

Notes on Virginia



by C. Pleasants
1998

Notes on Virginia

Notes from the Director	3
Virginia Landmarks Register Adds 81 New Listings	5
The Lost World of Rocketts Landing <i>By Matt Gottlieb</i>	37
Curator's Corner: Artifacts from DHR's Collections: Colonial Pipes of Virginia <i>By Keith Egloff</i>	41
The Sharon Indian School, 1919–1965 <i>By Lisa Kroll</i>	43
Forty Years of Preservation: Virginia's Easement Program <i>By Calder Loth</i>	49
New Preservation Easements Received on 14 Properties	55
65 New Historical Markers for Virginia's Roadways	59
Update on the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program	62

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
www.dhr.virginia.gov



Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director

Notes on Virginia is published annually by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
Editor: Randall B. Jones; Photographic Assistant and Technical Consultant: Zak Billmeier;
Designer: Judy Rumble, Virginia Office of Graphic Communications, Department of General
Services. All photographs are from the department's archives, unless otherwise indicated.



Central Office:
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323
(804) 367-2391 (fax)

Capital Region Office:
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323, ext. 107
(804) 367-2391 (fax)

Roanoke Region Office:
1030 Penmar Avenue SE
Roanoke, VA 24013
(540) 857-7585
(540) 857-7588 (fax)

Tidewater Region Office:
14415 Old Courthouse Way
Newport News, VA 23608
(757) 886-2807
(757) 886-2808 (fax)

Winchester Region Office:
107 N. Kent Street
Suite 203
Winchester, VA 22601
(540) 722-3427
(540) 722-7535 (fax)

Notes on Virginia was financed in part with federal funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Department of Historic Resources, Commonwealth of Virginia. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program or activity described herein, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, street address in disclaimer: MS 5221-1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. The contents and opinions of this journal do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does any mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, will make this publication available in braille, large print, or audiotape upon request. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

Our Mission

The Department of Historic Resources'

mission is to foster, encourage, and

support the stewardship and use of

Virginia's significant architectural,

archaeological, and cultural resources.

Virginia Historic Resources Board

Addison B. Thompson,
Chairman, Richmond

Patrick Butler,
Vice Chairman, Alexander

John W. Braymer, Richmond
Jeanne S. Evans, Virginia Beach
Rachel O'Dwyer Flynn, Lynchburg
Ora McCoy, Appomattox
Helen T. Murphy, Mount Holly

State Review Board

Warren R. Hofstra,
Chairman, Winchester

Carl R. Lounsbury,
Vice Chairman, Williamsburg

Ann Field Alexander, Roanoke
Barbara Heath, Lynchburg
Carl R. Lounsbury, Williamsburg
Michael B. Newbill, Virginia Beach
R. Madison Spencer, Charlottesville

The Department of Historic Resources
is a proud partner of:



Cover image:

"Rocketts Landing" by A. C. Pleasants
(Valentine Richmond History Center).

See page 37 for more information.

Notes from the Director

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

As I write on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of our nation's preservation program with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, stewardship of cultural resources is alive and well in Virginia. Proof is certainly to be found in the growing popularity and success of the four core programs administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources that are reported on in this issue of *Notes*: The listing of properties in the Virginia Landmarks Register (see page 3); the rehabilitation of historic buildings using state tax credits (page 62); the creation of new historical highway markers (page 59); and the donation of preservation easements to the Commonwealth through this Department (page 55).

What is remarkable about the steady growth of these programs—and worth noting, again and again—is that their vitality derives from the commitment of the citizens of Virginia, not from government imposition. Thus it is individuals, grassroots groups, communities, and investors in the Commonwealth that step forward to nominate buildings, sites and districts to the state and federal registers; to invest in buildings and communities across the Commonwealth through tax credit incentives programs; to share the stories of significant people, places, and events in Virginia history with highway markers; and to generously donate preservation easements, ensuring future protection of property in partnership with the Commonwealth.

That the drive to preserve comes in great measure from individual and community initiative is no surprise to anyone familiar with the history of preservation in Virginia. Long before the 1966 passage of the National Historic Preservation Act or the state-enacted measures officially promoting preservation, there was a deep tradition of citizen leadership on behalf of historic resources. Indeed, Virginia is the very birthplace of the preservation movement in America, with the establishment of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association in the 1840s, the oldest national preservation organization, and the founding of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) in 1889, the oldest *statewide* preservation organization in America. The work of partners in the private sector is essential today more than ever before. APVA-Preservation Virginia, in particular, deserves special recognition for stepping up to the plate as the leader in statewide preservation advocacy, transforming itself to meet that challenge even while gearing up for 2007 and the 400th anniversary commemoration of the Jamestown settlement.

During the decades of this agency's operation, this agency has brought to the task a set of tools, including, among others, those mentioned above, to find, recognize and assist our partners in preserving the Commonwealth's legacy of historic resources for environmental, social and economic benefit. That Virginia's tools are sharp and the partnership for preservation healthy there is no doubt. Consider the following:

- Virginia consistently ranks among the top two or three states nationally in the number of new listings on the National Register of Historic Places.
- At each of our quarterly board meetings, the Department routinely reviews more nominations for listing than fully half of our counterparts across the country do in an *entire* year.
- Similarly, Virginia's tax credit program is consistently among the top five producers nationally, and is recognized as a major driving force in urban revitalization efforts throughout the Commonwealth;
- Virginia's preservation easement program remains vigorous and a model for the country; the Department holds nearly 400 easements. (See the article in this issue that reviews the program's history as it also celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2006.)

In the last four years, the Department has undertaken and continues today several special initiatives to leverage our core programs to strengthen statewide preservation even further. The first initiative affirms that historic preservation must reflect the fullness of Virginia's historic legacy and be accessible to all her citizens. By extension, a second initiative commits the Department to enhance educational opportunities

about the importance of historic resources, the benefits of preserving them, and the tools available to all Virginians. A third initiative calls on all agencies of the Commonwealth to lead by example and to improve their stewardship of state-owned historic properties.

Some of the results of these initiatives are reflected in the pages that follow. For instance, chronicled in this issue of *Notes* are 13 properties highlighting Virginia's richness and diversity that were added to the Virginia Landmarks Register. Included among these is, for example, the Norfolk Azalea Gardens, which were established by 200 African-American women during the Depression. The article about the Sharon Indian School in King William County highlights a future Virginia Landmark Register property and a literal landmark of Virginia's Indian community and heritage that is already recognized with an historical marker. Both the marker and the nomination of the school to the state and national registers is the result of the Department's work with the Upper Mattaponi Tribe and Chief Ken Adams and with the Virginia Council on Indians. The article on Rocketts Landing, depicted circa 1798 in the painting on this issue's cover, tells of the vibrant and culturally diverse community that once thrived along Richmond's riverfront. The article follows an exhibition created by the Department for the lobby of the Patrick Henry Building on Capitol Square—an exhibit that exemplifies educational programs that together have reached over 25,000 people in the past year alone.

The restoration of the "Old State Library," now rededicated as the Patrick Henry Building and reopened in June 2005, illustrates the leadership and business approach of Governor Mark Warner, the commitment of the General Assembly to reinvest in buildings at the seat of government, and the power of close collaboration between the Department of General Services and this agency in support of creative adaptive reuse of landmark properties. Thus projects begun in recent years to renovate the Executive Mansion and the Capitol now extend to include the remarkable assemblage of state-owned historic structures comprising Capitol Square. The recently restored Finance Building has reopened as the Oliver Hill Building, named in honor of the famed civil rights lawyer and trailblazer. Although no decision has yet been reached concerning the fate of the historic Eighth and Ninth Street office buildings, our work with General Services to study alternatives for the buildings and site offers a model process for assessing and balancing historic preservation considerations with modern program needs. It is heartening to note that ten of the 81 properties added to the Virginia Landmarks Register and featured in this issue are state-owned, including two state parks and one significant archaeological site on the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries owned Mock Horn Island containing evidence of human occupation of the area from circa 9500 B.C. to 900 A.D.

While preservation depends on the work of many citizens, organizations and communities—each picking up and using Virginia's stewardship tools—keeping the tools themselves sharp and at the ready requires the understanding and support of government leaders. In this regard, the past four years have been remarkable. Against a background of daunting challenges, the health of our natural and historic resources has been sustained and advanced by the unfaltering leadership, vision and commitment of Secretary of Natural Resources W. Tayloe Murphy, Jr. I know I write for colleagues here in Richmond and all across the Commonwealth in acknowledging the last four years, together with the outstanding work of a lifetime, and in looking forward to the opportunity to draw on Tayloe Murphy in the years ahead.

Virginia Landmarks Register Adds 81 New Listings

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register from July of 2004 through June of 2005. The register is the state's official list of properties important to Virginia's history; it includes buildings, structures, archaeological sites, as well as rural and urban historic districts prominently identified with the Commonwealth's history and culture from prehistoric times to the recent past. Most of the properties listed below have also been nominated to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Since the General Assembly established the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1966, the recognition of more than 2,450 places has focused the public's attention on Virginia's spectacular historic legacy. In recent years the Department of Historic Resources also has sought to increase the public's awareness and appreciation for the rich diversity inherent in Virginia's historic legacy by nominating and listing important properties associated with African American, Native American, and women's history. (The department's highway marker program has undertaken a similar effort as well; see page 59.) Thus, of the 81 new VLR properties listed below, 13 recognize Virginia's diverse heritage. These VLRs are indicated by the following symbol: ●

The VLR, in addition to increasing the public's awareness of Virginia's diverse historic legacy, also encourages improved stewardship and careful decision making by individuals, private organizations, and local governments when it comes to considering a VLR property. For those reasons, the department has also concentrated in recent years on listing on the VLR more state-owned properties, such as the "old" Virginia State Library (see page 14), to support better state stewardship of these properties. Of the 81 VLRs below, ten are state owned, and these are noted by the following symbol: ■

Significantly, state and national register listings have proved a catalyst for successful economic revitalization efforts within many cities, towns, and rural communities throughout Virginia, since owners of registered properties and affiliated investors are eligible for state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. Additionally, many registered architectural and archaeological resources have become cultural and social anchors in their communities and serve as key elements of the state's growing tourism industry.

Regarding the organization of the VLRs below, each one is listed alphabetically within the appropriate region that corresponds to one of the department's four regional field offices in Richmond (the Capital Region), Roanoke, Newport News (the Tidewater Region), and Winchester. (For the address and phone number of each office, see page 2.)

For readers with access to the Web, this year's issue of *Notes* launches a new feature that allows us to offer on the DHR Web site a representative sampling of photographs for each new historic district listed as well as a map outlining its boundaries. This symbol ▲ is used to indicate an entry that has a complementary DHR Web component.

To learn more about the register program, please visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov. Also, to keep abreast of department related developments throughout the year, regularly visit the "What's New & News" page on the DHR Web site.

Legend for Symbols:

- VLR that recognizes Virginia's diverse historic legacy
- VLR that is state-owned
- ▲ VLR with Web complement

Capital Region

The **Appomattox River Bridge** (Appomattox County) is a unique example of a type of concrete bridge constructed in Virginia from around 1910 until the 1960s. Built in 1930, the two-lane bridge carries Route 24 across the Appomattox River in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Despite widening in 1971, the bridge retains a high degree of historic integrity with its original cast-in-place rails that incorporate stylized representations of the Confederate battle flag and the Union shield of stars-and-stripes. The concrete obelisks and end posts at the bridge's four corners were recast to replicate the originals when the span was widened. The design of the bridge is attributed to William Roy Glidden, Virginia's first state bridge engineer. The bridge remains in service today. ■



Appomattox River Bridge

Built by Garland Carr of the prominent Carr family of Albemarle County, **Bentivar** (Albemarle County) is a one-story, double-pile brick residence with an English basement and clearstory attic. Documents indicate the original house burned and a new one was built in the 1830s, designed by notable architect and builder Thomas R. Blackburn. An interesting construction detail is revealed above the ceilings and below the floors of the main level where intermediate boards at mid-joint level carry several inches of clay, supposedly for insulation and fire protection. This measure could well have been installed as a response to the 1830 fire. Also contributing to the nearly 20-acre property's historic significance is a stone structure, a family cemetery, and an ice pit that was originally 35-feet deep, 20-feet wide.

Owner Sterling Neblett, Jr., constructed **Brickland** (Lunenburg County) in two phases, beginning in 1818 and completing it about 1822, on 280 acres



Bentivar

he received from his father in 1816. For over 50 years the plantation thrived, growing to 1,600 acres. The house illustrates the dissemination of the Federal architectural aesthetic in the U.S. during the early 19th century, and it's an exceptional example of the craftsmanship available to regionally prominent families in rural Virginia. Contextually the house relates to other Federal-style plantation houses in Lunenburg County from the early 19th century. Brickland, however, is one of only a few brick dwellings from this era in the county, and notable for its sophisticated plaster and woodwork, which reveals the increasing influence and popularity in that era of architectural pattern books and/or the hand of a well-known regional architect or builder. The site contains other historic outbuildings, including a smokehouse, pump house, tobacco barn and the county's first post office, constructed around 1900.



Brickland

The **Covesville Historic District** (Albemarle County) recognizes this village that developed in response to religious settlement, transportation routes, and a successful apple-growing climate. Officially a village in 1828, Covesville was initially settled in the 1740s by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants from the Shenandoah Valley. The creation of a religious congregation, Cove

Meeting House, provided a center to the fledgling community and attracted more settlement. By the third-quarter of the 18th century, the community evolved as a village on the Charlottesville-to-Lynchburg stagecoach road, and the arrival of a railroad in the mid 19th century furthered its development. Significant growth, however, occurred after a commercial apple orchard was established in 1866. The orchard grew the highly popular Albemarle Pippin, resulting in one of the most successful early apple operations in Virginia. Its success spurred village development with construction of workers' housing, a railroad depot, shipping sheds, apple packing and grader plants, cider mills, stores, and other industry-related resources. In addition, high-style residences were also built, reflecting the profitability of the agricultural and commercial ventures. ▲



Presbyterian Church at Covesville

Overlooking the rolling hills along the south side of the James River, **Elmington** (Powhatan County) is a two-story, three-bay residence with a full basement constructed in five-course common bond brick, built between 1858 and 1859. With Italianate-style bracketed eaves on its gable roof and its centrally placed Tuscan portico, the house's design is the result of a lengthy correspondence between its owner, Robert Kelso Dabney, Jr., and the renowned American architect Alexander Jackson Davis (1803–1892), who initially produced 13 drawings for the project. Dabney only constructed the east wing of the proposed house; he planned to build a west wing, tower, and semi-circular veranda when his fortunes and family justified it, but the Civil War intervened. After the war, Dabney was bankrupt and Elmington was sold in 1871. Thus the house as Davis designed it was never completed. However, it is one of only five executed domestic commissions in Virginia by Davis.



Elmington

The town of Kenbridge's **Fifth Avenue Historic District** (Lunenburg County) is a linear, five-block, residential district, arrayed on both sides of Fifth Avenue, a wide two-lane road with concrete curbs and sidewalks. Kenbridge arose along the route of a railroad connecting the coalfields of West Virginia with the port of Norfolk. By 1910 a bank and many shops formed the downtown, and Fifth Avenue was laid out where some large houses had already been constructed for leading citizens. The houses, set back from the street on broad lawns, were constructed between 1890 and 1930 and represent a variety of architectural styles including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and bungalow. The district also includes two churches, an early hospital, and a former school building. ▲



Residence in Fifth Avenue Historic District (Kenbridge)

Ginter Park Terrace Historic District (City of Richmond) defines one of the streetcar suburbs developed north of downtown Richmond in the second decade of the 20th century. It derives its name from the adjacent Ginter Park, a neighborhood of suburban estates developed in the late 19th century by Major Lewis Ginter, a prominent tobaccoist. The tranquility of Richmond's Northside lured upper- and middle-class families who were dissatisfied with life in the city. It also



Ginter Park Terrace

attracted a new breed of businessman: the real estate speculator. Northside suburbs were among the earliest speculative real estate developments in the U.S. dependent on the new technology of electric-railway streetcars, a system pioneered in Richmond. Although a speculator purchased the wedge-shaped Ginter Park Terrace property in 1890, the neighborhood was first subdivided and marketed adjacent to the streetcar line in 1913. This district of narrow, tree-lined streets features a variety of house plans with stylistic influences including American Foursquare, Craftsman, Colonial, Dutch, Mediterranean and Tudor Revival in a dynamic mix of designs, colors, and textures. ▲

One of a declining number of rural stores left in Virginia, the well-preserved **Hallsboro Store** (Chesterfield County), built circa 1885, served as a post office (until 1962) and general store, as well as a community center for generations. Fronting the tracks of the Norfolk-Southern (formerly Southern, originally Richmond-Danville) Railroad, the store attracted rail passengers—a depot with a waiting room and platform that once stood near the store was razed in the 1950s—and employees of a tannery and lumber mill operated by the store's owners. The store's interior still reveals the characteristic arrangement of space in rural stores of the era: walls were lined with

shelves for retail items; dry goods were located to the right of the front entrance, while grocery and hardware counters were on the left; the Post Office counter was in the front corner. Located at the intersection of Mt. Hermon and Hallsboro Roads, the two-story frame structure, with a full-width porch and a residential quarters for a storekeeper/postmaster on its upper floor, is capped with a slate hipped roof and ornamented with bracketed eaves.



Hallsboro Store

The **Hamner House** (Nelson County) is culturally significant as the boyhood home of Earl Hamner, Jr., popular novelist and creator of the 1970's television series "The Waltons." His childhood experiences in and around this house and the

nearby town of Schuyler inspired many of his books as well as the TV show, and made the house and Schuyler a national tourist attraction. The house is a simple, working-class family dwelling, most likely constructed after 1915 by the manager of the local M. J. Copps soapstone quarry, where Hamner's father worked. It is architecturally significant in its use of stacked soapstone as a foundation material and as a surviving example of early company housing associated with the local soapstone industry that operated during the early 1900s.

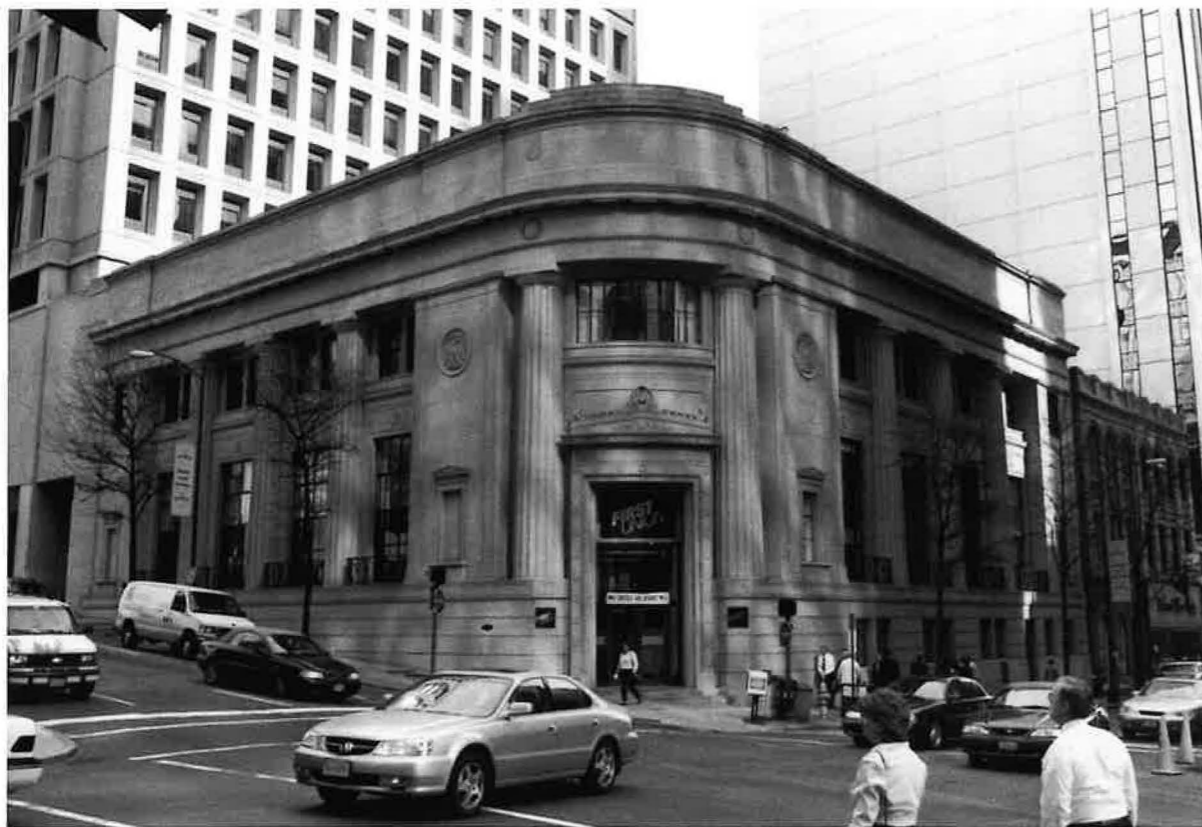
Highland Park Plaza Historic District (City of Richmond) represents the era of Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), when Highland Park was founded and commercial and residential growth transformed it from a semi-developed rural locale into a dense Richmond suburb. Located on a wide ridge to the north of downtown Richmond, Highland Park Plaza typifies Richmond's historic settlement patterns along outlying ridges and ravines. Richmond's geography limited early expansion north into Henrico County, an area of farms and the countryseats of wealthy city merchants and politicians. With the advent of efficient public transportation, however, the site of present-day Highland Park Plaza drew development, as did other ridges between the city and the county farmland. The Plaza area is characterized by shallow knobs and small ravines lined with single-family dwellings. All but 27 of the 733 contributing primary resources today are domestic properties including six apartment buildings and 40 duplex dwellings. In addition, the historic district has two churches, 13 commercial buildings, five service stations, one firehouse, and one recreational building. A further period of significance extends from 1931 to 1946, when a few new structures were built, and the storefronts of several commercial buildings were modernized as the city's business owners responded to the Great Depression and the post-World War II era. Highland Park was incorporated into Richmond in 1914. ▲

The **Jackson Ward Historic District, Boundary Increase** (City of Richmond) incorporates two blocks omitted from the original Jackson Ward Historic District designation of 1976 and later expansion in 2002. The two blocks of Marshall Street remained outside the district previously because it was thought they lacked a significant historic fabric. Research has since revealed that one-third of the block on the north side of Marshall Street was never developed. Situated in

close proximity to Broad and Second Streets, both exclusively commercial thoroughfares, the area of expansion is part of a transitional area between the wholly commercial areas to the south and east and the essentially residential neighborhoods to the west and north. The new area features the Samuel Binswanger House, the long-time residence of the founder of the Binswanger Glass Company, a nation-wide glass and mirror distributor. The resources in the expansion area, covering 13 dwellings, five commercial buildings, one warehouse, and one factory, exhibit late 19th-century Italianate residences and eclectic Victorian-style buildings and early 20th-century commercial buildings, all comparable in style, size, material and period of significance (1870–1930) with those in the rest of the Jackson Ward Historic District. ▲ ●

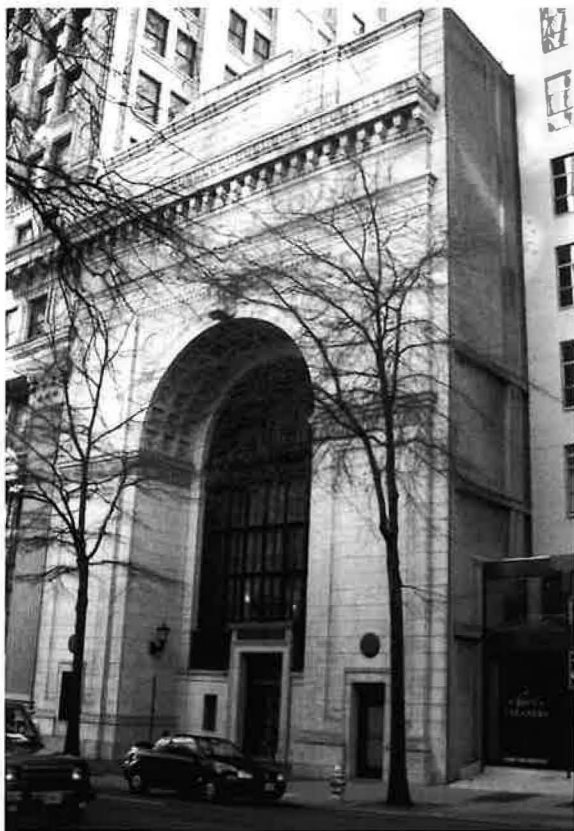
The **North Battersea/Pride's Field Historic District** (Petersburg) is a residential neighborhood of mostly late 19th-century dwellings and a few buildings predating the neighborhood's establishment. The district was historically surrounded on three sides by transportation and industrial corridors and on the fourth by the Battersea estate, thus visually and physically separating the neighborhood from the adjacent areas of Petersburg, resulting in a cohesive neighborhood that survives today. Currently, despite a number of vacant buildings, the district continues to retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Most of its houses are of frame construction, with front porches that display a variety of fanciful brackets, spindle friezes, unusual porch columns, and decorative balustrades that help to define the neighborhood's character. The district also features three churches, one store, and a warehouse located near the site of the Upper Appomattox Canal basin that recalls the area's industrial legacy around the basin. On the district's northern edge along the Appomattox River are the ruins of various mills and their millraces. Petersburg Baseball Park, now known as the McKenzie Street Park, also is within the district. ▲

As the historic financial center for the capital and, for a time, Virginia, the **Main Street Banking Historic District** (City of Richmond) is significant. Financial institutions were first established on Main Street in the early 1800s, but all were lost—except for the Customs House—in the Evacuation Fire of April 1865 at the end of the Civil War. After the district began to rebuild, several banks and insurance agencies opened in the 1870s and 1880s. Industry boomed for a short



Morris Plan Bank of Virginia building (c. 1931) in the Main Street Banking District

period until the Panic of 1873, which halted growth in Richmond and the nation until 1878. Fortunately, the majority of Richmond's financial institutions survived that panic and the Panic of



Virginia Trust Co. building (c. 1919) in the Main Street Banking Historic District

1893. Today, the district's historical buildings are solid examples of mid 19th- to early 20th-century architectural styles including Italianate, Italian Renaissance, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts and commercial. Architects from Baltimore, New Hampshire, and Philadelphia were responsible for designing some of the earliest buildings, including architect Ammi Burnham Young, who designed several Virginia Custom Houses including the one in Richmond. Other buildings were designed by prominent Richmond and New York architects, including Alfred Charles Bossom, W. Duncan Lee, Charles M. Robinson, and Marcellus Wright, Sr.; also, the New York firm of Clinton and Russell designed four buildings. ▲

The **Mineral Historic District** (Louisa County) defines that part of the town of Mineral that initially arose in response to local mining. Named for the area's mineral deposits, the town was divided into large lots during the 1890s so as to allow for denser infill in the future; however, as the local mining industry dwindled, the residential and commercial lots expanded with gracious yards and spacious separations between buildings. There are 231 contributing resources within the district—including residential, commercial, religious, industrial, and educational buildings—featuring a diverse range of architectural styles: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and bungalow. ▲



Bank of Louisa building (c. 1909) in Mineral Historic District

Mount Bernard's (Goochland County) main house, built circa 1850, is a fine example of antebellum domestic architecture and progressive Classical Revival updates. The entire complex is significant as a continuing agricultural and equestrian operation; it also encapsulates the 20th century tradition of rural plantations becoming the grand estates of the nation's wealthy. Coca-Cola magnate Robert W. Woodruff purchased Mount Bernard in the 1920s and then enlarged the main house, added substantial barns, and developed the complex as a model farm and country house. In addition to the residence, the 58-acre site consists of two secondary dwellings, a former slave quarters/kitchen, an icehouse and cool chamber, a large barn/stable, two smaller stables, a corncrib, an equipment shelter, and a well house. The residence is a stucco, two-story brick building with a three-bay Greek Ionic portico. T. Brady Saunders, known in Virginia for his work with the Boys Scouts, purchased Mt. Bernard from Woodruff in the 1940s.

Located within Cumberland State Forest, **Oak Hill** (Cumberland County) is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling constructed around 1810 by



Mount Bernard

plantation owner William Mynn Thornton (1781–1856). Illustrating the tastes of the planter class during the early-to-mid 19th century, Oak Hill exhibits Federal-style influence in its center-passage, single-pile floor plan, and in such details as a seven-pane fanlight above the entrance door and its interior trim. The grave of infant Charles Irving Thornton is located in a family cemetery on the property. The Thornton tombstones carries an epitaph attributed to Charles Dickens and is individually listed in the state and national registers. In 1936, the Resettlement Administration of the U.S. government acquired Oak Hill as part of a program to conserve land depleted by erosion and agricultural practices, and in 1954 it was conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Since that time, Oak Hill has been used as housing for state employees. ■

The **Oakwood-Chimborazo Historic District** (City of Richmond) is another example of early speculative residential development following the introduction of a trolley line; thus the district's linear shape, encompassing three neighborhoods—Chimborazo, Oakwood, and Glenwood Park. Although Oakwood and Chimborazo have merged over the years, Glenwood Park still retains a distinctive character due in part to its park-like setting and curvilinear streets. The Oakwood-Chimborazo district contains a significant collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century brick and frame dwellings that display an eclectic architectural mix of Late Victorian, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, alongside Victorian cottages and bungalow-style houses. Schools, churches, and corner stores enhance the visual dynamic of the district, which also includes three contributing cemeteries and three parks, one previously VLR-listed school, and 1,606 buildings. The Civil War related sites of Chimborazo Hospital and Oakwood Cemetery also are part of the district.



Ice house and cool chamber at Mount Bernard



The Oakwood-Chimborazo Historic District

Many of Richmond's leading architects designed buildings here. Although today some of the structures are significantly deteriorated or modified, for the most part the district reveals a high level of integrity and preservation. The significant growth of Richmond's African-American middle class is evidenced in the district's Evergreen Cemetery, established in 1891, and the transition of the area during the 1950s and 1960s into a largely black community. 1 s

Master architect Benjamin Charles Baker is the force behind **Pantops** (Albemarle County), an excellent example of Colonial Revival domestic architecture built in 1938. The main building is an asymmetrical, but balanced plan, centered on a symmetrical five-bay, two-story main block,



Guest House at Pantops



Pantops

flanked by balanced asymmetrical lateral wings, and terminated lateral wings of a very different composition. The entire configuration, except for the arcade, is built of brick and roofed with slate. The Guest House, which features an attached ornamental brick silo, was designed and built by Baker at the same time as the main house. Like the main house, the Guest House was intended to appear as an evolved complex, but in fact it was planned and built in a single campaign. The Guest House and an incinerator structure are the only surviving outbuildings at Pantops. Currently, the guesthouse spaces are used as lodging for visiting scholars to the museum that is housed today in the main building. ■

Point of Rocks (Chesterfield County) takes its name from a nearby 60-foot high sandstone cliff projecting into the Port Walthall Channel of the Appomattox River. The house was built circa

1840 and is a well-preserved, unique one-story dwelling on a stone foundation. The property served as an excellent observation point during the Civil War for the Union Army's General Benjamin F. Butler and also was the site of a hospital constructed for Union troops.



Ramsay

The 78-plus acres of **Ramsay** (Albemarle County) features a Classical Revival-style, two-story frame main house constructed around 1900. In addition to the house, there are 15 other contributing resources on the property. In 1937, 1947, and again in the 1950s, Charlottesville architect Milton L. Grigg sympathetically remodeled the house. Ramsay is also associated with the locally prominent Langhorne and Gibson families and was the retirement home of "Gibson Girl" Irene Langhorne Gibson.

The **Scott's Addition Historic District** (City of Richmond) is one of the larger early 20th-century industrial and commercial districts in Richmond and is located just west of the Boulevard. The area remained mostly undeveloped until the early 1900s, when modest dwellings and businesses were constructed. The industrialization of Scott's Addition was codified in 1927, with adoption of the city's first zoning ordinance. From the 1930s to the 1950s, large industrial plants, commercial buildings, and warehouses arose amidst the existing houses or replaced them altogether. Today, large industrial plants and commercial structures are the dominant building type representing a wide variety of manufacturing concerns. The district's brick and frame buildings exemplify a variety of architectural styles including Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mission, International Style, Art Deco, and Moderne. While the businesses have changed over the years, Scott's Addition continues to be a commercial center in Richmond and is experiencing renewed economic interest and growth today. ▲

The **Shockoe Slip Historic District Boundary Increase** (City of Richmond) includes two blocks

located along South 15th Street immediately east and north of the existing Shockoe Slip Historic District. Five buildings are encompassed in the boundary increase, including a warehouse, a former tobacco plant, its tobacco shed, and three smaller brick buildings. They are all similar in size, scale, and materials to other structures within the existing Shockoe Slip Historic District. Typical of this area, these buildings historically housed light industry, commission merchants, and wholesale grocers. Significantly, they survived a wave of demolitions in the late 20th century that created parking lots. Most of the buildings in the expanded district have been, or now are being, rehabilitated for office and residential uses. ▲

The **Southern Stove Works** (City of Richmond), constructed in 1902, typifies industrial purpose-built architecture, with some elaboration above and beyond the strictly utilitarian. The complex, arising near crucial rail lines, retains sufficient architectural integrity to this day to convey its historic function as a facility for manufacturing and storing the company's complete line of stoves. Southern was one of the two largest stove companies in Richmond, an important city in the South for stove manufacturing, including cast and sheet metal products. In 1920-1921, J.P. Taylor Leaf Tobacco Company purchased and occupied the complex, utilizing it as a manufacturing facility for tobacco hogsheads and tobacco storage, part of a far-flung empire of tobacco trading. The complex is the only remaining architectural legacy of Southern Stove Works.



Southern Stove Works

A good example of rural Federal-style architecture that features transitional elements of Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles, and currently located within Cumberland State Forest, **Trenton** (Cumberland County) is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay brick dwelling constructed circa 1829. The center-passage, double-pile plan of the house, and the Palladian-like motif used in



Trenton

the entry hall are hallmarks of the Federal style, the influence of which is also seen in the notable interior woodwork. Around 1960, a one-story, shed-roof addition was constructed on the north side of the dwelling, and the south side became the main entrance. Otherwise, alterations have been minimal to Trenton, locally known as the “Brick House.” In 1936 the U.S. government acquired the property under the Resettlement Administration, and it was conveyed to the state’s Department of Conservation and Economic Development in 1954. Trenton was used as the forestry superintendent’s home until 1990; today it serves as the state forest’s headquarters. ■

Tusculum (Amherst County), where Amherst County Clerk of Court William Sidney Crawford routinely transacted county business, is primarily significant for its architectural integrity. The two-story Georgian and Federal frame dwelling was built in two phases. The two-room deep side-passage-plan section to the north was constructed possibly as early 1750; the one-room plan southern section was added around 1805. The house has stone and brick foundations, plain and beaded weatherboard siding, exterior gable-end brick chimneys, and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The three-bay original section has a one-story entry porch on the east side; a similar porch on the west side was replaced by a small addition. A breezeway separates the first stories of the original section and addition and continues as a porch along the east rear elevation of the two-bay addition. The interior is little altered and features Georgian and Federal mantels, a stair with turned balusters, chair rails, wood floors, and plaster-lath walls and ceilings. In order to avoid demolition the house is being moved from its original location to a site with similar views three miles away on the campus of Sweet Briar College. The original plantations of Sweet Briar and Tusculum were neighbors whose families intermarried.

Recently renamed the Patrick Henry Building, the old **Virginia State Library** (City of Richmond) will retain its original name on the state and national registers. Occupying a full city block, the monumental structure was one of the most ambitious state building projects when it was constructed between 1938 and 1940 to house an expanding State Library, the Supreme Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Attorney General. Its architecture style, “Stripped Classicism,” was a popular approach for public buildings beginning in the 1920s in the U.S. and Europe; it suggests Classical monumental proportion and mass but excludes the rich ornamentation associated with that style. The library’s interior features many Art Deco details and spaces, including its entrance hall, former reading rooms, court chamber and lobby, and a mahogany-paneled rare book room, all of which were carefully preserved during its recent renovation.

As one of the prominent sites bordering Capitol Square, the Virginia State Library’s architects designed a structure that would provide an unobtrusive and complimentary backdrop to the capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson. Faced with plain ashlar of Indiana limestone, the exterior appears as a two-story structure having its upper level surrounded by a “colonnade” of square piers framing the window openings. The facade masks multiple interior levels. Lending the building its distinctive stepped-pyramid outline are the two set-back levels above the structure’s main body. These levels form the building’s only additions and were constructed in the early 1970s following original architects’ plans to accommodate book stacks. ■



Virginia State Library

Roanoke Region

Locally significant for reflecting the development of a South Roanoke neighborhood and its changing architectural tastes during the first half the 20th century, the **Boxley-Sprinkle House** (Roanoke) is situated on a prominent city corner. Built circa 1907, the house was constructed in the Victorian style and faced on 26th Street (formerly Fifth Avenue) with a corner turret, projecting polygonal bays, and a wraparound porch. In the 1940s, under new ownership, and in response to new trends and a local building boom, the house was redesigned in a Colonial Revival style and the main entrance reoriented to Crystal Spring (formerly Virginia) Avenue, with the addition of a full-height classical portico.

Douglass School (Bristol) traces its origins to a one-story 1896 brick building called “The Colored School.” In 1911 the name was changed to Douglass School for Negro Students, in honor of Frederick Douglass. Then in 1921, a new site for the school was selected near downtown Bristol, and the current Douglass School was erected, with later additions made in 1929 and 1963. The property is historically significant for having solely provided for the education of Bristol’s African-American students prior to public school integration in 1966. ●

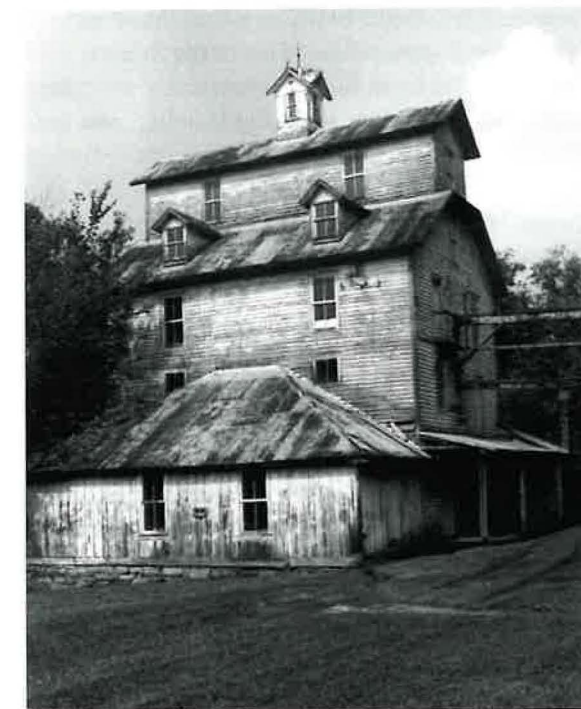
Situated on Little Goblintown Creek, near the intersection of Virginia secondary routes 704 and 705, **Goblintown Mill** (Patrick County) consists of a gristmill, built in the 1850s, and a combination general store and dwelling house, built circa 1902. During the second half of the 19th century, the mill provided grain-processing services for Patrick County’s rural Goblintown Creek area; hence it was an important hub of local commerce and industry. With the addition of a general store, the property’s role in the community broadened to that of a social center. Because features such as the mill race and milling machinery have survived intact, the property offers a rarely found representation of gristmill construction, production, and automation implemented during the 19th and early 20th centuries, thereby revealing important information regarding historic gristmill construction and engineering.

The **Grahams Forge Mill** (Wythe County) is one of the outstanding late 19th-century architectural gems of southwest Virginia. Although utilitarian in function, it is nevertheless a stunning site of rustic



Goblintown Mill

beauty: a five-story building on a stone foundation, with a flaking whitewashed, weathered-gray wood exterior; original windows and doors with stylish surrounds and proportionally correct dormers; a paneled frieze below broad eaves; a rusting silver tin roof; and a wonderful little cupola with star motif and decorative cresting. The mill and its compliment of outbuildings possess outstanding architectural integrity, and many of the mill’s workings remain in place inside the structures. The current mill, constructed circa 1890 and operated until 1934, was the third one to occupy the site. Its predecessors were the former Graham’s Forge that featured a furnace, iron rolling mill,



Grahams Forge Mill



Cupola of Grahams Forge Mill

and nail factory, and the earlier Crockett Forge, which was established in 1796. The site is named for David Graham, who acquired the forge in 1826 and later left it to his son, Major David P. Graham.

Henry Street, also known as First Street, served as the commercial and entertainment center of the African-American neighborhood of Gainsboro in Northwest Roanoke during the first half of the 20th century. With surviving resources that include the 1917 Hotel Dumas, the 1923 Strand Theatre (Ebony Club), the circa 1945 office building of Dr. Lylburn Downing, and many small specialty stores dating to the mid 20th century, the **Henry Street Historic District** (Roanoke) represents the relatively self-sufficient commercial center established by African-Americans in the city during the Jim Crow era of segregation. As reminders of the participation of Roanoke's black community in the nationally influential Harlem Renaissance movement, the hotel and theater provided a venue and lodging for many famous black performers of the era. In addition, Oscar Micheaux, a principal African-American film producer and distributor between World War I and World War II, opened an office in the Strand Theatre in 1924 and filmed several movies in the neighborhood while making the Hotel Dumas his local residence. ● ▲

Haven Howe House (Pulaski County) is a fine example of a high style, Reconstruction-era farmhouse, constructed during the 1870s from materials available on the property and in the region. Featuring porch supports of ornamental wrought iron, the house combines elements of a Federal and Greek Revival balanced form and plan, complemented by Italianate detailing, making it one of the best examples of this style found in the county. Haven Boyd Howe, the owner, who took an active role in the construction of the house and crafting some of its fine interior woodwork, was a prominent local farmer, a member of the Pulaski County Board of Supervisors, and a one-term member of the Virginia House of Delegates. He also is significant statewide for his long-term



Haven Howe House

As a rare intact survivor of the many small farms that were confined to narrow creek valleys of the Allegheny Mountains in the 19th and 20th centuries, the **Huffman House** (Craig County), built around 1835, is a two-story frame dwelling with a full length, one-story front porch and brick end chimneys. A two-story rear ell was added in 1907, along with remodeling that same year and in 1911. The property is an excellent, locally significant example of a 19th- and 20th-century rural community center along a major transportation route, the Cumberland Gap Turnpike. Over the years, the property has maintained a country store, post office, baptismal pool, and sleeping quarters for turnpike travelers. The exceptionally well pre-



Jessees Mill

efforts to conserve the quality the New River's water as well as that of other major rivers in Virginia and their tributaries in neighboring states. Serving as the Howe family residence through the 1940s, the house is now a showcase building at Claytor Lake State Park for a nature exhibition center and office space. ■



The Huffman store, located along the Cumberland Gap Turnpike, near the Huffman House

served condition of the house and many utilitarian outbuildings offers a museum-like window on past agrarian lifeways in the mountains of Virginia.

Jessees Mill (Russell County) is located beside a waterfall on Mill Creek and nestled deep in the mountainous Clinch River Valley. It began circa 1851 as a single-pen log structure in which grain was processed using water power and traditional millstones. The mill was greatly enlarged around 1897 by a two-story balloon frame structure, which accommodated an extensive array of new roller mill equipment, built on top of the old log structure. The mill's remarkably well-built and still well-intact stone dam is estimated to date to as early as 1851. Ceasing operations in 1932, the mill was significant in the local community's survival from the second half of the 19th century through the early 20th century as a place for the efficient milling of grain crops for subsistence and local wholesale distribution. The property as a whole offers exceptional potential for study and interpretation in a region where very few such resources have been preserved.

The **Lexington & Covington Turnpike Tollhouse** (Lexington) occupies a small lot at the intersection of Lime Kiln and Enfield roads, both of which once formed part of the course of the Lexington & Covington Turnpike in the city of Lexington. Built circa 1834, the tollhouse was originally a two-room brick building, with a Flemish-bond front, a molded brick cornice, and gable end chimneys (one now interior). A board-and-batten frame ell was added between 1865–67. The tollhouse's stone basement likely functioned



Lexington & Covington Turnpike Tollhouse

as a kitchen and the main level as a dining room. Two vertical plank or "boxed" rooms were added to the east gable end of the original section, probably during the early 1870s, giving the house an overall U-shape. A Victorian porch and mantels may date to 1887. The turnpike served the farms and the iron furnaces of Rockbridge and Alleghany counties. Although it was intended as a link in a chain of turnpikes connecting Richmond with the Ohio River, it declined in the 1850s and eventually reverted to county road status.

Built in 1917, in conjunction with the town of Fieldale and its mills, the **Marshall Field and Company Clubhouse** (Henry County) collectively brought an immediate million dollars into the local economy and provided hundreds of jobs. In addition, Marshall Field & Company brought electricity and modern plumbing to an area lacking them previously. The construction of nearby Fieldale Mills also prompted creation of the first maintained roads in the area and continued to pro-



Marshall Field and Company Clubhouse

vide jobs and boost the area's economy for several decades. Before the establishment of the lodge, there had been no acceptable accommodations in the area to house important visitors to the mill. Upper echelon employees and executives enjoyed recreation at the lodge, while also deciding important business deals there. The clubhouse is notable for the architectural merits of its design, which relies on a mix of local natural building materials to create a deft and appealing interpretation of the Tudor Revival style.

In existence by 1769, the **New Dublin Presbyterian Church** (Pulaski County) is the oldest surviving Presbyterian congregation in



New Dublin Presbyterian Church

Southwest Virginia. The current church building, built in 1875, is located just over a mile north of the center of the town of Dublin. The building incorporates fabric from an 1840 church that stood on the same spot. Exterior features include scoring of the stucco to simulate ashlar masonry, a front entry with fanlight, a rose window, and a limestone foundation. The site also includes an 1874 manse, a cemetery established on the eve of the Civil War, and two outbuildings. The manse, located to the west of the church, is a two-story Gothic Revival house that was enlarged in the early 20th century and remodeled in the early 1980s. The cemetery, located south of the church, contains mostly marble and granite monuments dating from the third quarter of the 19th century through to the present.

The **Odd Fellows Hall** (Blacksburg) was the social center of New Town, a once-vibrant African-American community within Blacksburg. The two-story frame structure clad with weatherboard is located close to the busy intersection of Prices Fork Road and North Main Street near downtown Blacksburg and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Designed with a large free-span room on the first floor and a ceremonial space on the second floor, the hall was completed in

1905. The interior retains original tongue-and-groove pine floors, plaster walls, and beaded board ceilings. From the early to mid 20th century, the hall served the tightly knit New Town community, which was shut out of other social organizations in the rural south by segregation. The hall stands as one of the last remaining structures of New Town. ●



Odd Fellows Hall

Possibly the oldest surviving brick building in Roanoke County and among the earliest brick buildings in Virginia to the south or west of Fincastle, the **Preston House** (Salem) is a Federal-period mansion built during the first quarter of the 19th century. The house possesses many hallmarks of the Federal style including Flemish bond brickwork, gauged brick jack arches over wall openings, and fine interior woodwork. The single-pile, central-passage plan with original rear ell, exterior end chimneys, and decorative brick cornices also make it highly characteristic of domestic architecture in the western Valley of Virginia. The house was probably built for (or per-



Preston House



Rockwood

haps by) John Johnson, shortly after John Cole sold him the acreage in 1821 for \$10,000. In 1836, ownership was transferred to William Johnston who held it until his death in 1853. In 1879, the home was sold to Charles I. Preston for a paltry sum of \$600. Preston, a former local sheriff, died in 1894, but the house remained occupied by the Preston family until 1946.

An outstanding late Greek Revival house built in 1874–75 for cattle dealer Francis Bell, Sr., **Rockwood** (Pulaski County) is notable for its functional and decorative features, including windows with iron lintels and lowered awning shut-



The stairway at Rockwood

ters, a sky-lit stair hall, decorative floorboards, and plaster cornices and medallions with acanthus, fruit, and female cameo motifs. Architect Robert C. Burkholder and builder John P. Pettyjohn, both of Lynchburg, designed and built the mansion for Bell, who was an innovator in the export of live cattle to Great Britain, a lucrative trade he adapted from Canadian precedent. The property includes a log smokehouse and a large farm complex that supplied food to the nearby Radford Ordnance

Works during World War II. Rockwood is significant not only for its extensive dairy farm, but also for its extant quality of design and craftsmanship.

Consolidated schools such as **Spencer-Penn School** (Henry County) fulfilled important roles in the educational and civic life of rural communities in Virginia for generations of students and their families. Accounts of student and community life at Spencer-Penn testify to its educational and social significance to the Spencer community. The school grounds and school, a solid brick Colonial Revival building constructed in 1926–27, were used for myriad social functions, community activities, and athletic events. Today the school and its ancillary buildings, including a mid-1930s home economics cottage and frame auxiliary classroom, are the only surviving pre-World War II non-domestic structures in Spencer. The school complex is significant for the high quality of its construction and design, which exemplifies public school architecture in Virginia during the post-World War I period. (Photo on page 20.)

The city of Radford, once known as Central Depot, is located in southwestern Montgomery County on the New River and the main line of the former Norfolk & Western Railroad. The **West Radford Commercial Historic District**, consisting of three blocks of West Main Street, conveys fine examples of Victorian and early 20th-century commercial buildings. The district embodies the development of small-town commercial centers from the late Victorian Era through the first half of



Spencer-Penn School



Woodlawn



Smokehouse at Woodlawn

the 20th century. Due to its proximity to a succession of railroad and automobile bridges across the New River, the district served the shopping and entertainment needs of much of eastern Pulaski County as well as the West Ward of Radford for decades. With the ascension of the automobile, the area took on a new importance, with most of Radford's auto dealerships being located in or near the district from the 1920s through 1950s. Among the district's buildings that reveal outstanding architectural detail and craftsmanship are the circa-1890 Radford Trust Co., the 1890 Ashmead Buildings, and the 1939 Telephone Building. ▲

One of the finest and most prestigious historic homes in rural Southside Virginia, **Woodlawn** (Pittsylvania County) has appeared in local and regional history books. The Federal-style, two-part, story-and-a-half frame dwelling was built in two phases during the first half of the 19th century, with the early section likely constructed around 1815. The house is significant for its unusual plan and traditional timber-frame construction, as well as the finely carved, grained, and marbled woodwork of its interior, which contrasts greatly with the austerity of its exterior. Built for John Henry and his descendants, the house remains within the Henry family lineage. The historic integrity of the house and grounds has been meticulously maintained.

Tidewater Region

Constructed in 1890 in the Queen Anne style, the **John W. Chandler House** (Northampton County) is a large frame dwelling clad in weatherboard crowned by a complex hipped-cross-gabled, slate-shingle roof, with an octagonal tower accentuating the house's northeast corner. The house also features a two-story projecting canted bay capped by a closed gable, and a projecting curved bay, crowned by a closed gable with Palladian-style window. The current owner plans to restore the wraparound porch with Tuscan columns that formerly dominated the façade. John W. Chandler was an Eastern Shore native, who became the largest produce broker in the region during the early 20th century. He invested heavily in Northampton real estate and originally platted the villages of Exmore and Oyster, providing for their economic support with his various businesses that



The Chandler House during renovation in 2004, without its wraparound porch

included oyster harvesting, fire insurance, and fertilizer manufacturing. He primarily farmed and timbered the more than 2,000 acres of land he owned to support his main produce-shipping business.

The Chesapeake Bay's once lively skipjack fleet, which numbered 600 to 700 boats in last half of the 19th century, now has only five working boats. The **Claud W. Somers Skipjack** (Reedville) typifies these boats' design, which resulted from the need for a sail-powered oyster-dredging vessel that was capable of maneuvering in shallow areas of the bay. The Reedville Fishermen's Museum in



Claud W. Somers Skipjack

Northumberland County restored the Claud W. Somers, which was built in 1911 and donated to the museum in 2000, where it is docked and used to educate visitors and for short instructive cruises.

Cokesbury Church (Accomack County), one of two of the oldest surviving Methodist churches on Virginia's eastern shore and known historically as Cokesbury Methodist Episcopal Church, stands adjacent

to the town square of Onancock. It is elevated on a raised, stucco brick foundation, and clad in plain weatherboard. Erected in 1854-55, the Greek Revival temple-front frame church, enlarged in 1866 with a Gothic Revival entrance and bell tower with spire, was also significantly remodeled in 1892-94. On the interior, the main sanctuary combines architectural finishes dating from the original construction as well as from the remodeling. Greek Revival corner block surrounds frame the leaded glass windows, and the trim is covered with a graining layer that dates to the late 19th century. Beaded tongue-and-groove boards, also with graining, compose the wainscoting and the ceiling, from which still-functional late 19th-century light fixtures hang. The church is fitted with late Victorian pews,



Cokesbury Church and its sanctuary

and the altar furniture is situated atop a raised platform that is accented with a turned baluster railing. A cemetery containing marble tombstones surrounds the church on the north and west sides and a modern black metal fence encloses the churchyard.

Dixon (King and Queen County) is set amidst a flat landscape of farmland that has remained nearly unchanged for over two hundred years, located on the east side of the Mattaponi River; the house and setting evoke an era when poor overland travel routes made waterways the only reliable means of transportation in Virginia. The residence is a classic Virginia frame, five-bay, symmetrical dwelling with a central hall flanked by single rooms on each floor. It was built in 1793, after Richard Dixon, in 1790, purchased the property on which an earlier house stood. The current house is the only surviving historic building on this former plantation that records indicate once had a detached kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, barn, wharf, and cemetery. The restored 1793 house design features end walls of Flemish bond brick with interior chimneys, a gambrel roof, and original interior woodwork including a paneled fireplace wall in the parlor. In the 1950s, one-room, two-story wings were built on either end and are now connected by curved hyphens with a simple blind colonnade.



Dixon

The **Eastville Mercantile** (Northampton County) building is a traditional 19th century Chesapeake-area store, located in the heart of Eastville. Built circa 1850, the two-story frame building consists of a large rectangular sales room and heated rear counting room on the first floor, and a storage room and heated rear apartment on the second. Typical of this vernacular form, the building has evolved over time to adapt itself to the varying needs of the community but has retained its historic fabric and rich architectural details.

Representing a typical Chesapeake Bay wooden deck boat with cross-plank construction, the **Elva C.** (Reedville) was built in 1922 by Gilbert White, one of the region's best-known deck boat

builders. These boats were important in Tidewater during the early 20th century for transporting freight and delivering oysters, fish, and crabs to markets. In that capacity, they were crucial to Reedville's menhaden fishing industry, which made the Northumberland County town a wealthy community by the early 1900s. Although deck boats once commonly plied Chesapeake Bay



Cabin of the Elva C deck boat

waters, the upkeep required for wooden boats has resulted in the loss of many of them. The Elva C, retired in 1995, has been

restored and is again capable of cruising the bay as she did for 73 years when serving three sequential owners, who used her mostly for fish trapping and hauling. Today the Elva C is maintained by the Reedville Fishermen's Museum, where she is docked for educating visitors about the history of deck boats in the bay region.

Constructed of the best bricks that could be salvaged from an earlier manor house on the property that had burned, the Federal-style **Ferry House Plantation** (Virginia Beach) is two-and-a-half-stories high and laid in three-course American bond brickwork that was covered with oyster-based stucco until the mid 20th century; the house includes two two-story historic wings and one modern wing addition. Ownership of the property traces back as early as 1642, when a ferry operated there. The prior manor house was erected circa 1751 and burned in 1828. In 1830, George McIntosh built the current house for his son, Charles, and the property remained in the McIntosh family for over 60 years, during which time it underwent some changes, including the addition of the northwest wing in 1850. Ferry



Ferry Farm Plantation

House is one of the few surviving early 19th-century houses in Virginia Beach, and its waterfront location is a reminder of the early history of Tidewater, despite the loss of its historic acreage and contextual setting that once included a windmill and 18th-century tavern.

The **Kinsale Historic District** (Westmoreland County) encompasses a collection of buildings and other resources that reveal this village's development from the late 18th century through to modern times. Located at the eastern end of the



Bank of Kinsale (c. 1909) in the Kinsale HD

Northern Neck, Kinsale arose at the head of a rare deepwater creek with direct access to the Chesapeake Bay. With a sheltered harbor, Kinsale enjoyed the trade of the deep draft ships of colonial times, as well as the shallow draft schooners of the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic coast. Officially established in 1706 and again in 1784, Kinsale did not really prosper until the early 19th century with the advent of the bay's steamboat era and the establishment of a village steamboat wharf. By the end of the 19th and the turn of the 20th century, Kinsale had several hotels, taverns and barrooms, commercial stores, and canneries, in addition to the post office that was first established there in 1792. After 1952, with the construction of a firehouse and the closing of the last canning factory, Kinsale largely ceased to function as a port and began its life chiefly as a small residential community. Although the docks, packinghouses, church, and school have all succumbed to fires during the years, the district features an early 19th-century cemetery, two antebellum houses, several commercial structures, an early 20th-century bank building, and a number of houses from the village's heyday. ▲

Located on the corner of an intersection in the old downtown, the **Newport News Public Library**



Elva C deck boat

was the first building constructed for use as a public library in Newport News. Built in 1929, and opened at the start of the Great Depression, the library was designed by noted Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson. The exterior of the building is red brick in the Flemish Bond pattern and trimmed in wood painted white. Rectangular and in the form of a modified crucifix, the building has a symmetrical façade, dormers, cupola, portico, cornices, broken pediments and symmetrically placed chimneys, which are all hallmarks of its mix of Georgian Revival and Colonial Revival styles. It retains good historic integrity and still serves its original use, although it is now called the West Avenue Library. Among the first public establishments in the city to be integrated, the library is also significant for its association with the civil rights movement in Newport News. ●

The approximately 30 acres comprising **Norfolk Azalea Gardens** surround Mirror Lake and constitute the original portion of today's 158-acre Norfolk Botanical Gardens, located in the city, just north of the Norfolk International Airport. The azalea gardens were created between 1938 and 1941 by 200 African-American women who cleared the land of trees and brush and planted azaleas and other plants. The women were paid for their work through the federal government's Works Progress Administration. Norfolk city manager Thomas Thompson proposed the idea for the



A CCC-built cabin at Seashore State Park

gardens in 1938, during the Great Depression, inspired by the profitable Charleston Azalea Gardens in South Carolina. Under the advisement of Fred Huette, Supervisor of Norfolk's Parks and Recreation, and with consultation from Charles Gillette, landscape architect, Norfolk secured WPA funds for the project. In 1968, an airport expansion, which only marginally affected the WPA azalea garden, set the stage for the development of the Norfolk Botanical Gardens. ●

Currently referred to as First Landing State Park, **Seashore State Park** (Virginia Beach), developed between 1934 and 1942, was the first planned state park in Virginia. Situated on the Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry, the 2,770-acre park was created in consultation with the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development



Norfolk Azalea Gardens



St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church

and the National Park Service, which provided architectural drawings, and building and landscape plans developed for national parks. On the north end, the park features campgrounds, an administrative office, and an area of dunes along the Chesapeake Bay; toward the southern end, an area of natural beauty originally called "the Desert," are marshes containing cypress and live oak trees, and an extensive trail system developed by Depression-era workers in the federal Civilian Conservation Corp. In addition to laying trails, the approximately 200 CCC men, divided into three separate camps, including one that was solely African-American, constructed a number of park buildings. Today Seashore State Park, which retains its original plan, has a number of remaining CCC-era buildings. ■

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church (Newport News), an excellent example of Classical Revival-style architecture, is the work of German trained architect Carl Ruehrmund. It is home to the oldest Roman Catholic Parish in Newport News and was established in 1881 as a downtown mission, eventually opening two parochial schools that shaped leaders of the Catholic community. St. Vincent de Paul also is significant for its association with Thomas Fortune Ryan and his wife, Ida Mary Barry Ryan, who gave more than \$20 million to Roman Catholic causes. The Ryans also donated buildings to St. Vincent de Paul, which

have since been demolished, for its original convent and girls' school. The church is also significant for its association with Father Lloyd Franklin Stephenson, the first African-American pastor of the parish, who died in 2004. St. Vincent de Paul continues today to serve to a diverse community. ●

The original **Suffolk Historic District**, listed in 1987 to encompass an area south of Old Town containing buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries, has been amended twice: first, in 1999 to extend the district north along Main Street to bound Old Town's Federal-era properties, and a second time in 2002 with the addition of the East Washington Street corridor on the district's southern boundary. This **third boundary increase** more fully conveys the city's historic and architectural development and expands the district's period of significance from 1795–1936 to 1795–1954. The recent expansion covers two areas and adds 137 contributing resources to the district. The first area is residential and centers around Pinner Street and Central Avenue, on the northeast corner of the district. The second extends westward from the East Washington Street Expansion to encompass both commercial and residential buildings on West Washington, Pine, Chestnut, and North streets. The buildings captured by this third expansion date from circa 1850 to circa 1954 and are rendered in regional interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles such as Greek Revival,

Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Cape Cod and commercial designs. Of note is the cluster of automobile-related commercial buildings on West Washington Street. ▲ ●

Located on Mockhorn Island, the **Upper Ridge Site** (Northampton County) is an archaeological site along the Atlantic coast once occupied by Indians from 9500 B.C. to 900 A.D., the Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland periods. The site extends 1,300 feet on a north-south axis by 200 feet east-west on the shoreline on a former ridge. Archaeological excavations indicate the Upper Ridge area experienced fluctuating shorelines and habitat during its thousands of years of human occupation, resulting in five different settlement patterns. For instance, during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (2500 B.C.–A.D. 500), a rising sea altered the ecology in the Upper Ridge area so that people settled there into what archaeologists refer to as a “Rivershore focus” settlement pattern. Later, during the Middle Woodland era (500 B.C.–A.D. 900), when the forested ridge would have been part of a tidal marsh and coastal bay setting, people settled into an “Estuarine Wetland focus” pattern. The site also has yielded important information about inundation processes along Virginia’s Atlantic seashore, the formation of the Mockhorn Island area, human subsistence patterns and resource exploitation, and data about potential long-distant trade among peoples of the periods. ● ■

The **West End Historic District, Boundary Expansion** (Suffolk) extends the visual continuity of the district along Wellons Street and also defines an intact area representing late 19th and early 20th century residential suburban development and planning in Suffolk. As such, the expansion area, which covers historic resources through the period circa 1890 to circa 1925, is a logical continuation of the original West End Historic



A residence in the West End HD, Boundary Expansion



A CCC-built cabin in Westmoreland State Park

District, which is significant for resources from 1865 to 1939. Located approximately four blocks from Washington Square, the heart of historic Suffolk’s commercial district, the West End developed in response to the growth of business and industry in the city during the late 19th and early 20th century prior to World War I. This economic boom spurred the growth of a large, white, middle-class that preferred to live on the urban fringe. The boundary expansion is characterized by suburban hallmarks such as sidewalks, uniform building setbacks and lot sizes, and continues the grid pattern street plan of the eastern portion of the original West End Historic District. It contains a well-executed Queen Anne style dwelling as well as a mix of local vernacular forms minimally decorated with elements derived from nationally-popular stylistic motifs, such as Colonial Revival columns and porches, American Foursquare massing, and Folk Victorian trim. ▲

Westmoreland State Park (Westmoreland County) along the Potomac River, and situated adjacent to Stratford Hall, was the sixth planned park within the Virginia State Park System and was developed between 1933 and 1942. The 1,299-acre park occupies the “Horsehead Cliffs” that overlook the river and is flanked by marshlands to the south and the river’s beachfront on the north. Geologically, as an example of the of the Upper Coastal Plain in the Tidewater region, the park’s topography includes rolling hills, ravines, marshlands, cliffs, and heavily forested areas. The park’s built environment features cabins and recreational buildings constructed during the Great Depression by the Civilian Conservation Corps, as well as other historic resources dating to the post-World War II period. ■

Winchester Region

The subdivision comprising the **Arlington Forest Historic District** (Arlington County) reveals the innovative trends for suburban planning and house designs of the World War II era advocated by the Federal Housing Administration. Begun in 1939, completed in 1946, Arlington Forest incorporated curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs, ample size lots, community parklands, and a neighborhood shopping center, and enjoined homeowners to restrictive covenants. The community was developed by Meadowbrook, Inc., a leading mid 20th-century builder in the Washington, D.C., area, under the direction of Monroe Warren. Meadowbrook collaborated with locally prominent architect Robert O. Scholz to design orderly rows of modest-sized, two-story, brick homes with minimal Colonial Revival detailing differentiated by alternating roof shapes, placement of main entrances and porches, the mixed use of brick and weatherboard, and dissimilar fenestration. In 1948, the last section of the subdivision, Broyhill’s Addition, was completed by another well-known regional builder, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, who teamed with local architect J. Raymond Mims, to create homes compatible to those of Meadowbrook in materials, form, and architectural style. ▲



Caleb Rector House (c. 1830) in the Atoka Historic District

Situated along one of the best-preserved sections of the original 1820s-era Ashby Gap Turnpike, **Atoka Historic District** (Fauquier County) features seven historic properties in the village of Atoka, including four dwellings and their various outbuildings, two commercial buildings, and a stone springhouse. Originally called Rector’s Cross Roads, the village arose in the first half of the 19th century where the road to Rectortown intersected the Ashby Gap Turnpike (now U.S. Route 50), which linked Paris, Aldie, and Alexandria to the east. During the Civil War the village was strategically important for its location on the turnpike and also because of its abundant supply of good spring water. Mosby’s Rangers established their command headquarters there at various times between 1863–65, when the area was referred to as “Mosby’s Confederacy.” In late June of 1863, shortly before the Battle of Gettysburg, J.E.B. Stuart and his men camped near the spring, which, because of its intact springhouse, continues today to be a highly visible landmark on the old turnpike. In the early 1890s, the village became Atoka after a post office was established there. Atoka retains an unusually high level of integrity of its historic structures and its unspoiled rural setting that recalls its earlier function as an important crossroads community in Fauquier County. ▲



Clermont

Characterized by rolling pasturelands near the Shenandoah River and numerous historical out-buildings, **Clermont** (Clarke County), a 355-acre farmstead, has remained intact for over 250 years and still affords undisturbed views of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The farm's main dwelling has evolved over time to the distinctive five-part house seen today. The original one-and-a-half-story easternmost frame section (complemented by a detached one-story frame kitchen) was likely built around 1770. As a prosperous planter's house of the period, it is similar architecturally to houses of the same era in the Piedmont and Tidewater regions of Virginia. The house features a central-passage, single-pile plan with a narrow corner stair hall perpendicular to the central passage. With subsequent additions made circa 1810, circa 1840, and 1970, the house retains remarkably well-preserved interior woodwork from the late 18th through the 20th centuries. Clermont's rich farmland proved to be excellent soil for wheat



Dakota

production and other grains, which were the major agricultural products of the Shenandoah Valley from the latter 18th through the mid 19th century. After the Civil War, Clermont's owner made a portion of farmland available to former slaves and other African-Americans to purchase, giving rise to the surviving community of Josephine City, which may have been named for a servant at Clermont. ■ ●

Dakota (Fauquier County) is a Colonial Revival two-story house built in 1928 to a design by architect William Lawrence Bottomley, located just outside the town limits of Warrenton. Apparently erected on the foundations of a 19th-century residence, Dakota has an American-bond brick facing, painted white, over a masonry block core, a slate-shingled hip roof, a symmetrical five-bay façade, and a centered entry with a classical surround. A one-story bedroom wing was added to the east end in 1947–48, balanced by a garage addition on the west end, both designed by Suzanne W. McKown. The interior is arranged around an entry/stair hall and features a living room with paneled walls and a Federal Revival mantel. The rehabilitation of the house in 2004–05 resulted in the addition of a pergola on the rear elevation and the enclosure of a formerly open-air hyphen, but otherwise the house is little changed from its historic appearance. An original 1928 brick garage is situated behind the house and to the southwest stands a circa-1900 stable, a Queen Anne frame building with unusual corner dovecote turrets.



Fairview Cemetery

Since its founding around 1855, **Fairview Cemetery** (Culpeper) has been an important component of the physical and cultural landscape of Culpeper. As a municipal cemetery, its establishment, expansion, and improvements over the years reflect the citizens' and the local government's evolving role in community planning. In 1881, as part of a nationwide movement to commemorate soldiers who died during the Civil War, Fairview became the site of the Culpeper Confederate memorial, which in its placement and design typifies the memorials that many Southern communities established in the first two decades after the war. Fairview also is associated with the history of Culpeper's African-American community. In 1903, as a result of local efforts to impose state-

sponsored racial segregation, town officials segregated the cemetery. Consequently, in 1904 Antioch Baptist Church and two local benevolent societies established an African-American cemetery on land adjacent to Fairview Cemetery, until 1970 when the two cemeteries were united. ●

The **Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District**, an approximately 100-acre district centering on Rockingham County Courthouse and its Court Square, embraces the commercial and institutional core of Harrisonburg, which was established as the seat of Rockingham County in 1779–80. Although much of the downtown's historic fabric has been lost during the years, the new district features an array of building types dating primarily from the 1870s through the mid 20th century, with some earlier ones, including the Thomas Harrison House, a limestone dwelling built in the late 18th century by the town's founder, and the Higgins-Hardesty House, built in 1848, which has been renovated for use as a tourism and visitors center. Harrisonburg's downtown business district began as early as 1779 with the establishment of the town's Court Square. There are 164 contributing historic structures within the district, representing nearly all aspects of the town's development from 1779 through 1955. ▲



A view along E. Market Street to the Courthouse in downtown Harrisonburg

Encompassing 56-plus acres along the Thornton River, the **Laurel Mills Historic District** (Rappahannock County) is significant for its cohesive collection of mid to late 19th-century architectural structures associated with the Rappahannock Woolen Mills. The village of Laurel Mills was officially established in 1847, although a sawmill and gristmill operated there beginning in the late 18th century. The compact village thrived in response to the growing mill industry, which took advantage of the Thornton River's waterpower. The historic district's period of significance extends from circa 1840, when the first workers' houses were constructed to support a gristmill, through to 1927, when the woolen mill ceased operation. The dominant building forms and styles, often vernacular in interpretation, include Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Gothic Revival. A row of three workers' houses dating to the mid 19th century features several vernacular forms. Laurel Mills appears today much as it did when the mill closed. ▲

Built circa 1845 for its original owner, Cyrus Rhodes, a prosperous farmer, **Long Meadow** (Rockingham County) is a Greek Revival-style house and farm located in a meadow within view of Massanutten Mountain. The two-story brick house, with an English basement, has retained its original form with no major alterations. A frame bank barn was constructed, circa 1866, after the original barn was torched in 1864 during the Civil War and the "Great Burning" of the Shenandoah



The Long Meadow residence



The setting of Long Meadow's house and barn

Valley. A family graveyard, located behind the house, contains fifteen graves from 1864 through 1902, including those of Cyrus Rhodes and his family. Originally consisting of 1,000 acres, Long Meadow today covers 41 pastoral acres, with views of the surrounding mountains.



Long Meadows

Located along Opequon Creek, west of Winchester, **Long Meadows** (Frederick County) is a well-preserved stone and log dwelling that evolved from a frontier residence to a prosperous 19th-century homestead through three distinct stages of construction. The earliest section of the house is a one-and-a-half-story limestone portion, likely constructed circa 1755 by Robert Glass. Shortly thereafter a one-and-a-half-story detached log unit was built to the east and connected to the original section by a covered breezeway. The last addition came in 1827 with a large two-story, stuccoed stone wing. With a gable-end front and a lateral-hall plan, this latter section illustrates a stylistic transition from Federal to Greek Revival. Unfortunately a fire in 1916 in the 1827 section destroyed the roof, the staircase, and all of the woodwork in the second floor. A restoration completed in 1919 salvaged much of the original first-floor woodwork. Since then, the house has undergone few significant alterations. The cluster of domestic resources on the property provides an excellent portrayal of frontier life in a community that is closely associated with the 18th-century settlement of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

Manassas Battlefield Historic District, Amended and Boundary Expansion (Prince William and Fairfax counties) encompasses over 5,500 acres of landscape historically associated with two major military engagements of the Civil War—the First Battle of Manassas, fought on July 21, 1861 and the Second Battle of Manassas, of August 28-30, 1862. The First Battle of Manassas, known as the First Battle of Bull Run to the Federal army, was the first major battle of the Civil War. The one-day battle assembled the largest American military force to date, with 34,000 Confederate soldiers commanded by Brig. General P.G. T. Beauregard and 35,000 Federal troops led by Brig. General Irvin McDowell. Instrumental in the defense of Henry Hill and the ultimate defeat of the Union army, Confederate Brig. General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson received his famous epithet during the engagement. Fought a little over a year later, the Second Battle of Manassas, also known as the Second Battle of Bull Run, stands as a case study of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia's maneuverability and brilliant strategic leadership. The battle, culminating in one of the largest attacks Confederate General Robert E. Lee would launch, cleared the strategic table for the Confederate army like no other victory of the Civil War and opened the way for Lee's first invasion of the North. Much of the First Manassas Battlefield is

included in the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which was established by the National Park Service in 1940, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The amended nomination includes additional areas of the battlefields acquired by the National Park Service as a part of the Battlefield Park as well as privately owned land primarily associated with the Second Battle of Manassas. ▲

Massanetta Springs Historic District (Rockingham County) belongs to the great tradition of Virginia springs resorts and camp meetings. Originally known as Taylor's Springs, the site was used for Methodist meeting camps beginning in 1816; it was developed as a resort after Evan Henton purchased the springs in 1848. Most of the district's buildings date to the early 20th century, including the hotel, a three-story mansard-roofed building opened in 1910, and the 1922 Hudson Memorial Auditorium, a 900-seat open-air tabernacle. The auditorium was erected for the Massanetta Springs Summer Bible Conference Encampment, affiliated with the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, which hosted thousands of people every summer for Bible conferences, sacred music festivals, folk festivals, and other events. The property includes Camp Massanetta, a complex of over two dozen Rustic-Modernist cabins, lodges, and other buildings built in 1955-56 to a design by Minneapolis architect W. Glen Wallace. Today the Massanetta Springs Camp and Conference Center continues nearly 200 years of tradition as a place of resort and spiritual renewal. ▲



The Hotel and Conference Center at Massanetta Springs

Constructed by ex-slaves from the nearby Oatlands plantation as a meeting place for worship, for mutual aid societies, and the community, the **Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church** (Loudoun County) was dedicated in 1890. The church symbolizes the progress and pride of a group of African-Americans who had gone from



The George Mann House (c. 1795) in Rectortown HD

being slaves to being free people able to build their own church on their own land. It is a single-story, Late Gothic Revival-style frame building with a front gable roof, stone foundation, projecting front vestibule, and semi-hexagonal rear apse. ●



Mt. Olive Methodist Episcopal Church

The Rectortown Historic District (Fauquier County) recognizes this village that evolved from an 18th-century crossroads into a local rail center during the mid 19th century. The Virginia Assembly established Rectortown in 1772 on land owned by John Rector, making it the oldest town in the county. The town's growth was stimulated in the 1850s after the Rector family donated land to the Manassas Gap Railroad (now the Norfolk-

Southern Railway) to ensure its tracks looped through the town. During the Civil War, Rectortown became the center of "Mosby's Confederacy," so called because John S. Mosby and his Rangers wreaked havoc on Union forces in the area. Rectortown also was where Union commander General George B. McClellan received orders from President Abraham Lincoln officially relieving him of duty. During the early 20th century African-American landowners settled much of the land in the northern part of the district, eventually building a church, community store, and many dwellings. The district encompasses approximately 115 acres that are historically and visually associated with Rectortown. ▲

Located just north of Luray, the **Redwell-Isabella Furnace Historic District** (Page County) bounds approximately 9 acres on the west bank of Hawksbill Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. The steeply-to-gently sloping site consists of pasture, woodlots, and the oblong pool of Yager Spring, the power source for the furnace and later mills. Derrick Pennybacker is believed to have established the Redwell Furnace in 1787, making it the county's oldest iron furnace. Later known as Isabella Furnace, it operated until the 1840s; subsequently, a forge, flourmill, and woolen factory operated at the loca-



The Isabella Furnace Office (c. 1800)

tion into the late 19th century. The district includes a cemetery (now devoid of markers), a stone foundation, the furnace bridge mound, and two circa 1800 buildings—the Isabella Furnace Office, a two-story stone building with Georgian interior detail, and the Yager Spring House, also a two-story stone structure, with a large fireplace for cooking and a later 1965 stone-and-frame addition. Luray has acquired the property and is exploring options for its rehabilitation. ▲

Encompassing the oldest section of the town of Remington (Fauquier County), located near the Rappahannock River, the **Remington Historic District** is a remarkably intact and well-preserved late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial center that retains a significant collection of architecturally distinguished dwellings, mercantile buildings, and institutional structures. Located on the main line of the former Orange and Alexandria Railroad (now Norfolk-Southern Railroad),



The commercial center of the Remington HD

Remington, one of only three incorporated towns in Fauquier County, was important as both a commercial and transportation center for the surrounding, agriculturally rich Piedmont. ▲

Built circa 1828, **Rokeby** (King George County) is a Federal-style, two-story house of Flemish-bond red brick construction, with a one-story portico sheltering the arched front entrance. In addition to its architectural integrity, the 50-acre estate is significant for its association with two men: Gustavus Brown Wallace, a member of a large extended family of social, political, and economic prominence in Virginia's colonial and antebellum past, and Langbourne Meade Williams, one of Richmond's most successful investment bankers in the early 20th century.

Built in the 1830s for Samuel and Betsy Brown Pierpoint, the house at **Spring Hill Farm** (Loudoun County) is a wonderful example of the



Spring Hill Farm



The main house at Sunnyside

three-bay, side-gable, side-passage house plan often used in Maryland and Tidewater Virginia during the early 19th century. The plan represents a rural modification of the telescoping house plan that was popular in urban settings for its economy of space. In rural settings such as Spring Hill, the telescoping form finds adaptation through extended side additions. Kitchens and domestic spaces occupy the wings, and more formal spaces are commonly placed to the front or public face of the residence. As a domestic complex, Spring Hill Farm also features an assemblage of historic outbuildings, including a smokehouse, springhouse, carbide house, and early 20th-century garage.

Consisting of 421 acres, **Sunnyside** (Rappahannock County) is nestled against the Blue Ridge Mountains. Henry Miller purchased the property in 1780 and deeded it to his son in 1785. Between 1780 and 1996, Sunnyside remained in the Miller family and its descendents. In 1873, Charles Burrell Wood planted the county's first commercial apple orchard at Sunnyside, and since then apples have been raised there commercially. Sunnyside features 18 historic and architecturally important agricultural and domestic structures, ranging from circa 1785 to 1940, including the main log house, which was constructed circa 1785 and enlarged with a stone kitchen wing circa 1800 and a side frame addition around 1850, a former slaves' quarters made of stone, two smokehouses, a root cellar, chicken



A stonewall and cabin at Sunnyside

coop, springhouse, silo, workshop, and a shed; in addition, there are two cemeteries, the stone foundation of a house, and stone walls on the property. Construction of five secondary dwellings (circa 1850, 1870, 1890, 1920, and 1980) allowed for extended family members and tenant workers to remain on the farm, a common practice of farm stewardship in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Other existing buildings, erected during the mid to late 20th century, were erected to support advancements made in fruit production.

The **Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase** (Loudoun County) is the result of an expanded area of survey from the original district, which was listed in 1976 on the VLR and in 1978 on the National Register of Historic Places. The increase captures more of the historic resources that represent Taylorstown's development from 1734 to circa 1955, as it grew from a mill village

into a regional economic center during the 18th and 19th centuries. The original district includes farmhouses, a mill, a sand quarry, and several general stores; the boundary increase adds 15 contributing resources including four dwellings, ranging in age from 1790 to 1880, and associated outbuildings. ▲



Whitesel Brothers Building

An excellent example of warehouse construction from the early 20th century, the two-story, **Whitesel Brothers Building** (Harrisonburg), built in 1939, reveals late Depression-era craftsmanship and technology in its brick and woodwork and the use of an arched-truss system on the second floor. The building was built for a farm implement business, and its original mechanical systems—such as a freight elevator—are still in good order, a rarity among warehouses of this age.

Located at the junction of U.S. Route 17 and Virginia Route 55, **Yew Hill** (Fauquier County) covers 98 acres and features a complex of late 18th-century buildings—a tavern, meat house, dairy, and a barn. The tavern was housed in a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling, which Robert Ashley had built between 1760 and

1761, the year he received an ordinary license, thus making it the earliest dated house in Fauquier County. Set on a stone foundation, the dwelling had a porch extension added circa 1808 by later owner Edward Shacklett, when it was referred to as Shacklett's Tavern; other modifications occurred circa 1840, 1870, and 1920. The tavern-dwelling, situated atop a high hill, faced east toward the Shenandoah-Winchester Road (now U.S. Route 17), a major thoroughfare beginning in the 18th century. Nearby the former tavern is a one-story, one-bay dairy of masonry and rubble stone that abuts a square meat house, also a one-story, one-bay construction of rubble stone. The dairy and meat house would have been vital adjuncts to a thriving tavern house. Yew Hill's barn reveals that it was originally a one-story-and-



The former tavern-dwelling at Yew Hill during renovation

loft, three-bay, timber frame, side-gable building, erected on a stone foundation, circa 1798–99, for threshing and multi-purpose use. Later modifica-



A general store in the Taylorstown HD



Yorkshire House

tions in 1858 and 1900 expanded the barn. Well crafted and in surprisingly good condition, it is the earliest dated barn in Fauquier County to have remarkably survived the Civil War without damage. Also, at Yew Hill are the ruins of a stone springhouse built circa 1800, located downhill from the tavern, dairy, and meat house.

Swiss architect Henri de Heller designed the extraordinary, eclectic-transitional **Yorkshire House** (Warrenton) in 1938–39. It is influenced by characteristics of the Modern Movement, while incorporating a bold mixture of traditional vernacular and new machine-age materials such as com-

mon bond with Flemish variant brick veneer, slate, steel structural beams, steel casement and glass block windows, and plywood doors conforming to curved walls. The house represents de Heller's perception that grand architectural styles develop incrementally, preserving the best elements of the preceding epoch while adding the best attributes of new influences; such combinations are contextually most successful when an architect respects a region's local materials, environmental conditions, and customs. Yorkshire House continues to have excellent historic integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.



POWHATAN
Held this state & fashion when Capt. Smith was delivered to him prisoner 1607

Forthcoming this October:

The revised and updated edition of
First People, The Early Indians of Virginia
by Keith Egloff and Deborah Woodward.

Prepared by DHR, this new edition of *First People* will be published by the University of Virginia Press in association with DHR.

Look for *First People* at bookstores.
Or order it directly from UVA Press or DHR.

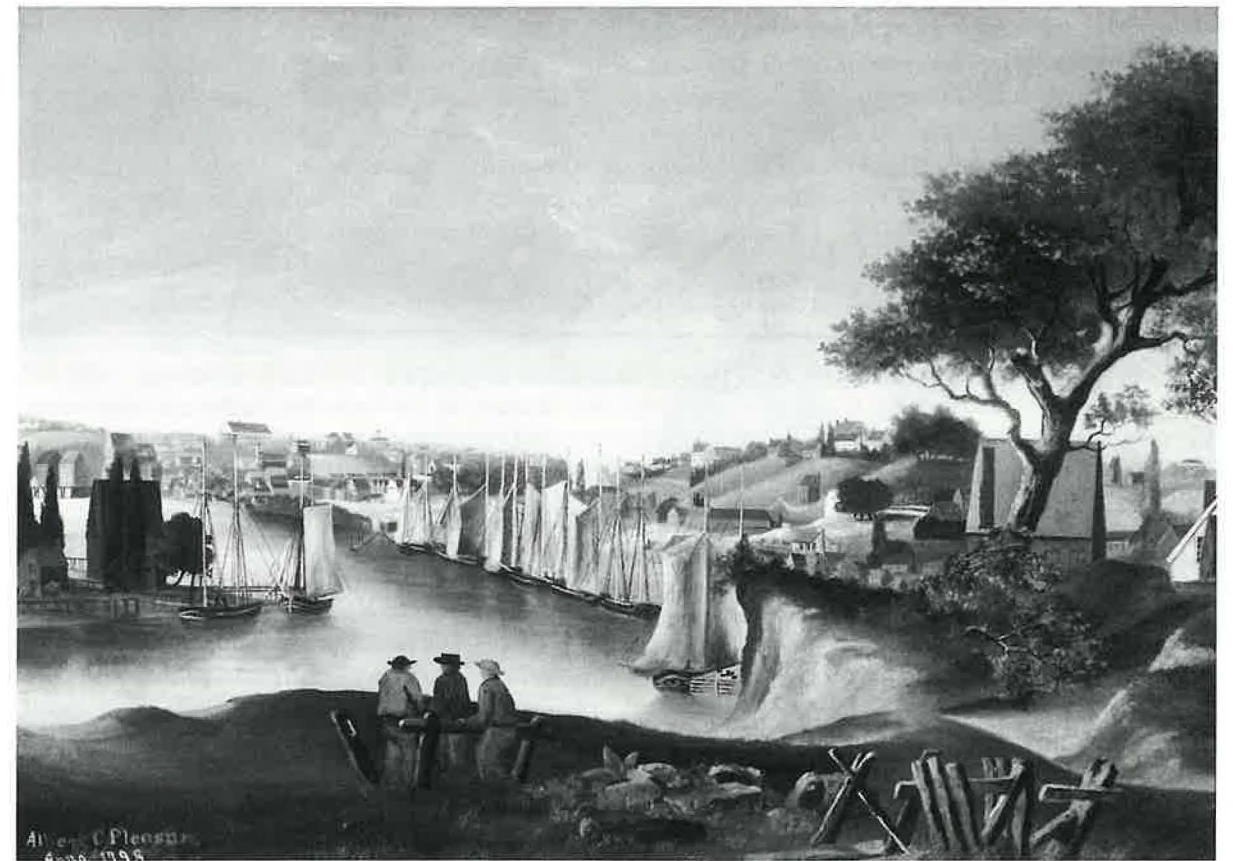
◀ Detail from Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia, c. 1612, illustrating paramount chief Powhatan in his royal house at Werowocomoco.

The Lost World of Rocketts Landing

By Matt Gottlieb

A curious feature of Richmond can be found at the east end of Tobacco Row. Drive east along Cary, Main or Dock streets and the city suddenly ends, or so it seems. In an instant today's line of tobacco warehouses-turned-condos terminates and gives way to fields, railroad tracks, a few houses, and some forlorn buildings along the James River. Such vacancy belies the lively history of the area. For here, between the American Revolution and the 1870s, was situated the Port of Rocketts, a thriving commercial center that arose just outside Richmond's original city limits.

The Port of Rocketts—also called Rocketts Landing—existed as more than a trading location. The community developed as a transition point between the plantation society around it and the area's emergence as a multicultural mercantile center, dependent on the antebellum traffic of seagoing ships and the James River and Kanawha Canal bateaux.

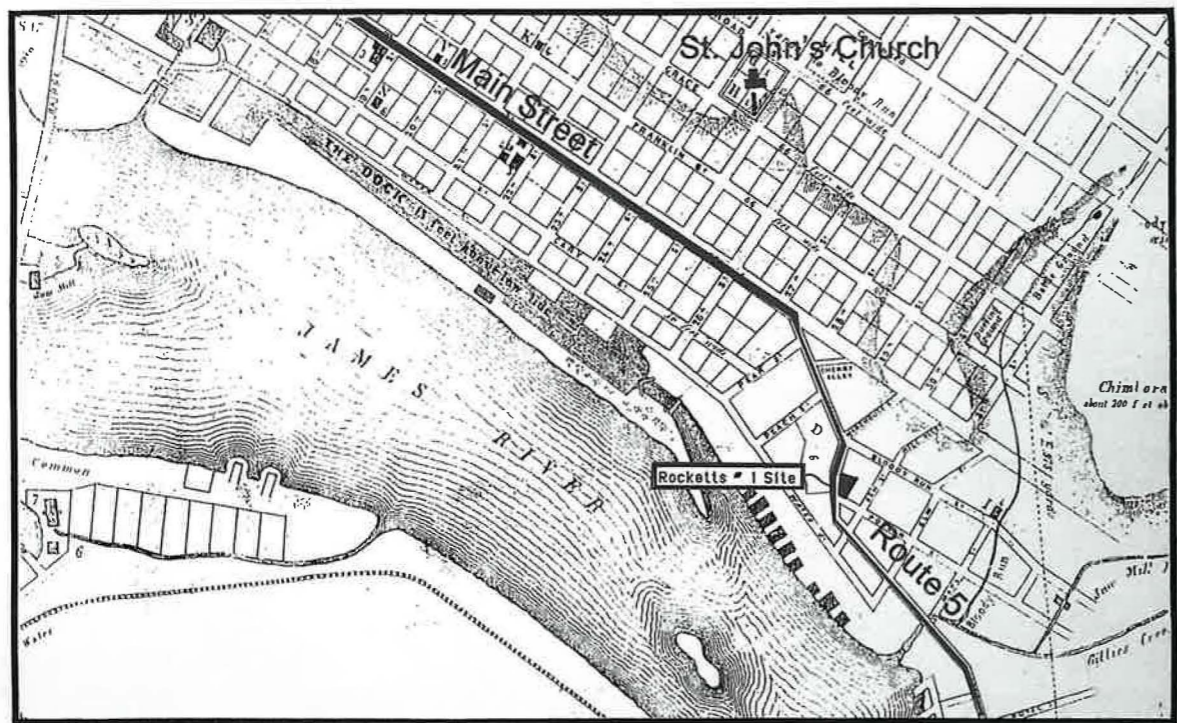


A "View of Rocketts and the City of Richmond" is signed "Albert C. Pleasan. Anno 1798" but was likely painted circa 1841–44. By the late 18th century, Rocketts was known as a rough town, where goats and hogs roamed freely through its streets. A variety of foreign sailors patronized the Rocketts Landing Tavern, which stood opposite the village docks, and backcountry farmers, Indians, merchants, free blacks and hired-out slave artisans and laborers, traders, innkeepers, ship captains, and stevedores commingled along the port's wharves and in the village community. The painting indicates the ascent from the docks to the village, pictured behind the tree. Libby Terrace rises behind the village in the background; the Capitol is prominently pictured in the distance on the left. (Valentine Richmond History Center)

More importantly, Rocketts stood for many decades as the front door to Richmond. It was the place where some of the most dramatic moments in Richmond's early history opened up: from the joyous, dockside masses that greeted Revolutionary War hero the Marquis de Lafayette when he visited the city in 1824, to the war-weary spectators and jubilant African Americans who witnessed President Abraham Lincoln's arrival to

village than historians had previously thought existed at Rocketts.

"There was a strong international trade network at Rocketts. We didn't have that in the documentation," said J. Cooper Wamsley during a telephone interview in June 2005. "That was probably the most interesting archeological conclusion," added Wamsley, who worked on the excavation and who is now assistant division



This map is from "Plan of Richmond (Henrico County), Manchester & Springhill," by Charles S. Morgan, 1848. Labels for "Main Street," "Route 5," "St. John's Church," and "Rocketts #1 Site" have been added and Main Street highlighted for reproduction here. The Rocketts #1 site is where archaeologists excavated prior to the widening of Route 5 (also known as Williamsburg Road) in the early 1990s. The site, originally a corner lot at the intersection of the historic Poplar and Rocketts streets, marked the western reach of the port of Rocketts, and was near to the Rocketts tobacco warehouse. (Source: The Archaeology of the Rocketts Number 1 Site, Vol. 3)

tour the Confederacy's burned capital toward the end of the Civil War.

Although the dynamic Port of Rocketts had long been obliterated and all but forgotten near the end of the 20th century, vestiges of its world were recovered by archaeologists in 1990. That's when the Virginia Department of Transportation, looking to widen State Route 5 (Main Street in Richmond), contracted with the Department of Historic Resources and Virginia Commonwealth University to perform an archaeological survey of a small section of the former village that had arisen on the lowland along the James River, southeast of Richmond, after the city was platted in 1733.

Archaeologists from VCU recovered artifacts at the site that revealed a more globally connected

administrator with VDOT's Environmental Division. "The actual preservation of the foundations of the buildings was remarkable down there."

Rocketts—which evolved into Richmond's Fulton neighborhood, ultimately to be bulldozed by the city—starkly stood out from the capital city on the hills above it. Where the state's seat of government prided itself on Thomas Jefferson's Capitol, stately homes, and in later generations many monuments, by the 1820s the urban village down below featured a rough-and-tumble world of sailors and stevedores, tobacco growers and merchants, maritime craftsmen and retailers, back-country farmers and international traders.

It was a small community marked by a Southern multiculturalism, distinct from the plan-

tation society around it, and dependent on the city's surging capitalism. As such, Rocketts thrived from the end of the Revolutionary War to the Civil War. At Rocketts, whites, free blacks and mulattoes, along with slaves who experienced little oversight, recent European immigrants, and Cherokee and other Virginia Indians commingled, living and laboring together, as sailing ships heading to and from world ports docked and exchanged goods.

Named around 1730 after a James River ferryboat operator, Robert Rocketts, the landing developed on the cusp of the Revolution through increasing trade and a growing cluster of domiciles and shops.

Rocketts also attracted more than merchants and planters. During the War of Independence, both British troops under Benedict Arnold and American soldiers under Marquis Lafayette camped in the community. Later, Lord Cornwallis's army destroyed the village.

Despite this setback, Rocketts prospered after the war. The port's importance was assured after silting on the James River and at the mouth of Shockoe Creek impeded access to Richmond and forced more commerce downstream. In 1781, Charles Lewis, a wealthy Rocketts-area landowner, established an official warehouse and tobacco inspection station when he constructed Rocketts Warehouse, which had been located directly across from the site excavated by archaeologists in 1990. Here tobacco planters and farmers could roll their hogsheads of product down to the docks for inspection, storage, and trade.

As the best place for oceangoing boats to dock near Richmond and just downstream from the developing Kanawha Canal, with its keelboats carrying cargo and passengers to and from Virginia's interior, Rocketts grew from a hamlet into a booming village. Newcomers flowed in to work on the ships, in the warehouses, and at the sawmills and lumberyards that sprouted by the James River. Tavern keepers and merchants followed as the working-class community grew.

Meanwhile, as owners of large tracts of land such as Lewis subdivided and sold off their property, Rocketts continued transitioning away from the plantation economy around it and into a place that had more in common with other freewheeling ports such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. Trade flourished, and not only in tobacco. Virginia flour, praised for its durability in the tropics, was exchanged for South American coffee after 1837. For much of the antebellum era, Richmond had the largest coffee market in the United States as well as the country's largest flour mills.

In the words of the VCU-DHR archeological report, by "about 1830—the landscape at Rocketts no longer resembled its Colonial predecessor . . . Large brick warehouses and stores had grown up all along the streets near the river. Dense clusters of houses filled blocks, and much of domestic social life must have taken place in the myriad of narrow alleyways and small common yards between houses and shops."¹ With the newcomers and commerce streaming into Rocketts, working-class residential areas developed around the docks and east of Richmond: Fulton, Mount Erin, and Port Mayo.

People who could afford it settled on the heights above Rocketts, away from the workers and sailors and the attendant vices and grime of a lowland port subject to flooding, where life could easily repel many people. When describing Richmond's waterfront, a crowded world that resembled and eventually adjoined Rocketts, Alexander MacKay, a Canadian who sent dispatches about his American travels to a London newspaper, wrote in 1846: "The town itself has not much to recommend it. . . . The portion between the main street and the river, in which the wholesale business is chiefly transacted, reminds one very much of, in closeness and dinginess, of the neighbourhood of [London's] Watling-street or Blackfriars."²



These bottles were among the more than 900 glass and ceramic vessels recovered from the Rocketts #1 Site excavation, during which archaeologists removed more than 400 tons of deposits by hand. According to the Rocketts archaeology report, the "site was found to contain intact remains of domestic, commercial, industrial, and civil engineering structures dating at least as early as 1780—and possibly from the Colonial period—through the 19th century." Archival documentation indicates 40-plus households or firms occupied or owned the site between 1670 and 1900.

In this rough world, how fitting that two of Rocketts' featured landmarks recalled its frontier past. Bloody Run, flowing through the community, was named for a 1656 battle in which English colonists and Pamunkey under Chief Totopotomoy fought to expel Rickohockans from settling along the falls of the James. (A new historical highway marker recalling the Battle of Bloody Run was approved by DHR in September 2005.) "It is a good place for a such a struggle," wrote Charles Dickens in his *American Notes*, published after he visited the city in 1842, "and, like every other spot I saw associated with any legend of that wild people now so rapidly fading from the earth, interested me very much." Duels also were commonly fought on ground established for that purpose along the banks of Bloody Run, where it nestled between Church and Chimbarazo hills. Just east of Rocketts stood "Powhatan's Tree;" it honored the chief's old village, which was once located a short distance down the James River.

As the community grew—and grew more crowded—some people began looking suspiciously on the ethnic mixing around the area. In 1856, a group of Richmond vigilantes named the Rocketts Regulators intimidated residents. On at least one occasion they rampaged into the homes of two interracial couples and then publicly dunked them in the James River.

Perhaps the emergence of the Rocketts Regulators marked a turning point for the area. By the 1850s, the unrestrained maritime world of Rocketts began shifting, as Richmond exerted more control over the neighboring port that seemed to exist on the no-man's land between the capital's city limits and Henrico County.

With the advent of the Civil War, the Rocketts area moved away from much of its more dynamic early trade and became the site of the Confederate Navy's shipyard. After the war, the city merged with the port. The rollicking world of Rocketts

Landing simply turned into Fulton, another Richmond neighborhood. Ultimately, the expansion of railroads in the latter 19th century and the rise of the industrial ports of Newport News and Portsmouth (where "rail meets sail") significantly curtailed Richmond's maritime activity, shifting it downstream.

Even after its peak, the area took part in some of the most dramatic moments in Richmond's history such as when Lincoln arrived at Rocketts to view the defeated Confederate capital. He walked from Rocketts' docks, up the hills, and into the charred city. In 1903, a streetcar strike turned violent in the area when residents ripped out tracks and the state militia invaded the community to quell the strikers.

Early in the 20th century, a version of "white flight," presaging similar patterns that occurred throughout Richmond in the 1960s and '70s, turned the once vibrant ethnic and racial mix of the Rocketts-Fulton area into a largely African-American community. Despite the neighborhood's high rates of home ownership and a strong commitment of cooperation with planners, by 1960 Rocketts appeared expendable in the eyes of the city. The bulldozers arrived.

Currently, there are plans to revive the residential base of the area. Developers have proposed a new mixed-use community to be named "The Village of Rocketts Landing." Planners hope it will reflect the area's rich past. Perhaps it will in some ways. But what's lost forever is that distinct urban village of Rocketts, a lively port sandwiched between hills and the James River, and serving as the world's gateway to Richmond, and Richmond's gateway to the world.

Matt Gottlieb is a freelance writer based in Richmond. He received his undergraduate degree in history from the University of North Carolina-Wilmington in 2004.

Colonial Pipes of Virginia

By Keith Egloff

Pipes are among the most revealing artifacts unearthed by archaeologists in their study of colonial life in Virginia, where colonists from all economic levels of society smoked. Colonists of course were not alone in their pursuit of the habit. Tobacco smoking and pipes in Virginia can be traced back many thousands of years to the Native Americans who first occupied the region; moreover, tobacco (*nicotiana rustica*) originated in present-day Mexico, so it was commonly used by peoples throughout the Western Hemisphere. (The native tobacco contains greater amounts of nicotine and grows many more branches or sprouts than the varieties cultivated today.)

Tobacco was first introduced to the English in 1565, 40-plus years before they settled in North America, and their ready craving for the taste of "the weed" soon created a market for it in England. When the English arrived to establish Jamestown, they discovered that the Powhatan Indians of coastal Virginia smoked a tobacco variety that the Indians called apooke. The English thought the Virginia tobacco had a "byting" taste; they preferred the "sweeter" tobacco grown in the Spanish Caribbean colonies. In 1611, Virginia colonist John Rolfe decided to experiment with the seeds of the milder Spanish variety he obtained from the Island of Trinidad and Caracas. Rolfe's experiment succeeded. By 1616 the tobacco fever struck Jamestown and "...the colony dispersed all about, planting tobacco."

During the colonial era pipes were made from clay, meaning they were cheap and easy to produce. Because they broke easily, pipe artifacts are one of the most common items found today by archaeologists excavating historic sites. As artifacts, they illustrate a wide range of shape, sizes, and decoration through time. In Virginia, there are two common types of clay pipe artifact—one of English origin, the other locally made. The white kaolin (a type of clay) tobacco pipe, imported from England, can be readily distinguished from the locally



This variant of the Chesapeake pipe, with fine routetted decorations, is a locally crafted knock-off of an Indian Tomahawk Pipe, a popular pipe with Native Americans. These lightweight pipes could double as a weapon of war or a symbol and ceremonial instrument of peace. One end of the head would feature an often elaborate, inlaid metal-edged blade; the other end, a pipe bowl. When the head was attached to a wood handle with a hole drilled its length, it could serve for smoking tobacco. The metal variety was crafted in Europe and became a popular trade item with Native Americans for more than 200 years.



A typical white kaolin pipe of the period, 1730-1790.

made brown-clay pipe, called by archaeologists Chesapeake pipes. Also, the shape and size of the kaolin pipe bowl and the diameter of the pipe stem underwent an easily recognizable evolution from the late 17th through the 18th centuries.

¹ L. Daniel Mouer et al, *Rocketts: The Archaeology of the Rocketts Number 1 Site (44He671), Lot 203 in the City of Richmond, Virginia; Vol. 1: Text* (Prepared for The Virginia Department of Transportation, March 1992; Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources), p. 77.

² Maurice Duke and Daniel P. Jordan, eds., *A Richmond Reader* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983), p. 88.



Other than deer, Chesapeake pipes rarely depict actual objects such as the sailboat rouletted on this pipe's bowl.



The only known example of a three-bowl kaolin (English) pipe. The bulbous bowl shapes date the pipe to the 1610-1640 period. The bowls, with rouletted and beveled rims, are joined to the stem by a collar, impressed with the maker's mark 'EO.' This unique example may have been made by a master craftsman to display his skill or by an apprentice as their passing out piece.



First made in the 1630s, the earth-colored, finely rouletted Chesapeake pipes have come to symbolize for many archaeologists the 17th-century Chesapeake Bay region, as the pipes and associated fragments are commonly found in the coastal plain of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. These often elaborately decorated pipes have captured the hearts, imagination, and research attention of archaeologists for decades, and their design motifs provide a rare example of a regional folk art tradition from the 17th century. The pipes may be hand-modeled or cast. The rouletting, which creates fine dentates, may have been made with a fine-toothed object such as a small metal gearwheel from a clock or a Miocene shark's fossilized tooth. Decorative stamp devices, similar to stamps used for leather work, were also often employed. White pipe clay was used to infill the designs after firing. Motifs included triangles, diamonds, stars, starbursts, wheels, and quadruped or "running deer" (see inset image). The designs, functions, and forms of Chesapeake Pipes derive and share elements of Indian, English, and African origins, reflecting the creolization process in the Chesapeake region that occurred on many levels, including pipe making.



Sharon Indian School, 1919–1965

By Lisa Kroll

For much of the 20th century, teachers and administrators filing reports to the Virginia State Board of Education often encountered a line on which to enter their school's name, followed by two words from which they were to select the school's racial categorization—"white" or "Negro." A small cadre of teachers, time and again, crossed out these choices and wrote "Indian."

The bureaucratic, legal, and social institution of segregation in the South commonly conjures the images of scared, tense, or angry faces of whites and blacks. Yet segregation also affected the lives of a third group of Southerners—Indians. This was particularly true in Virginia where educational and other opportunities for Indians depended on where each individual fit within the construct of race, especially after the General Assembly enacted the Racial Integrity laws of 1924. These laws, representing one of the bleaker eras in Virginia history, required that all birth, marriage, and death certificates issued in the state recognize only two races—white or "colored."

"In effect," write authors Keith Egloff and Deborah Woodward in *First People: The Early Indians of Virginia*, "people of Indian descent did not exist. A warning was attached to Indian birth and death certificates stating that the person would be classified as 'Colored' and treated accordingly. Not until 1972 did it become illegal for the [Virginia] Bureau of Vital Statistics to send this warning with each certificate."¹



This rare circa 1925 photo shows children and an adult gathering outside the original one-room Sharon Indian School. At approximately 13 by 18 feet, the wooden building served as the Upper Mattaponi tribal school from 1919 until 1952. (Photo: Courtesy of Reggie Tuppe, Sr.)



This 1914 image of students inside the Bear Mountain Indian Mission School for Monacan children in Amherst County conveys the cramped and crowded quarters of the classroom, a condition common to many one-room schools, including the later Sharon Indian School. (Photo: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library)

The Racial Integrity Laws were the culmination in Virginia of a long—often violent and bloody—history of racial conflict in the Commonwealth that began for Native Americans with the arrival of the first Europeans. After the Civil War, with the emancipation of African Americans, white society called for segregated public facilities, including separate schools and white and “colored” sections for seating on streetcars and trains. Segregation in the state, however, was initially codified to recognize Virginia Indians as a group separate from blacks; as scholar Helen Rountree explains:

In 1866 the laws of Virginia first defined Indians, and at the same time the term “colored person” made its debut: “Every person having one-fourth or more of negro blood shall be deemed a colored person, and every person not a colored person having one-fourth or more of Indian blood shall be deemed Indian.”²

Against this backdrop of racial division, the advent of Virginia’s Indian schools must be understood in the context of the history of education in the Commonwealth, which, beginning in 1869, required provision of free public schools—for all children. Because Virginia’s tribes sought to retain

their self-identity distinct from the “colored” or “Negro” label and the law allowed tribes to form their own schools, they did so. However, Indian communities often had to provide the buildings, despite the state’s call for free, segregated schools. In response, many churches, tribes, and families led the way in founding Virginia’s Indian schools.

The Episcopal Church, for instance, ran the Bear Mountain Indian School, beginning in 1908, at Falling Rock, for children of the Monacan Tribe in Amherst County. In the 20th century, beginning in 1918, white members of Sharon Baptist Church in King William County, nearby Adamstown, helped establish a school next to the church on two acres it purchased for the Upper Mattaponi Tribe. (Previously, the tribe had established a short-lived school in the late 19th century.) Sharon—notwithstanding its own unique tale—stands as an example of much that was typical of education for Virginia Indians during the 20th century, beginning during a time when there were as many as 250,000 rural and neighborhood one-room schoolhouses in the state.

The original small frame structure, built in 1919 and furnished primarily by the community and students’ families, confined teacher and pupils to close quarters in a compact interior space with gaps in the floorboards and a wood stove for heat-

ing during cold weather. In a 1987 interview, former teacher Helen Hill (nee Roberts) recalled further details such as a bucket for drinking water and nails on the wall for coats.

According to a short history of Sharon School that appeared in a “Spring Festival” program published by the Upper Mattaponi in 1988, “The first class consisted of 11 children.” The program also states, “Children had to either walk, ride horses, or be driven in wagons, later automobiles, as far as 15 miles to attend [the school]. Buses were not available to the Indian’s education as they were to both white and black schools.”³

Hill started teaching at Sharon in 1925, after the tribe deeded the school in 1921 to the county school board so that students could receive an accredited seventh grade education. Until Hill’s arrival, the school had experienced a problem with turnover, going through five different teachers from 1919 until 1925. Her long career there, however, lent stability to Sharon and was divided—by her own child-rearing duties—into two periods, 1925 to 1930, then 1946 to 1965.



The Bear Mountain Indian Mission School (left) and St. Paul’s Mission Church (right), photographed in 1914, were part of an Episcopal mission established in 1908 to serve the Monacan community. Members of the community and a few white citizens constructed the church in 1908 and added a frame extension to an existing log schoolhouse that reportedly dates back to 1868. Today, the school building, which closed its doors as a school in 1964 with the advent of desegregation, is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and serves as a museum. (Photo: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library)

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Sharon increasingly became a central part of the experience of Upper Mattaponi Tribe members. It achieved solid student enrollment, had active parent support, and offered lunch service after 1946, when Molly Adams, grandmother to many of the students at that time, and a pupil at the tribe’s school in the 1880s, was recruited by Hill to cook lunch, thus enabling students to benefit from the new government-sponsored school-lunch program.

By the late 1940s, the King William–King and Queen County Consolidated School Board took over operation of Sharon School, and by mid century parents participated in a PTA and constructed a new lunchroom addition to the school. One observer, writing in an archaeological journal in 1951, duly noted the school’s success and the outstanding support of the Upper Mattaponi, while decrying the overcrowded conditions:

No other group among the Indian Tribes has shown a greater desire for educational advantages for their children than has this tribe. In spite of this, the same tiny one-

room building, erected when its size perhaps sufficed for the purpose, has been used for instruction of the constantly increasing school population. In this room with inside dimensions of approximately 13 by 18 feet, 31 children—all who can possibly be jammed into the space not occupied by the stove and the teacher's desk, even to filling the narrow aisle—are given instruction through the seventh grade.⁴

With the number of students clearly pushing the limits of the original wood building's capacity, in 1952 the county replaced Sharon's one-room schoolhouse with a two-story brick building, designed by Richmond architect C. W. Huff, Jr. Although outhouses remained in use until about 1960, the new building did boast central heat, good natural and electric lighting, and two classrooms with chalk and cork boards.

As for the curriculum, the State Board of Education and county school board extended accredited education at Sharon School through to eleventh grade. Lacking twelve accredited grades, the school was unable to grant diplomas. In fact, most rural school children in Virginia—regardless of race—were unable to obtain high-school diplomas because the schools lacked State Board accreditation through twelve grades. Well into the 20th century, rural students who wanted a high-school diploma had to attend an accredited public or private school elsewhere, often outside of Virginia. Although in King William County, rural white students could obtain a high school educa-



As it appears today, the two-story brick building that in 1952 replaced the original one-room Sharon Indian School. (Photo courtesy of Reggie Tupponce, Sr.)

Some of Virginia's Indian Schools

- Bear Mt. Indian Mission School, at Falling Rock, Amherst County. (Monacan; 1908–1964)
- Mattaponi Reservation School. (Mattaponi; c. 1917–1966.)
- Pamunkey Reservation School (Pamunkey; 1883–1950. Consolidated in 1950 with the Mattaponi Reservation School, which Pamunkey students attended from 1950 to 1966.)
- Private school for Rappahannock (1962–64)
- Samaria School (Chickahominy; closed in 1967.)
- Sharon Indian School (Upper Mattaponi and Rappahannock; c.1919–1965.)
- Tsena Commocko Indian School. (Easter Division, Chickahominy; c.1940s.)

Near the Virginia border in North Carolina's Person County, there also was the High Plains School, operational 1888–1962. Indians living in Virginia's Halifax County—often referred to as the "Person County Indians" or Sappony—attended the High Plains School through a special arrangement between Halifax and Person counties.

tion, lack of such an opportunity drove many Virginia Indian families to seek better educational opportunities for their children in Oklahoma, home of Bacone College, a Baptist-affiliated Indian school, or in public schools in Pennsylvania and Michigan.

On eve of 1954's Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which found "sep-



Tribe members who attended Sharon school gathered during the marker dedication ceremony in May 2003. The sign reads: Sharon Indian School served as a center of education for the Upper Mattaponi Tribe. In 1919, the King William County School Board built a one-room frame building and the students' families provided the furniture. The county replaced the original school with this brick structure in 1952. Before the integration of Virginia schools in the 1960s, Sharon provided a primary and limited secondary education. The students at Sharon Indian School had to attend other Native American, private, or public institutions, usually outside the Commonwealth, to obtain high school diplomas. Upper Mattaponi students—and children from the Rappahannock Tribe in the 1960s—attended school here until June 1965. It was one of the last Indian schools to operate in Virginia. (Photo: Courtesy of Reggie Tupponce, Sr.)

arate but equal" schools unconstitutional, state officials did make arrangements so that Indian students of the state-run school for the Mattaponi and Pamunkey reservations could attend and receive diplomas from the private Oak Hill Academy, located at the Mouth of Wilson, in Grayson County, beginning with the 1955–56 school year.⁵ Several students from Sharon School also attended Oak Hill, indicating that it granted diplomas to non-reservated Indian students as well. On August 11, 1955, W.E. Garber, the division superintendent of King William–King and Queen County Consolidated Schools wrote to Grover M. Turner, president of Oak Hill Academy that, "[s]ince there is no high school in this county for Indian children, the school board has agreed to pay \$200.00 towards the cost of maintaining [the named student] at your school, as long as his work there is satisfactory."⁶

As the 1950s and 1960s unfolded, documents from the State Board of Education suggest that Sharon became a pawn in the game of making certain the separate school system was equal. A June, 1955, memorandum reads, "The Counties of King William, New Kent, and Charles City are faced with a similar problem of providing high school educational opportunities for a small minority group for which separate facilities must

be provided." The memo then names a committee to solve this problem, in collaboration with the State Board of Education, and to "determine the feasibility of developing a five-year high school program for all tribal Indians."⁷

An undated typescript from around 1957, titled "Report on Indian Schools," describes the reservation school, as well as Sharon and Samaria Indian schools, detailing their respective enrollment, level of grades offered, building descriptions, and distances from the reservations.⁸ No introduction or conclusion is provided, but the last item regarding mileage suggests that officials were considering consolidation.

A narrative from spring 1962 is more obvious about the consolidation and improvements, if not about the motivating reasons for such concern. A teaching vacancy spurred a meeting of state department of education officials, during which one question "to be explored" was the possibility of sending Mattaponi and Pamunkey Indians to Sharon School, although officials expressed awareness of "the delicate matter of Reservated Indians versus County Indians,"⁹ as the notes from the meeting state.

Such consolidation plans, nearly ten years in the making, never came to be. During the

1964–65 school year, eight Upper Mattaponi teens—including the current Chief of the Upper Mattaponi, Ken Adams—attended King William High School, previously an all-white institution. The State Pupil Placement Board placed the eight Indian students there.¹⁰ With that racial barrier overcome, Sharon closed for good in June of 1965, “by edict of the King William School Board,” as reported by the West Point *Tidewater Review*.¹¹ Thereafter, all Upper Mattaponi children attended the county’s newly integrated schools. Nonetheless, for much of the 1960s, the federal government found that in King William County “the rate of school desegregation [was] inadequate”¹² and ordered the county to do better.

After Sharon School closed, the county used it for an extension office. Modest remodeling created a few small offices but left intact the school feel of the building. During those years, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe rewrote a lapsed charter and participated in activities with other Virginia tribes, including seeking state recognition, which the Upper Mattaponi gained in 1983. (State recognition—a designation developed by a General Assembly subcommittee in 1982—is granted to tribes that prove they are descendants of the people who were here at the time of contact by Europeans; today, the Commonwealth recognizes the following tribes: Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Pamunkey, Rappahannock, and Upper Mattaponi.¹³) Around the time it received official recognition, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe also sought ownership of the former Sharon school building. After working with the county board of supervisors, and two

public hearings about the matter, an agreement was reached to transfer the building to the tribe—once a new location could be found to house the county extension office. That accomplished, the tribe celebrated the return of the school in 1987, and later began leasing the building to the Mattaponi-Pamunkey-Monacan Consortium, an arrangement that lasted for many years.

Today the Upper Mattaponi Tribe frequently uses the Sharon school building for meetings and events, meaning the legacy of the school remains a valued part of the lives of its former students and their families. A historical highway marker highlighting the school’s history was dedicated with great fanfare on May 25, 2003. Currently, the Department of Historic Resources is working with the tribe to nominate the school to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Lisa Kroll is a librarian with the County of Henrico Public Libraries and holds a B.A. in history from Mount Holyoke College and an M.S. in library science from the Catholic University of America. In 2003, she authored the text for the Sharon school state historical highway marker.

Reggie Tupponce, Sr., who assisted in research for this article, is a member of the Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe and a former tribal councilman. He is a member of the Indian Advisory Board of the Werowocomoco Research Group. Tupponce is also founder of “Of The Earth,” an organization dedicated to dispelling myths and misrepresentations surrounding Native American Indians. He has participated in diversity programs at the University of Richmond and William & Mary College and has created educational and cultural programs for the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and the YMCA.

¹ Egloff, Keith and Deborah Woodward, *First People: The Early Indians of Virginia* (University of Virginia Press, 1992), p. 54.
² Rountree, Helen C., *Pocahontas’s People: The Powhatan Indians of Virginia Through Four Centuries* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1990), p. 200.
³ Program entitled “Upper Mattaponi Tribal Spring Festival, Preserving the Past by Planning for the Future,” May 28, 1988. Author’s collection.
⁴ Blume, G.W.J. “Present-Day Indians of Tidewater Virginia.” *Quarterly Bulletin Archeological Society of Virginia*, Vol. 6, No. 2, December 1951. (pages not numbered)
⁵ January 5, 1955, letter to Dr. L.D. Ussery, Principal, from Poteet, Virginia Department of Education, Indian School Files, 1936–1967. Accession 29632. State government records collection, The Library of Virginia, Box 2, Folder 6.
⁶ August 11, 1955 letter W.E. Garber, Division Superintendent, King William – King and Queen County Schools. Virginia Department of Education, Indian School Files, 1936–1967. Accession 29632. State government records collection, The Library of Virginia, Box 2, Folder 6.
⁷ Memo June 24, 1955, to Dr. Dowell J. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Virginia Department of Education, Indian School Files, 1936–1967. Accession 29632. State government records collection, The Library of Virginia, Box 1, Folder 22.
⁸ “Report on Indian Schools,” Virginia Department of Education, Indian School Files, 1936–1967. Accession 29632. State government records collection, The Library of Virginia, Box 1, Folder 22.
⁹ Untitled meeting minutes or notes, 1962. Virginia Department of Education, Indian School Files, 1936–1967. Accession 29632. State government records collection, The Library of Virginia, Box 1, Folder 18.
¹⁰ “Indians Assigned to K. Wm. School,” *The Tidewater Review*. vol. 78:26, June 25, 1964, p.1
¹¹ “Large Gathering at Sharon School,” *The Tidewater Review*. vol. 79:24, June 17, 1965, p. 1.
¹² *The Tidewater Review*, December 22, 1966.
¹³ Virginia Council on Indians, <http://indians.vipnet.org/stateRecognition.cfm> and <http://indians.vipnet.org/tribes/index.cfm>

Forty Years of Preservation: Virginia’s Easement Program

By Calder Loth

The year 2006 marks the 40th anniversary of passage of the legislation establishing the Commonwealth’s official historic preservation easement program. With the program entering middle age, it’s time to look at what we have accomplished during the past four decades. Before doing so, however, it may be helpful to consider some background on the program.

Our easement legislation was the brainchild of attorney George C. Freeman, who convinced key General Assembly members that the Commonwealth needed to encourage preservation of privately owned historic landmarks. Freeman’s idea was for the state to obtain permanent legal protection of these historic resources while keeping them in private ownership and on the tax rolls. Moreover, as Freeman and others recognized, the best stewards of historic properties, particularly residential ones, were their owners—notwithstanding that the state could never afford to purchase and maintain all of the landmarks worth preserving.

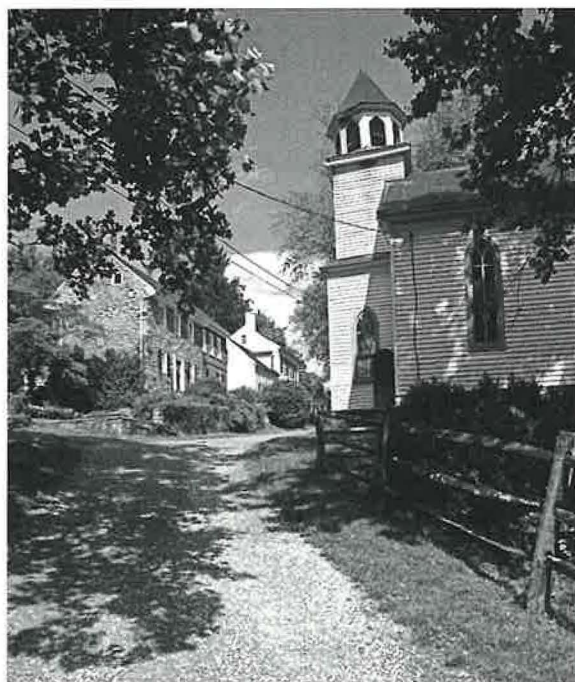
The legislation drafted by Freeman and subsequently passed by the General Assembly enabled owners to donate voluntarily to the state specific rights to their properties, including the rights to demolish a landmark building, to make architectural alterations without the state’s approval, and to undertake commercial development and subdivision of a landmark’s historic setting. These donations of property rights took the form of deed restrictions, which we now call a *preservation easement*. An essential aspect of these easements was that they transfer and apply to all future owners of a property. Permanent legal protection of a property was thus ensured once an easement was recorded with the deed.

The program also was crafted so that an easement donation returned certain financial benefits to the donor. For instance, because easement restrictions generally reduce the fair market value of a property, the difference in value before and after application of an easement, as determined by a qualified real estate appraiser, could be taken by



Elsing Green, King William County: Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, built this prodigious U-shaped mansion after he purchased his Pamunkey River plantation in 1753. The easement includes 1,100 acres.

an owner as a charitable deduction on federal income taxes. Some years later, the General Assembly passed legislation offering state tax *credits*, an even more generous benefit, for easement donations. Another benefit the legislation offered owners was the requirement that easement restrictions be acknowledged by tax assessors in calculating local property tax assessments, since an easement prevented potentially lucrative subdivision and commercial development of a property. These combined financial incentives have proven to be significant factors in estate planning.



Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County: *The quiet, shady streets of this picturesque village remain lined with regional vernacular styles, and are free of modern intrusions.*

Although the easement legislation was enacted in 1966, the program officially started the following year, after a staff was assembled to fill the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, predecessor to the current Board of Historic Resources (of the Department of Historic Resources). The Commission, the state agency authorized to accept easements, received its first offer in 1969: a donation on Old Mansion, a venerable colonial manor house with 128 acres at the edge of Bowling Green in Caroline County. Governor Miles Godwin, Jr., on behalf of the Commission, formally accepted the easement from Miss Anne Maury White, whose family had owned Old Mansion for generations. Since then, Old Mansion has changed owners three times, and today the house is undergoing extensive restoration.

The Old Mansion easement marked the beginning of a remarkable demonstration of steward-

ship extending over the next 37 years. The Commonwealth, through the Board of Historic Resources, now holds easements on nearly 400 historic properties. The majority of these easements have been voluntary donations from private citizens. Particularly gratifying is the number received on National Historic Landmarks, the nation's highest category of landmark designation and a notch above the National Register of Historic Places. The Board now maintains easements on 23 National Historic Landmarks. It is reassuring that such outstanding, nationally significant landmarks of Virginia history and architecture have had their futures secured through easement donations; among these, the following: Westover, the circa 1730 Byrd family plantation manor in Charles City County; Tuckahoe, the Randolph family plantation where Thomas Jefferson attended classes as a boy; Mount Airy, perhaps the most architecturally sophisticated of Virginia's surviving colonial mansions; Sabine Hall, the Georgian plantation mansion of Landon Carter, son of Robert "King" Carter; and Berry Hill, a premier monument of American Greek Revival and the mansion of one of Virginia's most affluent antebellum planters. In addition, three other National Historic Landmarks under easement—Berkeley, Elsing Green, and Menokin—were homes of signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The citizens of the tiny Loudoun County village of Waterford, a National Historic Landmark historic district, have made an impressive use of the easement program. Since 1972, Waterford homeowners as well as the Waterford Foundation have donated easements to the Board of Historic Resources on 57 properties in the district (in addition to several easements held by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation). Waterford's efforts to preserve the character of this unique village founded by Quakers illustrate the willingness of Virginians to make personal sacrifices and work together to preserve a common heritage.

Virginia law requires that a property be individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, or be classified as a contributing property in a registered historic district before the Board can accept an easement donation. While most people might think that the easement program is aimed primarily at historic estates, easements have been placed on a wide variety of registered landmarks. The Board holds easements on a historic sheet metal shop, a canal lock keeper's house, tobacco factories, gristmills, historic taverns, Civil War earthworks, a general store, and an almshouse—again, all privately owned. The



Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Roanoke: *This simple country church overlooking the bustle of suburban Roanoke was built in 1908 by a congregation organized in the mid 1800s as a Sunday school for slaves.*

house types on which easements have been placed are diverse as well and include, in addition to colonial plantation houses, Jeffersonian dwellings, Victorian mansions, workers' houses, and Colonial Revival houses. Thirteen exceptionally fine townhouses in Old Town Alexandria are under easement protection. Virginia's African-American heritage is represented in several easement properties: noteworthy examples include Madden's Tavern in Culpeper County, Mount Moriah Baptist Church in Roanoke, and the Dover Slave Quarter Complex in Goochland County.

While most easements involve historic buildings, the Board has acquired easements on several highly significant archaeological sites. Among them are Cactus Hill in Sussex County, a site of human occupation extending back some 15,000 years, as well as four tracts in the Thunderbird Archaeological District in Warren County, protecting National Historic Landmark Paleo-Indian sites dating to 9500 B.C. Notable colonial-period archaeological sites under easement are Corotoman, the site of Robert "King" Carter's mansion in Lancaster County, and Fort Vause, a frontier fortification in Southwest Virginia, established in 1756. Shadwell, the birth site of Thomas Jefferson, is also under easement.

Throughout its existence, the Board has maintained a close working relationship with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. The Foundation was established under the same 1966 legislative

package as the Historic Landmarks Commission, and it is authorized to accept gifts of easement on significant open space. In some cases, where a considerable amount of land is involved with an historic landmark, usually in excess of 200 acres, the Board and the Foundation have agreed to be co-grantees of the easement. At present, 14 of the Board's easements are co-held with the Foundation.

To be effective, long-term instruments for preservation, it is essential that easements remain flexible, meaning that they allow for the present-day use of a historic building to be different from that for which it was originally used. For that reason, nearly all the Board's easement deeds leave unrestricted a historic building's function and thus accommodate adaptive re-use when its original



Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach: *Although surrounded by modern sprawl, Pleasant Hall survives as an elegant, tangible reminder of the rich history of former Princess Anne County. The easement covers 1.1 acres.*



Seaboard Passenger Station, Suffolk: The 1885 train depot served the city until 1968. After standing abandoned for several years it was restored as a railroad museum by the Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society.

use is no longer viable. This is important because a change in function can instill new life into a historic property. For example, the Branch House, an enormous early 20th-century, Tudor-style Richmond mansion on historic Monument Avenue was recently converted from an insurance office to the Virginia Center for Architecture. The previously mentioned Berry Hill, in Halifax County, was unoccupied for nearly 50 years before conversion from a grand manor to a training center and later to a destination resort. Pleasant Hall, built in 1763, in Virginia Beach also was transformed from a residence to a funeral home, and is now a church-owned meeting facility. Rippon Lodge, a mid 18th-century dwelling, was sold from family ownership to Prince William County, and is now undergoing conversion into a house museum.

While most of the Board's preservation easements have been voluntary donations, a significant number of easements have been generated through other means. Legislation passed in 1992 requires that historic properties receiving a General Assembly matching grant of \$50,000 or more must be placed under easement. The purpose of this requirement is to protect not only the landmark, but also the public's investment in the property. This regulation has resulted in over 50 landmarks being placed under easement, making the department a permanent partner with their owners for the benefit of the resource. The

General Assembly limits its grants to properties owned by local governments or non-profit organizations. The easements brought about by the grants cover a broad assortment of property types, including courthouses, taverns, theaters, schools, railroad stations, churches, as well as four National Historic Landmarks. All of these properties were candidates for varying degrees of restoration, thus helping to generate jobs in historic rehabilitation. Additional grants made in the 2005 General Assembly session increased the number of easements obtained through this program.

An enlightened use of the easement program has been made in the Oregon Hill Historic District in Richmond. Oregon Hill, originally a working-class neighborhood, is made up mostly of modest late 19th- and early 20th-century wooden town houses. Numerous Oregon Hill houses became derelict in recent decades. The city condemned many as health and safety hazards and subsequently demolished them. Concern for the loss of cohesiveness in the neighborhood spurred the formation of the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council (OHHIC). Loans and grants enabled the council to purchase remaining abandoned dwellings slated for demolition and undertake their rehabilitation. OHHIC then placed the properties under easement with the Board before selling them for owner occupancy. Through this program some 22 historic houses, that otherwise

would have been razed, have become neighborhood assets. OHHIC's efforts have stabilized an urban historic district that was very much at risk. Consequently, real estate values in Oregon Hill have since increased substantially, and private developers as well as OHHIC are now building architecturally compatible infill houses on many of the area's vacant lots.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, spurred by the encouragement of DHR, is increasingly recognizing the importance of its own stewardship of state-owned historic properties. Until recently, the state generally demolished historic structures for which it had no use and then sold the land unencumbered. A significant precedent, however, was set in 2000 with the state-owned Parsons House in the Oregon Hill Historic District; Samuel P. Parsons, superintendent of the state penitentiary once located nearby, built the house in 1817-19. The penitentiary was razed in the early 1990s, and in 2000 the badly vandalized dwelling was sold for rehabilitation to developers with the stipulation that the property be placed under easement at time of transfer. The house has since been handsomely restored, and today it accommodates several apartments.

Most recently, a similar transaction occurred with the former Western State mental hospital complex in Staunton. Originally begun as a "lunatic" hospital in 1828, the antebellum complex, consisting of five architecturally outstanding



Parsons House, Oregon Hill, Richmond: In recent years the Parsons House had stood abandoned and in serious disrepair (left), until developer Robin Miller purchased the property from the state and undertook its rehabilitation (right). It is now one of the architectural highlights of the historic Oregon Hill neighborhood.

structures, had been used as a state correctional facility for the past two decades. When the site was vacated by the Department of Corrections, the General Assembly allowed the property to be transferred to the city of Staunton, with the requirement that the historic property be placed under easement. The transfer took place in October 2005, and the easement is now in place. The property will be transferred to developers for rehabilitation of the buildings for mixed use. The easement has secured this unique site and ensures that the rehabilitations respect the architectural integrity of the structures.



Western State Hospital, Staunton: The 1828 main building at the former Western State Hospital is one of the Commonwealth's outstanding works of institutional architecture.



Western State: The vaulted chapel is on the top floor of the chapel/refectory building. The 1851 Henry Erben organ was donated to the hospital by William Wilson Corchran.

It is important to remember that each easement acquired by the Board imposes a permanent legal obligation on the Commonwealth to administer the easement and to protect the state's interest in the historic resource involved. Ongoing administration of the program by the Department of Historic Resources' staff entails regular inspections of the properties, providing technical assistance to the property owners, and educating new owners when title to an easement property transfers. Ownership of nearly 50 percent of the Board's easement properties has changed since the easements were originally recorded.

Virginia has been fortunate to secure at minimal expense the permanent legal protection of approximately 400 historic resources to date representing the full spectrum of Virginia's history and culture. The easement program is an impressive demonstration of vision and choice. It took vision to recognize the importance of preserving the state's outstanding legacy of historic resources and to provide the legal vehicle to accomplish this task. The success of the program is due largely to its respect for property rights since it offers owners a choice—the choice to preserve a place important to everybody, rather than exploit it. The Commonwealth takes great pride in its many citizens who have voluntarily elected to preserve important historic resources through the easement program, properties with a combined fair market



The south annex building at Western State was built by master mason William B. Phillips, who had worked for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia.

value of hundreds of millions of dollars that otherwise would have been vulnerable. These tangible acts of stewardship will enable a rich and irreplaceable legacy to be passed intact to future generations.

Calder Loth is a senior architectural historian at the Department of Historic Resources. He is the author, editor, or contributor to numerous books, including The Virginia Landmarks Register, The Making of Virginia Architecture, and Virginia Landmarks of Black History.

New Preservation Easements Received on 14 Properties

Since publication of the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*, the Board of Historic Resources has accepted preservation easements on 14 additional historic resources, representing a broad diversity of building types, from a Victorian general store to an antebellum mental hospital complex. The current group of easement donations also includes additional acreage for three existing easement properties: Toddsbury, Totomoi, and Tuckahoe. Three workers' houses, rescued from deterioration by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council and subsequently sold for owner occupancy, have been added to the collection of easements in Richmond's Oregon Hill Historic District. The board received its first easement in the city of Danville with the easement donation on the Stokes House, a classic example of a Gothic Revival cottage.

Virginia's preservation easement program permits properties to remain in private ownership while providing permanent legal protection against demolition and inappropriate architectural changes. In order to receive easement protection, a property must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register or be a contributing property in a registered historic district. The 14 new easements now bring the total number of preservation easements held by the Commonwealth to 382.

The staff of the Department of Historic Resources now administers preservation easements for the Board of Historic Resources. Information on the easement program may be obtained from the department's Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov. (See also page 49.) Additional information may be obtained directly from the department's easement coordinator: Elizabeth Tune (804) 637-2323, ext. 110; Elizabeth.Tune@dhr.virginia.gov.

Ampthill, Cumberland County
 Donor: Carol H. Eltzroth
 Date of easement: April 18, 2005
 Land included: 60 acres

The main section of this two-part asymmetrical house was erected circa 1835 for Randolph Harrison. It follows the one-story, classical-style format favored by Thomas Jefferson. Its design, including the elegant Tuscan portico, may have been based on drawings sent by Jefferson to Harrison in 1815. The house is embellished with marble windowsills and lintels. It stands back-to-back to an attached 18th-century frame dwelling probably built for Carter Henry Harrison, father of Randolph Harrison. On the grounds is a fine collection of 19th-century brick outbuildings.



Ampthill



Clifton

Clifton, Rockbridge County
 Donors: John D. Harralson and Elizabeth G. Harralson
 Date of easement: October 18, 2004
 Land included: 25 acres

The earliest portion of this circa 1815 house was originally the home of Maj. John Alexander, long-time trustee of Washington College (now Washington & Lee University). It later was acquired by William Preston Johnston, aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis, and biographer of Confederate general Albert Sidney Johnston, Johnston's father. Johnston served on the faculty of Washington College and later became president of Tulane University. The house stands on a steep hill overlooking the Maury River. Its portico is a mid 20th-century addition designed by Charlottesville architect Thomas W.S. Craven.



Cobble Hill

Cobble Hill, Staunton
 Donor: Harriet E. Hanger
 Date of easement: December 15, 2004
 Land included: 196 acres

The rolling pastures of Cobble Hill preserve important rural open space within the city limits of Staunton. The farm is dotted with a well-preserved collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century agricultural buildings. The architectural focal point of the estate is a Tudor Revival manor house designed for Harriet Echols Ewing by Samuel Collins of the locally prominent firm of T. J. Collins and Sons. Collins also designed a bank barn on the property. The estate was long used as summer home and remains a working farm.

Hallsboro Store, Chesterfield County
 Donor: Jean H. Hudson
 Date of easement: August 10, 2005
 Land included: 1.39 acres

The Hallsboro store is representative of the many general stores that once dotted the nation's countryside but now are a fast-disappearing form of



Hallsboro Store

Americana. It was built by the Baker family around 1890 and may originally have served as a commissary for a nearby tannery. Also housing a post office, it continued in operation until 1962. Recently rehabilitated by its present owners, the store remains little altered, even preserving original shelves, counters, display windows, and security shutters. The second-floor was outfitted as a residence for the store operator.

Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond:
402 South Laurel Street
 Donor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council
 Date of easement: March 28, 2005
 Land included: city lot

Characteristic of the simple Italianated town houses that make up this historic working-class neighborhood, 402 South Laurel Street is tucked into the street façade next door to one of the area's numerous corner store buildings. The house was purchased for preservation by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council and sold with easement protection into owner occupancy.



402 South Laurel Street

608 South Laurel Street
 Donor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council
 Date of easement: October 12, 2004
 Land included: city lot

608 South Laurel Street is one of a pair of simple Italianate town houses rescued from dereliction by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council. The council undertook a general rehabilitation of the house and sold it with easement protection into private ownership. The house is typical of the small but commodious urban dwellings that distinguish this fragile historic district.



608 & 610 South Laurel Street

610 South Laurel Street
 Donor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council
 Date of easement: October 12, 2004
 Land included: city lot

The mirror image of 610 South Laurel Street, this compact wooden town house is given a festive air by its bold Italianate cornice with scrollwork ventilation panels. It demonstrates the Victorian era's interest in lending visual character to the most modest homes. The house has been thoroughly rehabilitated by the Oregon Home Improvement Council and sold for owner occupancy.



Red Gate, Greenway Rural Historic District

Red Gate, Greenway Rural Historic District, Clarke County
 Donor: Edward T. Wilson and Bonnie S. Wilson Living Trust
 Date of easement: November 18, 2004
 Land included: 108 acres

One of the several early estates that make up the scenic Greenway Rural Historic District, Red Gate was established around 1788 by Joseph Fauntleroy, who built the original part of the present house circa 1790. In 1827, Fauntleroy freed his slaves and moved to New Harmony, Indiana. The house was remodeled and enlarged in 1930 by Edward Jenkins a vice-president of General Motors. From 1965 to 1973, Red Gate was owned by U.S. Senator John Warner. The house enjoys commanding views of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah River Valley.

Stokes House, Danville Old West End Historic District, Danville
 Donor: Anne Carter Lee Gravely
 Date of easement: February 26, 2005
 Land included: city lot

One of the few pre-Civil War houses in this historic neighborhood, the Stokes house was originally the home of Dr. Thomas E. Stokes, a local physician. The circa 1856 dwelling is a classic



Stokes House, Danville Old West End Historic District

example of the Gothic Revival cottage promoted by architectural theorist and landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing in his popular pattern books. Signature features of the house type are the steep gables, with their sawn icicle-like sawn bargeboards. The pointed window in the front gable emphasizes the Gothic quality.

Sunnyside, Southampton County
 Donors: Roderick J. Lenahan and Joan M. Lenahan
 Date of easement: September 7, 2004
 Land included: 7.54 acres

Sunnyside preserves one of southeastern Virginia's most complete collections of domestic outbuildings. Scattered about the main residence is an office, schoolmaster's house, kitchen/laundry, dairy, smokehouse, and milk house. The main house began as a one-room dwelling built circa 1811 for Joseph Pope. It was enlarged in 1847 and again in 1870 when Pope's son, Harrison Pope, added the porticoed front section. The complex preserves the village-like image that characterized a traditional Virginia plantation.



Sunnyside

Toddsbury, Gloucester County (additional land to existing easement)
 Donor: Mary Wright Williams Montague
 Date of easement: December 3, 2004
 Land included: 12.25 acres

Noted preservationist Gay Montague Moore donated a preservation easement on this well-known 18th-century landmark property in 1975. The original 55-acre easement fronts on the North River, a tributary of Mobjack Bay. The current easement, known as the Creek House tract, adds an additional 12.25 acres of waterfront property that was originally part of Toddsbury. On the grounds is a 1950s dwelling designed by Thomas T. Waterman.

Totomoi, Hanover County (additional land to existing easement)

Donor: Totomoi Farm, L.C.

Date of easement: December 23, 2004

Land included: 176 acres

Totomoi was established by Thomas Tinsley in 1689. The plantation is still owned by his descendants. The family granted an easement on 199 acres of Totomoi in 1998. The current easement protects an additional 176 acres of farmland on which survives a line of Civil War earthworks. The focal point of the property is a handsomely preserved 1795 frame dwelling.

Tuckahoe, Goochland County (additional land to existing easement)

Donor: Tuckahoe Plantation Owners, LLC

Date of easement: December 29, 2004

Land included: 40 acres

The original 240-acre easement on Tuckahoe was granted in 1986. The current easement protects an additional 40 acres of open space along the entrance drive, north of the plantation complex. Tuckahoe, a National Historic Landmark, was a Randolph family plantation in the early 18th century, and was the boyhood home of Thomas Jefferson. The main house is one of the finest colonial mansions in the state.

Western State Hospital, antebellum complex, Staunton (photos on pages 53 and 54)

Donor: Industrial Development Authority of the City of Staunton

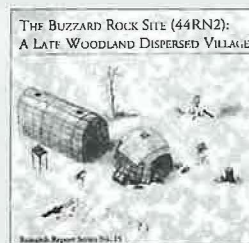
Date of easement: September 27, 2005

Land included: 25 acres

The historic core of Western State Hospital consists of five exceptionally important institutional buildings. The earliest of the group is the 1828 Main Building designed by William F. Small, Jr., of Baltimore. Other buildings were erected under the supervision of Thomas R. Blackburn who had worked for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. The mental hospital relocated to a new site in the 1970s, and Western State was taken over by the Department of Corrections, which maintained a state prison there until 2004. The property was transferred by the state to the city of Staunton in September of 2005 with the stipulation that an easement be placed on the antebellum complex at the time of transfer. Plans are underway to develop the complex for mixed use.

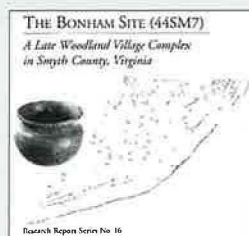
Two New Archaeological Reports Now Available Directly from DHR

The Buzzard Rock Site (44RN2): A Late Woodland Dispersed Village. By Wayne E. Clark, Joey T. Moldenhauer, Michael B. Barber, and Thomas R. Whyte. VDHR Report Series No. 15. \$16.50



This report stems from archaeological test excavations conducted at the Buzzard Rock site—located adjacent to the Roanoke River in Roanoke—in 1977, in advance of the 13th Street extension, and in 1984, prior to the construction of new warehouses. The report summarizes a dispersed village complex with radiocarbon dates placing settlement between A.D. 1040 and 1430. Buzzard Rock serves as a type-site for understanding the semi-sedentary, periodically abandoned and reoccupied horticultural, hunting, fishing, and gathering hamlets along major floodplains of the Ridge and Valley province.

The Bonham Site (44SM7): A Late Woodland Village Complex in Smyth County, Virginia. By C. Clifford Boyd, Jr., Donna C. Boyd, Michael B. Barber, and Paul S. Gardner. VDHR Research Report Series No. 16. \$16.50



This report summarizes archaeological test excavations (completed in advance of construction of an access road for the Deer Valley Industrial Park) in 1989 and 1990 at the Bonham site, a Late Woodland palisaded village on the Middle Fork of the Holston River in Smyth County. In spite of extensive prior vandalism at the site, archaeologists found a variety of well-preserved features that are helping them to better interpret village life in southwestern Virginia prior to European contact.

65 New Historical Highway Markers for Virginia's Roadways

Since the first markers were erected along Virginia's roadways in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed more than 2,100 markers along the Commonwealth's roadways. Between July 2004 and June 2005, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources approved a total of 66 additional markers. Of these, 41 were new markers sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, or other groups. A remaining 21 markers were approved to replace missing, damaged, or outdated markers. Replacing markers is an ongoing activity, as over the years more than 400 markers have been destroyed by traffic crashes or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The Department of Historic Resources and the Virginia Department of Transportation used federal funds from federal highway grants (ISTEA and TEA-21) programs to replace the markers so noted below.



Two of the new markers—one for Virginia State University, the other for the Gilmore Farm—are part of a joint effort between DHR and the Virginia Historical Society to erect ten new signs com-

memorating Virginia's rich legacy of African American culture and history. Similarly, as part of this broad initiative to increase public awareness of the diversity of the Commonwealth's history, DHR, VHS, and the Virginia Indian community also are working together to research and develop ten historical markers about Native American history in the Commonwealth.

For information on how to sponsor a new marker, or for details about the program, its history, and periodic updates, visit the DHR's Web site at <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov> or contact Scott Arnold, Highway Marker Program Manager, Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221, (804) 367-2323, ext. 122, or scott.arnold@dhr.virginia.gov.

Look for the recently revised and updated edition of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* to be released in the late fall of 2006 by the University of Virginia Press. The book will be available for purchase through bookstores, the publisher, and the Department of Historic Resources.

Note: The alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each historical marker, indicated after each marker title below, originated when the program was first created in the 1920s. Today the system assists VDOT and DHR in maintaining markers but also is useful to the public for referencing markers, especially in future editions of the marker guidebook and on the department's Website, where all the markers eventually will be posted, as funding permits.

Markers Approved from July 2004 to June 2005

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals, and Localities:

Albemarle County	Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District (two signs)	GA-42, GA-43
Charlottesville, City of	Monticello Wine Company	Q-31
Culpeper County	Col. John Jameson	F-100
Essex County	William Moore—Tidewater Musician	N-37
Franklin, City of	Camp Family Homestead	U-131
Goochland County	The 1936 Virginia Prison Recordings	SA-70
Hampton, City of	Langley Field: Creating an Air Force	WY-96
Hampton, City of	Langley Field: Discovering Aerospace	WY-97
Hanover County	Battle of Cold Harbor—Flag of Truce	E-130
Henrico County	Action at Osborne's	V-48
James City County	Church on the Main	V-46
James City County	Hot Water/Centreville	V-47
Lynchburg, City of	Safe Haven in Lynchburg: Project Y	Q-6-24
Middlesex County	Old Middlesex County	OC-41
Montgomery County	Price's Fork	KG-25
Nelson County	Cabellsville	R-81
Newport News, City of	Lebanon Church	W-228
Norfolk, City of	Navy Mess Attendant School	KV-16
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—Artillery Position	QA-20
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—British Line of Attack	QA-21
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—East Hill	QA-22
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—First Line of Defense	QA-23
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—Flanking Movement,	QA-24
Petersburg, City of	Battle of Petersburg, 25 April 1781—Second Line of Defense	QA-25
Prince Edward County	Blanche Kelso Bruce	M-35
Prince Edward County	Sharon Baptist Church	M-34
Prince George County	Richard Bland	K-323
Rappahannock County	F. T. Baptist Church	J-100
Rappahannock County	John Jackson—Traditional Musician	J-101
Richmond, City of	Adams-Van Lew House	SA-69
Richmond, City of	Branch Public Baths	SA-68
Richmond, City of	Monroe Park	SA-67
Richmond County	Northern Neck Industrial Academy	J-99
Spotsylvania County	Heth's Salient Battle Site	E-127
Spotsylvania County	Penny's Tavern Site	E-129
Spotsylvania County	Third Spotsylvania Courthouse Site	E-128
Stafford County	Hartwood Presbyterian Church	E-126
Suffolk (Hobson), City of	African American Oystermen	K-322
Winchester, City of	Patsy Cline: County Music Singer	Q-4-i
Wise County	Francis Gary Powers—U2 Pilot	KA-20

Historical Markers Resulting from DHR's Diversity Initiative:

Chesterfield County	Virginia State University	K-324
Orange County	Gilmore Farm	JJ-36,

Replacement Markers (Paid by a Sponsor)

Loudoun County	Balls Bluff Masked Battery	T-51
Virginia Beach, City of	Old Donation Church	K-280

Markers Replaced Through TEA-21 Enhancement Funding

Bath County	Terrill Hill	Q-6
Chesterfield County	Falling Creek Iron Works	S-4
Chesterfield County	First Railroad in Virginia	S-30
Dinwiddie County	Cattle (Beefsteak) Raid	S-48
Henrico County	Dahlgren's Raid	SA-31
Henrico County	Seven Days' Battle—Glendale (Frayser's Farm)	PA-175
James City County	Martin's Hundred	W-51
New Kent County	Diascund Bridge	W-24
New Kent County	State Game Farm	W-21
Prince George County	Merchant's Hope Church	K-209
Prince William County	Road to the Valley	E-54
Richmond, City of	Bacon's Quarter	E-1
Rockingham County	Rockingham County/West Virginia	Z-213
Scott County	Faris (Ferris) Station	K-12
Surry County	Pace's Paines	K-224
Surry County	Southwark Parish Churches	K-229
Warren County	Executions of Mosby's Men	J-9
Warren County	Recreational Center of Front Royal	J-12
Winchester, City of	George Washington in Winchester	Q-4-c
Wythe County	Site of Mount Airy	K-31
Wythe County	Toland's Raid	KC-4



The 1930 version of the guidebook.

Is your guidebook to Virginia's historical highway markers a little tattered and out-of-date?

We thought so.

Look for the updated and revised edition of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* later this year. To be published by the University of Virginia Press, in association with DHR, the new edition features improved organization, regional maps and photos, and a wide range of thematic indexes—making it easier to reference the more than 1,800 highway markers scattered along Virginia's highways.

The book will be available through bookstores or can be ordered directly from UVA Press or DHR.

Update on the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program

One of the best tools for encouraging preservation of historic properties is the rehabilitation tax credit program, which remains among the most popular and successful programs administered by the Department of Historic Resources. Since the federal tax program's inception in 1976, more than 1,700 landmark buildings have been successfully rehabilitated in Virginia, totaling an investment of more than \$1.17 billion in private funds. In addition, Virginia has consistently been a leader both in numbers of federal projects submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) and in the level of investment represented by these projects. For instance, the most recent report available from the NPS, for federal fiscal year 2004 (October 2003–September 2004), ranks Virginia second in the nation among states for completed rehabilitation projects and fourth for total expenses. Among cities, Richmond ranks fourth in the nation for the number of proposed rehabilitation projects, generating more projects than New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and (pre-Katrina) New Orleans combined.

During the period between August 2004 and July 2005, 155 projects were certified for either state or federal credits, or both, and an additional 202 projects have been approved for upcoming rehabilitations. Throughout this period, public and private investment produced an abundance of outstanding certified rehabilitations. Noteworthy projects include the following: The North Theatre in Danville, a 1947 vaudeville and movie house returned to its original use after 25 years as a retail store; the Reynolds Metals Company Headquarters in Richmond, an International-style building from the city's more recent past, designed in glass, steel, and aluminum; and the American Hotel in Staunton, one of the city's earliest hotels, which was rehabilitated through a successful public-private partnership that continued Staunton's downtown revitalization program that began with renovation of its historic train station and adjacent "wharf" retail area.

Both the federal and state tax credits are based on eligible rehabilitation expenditures. The federal tax credit is 20 percent of eligible expenditures, and the state credit is 25 percent of eligible expenditures. Rehabilitation projects must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. For further information on the tax-credit programs and downloadable applications, visit the Department's website at www.dhr.virginia.gov or contact DHR at (804) 367-2323, ex. 100.



Danville's North Theater before restoration: The building was constructed circa 1900 and converted to a theater in 1947, with architectural modifications at the time that incorporated stylized Art Deco elements, the most prominent being the building's stucco façade.



The North Theater after restoration of its marquee, windows, and façade to their 1947 configuration. The theater's historic interior features include decorative trim and light fixtures, terrazzo flooring, and lobby and balcony stairways with metal balustrade.

Completed Rehabilitations

The following projects received final certification from August 2004 through July 2005.

Name of Property (when applicable)	Address	City/County	Amount Estimated
	514 Cameron Street	Alexandria	\$672,557.95
	221 S. Pitt Street	Alexandria	\$290,357.48
	3194 N. 18th Street	Arlington	\$124,795.00
	3201 N. 1st Street	Arlington	\$110,820.14
	4758 1st Street North	Arlington	\$59,580.00
	3609 N. 21st Avenue	Arlington	\$25,088.96
	3618 N. 22nd Street	Arlington	\$95,100.00
	2928 N. 2nd Road	Arlington	\$239,792.00
	3113 N. 2nd Road	Arlington	\$83,924.67
	4238 S. 35th Street	Arlington	\$43,910.41
	3108 N. 6th Street	Arlington	\$391,686.93
	2855 S. Abingdon Street, A2	Arlington	\$74,460.03
	419 S. Adams Street	Arlington	\$44,500.00
	1625 N. Barton Street	Arlington	\$748,000.00
	3035 S. Buchanan Street, #B1	Arlington	\$99,042.05
	3018 S. Columbus Street	Arlington	\$56,046.00
	3010 S. Columbus Street, A-2	Arlington	\$62,465.86
	2330 N. Edgewood Street	Arlington	\$139,158.00
	213 N. Emerson Street	Arlington	\$84,461.64
	102 N. Fillmore Street	Arlington	\$94,327.51
	2005 N. Hancock Street	Arlington	\$170,250.00
	102 N. Highland Street	Arlington	\$222,820.26
	38 N. Highland Street	Arlington	\$49,518.25
	812 N. Irving Street	Arlington	\$45,641.66
	2617 N. Key Boulevard	Arlington	\$95,500.00
	2815 N. Key Boulevard	Arlington	\$480,098.00
	35 S. Park Drive	Arlington	\$45,298.40
	2114 N. Pollard Street	Arlington	\$86,902.48
	3416 S. Stafford Street	Arlington	\$67,978.84
	3439 S. Stafford Street, B-2	Arlington	\$91,346.34
	3445 S. Utah Street	Arlington	\$66,257.00
	224 N. Wakefield Street	Arlington	\$62,900.81
	201 Frederick Street	Caroline	\$88,419.00
Townfield	3 Brook Road	Charlottesville	\$894,123.86
Colonel Vose Residence	200 W. Market Street	Charlottesville	\$565,667.00
Old Fellini's Restaurant	401 E. South Street	Charlottesville	\$2,353,610.00
Michie Grocery Company Building	322 W. Main Street	Clarke	\$210,545.32
Nicholson House	102 N. Main Street	Culpeper	\$499,813.36
A.P. Hill Home	625 N. Main Street	Danville	\$855,856.33
	623 N. Main Street	Danville	\$855,856.33
North Theatre	629 N. Main Street	Danville	\$855,856.33
The Grogan House	235 W. Main Street	Danville	\$30,036.30
Westminster Presbyterian Church of Delaplane	2851 Delaplane Grade Road	Fauquier	\$90,000.00
Goolrick-Caldwell House-Kitchen Dependency	209 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	\$99,956.97
E.L. Evans Buildings, 1888	221-225 Main Street	Halifax	\$370,977.97
Lexington & Covington Toll House	453 Lime Kiln Road	Lexington	\$129,148.27
Hopkins House	120 W. Nelson Street	Lexington	\$183,000.00
State Theatre	12 W. Nelson Street	Lexington	\$519,677.30
Boude Deaver House	406 S. Main Street	Lexington	\$373,288.46
	12995 Hoysville Road	Loudoun	\$83,000.00
Unison General Store	21081 Unison Road	Loudoun	\$252,181.53
Old Raptor Farm: Wheat Barn	1815 E. Green Springs Road	Louisa	\$96,750.00
Brickland	6877 Brickland Road	Lunenburg	\$312,605.00
Price & Clements Building	103-109 6th Street	Lynchburg	\$5,347,750.00
William Phaup House	911 6th Street	Lynchburg	\$46,597.24

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation	50-54 9th Street	Lynchburg	\$4,192,974.00
Lynchburg Courthouse	901 Court Street	Lynchburg	\$2,575,733.00
Villa Sha	3561 Fort Avenue	Lynchburg	\$93,743.00
Metcalfe-Overstreet House	322 Overstreet Lane	Lynchburg	\$230,859.34
Goode Bank Building	350 Washington Street	Mecklenburg	\$631,623.00
John Cary Weston House	358 W. Freemason Street	Norfolk	\$584,639.00
	456 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$532,831.00
	521 Massachusetts Avenue	Norfolk	\$60,000.00
Olney Villas	518 W. Olney Road	Norfolk	\$325,693.00
William B. Roper House	735 Yarmouth Street	Norfolk	\$904,101.00
Chatham Farm	9218 Chatham Road	Northampton	\$268,831.00
	529 Tazewell Avenue	Northampton	\$150,173.00
Isaac Spittler Homplace Bank Barn	2948 Oak Forest Lane	Page	\$29,670.45
	447 Dinwiddie Street	Portsmouth	\$488,991.00
	915 High Street	Portsmouth	\$1,076,912.00
	101 Linden Avenue	Portsmouth	\$139,909.00
	117 Linden Avenue	Portsmouth	\$127,207.00
	334 Middle Street	Portsmouth	\$132,249.70
	51 Riverview Avenue	Portsmouth	\$176,449.00
	67 Riverview Avenue	Portsmouth	\$147,903.00
Towne Center Apartments	16 3rd Street, NW	Pulaski	\$283,693.36
	13-15 S. 15th Street	Richmond	\$926,266.00
Hawkeye Building	101 S. 15th Street	Richmond	\$15,303,785.00
Spence-Nunnamaker Building	329-333 N. 17th Street	Richmond	\$3,185,118.00
Market Villas	11-15 N. 18th Street	Richmond	\$4,186,158.65
	619 N. 27th Street	Richmond	\$17,963.00
	512 N. 3rd Street	Richmond	\$96,469.00
	7-13 E. 3rd Street	Richmond	\$2,561,754.00
	37 E. 3rd Street	Richmond	\$1,498,647.30
	10 E. 5th Street	Richmond	\$188,227.00
Atlantic Corrugated Box Company	201 W. 7th Street	Richmond	\$2,456,492.24
Linden Terrace	209 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$640,726.00
	0 Broad Street	Richmond	\$915,214.00
	709 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$429,607.00
	711-713 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$859,213.00
C.G. Jurgen's Sons, Inc.	27 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$4,098,995.00
Marks Building	300 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$893,989.15
Reynolds Metals Building	6601 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$27,561,115.00
	1112 W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$257,418.80
	1114 W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$386,128.20
Berry House	110 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$795,567.00
Cardwell Machine Company	1900 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$11,870,005.00
Carolina Building	2200 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$24,000,654.00
Climax Warehouse	2010 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$3,712,287.56
David H. Berry House	112 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$241,715.34
Sam Miller's Warehouse	1208-1210 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$1,503,846.00
William Smith House	611 W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$370,994.00
	108 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$765,567.00
	706 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$104,158.00
	401 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$257,546.93
	1409 Confederate Avenue	Richmond	\$83,151.20
	203-205 N. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$227,775.73
	201 N. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$114,487.87
	2112 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$186,535.19
Linden Row	100 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$915,708.85
Pohlig Building	2419 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$9,014,629.00
Robert S. Boscher House	2 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$774,623.00
Carraige House (731 W. Marshall St.)	311 Gilmer Street	Richmond	\$110,178.00
	1838 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$212,313.00
Fowler Residence	2506 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$70,000.00
The Crump Double House	1813-1815 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$575,000.00
	205 N. Granby Street	Richmond	\$131,672.97
	1422 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$199,855.00

	206 N. Harrison Street	Richmond	\$376,602.00
	511 N. Henry Street	Richmond	\$85,256.00
E.M. Todd Company	1128 Hermitage Road	Richmond	\$14,156,297.00
Cheek Neal Warehouse	201 Hull Street	Richmond	\$2,081,539.00
	103 W. Jackson Street	Richmond	\$196,436.00
	425 S. Laurel Street	Richmond	\$184,346.00
	2114 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$243,708.00
Heritage Building	1001 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$9,261,509.00
	729 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
	731 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
	3601 E. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$97,971.55
	3607 E. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$92,276.99
John N. Dyson House	2120 E. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$225,450.00
	3006 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$565,358.79
	15 S. Morris Street	Richmond	\$172,616.18
Southern Distributors	812-818 Perry Street	Richmond	\$9,563,057.00
	110 S. Pine Street	Richmond	\$128,616.00
	1500 Porter Street	Richmond	\$158,510.00
	1503 Porter Street	Richmond	\$188,935.00
	364 Albemarle Avenue, S.W.	Roanoke	\$47,910.71
Attucks Theater	1008-1012 Church Street	Roanoke	\$7,338,701.00
	115 Elm Avenue, SW	Roanoke	\$172,190.00
The American Hotel	125 S. Augusta Street	Staunton	\$2,745,100.00
Walnut Hill Apartments	330 Vine Street	Staunton	\$313,145.48
	302 Bank Street	Suffolk	\$131,306.00
	106 Brewer Avenue	Suffolk	\$264,545.00
	102 S. Broad Street	Suffolk	\$92,840.00
Tower House	112 Franklin Street	Suffolk	\$89,588.00
	312 Main Street	Suffolk	\$155,392.00
	122 Pender Street	Suffolk	\$94,892.00
	314 Pinner Street	Suffolk	\$88,562.00
	118 St. James Avenue	Suffolk	\$89,390.00
	512 W. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$94,580.00
McGuire/Peery House	2037 Cedar Valley Drive	Tazewell	\$398,284.35
	106 N. Cameron Street	Winchester	\$53,486.97
Moore Office Building	190 S. 1st Street	Wythe	\$93,180.00

TOTAL **\$206,436,623.09**

Proposed Rehabilitations

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work from August 2004 through July 2005.

Name of Property (when applicable)	Address	City/County	Amount Estimated
Clifton Inn	1296 Clifton Inn Drive	Albemarle	\$1,000,000.00
Bellevue	7285 Plank Road	Albemarle	\$400,000.00
	4900 28th Street South	Alexandria	\$85,000.00
Elliot House	323 S. Fairfax Street	Alexandria	\$4,000,000.00
	3914 N. 17th Street	Arlington	\$25,000.00
The Glebe	4527 N. 17th Street	Arlington	\$300,000.00
	3511 N. 22nd Street	Arlington	\$90,000.00
	2822 N. 23rd Street	Arlington	\$150,000.00
	4241 S. 32nd Road	Arlington	\$120,000.00
	3203 N. 4th Street	Arlington	\$400,000.00
	303 S. Barton Street	Arlington	\$75,000.00
	2901 S. Buchanan Street	Arlington	\$60,000.00
	1714 N. Calvert Street	Arlington	\$420,000.00
	130 N. Edgewood Street	Arlington	\$75,000.00
	1623 N. Glebe Road	Arlington	\$100,000.00
	301 N. Greenbrier Street	Arlington	\$60,000.00
	1314 N. Herdon Street	Arlington	\$150,000.00

	1500 N. Highland Street	Arlington	\$55,000.00
	1414 N. Hudson Street	Arlington	\$250,000.00
	807 N. Irving Street	Arlington	\$120,000.00
	2814 N. Key Boulevard	Arlington	\$250,000.00
	3153 N. Key Boulevard	Arlington	\$200,000.00
	605 N. Lincoln Street	Arlington	\$175,000.00
	707 N. Lincoln Street	Arlington	\$80,000.00
	432 N. Nelson Street	Arlington	\$60,000.00
	139 N. Park Drive	Arlington	\$28,000.00
	1909 N. Randolph Street	Arlington	\$49,000.00
	2026 N. Stafford Street	Arlington	\$150,000.00
	3404 S. Stafford Street, B1	Arlington	\$55,000.00
	221-432 N. Thomas Street	Arlington	\$80,000,000.00
Gates of Arlington	US Route 220	Bath	\$4,000,000.00
Homestead Dairy Barns	625-627 State Street	Bristol	\$475,000.00
Heritage House Lofts	23400 Cameal Lane	Caroline	\$325,000.00
Thornberry	17 University Circle	Charlottesville	\$250,000.00
Payne-Boalo House	State Route 42	Craig	\$60,000.00
Huffman House	US 58 Between Union & Main	Danville	\$5,733,000.00
Dan River Inc	124 Broad Street	Danville	\$95,000.00
Dibrell House	478 Loughton Lane	Fluvanna	\$65,000.00
Laughton	181 N. Main Street	Harrisonburg	\$600,000.00
Taliaferro-Eshman Building	2692 River Road	Henry	\$437,000.00
Fieldcrest Lodge	39644 Lovettsville Road	Loudoun	\$10,000.00
Old St. James Parsonage	18203 Sands Road	Loudoun	\$285,000.00
Meadow Lawn	511 E. Fifth Avenue	Lunenburg	\$2,000,000.00
Kenbridge High School	921 Main Street	Lynchburg	\$300,000.00
S. H. Franklin Building	200 W. 31st Street	Norfolk	\$1,000,000.00
Herman Court	320 W. Freemason Street	Norfolk	\$600,000.00
George Roper House	338-342 W. Freemason Street	Norfolk	\$950,000.00
McCullough Row	219 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$1,500,000.00
Greenwood Building	237 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$2,500,000.00
	241 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$1,200,000.00
Strand Theater	325 Granby Street	Norfolk	\$605,000.00
W. F. Slaughter House	608 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	\$60,000.00
Erin Apartments	716 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	\$400,000.00
Killarney Apartments	720 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	\$400,000.00
The Aberdeen	800 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	\$1,000,000.00
Eastville Mercantile	16429 Courthouse Road	Northampton	\$175,000.00
	316 Mason Avenue	Northampton	\$90,000.00
	115 Peach Street	Northampton	\$120,000.00
Inverness Farm	884 Inverness Road	Nottoway	\$475,000.00
Garber Building	2 E. Main Street	Page	\$75,000.00
	4 E. Main Street	Page	\$45,000.00
Peniston Building	27-29 W. Bank Street	Petersburg	\$850,000.00
No. 8 Bank Street	8 W Bank Street	Petersburg	\$19,999.00
Seward Luggage, Building C	434 High Street	Petersburg	\$10,000,000.00
	701 High Street	Petersburg	\$100,000.00
	415 Hinton Street	Petersburg	\$95,000.00
Seaboard Warehouse	125 N. Market Street	Petersburg	\$433,000.00
Lynch-Davis-Bradbury Building	400 Sycamore Street	Petersburg	\$1,722,209.00
William Lumsden House	519 W. Washington Street	Petersburg	\$135,000.00
	448 Dinwiddie Street	Portsmouth	\$600,000.00
The Circle	3010 High Street	Portsmouth	\$490,000.00
	619 High Street	Portsmouth	\$800,000.00
	625-627 High Street	Portsmouth	\$1,000,000.00
	613 London Street	Portsmouth	\$49,000.00
	106 Parkview Avenue	Portsmouth	\$178,920.00
Elam Prizery	119 W. 3rd Street	Prince Edward	\$710,000.00
Paulett Building	101-105 N. Main Street	Prince Edward	\$360,000.00
Jefferson Street Apartments	106 6th Street	Pulaski	\$60,000.00
	113 S. 12th Street	Richmond	\$500,000.00
James B. Anderson House	12-14 E. 12th Street	Richmond	\$100,000.00

	4 S. 14th Street	Richmond	\$1,500,000.00
	6 S. 14th Street	Richmond	\$1,500,000.00
	13 N. 17th Street	Richmond	\$75,000.00
WRVA Building	200 N. 22nd Street	Richmond	\$2,121,587.00
Thomas Cannon House	725 N. 22nd Street	Richmond	\$79,400.00
	510 N. 23rd Street	Richmond	\$98,000.00
	512 N. 23rd Street	Richmond	\$98,000.00
	612 N. 23rd Street	Richmond	\$98,000.00
Sisters' House	207 N. 26th Street	Richmond	\$800,000.00
	3309 2nd Avenue	Richmond	\$80,000.00
	3313 2nd Street	Richmond	\$45,000.00
Taylor Mansion	524-526 N. 2nd Street	Richmond	\$2,500,000.00
	1 S. Addison Street	Richmond	\$70,000.00
	223 N. Boulevard	Richmond	\$220,000.00
The Miami	303 S. Boulevard	Richmond	\$580,000.00
Schwarzschild Brothers Jewelers	119-123 E. Broad Street	Richmond	\$495,000.00
Popkin Furniture	121 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$3,000,000.00
Commonwealth Printing	311 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$230,000.00
Lone Star Cement Corp.	3315 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$225,000.00
	824-826 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$700,000.00
Vesta Service Station	900-904 W. Broad Street	Richmond	\$450,000.00
	1901 W. Cary Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
Edgeworth Building	2100 E. Cary Street	Richmond	\$12,500,000.00
Lucky Strike Building	2600-2616 E Cary Street	Richmond	\$1,800,000.00
H.M. Evans House	729 Catherine Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	717 Chimborazo Boulevard	Richmond	\$100,000.00
	1021 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
	1100 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
	17 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$107,000.00
	213 E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$300,000.00
	3310 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$275,000.00
	3509 E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$90,000.00
	3511 E. Clay Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
	410 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$40,000.00
	717 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$80,000.00
	724 W. Clay Street	Richmond	\$90,000.00
	801 N. Davis Avenue	Richmond	\$500,000.00
Bottoms Up Pizza	1701 Dock Street	Richmond	\$950,000.00
	2916 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	\$120,000.00
	1802-1804 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$110,000.00
A.S. Smith House	206 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$750,000.00
Price House	208-212 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$2,250,000.00
Susan Joynes House	209 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$400,000.00
The Prestwoud-Unit 8D	612 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$99,999.00
Whitehurst House	932 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	\$99,000.00
	507 Gilmer Street	Richmond	\$50,000.00
	509 Gilmer Street	Richmond	\$50,000.00
	302 Goshen Street	Richmond	\$499,000.00
	2017 W. Grace Street	Richmond	\$250,000.00
Ann Carrington House	2306 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$200,000.00
St. Patrick's School	2600 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$1,700,000.00
	2715 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
Berry-Burk Building	525-529 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$3,750,000.00
Carpenter Center	600 E. Grace Street	Richmond	\$23,000,000.00
	1100 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$375,000.00
	2217 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$300,000.00
	2504 Grove Avenue	Richmond	\$275,000.00
Wilmarth Apartments	2712-2714 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	\$200,000.00
Southern Stove Works	1215 Hermitage Road	Richmond	\$14,000,000.00
Mechanics and Merchants Bank	1129 Hull Street	Richmond	\$300,000.00
	35 W. Jackson Street	Richmond	\$231,000.00
	2014 Lamb Avenue	Richmond	\$132,000.00
J.W. McCabe House	2613 E. Leigh Street	Richmond	\$99,000.00

	1323 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$1,500,000.00
	1325-1329 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$1,500,000.00
The Buggy Factory	1433 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$1,400,000.00
	1802-1804 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$180,000.00
Haxall View	2101-2113 E. Main Street	Richmond	\$7,500,000.00
Geo. Mehfound Confectionery	2104 Main Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
Binswanger House	1/2 E. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
Baughman Stationary Company Building	1418 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	\$4,000,000.00
Engine Co. No. 15 Firehouse	3011 Meadowbridge Road	Richmond	\$450,000.00
Walter W. Marston House	2008 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$400,000.00
	2202 North Avenue	Richmond	\$95,000.00
	1212 Park Avenue	Richmond	\$200,000.00
	2014 Park Avenue	Richmond	\$97,650.00
	1009-1011 Porter Street	Richmond	\$150,000.00
	1513 Porter Street	Richmond	\$48,000.00
Rose Park Apartments	613-619 Roseneath Road	Richmond	\$1,200,000.00
	6 N. Strawberry Street	Richmond	\$95,000.00
Baker Equipment Engineering Company	1714-1716 Summit Avenue	Richmond	\$3,500,000.00
	2225 Venable Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	2227 Venable Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
	2229 Venable Street	Richmond	\$130,000.00
Thomas Tunstall Adams Residence	1837 Monument Avenue	Richmond	\$500,000.00
One City Plaza	312 2nd Street	Roanoke	\$1,600,000.00
Campbell Garage Lofts	319 Campbell Avenue SW	Roanoke	\$2,500,000.00
Ewald Clark Building	17 Church Avenue SW	Roanoke	\$2,500,000.00
	1215 Franklin Road, SW	Roanoke	\$60,000.00
Colonial Arms Building	202-208 S. Jefferson Street	Roanoke	\$4,000,000.00
Patrick Henry Hotel	617 S. Jefferson Street	Roanoke	\$14,500,000.00
Buffalo Forge Stone Cabin	2624 Forge Road	Rockbridge	\$99,900.00
Sunnyside House	160 Kendal Drive	Rockbridge	\$1,500,000.00
Hughes-Poague House	4907 S. Lee Highway	Rockbridge	\$100,000.00
Marion Post Office	142 E. Main Street	Smyth	\$750,600.00
Aspen Lawn	4438 Hicksford Road	Southampton	\$2,000,000.00
Old YMCA Building	41 N. Augusta Street	Staunton	\$2,000,000.00
	837 W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$499,000.00
	901 W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$99,999.00
	913-915 W. Beverley Street	Staunton	\$99,999.00
	234 W. Frederick Street	Staunton	\$400,000.00
Old Hoy Bros Feed Mill	29 Middlebrook Avenue	Staunton	\$500,000.00
	104 Brewer Avenue	Suffolk	\$190,000.00
	121 Brewer Avenue	Suffolk	\$180,000.00
	206 S. Broad Street	Suffolk	\$160,000.00
	210 S. Broad Street	Suffolk	\$180,000.00
	115 Clay Street	Suffolk	\$95,000.00
	114 Franklin Street	Suffolk	\$60,000.00
	115 St. James Avenue	Suffolk	\$125,000.00
	125 St. James Avenue	Suffolk	\$135,000.00
Crystal Building	114-118 W. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$250,000.00
Brewer Jewelry	154-156 W. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$400,000.00
	157 E. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$350,000.00
Gurley Press	158-160 W. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$350,000.00
Central Furniture Building	207-211 E. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$50,000.00
O'Brien Building	215-217 E. Washington Street	Suffolk	\$50,000.00
J.A. Greever Building	215 W. Main Street	Tazewell	\$250,000.00
Cherry Row	1389 Apple Pie Ridge Road	Winchester	\$250,000.00
Samual Brown House	35 N. Braddock Street	Winchester	\$130,000.00
John Handley High School	425 Handley Boulevard	Winchester	\$36,200,000.00
Charles Brent House	320 S. Loudoun Street	Winchester	\$100,000.00
George Washington Hotel	103 E. Piccadilly Street	Winchester	\$6,000,000.00
TOTAL			\$315,292,262.00

Notes on Virginia



The Department of Historic Resources houses archaeological collections containing over 5 million artifacts from every county in Virginia. From the lobby of the Collections Management Facility (above), visitors can browse exhibits or view through a paneled glass wall the Materials Conservation and Analytical Laboratory. The facility's lab and collections are available to qualified teachers and students, researchers, conservators, and archaeologists.

www.dbr.virginia.gov



*Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221*

PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
RICHMOND, VA.
PERMIT NO. 591