional businesses, banks, hotels, theatres, social lodges, factories, and warehouses. Reflecting the city's position and prosperity as the center of regional government, commerce, industry, and transportation, the buildings were designed in a range of popular

*Martinsville Historic District, City of Martinsville*







*Monterey, City of Salem*

late-19th and 20th-century architectural styles and building materials.

**Monterey** (City of Salem) is a Greek Revival-style house built in 1853 for Salem business leader Powell H. Huff (1793-1884). The house was depicted in Edward Beyer's well-known painting of Salem (c.1855). Set atop a prominent hill, the building features a classical Doric portico with flanking, column-supported porches. Huff was one of Salem's important civic leaders. Serving on the board of the town's male academy in 1831, by 1849 Huff was town trustee, and three years later, an office or major investor in the Bank of Roanoke in Salem. By the 1890s, Monterey became a boarding house, accommodating guests from the Deep South who preferred the more temperate climate of Salem, as well as students from the nearby Roanoke College. In 1925, Charles Allen Albert purchased the property. Albert was the owner of Albert Brothers Contractors, Inc., a firm that specialized in road construction. Its projects included work on the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Lee Highway (U.S. Route 11). Several 1850s and 1920s outbuildings remain on the property.

**Rosedale Historic District** (Alleghany County) located west of Jackson River and just

*J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace, Patrick County*



across the river from the city of Covington, takes its name from Rose Dale, the antebellum plantation seat of Thompson McAllister who by 1857 built his two-and-a-half-story brick residence with Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic features. In 1899 Thompson's son Abraham Addams McAllister sold land for a mill site to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, at the same time that he sold house lots adjoining Rose Dale mansion. Thereafter the Rosedale neighborhood grew to include elaborate turn-of-the-century Queen Anne style residences, and later more modest homes built from the 1910s through the 1940s in Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. The 45-acre district includes Rosedale bridge across the Jackson River, and the bottom land field of the Rose Dale Market Farm.

**J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace** (Patrick County) is associated with the early life of Confederate cavalry commander General James Ewell Brown Stuart. Described by Robert E. Lee as "my ideal of a soldier," Stuart realized that cavalry could provide a screen for troop movement unhindered by the enemy, and he used lightning strike cavalry rides to gather critical intelligence support on enemy troop movements. His famous Ride Around McClellan in June 1862 provided Lee with vital intelligence that enabled him to thwart the Federal Peninsula Campaign's attempt to capture Richmond. The nominated 71 acres of Stuart's birthplace comprise the core area of a farm operated by J.E.B.'s father Archibald Stuart and include the archaeological remains of Stuart's Birthplace, Laurel Hill, which burned in the late 1840s. The J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust acquired the nominated tract in 1991.



*Calvert Manor, Arlington County*

*Edinburg Historic District, Shenandoah County*



## Winchester Region

**Calvert Manor** (Arlington County) is significant for its historic architectural quality. The 1948 Calvert Manor is one of several distinctive apartment buildings designed by Mihran Mesrobian (1889-1975). Born in Turkey, Mesrobian was trained at the French-based Academie des Beaux Arts in Istanbul. His early projects include the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Wardman Towers, and Sedgewick Gardens in 1920s and '30s Washington, D.C. Between 1940 and 1950, Mesrobian designed more than a dozen apartment buildings in the expanding suburbs of Northern Virginia. Calvert Manor was built and owned by Mesrobian. The moderately symmetrical and classically organized design is enhanced by Moderne-style detail. There are oculi, raised brick courses, glass block windows, steel-hooded entries, and ornamental concrete panels. The interior public spaces feature finely designed metal stairs in the main public entrance areas.

**Edinburg Historic District** (Shenandoah County), consisting of 359 buildings, includes the most historically significant area in the town of Edinburg. Spanning the period of 1787 to the late 1940s, the district features a town plan that was laid out in the 18th century with

most buildings dating to the second half of the 19th century. Settled by German and English families, the town was later an important commercial center that was accessed by the Valley Turnpike and the Manassas Gap Railroad. The Valley Pike town exhibits fine 19th-century architectural styles, as well as a highly intact early 20th-century commercial area. There are several buildings that predate the Civil War, and the town features a fine example of frame mill building architecture.

**“A” Fort and Battery Redoubt, Camp Early** (Fairfax County) —Constructed by Confederate troops under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston in the winter of 1861-1862, “A” Fort and Battery Redoubt were significant fortifications in the Confederate defense of Manassas following the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). The fort and redoubt were part of a line of fortifications extending from Centreville in Fairfax County to Dumfries in Prince William County. The seeming strength of the Confederate line around Manassas influenced the course of the war in the eastern theatre by delaying a renewed Union assault through Northern Virginia. This delay gave Confederate forces time to assume a stronger position and impelled General George B. McClellan to initiate his Peninsula Campaign

*La Vista, Spotsylvania County*



of 1862. Used for defense of Confederate soldiers in the last Civil War battle to take place in southwestern Fairfax County in October 1863, the fortifications were thereafter abandoned. They remain today in a fairly good state of preservation.

**John Handley High School** (City of Winchester) The National Register nomination form was prepared by Handley High School’s 11th grade students with assistance from Department of Historic Resources staff. The students’ efforts are part of the 75-year celebration of the institution. John Handley High School has been nominated for its local historic significance as well as its prominence as an architectural landmark. Built between 1921 to 1923, the school is located on a 40-acre tract in the city of Winchester. The impressive Neoclassical building was built from proceeds of the John Handley trust. Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania endowed the school in 1895. Handley was born in Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland. He immigrated to the United States by 1850. Working as a carpenter in Rochester, New York, he began to study law. After taking his law degree from Columbia University, he started a practice in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He developed a close friendship with Winchester resident James Jifkins and vis-



*Mount Calvary Lutheran Church, Page County*

ited the town frequently, eventually buying several large tracts in the area. Upon Judge Handley’s death in 1895, the town received \$250,000 to eventually build a library and school. Handley is buried in the city of Winchester.

Unusual for its private endowment, Handley High School was designed by architect Walter R. McCornack of Cleveland, Ohio. McCornack, well known for his school designs in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, later became the dean of the School of Architecture at MIT in 1939. Most notably, the grounds and building siting was the design of the Olmsted Brothers of Boston, Massachusetts. At the time of the school’s construction, John C. Olmsted was the principal of the firm. His father, Frederick Law Olmsted, is directly responsible for designs of Central Park, the Biltmore Estate grounds, and the United States Capitol grounds. John C. Olmsted joined the firm in 1884. He designed the Boston Park System of 1898.

**La Vista** (Spotsylvania County) is an architecturally significant antebellum rural farmhouse. Built in 1856, this Virginia Greek Revival-style house was built for physician-planter Alfred J. Boulware. The body of the house is a Federal-style architectural form, while the gabled portico gives the house its overall Greek Revival flavor. The rear sections of the house, later additions are sympathetic to the original portion and feature symmetrical double stairs that lead up to a temple portico that echoes the front portico.

**Maple Springs** (Culpeper County) is a rare surviving example of an early yeoman Piedmont farm. Important for its relatively unchanged condition, the building consists of three separate early units that were joined by owner Thomas Macdonald II in the 1850s. The western section of the house features a massive stone chimney and mortise and tenon construction dating to the mid to late 18th century. The middle section is constructed in planked log, and dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. The planked logs are shaped into sections that resemble thick planks. This construction method is somewhat unusual in Virginia. The easternmost section was probably a 19th century free-standing out building that was added to the house in about 1900. Maple Springs was probably built for leaseholders on the Beverly family’s Little Forks tracts. One of the previously free-standing sections of the house was occupied by Susan Bundy and her children, a free black family.

**Mount Calvary Lutheran Church** (Page County) was nominated for its local historic significance as well as its prominence as an architectural landmark. The church is located in the Stony Man region of Page County. Constructed in 1848, a church building had been located on this site since 1765. The Mount Calvary congregation was founded during the earliest period of German settlement in the Valley of Virginia when Adam Mueller formed the Massanutten settlement in 1726. The present church is the third to occupy this site. Simple in form, the building exhibits fine American bond

brick work and primary side entrances. One of the most outstanding details is the interior gallery, which projects from three walls. The gallery is supported on Tuscan-style columns. The interior also features two Champion woodstoves and an 1890s pump organ.

**Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church** (Loudoun County) is significant for its historic architecture, and military and religious history. The large brick church was built in 1851 for the Old School Primitive Baptist Congregation. The church symbolizes important Baptist religious history, specifically the evolution of the Primitive Baptist movement. The austere architecture matched the wishes of a congregation that strove for simplicity and religious purism. The sharp-lined building features high quality brickwork, such as jack arches, and a corbelled cornice. The interior retains its pews and 19th-century altar as well as a fine column-supported gallery. The church was the site of a large skirmish between Colonel John Mosby's Rangers and Union General Major William H. Forbes 13th New York and the 2nd Massachusetts calvaries. Two companies of

the California Battalion were included in the Union force, the only Californians to fight in the war. Mosby's forces prevailed. The listed property also includes a cemetery with 200 burials (seven Confederate soldiers were interred here) and a stranded section of the Carolina Road.

**Woodbourne** (Madison County) was nominated for its prominence as an architectural landmark. The house is located just outside of the courthouse town of Madison in Madison County. Constructed over the period of 1805-1814, Woodbourne exhibits fine construction features on the exterior and interior. Built for Henry Price, the fine Flemish-bond brickwork has been attributed to master mason, William B. Phillips, who worked for Thomas Jefferson and later became involved with the construction of the Madison County Courthouse. Woodbourne also served as residence for Dr. George Nathaniel Thrift. Thrift became involved in an argument with his attorney, James Lawson Kemper, future Virginia governor. A duel was planned, but was stopped when discovered by local authorities.

## New Preservation Easements Donated to the Commonwealth

Over the past year, 11 new preservation easements have been donated to the Board of Historic Resources. Two of the easements, the Red Lion Tavern and the Weblin House, were properties acquired by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation and since sold into private ownership. In order to ensure the preservation of its properties, the foundation places easements on them prior to sale. The easements on Dodona Manor and the Jabez Smith House were received as a condition of General Assembly grants. The remaining easements were voluntary private donations.

Some 240 historic properties across the state are now protected by easements held by the Board of Historic Resources and administered by the staff of the Department of Historic Resources. In many cases an easement donation can provide significant tax benefits for the donor and can serve as an important estate-planning tool. For more information on the program, contact Calder Loth, Easement Program Administrator, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond VA 23221. (804) 367-2323, ext. 113

### Easements Received

**William Byrd Hotel, Richmond**  
Date of Easement: October 30, 1997  
Donor: William Byrd Hotel Associates, L.P.  
Land included: city lot

Long a landmark on Richmond's Broad Street, the William Byrd Hotel was built in 1925 primarily to serve the patrons of the railroad station directly across the street. It was designed by Marcellus E. Wright, Sr., who embellished the exterior with a restrained classicism. The building was sensitively rehabilitated in 1996 for use as apartments for elderly residents.



*William Byrd Hotel, Richmond*

*Dodona Manor, Leesburg*





*Erin, Warren County*

**Dodona Manor, Leesburg**

Date of Easement: October 15, 1997  
 Donor: The George C. Marshall Home Preservation Fund, Inc.  
 Land included: 3.88 acres

General of the Army George Catlett Marshall made his home at this Federal manor house from 1941 until his death in 1959. In addition to serving as Army chief of staff, Marshall was also secretary of state and secretary of defense. He is best known for developing the 1947 European Recovery Program, known as the Marshall Plan. The property is being developed as a museum honoring this American hero.

**Erin, Warren County**

Date of Easement: December 15, 1997  
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William C. Trenary III, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Denham, Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Hoe  
 Land included: 325 acres  
 Easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation

Built in 1848 for David Funsten, Erin is a sophisticated illustration of the influence of American architectural pattern books on rural antebellum houses. Much of the detailing is derived from illustrations in Asher Benjamin's *The Practice of Architecture* (1833). A collection of early outbuildings stands near the house.

*P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. House, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County*



**P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. House, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County**

Date of Easement: March 23, 1998  
 Donor: Henrietta C. Gwaltney  
 Land included: two town lots

Begun in 1900, the elaborate dwelling built for P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. is one of Virginia's purest and best documented expressions of the American Queen Anne style. Gwaltney was leader in the Smithfield ham industry; his company is still one of the principal producers of this distinctly Virginian product. The house is currently undergoing restoration.

**Hague-Hough House Open-Space Easements, Waterford, Loudoun County**

Date of Easements: December 18, 1997  
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Storch  
 Land included: 56 acres and 7.27 acres

These two open-space easements are contiguous to the Hague-Hough House, a late 18th-century manor house on the northern edge of the Waterford Historic District. One of the largest and finest houses in the district, the Hague-Hough House was placed under easement by Mr. and Mrs. Storch in 1987. The open space easements preserve the rural character of the district's northern boundary.

*Hague-Hough House, Waterford, Loudoun County*



*Old Tobacco Warehouse, Urbanna*

**Old Tobacco Warehouse, Urbanna, Middlesex County**

Date of Easement: April 7, 1997  
 Donor: Town of Urbanna  
 Land included: town lot

A rare example of Colonial commercial architecture, this simple storehouse was built in the 1760s for James Mills, a resident factor for an English tobacco company. The building was purchased in 1938 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and subsequently restored. Long the local library, the building was sold in 1997 to the town of Urbanna for conversion to a visitors' center.

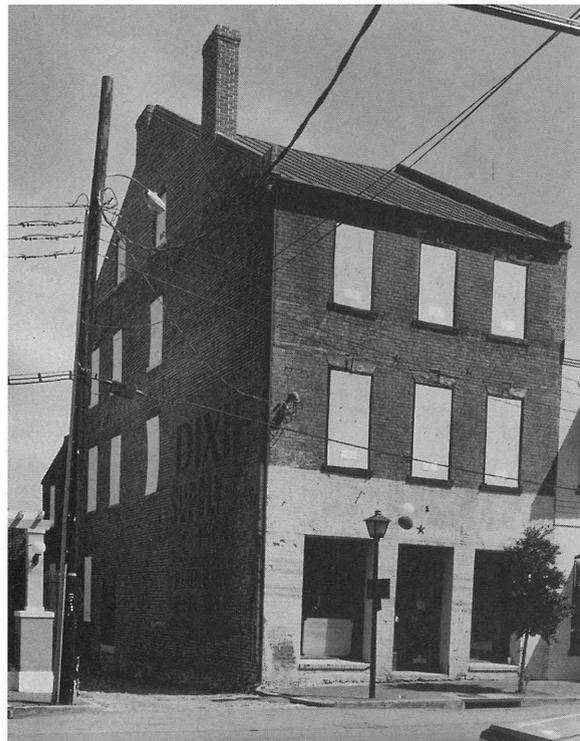
**Red Lion Tavern, Winchester**

Date of Easement: December 18, 1997  
 Donor: Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation  
 Land included: city lot

Built by Peter Lauck around 1783, the Red Lion Tavern is an important component of the Winchester Historic District. The limestone structure preserves handsomely detailed Georgian woodwork including a large hinged partition on the upper level that could be raised to create a ballroom. Now in private ownership, the tavern is scheduled for restoration for office use.

*Red Lion Tavern, Winchester*





**Jabez Smith House, Petersburg**

The Jabez Smith house is one of several Federal town houses lining Old Street in the Petersburg Old Town Historic District. The house was heavily damaged during a 1993 tornado and was subsequently repaired using a special grant from the General Assembly. The house has recently been fully rehabilitated for commercial use.

**Weblin House, Virginia Beach**

Date of Easement: October 24, 1997  
 Donor: Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation  
 Land included: 6.53 acres

With its hall-parlor plan and massive end chimney, the Weblin house is a representative of the "Virginia style," a vernacular house type evolved from the postmedieval farmhouse of the western and upland regions of England and employed by the Virginia settlers from those areas. The house was built ca. 1700 for John Weblin, Jr. The original gable roof was changed to a gambrel roof in the late 18th century. The house is now in private ownership.



*Weblin House, Virginia Beach*

**Rural Plains, Hanover County**  
 Date of Easement: April 22, 1998  
 Donor: Mr. and Mrs. William R. Shelton, Jr.  
 Land included: 17.4 acres

This Colonial manor house stands on land owned by the Shelton family since 1670. John Shelton, an 18th-century owner, was father-in-law of Patrick Henry, and family tradition holds that Henry and Shelton's daughter, Sarah, were married in the house. Union General John Hancock made his headquarters here during the battle of Totopotomoy Creek.

*Rural Plains, Hanover County*



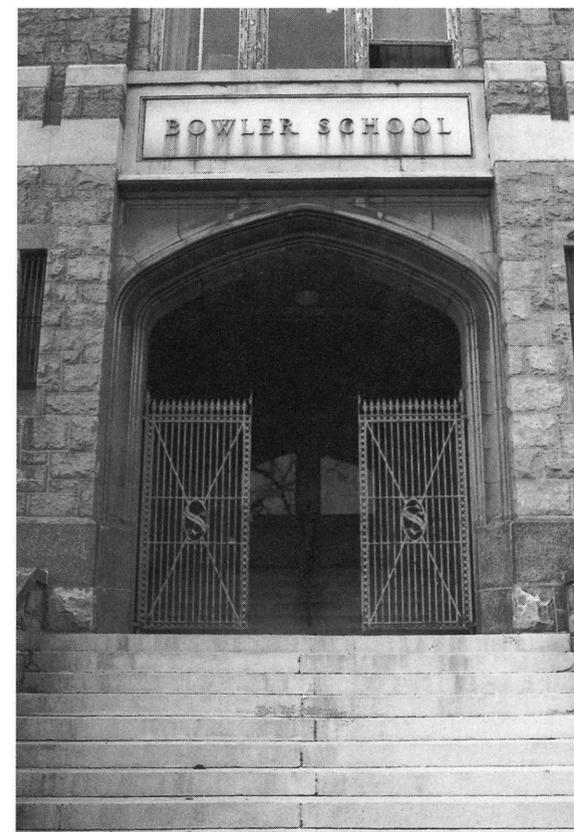
# Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia

## August 1997 through July 1998

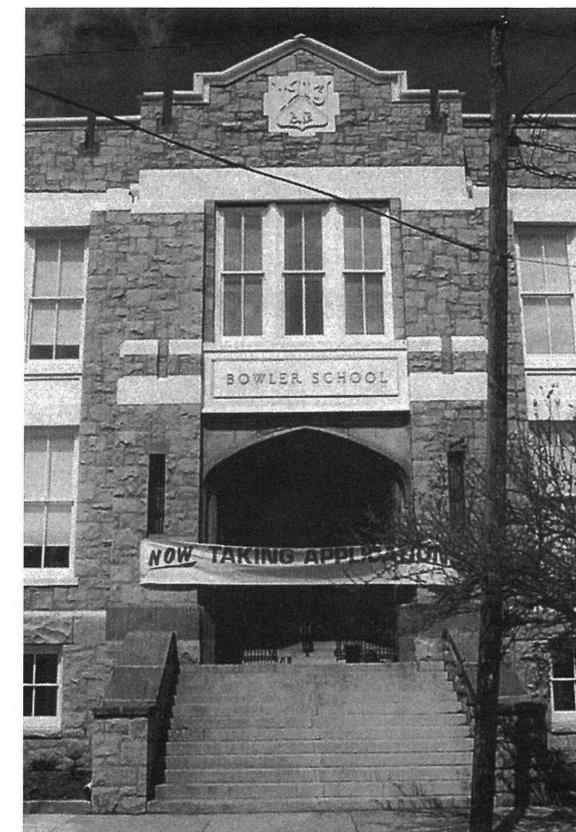
The rehabilitation of approximately 700 historic buildings in Virginia under the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program and the Virginia Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program has generated private investment of about \$300 million. The Federal Tax Credit program has supported responsible private stewardship of income-producing historic properties for the last two decades. The Virginia program, introduced last year, substantially increases the financial incentives associated with the rehabilitation of historic buildings. Largely because of the new state program, the number of tax credit rehabilitation projects submitted to the Department for review more than doubled in 1997.

The Virginia Tax Credit program extends financial incentives to a larger range of properties than that covered by the federal program. The investment threshold is lower than the minimum set by the federal program, and the application process for the Virginia program is simpler, since there is no federal-level review. The Virginia program is available to many more of the Commonwealth's citizens, because non-income producing properties can qualify for the state tax credit program.

*Bowler School, Richmond – entrance, before and after historic rehabilitation*



*Bowler School – Before*



*Bowler School – After*

For both the federal and Virginia 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 to a historic property, while preserving the materials and features that give a building historic significance.

In both programs, the credit amount is a percentage of the eligible rehabilitation expenses. The federal program provides a 20% tax credit. The Virginia program established a phased-in schedule of credit amounts, increasing from 10% of 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 for both the federal and Virginia credits, yielding a potential combined credit amount of 45% of the eligible rehabilitation expenses.

The federal program has contributed greatly to the revitalization of historic buildings and neighborhoods throughout the state. By offering credits for the rehabilitation of non-income producing buildings, the Virginia program encourages the rejuvenation of historic residential neighborhoods and promotes owner-occupancy of historic dwellings. Both programs strengthen communities by fostering an increase in employment opportunities and by improving neighborhoods, making them more attractive for financial investment and more appealing as destinations for visitors.

From August 2, 1997 through July 31, 1998, completed rehabilitations in Virginia under both the federal and state programs totaled \$30,580,802.85. Proposed rehabilitations for this period amounted to \$66,472,347.22.

Before



Nannie Fitzpatrick House,  
Fredericksburg – before and after  
historic rehabilitation

After



## Completed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received final certification in the period between August 2, 1997 to July 31, 1998.

| Name of Property                        | Number  |    | Street Address             | Jurisdiction     | Amount                 |
|---|---------|----|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Buckingham Village, Phase 3             |         |    | Village 11                 | Arlington County | \$5,401,537.00         |
| Buckingham Village, Phase 1             |         |    | Village 9                  | Arlington County | \$6,984,750.00         |
| Buckingham Village, Phase 2             |         |    | Villages 8 and 12          | Arlington County | \$6,053,446.00         |
|   | 710     |    | Longwood Avenue            | Bedford          | \$114,192.00           |
| Nannie Fitzpatrick House                | 122     |    | Caroline Street            | Fredericksburg   | \$52,340.00            |
| Sunnyside Farm                          | 38029   | W. | Colonial Highway, Hamilton | Loudoun County   | \$25,890.00            |
| Rollison House                          | 40172   |    | Main Street, Waterford     | Loudoun County   | \$99,040.00            |
| Connors Opera House                     | 9084    |    | Center Street              | Manassas         | \$579,281.71           |
|   | 525     | W. | Washington Street          | Petersburg       | \$69,000.00            |
| Satterfield-Boisseux House              | 3002    | E. | Broad Street               | Richmond         | \$187,355.00           |
|   | 1015    | W. | Franklin Street            | Richmond         | \$250,000.00           |
|   | 615     |    | Saint Peter Street         | Richmond         | \$60,000.00            |
| Cary 2000, Phase III                    | 2215    | W. | Cary Street                | Richmond         | \$225,653.00           |
| Cary 2000, Phase III                    | 2209    | W. | Cary Street                | Richmond         | \$225,653.00           |
| Cary 2000, Phase III                    | 2207    | W. | Cary Street                | Richmond         | \$225,653.00           |
|   | 623     | N. | Twenty-Sixth Street        | Richmond         | \$80,000.00            |
|   | 320     | W. | Marshall Street            | Richmond         | \$40,000.00            |
|   | 3212    |    | Hanover Avenue             | Richmond         | \$98,000.00            |
|   | 4       | N. | First Street               | Richmond         | \$85,924.00            |
|   | 4       | N. | Auburn Avenue              | Richmond         | \$110,742.00           |
| Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co. Bldg. | 700     | N. | Second Street              | Richmond         | \$862,000.00           |
|   | 2200    |    | Stuart Avenue              | Richmond         | \$72,138.29            |
| Bowler School (Springfield School)      | 608     | N. | Twenty-Sixth Street        | Richmond         | \$4,986,690.00         |
|   | 421     |    | Woods Avenue, S.W.         | Roanoke          | \$88,772.24            |
|   | 209-211 |    | Woods Avenue, S.W.         | Roanoke          | \$155,633.00           |
|   | 1212    |    | Fourth Street, S.W.        | Roanoke          | \$140,000.00           |
|   | 213     |    | Main Street, Dayton        | Rockingham Co.   | \$90,200.00            |
| Prospect Hill, Phase 2 (east barn)      |         |    | Route 612                  | Spotsylvania Co. | \$464,966.00           |
| Fairview (Phase 4)                      | 2020    |    | White Lake Drive           | Spotsylvania Co. | \$16,587.00            |
|   | 11-13   |    | Middlebrook Avenue         | Staunton         | \$205,395.00           |
|   | 27-29   | W. | Boscawen Street            | Winchester       | \$80,047.00            |
| 9 Court Square project                  | 9       |    | Court Square               | Winchester       | \$298,194.53           |
| 9 Court Square project                  | 23      |    | Court Square               | Winchester       | \$508,232.82           |
| 9 Court Square project                  | 10      | N. | Loudoun Street             | Winchester       | \$385,957.94           |
| 9 Court Square project                  | 12-14   | N. | Loudoun Street             | Winchester       | \$1,369,872.32         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            |         |    |                            |                  | <b>\$30,580,802.85</b> |

## Proposed Rehabilitations:

The following projects are undergoing review, or received certification for proposed rehabilitation work in the period from August 2, 1997 to July 31, 1998. Upon completion of rehabilitation, requests for final certification will be reviewed.

| Name of Property                        | Number    |    | Street Address                          | Jurisdiction      | Amount          |
|---|-----------|----|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Pitts Palace                            | 23340     |    | Back Street, Accomac                    | Accomack County   | \$150,000.00    |
|   | 213       | S. | Royal Street                            | Alexandria        | \$220,000.00    |
| Elm Grove                               | 20622     |    | Governor Darden Road                    | Courtland         | \$50,000.00     |
|   | 302       | E. | Davis Street, Culpeper                  | Culpeper County   | \$200,000.00    |
| Brooke's Bank                           |           |    | Brooke's Bank Lane, Loretto             | Essex County      | \$3,000,000.00  |
| Glencairn                               |           |    | S.R. 17, Chance vicinity                | Essex County      | \$30,000.00     |
| Hutchison House                         | 4201      |    | Pleasant Valley Road, Chantilly         | Fairfax County    | \$158,139.00    |
| Britton Hall                            | 45-47     |    | Winchester Street, Warrenton            | Fauquier County   | \$200,000.00    |
| Nannie Fitzpatrick House                | 122       |    | Caroline Street                         | Fredericksburg    | \$52,340.00     |
|   | 105-107   | W. | Grayson Street                          | Galax             | \$95,781.00     |
|   | 108       | S. | Center Street, Ashland                  | Hanover County    | \$395,174.00    |
| Rollison House                          | 40172     |    | Main Street, Waterford                  | Loudoun County    | \$90,000.00     |
| Sunnyside Farm                          | 38029     | W. | Colonial Highway, Hamilton              | Loudoun County    | \$28,000.00     |
|   | 1418      |    | Church Street                           | Lynchburg         | \$63,600.00     |
|   | 1414      |    | Church Street                           | Lynchburg         | \$66,640.00     |
|   | 206       | S. | Main Street, Madison                    | Madison County    | \$20,000.00     |
| The Cannery<br>(Chase City High School) |           |    | Second and Endly streets,<br>Chase City | Mecklenburg Co.   | \$765,000.00    |
| W. T. Chapin House                      | 5510      |    | Huntington Avenue                       | Newport News      | \$31,186.99     |
| Norfolk Building Supplies               | 112       |    | Brooke Street                           | Norfolk           | \$900,000.00    |
|   | 117       |    | Mason Avenue, Cape Charles              | Northampton Co.   | \$245,000.00    |
| Petersburg High School                  | 1512      | W. | Washington Street                       | Petersburg        | \$17,476,588.00 |
|   | 224-226   | S. | Adams Street                            | Petersburg        | \$40,000.00     |
| Jabez Smith Building                    | 15        | W. | Old Street                              | Petersburg        | \$729,652.00    |
|   | 407-409   |    | Cockade Alley                           | Petersburg        | \$200,000.00    |
|   | 78        |    | Parkview Avenue                         | Portsmouth        | \$120,111.23    |
|   | 79        |    | Webster Avenue                          | Portsmouth        | \$51,535.00     |
| Craddock-Terry Warehouse                | 405       | N. | Main Street, Farmville                  | Prince Edward Co. | \$600,000.00    |
|   | 58        | N. | Washington Avenue, Pulaski              | Pulaski County    | \$436,000.00    |
| Nesselrod on the New                    | 6221      |    | Madison Street                          | Radford           | \$450,000.00    |
|   | 2615      | E. | Clay Street                             | Richmond          | \$65,750.00     |
|   | 1323-1331 | E. | Cary Street                             | Richmond          | \$1,200,000.00  |
|   | 706       | N. | Boulevard                               | Richmond          | \$250,000.00    |
| Philip Morris Building                  | 2300      | E. | Cary Street                             | Richmond          | \$12,701,377.00 |

## Proposed Rehabilitations continued

| Name of Property                       | Number    |    | Street Address      | Jurisdiction | Amount                 |
|--|-----------|----|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Pine Alley Lofts                       | 12        | S. | Seventeenth Street  | Richmond     | \$1,400,000.00         |
| American Tobacco<br>Building, Phase 2  | 2009      | E. | Grace Street        | Richmond     | \$40,000.00            |
| American Tobacco<br>Building, Phase 2  | 115       | N. | Twentieth Street    | Richmond     | \$70,000.00            |
| American Tobacco<br>Building, Phase 2  | 119-121   | N. | Twentieth Street    | Richmond     | \$140,000.00           |
|  | 3601      |    | Chamberlayne Avenue | Richmond     | \$55,000.00            |
| American Furniture<br>and Fixture      | 2821-2823 | E. | Main Street         | Richmond     | \$3,500,000.00         |
| Perly's Restaurant                     | 111       | E. | Grace Street        | Richmond     | \$270,100.00           |
|  | 17        | N. | Twenty-Ninth Street | Richmond     | \$90,000.00            |
| Carriage House                         | 114       | N. | Second Street       | Richmond     | \$75,000.00            |
| Satterfield-Boisseux House             | 3002      | E. | Broad Street        | Richmond     | \$180,000.00           |
| Linden Tower/<br>Medical Arts Building | 116-118   | E. | Franklin Street     | Richmond     | \$3,000,000.00         |
| J. Scott Parrish Residence             | 2315      |    | Monument Avenue     | Richmond     | \$320,000.00           |
| Fulton Hill Elementary<br>School       | 1000      |    | Carlisle Avenue     | Richmond     | \$700,000.00           |
|  | 1007      | W. | Franklin Street     | Richmond     | \$60,000.00            |
|  | 1005      | W. | Franklin Street     | Richmond     | \$60,000.00            |
| Church Hill Gables                     | 2422      | E. | Franklin Street     | Richmond     | \$1,011,150.00         |
| Jerry Brothers<br>Belting Co. Building | 1908      | E. | Main Street         | Richmond     | \$80,000.00            |
|  | 320       | W. | Marshall Street     | Richmond     | \$40,000.00            |
|  | 104-106   | E. | Leigh Street        | Richmond     | \$141,482.23           |
|  | 701       | W. | Cary Street         | Richmond     | \$450,000.00           |
|  | 615       |    | Saint Peter Street  | Richmond     | \$60,000.00            |
|  | 1015      | W. | Franklin Street     | Richmond     | \$100,000.00           |
|  | 3212      |    | Hanover Avenue      | Richmond     | \$100,000.00           |
| Nathaniel Bacon School                 | 815       | N. | Thirty-Fifth Street | Richmond     | \$3,542,990.00         |
|  | 1723      |    | Park Avenue         | Richmond     | \$150,000.00           |
|  | 1801      | E. | Cary Street         | Richmond     | \$780,000.00           |
|  | 1         | E. | Broad Street        | Richmond     | \$1,400,000.00         |
|  | 508       | N. | Allison Street      | Richmond     | \$325,000.00           |
|  | 24        |    | Walnut Avenue, S.W. | Roanoke      | \$40,000.00            |
|  | 421       |    | Woods Avenue, S.W.  | Roanoke      | \$80,000.00            |
|  | 209-211   |    | Woods Avenue, S.W.  | Roanoke      | \$155,633.00           |
| Colonial Apartments                    | 720       |    | First Street, S.W.  | Roanoke      | \$800,000.00           |
| Masonic Building                       | 7-13      | W. | Beverly Street      | Staunton     | \$215,600.00           |
| Red Lion Tavern                        | 204       | S. | Loudoun Street      | Winchester   | \$200,000.00           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                           |           |    |                     |              | <b>\$60,572,347.22</b> |

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