

Notes on Virginia

Number 43

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall 1999

The Virginia Landmarks Register

Edited by Calder Loth



FOURTH EDITION

Notes on Virginia

Number 43

Fall 1999

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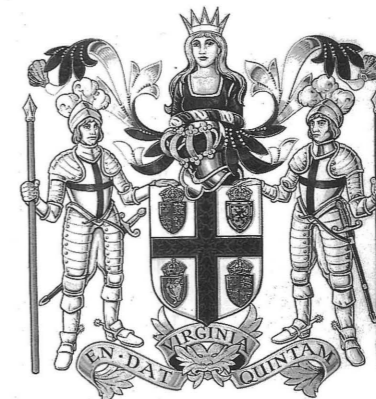
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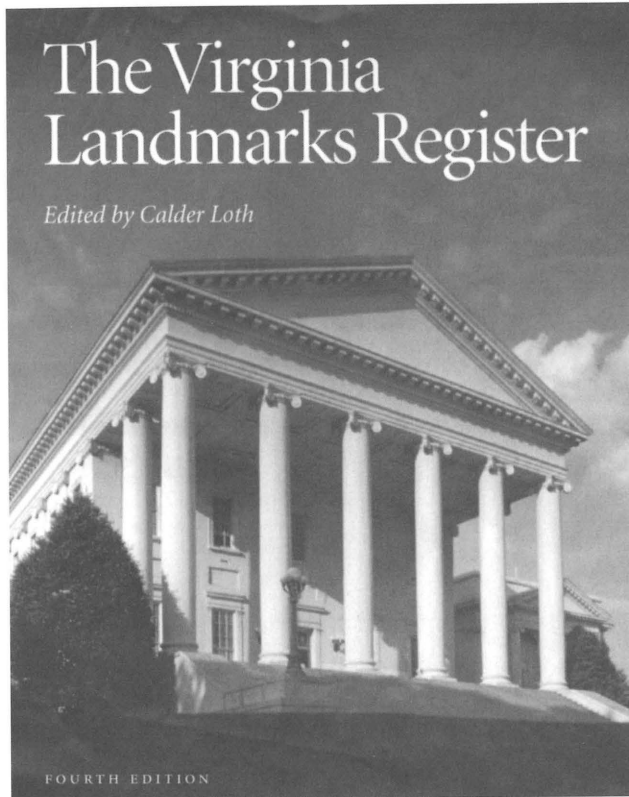


Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23219

H. ALEXANDER WISE, JR.
Director

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On the Cover

This fall marks the release of the fourth edition of the Virginia Landmarks Register book, a fully illustrated compilation of the state's buildings, structures, sites, and districts that have been officially designated as historic landmarks by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources over the past 30 years. The listing of 1,800 entries represents the most comprehensive inventory of Virginia's rich and varied historic sites ever published. (For details, see page 8.)

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.

Over the past year, we have done much to meet the Department's three major goals. To promote preservation as a tool that enhances Virginia's economic, educational, environmental, and civic health, we launched the Community Awareness Campaign, now spearheaded by community leaders in 130 localities across the state. We distributed preservation "toolboxes" to each leader and conducted eight workshops on how to use them. The leaders are making the case for preservation to local officials in government, business, the media, and in the nonprofit sector. The toolbox leaders are also becoming advisors to DHR regional office staff, meeting regularly to hear reports on progress of the campaign and to share success stories and cautionary tales. Reports indicate that the campaign is bringing a positive change in the outlook of local officials and other community leaders. One indication of initial success came early this spring, when Governor Gilmore issued a proclamation recognizing May 9-16, 1999, as Historic Preservation Week, a first for Virginia. Subsequently, toolbox leaders played an instrumental role in encouraging 28 city councils and boards of supervisors to adopt local proclamations, another first for Virginia. An exhibit on the toolbox campaign was featured at the National Trust's National Preservation Conference in Washington, D.C., in October, sharing our statewide grassroots strategy to help communities realize the benefits of historic preservation. Speaking of the campaign and of the acts of stewardship we hope to catalyze through it, AXA, an international corporate investor in and steward of Berry Hill, one of Virginia's finest historic resources, is scheduled to celebrate the grand opening of the restored site this fall. AXA's sensitive rehab of Berry Hill is a leading success story among many that are coming about in Virginia during the campaign's statewide push to "put Virginia's history to work." To meet the first goal, we have also completed public meetings for guidance in drafting the next Comprehensive State Plan. And in its role as convener of the Coordinating Council of Virginia's major cultural history and cultural institutions, the Department is helping to create heritage trails and special local and regional events in preparation for Celebration 2007, the 400th anniversary of Jamestown.

The second goal, to maximize and demonstrate the public benefit of good stewardship, was successfully met in several ways. One was our intensive involvement in the rehabilitation of Virginia's Executive Mansion. Due to be reopened

123 Highway Markers Added This Year

Virginia's historical highway marker program was established in 1926. Since then an estimated 2,200 markers have been placed along the state's main roads—123 in the last year alone. Of those, 49 were new markers. Individuals, historical societies, and other organizations paid for the \$1,100 cost per marker. Over the years, more than 300 markers have been destroyed in traffic crashes or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The Department has been replacing them using federal funds through an ISTEA grant as well as local matching funds. Seventy-four of the markers added this year were replacements; they include new texts for previously missing or outdated markers. The Department has replaced 158 markers since receiving the grant in October 1996 and will continue to replace missing and outdated markers, using recently awarded TEA-21 funds.

For information on how to sponsor a new marker, please visit the Department's website at www.dhr.state.va.us For additional questions, please write or call John Salmon, Highway Marker Program, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323 X 122.

Also on the website, under "Publications," is a listing of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*. The book may be ordered directly from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903-0608, telephone (804) 924-3496; fax (804) 982-2655. Cost: \$14.95. Or look for it in the Virginia section of most Virginia bookstores.

The Regular Marker Program

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--------|
| Alleghany County | OAKLAND GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH | L-4 |
| Amelia County | MARIAN HARLAN | M-28 |
| Augusta County | AUGUSTA MILITARY ACADEMY | A-100 |
| Bath County | THE REV. DR. WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD | D-38 |
| Buckingham County | ARVONIA | F-64 |
| Charles City County | PINEY GROVE AND THE SOUTHALLS | V-38 |
| Charlottesville | FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST MAIN STREET | Q-16 |
| | JACK JOUETT'S RIDE | Q-17 |
| Chesterfield County | MARY RANDOLPH | K-267 |
| | PINEY GROVE CHURCH MEETING SITE | M-5 |
| Cumberland County | CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURTHOUSE | O-49 |
| Danville | HOLBROOK-ROSS HISTORIC DISTRICT | Q-7-d |
| Dinwiddie County | DARVILLS SCHOOL | S-69 |
| | PRELUDE TO FIVE FORKS | S-83 |
| Goochland County | GEORGE'S TAVERN CROSSROADS | SA-51 |
| Henrico County | SECOND BATTLE OF DEEP BOTTOM | PA-153 |
| Fairfax County | CAMP RUSSELL A. ALGER | B-14 |
| | COLCHESTER | E-107 |
| | FORT LYON | E-102 |
| Fauquier County | STUART'S BIVOUVAC | CL-8 |
| | THE HOLLOW | FF-12 |
| Hanover County | JANIE PORTER BARRETT | ND-12 |
| | JOHN HENRY SMYTH | ND-13 |
| Henrico County | SAINT JOSEPH'S VILLA | E-108 |
| Isle of Wight County | SEVEN CONFEDERATE BROTHERS | UT-19 |
| King George County | HANOVER BAPTIST CHURCH | EP-7 |
| Lancaster County | QUEENSTOWN | J-96 |
| Lexington | LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY RUINS | I-22 |

in November, the Executive Mansion was featured in the "Bob Vila's Home Again" program airing nationally. Our collaborative effort with the Virginia Historical Society (VHS) in its Summer Teacher Institute won rave reviews from teachers for its exciting approaches to bringing archaeology into the classroom. We will be working with VHS on future iterations of the program. The Department played an important role in the Vision for the Boulevard project in Richmond, a collaborative effort between the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Museums on the Boulevard to enhance physically and culturally this museum corridor so important to Virginia's cultural life. The final vision plan was completed this summer.

We have met the third major goal, to make our programs and services more accessible and useful to the public, on a number of levels. We are seeing the results in increased numbers of highway markers being erected, in more properties being nominated for listing on the registers, and in a greater number of applications being made for the tax credits. Final changes were made to implementing regulations for the state tax credit program, designed to complement its federal counterpart. And we have taken the next steps in our Technology Initiative to provide the public easier access to DHR's information on Virginia's cultural resources.

Our work program continues to be ambitious. We are excited about opportunities to integrate preservation more fully into community planning, and we look forward to implementing the goals of the upcoming Comprehensive State Plan.

One last note: In the above, I've outlined what we are doing as a staff to help individual citizens and communities realize the benefits of historic preservation. We invite your participation in preservation efforts, too, through volunteering to assist in DHR programs and services, through joining in local planning, and through supporting preservation programs. This year as you file your state income tax return, please take a moment to check off the box that enables you to make a tax-deductible donation to Virginia's Historic Preservation Fund. For your support, we thank you.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| Loudoun County | OATLANDS | F-33 |
| Louisa County | CUCKOO | W-223 |
| Lynchburg | COURT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH | Q-18 |
| Mecklenburg County | THYNE INSTITUTE 1876-1946 | U-81 |
| Norfolk | NORFOLK LIGHT ARTILLERY BLUES | KN-4 |
| Page County | EXECUTION OF SUMMERS AND KOONTZ | J-95 |
| Pittsylvania County | WHITMELL SCHOOL | U-38 |
| | RAWLEY WHITE MARTIN RESIDENCE | L-62 |
| Portsmouth | EMANUEL A.M.E. CHURCH | Q-8-t |
| Prince Edward County | CCC COMPANY 1390, CAMP GALLION | M-29 |
| Richmond | WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY | SA-50 |
| Shenandoah County | MCNEILL'S LAST CHARGE | A-68 |
| | POST-APPOMATTOX TRAGEDY | A-69 |
| Stafford County | GEN. HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS | N-34 |
| Sussex County | COPPAHAUNK SPRINGS | K-309 |
| Washington County | BARTER THEATRE | K-53 |
| | BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. "GRUMBLE" JONES, C.S.A. | K-57 |
| | SINKING SPRING CEMETERY | K-52 |
| Winchester | GEORGE WASHINGTON'S OUTLOT | Q-4-h |
| Westmoreland County | NOMINI BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE | K-52 |
| Wythe County | CROCKETT'S COVE | KD-9 |

The Replacement Marker Program

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Alleghany County | FORT BRECKENRIDGE | D-26 |
| Amelia County | LEE'S RETREAT | M-13 |
| Bland County | BLAND COUNTY/WEST VIRGINIA | Z-214 |
| | A NOTED PREACHER | KC-2 |
| Botetourt County | BOTETOURT COUNTY COURTHOUSE FIRE | D-39 |
| | AUDLEY PAUL'S FORT | A-48 |
| | CARTMILL'S GAP | A-92 |
| | FORT WILLIAM | D-29 |
| | GREENFIELD | D-30 |
| Buckingham County | BUCKINGHAM COUNTY/FLUVANNA COUNTY | Z-22 |
| Charlotte County | JOSEPH MORTON | FR-8 |
| Craig County | CRAIG COUNTY/WEST VIRGINIA | Z-209 |
| Culpeper County | BATTLE OF BRANDY STATION | F-11 |
| Fairfax County | BELVOIR | E-60 |
| | COLONIAL FORT | E-70 |
| | CONFEDERATE DEFENSES | C-21 |
| | DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON | E-81 |
| | FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS | |
| | PANIC AT CUB CREEK BRIDGE | C-42 |
| | FORT BELVOIR | E-64 |
| | INDIAN ATTACK | E-80 |
| | LITTLE HUNTING CREEK | E-69 |
| | MOUNT VERNON ESTATE | E-68 |
| | OLD ROAD TO WEST | E-72 |
| | WOODLAWN | E-66 |
| Fauquier County | OAK HILL, JOHN MARSHALL'S HOME | FB-2 |
| Halifax County | CARTER'S TAVERN | U-47 |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Henrico County | BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION | W-12 |
| | MALVERN HILL | V-4 |
| | OUTER DEFENSES | V-17 |
| | SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES—ALLEN'S FARM | PA-140 |
| Highland County | FORT EDWARD JOHNSON | W-149 |
| Lynchburg | ALLEN WEIR FREEMAN, M.D. | Q-6-16 |
| | CHESTNUT HILL | K-146 |
| King George County | HISTORIC PORT CONWAY | J-66 |
| James City County | JAMESTOWN ROAD | W-38 |
| | LITTLETOWN | W-48 |
| | NEW KENT ROAD | W-26 |
| Montgomery County | FORT VAUSE | K-73 |
| | INGLES FERRY ROAD | K-70 |
| New Kent County | COOPER'S MILL | W-25 |
| | CHICKAHOMINY INDIANS | W-22 |
| Northampton County | HOME OF THE FIRST SETTLER | WY-8 |
| | STRATTON MANOR | WY-6 |
| | THREE NORTHAMPTON LANDMARKS | WY-11 |
| Orange County | ORANGE COUNTY/GREENE COUNTY | Z-14 |
| | ORANGE COUNTY/LOUISA COUNTY | Z-277 |
| | ORANGE COUNTY/SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY | Z-167 |
| | LEE'S HEADQUARTER'S | JJ-2 |
| | STUART'S "VERY NARROW ESCAPE" | JJ-12 |
| Page County | FORT PHILIP LONG | C-31 |
| | CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT | C-3 |
| | LEE'S HEADQUARTERS | JJ-2 |
| Portsmouth | ARNOLD'S BRITISH DEFENSES, 1781 | Q-8-q |
| | COLLIER'S RAID | Q-8-q |
| Petersburg | BATTERSEA | QA-9 |
| Pulaski County | DRAPER'S VALLEY | K-40 |
| | NEW RIVER | K-25 |
| Shenandoah County | BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL | A-22 |
| | CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT | A-26 |
| | FORT BOWMAN | A-55 |
| Stafford County | ACCOKEEK IRON FURNACE | E-49 |
| | FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN VA | E-76 |
| | FROM INDIAN PATH TO HIGHWAY | E-50 |
| | THE MUD MARCH | N-6 |
| Suffolk | JAMES BOWSER, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER | K-310 |
| | CIVIL WAR CAVALRY SKIRMISH | UT-28 |
| | DUMPLING ISLAND | K-249 |
| | EARLY HISTORY OF SUFFOLK | K-251 |
| | THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP | K-253 |
| | HARGROVE'S TAVERN | K-270 |
| | NANSEMOND INDIAN VILLAGES | K-250 |
| | PIG POINT BATTERY | K-261 |
| | REVOLUTIONARY CAMP | K-254 |
| Warren County | GUARD HILL ENGAGEMENT | M-11 |
| Tazewell County | MOLLY TYNE'S RIDE | XH-1 |

Announcing

The Virginia Landmarks Register

Fourth Edition

Edited by Calder Loth

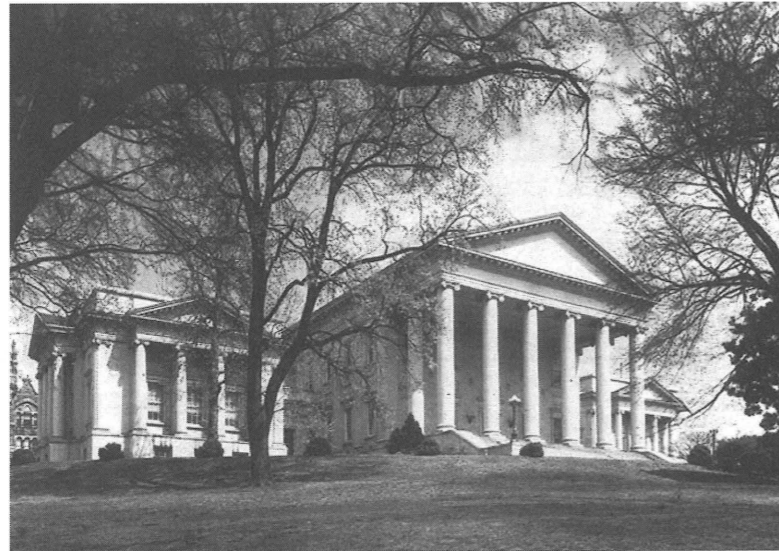
Praise for the Third Edition:

"A celebration of the remarkable range of historic and cultural resources that give the Virginia landscape its grandeur. ... Even devoted students of Virginia history will undoubtedly be amazed at the range of registered properties."

— RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

"An invaluable guide to the physical heritage of Virginia and the South."

— JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY



The fourth edition of *The Virginia Landmarks Register* is a fully illustrated compilation of the state's buildings, structures, sites, and historic districts that have been officially designated as historic landmarks by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources over the past 30 years. The assemblage of nearly 1,800 entries — 700 more than in the third edition, published in 1986 — represents the most comprehensive inventory of Virginia's rich and varied historic resources ever published.

An invaluable reference for any Virginian, scholar, planner, architect, or preservationist, the *Register* is far more than an official list of names. Every registered landmark and district is identified by a brief history documenting its significance. Each entry is accompanied

by a photograph showing its current appearance. Arranged alphabetically by county and independent city, the entries include not only many nationally famous places, but the entire spectrum of the Commonwealth's cultural resources, from a 1,200-year-old prehistoric archaeological site through 20th-century commercial architecture, from gristmills, and metal-truss bridges, and iron furnaces, to NASA space exploration installations.

Calder Loth is Senior Architectural Historian at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. He is the author and editor of numerous books, including *The Making of Virginia Architecture* and *Virginia Landmarks of Black History*.

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The Virginia Landmarks Register

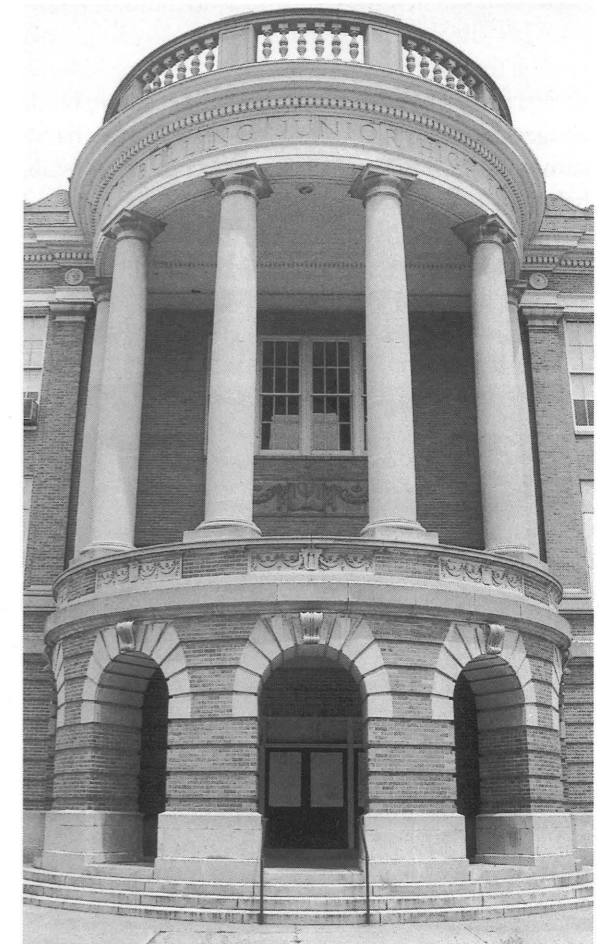
The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 1998. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the register embraces buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and districts prominently identified 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 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 denotes 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, David Edwards, Director, (540) 722-3428.

Capitol Region

Anna P. Bolling Junior High School (City of Petersburg) was built in 1926 during a period of growth in public school construction in Virginia. The architect, Charles M. Robinson, was prolific in designing educational buildings — primary, secondary, and collegiate — across the state. Anna Peyton Bolling, for whom the school was named, was a member of a prominent Petersburg family, and served as principal of Petersburg High School from 1876-1907. The Bolling School's level of architectural sophistication indicates the increased importance given public education during the first two decades of the 20th century. An impressive example of the Second Renaissance Revival style, the school features a handsome exterior dominated by a three-story, semicircular portico, a well-appointed interior with terrazzo-tile floors, and glazed-brick wainscot throughout. The school served as a junior high school until the late 1960s. Plans call for its rehabilitation to moderate-income apartments.

Batesville Historic District (Albemarle County), at the intersection of Route 692 and Route 635, exemplifies crossroads community development in Virginia during the 19th and early 20th centuries. An increase in traffic along present-day Route 692 in the early 19th century, when the road was reorganized as part of the Staunton and James River Turnpike, fueled the town's development. Through



*Anna P. Bolling Junior High School,
City of Petersburg*

the remainder of the 19th century and into the next, Batesville continued to grow and numerous residences and stores sprang up along both roads. Growth slowed dramatically by the 1930s and since that time, the village has seen little new construction. Most of the 32 contributing dwellings and commercial buildings are built in simplified folk styles, consistent with the vernacular building tradition in rural Virginia. The district also contains several notable residences and churches built in the Federal, Greek Revival, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.

Bethel Baptist Church (Chesterfield County), built in 1894, is a Gothic Revival brick building with decorative buttresses defining each bay. The building features a steep, slate-covered gable roof. Many founding members descended from French Huguenots, and the form and detailing of the church appears to be based on French, rather than English Gothic, models. The interior displays a rib-vaulted chancel and tongue-and-groove, beaded-pine wainscoting and ceiling. This is the congregation's third building, which replaced an 1820s meetinghouse. In 1907, 1980, and 1987 additions were made to the church for classroom and office space. Adjacent to the church sits a 1910 gymnasium, now used as the educational building/fellowship hall. During the antebellum years, the church had a large African American membership, and a separate black congregation formed during the Civil War. A handsome cast-iron fence encloses the cemetery, established in 1885.

Carlbrook (Halifax County) was built in the late 1920s as a country place and retirement home for Imperial Tobacco Company executive Luther E.



J.D. Smith House, Batesville Historic District, Albemarle County

Carlton and his wife. The imposing Georgian Revival residence, its remarkable collection of landscape features, and associated buildings were built from the designs of Richmond architect Luther P. Hartsook. The house and its dramatic setting have seen few changes since they were built.

Carver Industrial Historic District (City of Richmond), a six-and-a-half-block industrial area located to the northwest of Richmond's central business district and within the Carver residential area, illustrates broad patterns of the city's industrial development between 1890 and 1930. Buildings in the district represent a wide range of manufacturing interests — cigarettes, paper products, printing and engraving, plumbing supplies, beer, ice, mineral waters, and clothing. No longer dependent on the James River for power or transportation, these industries thrived away from the waterfront in



Chellowe, Buckingham County

proximity to the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad. The district contains 13 skillfully crafted, finely detailed, brick industrial buildings representing a variety of architectural styles, including the Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Art Deco. Despite its utilitarian nature, the district exhibits some of Richmond's most unusual and finest ornamental brickwork.

Chellowe (Buckingham County), a three-part Palladian house, was begun circa 1820 and finished about 1840. Its elegant superimposed portico, supported by four pairs of slender Doric columns on each level, features a Chinese railing on the second level, and is a beautiful late variation on familiar Jeffersonian themes. A branch of the Bolling family owned the plantation, which reached its present form during the ownership of Philip Bolling, who probably employed builder Valentine Parrish in its construction. Bolling represented Buckingham County in the Virginia House of Delegates and was prominent in the debates following the Nat Turner Insurrection, arguing for the eventual abolition of the "blighting, withering curse" of slavery. His liberal views contributed to his defeat in the next election.

Coliseum, Duplex Envelope Company (City of Richmond), at 1339-1363 W. Broad Street, is a massive, red-brick, three-story, mixed-use building, constructed in 1922 for prominent local businessmen Gibson Worsham and Archer Jones. They developed it as the city's first coliseum, and originally used it as a skating rink and performance hall. In the late 1920s, the building was converted into the headquarters of the Duplex Envelope Company, with a large part of the building set aside as space for an automobile dealership. The Duplex Envelope Company occupied the majority of the space from 1927-1975 and, while at this location, grew to become the world's largest manufacturer of church-offering envelopes.

Crump's Mill and Millpond (New Kent County) is typical of country gristmills of the Tidewater region, and was improved and modernized over time. It is unusual that much of the mill's machinery survived. The millpond is considerably larger and older than most and has a watershed that has not changed for at least 120 years. No modern cultural practices have influenced or altered its flow since the dam was built sometime before 1818. The succession of plant and animal life is unique because of the natural undisturbed environment in which this living ecosystem exists.

Dogham (Charles City County), on the north bank of the James River, has been farmed for more than 350 years by the interrelated Royall, Isham, and Harrison families. While the house on the site reached its present form in two main phases in the 19th and 20th centuries, its framing contains a group of anomalies that probably indicate construction of a considerably earlier date. Its classic Virginia form — dormers, end chimneys, and white weatherboards repeated in its several building phases — well symbolize its long history. The site includes a number of farm buildings, a cemetery, and a brick-making site that operated in the second quarter of the 19th century.



Emek Sholom Holocaust Memorial, Henrico County

Emek Sholom Holocaust Memorial (Henrico County) is the sole monument of its type and size in Virginia to honor and remember the victims of the Holocaust from 1933-1945. Erected in 1955 by the New American Jewish Club of Richmond, the monument is among the first of its kind in the country. The Emek Sholom, "Valley of Peace," monument is a simple tripartite design in pale gray granite bearing the names of 200 victims of the Holocaust whose families fled to Virginia from Germany and Eastern Europe. The monument is the centerpiece of a burial ground for those Jewish families who came to Virginia after 1933. Although constructed less than 50 years ago, it is a rare and extraordinary symbol of both a vibrant Jewish community in Richmond and the energy and devotion of Richmond's New American Jewish Club.

Folly Castle Historic District (City of Petersburg, boundary increase) is a twelve-block neighborhood of late-19th- and early-20th-century buildings, constructed as the city expanded beyond its original center. Ranging from small workers' cottages to stylish houses and including



Fort Pocahontas, Charles City County

commercial, institutional, and industrial uses, it is a district that revels in variety. A portion of the increased area contains the remains of an African American enclave that developed after the Civil War, as former slaves made the transition to freedom. The district complements the important renovation of the adjacent old Petersburg High School into a regional Governor's School.

Fort Pocahontas (Charles City County), a Civil War fort on the James River, is the best-preserved site in Virginia associated with African American Federal troops in combat. The United States Colored Troops (USCT) constructed the fort in 1864 under Brigadier General Edward Wild. On May 24, 1864, Wild's USCTs decisively defeated the forces of Major General Fitzhugh Lee attempting to capture the fort. Their defense of Fort Pocahontas ensured security for U.S. vessels on the James and the flow of supplies to Federal troops. The fort is a crescent-shaped, earthen fort with both flanks anchored on the river. Features still evident include the ditch in front of the fort, two bastions that supported cannons, and earthworks ranging in height from 7 to 11 feet. Archaeological investigations within and outside the fort have revealed the locations of three possible gun pits as well as the likely site of a Union encampment.

Judge Henry Wood House (Clarksville, Mecklenburg County), a well-rendered essay in the Queen Anne style, is actually a clever reworking of a late Federal structure. The ingenuity of its final builder in blending portions of two previous constructions into the final house is both amazing and amusing. Residents included members of the Clark Royster family, the founder of Clarksville, men involved in building turnpikes and railroads, mem-

bers of the General Assembly, and a founder of the Buffalo Springs spa. The house bears the name of Judge Wood who lived there for almost 50 years, but never actually owned it. During the Civil War, the family of Confederate General William Mahone was sequestered there.

Marshall-Rucker-Smith House (City of Charlottesville) is a large, two-story, brick house dating to 1894. A prominent example of the Queen Anne style in the city, the house was constructed by Charlottesville builder William T. Vandergrift for dry goods merchant J. William Marshall. The house, marked by lavish interior appointments, is distinguished by its octagonal corner tower and Romanesque-inspired arcading in the gable. A later owner, philanthropist William J. Rucker, added a two-story solarium and library wing and an outdoor swimming pool in the 1930s. In the mid-20th century, the house was converted into apartments, one of which housed future Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. The house retains its historic appearance, and its lot features shade trees, iron fences, stone retaining walls, and planting beds.

Moss Neck Manor (Caroline County) ranks among Virginia's outstanding examples of Greek Revival plantation architecture. Built circa 1856 for James Parke Corbin, the five-part Palladian composition is 225 feet long — one of the longest in Virginia. The original park-like setting is preserved with mature trees, terraced garden, and a nearly two-mile, shaded entrance drive. Stonewall Jackson used the plantation for encampment of his troops during the winter of 1862-1863. In 1938, Theodore V. Houser, then a vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., purchased the long-neglected property and converted it into a prestigious estate.



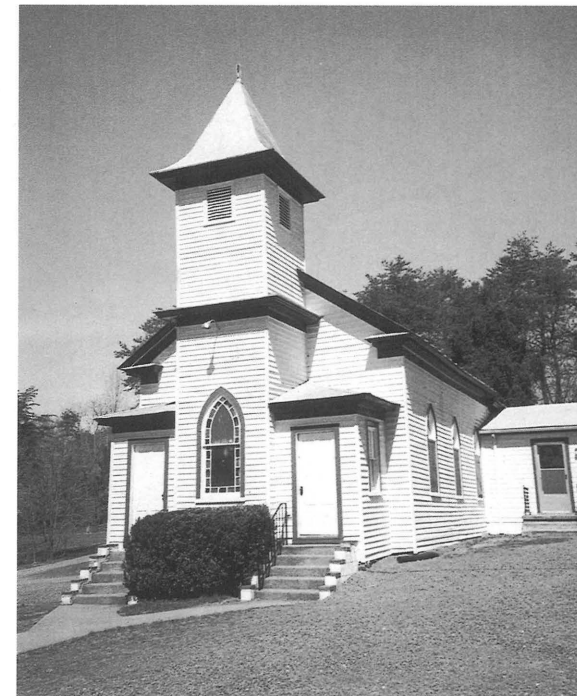
Moss Neck Manor, Caroline County

Oak Forest (Hanover County) was built by Samuel and Catharine Pollard Overton about 1828 during a period of growth in Hanover. It stands in a grove of trees, surrounded by cultivated fields, at the intersection of two historic country roads that witnessed considerable activity during the Civil War. It is a typical two-story, frame I-house with straight-sided end chimneys in Flemish bond. The interior is essentially unchanged and features several handsome Federal mantels that include reeded panels and molded architraves.

Pleasant Grove (Halifax County) was established as a tobacco farm by David S. Farmer in the late 1880s. At the heart of the property stands the two-story Victorian dwelling distinguished by its two-tier central porch rising from the ground-floor veranda. In addition to the main dwelling are some 20 other buildings and sites. These give an unusually complete picture of the varied domestic and agricultural structures that constituted working farm complexes over the past century. Farmer's descendants still own the property. Pleasant Grove served as a retreat for prominent authors LeGette Blythe and William LeGette Blythe II, respectively the husband and grandson of David Farmer's daughter, Esther Emily.

Proffit Historic District (Albemarle County) is the most intact and well-documented historically black community in Albemarle County. Founded by freedman Ned Brown in 1871, the small settlement became a village in the 1880s. Once a stop on the Southern Railroad line, the village features several houses built by members of the Brown and Flannagan families, former slaves on nearby Glen Echo plantation. The Gothic Revival-style Evergreen Baptist Church, built by a local black Baptist congregation in 1891, remains the village's most notable landmark. By the early 20th century, Proffit grew to be a small but thriving commercial and residential community, benefiting in the 1920s from the operations of a prosperous sulphur mine, the only one of its kind in Albemarle County. Gradually losing its position as a commercial crossroads, the village has become a peaceful bedroom community for Charlottesville.

Rice House (City of Richmond) is the most significant example of domestic architecture in the International Style in Richmond. It was designed by acclaimed architect Richard Neutra whose work is well represented on the West Coast but is very rare in this region. Neutra's signature motifs — dramatic cantilevers, expansive planes of glass, interconnected interior and exterior spaces, fastidious attention to lighting, and the use of pools of water to



Proffit Historic District, Albemarle County

define edges — are well illustrated in this dramatic structure set on an equally dramatic site in rugged terrain overlooking the north bank of the James River. The house was commissioned by Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Rice and served as their home during most of Rice's career in business, commerce, and international diplomacy.

Rochambeau (Goochland County), located in the vicinity of Manakin-Sabot, illustrates the architectural evolution of an antebellum Piedmont farm into the 20th century. Its principal dwelling, built in the Greek Revival style between 1855-1860 for planter William A. Dietrick, was the last major house to be erected in Goochland County before the Civil War.



Rice House, City of Richmond



Salem School, Charlotte County

In this century the farm became associated with Professor Raymond Weeks (1863-1954), an important American figure in literature and scholarship, who gave the farm its name and made it his Virginia residence from 1914 until his death in 1954. As chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at Columbia University, Weeks was colleague to such literary giants of his era as Henry Adams and Joseph Bedier and was also a noted author of short stories and poems. The nominated acreage includes an early-19th-century dwelling that served as Professor Weeks' library and numerous outbuildings.

Salem School (Charlotte County) is a simple, one-story, frame school building of a type once widely found in rural Virginia. It is the sole survivor of seven schools built in Charlotte County with grants from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established to improve public education for African Americans in the rural South. In addition to Rosenwald funds, the school was constructed in 1924 with land, money, some materials, and labor donated by the local black community. Grades one through seven were

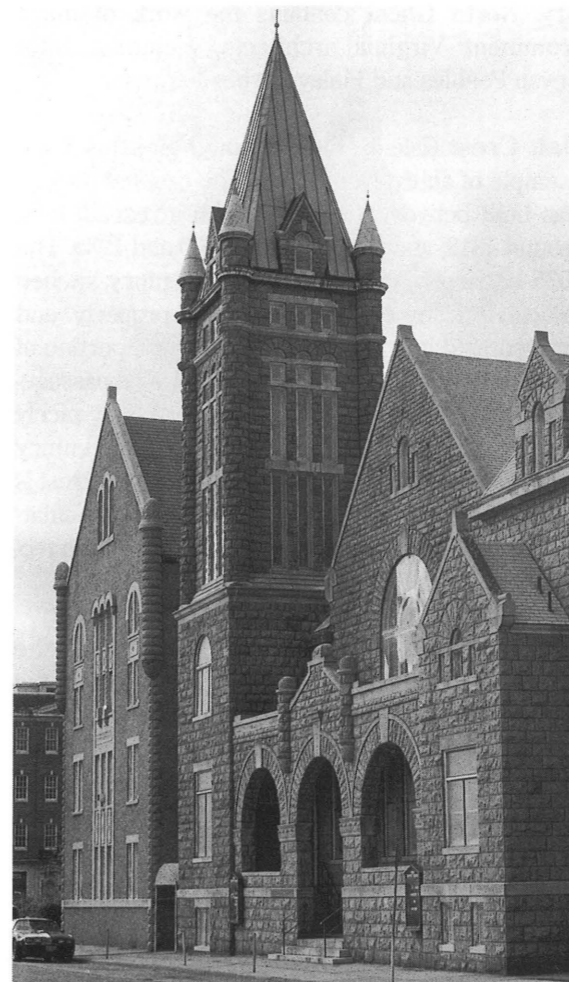
taught in the three classrooms. A fourth room served as a lunchroom. Outside were a privy and a well. The school closed in 1959 upon the integration of Charlotte County schools.

Union Mills Canal Outlet Locks #1 & #2 (Fluvanna County) were constructed between 1850-1854 as part of the Rivanna River canal system that ran from Charlottesville through Fluvanna County to Columbia, where it connected with the James River and Kanawha Canal. The up-river lock (#1) is exposed, but the down-river lock (#2) is filled with silt. The locks were built of finely finished, hammer-dressed blocks of granite varying in size and thickness. Cast-iron hardware and masonry silt aprons remain on lock #1, as do niches that once held hinged, wooden gates. The locks are exceptionally well-preserved examples of 19th-century architectural and engineering techniques. They are visual reminders of the modifications made to the region's inland waterways and of the development of regional transportation systems that formed the foundations for American economic expansion during the 19th century.

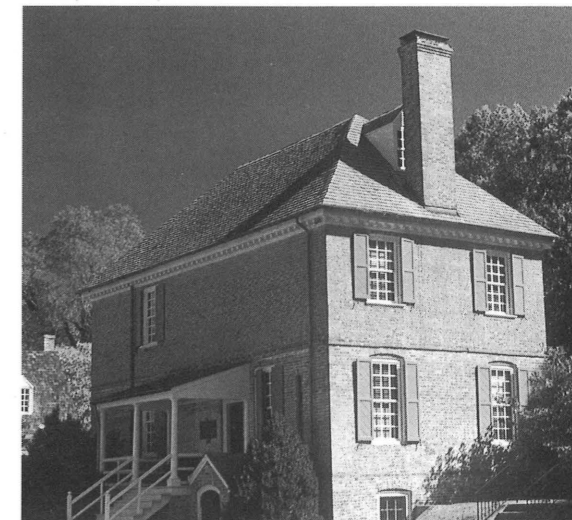
Portsmouth Region

Customshouse (York County) was constructed around 1721 by Richard Ambler and is one of two known surviving Colonial storehouses in Virginia. The two-and-a-half-story building has striking brickwork laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Ambler used the house in his duties as customs collector of Yorktown, although it was originally constructed as a storehouse. The building also served as a doctor's office and a school and was used by military forces in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and World War I. In the 1920s the Comte De Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) purchased the building. The DAR hired noted Richmond architect Duncan Lee to restore the deteriorating building. Lee, known for his work on Colonial Virginia buildings, did much to reinterpret the interior and introduced a new exterior wall and dependencies to tie the building to its site and garden.

First Baptist Church (City of Newport News) was constructed in 1902 and, after it burned in 1906, was rebuilt in 1907 using the original plans. The



First Baptist Church, Newport News



Customshouse, York County

building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture built in rough-faced pink granite with large, arched entrances and a general sense of mass and weight. The architect for the church was Reuben H. Hunt, a Georgia native who set up his architectural practice in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Hunt was a prolific architect, noted for his public buildings throughout southern America. First Baptist Church is one of eight churches by Hunt built between 1896-1910 in Virginia alone.

Greenlawn Cemetery (City of Newport News) is significant both for its landscape architecture and for its Civil War association. Builders chose the site because of its distance from the activity of the nearby urban centers. The cemetery plan incorporates the existing natural features of trees and waterways into a larger, picturesque scheme popular in mid-to-late-19th-century cemetery design. In 1908, after the present Newport News Shipbuilding occupied Camp Butler, a monument was erected commemorating reinterred Confederate prisoners of war from the camp. The monument is prominently placed in the center of a series of concentric circular paths and plots, set back from the more regular paths near the entrance. The cemetery still retains most of its granite curbing, broad paths, and alleys.

The Huntington (City of Norfolk) was built at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in 1933 to replace the yard's primary docking tug *Ideal*. During her time of service at the shipyard, she helped move an estimated 30,000 ships, most of them during World War II. Her lines were based on previous designs but with a wider beam that afforded greater control, especially during dead moves. After the war and until her retirement, she helped moved every aircraft carrier built at the yard, the luxury liners *United States*, *Queen*



Huntington, City of Norfolk

Elizabeth 2, America, and USS Nevada — the Navy's largest Trident Ballistic submarine — among others. At her retirement in 1975, she remained at the yard until sold to a private towing company and finally to an organization that currently operates her as a museum.

Lafayette Residence Park Historic District (City of Norfolk) was originally platted in 1902 with small parks, a system of curving roads complementing the irregular shorelines of the Lafayette River, and the grand, tree-lined Lafayette Boulevard. Slow development in the area was spurred by the decreased lot sizes in a revised plat, the streetcar line along Lafayette Boulevard, and Norfolk's population growth approaching World War I. Larger homes dominate the shoreline and Lafayette Boulevard and most of the earlier homes are Queen Anne, but Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style homes predominate overall. The district is largely residential with three churches — Church of the Epiphany, designed by Benjamin Mitchell, First United Methodist Church, and Lafayette Presbyterian Church and the Lafayette Grammar School, designed by Vance Hebbard, which has been converted to apartments.

Miss Ann (Lancaster County) was built by Pusey & Jones Shipyard of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1926 as the pleasure yacht *Siele* for John French of

Detroit. In 1941, a subsequent owner sold her to the U.S. Navy, which pressed her into service as the *USS Aquamarine* during World War II. Retrofitted with military gear and painted battleship gray, she was used for underwater acoustics, radar research, and as a special tender to the presidential yachts *Potomac* and *Williamsburg*. In 1953 she was purchased by E. A. Stephens who rehabilitated her for use at his resort the Tides Inn, in Irvington, Virginia, where she still serves today. As she takes guest for local cruises, the restored ship evokes her glamorous past with her teak cabin house and main decks, and walnut-paneled interiors.

North Ghent Historic District (City of Norfolk) was developed between 1897-1912 as an extension of the earlier Ghent neighborhood. Ghent's major artery, Colonial Avenue, extended north and continued the pattern of large, high-style, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses along the avenue. Impressive residential and institutional architecture also exists along Stockley Gardens, a public park created over a filled stream. The introduction of multi-family housing reflects the effect of the 1907 Jamestown exposition in Norfolk and the population growth fueled by industry and the military. North Ghent contains the work of many prominent Virginia architects, including John Kevan Peebles and Finlay Forbes Ferguson.

Oak Crest (Isle of Wight County) presents a fine example of an evolved house. The original portion was built between 1790-1810, with a rear ell built around 1810, and wings built in 1900 and 1935. The 1935 kitchen wing was a mid-19th-century kitchen relocated from elsewhere on the property and incorporated into the house. The central portion of the house is a two-story, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling. Its first-floor parlor has a nicely detailed fireplace mantel. An early-19th-century smokehouse survives on the property. Oak Crest is noteworthy for its architectural integrity, particularly in the original section, and its relative architectural sophistication for a planter's home.

Oakley (Northumberland County) was built in the first quarter of the 19th century in what is now the Heathsville Historic District. This Federal-style house features Greek Revival detailing. Despite additions and alterations to the house, notably a rear ell built in the late 18th century, the central block still reads as a two-and-one-half-story, single-pile, central-passage house. The façade boasts a handsome porch with paired Doric columns, a latticed balustrade, and a heavy cornice highlighted by brackets. The property also contains a prominent turn-of-the-century barn.

P. D. Gwaltney, Jr., House (Town of Smithfield) was built in 1900-1901 for Pembroke Decatur Gwaltney, Jr., who took his family meat business to national prominence with the Smithfield ham before his death in 1936. The elaborately detailed, Queen Anne-style home is based on style no. 45 of George F. Barber's *Modern Dwellings: A Book of Practical Designs and Plans for Those Who Wish to Build or Beautify Their Homes*. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard and shingles and stands on a granite foundation. It features a corner turret, a wraparound porch, a tile roof, and copper finials on the turret and gazebo. The equally grand interior contains an imposing stair in the front hall, elaborate paneling, and impressive mantels. The house has an exceptionally high degree of integrity, with most of its original fixtures and finishes. Much of the construction was carefully documented in notes kept by Gwaltney that are being used by his family to rehabilitate and restore the dwelling.

Professional Building (City of Suffolk) was built from 1916-1919 as the American Bank and Trust Company, and was designed by Norfolk architect John Kevan Peebles. Peebles is noted for his work at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition and the



P. D. Gwaltney, Jr., House, Town of Smithfield

University of Virginia. The Professional Building represents one of a few multi-story skyscrapers built in the city, and it commands a key downtown intersection. As such, the building exemplifies an era of prosperity marked by the construction of prominent, impressive structures meant to convey high status. The Professional Building retains its imposing banking lobby with a 20-foot coffered ceiling supported by monumental Tuscan columns.

Riverview Historic District (City of Norfolk) is an architecturally cohesive community that resulted from the evolution and eventual combination of three smaller subdivisions, Riverview Park (platted 1900), Riverside Park (platted 1899), and Crusier Place (platted 1906). All three communities benefited from streetcar service, and their proximity to the Lafayette River and Lafayette Park, a city-owned, public park. Larger lots and grander homes in the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles dominate the shoreline, but the majority of the buildings are on smaller, interior lots and are of a more modest scale. In addition to Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes, are many Craftsman, Dutch Colonial, and Tudor Revival dwellings.

Scott House/Magnolia Manor (City of Hampton) was built in 1889 by the Scott family. William Scott served for many years as a harbor pilot and later an entertainment entrepreneur owning and operating a string of theaters on the peninsula. The Scott House, now known as Magnolia Manor, is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style with its hallmark attributes: a wraparound porch, an asymmetrical façade, and a complex roof form marking the exterior. Column screens divide principal interior spaces on the first floor and an ornate stair rises from the hall. Also noteworthy are the elaborate fireplace overmantels and firebacks. Current owners have lovingly restored the house, which had been divided into numerous apartments.

Shirley Hall (City of Virginia Beach) was built in 1940 by William Graves Perry of the Boston firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn for the Devereux family. The Georgian Revival house is laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers and rubbed jack arches over the windows. A widow's walk with balustrade tops the slate-hipped roof. The interior stair and flooring are all salvaged from earlier dwellings. Perry became immersed in southern Colonial architecture while working on the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. He then brought his extensive knowledge of that architectural vocabulary to bear on Shirley Hall, his only residential commission in Virginia or the South, and the only



Shirley Hall, City of Virginia Beach

house he designed after working in Williamsburg. Shirley Hall is a remarkable example of Perry's style. He influenced a generation of architects in Virginia and the nation.

Suffolk Historic District (City of Suffolk, boundary increase) adds 44 properties and approximately 23.5 acres to the district first listed on the registers in 1986 and 1987. Located along both sides of North Main Street, the downtown's principal north-south artery, the expansion is composed mostly of early-19th-century residential buildings. Only one building in the district survived the fires of 1779 and 1837. The two most prominent buildings in the district, the Nansemond County Courthouse and Riddick's Folly, were built after 1837 in a sophisticated Greek Revival style, most likely by the same builder. The district also contains Federal, Victorian, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival buildings representing more than 200 years of architecture and history in Suffolk's core.

Zion Poplars Baptist Church (Gloucester County) was named for a grove of seven poplars, four of which remain on the church grounds, joined at one base. An African American community used the poplars as a "brush arbor," a hidden place, for religious worship before the construction of the church. The church, built in 1894, is a Victorian building with classical references in its interior trim.

Much of the striking interior, including the sanctuary, was hand carved by Frank Braxton, a former slave. Despite a later addition, the church still retains a high degree of integrity and exhibits outstanding craftsmanship.



Zion Poplars Baptist Church, Gloucester County

Roanoke Region

Big Otter Mill (Bedford Mill) is a remarkably intact early-20th-century roller and gristmill. Millers Reed Forbes and his son John built it north of the Bedford city limits on a fork of the Big Otter River, one of the county's principal waterways. Formerly known as Forbes Mill, the large mortise-and-tenon, frame mill building is topped by an unusual and picturesque mansard roof. The mill retains a nearly complete set of early-20th-century machinery that, until the late 1940s, processed corn, wheat, and other locally produced grains. During the early 20th century, smaller-scale commercial activities, including a steam-powered sawmill and a country store, supplemented the mill's operation. The foundation of the store and an early-20th-century millrace remains on the merchant mill property.

Bowyer/Holladay Site and House (Botetourt County) — This important and well-preserved archaeological site features the remains of the 1830s "dower house" of Henry and Sarah Preston Bowyer, which later became a rear ell for their 1850s Federal-style brick house. Excavations revealed significant areas of the limestone foundation of the earlier building and the brick foundation of the later building. Other resources on the property include the Preston/Bowyer Cemetery and a standing out-

building. The one-story, single-pen, log outbuilding combines with an antebellum, one-room, frame addition to create a gabled, saddlebag form similar to slave quarters documented in the region. Its large fireplace suggests the building may have served as a detached kitchen or secondary domestic structure. The property stayed in the Bowyer and Holladay families until 1931. The large antebellum building stood at the site until the early 1970s. Together the historic resources on this property remain noteworthy components of William Preston's Greenfield, one of the largest plantations of 19th-century Botetourt County.

Breckinridge Mill (Botetourt County, boundary increase) — The boundary increase adds the Howell House and approximately four acres of land to the original 1980 Breckinridge Mill nomination of one-half acre. It included a brick, three-and-a-half-story mill erected in 1822 for James Breckinridge, one of southwest Virginia's leading Federalist politicians and landholders. Built around 1900 in folk Victorian style, the two-story, frame Howell House features a wraparound porch, ornamental, capped, brick chimneys, and original interior finishings, including three decorative turned-spool mantelpieces. Abraham Thomas Howell constructed the house after his purchase of Breckinridge Mill in the 1890s, and the property on Catawba Creek two miles west of



Big Otter Mill, Bedford County

Fincastle is still known as Howell Mills. The present owner intends to donate a preservation easement on the entire five-acre property as amended.

Buchanan Historic District (Botetourt County) is situated on both sides of the James River along Route 11 (the Great Wagon Road) at the bases of Purgatory and Cove Mountains in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The district includes commercial, transportation-related, domestic, religious, and industrial resources associated with the community's development from the late 18th century through the late 20th century. Originally established as two separate unincorporated villages — Pattonsburg, 1788, on the north bank of the James River and Buchanan, 1811, on the south bank — the merger of the two created Buchanan. The period of significance, from 1811-1948, includes 496 resources, 314 of which are primary. Some of the important surviving resources in the Buchanan Historic District include the remains of the 1838 Pattonsburg flour mill, the 1851 James River and Kanawha Canal, stone piers that support an 1897 suspended-steel pedestrian bridge still used to cross the James River, the Wilson Warehouse, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, the Hotel Botetourt, mid-19th-century Greek Revival-style houses, excellent Craftsman/Bungalow houses, the Art Deco Ransom's Drugstore, the 1919 Buchanan Theatre, and several large cemeteries.



Eltham Manor, Henry County

Burwell-Holland House (Franklin County) was built in 1798 as the home of Colonel Lewis Burwell, originally of Mecklenburg County and the James River plantation family of Kingsmill. Once part of a 3,000-acre tobacco plantation, the nominated 26-acre parcel remains a working tobacco and dairy farm in the rural community of Glade Hill. Eight 19th- and 20th-century outbuildings, including a log blacksmith shop and smokehouse, surround the original two-story, four-room, center-passage-plan, Federal-style house. The house exemplifies the type of dwelling built by large Tidewater plantation owners during westward expansion of land grant holdings after the Revolutionary War. Burwell served as a member of the Virginia General Assembly, as the first congressman from Franklin County, as a personal secretary to Thomas Jefferson, and as a trustee to supervise the establishment of the new courthouse town of Rocky Mount (then Mount Pleasant). In 1850, Burwell's neighbor Thomas J. Holland purchased the property. The Holland family, which still occupies the house, renovated and made additions to it in 1976.

Eltham Manor (Henry County) resides near the town of Bassett in the Blue Ridge foothills. North Carolina architect William Roy Wallace designed the 1936 Greek Revival mansion for furniture company executive William McKinley Bassett who headed Bassett Furniture Industries, Inc., from 1930 until his death in 1960. Under his leadership,

the corporation grew to become the world's largest wood furniture producer. The Flemish-bond brick house has a graduated three-part form featuring a two-and-a-half story, five-bay central section with two-story wings projecting from the gable ends, and 12,000 square feet of floor space. Buckingham slate covers all sections. The mansion's park-like setting encompasses 200 acres and a lake. The manor's porticoed façade and arcaded hyphens overlook the Smith River, a branch of the Dan and Roanoke rivers.

Ingleside (Henry County) sits outside of the town of Ridgeway, six miles from the North Carolina line. The two-story, three-bay, center-passage-plan frame house stands on a prominence between Mica Road, historically the main road out of Martinsville, and Marrowbone Creek, a tributary of the Smith River. The circa 1880 house presents a distinctive character of its hybrid Greek Revival-Gothic Revival styling and its spirited, decorative interior painting. Believed to have been built for the Penn family, the house was acquired by the Sheffields in 1886 and served as a residence for their descendants.

John Moore House (Rockbridge County) sits on a slight rise overlooking a small, spring-fed pond and stone springhouse near the hamlet of Denmark. An archaeological site to the northeast of the house represents the remains of an earlier dwelling. The house was the seat of the early-19th-century farm of John and Betsy Moore. The property's primary resource, a two-story, three-bay, brick Federal-style farmhouse built in 1831, incorporates refined woodwork that draws from Federal precedents and folk traditions. The John Moore House, a well-preserved example of domestic architecture, demonstrates a personal interpretation of the Federal style, as built for a prosperous Rockbridge County farm family of the time.

Johnsville Meetinghouse (Roanoke County) is a simple frame, five-bay, one-story house of worship set on a stone foundation that encloses a basement with a massive gable-end fireplace and hearth used for cooking at special church events. Built in 1874 on land donated by Pennsylvania-born farmer and blacksmith Griffith John, the Johnsville church served for more than 120 years as a meeting place for German Baptists living in northwest Roanoke County on the north fork of the Roanoke River, and in Catawba Valley. Local church members of German ancestry built the church in a simple style in keeping with many 19th-century Tunker or German Baptist meetinghouses designed by Pennsylvanian John Holsinger. The remarkably unaltered place of worship retains its two original



Norfolk & Western Office Building, City of Roanoke

entry doors on the long-side façade, hand-planed pews, and horizontal wires used to hold the men's wide-brimmed hats during church services.

New Prospect Church (Bedford Church) is in the Blue Ridge Mountains on a one-acre parcel near the Peaks of Otter. In 1880, local residents built this vernacular, Greek Revival-style, weatherboard-clad, frame church on a rise overlooking Sheep Creek. This gable-fronted church, with a steeply pitched, metal-clad roof, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, rests on a stone foundation with most of its original fabric intact. The original pews, still in use, were built in-situ and pegged to the floor. The original lamps hang from the ceiling and were converted to electricity in 1948. A wood stove still heats this one-room, Baptist church that served the rural mountain community since it opened both of its single-sex doors in 1880.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company Historic District (City of Roanoke) contains three buildings unified by their historical connection to the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The district lies north of the principal business core, situated adjacent to the railroad tracks and the Hotel Roanoke. The 1896 General Office Building-South (GOB) is a sophisticated example of Neoclassical Revival architecture, while the 1931 GOB-North represents the Art Deco period and mirrors certain details of the Chrysler Building in New York City. Similarities include its vertical emphasis, geometrically patterned brickwork, and pre-cast stone and cast-aluminum details. The 1905 Passenger Station was a brick, symmetrical, Neoclassical Revival structure with a central portico and a terra cotta



Franklin County Courthouse, Rocky Mount Historic District, Franklin County

hipped roof. In 1949, the internationally respected industrial designer Raymond Loewy redesigned the station into a hybrid Moderne-style structure retaining the footprint and the roof, and renovated the portico. The three buildings stand as visual, commercial, and architectural landmarks to the history of the railroad in southwestern Virginia.

Rocky Mount Historic District (Franklin County) is a small service, factory, and courthouse town sited near the center of Franklin County, within view of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the rolling, rural terrain of the Piedmont plateau. One hundred and eighty-four primary resources and 67 secondary resources comprise the 110-acre district. The district contains three distinct areas, the commercial downtown area, the governmental "uptown" area, and intact residential neighborhoods. The extant buildings within the district are associated with Franklin County's tobacco and grain production, commerce, lumber and textile manufacturing, government, and the advent of the automobile and railroad. Important buildings include the 1827 Taliaferro Building, Reynolds Restaurant, circa 1900 Lodge Rooms (Colored), N&W Freight Depot, Franklin County Courthouse and 1938 County Jail, N. Morris Department Store, Central Garage, and 1940 Exchange Milling. Various historic churches, a large cemetery, a public park, excellent examples of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow-style dwellings, and a Lustron house

round out the many resources and styles of architecture found in the Rocky Mount Historic District.

Virginia Iron Industry MPD (multiple counties) contains a remarkable array of iron furnaces that provide tangible evidence of Virginia's industrial heritage and its vital role in the historical development of the United States economy and society. The 10 furnaces include Australia Furnace in Alleghany County; Callie, Catawba, and Roaring Run furnaces in Botetourt County; Catherine Furnace in Page County; Elizabeth Furnace in Rockbridge County; Glenwood Furnace in Rockbridge County; Mount Torry Furnace in Augusta County; Raven Cliff Furnace in Wythe County; and Van Buren Furnace in Shenandoah County. These furnaces reflect 19th-century technological innovations in the iron industry, and each made significant contributions to the state and national history. All of these furnaces are in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests under the stewardship of the USDA Forest Service.



Glenwood Furnace, Rockbridge County

Winchester Region

Abram & Sallie Printz Farm (Page County), also known as Mountainview, is a well-preserved farmstead of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Established in the 1870s by Abram Printz, a carpenter and planing mill owner, the farm lies at the foot of Stony Man Mountain in central Page County. The relatively plain two-story frame farmhouse is distinguished by mantels, doors, and stair details of vernacular Greek Revival and Victorian character. Surrounding the house are domestic and agricultural outbuildings that mostly date from the early 20th century. These include a bank barn with mortise-and-tenon frame construction, a meat house with an overhanging front gable, and a washhouse conveniently sited beside a creek.

Ashburn Presbyterian Church (Loudoun County) is one of the last Carpenter Gothic-style churches to survive in Northern Virginia. Constructed in 1878, the frame church has board-and-batten cladding, a steeply pitched gable roof with broad eaves, and a small gable over each door and window. The interior of the church also retains much of its original character. Improvements during the 20th century include the installation of electricity in 1925 and two additions to the rear of the church in 1967 and 1992.

Buckingham Historic District (Arlington County), consisting of a complex of Colonial Revival-style apartment buildings built between 1937 and 1938, is closely associated with the development of Arlington from a rural area to an independent suburban Northern Virginia county. The 52 buildings in the district comprise the original Buckingham community that later expanded to include nearly 2,000 units by 1950. The complex is a well-preserved example of a planned garden-style residential community that became popular in suburban-metropolitan areas during the 20th century. With its low-density buildings, landscaped courtyards and streetscapes, and accessibility to the nation's capital, the community became a model for other planned residential developments for white collar, middle-class families. In the mid-1930s, the Committee for Economic and Social Progress, a private group consisting of 16 national business leaders, sponsored the Buckingham project. Allie Freed, one of the leaders, also served as president of Paramount Communities, Inc., the company that constructed the Buckingham project.

Fairlington Historic District (Arlington County and the City of Alexandria), a garden-apartment

complex constructed between 1942-1944 in Arlington County and a small part of the city of Alexandria, is a nationally significant example of a large-scale, publicly financed, housing complex built for defense workers and their families during World War II. With 1,064 buildings containing 3,439 apartments, it was by far the largest project financed by the Defense Homes Corporation (DHC), a component of the National Housing Agency, and the largest apartment complex in the nation at that time. Many of Fairlington's residents worked at the nearby Pentagon and Navy Annex. Designed by architects Kenneth Franzheim of Houston, Texas, and Alan B. Mills of the Washington, D.C., firm of Mills & Petticord, the Colonial Revival-style brick or stone apartment buildings with slate roofs were intended to remain a permanent part of the community after the war. DHC managed Fairlington until its sale to private owners in 1947. The rental units were successfully renovated and sold as condominiums from 1972-1977.

The Homeplace (Madison County), located two miles north of the town of Madison in central Madison County, stands on land owned by the Clore family since 1744. Structures on the property date from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries and include a vernacular frame dwelling, meat house, well house, barn, greenhouse, bunkhouse for farm workers, and a building that once housed a furniture factory operated by the family. As one of a dozen or so furniture manufacturers in Madison County from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries, the Clore family business primarily produced chairs. Although operations at the Homeplace factory ceased around 1960, the family business, begun in the 1830s, survives to the present at the E. A. Clore factory in the town of Madison.

Kanawha (Page County), later named Tuckahoe, was the creation of Vernon H. Ford, former mayor and businessman of Luray. His imposing Classical Revival residence was constructed between 1921-1923 in the prestigious Inn Lawn subdivision, the principal real estate venture of Ford's Luray Land Company. Designed by Roanoke architect George R. Ragan, the two-and-a-half-story, brick-and-tile residence has a semicircular Corinthian portico, a porte cochere, and a Spanish tile roof with large hipped dormers. Interior features include Doric and Ionic colonnade screens between principal living and circulation spaces and Classical Revival mantels. At the time of Ford's death in 1931, he was considered the chief dynamic force behind the local Good Roads movement. The property remained in the Ford family until 1987.



Lessland, Orange County

Lessland (Orange County), located in north-central Orange County, is an excellent example of a post-bellum Italianate plantation house. Constructed in 1871 for Joseph J. Halsey, a locally prominent lawyer, the house replaced an earlier dwelling on the same site. Virtually unaltered since its construction, the two-story brick house, fronted by a colossal Ionic portico, is still owned by the Halsey family. Rare for buildings of the period, the construction records, materials lists, and original plans of the house produced by the firm of Lee & Jones, "Architects & Housebuilders of Culpeper," still survive. The farm also includes a mid-1850s frame law office with a portico and other 19th-century outbuildings such as a meat house and ice-house.

Mount Sidney Historic District (Augusta County), located in northern Augusta County, was established in 1826, making it one of the oldest towns in the county. It originally consisted of a few residences and commercial establishments, most of which served the needs of travelers along the Old Wagon Road. The town experienced a building boom in the 1830s when the Old Wagon Road was improved as the Valley Turnpike. After the Civil War, the Valley Railroad arrived just east of town, bringing residents more access to wider markets and cementing the town's reputation as one of the leading commercial centers in northern Augusta County. Today the community is an excellent example of a well-preserved turnpike town in the

Shenandoah Valley, containing examples of vernacular architecture from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century.

North Wales (Fauquier County) is a 1,288-acre estate in the hunt country of central Fauquier County. Falmouth merchant William Allason established a thriving plantation and built the Georgian-style stone house on the property sometime between 1776-1796. North Wales remained a working plantation for six generations of the Hooe-Allason families. Beginning in 1914, however, it was transformed into a gentry estate for thoroughbred horse breeding by its two prestigious owners, Edward M. Weld and Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. Weld and Chrysler bred horses for steeplechase, fox-hunting, and high-stakes Kentucky Derby racing. They hired nationally renowned architects Arthur



North Wales, Fauquier County

Little and Herbert W. C. Browne of Boston to design the Colonial Revival-style stone additions to the mansion as well as the carriage house, equestrian center, outlying stables, tenant houses, and landscaping. In 1947, Chrysler probably consulted Washington Reed of Williamsburg for improvements to the buildings and grounds. North Wales remains today a well-preserved horse farm of the early to mid-20th century.

Orange Commercial Historic District (Town of Orange, Orange County), located in the heart of the town, contains the community's oldest public, religious, and commercial buildings. Serving as the county seat of Orange County since 1749, the town is dominated by the 1859 Italian villa-style Orange County Courthouse. Another prominent building in the district is St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, a Classical Revival-style church erected in 1833-1834. Both the courthouse and church are listed individually in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district also contains a diverse collection of historic commercial buildings that exhibits a number of architectural styles popular in America from the 1830s to the 1940s. These buildings reflect the development of Orange from its earliest days as a courthouse town and railroad stop, to an era of rebuilding after the devastating fire of 1908, to the transformation of the town during the modern age of the automobile.



Southern Railway Passenger Depot, Orange Commercial Historic District, Town of Orange

Parkfairfax Historic District (City of Alexandria), a complex of 285 detached garden-apartment buildings, is located on 132 acres of land in the northwestern part of the City of Alexandria. The Colonial Revival-style brick buildings, constructed between 1941 and 1943 for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were designed by Leonard Schultz and Associates of New York. Landscape architects Gilmore D. Clarke and Michael Rapuano, also of New York, prepared the overall site plan for Parkfairfax. The development of the neighborhood reflects the commitment of private businesses such as Metropolitan Life to enter the rental housing arena and to create quality housing for employees of the expanding federal government and military operations in the area during World War II. Also significant as the home of two American presidents, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, along with numerous other public figures, Parkfairfax today remains a well-preserved garden-apartment complex of the World War II era.

Quantico Marine Corps Base (Prince William and Stafford Counties) includes 239 buildings, sites, and objects that contribute to the architectural and historical significance of this important military facility. Buildings associated with aviation, education, industrial activities, and housing, including African American marine barracks and Lustron houses, represent the overall development of the base from 1918-1949. The core of the base features



Chapman's Mill, Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Fauquier and Prince William Counties

finely designed Colonial Revival buildings organized in a campus, a reflection of the Virginia architectural regionalism, and emphasizes the educational mission of the base. Thirty 1940s prefabricated metal Lustron houses comprise the largest concentration of this building type known to exist in the country. Also of note are the base airfields that served as the primary Marine Corps aviation facility where Marines flew Corsairs, Helldivers, Mitchell Bombers, and Hellcats, among other famous Marine/Navy fighters. In the 1920s, true to the tough Marine creed, Brigadier General Smedley Butler had Butler (football) Stadium built by Marines who literally carved the structure out of forest, rock, and earth. The historic district encompasses the nation's most impressive Marine Corps facility.

Signal Hill (Culpeper County), built around 1900, was originally known as Mount Castle. The large, two-story brick farmhouse was the home of John R. Duncan, a prominent Culpeper County dairyman and horse breeder. Situated on 40 acres of farmland, the house and outbuildings exemplify Culpeper County's agricultural heritage of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, a period in which the small family farm gradually transformed into the modern paradigm of mechanization. The house is one of the county's finest examples of turn-of-the-

century domestic architecture. Its late Victorian character and design illustrates an era when railroads, modern sawmills, architectural and millwork catalogs, and a booming timber industry made a broad range of excellent domestic designs available to builders in rural and urban areas.

Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (Prince William and Fauquier Counties), considered an important strategic passage through the Bull Run Mountains, served as a corridor to Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia from the Shenandoah Valley throughout the Civil War. Both Federal and Confederate troops occupied the gap at different times between 1861-1863. The largest military engagement for possession of Thoroughfare Gap took place on August 28, 1862. Confederate forces under the command of Colonel G. T. Anderson and Brigadier General David R. Jones drove Federal troops under the command of Brigadier General James Ricketts from the gap. The outcome of the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap allowed Confederate forces led by General Robert E. Lee and Major General James Longstreet to join Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's troops already positioned near Manassas. The next day, at the Second Battle of Manassas, the Confederate victory allowed Lee to continue his campaign north into Maryland.



Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Fauquier and Prince William Counties

Walker-Grant School (City of Fredericksburg), originally known as the Fredericksburg Colored School, was the first and only segregated African American secondary school in the city of Fredericksburg. Built in 1935 according to plans and elevation drawings from the Virginia Department of Education, the building originally

housed the grammar school. Enlarged in 1938 and 1940 to include a high school, Walker-Grant School is a fine example of a well-preserved school from the Great Depression era. Long identified as a local landmark by the city's African American community, the school now serves as a cultural center for young people in the community.

21 Properties Placed Under Preservation Easement

Since publication of the last issue of *Notes*, the Board of Historic Resources has accepted preservation easements on 21 landmark properties across the state. Eleven easements are voluntary donations from individuals or organizations. The balance has come as the result of General Assembly grants. Legislation requires a state-held easement to be placed on any historic landmark receiving a General Assembly grant of \$50,000 or more. This requirement not only protects the public's investment in the property, it ensures that important historic landmarks, many of which were formerly threatened, receive permanent legal protection. Preservation easements are held by the Board of Historic Resources and administered by the staff of the Department of Historic Resources. The easements prohibit demolition and require that the board approve any proposed changes to the landmark. Where appropriate, easements also protect the settings of landmarks by limiting or prohibiting subdivision. Voluntary easement donations can often provide the donor with significant tax benefits. For more information about the program contact Calder Loth, Easement Coordinator, (804) 367-2323 X 113, or cloth@dhr.state.va.us

Easements Received

William Anderson House, Botetourt County

Date of easement: May 10, 1999

Donor: The Right Reverend William deJarnette Rutherford

Land included: 49 acres

Perched on the edge of a steep hillside above Catawba Creek, the circa 1828 Anderson House was built for Robert Anderson, member of a locally prominent family. The plain but well-crafted dwelling is an example of the gentry housing of the region. The interior preserves original woodwork, including handsomely carved mantels.

Avenel, Bedford

Date of easement: March 22, 1999

Donor: The Avenel Foundation, Inc.

Land included: 3.3 acres

The city of Bedford's premier historic residence was built in 1835 for the statesman William M. Burwell. The Avenel Foundation purchased the property in 1985 and is restoring the Greek Revival mansion as a civic amenity. The restoration is being



William Anderson House, Botetourt County

accomplished with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

Bedford City/County Museum, Bedford

Date of easement: May 23, 1999

Donors: the City of Bedford and Bedford County

Land included: city lot

Built in the 1890s as a Masonic temple, this fanciful structure has long been a landmark adjacent to Bedford County's court structures. The building was acquired jointly by Bedford County and the city of Bedford in recent years for conversion to a local history museum. Current rehabilitation work is being carried out with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Avenel, City of Bedford



Bedford City/County Museum, City of Bedford

Boykin's Tavern, Isle of Wight County

Date of easement: March 26, 1999

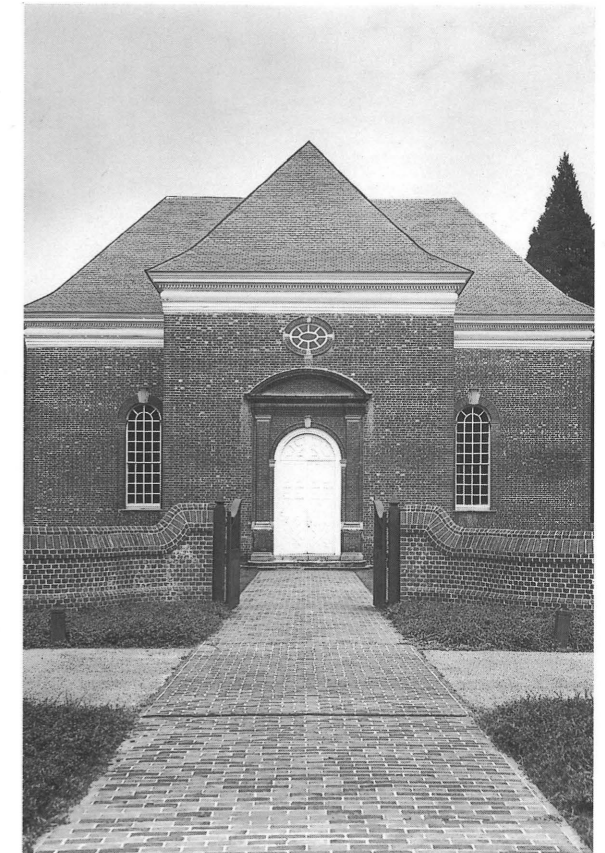
Donor: Isle of Wight County

Land included: 1 acre

One of Virginia's most imposing courthouse taverns, Boykin's Tavern was begun around 1780 and expanded to its present size through several additions. The interior preserves important 18th-century paneling. Owned by the county, the tavern is undergoing extensive restoration with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Boykin's Tavern, Isle of Wight County



Christ Church, Lancaster County

Christ Church, Lancaster County

Date of easement: June 24, 1999

Donors: Trustees of Grace Episcopal Church, Kilmarnock

Land included: 1 acre

Christ Church, completed by 1735, is without peer among Virginia's colonial churches in the quality of its architecture and the state of its preservation. The exterior exhibits some of the nation's finest colonial brickwork. The easement was generated by a General Assembly grant for masonry repairs.

Gay Street Pasture, Washington Historic District, Rappahannock County

Date of easement:

December 11, 1998

Donor: Raymond C. Gooch

Land included: 5.64 acres

Providing a setting for neighboring early houses, this pasture is a visually critical tract of open space at the southern entrance to Washington, one of the state's most scenic historic villages.



Kennedy-Lunsford Farm, Rockbridge County

Kennedy-Lunsford Farm, Rockbridge County

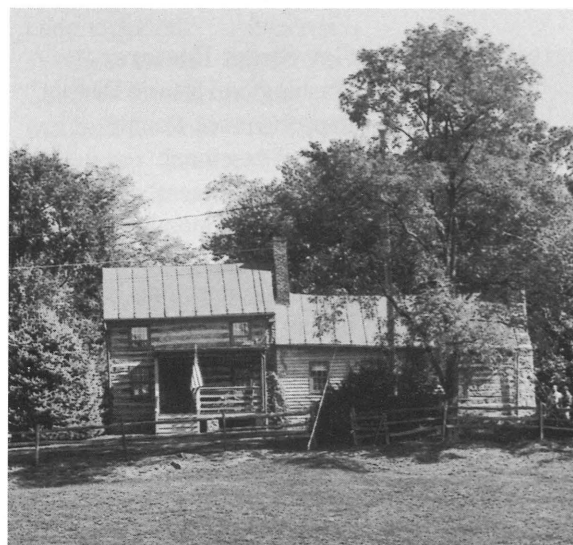
Date of easement: December 4, 1998
 Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Grant H. Griswold

Land included: 159 acres
 A rare surviving example of Rockbridge County's stone vernacular architecture, this homey dwelling was built circa 1797 for the Kennedy family. The handsomely restored house is set in the exceptionally scenic countryside for which the county is noted.

Lee Hall, Newport News

Date of easement: April 27, 1999
 Donor: City of Newport News
 Land included: 12.29 acres

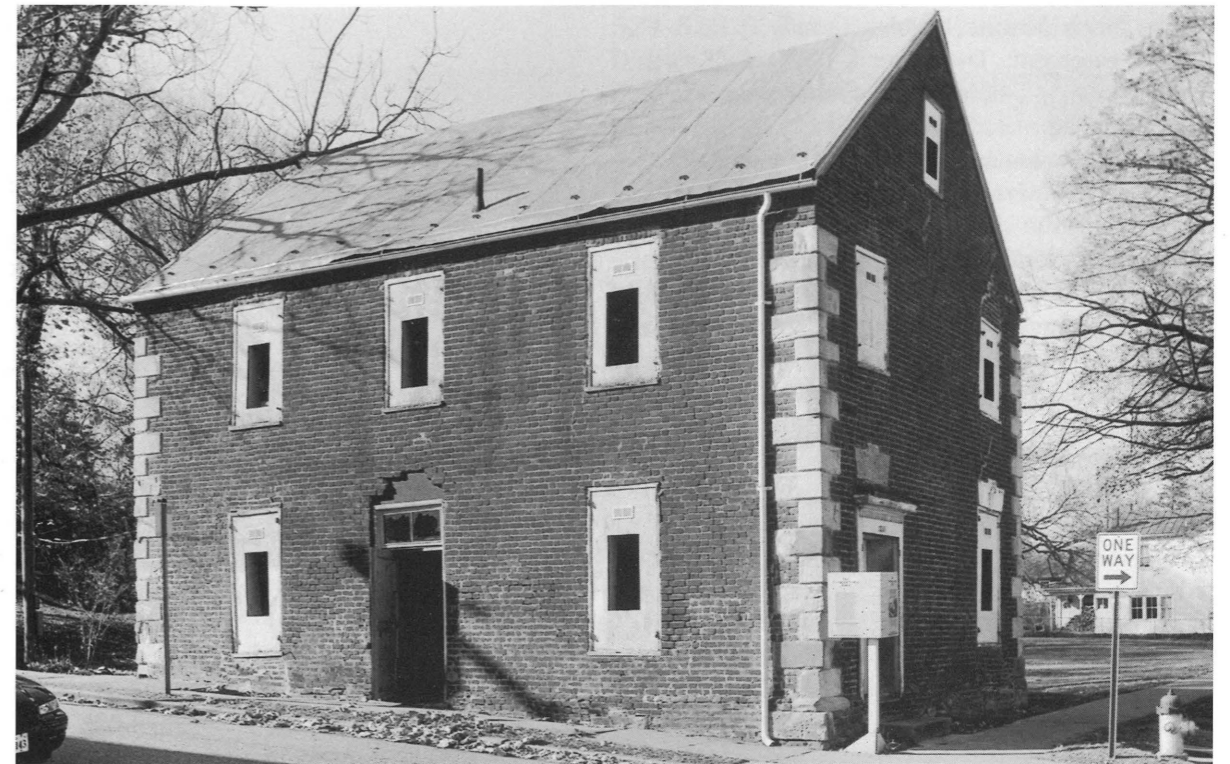
This stately Italianate plantation house was built circa 1850 for Richard Decatur Lee and served as headquarters for General John Bankhead Magruder, CSA, during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862. The city of Newport News acquired and restored the property for heritage tourism. The project was assisted by a General Assembly grant.



Gay Street Pasture, Washington Historic District, Rappahannock County



Lee Hall, City of Newport News



Fielding Lewis Store, City of Fredericksburg

Fielding Lewis Store, Fredericksburg

Date of easement: May 14, 1999
 Donor: Historic Fredericksburg Foundation

Land included: city lot
 Fielding Lewis, prominent Fredericksburg citizen, originally owned this rare 18th-century commercial structure. The second story is an early addition. Rescued from neglect by the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, the building is scheduled for restoration as a colonial-type store museum. The project has received a General Assembly grant.



Lincoln Theatre, Marion, Smyth County

Lincoln Theatre, Marion, Smyth County

Date of easement: March 22, 1999
 Donor: Lincoln Theatre Foundation, Inc.

Land included: town lot

Built in 1929, the Lincoln Theatre is a relic of the 1920s movie palace fad. The auditorium décor employs a Mayan theme with murals depicting scenes from American history. The theater is being restored with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Moss Neck Manor, Caroline County

Moss Neck Manor, Caroline County

Date of easement: December 4, 1998

Donor: Howard H. Stahl

Land included: 280 acres

The plantation house at Moss Neck Manor is a five-part Greek Revival mansion, 225 feet in length, erected in the 1850s for the Corbin family. Stonewall Jackson and his troops encamped here during the winter of 1862-63. The house is currently under restoration.

Old Dinwiddie County Courthouse, Dinwiddie County

Date of easement: March 24, 1999

Donor: Dinwiddie County

Land included: county lot

Dinwiddie County's historic courthouse, completed in 1851, was caught in the crossfire of the last days of the Civil War when in March 1865 General George E. Pickett temporarily checked General Philip Sheridan near the courthouse village. Court functions have been moved to a modern structure and the old courthouse is being remodeled for museum use with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

Old Prince Edward County Clerk's Office, Worsham, Prince Edward County

Date of easement: November 16, 1998

Donor: Prince Edward County

Land included: village lot

The 1855 former clerk's office of Prince Edward County is a relic of the old county seat of Worsham. Later used for a school and then a residence, the



Dinwiddie County Courthouse, Dinwiddie County

building is being restored by the county for public use with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

615 S. Cherry Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: October 1, 1998

Donor: Oregon Hill Home

Improvement Council, Inc.

Land included: city lot

A simple vernacular worker's house, 615 S. Cherry was rescued from dereliction by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council. Following restoration, the house was sold for owner occupancy.



Old Prince Edward County Clerk's Office, Prince Edward County



615 S. Cherry Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, City of Richmond

128 S. Laurel Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: September 14, 1998

Donor: Donald R. Traser

Land included: city lot

This Italianate vernacular town house is one of the best-preserved historic residences in the Oregon Hill neighborhood. The property has been in the ownership of the same family for three generations.



128 S. Laurel Street Oregon Hill Historic District, City of Richmond

521-523 S. Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

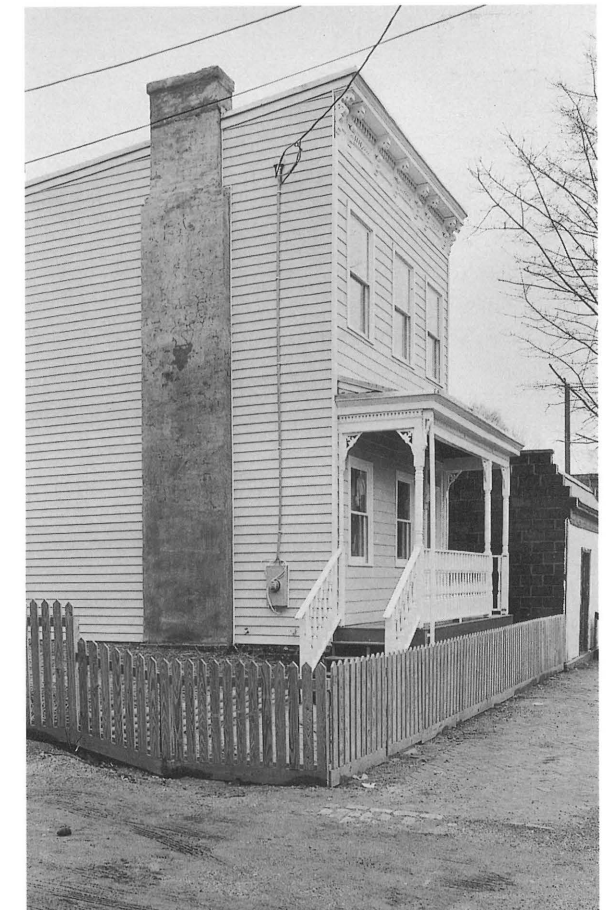
Date of easement: August 18, 1998

Donor: Oregon Hill Home

Improvement Council, Inc.

Land included: 2 city lots

An important component of one of Oregon Hill's principal streets, this worker's dwelling was saved from threatened demolition by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council. The house has been restored and sold for owner occupancy.



521-523 S. Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, City of Richmond

Pleasant Point, Surry County

Date of easement: December 28, 1998

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. P. Thomas

Moore, Jr.

Land included: 12 acres

A classic example of Virginia Colonial architecture, Pleasant Point's dwelling house stands atop a bluff overlooking the James River, opposite Jamestown. Before its riverfront is an impressive series of earth terraces surviving from the original garden. The house was built circa 1735-45 during the ownership of Benjamin Edwards, sheriff of Surry County.



Pleasant Point, Surry County



Rochambeau Farm, Goochland County



Pythian Castle, City of Portsmouth

Pythian Castle, Portsmouth

Date of easement: May 22, 1999

Donor: Portsmouth Development Corporation

Land included: city lot

This visually arresting Romanesque Revival work in the heart of downtown Portsmouth was constructed in 1897-97 to serve the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization. A General Assembly grant to the Portsmouth Development Corporation is being used to rehabilitate the building to modern standards.

Rochambeau Farm, Goochland County

Date of easement: December 11, 1999

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Weeks

Land included: 34.36 acres

Built between 1855 and 1860, the plain Greek Revival dwelling at Rochambeau Farm was originally the home of planter William A. Dietrick and his wife Mary Louisa. In 1914 Professor Raymond Weeks, an author and leading scholar of French literature, purchased the property and made it his home until his death in 1954.

Shelly Archaeological District

(Ruggiero Tract), Gloucester County

Date of easement: December 16, 1999

Donors: Colonel and Mrs. Alexander S. Ruggiero

Land included 11.61 acres

This tract is part of the Shelly Archaeological District, which contains prehistoric and contact-period Indian sites, as well as 17th- and 18th-century

sites relating to European settlement. The district takes its name from the profusion of oyster shells from the Indian shell middens. Other sections of the district have been placed under easement by members of the Page family, who have owned property here since the 17th century.



Shelly Archaeological District, Gloucester County



Totomoi, Hanover County

Totomoi, Hanover County

Date of easement: December 23, 1998

Donors: the Moncure family
(Totomoi Farm Trust)

Land included: 199 acres

Totomoi is an undisturbed plantation complex in the midst of a rapidly developing area of Hanover County. The property was granted to Thomas Tinsley in 1689 and is still owned by his descendants. The picturesque dwelling house was erected circa 1795.

Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia August 1998 through July 1999

Since 1976, the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program has provided a generous incentive for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic buildings in Virginia. The additional incentive offered by the Virginia Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, introduced in 1997, has encouraged a substantial increase in the number of buildings being rehabilitated. During the past year, 95 new rehabilitation proposals were submitted to the Department for review, 68 of which were received since January 1, 1999. The Department considered 46 completed rehabilitation projects in the past year, 34 of which were received in this calendar year. Together, the two tax credit programs have supported the rehabilitation of approximately 740 historic buildings in Virginia, generating about \$330 million in private investments and restoring hundreds of significant buildings to use.

The Virginia Tax Credit program extends financial incentives to a far 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.



Janney-Coates House, Waterford – Before historic rehabilitation



Janney-Coates House, Waterford – After historic rehabilitation



For both the Virginia 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 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. Projects may qualify for both the federal and Virginia credits, yielding a potential combined tax credit amount of 45% of the eligible rehabilitation expenses.

From August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, completed rehabilitation projects in Virginia under both the state and federal programs totaled \$26,935,379 in rehabilitation expenditures. Proposed rehabilitation projects approved during this period represent an estimated investment of \$132,183,720.

Norfolk & Western
Railway Company
General Office,
Roanoke



Completed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received final certification in the period between August 1998 the end of July 1999.

| Name of Property | Number | | Street Address | Jurisdiction | Amount |
|---|---------------|----|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | 29 | E. | Beverly Street | Staunton | \$180,255.97 |
| Cuthbert/Zimmer House (The Lawn) (Phase 1) | 244 | S. | Sycamore Street | Petersburg | \$210,068.00 |
| | 1418 | | Church Street | Lynchburg | \$63,600.00 |
| | 1414 | | Church Street | Lynchburg | \$66,640.00 |
| Janney-Coates House | 40158 | | Main Street, Waterford | Loudoun County | \$251,260.00 |
| Colonial Apartments | 720 | | First Street, S.W. | Roanoke | \$840,815.00 |
| Linden Tower/ Medical Arts Building | 116-118 | E. | Franklin Street | Richmond | \$3,126,404.00 |
| W. T. Chapin House | 5510 | | Huntington Avenue | Newport News | \$50,000.00 |
| Alleghany Building | 505-511 | E. | Ridgeway Street | Clifton Forge | \$2,498,516.00 |
| | 3404 | | Park Avenue | Richmond | \$374,390.00 |
| Methodist Publishing Co. Building | 415-417 | E. | Grace Street | Richmond | \$980,000.00 |
| Pine Alley Lofts | 12 | S. | Seventeenth Street | Richmond | \$953,175.00 |
| | 421 | N. | Boulevard | Richmond | \$399,686.00 |
| James Brown Dry Goods Store | 16464 | | Courthouse Road, Eastville | Northampton Co. | \$148,168.30 |
| Dundas Cottage | 2137 | | Burroughs Street | Chesterfield Co. | \$85,000.00 |
| | 202 | N. | Nineteenth Street | Richmond | \$416,724.33 |
| | 206 | N. | Nineteenth Street | Richmond | \$416,724.33 |
| | 208 | N. | Nineteenth Street | Richmond | \$416,724.34 |
| R. R. Moton House (Holly Knoll) | 6498 | | Allmondsville Road | Gloucester Co. | \$439,769.00 |
| A. J. Long Mill, Phase 1 | 4147 | | Simmons Gap Road | Greene County | \$27,500.00 |
| | 24 | | Walnut Avenue, S.W. | Roanoke | \$56,903.31 |
| | 412 | S. | Pine Street (Phase 1) | Richmond | \$18,545.00 |
| | 2615 | E. | Clay Street | Richmond | \$65,750.00 |
| | 211 | | Cameron Street | Alexandria | \$95,502.00 |
| Nathaniel Bacon School | 815 | N. | Thirty-Fifth Street | Richmond | \$6,082,600.00 |
| | 1617 | | Grove Avenue | Richmond | \$447,400.00 |
| | 1621 | | Grove Avenue | Richmond | \$1,432,200.00 |
| | 1650 | W. | Grace Street | Richmond | \$95,985.77 |
| | 1801 | E. | Cary Street | Richmond | \$855,994.00 |
| | 78 | | Parkview Avenue | Portsmouth | \$150,932.37 |
| | 2708 | E. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$131,152.52 |
| Calvert Manor | 1925- 1927 | N. | Calvert Street | Arlington County | \$684,000.00 |
| | 3601 | | Chamberlayne Avenue | Richmond | \$55,000.00 |
| | 201 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$986,382.00 |
| | 115 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$2,231,612.00 |

Completed Rehabilitations continued

| Name of Property | Number | | Street Address | Jurisdiction | Amount |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Richmond Hardware Building | 1407-1409 | E. | Cary Street | Richmond | \$1,215,000.00 |
| | 508 | N. | Allison Street | Richmond | \$300,000.00 |

Proposed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 1998 and July 1999.

| Name of Property | Number | | Street Address | Jurisdiction | Amount |
|---|-----------|----|---|------------------|-----------------|
| | 1025 | | Wertland Street | Charlottesville | \$325,000.00 |
| Reams Furniture Warehouse | 1101-1105 | | Jefferson Street | Lynchburg | \$200,000.00 |
| William Patrick House | 112 | N. | New Street | Staunton | \$300,000.00 |
| G. M. Cochran House | 104 | N. | New Street | Staunton | \$160,000.00 |
| Witz Building | 9 | W. | Beverly Street | Staunton | \$180,000.00 |
| Cuthbert/Zimmer House (The Lawn), Phase 1 | 244 | S. | Sycamore Street | Petersburg | \$210,068.00 |
| | 1418 | | Church Street | Lynchburg | \$63,600.00 |
| | 1414 | | Church Street | Lynchburg | \$66,640.00 |
| | 315 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$1,282,392.00 |
| | 231-233 | | Mason Ave., Cape Charles | Northampton Co. | \$49,000.00 |
| Callaghan Building | 301-303 | | Main Street | Covington | \$20,000.00 |
| Philip Morris Building | | | E. Main Street, S. 20th, E. Cary, and S. 19th | Richmond | \$22,000,000.00 |
| Green Hill | 378 | | Pannills Road | Campbell County | \$49,000.00 |
| Janney-Coates House | 40158 | | Main Street, Waterford | Loudoun County | \$251,260.00 |
| Shenandoah Hotel | 128-132 | E. | Campbell Avenue | Roanoke | \$2,800,000.00 |
| The Enders Factory Building | 20 | N. | Twentieth Street | Richmond | \$775,000.00 |
| | 302 | N. | Lombardy Street | Richmond | \$120,000.00 |
| | 3404 | | Park Avenue | Richmond | \$375,000.00 |
| Poythress Building | 16 | N. | Twenty-Second Street | Richmond | \$1,200,000.00 |
| | 421 | N. | Boulevard | Richmond | \$400,000.00 |
| | 418 | E. | Jefferson Street/ | | |
| | 217 | | Fifth Street | Charlottesville | \$500,000.00 |
| | 2125 | W. | Cary Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 2211 | W. | Cary Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| Burlington | 6357 | W. | River Road | King William Co. | \$200,000.00 |
| Dundas Cottage | 2137 | | Burroughs Street | Chesterfield Co. | \$85,000.00 |
| | 922 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 924 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 916 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 918 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 920 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 912 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 914 | | Cumberland Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |

| Name of Property | Number | | Street Address | Jurisdiction | Amount |
|---|---------|----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 200 | S. | Linden Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| | 202 | S. | Linden Street | Richmond | \$130,000.00 |
| Norfolk & Western Railway Co. General Office Building North | 108 | | Jefferson Street, N.W. | Roanoke | \$13,200,000.00 |
| R. R. Moton House (Holly Knoll) | 6498 | | Allmondsville Road | Gloucester Co. | \$439,769.00 |
| Moss Neck Manor | | | Route 766 | Caroline County | \$499,000.00 |
| | 1200 | | Park Avenue | Richmond | \$81,000.00 |
| | 419 | | Duke Street | Norfolk | \$70,000.00 |
| Sydnor & Hundley Furniture Store | 106-108 | E. | Grace Street | Richmond | \$6,200,000.00 |
| | 228 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$200,000.00 |
| A.J. Long Mill, Phase 1 | 4147 | | Simmons Gap Road | Greene County | \$27,500.00 |
| Taylor Hotel | 125 | N. | Loudoun Street | Winchester | \$1,800,000.00 |
| Ingleside Courts Apartments | 603-605 | N. | Davis Street | Richmond | \$1,000,000.00 |
| | 1-3 | | Walnut Street | | |
| | 9 | | E. Church Street | Martinsville | \$95,000.00 |
| | 652-654 | | Tazewell Avenue, Cape Charles | Northampton Co. | \$450,000.00 |
| Charles Leonard Hardware Co. Building | 20 | W. | Bank Street | Petersburg | \$3,500,000.00 |
| | 412 | S. | Pine Street (Phase 1) | Richmond | \$30,145.00 |
| Coleman House | 634 | S. | Sycamore Street | Petersburg | \$60,000.00 |
| Ryland Court | 1109 | W. | Grace Street | Richmond | \$325,000.00 |
| | 2615 | E. | Clay Street | Richmond | \$65,750.00 |
| | 211 | | Cameron Street | Alexandria | \$105,000.00 |
| | 224-226 | S. | Adams Street | Petersburg | \$40,000.00 |
| | 1650 | W. | Grace Street | Richmond | \$95,000.00 |
| Forbes Motor Car Company | 1301 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$3,000,000.00 |
| W. T. Chapin House | 5510 | | Huntington Avenue | Newport News | \$31,186.99 |
| | 307 | | Cedar Street | Richmond | \$50,000.00 |
| | 309 | | Cedar Street | Richmond | \$50,000.00 |
| | 311 | | Cedar Street | Richmond | \$50,000.00 |
| Watkins-Cottrell Building | 109-125 | S. | Fourteenth Street | Richmond | \$4,500,000.00 |
| The Coliseum/Duplex | 1339- | | | | |
| Envelope Co. Building | 1363 | W. | Broad Street | Richmond | \$7,500,000.00 |
| Shenandoah Building | 501 | N. | Allen Avenue | Richmond | \$3,750,000.00 |
| Bolling Junior High School | 35 | W. | Fillmore Street | Petersburg | \$2,207,821.00 |
| | 3011 | | Patterson Avenue | Richmond | \$88,000.00 |
| Thomas Nelson Hotel | 245 | | Granby Street | Norfolk | \$2,500,000.00 |
| | 117 | | Mason Avenue, Cape Charles | Northampton Co. | \$245,000.00 |
| Pine Alley Lofts | 12 | S. | Seventeenth Street | Richmond | \$1,400,000.00 |
| John B. Cary School | 2100 | | Idlewood Avenue | Richmond | \$4,200,000.00 |
| | 3601 | | Chamberlayne Avenue | Richmond | \$55,000.00 |

Proposed Rehabilitations continued

| Name of Property | Number | | Street Address | Jurisdiction | Amount |
|---|---------------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Dundas Cottage | 2137 | | Burroughs Street | Chesterfield Co. | \$85,000.00 |
| | 906 | | Green Street | Danville | \$30,000.00 |
| Brooke's Bank | | | Brooke's Bank Lane, Loretto | Essex County | \$3,000,000.00 |
| Fairfax Hall | 1101 | | Reservoir Street | Waynesboro | \$4,000,000.00 |
| Kensington Gardens | 2900 | | Kensington Avenue | Richmond | \$7,000,000.00 |
| Wachovia Western Region Headquarters. (National Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.) | 117-123 | E. | Main Street | Charlottesville | \$5,500,000.00 |
| Craddock-Terry Warehouse | 405 | N. | Main Street, Farmville | Prince Edward Co. | \$600,000.00 |
| | 24 | | Walnut Avenue, S.W. | Roanoke | \$40,000.00 |
| American Furniture and Fixture | 2821- 2823 | E. | Main Street | Richmond | \$3,500,000.00 |
| Petersburg High School | 1512 | W. | Washington Street | Petersburg | \$17,476,588.00 |

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Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

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