

Notes on Virginia

Number 44

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall 2000



RURAL POST OFFICE - MASON'S STORE, GLOUCESTER CO., VA.

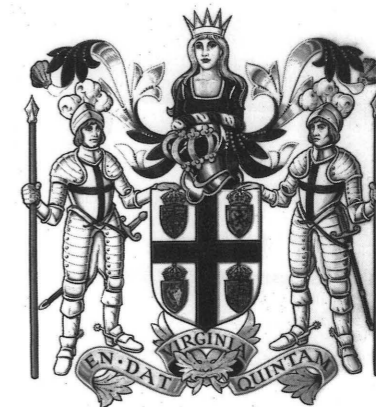
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Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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Richmond, Virginia 23221

H. ALEXANDER WISE, JR.
Director

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Mission

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



On the Cover
**Woods Cross Roads
Gas Station and Store**
(York River Trading Company)
9629 George Washington
Memorial Highway
(For details see page 25.)

Notes from the Director

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.

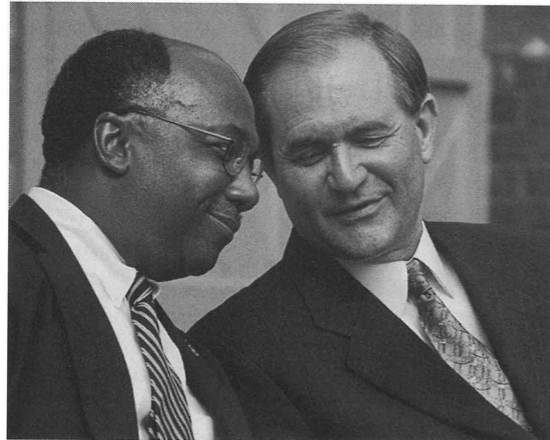
When I look back over the past year and see what has been accomplished, the credit really rests with the talented staff of the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). I am grateful to work with these dedicated professionals who help communities and private citizens realize the considerable benefits of historic preservation. In resolving issues that face localities and all three levels of government, our professionals look for win-win outcomes. In developing new or improving old products within the department's programs and services, they strive to maximize the benefit for our clients, as well they should. In the last six years, by setting ambitious work plans and by continually embracing new challenges, they have greatly redefined the way in which we as preservationists do business in Virginia.

Promote preservation as a tool that enhances Virginia's economic, educational, environmental, and civic health. To meet the first of the department's three major goals, in the past year we further developed the Community Awareness Campaign, headed by community leaders in 130 localities across the state. In their role as advisors to the department's regional office staff, the leaders have begun a dialogue that will enrich our presence in the field. We are also seeing at the heart of the campaign the emergence of local and regional consortia (p. 35). These consortia are uniting community leaders in efforts to realize the economic development, heritage tourism, and educational benefits of putting their historic resources to work. In seven years, the state will commemorate the 400th anniversary of the settling of Jamestown and the beginning of a new nation. As we approach 2007, when the entire world will be looking to Virginia, these local and regional consortia will play a vital role. They will enable communities to take advantage of a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to "get their houses in order" and reap the maximum results. The Virginia Cultural Network (VCN), a consortium of 19 statewide cultural and historical organizations convened by the department, is now playing a lead role in encouraging preparation for 2007 in ways that will most benefit participating communities.

Maximize and demonstrate the public benefit of good stewardship. Thanks to the generous support of our donors, staff is moving ahead with development of the "Solving History's Mysteries: the History Discovery Lab" exhibit that will be housed in the Virginia Historical Society (VHS). The exhibit represents an exciting educational outreach effort that will enable visitors to understand why history and historic resources are important to the communities in which they live and to our culture at large. In partnership with the VHS, our joint Teacher Institute, "History Underfoot," won rave reviews for the second year from teachers for its approaches to bringing archaeology into the classroom. And our collaboration in the upcoming VHS "Virginia's Lost Architecture" exhibition, opening January 27, 2001, will bring to visitors images of 300 architectural sites that once enriched our landscapes. This year saw international media coverage of the findings at Cactus Hill, a rare prehistoric site dating to 16,000 years ago. Now a National Geographic project, Cactus Hill's excavation began with DHR Threatened Sites Program funding several years ago. Department-led excavations now underway at Fort Christanna in Brunswick County, a frontier fort dating to the early 1700s, promise to yield

important findings of interactions between settlers and neighboring Indians. Governor Spotswood is known to have opened a school at the site to teach Indian children. The findings will provide a basis for interpreting and developing the site as a major component of the upcoming civil rights and education heritage trail.

In a separate effort to maximize and demonstrate the public benefit of good stewardship, this year, behind the leadership of the Governor, members of the General Assembly, and a diverse coalition of citizens, we have launched an effort to establish in Richmond the Tredegar



Governor Jim Gilmore thanking John Motley, who recently announced the donation of his collection of African American military objects to the Tredegar National Civil War Center project. Credit: Richmond Times Dispatch

National Civil War Center. As an interpretive educational and research center, the museum will tell the whole story of the conflict that redefined our nation—its causes, conduct, and consequences. It will teach today's citizens lessons about the courage and sacrifices of the men and women on each side of the conflict—soldiers and civilians, free and enslaved African Americans alike. Exhibits will be drawn from the nation's premier collections—the Smithsonian, the United States Army, Philadelphia's Civil War Library and Museum, the Museum of the Confederacy, and the John Motley private collection of African American military objects. The Tredegar National Civil

War Center will complement the existing Richmond Civil War Visitor Center at Tredegar, which opened in June 2000. Together, the two centers will constitute a critical mass of Civil War offerings in the Tredegar complex, creating a national tourism destination.

Make our programs and services more accessible and useful to the public. We continue to see increases in the number of highway markers being erected, in properties being nominated for listing on the register, in easements being donated to the Commonwealth, in applications for survey and planning cost share grants, in state grants to historic museums and sites, and in the number of applications being made for historic rehabilitation tax credits. We are advancing our technology initiative to provide easier access to the department's information on Virginia's cultural resources. And the department is developing its new Web site.

We are finishing the Comprehensive State Plan, which will be published in early January, and are excited about the opportunities it presents to more fully integrate preservation into community planning, based on the approach that preservation happens because communities want it to happen.

In this issue, you will find two articles about exemplary private stewardship of our history and our historic resources, through the sponsorship of highway markers (p. 29), and through historic property rehabilitations and easement donations (p. 39). We invite your participation in preservation efforts, too, by volunteering to assist in the department's programs and services, by participating in local planning, and by 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.

New Listings on the Virginia Landmarks Register

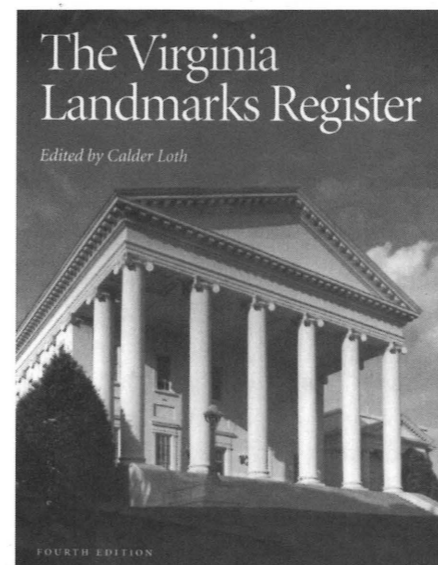
The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the additions in the following pages made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 1999. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the register embraces buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from prehistoric times to the present. All of the properties listed here have been nominated to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Since the General Assembly established the register in 1966, recognition of more than 1,962 places has directed public attention to Virginia's rich legacy of the past. This recognition has greatly encouraged the stewardship efforts and careful decision making of individuals, private organizations, and local governments (*see* p. 39). An increasing number of owners of registered properties are taking advantage of the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places Programs as tools that trigger eligibility for the state and federal tax credit programs. Many registered architectural and archaeological resources have become cultural and social anchors of their communities, and serve as key elements of the state's tourism industry.

Properties recently named to the register are listed under a regional heading that denotes the corresponding DHR field office. To find out more about the register program, please contact the regional office nearest you:

- Capital Region Office, Robert Carter, director, (804) 863-1626
- Portsmouth Regional Office, Randolph Turner, director, (757) 396-6709
- Roanoke Regional Office, John Kern, director, (540) 857-7585
- Winchester Regional Office, David Edwards, director, (540) 722-3428

For a complete listing of properties on the state register, please consult the recently released fourth edition of *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, a fully illustrated compilation of 1,800 buildings,

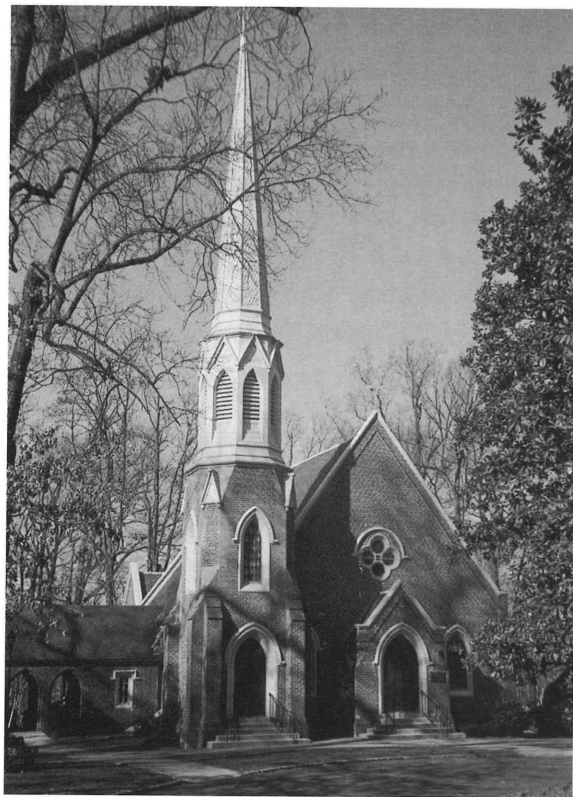


structures, sites, and historic districts that have received designation over the last 30 years. The volume represents the most comprehensive inventory of Virginia's rich and varied historic resources available. Every registered landmark and district is identified by a brief history documenting its significance and a photograph showing its current appearance. The book was edited by Calder Loth, senior architectural historian at the department and author and editor of numerous books, including *The Making of Virginia Architecture* and *Virginia Landmarks of Black History*.

To order *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, contact the University Press of Virginia, P.O. Box 400318, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4318; telephone 1-800-831-3406; fax 1-877-288-6400; Web site: www.upress.virginia.edu. Cost: \$59.95. 608 pages; 8 1/2 x 11 cloth; 1,780 illustrations; ISBN 0-8139-1862-6.

Capital Region

Advance Mills Historic District (Albemarle County), once an important milling village, is centered around a dam on the north fork of the Rivanna River. The Fray family, which moved to the area in 1833, built and shaped the community. The family was responsible for the construction of almost all the components of the district. Included in district are some 20 contributing features including four houses with numerous out-buildings, a general store, the mill site, the dam, and a metal truss bridge. Milling was carried out there from the 1830s until fire destroyed the mill in 1948. In addition to the usual grains, the mill also processed wool and sumac for dyeing cloth. The district is sited in bucolic rolling countryside around the intersection of two country roads and along the banks of the river.



Emmanuel Church, Henrico County

Beacon Theatre (City of Hopewell), originally known as the "Broadway Theatre," opened in 1928. The architects of this eclectic building were Osbert L. Edwards of Hopewell and Fred Bishop of Richmond. In their design they combined both Colonial Revival and art deco motifs. In addition to the theater and its related spaces, the building contained commercial and apartment spaces and a meeting hall for the Knights of Pythias. Both

live performances and motion pictures were presented. It was originally equipped with a \$10,000 organ, had seating for a six-piece orchestra, and could accommodate 981 people in its balcony and main floor. The theater closed in 1981 and is now under restoration by Beacon Theatre/Hopewell Preservation, Inc.

Cary Street Park and Shop Center (City of Richmond), designed by Richmond architect Carl Messerschmidt in 1938, and developed and built by forward-thinking Richmond coal merchant Julian H. Dillon, was the first shopping center in Richmond and one of the first in the South. It occupies a six-block area on the north side of West Cary Street in an area now known as Carytown. It combines architectural elements of both the art deco and International Style genres. The two-acre complex contains about 16 shops (the number varies) arranged behind a sheltering canopy to form a horizontally elongated "U" around the parking lot. The shopping center is a well-preserved example of the "Park and Shop" paradigm for suburban retail complexes that appeared in the 1930s and changed the face of urban America.

Church Hill North Historic District (City of Richmond, boundary increase) is an area north of Richmond's earliest designated historic district around St. John's Church. Its slow development began at the beginning of the 19th century as a neighborhood for middle-class merchants and tradesmen. The homes of these solid but modest citizens are often vernacular and transitional versions of various 19th-century styles. After the Civil War and the annexation of the area by the city of Richmond, open land around the early buildings was filled in with town houses. This evolution over a century explains the coexistence of so many architectural styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. The consistency of scale and materials and the similarity of setback and landscaping result in a subtle harmonious rhythm unlike any of Richmond's other historic neighborhoods.

Decatur O. Davis House (City of Richmond) is an exceptional Second Empire mansion designed by Richmond architect Albert L. West. The mansard-roofed house features one of the city's finest cast-iron porches and an exceptional iron fence in a foliated rinceau pattern. The original owner was Decatur O. Davis, whose wife, Sarah



Glen Burnie, Fluvanna County

Alice Tyree, was Albert West's niece. Davis was a partner in Brown, Davis & Atkins, a wholesale grocery and liquor firm that traded throughout the southeast. Following Davis's death, the house passed through a succession of owners and non-residential uses until 1988 when the city of Richmond, its owner for the previous 45 years, donated it to the Valentine Museum. It is now a part of the museum complex and a significant element of the only block of Court End that retains its 19th-century residential character.

Emmanuel Church (Henrico County) is a Gothic Revival-style church built between 1859 and 1860. It is attributed to architect Clifton A. Hall (1826-1913) of C. G. Hall & Son of Providence, Rhode Island. Hall was also the architect of the 1864-1865 Trinity Methodist Church in Providence, which bears an unmistakable resemblance to Emmanuel Church. Both churches, which feature broad facades under high steep roofs and corner towers with spires, reflect the influence of Richard Upjohn, A.W.N. Pugin, and other Gothicists. The Stewarts, generous philanthropists, fostered the building and outfitting of the church located on land they donated across the road from their Italianate mansion, Brook Hill. On the interior, Emmanuel is finished with a scissors-truss roof, handsome wood and metal work, and an interesting collection of both stained- and painted-glass windows. The church is surrounded by a picturesque

cemetery containing a broad range of monuments and noble trees.

Glen Burnie (Fluvanna County), built in 1829 for Elizabeth Cary, is one of a small group of buildings found in Fluvanna County that were built in the idiosyncratic romantic medieval-inspired style popularized there by General John Hartwell Cocke and constructed by builders he had trained. At Glen Burnie, some of these stylistic features include the cruciform plan, brick parapets, mousetooth cornice, pivoting windows, and decorative vent holes. Though it is known that Cocke was a friend of the first owner, no drawings or written evidence of his involvement have survived. In plan the house is similar to that of Carysbrook, another Cary family house known to have been designed by Cocke. Glen Burnie's park-like setting complements the picturesque qualities of the structure.

Home Tract (Albemarle County), also known as Woodville, has stood at the center of the community of Ivy since the early 19th century. The two-story, brick-and-frame house with late Georgian and vernacular Greek Revival detail was apparently built by Benjamin Wood in several phases during the antebellum period. Next to the house stands a stuccoed frame building known as the Cottage, the earliest part of which appears to have functioned as a store that served travelers on the



Inverness, Nottoway County

adjacent Three Notched Road. The village of Ivy grew up around the property during the latter part of the 19th century, and additional commercial buildings and a post office once stood in Home Tract's front yard. In the 1920s, Dr. H. L. Baptist acquired the property and served the county citizenry from his office in the Cottage.

Inverness (Nottoway County) exemplifies the evolution of architecture and building practices in central Virginia, just as its history mirrors the broad patterns of agricultural practices over the

past two centuries. The main house grew in four stages beginning about 1800 and culminated in the porticoed "Old South" icon achieved about 1907. Until the end of the Civil War, Inverness was owned by the Dickenson family and grew from a modest farm to one worked by more than 25 slaves. Following the war, Samuel S. McLean, a colorful figure from the emerging western states, acquired and named the property. He took part in the Gold Rush, served in the provisional government of Colorado, and was in Montana's first delegation to the U.S. Congress. McLean is said to have named Montana's capital Helena for his daughter Helen. That same Helen and her husband, James P. Agnew, a Nottoway County druggist and banker, eventually lived at Inverness and operated a dairy farm there. The dairy operation continued in the family until the 1970s. In 1993, Mrs. Lillian Agnew Leath gave the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Gifts of Heritage Program. The trust sold the property with open-space and preservation easements.

Lawrenceville Historic District (Brunswick County) includes most of the town that has developed around the county seat established in 1814.



Manchester Industrial Historic District, City of Richmond

Much of that growth was directly related to the coming of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad in 1891, which tied the broad local agricultural base to national markets. At the same time, James Solomon, an Episcopal priest and former slave, founded St. Paul's College, a private black college. The district includes the courthouse square, the college, blocks of commercial buildings built between 1870 and 1940, and residential areas with domestic structures primarily from the 1890s to 1920. In addition, it includes a variety of public buildings, railroad-related resources and well-preserved recreational facilities built by the CWA and WPA in the 1930s. Few large towns have such a cohesive and complete fabric.

Lee Memorial Park (City of Petersburg), a 300-acre park on the southern edge of the city, was established in 1921. The park is composed of a variety of features both recreational and horticultural. It exemplifies national trends in landscape design and is a relatively rare manifestation of an important but little-known women's relief program of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression. Under the WPA and the Petersburg Garden Club, unemployed African American women cleared land, built trails, and planted and labeled flowers and shrubbery to create the Lee Park Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary. The legacy of the project has been preserved in the Lee Park Herbarium, a collection of pressed specimens of numerous species of plants in the sanctuary. These are complemented by 238 watercolors of the specimens by Petersburg artist Bessie Niemeyer Marshall.

Lynchburg Hospital (City of Lynchburg) was built in 1911 as the first publicly funded and operated hospital in the city. It was established primarily to meet the health care needs of citizens who could not afford to enter one of the private hospitals in the city or were not allowed access to those facilities because of racial discrimination prevalent during the period. Included in the nomination are the main hospital building and the nurse's home. Three noted Lynchburg architects were involved in designing the original buildings and their subsequent remodelings. They were John M. B. Lewis, Stanhope Johnson, and S. Preston Craighill. The evolution from Georgian Revival to restrained neoclassical represents the changes in popular style and tastes in Lynchburg as well as the proclivities of the architects.



Monroe Ward Historic District, City of Richmond

Manchester Industrial Historic District (City of Richmond) illustrates the pattern of uninterrupted commercial and industrial enterprise historically associated with the falls of the James River and the early settlement of its south bank as the independent city of Manchester. It was characterized by tobacco warehouses, textile and flourmills, and warehouses. The Manchester Commons, mill ruins, segments of a canal, and millraces survive from the antebellum era. The buildings that stand today exemplify Richmond's emergence as an industrial city of the New South. Most of them are commercial structures dating from 1880 to 1950. Visually cohesive in scale and materials, the buildings are constructed of high-quality masonry in a variety of architectural styles including art deco, Beaux Arts classicism, commercial, Italianate, modern, and Queen Anne. The district covers 35 blocks and contains 40 contributing buildings.

Melrose (Fluvanna County) was built by Charles Alexander Scott in 1813 near his mill on the James River. Scott was a member of the locally prominent family that operated Scott's Landing and founded Scottsville. The Federal-style, two-story, center-hall brick house has Flemish bond above and American bond below its water table. It is sited very dramatically at the top of a series of earthen terraces rising above the Seven Islands section of the river, which can be heard but not seen from the house. A fire in 1836 destroyed much of the interior, but the house was quickly restored within the original walls and most of the interior trim from this period survives. The slate roof probably was installed at the same time.

Monroe Ward Historic District (City of Richmond) is a historic, mixed-use neighborhood. Its architectural fabric presents a variety of periods, styles, building types, and uses that illustrate



Reynolds Metals Company International Headquarters, Henrico County

the evolution of the city from 1814, when the Federal-style Curtis Carter House was built, to the late 1940s when commercial and business uses began to dominate the historic district. The area is a sector that has long played a role in the life of the city. In the first half of the 19th century, it was a neighborhood of varied scattered dwellings. From the 1870s through the turn of the 20th century, an elegant residential quarter developed. Finally, beginning in the second quarter of the 20th century, commercial establishments became common. The neighborhood began to regain popularity for office and residential use as the century drew to a close. It contains several buildings already listed individually on the national and state registers and abuts another registered district. As such, its designation fills a significant void in Richmond's historic core.

Peabody Building of the Peabody-Williams School (City of Petersburg), designed by Charles M. Robinson, a prolific architect of educational facilities across the state, opened in 1920 as the public high school for African American students in Petersburg. It was built during the period of segregated school systems. The Peabody Building housed the high school, while its twin, the Williams Building (destroyed by fire in 1967),

housed the junior high school. This was the third building in Petersburg to serve as a high school for African American students, and the first built exclusively as a high school. In 1950, a new facility was constructed and an elementary school occupied the building until the 1960s. Today, the Peabody Building is the oldest extant school in Petersburg built for the education of African American children.

Provost (Powhatan County), an early-19th-century frame house, was first known as Oakville. The house sits at the intersection of two roads: one was an early stagecoach route from Richmond and the other was a road to Cartersville. Provost's varied massing, shed dormers, and two front porches combine with its picket fence and venerable trees to create the quintessential country crossroads residence. The earliest portion of the house, consisting of a center hall with a room on either side, was probably built about 1800. Additions were made in the mid-19th century and in the 1920s. Throughout much of that time, Provost served a variety of public needs including general store, ordinary, post office, and telephone exchange. From 1933 until 1945, it was a branch office of the state's Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Reynolds Metals Company International Headquarters (Henrico County) is a symbol of the Reynolds family, of the New South, and of the expanding role of aluminum in American life. Richard S. Reynolds and the staff of the company he founded discovered and marketed new uses for aluminum that have transformed modern life. The headquarters (built 1955–1958) was the joint vision of Reynolds and the world's premier corporate architect, Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. It is a testament to architectural excellence as well as archetypical suburban corporate headquarters. The exterior employed aluminum in what were then new and innovative ways. The building is set in a landscape of carefully controlled vistas and formal gardens in both large and intimate scales designed by noted Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette.

Rivermont (City of Lynchburg), completed in 1852, was the home of Judge William Daniel, Jr., a leading citizen of 19th-century Lynchburg. The Greek Revival villa was oriented to afford views of the James River and the city. In building the house, contractors Bailey and Lanahan adapted details from William Ranlett's *The American Architect*, including the front porch with its Tower of the Winds capitals. After the Civil War, businessman and civil engineer Major Edward S. Hutter acquired Rivermont. Hutter followed Judge Daniel's lead by developing the Daniel's Hill neighborhood around the house (NRHP), and his later Rivermont company ranked as the city's foremost land development company at the end of the century. Though neglected in recent years, Rivermont has been purchased by The Rivermont House, Inc., a group planning a careful restoration of the dwelling.

Judge William J. Robertson House (City of Charlottesville) is a picturesque Italianate-Gothic



Judge William J. Robertson House, City of Charlottesville

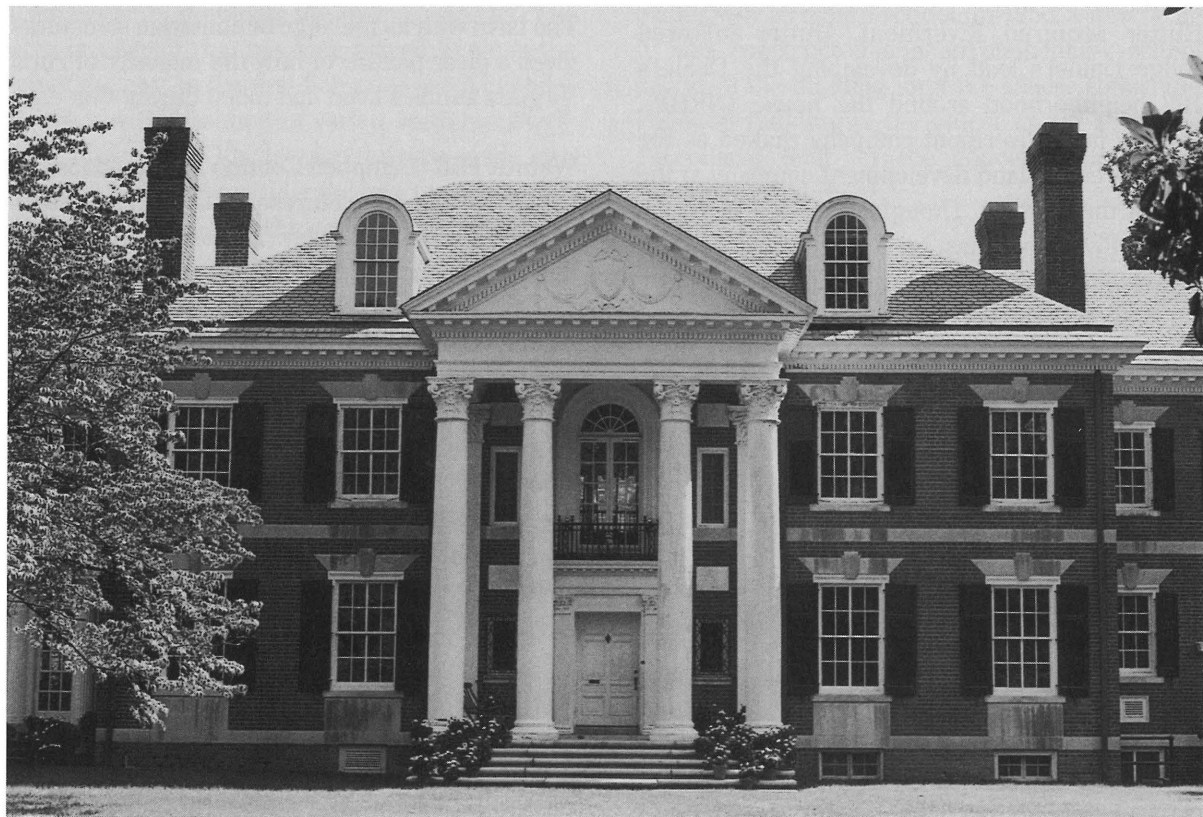
Revival dwelling built about 1859 for the noted Virginia jurist. The two-story brick dwelling has rendered walls scored to simulate ashlar masonry. The front has two gables separated by a narrow space containing the entrance. The interior features simple Greek Revival detailing. Though no specific source can be cited, it seems certain that the builder was familiar with the popular architectural guides of the day. Judge Robertson was the first president of the Virginia Bar Association and served on the Virginia Court of Appeals. After the Civil War, he represented several railroads. Perhaps his most celebrated case was his representation of the Lee family in its efforts to recover its Arlington estate confiscated by the federal government during the Civil War.

Toombs Tobacco Farm (Charlotte County) is an exceptionally complete example of a typical 19th- and 20th-century tobacco farm in a region where economic prosperity revolved around the production and sale of this crop. In addition to its mid-19th-century dwelling, the complex includes tobacco barns, packing shed, smokehouse, servants' quarters, barn, corncrib, chicken coop, family cemetery, and other tobacco and agricultural-related structures. Prior to its sale in 1981, the Toombs family had owned it for a century, and many Toombs descendants still live in the area. The farm with its melange of utilitarian structures gives a clear picture of how the majority of rural Virginia families lived and toiled during that era.

Walnut Hill (Campbell County) has stood for two centuries among picturesque fields and woodlands in Flat Creek Valley. The original one-room log section was built for Samuel and Judith Clark Moorman in 1802. Shortly afterwards a new front of frame construction was added. Both sections are detailed in the Georgian style with notable architectural features such as false-panel batten doors. The property was later owned by Samuel and Judith's son Samuel Tucker Moorman, a Methodist minister who spent most of his later life in Richmond, but who retired to Walnut Hill. In 1883 Moorman sold the house to Colonel Joel Breckenridge Leftwich, a Civil War veteran and two-term delegate in the Virginia General Assembly. Leftwich's wife was Moorman's sister Lucy Frances. Joel Leftwich and other members of the Leftwich and Moorman families lie buried on a ridge top in a stone walled cemetery with a notable cantilevered stile.

Westbourne (City of Richmond), originally called Pinehurst, was built in 1919 for Abram L. McClellan, a wealthy businessman and real estate developer, as the focal point of his Hampton Gardens subdivision. W. Duncan Lee, one of Virginia's premier Colonial Revival architects, designed McClellan's house in a robust version of Tidewater Georgian. In 1938, the property received its present name when purchased by Douglas Southall Freeman, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and editor of the *Richmond News Leader*. Freeman lived there until his death in 1953. During his occupancy, the noted Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette created elegant grounds. Most of the original six acres have been incorporated into the surrounding Hampton Gardens subdivision, but the house and some of its immediate grounds have been recently restored.

Westview (Charlotte County), one of the few surviving brick dwellings in Charlotte County combining both late Federal and Greek Revival features was built between 1831 and 1833 by John Elam. The two-story brick main block is a center-hall, two-story, single-pile dwelling with well-executed mantels, two fine stairs, and paneled doors with most of their original hardware. Its later frame rear additions are also interesting. The



Westbourne, City of Richmond

estate's associated buildings and sites (slave houses, tobacco barns, log schoolhouse, smokehouse, milk house, other dependencies, and cemeteries) provide a rare glimpse of life on a plantation during the 19th century. After Elam died in 1847, his widow, Martha, ran the plantation for the next quarter of a century. Their son John W. Elam farmed until his death in 1916. The dwelling was recently restored and the outbuildings are being stabilized.

Woodburn (Albemarle County) is a well-preserved representative of a group of properties built by middle-class farmers there that exhibits fine brickwork and idiosyncratic interior features. Such farms were the basis for much of the settlement and development of the area. The built-in cupboards in the present living room and in the basement are unique survivals. Handsome federal mantels, wainscot, and doors with original hardware are found throughout the house. Much of the woodwork has never been painted. The land was a part of the holdings of the Carr family and the house was built sometime after 1821, when Achilles Broadhead and his wife, Mary Carr, bought the land. It is the name of the next owners, the Mundys, that has long been associated with the house.

Portsmouth Region

Aspen Lawn (Southampton County) occupies a large portion of its original tract in rural western Southampton County. The frame house was begun around 1798 and the first-floor interiors feature Federal detailing. Tax records, structural evidence, and Greek Revival trim in the second story indicate that it was expanded to its full two stories about 1820. The two-story, double-pile, five-bay house has a central-hall plan. The first-floor hall is subdivided by a louvered partition dating to about 1870. Beyond the partition a closed winder stair leads to the second floor. The house has a retained remarkable level of integrity in its interior. Kitchens, bathrooms, and electricity have never been introduced. Most striking, however, is the interior painting, including grained doors, chair rails, and moldings (some with an egg and dart motif), and marbled mantels and baseboards.

Berkley North Historic District (City of Norfolk) was an independent settlement at the fork of the eastern and southern branches of the Elizabeth River prior to its annexation by the city of Norfolk in 1906. Known variously as Powder Point, Ferry Point, Herbertsville, Washington Point, Washington Town, and Washington, the village grew with the shipping and shipbuilding industries. After the Civil War, the village became a town and was named after local landowner and entrepreneur Lycurgus Berkley. Industrial enterprises fueled the community's growth and supported the development of handsome residential areas. The Berkley North district represents the most intact section of late-19th- and early-20th-century residential development with architectural styles ranging from Italianate and Queen Anne to Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The district also contains a few notable commercial structures and several architecturally prominent churches.



Berkley North Historic District, City of Norfolk



James Blair Junior High School, City of Norfolk

James Blair Junior High School (City of Norfolk) was built in 1922 at the intersection of Colley and Spotswood in the heart of the Ghent neighborhood. It was one of the first two junior high schools built in the city of Norfolk. The junior high school concept had only been adopted by the State Board of Education beginning in the 1917-1918 school year. It was thought that median-aged children would perform better academically when separated from both younger and older students. The firm of Calrow Wrenn and Tazwell designed the building in the Beaux Arts style. The brick structure boasts handsome limestone detailing. The façade features a monumental entrance above a raised basement flanked by end pavilions. The interior is oriented along an east/west axis with an impressive auditorium opposite the main entrance.

Cedar Ridge (Surry County) is situated on approximately three acres in the southwestern portion of Surry County. The building is an excellent example of mid-18th-century Virginia vernacular domestic architecture. The home, probably built by Surry resident Colonel Richard Avery sometime around 1750, began as a simple one-room-down/one-room-up building. It eventually evolved into a two-room, hall-and-parlor-plan dwelling, its upstairs linked by a central rear staircase with later additions of an enclosed breezeway connecting a two-story rear kitchen and bedroom addition. While the interior trim shows evidence of both Georgian and Federal influences, the house as a whole remains a variation on the most common vernacular colonial dwelling type—the hall-and-parlor design.

Irvington Historic District (Lancaster County) is significant as an early-19th- to mid-20th-century residential and commercial community that flourished because of its location along major trans-



Irvington Historic District, Lancaster County

portation tributaries of the Rappahannock River. The town emerged as a successful steamboat wharf in the antebellum period. The growth of the steamboat industry allowed transportation and commerce to grow, resulting in a small but sophisticated wharf town with a commercial core and attractive residences, many of which were shipped from Baltimore and assembled on site. Tourism and fishing were (and are) also large factors in the economy and life of the town. Irvington remains historically and architecturally significant as one of the only extant Lancaster villages that flourished as a steamboat wharf and major seafood production center.

Old Portlock School (City of Chesapeake) was built in the former Norfolk County in 1908 in response to the rapid growth in the Portlock area that began in the late 1890s. The firm of Ferguson and Calrow designed the school in the Colonial Revival style popular in the Hampton Roads region in the wake of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. An infrastructure improvement plan called for a modern free school for whites who, until then, were taught in modest schools or in private homes. The Portlock School was a vast improvement on earlier schools. Its brick masonry construction, four classrooms, and architectural sophistication were a marked contrast to earlier educational institutions in the area. The building was used for educational purposes until the 1960s, after which time it fell into disuse. In 1997, it was rehabilitated and dedicated as the Chesapeake Museum and Information Center.

John T. West School (City of Norfolk) was built 1906 in the Huntersville section of Norfolk County. After the annexation of Huntersville into the city of Norfolk in 1911, the school became a combined elementary and high school. As such it housed the first public high school classes for African Americans in the city of Norfolk. William T. Zepp, who designed five other schools in the Hampton

Roads area, designed the original portion. A 1913 addition by the firm of Browne and Lehman doubled the size of the building. High school classes were moved from the building in 1916 and it served as an elementary school from that point until 1980 when the school was closed. The school was named for John T. West, the first superintendent of schools in Norfolk after the Civil War, who was instrumental in having schools built for children of all races. John T. West School was a vast improvement over most schools constructed for African American children in both size and material, and it served as a bellwether for African American educational institutions in the area.

Windsor Castle Farm (Isle of Wight County) is a fine example of a rural colonial dwelling remodeled in the mid-19th century with Greek Revival details to suit changing architectural tastes. The dwelling is thought to have been built about 1750 by Arthur Smith IV, founder of the neighboring town of Smithfield. It was remodeled about 1840 when the handsome Greek Revival trim was installed. Though reminiscent of details from pattern books by Asher Benjamin, no prototype has yet been found for the striking fretwork in the stair brackets. The house is part of a larger agricultural complex of 16 contributing resources including several 18th- and 19th-century outbuildings. The farm continues to have many acres under active cultivation. Its prominent setting on a knoll overlooking the Pagan River and tidal marshes make it an eminent Isle of Wight landmark.



Windsor Castle Farm, Isle of Wight County

Roanoke Region

H.L. Bonham House (Smyth County) was completed in 1911 as the home of Hezekiah Love Bonham, a regionally prominent farmer and businessman who pioneered innovations in the cultivation, processing, and sale of apples in southwest Virginia. Designed in the Colonial Revival style by C. B. Kearfoot, Jr., the Bonham House features classical detailing and retains all interior wood finishes and decorative mantels. Bonham worked closely with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute agricultural extension service to practice and publicize the effective application of scientific principles for fertilization and orchard management. In the adjacent town of Chilhowie, Bonham built the only cold storage facility for apple grading and packaging between Roanoke and Bristol.

The Bowman Farm (Franklin County) occupies 700 acres of cleared and forested slopes on the southern flank of Cahas Mountain, an outlying peak of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The property is associated with the lifeways of a religious denomination known as the Brethren or German Baptists; according to tradition, local Brethren used the 1830s Bowman farmhouse for worship. Architectural evidence of this fact survives in the form of hinged partitions that were raised to open up the interior for services. The brick house, with

late Georgian-style interiors, was built for Daniel Bowman, Sr., who was influential in the Brethren community. The 1830s house and rear circa 1900 addition were sensitively rehabilitated in 1999. Early outbuildings and the family cemetery constitute a Blue Ridge farmstead of historic interest and scenic beauty.

Carter Hill (Russell County), located about four miles west of the town of Lebanon, is an imposing private residence, the seat of a 1,000-acre estate of rolling farm- and timberlands along Sinking Creek; it now retains nearly 250 acres. The house is prominently situated on a hilltop overlooking the creek valley and most of the remaining property is in farm use. Carter Hill is a tall two-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with Flemish-bond brick veneer. The house was designed and built in 1921-1922 by the architectural and contracting firm W. H. Musser & Son of Abingdon for bachelor Dale Carter Lampkin and his widowed brother-in-law William Wallace Bird.

The Castlerun Historic District (Russell County) is a collection of early-20th-century public buildings that represent a way of life that is vanishing in our ever-changing rural landscapes. The two primary buildings of the district, the circa 1895 Castlerun School and the 1924 Castle Run Missionary Baptist Church, capture the essence of the rugged mountainous community



Dan River Inc. Riverside Division Historic District, City of Danville, (p. 16)

of Castlerun in far southwest Virginia. The two gable-fronted frame buildings served the spiritual, educational, and social needs of this isolated community located among the small farms and forested hillsides of Castle Run Creek. The one-room weatherboarded schoolhouse closed in 1951 when a new bus route took the children to a 12-room elementary school in nearby Castlewood. The church was updated in the 1950s and still serves this small mountainous community along the hollows of Castle Run Creek.

Dan River Inc. Riverside Division Historic District (City of Danville), Virginia Landmarks Register listing 1982, National Register of Historic Places 1999, comprises a complex of textile mills that has dominated Danville's riverfront since the late 19th century. Chartered as Riverside Cotton Mills in 1882, the company quickly grew to become its host city's principal industry and, by the mid-20th century, the leading textile manufacturer in the state. The complex is dominated by multistory brick mill buildings erected during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many designed and built by the company's first president and supervising architect, Thomas B. Fitzgerald. By 1920, large-scale construction had shifted to the use of reinforced concrete, as represented by a mill and dye house designed by the Boston engineering firm Lockwood, Greene & Company.

The Downtown Chilhowie Historic District (Smyth County) is a small commercial center along the Interstate 81 corridor in southwest Virginia. The advent of the railroad in the mid-19th century stimulated the construction of the first industries and stores in the area, and a number of substantial brick and weatherboarded houses were built by nearby farming families. The exclusively commercial buildings primarily date from 1900 to 1930, reflecting the era of Chilhowie's founding in the late 19th century, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed the community from a depot village to a small regional center.

East Radford Historic District (City of Radford) is a historic residential and commercial area exhibiting the 19th- and early-20th-century development of a regional transportation hub and industrial center. Residential, commercial, transportation-related, and institutional buildings primarily date from 1880 to 1930, during which time new, popular building designs gradually replaced

traditional forms. This period also reflects the era of Radford's expansion in the late 19th century when it was transformed from a depot village to an important regional center along the New River.

Evergreen or Callaway-Deyerle House (Franklin County) is located along the rich bottomlands of the Blackwater River five miles west of the county seat of Rocky Mount. It serves as a good example of a vernacular Greek Revival-style brick farmhouse (circa 1840) with an Italianate addition (circa 1861) representing the wealth and agricultural influence of Franklin County. In 1809, Colonel James Callaway willed 4,500 acres along both sides of the Blackwater River to his son William, who was a five-term representative to the House of Delegates. William built the farmhouse at the base of Coles Knob and named his "mansion" Evergreen, where he raised livestock, grains, and tobacco. In 1958, the well-known Roanoke builder Benjamin Deyerle bought the property and is reported to have added on the Italianate front section. The current owners have restored the house and outbuildings.

The Gordon C. Felts House (City of Galax) was built and designed in 1930 by the noted architectural firm Garry and Sheffey of Bluefield, West Virginia. Thomas L. Felts built the house for his son Gordon C. Felts and daughter-in-law Alice L. Felts. Thomas Felts is noted as a founder of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency and the city of Galax. The house exemplifies the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which was popular throughout the United States during the first half of the 20th century but rare in southwest Virginia.



Gordon C. Felts House, City of Galax

Glencoe (City of Radford) is one of the earliest and best preserved of the several large dwellings built in the late 19th century in the booming industrial city of Radford. The house was one of the first of a series of substantial dwellings built



Hawthorne Hall, Botetourt County

by the community's principal landholders as expressions of their status. It is an outstanding example of regionally important architectural traditions, not only in the Italianate stylistic adaptation of the vernacular center-passage form, but also in the division of the basement story into servant and family sections. This large, brick, two-story dwelling is located on a tract of land overlooking the New River in West Radford.

Greater Newport Rural Historic District (Giles County) includes 21,000 acres of land defined by mountain ridges and beautiful valley tributaries of the New River. First settled in the late 1700s, in the 19th century the district produced agricultural goods supplemented by mid-century artisan manufacturing in the village of Newport and the establishment of a resort at Mountain Lake. After Union General George Crook's march through the district following the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain in May 1864, the district recovered to sustain commercial centers at Goodwins Ferry on the New River and in Newport. The Dowdy Iron Furnace operated in Sinking Creek east of Newport in the 1870s. Twentieth-century developments featured Depression era improvements at Mountain Lake Resort, construction of the University of Virginia Mountain Lake Biological Station, and establishment of the Newport Agricultural Fair. Though subject to recent residential construction for commuters to

Virginia Tech and other places of employment along the New River, the district largely retains its rural character and integrity of setting.

Hawthorne Hall (Botetourt County) was built in 1824 as the residence of Robert Harvey and his widowed daughter Mary Harvey Trigg. A deceptively small-scale brick farmhouse with an unusual plan and refined woodwork, Hawthorne Hall is one of Botetourt County's most interesting Federal-style houses, and retains excellent architectural integrity. The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick house features a central entry with a segmentally arched surround that is repeated by an interior center-passage arch with embellished detailing.

Holland-Duncan House (Franklin County) has served as a focal point for the Hales Ford community since its construction in the 1830s by plantation owner Asa Holland, who also served as a federal postmaster before the Civil War. The two-story, Flemish-bond brick house features molded brick cornices, gauged jack arches over the window, and Federal-style interior detailing. After the Civil War, William Duncan married Holland's daughter Sallie, and the couple lived in the house. The Duncans operated private academies at Hales Ford, and William Duncan became a prominent two-term superintendent of Franklin County schools in the late 1800s.



Marion Historic District, Smyth County

The Marion Historic District (Smyth County) incorporates the town of Marion, which was established in 1832 as the county seat of Smyth County. The large district includes the full range of late-19th- and early-20th-century residential, commercial, and institutional structures that reflect its development as the political, industrial, and commercial center of Smyth County. With the Middle Fork Holston River (paralleled by the railroad) serving as a northern and western boundary, the town is laid out in a grid pattern along West and North Main Streets (Route 11), which curve to follow the river. The principal commercial buildings line Main Street, and the earliest residential areas were along Main Street as well. Later residential areas expanded to the north and south.

Mountain View Farm (Rockbridge County) features a Greek Revival-style brick farmhouse built by Charles Davidson about 1854 and a collection of farm buildings dating from the 19th to the early 20th century. Davidson and subsequent owner, progressive farmer, and local leader Rice Hotinger constructed the farm buildings, including a barn with an unusual interior silo and a blacksmith shop that is still fully outfitted. Hotinger's daughter-in-law Sara Lantz Hotinger, a social activist and the country's first superintendent of public welfare, resided at the farm from the 1930s until her death in 1974.

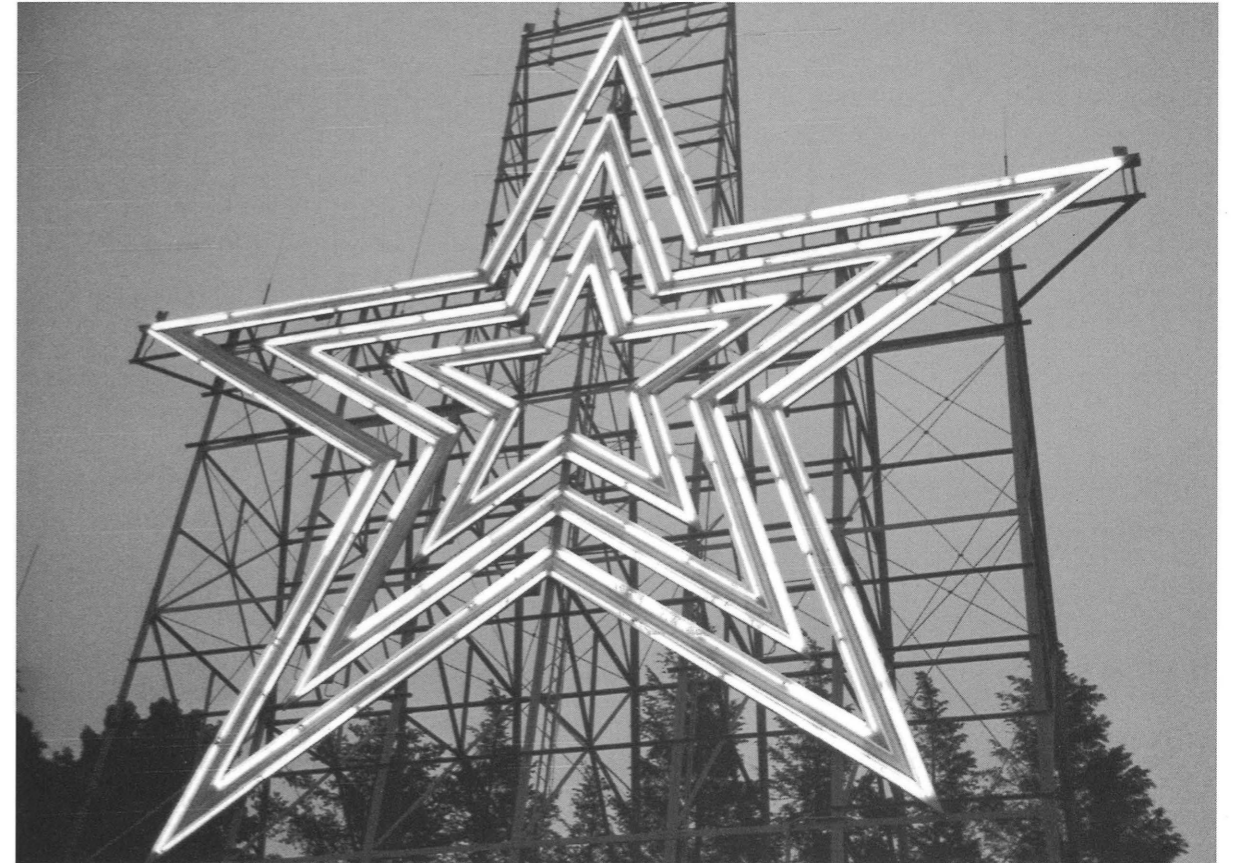
Reid-White-Philbin House (City of Lexington) was constructed in 1821 for Samuel McDowell Reid, clerk of the Rockbridge County Court and the trustee of Washington College responsible for transformation of the central campus into a harmonious Greek Revival ensemble. Reid designed the substantial brick Federal-style house with an Ionic entry porch and Federal- and Georgian-inspired mantels. His surviving watercolor elevation and section drawings for the house provide a

rare testament to the accomplishments of an antebellum Virginia "gentleman architect." After Reid's death, the property passed to his daughter Mary Louise White, wife of Washington and Lee classics professor James Jones White.

The Roanoke Star (City of Roanoke) is the largest man-made illuminated star in the world. The star stands on top of the 1,746-foot-high Mill Mountain overlooking the city of Roanoke and the south bank of the Roanoke River 846 feet below. Previously known as the "Magic City" at the turn of the 20th century because of the building boom related to the arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1882, Roanoke became known as the "Star City of the South" after the star was first lit on November 23, 1949. The Roanoke Merchants Association erected the star as a permanent Christmas decoration and marketing ploy to celebrate the season and the postwar prosperity era. The citizens of Roanoke quickly fell in love with the giant neon star and demanded that it remain illuminated every night of the year. Since 1949, the star has been painted, turned off, turned red, studied, argued over, suggested for removal, criticized, voted the number one "visitor attraction" and "the place to take your mom," loved, worshipped, and adored. It is turned on every night until midnight. For many Roanoke Valley residents, it is the symbol of being home, and for all, it is the symbol of Roanoke.



Reid-White-Philbin House, City of Lexington



Roanoke Star, City of Roanoke

Virginia Home (Henry County), constructed in 1920, was directly associated with the labor history of Fieldale, a mill and company town built at the close of World War I by the Marshall Field Company for the manufacture and worldwide distribution of textiles. Located adjacent to the Fieldcrest Towel Mill, the two-story frame Virginia Home with a full two-story porch first served as a women's dormitory for female employees of the mill. Fieldcrest Mills sold the property to its boarding house operator in the 1940s; thereafter the large dining room was open for public functions and use by civic organizations. The boarding house is sited on a large lot with self-sufficient orchards and gardens, surviving frame dependencies, a cook's house, wash-house, and workers' cottage.

The Wythe County Poor House Farm (Wythe County) is the only surviving facility of its type in Wythe County. The nine-acre parcel contains the heart of Wythe County's second poor farm, which operated from 1858 to 1957. Included in this complex are the overseer's house, eight pauper dwellings, and five contributing outbuildings. In accordance with Virginia law, Wythe County in 1825 established its first poorhouse farm "and

work house for receipt of poor of the county and for reforming vagrants." After abandoning its first poorhouse farm, the county established the second poorhouse farm on 340 acres just east of Wytheville. The officials provided food, shelter, and medical care for the poor, infirm, and homeless. In an undisturbed setting with its core buildings intact, the farm continues to tell the important story of a century of Wythe County's care for its most unfortunate citizens.



Wythe County Poor House Farm, Wythe County

Winchester Region

Bloomsbury Farm (Spotsylvania County), built by Benjamin Robinson between 1785 and 1790, is one of the oldest surviving privately owned residences and one of a few surviving examples of 18th-century architecture in Spotsylvania County. The two-story frame house has especially well-preserved interior woodwork typical of the period. Purchased by the Harris family in 1854, the farm was the site of a brief but bloody clash between Union and Confederate troops on the evening of May 19, 1864. The Battle of Harris Farm was the last in a series of battles fought near Spotsylvania Courthouse beginning in early May 1864. Before and after the battle, the house was used as a field hospital. Producing mixed grains throughout the 19th century, Bloomsbury Farm evolved into a successful dairy farm during the early 20th century.

A. Smith Bowman Distillery (Fairfax County) was originally built as the Wiehle Town Hall in western Fairfax County in 1892 and has since served as the focal point for the surrounding community. The two-story, Classical Revival brick building was designed and constructed under the direction of C. A. Max Wiehle, who in 1886 purchased 3,228 acres of farmland in western Fairfax County on which he planned to create a self-sufficient community named in his honor. Although a well-planned community, the town began to flounder after Wiehle's death in 1901. By 1909, the former brick town hall had become a single-family residence. In 1934, A. Smith Bowman purchased the town and renovated the building, which served as part of the famous distillery until the 1950s.

Braehead (City of Fredericksburg), situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the Rappahannock River, was built in 1858 for John Howison. Architecturally significant for its side-passage plan, which is more commonly associated with urban dwellings of the period, and its Greek Revival interior woodwork and faux-painted finishes, the house is a well-preserved example of mid-19th-century rural domestic architecture. A prominent landmark in the southern section of the city of Fredericksburg, Braehead was a reference point for both Union and Confederate troops and was frequently mentioned in battle orders and military reports during the battles around Fredericksburg in 1862, 1863, and 1864.



Bruin Slave Jail, City of Alexandria

Bruin Slave Jail (City of Alexandria), located at 1707 Duke Street is a Federal-style brick dwelling constructed about 1819 for John Longden who sold the property in 1844 to Joseph Bruin, a slave dealer. Bruin used the house as a holding facility or "slave jail" for slaves awaiting sale to individuals and other dealers. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in her book *The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1854), described how she used her knowledge of Bruin's slave jail as background for part of her explosive 1852 novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The building also served as the Fairfax County courthouse from 1862 to 1865 under the Restored Government of Virginia. It is a fine example of a locally uncommon five-bay dwelling that retains historical fabric reflecting its use as a slave jail.

Clarendon School (Arlington County), constructed in 1910 and renamed Matthew Maury School in 1944, represents the evolution of public education in Arlington County. The three-and-a-half-story, Classical Revival-style brick building was designed by noted Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson. Reflecting the architectural fashion of the day, the design called for the use of projecting front bays, pediments, Palladian windows, keystones, and a wooden portico with Tuscan columns to create a handsome example of a school building of the period. Built at a time when Arlington County's increasing population made it the primary suburb of the nation's capital, the school served as the Clarendon community's sole elementary school until 1973. Since 1977, it has functioned primarily as a local arts center.

Douglas School (City of Winchester), often referred to as Douglas High School and now known as the Douglas Community Learning Center, is located on North Kent Street. The one-story, Colonial Revival-style brick building was erected in 1927 for the city's African American



Ferry Farm, Stafford County

students. Built partially from the proceeds of a private trust bequeathed to the city by Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the school was designed by architect R. V. Long, who used the central auditorium plan developed by the Virginia Department of Education. An institution cherished by Winchester's black community, Douglas School served, as the city's only African American school from 1927 to 1966, when school integration was established.

Fort C. F. Smith (Arlington County) is the best-preserved Civil War defensive fort in Arlington County. Built in 1863, it was one of several union forts that encircled Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. Situated on the Potomac Palisades, it was designed and oriented to capitalize on the defensive advantages of the existing topography, which remains virtually undisturbed to this day. After the war, the fort was incorporated into a farm containing a house, barn, cottage, and shed built around 1870. The former fort and associated buildings now serve as the focus of a county recreational park.

Ferry Farm (Stafford County), the principal home of George Washington from 1738 to 1774, illustrates the rural setting of the first president's youth, during which he developed the personal characteristics and values that shaped his actions and accomplishments during the American Revolution. Situated on the Rappahannock River

opposite the city of Fredericksburg, Ferry Farm does not contain any standing structures dating from Washington's time. However, the farm does contain archaeological sites that have yielded important new information about the material circumstances of Washington's life, and have demonstrated potential to yield additional data



Hamilton Masonic Lodge, Loudoun County, (p. 22)



Manassas Gap Railroad Historic Site, Fairfax County

that will affect the scholarly understanding of Washington's early years. Ferry Farm is also specifically associated with stories and traditions related to George Washington's youth that have become a fundamental part of American national culture and idealism. According to mid-19th-century local author Parson Weems, Ferry Farm was supposedly the place where Washington cut down the family's cherry tree and tossed a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River. Recently acquired by the National Park Service, Ferry Farm is interpreted as an early-18th-century plantation important in the development of George Washington's formative years.

Hamilton Masonic Lodge (Loudoun County), located in the town of Hamilton in central Loudoun County, is the finest surviving late-19th-century Masonic lodge in northern Virginia. The three-story, Italianate-style brick building was designed by Alexandria architect John R. Lamden and was constructed by local builder Richard Ruse in 1873 for Masonic Lodge No. 37. The building is noted for its fine brickwork, tall double-sash windows, bracketed eaves, and open belfry with an arched roof. The building's first and second floors were used as a public school until

1921, while the third floor served as a meeting place for the local Masonic lodge until 1953. The building currently houses a private business.

Luray Norfolk & Western Passenger Station (Page County). The coming of the railroad in 1881 transformed the economies of Page County and its county seat, Luray. Today the Luray Norfolk & Western Passenger Station represents an important reminder of the town's prosperous railroad era. Built in 1906 to replace an earlier depot, the present building was damaged by fire in June 1908, then remodeled and returned to service three months later. The design of the hip-roofed brick building with Queen Anne and Tudor Revival accents is credited to Norfolk & Western Railway Chief Engineer Charles S. Churchill and is similar in form and detail to depots built throughout the region. From the date of its construction until it was converted to freight handling about 1960, the station has served as a focus of community life in Luray.

Manassas Gap Railroad Historic Site (Fairfax County) is a remnant of one of several railroads built in the antebellum period in Northern Virginia to replace older wagon and river trans-



Rife's Mill, Rockingham County

port networks linking the Shenandoah Valley with the port of Alexandria. Incorporated in 1850, the railroad represented the efforts of Alexandria merchants to recapture much of the wheat trade that since 1836 had been diverted from the Shenandoah Valley to Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Although the railroad's main line reached as far as Mount Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley by 1856, the two Loudoun County branches of the railroad were not completed by the time the railroad began experiencing financial problems after 1857. During the Civil War, the railroad was used to transport Confederate soldiers who fought in the First and Second Battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862. A well-preserved 1,870-foot-long section of the railroad bed near Annandale is currently preserved and maintained as a pedestrian trail and park by the Fairfax County Park Authority.

Rife's Mill (Rockingham County), also known as Bowman's Mill, is a large three-story frame building with attached metal storage tanks and silos located on Silver Lake near the town of Dayton. Representing the importance of the milling industry to the surrounding community, the circa 1866 mill replaced an earlier one that was burned by Union troops under the command of Brigadier General George Custer in 1864. Sometime during the late 19th century, the mill was converted from

a gristmill to a rolling mill and operated as a viable community industry until the late 20th century.

Smithfield Farm (Clarke County), located within view of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Clarke County, was established in 1816 by Edward Jacquelin Smith, a prosperous farmer who built a stylish Federal-style brick residence on the site in 1824. The two-story, hip-roofed dwelling features wide multipaned windows, a front entrance with sidelights and a fanlight, a brick modillion cornice, and a one-story pedimented Tuscan portico. Flanking the house are two two-story brick dependencies with stepped gable parapets. One dependency was originally used as a schoolteacher's residence and the other as a combination farm office and summer kitchen. Built in the late 1840s, the outbuildings complement the formality and symmetry of the main house. Near the house and dependencies is a large brick bank barn (built against a hill) that dates to the 1820s and is the largest of its kind in Clarke County.

Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville (Loudoun County), from the 1720s to the early 1820s, was a principal emigration and commercial route from northern Virginia through the Blue Ridge Mountains via Vestal's Gap and John Vestal's Ferry across the Shenandoah River to the Ohio country

beyond. British General Edward Braddock and Virginia Colonel George Washington also used the road for troop movements in 1774–1775 during the French and Indian War. Vestal's Gap Road remained an important thoroughfare in northern Virginia until the Leesburg Pike bypassed the old road in the 1820s. A particularly well-preserved half-mile section of Vestal's Gap Road in eastern Loudoun County has been a focal point of a recreational and educational park operated by the county since 1976. The park also contains a two-story frame ordinary known as Lanesville located immediately south of the road. Built about 1807, the building served as the Lanesville post office until the mid-19th century. Together, the road and ordinary represent the economic and military importance of early roads to 18th- and early-19th-century northern Virginians.

Warren County Courthouse (Warren County). Warren County's handsome Colonial Revival stone courthouse was built in 1936, a direct product of Virginia's participation in the Works Progress Administration of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. Located at the

corner of East Main Street and South Royal Avenue in the county seat of Front Royal, the structure replaced an earlier courthouse built on the site in 1836. Consisting of a central two-story block topped with a wooden domed cupola and flanking wings, the courthouse was designed by Richmond architect Alan J. Saville. Combining classical features such as wooden pilasters, molded cornices, and pedimented gables with rustic native stone walls, Saville created a courthouse unlike any other in Virginia.

Welfley-Shuler House (Page County) is an imaginative vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Located across the Shenandoah River from the town of Shenandoah in southwest Page County, the two-story stuccoed stone house was built about 1876 for John Welfley, who operated a number of local industries during the Civil War and afterward. Farmer Hiram J. Shuler acquired the property in 1881, and it remained in the Shuler family until 1968. Among the house's distinguishing features are mantels and a center-passage stair that incorporate chamfering, wave-like moldings, and decorative paneling.



Welfley-Shuler House, Page County

Gloucester County Country Stores: A Driving Tour

by Mary Ruffin Hanbury

For a true slice of Americana, the Gloucester Country Store Driving Tour offers visitors as rare a treat as a tour of the Sears homes of Hopewell—stirring memories of life lived at a relaxed pace amongst down-home pleasures. The tour celebrates the country store and rural post office and their social and economic significance to Gloucester County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The 16-stop tour is outlined in an illustrated brochure and on the Internet at www.co.gloucester.va.us/pr/tourism.htm. Last year, the tour garnered an achievement award from The National Association of Counties, a designation given over the last 30 years to counties with outstanding projects.

The driving route and Internet site take visitors back to a time when necessities required a long walk to these small stores. Since the tour began, there have been hundreds of requests for brochures, and nearly 2,000 have been distributed. Owners of the stores that are still in operation have reported visitation from tour groups and an increase in customers. In addition to the driving tour and Web site, the project created a field-trip guide for local fourth-grade classes.

Country stores and rural post offices sprouted in Gloucester County after the Civil War when the county experienced a rebirth from the steamship lines that operated between West Point, Norfolk, and Baltimore. Citizens clustered in small villages along the banks of surrounding rivers to profit from the steamship trade and fishing and seafood harvest, and the stores multiplied to serve the expanding population. With increased automobile traffic in the early 20th century, stores and gas stations sprouted along major roads and both types of stores operated simultaneously until the 1930s. When trucking replaced steamship travel, many of the coastal stores struggled to survive. Most of the stores and post offices on the tour, however, are still operating and open for business.

The Gloucester County Country Stores Driving Tour came about through a partnership among the Gloucester County Parks and Recreation, the Gloucester Historical Committee, and the Department of Historic Resources' Survey and Planning Cost Share Program. For more information about the tour, call Carol Steele, director of Gloucester County Parks and Recreation, (804) 693-1261.

(On the Cover)

Woods Cross Roads Gas Station and Store (York River Trading Company)

9629 George Washington Memorial Highway

The Woods Cross Roads Post Office is one of four antebellum post offices in Gloucester County. It is in a major timber-producing area named for John and Anne Woods, who operated a tavern here in the 1600s. The tavern and other 19th-century buildings that were at the intersection are no longer standing. A 1935 tornado destroyed several buildings; the current store was the only one left standing. Open Monday–Friday, 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.

Mary Ruffin Hanbury, architectural historian, assists individuals and organizations in the Eastern Shore, Middle Peninsula, Northern Neck, Tidewater, and Southside areas in developing their historic resources for local and regional heritage tourism.

*Drawings by Harriet Cowen, Gloucester County artist
Photos by Katherine Harding*

Arthur Tab Store (Nuttall & Company and Ware Neck Store)

6495 Ware Neck Road-Route 623

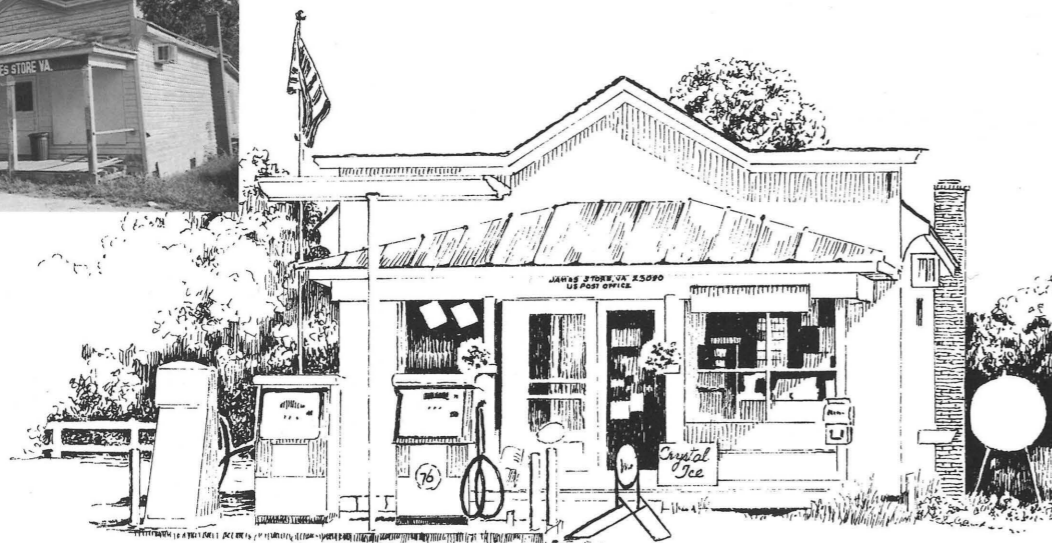
Built by Arthur Tab about 1875, the store was purchased by Rudolph Nuttall in 1944. Nuttall still owns and operates the store, which also houses the Ware Neck Post Office, and maintains an interesting inventory. Open Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.



Brick Store (James Store Post Office and Store)

10290 John Clayton Memorial Highway-Route 14

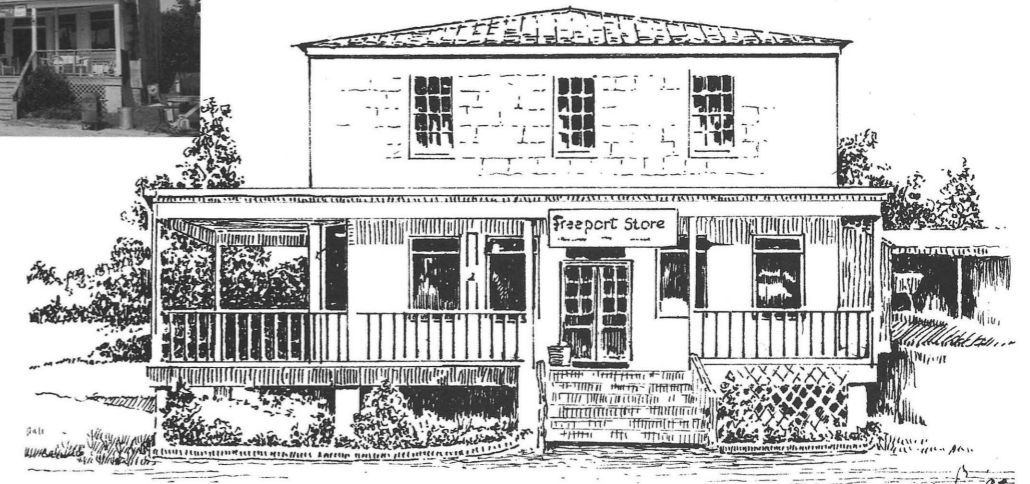
Dating from the mid-1600s, the site is believed to have been the location of the first Gloucester County Courthouse. In the late 1700s, when Mathews was still a part of Gloucester County, the original building served as Clerk of the County's office, and as a way station for travelers. When Edward James renamed the store in the late 19th century, James Store became the name of both the store and the community. The brick building burned in 1922 and was replaced with the existing wood-frame building. The post office closed in 1992, the store closed in 1995, and the building now awaits rehabilitation.



Freeport Marina and Post Office

12068 Freeport Road-Route 673

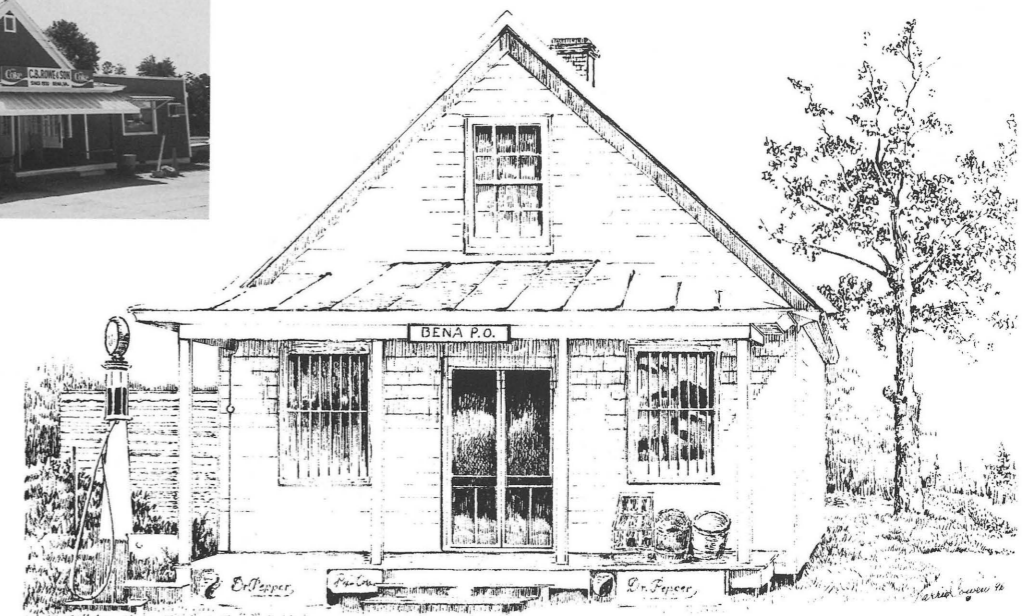
This Piankatank River site has been the home to country stores since the Civil War. The current Freeport Store was constructed in the 1900s after a hurricane washed away its predecessor. Originally it served as an overnight berth for the Piankatank Steamship Line, but steamship service ended in 1932, supplanted by automobile transportation. Now the store is a way station and scenic port for boaters, as well as a popular stop for land travelers. Open from May to September, Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.



Hall Brothers Store (C. B. Rowe & Son)

8850 Guinea Road-Route 216

Across the intersection from Mo Stuff, C. B. Rowe & Son country store was built in the 1880s and previously served as the Bena Post Office. Currently, it is run by C.B. Rowe, Jr., son of the original C. B. Rowe, who purchased the store from the Hall Brothers in 1920 and renamed it. During the paving of the intersection in 1957, the store was rolled back to its present location. Open Monday-Saturday, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.



Horsley Store and Short Lane Post Office (Roadside Antiques)

6721 George Washington Memorial Highway—Route 17

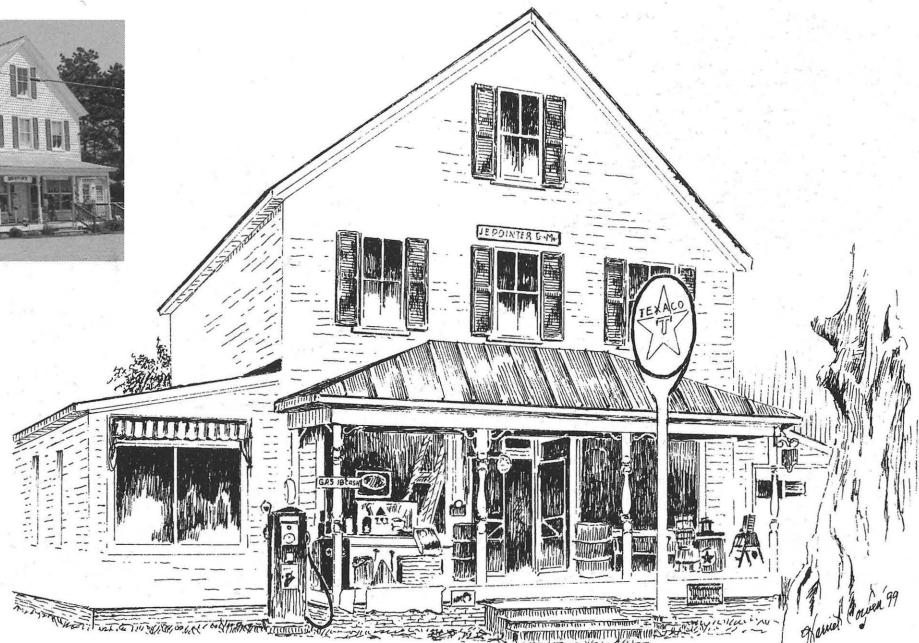
This building, originally a Texaco station, post office, and country store for the town of Short Lane, now serves as an eclectic roadside antiques store. Located along the major north-south route in Gloucester County, this country store catered to the needs of the motoring public. It contained covered gas pumps and still bears a Texaco insignia on the porch-roof gable. Open Monday–Saturday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.



W. E. & J. Pointer Store and Bena Post Office (Mo Stuff and Bena Post Office)

8835 Guinea Road—Route 216

Originally the Pointer Store, the building was constructed in 1904 by W. E. and J. Edgar Pointer. In 1957, the busy intersection, where the Pointer Store was one of three country stores, was paved. To facilitate the paving, the store was elevated and rolled back from the road while its customers remained inside finishing their lunches. Today, Mo Stuff, a country craft and framing store, and the Bena Post Office occupy the building. Open Monday–Saturday, 10 a.m.–5 p.m.



Marking History Along Virginia's Roadways

by Scott Arnold

On July 1, 1950, Richmond hired the first professional African American firefighters in Virginia, changing the lives of 10 men and affecting countless others. The firefighters went through a training period of about two months and then were stationed at the Fire Engine Company No. 9 Fire Station in Jackson Ward.

These men faced many challenges in a segregated society, including living in separate quarters from the white officers. Within 11 years, however, one of the original fire fighters, Harvey Hicks, rose to become the first black captain. After the tragic deaths of Hicks and Douglas Evans in a rescue attempt in July 1963, the city of Richmond integrated the fire department.

Thirty years later, the surviving original members of the Engine Company No. 9 created Engine Company No. 9 and Associates, a social group of former firefighters and police officers. Realizing that the 50th anniversary of the Engine Company No. 9 firemen's hiring was approaching, in 1999 the group contacted the city to seek assistance in commemorating the event. Councilman Sa'ad El Amin acted as patron for a historic highway marker to honor the firemen. The city, the retired firefighters, and the Department of Historic Resources worked together to ensure that the marker was ready for the July 1, 2000, celebration.



Members of Engine Company No. 9, hired in 1950, were the first African American firefighters in Virginia. Credit: Virginia Fire and Police Museum.

For the past 73 years, Virginia's historical highway marker program has commemorated history on our roadways. During the last 12 months, the department's Board of Historic Resources approved 105 markers for more than 50 different jurisdictions. Fifty-five of those markers were sponsored and paid for by private organizations, individuals, and local governments. The remaining 50 were replacement markers for historical signs that were damaged, missing, or outdated. Federal funding received through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) paid for replacement markers.

Using TEA-21 funds, the historical marker program will replace approximately 138 missing, damaged, and outdated markers by mid-2001. During the same period, sponsors will likely submit 40 to 60 new marker texts for approval. Also, the department will enhance the marker-related portion of its Web site and investigate with the Virginia Department of Transportation the possibility of creating a Web site where visitors can view pictures of markers around the state.

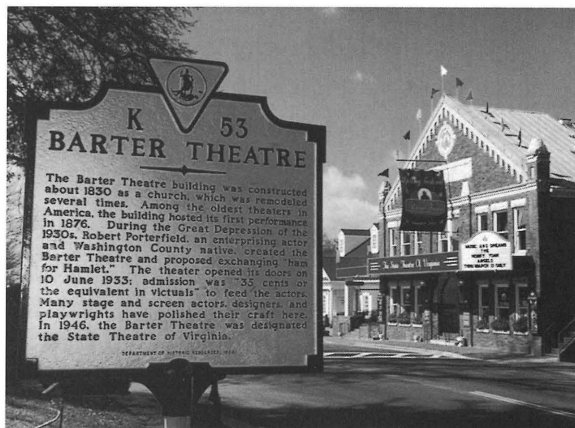
Virginia's historical highway markers cover everything from Brunswick Stew, Virginia Indian tribes, and Patrick Henry to Booker T. Washington's birthplace and Lady Astor. The earliest markers, erected in 1927, focused on the "great men" of Virginia, colonial churches and houses, and events of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Prominent historians of that era chose the marker topics. Over the past 20 years, the program has broadened its focus, so that markers now feature the stories of African Americans, Native Americans, women, and many other important but previously neglected subjects. Examples include the United Negro College Fund, the Pamunkey Indians, Salle Jones Atkinson, who worked on a state committee for women's suffrage, and the origin of the banjo.

Many historical markers are sponsored by people who want to ensure that otherwise little-known topics important to Virginia's history are commemorated. Mrs. Albert T. Chambers, Sr., for instance, wanted to do something as a "lasting tribute for her husband's love of history." Her husband spent years gathering historical information about the Chambers Stamp

Factory, a four-generation family-run business. To commemorate Chambers's life-long interest, his wife sponsored a sign, erected in 1994, for the factory once located in Lodge, Northumberland County.

Benjamin Chambers, Sr., an engraver and inventor of a breech-loading cannon, founded the Chambers Stamp Factory around 1830 in Washington, D.C. The company moved to Lodge in 1877. It was the sole producer of a specialized two-part postmark cancellation stamp for the United States Post Office from 1867 to 1931 and made similar devices for post offices in other countries, too. After making the stamps for 64 years, the Chambers Stamp Factory lost its contract to Pitney Bowes in July 1931 and soon went out of business.

Washington County historian L. C. Angle, Jr. wanted to commemorate the Barter Theatre in Abingdon. Established during the Depression



Patrons of the Barter Theatre, Abingdon, could pay for a ticket with the equivalent amount of food. Credit: Barter Theatre.

in 1933 by Robert Porterfield, the theatre offered a unique purchase option—theatergoers could pay with the amount of food equivalent to the price of a ticket. The Barter Theatre became designated the State Theatre of Virginia in 1946, attracting then unknown, aspiring performers such as Gregory Peck, Ethel Merman, and Ernest Borgnine.

Realizing the historical significance of the theatre, Angle initially encouraged issuance of a United States postage stamp to commemorate it. After being turned down, he applied his energies to the marker program. Angle asked the Barter Theatre to sponsor and pay for the marker, which resulted in a sign being erected in 1999.

Growing up in Fairfax County, Christopher Bright was aware of a Nike Missile site in Lorton, but he did not realize that one day he would write about it. In the early 1990s, he worked as a historical intern for Fairfax County. Bright's supervisor, Donald Sweig, encouraged him to research the missile site he recalled from his youth for submission to the Virginia highway marker program. They both knew it was important to document the site before it was lost.

After conducting his investigation, Bright found that during the height of the Cold War, Fairfax County actually housed three Nike anti-aircraft missile sites from the 1950s until the early 1970s. The three Fairfax sites and 10 other installations in the metropolitan Washington and Baltimore areas were built to protect the United States against a potential Soviet air attack. Bright's research led to three historical markers erected for the Clifton, Great Falls, and Lorton missile sites.

Sponsors have paid for a number of signs about people who were once prominent in American society. Culinary historian Nancy Carter Crump felt that the life of Marion Virginia Hawes Terhune (pen name Marion Harland) needed more recognition. Crump discovered that Harland was the "Betty Crocker" of the 19th century, renowned for the best-selling cookbook in America, *Common Sense in the Household*, published in 1871. Popular for more than 50 years, the book was translated into French, German, and Arabic. During the 19th century, cooking was an all-day chore, and previous cookbooks had been difficult to understand. Based on personal experiences, Harland developed a cookbook that was easy to read and use. In addition, she wrote 24 novels, 25 books on domestic life, 12 books on travel, biography, and history, and many syndicated columns about women for the *Philadelphia North American* and the *Chicago Tribune*. She died in 1922, writing until her death. Crump contacted the Amelia Historical Society about sponsoring a marker in honor of the county's forgotten luminary. The Amelia Historical Society agreed and the marker was erected in 1998.

Since 1996, the marker program has used federal funding to update historical markers that are damaged, missing, or outdated, be-

cause the state no longer funds their replacement. One topic that the program has concentrated on is improving the accuracy of the markers about Virginia Indian tribes. Early markers frequently misrepresented the Indians and referred to them in derogatory ways. Several replacement markers have been approved based on today's clearer knowledge of Native American history, without the prejudices of earlier writers. The Virginia Council on Indians also assists in reviewing these marker texts.

One marker text being replaced this year describes the 1680s migration of the Rappahannock Indians in Essex County. Marker program staff consulted with Chief Anne Richardson of the Rappahannock Tribe about the text. Chief Richardson recommended that the department contact the tribe's historian Edward Ragan, who assisted in researching and writing the new text. The replacement marker now tells the story of how the Rappahannock Indians were forced to move by the Virginia General Assembly from the fort they built "to defend themselves from hostile settlers and other Indians during Bacon's Rebellion." The previous text simply stated that the Rappahannocks moved. After this marker is cast, it will be erected northwest of Tappahannock.

To ready the Commonwealth for 2007, Virginia's historical highway marker program is seeking funding to bridge the gaps in Virginia's roadside history. The initiative would replace about 164 markers that are missing, damaged, and outdated, and add two new 2007-related markers per county, independent city, and state-recognized Virginia Indian tribe—about 296 markers—by 2007. The marker program manager will work with localities and tribes and to select marker topics that relate to the 2007 themes. This will raise awareness of the 2007 commemoration in every locality in Virginia. Also, an updated edition of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* will be published by 2007.

Scott Arnold, manager of the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program, commemorates and promotes historic events, people, places, and culture of the Commonwealth.

105 Highway Markers Added This Year

Since the program's beginnings in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed more than 2,200 markers along the state's main roads. This year, 105 markers were added across the state. Of those, 55 were new markers sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, and other organizations. Over the years, more than 300 markers have been destroyed by traffic crashes or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The department is replacing them using federal funds through a TEA-21 grant as well as local matching funds. This year, 50 of the markers added were replacements.

For information on how to sponsor a new marker or for details about the program, visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us or contact Scott Arnold, Highway Marker Program, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323, ext. 122, or sarnold@dhr.state.va.us.

To learn more about the historical markers in Virginia, refer to *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*, compiled by John S. Salmon. The book includes the texts and locations of the markers and several different indexes that list markers alphabetically, by geographic region, and by topic. The book (\$14.95) may be ordered directly from the University Press of Virginia, P. O. Box 400318, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4318, 1-800-831-3406 or www.upress.virginia.edu, or found in most Virginia bookstores.

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals and Localities

Albemarle County	Proffit Historic District	G-22
Alexandria	Alexandria Academy	E-89
Alexandria	Freedmen's Cemetery	E-109
Augusta County	Middlebrook Historic District	A-101
Caroline County	Golansville Quaker Meeting House	E-110
Charlottesville	Charlottesville General Hospital	Q-23
Charlottesville	Charlottesville Surrendered	Q-22
Charlottesville	Stone Tavern and Central Hotel	Q-20
Charlottesville	Three Notch'd Road	Q-21
Charlottesville	Charlottesville Woolen Mills	Q-24
Chesterfield County	Farrar's Island	K-199
Colonial Heights	Dunlop's Station	S-34
Colonial Heights	Electric Railway	S-35
Clarke County	Appalachian Trial and Bears Den	T-13
Clarke County	Blandy Experimental Farm	B-37
Clarke County	Harry F. Byrd Sr.	T-14
Clarke County	Clarke County Courthouse	T-15
Clarke County	Double Tollgate	J-18
Clarke County	Greenway Historic District	B-38
Clarke County	Josephine City	J-19
Clarke County	Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District	J-20
Clarke County	Millwood	T-16

Clarke County	The Retreat	T-17
Clarke County	Town of Boyce	J-21
Culpeper County	Battle of Kelly's Ford	J-36
Cumberland County	Needham Law School	MJ-2
Dinwiddie County	Edge Hill	S-47
Emporia	Chaplain Thomas M. Bulla	UM-50
Emporia	Butts Tavern	UM-51
Fauquier County	Elk Run Anglican Church Site	B-39
Fluvanna County	Fork Union Baptist Church	GA-39
Fluvanna County	Fork Union Military Academy	F-48
Franklin	Blackwater Line-Franklin	UT-20
Gloucester County	Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial Institute	NW-18
Gloucester County	Zion Poplars Baptist Church	NW-16, NW-17
Greenville County	Mabry's Chapel	UM-52
Hanover County	Church Quarter	E-111
Henrico County	Walkerton	EA-2
James City County	Battle of Green Spring	V-39
La Crosse	Town of La Crosse	U-61
Loudoun County	Loudoun County Emancipation Association Grounds	T-47
New Kent County	Liberty Baptist Church	W-74
Northumberland County	Julius Rosenwald High School	O-61
Richmond	The Carillon	SA-53
Richmond	Confederate Memorial Chapel	SA-52
Richmond	Engine Company No. 9 Fire Station	SA-54
Southampton County	Blackwater Line-Blackwater Bridge	UT-21
Southampton County	Blackwater Line-Joyner's Ford	UT-22
Southampton County	Blackwater Line-New South Quay	UT-23
Tazewell County	Roark's Gap Incident	X-29
Washington County	Stonewall Jackson Female Institute	K-54
Washington County	Washington County Courthouse	K-55
Waynesboro	Fishburne Military School	Q-19
Westmoreland County	Private Tate, Buffalo Soldier	JT-17
Westmoreland County	Zion Baptist Church	JT-18

Markers Replaced Through Federal Funding (ISTEA and TEA-21)

Amherst County	Action at Tye River	R-61
Arlington County	Clay and Randolph Duel	C-1
Arlington County	Orville Wright's First Virginia Flight	C-7
Bath County	Fort Lewis	D-24
Campbell County	Old Rustburg	R-62
Culpeper County	John S. Barbour's Birthplace	J-6
Culpeper County	Betty Washington	F-12
Dickenson County	Indian and Settler Conflict	XB-23
Dinwiddie County	Gravelly Run Quaker Meeting House	S-42

Dinwiddie County	Raceland	S-46
Essex County	Rappahannock Indian Migration	N-28
Essex County	Toppahannock Indian Village	N-25
Fairfax County	George Washington's Grist Mill	E-73
Fairfax County	Old Road to the West	E-112
Giles County	New River	KG-19
Hanover County	Randolph-Macon College	I-10-a, I-10-b
Hanover County	Edmund Ruffin's Grave	O-24
Henry County	Fort Trial	A-54
Isle of Wight County	Boykin's Tavern	K-260
Isle of Wight County	Warraskoyack Indians	K-244
Lee County	Death of Boone's Son	K-32
Lee County	Indian Mound	K-3
Lee County	Members of Congress	X-26
Lee County	Seminary United Methodist Church	X-24
Lexington	Stonewall Jackson's House	Q-11-a
Lynchburg	Sandusky	L-22
Madison County	Hebron Lutheran Church	JE-4
Newport News	Battle of Big Bethel	W-66
Nottoway County	Blackstone	K-172
Patrick County	Fairy Stone State Park	AS-1
Powhatan County	Powhatan Courthouse	O-32
Prince George County	Bailey's Creek	K-206
Prince George County	Jordan's Point	K-208
Prince William County	Revolutionary War Campaign of 1781	E-53
Prince William County	The Stone Bridge	C-23
Rappahannock County	Pope's Army of Virginia	J-29
Rockbridge County	Indian and Settler Conflict	L-10
Rockbridge County	Fanny Dickenson Scott Johnson	K-5
Rockbridge County	Natural Bridge	A-72
Rockbridge County	Red House and the McDowell Family	A-45
Salem	General Andrew Lewis	K-75
Smyth County	Sherwood Anderson	K-46
Spotsylvania County	Battles of Fredericksburg	E-44
Spotsylvania County	Lee's Position	E-43
Tazewell County	Bluefield College	X-31
Waynesboro	City of Waynesboro	Q-2-b
Wise County	Benge's Gap	X-22
Wise County	Pound Gap	XB-7
Wise County	Southwest Virginia Museum	I-2
Surry County	Smith's Fort Plantation	K-233
Virginia Beach	Adam Thoroughgood House	KW-16

Consortia Boost Benefits of Historic Resources

by Katherine Harding

Communities across Virginia are putting their history to work in new ways. Fueled by the grassroots Community Awareness Campaign (CAC) that encourages preservation at the local level, historic preservation groups, heritage tourism groups, cultural organizations, planning officials, and private citizens are working together to maximize the benefits of historic resources in their localities. This cooperation has catalyzed the creation of working groups, consortia, and roundtables in which organizations and individuals with common goals and interests are communicating better than ever before. And they are generating results.

Shenandoah Preservation League

Facing increasing development in the northern Shenandoah Valley, a group of concerned citizens formed the Shenandoah Preservation League in 1998 with two goals in mind. The first was to establish a revolving fund for purchasing endangered historic properties, donating preservation easements, and reselling the properties. The second goal was education. By educating citizens, businesses, and elected officials about the economic and community benefits of historic preservation, the league is working to save resources significant to the community from encroaching development.

"Education is where the toolbox comes in. In Shenandoah County, there are five towns with historic districts, but none have ordinances. It is a first step, but they have not yet plunged all the way in," said Judy Reynolds, CAC leader and president of the Shenandoah Preservation League. Members of the league—from Clarke, Warren, Page, Frederick, and Shenandoah Counties—are using the materials in the toolbox to educate the region about how historic resources contribute to community identity and economic growth.

Excited about fostering conversation and understanding about the importance of maintaining significant resources in the Valley, the league invited the boards of supervisors, town

councils, planning commissions, town managers, and boards of architectural review from all five counties to its conference last fall. Attendees learned about the Virginia Main Street Program, preservation easements, and examples of successful public and private partnerships in community planning.

This fall, the league will teach its members how to renovate a building first hand. It will

Members of the Shenandoah Preservation League educate the region about how historic resources contribute to community identity and economic growth.

host a series of workshops at an 1890s house donated by the town of Woodstock where participants will learn how to properly restore a building by practicing on the house. When the restoration is finished, the house may serve as the league headquarters.

The league's other activities include awards ceremonies recognizing residents, businesses, organizations, and government agencies that have completed exemplary restoration projects;

a scenic byway proposal for a network of roads to go on a regional tourism map; efforts to encourage local governments to pass Historic Preservation Week proclamations; and a quarterly newsletter. Underway: a revolving fund.

Hanover Preservation Toolbox Committee

Ten cultural and historic groups in Hanover County have joined forces during the last year to form the Preservation Toolbox Committee. Members work together to speak for preservation in the county, said Anne Cross, toolbox leader and committee founder.

The committee began its endeavors to foster communication by sponsoring a dinner for the county board of supervisors. Each member organization presented information displays about its activities, and the board presented its proclamation for Historic Preservation Week.

“Sharing information among groups with a common interest and goal strengthens preservation and cultural life in Hanover.”

—Anne Cross, Hanover Preservation Toolbox Committee

Last fall, the toolbox committee brought information about rural historic districts, preservation easements, and heritage tourism to the public at a local workshop cosponsored with the Preservation Alliance of Virginia.

Spring 2000 brought the opening of an exhibit on Hanover history on which the committee partnered with a class from Mary Washington College. The exhibit fulfills one of the committee’s main goals—to raise awareness about local history through education and publicity. The toolbox committee served as a resource to the class that created a 10-panel exhibit covering the pre-contact period to the present, Cross explained. The grand opening in April attracted media attention, delegates, and

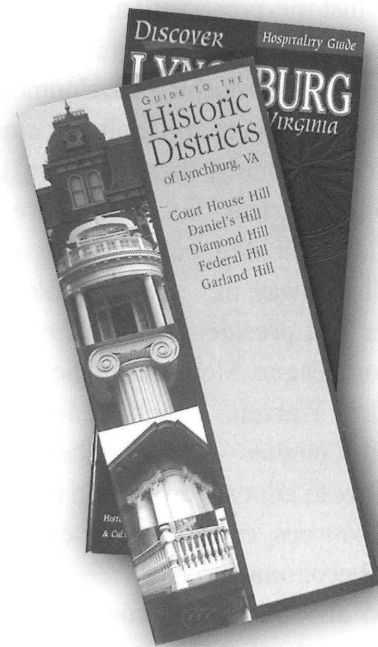
80 people. The exhibit now travels around the area to schools and libraries.

Future plans for the committee include co-sponsoring a workshop for property owners that have historic resources eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register; the creation of county driving tour brochures through Hanover; and continuing to serve as a resource for the community. The committee frequently receives questions about rehabilitation tax credits and heritage tourism as the means of best use for historic resources.

“Sharing information among groups with a common interest and goal strengthens preservation and cultural life in Hanover,” Cross said.

Lynchburg Consortia

Partnerships in Lynchburg are multiplying. Two partnerships were formed recently and applied for matching grants for brochures from the Virginia Tourism Corporation to promote heritage tourism in the city and in the region. The first brochure promotes more than 70 cultural and historic organizations and sites in Central Virginia and complements the recently developed marketing plan for the region. The plan, created by six major regional



Partnerships in Lynchburg recently resulted in matching grants to promote heritage tourism in the city and the region.

players, supports developing partnerships across the region to enhance tourism.

The second partnership produced a walking tour guide for Lynchburg’s five historic districts. “Visitors were coming to Lynchburg asking how they could tour the historic districts—this part-

“We are approaching the critical mass needed to get projects up to the next level. People are beginning to understand the importance of tourism and tourism dollars in Lynchburg.”

—Tom Ledford, Lynchburg Museum System

nership was able to fill that need,” said Brian Knopp, vice president of tourism services for the Lynchburg Convention and Visitors Bureau. After the brochure was produced, citizens of the five Lynchburg historic districts formed the Historic District Coalition last winter to work with the Convention and Visitors Bureau to collaborate on and improve heritage tourism.

Recent conferences including the Historic Summit, sponsored by the Lynchburg Historical Foundation and the Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB), and the Hospitality Luncheon and Regional Attractions Meeting, sponsored by the CVB, keep communication flowing in Lynchburg. The summit brought 30 preservation organizations together to talk about their goals and undertakings. At the Hospitality Luncheon, which drew 160 people, Knopp set the deadline for downtown redevelopment—2007, the 400th anniversary of the settling of Jamestown and the 250th anniversary of Lynchburg. The Regional Attractions Meeting presented resources for heritage tourism to attendees from the five-county surrounding area.

The broad front of people working in Lynchburg—private entrepreneurs, residential pioneers, and the city—is encouraging, said Tom

Ledford of the Lynchburg Museum System. “We are approaching the critical mass needed to get projects up to the next level. People are beginning to understand the importance of tourism and tourism dollars to Lynchburg.”

Bristol Downtown Task Force

In Bristol, shop owners, planners, police officers, and private citizens with a stake in downtown formed the Bristol Downtown Task Force to bring people and life, back to its core. The task force raised more than \$6,000 in less than a month as match for a grant from the Department of Historic Resources’ Cost Share Survey and Planning Program that will define the downtown historic district. The group has catalyzed cooperation and communication in downtown Bristol, according to Harry Scanlin, a member of the task force. Future projects for downtown include rehabilitating the train station, building a library and a country music museum, and converting the upper floors of buildings into loft apartments.

Benefits of Historic Preservation

- Economic development
- Downtown revitalization
- Heritage tourism
- Education
- Stewardship

Preservation Advisory Board for Washington County

Based on a recommendation in its new preservation plan, Washington County recently formed a Preservation Advisory Board made up of members of the historical society, preservation foundation, and citizens of the localities within Washington County. This board, unprecedented for the county, will raise awareness about preservation issues and offer support to the county in its long-range planning—an important step for the area, said Betsy

White, board member and toolbox leader. White plans to bring the toolbox to the board so that it may take a lead role in the Community Awareness Campaign.

"We want to act as a clearinghouse for heritage resources in the area."

—Dennis Farmer, Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia

Chesterfield Heritage Roundtable

Six historic groups in Chesterfield County recently formed the Chesterfield Heritage Roundtable to foster cooperative development and communication among heritage organizations and resources in the area. The roundtable is looking for other heritage sites and organizations in the county to join the group, said Dennis Farmer, toolbox leader, director of Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia, and roundtable member. Since its inception, communication among the roundtable partners has increased, and many of the members volunteer and serve on the boards of other roundtable organizations. Most recently, the older organizations have shared advice with the newer ones that are in the process of establishing themselves

and opening to the public. The roundtable plans to reach out to the region through marketing, promotion, and funding source development. "We want to act as a clearinghouse for heritage resources in the area," Farmer said. Farmer gave a presentation on the toolbox to the roundtable last summer to initiate the members into the program and enable the group to become a driving force behind the campaign.

Henrico Heritage Alliance

After reviewing materials in the toolbox urging the formation of community working groups, five historic groups in Henrico County came together to form the Henrico Heritage Alliance. To raise awareness of the importance of local historic resources, the alliance designated October as Henrico History Month, with an official proclamation from the board of supervisors. Recent projects include a Power-Point presentation that features county government accomplishments in preservation. The presentation will be used to spark discussion and raise awareness in the community, explained Chris Gregson, manager of Henrico County's history program, toolbox leader, and member of the alliance. In October, the alliance sponsored a workshop with presentations on preservation easements, historic rehabilitation tax credits, the state and national registers, and historic highway marker programs.

Katherine Harding, assistant editor, works closely with partnership groups through the Community Awareness Campaign and the Virginia Cultural Network, a consortium of 19 leading statewide historical and cultural organizations.

Foresight in Saving: Stewardship Standouts

by Katherine Harding

Dover, a Greek Revival mansion in Goochland County, Hayes Hall, an African American collegiate building in Lynchburg, The Gables, a late Victorian resort hotel in Elkton, and Eastern Shore Chapel, a colonial Anglican church in Virginia Beach: these are among the large number of Virginia's significant historical resources that have been destroyed by demolition and neglect. As rapid and ill-planned growth continues in Virginia, more resources will be lost to communities, never to be seen and experienced by future generations.

The Department of Historic Resources is collaborating with the Virginia Historical Society in preparing "Virginia's Lost Architecture," an exhibition and catalog featuring historically and architecturally significant buildings and structures that have been destroyed. The exhibition will present photographs, records, and brief histories of nearly 300 former historic sites in Virginia. The exhibit is scheduled to open at the society in January 2001.

Although significant historic resources continue to be demolished and neglected in Virginia, historic resource stewardship is on the rise. Virginians in increasing numbers are nominating historic resources to the registers, donating preservation easements, rehabilitating historic structures, and developing heritage tourism in their communities. With 68 additions to the Virginia Landmarks Register this year (*see p. 5*), private and commercial investors of more than 2,000 historic resources now own properties bearing this important designation. The increase in donation of preservation easements this year alone is up nearly 260% compared to 1994. Among the hundreds of good stewards across Virginia, several stand out for their leadership and foresight in protecting, saving, and rehabilitating significant historic sites.

Evelyn Chandler, Saving Boykin's Tavern

Boykin's Tavern, a courthouse tavern built in 1780 in Isle of Wight County, faced an uncertain future in 1997. Since its listing on the Virginia and national registers in 1974, the building, owned by the county, sat vacant and decaying. A Planning Commission subcommittee was poised to recommend its demolition. That was until Evelyn Chandler stepped in and began the Boykin's Tavern Initiative, a fundraising campaign to save and restore the building.

Working in a newly formed partnership with the Isle of Wight Historical Society, Chandler produced the 35-page plan for funding the restoration of Boykin's Tavern. She won approval of the Board of Supervisors with her proposal to raise \$520,000 and complete the restoration by 2000.



More than 300 people attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony at the newly restored Boykin's Tavern last June.

Fundraising began immediately. "The first thing I needed was clout," Chandler explained. She asked Delegate William K. Barlow and Senator Richard J. Holland, Sr., to serve as honorary co-chairmen for the project. Both agreed and helped her with a successful appeal to the General Assembly for a \$430,000 grant.

Chandler's second objective was to raise awareness of the initiative through a media attention-grabbing kick-off event. The kick-off centered on unveiling a replacement historical highway marker about Boykin's Tavern, funded by the Department of Historic Resources.

Additional restoration funding came from private donations, historical society fundraising, and a federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act grant, bringing the total raised to \$1,121,570—more than double the original goal.

Restoration began with stabilizing the tavern's internal structure, replacing the roof and some ceilings and floors, and repairing chimneys and porches. The tavern's important features such as 18th-century interior paneling, original trim, and hardwood floors remained intact. To protect it for the future, Isle of Wight County donated a preservation easement on Boykin's Tavern in 1999.

Chandler's initiative raised \$200,000 more than the cost of fully restoring the building. The extra money will be used to furnish five rooms, build a parking lot, and pay for a wrought-iron fence along one boundary of the land. Chandler hopes that tourists who visit Bacon's Castle in Surry will also come to Boykin's Tavern, strengthening regional tourism.

Chandler has worked tirelessly for the preservation of significant Tidewater resources for many years. In addition to creating the Boykin's Tavern Initiative, she led the effort for the designation of Aberdeen Gardens as a historic district. She now serves on the State Review Board.

In Your Ear, Adapting Row Houses to Recording Studio

After five years of sharing space with various partners, the owners of the Richmond-based In Your Ear recording studio began searching for a home in 1995. "We knew we wanted to be in Shockoe Bottom because of the mix of ad agencies, the music industry, and the young energy of the city," explained Sandi Worley, In Your Ear controller. In Your Ear owners looked at almost all of the old buildings around Richmond but could not find one that fit the company's needs structurally. The buildings were constructed with posts and beams that would not work in a sound studio, which required 20-foot ceilings and large open spaces.

A solution was found on 19th Street where four row houses sat dilapidated. Adaptive reuse of the buildings called for restoring the facades and creating a connected facility behind them. Construction began in 1998 and the studio was up and running by 1999. The plan preserved the majority of the two end buildings; the middle two buildings only had partial fronts remaining, Worley explained. "There were trees growing in some of them," she said. Using pictures taken in the late 1960s, the contractor was able to recreate the tops of the walls with original materials and designs.

In addition to the location and the ability to construct essential acoustical space in the buildings, economic incentives offered by the city and the state made the rehabilitation advantageous for In Your Ear. The rehabilitation earned enterprise zone credits and state tax credits. The company participated in a



Richmond real estate tax abatement program in which for 15 years it pays taxes on the assessed value of the property before the rehab.

The finished studio holds more than 18,000 square feet of space. Offices in the old sections have fireplaces, operating windows, and front porches. The cutting-edge music facilities include three studios, two music rooms, and a dub room that are all interwired.

Since its opening, In Your Ear has seen increasing revitalization and rehabilitation among its neighbors. "Everything around us is getting bought up and redone. It is encouraging. It was well worth saving these buildings," Worley said.

Howard Stahl, Donating the Most Easements in Virginia

Over the last 13 years, Howard Stahl has protected three historic properties with preservation easements—more than anyone in the state. A life-long passion for Virginia history and architecture sparked Stahl's first donation, the Bank of the Potomac in Alexandria. Built in 1807, the building became the residence of Francis H. Pierpont, the provisional governor of the portions of Virginia controlled by the Union in 1863. In 1987, Stahl donated easements on three separate portions of the structure and used the main house as a residence and the other two portions as rental units.

"If these properties are not taken care of and preserved with easements, they will disappear. They are irreplaceable," Stahl said. The

Bank of the Potomac easement ensures the building's protection long after Stahl's residency.

The next property guaranteed protection because of Stahl's stewardship was Berry Hill, a Halifax County mansion built in 1842–1844 for James Cole Bruce, one of Virginia's most affluent antebellum planters. By placing the property under easement, Stahl saved and protected Berry Hill, providing the possibility that it could eventually be used in a new way. Because of his foresight, Berry Hill is now home to an international corporate training center. Stahl purchased the property, which stood unoccupied from 1949 to 1991, to save it from development. He placed the house and surrounding land, including slave quarter ruins and one of the state's largest slave cemeteries, under a preservation easement. He rehabilitated the grounds and outbuildings, and repaired the house, but never occupied it.

Now Berry Hill's first occupant in more than 50 years is AXA, a multi-national insurance company, which purchased the property in 1997 to renovate and convert it into a world-class international training center. Berry Hill's isolated location, near Danville, matched AXA's search for a remote historic site in America. The historic character of Berry Hill, coupled with preservation tax incentives, prompted AXA to invest more than \$38 million in the renovation. Because the property is under easement, the Department of Historic Resources reviewed each stage of the project to ensure that Berry Hill's historic landmark qualities remained



In Your Ear rehabilitated these dilapidated row houses in Richmond (above) into a cutting-edge recording studio (next page). Behind the seemingly separated facade now lies the 18,000-square-foot studio.

About Easements

Property owners looking to secure the future of a historic property can donate easements to the Commonwealth. Easements prevent demolitions, inappropriate alterations, and sometimes land division of the properties they protect. Voluntary easement donations can often provide donors with significant tax benefits. From bed-and-breakfasts to private residences, Virginia's easement program has preserved several million dollars worth of historic properties in fair-market value. During the past 30 years, some 250 properties have been protected by easements.

intact. Stahl's donation preserved the building that became an economic asset for Halifax.

Most recently, Stahl donated an easement on Moss Neck Manor in Caroline County. The plantation house is 225 feet long and was erected in the 1850s for the Corbin family. Stonewall Jackson and his troops camped on the site during the winter of 1862-1863. The manor was recently restored and is being used as Stahl's principal residence.

"Virginia has a fabulous easement program," Stahl said. "A primary consideration in donating easements is working with Calder Loth [director of the program]. His wealth of knowledge, availability, and willingness to help are irreplaceable."

Shirley Gordon, Working for Preservation in Southwest Virginia

Shirley Gordon has been a proponent for preservation in Independence, Virginia, for the last six years. Serving as the president of the board of directors for the 1908 Courthouse Foundation, Gordon has secured several grants for the historic preservation and rehabilitation of the building. Recently, she has acquired funding for preservation and heritage tourism throughout Grayson County.

This year, Gordon secured \$150,000 in TEA-21 funds for the county. The grant will finance the expansion of the courthouse museum by adding to the existing section on the history of the building and the county. Once it is expanded, the transportation portion of the

museum will interpret the use of former trails across the region, several of which were Virginia Indian trails, as well as settlement patterns and the railroad history of the county. The expansion will also incorporate artifacts and antique textiles donated to the foundation by a local estate.

The TEA-21 grant will fund several other projects around Grayson County. Part of it will be used to purchase the site of the first iron forge in the county. Other projects include funding for 12 historical highway markers countywide, community welcome signs along entrance corridors, and bicycle paths linked to recreation areas.

To further the foundation's mission to foster preservation and promote the history of the county, Gordon, who serves on the county board of supervisors, encouraged the county to apply for a grant from the Department of Historic Resources' Survey and Planning Cost Share Program this year. Through the program, DHR will partner with Grayson County to complete a reconnaissance survey of the historic sites in the county. The department awarded Grayson County \$14,000 and will administer the project.

In addition, Gordon is taking the first step in putting Grayson County's historic resources to work by gaining recognition for the area's significant sites. She is meeting with department staff to submit nominations of several area buildings and a historic district in Independence to the state and national registers of historic places. "I serve as a resource to the public on the registration process," Gordon explained. Currently, her advice is being sought for a nomination of the recreation center in the town of Fries.

Acts of Good Stewardship

- Reusing existing structures
- Rehabilitating to the Secretary of the Interior's standards
- Donating preservation easements
- Protecting archaeological sites

Preservation Easements Granted on 27 Properties

During the past year, the Board of Historic Resources has accepted easements on 27 landmark properties around the state. Nine of the easements are voluntary donations from individuals or corporations. Two have been transferred from the L'Enfant Trust of Washington, D.C. The balance has come through legislative mandate. State law requires an easement to be placed on any property receiving restoration grant funds of \$50,000 or more in a four-year period. The required easement protects the public's investment in the property and ensures that important historic landmarks, many of which have been rescued from threat or neglect, will receive permanent legal protection.

Preservation easements are held by the Board of Historic Resources and are maintained by the staff of the Department of Historic Resources. Voluntary easement donations often provide significant tax benefits for the donor. Easement provisions require approval for architectural changes, prohibit demolition, and also prohibit subdivision of lands, where appropriate. They can be accepted only on registered historic landmarks or contributing properties in registered historic districts.

For information on the program contact: Ginni McConnell, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323, ext. 113, gmccconnell@dhr.state.va.us.

Easements Received

57 Mary Peake Boulevard, Aberdeen

Gardens Historic District, Hampton

Date of easement: August 25, 1999

Grantor: Aberdeen Gardens Historic and Civic Association

Land included: city lot

The house at 57 Mary Peake Boulevard is typical of the dwelling types making up Aberdeen Gardens, a housing project begun in 1934 as a New Deal planned community for African American workers of the Hampton and Newport News areas. The simple residences echo local early vernacular styles. Damaged by fire, 57 Mary Peake Boulevard is being restored with the help

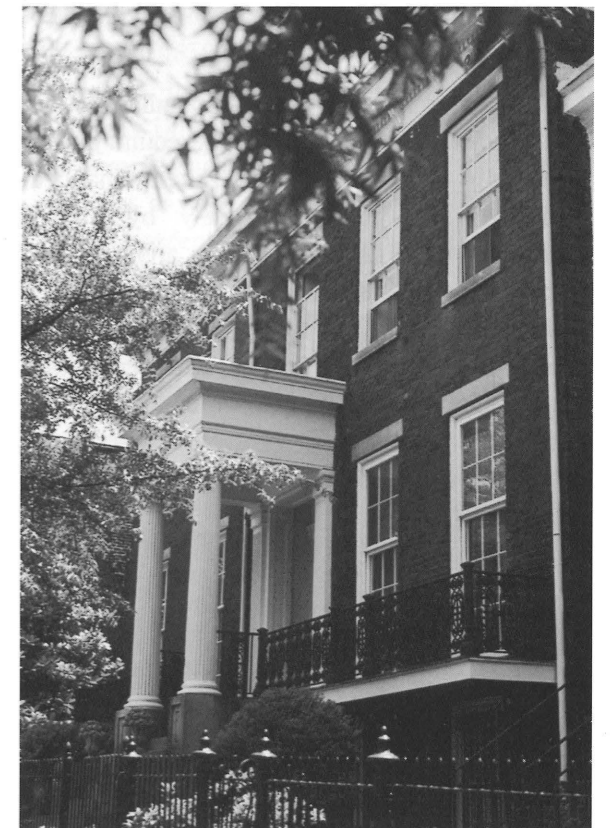


57 Mary Peake Boulevard, Aberdeen Gardens Historic District, City of Hampton

of a General Assembly grant for use as a museum interpreting the district.

Robert Alvis House, 2605 E. Franklin Street, Richmond

Date of easement: March 7, 2000



Robert Alvis House, City of Richmond

Grantors: William M. Crosby and K. Dean Levi
Land included: city lot

A key element of the St. John's Church Historic District, this stately Greek Revival townhouse was built in 1858 for Robert Alvis and expanded the following year by Alexander Walker. From 1905 to 1921, it was used as an orphanage by the Children's Home Society of Virginia. Restored in the 1970s, the house, like many of Richmond's antebellum dwellings, has rear galleries overlooking the garden.



Attucks Theatre, City of Norfolk

Attucks Theatre, 1010 Church Street, Norfolk
Date of easement: November 10, 1999
Grantor: Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority

Land included: city lot

A landmark of African American popular culture, the Attucks Theatre is one of the country's few remaining theaters to have been financed, designed, and built exclusively by blacks. Completed in 1919, the theater's architect was Harvey N. Johnson, one Virginia's only black architects practicing at the time. The theater is being restored as a performing arts center with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

Thomas Balch Library, King Street, Leesburg, Loudoun County

Date of easement: July 13, 2000

Grantor: Town of Leesburg

Land included: .79 acres

Dating from the early 1920s, this small but elegant library honors the prominent lawyer Thomas Balch, who originated the arbitration movement for the settlement of international claims. The building was designed by Washington, D.C., architect Waddy Wood, who gave a timeless dignity to



Thomas Balch Library, Loudoun County

an otherwise modest work. A grant from the General Assembly is helping to fund the rehabilitation and expansion of the building. The library is an important component of the Leesburg Historic District.

Ben Lomond, Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas vicinity, Prince William County

Date of easement: July 28, 1999

Grantor: Prince William County Park Authority

Land included: 5.99 acres

Constructed in 1837 of native fieldstone for Benjamin Tasker Chinn, Ben Lomond is a touchstone to the past in an area that has undergone intense development. The house served as a field hospital in the Civil War battles of First and Second Manassas. A General Assembly grant to the Prince William County Park Authority is supporting the restoration of the house for museum use.

118 Campbell Avenue, Campbell Avenue Complex Historic District, Roanoke

Date of easement: January 30, 2000

Grantor: City of Roanoke

Land included: city lot



Ben Lomond, Prince William County



118 Campbell Avenue, Campbell Avenue Historic District, City of Roanoke

The structure at 118 Campbell Avenue is one of a row of five three-story commercial buildings built between 1892 and 1909 as part of Roanoke's intense development to serve its principal industry, the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. Threatened with demolition in the late 1980s, the row was purchased by the city with the help of a state grant. Marked by its neoclassical façade, 118 is the last of the row to be sold by the city back into private ownership and is currently undergoing rehabilitation.

Cannon Branch Fort, Manassas

Date of easement: May 19, 2000

Grantor: City of Manassas

Land included: 10.5 acres



Cannon Branch Fort, City of Manassas

Named for adjacent Cannon Branch, this site holds the archaeological remains of a Civil War fortification for which there is no documentation. The fort likely was constructed by Union forces late in the war in order to defend Union supply lines, which were constantly being attacked by Colonel John Singleton Mosby and his Confederate raiders. Preservation of the site by the city of Manassas is being assisted by a General Assembly grant.



Edinburg Mill, Shenandoah County

Edinburg Mill, Edinburg, Shenandoah County

Date of easement: February 10, 2000

Grantor: Paul H. Bynum

Land included: 4.42 acres

This large gristmill on Stony Creek at the western edge of Edinburg is a relic of the region's early agricultural industry. George Grandstaff built the mill about 1850 to supplement a mill complex developed by his father. General Philip H. Sheridan's Union troops set fire to the mill in 1864 but were persuaded by the ladies of the town to put it out to save the flour supply. The town of Edinburg recently purchased the mill for use as a museum and public gathering place.

Enders Warehouse, 20 N. 20th Street, Richmond

Date of easement: December 22, 1999



Enders Warehouse, City of Richmond

Grantor: 20 N 20 LLC

Land included: city lot

The Enders Warehouse, built in 1849, is one of the oldest industrial structures remaining in Richmond and is a significant component of the Shockoe Valley and Tobacco Row Historic District. John Enders was a local entrepreneur involved with the building of the Richmond docks as well as the warehouses to serve them. The building recently has been converted to apartments.

Frascati, Somerset vicinity, Orange County

Date of easement: July 28, 1999

Grantor: Marilyn C. Barrow

Land included: 62.74 acres

Easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation



Frascati, Orange County

Frascati, completed in 1823 for Supreme Court justice Philip Pendleton Barbour, is one of the architectural monuments of the Piedmont. It was designed and built by John M. Perry, a master builder employed by Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. An imposing Tuscan portico defines the exterior. Frascati's parlor features an elegant plasterwork cornice and ceiling medallion based on designs in Asher Benjamin's American Builders Companion (1806).

Glencairn, Chance vicinity, Essex County

Date of easement: January 31, 2000

Grantors: Gregory E. and Anna Baldwin May

Land included: 63 acres

The oldest section of this informal plantation house was built about 1730 and was expanded to its present form in the last quarter of the 18th century during the ownership of the Waring family. With its many early features, the house is an important example of Virginia's traditional ver-

naular architecture. After standing neglected for many years, the house was carefully restored in the late 1970s.



Glencairn, Essex County

Glencoe, First Street, Radford

Date of easement: November 1, 1999

Grantor: City of Radford

Land included: .121 acre

Local businessman Gabriel Wharton built this finely appointed Italianate dwelling overlooking the New River in 1875 to serve as a residence for him and his wife Anne. In 1996, Kollmorgen Corporation donated the property to the city of Radford, which since restored the house to serve as a museum and visitor center. A grant from the General Assembly helped fund the restoration.

Hughlett's Tavern/Rice's Hotel, Heathsville, Northumberland County

Date of easement: June 29, 2000

Grantor: Rice's Hotel/Hughlett's Tavern Foundation, Inc.

Land included: 1.2 acres

Set immediately behind the courthouse, this rambling old hostelry has been a key element of this county-seat community since the late 18th century.



Glencoe, City of Radford

The tavern was purchased by John Rice in 1866 and remained in Rice family ownership until 1990, when Cecelia Fallin Rice donated the property to the county historical society. The Rice's Hotel/Hughlett's Tavern Foundation is restoring the building for museum and public function use with the help of a General Assembly grant.



Hughlett's Tavern/Rice's Hotel, Northumberland County

Andrew Johnston House, 208 N. Main Street, Pearisburg, Giles County

Date of easement: November 1, 1999

Grantor: Giles County Historical Society

Land included: 1.44 acres

This Federal vernacular house was built in 1829 for Andrew Johnston who, with his brother David, was a founding settler of Giles County. The interior preserves rare examples of original decorative stenciling. The property serves as a local history museum and venue for special events. Improvements at the site are being funded in part by a grant from the General Assembly.



Andrew Johnston House, Giles County

Lee-Fendall House, 614 Oronoco Street, Alexandria

Date of easement: July 29, 1999

Grantor: Virginia Trust for Historic Preservation, Inc.

Land included: city lot

An Alexandria landmark, the Lee-Fendall house was built in 1785 for local businessman Philip Fendall. Fendall was married three times; all three of his wives were members of the Lee family. Louis A. Cazenove remodeled the house in the Greek Revival style in the 1850s. Labor leader John L. Lewis lived here from 1937 to 1969. The house has served as a museum for the past 30 years and is undergoing repair with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Lee-Fendall House, City of Alexandria

Linden Farm, Farnham, Richmond County

Date of easement: March 7, 2000

Grantor: Donald J. Orth

Land included: 20.28 acres

The earliest portion of this vernacular farmhouse was erected about 1700 making it perhaps the oldest dwelling on the Northern Neck. It probably was built for Andrew J. Dew, Jr., whose family settled in the area by 1661. A 1730s addition on the north end nearly doubled the building's size and encapsulated original pitch-coated clapboards as well as framing for a sliding casement window. The present owner has carefully preserved the special character of this important architectural document of early colonial building forms.



Linden Farm, Richmond County



Lynchburg Academy of Music, City of Lynchburg

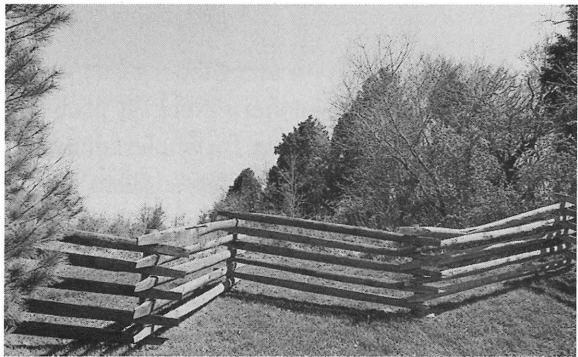
Lynchburg Academy of Music, Main and Sixth Streets, Lynchburg

Date of easement: September 21, 1999

Grantor: Academy of Music, Inc.

Land included: city lot

One of the Commonwealth's few surviving vaudeville and opera houses, the Academy of Music is a competent essay in the neoclassical style by the Lynchburg architectural firm of Frye and Chesterman. Sarah Bernhardt, Pavlova, and Paderewski are among the luminaries who have performed here. Unoccupied for nearly 40 years, the theater is scheduled for restoration with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.



Mayfield Fortification Site, City of Manassas

Mayfield Fortification Site, Quarry Road, Manassas

Date of easement: May 19, 2000

Grantor: City of Manassas

Land included: 12 acres

The Mayfield fortification is the only earthwork remaining of the 11 erected by the Confederates to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Manassas. Begun in 1861, it was constructed with slave labor and local troops. The site is now owned by the city of Manassas, which plans to develop it as a historic attraction using a grant from the General Assembly.



314 S. Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, City of Richmond

314 S. Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: July 21, 1999

Grantor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council

Land included: city lot

This late-19th-century, modified Italianate residence is part of a block of similar houses erected for workers employed in the factories along Richmond's riverbank. The house is among the many properties in this urban neighborhood rescued from dereliction and subsequently restored for sale to private owners by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council. The efforts of this far-sighted neighborhood organization have helped to secure an otherwise vulnerable historic district.

Prince William County Courthouse (Fifth), Manassas

Date of easement: November 10, 1999

Grantor: Prince William County

Land included: city lot

A landmark in the city of Manassas, the fifth courthouse of Prince William County is a somber example of Victorian Romanesque architecture. It was completed in 1894 from design by James C.



Prince William County Courthouse, City of Manassas

Teague and Philip Thornton Marye of Norfolk. The building served as the courthouse until the 1980s and is currently undergoing rehabilitation for alternative use with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

Red Hills, Polo Grounds Road, Albemarle County

Date of easement: January 12, 2000

Grantors: Watha J. and Ann Clark Eddins

Land included: 23.28 acres

This Albemarle County farm is the ancestral home of the Carr family. The earliest portion of the house was built about 1797. The two-story front section, a typical example of the regional Federal style, was completed by 1821 for Francis Carr, a physician, newspaper publisher, and agricultural reformer. Prominent Charlottesville



Red Hills, Albemarle County

architect Milton L. Grigg restored and gently modified the house in 1939.

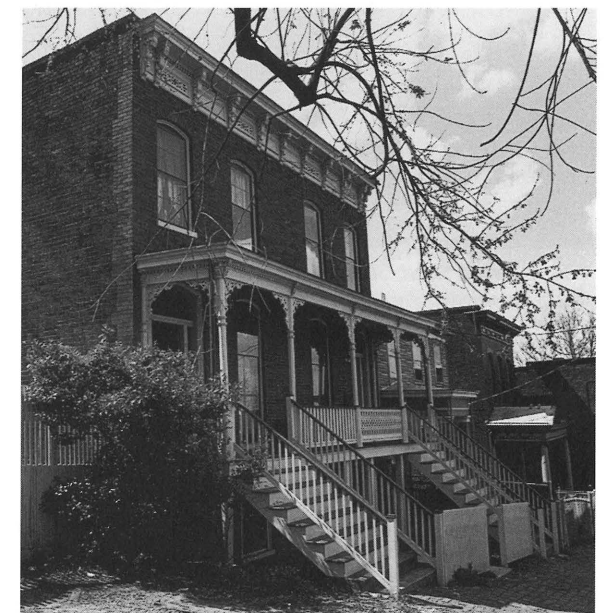
2111 E. Broad Street, St. John's Church Historic District, Richmond

Date of easement: January 27, 2000

Grantor: L'Enfant Trust (grantor transfer)

Land included: city lot

Conspicuously located on the steep hill of Broad Street, this two-unit Italianate dwelling is typical of the middle-class housing erected throughout Richmond in the decades following the Civil War. The bracketed cornice and sawn-work front porch are features common to this house type and lend a festive quality to an otherwise simple struc-



2111 E. Broad Street, St. John's Church Historic District, City of Richmond

ture. The easement, held for many years by the District of Columbia's L'Enfant Trust, was transferred to the Board of Historic Resources.

2721 E. Broad Street, St. John's Church Historic District, Richmond

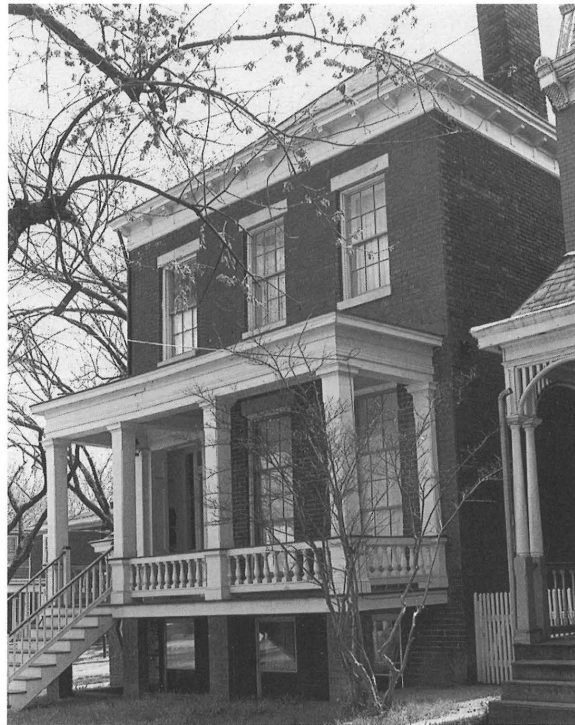
Date of easement: January 27, 2000

Grantor: L'Enfant Trust (grantor transfer)

Land included: city lot

A substantial Greek Revival townhouse, this three-bay, side-passage dwelling is a characteristic example of the antebellum housing enjoyed by Richmond's more affluent citizens. The house was modified near the turn of the 20th century by the addition of a pyramidal roof and rear extensions. It is one of a series of interesting houses defining the Broad Street portion of the St. John's

Church Historic District. The easement is a transfer from the L'Enfant Trust, the original grantor.



2721 E. Broad Street, St. John's Church Historic District, City of Richmond

Seven Springs, Enfield vicinity, King William County

Date of easement: December 1, 1999
Grantors: Harry H. and Alma S. Coon
Land included: 106 acres

One of the state's most engaging works of colonial architecture, this compact but carefully crafted manor house boasts a unique square floor plan with a center chimney. The house was likely built



Seven Springs, King William County

for Captain George Dabney before his death in 1729. The interior retains a handsome walnut stair balustrade. The present owners have carefully restored the house and added architecturally harmonious outbuildings to the curtilage.

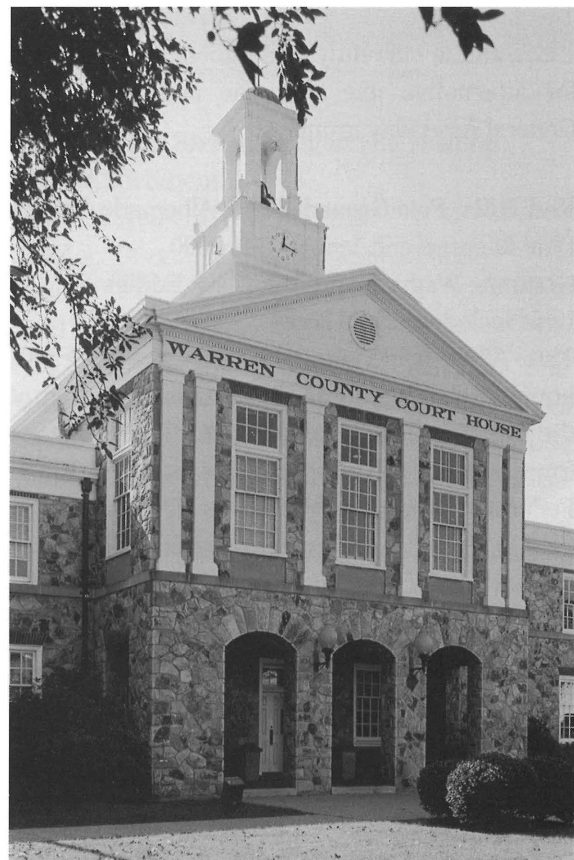
Warren County Courthouse, 1 E. Main Street, Front Royal, Warren County

Date of easement: June 7, 2000

Grantor: Warren County

Land included: courthouse square

The 1936 Warren County Courthouse is built to the design of Richmond architect Alan J. Saville in consultation with William Dewey Foster of Washington, D.C. The structure is a deft interpretation of regional, Federal-period idioms, using the traditional courthouse form of temple-form center section with an arcaded ground floor. The building is undergoing expansion with the original section being rehabilitated using a General Assembly grant.



Warren County Courthouse, Warren County



1884 Warwick County Courthouse, City of Newport News

1884 Warwick County Courthouse, 14421

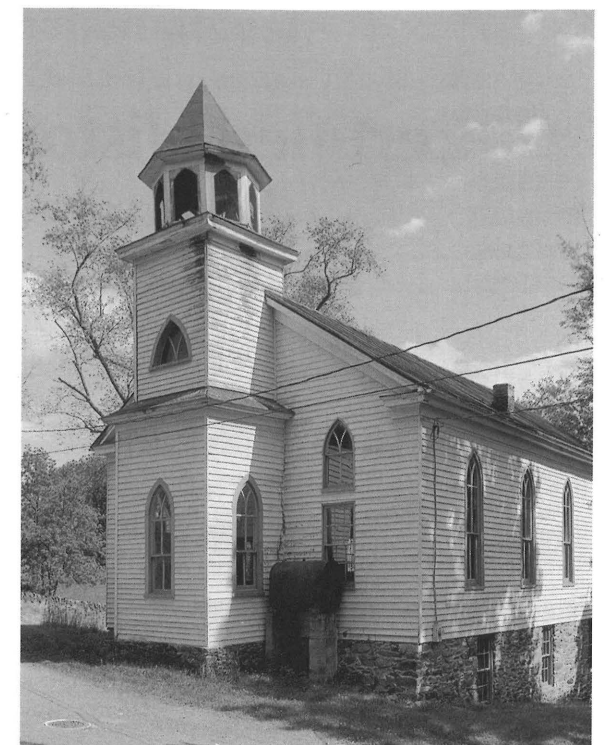
Old Courthouse Way, Denbigh, Newport News

Date of easement: June 7, 2000

Grantor: City of Newport News

Land included: courthouse square

The Italianate-style courthouse of the former Warwick County was built in conjunction with the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Newport News. It was used until 1958, when the county (by then an independent city) was consolidated with Newport News. Through a General Assembly grant, the building is being restored as a local history center. Included in the easement is the 1810 courthouse.



John Wesley Community Church, Loudoun County

John Wesley Community Church, Waterford, Loudoun County

Date of easement: April 20, 2000

Grantor: Waterford Foundation, Inc.

Land included: village lot

Simple but picturesque, John Wesley Community Church is a visually critical contributing structure in the National Historic Landmark village of Waterford. Completed in 1890, the church long served a local black congregation. It stood empty in recent years but was purchased for preservation by the Waterford Foundation in the spring of 2000. A General Assembly grant will help fund its restoration.

Certified Historic Rehabilitation Projects in Virginia

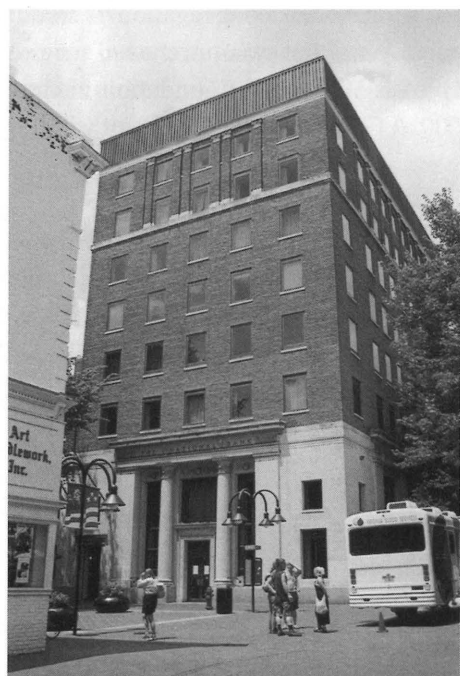
August 1999 through July 2000

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 substantial increase in the number of buildings being rehabilitated. From August 1, 1999 through July 31, 2000, completed rehabilitation projects under the state and federal programs totaled \$40,940,555 in rehabilitation expenditures. Proposed rehabilitation projects approved during this period represent an estimated investment of \$101,641,345.

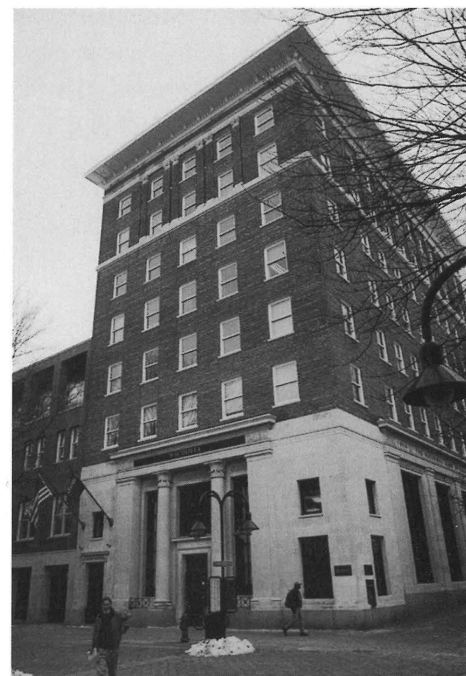
The Virginia tax credit program extends financial incentives to a far larger range of properties than that owned by the federal program. The investment threshold is lower than the minimum set by the federal program, and the application process for the Virginia program is simpler, since there is no federal-level 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.

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 eligible rehabilitation expenses. The federal program provides a 20% tax credit and the Virginia program provides a 25% credit. Projects may qualify for both the federal and Virginia credits, yielding a potential combined tax credit amount of 45% of the eligible rehabilitation expenditures.



Wachovia Bank, Western Regional Headquarters,
City of Charlottesville—Before historic rehabilitation



Wachovia Bank, Western Regional Headquarters,
City of Charlottesville—After historic rehabilitation

Completed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received final certification in the period between August 1999–July 2000

Name of Property	Number	Address	City/County	Amount Estimated
Pitts Palace	23340	Back Street, Accomac	Accomack County	\$150,000.00
	213	S. Royal Street	Alexandria	\$350,000.00
Eastman Antique House	1500	Lee Highway	Bristol	\$352,000.00
Moss Neck Manor		Route 766	Caroline County	\$1,430,397.95
Wachovia Western Region Headquarters	117-123	E. Main Street	Charlottesville	\$6,948,915.00
Brexton		Route 255, Millwood	Clarke County	\$175,385.00
Dr. Morton G. Douglas House	158	Culpeper Street, Warrenton	Fauquier County	\$200,000.00
Rakes Building	335	Main Street, Rocky Mount	Franklin County	\$39,059.97
	319 S.	Main Street	Lexington	\$49,900.00
	208	Edwards Ferry Road, Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$660,000.00
	1-3	Walnut Street/9 E. Church Street	Martinsville	\$160,000.00
		Second and Endly Streets, Chase City	Mecklenburg County	\$502,863.00
	419	Duke Street	Norfolk	\$148,530.00
Thomas Nelson Hotel	245	Granby Street	Norfolk	\$4,841,323.00
James Brown Dry Goods Store	16464	Courthouse Road, Eastville	Northampton County	\$148,168.30
	224-226	S. Adams Street	Petersburg	\$34,362.00
Charles Leonard Hardware Co. Building	20	W. Bank Street	Petersburg	\$1,831,505.00
	218	High Street	Petersburg	\$174,000.00
Jabez Smith Building	15	W. Old Street	Petersburg	\$1,209,497.00
	79	Webster Avenue	Portsmouth	\$125,026.44
Craddock-Terry Warehouse	405	N. Main Street, Farmville	Prince Edward County	\$782,733.00
Kinsley Granary (at Pilgrim's Rest)	2102	Belmont Grove Road	Prince William County	\$280,000.00
Wakefield Apartments	23	S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$264,434.47
Southland Apartments	111	S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$300,112.95
Royalton Apartments	401	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$328,453.84
Abby Court Apartments	411	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$233,113.91
	614	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$183,499.21
	228	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$266,429.00
	305	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$3,452,381.65
	315	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$2,242,766.23
Armstrong-Wren House	2100	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$104,104.85
	1323-1331	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$3,639,605.00
	307	Cedar Street	Richmond	\$116,134.72
	119	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
	408	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$43,120.33
	1005	W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$60,000.00
	2705	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$71,860.00
Linden Tower/Medical Arts Building	116-118	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$3,126,404.00
Woodside	510	S. Gaskins Road	Richmond	\$880,895.00
	1721	Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$115,522.00
Burks-Young House	2910	Libby Terrace	Richmond	\$124,041.38
American Furniture and Fixture	2821-2823	E. Main Street	Richmond	\$3,971,170.00
J. Scott Parrish Residence	2315	Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$320,000.00
	1200	Park Avenue	Richmond	\$81,000.00

Completed Rehabilitations continued

	1723	Park Avenue	Richmond	\$221,994.00
	3011	Patterson Avenue	Richmond	\$84,630.00
The Enders Factory Building	20	N. Twentieth Street	Richmond	\$775,000.00
	17	N. Twenty-Ninth Street	Richmond	\$120,000.00
	29	E. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$180,255.97
Masonic Building	7-13	W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$646,227.00
Red Lion Tavern	204	S. Loudoun Street	Winchester	\$243,733.51
Blair House	480	Church Street, Wytheville	Wythe County	\$220,000.00

TOTAL **\$40,940,554.68**

Proposed Rehabilitations:

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 1999–July 2000.

Name of Property	Number	Address	City/County	Amount Estimated
Pitts Palace	23340	Back Street, Accomac	Accomack County	\$150,000.00
Sprinkle-White House	603	Johnston Place	Alexandria	\$100,000.00
	607	S. Washington Street	Alexandria	\$500,000.00
Eastman Antique House	1500	Lee Highway	Bristol	\$352,000.00
Michie Grocery Co. Building	401	E. South Street	Charlottesville	\$1,300,000.00
Bryan-Stallings House	1212	Wertland Street	Charlottesville	\$325,000.00
Four Acres	1314	Rugby Road	Charlottesville	\$3,000,000.00
Brexton		Route 255, Millwood	Clarke County	\$200,000.00
Louise Huyett House	30	E. Main Street, Berryville	Clarke County	\$100,000.00
Neill House	304	S. Church Street, Berryville	Clarke County	\$130,000.00
Callaghan Building	301-303	Main Street	Covington	\$20,000.00
Dr. Morton G. Douglas House	158	Culpeper Street, Warrenton	Fauquier County	\$200,000.00
	108	W. Third Avenue	Franklin	\$84,000.00
Rakes Building	335	Main Street, Rocky Mount	Franklin County	\$300,000.00
Warner Hall	4750	Warner Hall Road	Gloucester	\$850,000.00
Woodville	1855	Pleasant Shade Drive, Emporia	Greensville County	
Berry Hill	3105	River Road, South Boston	Halifax County	\$6,000,000.00
Pleasant Grove		Deer Run Road (SR 679)	Halifax County	\$291,624.00
	805	S. Center Street, Ashland	Hanover County	\$80,000.00
	319	S. Main Street	Lexington	\$49,900.00
	19	Cornwall Street, Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$150,000.00
	208	Edwards Ferry Road, Leesburg	Loudoun County	\$660,000.00
Piggott House	37835	Piggott House Place, Purcellville	Loudoun County	\$95,000.00
Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp.	50-54	Ninth Street	Lynchburg	\$2,800,000.00
Montgomery-Kinnier Building	1101-1105	Jefferson Street	Lynchburg	\$1,300,000.00
	1-3	Walnut Street/9 E. Church Street	Martinsville	\$160,000.00
	419	Duke Street	Norfolk	\$100,000.00
	653	Tazewell Avenue, Cape Charles	Northampton County	\$96,000.00
Old Castle		Old Castle Road, Eastville	Northampton County	\$93,000.00
	711	Brunswick Avenue, Blackstone	Nottoway County	\$70,000.00
Belleview School	224	Belleview Avenue, Orange	Orange County	\$3,800,000.00
Edgewood Farm	5291	Scuffletown Road	Orange County	\$300,000.00
	218	High Street	Petersburg	\$150,000.00
Robert E. Lee Elementary School	633	W. Washington Street	Petersburg	\$3,619,710.00
Blue House	647	W. Washington Street	Petersburg	\$346,000.00
	615	London Street	Portsmouth	\$100,000.00
	617	London Street	Portsmouth	\$180,000.00
Kinsley Granary (at Pilgrim's Rest)	2102	Belmont Grove Road	Prince William County	\$280,000.00
Brick Row	28-38	State Street, Pulaski	Pulaski County	\$250,000.00

Atrium Apartments	230	Washington Avenue, Pulaski	Pulaski County	\$928,300.00
Wakefield Apartments	23	S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$316,000.00
Historic Manor	100-104	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$500,000.00
W. H. Valentine House	103-105	E. Main Street	Richmond	\$445,000.00
	108	S. Belvedere Street	Richmond	\$50,000.00
Southland Apartments	111	S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$402,000.00
	119	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$60,000.00
Mechanics Bank/Southern Aid Life Building	212-214	E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$1,200,000.00
St. Andrew's School	227	S. Cherry Street	Richmond	\$2,000,000.00
	300	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
	305	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$2,050,990.00
	315	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$1,282,392.00
	325	W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$714,555.00
Grace American Building	400	E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$2,500,000.00
Royalton Apartments	401	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$328,453.84
	408	W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$43,120.33
Abby Court Apartments	411	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$233,113.91
Woodside	510	S. Gaskins Road	Richmond	\$600,000.00
	517	N. Twenty-Fourth Street	Richmond	\$80,000.00
	523	N. Twenty-Seventh Street	Richmond	\$70,000.00
	614	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$220,186.04
Smith-Courtney Co./Spaghetti Warehouse	701	Bainbridge Street	Richmond	\$1,290,000.00
	706	N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$250,000.00
Maggie L. Walker High School	1000	N. Lombardy Street	Richmond	\$24,000,000.00
	1007	W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$60,000.00
	1327	Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$65,000.00
Davenport Alley	1401-1405	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$2,000,000.00
Railroad Y.M.C.A.	1552	E. Main Street	Richmond	\$3,700,000.00
Scott's Drug Store	1617	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$300,000.00
	1710-1722	E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$800,000.00
	1721	Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$110,000.00
Grant Tobacco Factory/M.F. Neal & Co.	1900	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$3,000,000.00
Armstrong-Wren House	2100	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$110,000.00
	2211	W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	2404	W. Main Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
	2511	W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$120,000.00
	2705	E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$60,000.00
	2706	E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$40,000.00
Burks-Young House	2910	Libby Terrace	Richmond	\$115,000.00
Philip Morris Building		E. Main Street, S. 20th,		
		E. Cary, S. 19th	Richmond	\$22,000,000.00
	113	Norfolk Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	
	917	First Street, S.W.	Roanoke	\$78,000.00
	617	Allison Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$57,000.00
Shenandoah Hotel	128-132	E. Campbell Avenue	Roanoke	\$2,800,000.00
Carter Hill		Fincastle Road (Route 71), Lebanon	Russell County	\$400,000.00
Witz Building	9	W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$180,000.00
Union Bus Terminal	32-34	S. New Street	Staunton	\$365,000.00
G. M. Cochran House	104	N. New Street	Staunton	\$160,000.00
William Patrick House	112	N. New Street	Staunton	\$300,000.00
Klotz Bros. Building	202	S. Lewis Street	Staunton	\$700,000.00
Blair House	480	Church Street, Wytheville	Wythe County	\$220,000.00

TOTAL **\$101,641,345.12**



Support Historic Preservation – *Check That Box on Your Income Tax Return*

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 donation to Virginia's Historic Preservation Fund. This important option provides a convenient way to support heritage education, landmark preservation, and the operation of historic sites. The fund is administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and all donations are fully tax deductible. Deductions can be claimed in the following year. For your support, we thank you!

Look for these exciting developments from DHR in 2001:

- ❖ Distribution of the new Comprehensive Statewide Preservation Plan
- ❖ Upcoming "Virginia's Lost Architecture" exhibit, in collaboration with the Virginia Historical Society, January 2001
- ❖ The fall release of *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide*, by historian John Salmon, to be published by Stackpole Books
- ❖ A newly designed Web site focusing on DHR programs, services, and other tools to help put Virginia's history to work

Notes on Virginia



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